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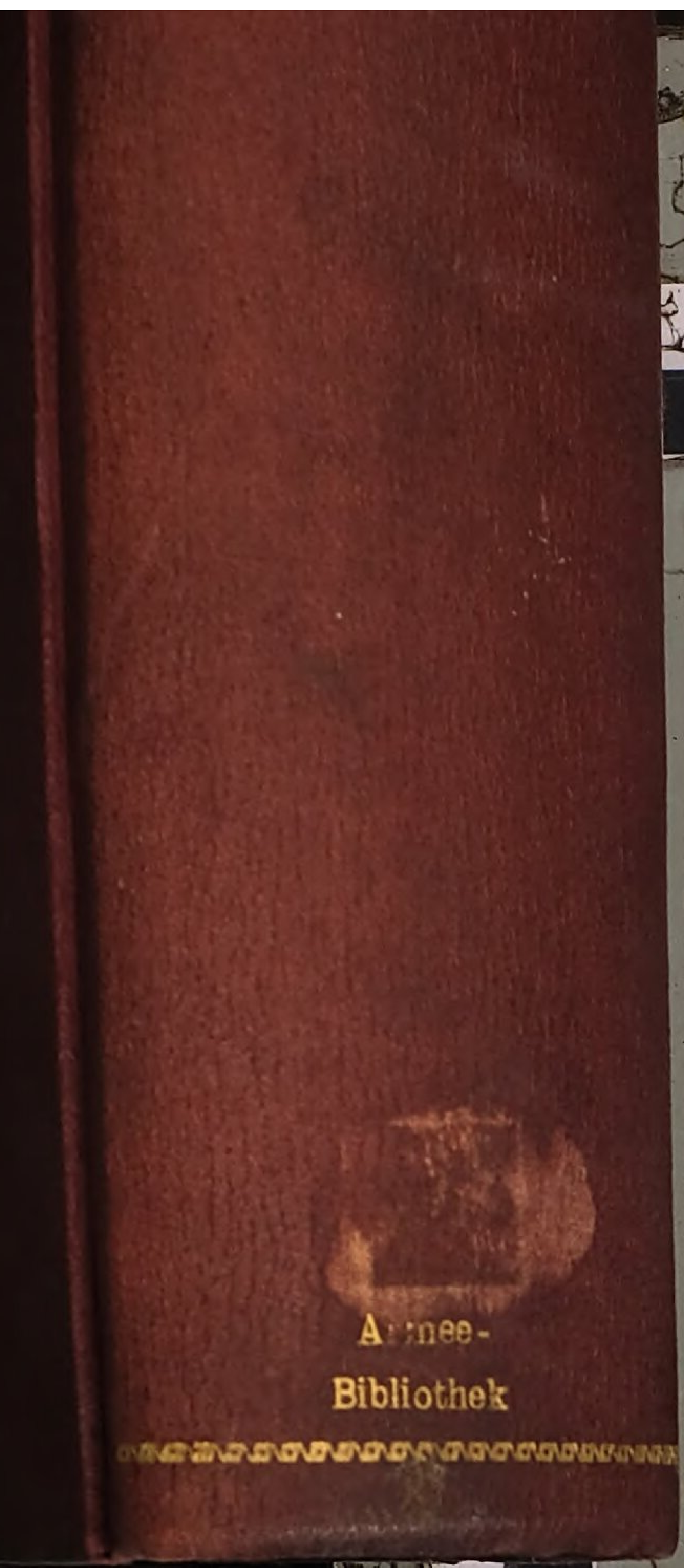

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.*

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SINCE the appearance of our last number, the welcome intelligence arrived stating that the Afghans had attacked the Sherpur cantonments, and been not only repulsed, but driven off the field with great loss and in utter confusion by our Cavalry and Horse Artillery. That evening and the following morning they evacuated the city, betaking themselves to Kohistan, of which most of them are natives. On the next day, also, General Gough, with his brigade, marched in from Bulkhek. General Roberts forthwith occupied the city, and organised a light column, under General Baker, to follow on the 27th the fugitives into Kohistan. It would seem as if a heavy snowstorm prevented this column from penetrating far into this wild district, for it returned after a three days' absence. General Baker's only exploit was to demolish Mir Botcha's fort, which he found deserted. No resistance was offered, and the Kohistanis are so cowed that, on the 31st, the headmen of the districts and villages visited by the flying column came in to make submission. The circle of investment has been, in short, completely shattered, and General Roberts is master of a considerable district round the capital. Though, however, the chain has been broken, the links are not yet destroyed, and may any day be rewelded. We must, therefore, take care not to be lulled into a fancied security by the present aspect of affairs. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the success was one very creditable to General Roberts and his troops, and that the enemy paid dearly for their temporary triumph. It is estimated that during the fortnight which terminated on the 23rd they lost nearly 3,000 men, and such a heavy list of casualties will, no doubt, produce a great impression. Another circumstance favourable to us is that the enemy, during their occupation of Cabul, wrought great havoc on the houses and property of all who were not Mussulmans, and have left the city quite a wreck. The most active of our opponents naturally fled. Consequently, we have been, no doubt, received by those inhabitants who remained not as foreign conquerors, but as deliverers from intolerable oppression. Hence, we may expect to have them on our side, as long as we occupy the place. Supplies, we are glad to learn, are coming in freely, and all apprehension of scarcity during the rest of the winter, save as regards horses, is removed. The task of feeding his transport animals and artillery and cavalry horses will, however, continue to give General Roberts much trouble, and it is to be hoped that the Indian Government will at once telegraph an order for some consolidated horse food, one of the most useful inventions of modern times. It is satisfactory to learn that, notwithstanding that he is unlikely to be again besieged in the Sherpur cantonments, General Roberts is busily engaged in strengthening his defences, and destroying all buildings and walls in the neighbourhood likely to give cover to an assailant. Communication with Peshawur is now tolerably well secured by a chain of strong posts, but at various points along the line there has been skirmishing during the past week, and if we wish to avoid a check, the means of rapidly moving flying columns from point to point must be provided. According to the Viceroy, who is kindly performing Sir Frederick Haines's duties, as well as his own, supplies and transport abounded all along the line, from Dakkha to Jugdallak. It now appears that somebody has said the thing that is not, for we learn by a *Daily News'* telegram that much indignation has been caused in India with regard to deficiencies of transport, General Gough having been obliged to march on Cabul almost without rations, and with only four days' forage. From other quarters come statements that the sepoys are very badly supplied with warm clothing. With a muzzled Press, the truth only slips out tardily and by accident; and it was from Lahore that the *Daily News'* telegram arrived. We may, by the way, ask how it is that the Press telegrams from Cabul are so many days later than those forwarded by General Roberts? Notwithstanding, however, this suspicious circumstance, and the deficiency of warm clothing and transport, we are entitled to begin the new year with the agreeable conviction that, for the present, at all events, matters are going on fairly well in Afghanistan. As to the future, it is not a pleasant subject to dwell upon, for how we are to settle satisfactorily our relations with Afghanistan,—how we are to get out of the country with credit, and when our military occupation will cease, neither we, nor any one else, can venture to predict.

The year which has now closed has been by no means an uneventful one for the Navy, although that activity which was so marked a feature of 1878 has been absent. The causes for England's anxiety respecting the Eastern Question having been removed or modified, it was determined to make an effort to reduce the Navy Estimates, and so successfully was this effected, that the Estimates showed a net decrease of more than a million and a half. As a natural result, the additions made to the Fleet during the past twelve months have been few, the *Agamemnon* being the only armoured vessel which has been launched in 1879. But several unarmoured vessels of useful types have been completed, and the energies of the yards have been devoted to preparing for sea some of our ships of the latest design, as well as those which were purchased with the supplementary two millions granted for the Naval Service, when there was need for adding materially and quickly to the strength of the Fleet. The Mediterranean Squadron has been reduced in power, as also has the China Squadron, the second ironclad on that station having been sent to the Pacific, and the *Comus* and *Albatross* having been told off for the relief of five smaller vessels, a change in the constitution of that command which may prove a slight economy, but which takes from the Service four commanders' commands. The Pacific Squadron has not been materially augmented, although the duties have been rather heavy, in consequence of the war between Chili and Peru, a war which has not been without advantage to Maritime Powers, as giving the first instance worthy of note of an engagement between armoured ships, and we may feel sure that the lessons to be learned by this action will not be lost sight of. The Cape command was happily increased at a most fortuitous moment, by the decision of Captain Bradshaw, of the *Shah*, to repair there from St. Helena, with all the troops on the island, so soon as he heard of the disaster at Isandlhwana, when on his passage home from the Pacific. The appreciation both of the Colonial and the Home Governments and of Parliament was conveyed to this officer for his timely service, and his name will always be remembered in the colony as having shown himself a friend in need. Indeed, the Naval Service, as a whole, came well to the front at the Cape, and the services of the Naval Brigade and the excellent conduct of the men has met with recognition in every quarter, and has reflected the greatest credit on the Service as a whole. The result of the services rendered by the Navy is shown in the honours conferred by her Majesty upon some of the senior officers and the selections for special promotion made by the Admiralty. Although those specially selected are not borne as additional of their rank until absorbed in the usual course, as we wish were the custom, still the advantage of getting some officers on the Captains' and Commanders' Lists at a comparatively early age cannot fail to have advantages when those thus promoted have shown themselves to be both zealous and efficient on active service. These special promotions, however, afford a striking contrast to the usual dull rate at which officers of almost every grade advance, or rather creep, up their Lists. It is true that the compulsory retirement by age has thinned out the Flag Lists this year, and has caused one or two captains to create a vacancy before they otherwise would; but as a whole, promotion in the Navy, whether of lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, assistant-paymasters, or engineers, is terribly slow, and the long-promised steady flow seems as far away as ever. At the very end of the year, their Lordships persuaded the Treasury to consent to something being done for the sub-lieutenants, and the Order in Council, to which we referred more than once as being "hung up," has at last seen the light, and gives some little hope of better things for 1880, sub-lieutenants having almost reached the depths of despair in 1879. No other class has been given any reason to hope for a helping hand, except it be the Medical Branch, who naturally expect to follow the wake of their brethren in the Army in obtaining fresh privileges which may prove attractions to the profession. We have, fortunately, been spared any such fearful disaster as the loss of the *Eurydice*, but still the year has borne a plentiful crop of accident, beginning, as it did, with the bursting of the *Thunderer's* gun, whereby ten were killed and nearly forty were wounded. It was just one year ago that that accident happened, and experiments are still being made to ascertain the true cause of the bursting of the gun, doubt having been thrown upon the decision of the Committee appointed to inquire into the matter. There have also been several accidents with torpedoes and torpedo-boats, probably owing in a measure to our increased activity in instructing officers and men in practice with this means of warfare. Strandings and collisions have also been more than usually frequent, though happily there have been no serious results, although there have been a few very narrow escapes. Fires, too, on board ships in harbour followed one another with alarming rapidity, but thanks to the efficient arrangements for extinguishing fire, and the quickness with which the outbreak was in each case discovered, the damage received by fire was in no case very great. As regards the Admiralty Office, the action of the Board with respect to the position of one of the Lords gave rise to much comment, and brought the ancient institution into some ridicule; but as Lord Clanwilliam has had his own way, and as Sir Edmund Commerell does not object, there is little to be said on the matter, except that it would be well to keep such matters within the walls, and not to allow an important appointment to remain vacant for a whole month, while the knotty point of dignity is being solved. Great changes in the department are now about to take place, and with a smaller *personnel*, and the retirement of some of those who have learned to look upon themselves as necessities to the well-being of the Service, some of the civil influence which has too often hampered a Naval Lord in his desire to do his duty, may be re-

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moved with advantage to the Navy. Another unfortunate incident, and one which has not placed the Admiralty in a favourable light before the public, has been the dismissal of the Superintendent of Charts, for venturing to give his opinion on a question which concerns the Service, but is, at the same time, of great importance to the whole civilised world. Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., took an opportunity of keeping up his connection with the Navy by making a furious onslaught on the system of pensions in an electioneering speech. It was a sop for the economists, and they swallowed it, but there is little fear of Mr. Reed's attack having any effect, as pensions will, and must, exist in a Service as poorly paid as is the Royal Navy. We had hoped that 1879 might have seen the establishment of the long-talked-of and much-wished-for Seamen's and Marines' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, but as yet nothing very definite has been arrived at. We must, therefore, be content with the knowledge that the question has not been shelved, and that their Lordships are satisfied that the establishment of such a fund would be of advantage to the Service, and should be carried out, if it be possible, to make it a success. The Navy has been gratified in receiving an 1879 edition of the "Admiralty Instructions," a work which has helped to clear the dense fog in which multitudes of circulars and contradictory orders had involved the former edition. Another work has also been published under Admiralty authority, which will be useful in settling many a disputed point,—namely, an elaborate book of uniforms, giving illustrations of the distinctive marks of each and every grade. The sailing of the two sons of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales for their first sea-going cruise, has given further proof to the Navy of the confidence with which it is viewed by the Prince as a good school; and the Coastguard has been gratified by the appointment of Admiral Superintendent having been filled by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. There is also a happy event which should not be forgotten in looking back over the past year, and that is the mark of esteem shown to that popular officer, Admiral of the Fleet Sir H. Keppel, by the banquet given on his retirement. Few officers have met with such a distinction at the hands of the Service. Taking 1879 as a whole, it has been a year of progress, and the Admiralty has continued to retain the confidence of the Fleet, which, in its turn, has merited the confidence both of the country and the Admiralty by the opportunities it has taken of giving examples both of its readiness and efficiency.

According to colonial newspapers and private correspondence, neither officers nor men are behaving in a creditable manner in South Africa. Indeed, discipline seems to have been sadly relaxed, and self-respect on the part of many to have disappeared. One of our correspondents writes to us:—"This Army is in a ruffianly condition,—see Worthington's trial for murder, and local papers for accounts of disturbances in every town, as the troops march down." Worthington, an ex-trooper in the King's Dragoon Guards, was tried a few weeks ago for having, on June 13, murdered a native of the name of Siguler. The presumptive evidence was rather strong against the prisoner, but it consisted chiefly of his own statement, when confined in the guard tent and drunk, that he had killed a native, and it was found impossible to connect the statement with the crime. Very properly, therefore, a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned. Had, however, the trial taken place in Scotland, the verdict would, most probably, have been one of "Not proven." Nor is it the men only who have been disgracing the British uniform. According to a local paper, the conduct of Captain Kevill-Davies, 17th Lancers, and Lieutenant Blake, 57th Regiment, at the Pinetown races, has been much talked about in Natal. An extract which has been forwarded to us speaks of a "fracas" between Captain Kevill-Davies, a powerful man, and a Mr. Ratsey, greatly his inferior as regards strength. Of the details, however, we are ignorant, and only know that Captain Kevill-Davies's behaviour has been strongly censured. With respect to Mr. Blake, Mr. Henwood, the clerk of the course, asserts that he asked that officer to stand back, as the crowd was interfering with the racing. The reply to the civil request made to him was a threat to hit Mr. Henwood over the head with a stick. On Mr. Henwood remonstrating with Mr. Blake, another officer interposed, and abused Mr. Henwood. The soldiers standing by began to shout that they would take the part of their officers. Mr. Henwood on this, fearing a riot, went away. Subsequently he met Mr. Blake, reminded him of his threat, and asked if he was prepared to carry it out. On this, Mr. Blake, who had a knobkerry in his hand, struck Mr. Henwood. The latter then provided himself with a cane, and offered to fight his assailant, who, however, declined the encounter. This is substantially Mr. Henwood's public statement in a newspaper. If it is not true, he ought to be prosecuted for libel; but if true, Mr. Blake is evidently not fit to hold a commission. Captain Kevill-Davies's behaviour also, unless we have been misinformed, is worthy of severe punishment. Not only did these two officers—assuming the facts to be as we have stated them—discredit their uniform, but they also set a very bad example to the private soldiers who attended the race-course; and Mr. Blake, at all events, was nearly the cause of a riot. We trust, therefore, that a strict inquiry has been made into the affair by the officer commanding at Pinetown, and that steps have been taken for either the refutation or the punishment of the scandal.

The time has arrived for this country to ask itself the question whether it has or has not been betrayed by that false science which, according to Beattie, "leads to bewilder and dazzles to blind." The results of a few practical experiments carry far more conviction with them than do volumes of precepts. There is no gainsaying this truism. And yet it is not the first time we have asserted and proved that false science has been imported into what has been termed the "reconstruction" of the Navy. Excellent abstract reasons have repeatedly been produced to prove that the new types of ironclads designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., and subsequently by his brother-in-law, Mr. Nathaniel Burnaby, C.B., were of such faulty design and construction as to render them a real source of danger, instead of strength, to the country they were meant to defend. But no attention has been paid to these theoretical arguments. The ironclads existed, could be seen, looked strong and powerful, were said to be so, and had never been tried. Their designers claimed a trial. It was granted. It has come! So was it in the case of the Tay Railway-bridge, the largest of its kind in the world, and one of the most magnificent specimens of modern engineering science. Unfortunately, its construction was based upon false principles. It was a scientific novelty, meant to overcome the forces of Nature and prove the superiority of man. But at the very moment it was required to stand, it has fallen like a pack of cards into the turbulent and storm-tossed waters of the Firth of Tay. In this manner have the forces of Nature asserted their superiority over man's false science. The Royal Navy of England stands in much the same predicament as did that modern scientific wonder before it collapsed. Those ships, which in times past have been our greatest defence and ornament, our ancient and natural strength, "the floating bulwarks of our island," are not to be relied upon in the present or future, should a sudden tempest burst upon them, in the form of that deadly shower of metal a European war would hurl at their doomed hulls, however devotedly their gallant crews might strive to defend them. A critical survey of the present state and condition of the ironclads of Great Britain discloses the astounding fact that this great Naval Power has no ship in all respects adapted to the exigencies of modern naval warfare, or capable of being successfully defended against those vessels of a similar type or class in existence among the fleets of other nations. No single ship is either ram or torpedo-proof. None are even shot-proof. Since we commented on the recent naval combat in the Pacific, authentic information has reached us concerning the *Huascar's* fight, from which we find that the history of her defeat and capture discloses the fact that armour-plating under 6 in. in thickness is absolutely useless for any of the purposes of modern naval warfare, even when opposed to ordnance of no very great calibre. The Peruvian and Chilian ironclads carried guns of similar calibres; but, whereas, those on board the *Huascar* were protected by plates only 5½ in. thick, on the sides of the Chilian men-of-war was to be found armour 6 in. thick. A single Chilian shell penetrated the *Huascar's* turret, while two others exploded between decks, and these spread death and destruction around in such profusion as to thoroughly demoralise the mixed Peruvian and British crew, many of whom jumped overboard in preference to standing the chance of such another explosion among them. The Chilian ironclads, with their 6 in. of iron armour, appear to have sustained comparatively but slight injury from the 300-lb. projectiles thrown by the guns of the *Huascar*. Here are facts which cannot be disputed. For years we have been demonstrating that, theoretically, at least half the ironclads retained on the list of effective ships of the Royal Navy are worse than useless, either for offensive or defensive purposes. We have repeatedly asserted that the great variety which is to be found among the ironclads of the British Navy unfits them for the exigencies of a general action; and that, while the paper fleet numbers several hundreds of vessels on which it is customary for the Lords of the Admiralty to lavish unqualified praise, in reality we can boast of possessing but very few efficient vessels. But our warnings have remained unheeded by the country. The number of vessels composing its Navy has imbued the public with a false sense of security, and no amount of theoretical arguments could possibly have undeceived it. Now, however, the results of a single action have rudely shaken the general confidence which existed among most classes of the community in the efficiency of our first line of defence. The strength of our Fleet is a subject in which all Englishmen are deeply interested, but it is seldom possible for the general public to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the actual state and condition of our Navy. The repeated assertions of those at the head of the Service, to the effect that its *matériel* left nothing to be desired, have invariably been accepted as correct, and those who dared to raise their voices in public to question such statements have usually been set down as factious opponents of the existing Administration. But now we have the inexorable logic of facts to support our arguments. The *Huascar* was of a certain offensive and defensive strength. The latter was found seriously wanting in efficiency. Have we vessels similarly defective, still classed as effective on the list of the Royal Navy? It is not a matter of daily occurrence for two nations to afford the world the spectacle of hostile ironclads encountering each other upon the high seas in deadly combat, but such a sight has been provided for us by the Republics of Chili and Peru. These have tested their metal, and that of Peru has been found wanting. Are we to wait until the day arrives when it shall be found necessary to test our new metal to be assured that the greater part of it has also been found wanting, and that a disaster has consequently overtaken the ironclad Navy of England upon those very waves it was once our proud boast to rule? Taking all the surrounding circumstances into account, it is only natural to suppose that the naval combat in the Pacific has been watched from all countries by those interested in the subject of naval construction, and that critical eyes have already detected the fact that 5½-in. armour not only offers no protection, but that it is a serious source of danger in action. Have we no ships dependent on this dangerous plating for their protection? Knowing, as we do, that out of a total of 55 ironclads, afloat and in course of construction, some 28 are rendered absolutely useless from this and other causes, we are not at all surprised to find a decided inclination growing up throughout the country to condemn our Navy as inefficient; nor that an opinion appears to be gaining ground outside the Service that its fighting power is not what it should be. Let it only be admitted that vessels protected by plates of less than 6 in. in thickness are valueless when opposed to 300-pounder guns, and it naturally follows that we must instantly condemn one-half our ironclad fleet, of which 10 large and costly monsters already lie "unappropriated." Others must now follow. The *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Achilles*, *Defence*, *Resistance*, *Hector*, *Valiant*, *Bellerophon*, *Prince Albert*, *Scorpion*, *Wivern*, *Research*, *Pallas*, *Viper*, *Vixen*, *Waterwitch*, and the last and newest type of vessels in the Service, the *Shannon*, *Nelson*, and *Northampton*, are absolutely worse than useless, their armour being under 4½ in. thick, while the *Northumberland*, *Agincourt*, *Lord Warden*, and *Minotaur* have their guns protected by plates no thicker than 5½ in. Their guns, too, do not exceed those of the *Shah* in power, and we know by experience that she was unable to pierce that very armour which was powerless to defend the *Huascar* from being penetrated by the guns of the Chilian ironclads. These were only 300-pounders. But what could even 12-in. plates do against the 35-ton guns now in general use, throwing 700-lb. shot? Luckily for us, but few 100-ton guns are yet afloat, for the *Monarch*, *Repulse*, *Penelope*, *Orion*, and *Belleisle* carry but 6-in. armour-plates. The *Neptune*, *Sultan*, *Swiftsure*, *Triumph*, *Audacious*, *Invincible*, *Iron Duke*, and *Hercules* carry only from 8-in. to 9-in. armour, to protect their guns; as do also those miserable failures, now called coast-defence ships, *Cyclops*, *Gorgon*, *Hecate*, and *Hydra*, which may all be expunged from the list of effective ships of the Royal Navy. The *Glatton* carries 12 in. of armour, the *Hotspur* and *Rupert* 11 in. The *Téméraire*, *Alexandra*, and *Inflexible*, called cruising ironclads, but which carry no adequate coal supply, as also the *Devastation*, *Thunderer*, and *Dreadnought*, are not so well protected or armed as either of the latest Italian ironclads. We have left, in course of construction, the *Agamemnon*, *Colossus*, *Conqueror*, *Superb*, *Ajax*, and a *Polyphemus*. Of these ships, not one is a match for the Italian ironclads *Dandolo* and *Duilio*, the most powerful ships afloat; while a target, representing a section of the *Inflexible*, carrying 24 in. of armour, has already been perforated by a Krupp gun, and that at a range exceeding *one mile*, the gun being less powerful than those carried by the Italian ironclads. We shall have to recur to this subject next week, as the result of the naval combat in the Pacific can be clearly shown to condemn most of the ironclads on the list of so-called efficient ships of that Royal Navy on which, "under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend."

The Canadian paper, the *Mail*, of Dec. 12, contains an interesting article on "Canada's Military Resources." This article deserves great attention, not only on account of the loyal and patriotic spirit in which it is written, but also because the subject itself is one of vast importance to the whole Empire. Of all the outlying portions of the dominions ruled over by her Majesty, India and Canada alone could furnish a substantial and efficient contingent for Imperial purposes. Indeed, we are inclined to think that we ought, in a great emergency, to rely solely on Canada for assistance, for it is scarcely possible to conceive an emergency in which India would not find it difficult to do more than hold in check Russian hostility against herself. Canada, it is true, would not be neglected by Mr. Gladstone's amiable Christian friends, the Russians; but her military position is such that she could easily baffle any petty Muscovite expedition, and at the same time dispatch a contingent to fight alongside of English Regular troops in Europe or Asia Minor. According to Colonel Strange, a reliable authority on the subject, and whose views are endorsed by the *Mail*, Canada could furnish a contingent of 10,000 men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Colonel Strange's scheme is that the nucleus of this force should be furnished by,—for the infantry, two battalions, each company being numbered after and affiliated to one of the ten military districts; for the cavalry, the troops at Toronto and Quebec; for the artillery, the present gunnery schools at Kingston and Quebec. An efficient body of engineers could also be provided. In taking into consideration the military value of Canada, we must bear in mind that it would be able, in case of war, to furnish far more than a mere body of hardy, strong, and intelligent young men, individually skilled in the use of their weapons. Canada possesses a carefully elaborated and well-worked organisation, and an embryo army capable, at a moment's notice, of being enormously expanded, and of being within a few months raised to a high pitch of efficiency. The general Militia numbers upwards of half a million, and the active Militia 43,000 men. Of the latter, General Sir Selby Smith says:—"The infantry are fully armed, clothed, and equipped; fairly well drilled, and proficient in the use of the rifle." We may add that the cavalry would do outpost duty well, and that the artillery work their guns efficiently. As to the engineers, they are about as good pioneers as any country could produce. The chief drawback is that Canada is weak as regards the production of warlike material, being chiefly dependent for a supply on England. As regards the Navy, the Canadian fishermen and mercantile marine could, if furnished with vessels of war, soon efficiently man them. From the above, it is pretty evident that, in the event of a war, Canada not only would be no encumbrance to the mother-country, but could afford it material assistance, and that it would be ready to do so is happily beyond all question.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., accompanied by H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh, left London on Monday, December 29, for Cannes, south of France, on a visit to H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, whose present delicate state of health has caused much anxiety.

General Younghusband, superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, has gone to Italy to witness a gunnery trial of a novel and interesting kind, the gun being of 100 tons weight, but made of cast iron instead of the wrought iron or steel which modern artillerists regard as indispensable for heavy weapons if they are to fire large charges. The strain to which this cast-iron monster will be subjected is not stated, but the gun is described as being strengthened with hoops of steel and theoretically capable of great endurance.

The whole of the projectiles, both Palliser and common shell, fired from the 38-ton gun, the Woolwich Infant, brought home from the turret of her Majesty's ship Thunderer, now under repair at Malta, in the recent experiments at the proof butts in the Government marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have now been recovered from the butts, except one which was found ten feet deep in the clay foundation, and after removing the crusher-gauge left for removal at some future time. The crusher-gauges have all been examined, and the records of the trials thus completed. It is not yet decided when the committee will resume operations, but it will not be before the Christmas holidays are over. Sir William Palliser's gun has been damaged by a double charge, the strain on the gun having caused it to bulge. But it had previously been done to death. This gun is now being strengthened for further experiments, but from the results already secured Sir William Palliser claims that he has clearly demonstrated the superiority of wrought iron over cast steel tubes.

The Government have decided to re-introduce heavy breech-loading ordnance into the Service, to avoid a repetition of the Thunderer accident. It is understood that the Government has not only sanctioned the manufacture of a large number of guns with breech-loading action, but have also made an extra grant to meet the necessary expenditure. The system of breech-loading will probably be that which has been ~~described as the~~ "French screw-relieve" system, a screw through which smooth ~~ways are cut at~~ intervals to allowed of the breech-piece being readily unlocked and withdrawn, and as readily replaced. The breech-loaders will be somewhat heavier, gun for gun, than the muzzle-loaders, owing to the need of greater strength at the breech, which must always be their weak point. The 38-ton muzzle-loader will therefore have its companion breech-loader 42 tons in weight, and the 25-ton gun of the present day will be succeeded by one of 26½ tons, loading at the breech. It is intended to impart the additional strength required by shrinking on an additional coil.

It is officially announced that Mr. Edmund N. Swainson, one of the principal clerks of the Admiralty, has been appointed assistant-secretary of that department, and that Mr. W. Hale White has been appointed assistant-director of Navy contracts at the Admiralty; Mr. F. F. Cox, Admiralty clerk, Royal Dockyard, Malta, being appointed to the Naval and Victualling Depôt, Sydney.

Staff Captain Youel having retired, the Admiralty has appointed Staff Captain Harvey, to be master-attendant of Devonport Yard, and his late appointment as assistant-master-attendant will be filled by Staff Captain W. H. Sharp.

Captain Duncan Davidson, who has been succeeded in the command of the *Serapis* by Captain Guy Twiss, was superseded at his own request, having more than completed his three years' term of command.

We regret to hear of the death, from small-pox, of Sub-Lieutenant Harry Moore, of the *Rupert*, and to learn that two of the ship's company have also died from the same disease. Sub-Lieutenant Moore was the senior on his list.

Admiral the Hon. Charles G. B. Elliot, C.B., will hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport on the 9th inst. He will retain the services of Mr. Hemsley Shanks, R.N., who has been Secretary to Admiral Farquhar during his command, and no changes will be made in the staff at the Admiral's Office.

The water distilled in her Majesty's ships for drinking purposes is so often nauseous, through being strongly flavoured with tallow and the odour of leather hose, that one would imagine any improvement that would ensure a pure liquid would be appreciated. In the French Navy a distilling apparatus is being brought into use which supplies water deliciously fresh, inodorous, aërated, clear, and limpid. The apparatus is of three parts:—No. 1 contains an aërator, No. 2 a refrigerator, and No. 3 a case of animal charcoal. The steam passes through two cones of the aërator, the second enclosing the first; air is drawn through the second, and condenses the steam in an air-current, and this supplies well aërated water. The refrigerator is of a porous nature, connected with certain tubes which admit the cleaning of the refrigerator. These tubes, are enclosed in a box through which sea-water flows, coming in at the bottom and leaving at the top in a heated state. The condensed water finally enters the case of animal charcoal, and circulates through it.

In the Courtenay Automatic Whistling Buoy, the rising and sinking of the buoy on the waves is made the means of compressing air and blowing a whistle, which, it is said, can be heard at a long distance. These buoys have recently been tested by the French Lighthouse Board and recommended to the Ministry of Marine for adoption in France, and we understand that one is to be tried on the Goodwin Sands. The Torpedo School at Portsmouth has not, we believe, yet discovered a ready and efficient means of indicating the whereabouts of Whitehead torpedoes, on their coming to the surface when used for practice. We, therefore, commend the principle of the automatic whistle to the notice of the Admiralty, with a suggestion that the residue of compressed air in the torpedoes might be utilised for the blowing of a whistle. The only disadvantage of the system lies in the fact that, at night or in a fog, although the sound is distinctly heard, no two men on board any vessel will agree in indicating the direction from which they believe it to proceed.

Rear-Admiral Robert Jenkins, C.B., was placed on the Retired List on January 2, ten years having elapsed since he was last employed afloat. His retirement promotes Captain J. K. E. Baird, R.N., to the rank of Rear-Admiral, creating a vacancy on the list of her Majesty's Naval aides-de-camp. On January 9, Admiral Arthur Farquhar will be placed on the Retired List, under the age clause of the Warrant of 1870. He will be succeeded as Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport by Admiral the Hon. C. G. Elliot, C.B. The retirement of Admiral Farquhar promotes Vice-Admiral Arthur Cumming, C.B., to Admiral; Rear-Admiral Henry Boys to Vice-Admiral, and Captain C. T. Curme, R.N., Superintendent of the Steam Reserve at Devonport, to Rear-Admiral. A good-service pension of £150 a year will be placed at the disposal of the First Lord by the promotion of Captain Curme.

Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, K.C.B., terminates his three years' command in the Mediterranean on the 14th inst., but will delay hauling down his flag until the arrival of his relief, Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B.

The Rev. Reginald Treffry, Chaplain of the *Belleisle*, has, we hear, been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of St. Endellion. Mr. Treffry was appointed a Chaplain in the Navy in June, 1873.

Rear-Admiral Waddilove returned to Devonport from leave of absence, and rehoisted his flag as second in command of the Channel Squadron, on Saturday. The movements of the squadron have been delayed by the exceptionally severe weather.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Arthur Hood, C.B., after assembling off Portland on January 2, was to have immediately sailed for Lisbon. The vessels comprising the Squadron are the *Minotaur*, Captain Rawson, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B.; the *Agincourt*, Captain Buller, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove; *Northumberland*, Captain Wratislaw. The *Achilles*, Captain Heneage, joins the Squadron at Lisbon.

Captain Twiss, who has been appointed to the *Serapis*, and Paymaster Ramsay, returned to England last week from their duties as transport officers at the Cape, the staff appointed for carrying out the naval transport service during the Zulu war having now been broken up.

We hear that Captain Makaroff, whose name is familiar in connection with his scheme for stopping holes in ships' bottoms, and who achieved distinction as a torpedo officer in the Russo-Turkish war, has been appointed chief of the Russian torpedo flotilla.

Mr. Andrew Baillie, naval instructor of the *Northumberland*, has passed the examination for Interpreter in Spanish, and has obtained a first-class certificate.

The Admiralty circular, to which we referred last week, directing that no captain of the Marine corps should receive his promotion to the rank of Major unless he had passed through a course of equitation, is already bearing fruit, inasmuch as sixteen or eighteen officers of the Artillery and Light Infantry branch of the corps assembled at Canterbury on the 1st inst., to undergo a course of equitation at the riding-school. Amongst this number are Majors who have not yet passed the school, Captains, and Lieutenants.

The Chinese Government is reported to have sent an ultimatum to Japan, demanding the acceptance within three months of its proposal to make the Loochoo Islands semi-independent. In the event of the Japanese Government rejecting this proposal, it is asserted that China will declare war against Japan.

Captain Sulivan, commander of the *Duncan*, flagship at the Nore, has made a present of 1,000 trees for planting in the new Naval recreation-ground at Sheerness. The land has been levelled, but at present nothing is being done to further the work, in consequence of nearly all the seamen from this port being on leave. When they return, however, the work will be proceeded with. A plan of the pavilion intended to be erected has been submitted and approved. The building is to cost £400, which is to be paid off in four annual instalments. The pavilion will be two stories high, and is to contain every accommodation for providing meals, &c., and the usual waiting-rooms.

The following Captains of Royal Marines will reach the age for compulsory retirement during the year 1880, under the Order in Council of 15th January, 1878, should they not be promoted before they reach the dates noted against their names, viz.:—James W. Scott, September; Samuel T. Collins, May; William E. Despard, August; Robert J. Pascoe, June; Newell F. Way, August; Charles E. Servante, June; Jacob M. W. Silver, September; Thomas P. Norton, October. As the four first-named stand respectively first, second, third, and fourth for promotion, it is possible that they may be fortunate enough to fall into vacant majorities before their date for retirement arrives.

The Royal Navy List for January, 1880, edited by Mr. C. E. Warren, R.N., and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lean, R.M.L.I., has been issued with that strict punctuality which has always been a distinctive feature of this valuable work. The present number contains, in addition to the usual information, the "Zulu War Services," supplied by an officer present at the front; as also many additions to its information regarding other war services, and a more complete series of dates, and other information of interest to officers of the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, their families and friends. It is a pity, however, that so many columns appropriated to dates should remain vacant. That this is so, is no fault of the editors of this carefully and accurately compiled Royal Navy List, but is entirely due to an apparent absence of *esprit de corps* among the officers of the Service, many of whom do not appear to take the slightest interest, even in matters that so nearly concern them as the correct rendering of their past services. Surely of these they are not ashamed? Nevertheless, although we understand that in several instances prepaid envelopes and wrappers have been forwarded to officers for particulars as to their past services, no response has ever been received. We think officers should exert themselves to assist the editors of the *Royal Navy List*, in their endeavours to supply both the Service and the public with a creditable Navy List.

We are glad to learn that there has been no such dearth of stokers at Devonport as we were led to suppose, and on which we made comment last week. Our correspondent at the port inadvertently wrote a cypher to many, and represented the number of vacancies as 200, whereas they were but 20. Had the original number given been correct, the surprise we expressed would not have been uncalled for.

Mr. Edwin Swainson, who has been appointed assistant-secretary at the Admiralty, consequent upon the retirement of the chief clerk and the five principal clerks who stood above him, is in addition to be the principal clerk of the legal branch, the heads of the other branches will be, Mr. Macgregor, military branch: Mr. Awdry, civil branch; Mr. Vansittart Neale, naval branch. The clerks of the first class who have resigned are Messrs. James Noel, Joseph Senior, Herbert Domvile, Arthur Knox, and Carrington Wilson; and of the second class, Messrs. James Gambier and Hesketh Hodgson. Four clerks are to be drafted into the Secretariat from the Accountant-General's Department, and thus while many well-known faces will vanish from the office, the importation of new men will make the old building appear all the more strange after this sweeping reform.

Will their Lordships be good enough to look at the sentence of court-martial awarded to the Sub-Lieutenant of the *Opal*, who has just been tried at Sheerness, and compare it and the offences with that of the Assistant-Paymaster late of the *Warrior*, and now of the *Fantome?* The harshness of the sentence upon the latter officer will be at once apparent.

A slight flutter has been caused at the Ports by an order received from the Admiralty for a nominal return of all officials in the Naval establishments who are engaged in any way in mercantile pursuits. Directors of companies and trading societies begin to think the tradesman's agitation against civil-service trading is likely to bear fruit.

Captain Brine, acting upon instructions from the Admiralty, has placed the tenders of the *Lord Warden* and the diving apparatus of the ship, together with any hands that may be required, at the disposal of those engaged at the wreck of the Tay Bridge.

The weekly mail service from Southampton to Gibraltar and Malta will be discontinued on February 1, and letters will be sent exclusively *viâ* France. Those for seamen and soldiers will continue to be sent at the usual rate of one penny, if posted under the existing regulation conditions.

We are sorry to have complaints from the Cape as to the really shameful state of the clothing of the troops in the Transvaal, and a correspondent in another column draws attention to the appearance presented by the 94th Regiment. What says Pimlico to all this? Is it the fault of that department, of the men themselves, or of whom?

The Channel Squadron will remain absent from England for at least five months, according to the programme of movements which has been arranged. The head-quarters of the squadron will, as usual, be Lisbon, but Gibraltar will be visited.

A telegram to the *Standard* from its Madras correspondent announces that General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., will vacate the chief command of the Madras Army, and return to England, on April 1 next, being succeeded by General Sir Edwin Johnson, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, at present employed as military member of the Governor-General of India's Council.

The French Radicals have been again crying out against Marshal Canrobert, who, for many years, has been unpopular with the "Reds," because he played a part in the *coup d'état*. A short time ago, having to resign his seat in the Senate by rotation, he was not re-elected. A Liberal was returned in his place. This defeat greatly encouraged the Radicals, who again assailed the old soldier, and called on the Government to deprive him of his post as President of the Committee on Promotion. The Marshal has now been elected a Senator in another Department, but this fact has in no degree abated the animosity of his political foes, who clamour more loudly than ever for the veteran's removal from office.

What is called M. Laissant's Bill will be shortly brought before the French Parliament. It is to this effect:—Article 1. All Frenchmen not unfit for military service shall form part of the active army, for three years, of the reserve of the active army for six years, of the territorial army for five years, of the reserve of the territorial army for six years. Article 2. After the first and second year in the active army men able to show a sufficient amount of military instruction and education will be allowed to pass into the reserve of the active army, after having undergone an examination. Article 3. Each year, at least a month before the examinations, the War Minister will limit the number of soldiers to be allowed to pass into the reserves. This is short service with a vengeance!

L'Armée Française says that the President of the Republic has signed an important decree reorganising the committees of Infantry and Cavalry. Each of these committees will be composed of seven members, the commander of an Army Corps for president, two generals of division, two brigadiers, and two colonels. The two Presidents have already been appointed—General Clinchant for the Infantry, and General Galliffet for the Cavalry. It is hoped that with the aid of these committees the War Minister will be able to shake off the baneful influence of the *bureaux*, which are always being accused, rightly or wrongly, of impeding progress, and of throwing obstacles in the way of needful reforms. *L'Armée Française* considers that the *bureaux* will not presume to play tricks with such distinguished officers as Generals Clinchant and Galliffet.

The return of Colonial Forces raised by the Natal Government during the campaign in Zululand would seem to be a most triumphant answer to the charge of inertness and indifference so often hurled against the unfortunate colonists. It shows that counting heads, there were more Local troops of various kinds engaged in the field than there were Imperial troops. No fewer than 21,435 colonists and natives were actually called out for service, while 2,860 were in readiness as a reserve, so that the Colonial Contingent may be set down at 24,295. The regularly enrolled Colonial Forces numbered 130 Mounted Police, 399 Mounted Volunteers, and 300 Reserve Volunteers. There was a further batch of 83 Irregular Volunteers organised for the occasion, and 100 mounted native scouts,—these figures have nothing to do with the Native Contingents or Border Levies, and their European officers drafted from the ranks of colonists. The last are not distinguished from their men, but their number was considerable. Seventy-five colonists acted as leaders of native levies with great ability and advantage. The return is also defective in regard to the Town Guard, and other purely local organisations of a defensive character, which ought fairly to be included in the estimate. We may fairly reckon that about 1,800 colonists were actually under arms, or over one-third of the adult European males in the country. Of the natives 23,000, or exactly the same proportion, taking the men at about one-fifth of the white, turned out. A contribution of one-third of its whole strength, during a war which might bring critical danger at any moment to the doors of every man's own home, will, we submit, bear comparison with the experiences of any people in any age. In the case of England, it would mean the enrolment of over two millions of men, a force larger than any Continental power has yet put into the field.

Much has been said and written of late in favour of making athletic proficiency an element in the competitive examination. Such advocates will be interested to learn that at the examination for Woolwich, just ended, a certain military school, which holds a prominent position at football and athletic sports, sent up thirteen candidates, eleven of whom qualified; while of the forty-five elected for admission no fewer than eight were there prepared. This at least goes far to prove that high intellectual training is clearly not incompatible with prominence in games and sports. The danger in the present day is that the latter should exclude the former; a proper combination of the two, all will agree, is to be aimed at, and this, at the school alluded to, seems to have been attained.

Colonel Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, late Adjutant-General of the Indian Army, has arrived home from India on vacating his appointment as Chief of the Staff to Sir Frederick Haines.

The latest addition to the forces at Fort Weeber, says a Natal paper, is "Captain Riotter's Dragoons. They are a native force, *mounted on oxen*, and very fierce in aspect. The gallant Captain has hitherto drilled them on foot, but is daily expected to be seen astride a fiery horned charger."

The contents of the December number of the "Journal" of the United Service Institution of India will be found of great interest. Articles appear on the following subjects:—"Native States Contingents;" "A Reserve for the Native Army" (by Lieutenant E. G. Barrow); "Camels in connection with the South Afghan Expedition, 1878-79" (by Veterinary-Surgeon C. Steel); "Progressive Advance of Russia in Central Asia" (translation from the Russian, by Captain W. E. Gowan); "Spanish Mountain Artillery," parts IV. and V. (Lieutenant J. C. Dalton, R.H.A.); "Mule Breeding" (Veterinary-Surgeon J. J. Meyrick, R.A.); "A Scheme for increasing the strength of the Native Armies of the Bengal Presidency, on the breaking out of a war either in Europe or Asia" (Captain H. S. Anderson); "Afghanistan and England in India" (translated by Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Little, from the non-official section of the Militaire Wachendlatt).

A telegram from Cape Town announces that Sir Garnet Wolseley is still at Pretoria, and that his departure for England is fixed for this month. We learn by last mail, that Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff was reduced to Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury, R.A. (acting) Chief of the Staff and Military secretary; Mr. Herbert private secretary; Surgeon-Major Jackson, C.B.; Major McCalmont, 7th Hussars; Captain Maurice, R.A.; Lieutenant Creagh, R.A., in camp near Fort Albert Edward, on the Olifant River. Captain Yeatman Biggs was Staff officer to Major Creagh, at Fort Burgers. The heat was said to be of a very trying kind. Our correspondent winds up by saying, "If the Boers do not prove as troublesome as their words, Sir Garnet Wolseley will leave Pretoria soon after his return from the Sekukuni campaign, and proceed by the Diamond Fields for the Cape, where he will take passage for England."

When we heard from the Cape, Captain A. M. Paterson, 16th Regiment, who we stated lately had been appointed brigade-major at Singapore, was under orders to leave South Africa at once to take up the duties of his appointment.

The recent changes in the administration of the Army are estimated to save £18,000 a year. But as a set-off against this sum has to be reckoned the money spent in providing pensions for the superannuated officials who accepted the terms of retirement under the War-Office Reorganisation Scheme.

The Canadian Minister of Defence, in order to provide immediate facilities for officers who have been appointed "provisionally" to companies of infantry in the Canadian Militia to obtain certificates of qualification, has made the following arrangements:—Three schools for practical military instruction of officers of infantry are authorised to be opened on the 7th inst., one at Toronto, for the province of Ontario; one at Montreal, for the province of Quebec; and one at St. John, province of New Brunswick, for the maritime provinces, to be maintained during a period of two months, provided enough candidates come forward for instruction. The commandants and adjutants will be supplied from the district staff, and two non-commissioned officers for each school will be detailed to act as drill serjeants and instructors. Officers who join any school will not be required to remain thereat longer than necessary to enable them to pass the required examination. The number of officers who may be admitted for instruction in each school is not to exceed fifty. Of these, twenty may be residents within the city at which the school is established, and thirty from corps whose head-quarters are distant more than two miles from such city. If in either case vacancies occur at any time, they may be filled by such officers of infantry, either from the city corps or from corps outside the limits of the city, as may desire to join. Officers who join for a course of instruction, if residing in the city where the school is maintained, or within two miles thereof, will receive no personal allowances during the period they are under instruction. Those residing more than two miles distant from the city will receive, on obtaining a second-class certificate, an allowance at the rate of seventy-five cents per diem for the days actually present under instruction, and in addition, an allowance at the rate of six cents per mile in lieu of transport, for one journey going to, and one journey returning from the school. Officers who desire to join a school are to make application through the ordinary channel to the brigade-major of the military district within which the school is maintained.

In a despatch dated Cabul, October 22, General Sir F. Roberts, commanding the Cabul Field Force, writes:—"In my despatch dated October 20 I mentioned the names of the officers whom I or the brigadier-generals under my command desired to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. I have now the honour to submit an abridged list of those whose services have been more particularly marked and valuable. Though this return has not been called for, its submission appears to be in conformity with the instructions contained in Adjutant-General's No. 2,662A of July 5, 1879, and I furnish it in the hope that it may be of some assistance to his Excellency in selecting the officers whom he may be pleased to bring to the notice of the Government of India and of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief for some recognition of their services." List of officers referred to above:—"Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., commanding 2nd Brigade; Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., chief of the staff; Major W. Galbraith, 85th Foot, assistant-adjutant-general; Captain R. G. Kennedy, deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general; Captain G. T. Pretyman, aide-de-camp; Deputy-Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend; Deputy-Surgeon-General J. H. Porter; Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Heathcote, superintendent of transport; Captain E. Straton, 22nd Foot, superintendent of signalling; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. J. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders; Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, 3rd Sikhs; Major J. W. M'Queen, 5th Punjab Infantry; Major A. FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas. The name of Captain E. D. Shafto, Royal Artillery, commissary of ordnance, would have been included in this list had he lived. With regard to Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, I may be permitted to remark that unless he gets a step in ranks he must retire in a few months under the operation of the Warrant of 1878. He is an excellent officer, and would be a loss to the service. It is possible that Majors M'Queen, FitzHugh, and Galbraith may have been recommended for some reward for the recent campaign. I trust, however, that I shall not be considered out of place if I bring their names forward for some further reward. Nothing can exceed the good service performed by Majors M'Queen and FitzHugh, and also by their distinguished regiments. Major Galbraith has been in the field from the first, and has given me the greatest assistance. With him I should like to associate Major Collett and Captain Badcock—officers who, though not present during the recent operations, contributed in no small degree to the success of last winter's campaign, and who are now both hurrying out from England to join me. Lieutenant-Colonel Money has held a very important command and done excellent service. The other officers I have named are one and all deserving of his Excellency's consideration and support."

Most of the new detached forts round Paris are now completed, and for the last few weeks the forts on the south-west of the French capital have been cutting their teeth, or rather firing their guns in order to test the platforms, embrasures, &c. In the event of Paris being invested again, the Parisians will probably neither see nor hear anything of the operations, as most of the new detached forts lie from ten to twelve miles from the *enceinte*. It was, no doubt, considered necessary to try the soundness of the new forts to stand their own fire, in consequence of certain disagreeable revelations made some months ago with regard to the manner in which some of the contractors of the new frontier forts had eluded the plans furnished by the military authorities. There was a great fuss made about this affair in the summer, and the Germans were accused of complicity, but we have not heard of any of the parties concerned in the fraud having been brought to trial.

It is quite time that we called attention to the almost universal non-observance of that portion of the "Royal Warrant for the Appointment, Promotion, and Retirement of Combatant Officers, dated August 13, 1877," which treats of "seconded officers." If we take up the official *Army List* and look through the various Line regiments, it is impossible to help being struck with the number of names of officers that appear as if they were doing duty with their battalions, whereas, in fact, they are far away from their regiments, holding appointments "other than regimental." The paragraph of the Royal Warrant, page 19, runs thus:—"Article 62.—An officer below the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel appointed to the Staff, or to hold any appointment other than regimental approved by our Secretary of State, or a Lieutenant-Colonel of our Royal Artillery appointed to a civil situation, shall, on completing three months' service in such appointment, or in the case of an aide-de-camp, one year's service as such, be seconded in his regiment." Now, this article is, if others in the Warrant are not, perfectly intelligible. There can, therefore, be no question as to its being carried out in the spirit or not; and yet, are officers seconded as a general rule? We say, certainly they are not. There are some who have passed the whole period of Staff employ—five years—without ever being placed on the Supernumerary List of their regiments,—some on Staff employ in India for shorter periods; others on active service in Afghanistan, the Cape, and elsewhere. Not one officer, that we can find, who is, or has been, superintendent of gymnasia has been seconded. The article says,—"Or hold any appointment other than regimental." Then why are these officers not seconded, and the step given in the regiment? Let any commanding officer be asked his opinion on the subject, and he will, as very many have already officially, denounce the pernicious practice of keeping officers on the working strength of the battalion who are away from it, holding an appointment not regimental. They complain, and very naturally, too, of the paucity of both captains and subalterns to do the work that is required. One captain is superintendent of gymnasia,—his company for two years has no captain; another is at the Staff College, when for two years his company has no captain; another is in command of a detachment, say of 50 or 100 men, made up to its strength from the various companies; meanwhile, this captain's own company (as well as the others) is in the hands of a subaltern. This class of officer, too, numbers in its ranks, at all times, many absentees,—either going through a course of musketry at Hythe, fieldwork or signalling at Chatham, a gymnastic course at Aldershot, or a garrison class of instruction. There is no limit fixed, nor any provision made by the authorities for the performance of their duties in their absence. The commanding officer, of course, is compelled, most reluctantly, to throw the work of those absent upon others who may be unfortunate (we regret to use the word) enough to remain at head-quarters. Now, the first of these cases—the superintendent of gymnasia—is, undoubtedly in direct defiance of the article, not seconded, his being so would be a gain of one captain to many commanding officers, which would be one step in the right direction. Instead of curtailing the opportunities of such an excellent provision as this article gives us for accelerating promotion, were the authorities to expand its powers and second those at the Staff College as well, the Service would be benefited, the regiment relieved of a strain, and a wholesome fillip given to promotion.

Kingstown and Port Royal, Jamaica, are being placed in a proper state of defence, at a cost of £10,000, their condition having been brought prominently before the notice of the War Office last year, when there seemed every reason to fear England was on the point of being involved in a European war.

The single stations so prevalent in the Madras Presidency of India are generally agreed to be the ruin of the Madras Army. There are, no doubt, still many able commandants, but it is useless to disguise the fact that there are very many unfit ones. If a force of artillery, European infantry, and two Native infantries were brigaded together, under the eye of a smart Brigadier, and frequently exercised, such misrepresentations could not be made with impunity. The General would soon learn who was the efficient and who the inefficient officer. Whilst the Madras Army sees no service and is employed on police duties, it never will be an army, in the strict acceptation of the term,—an army fit to go anywhere, and accomplish anything. Either it is worth the while of Government to maintain it as a fighting-power, or to disband it, and to employ constables in its place. But if the recruiting be looked to, the old organisation resumed, the stupid Staff Corps knocked on the head, and the troops brigaded and properly commanded and employed on service, then, and not till then, will the Madras Army resume its position as second to none as a fighting-power in India. The Committee now being assembled in India would do well to go into the subject thoroughly, and if it does so, we feel convinced that it will find much room for sweeping reform; and from what we know of the martial spirit of the general body of officers on the Madras side, we have no hesitation in saying that any changes introduced with a view of increasing efficiency, and adding to the general usefulness of the Madras native regiments, would be hailed with satisfaction. Some would doubtless feel a pinching of the shoe, but such men would seek retirement, and make room for others. They would be no loss, indeed their withdrawal would be an undoubted gain,—a gain in every way.

The French Parliament will shortly have to consider several important questions. In the first place, a decision must be arrived at with regard to mounting captains of infantry. That they must be mounted has been decided upon in principle, for no captain on foot could ever command a French company on its war establishment,—that is to say, 250 strong. But Parliament must vote the necessary supplies, and the 3,000 horses which will be required must be found. Arab steeds were contemplated, but the War Minister finds those animals far too lively and vicious for officers anything but well acquainted with horse-flesh. It was also proposed to draw supplies from South America, but the ugly brutes sent over from the Argentine and other Republics are untrained, and only fit for artillery and military train. It was next proposed to purchase horses in Spain, and even mules have been suggested, but we believe that General Gresley will in the end purchase his 3,000 quadrupeds in France. The interminable Staff question, over which Parliamentary and other Committees have been wrangling for the last seven or eight years, will also be brought forward at an early date. The first Bill on this subject was laid on the table of the National Assembly in January, 1872, and was due to the Duc d'Harcourt, who demanded "urgency," and that it should be submitted to the General Committee on the Army. The Chamber pronounced "urgency," but the Bill is still unvoted. In 1874, General de Cissey, then Minister of War, laid another staff Bill on the table in the name of the Government, adding that his measure, after ripe deliberation, had been adopted by the superior Council of War. This Bill was also referred to the Committee on the Army. A year afterwards General Loysel brought forward a counter-proposition, and General Billot was about to report on the three rival measures, when the National Assembly was dissolved. In March, 1876, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, which replaced the National Assembly, held their first sitting, and a fortnight later General de Cissey, in the name of the Government, laid on the table a new Bill, and a special Committee was at once appointed to examine it. General Ladmirault was the president of the Committee, and General Pourcet drew up the report, which, amidst the applause of the assembled Senators, was laid before the Upper House in February, 1877. On May 3 the discussion of this Bill was demanded, out General Pourcet had to demand a delay, as a difference had arisen between the War Minister and the Committee. Another demand for discussion was made on May 14, and at last, on June 18, General Loysel demanded the adjournment of the debate. On November 8, General Berthaut, the new War Minister, proposed a counter project, which was duly referred to the Committee, and on the 14th, 17th, 20th, and 22nd of the same mouth a first deliberation took place, and then the matter was postponed till 1878, at the commencement of which year some very sharp skirmishing occurred, and in fact was carried on at intervals until the dark and dreary November once more came round, and General Pourcet demanded a further adjournment. On the 7th February, however, General Loysel produced another counter project, and on the 21st, the discussion being called on, General Pourcet declared that in presence of the criticisms of Marshal Canrobert and a number of Generals, the Committee thought it prudent to make some modifications. On the 26th, General de Ladmirault defended the project of the Committee, and rejected that of General Loysel, while the new War Minister, General Borel, objected to both. On the 1st March a debate took place, and it was decided that the Staff should be an open service, and the measure of the Committee having thus been rejected, the War Minister asked for an adjournment. After a series of discussions the Bill proposed by General Loysel, and amended by General Billot, was voted, and on the 27th May was sent to the Chamber of Deputies, which only made its report this year, a report unfavourable to the Bill voted by the Senate! It is now proposed that a joint Committee of Senators and Deputies should endeavour to settle this vexed question as to the composition and duties of the Staff.

A correspondent in the Khyber gives a description of a regiment which lately left Ali Musjid for a frontier station. We are told that "those on the march numbered about 70, with the European officers of the regiment; the remainder followed,—in carts." Rather a curious condition for a regiment going on service.

The complaints of officers with respect to Wellington College may be summarised as follows:—1. That although, on the opening of the College, Jan. 29, 1859, the Governors had deemed it expedient to admit civilians, they averred publicly that they hoped to see, "at no distant day, 200 orphans established there," whereas none have been added to the original number of foundationers; that, on the contrary, owing to the stringency of rules made subsequent to the establishment of the College, even the full number of the nominees of the Patriotic Fund have been more or less excluded from the benefits of this so-called charitable institution. 2. That, although the primary object for which officers subscribed to the funds was the education of orphans exclusively, it was considered desirable to extend the intention of the donors, so as to embrace the education of sons of living officers, at *unremunerative rates*, the admission of the sons of civilians being regarded merely as an auxiliary motive. In 1860 there were only 25 civilians' sons amongst the 200 boys at that time on the strength of the establishment; now, there are 210 civilians' sons, or sons of officers, obliged to pay the higher civilian rate. Thus the civilian element has been introduced in such strength as practically to exclude those for whom the College was built, in commemoration of the great Duke, and this notwithstanding the following recorded declaration of the Governors that "such a measure [*i. e.*, the formation of this mixed class], if successful, might be made the means of providing a subsidiary to the primary object of the institution, a public school to which, according to fixed, moderate rates of payments, the sons of officers might be admitted." And again,—"We trust that the College may speedily afford such evidence of its usefulness as may substantiate its claims to yet further liberality on the part of the public, and that the Governors may thus be enabled to extend more widely than is in their power at present, to those classes for whom it is especially intended, the benefits of this noble *charity*." Moreover, that her gracious Majesty was pleased to refer to the College as one "destined to furnish the means of a religious, moral, and intellectual education of the best description to the children of many deserving officers, which they could not otherwise obtain." From all which it is clear and certain that the original and frequently expressed intention of erecting the College for the sons of deceased officers, and also for living officers, amounted to a formal and solemn obligation. 3. That notwithstanding Wellington College has received in profits upwards of £60,000 since it was opened, in addition to the original £165,000 subscribed, the number of foundationers has not been increased, and that, the cost of entering a boy on the non-foundation list has increased, and is increasing in this way:—Up to 1874, all officers' sons had the right of entry at the £80 rate, whereas now they have to pass a stiff preliminary examination to compete for even this slight benefit, and the majority of officers' sons have thus to be entered at the civilian rate of £110 a year; yet, if after the loss of more or less length of time, any such boy fails in the competitive examination for the lower rate (and it may here be noted that forty and fifty boys sometimes compete for four or five vacancies,) he must remain in the college at the civilian rate of payment. Moreover, it often happens that, should officers' sons (whose early education is frequently rather defective, consequent on foreign service) fail to pass from the lower to the middle school before the age of 14 years, or from the middle to the upper school before the age of 16, they, in either such event, become superannuated, or, in other words, they are turned out of the College. 4. That the boarding-house system, introduced in 1866 and following years, notwithstanding the condemnatory resort of the School Inquiry Commission was an afterthought of disastrous effect on the general intention and management of the College. The assistant-masters receive pupils on terms varying from £120 to £140 a year, with £20 or £30 extras, and in these boarding-houses a perniciously luxurious style of living is sanctioned in contradistinction to the treatment of the foundationers and others in the College. Also, it is considered that the extra charges for all boys is disproportionately large, amounting on the average to £27 a year. Then, also, the furnishing of rooms is too expensive an item (from £16 to £20) when the scanty means of the parents of the majority of the foundationers and other military students are considered, and it is contended that whereas the Schools Inquiry Commission stated that the best education in England (where the buildings are free) can be given for £60 a year, with possibly £10 or £12 extras, here it cannot be had by the sons of living officers for less than £110, or at the £110 rate (with extras) for less than £146. This may be explained as follows:—Furnishing room, £18; entrance fee, £6; £24,—divide by average number of years in college (four), £6. College charges, £110, extras, £30; brought forward, £6; total, £146. 5. That there are no special classes for boys destined for the Army; and it is also thought that out of twelve scholarships obtainable at the school, some, if not all, of these premiums should be granted to officers' sons only, as at Marlborough School, where such rewards are specially assigned to sons of clergymen. 6. That the accounts have not been made public for many years, while, as stated in the public debate in the House of Commons, the broad fact remains, that upwards of £234,000 has been carried to the capital account of the College, and in return only 80 foundationers are being educated.

Major Dartnell's Report for 1878, as commandant of the Natal Volunteer Force, has the misfortune of being lamentably out of date. To hear in November, 1879, what the Volunteers of Natal did during the year 1878, is to acquire a very inadequate idea of what those men are capable in the way of achievement and self-sacrifice. It is a pity that Major Dartnell has not made up his departmental record to the latest moment. He is able, however, to report the advance of the force to the front, 336 strong in all. He simply testifies to the creditable manner in which the three corps who were with him at Helpmakaar turned out, and to the cheerfulness with which they performed their duty. Major Barrow, he says, "who was in command of the other corps expressed himself as being very much pleased with them." After the varied experiences of the war it, would be more than interesting to hear what Major Dartnell has to say concerning the whole of the forces under his command.

The early promotion of Colonel Woods, of the 8th King's, will leave eighteen Lieutenant-Colonels in the Cavalry and the Infantry of the Line who hold their appointments under the old system, which places them in undisturbed possession of full pay for an unlimited period, whilst all other officers are brought under a hard-and-fast rule, which provides for retirement after five years in the rank. The officers referred to are Colonels Nugent, Scots Greys; Moore, 4th Hussars; MccGwire, 1st Royal Scots; Roberts, 5th Foot; Waller, 7th Foot; Davis, 20th Foot; Mostyn and Prevost, 23rd Foot; Glyn, 24th Foot; Ruddell, 25th Foot; Madden, 51st Foot; Piggott, 70th Foot; Macdonnell, 71st Foot; Kent, 77th Foot; Brown, 83rd Foot; Appleyard, 85th Foot; Stevenson, 87th Foot; and Williams, 109th Foot. We have never failed to point out the disadvantages which not unfrequently result from the operation of the five years' rule, and we should be glad to find an arrangement introduced by which the Horse Guards would have it in their power to retain the services of officers of tried ability for an extra two years. At the same time, we hold that it is a serious injustice to the officers of the regiments mentioned that promotion should in their case remain almost at a stand-still, whilst in all other corps it is guaranteed after fixed periods, for it must be remembered that not only the lieutenant-colonels, but the majors also, have the option of remaining on as long as it suits them to do so, whereas in all other regiments they are got rid of on completing seven years in the rank and 27 years' service. Something ought clearly to be done to meet the difficulty, and failing this, it would be but right to accord brevet promotion in all cases where majors and captains can be shown to have suffered; or the Horse Guards might offer a few steps of unattached promotion on special terms to the seniors in those corps which are found to have been the more seriously affected. As matters stand, the chances which the senior captains have of ever succeeding to commands is remote indeed, and it is not right that such inequalities should exist, nor can the interests of the Service be promoted when all incentives to zeal are removed. The subject is really an important one, —much more important than may at first sight appear.

The 26th Cameronians from Aldershot will occupy the quarters at Chatham vacated by the 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment, which proceeded on Thursday to Portsmouth to embark for India. No decision has yet been arrived at as to what regiment will replace the 26th, and it is quite possible that for the present the lines vacated by them in the North Camp will not be filled up.

We would call the attention to those of our readers who are charitably disposed to a deserving case of real distress, headed, "A Field Officer," whose appeal appears in our advertisement columns of this week. The case is one which will bear the strictest inquiry into it. The officer in question, having been thanked by the Secretary for the Colonies for his conduct with the Ashantees in 1852, and again by Sir Garnet Wolseley in the last Ashantee war, for his valuable services, for which he received a medal.

We earnestly hope that Lord Airey's Committee on Army Reorganisation will not separate without considering the expediency of our drawing from our colonial possessions—such, for instance, as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape—a quota of men for Army service. As a correspondent recently pointed out through our columns, Canada could be made to supply a few thousand able-bodied men of excellent physique annually, and the other Colonies would doubtless be able to do the same. It is very essential, apart from all other considerations, that the Colonies should be made to feel that they are part and parcel of the vast British Empire, and no surer means could be found to produce this feeling than by the Home Government adopting such measures as would open to their sons an opportunity, did they see fit to avail themselves of it, of feeding the regular Army, and assisting, in conjunction with those of the mother-country, to maintain the honour and dignity of the empire. The colonists would, we have reason to know, hail with the utmost satisfaction the announcement that the bonds which bind them to the mother-country were thus to be tightened, and the Government would be taking a very wise step were it to call together a Commission specially to consider the matter, and report to it as to the measures desirable to be taken with a view of carrying out the idea, which has emanated from the colonists themselves.

Another French War Minister has resigned, and if he did not use such strong language in the Chamber as was sometimes employed by Marshals Soult and Bugeaud, when badgered by civilians, General Gresley strode out of the House in a very abrupt manner. He threw up office, sooner than reopen an inquiry into the conduct of a colonel of the territorial army who had cried "Vive le Roi!" at a banquet. The colonel was not on duty, and was amenable rather to the civil than the military power. The War Minister, however, had appointed a court of inquiry, and that court had reported against the matter going further. This was not to the taste of the Republicans, hence an interpellation in the Chamber, an angry reply on the part of the War Minister, and his sudden exit. General Gresley had accepted office shortly before the fall of Marshal MacMahon. The Marshal preferred to retire from office, sooner than consent to the removal of several old comrades from their command of army corps. General Gresley, after making some show of resistance, consented to operate the desired changes, and such officers as Generals Bourbaki, Bataille, Du Barail, &c., were placed on the Retired List, in consequence of their supposed political opinions. They had none of them raised a finger against the Republic, but they were regarded as Bonapartists, who might some day be dangerous. General Gresley appears never to have quite forgiven himself for having consented to this sacrifice, which produced a coolness between himself and his old comrades, and the Carayon-Latour affair was simply the last feather which broke the camel's back. All the time he was in office, the General was pestered out of his life by Republican Deputies, demanding decorations, promotion, and employment for their friends; and at last, in a fit of irritation and disgust, he handed in his resignation to the President of the Republic. The new War Minister will be the ninth since the fall of the Empire. That office has been filled by Generals Le Flô, De Cissey, Du Barail, De Cissey (second term), Berthaud, Rochebouët, Borel, and Gresley. The only wonder is, that with all these changes, and the amount of work placed on the shoulders of a French War Minister, who is Secretary of State as well as Commander-in-Chief, or head of the Permanent Staff, the work of reorganisation should have gone on as well as it has done. We may mention that *L'Armée Française*, which is a Gambettist paper, severely censures M. Raynal, the Republican Deputy, "who, carried away by his readiness of speech, and the plaudits of the majority, and ignorant of military matters, did not sufficiently understand the danger of giving a public lesson to the constitutional chief of a great army."

A friend of ours has favoured us with the following simple statement of his case. He says:—"I was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the Line about sixteen years ago, and on returning from abroad, after some three years' service with my regiment, I was attracted by the inducements held out by the Commissariat Warrant of Nov., 1858, and after making the necessary inquiries on the subject, and satisfying myself as to the nature of the duties, pay, prospects of promotion, and so forth in the Department, I decided, being a poor man, to resign my regimental commission, and accept in lieu a commission as Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, with the relative rank of Captain. I at once joined at a large station not far from London, where I was received as an honorary member of the regimental mess there established, and found my position, both socially and departmentally, all I had expected or looked for. I liked my new duties, and tried to give satisfaction in my performance of them, in which, I believe, I succeeded. As far as I could, I endeavoured to fulfil my share of the contract, and, I believe, did nothing to lower the Department or to forfeit any of the advantages which I, at that time, possessed in the Service. This state of things continued for about four years, when one day I found myself gazetted a Deputy-Commissary in the so-called Sub-Department of the Control. I had not the option of refusing this appointment, but was invited to accept it in a conciliatory style, similar to that employed upon the sheep in Hood's famous 'Ode to Rae Wilson, Esq.' I soon began to realise the fact that I was in a subordinate department, out of which I could see little or no hope of promotion; that I had the title of a Warrant Officer in the Indian Commissariat; and that I had to perform the duties of a purveyor of hospital stores and of a barrackmaster. To me, this is, I admit, a pure matter of taste (and sometimes smell). These duties were unpleasant and uncongenial, and moreover, I had never undertaken to perform any of them. In addition to this, many regimental officers—most of them Captains—were brought into the Department over my head, in positions from the dizzy height of which they affected to look down upon me as being not even entitled to recognition as a brother-officer at all. Revolving these things in my mind, I arrived—in a blundering way, perhaps—at the conclusion that I had been, to use a common expression, "sold." I then ventured to request that I might be permitted to qualify for the higher grades of the Department by passing through the Staff College, but received in reply to my application nothing either more encouraging or more considerate than a snubbing. Naturally, had I been in a position to leave the department, then I would have done so; but I was not, so I stayed on, filled with zeal and gratitude, and in five years more I received an increase of pay amounting to 1s. 6d. per diem. During these five years, made as happy as possible by the extreme urbanity and good-fellowship of the officers of the senior grades of the Department generally, I gained a perfect knowledge of the fact that, socially as well as departmentally, I had suffered a grievous injury. I found myself excluded from messes and other places where formerly I had been welcomed, and in my relations with the rest of the Service generally, I saw that, whilst the Controllers were accorded the position of gentlemen, I, as belonging to the Sub-Department, was regarded as a person not to be associated with. However, another Warrant made its appearance in 1875, and whilst it was in a state of incubation we were led to believe that in it would be found redress for all wrongs. The only thing it actually effected was the abolition of a few utterly misleading titles in the higher grades of the Department, and the separation of the Commissariat and Transport from the Ordnance Store Branch of the Control. To me, personally, the gain was so exceedingly trifling that I failed then, and have since failed, to appreciate it. Strange to say, the sufferers by control still had their grievances. What could they be? The authorities actually seemed to become aware at last that there were grumblers—people who thought they had not been well used; gentlemen who had once been officers in the Army, who held language which might lead one to believe that they considered themselves duped! So I, amongst others, was invited to submit a statement of my grievances, which I did. I never heard anything more about that respectful representation, but I have reason to believe it was considered altogether too unreasonable that my remonstrance should have taken the shape of a protest against social and professional degradation, whereas it ought to have been simply an humble petition for another 1s. 6d. a day. Only consider for a moment; I had a grievance, and it had nothing to do with money! Monstrous! At all events, apparently incurable, for I have it still. Rumours were soon afloat to the effect that another Warrant was in preparation, and Hope, which we are told "springs eternal in the human breast," resumed her flattering tales. Everything would be put straight at last, and so my almost intolerable position was rendered tolerable only by the idea that there was "a good time coming." This Warrant, which was to redress all grievances, was to be published on April 1, 1878. That eagerly-looked-for day came and passed, but brought no Warrant. Another year of hope deferred, then April 1, 1879, arrived; still no Warrant. Two years had elapsed since a step had been given in the rank of Commissary. Yet it was said that all would be well, the Warrant which was coming would do everything for us when it *did* come. There was to be no hurry this time. So patience, and shuffle the cards, I said. The 1st October would bring it. The 1st October passed, then November 1, and no Warrant yet. But at last, after months and years of weary waiting and hoping, we have quite lately been put in possession of the leading features of the new scheme. Alas! those well-known features! With what feelings do I recognise them? With anger? Anger is not permitted to me. Despair? Despair is a coward's emotion, I will not despair! Contempt? Am I allowed to feel contempt under the circumstances? If so, contempt is the word. The new scheme, it would appear, provides that the Commissariat is to be officered by Captains from the Line, who on joining the Department are to retain their Army rank and title, whilst the officers at present in the Department are to continue to enjoy their relative rank. So that when one of these recruits joins the Department, and is posted to a company of Army Service Corps, to learn something about Transport work, we will say, the company being commanded by a Deputy-Commissary of, perhaps, fifteen years' service, he, the junior, will be called 'Captain,' whilst his commanding officer will be plain 'Mister.' That is to say, the captain of the company will be 'Mr. Brown,' and the subaltern will be 'Captain Jones.'" After reading the above, our thoughts reverted to Dryden's lines on John Milton's picture, which may be parodied thus:—

> Three Warrants at three different periods framed,
> Our suffering Services have sadly maimed:
> The first, in gross injustice unsurpassed;
> The next, in muddling; and in both, the last.
> The force of Folly can no further go;
> To make a third, she's joined the other two!

A small, but not on that account unimportant, matter which is attracting some attention in Europe, might be, if not decided, at any rate considerably elucidated, if our artillerists would take note of the performances of the Russian Artillery during the late campaign and of our own batteries in Afghanistan. Our field artillery consists of six guns to the battery, the Russian field artillery has eight, though their horse artillery, the artillery attached to divisions, and the light batteries attached to cavalry divisions have only six guns per battery. Is eight or is six the better number for use in the field, and particularly in a rough country? The advocates of six-gun batteries say that when more than one gun is wanted, or fewer than six, a half battery of three offers every advantage. To this it is replied that there are circumstances always arising, under which a force in the field will have ready for use only one battery; that this battery may, and probably will, be required in more places than one; that even where its attention is not divided, the nature of the ground may render it advisable to proceed not by half batteries, but by two-gun detachments, as it was in Tergukasoff's retreat, where one eight-gun battery covered the retrograde movement in the Tahir Pass, working by four sets of alternate twos, where one gun would not have checked the Turks and three could not be brought to bear. In connection with this matter is the question of the proper officering of field artillery, and the advocates of eight-gun batteries seem to think there should be to each of them a major, two captains, and two subalterns. Our experience now may help us to settle this question also. The best thing, in one sense, which has yet been said by the advocates of six-gun batteries, is that the Russians have eight in their batteries, so that their fire may be equal to that of the six-gun batteries of other nations; but a joke will not decide the question, on which, till it is further elucidated, we desire to express no opinion.

There is certainly one point in which the Commission on Army Organisation in India might make some saving without loss of efficiency. The minor appointments in the Judge-Advocate's Department are in the present day unnecessary. They probably were useful, and even requisite, in the days when officers, as a rule, had no knowledge whatever of military law, and courts-martial erred in the simplest application of the letter and spirit of the law. But at the present time, all the junior officers of the Army, whether British or Indian, have had a course of instruction in military law culminating in an examination very little, if at all, inferior to that passed by the candidates for the Judge-Advocate's Department in India, while senior officers have studied military law, as a rule, and the simple errors which at one time may have been common, now comparatively seldom occur. The staff officers of a General are now also generally either Staff-College men, or have been very creditably through a garrison course, and are quite fitted to notice minor errors in the proceedings of a court-martial. This is their regular duty in England, but in India proceedings of a court have invariably to be forwarded to a Deputy-Judge-Advocate; and not alone the proceedings, but the preliminary application for a court-martial, the charge and other papers have to be so forwarded. The result of this is a considerable delay, as a rule; for Deputy-Judge-Advocates are appointed for a circle comprising several stations, of which they take the most important as a residence; the consequence is that, previous to a court-martial, all the papers have to be forwarded by post, however correct they may be. They are then, in the course of a few days, returned by the Deputy Judge-Advocate with a few remarks, generally instructions for the prosecutor, such as "Prove by first witness that the prisoner's kit was complete on the 31st ult., and deficient of etcæteras on the 1st inst. Prove by second witness the same, and that the prisoner was drunk at such a place and such a time, and so on." Then come instructions for the court; such as, if the prisoner be found guilty of making away with articles of his kit, he must be acquitted of the charge of losing by neglect the articles, and so on. As a general rule, both the prosecutor and the court are treated to some elaborate twaddle, pointing out, at as great length as is practicable, some of the simplest and best known principles of military law. After the court is closed, the proceedings are sent direct by the president to the Deputy-Judge-Advocate, and a similarly lengthy series of sententious remarks accompanies them on their return. The whole transaction is looked upon with a kind of good-humoured scorn by the regimental officers of the Army, and the Staff no doubt feel the absurdity of the thing, but have no objection, as they are powerless to mend it, to having a certain amount of trouble taken off their hands. But it is rather hard on the prisoner, who has so many extra days' detention, while the little farce of making work for a Judge-Advocate's department is being gone through; and there seems no reason why the custom that prevails in England, where minor courts are at once examined by the staff officer, and confirmed or otherwise by the General on the spot, should not also prevail in India. Of this, however, there is not much chance without considerable obstruction. If similar occurred in the cases of United Kingdom, for instance, that on a commanding officer in the district sending in an application for a district court-martial to the General at Cork, the application had to be referred to a Deputy-Judge-Advocate living in Dublin, however simple the case might be then returned by him with remarks, and that after the proceedings had closed, the papers had again to go backwards and forwards between Cork and Dublin, some day or other, a Guardsman—supposing, for the argument, Guards quartered at Cork—would be detained from going on leave by the court-martial not being dissolved; there would then be a question put in Parliament, and public attention called for the time to the subject. But nothing of this kind can occur in India, and therefore, unless taken in hand by an Army Commission, things just go on in the old routine style, and that which was serviceable and even requisite fifty years ago, is kept up for no better reason than that "whatever is, is right."

The War Office has decided to set apart a sum of £11,000 for the purpose of providing the new Government House, in course of erection at Portsmouth, as quarters for the General officer commanding the troops in the Southern District. The original estimate was for £7,000, but this sum has now been found insufficient, and £4,000 has been added to allow for the the building of stables and the preparation of the necessary grounds.

We have always maintained that the highly prized and much-coveted decoration of the Victoria Cross should be raised from its present position of a simple decoration to that of an Order, having several grades, the higher ones carrying with them the honour of knighthood; and although this suggestion of ours has not as yet been carried out to its full extent, a step in the right direction has, we are glad to find, at last been taken, which, to a great extent, admits the justice of the claim of those distinguished men who have won the Cross to some adequate recognition of their heroic deeds. This year, for the first time since the institution of the Victoria Cross in 1856 as a decoration for distinguished bravery in the face of the enemy, the roll of those gallant men who wear the Cross is inserted in "Burke's Peerage." This simple act adds the names of our heroes to the long roll of the hereditary nobility of the land, to be handed down to posterity side by side with those of its most ancient families, and it now only remains to effectually place this decoration on a proper footing, for her Majesty to be graciously pleased to convert it into a truly Noble Order, by establishing various grades to the same, the higher ones carrying with them the honour of knighthood, and an adequate pension in the event of seamen or privates attaining to the higher grades. The Iron Cross of Prussia has numerous grades. Why not the Victoria Cross?

Since the institution of the Victoria Cross, as a decoration for distinguished bravery in the face of the enemy, in 1856, it has been bestowed on no less than 368 officers and men belonging to the Naval and Military Services. Seven who gained this decoration died before it was formally conferred upon them, and 27 have died since they received that honour. Of the 368 heroes who have won the Cross, 171 were commissioned officers, and 197 non-commissioned officers and men in both Services.

A disastrous fire took place in Wellington Street, Aldershot, on Christmas Eve, when property to the value of £16,000 was destroyed. The water arrangements were as bad as they possibly could be, and loud complaints have been made by the townspeople of the manner in which martial law was carried out in their own streets by the military authorities, who came down and took entire possession of them. The military fire-brigade, under the command of Quartermaster G. Douglas, was present, and would have rendered valuable assistance but for the fact that the orders given by the superintendent were generally countermanded by the very active General and other officers who were upon the spot. It is but fair, however, to the military to acknowledge that from their point of view, they consider they saved the entire quarter of the town from a general conflagration.

The news of the recent attempt on the lives of their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain caused a thrill of horror to reverberate through the length and breadth, not only of England, but of the whole world. This regicidal attempt has, however, enabled his Majesty the King of Spain to prove himself worthy to lead a brave people. He has also done justice to the early training he received in this country, in suddenly exhibiting that indomitable courage for which Englishmen have long been famed, and for which Spaniards have the highest esteem and regard, considering it to be one of the best attributes of man. The afternoon following the dastardly attempt, the King drove the Queen out in the same phaeton with the same pair of horses and the same servants as he had used the day previously. He drove slowly through the principal streets of Madrid, on his way from the Palace to the Atocha Church, where a thanksgiving service was held, as if inviting those of his subjects who might sympathise with the would-be regicide to repeat the cowardly attack, his Majesty having declined the protection of an escort, preferring to show that he appealed to the love of his people, and not to military force, for the maintenance of his position as their king, and for his life, which he thus showed he trusted freely in their hands. Both going and returning, the large crowds who thronged the streets and the people in the windows of the houses cheered their Majesties enthusiastically and waved their handkerchiefs, some pressing against the carriage, which, as we have stated, had no escort. We heartily congratulate their Majesties both on their narrow escape and on that indomitable courage which must surely endear them to their subjects, and while so doing we wish them both a happy and a prosperous new year, and many of them, a sentiment in which we hope all Spaniards will loyally join.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 30, 1879.

Commissariat and Transport Department—Deputy-Comy. E. W. Williams is placed on retired pay, on reorganisation of the Department, from Jan. 1, 1880, inclusive.

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy. F. C. P. Silveira is placed on retired pay, on reorganisation of the Department, from Dec. 22, 1879, inclusive.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 2, 1880.

Staff—Major-Gen. Edward Gascoigne Bulwer, C.B., to be Inspector-General of Recruiting, vice Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Augustus Whitmore, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Jan. 1, 1880.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having had his notice called to the fact that non-commissioned officers and privates are in the habit of wearing crape on their arms at funerals, such practice is, by the Duke of Cambridge's order, to be immediately discontinued.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold have joined the higher grades of the Freemasons, and taken upon themselves the forms, rites, ceremonies, and symbolism of the body known as Knights of the Temple and Malta in England and Wales. The ceremony was performed at 33 Golden Square, London, where the supreme council have a hall and offices which they devote to Masonic work. The ceremony of admission was performed by Col. Shadwell H. Clarke, sub-prior, in the presence of a distinguished company.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.—Anything calculated to moderate the asperity of party feeling during the coming political contest should be encouraged. A liberal use of that delicious and soothing liqueur, GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY, cannot fail to produce a favourable effect, and it may be procured at all Bars, Restaurants, and Wine Stores; also at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and the Westminster Aquarium.—Manufacturer: Thomas Grant, Distiller, Maidstone.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Telegraphic orders have been sent to India, directing H.M.S. Malabar to proceed from Bombay to the Cape, to embark the regiment, and convey it to India.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Caldecott has applied for permission to retire from the Service.

5th Lancers. Lieut. Morland arrived home from the Cape on Sunday last in the steamer Pretoria.

10th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Saunders sailed for India yesterday, in H.M.S. Crocodile.

15th Hussars. The head-quarters and service troops are to be conveyed home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, on the arrival of the King's Dragoon Guards from the Cape, and telegraphic instructions have been sent out accordingly.

17th Lancers. The depôt has proceeded from Colchester to Canterbury, and joined the cavalry depôt. Qrmr. Berryman, V.C., arrived home from the Cape, on Sunday last in the steamer Pretoria.

19th Hussars. The following address was handed to Brevet Major Barrow, C.M.G., prior to his leaving Natal for England :—"Durban, Natal, Oct. 6, 1879.—To Major Barrow, commanding Mounted Volunteers, No. 1 Column, Zululand.—Sir,—Hearing that you are shortly to leave Natal, at the termination of your prolonged, arduous, and distinguished services among us, those of the local volunteers who became aware of it expressed a wish to have conveyed to you, however hurriedly and imperfectly, their regret at your sudden departure, and their warmest and best wishes for your safe voyage, and your future advancement in your profession. Arriving, as you have done, unexpectedly at our port, and your stay in Durban being so short, it prevents us from at this time carrying out our intention of waiting upon you by a representative committee, and personally conveying to you a more substantial evidence of our admiration for and high appreciation of your many excellent qualities as a soldier and a commanding officer, and of expressing, on behalf of the Natal Volunteers who served under you in the recent campaign, the esteem in which you were held by all ranks of the Service. We intend still carrying out part of our original programme by sending after you, for your acceptance, a trifling souvenir of your share in the campaign, and of those who served under you in Zululand. We shall, you may be sure, follow with the greatest interest your future career in your profession, and wishing you every prosperity, we remain, Sir, very faithfully yours (signed by the officers of different mounted volunteer corps)."

'To Capt. Shepstone, D.M. Rifles, Capt. Arbuthnot, A.M. Rifles; Capt. Saner, V.M. Rifles; Capt. Norton, Natal Hussars; Capt. Stainbank, I.M. Rifles; Capt. Addison, S.M. Rifles.—Sirs,—I am very grateful for the kind wishes expressed in your address on my leaving Natal, and I hope that you will express to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and troopers of your respective corps my sincere thanks for the same. I have no hesitation in saying that I never wish to have under my command a force better mounted, organised, equipped, or better adapted for the work in front of them than the corps of Natal Volunteers which were under my command during the commencement of the Zulu campaign. It has been a continual source of regret to me that by the circumstances of the campaign I was unavoidably deprived of their services in Zululand, within a month after the commencement of active operations. The good service performed by all the corps during that month, and the invaluable service rendered by the Natal Guides throughout the campaign assure me of the value of the force which I had the honour to command. I shall always preserve with pride the souvenir that you propose sending to England, and shall ever have pleasant reminiscences of my connection with the Natal Volunteers. Wishing you one and all every success in the future, I remain, Sirs, very faithfully yours, P. H. Barrow, captain, 19th Hussars."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A despatch from Major-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Cabul Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Army Head-quarters, dated Oct. 30, runs as follows :—"I have the honour to request that you will add to the list of officers enclosed with my No. 625 of Oct. 23 the names of Capt. G. Swinley, No. 2 Mountain Baty., and Capt. H. R. L. Morgan, No. 1 Mountain Baty. Capt. Swinley originally raised the battery which he commands, and its present efficiency and the excellent service he has performed with it during our recent operations and in the expedition to the Khost Valley last winter are mainly ascribed to the unremitting attention he has devoted to its equipment and to the training of his men. Capt. Morgan has commanded No. 1 Baty. to my entire satisfaction since joining his appointment in December, 1878. His services at the Shutargardan on Oct. 14 and 19 have been particularly brought to my notice by Lieut.-Col. Money ; and I am informed that the defeat of the enemy on both occasions was in a large measure due to his effective working of his guns and the extraordinary precision of their fire. I have much pleasure in bringing the names of both these officers to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

We insert the following letter with the utmost satisfaction, and we only hope that the subject may be fully gone into by Col. Stanley before the publication of the forthcoming Estimates :—"In your paper of the 27th ult., you remark on the "disorganised and unfortunate" Royal Artillery Office in Pall Mall, and while I do not wish in any way to combat the truth of your remarks, yet perhaps you will allow me space to point out that the staff allowed is quite inadequate for carrying on the work of this vast regiment, as at present administered; indeed, the three preceding deputy adjutant-generals may be said to have succumbed to the conscientious discharge of their arduous duties. The promotion, appointment, transfer, and exchange of the officers alone require the sole attention of a confidential officer, and it has been long felt in the regiment that this duty should be confided to an officer taken from their own ranks, and not entrusted, as now, to one from the Coast Brigade, who can scarcely be considered qualified to enter into all the niceties of the position, much as he may desire to do his work properly. Two deputy assistant-adjutant-generals at least are required; one for the records at Woolwich, which at present receive only three-days-a-week attention, and the other to keep a register of the officers' casualties as they take place."

The *Morning Post* says :—"Speaking the other day at a meeting of the West of Scotland Association, Dr. Cameron, M.P., said he understood the Government had in contemplation the establishment of a school of artillery in Scotland, and if they did so, the ground selected would probably be that of the association at Irvine."

"Lintstock" writes :—"As it has now been decided that all acting-bombardiers and lance-corporals, with pay, are *bonâ fide* non-commissioned officers, and as such are responsible for the due performance of the duties devolving upon them; their removal from Class 6 to Class 5 of 'Classification for Purposes of Pension' (Art. 1,273 of Revised Army Regulations, vol. 1), would appear to have been overlooked. Otherwise, they are receiving but a scant measure of justice. In a great many cases they have to hold that rank for a long period, more especially in the Royal Artillery, where it is not at all unusual for an acting-bombardier to remain so for two years or more before he gets the next step."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. J. Dundas, V.C. (late Bengal), and Lieut. C. Nugent were killed by the explosion of a mine, and nine men were wounded, among them Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, in the action before Sherpur on the 23rd ult. Capt. Dundas obtained his commission as first lieutenant in June, 1860, and served in the Bhootan expedition of 1865, and, in company with Capt. W. S. Trevor, was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallant conduct at the attack on the blockhouse at Dewan Gui on April 30, of that year. Major-Gen. Tombs, C.B., V.C., the officer in command at the time, in recording the act of gallantry, remarked that a part of the enemy, from 180 to 200 in number had barricaded themselves in the blockhouse in question, which they continued to defend after the rest of the position had been carried and the main body was in retreat. The blockhouse, which was loopholed, forced the key of the enemy's position. Seeing no officer of the storming party near, and being anxious that the place should be taken immediately, as any protracted resistance might have caused the main body of the Bhooteas to rally, the British force having been fighting in a broiling sun on very steep and difficult ground for upwards of three hours, the General in command ordered these two officers to show the way into the blockhouse. They had to climb up a wall which was 14 ft. high, and then to enter a house occupied by some 200 desperate men, head foremost, through an opening not more than 2 ft. wide between the top of the wall and the roof of the blockhouse. Major-Gen. Tombs states that on speaking to the Sikh soldiers around him, and telling them in Hindustani to swarm up the wall, none of them responded to the call until these two officers had shown them the way, when they followed with the greatest alacrity. They were both wounded. Lieut. Nugent was a son of Major-Gen. Nugent, and entered the Service, Aug. 2, 1871.

Capt. W. Broadfoot, R.E., writes to the *Times* from 94 Piccadilly under date Dec. 29 :—"The telegram in this morning's paper brings the sad news of the death of Capt. James Dundas, R.E., V.C., while destroying village forts in the neighbourhood of Cabul. In Capt. Dundas the Service has lost one of its most gallant members. You have in another column briefly narrated how he won his Victoria Cross. The following incident, known only to those who were resident in Simla in 1878, will show that his bravery did not require the stimulus of active service with its possible rewards in order to show itself :—A house near the bazaar was burning, and the roof had partly given way, when the cries of a native, on whom the débris had fallen, and who was thus shut in to be burnt to death or suffocated, arrested passers-by, and a crowd collected. Pushing his way through the people, he went straight in, but was driven out by falling rubbish and by smoke. He called for a volunteer to help him, when a gallant officer of the Royal Artillery responded, and again he went in, this time succeeding, at the expense of some pretty severe burns, in getting hold of the native and restoring him to his friends. Capt. Dundas was for many years in the Public Works Department, and latterly was associated with Gen. Sir Alexander Taylor, K.C.B., in charge of one of the principal branches of that department. His success in civil work gave promise of high future advancement, which his undeniable talent would have fully justified."

We regret to observe that Major Thackeray, V.C., R.E., has been severely wounded in an attack, on Dec. 24, on Jagdalak, where Col. Norman has been repeatedly assailed. Now that the main body of the levies—the result of the recent rising in Afghanistan—has been defeated, it is probable that we shall hear less of the harassing attacks upon our lines of communication, which have recently been incessant.

A *Daily News*' telegram from Alexandria states that Gordon Pasha has arrived at Suez by the steamer Senaar.

Col. J. Y. Moggridge, at present commanding R.E. at Edinburgh, has been appointed commanding R.E. in the eastern district, vice Col. F. M. H. Somerset, removed to Aldershot. Col. Moggridge does not assume his duties in his new command until the first week in February.

Col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B. (late Bombay), has been granted special leave from India to England for two years, from Sept. 3, 1879.

Brevet Major W. H. Collins, lately employed on special committee duty at Simla, rejoins the home establishment, and returns shortly to England from India.

Lieut. F. W. Watkins and Vet.-Surg. W. B. Walters arrived home from the Cape on Sunday last in the steamer Pretoria.

Lieut.-Col. G. E. Watson, Capt. on the Retired Full-pay List (late Bengal), died at Eton Villa, the Park, Cheltenham, on the 28th ult., aged 51 years. The deceased served with Havelock's Force during the first advance on Lucknow, and as brigade-major of Engineers at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; afterwards present at the siege and capture of Lucknow (medal with two clasps and brevet of major). He entered the Army Dec. 11, 1846, and retired with the rank of Lieut.-Col., March 4, 1868.

5th Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. left Chatham on Thursday morning, *en route* to Portsmouth, to embark in H.M.S. Crocodile. The battalion consists of Col. Bigge, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Pocklington; Brevet Majors FitzRoy and Oldfield; Capts. Robinson, Græme, Carleton, Hackett, and Hargreave; Lieuts. Cherry (adjt.), Heathcote, Biddulph, Williamson, Lambton, Orred, and Armstrong; 2nd Lieuts. Sturges, Carter, Hill, Hore, Stewart, Pilcher, Etheridge, Dashwood, Colvin, and Braithwaite; Pymr. (Capt.) Wade, and Qrmr. Downey; 50 serjeants, 17 drummers, 675 men, 61 women, and 60 children. A correspondent writes from Chatham :—"I think the editor of the principal Service journal ought to he kept *au courant* with the movements of the military, therefore, I send you a few lines anent the departure of 2nd Batn. 5th. The regiment fell in on its parade at a quarter to 7 o'clock punctually this morning (Thursday), and at 10 minutes past 7, headed by the band of the 86th Regt., it marched off, and as the railway station is within ten minutes walk of the barracks, it was not long before the regiment arrived. However, with the usual punctuality of the L.C.D.R. authorities, there was no train ready, and the light baggage, which had preceded the regiment half-an-hour, was still at the station doors unloaded. Every arrangement had long since been perfectly made by the military authorities, but somehow or other the railway official did not come up to time, the consequence being the detention of the regiment in a dirty small space outside the station for at least half an hour before the first company could get on to the platform. During this detention the troops were surrounded by the scum of Chatham, including in its composition numbers of low prostitutes, whose language was anything but parliamentary. The soldiers on certain occasions have many *friends*, and on this these so-called *friends* were busy plying Tommy Atkins with pots of beer, and, in several instances, with bottles of brandy or whisky, thereby doing everything in their power to aid in making the poor fellows drunk. The men themselves were generally very quiet and orderly. It was not until 9 o'clock that the last train started with the Northumberland Fusiliers, on their way to Portsmouth. Now, it is a notorious fact that the Chatham station of the L.C.D.R. is a disgrace to the directors. It is small, dirty, and inconvenient, and seeing that it is generally the station from which troops leave and at which they arrive to this command, the Government ought to take measures accordingly, and force the directors to make proper provision for the Service. At all important stations near which large bodies of troops are stationed, there should be a Government platform, spacious enough to accommodate a strong battalion when drawn up in line. This platform might, when not required for military purposes, be used by the general public. By some such arrangement a regiment could be at once marched into the station, and await its train in peace and some comfort, instead of, as in this instance, having to wait outside in mud and rain, and being subject to the demoralising element of a low, disgusting, and disreputable crowd. Most elaborate instructions have been drawn up for the guidance of commanding officers and others with reference to the proper method of embarking in and disembarking from railway trains; but until the Government take the matter in hand, as already suggested, these instructions, as a rule, are simply rendered null and void. The regiment marched in great-coats and forage-caps, each man carrying his bag containing sea-kit, &c. Why the regiment should have been compelled to parade in the dark, making it almost impossible for the officer to see whether the men were sober or not or whether they were properly dressed, it is impossible to say. The 23 volunteers from the 24th were certainly not the best specimens of British soldiers. We are all exceedingly sorry to part with the 5th, and the 86th gave the officers a farewell dinner last night."

11th Regiment. A destructive fire broke out at Higher Barracks, Exeter, occupied by the 34th Brigade Depôt, on Sunday morning last. It occurred in the block of buildings opposite the entrance, used as the officers' quarters, and the whole of the block was reduced to a shell in three or four hours. The fire was first observed in a bedroom in the quartermaster's apartments, the inmates of which awoke betwen 4 and 5 o'clock to find flames coming up through the floor from the room below. An alarm was at once raised, and the whole of the men in barracks turned out very promptly. Col. Drewe, the officer in command, at once took the direction of affairs in his hands, and worked thoughout the morning with praiseworthy zeal. By his orders the safety of the inmates of the quartermaster's apartments was first seen to. The quartermaster, who was confined to his bed by an attack of pleurisy, had to be removed in the bedding, it being impossible to dress him; and the members of his family had only time to put on a garment or two, and make a hurried exit. They saved very little beyond what they wore, and so far as individuals are concerned, they are the heaviest sufferers. It is calculated that the damage done to the buildings amounts to at least £2,000, to say nothing of the furniture and clothing destroyed. Nothing is known as to the cause of the fire.

14th Regiment. Capt. Morris, 1st Batn., sailed for India yesterday, in H.M.S. Crocodile.

21st Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn., under Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hazlerigg, was moving up to Fort Olifant from Fort Weeber on Nov. 21, to prepare for the attack on Secocoeni. A correspondent from Wakkerstroom writes to complain, "in the name of a quiet neighbourhood, of bugles on the brain on the part of the commanding officer. Between bagpipes and bugles there is no peace," he says, "within miles of the regiment. There is too much of a good thing, and perhaps Major Hazlerigg will get a hint from Sir Garnet Wolseley, when he is in his vicinity, that there is such a thing as *trop de zele* in bugling, piping, and drilling." Brevet Major Jackson, 1st Batn., left England for India yesterday, in H.M.S. Crocodile. A correspondent, writing from Pagwana Hill, Transvaal, on Nov. 10, says :—"The head-quarters and four companies of the 94th Regt. leave this camp to-morrow, their destination being Fort Oliphant. Major Hazlerigg remains with the 21st Fusiliers at this camp; but it is probable the gallant Scots will have another opportunity of adding additional laurels to their colours, which have floated victoriously in many a hard and well-contested battle-field. The regiment is being kept well intact, and will probably bear the brunt of the Secocoeni campaign."

24th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is timed to reach Gibraltar about the 25th inst., in the s.s. Ontario, from Natal.

25th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Corfield sailed for India yesterday, in H.M.S. Crocodile.

29th Regiment. Capt. Claremont sailed for India yesterday in H.M.S. Crocodile.

34th Regiment. Lieut. Martin is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 1st Goorkhas, on probation.

35th Regiment. Capt. and Pymr. Dowdall, Pay Department, having arrived at Malta on the 14th ult., was taken on the strength of the garrison from that date, and appointed to his old regiment for duty.

39th Regiment. Capts. Bradford and Malet sailed yesterday for India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

47th Regiment. Capt. Stuart is a candidate for the Pay Department, and has been posted to London to undergo his period of probation in the pay office of the Army Service Corps.

48th Regiment. Lieut. Bennet sailed for India yesterday in H.M.S. Crocodile.

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Welchman, a probationer, officiating wing officer, 5th Hyderabad Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from July 5, 1878.

54th Regiment. Head-quarters and four companies are now stationed at Delhi, having moved there from Fort William, the other four companies being in Rangoon, British Burmah. The distribution of the officers is as follows:—In East Indies, at Delhi—Lieut.-Col. Shiffner, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Capts. Wilkinson and Wingfield, Lieut. and Adjt. Ruddach, Lieuts. Broughton and Bowring, 2nd Lieuts. Hall, Haines, Rowcroft, Prior, Pollard, and Lushington; Paymr. and Hon. Major Hewson, and Qrmr. Nettles. The remainder of the officers who are on foreign service are with the wing at Rangoon.

57th Regiment. The *Cape Times* says:—"We announced some days ago that Gen. Wood had, after consultation with the War Office, declined the commandantship of the Colonial Forces in South Africa. Col. Clarke, of the 57th Regiment, has since been offered it, and has accepted it conditionally on the approval of the War Office. Col. Clarke was in command of the column which was formed for the second advance on Ulundi, the capture of Cetewayo, the pacification of Zululand, and the subjugation of the Zulu tribes near the middle drift of the Tugela River. Col. Clarke was a passenger by the Arab, which left last week for England." Capt. Weigall is a candidate for appointment to the Army Pay Department, and has been attached to the pay office of the 82nd Regiment at Dublin, during the period of his probationary duty. Three hundred men were transferred on Saturday evening to the 77th Regiment, the linked battalion, and were sent from the Royal to Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin. Two officers and 200 men rejoined at the Royal Barracks on Saturday evening from Ship Street Barracks.

60th Rifles. Capt. Fraser, 1st Batn., was employed on Col. Baker Russell's staff at the storming of Secocoeni's town.

64th Regiment. Capt. Walker is a candidate for the Pay Department, and will be attached to the pay office of the 66th Brigade Depôt during the term of his probation.

66th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Honywood sailed for India yesterday in H.M.S. Crocodile.

67th Regiment. In the engagement with the Safis in which Capt. Poole was wounded, the following men of the regiment were killed, viz. :—Ptes. Palmes, Kearl, and Burton, of B Compy. The following were wounded :—Lance-Serjt. Edwards, Pte. Hearsey, and Corpls. Wooley and Heath, the last dangerously. Capt. White left Cabul on Nov. 17 to join the depôt companies. Major Cardew has been invalided. The latter officer was most unfortunate in losing his tent and all its contents at the explosion of the Bala Hissar. Capt. Blundell has joined head-quarters. Capt. Dunlop is about to retire from the Service.

68th Light Infantry. Lieut. Goad is a candidate for the Indian S. C. and has been appointed to the 12th Bengal Cavalry, in probation.

70th Regiment. Lieut. Delamain is a candidate for the Indian S. C., and has been appointed to the 4th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

71st Highland Light Infantry. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Gibraltar for Scotland about the 26th inst., it is believed, proceeding home in the steamship Ontario, now *en route* from Natal with the 2nd Batn. 24th.

72nd Highlanders. The following correspondence appears in the Lahore paper :—"From Lieut.-Col. Clarke, commanding 72nd Highlanders, to the Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore. Camp, Sherpur, Cabul, Nov. 19, 1879.—Sir,—In the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Oct. 28, 1879, there appears a letter headed 'The march to Cabul, from our special correspondent, dated Camp, near Cabul, Oct. 13, 1879,' the latter part o which, in my opinion, has but one interpretation, viz., that the regiment referred to, as having committed cruelties, &c., on wounded Afghans at the action of Charasiab, on Oct. 6 last, is the 72nd Highlanders, the regiment I had the honour to command on that date. In contradiction of this, I now enclose a copy of a letter from Surg.-Major Bourke, A.M.D., the special correspondent, denying that he alluded to the 72nd Highlanders, and have the honour to request you will be good enough to give publication to the same in your newspaper, and also to this my letter at the same time. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, W. H. J. Clarke, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col., commanding 72nd Highlanders. Copy of a letter from Surg.-Major Bourke, A.M.D., to Col. Clarke, commanding 72nd Highlanders, dated Cabul, Nov. 14, 1879 :—Sir,—Having been called on to state that it was not your regiment who were concerned in cruelties to the wounded, I have much pleasure in doing so, as already stated by me a fortnight ago, to the Chief of the Staff. I have already telegrammed to all the newspapers for which I correspond, stating that your regiment was not the one concerned.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Isodore Bourke, M.B., Surg.-Major. To the Deputy-Surg.-Gen. R. H. Murray, Lieut. and Adjt. 72nd Highlanders, Camp Sherpur, Cabul, Nov. 19, 1879." Capt. F. G. Sherlock, late of the regiment, died at Wick Lodge, West Brighton, on the 27th ult., aged 41 years.

73rd Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Inglis, a probationer, officiating wing officer 25th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C. from July 3, 1877.

74th Highlanders. The *Straits Times* has the following :—"The band of the 74th Highlanders has been taxed rather severely lately. On Wednesday afternoon it played on the Esplanade, at the Gardens by moonlight last night, and to-morrow night it will chime out its public farewell to Singaporeans on the Esplanade. The officers of the 74th have been the most obliging to the public that we have yet had the good fortune to meet here. The Orontes, which will take the regiment home, is expected on Dec. 1, but it is likely the embarkation will not take place for a few days after, and, it is hoped so, for all are anxious that the Pipers' pibroch will be heard at St. Andrew's Ball, which takes place on Dec. 2."

77th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun has applied for permission to retire from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

78th Highlanders. The *Bombay Gazette* has the following :—"What do the Ross-shire Buffs at Poona say to the following, taken from the *Madras Mail?*—'Was there not a beautiful picture painted, when the memories of Cawnpore and Lucknow were yet green in every mind, of a "puir lassie" on the walls (?) of the latter city, with an angelic, semi-inspired expression of countenance, holding up her hand, and exclaiming to her companion, a Highland soldier,—"Do ye na hear them ?—the pibrochs! They come! they come!" And was there a man, woman, or child in all Scotland who did not firmly believe the artist's lovely idyl, and that the "Relief of Lucknow" was entirely accomplished by Highlanders? The truth being ("hoot man!") that there was neither a pibroch nor a Scottish corps among the warriors who followed Havelock.' The story of Jessie Campbell is, of course, an exaggeration, but it is a fact that the Highlanders of the 78th were the first of Havelock's troops to enter the besieged Residency. Our benighted contemporary commits a few more blunders like the above in the leading article from which we quote. He says :—'During the Crimean war, a vast deal of honour was laid at the feet of Caledonia. Although the brunt of the battle of Alma and the greater portion of the loss fell upon the 33rd and 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, Colin Campbell's apocryphal "thin red line" figured most prominently in the tale of the fight, and in the pictures of it.' Of course, everybody, except the *Madras Mail*, knows that the famous 'thin, red line' was an incident of the battle of Balaclava, not of the Alma. To prevent another such exhibition of ignorance, it would be advisable for the *Madras Mail*, before attempting to criticise the military history of English, Scotch, or Irish regiments, to read up the subject." The late Sir Alexander W. Grierson, Bart., who died suddenly on Saturday last at Southsea, was formerly in the Ross-shire Highlanders.

80th Regiment. Lieut. Chamberlain arrived home from the Cape on Sunday last in the steamer Pretoria. When we heard from the Transvaal, Major Creagh was superintending the movement of the companies at Lydenburg and Fort Burgers, for the attack on Secocoeni, and doing really excellent work.

82nd Regiment. Christmas Day was observed with due solemnity in the regiment, and nothing was left undone which could promote feelings of good-fellowship and *esprit de corps*. Lieut.-Col. Walters offered to the companies his annual prizes for the most tastefully decorated barrack-room, and the result showed that his idea was thoroughly appreciated. In fact, so close was the competition, that the committee, composed of Major Briggs, Qrmr. Slade, and Serjt.-Major McCoy, who were appointed to decide the knotty question, found it most difficult to know to whom to award the prize. Eventually, "G" (Capt. Capel's) Compy. received the first prize, the band was second; and the prize for the detachment at Ship Street was carried off by "B" (Capt. Nicholson's) Compy.

83rd Regiment. Capt. Wyndham has leave from India to Ceylon from Nov. 27 last to Feb. 26, on med. certificate.

87th Fusiliers. The *Irish Times* says:—A splendid golden eagle, which has been named 'Young Barossa,' has been presented to the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, stationed at Limerick, by Gen. Sir C. H. Doyle, K.C.M.G., colonel of the regiment, in commemoration of the glorious 15th of March, 1811, when the 'Faughs' captured the 'eagle' of the French Infantry Regiment at the battle of Barossa. This beautiful bird measures eight feet from the tip of one wing to the end of the other, and is confined in a large iron-wire house in the barrack square, which bears an inscription to the above effect on a brass plate.

90th Light Infantry. 2nd Lieuts. Lysons and Custance left England yesterday in H.M.S. Crocodile for India.

94th Regiment. Head-quarters were at Lydenburg when we heard from the Cape, and the regiment had been informed that it would remain in South Africa, probably in the Transvaal, for the next two years. The companies at Fort Olifant, under Major Anstruther, have had very hard work,—fatigues, waggon loading and unloading, convoys, casting bullets, &c. Major Anstruther has lost a valuable horse from the sickness. Capt. Froom and Mr. Cowper are stationed there, and the constant arrival and passage of officers inflict a heavy tax, most cheerfully borne, on the hospitality of the little mess, where every article is of fabulous cost, and there is the greatest scarcity of the most ordinary necessaries of life. The regiment, we are told, is "in fine spirits and health, in spite of bad weather and worse clothing." A correspondent writes :—"I wish 'the Duke' could see the men of the 94th at Fort Olifant. They would scarcely be taken for British soldiers. Many of them wear trousers of coarse, burnt sienna-coloured fustian. Their tunics are in rags, patched and stained, and their battered helmets, without spikes or badges, look like dirty conical nightcaps. The sentries carry cowtail flappers to keep off the flies, which concentrate round them in clouds, and the presence of our native allies has rendered us familiar with strange bedfellows. Millipedes, a foot long and as thick as one's finger, wander about the tents, the insides of which are black with flies."

95th Regiment. Capt. St. John joins the Brigade Depôt at Derby, vice Capt. Shaw.

97th Regiment. Capt. P. L. Melvill died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. W. H. Knocker, Dunmow, on the 22nd ult., aged 29 years. He entered the Army, Sept. 16, 1868; became Lieut., Sept. 3, 1870; and Capt., June 12, 1878. Lieut. Bevan will, most probably, obtain the vacant company.

99th Regiment. Capt. Story arrived home from the Cape on Sunday last in the steamer Pretoria.

Rifle Brigade. Consequent on Gen. Watson's resignation of the Kurum command, the military control of this important valley has fallen to Gen. Tytler; and Col. Newdigate, C.B., 4th Batn., will command a brigade under him with the rank of brigadier-general.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Kerans, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 14th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

Commissariat and Transport Department. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. E. Morris, C.B., arrived home from the Cape on Sunday last in the steamer Pretoria. At a parade of the Army Service Corps at Maritzburg last month, Corpl. F. Attwood, Army Service Corps, was presented by Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Healy, in the presence of the officers and men of the Corps, with a medal for distinguished conduct and gallantry in the defence of Rorke's Drift.

Ordnance Store Department. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. G. Munro has arrived home from Malta, on leave of absence.

Medical Department. Surg.-Gen. T. Crawford, M.D., who has been ordered to India, proceeds in the first place to Madras to relieve Surg.-Gen. Gordon, M.D., C.B., and will at some later period be transferred to Bengal, to take over the duties of P.M.O., British troops in India. Surg.-Gen. Ker Innes, C.B., has obtained an extension of time in his present appointment. Depty.-Surg.-Gen. J. E. Moffatt has been appointed P.M.O. of the Dublin District, in succession to Depty.-Surg.-Gen. E. Gilborne. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"We apprehend that some dissatisfaction is felt among the officers of the Army Medical Department on the subject of the reliefs to be carried out this season. We are informed that some medical officers who have not completed their tour of Indian service, are under orders to return to England by the early troopships, while others who have been already detained in the country beyond their time are to continue serving in India, and have not yet been informed when they are to be relieved. That service in Afghanistan may have been taken into account in causing some alterations in the roster, we can understand, but it would seem that there are cases which cannot be explained by this hypothesis, and we have heard complaints which might be readily removed by a stricter attention to the understood routine of reliefs."

Army Hospital Corps. The death is announced as having occurred at Bath Road, Hounslow, of pensioned Serjt.-Major A. Cunningham. Deceased was one of the very few survivors of Sale's "illustrious garrison" of Jellalabad, and of those who marched through the Bolan and Khyber Passes. He served in the 13th Light Infantry during the campaign in Afghanistan in 1841-2, and was present at the storming of Khoord Cabul Pass, Oct. 12, 1841; affair of Tezun, Oct. 22; forcing of the Jugdullack Pass, Oct. 29; reduction of Fort Mamoo Khail, Nov. 5; defence of Jellalabad and the sorties of Nov. 14 and Dec. 1, 1841 (gunshot wound through wrist), and March 11, March 24, and April 1, 1842; general action and defeat of Sirdar Mahomet Akbhar Khan before Jellalabad, April 7, 1842 (wounded); storming the heights of Jugdullack, Sept. 8; general action of Tezun, Sept. 13; recapture of Cabul, Sept. 15; proceeded to Bamian Sept. 18, under Sir R. Sale, for the purpose of bringing in the Cabul captives (Lady Sale, &c.). Also served throughout the Crimean war, 1854-5, and the China war of 1857-8.

Veterinary Department. Inspecting Vet.-Surg. T. P. Gudgin arrived home from the Cape on Sunday last in the steamer Pretoria.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Cornwall Rangers. Surg.-Major Couch has been appointed to the medical charge of the 35th Brigade Depôt, Bodmin.

Nottingham. Capt. Bradish, who has been serving as a volunteer at the Cape, arrived home on Sunday last in H.M.S. Pretoria.

Royal Dublin City.—Lieut. Higginson, late of the regiment, who served as a volunteer through the whole of the Zulu campaign, has received a commission in the Royal Irish Constabulary in recognition of the services he has performed. Our readers will remember that this officer rendered assistance to Lieut. Coghill and Melville on that memorable 22nd January.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Staffordshire. Lieut. Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart., after paying a visit to India, has proceeded to Cabul, and is attached as a volunteer to the 9th Lancers.

COLBURN'S
UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE,
For JANUARY, contains:—

WITH THE IRREGULARS IN THE ZULU WAR.
THE RUSSO-TURKISH CAMPAIGN. By Captain HIME, R.A.
MEMOIR OF FIELD-MARSHAL F. SEYMOUR-CONWAY.
CREOLINE. Chapters 25 and 26.
POSITION OF EUROPE AT THE CLOSE OF 1879.
RECENT EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN.
TRAVELS IN PERSIA. By Captain G. N. MASON. Chapter 11.—Yezd and Journey to Teheran.
AUSTRIAN INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAVALRY PIONEERS.
WITH THE ROUMANIANS IN THE '77 CAMPAIGN.
BARRACK LIFE IN THE FRENCH CAVALRY.
TALES OF THE CASTLE GUARD.
RECORDS OF THE 32ND REGIMENT.
PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

HURST and BLACKETT, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

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Each widow has a furnished room, and receives seven shillings weekly, besides a monthly allowance of two shillings and sixpence for coals.

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J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge.
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Chapel of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
St. John's Church, Wilton Road, London, S.W.
St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone Square, London, W.
Quebec Chapel, London, W.
Eaton Hall Chapel, Chester.
The Manchester Town Hall.
Halkyn Church, Flint.
Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, London, W.C.
Private Chapel, Tyntesfield, near Bristol.
Great Bedwyn Church, Wilts.
Wath Church, in Ripon.
Ratcliffe Church, Leicestershire.
St. Peter's Church, Sowerby Bridge.
Semley Church, Wilts.
Whatton Church, Notts.
St. Martin's Church, Canterbury.
Artlington Church, Yorkshire.
Seamen's Orphanage Chapel, Liverpool.
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R. R. COOPER, Manager.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the Successful Candidates at the Examination just concluded for admission to the Royal Military Academy:—

Name.	Total Marks.
Edward Travers Dixon	9,283
J. R. Leslie Macdonald	7,941
Cecil Noel Fitz-Roy	7,338
Charles Herbert Innes	7,001
Alured Barkley Denne	6,848
*Arthur John Breakey	6,827
Alexander William Roper	6,775
Frederic R. H. Falkiner	6,461
Anthony Holbecke Short	6,359
James Walker Ormiston	6,276
Arthur Graham Johnson	6,254
Hon. H. E. V. Duncombe	6,138
William Ellys Walton	6,068
John Henry V. Crowe	6,011
Cecil Nicholas Beevor	5,989
*Stanislas J. D'Ostrorog	5,952
John Francis Cadell	5,848
*Robert St. Clair Lecky	5,818
James L. F. Shepherd	5,761
*Gerard Moore Heath	5,736
William G. Shellabear	5,707
John B. H. Askwith	5,662
Mowbray Taylor	5,590
Herbert A. K. Jennings	5,472
*Arthur William Evans	5,466
Lewis Jones	5,447
Maldion Byron Bicknell	5,251
Hugh Sandham Jeudwine	5,240
*Gilbert M'Micking	5,237
Hans Stannard White	5,203
Henry S. Le M. Guille	5,162
George Edward T. Green	5,087
Francis B. Johnstone	5,050
George Richard U. Cookes	4,964
Baldwin John St. George	4,889
Claud Rawnsley	4,819
Sherwood D. Browne	4,808
*Edward Florance Hoblyn	4,792
George Cecil Dowell	4,788
Sydney George Horton	4,770
Algernon D'Aguilar King	4,761
*Robert C. Stevenson	4,710
James E. O'H. Hamilton	4,709
William John D. Dundee	4,610
Donnward P. L. Birch	4,534

Those marked with an asterisk (*) PASSED DIRECT from WIMBLEDON SCHOOL.

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For further particulars, apply to

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Or, Rev. CHARLES J. WYNNE, } Head Masters.

The School will MEET on TUESDAY, January 20.

MADAME
ISABEL BIZET MICHAU

Begs to announce that she has made her usual arrangements for the reception of Officers on leave requiring Instruction in the Valse, Highland Schottische, &c.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

WM. PUGH (many years coat cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Saville Row), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5 CORK STREET, BOND STREET, and Swift, late Ridgway and Co., 41 OLD BOND STREET, W., respectfully solicits the patronage of the nobility and gentry.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOUTHPORT.—Certainly, if there are vacancies.

E. W. M. (Montreal).—English, 130,446; Scotch, 15,020; Irish, 39,507, according to last returns.

AN UNFORTUNATE R.V.—Your letter is a most ungentlemanly one, and we must refuse to give it insertion. The head of the Department certainly is not acting unfairly in requiring all to take their share of Foreign Service, and it is others who should complain, not you.

SERGEANT-MAJOR.—The explanation is highly creditable to you.

NORTHFLEET.—(1.) Only those who are entering the Army have to undergo this examination. (2.) The regiment referred to must be an exceptional one.

CAPTAIN BY PURCHASE, Dublin.—You may rest assured we will not lose sight of the case, which we consider a shamefully hard one.

C. P.—Many thanks. We are waiting an opportunity to bring the matter forward, which we shall do, most certainly.

SHORNCLIFFE.—We make it a rule not to notice such matters, for our space is too valuable. Thanks all the same for your friendly letter, which is much appreciated.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

Owing to a great press of matter, we are compelled to leave over a number of letters in type.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

A MOST curious fact has been brought to light by the correspondence, to which we have opened our columns on the subject of Military Rank, viz., that many Militia officers consider that they have a perfect right to assume their military titles in private life, but at the same time question the equal right of their brethren of the Volunteers. Now, we should like to know on what authority our Militia correspondents assert this superiority. All are officers of the Auxiliary Forces, civilians, that is to say, called upon occasionally to bear arms; all are in possession of the same commissions; and, though—we regret to have to say it—there is, in some cases, a marked difference between the social status of the two Services, this in itself makes no difference between the relative positions of the two Services, which are both, and ever must be, auxiliary to the first Line, made up of those who are soldiers by profession. The very fact of this jealousy existing between the Militiamen and the Volunteers is the strongest argument which could possibly be put forward in support of the Regular officer's grievance. No Militiaman would, of course, have the audacity to argue that he is by profession, a soldier, any more than a Volunteer is a soldier. But so far as we understand it, the protest entered by the Regular Army is that their rank—which, be it remembered, they fight for, and sacrifice their health in obtaining—is lowered, owing to the vast number of colonels, majors, and captains met in society—and out of it—who have never seen a shot fired in anger, and who have been enjoying comfortable ease on their country estates, or following commercial pursuits and accumulating fortunes, whilst their younger brothers in the Line have been bearing the heat and burden of the day in tropical climes on a miserable pittance which goes by the humble designation of "pay,"—it would scarcely be in keeping to call it a salary. Far be it from us to attempt to depreciate the very praiseworthy exertions which are made by all ranks of officers in the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers to render service to the State. We hold that it is most creditable to the country at large that men should be found to come forward, as they do, and devote a vast amount of time and, in the case of the Yeomanry and Volunteers, large sums of money, too, with the view of augmenting the Regular forces, in case of national emergency. At the same time, we consider it our duty to point out, as friends of those Services, that very serious injury is being done them by those officers who assume titles which they ought to—indeed, they must see—belong wholly and solely to the profession of arms, and which, though given to them by the Sovereign, were conferred for parade purposes, and parade purposes only. No man of gentlemanly feeling, knowing a friend to hold a commission, would fail to give him the benefit of his rank in writing to or introducing him, unless he was aware that the conferring of the military title occasioned annoyance to the hearer. We ask our friends of the Militia and Volunteers, would it not be "better form" for them to discontinue calling themselves Colonels, Majors, and Captains, and leave it to the good sense of the Army to accord them those titles voluntarily, than to make use of their rank, and even advertise it on their visiting-cards, and thus lay themselves open to sneers and jeers, not among soldiers alone, but at the hands of that ever large section of society made up of what, for the want of a better term, we will call civilians pure and simple? Unfortunately, the men who assume the rank are not those who hear the observations of society on the subject. Could they do so, how few would continue the practice! Our remarks are penned in all friendliness, and with their publication we think it desirable to close a correspondence on a question which we have allowed to be fully discussed on both sides, and which certainly has done much, as we say, to strengthen the case of those who first brought the matter forward. There are some, professedly friends of the Militia and Volunteers, who doubtless will continue to say that those Services have not only a claim, but an absolute right to their rank. We do hope and trust that in their own interests, and in the interests of the valuable forces of which they are members, our readers of the Militia and Volunteers will—at any rate, the more right-minded among them—see the propriety of so modifying their views in future as to allow their friends to designate them "Captains" if they will, but not be guilty of such bad taste as to take their rank of their own accord, when they have laid aside their uniforms and resumed their civilian garb.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a Levée at one o'clock, on Thursday next, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

We understand that the Horse Guards have menaced Colonel Baker Russell, 13th Hussars, with the penalty of "seconding" him, if he does not at once rejoin his regiment, from which he has been absent, we should be sorry to say how long. Colonel Russell can scarcely complain of being unfairly treated, for the wording of the Warrant on the subject is plain enough, and his case is being quoted everywhere, in support of the argument that one set of regulations are made to affect the members of a certain clique, whilst the general body of officers are governed by another, and are brought under a hard-and-fast rule, which in their case is allowed on no account to be set aside.

Brevet Major E. R. P. Woodgate, 4th Regiment, lately employed on the staff of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., in Zululand, has been offered, and has accepted, the brigade-majorship at Jamaica, which fell vacant some time ago, by the death of Captain N. Y. Lloyd, 82nd Regiment.

We understand that the following officers have had their names noted for employment on the Staff in India, if they care to accept it, in recognition of their services recently in Afghanistan, viz.:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Regiment; G. U. Prior, 100th Regiment; W. Galbraith, 85th Regiment; G. B. Wolseley, 65th Regiment; and Brevet Majors H. J. Faircloth, 81st Regiment; G. W. Smith, 85th Regiment; F. S. S. Brind, 17th Regiment; A. S. Wynne, 51st Regiment; H. R. Abadie, 9th Lancers, and G. de C. Morton, 6th Regiment. Several of these officers are now employed with the army operating against the native tribes, whilst others have been invalided to England.

Major-General E. G. Bulwer, C.B., from the command of the Chatham District, took up the duties of Inspector-General of Recruiting at the Horse Guards on Thursday, vice Lieutenant-General E. A. Whitmore, C.B., whose period of Staff service has expired.

Can it really be true, as reported, that the War Office has decided to reward the devotion and great ability shown by Commissary-General Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., whilst in charge of the Commissariat and Transport arrangements at the Cape, by shelving him when the new system comes in. In more senses than one would Sir Edward Strickland be a loss to the Commissariat; and we can only hope that a contradiction will be given to a statement which has naturally create considerable dissatisfaction not alone in the ranks of the Commissariat Department, but throughout the country. It is to be feared that there is more than meets the eye in this decision of the War Office, if decision it is, for Sir Edward Strickland's character is well known among the officers of his department, and we can quite understand some in office regarding him with feelings of anxiety, more especially after his recent achievements.

The distinguished-service reward vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General A. C. Goodenough, C.B., has been conferred upon Colonel W. Bellairs, C.B., half-pay unattached, Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope. Colonel Bellairs was present with the 2nd Division throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-56, from the landing in Turkey to the evacuation of the Crimea, including the battle of Alma (as adjutant, 49th Regiment) and Inkerman (where he led into action a detached wing of his regiment), siege and fall of Sebastopol, and affair of October 26; attack of the Quarries on June 7, and of the Redan on June 18 and September 8 (mentioned in despatches "for distinguished conduct"); appointed deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general in December, 1854, and assistant-quartermaster-general to the 2nd Division at the close of the campaign (medal with three clasps, brevet of major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Served also in both campaigns at the Cape, under Lord Chelmsford, as deputy-adjutant and quartermaster-general (mentioned in despatches, C.B.). He entered the Army, May 8, 1846, and became colonel, August 22, 1873.

Captain H. M. E. Brunker, 26th Cameronians, lately returned from active service at the Cape, and previously on the Staff at Dublin, has been appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Southern District, vice Captain H. L. Dundas, 15th Regiment, whose period of Staff service has expired from the 1st inst.

The Government of Canada having lately been petitioned by the citizens of Montreal to provide a permanent garrison for their city, in the shape of a British regiment, has had the subject of defence brought before it in a definite form, and is rather perplexed as to the best course to pursue in order to meet the demands of the Dominion. The Marquis of Lorne is himself strongly wedded to the idea of an armed military police, but the proposal does not find favour with the public, who seem to prefer the scheme lately submitted by General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., commanding the Dominion Militia, according to which five Infantry battalions would be permanently maintained. The subject is one that is likely to occasion considerable discussion shortly, the upper and middle classes having apparently become convinced that some more reliable means should be found for securing the protection of property than that offered by the present local Militia, which, good though it is in its way, is wanting in mobility, and could not fail to be tainted were political differences to arise to occasion an uprising of the populace.

As we stated some months ago was probable, Major-General C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., has been appointed Brigadier-General commanding at the Curragh Camp and Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, from the 1st inst., vice Major-General W. H. Seymour, C.B., whose period of Staff service has expired.

Captain F. W. Graham, 103rd Fusiliers, Garrison Instructor at Devonport, has been transferred to Shorncliffe, vice Captain E. M. Roe, 23rd Fusiliers, who reverts to regimental duty, on the expiration of his period of appointment.

Captain L. V. Swaine, Rifle Brigade, has been transferred from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, as Military Attaché.

A portion of a paper called the *Herald of Peace*, of whose existence we have hitherto been unaware, has been sent us, with certain passages marked. These passages occur in an article entitled "The Mania of Militarism," in which the writer rebukes the nation for its admiration of the champions of its honour and interests, depreciates the exploits of our soldiers, and impertinently takes her Majesty to task for showing sympathy for "these fighting-men." It is difficult to conceive anything more silly than this precious production. Neither the Queen nor her brave soldiers would, we imagine, be moved to anything but contemptuous laughter, were they to read the twaddle to which we allude. It is not likely, however, to come in the way of either, and we may, therefore, without further comment, dismiss the *Herald of Peace* to its suitable destination.

Colonel Collingwood and his friends are really entitled to information as to the cause of the marked slight passed upon that officer by excluding him from the list of Zulu honours. It was, judging from precedent, almost a matter of course that he should have been created a C.B., yet he has not even received a prize in the consolation stakes,—the Order of St. Michael and St. George. If Colonel Collingwood has been guilty of any offence, or displayed incapacity, why was he allowed to retain high command throughout the campaign? In the interests of the Service, of the public, and of justice, we ask for information.

Almost as bad as Colonel Collingwood's case is that of Captain Harvey, of the 71st Highlanders, who, though he performed very important Staff duties during the South African operations, has been superseded by twenty captains junior to him, and who never left Durban. This sort of treatment is scarcely the way to stimulate zeal, or to induce good officers to remain in the Service.

The recent publication of a number of alterations in the establishments of certain regiments attracts attention to our establishments generally. The difficulty that there was in the spring of last year, when reinforcements had suddenly to be dispatched to Africa, and the expedients that were found necessary to fill the ranks of the regiments destined for that service, are still fresh in the memory of our readers. As is well known, the regiments next on the roster for foreign service are maintained at a nominal establishment of over 800 men, but as was apparent last year, this is a very different thing from 800 soldiers available for active service. The fact is, the first six or seven regiments for foreign service should consist entirely of fighting men. The invalids and men about to take their discharge should be sent to the depôt, together with all the recruits not yet fit to take the field. The regiment would then be what it really pretends to be, and there would no longer be any reason for the miserable system of drafting men in large numbers from several different battalions to make up —we cannot say a regiment—but a numerical medley, some 800 strong.

The capture of Moirosi's mountain appears to have been a thorough and decisive success, and Colonel Bayly may be congratulated upon the well-timed vigour of his operations. Mr. Sprigg's opponents will lament the loss of a favourite and effective taunt; but the Cape Premier has been as good as his word. He said that the mountain should be taken, and taken by colonial forces only, and so it has happened.

The *Standard* states that Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., has been transferred from the command of the Belfast to that of the Chatham District, and that by the Queen's desire he will accompany the Empress Eugénie to South Africa, next month.

The question of the special auxiliary sights for the Martini-Henry rifle, tested with such excellent results at Enfield and Dungeness some time ago, is still under the consideration of the War-Office Committee on the subject. When is the report of that body to be published, we should like to know? Musketry men are anxious on the subject, and consider this invention too valuable to be lost sight of entirely.

The steamer *Ontario*, which left England for Natal on November 28, has been detailed to convey the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment from the Cape to Gibraltar; and after landing the regiment at that station, will, we understand, embark the 71st Highland Light Infantry, some time since placed under orders of readiness, and convey them to Scotland.

A correspondent asks us the very pertinent question, Why are the retired officers of the old East India Company's regiments alone refused the privilege of commuting their pensions? It is very certain that no commutation causes the State any loss, therefore there can be no question of expense, neither can there be one of principle. We, therefore, echo our correspondent's question, and ask—why?

The unfortunate 2nd Lieutenants of the Brigade of Guards are still left in a state of uncomfortable and irritating expectancy with regard to the regulations which it was promised some years ago would "shortly be published." These delays, which so constantly occur in the issue of necessary documents, speak badly indeed for the organisation of our Army, or that branch of it which is charged with the direction of affairs, and must necessarily have the effect of producing a disgust for the Service, and an utter want of reliance in those who hold the reins at the War Office.

The Austrian Minister of War has ordered classes to be formed at Vienna for the study of the Russian language. In a circular referring to this measure, the Minister urges upon the officers of the General Staff to avail themselves of the opportunity placed before them.

The new pattern peak to the forage-cap may, as far as appearance is concerned, be a decided improvement upon the old one, but the Authorities, so far from simplifying this article of officer's uniform, have considerably added to the difficulty of carrying it. It is hard to conceive why the officer's dress for parade and field services is not more nearly assimilated to that of the soldier. The Glengarry is comfortable and portable, and the generality of officers are favourable to its adoption.

The order to discontinue the ornamenting of mounted infantry officers' sabre-taches has not come out a bit to soon. Some officers have not been content to wear the simple regimental badge, but have added their own crests. This is swagger, indeed, in fact it merits a harsher name. The practice of adopting badges and devices has of late years greatly crept into the Service. In one regiment, the officers sport upon the collar of their blue patrol a huge pair of gold grenades, and where the commanding officer is a colonel, the collar presents a highly ornamental appearance. Add to this a high white shirt collar, and we have the dress complete. His Royal Highness is always ready to sanction the wearing of any device or distinctive badge, provided it can be shown that it really belongs, or has belonged, to the dress of the regiment; but for officers to adopt any fancy ornament without proper sanction, is a direct breach of her Majesty's Regulations.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, December 27, 1879.

Staff Commander William Henry Sharp has been promoted to be Staff Captain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 24th inst.

The under-mentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet with the seniorities stated against their names:—

Michael Upington Greany, M.D., William Henry Putsey, George Bell Murray, St. Lawrence ffrench Mullen, M.D., and Richard Alfred Mowll, M.D., with seniority of Dec. 24, 1879.

James Robertson, John Kelly Conway, M.D., Henry Clerke, William Galloway, M.D., and Alfred Gideon Delmege, M.D., with seniority of Dec. 25, 1879.

Robert Turner, Thomas Lyle Horner, and Septimus Sexton, with seniority of Dec. 26, 1879.

Septimus Evans, with seniority of Dec. 27, 1879.

William Percival Magor Boyle, with seniority of Dec. 28, 1879.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 30, 1879.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade)—James Hall Rea and Stuart Robertson Audsley, Esqrs., to be Sub-Lieutenants; Dec. 30, 1879.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 31, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Aug. 5, 1875, Captain John Kennedy Erskine Baird has this day been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

The following promotions have been made:—Sub-Lieutenants—Alfred Edward Rawnsley, Andrew Charles Williamson, Andrew Henry Farrell Duncan, Oliver Adrian Stokes, Henry Athol Scudamore Stanhope, Hugh Talbot, Keppel Wade, Charles Holcombe Dare, Scott William Alfred Hamilton Gray, Arthur Thomas Stuart, John Francis Stuart, Gilbert de Hoghton, Archibald Thomas Carter, John Stanhope Clarke, John Rodd Childs, John Frederick Mills, Woodham Arthur Connop, Frederick Willoughby Shortland, Charles Fitzroy Maclean Somerset, Charles Hope Robertson, Frederick Henry Peere Williams Freeman, Robert Henry Simpson Stokes, George Hayley Hewett, Hans Thomas Fell White, and Henry Baker to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 30th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Surgeon William Yarde, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 15th inst. Engineer Ebenezer Edwin Lucas has been promoted to the rank of Acting Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 6, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Engineers have this day been placed on the Retired List of their rank:—George Lucas and Charles Lawrance.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 1, 1880.

The following promotions have been made, with seniority of Dec. 31, 1879, viz.:—Commander Noel Stephen Fox Digby to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet. Lieutenant William Hannam Henderson to be Commander in her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieutenant Hans Hamilton Howard Brooke has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 2, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Rear-Admiral Robert Jenkins, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st inst.

Consequent on the above retirement, Captain Charles Thomas Curme has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—G. O. Twiss, to the Serapis, vice Capt. Davidson, whose period of service has expired.

Commanders—John G. Jones, to the Penelope; Charles R. Harris, to the Resistance; William H. Henderson, to the Garnet.

Staff Commander—John E. Scudamore, to the Victor Emanuel, for service as master-attendant of Hong Kong Yard.

Lieutenants—Charles L. Ottlay, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Arthur B. Mansell, to Warrior, additional, for Coastguard at Swanage; Arthur H. Smith Dorrien, to Eclipse; H. C. Carre, to the Pioneer, vice Burr, invalided; G. T. Poe, to the Cromer, vice Bolitho, promoted; George P. Henderson, to the Dwarf; Frederick T. Hamilton, to the Thunderer; Reginald F. H. Henderson, to President, additional for study at the Royal Naval College.

Navigating Lieutenant—Henry Backler, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Surgeon—A. B. Trousdell, M.D., to the Asia.

ACHILLES, Capt. A. C. Heneage, left Malta and the Mediterranean command on Dec. 27, to rejoin the Channel Squadron at Lisbon. Before quitting the Mediterranean, the officers and crew entertained the Téméraire's ship's company *en masse*. Never did better feeling exist between two ships.

AGINCOURT, Capt. A. Buller, flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove. The Rear-Admiral returned from leave of absence on December 26, and rehoisted his flag on the day following, when the ship steamed into the Sound, took in her ammunition, and was to have sailed with the lee-division of the Channel Squadron on Dec. 29 to join the Commander-in-Chief at Portland, whence the squadron was to have sailed for Lisbon. The recent gale delayed this programme being carried out until New Year's Day.

AVON, Com. L. C. Keppel, was at Monte Video on Nov. 29. She was preparing to go to sea for a cruise, and return to Monte Video, after visiting Maldonado.

BOADICEA, Comdre. Richards, was at Simon's Bay on Dec. 8, and was to leave on Dec. 15 for St. Helena, Ascension, and Sierra Leone.

COMUS, Capt. East, left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday, Dec. 24, bound to China, *viâ* the Cape, calling at the island of Tristan d'Acunha and the Crozet Islands *en route*.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. Festing, was at the Piræus on Jan. 1, 1880.

CROCODILE, Capt. F. Proby Doughty, having embarked the 2nd Batn. 5th Regt., sailed for Bombay on Jan. 2.

DIDO, Capt. Compton E. Domville, was at Bonny on Nov. 15. The recent serious disputes between the chiefs Will Braid and Yellow and the King of New Calabar—during the continuance of which trade at the latter place was entirely stopped—have now been satisfactorily settled. An interview between the two chiefs and the King and his followers took place on board in presence of Capt. Domville and the Consul, and, after a long discussion, a treaty was drawn up signed by the respective parties. Under this agreement Will Braid is to be allowed to live in the district, but to be under the control of the King; and, in the event of the treaty being broken, the offending party is to be fined 400 puncheons of palm oil—the English Government to have 100 puncheons, and the remainder to be divided between the arbitrators who may be called in to adjust the matter.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, A.D.C., flagship of Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth. Three courts-martial, under the presidency of Capt. Doughty, of the Crocodile, were held on board this flagship on Saturday last. The first was for the trial of George Burdekin, a private in the Royal Marines, serving on board the Active, who was charged with having, on July 30, improperly left the ship, with fraudulently appropriating to his own use the sum of £6 entrusted to his charge by Thomas Smith, also a private in the Royal Marines, of the same ship, and with fraudulently appropriating to his own use the sum of £5 entrusted to his charge by Stephen Iggolden, a private in the Royal Marines. The court found him guilty of the three charges, and as he had been previously convicted by court-martial he was now sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment and dismissal from the Service. The second court was for the trial of James Bevan, ordinary seaman of the Minotaur, who was charged with disobeying the lawful command of Michael Sullivan, gunner's mate of the ship, when ordered by him to clean the eighth gun, for disobeying the same man on other occasions, and for disobeying the lawful command of Lieut. Milne. The prisoner was found guilty of all the charges, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The third court was for the trial of Henry Archbold, an able seaman on board the Asia, who was charged with being absent without leave on Dec. 4, with resisting the patrol, with striking James Weeks, leading stoker of the Northampton, who was one of the patrol, and with attempting to strike William Cumberbole, captain of the maintop, also one of the patrol. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the first two charges, and after hearing the evidence, the court convicted him of the other two, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

DUNCAN, Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan, flagship of Sir Reginald J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. The body of William Robertson, an able seaman, belonging to the flagship, who was drowned during a storm at night nearly three weeks since, has not yet been recovered. His shipmates have raised a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in the Isle of Sheppey Cemetery. A court-martial was held on board this flagship on Tuesday, for the trial of Acting Sub-Lieut. Messum, belonging to her Majesty's ship Opal, for, on May 26, 1879, negligently performing his duty, by being found asleep in the chart-house while the ship was at sea, from San Francisco to Valparaiso; secondly, for behaving with contempt to Lieut. John H. Henderson, in that when ordered, on June 17, 1879, to his duty, he argued as to what his duties were; thirdly, by neglecting his duty in not attending to the chain cable, when ordered to do so by Lieut. John Henderson, on June 17, 1879. Mr. Hind, paymaster, her Majesty's ship Duncan, acted as the prisoner's "friend." Capt. C. R. Robinson, of the Opal, prosecuted. Four witnesses were called for the prosecution, and the prisoner, in his defence, expressed his regret at what he had done. So far as arguing with Lieut. Henderson, he said he was only asking for information. He was not aware that he had to attend to the chain cable, as he had only just been promoted from midshipman. He threw himself upon the mercy of the court. The court found the prisoner "guilty" of the second and third charges, for which he was sentenced to be dismissed his ship, and lose six months' seniority. They acquitted him on the first charge.

DWARF, Com. W. St. Clair, had left Quettah for Danoe, and 100 Houssas had also been sent down by royal mail steamer Ethiopia. Governor Ussher and his staff were at Quettah on Nov. 24, having come from Accra to endeavour to settle amicably a difficulty of a rather awkward character. For some time past the natives and others have been carrying on extensive smuggling operations at Danoe. This is a small place, situated between Addafia and Bagadah, and, it is understood, does not belong to the British Government. Seeing, however, the extent to which the smuggling had been carried on, the authorities determined to put a stop to it, and when the advices left Quettah they had given all persons concerned two days' notice to leave Danoe, adding that if this demand was not complied with a war-vessel would open fire on the place and destroy everything.

ELK, Com. H. Clanchy, left Monte Video on Nov. 29, for Colonia.

EMERALD, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, arrived at Sydney on Oct. 15 from Auckland, and sailed on Oct 25 for Levuka, to convey the High Commissioner to Samoa, Tonga, &c. She would afterwards join the broad pendant at Hobart Town.

EXPRESS, Lieut.-Com. Robert N. Hammond, was at Gibraltar on Jan. 1, 1880.

FANTOME, Com. W. C. Karslake, was commissioned on Jan. 1, 1880, for the North American and West India station.

FIREBRAND, Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson, was on passage to St. Helena by last advices from the West Coast of Africa.

FIRM, Lieut.-Com. Henry J. Robilliard, has been ordered round from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Tay, to assist in the operations set on foot to recover the railway train recently lost in its waters by the collapse of the Tay Bridge.

FLAMINGO, Com. W. H. Hall, was at Jamaica on Dec. 17. The eleven of this vessel played a very good match with the Portland Cricket Club, ending in a draw.

FROLIC, Com. Stuart Rickman, left Hong Kong on Oct. 21 to relieve the Mosquito at Amoy.

GARNET, Capt. J. E. Erskine, was at Monte Video on Nov. 29. She would proceed to Colonia, after the arrival of the mail on Dec. 9.

HECLA, Capt. Morgan Singer, torpedo depôt screw vessel, steamed into harbour on Wednesday, from Spithead, and was taken into the tidal basin.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. W. Brent, arrived in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on Dec. 18, and left for Natal on Dec. 24. She will be at Gibraltar about Feb. 21.

HUMBER, Com. J. L. Way, left Gibraltar on her return journey to England on Dec. 27.

JUMNA, Capt. George Parsons, passed Gibraltar on Dec. 25, on her way to the eastward, arriving at Malta on the 29th, where she remained in quarantine, owing to fever having broken out on board, until Dec. 30, when she proceeded for Port Saïd and Bombay.

LORD WARDEN, Capt. Lindesay Brine, Coastguard service, Queensferry, N.B. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered Capt. Brine to attend the operations for the recovery of the railway train recently lost in the Firth of Tay, and to render all possible assistance.

MALABAR, Capt. John F. G. Grant, which was timed to arrive at Bombay on the 11th inst. with artillery and drafts, instead of again leaving for Portsmouth on the 18th, according to programme, has been ordered to proceed to Natal to embark the 1st Dragoon Guards for passage to Bombay. It was intended that the Dragoon Guards should be stationed at Meerut, and that the 15th Hussars should return to England on being relieved; but these arrangements will greatly depend upon the necessities of the war. The Malabar will make two voyages between Portsmouth and Bombay, instead of three as proposed.

MALLARD, Lieut.-Com. Lang, was at Cape Frio by last advices, waiting for the arrival of the Forward, to enable her to return home.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Rawson, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hood, commanding the Channel Squadron, was to have left Spithead on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, for Portland, to pick up Admiral Waddilove and remainder of the squadron off Portland, and thence proceed to Lisbon, where the Achilles will rejoin the squadron. The recent gale delayed these arrangements being carried out until New Year's Day.

MONARCH, Capt. George Tryon, C.B., left Malta on Dec. 29 for Cyprus.

MOSQUITO, Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey, has relieved the Hart at Tient-sin.

NETLEY, Lieut.-Com. Samuel A. Johnson, has been ordered round from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Tay, to assist in the operations set on foot to recover the railway train recently lost in its waters by the collapse of the Tay Bridge.

NEWCASTLE, Capt. Edward Kelly, was at Gibraltar on Dec. 26.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, was to have left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, in company of the Agincourt, to join the Commander-in-Chief at Portland, and should have sailed with the Channel Fleet for Lisbon next day. The gale delayed her starting until New Year's Day.

ORONTES, Capt. R. G. Kinahan, left Aden on Dec. 26.

PELICAN, Com. H. Boys, arrived off Lima from the seat of war as the mail left. The position of affairs in the South when she left, is briefly described as follows:—Prado, with Peruvian troops and disaffected Bolivians, who have rifles, but no cartridges, in Arica; in Tacna another body of Bolivian troops, also mutinous, and a stronger force of Peruvians; Arica expecting to be attacked by the fleet, and with ten guns in position; Buendia's army still missing, himself in Tarapaca, and so far not attempting to explain the cause of his defeat; several Chilian vessels in Pisagua, and their troops on shore and all along the railroad up to San Francisco. The port of Iquique is again blockaded by two Chilian vessels, the Cochrane and Covadonga, while their movements are watched by the United States Alaska, the French Degres, and the English Shannon. All the troops, 1,200 in number, were retired from the town by the Prefect and sent to the interior, while he himself departed for Arica, where on arrival he was arrested for deserting his post. The gunboat Pilcomayo has fallen into Chilian hands. She was pursued and captured off Arica by the ironclad Blanco Encalada, and conveyed to Autofagasta.

RALEIGH, Capt. C. T. Jago, will be ready to leave with reliefs for Australia about Feb. 10.

SHANNON, Capt. John D'Arcy, was off Iquique on Nov. 15 watching the movements of the Chilian blockading squadron, composed of the Almirante Cochrane and the Covadonga.

SIRIUS, Capt. G. L. Sulivan—ordered home—has been ordered to join the flag at Bermuda. The Sirius was at Port Royal on Nov. 25, and was to leave for Barbadoes on the 27th.

TAMAR, Capt. W. H. Liddell, left Jamaica for Barbadoes on Dec. 22, where she would arrive about Dec. 27. She is expected to leave Barbadoes on Jan. 3, arriving at St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes) on or about Jan. 13, which port she would leave the following day for the West Coast, returning to St. Vincent about the middle of February, thus reaching Barbadoes a month later than was originally proposed.

TÉMÉRAIRE, Capt. George W. Watson. The result of a "full-speed trial" of twelve hours undertaken by this ironclad on her passage to Tunis has been to demonstrate her mean speed to be between thirteen and fourteen knots, but exceeding fourteen knots in perfectly smooth water. On Dec. 1 the usual course of exercise and drill with the 25-ton and 18-ton guns was gone through without a hitch. While anchored in the Gulf of Tunis the city was visited, and its most interesting parts and environs, such as Carthage, were inspected. The ship's company were the guests of the Achilles in Malta Harbour on Dec. 1. "In order to complete the usual courtesies, the return invitation of the Téméraire to the Achilles came off on Dec. 17 on board the Téméraire in Malta Harbour, when it was estimated that more than one thousand blue-jackets were congregated on the main deck at 7 p.m. The officers were invited to inspect the arrangements before the feast began. The tables were laid out on the most liberal scale; all kinds of meat and poultry, rich plum-puddings of divers kinds, a splendid dessert of fruits and no end of niceties—in fact, it is very questionable if the most fastidious John Bull could by any possibility have found the least fault with the spread. The messes were highly decorated, whilst flags threw gay colours on the scene; there were also Chinese lanterns displaying a profusion of light, and evergreens and flowers arranged in wreaths and varied designs, &c. A pint and a half of beer was allowed to each man. After the banquet there was plenty of music and singing, the special song of the evening being 'Should old acquaintance,' &c. A similar interchange of complimentary invitations took place between the ward-room and gun-room officers on board their respective ships. The one on board the Téméraire took place last week, and on Dec. 18 on board the Achilles.—*Western Morning News.*

Tenedos, Capt. E. S. Adeane, left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday, Dec. 17, for Bermuda, to relieve the Sirius, and arrived at Madeira on Dec. 26, where she remained waiting arrival of mail, due Dec. 30.

Terror, Capt. John Moresby. Bermuda Dockyard Naval Establishment and Hospital were inspected on Dec. 2 by the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward A. Inglefield. After the inspection, the Commander-in-Chief and staff, together with the heads of departments of the various establishments, were entertained by Capt. Moresby.

Tyne, Com. John E. Stokes, arrived at Limasol, Cyprus, on Dec. 28, and was to leave, after landing stores.

Unicorn, Com. Orford S. Cameron. The officer commanding has proceeded from Dundee to the Firth of Tay, to assist in the operations there set on foot to recover the railway train recently lost by the collapse of the Tay railway bridge.

Urgent, Comdre. Hon. J. Ward, A.D.C., depôt-ship, Jamaica. The Comdre. and officers of this ship and of the Naval Hospital and Dockyard at Port Royal, entertained some 300 guests on board, at a ball on Thursday, Dec. 12.

Vestal, Com. Dashwood G. Tandy, has been called upon by the Governor-General of Mozambique to co-operate with the Portuguese authorities in an expedition against slave-traders. A Portuguese gun-boat, conveying black troops, and towing three armed boats of the Vestal, left Mozambique for Mocambo Bay, where troops were landed, with orders to march round and attack the enemy in the rear, while the boats proceeded to Mfusi, to make a descent from the sea. Mfusi is at the mouth of several large and intricate lagoons, winding amongst dense mangrove swamps, which form capital hiding-places for slave dhows. An extensive shipment of slaves used to be made from the place, but now the traffic is principally carried on overland. The expedition against the slavers was under Portuguese management, and completely failed, stormy weather preventing the boats from getting over the bar at Mfusi, and the troops breaking down the third day of the march, from defective commissariat arrangements. Two white soldiers died of fever shortly after their return. The hot season has commenced, and boils, blains, fevers, &c., are plentiful among ships' crews.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

American naval yards and small-arm factories are, at the present time, kept at full work executing orders for the Russian Government. The New York *Nautical Gazette* learns, on good authority, that in Russian circles a war with England is looked upon not only as imminent, but as an absolute necessity, and as a means of furthering the development of Russian progress. The merchants of Russia also look upon the British Mercantile Marine, it appears, as a glorious harvest of tonnage, specially raised for their future enrichment, in the shape of prize-money. The question to be solved was merely as to the manner in which they could appropriate this enormous wealth. The answer came to them in the shape of the fast steamers purchased last year by the Moscow Committee to act as privateers. These are now being added to in very considerable numbers, and are to form the nucleus of a grand scheme of Government privateering. The vessels are constructed or purchased by private funds, but are manned by officers and men belonging to the Imperial Russian Navy. The prize-money is to be shared by the shareholders in the vessels. To guard against loss, no steamer is to be employed whose speed does not exceed that of the fastest cruiser on the list of the British Navy, and as some of these exceed a speed of 15 knots, while most of them cannot steam over 12 knots, it is no difficult task to find merchant steamers capable of easily maintaining a speed of from 14 to 16 knots. The Russian privateers are now being constructed, armed, and equipped in the various ports of the United States, and will probably be sent to various stations in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to commence operations on receipt of a preconcerted telegraphic signal. In this manner, it is said, the Russians hope to take the Mercantile Marine of England by surprise, and to be able to capture many of its best and fastest Australian and American, Indian and China regular trading-vessels and mail steamers before it is known that war has been declared. The best of the captured vessels it is proposed to convert into privateers, and thus augment the number of the Russian cruisers. These will draw their supplies of coal from the island of Saghalien, from whence it is asserted that numerous cargoes have already been shipped to various ports to wait orders. On this subject, a correspondent of the *Nautical Gazette*, after commenting on the extraordinary number of vessels being fitted out in America for this fleet of cruisers, remarks:—"The grain fleets of the Pacific, the wool-laden ships of Australia, and the valuable vessels in the Transatlantic trade, as well as the costly-laden ships from the East Indies, are looked upon to furnish a very rich return for the subscriptions which have been, and are now being, collected in all parts of Russia. The torpedo system is also destined to play a very important part in the proposed programme. A new design of this class of destructive engine has been perfected in this country, and months ago the drawings and working plans were sent abroad, and scores of little handy torpedo craft, operated by two men, have been built in the most secret manner, both here and abroad. These craft are to be carried at the davits like an ordinary boat, and can enter a port and deal out destruction with amazing precision and rapidity. British ports can be invaded as if by magic, and whole fleets destroyed in a few hours. Already some of them have been sent out to the Pacific, both north and south, and even in China these little 'marine devils' can be found, waiting the signal to work havoc among the enemy's shipping. They can be used at sea with perfect safety. It is surmised that each cruiser will be provided with from four to six of these 'devils' with which to supply her prizes. So it can readily be seen that in 60 days Russia could be working millions of mischief upon English merchantmen. It is a well-known fact that Russian agents have full knowledge of the speed, capacity, and qualities of every steamer at all suited to their purpose in this country, and probably the price at which each could be purchased, if there be need of further increasing the number of cruisers, and in all probability their present owners would sell almost any of them to a cash customer, without even asking for what purpose they were intended. There are other matters connected with Russia's preparations for a naval warfare, which is intended to be short, sharp, and decisive, so far as it is possible to do so, which for the present is left to circumstances which may transpire within the next few weeks, and in the meantime, I must leave the subject just here, having shown the general outline of the present plans of operations. It is by no means improbable that English agents are in some degree informed upon the general plan, and many are of opinion when it comes to the last extremity Great Britain will back down, fearing a wholesale destruction of her fleets, the pride and power of her people. Russia may be poor, but she is a bold, aggressive nation, and will ever strive to carry out the dying testament of Peter the Great." It is to be hoped the above is true in every respect, except England's backing down. It is an old saying that "two can play at the same game." In 1854, no Russian ship dared show itself on any sea. Should we be forced to go to war again with that nation, it is at any rate consoling to know that our seamen will stand a chance this time of capturing some valuable prizes, and of thus earning a good round sum in prize-money. Indeed, we can imagine the glee with which the whole of the above will be read by many a seaman, and the delight that will creep into his heart when he discovers that there is at least a possibility of the next war with Russia not proving altogether barren of prize-money. Nor should we be surprised to hear that many an "old salt" had exclaimed, "Go it, ye cripples; fit 'em out! But mind an ye *come out* this time, and not skulk behind cuss'd stone walls!"

The Chatham correspondent of the *Daily News* makes the following comments on the mal-administration of our dockyards by the Admiralty:—"The spasmodic activity which is now observable in most of the departments at Chatham Dockyard is more apparent than real, the near approach of the meeting of Parliament and the introduction of the Navy Estimates, which, it is understood, will take place at a much earlier period than usual, having, for well-understood reasons, much to do with the bustle and energy now to be witnessed throughout the various establishments in the dockyard. A considerable amount of needless suffering was a month or two since entailed on a large number of workmen by their sudden dismissal from the dockyard on the ostensible ground that the amount for wages granted by the Treasury had been so far exhausted that it would be impossible to make both ends meet before March 31, when the financial year ends. After the dismissal of workmen had been carried on weekly for several weeks, a sudden order was received at the dockyard directing all discharges to cease, while in some of the workshops the hands who were placed upon short time were directed to resume their full work. With the stoppage of the discharge of hands all the departments more or less immediately connected with the construction of the armoured ships now in hand, are in full operation, while in some instances the hands are working extra time. The real or imaginary fears entertained some weeks since as to the probable exhaustion of the vote for wages would now appear to be without foundation, and there is now every probability of the amount expended for wages in Chatham Dockyard being increased rather than diminished for some weeks to come."

The Admiralty have directed that, as it appears Marine prisoners awaiting court-martial for desertion, or other offences, have reported themselves sick, and have, in consequence, been taken into the infirmary, and transferred therefrom to a naval hospital, and have been brought before a board of survey and invalided, thereby obtaining their discharge from the Service and escaping the punishment merited, prisoners awaiting court-martial or disposal who may require treatment in a naval hospital or marine infirmary are not to be brought forward before a board for survey until their cases have been specially reported for the consideration and direction of their Lordships.

On Tuesday evening, about ten p.m., as one of the newly-constructed torpedo boats was coming up the river Medway, it had an narrow escape from an accident of a most serious nature. There was a very dense fog on the river, and the Hood, torpedo-ship, which was lying in Gillingham Reach, was not seen until the small torpedo-boat was close upon it, when by a sharp movement of the officer in charge, the boat was only turned aside just in time to save it from a collision. As it was, two of the iron stanchions on board the boat were broken, but no accident occurred to any person on board.

Masquerading at Sheerness was carried on to a far greater extent on Christmas Eve this year than ever. About five o'clock over 60 dockyard labourers, attired in naval and military uniforms and "masque" costumes, commenced to parade the town headed by a band. Not long afterwards a second party, consisting of about a similar number of shipwright and other apprentices, also started upon a tour of the district. The dresses of those composing what is known as the "line" were exceedingly superb, nearly every rank of both branches of the Service being represented. A large concourse of people followed these parties round the town.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Under the authority vested in them by the Queen's Regulations, the Admiralty have intimated that the undermentioned ships are to be classed as follows, viz.:—1st class—Duke of Wellington, Royal Adelaide, Duncan, Indus, Asia, Cambridge, Excellent, Vernon, Minotaur, St. Vincent, Impregnable, Boscawen, Victoria and Albert, Osborne; 2nd class—Northampton, Raleigh; 3rd class—Assistance, Orontes, and the Indian troopships.

THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Surely it is about time the Government gave the United Service Institution some aid to enable it to get a building more suitable in every way to its requirements. Year after year beautiful models, to further the cause of science in our Army and Navy, and trophies, &c., some presented by officers who had refused large sums of money for them, are packed together, and in a great measure lost, from want of a suitable museum. I have known numbers of members unable to gain admittance to the lecture-room, from want of space, on the occasion of a popular lecture, and the heat and discomfort caused by the great crowd in a small lecture-room are great. I am frequently told the Government do mean to do something in the matter. But when?—I am, &c., J. H. Culme-Seymour, Lieut.-Col.

3 Bryanston Street, W., Dec. 27.

THE COMMISSARIAT WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having grown tired of expecting to see the new Commissariat Warrant promulgated, I had come to the conclusion of not thinking further about it; but seeing by your issue of Dec. 20 that it is now indefinitely postponed, the hard position which such postponement forces upon the class to which I belong, obliges me to demand of you a thorough exposition of our grievances in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette.* I use the word "demand" advisedly, as from the perusal of your influential journal since its first appearance, I participate in the prevalent feeling amongst all classes of the Army and Navy, that its real mission is two-fold, *i.e.*, the benefit of the public Service, and the redressing of the hardships and grievances under which the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army and Navy may happen to be suffering. Yes, the *Army and Navy Gazette* has, since it first started into existence, been the assiduous guardian of the public Service, and more especially in matters connected with the various branches of the Army and Navy, and the details of the resources connected therewith, and the manipulation thereof. You have not, sir, swerved from your duty in bringing to light the shortcomings, incompetency, and neglect on the part of individuals, as well as similar faults if committed by departments, and, especially, I could mention that you did not fail in laying bare the faults of the late Control Department, of which, I must admit, there were a few, and it is on this account that the Commissariat Department looks to you as the defender of its first and legitimate rights. The Department has been twice remodelled since the Crimean war, the time of its blundering and failure; but at no time of its existence or history has it proved itself more equal to its onerous task or the duties required of it, than during the recent South African campaign. Yes, it has been admitted on all sides, by newspaper correspondents and by private individuals, as well as by official public testimony, that the Commissariat has, under remarkably trying circumstances, given every satisfaction in Zululand; and this being so, and all the circumstances considered, now is the auspicious time selected by (let me use the phrase of "hoping against hope") the "War-Office hatching hens" to put it through another process of remodelling, by assimilating it to Indian Commissariat, which has on more than one occasion broken down during the present Afghan campaign. Yes, sir, this new scheme, half-hatched during a very short visit of an individual to India, will, if carried into effect, cost the country between five hundred and seven hundred thousand pounds, and at a time when every nerve is strained to meet current requirements. The aforesaid amount is arrived at by pensions and commutation of pension, to officers already retired and to those likely to retire under the proposed system. The question is,—Will the country stand it? Will not Members of Parliament, who have their country's interest and the interest of their constituents (the British taxpayers) at heart, be up in their places, and demand an explanation? Of course, there are places required for regimental officers who have passed the Staff College, to meet which the higher branch of the new Commissariat would answer remarkably well—never minding the taxpayer, nor the Departmental officers, who were not eligible to enter the Staff College. Now, sir, what should be done, and what can be done without any extra expense to the public, is to fill up at once each cadre of the Department to its proper strength, and thereby give promotion to a large number of officers who should have been promoted long since. Further, let it be assimilated to the Pay Department, by taking away that incompatible double nature of "Mr. and Colonel," or "Mr. and Major," &c., and this done with, but a few other trifling modifications as to allowances, &c., I am certain you will have a working and healthy Department.—I am, &c., An Old Soldier.

The Agamemnon, which was recently launched at Chatham, is now to have her turrets protected with Wilson's patent compound steel-faced armour, of 14 and 16 in. in thickness. These plates, although formed of steel and iron, are in one thickness only, to make which it is necessary first to manufacture an iron plate with a rim along each side, after which the molten steel is poured upon it, and the operation of beating and rolling is performed several times, according to the thickness of the plate, until it anneals and otherwise obtains the required degree of finish. The cost for each of these plates up to 20 tons in weight, including bending to shape, planing ends and edges, and tapping bolt-holes, is £80 per ton for the 14 in. and £84 per ton for the 16-in. plates. The contract of Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, has been accepted for the work on the vessel. The ship is now lying in dock, for the completion of her armour-plate turrets with this patent steel-faced armour.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth and gallantry have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O. Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress; the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. *Medal awarded to works in the Paris Exhibition.* The "Art' Works, 4 Berners Street, London.

INDIA.

The situation has entirely changed in Afghanistan. The Cabul forces have been defeated. The telegrams report that on Dec. 22 numbers of Afghans were seen to occupy the more distant villages on the Sherpur side of Cabul, and as the evening became dark large bodies of them were observed getting into position. Early on Tuesday, Dec. 23, the signal was given for the commencement of the assault. Gen. Roberts had discovered what the signal would be, and was prepared. The enemy made their attack on three sides of the cantonment. On the south and west they merely made a pretence, but on the north-east corner they collected in full force. It does not appear that the Afghans ever got within reach of the Sherpur walls. Gen. Hugh Gough and Col. Jenkins held them in check, while Gen. Roberts developed a counter-movement in the rear of their attacking columns with cavalry and artillery. The cavalry and the Horse Artillery emerged from the gorge in that part of the Behmaroo heights which were enclosed within the encampment. The artillery operated on the enemy's flank, and immediately the assailants were dislodged the cavalry swept down upon them. The Afghans beat a retreat from all points and took refuge in the city. During the night the Kohistanees and the Logarees fled to their villages. Mohammed Jan and the Mollah Mushk-i-Alim, the two principal leaders, were the first to leave the field. Mohammed Yahir Khan, who was also one of the heads of the movement, is said to have escaped towards Wardak, in the upper regions of the Logar Valley, taking with him Musa Khan, the eldest boy of the late Ameer. Some British cavalry were at once sent in pursuit, as Mohammed Jan had declared this lad to be the new ruler of Afghanistan. While the fight, which resulted in the loss of four killed and thirty-three wounded to the British, was going on, Gen. C. Gough's column was seen, six miles distant, and immediately after the re-occupation of Cabul the junction of the forces with Roberts and Gough was effected.

The *Pioneer* says:—"One cannot read the story of the defence of Kohima without feeling that British endurance in the face of great danger, has been displayed conspicuously; that the actors deserve the same kind of sympathy and honour as was paid the other day throughout England to the defenders of Rorke's Drift. They have only done their duty, perhaps, 'as a man is bound to do;' but the duty has been glorious, and its performance worthy of all praise. The defence lasted thirteen days, and was conducted by Mr. Hinde, of the Assam Commission, and Mr. Cawley, of the Police. There was, at first, in Kohima a detachment of the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, numbering 78 men, and 40 of the Frontier Police. On the 19th, Mr. Hinde, with 60 men of the 43rd and Frontier Police arrived from Wokha. There were also native followers and two English ladies and two children. In all, the native soldiers and followers numbered some 550 men. The enemy was reckoned at between 5,000 and 6,000; 500 being armed with guns. Provisions ran short, and there was a terrible scarcity of water. To those who took part in the defence it seemed nothing short of a miracle that Kohima should have held out so long."

A Bombay contemporary raises a question whether it is true or not that Gen. John Watson, V.C., C.B., has resigned the command of the Kurum Field Service.

Contradictory rumours exist regarding the future administration of Central India. A correspondent of the *Statesman* states that nothing certain is known as to the person selected to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Daly, whose early retirement from office is settled.

Concerning Gen. Sir F. P. Haines we read:—"The Commander-in-Chief, having shaken off his indisposition, left Simla on Dec. 5, and is expected to reach Calcutta on the 14th or 15th. He is accompanied by Gen. Greaves, Col. Johnson, and Col. Preston."

The Maharajah of Cashmere has appointed his second son, Mian Ram Singh, commander-in-chief of his armies.

It has been decided by the Government of India that the recovery of the whole of the advance of pay made to an officer in England, to enable him to return to duty in India, should always be at the rate of exchange fixed for transactions with the Imperial Government at the time the advance was made.

On a question having been raised by a local administration as to what pay a military officer, holding the post of a fort adjutant and cantonment magistrate, may be entitled to while on furlough, the Government of India is said to have decided that the officer alluded to is entitled to have his furlough allowances calculated under the civil furlough rules upon his civil pay as cantonment magistrate.

Col. Watson's tenure of the Koorum command has been even shorter than his command of the native contingent in the last campaign, short enough as that was. It was only in the last *Gazette of India* that the new appointment of his predecessor—Col. Gordon—was notified, and now we see that Gen. Watson resigns in favour of Col. J. A. Tytler, V.C., C.B., Bengal S.C. What has induced him to give up his new post so abruptly? Is he returning to India to take Sir Henry Daly's place as Governor-General's Agent in Central India, for which, according to local report, he has been designated?

The following temporary appointments are made in the Quartermaster-General's Department, Bengal, from Sept. 29, viz.:—Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., A.Q.M.G., to officiate as D.Q.M.G. during the absence of Col. C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., on field service; Capt. R. McG. Stewart, R.A., D.A.Q.M.G., to officiate as A.Q.M.G., vice Major Sanford; Major L. Wavell, Bengal S.C., to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., from Oct. 24, 1879, vice Major H. Collett, A.Q.M.G., proceeded on field service.

A telegram from Lahore, dated the 30th ult., states that "the Nagas have surrendered twelve guns. The Konoma men are strongly stockaded in the Burrail Hills, but are starving."

The following officers are about to retire from the Service, viz.:—Col. R. Davidson, Bengal S.C., on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., and special annuity of £529 14s.; Col. G. C. Evezard, Bombay S.C., on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., capitalised value of special annuity of £5,680; Col. E. N. Sandilands, Bengal S.C., on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., and special annuity of £668 12s., from Nov. 22, 1879, to be paid in England; Col. J. Bates, Bombay S.C., on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., and capitalised value of special annuity of £6,742.

MILITARY RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with a good deal of interest the recent letters in your paper upon the question of "Military Rank," which seems just now to be a vexed one, and open to much discussion from various causes. I quite agree with the suggestion that every officer in our Military Services should put upon his card the regiment or corps to which he is or has belonged. This, I think, would practically close the whole question, and place all on their own proper footing, socially and militarily. There is a point, however, stated in your last issue by a "Linesman," which strikes me as being calculating to mislead. This writer evidently has forgotten one of the points in connection with this subject. He says (alluding to the "Regular"), "the one is a professional soldier, and is, as it were, always on duty; the other [the Militiaman] in the strict sense of the word, is not a soldier at all, and directly his regiment is disbanded, officers and men retire to their civil occupation." "Linesman" seems altogether to ignore the fact that there are now a very large number of "Regulars" on half-pay or sold out, who are actually shopkeepers on a large scale, being employed at the Army and Navy Stores and at other kindred establishments in various capacities. I mean no slur upon such officers, it is to their credit that they take remunerative civil employ, for times are hard, and they have as much right as any one else to any kind of employment, without any one casting a slur at them; but, sir, do they drop their military title? I say from personal knowledge that they do not; it is colonel, major, or captain all over the shop, wherever they are they cling to their former military title with wonderful tenacity, and would feel properly insulted if any one persistently called them "mister." Again, there are just now an enormous number of officers "sold out" altogether, not having, or ever will have, any connection with the Army. In society and upon their cards these former officers are General, colonel, major, or captain, and so long as they live will persist in retaining their late military title. Have these late officers any more right to a military title than a Militia or a Volunteer officer, who is in actual possession of her Majesty's commission, such as it may be? I think the whole subject is so mixed up that it had better be dropped, and further discussion would only lead to nothing but bickering. The simple printing on the card of each officer the exact regiment or corps, or "late of," would settle the whole matter.—I am, &c.,

A LATE MAJOR, RESERVE FORCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is not impossible you may be disposed to resume in an editorial notice the correspondence on the subject of "Military Titles," I venture to complete my first letter by a few remarks, not necessarily, therefore, for publication. "Another Militiaman" and "Linesman" have stated both views of the matter; but given certain premisses, which "Linesman" does not deny, "Another Militiaman's" conclusions are the sounder. "Linesman" has made one or two mistakes:—(1.) Militia officers are simply "on leave" when not up for training. This was stated by Col. Stanley in the House of Commons, when introducing the Mutiny Act of 1876. The non-commissioned officers and men are *not*; therefore "Linesman's" analogy and *reductio ad absurdum* does not apply. (2.) "Linesman's" officer of the Regular Army states his grievances badly. I doubt if, apart from some Militia regiments in the great centres of industry, whether many officers have any business or trade, lucrative or otherwise, but I hope they have comfortable homes, and if, in addition, they have "luxuries," so much the better; but I fail to see what bearing this has upon the question at issue. (3.) So far from Militia officers never having served one day abroad, I see that, exclusive of adjutants, medical officers, and quartermasters, 530 of the field-officers and captains have Line service, and about 150 have recorded war service. They have probably done as much grilling of souls, chanced dying in genial and uncongenial climates, and being killed in action as "Linesman's" friend, who is apparently a disappointed man, and doubtless with very good reason. What he proves, however, is, that he and others like him should have something more, not that Militiamen should have nothing. If the authorities will but say plainly that Militia titles are not permanent military titles, no one will with less regret than myself erase from their visiting cards, and consign to oblivion, the rank and regiment of

A CONFUSED MILITIAMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When you look at my signature you will think me a bold man for venturing to address you, and indeed I think I am, for I know that owners of two commissions, "stink in your nostrils;" however, as a member of the Auxiliary Forces, who, for fifteen years, has steadily refused to take, and often, at the risk of being misunderstood to accept, a military title except where actually engaged in military work. I trust you will allow me to offer an excuse for such officers of the Volunteers, as the "boot maker," whose assistant so wounded the feelings of one of your correspondents, by saying he would "fetch the Captain." It is a matter of every-day occurrence to meet gentlemen who, having left the regular Army with junior rank to that they have taken in the Auxiliary Forces, place the senior rank on their cards, leaving out the name of their regiment. I say nothing about the right or wrong of it, but I do say this, that the bootmaker who commands a Volunteer company has exactly the same right to call himself "Captain" as the retired lieutenant of the Army, who commands the next company to him; and in default of some absolute order to the contrary, he is sure to follow what he considers a good and pleasant example. The matter of rank and title seems to me to be a social one, and not one of Service. There are hundreds of gentlemen in this country who have a perfect right to a military title, who have only been for a very few years in the regular Army, and have never served out of England, while not only Militia officers, but officers of both Yeomanry and Volunteers, have repeatedly offered their services out of England, when there has been a chance of their being required. If a person puts the name of his regiment on his card, and thus declares himself a colonel of volunteers, or a captain of militia, no one is injured by it; but I regret to think that, as a rule, Militia officers are not sufficiently proud of the glorious Service to which they belong to do this, and I don't think I have ever seen it done by a Volunteer.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES A. W. TROYTE,
Captain, Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry, and
Major, 1st A. B., Devon R.V.

[We think it desirable that the correspondence on this subject should now cease, as the space at our disposal is limited.—ED. *Army and Navy Gazette.*]

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Another hallucination held in England is that the Canadian Wimbledon team is representative, more or less, of the general efficiency of the Militia. There never was a greater mistake. The team is an institution *per se*, made up principally of officers and of the very few men of the rank and file who have time and money to devote to rifle-shooting. Even then, the choice is but limited, as you may see yourself by the same men figuring in the team two or three years in succession. Your concluding remarks in your issue of July 5, on the Aldershot Rifle-Meeting, exactly describes the situation in Canada, only, instead of having the thousands who make rifle-shooting a profession, we have, all told, the Wimbledon team. The two great drawbacks of the Canadian Militia are the lack of knowledge of the requirements of the Service, and the total want of encouragement on the part of the Government, and the utter ignorance and open exhibition of indifference in the welfare of the Service, on the part of the Members of Parliament. Just try and realise the fact, that less than two hours' legislation last session regulated the whole arrangement for the whole year's service of the Canadian Militia,—outside advice is wholly disregarded, outside opinion wholly ignored. What would be said in England, if the oversight and control of the entire defensive force of the country was placed in the hands of the man who had no military experience whatever, and who regulated his duties by his party considerations only? Yet that is exactly the situation in Canada, for while every other country on the face of the earth has been changing and improving its military organisation, Canada, instead of advancing with the spirit of the age, has been steadily retrograding, and the condition of its Militia is worse by far than it was ten years ago. Mr. Gladstone's anti-Canadian and anti-colonial policy and Lord Cardwell's policy of concentration, combined with the removal of the troops, together with the causes already mentioned as existing with us at home, has killed the Canadian Militia, and every man who knows anything at all about the subject will endorse the verdict. Here is now the actual situation and condition of the force. It only numbers 20,000, instead of 40,000, as reported. The regiments will ~~not average 300 men each~~, for they are only allowed 42 men per company, and the majority of the battalions only contain six companies. Next, there is no system whatever for recruiting, no means held out for inducing men to join, nor any reward in any shape or form for long service or good conduct. Then there is no reserve, nor the first attempt yet made to organise one. We have, to be sure, what is called the Reserve Militia, with its colonels and captains, but nobody ever saw it. It is neither armed, nor clothed, nor drilled. And if you take every able-bodied man you meet in London, and call ten or a dozen of the lot officers, you have just as effective and just as well-organised a force as the Reserve Militia of Canada. The system of drill observed in the Dominion is the next bad feature, being not only useless, but demoralising. What can be accomplished in six days, and that, too, only every second year? The great majority of the men are recruits who never before had uniform on their backs, nor rifle in their hands; and though, as a rule, both willing and well-behaved, nothing can be done for want of instructors, and there is no means now of obtaining them. There is neither preliminary drill nor training in any shape or form, nor is there now, in the Dominion of Canada, a military school at which officers of the Line regiments, or cavalry officers, can obtain either instruction or a certificate of efficiency. With your permission, I will continue the subject in another letter.—I am, &c.,

CANADIAN RIFLEMAN.

POSITION IN SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Assuming that the main object of all drill and military training is to render each soldier, with his rifle, &c., a perfect shooting machine, not to blaze away as much ammunition as possible on the chance of some shots taking effect, but to plant each bullet in the body of the enemy; assuming also, that the first duty of a soldier is to inflict as much damage as he can upon the enemy, with as little exposure as possible to the enemy's fire, I apprehend that if a battalion should be under fire in line, the commanding officer would not allow his men to stand up to be shot at, but would order them to lie down. If the space of ground did not admit of the front being extended to rank entire, and two ranks should be necessary, it seems to me impossible to use the prone position, as the front rank would be deafened and demoralised by the explosion of the rear rank's rifles within a few feet of their heads; but if the front rank are put on their backs, this is not the case. I submit, therefore, that the normal formation of a battalion in line while under fire should be, front rank on their backs, rear rank on the knee. The advantages of this formation are, the greatest possible accuracy of fire, with the least possible degree of exposure; and where a battalion is in square or échelon of company squares, an extra line of fire can be obtained, by putting the front rank on to their backs, and one or more ranks on to the knee, and possibly one or more ranks standing. I have been surprised to find how readily a man on his back can spring up to the "ready" to receive cavalry. I believe that a soldier in heavy-marching order finds it easier to shoot on his back than in the prone position. In the latter position, with the two immovable ball-bags pressing against the pit of his stomach, and his great-coat rendering it almost impossible to raise his head to take aim, the soldier is shooting under difficulties; but by slipping the valise under the small of his back, and with his shoulders resting on his coat, the soldier is comparatively comfortable, and his accoutrements serve to keep him out of the mud. In skirmishing, whenever he can get cover and a rest for his rifle, the soldier will naturally use the prone position; but in exceptional cases, when he is panting and palpitating after a rush, when firing down-hill, or taking a shot at a distant object, the back position appears to afford the best means of sending the bullets to the proper billets. In standing corn, the soldier, of course, must shoot from the shoulder. I find that the men of the Rifle Brigade were trained to shoot in all four military positions. In the first manual upon rifle-shooting, by Ezekiel Baker, in 1803, there are four coloured plates, showing the rifleman in the standing, kneeling, prone, and back positions. In the prone position the shako is placed on the ground, and forms a rest for the rifle. In the fourth plate the soldier is lying on his back, with the legs at full length, the left foot over the right, the sling caught over the left foot to take the recoil, the butt kept well away from the shoulder, and, grasped by the left hand, brought over the breast, right elbow on the ground, right hand grasping the small of the butt, and forefinger on the trigger. In Sir W. Cope's *History of the Rifle Brigade*, it is related that at a fight in Spain, in 1809, a noted shot, named Tom Plunkett, "crept out to the front, and throwing himself on his back on the snow-covered ground, he caught the sling of his rifle over his foot, fired with deliberate aim, and shot Gen. Colbert dead. His orderly trumpeter rode up to assist him; but Tom Plunkett had reloaded, and he also fell before his unerring aim." I am also told that many soldiers in the Black Watch habitually used the back position at Balaclava and also at Lucknow, but I am not aware that they have a butcher's bill to show. This, of course, was when each soldier had to rise to reload. How much more effective is the position under modern conditions with breech-loaders. I therefore respectfully submit that in addition to the three positions now recognised as "military," every soldier should also be trained to shoot on his back, as the men of the Rifle Brigade were trained 80 years ago, and I invite the attention of all officers in the Army to this subject.—I am, &c.,

C. Freakhour,
Queen's Westminster R.V.C.
11 Torrington Square, London, W.C., Dec. 3.

THOMAS ATKINS, PRIVATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As me and my comrades hears you are always ready to take up the cause of us Tommy Atkins's, they says to me, you write and ask Mr. Editor kindly to say how glad we all are to see our officers rewarded for their services in the Kaffir and Zulu wars; but we wants you, Sir, to ask our noble Commander when we poor fellows are to get our medals and clasps. We see no word of it, and we hope our officers (who we all so cheerfully followed) ain't going to forget us poor fellows, who had many an anxious night's work on outlying pickets and cattle guards. I am on furlo' now, and when my old chums ask me where my medal is,—why, Sir, I feel a bit ashamed when I says, "I ain't got nere a one."—I am, &c.,

Thomas Atkins.

IMPROVED GUN-CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many of your readers have not only a familiar acquaintance, but also what is very different, viz., an accurate knowledge of the simple principle of the graceful gliding motion of the North Shields double-pivot movement, and therefore will be glad to learn that, by the same principle, there has been a recent improvement in handling of guns, by the same movement being applied to the ordinary gun-carriages themselves, instead of the traversing platforms, so that where these gun-carriages are now used without their traversing platforms, or guide lines of racers being required, they are made to attain all the easy movements of the slide or traversing platform in the gun-carriage alone, where, in place of two ordinary truck-wheels at each end of the gun-carriage, four wheels on a revolving framework are introduced, to turn in any direction, without any danger of instability. Hence the carriage travels more easily, and with less friction, on four wheels than on two, and these turn-table frameworks turn in any direction (as a pivot). The gun-carriage can be moved also in any direction promptly, easily, and in a small space, and as the wheels in both of these turn-tables at each end can be thrown out of gear by means of eccentric axles, turned by compressor levers, the weight of the gun and carriage can be thrown totally flat on the platform or deck, to give increased resistance of friction and to absorb the shock of the recoil. —I am, &c.,

George Fawcus.
3 Prior's Terrace, Tynemouth, Nov. 28th.

The reorganisation scheme for the Naval establishments abroad, based upon the changes recently introduced in those at home, has been approved by the Treasury, and will be immediately carried into effect. Under these new regulations, retired assistant-paymasters are to be appointed as storekeepers and cashiers in the naval hospitals at Bermuda, Jamaica, the Cape, and Hong Kong. They will be paid a salary of £100 a year, in addition to their naval retired pay, and they will also have colonial allowances of £75 a year at Bermuda and the Cape, and £100 a year at Jamaica and Hong Kong. Houses furnished on the usual terms will also be given, except at Hong Kong, where a house allowance of £150 will be given instead. Officers who have commuted are not eligible for these appointments.

Obituary.

Gen. F. W. Burroughs, who died in London recently, entered the Bengal Army, Jan. 8, 1825, and was posted to the 17th Bengal N.I., of which he was adjt. for some 12 years. He was aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir J. H. Littler, G.C.B., in the Sutlej campaign, and during the Punjab campaign served as depty.-assist.-adjt.-gen. under Lord Clyde, G.C.B., Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., Sir W. R. Gilbert, Bart., G.C.B., the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B., and others. The troops of the line in the Punjab at that time were never less than 25,000 men (12,000 being European), and under Sir W. R. Gilbert amounted to 57,000. Major Burroughs was in command of the 17th Bengal N.I. when it mutinied at Azimghur on June 3, 1857. The older soldiers of the regiment, however, rallied round him and the other officers, and conducting them and their families in safety to Gorruckpore, the next military station, afterwards marched off to join the King of Delhi. Gen. Burroughs was placed on the Retired List of General officers in July, 1879. His commissions bear the following dates:—Ensign, Jan. 8, 1825; lieut., Oct. 19, 1827; capt., by brevet, Jan. 8, 1840; capt., Oct. 1, 1841; brevet major, Nov. 11, 1851; major, Sept. 9, 1856; brevet lieut.-col., Feb. 4, 1859; lieut.-col., Dec. 27, 1859; major-gen., April 20, 1868; lieut.-gen., May, 24, 1877; gen., July 18, 1879. He died aged 73 years.

Major-Gen. J. D. MacDonald, Lieut.-Col. on the Retired List, late Bengal S.C., and formerly of the 39th Bengal N.I., died at 8 Douro Place, Kensington, on Christmas Day. He obtained his commission as Ensign, Dec. 31, 1840, served in the Gwalior campaign, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore, Dec. 29, 1843, for which he received the bronze star. He became Lieut. in 1845, and Capt. in 1855. He subsequently served in the campaign of 1857 and 1858 in Rajpootana, and was present at the siege and capture of Kota, for which he received the medal with clasp. He became Major in 1861; Lieut.-Col., 1866; Col., 1871; and Major-Gen., on retirement, 1875.

Lieut.-Col. Douglas Jones, captain on half-pay, died at Horsham on the 23rd ult., aged 62 years. The deceased entered the Army, Dec. 20, 1836; became lieut., Nov. 20, 1841; capt., Jan. 28, 1848; major, May 10, 1859: and lieut.-col., June 20, 1870. He retired upon half-pay, Jan. 7, 1853.

Admiral Horatio Beauman Young, on the reserved list who died at the Avenue, Beckenham, on the 17th ult., in his 74th year, was brother of the late Capt. Sir George Young, Bart., R.N. He entered the Navy in February, 1819, and served as midshipman in the Burmese war of 1826. He subsequently served as Lieutenant in the Shannon, 46, Capt. Benjamin Clement, in the West Indies, from December, 1829, until the close of 1831; in the Edinburgh, 74, Capt. James Richard Dacres, at Portsmouth, from October, 1833, until January, 1834, when he was appointed to the Caledonia, 120; in which ship he became, in March following, flag-lieutenant to Sir Josias Rowley, Commander-in-Chief, in the Mediterranean, and on the paying-off of the Caledonia was promoted, August 30, 1837, to the rank of Commander. He afterwards served and commanded, with great activity and success, the Hydra sloop, on the coast of Africa, from August, 1843, until posted, Nov. 9, 1846. He became Rear-Admiral on the reserved list in 1864; Vice-Admiral, 1871; and Admiral, 1877.

The votes of the governors and subscribers to the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, 4 Berners Street, Oxford Street, for granting annuities of from £20 to £25 to persons in the upper and middle-classes, is earnestly requested for Mrs. Grace Burrowes (the widow of an officer). She has no pension, as her husband did not serve ten years. She has for some time made a brave struggle to support herself by needlework and other means; but, as she is now 56, and suffering from rheumatism in her hands, she is reduced to the last extremity of poverty. Her sad case is known to the following ladies and gentlemen, who will gladly receive contributions or votes on her behalf:—The Hon. Mrs. Oliphant, 66 Addison Road, Kensington; the Dowager Lady Wilson, Little Coombe, Old Charlton; John Balfour, Esq., 24 St. Stephen's Road, London, W.; Capt. Orde Browne, Downham, Shooter's Hill; Rev. Robert King, Kilmore Rectory, Roscommon; Rev. A. Robertson, St. Saviour's, Brixton; J. Tuffnell, Esq., P.R.C.P., Dublin.

The Secretary of the United States' Navy, in his annual report on the condition and operations of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, says:—"The condition of the Navy has greatly improved during the last year. There are now in commission 35 vessels, consisting of cruisers, monitors, and torpedo boats. Of the different classes, 16 can be put in condition for sea service in a few months, and 20 could be made ready in an emergency. With this done, the fighting force of the Navy which might be made available in a very short time would consist of 81 vessels of all classes. And if to this number be added the four monitors, Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite, and Monadnock, and eight powerful tugs, which can be fitted for either cruisers or torpedo boats, our whole effective fighting force would consist of 93 vessels. The monitors could be completed, with the necessary appropriations, without much delay. Of the vessels now used as receiving ships, seven are unfitted for any other service. There are 27 vessels unfitted for naval purposes of any kind whatever, but which are a positive expense, as it is necessary to keep in employment a force of shipkeepers to preserve them from entire destruction. Some of them might be profitably converted into merchant vessels, and it would be economy to sell the whole."

In the Battle of this Life, Eno's Fruit Salt is an important Hygienic Need, or necessary adjunct. It keeps the blood pure, prevents fevers and acute inflammatory diseases, removes the injurious effects of Stimulants and Narcotics, such as alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, by natural means, thus restoring the nervous system to its normal condition by preventing the great danger of poisoned blood and over cerebal activity, sleeplessness, irritability, worry, &c. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

The Indian Army.

10th Bengal Lancers. Surg.-Major G. V. Currie has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. R. F. Trotter has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

3rd Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Garden, wing commander and second in command, has been granted leave to England for one year, on private affairs.

4th Bengal N.I. Major Robertson has taken up the duties of officiating Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Meerut.

11th Bengal N.I. Major H. G. Becher, wing commander, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

18th Bengal N.I. Lieut. F. G. Vivian, wing officer, has been appointed paymaster.

21st Bengal N.I. Lieut. W. H. Young, wing officer, has been appointed quartermaster.

29th Bengal N.I. Surg. J. L. Corbett has been appointed to the medical charge during the absence on special duty of Surg.-Major Aitchison.

31st Bengal N.I. Surg. J. L. O'Bryen, from the 3rd Goorkhas, has been appointed wing officer, vice Smyth, promoted.

34th Bengal N.I. Capt. E. S. Cooke, wing officer and qrmr., has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

5th Punjab Cavalry. Lieut. C. F. Gambier was wounded in the explosion at Cabul on the 23rd ult., in which Capt. Dundas, V.C., and Lieut. Nugent, Royal Engineers, lost their lives.

23rd Madras N.I. Surg. J. G. Collis died of remittent fever at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, on Oct. 26. The deceased, who was a son of the late Capt. O. Collis, 95th Regt., was 32 years of age.

28th Madras N.I. Lieut.-Col. F. F. R. Bishop died at Malta on the 20th ult., whilst on passage home from India.

1st Bombay N.I. (Grenadiers). Lieut. F. Whittuck, from the 12th N.I., has been appointed wing officer.

12th Bombay N.I. Major W. T. Eden, Bombay S.C., has been appointed officiating second-in-command, vice Col. Heathcote, officiating as commandant 1st N.I.

23rd Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. T. R. Nimmo, commandant, has returned to India from furlough in England, and resumed his duties.

26th Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major G. Y. Hunter has resumed medical charge on return to India from leave in England.

30th Bombay N.I. Major J. S. Iredell, Bombay S.C., has been appointed wing commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. Mills, retired.

Reviews.

A Year in Peshawur, and a Lady's Ride into the Khyber Pass. By L. R. Trevelyan. (London: Chapman and Hall.)—In the preface the authoress tells us that the story is written to give some idea of life in Peshawur, and that only to enliven the scenes has she peopled them with typical characters. The idea is not a bad one, and is well carried out, for the plot is slight, and not elaborated in a wearisome manner. Peshawur and the adjoining frontier constitute a centre of interest at the present time. This slight but lively sketch of the ways and habits of the British garrison and their savage neighbours is, consequently, very acceptable. There is no attempt to bore the reader with frontier politics, Mrs. Trevelyan confining herself to depicting life at Peshawur, as it appears to an intelligent person spending a year at it. There is no lack of adventures, but they all bear the stamp of possibility, if not of probability. We are bound, however, as honest critics, to point out that the authoress would have done well to have submitted her pages to the revision of some soldier acquainted with the Indian Army, for a lady's ignorance has betrayed her into several blunders. She is somewhat careless, too, for in one part of the book a certain European corps is spoken of as the 39th Regiment, whereas towards the end it is mentioned as the 139th. It is objectionable to introduce real regiments into her story, as she thus lays herself open to the accusation of personality, which is evidently contrary to her intention. Yet she not only brings the 39th, but also the 58th Regiment on to the scene. Among the other slight blunders which strike us, are the introduction of a batch of very stale Anglo-Indian stories, and the making one of the heroines commit the vulgarism of saying, "Whatever do you mean?" The book, nevertheless, is well worth reading, being amusing as well as instructive.

The Great Artists.—The recently-published volumes of this series contain interesting sketches of "Rubens" and "Hogarth," the first contributed by Charles W. Kett, M.A., the latter by Austin Dobson. Each is excellent in every respect.

The Christian Year. (Cassell and Co.)—The second part of this carefully-illustrated work well deserves a favourable reception.

Amusements.

Managers, more lavish in expenditure than ever, have this season filled their holiday entertainments with every variety of spectacular attraction. Provincial theatres now rival in this respect those of the metropolis, and the magnitude of the aggregate sum expended in the production of pantomimes this last Christmas must be beyond all precedent. Should the competition go on increasing, it must soon arrive at a point when the cost of bringing out one of these annual show-pieces will exceed the possibility of obtaining an adequate remunerative return. There is, however, good reason for believing that the juvenile community, for whose delectation pantomimes are supposed to be provided, would not be altogether unwilling to exchange much of this meaningless splendour for a little more intelligible fun. The prominent features of the holiday productions may be thus indicated:—

At DRURY LANE, in "*Bluebeard*," Mr. Henry Emden has contrived an admirable scenic change from an Albanian village to the open sea, with an enormous sea-serpent rising from the waters. Very effective too, is the Ottoman pavilion, where the grand ballet takes place, and Mr. Telbin's tasteful and elaborate transformation scene, illustrating the change from winter to summer. The Vokes Family and their associates are full of activity and pantomimic drollery, and there is a young elephant so humourously embodied by two invisible performers, that it is only justice to say nothing can equal the artistic impersonation of the fore-legs by Mr. Ridley, but the equally truthful embodiment of the hind-legs by Mr. Ben Fielding. Altogether, there can be no doubt "Old Drury" has achieved a decided success this year, and that Mr. Augustus Harris, the lessee and producer of this elaborate spectacle, may be heartily congratulated on the first triumph of his first season.

COVENT GARDEN, in "*Sindbad the Sailor*," chiefly depends on the mechanical effect of the flight of the Roc and the gorgeous splendour of the Diamond Valley, in which a magnificent procession of jewels takes place. The transformation scene, by Mr. Julian Hicks, is here also a very brilliant affair, and the pains bestowed by Mr. Charles Harris on the stage management may be recognised in the smoothness of the general performance. The humour of the opening mainly depends on the clever feats executed by Master Charles Lauri as a monkey, and the fun of the harlequinade is entirely due to the exertions of Mr. Harry Payne, who does his best to preserve the old traditions attached to the name of clown.

The GAIETY "*Gulliver*" has an amusing scene on board a ship, conceived in the truest spirit of burlesque. The chief reliance has, however, been placed on the effect of the Land of Lilliput, where all the characters are represented by children, who go through some imitative military evolutions with remarkable precision. The fourth act of this elaborate extravaganza is occupied by a ballet, and the flying dance of Mdlle. Ænea, who attracted so much attention last year. Miss E. Farren acts and sings as the youthful Lemuel Gulliver with unflagging vivacity, and Mr. William Beverly has contributed for the finish an allegorical tableau of the Orchid Grove and the Golden Age, showing that the hand of the veteran scenic artist has lost none of its artistic cunning.

The IMPERIAL pantomime is light and lively, and the story of Little Red Riding Hood has been intelligibly told by the author, Mr. W. R. Younge. With Miss Ada Blanche as the heroine, Mr. Lionel Brough as Johnny Stout, Mr. Bannister as Granny Grin, and Mr. Charles Steyne as the Wolf, an excellent cast is provided, and the scenes, cleverly painted by Mr. Perkins, show a singular skill in making a comparatively small stage appear a large one.

"*Rothomago*," at the ALHAMBRA, is the most brilliant spectacle hitherto brought out at this establishment, so renowned for gorgeousness of display. The original French piece has been adroitly rearranged by Mr. H. B. Farnie, and the four acts, in which there are as many scenes, are richly filled with crowds of coryphées, in all the variety of fanciful and tasteful costumes that the bright imagination of the clever artist and designer, M. Wilhelm, could possibly invent as appropriate to the several occasions. The story of a magic watch, which, being lost, takes everybody into the most unlikely places to find it, is illustrated with lovely music, pleasant acting, effective scenery, and unstinted expenditure.

The Surrey, Sanger's, Standard, Sadler's Wells, Park, Victoria, Marylebone, Grecian, Britannia, Pavilion, and the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces have all produced pantomimes, which are well reported of, and promise to be productive to the treasuries of the several establishments.

H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has fixed the 13th inst. (Tuesday), for the evening concert to be given by Mrs. Gould, at the Steinway Hall, on behalf of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's Road, Chelsea, when her Royal Highness has graciously intimated her intention to honour the concert with her presence.

The Grand National Opera Company (Limited) has been incorporated, with a share capital of £160,000, to secure the completion of the Grand National Opera House on the Victoria Embankment. Architects—Messrs. Fowler and Hill, No. 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.; secretary, *pro tem.*—Mr. Broadbelt, Theatre, Haymarket.

Saturday, Jan. 10, has been fixed for the commencement of the operatic performances in English by the Carl Rosa Company at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. A number of artistes, amongst whom several familiar names will be recognised, have been engaged, including Miss Minnie Hauk and Herr Schott. The repertoire includes almost every opera of distinguished merit, while the season will be marked by the following novelties:—"*Aida*," "*Lohengrin*," and "*Mignon*," in English, and above all, Goetz's master-piece, "*The Taming of the Shrew*," which will at length succeed in being heard. Every arrangement conducive to the comfort of the audiences has been liberally provided for by the management.

For the first time this season the lake in the Buckingham Palace grounds was opened on Saturday last for skating. The Duke of Edinburgh having received her Majesty's permission to skate on this ice, orders were at once given for a iceman from the Royal Humane Society to attend upon the Prince, who, with the Princess, arrived about 12 o'clock. The ice had been thoroughly swept, and was in splendid condition. Both their Royal Highnesses skated with wonderful ease and agility, but the Duchess was evidently more at home in the exercise, and her graceful evolutions would have evoked great applause had it been on the Serpentine or other public water, but none were permitted within the precincts of Buckingham Palace beyond the Prince and Princess, their attendants, and a favoured few. For two hours their Royal Highnesses skated over this splendid ice. The remarkable faculty of recognition peculiar to the Royal family was specially observable with the Duke of Edinburgh on Saturday. Coming up to the iceman, his Royal Highness asked, "Have I not seen before somewhere?" "Yes, your Royal Highness," replied the man; "I was an able seaman aboard the Galatea." "Yes, yes," responded the Prince, "I remember you; your name is Wickens." "That's right, your Royal Highness," returned the man. "Where are you stationed now?" asked the Prince. "At the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house for the present," was the response. And then the Duchess came and examined the corks, and put questions to the man, the Duke telling her he was an old shipmate.

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BIRTH.

TODD—On December 27, at Devizes, the wife of Captain T. F. Todd, 62nd Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—BAGNALL.—On the 30th Dec., at St. Philip's Birmingham, by the Rev. Canon Bowlby, assisted by the Rev. John F. Griffiths, B.A., R.N., Hamilton Pym Smith, retired Commander, R.N., and one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Factories, to Constance Emily, only daughter of the late G. F. Bagnall, of Cheltenham.

DEATH.

FREUND—On Monday, December 29, at 7 West Street, Finsbury Circus, E.C., of chronic bronchitis, Jonas Charles Hermann Freund, M.D., aged 71 years, deeply regretted. Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals during the Crimean war; surgeon in the Army; and originator of the German Hospital, Dalston, London. Eminent as Physician, both for rich and poor.

Advertisements.

WANTED, a Good COOK, for a Catering Mess, early in March.—For particulars, apply to Captain ARTHUR SMITH, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots Regiment, Whiteway, East Lulworth, Dorsetshire.

4TH WEST YORK MILITIA.—WANTED, for the Permanent Staff, a SERJEANT. Must be a good drill, and capable of paying a company if required.—Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded without delay to the ADJUTANT, Militia Barracks, Leeds.

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HEAD OFFICE—37 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Capital, £2,000,000. First issue, £1,000,000.
Paid up, £350,000. Reserve Fund, £10,000.
Bankers—Bank of England; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co.; the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Bank receives deposits of £50 and upwards for periods of from Two to Five years, at a fixed rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods on terms which can be ascertained on application; grants drafts and letters of credit on the Branches throughout New Zealand; negotiates and collects bills; and conducts every description of banking business between London and the Colony.

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STOCKS and SHARES.—For reliable information on Foreign Stocks, as well as Home Securities, consult our MONTHLY LIST. JANUARY Edition ready, post free, on application to Messrs. JOHN ABBOTT and CO., Stock and Share Brokers, 4 and 5 Palmerston Buildings, E.C.

TO HALF-PAY or RETIRED OFFICERS.—Wanted, a Military Officer competent to give instruction in Military Administration, Law, Minor Tactics, Fortification, Surveying, &c. Preference given to one who has been a Garrison-Instructor.—Apply to Rev. G. FAITHFULL, Storrington Rectory, Pulborough, Sussex.

SCHOOL SHIP CONWAY, Liverpool. Established for training young gentlemen with a view to their becoming officers in the Mercantile Marine. Terms, 50 guineas per annum, including uniform and all other extras. The sons of members of the Mercantile Marine Service Association and of officers of the Navy are received at the reduced rate of 40 guineas. Age for admission, 12 to 16. Quarter days, February 1, April 10, August 1, and October 10.—Apply to Captain E. B. H. FRANKLIN, R.N., Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

SWAINE and ADENEY, Whip Manufacturers to the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family. Prize Medal awarded at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.

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KOPF'S EXTRACT of MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 5 AGAR STREET, CHARING CROSS.

KOPF'S EXTRACT of BEEF.—Eight or ten per cent. more nutritious than any other brand in the market. 6s per lb.

KOPF'S ESSENCE of BEEF, 2s 6d per tin.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED SOUPS.—Over Two Millions of these Soups have been sent out to Afghanistan and the Cape.

KOPF'S FOOD for the HUNGRY.—Pint of nutritious soup for 2d. Special terms in quantities to the Clergy, Soup-Kitchens, and the Benevolent.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Chemists. Liberal terms of agency, apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

COWLEY COLLEGE, HERTS.—Ten miles from London, and near the Barnet Station on main line G. N. Railway.

The NEXT TERM will begin on JANUARY 27. Special preparations for the University, Local, and Civil Service Examinations.

Fees for Board and Tuition, £36; and £42 a year. Prospectus of the HEAD MASTER, Montague House, New Barnet.

BIDEFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, N. DEVON.

The Head Master takes a limited number of Sons of Gentlemen into his house, to prepare for the Public Schools, Universities, &c. Sons of officers taken charge of during vacation. Full particulars from Rev. W. MATHIAS, care of CHAS. W. HOLE, Esq., Bideford.

NEW ROYAL NAVY LIST.

NINTH QUARTERLY ISSUE NOW READY, price 7s 6d.

Containing War and Meritorious Services, Dates of all Commissions, &c., Official Account of Deeds of Gallantry for which the Victoria Cross, Albert Medal, and medals of societies have been awarded civil appointments held by officers, Fellows of the learned societies, &c.

Services of all Officers engaged in Zululand, supplied by an Officer.

Forwarded post free in Great Britain, on receipt of P.O.O. for 7s 6d.

Half postage only charged for copies ordered from editors to be sent abroad.—The Editors *Royal Navy List*, 325A High Holborn, London, W.C.

PRIZE DRAWINGS.—On the 1st of each Month PRIZES will be drawn, amounting to £25,000, £20,000, £10,000, down to £20 sterling. The DRAWINGS are guaranteed by the respective Governments, performed in the presence of the Public, and the Prizes paid immediately in CASH. Every Share has a *bonâ fide* chance. ONE SHARE, £1; SIX SHARES, £5. Remittances to be made in Bank Notes, Cheques (crossed), or Post-Office Orders payable at G.P.O. Prospectuses and Lists of Drawings gratis. Apply to the AGENCY FOR PUBLIC FUNDS (Geneva), 33 Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street, E.C

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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

And without which none is genuine.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

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For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

ON BEHALF OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE LATE

MAJOR BROWNELL who are at present in circumstances requiring pecuniary assistance, the following facts are submitted for your consideration:—

It is with much regret that the friends of the daughters of the late Major Brownell solicit consideration of the following painful circumstances:—The late Major Brownell, District Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, left the Gold Coast in July last to retire from Government Service on full pay, and died off the Canaries, on August 5, on board the steamship Biafra, on his passage home. He had for years allowed his daughters about £150 per annum, which he remitted to them by monthly instalments. For the six months prior to his death the remittances were not sent as usual, and his reasons, as stated in his letters, were that as he was shortly coming home he intended bringing the money with him. Immediately before leaving the Gold Coast he drew his pay full up to date, and also drew a bill for £105, of which he had the proceeds in his possession. The presumption is that he had therefore with him about £200 in specie or gold-dust. Mr. Courtnay one of the passengers, states that three days before he died he complained to the Captain publicly at the dinner-table that he had been robbed. No report was made of his death. either to the Colonial Office or to his relatives by the Agents of the Steamship Company, and it was nearly three months after his death before his daughters could find out what had become of him, and they have only recently received his property from the Steamship Company. On opening his boxes, neither money, bills, nor gold dust were found in them, and his daughters are consequently, after a suspense of many months, left in much distress It is proposed to raise a small fund to enable them to tide over their immediate necessities, and after Christmas to open a School, for the success of which there seems every probability, as they are well known in Cliftonville, and much sympathy has been shown and assistance promised them towards procuring pupils.

The Misses Brownell are kindly permitted to refer to:—The Rev. — Calvert, the Parsonage, Kentish Town; General Ross, of Eton Grove, Lee, Kent; Colonel J. M'Court, Eltham; — Taylor, Esq., Hove Villas, Cliftonville.

Contributions towards this object may be sent to the Capital and Counties Bank, Aldershot Branch, Aldershot, and will be thankfully acknowledged by Mr. Thomas Walker, of Camberley, Surrey.

December, 1879.

STATEMENT OF SERVICES OF THE LATE MAJOR BROWNELL, ON THE GOLD COAST.

UNDER WAR OFFICE.—1852, prisoner with Ashantees; Acting Commandant at Accra; Commandant Mansue; 1813, was thanked by Secretary for the Colonies for conduct with Ashantees in 1852; 1858, Justice of the Peace and Commandant Dia Cove; 1861, Magistrate; 1862, Acting Chief Justice; 1863, Civil Commandant Winnebah.

UNDER COLONIAL OFFICE.—1870, Inspector of Customs at outpost; 1871, obtained release of Missionaries who were prisoners at Coomassie; 1871-74, Civil Commandant of Anamaboe; rendered great assistance to Sir Garnet Wolseley in Ashantee War, for which he received a medal; 1874 to 79, District Commissioner of Salt Pond.

REQUIRED, a Re-engagement as LADY HOUSEKEEPER in a Gentleman's Household, or MATRON in a College or Public Institution. Has had great experience in the above positions.—Address, "H. S. M.," Post Office, Croxton, Thetford, Norfolk

WANTED, a SERJEANT-MAJOR, for the NORTH DURHAM MILITIA. The applicant must be a Serjeant-Major, now serving in the Line, or one who has lately left. Applications, together with Testimonials, must be forwarded to the ADJUTANT, North Durham Militia, at Durham, not later than January 18.

THE GRAND NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877. Share Capital, £160,000, in 1,600 Shares of £100 each.

DIRECTORS.

Admiral Sir George Broke Middleton, Bart., Shrubland Park, Needham Market, Suffolk.
Lieut.-Colonel Black, 6 Hanover Square.
Wm. Burchell, jun., Esq., Laleham, near Staines.
Captain Percy Hewitt, Windham Club, St. James's.
Lieut.-General Lord Alfred Paget, 56 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square.
Meaburn Staniland, Esq., Harrington Hall, Spilsby.

BANKERS—Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall Mall East.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bolton and Mote, 11 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.; T. Russell Kent, Esq., 8 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

ARCHITECTS—Messrs. Fowler and Hill, No. 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*)—Mr. W. L. Broadbelt.

OFFICES—Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket.

PROSPECTUS.

In order to secure the completion of the Grand National Opera House on the Victoria Embankment, a number of gentlemen have entered into a provisional arrangement with those who commenced the undertaking for an assignment of their interests in the site and in the building, so far as it has gone.

Under this arrangement, the property is to be acquired for £44,100 (of which the vendors take £25,000 in shares), subject only to the granting of a sub-lease of one grand-tier box, and six stalls for 70 years, at a peppercorn rent.

The site is held under an agreement from the Metropolitan Board of Works, dated the 14th January, 1875, for a term of 80 years, from the 29th September, 1874, at a ground-rent of £3,000 per annum.

The Opera House will have all the advantages which it is desirable a building of the kind should possess, and is designed to accommodate 3,000 persons. It will be surrounded by an ample carriage way, and have numerous entrances and exits, thereby avoiding danger from fire and other accidents, and the annoyance of having to wait for carriages.

A provisional contract has been entered into for the purchase of four freehold houses adjoining the site for £13,000. A small part only of the yards belonging to these houses will be required for the Opera building.

It is estimated, as detailed below, that £160,000 will be sufficient to acquire the existing property, purchase these freehold houses, complete the building in accordance with the agreements with the Metropolitan Board of Works and the lessee, and discharge all liabilities.

This Company has, therefore, been formed with a capital of £160,000 to be raised by way of Tontine, in 1,600 shares of £100 each, the payment to be as follows, viz.:—£5 per share on application (to be returned without deduction in case of no allotment); £20 per share on allotment; and the remaining £75 per share in three equal instalments, at intervals of three, six, and nine months from the time of allotment.

A provisional agreement has been entered into with Mr. Mapleson for letting to him, on lease for thirty years, the Opera House, freehold houses and premises, exclusive of one grand-tier box and six stalls, at an annual rent of £11,500, the lessee paying all rates, taxes, and insurance, and doing repairs, and allowing the Directors to select and retain during the lease 100 stalls for the use of the shareholders.

Very extensive cellarage has been provided under a portion of the Opera House, which, with the four houses, will yield a considerable income, which the lessee will receive during his lease.

The hundred stalls will be taken in rotation by the shareholders (each share conferring the right to one stall), priority being determined by ballot in January in every year. Each allottee will hold his stall for one year, and will be at liberty to transfer his right of admission—a valuable privilege for the shareholders.

The result of the application of the principle of "Tontine" to the proposed undertaking will be, that so long as all the lives nominated by the Shareholders last, the annual income will be divided rateably amongst all the shareholders; but that as the lives drop, those Shareholders only whose nominees survive will continue to divide rateably the annual income, until eventually the Shareholder whose nominee survives all the other nominees will become entitled to the whole of the property of the Company.

Each Shareholder, on paying the full amount of his share, will have to name a male life in respect of each of his Shares.

In order that the Tontine may be determined within a reasonable time, no nominated life shall be under the age of 60.

By the agreement with the lessee, the building is to be completed by the 1st March, 1881.

The following statement shows the estimated expenditure on the capital account, and the estimated revenue of the Company.

CAPITAL.

Purchase of the property ......Cash	£19,100	
Shares to be taken by vendors	25,000	
		£44,100
Ground-rent from 24th June, 1879, and during construction (say 1 year and a-half)		4,500
Purchase of four freehold houses		13,000
Completion of building (as per architect's estimate)		90,000
Architect, surveyor, solicitors, secretary, advertising, and expenses in formation of Company		8,400
		£160,000

REVENUE.

To ground rent ...	£3,000	By rent	£11,500
Secretary and office expenses	500		
To balance	8,000		
	£11,500		£11 500

Balance (being 5 per cent. on £160,000)... £8,000

The gentlemen who have consented to act as directors will give their services without remuneration, and no promotion money will be paid.

Drawings, showing the exterior and the interior of the house, when completed, may be seen at the Offices of the Company.

The following are the agreements which have been entered into on behalf of the Company:—

1. The provisional agreement, dated 24th September, 1879, between James Henry Mapleson of the one part, and Robert William Staniland on behalf of the Company of the other part, for the assignment of all his (Mr. Mapleson's) interest in the agreement from the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for the grant of the sub-lease to Mr. Mapleson, and for the grant of the sub-lease of the box and six stalls, as before mentioned.

2. Provisional agreement, dated the 30th August, 1879, purporting to be made between the several persons whose names are specified in the Schedule thereto, being Michael Lewis Brown and others of the first part, Lord Alfred Paget and others of the second part, Gilbert McLeod Stewart of the third part, and Robert William Staniland, on behalf of the Company, of the fourth part, taken in conjunction with two letters, dated the 14th of August and the 29th October, 1879, and respectively annexed thereto, being an agreement for acquiring certain interests in the site and building.

3. Provisional agreement, dated the 30th August, 1879, made between William Webster of the one part, and Robert William Staniland, on behalf of the Company, of the other part, for the purchase of the four houses.

A copy of the Articles of Association and copies of the above agreements can be inspected at the Offices of the Company.

Application for Shares (accompanied by the requisite deposit) to be made to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall Mall East.

Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Grand National Opera Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., the sum of £ , being a deposit of £5 per Share on Shares in the Grand National Opera Company, Limited, I hereby request you to allot me Shares of £100 each in the Company, and I agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of £20 per Share on allotment thereof, and to become a member of the Company subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Members in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

Name in full ....
Address ....
Occupation... ....
Date ....
Signature..............................

PATRONISED BY HIS LATE R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

COWVAN'S CANTON STRAP,

OR FOUR-SIDED RAZOR SHARPENER.

For Grinding, Setting, Strapping, and Finishing Razors, Penknives, and Surgical Instruments. To all who value ease and comfort in shaving, this Strap will be an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife may be instantly restored to its primitive keen edge.

Prices, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 9s 6d. Cowvan's Razor Paste, 6d and 1s per packet.

Warehouses—5 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.; and 93 and 95 CITY ROAD, E.C., LONDON.

WILLS'

"THREE CASTLES" TOBACCO.

"There is no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better Brand than the THREE CASTLES.' "—*Vide* "The Virginians."

Only in Packets and Cigarettes, protected by the Name and Trade-Mark.

W. D. AND H. O. WILLS.

"I ALWAYS USE IT MYSELF,

And recommend to my Patients,

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP,

In preference to any other, as being

More free from excess of Alkali and other impurities prejudicial to the skin.'

THE LATE EMINENT SURGEON,

MR. JAMES STARTIN.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PERFECTLY PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—By the use of this, the most simple, speedy, and successful agent, after an experience of 45,000 cases, Mr. B. L. MOSELY, the Dentist, Member of the College of Dentists, England, and original introducer of this Gas, guarantees entire immunity from pain in every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery, and successful painless adaptation of artificial teeth. The daily experience of Hospital and extensive private practice demonstrates that, unlike every other anæsthetic, the Nitrous Oxide Gas is innocuous and even pleasant, while want of success or the least pain is simply impossible. For confirmation of this, vide *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, of 15th January, 1870, and opinions of leading members of the faculty. In the use of Mr. B. L. Mosely's Painless Artificial Teeth, the following results may be confidently relied on. All loose Teeth are permanently fastened, and the Artificial Teeth as firm in the mouth as the natural. Such entire comfort, combined with a fit so perfect is secured by this spécialité that the wearer, so far from being inconvenienced by his Artificial Teeth, is actually uncomfortable without them. In appearance and in use, both for eating and speaking, they are precisely the same as natural teeth—there is no difference whatever.

" Ease and comfort most apparent, while mastication appears completely provided for."—*Advertiser.*

From the *Lancet*, April 2nd, 1870 (p. 480):—" The reasons why we advocate the use of *Nitrous Oxide Gas* are 'Its safety;' 'The rapidity with which anæsthesia can be induced, viz., from 50 to 100 seconds;' Because it is actually pleasant to inhale, and therefore fright and mental distress are avoided;' 'Because recovery is usually bright, pleasant, and complete, after-discomfort being extremely rare.'"

Teeth from 5s; sets, 5 to 30 guineas. Only addresses, 312 Regent Street, opposite the Polytechnic; and 49 Moorgate Street. Established 1820. Consultation free.

N.B.—PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 HIGH STREET, ALDERSHOT, FROM 11 TILL 5.

A FIELD OFFICER, who lately died on his passage home from foreign service, and who had served with distinction in the Military and Colonial Services for upwards of thirty years, has left TWO DAUGHTERS in circumstances of great PECUNIARY DISTRESS. It is proposed to collect a FUND to enable them to open a small school, and so to support themselves.—References are kindly permitted to the Rev. W. CALVET, The Parsonage, Kentish Town, and to the MANAGER of the Capital and Counties Bank, Aldershot, who will receive contributions on their behalf.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME
Hampstead.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN
Chairman—Major-General J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to maintain the full number of 200 girls without reduction.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to

C. R. LOW, Secretary.
No. 7 Whitehall, London, S.W.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL. Under Contract for the conveyance of the Mails to the Mediterranean, India, China, Japan, and Australia. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company despatch their Steamers from Southampton, *viâ* the Suez Canal, every Thursday from Venice every Friday; and from Brindisi, with the Overland Mails, every Monday.

Offices—122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and
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HALL LINE.—From LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,400 tons, will sail on January 10.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Trentham Hall	January 24
Rydal Hall	February 7.
Wistow Hall	February 21.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

FIVE and a HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURES, secured on carefully selected MORTGAGES on occupied lands, &c., in the colonies of Queensland and South Australia, and further guaranteed by the uncalled capital of THE QUEENSLAND INVESTMENT AND LAND, MORTGAGE COMPANY (Limited). The Company's operations in these Colonies are supervised in each case by the Premier of the Colony, assisted by other Directors of high standing and long colonial experience. Full prospectus, with Forms of Application, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 50 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

SIDNEY MONTEFIORE, General Manager.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT on E. THOMAS and SONS' EASY HIRE SYSTEM.

The cheapest and most accommodating. From £5 worth to any amount. All goods marked in plain figures. No extra charges. Thirty showrooms to select from. Established 1848. Price-list, with terms, post free.—39 and 41 Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, W.

FURNITURE-HIRE SYSTEM: HOUSES or APARTMENTS completely FURNISHED. Unrestricted selection from one of the largest assemblages in the Kingdom of General Furniture. For prospectus of terms and complete illustrated catalogue, apply to the Manager, Hire Department 71 Brompton Road, S.W. Established 60 years.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—OUTWARD INFIRMITIES.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigour is husbanded, while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many labouring under chronic ulcerations.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT

BENETFINK & CO.'S

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the MOST SPACIOUS & COMMANDING in the WORLD,

COVERING AN AREA OF OVER 30,000 SQUARE FEET, AND OCCUPYING SEVEN STOREYS.

CATALOGUES GRATIS.

Discount to Members of the **ARMY** and **NAVY STORES,** *Civil Service Supply Association, Civil Service Co-Operative Society, &c.,*
AS PER PRICE LISTS.

BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
Opposite Bow Church.

ADMIRALTY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY.

9 New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W.,
December 24, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the MEDICAL SERVICE of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, on Monday, February 9, 1880, and following days at 10 o'clock. Candidates must present themselves at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 5, 1880, when, should they be found in all respects eligible, they will be permitted to appear for examination.

The necessary forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

A. ARMSTRONG, Director-General.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in Her MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD at DEVONPORT, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as Engineer Officers in Her Majesty's Navy.

ADMIRALTY, S.W., December, 1879.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer about 60 vacancies to be competed for, Notice is hereby given that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held on Tuesday, May 4 next, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Aberdeen.

Candidates must not be less than 14 nor more than 16 years of age on the first day of the examination.

Forms of application, properly filled up, must be returned to the Admiralty before March 1 next.

For full particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

By command of their Lordships.
ROBERT HALL.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

December 19, 1879.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army, will be held at the London, University, Burlington Gardens, on February 9 next and following days.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Applications for admission to the examination should be made in writing without delay to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed.) W. M. MUIR, D.G.

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11 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1821. Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

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Share Capital at present paid up and invested	£1,000,000
Total Funds upwards of	£2,956,000
Total Annual Income nearly	£500,000

N.B.—Fire Policies which expire at Christmas should be renewed at the Head Office, or with the Agents, on or before the 9th day of January.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods Deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock, and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA.

Established 1837.

Paid-up Capital	£1,487,500
Reserve Fund	800,000

LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS on DEMAND, or at Thirty Days' Sight, are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout Australia and New Zealand.

BILLS on the COLONIES are negotiated and sent for collection.

DEPOSITS are received, for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO JANUARY 3.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, c.	St. John's Wood	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, c.	Windsor	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	O. L. C. Williams, c.	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, c.	Transvaal—Aldershot	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dublin	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Dublin	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Umballa—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	A. Nugent, c.	Dundalk	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	R. B.-H.-Blundell	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	A. G. M Moore, c.	Shorncliffe	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	Woolwich	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Edinburgh	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, c.	Cahir	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Peshawur field force—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	R. S. Cleland	Cabul—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury.	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Aldershot	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. C. Le Quesne	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars	H. T. Butler, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	Meerut—Canterbury	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Brighton	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Hounslow	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Ballincollig	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	J. C. Lockwood	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	E. B. Wake	Leeds	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, c.	Canterbury	—	—	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	E. S. Burnaby, c.	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion		Windsor	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion		Chelsea	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	A. J. Lyon-Freemantle, c.	Shorncliffe	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Tower	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. Gipps, c.	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion	E. St.L. MccGwire, c.	Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	Jubbulpore—Glencorse	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal) 1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly—Guildford	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	On pas. home—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Fleetwood	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. W. Bray, C.B., c.	Natal (for Malta)—Fleetwood	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	W. Roberts, c.	Peshawur field force--Berwick	1866	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, c.	On passage to India—Berwick	1858	Mauritius—Cape	1867
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	Aden—Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. H. Waller, c.	Cork—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Bombay—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	H. G. Woods, c.	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, c.	Koorum Valley—Warrington	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Cabul—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Nowshera—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, c., p.s.c.	Colchester—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	M. L. M'Causland	Manchester—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Poona—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, c	Peshwr. Valy.—Bury St. Edm.	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	W. E. Brown	Bellary—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., c.	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Peshawur field force—Bradf'd	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, p.s.c.	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Deesa—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion		Athlone—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Secunderabad—Bedford	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Peshawur Valley—Shorncliffe	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd	Nusseerabad—Shorncliffe	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Peshawur field force--Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, p.s.c.	Bermuda—Richmond, Yorks.	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	R. D. Barrett	Aldershot—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. Davis, c.	Mullingar—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion		Natal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Dublin—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. P. Prevost, c.	Woolwich—Wrexham	1857	India—Bombay	1869
— 2nd Battalion	Hon. S. Mostyn, C.B., c	Gibraltar (for Eng.)--Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar	—
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion	R. T. Glyn, C.B., c.	Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Natal (for Gibraltar)—Brecon	1878	Cape	1878
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. A. Ruddell, c.	Afghanistan—Plymouth	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Aldershot—Hamilton	1865	Bombay—Bengal	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, c.	Fermoy—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	Dover (for India)—Burnley	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1869
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Kamptee—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	G. W. Puget	Ranekhet—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, c.	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Fleetwood—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, c.	Pembroke Dock—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. de W. R. Thackwell	Curragh	1857	India—Bengal	1872
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi—Weymouth	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Dum Dum—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, c.	Aldershot—Cardiff	1865	Bengal—Aden	1875
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. c.	Parkhurst—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., c.	Burmah—Aldershot	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Theyetmyo—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	J. I. Preston	Aldershot—Shorncliffe	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Bermuda (for Malta)—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	W. FitzRoy	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Cannanore—Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	J. Thompson, c.	Edinburgh—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	S. A. Madden, C.B., c.	Peshawur Valley—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell	Aldershot—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, c.	Aldershot	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)		Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	C. M. Clarke, C.B.	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Kandahar—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Winchester—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins	Mooltan—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	W. L. Pemberton, C.B	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	R. W. Hinxman, c.	Agra—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett, c.	Malta—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, c.	Morar—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. F. F. Gorden	Umballa—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	F. C. D'E. Barclay	Kurrachee—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, p.s.c.	Cabul—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Gosport—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	H. de R. Pigott, c.	Subathoo—Kingston	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	J. I. Macdonell, c.	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Ft. George	1868	Gibraltar	—
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	F. Brownlow, C.B.	Cabul—Stirling	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow—Hamilton	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, c.	Singapore (for Engld)--Paisley	1868	Gibraltar	—
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Aldershot—Weymouth	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment		Sheffield—Halifax	1868	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. Kent, c.	Dublin—Hounslow	1857	N. S. Wales—Bengal	1870
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Poona—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	Natal (for England)—Curragh	1872	Singapore	—
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)		Rawul Pindee—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Dublin—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	T. S. Brown, c.	Belgaum—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Dover—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	F. E. Appleyard, C.B. c	Mooltan—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Chatham—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	N. Stevenson, c.	Limerick—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, c.	Rangoon—Armagh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)		Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B.	Cape, &c.—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	Cabul—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	S. Malthus, C.B.	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	C. F. Parkinson	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Halifax, N.S.—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	A. Sceberras	Malta—Templemore	1863	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman, C.B.	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	H. Cook, c.	Sealkote—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H. G. Delafosse, C.B., c	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Cork—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	C. H. E. Græme	Belfast—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	H. J. Bell	Newry—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	E. L. Robertson	Preston—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Guernsey—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. E. T. Williams, c.	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Duke of Connaught	Aldershot—Winchester	1861	Canada—Canada	1870
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, c.	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	G. Clerk, c.	Dublin—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., c.	Murree Hills—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Eowan Niven	Jamaica	—	—	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	—	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	—	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Aldershot
B —	Dublin
C —	Aldershot
D —	Peshawur
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Field Service
G —	Lucknow
H —	Woolwich
I —	Nowshera
K —	Exeter
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Field Service
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Mhow
E —	Kirkee
F —	Exeter
G —	Dublin
H —	Newbridge
I —	Ballincollig
K —	Canterbury
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Woolwich
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	On passage home
I —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
K —	Theyetmyo
L —	Trinchinopoly
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Deesa
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Hyderabad
D —	Field Service
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kirkee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Athlone
K —	Kilkenny
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Barrackpore
B —	Benares
C —	Peshawur
D —	Nowgong
E —	Campbellpore
F —	Dinapore
G —	Field Service
H —	Ferozepore
I —	Hilsea
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Limerick
N —	Clonmel
O —	Newbridge
P —	Athlone
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Rawul Pindee
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Jullundur
F —	Saugor
G —	Field Service
H —	Aldershot
I —	Newcastle
K —	Aldershot
L —	Hilsea
M —	Newcastle
N —	Woolwich
O —	Weedon
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon
B —	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Trowbridge
G —	Woolwich
H —	Morar
I —	Seetapore
K —	Bareilly
L —	Mean Meer
M —	Fyzabad
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Woolwich
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Bangalore
E —	On passage home
F —	Secunderabad
G —	On passage home
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Fort Victoria
2nd —	Golden Hill
3rd —	Fort Brockhurst
4th —	Fort Fareham
5th —	Portsmouth
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	St. Helena
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Natal
11th —	Cape
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Portsmouth

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Kyra Gully
2nd —	Woolwich
3rd —	Rangoon
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Colaba
6th —	Lucknow
7th —	Rangoon
8th —	Tonghoo
9th —	Tonghoo
10th —	Theyetmyo
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Deolallee

8th Brigade *(con.)*

14th Battery	Secunderabad
15th —	Aden
16th —	Darjeeling
17th —	Mhow
18th —	Aden
19th —	Colaba
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Aden
2nd —	Allahabad
3rd —	Sandown
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Dover
7th —	Dover
8th —	Shoeburyness
9th —	Dover
10th —	Govindghur
11th —	Lundi Kotal
12th —	Attock
13th —	Peshawur
14th —	Ferozepore
15th —	Mean Meer
16th —	Calcutta
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Jersey
7th —	Spike Island
8th —	Carlisle Fort
9th —	Alderney
10th —	Guernsey
11th —	Camden Fort
12th —	Weymouth
13th —	Malta
14th —	Malta
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
Depot	Cork

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Field Service
6th —	Field Service
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Agra
10th —	Delhi
11th —	Field Service
12th —	Sheerness
13th —	Sheerness
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Sheerness
16th —	Sheerness
17th —	Woolwich
18th —	Woolwich
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment ... ... Woolwich. | Remount Establishment ... ... Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Natal (ord. home)
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Natal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—On pass. home (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Natal (ordered home)
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—St. George's Bks.
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Chatham
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Bermuda
26th—Halifax, N.S. (for Bermuda
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar
30th Co.—Natal (for Gib'ltr)
31st—Cyprus (Field) (o.h'm)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps... ... ... Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. Heneage	Re. May 17, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B. (Rear-Admiral Waddilove)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Surveying service
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. FitzRoy (Vice-Ad. Sir G.P. Hornby)	January 2, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. E. Wingfield	Re. Mar. 17, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. H. Wilding	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. R. Wells (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Atalanta	4	106	Training-ship	Capt. F. Stirling	Sept. 17, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Avon	2	73	S. gunvessel	Com. L. C. Keppel	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	S.E. C. Amer., ord. hm.
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. S. P. Woodruffe	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. B. Phillimore, C.B.	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bellerophon	15	550	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. D'Arcy-Irvine (Admiral Sir E. Inglefield)	Re. Sept. 27, 1876—Halifax	N. America & W. I.
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Boxer	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Dec. 11, 1876—Chatham	N. America & W. I.
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Henry Fairfax	Re. April 1, 1876—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. T. Le H. Ward	Re. April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. G. Archer	Re. Feb. 13, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. G. Festing	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. A. Bolitho	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. C. H. Hawkins	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	Fitting out.
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. Mather Byles	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. W. St. Clair	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. W. de C. Cookson	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	Fitting out
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. A. L. Douglas	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. C. J. Brownrigg	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. F. A. Herbert	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	Fitting out
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Com. W. J. L. Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hughes-Hallett	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. Robilliard	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G.H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Frolic	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. S. H. Rickman	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	China
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. J. E. Erskine	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Growler	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. C. E. D. Willcox	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Hart	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. H. Simpson	June 4, 1875—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Sir B. Walker	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. H. E. Stephens (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Hornet	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. J. S. Eaton	Re. Feb. 25, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. H. D. Hickley	Re. April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. C. T. Curme (Rr.-Ad. C. W. Hope)	April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Industry	2	64	S. store vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	March 14, 1877—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	77	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Edwards	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	China
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. H. E. G. Earle	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. B. Lang	March 7, 1876—Devonport	S.E. C. Amer., ord. hm.
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Churchill	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Midge	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Salmond	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Vice-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Meade	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1876—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Newcastle	31	515	S. frigate	Capt. Edward Kelly	July 22, 1879—Chatham	Particular service
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir F. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Fitting out
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Boys	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. W. S. Brown (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Burr	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I.
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. Noel S. Digby	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Particular service
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. C. P. FitzGerald	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Resistance	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	May 17, 1877—Devonport	Rock Ferry.
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. M. Dowell, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Ingles	Re. April 14, 1876—Bombay	East Indies, ord. home
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Arthur Farquhar)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. R. H. Molyneux	June 14, 1877—Sheerness	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. G. Horne	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. F W. B. Heron	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. D. G. Davidson	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sirius	12	205	S. corvette	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	Sept. 6, 1875—Devonport	N. America & W. I. (ordered home.)
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. T. Pullen	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal
Spartan	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. R. E. Tracey	June 15, 1876—Sheerness	East Indies
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. Liddell	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. George Watson	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. A. Chatfield	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. R. H. Hamond	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Oct. 25, 1876—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. E. Pilkington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. Hon. W. Ward	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vestal	9	170	S. sloop	Com. D. G. Tandy	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Zanzibar	East Indies
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	East Indies
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1876—Sheerness	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15, 1875—Chatham	Fitting out
Zephyr	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. Clutterbuck	Re. Sept. 27, 1876—Halifax	N. America & W. I.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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SHIPS captured or sunk by an enemy are ships lost and destroyed,—dead, so far as the country to which they appertained is concerned. But they can be replaced. Not so the gallant seamen who may have lost their lives while defending them. These cannot be replaced. The dead cannot be called to life to tell the tale of their defeat; but should that defeat be proved in any way attributable to the neglect of those whose duty it was to provide the gallant defenders of their country with trustworthy weapons, both offensive and defensive, then, in that case, the dead will not go long unavenged, be it in this or in any other country. The history of the past teaches us this much. In France, the Commune followed on her defeat. In Peru, chaos reigns. In all countries, both democratic and socialistic principles are gaining ground, and are spreading rapidly with the increase of population and of pauperism. In most countries these disturbing elements only bide the signal of a national disaster to burst forth like a volcano. Cosmos at such times becomes chaos. The oil of the malcontent is soon poured upon the flames, lighting the revolutionary elements let loose. Petroleum, fire, and sword within, have before now materially assisted the enemy without. History only repeats itself at such times. The Peruvians staked their all upon the *Huascar.* Has England no *Huascars?* The Peruvian ironclad is said to have had a crew of 216 officers and men. Of these, 130 were killed by three Chilian shell piercing her armour. Many of the 86 survivors were seriously wounded. Of 24 officers, the five seniors were killed and seven others were dangerously wounded. The *Huascar* was bravely defended and gallantly fought by her mixed Peruvian and British crew. Of the latter we need not be ashamed, for could we expect British seamen to do better under similar adverse circumstances, even should they be fighting under their own flag? If not, and should it ever come to pass that a British fleet of thinly-armoured and lightly-armed ironclads, such as, for the most part, constitute our Royal Navy, were to encounter the fleet of an enemy off our shores, what other result could we expect from such a combat? A "gallant action" it would certainly be, but most assuredly a hopeless one for the modern types of English ships, when we compare them with those of foreign Powers. These, ship for ship, type for type, and class for class, exceed British vessels in the thickness of the armour protecting their batteries, where these are protected by plates, and in the penetrating power of the guns they each carry. And yet, it is on these, and on these alone, that the fate of a modern naval combat depends. Proof of this fact is no longer wanting. Look to the *Huascar,* and remembering her fate and its cause, let us ascertain at once whether our thinly-plated and lightly armed obsolete ironclads can be made to carry heavier guns. If they can, then let such be supplied to them without further delay, for their only chance of victory in the future will lie, not in the number, but in the calibre of the guns they shall carry into action, and bring to bear upon the sides of their adversaries; for, should the British shot rebound from off the armour of the enemy's vessels when the guns of the foreigner are sending bursting shell and jagged iron splinters among our crews, what other result can we look forward to than a defeat similar to the *Huascar's* in the Pacific, which, like her's, would soon be followed by a great national disaster on land? That some means should long ago have been taken by the Admiralty to strengthen the offensive power of existing ironclads, there can be no denying. Even without the experience gained from the tale of the *Huascar's* defeat, the Admiralty have long since had in their possession sufficient evidence to enable them to form a correct appreciation of the inefficient state of those ships for whose efficiency they are responsible to the country. If any proof were wanting that the Admiralty have paid little or no attention to such evidence, it is to be found in the fact that the very ironclads which stood condemned nine years ago, on the testimony of the most competent men in the kingdom to form an opinion on the subject of their efficiency or otherwise, are still to be found classed as efficient ships of the Royal Navy, and are still employed performing the duties of efficient ships on distant stations; although, were war to be declared to-morrow, even against so small a power as Chili, not one of those ironclads could successfully engage either the *Almirante Cochrane* or the *Blanco Encalada,* carrying, as they do, 6-in. to 8-in. plates and 12-ton guns. The war vessels of France, Russia, Turkey, Germany, and Italy could sweep our obsolete ironclads from off the face of the sea. Not one of our ships could even hope to successfully attack the small Chinese gunboats recently dispatched from this country, provided they kept in shallow water and fairly well trained their heavy guns. Had these diminutive craft but a higher rate of speed, they would be a fine match on the high seas for the huge *Inflexible,* and would most probably sink her before she could seriously disable them, or reduce their numbers. And even supposing the *Inflexible* did succeed in sinking a couple of these small craft before she was herself disabled or sunk, what an enormous difference would there not be in the pecuniary loss on either side? For how many heavily-armed gunboats can there not be constructed for the same money that the *Inflexible* costs the nation? Besides, smaller vessels can be built far stronger than is possible with such huge monsters. These, with all their apparent strength, are extremely weak. This is no secret. Mr. Pearce, a member of the well-known firm of John Elder and Co., of Glasgow, stated in evidence before Lord Dufferin's Committee that, placed under circumstances where a merchant steamer would come off uninjured, these ironclads would be totally lost from sheer structural weakness. The plates in the bottom of the *Inflexible* are in some parts only three-eighths, and in others seven-sixteenths, of an inch thick. Her frames are but quarter-inch plates, to which the bottom is rivetted by weak angle-iron. The testimony of Mr. Pearce before the Committee concerning the *Invincible* class was conclusive. He said, "In fitting the machinery, if we had any doubt of the vessel grounding, we boomed her off from the quay into mid-stream to prevent it, knowing that if she touched the bottom, even with the water only leaving her 10 in., something would break, either a frame or a bracket plate." Regarding the *Hydra* class, the same authority stated that, should they attempt to ram, "the stem would be completely knocked away, and the plating would collapse." While in the event of their taking the ground, he felt satisfied "the bottom would go up." In this manner, taking the evidence given before Lord Dufferin's Committee as trustworthy, the whole of the ships designed for the Navy by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., stand condemned, owing to their structural weakness and other serious defects; while the result of the *Huascar's* fight still further condemns them as being utterly unfit for the purposes of modern Naval warfare. It is no excuse to say that since Mr. Reed left the Admiralty he has designed and constructed better ships for the navies of foreign nations. It is one of our complaints that he should ever have been placed in a position to do so; and it is more than probable that, but for the experience he gained, while trying his 'prentice hand on the British Navy, when turning out costly experimental ships now, useless, he never would have become the managing director of Earl's Shipbuilding Company, nor would he have been called upon to design ships any oftener than he was prior to his being placed at the head of the Constructor's Department of the Admiralty. *Experientia docet.* This is apparent in the estimate Mr. Reed has, from time to time, formed concerning the value of his own designs for the British Navy. The honourable Member for Pembroke, in his book on "Our Ironclad Ships," wrote, in 1869, as follows:—"I cannot but believe that, if the English ironclad fleet were now to be engaged in a gallant action with an enemy's fleet, the very variety of our ships—those very improvements which have occasioned that variety—would be at once the cause of the greatest possible embarrassment to the enemy, and the means of the most vigorous and diversified attack upon the hostile fleet." This constitutes Mr. Reed's clear and distinct opinion as to the value of his own designs, prior to the appointment of Lord Dufferin's Committee to inquire into their efficiency and Mr. Reed's subsequent resignation of his post at the Admiralty. Then followed a few years of quiet meditation, untrammelled by the cares of office, in the course of which Mr. Reed brought the experience he had gained at the Admiralty to bear upon the work he took in hand for foreign nations. What was easier for Mr. Reed to do than to slightly increase the thickness of the armour and the weight of the ordnance in the ships he was then called upon to design? Having thus better armed foreign nations than he had his own, Mr. Reed changed his opinion as to the value of his first efforts at construction on behalf of this country; and unable, apparently, to find any rest while labouring under the burden of such a heavy secret, he eased his conscience by writing to the *Times* of January 19, 1877:—"Yet another source of aggravated expenditure, and of something very much worse besides, is to be found in the endless variety of our ships of war, growing directly out of defective Admiralty administration. . . . . . and, in the event of war, it would probably transform a well-planned engagement into a miserable *mêlée,* and might inflict a terrible defeat and disaster upon us." It will thus be seen that, however ludicrous it may seem to find Mr. Reed insinuating that the Admiralty could be guilty of any jobbery, we have far better grounds on which to base our denunciation of the present state of the Navy,—better, indeed, than at first sight might have appeared possible. Mr. Reed has not hesitated to condemn his own earlier designs! Why should we hesitate to do so? Does not Mr. Reed claim the original conception of the general design as to the location of the turrets in the *Duilio,* "the most formidable fighting-machine, both for offence and defence, ever set afloat in the waters of continental Europe," similar in many respects to the weaker British *Inflexible,* a vessel in which we find it admitted that the "double bottom is divided and subdivided into an unusual number of spaces, and that the water-tight bulkheads have been introduced to an extent not before attempted, and in fact, almost every conceivable precaution has been taken to make her secure against the ram and the torpedo?" But notwithstanding these precautions Chief Engineer J. W. King, of the United States' Navy has recorded it as his opinion, in his well-known report on "European Ships-of-War," &c., "that if, however, she could be fairly struck by several powerful fish-torpedoes, it is quite probable she would be crippled, waterlogged, or possibly sunk. The question therefore presented is whether two vessels of smaller dimensions, each carrying two 81-ton guns, instead of four, would not have been a safer and, in some respects, a better investment?" And has not Mr. Reed also denounced the *Inflexible* as inefficient? But Mr. Reed claims the general design of the *Duilio*, a vessel avowedly designed to outdo the *Inflexible*, although commenced to be constructed some short time before the latter. Does not this prove that, through the neglect, "and something very much worse besides," of those sitting in Whitehall, foreign nations have been enabled to keep in advance of the British Admiralty? We think it does. But beyond this, the contradictory opinions held at various times by Mr. Reed concerning the efficiency of his own designs, and of those he has claimed as his, most conclusively prove that in the earlier days of the reconstruction of our Navy, a copious use of "false science" was resorted to, both to bewilder and to dazzle the British public. In this manner dust was thrown in the eyes of the nation. Suddenly a dreadful catastrophe overtook the ill-fated *Captain*. This raised a suspicion in high quarters that all was not as it should be in the Constructor's Department of the Admiralty. Lord Dufferin's Committee of Inquiry was determined upon. Mr. Reed resigned his post as Chief Constructor at the Admiralty. Mr. Barnaby was appointed to succeed him; and one of his first acts was to establish a scientific "co-efficient of fighting efficiency," "and on these assumptions," says Mr. Barnaby, "we get the following measures of fighting efficiency:—*Monarch*, 149·8; *Hercules*, 113·4; and *Captain*, 83·3, &c." But when Mr. Barnaby constructed an equation whereby to determine the co-efficient of fighting efficiency of men-of-war, he was directly interested in demonstrating his brother-in-law's designs to be superior to all others, and he did so by means of this co-efficient. Now, applying Mr. Barnaby's own formula to the *Inflexible*, we find that her co-efficient of fighting efficiency is 254·6, but that the fighting efficiency of the Italian *Duilio* is represented by the co-efficient 354·7. Thus, by using Mr. Barnaby's own weapons, it can be clearly proved that we have allowed ourselves to be outstripped in the race for the most powerful ironclad. This we shall explain in our concluding article. We do not, however, forget that we have imposed upon ourselves an onerous task, for we are well aware of the fact that, although we have not an immense fleet of armour-clad vessels equal to withstand any guns we might have to face in the event of a general European war, we still have a Navy on which the public has been taught to look with pride, and which it has repeatedly been asked to compare with that belonging to any two foreign nations, it being admitted that some of the foreign vessels are dangerously clad and armed. But that is not sufficient. The question we are discussing and desire to see discussed is, as to whether we are on the right tack in prolonging a system which places so many eggs in the same basket at a time when guns, ram, and torpedo are made to unite in their efforts to break them. If this system is wrong, then our confidence in our Navy is gone.

Naturally, as a Service paper, we are specially interested in the recent regulations respecting War Correspondents, and the controversy to which they have given birth. We conceive also that we possess a strong claim to be considered impartial in the matter. With us, the sword and pen balance each other; we are most anxious for detailed accounts of military operations, while at the same time we are perhaps in a better position than many of our contemporaries for appreciating the necessity, in the public interest, of protecting Generals commanding in the field from the possible indiscretion, inaccuracy, ignorance, or partiality of the representatives of the Press. No one can deny that it would be impossible to allow War Correspondents unlimited freedom of speech and action. In our opinion, however, the restraint necessary should be applied according to the circumstances of the moment, and rather at the discretion of the General commanding, than according to any formulated rules. Moral pressure and instructions or remonstrances brought to bear, or given to, offending correspondents would, if mingled tact and firmness were used, do more than publishing a set of regulations which are certainly regarded as insulting by most journalists. All war correspondents are aware that in the field the will of the General must be absolute, whether as regards soldiers or civilians; but they do not fancy the assumption that they need to be kept in order by a stringent code, especially drawn up for the purpose of restraining them from unpatriotic or mischievous conduct. For our own part, we are disposed to think that such a code is unnecessary, and that parts of the code actually promulgated contain certain most objectionable clauses. Mr. Archibald Forbes, in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*, takes up the question very hotly; indeed, he writes as if he had been in a violent passion from the moment he took pen in hand till be laid it down. He does not object on principle to certain regulations for War Correspondents, but protests against certain of those which are now in force. The responsibility for issuing these regulations has been in a rather cowardly manner disavowed by the Indian Government, who assert that they emanated from the Horse Guards, which means, from the Duke of Cambridge. Now, his Royal Highness, being extremely sensitive to newspaper criticism, and having a great objection to any printed comments on military matters, it is not to be surprised at that he should have seized his opportunity to try and practically muzzle war correspondents. This it is evidently the intention of the new regulations to do, and that intention has been successfully carried out, for the simple reason that the regulations were promulgated during the Recess. We foresee, however, a bad time for the Horse Guards as soon as Parliament meets. Nothing could have been more disquieting and unsatisfactory than either the official or the Press telegrams, during the recent operations in Afghanistan. The former, indeed, have on several occasions conveyed a false impression of the real state of things, while the latter have thrown but a half-light on the former. To our shame be it spoken, moreover, the regulations of England are far more restrictive and humiliating than those of Germany and Russia, and yet we pride ourselves on our outspokenness. It would really seem as if our military system were in so bad a state that we feared to speak the truth. To come to the point. As to whether the presence of war correspondents is, on the whole, more advantageous than disadvantageous to the public interests, or the contrary, it is useless to discuss the question. The public has decided that it will have war news other than official, and no resistance of the authorities would be successful. It is therefore unnecessary to follow Mr. Archibald Forbes in his discussion of the matter. We will therefore, accepting the continued existence of war correspondents as a fact, proceed to examine the regulations by which the authorities are seeking to prevent any evil consequences from the institution. Mr. Archibald Forbes examines and criticises each of them, arriving at the conclusion that they are all justifiable, save numbers 9, 10, 13, and 14. No. 9 lays it down that a Staff officer is to be appointed Press Censor, with power to supervise the intelligence despatched by correspondents. No. 10 gives him authority to oblige correspondents to send all their communications through him, and allows him to stop or alter anything which, in his opinion, may be dangerous to the good of the Army. We agree with Mr. Forbes in thinking these clauses most objectionable. The censor may not always be able to examine at once all correspondence by letter or telegram which, after an important battle, the representatives of the Press may wish to send off. Thus some papers would get news earlier than others. Indeed, a letter may, in the case of a distant war, be delayed a whole week. Far worse, however, is the authority to alter a letter or telegram. To use Mr. Forbes's own words, "It is in his power, if the correspondent perversely declines to lie, nevertheless to make a liar of him!" The censor who altered a telegram would, moreover, simply be guilty of forgery. Anything more dishonest than the regulation in question we cannot conceive. One effect of it will be to promote the dissemination of false rumours, to arouse suspicion as to the actual state of affairs, and to make the public disbelieve everything not contained in a private letter. It is very probable that newspaper proprietors will, in order to check the accuracy of communications tampered with and garbled by the censor, and to increase their information, arrange for secret correspondents. According to Nos. 13 and 14 of the regulations, no telegrams or letters are to be sent through telegraph offices or post offices outside the radius of military jurisdiction. By these regulations, the active, enterprising correspondent is placed on precisely the same footing as his lazy, unenterprising colleague. Still, they constitute a natural supplement to Nos. 9 and 10, and all four regulations deserve condemnation in the lump. There would be some excuse for them if we were engaged in a European war, but considering that even if a telegram to London were re-telegraphed to the Russian telegraph station nearest to the Afghan frontier, namely, Charqui, and forwarded thence by courier, the intelligence would not reach the enemy for a fortnight after its original transmission. In much less time, spies from our lines would be able to communicate far more voluminous and useful information. There is, however, one thing to be said, which is that everything will depend upon the manner in which these regulations—four of which are so offensive and stupid—are actually applied. No doubt, they have been at first interpreted with some strictness, but when the novelty has worn off, we suspect that much indulgence and a good deal of liberal interpretation will take place, for no General or Press Censor who cared for the approbation of his fellow-countrymen, and was not an absolute idiot, would like to make enemies of newspaper Correspondents. Indeed, the regulations have, as regards the Afghan campaign, just been cancelled. Still, it is desirable by an expression of public opinion to prevent any future attempt to muzzle the Press to an extent not needed on military considerations.

The good intentions of the Admiralty towards Sub-Lieutenants, which we had good reason to fear had been abandoned, under pressure brought to bear by the Treasury, have actually been carried out, and it was on the strength of having received her Majesty's assent in Council that their Lordships made the recent promotion of the deserving sub-lieutenants of 1874. By this Order in Council, the Admiralty is empowered to gradually increase the Lieutenants' List to 1,000, of whom 800 are to be for executive duties, and 200 for navigating duties. The increase will be made as gradually as circumstances will admit; but as authority has been given for seventy-five sub-lieutenants to be promoted, with seniority of 1879, and as in each succeeding year, so long as the list is under 1,000, sub-lieutenants are to be promoted in number not exceeding the number of sub-lieutenants added to that List during the previous year; it will not take long to fill up the 800 executives. According to our calculation, there are at the present moment 850 lieutenants, of whom less than sixty are for navigating duties; and thus it would appear that if the new Order in Council is acted up to literally, there now exist but ten vacancies for Executive Lieutenants. But as the 1880 promotions from the Sub-Lieutenants' List should equal, but not exceed, the number that came on the Sub-Lieutenants' List in 1879, some forty officers of the junior grade will look for promotion this year. By this it may be assumed that the Admiralty does not intend to keep the vacancies for lieutenants for navigating duties open, but will look to those promoted to qualify up to the number of 200, as the numbers on the Navigating list fall short. This helping hand to the Sub-Lieutenants, who were beginning to look a trifle too old for their rank, and called to mind the days of the "Old Mate," is most welcome, although it does not require much foresight to perceive that the lift is but a temporary one, and cannot have a lasting effect. Unless something be done to hasten the lieutenants off their List, the rush of juniors on being promoted at the rate laid down, viz., promoting lieutenants equal to the number of sub-lieutenants that came on last year, will soon create a very serious block. Still, as promotion from the Lieutenants' List seems hopeless to the majority, it is something to get on that List as soon as possible, instead of becoming an old sub-lieutenant before beginning the labour of plodding up an endless list, of which the goal, for the majority, is nothing better than retirement with the rank of Commander. Their Lordships will, however, be heartily thanked by many for this timely assistance, and we would ask the Board to look at one or two other lists of officers of relative rank to sub-lieutenants, and to think for a moment whether they, too, are not deserving of something to encourage them, and to help them out of that terrible block to which past Boards have committed them, by the unwise manner in which juniors have been entered with a rush.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh have arrived at Cannes on a visit to H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, whose health is improving. The Russian frigate Pojarski, flying the British flag, has arrived off Cannes on Jan. 2, with Admiral Kremer and two officers of the general staff on board. Immediately upon landing they paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and afterwards dined with the Empress of Russia.

We are given to understand that the sketch of the *Huascar* after her fight, which appeared in the American *Army and Navy Journal*, and which was reproduced in this country by the *Engineer*, was drawn only as a rough sketch by Captain Luce, U.S.N., commanding the training-ship *Minesota*, at New York, to illustrate the state and condition of the *Huascar* after the action, as represented by the New York Press; and that Captain Luce, one of the most able and efficient officers in the American Navy, never represented this sketch to have been taken from the vessel after the action.

The practical value of the depositing dock system appears to be so much appreciated by the Russian Government, that they have just contracted with Messrs. Clark, Standfield, and Co., its inventors, for the construction of four more pontoons. This dock has several times docked the two Popoffka, the *Novgorod* and the *Vice-Admiral Popoff*, but by the addition of these four pontoons, it will be enabled to lift ironclads or other vessels of 6,000 tons dead weight. It is the only dock in the world capable of docking the new Imperial yacht now being built on the Clyde by Messrs. Elder and Co., which has a beam of no less than 150 feet.

The Admiralty have issued a circular directing that captains in command of ships being no longer pecuniarily responsible for the deficiency of gunner's stores, unless it arises through their own action or orders, and as the certificate from the War Office, referred to at page 778 of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions is no longer necessary, the clause and note on the subject at page 778 of the said Instructions are to be considered as cancelled; and for a similar reason, paragraph 5, page 777, relating to admirals and commodores of the first class, is also to be considered as cancelled.

Few would believe the depths of ignorance regarding naval matters in which this seafaring nation is plunged. Only last week a society journal assured its readers that Prince George of Wales is to go to the Naval College to become a "Practical Duty Officer" of the Navy. As a matter of course, he must, like every one else, go to college after he has served his time as a midshipman, but he is already a "Practical Duty Officer," whatever that new-fangled term may mean, as he does his duty as a midshipman every day of his life. At his age, we have often seen his royal uncle with a marling-spike slung round his neck, a fid of grease in one hand and the other in the tar-pot, turning in dead-eyes in the main chains.

The Russian ironclad *Minin*, now on passage to the China station, was originally constructed as a rigged turret-ship on the Coles system. She is 298 ft. long, has a beam of 49 ft., and a displacement of 5,650 tons. But in consequence of the catastrophe to the *Captain*, the *Minin* was altered to Mr. Reed's central-battery system. She has now a central citadel 98 ft. long and 10 ft. above the water line, protected by 12-in. plates, worked on to 24 in. of teak backing. The armament consists of four guns of 28 tons each, mounted in pairs on two turn-tables on the main-deck, and fired *en barbette* over the top of the battery. She is a most formidable ship, far superior to the *Iron Duke*, the only British ironclad on the China station. Wherever we may chance to turn our eyes we find foreign vessels of war carrying heavier guns, even where they do not carry heavier armour, than the English ships on the same station. This is certainly not as it should be.

Lieutenant H. J. Stockton, United States' Navy, visited Chatham Dockyard last week, by permission of the Admiralty, and inspected both the *Agamemnon* and *Polyphemus* very minutely. Lieutenant Stockton is honourably known in his Service as an officer of great and varied scientific attainments, whose reports have at all times been considered of value by the Washington Navy Department. He is a lineal descendant of a very old English family, and is at present on a visit to his brother-in-law, Sir William Onslow, Bart., whose family descends from the gallant Admiral Onslow, who so nobly bore himself at the battle of Camperdown, breaking the enemy's line in such fine style, as to elicit the admiration of the whole Fleet, and not only received the thanks of his Commander-in-Chief, under the stern of whose ship he was signalled to pass after the action to receive them, but also that of his Sovereign, who conferred a baronetcy on the gallant sailor. When being thanked by the King for his repeated gallant services to the country, Admiral Onslow remarked:—"Please your Majesty, I am always on *service*, for I am no sooner out of your Majesty's Fleet than I am, worse luck, stationed in the Fleet!" Sir Richard Onslow, however, did not revisit that Fleet which had previously so often claimed his presence when not on active employment, and which has now been abolished. He founded that honourable family of which the present Sir William Onslow is the most worthy representative, and it is rumoured that the Admiralty have it in contemplation to name one of her Majesty's ships after the gallant Admiral Onslow, of Camperdown renown. Lieutenant Stockton, U.S.N., has been elected an honorary member of the Army and Navy Club. We sincerely hope that the good-feeling which at present exists between the English and American peoples will be lasting, and the cause of much good to both countries, forming, as they do, an English-speaking race, which, in case of need, could, by joining hands, ensure future peace to the whole world. *L'Union fait la force.* We are one in speech and race, we should be so at heart, and in true and manly fashion shake hands after our now-adjusted family quarrels, forget the past, and look forward to a joint happy, prosperous, and brilliant future.

Mails for Channel Squadron will be dispatched from Plymouth by *Salamis* on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Letters should be posted in London not later than Monday afternoon.

We regret to learn that the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sub-Lieutenant Duncan Macpherson, serving on board the *Foxhound*, on the China station, has been cancelled by the Admiralty, owing, it is said, to the unsatisfactory nature of the reports received by their Lordships from Lieutenant Nowell, commanding the *Foxhound*, concerning his senior executive officer's conduct. Sub-Lieutenant Duncan Macpherson attained his present rank on the 1st of October, 1874, and his name appeared in the *Gazette* of December 12th, 1879, on promotion, now cancelled.

It is announced that M. Sheveleff, a Russian merchant in the China trade, has been provisionally entrusted by the Russian Government with the execution of a plan for the establishment of regular steam communication between the ports of China, Japan, and Eastern Siberia. By the terms of the proposed contract, M. Sheveleff will receive from the Government a mileage subsidy of three paper roubles per Italian mile, and will commence operations next year. And at the same time, in order to multiply and strengthen relations with Egypt, the Russian Steam Company intends starting a regular weekly steamer from Odessa to Alexandria, which will always touch at Constantinople, and alternately call at Syra and Smyrna. The same company has made an arrangement with the South Russian railway lines and some foreign ones concerning direct communication with the ports of India and the Far East. These traffic arrangements do not look much as if Russia could only reach British possessions in the East after passing over several thousand miles of desert, as is so often asserted. It should never be forgotten, when discussing this subject, that the Russian policy is to work abroad by means of intrigues set on foot among her neighbour's subjects, and not to make any direct attack upon a neighbouring power until diplomacy has either failed or succeeded in securing the support or connivance of a considerable section of the people whose rulers she intends to depose and supersede.

There are in this world men of action, men of words, and men of thought. The thinkers generally get the best of the day to themselves. That this is the case has recently been demonstrated within the Admiralty. Great, indeed, must have been the amount of thought devoted to the recent Admiralty reorganisation scheme, but it was scarcely to be thought their Lordships would have allowed so many able and efficient men to resign their appointments, and leave the Service on handsome pensions, merely to make room for an ambitious junior.

In addition to the six senior clerks who retire from the Admiralty, no fewer than five first-class clerks have been induced to leave the Service, on handsome pensions of course, so as to enable the reorganisation scheme of the men of thought, or "schemers," to be carried out. To induce these first-class clerks to resign when they had five principal clerkships waiting for their acceptance, very tempting terms must have been offered. But why get rid of so many able and efficient men, whose experience was so useful in the office, merely to hoist favoured juniors into well-paid billets, with prospects of a capital retiring allowance whenever they wish to go and lead an idle life?

Mr. Edwin Swainson springs from his position as the junior of the principal clerks to the post of Assistant-Secretary of the Admiralty, the result of his reorganisation being to place him at the head of all the Admiralty clerks. It is to him that this scheme is mainly due, he having devoted much time to the committee which considered the matter; and while others go, he seems inclined to stick all the faster, apparently intending to "go on for ever." Mr. Swainson's well-thought-out reorganisation scheme, under the patronage of Sir Massey Lopes, has certainly met with its reward. He, no doubt, spent a merry Christmas.

The question the country has to ask itself, however, is, what will all this scheming cost the taxpayer? The retirements and resignations of so many efficient men, long before there was any need of their withdrawal from their desks, is not only a costly matter, but also detracts materially from the efficiency and smooth working of the office, and for some months to come the loss of the old hands, and the introduction of new ones will cause a very fair amount of disorganisation to spring from the new reorganisation scheme.

We have had cause to complain of the jobbery which has been imported into the reorganisation of the clerical staff at the Admiralty, and of the consequent waste in the money of the British tax-payer. So far as we can see, there is but one efficacious remedy for the disease which lies at the root of Admiralty maladministration. The Service is at present the shuttlecock tossed about between those two battledores, the shifting, political, semi-professional Board of Admiralty and the permanent Civilian element, which "rolls on for ever" at the Admiralty, while "my Lords" come and go with every change of Ministry. Now, the Civilian element can be proved to have at all times placed its own immediate interests before the interests of the Service, and this state of things will always obtain at the Admiralty so long as the clerical staff remains in the hands of civilians. If the Government was really honest in its professed desire to retrench, without affecting the efficiency of the Service, it should supersede the civilian clerical staff at the Admiralty by the Paymaster Branch of the Navy, employing clerks, assistant-clerks, and assistant-paymasters to do the work of the present civilian writers, clerks, and senior clerks, and paymasters in all the higher appointments now held by civilians in each department. The affairs of the Navy would then be managed by a clerical staff directly interested in the efficiency of the Service,—a staff which, from the junior clerk's assistant to the senior paymaster, would have to serve afloat periodically. Such a reorganisation scheme, if carried out in its entirety, would indeed be worthy of the name of "Reform."

The grand total of the tonnage of the armoured ships of European nations, exclusive of floating batteries, has been computed by Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States' Navy, to be 1,014,500 tons. The British Navy amounts in the aggregate to 317,000 tons of armoured vessels, which cost the nation eighteen millions pounds sterling. England possesses 55 ironclads built and building, exclusive of 10 vessels condemned. France comes next, with 53 effective vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 184,000, including those now building. Russia is possessed of 29 ships. Turkey can show a fleet of 24 fighting-ships as good as any afloat. Italy can muster 16 ironclads, "and when the *Duilio* and *Dandolo* are completed, will possess the two most powerful fighting-ships in the continental waters of Europe." The German empire has 13 vessels, 8 of them efficient sea-going ironclads; Holland possesses 17 ships; Austria, 14; Spain, 7; Denmark, 6; Sweden and Norway, 8; Greece, 3; and Portugal, 1. The grand total of European armoured ships, including those building, may thus be set down as numbering 246. Crossing the Atlantic, Brazil owns 17; Peru 4 monitors, having lost her seagoing ironclads; Chili, 3; the Argentine Republic, 2; while in Asia, Japan now musters a fleet of four ironclads and China has four heavily armed gunboats. We have already demonstrated that 28 of the English ironclads are useless for any of the purposes of modern naval warfare, unless their armaments are changed, and heavier ordnance is placed in their batteries. Mr. G. Rendel, of Sir W. Armstrong's Elswick firm, has for many years maintained that the gun should be the predominant feature in war ships, and in 1874 he submitted to the Admiralty a design for an improved gunboat, capable of carrying a 38-ton gun, and yet be a good vessel both under steam and canvas. We believe we are right in saying that six of these craft could have been built to steam 14 knots, and could have been equipped for less money than has been expended on the *Inflexible*, an ironclad which would be no match for four of the gunboats, but absolutely certain to succumb to the whole six. Nevertheless, "financial considerations" caused the Admiralty to decline Mr. Rendel's offer with thanks. The Chinese have consequently had the benefit of Mr. Rendel's design. Each of the four Chinese gunboats built at Elswick carries an Armstrong 38-ton gun, which throws a projectile weighing 800lbs. No wonder Admiral Coote is of opinion that they are together a match for any ironclad afloat. Their crews, however, will not be instructed in the art of capturing British ironclads.

In accordance with official representation, the present report on the "Health of the Navy" during the year 1878 makes its appearance in an abridged form, the bulk being made up of statistical tables. The remarks are of the most meagre kind; notes on medical topography, climatology, and treatment do not obtain, and altogether, it is rather unsatisfactory reading. We find, for instance, nine cases of small-pox reported, but only in one is there any mention made as to whether the patient had been previously vaccinated or ever revaccinated. The statistics of the Naval Lunatic Asylum give no clue as to the cause of the disease, and paralysis of the insane seems to be classed as a symptom rather than a disease. These and other defects are likely to impair the value of the official report as a guide to the medical officer on service, while the obsolete charts of stations appended will give little help to the general reader in identifying localities. Why, for example, in the chart of the Pacific station, should the antiquated name of New Georgia be given to what is now known as British Columbia; and why should Valparaiso, the principal port on the station, be left out? The port of Simon's Bay and its Naval station find no place on the chart of the West Coast of Africa, while as regards Australia, independent colonies, such as Queensland, &c., are altogether ignored. Surely the Hydrographical Department might take pity, and rectify some of these errors. The health of the Service, as a whole, during the year was satisfactory, and no epidemics prevailed. The scourges of cholera and yellow-fever appear only in a few sporadic cases. The death-rate was raised, however, by the loss of the *Eurydice*, 311 deaths being attributable to this cause, thus giving for the whole Service a death-rate of 9·09 per 1,000, being an increase of ·66 per 1,000 compared with last year. The total force employed was 46,400, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick list was 54,626; the average number of men sick daily was 2187·84; the total number of persons invalided was 1,662, and the total number of deaths 669. There was an increase in the number of cases of disease, compared with the preceding year, of 51·72 per 1,000, but as regards invaliding, there was a reduction in the rate of ·08 per 1,000. The Naval Report of Health is only ordered to be presented to the House of Commons, while that of the Army is presented to both Houses. Why such an anomaly should exist it is difficult to understand.

Many of our readers will learn with regret that Mr. W. R. Foster, of the Accountant-General's Department of the Admiralty, is about to retire, having accepted the terms of the recent reorganisation.

The re-arming of the Italian infantry with the Veterli rifle, which has been proceeding for several years, is progressing slowly. From a Parliamentary report issued, it appears that by the 1st of January, 1880, the Italian Army will dispose of only 440,000 rifles of the new pattern. At least 220,000 are still wanting to complete the arming also of the Landwehr troops. It is proposed, in order to accelerate the supply of the adopted arm, to apply to the Italian Chamber for a special vote of 9,600,000 lire (£384,000).

Captain W. G. Knox, Royal Artillery, commanding the Artillery in the Transvaal, is acting in the capacity of special correspondent of the *Times*, with Colonel Baker Russell, C.B.

Assistant-Commissary C. D. O'Connor, having been appointed principal commissariat officer in Ceylon, Commissary E. W. H. Webb, C.B., lately returned from the Cape, has been appointed second commissariat officer at Aldershot, being succeeded at the head of the Transport Department at the station by Deputy Commissary F. H. H. Bridgman, who has also been employed in Zululand.

The following officers, lately employed on active service in Zululand, have been ordered to proceed to Sandhurst, to join the Staff College, viz.:—Captains, F. G. Doyle, 2nd Dragoon Guards; J. D. Legard Royal Artillery; A. W. Morris, 58th Regiment, and E. P. D. Jeffreys, 88th Regiment, and Lieutenants H. H. Crookenden, Royal Artillery, and E. T. H. Hutton, 60th Rifles.

It is to be hoped that now the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments are effectually separated, the opportunity will not be missed of giving the latter, when their Warrant appears, proper distinctive titles. When they were called Ordnance Storekeepers, objectionable though that title undoubtedly was, the Service, at any rate, knew what they and their duties were; but of late years, when they have had the same titles as the Commissariat, it has, we hear from all sides, been a continual cause of delay and confusion. The same with the Army Service Corps. We would suggest that the Commissariat and Transport companies should be called Commissariat and Transport Staff Corps. As there is now the opportunity of removing these standing puzzles in the Service, it will, we hope, be taken advantage of.

We are glad to be able to state that the Warrant for the reorganised Commissariat and Transport Staff has been forwarded this week to Osborne, for her Majesty's signature, and will doubtless be published immediately. We believe that the document will be found, on the whole, to be as satisfactory as could be expected, under the circumstances. The grievances of officers date from 1870, when the Control was formed, and exist chiefly amongst the officers of the rank of Commissary downwards. By making the conditions of this Warrant retrospective, as far as service goes, to February, 1870, most of the grievances will be met. By the compulsory retirements, there must be a certain flow of promotion, and as there will be a really fair proportion of the several grades forming the total establishment of the Department, there will at once be considerable promotion throughout the Department. The Assistant-Commissaries over forty years of age, of whom there are some seven or eight, will scarcely be satisfied with the provision made for them. They will be appointed Quartermasters, on the same rates of pay as Quartermasters of the Royal Artillery. This has been decided in the interests of the Department, and if they or any of the officers are found, when they retire, to be losers by the new warrant, compared with that upon which they are now serving, they are to have an addition to their retired pay. As we have all along contended, the manifest blot in the scheme is that the officers to be hereafter appointed are to be substantive military officers, having Army titles; whilst those transferred from the existing Department, and who will be the seniors, will be allowed to have only relative rank. It is inconceivabe that the authorities should allow the new Department to be marred at starting, by what must be a source of confusion to all ranks, and much annoyance to the senior officers, who, being addressed as "Mr.," will speedily be aware of the fact that "Captain So-and-So," the last joined probationer, has a better position in the eyes of officers, soldiers, and the world at large, than they have. It is to be hoped that when transferred to the Horse Guards, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's consideration and sense of justice will speedily remedy this palpable and, we may say, mischievous error. So far as the appointment of officers to the Commissariat Staff being in future confined to officers from the Army, it is doubtless the wisest course, though whether it is advisable that they should be seconded in their regiments for so long a period as ten years, is questionable. Five, we think, should be the limit. The Warrant will probably attract a good many combatant officers.

The experiments made this summer at Sveaborg, and later at Tavasttchus, with the novel defensive coverings for guns of General Froloff, constructed of rope, have proved those defences a failure. At Sveaborg two defects showed themselves; the defences took up too much space of the gun platform, and they formed conspicuous aims for the enemy's fire. At Tavasttchus it was found that the material of the covering does not possess sufficient power of resistance, shells penetrating both them and the gabions placed behind them. The defensive covering being joined to the gun, aiming becomes impossible as soon as the frame upon which it rests is damaged by a splinter. In consequence of this latter defect, they stand slantwise towards the breastwork, when the gun is moved sidewards, and cover then only a very small portion of the platform. Even if the coverings are parallel with the breastwork, the men serving the gun, with the exception of those employed close to the barrel, are very much exposed. As there is further this drawback, that the range of view for pointing is very much restricted by the covering, and as it is a question whether an enemy's ships would remain any length of time within easy range of the batteries, it is considered that the employment of those defensive coverings is, on the whole, not to be recommended. In Russia, at the present time, very few coast guns have a range of view up to ninety degrees, and nearly all guns fire through narrow embrasures, by which the batters stand fanlike to each other. Thus the guns, as well as the men serving them, are well protected, and no defensive covering is required. When they become really necessary, it is recommended that they should not be connected with the gun; they should be be fixed in the embrasures in such a manner that they may be opened and shut by means of a hinge.

We have received from a non-commissioned officer serving in Natal a very well-written letter on the subject of soldiers' rations in the field. Our correspondent, who served during the recent Zulu campaign in General Newdigate's division, maintains that in the field the soldier is not sufficiently well fed. He admits that the commissariat arrangements were all that could be wished, and that the troops never had to go without their rations. Nevertheless, he expresses his conviction that no man in the force would say that he any one day had enough to eat. Our corrrespondent's argument is that if a horse or dog is hardly worked, you give him the best of food, and plenty of it. A soldier in the field is not treated in this way, and, as a matter of fact, gets less to eat when on service than in quarters, for he has no canteen, from which he can obtain food with which to supplement his rations. Moreover, getting no beer, he feels the need of eating more; being almost continually in the open air, his appetite is sharpened. Frequently our correspondent has had to turn out an hour before sunrise, to accomplish, heavily laden, a twelve or fifteen miles' march, with occasional spells of hauling waggons up hills; and has commenced this hard day's work with nothing but a cup of weak coffee and a few pieces of biscuit, or worse still, some half-baked dough or parboiled rice. Flour or rice was, during the Zulu campaign, often served out, in lieu of biscuit; and sometimes, when it rained, neither flour nor rice could be cooked. Our correspondent suggests that a ration of oatmeal and sugar should be served out to troops in the field, and the idea is not a bad one. The whole question, however, deserves the earnest attention of the Authorities, for more men are sent to hospital by insufficient or unsuitable food than any other cause, and a sick soldier is a very costly and troublesome being.

We have always considered that pensions are given to officers' widows and orphans in a very offensive form, namely, that of compassionate allowances. The officers of the Army do not ask Government for charity or compassion, but only for their rights. Among the latter may be included pensions, which constitute a portion of the consideration for which officers have given their services to and risked their lives for her Majesty. To speak of "compassionate allowances" is, therefore, to be guilty of an insulting misnomer. An officer's family is as much entitled to pension as the officer during his lifetime was to pay. At all events, it is a question of moral, if not of legal, right. Poor enough also are the miserable pittances called pensions in the lower grades, and as they are given for services rendered, we cannot see what connection they have with the private income of the receipient. The Authorities take, however, a different view of the matter, and the widow of an officer has, before she can obtain a pension, to show that she does not possess a private income of more than a certain amount. On the same principle, no officer of large private means ought to receive pay. Besides, the rule about pensions must often work with great inequality. Mrs. A., for example, has a private income of just £5 less than the amount which would disqualify her for pension, yet she obtains the latter, and is in consequence better off than Mrs. B., who, having £5 a year more than the disqualifying amount, receives nothing from the State. We have been induced to make the above remarks, by a letter which informs us that an officer's widow, who has for many years been in receipt of a pension, has received from the Paymaster-General a paper calling on her to state whether she has any private means, and if so, the amount. Can it be that the Treasury is about to deprive her of that which her husband earned for her? We trust not, but we are not without our fears. Surely some friend of the widows and orphans of soldiers will, by a timely question in the House of Commons, put a stop to such unjust meanness, if it is really contemplated.

The following announcement, which appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, may be quoted as evidence of the difficulties which poor men have to contend against who adopt the military profession:—"1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant W. G. Matthews, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice F. W. N. W. Browne, who exchanges." Thus, after twelve and a half years' service, two and a half of which have been passed as adjutant, this officer has to start his career afresh as a junior subaltern in a West India Regiment, because the Indian Staff Corps is closed to him, owing to his length of service, and he finds that soldiering in England on a cavalry subaltern's pay is a luxury too great for him to aspire to.

We have all along held that the imputations which have been cast upon the character of Colonel Wellesley, Coldstream Guards, by which it was made to appear that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, were entirely unjustified by facts, and that Colonel Wellesley has been subjected to most unfair treatment, in being denied a full and searching inquiry into the circumstances of his dispute with a brother member of the Turf Club. We are glad to notice, from an announcement in Tuesday's *Gazette*, that others besides ourselves have been brought to take a proper view of the matter, and that Colonel Wellesley has been able so far to clear himself, as to be allowed once more to resume his former position as a duty-officer in the Brigade of Guards. We congratulate Colonel Wellesley upon this termination of an affair in which he has, of course, acted foolishly, but which certainly did not call for the insulting articles inserted, in reference to him, in the columns of certain professedly "society journals."

Considering the leniency which has been shown to Lieutenant-Colonel Baker-Russell, 13th Hussars, the treatment which Major Bushman, of the 9th Lancers, has received, must, to the casual observer, appear "quite too unaccountable." Colonel Russell obtained his majority in the 13th Hussars in July, 1878, and for more than a year past has been drawing Major's pay, without having seen his regiment since he received his step. Major Bushman, on the other hand, has been only six months a major, and is at this moment *en route* to India from the Cape, to rejoin; but notwithstanding these facts, he has been seconded, and will have to serve—may be, for four and a half years—on a reduced rate of pay, as a reward for having voluntarily proceeded on active service, when there seemed to be a prospect of a protracted campaign in South Africa. On what plea, we would ask, has the rule which is made binding in the case of Major Bushman, been allowed to remain a dead-letter all this time in that of Colonel Baker Russell? There is a strong feeling existing among officers that all the prizes of the service will, in course of time, be reserved for a certain number of favoured individuals, who have the good-luck to enjoy the personal friendship of a popular—with the public—General officer. Surely in addition to all other privileges they enjoy, the favoured ones are not to be permitted to serve under an entirely distinct set of rules and regulations from the remainder of the Army. As we intimated last week, the withholding of promotion to the officers of the 13th Hussars has occasioned bitter complaint, not in that regiment alone, but throughout the Service; and the feelings of enmity with which the members of what is not inaptly termed a "Mutual Admiration Society," are regarded, is not likely to be lessened by the unjust treatment to which Major Bushman has been subjected.

The 71st Highland Light Infantry, on arrival home shortly, will be stationed at Edinburgh, the 74th Highlanders at Glasgow, and the 30th Regiment in Ireland.

The Government of India has thought it advisable to apply for the services of two more battalions, in addition to the three granted some time ago, and it has therefore been decided to countermand the order for the return of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots to England this winter; and also to move the 2nd Battalion 4th King's Own from the Cape to Bombay, instead of to Malta, as had been arranged.

The military authorities at Tchikislar, in Central Asia, where the Russians have established a permanent settlement, recently expelled the special correspondent of the *Daily News* from their lines. We wondered at the time what excuses that Russian organ in the British Press would make, for the treatment meted out to its representative by those whose conduct and policy the *Daily News* has upheld in this country through thick and thin, and we are not at all surprised to find that paper apologising for its *protégés* in its issue of the 6th inst., asserting that the Russian military authorities "would appear to have taken a leaf out of the book of instructions in use among our Generals in Afghanistan. They object, for the hour at least, to the presence of independent Correspondents within their lines. Our Special Correspondent was informed that he must leave that place, and betake himself somewhere else. The officers who conveyed the order would appear to have done their best to soften the rigour of its terms;" and the excuse made for issuing that order is, that it was necessitated by "reasons which recent orders issued in English camps will enable us all easily to understand." How differently the *Daily News* would have expressed itself, had it been British officers who had turned away its representative, is unnecessary for us even to surmise, as its past uttterances have placed us in such a position as "will enable us all easily to understand."

A telegram received at the India Office yesterday from the Viceroy, states that "five officers have had small-pox at Cabul, one is well, others nearly so."

"A straw will often show which way the wind blows." What is about to happen? Are we on the eve of a war with Russia, or is a revolution expected in our own happy land? Have our widows found difficulties in the way of procuring crape to mark their grief? The answer to these questions is simple. Tommy Atkins is no longer to be permitted to show any mark of respect towards a deceased comrade. Evidence has been so heartless as to bring to the notice of his Royal Highness the fact that non-commissioned officers and privates have been in the habit of wearing crape at funerals. To our certain knowledge, they have so worn it for the last 25 years! "Napoleon the Great" is credited with the saying, "From the sublime to the ridiculous is only one step."

The following moves of regiments are proposed to be carried out shortly, viz.:—1st Battalion 8th Foot, from Warley to Colchester; 41st Foot, from Aldershot to Chatham; 50th Foot, from Edinburgh to Warley; 77th Foot, from Ireland to Dover; 84th Foot, from Dover to Ireland; and 86th Foot, from Chatham to Dover.

It now has been finally decided to retain the King's Dragoon Guards for a year at the Cape, and the order for the return home of the 15th Hussars from India this trooping season has therefore been countermanded.

A propos to the appalling accident which has happened at the now too celebrated Tay Bridge, the reflection is almost forced upon us as to the "shaves" of imminent risk to which the railway passenger is frequently exposed. Few of the travellers by the London and North-Western Railway, in point of fact, we may presumably say not ten in ten millions, are aware that at the small station of Weedon, in Northamptonshire, there is, and has been from time immemorial, an exquisitely contrived "trap" in the line, which, were the slightest error or omission to occur in the working of it, might at any moment cause a hideous railway accident. As is well known, there are large reserve stores of war *matérial* at Weedon, and a powder-magazine containing occasionally some 1,000 tons of gunpowder. Now, the canal along which the powder-barges arrive at Weedon is at the same level as the railway, and in order to cross the latter *en route* to the magazines, it cannot go under or over, but must actually go through the line. To effect this a portion of the line has to be bodily removed, fishplates, rails, chains, and all! But of all the dangerous stations in England, Weedon is certainly one of the most dangerous, having hundreds of trains rushing through during the day without stopping, and sharp curves leading away from it in both directions. Yet many times during the week, and such times quite at uncertain intervals, the dangerous gap must be made in the line whenever a powder-barge makes its appearance. It is true that the Weedon station-master is the most careful of men, and an old and tried servant of the company; but let us suppose him for a week or two laid up by illness, and one not equally vigilant occupying his place for such period. At present it is customary for the station-master himself personally to see to the removal and replacing of the "slice" out of the line. Another, however, might think differently as to his responsibility. We could understand such an obsolete arrangement to exist in a position on some branch line, then even to be jealously guarded from unforeseen accident; but on a main artery of the principal railway in England it seems, at least, an anomaly.

Captain Hawes, of the India Office, has again proceeded to Natal, in order to inspect the equipment and adjust the transfer to the Indian strength of the 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment and detachments about to embark at Natal for Bombay.

According to the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, a special committee has just sent in a report to the French War Minister, recommending the formation of a corps of ambulance men. This corps is considered more necessary than ever, seeing the long range of firearms, and the distance at which ambulances must remain from the front. The committee propose that two men per battalion, as well as the bandsmen, drummers, and workmen, should be instructed each year in ambulance duty, and in this way a proper corps will be gradually formed, knowing how to carry a stretcher under various circumstances; how to approach, take hold of, and place wounded men in the stretchers. *L'Armée Française*, which contains a long article on this subject, entirely approves of the creation of the new corps, which, it thinks, will have a happy effect in the way of maintaining discipline during action. At present, says the writer, when a man falls, either four or more of his comrades help to carry him to the rear, or the unfortunate fellow is left where he is for hours without any help. In the first case, the line of combat is weakened, and disorder ensues; and in the second, many men are lost whose lives might be saved. With an army composed of old soldiers, this system was objectionable, but with the armies of the present day it has become simply dangerous. *L'Armée Française* makes one remark which is worth notice. It says that the bandsmen and drummers are able-bodied men, and ought not to be employed in an auxiliary service. It may be a desirable thing to have a regimental band, but with active service reduced to three years, bands will be almost impossible, for the musicians are drawn from the ranks, and are not, as with us, paid from an officers' fund, and a special body of men. It is argued that in doing away with bandsmen and drummers, and by increasing the number of buglers, seventy-four more combatants per regiment would be obtained. As for stretcher-men, they might be drawn from conscripts unfit for active service in the field. Some time ago, the cavalry bands were sacrificed, and now there is evidently a chance of the French infantry bands also disappearing, a blow which will be severely felt in all garrison towns accustomed during the summer months to be enlivened by strains of military music. Both Mars and Venus will feel the change.

The Bill recently submitted to the Folkething by the Danish Government, for the reorganisation of the Army and Navy of Denmark, is accompanied by a complete scheme for the defence of the country. The proposal starts from the principle that it impossible for the Danes to defend the whole of their country in case of war. It is therefore proposed that Jütland and Fünen should be abandoned to the enemy, at least a serious defence is not to be made. The principal resistance is to be concentrated in Seeland, with the capital, Copenhagen. The whole Danish land forces are to be concentrated in that island, and covered by the fleet, whose fortified point of support is to be Aggerösund, on the Great Belt. In order to be able to throw the concentrated Danish Army quickly to any point where a landing is threatened, the existing railways of Seeland are to be supplemented by several connecting lines. The capital is be fortified both towards the sea and on the land side, in the latter case by earthworks.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following alterations in the dress of the Army Medical Department have been sanctioned, and the "Dress Regulations, 1874," are to be amended accordingly:—

Brigade Surgeon.—Uniform and horse furniture as for a deputy-surgeon-general, with the following exceptions,—tunic, frock, shell-jacket.—The badge of rank will be a crown. Pouches—On state occasions, and at balls, the gold embroidered pouch will be worn. On all other occasions the new pattern black enamelled field-pouch, containing instruments, will be worn, attached to the gold embroidered pouch belt by gilt swivels. Plume,—black cock's tail-feathers, 6 in. long, without feathered stem. Forage-cap,—Blue cloth, pattern as for deputy surgeon-general, but with band of gold lace, 1¾ inches wide, with two narrow stripes of black silk woven therein; gold and black pearl buttons, and gold and black braided figure on crown. Saddle-cloth,—the badge of rank will be a crown.

Surgeon-Major over 20 *years' Service.*—Uniform and horse furniture as for brigade surgeon, with the following exception:—Patrol-jacket (to be worn instead of frock coat),—blue cloth, pattern as for Infantry of the Line, but with stand-and-fall collar edged with inch black mohair braid, and a false upright collar of black cloth, with one row of gold Russian braid round the top, to button on inside collar of jacket. A crown in gold will be worn on the stand-and-fall collar.

Surgeon-Major of less than 20 *Years' Service.*—Uniform and horse furniture as for surgeon-major of over 20 years' service, except that the badge of rank will be a star.

Surgeon.—Uniform as laid down in the Dress Regulations of 1874 for surgeons after six years' service, with the following exceptions:—Patrol-jacket,—as above described. Forage-cap,—as above described for brigade-surgeons and surgeon-major, but with plain peak. 2. The undress plain black belts prescribed by G.O. 94 of 1876 will be discontinued by all ranks.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Col. Keith Fraser writes to the daily papers to state that the man who was convicted at Marlborough Street on Monday of having, when drunk, committed an assault on the police, was not, as was stated, a trooper of the 1st Life Guards. Col. Fraser says that no man of the regiment under his command was even accused at any police-court of any offence at all.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The regiment is to remain at the Cape for another year before proceeding to India, at the suggestion of Sir Garnet Wolseley.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Pymr. (Capt.) Roberts has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate. The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Jellalabad on the 7th inst.:—"It is considered that the accident to the Carabiniers, by which five troopers were drowned, arose from the fault of the men themselves. The ford was easy. Doolies and footmen had already passed safely, and the water was barely up to the horse's girths. Owing, however, to the horsemen circling round instead of keeping straight across, the outside file came upon boulders, and stumbling, fell into deep water."

3rd Hussars. It is expected that Brevet Lieut.-Col. Vincent, one of the smartest and best officers in the Service, will obtain the command, vacant by Col. Blundell's retirement under the five years' rule.

9th Lancers. A telegram from the Viceroy, dated Jan. 4, states that Lieut.-Col. Cleland and wounded officers are all out of danger. The *Times of India* says:—"Lieut. Hearsey, of the 9th Lancers, who was killed in the disastrous action with the Kohistanis on December 11, is the youngest son of the late Sir John Hearsey. He joined the 9th soon after their arrival in India, and turned out a soldier worthy of the distinguished regiment which has numbered amongst the officers such men as 'Dick' Clayton and 'Bill' Beresford. Coming of a family which has done good service to India in camp and council, his death is in accord with its traditions. He will be regretted wherever he was known as a pleasant companion and a sympathetic friend."

10th Hussars. Lord George Augustus Beauclerk, youngest of the 12 children of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, by his second wife, Maria Janetta, only daughter and heiress of Mr. John Nelthorpe, of little Grimsby Hall, county Lincoln, died on Saturday last, at 12 Little Stanhope Street, W., from bronchitis, his lordship having, however, been in failing health for some months past. He was born Dec. 14, 1818, consequently he had only recently completed his 61st year. Lord George was uncle of the present Duke of St. Albans and Lady Diana Huddleston. The late lord was some years in the army, and served with the 10th Hussars in the Crimea, became major in 1854, and retired from the Service in 1857, by sale of his commission.

12th Lancers. Capt. Hayes sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

14th Hussars. Capt. the Hon. H. G. Gough and Lieut. King sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

15th Hussars, which were to have returned home, are to be retained in India for another year, in consequence of the 1st Dragoon Guards being kept at the Cape.

17th Lancers. Capt. Brown is posted to the regiment as paymaster, on appointment to the Pay Department from the Half-pay List.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following officers, who have been seconded from brigades in India, will shortly be brought upon the Active List, on completion of their long course at Shoeburyness;—Capts. W. F. Nelson (P.S.C.), L. L. Archer, W. N. Jervis, G. F. Wilson, H. Barron, and H. B. Hellard; Lieuts. F. M. Bland and R. Wynyard.

Lieut. O. Rowe, 3rd Brig., and Vet.-Surg. S. Knott sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

The *Western Morning News* says:—"The Lieut. Wright, R.A., reported by the Viceroy's telegram of the 30th ult. to have been killed in the assault at Gandamak, on the 29th, was the eldest son of Col. Wright, of Staplefold Hall, Notts., and Watcombe Park, Torquay. He left England only in Oct. last, in charge of a draft of men dispatched in the Euphrates. No details as to his death have yet been received, and when the Viceroy's telegram appeared Lieut. Wright's family had no idea that he had arrived, with the detachment in his charge, at the seat of war. Letters received from him, however, since his reported death, show that he was at Peshawur on December 10, and anxious to push further, instead of returning to his battery at Mhow."

Lieut. T. W. Poole, 7th Brig., has arrived home from the Mediterranean, in the transport Humber.

The following master-gunners have been awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuities:—Master-Gunners N. Company, 1st Division, Coast Brigade; W. J. Clegg, 2nd Division; B. Donaldson, 3rd Division; T. Read, 7th Division; E. Knightley, 7th Division; J. Kennedy, 8th Division; J. Kelly and O. O'Neill, 10th Division.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The services of the following officers have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways in India, for employment on the Quettah-Kandahar Railway:—Lieuts. W. W. B. Whiteford, C. F. Fuller, W. W. Robinson, G. Davidson, and S. A. E. Hickson.

The following officers have been ordered to proceed to the seat of war in Afghanistan, and have been posted to the various field forces as under:—To the Vatakri Field Force.—Major E. N. Peters, from Quettah. To the Khyber Field Force.—Capt. Stephen W. W. Jenner, from Peshawur; Capt. Edward Hasney, from Kohat; Capt. T. H. Holdich, from Quettah; Capt. William North, from Roorkee; Capt. R. R. Pulford, from Agra; and Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, from Mysore; Lieut. Ross F. Moore, from Mean Meer; Lieut. H. A. Yorke, from Agra; Lieut. Horatio Dove, from Peshawur; Lieut. A. E. Dobson, from Thayetmyo; Lieut. R. H. Brown, from Dacodnuggur; Lieut. D. A. Scott, from

Murree; Lieut. L. Langley, from Bangalore; Lieut. M. T. Shone, from Mean Meer; Lieut. J. M. T. Badgley from Cawnpore; Lieut. H. W. Duperier, from Cawnpore; Lieut. Edward Rabau, from Shillong; Lieut. H. P. Leach, from Roorkee; Lieut. A. C. Bruce, from Umballa; Lieut. E. S. Hill, from Roorkee; Lieut. H. W. Smith, from Rawul Pindee; Lieut. J. C. L. Campbell, from Rawul Pindee; Lieut. Ernest Blunt, from Roorkee; Lieut. Thomas Digby, from Rangoon; Lieut. C. H. Darling, from Bangalore; Lieut. J. C. Campbell, from Peshawur; Lieut. J. A. Ferrier, from Lucknow; Lieut. R. V. Phillpotts, from Roorkee; Lieut. W. D. Lindley, from Bangalore; Lieut. A. L. Mein, from Meerut; Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, from Peshawur; Lieut. C. Maxwell, from Roorkee; Lieut. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, from Mordan; Lieut. A. H. Mason, from Roorkee; Lieut. C. B. Mayne, from Roorkee; Lieut. G. H. B. Gordon, from Roorkee; Lieut. E. C. Stanton, from Roorkee. Late Bengal.—Lieut.-Col. D. Limonod, from Rawul Pindee; Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., from Roorkee; Major C. N. Judge, from Rawul Pindee; Major H. B. Holmes, from Rawul Pindee; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. Blair, from Meerut; Capt. R. P. Tickell, from Roorkee. Late Madras.—Major Ross Thompson, from Rangoon. To the Kandahar Field Force.—Capt. M. W. Rogers, from Mount Aboo; Capt. E. M. Larminie, from Kirkee; Capt. C. F. Call, from Mooltan; Lieut. L. F. Brown, from Roorkee; Lieut. R. T. Orpen, from Jacobabad; Lieut. P. Haslett, from Roorkee; Lieut. T. R. Henn, from Kirkee; Lieut. C. Hoskyns, from Mooltan; Lieut. St. George C. Gore, from Dehrah Doom; Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, from Kohat; Lieut. H. D. Olivier, from Quettah; Lieut. J. B. Sharpe, from Roorkee; Lieut. G. T. Jones, from Kirkee; Lieut. E. H. Bethell, from Kirkee; Lieut. H. J. W. Jerome, from Simla; Lieut. J. L. Dickie, from Roorkee. Late Bengal.—Lieut.-Col. W. Hichens, from Quettah; Major O. B. C. St. John, C.S.I., from special duty, Persia; Capt. W. J. Heaviside, from Calcutta. Late Bombay.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. M. Campbell, from Bombay. To the Rumpa Field Force.—Lieuts. R. E. Hamilton, R. A. Wahab, A. C. MacDonnell, and W. A. Gale, from Bangalore. Late Madras.—Lieut.-Col. F. A. Howes, from Madras; Major A. F. Hamilton, from Bangalore. To the Kurum Field Force.—Capt. G. F. Boughey, from Lucknow; Capt. W. G. Nicholson, from Quettah; Capt. and Brevet Major R. G. Woodthorpe, Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, from Kohat; Lieut. T. P. Cathur, from Peshawur; Lieut. J. T. Rice, from Meerut; Lieut. J. C. Addison, from Kauptee; Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, from Neemuch; Lieut. P. T. Buston, from Rawul Pindee; Lieuts. Hon. M. G. Talbot and G. C. P. Onslow, from Roorkee; Lieut. A. H. Kenney, from Jubbulpore; Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, from Simla; Lieut. F. B. Lange, from Roorkee. Late Bengal.—Lieut.-Col. A. Perkins, C.B., from Kohat.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut.-Col. Wellesley, M.P. for Andover, and heir to the Duke of Wellington, met with a severe fall when out with the Tedworth hounds on Saturday. He was carried into a farm-house insensible. Fortunately a doctor, who happened to form one of a shooting party at Mr. Barns Tangley's, was close at hand, and rendered assistance.

1st Royal Scots. The 2nd Batn. is to remain for another year in India, instead of returning home with the winters reliefs.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Harris, 2nd Batn., has been appointed adjutant of the 39th Middlesex R.V. Capt. Martin is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Cates, 1st Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

4th King's Own. In consequence of the treasonable attitude assumed by the Boers in the Transvaal during the operations against Secocoeni's mountain, and their threats to interrupt Sir Garnet Wolseley's communications with Natal and Pretoria, the 2nd Battalion, which had arrived at Newcastle, Dundee, and Ladysmith, on its way down to Pinetown for embarkation for Malta, was ordered to retrace its steps towards Pretoria, *viâ* Standerton and Heidelburg. Capt. Lawrence's company remains at Newcastle, Capt. Knox's and Sharp's at Standerton. It was, however, considered probable that the whole of the regiment would be on its march back to Durban by Christmas Day, arriving at Pinetown camp about the end of January. Major Blake is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. Capt. Gwyn is posted to the 2nd Batn., on rejoining from the auxiliary forces.

5th Fusiliers. Brevet Major Chapman obtains the majority, and Lieut. and Adjt. Cherry the company, in succession to Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chapman, retired.

6th Regiment. Capt. Stracey remains with the 2nd Batn. on promotion. Lieut. Doyne, 1st Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

7th Fusiliers. Brevet Major Barton is posted to the 1st Batn., on being brought into the establishment from the Supernumerary List. Capt. Chard and 2nd Lieut. Forbes, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis. 2nd Lieut. Shipley, 2nd Batn., has proceeded from Bombay to Jacobabad for transport duty.

8th King's. Capts. Handy and Short, 2nd Batn., have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Capt. Jocelyn, 1st Batn., has been ordered to join the 13th Brigade Depôt for duty, in place of Capt. Egerton, previously detailed. The 1st Batn. is to be moved shortly from Warley to Colchester.

9th Regiment. Lieut. Phillips, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

10th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. R. W. Davies, major on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at Southsea last week. The deceased officer, who was the son of the late Capt. R. P. Davies, R.N., of Mallow, co. Cork, entered the Army as an ensign in Feb. 1845; became lieut., Aug. 1847; capt., Jan. 1858; brevet-major, July, 1870; major, June, 1875; and retired upon full pay, March, 2, 1878. He had received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for gallant and humane conduct on Nov. 3, 1852, for having plunged into the Rio Grande at Jamaica, and rescued a private soldier who had been carried away by the force of the current.

12th Regiment. Capt. Glasgow, 1st Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis to rejoin head-quarters, on the completion of his two years' course at the Staff College.

13th Light Infantry. Capt. Cooper, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis, to rejoin head-quarters on quitting the Staff College.

14th Regiment. Brevet Major Burton, from Adjt. 4th West York Militia, becomes Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Crosby, retired. Lieuts. Robinson and Reid obtain their companies, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Glancy and Capt. Laing. Lieut. Baird, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

15th Regiment, Capt. Rushbrooke, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis, to join on promotion.

16th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Horne is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. 2nd Lieut. Tennant, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

17th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Grant, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. Roberts, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 7th Bengal Cavalry, on probation. Qrmr. Horner, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Lawrence, 1st Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Serapis, to join on promotion.

20th Regiment. Lieut. G. M. Rowe, 1st Batn., died at Malta last month. The deceased entered the Army Feb. 17, 1869, and became lieut., April 22, 1871.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Fenton, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Pay Department, and is attached to the 40th Regt., on probation. Lieut. Johnston has been appointed interpreter to the 2nd Batn.

24th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is now on passage from Natal to Gibraltar in the steamship Ontario. The following officers are with head-quarters, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Degacher, C.B. (in command), Brevet Lieut.-Cols. Dunbar and Black, C.B.; Brevet Majors C. J. Bromhead and Gonville Bromhead, V.C.; Capts. Church, Glennie, Harvey, Williams, and Banister; Lieuts. Mainwaring, Logan, Trower, Curll, Lloyd, Smyly, O'Donnell, Birch, and Worlledge; 2nd Lieuts. Armitage, Hare, Neave, and Burnett; Pymr. (Major) Mahony, C.M.G., and Qrmr. Tigar.

25th Regiment. Capt. Godfray remains with the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

26th Cameronians. The regiments moved on Thursday from Aldershot to Chatham, and took over the quarters vacated last week by the 2nd Batn., 5th Fusiliers.

30th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies left England on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India. The officers who left in the Serapis were:—Lieut.-Col. Stroud (in command), Brevet Lieut.-Col. Moorsom, Major Campbell, Brevet Major Williamson; Capts. Cooke, Goodwyn, Clowes, Bannatyne, Hornby, Kemble, and Evans; Lieuts. Watson, Wright (adjt.), Piercy, Muntz, Lewis, and Carey; 2nd Lieuts. Hamilton, Derham, Bray, O'Brien, Haynes, Browne, Gallwey, and Bellings; Pymr. (Capt.) Morris, and Qrmr. Ryan; with 7 staff serjeants, 35 serjeants, 17 drummers, 850 rank and file, and 38 families. According to the *Morning Advertiser*, the regiment has not served in India for upwards of fifty years. It went to Madras after the close of the Waterloo campaign, and came home in 1829, the subsequent foreign services of the regiment having been in Bermuda and New Brunswick from 1834 to 1844, Corfu, the Crimea, and Gibraltar from 1851 to 1857, Canada and Nova Scotia from 1861 to 1869.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Robbins will embark at Malta in H.M.S. Serapis, for passage to India.

38th Regiment. Capt. Morrisey has applied for permission to retire on the pension.

41st Regiment is to be moved shortly from Aldershot to Dover.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieut. Clark sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

47th Regiment. The childrens' annual tea-party was held on the 6th inst. in the officers' mess hut, which had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion. Nearly 100 persons, including the mothers of the children, sat down to tea. During the evening, several part-songs were rendered. Three cheers for Col. and Mrs. FitzRoy were called for, to which the young ones heartily responded. The whole arrangements were carried out under the management of the schoolmaster, Mr. Cunningham, who was ably assisted by the bandmaster, Mr. Clancy and Mr. Pogues.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut. E. A. Wyde, R.M.L.I. (Plymouth Division), at present serving in the Raleigh, is to be transferred to the Wolverene on arrival at Sydney, N.S.W.

50th (Queen's) is to move from Edinburgh to Warley on the arrival home of the 71st Highlanders.

59th Regiment. Capt. Stoyte sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis, to rejoin head-quarters from the depôt.

60th Rifles. Capt. Terry obtains the majority, and Lieut. Archer the company, vice Brevet Lieut-Col. Tufnell, retired.

65th Regiment. Capt. Whitaker has been appointed regimental instructor, and Colour-Serjts. J. Eyroll and T. Spivey assistant-instructors in the Army signalling for the present year.

66th Regiment. Brevet Lieut-Col. Galbraith succeeds to the command, vice Col. Barclay, who has retired, under the five years' rule.

70th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Rodwell, having passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter, vice Lieut. Birch.

71st Highland Light Infantry. It is decided that on arrival home from the Cape, this regiment will be stationed at Edinburgh.

72nd Highlanders. At a parade of all the available troops at Cabul on the 8th ult., four men of the regiment were presented with medals for distinguished conduct at Spingawar Kotal last December. Capt. Tingcombe has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. The following casualties occurred during the recent fighting at Cabul:—Men killed or died of wounds: Colour-Serjt. John Yule, Corpl. A. Wilson; Drummers F. Adams and P. Girvan; Ptes. W. Ritchie, J. Taylor, J. Light, John Fraser, M. Mally, E. Thomson, J. Gray, J. J. Cole, W. Henry, J. Tees, George Miller, and Peter Glen.

74th Highlanders. The *Straits Times* of Dec. 6, says:—"The gallant 74th Highlanders leave us, much to the regret of all classes of the community, by the Orontes. After an unusually long period of foreign service they have been bethought of, and we hope the length of their absence from sweet home will only tend to add to the pleasure of again meeting their families and friends. We have never had so popular a regiment here before, and we shall certainly never have the good fortune to have stationed here officers who can do more to minister to the amusement and recreation of the general public than have the friends who leave us. *Bon voyage*, we wish them heartily. The 2nd Batn. Buffs, who arrived from Zululand, are a fine looking lot of hardy, tanned warriors, who, we hope, find themselves in comfortable quarters after their hard and brilliant campaign." This regiment is to be quartered at Glasgow on arrival home.

77th Regiment. On removal to England, the regiment is expected to take over quarters at Dover, instead of at Aldershot.

78th Highlanders. 2nd Lieut. Macintyre sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

80th Regiment is to occupy quarters in Ireland on arrival home from the Cape.

81st Regiment. Brevet Lieut-Col. Browne succeeds to the command, Capt. Bevan becoming major, and Lieuts. Roberts and Ryley captains.

84th Regiment is to be moved shortly from Dover to Ireland.

86th Regiment. The regiment has been placed under orders of readiness to move from Chatham to Dover.

88th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hopton left England on Wednesday for India, in H.M.S. Serapis. Capt. Jeffreys is under orders to return home from India, to re-enter the Staff College. 2nd Lieut. J. F. Blennerhassett died on Nov. 24. The deceased obtained his commission Dec. 8, 1877.

90th Light Infantry. 2nd Lieut. Curzon sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis to join on transfer from the 20th Foot.

92nd Highlanders. Major Hay has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Ptes. White, J. S. Wood, and W. Davis were killed during the actions lately before Cabul.

95th Regiment. Major Paske has succeeded Major Knatchbull at the depôt at Derby.

98th Regiment. Lieut. Powis obtains his company, by the retirement of Capt. Haughton.

99th Regiment. The regiment left Natal for Bermuda on the 31st ult. Mr. A. H. Gallagher, who served for 20 years as orderly-room clerk, and who is now employed at the War Office, has been granted the silver medal for meritorious service, with annuity of £10.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. J. Wilkinson, major on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at Guernsey on the 5th ult. The deceased obtained his commission Dec. 31, 1839, and retired June 1, 1855.

1st West India Regiment. An officer of the Tamar, writing to his friends from Belize, Dec. 7, says:—"We have been detained here ever since Nov. 27, but leave on Tuesday next for Nassau. There has been a disturbance with the Red Indians, and this has kept the troops from embarking. We are not certain even now whether we shall not have to go without them. Forty of those we have on board will be landed to-morrow to strengthen those on shore." In a postscript on the 8th, he says:—"Two companies of the 1st West India embarked to-day with the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. Smith, Capts. Hill and Fletcher, Lieuts. Lowry, Roberts, Marshall, and Allen." Lieut. O'Brien is acting as brigade-major, and Lieut. Barkworth as garrison adjutant at Jamaica.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Hastings, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed to the 36th Bengal N.I., on probation.

Commissariat and Transport Department. The following officers are about to be compulsorily retired:—Comy.-Gen. J. Scott Robertson, C.B., Depty.-Comy.-Gens. J. B. Lundy and H. Moore. The *Standard* says:—"A list is being prepared at the War Office of Line officers who are desirous of being employed in the Commissariat and Transport Department under the terms of the new Warrant shortly to be promulgated, and already the names have been sent in of a large number of officers who will be attached to the department on probation for fixed periods before being confirmed in their appointments. Candidates will be required either to have passed the Staff College, or else undergo a special examination, and they will be seconded in their regiments whilst holding their appointments in the Commissariat."

Ordnance Store Department. The *Pall Mall Gazette* hears that Sir Henry Gordon, K.C.B., retired Commissary-General, a magistrate for Middlesex, has consented to contest the Dumfries-shire Burghs in the Conservative interest at the next election.

Pay Department. Pymr. and Hon. Capt. A. L. M'Donald died at the Cape on Nov. 15. The deceased was formerly in the Purveyors' Department, and was transferred to the Pay Sub-Department of Control on the introduction of the new system in 1870. Pymr. and Hon. Capt. B. S. Pearson died at Newnham House, Lower Eglinton Road, Woolwich, on the 1st inst., aged 44 years. Capt. Pearson was formerly in the Ordnance Store Department.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major W. H. B. Clapp, M.D., proceeds home from India during the present trooping season, in place of Surg.-Major H. Cornish. Surg.-

Major R. de la C. Corbett, J. Reddick, and M. Cogan, and Surg. Rose sailed for India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Serapis. Surg.-Major T. S. Cogan has arrived home from Gibraltar in the transport Humber.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. A. W. Mason sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Serapis.

The Indian Army.

11th Bengal Lancers. A regimental order has been published, dated Oct. 28, 1879, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from leave of Majors R. E. Boyle and A. H. Prinsep:—Lieut. E. E. Money, squadron-officer and adjt., to officiate as squadron-commander, vice Scott, seconded; Lieut. S. B. Beatson, officiating squadron-officer, to officiate as adjt., vice Money; dated the 7th Nov., 1879, appointing Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, squadron-officer, on return to head-quarters, to officiate as adjt., vice Money.

12th Bengal Cavalry. A telegram from the Viceroy, dated Jan. 4, announces that the regiment is going back to Jellalabad and Gundamuck. A regimental order, dated Nov. 2, 1879, makes the following appointments, from Sept. 15, vice Col. H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., appointed road-commandant, Cabul Force:—Major J. H. Green, squadron-commander, to officiate as commandant; Capt. A. P. Broome, squadron-commander, to officiate as second-in-command; Lieut. J. B. Lynch, squadron-officer, to officiate as squadron-commander, vice Green; Lieut. W. W. Lean, officiating squadron-officer, to officiate as squadron-commander, vice Broome.

14th Bengal Cavalry. We learn by a telegram from the Viceroy, dated the 4th inst., that the regiment is going back to Jellalabad and Gundamuck.

1st Bengal N.I. Lieut. F. Hawkins, wing-officer, has been appointed quartermaster.

4th Bengal N.I. Major R. S. Robertson, second-in-command, has been appointed officiating assist.-adjt.-gen. of the Meerut Division.

27th Bengal N.I. Capt. Babington has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

28th Bengal N.I. Lieut. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, wing-officer, has been appointed sub-assist.-comy.-gen., 3rd class, in the Indian Commissariat.

44th Bengal N.I. The following appears in the *Times* obituary:—"On Dec. 1, at the Camp Suchima, Naga Hills, from the effects of a spear wound, received on Nov. 22 at the storming of Konoma, whilst gallantly leading a desperate charge of his men, Lieut. Henry Hodges Forbes, of the 44th N.I., the dearly-beloved eldest son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. T. Forbes, aged 21 years and three months; deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents and by all who knew and loved him."

1st Goorkhas. Capt. G. F. Churchill, wing-officer and adjt., has been granted leave to England on medical certificate. A regimental order, dated Nov. 13, 1879, makes the following appointments, vice Capt. Churchill, proceeded on furlough—viz., Lieut. G. H. Robinson, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjt.; Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, wing-officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

3rd Goorkhas. Capt. E. B. Bishop, Bengal S.C., late squadron-officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Horse, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India, has been posted to the regiment for duty.

2nd Sikh Infantry. Capt. W. C. Thompson has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

38th Madras N.I. Col. C. Smith, Madras S.C., commandant, died at Madras on the 6th ult., aged 57 years. The deceased entered the Army Aug. 2, 1842, and became brevet-col., Aug. 2, 1873. He was appointed commandant of the regiment, Aug. 12, 1875.

2nd Sind Horse. Capt. A. M. Hogg, second-in-command, Bengal S.C., has been confirmed in the appointment of brigade-major, Sind Frontier Force, in succession to Capt. McNeill, deceased.

26th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ross, wing-commander, has been confirmed in his appointment as second-in-command; and Major A. J. Doig, officiating wing-commander 25th N.L.I., is appointed wing-commander, in succession to Col. Harpur, appointed commandant 23rd N.I.

30th Bombay N.I. Major F. T. Humfrey, wing-officer, has been appointed wing-commander, vice Lieut.-Col. Mills, retired; and will continue to officiate as second-in-command, vice Lieut.-Col. Bell, officiating as commandant 27th N.L.I.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Jan. 6, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 7, and the current year must be understood.]

1st Life Guards—Lieut. J. T. Southwood to be Capt., vice the Hon. C. Byng, seconded for service on the Staff; Oct. 29, 1879.

1st Dragoon Guards—Qrmr. J. O'Donnell, from the 16th Lancers, to be Qrmr., vice Murphy, who exchanges.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. Ottley, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Cave-Browne-Cave, retired on a pension; Dec. 17, 1879.

3rd Hussars—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. Blundell-Hollingshead-Blundell having completed five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay; Nov. 4, 1879. Lieuts. O. E. S. Forbes has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Sept. 20, 1879. F. W. N. W. Browne, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieut., vice Matthews, who exchanges.

8th Hussars—Lieut. A. A. Rawlinson to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Burke, promoted; Nov. 14, 1879.

9th Lancers—Capt. and Brevet Major H. R. Abadie to be Major, vice Bushman, seconded for special service at the Cape of Good Hope; Dec. 22, 1879. Supernumerary Capt. the Hon. H. Legge to be Capt., vice Butson, killed in action; Dec. 13, 1879. 2nd Lieuts. J. Hunter to be Lieut., vice Hearsey, killed in action; Dec. 12, 1879. H. R. Alston, from the 18th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hunter, promoted. C. St. C. Cameron, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ricardo, killed in action.

11th Hussars—Lieut. C. E. Swaine, from the 17th Lancers, to be Capt., vice Grissell, retired.

13th Hussars—Lieut. W. C. Smithson, from the Durham Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Freeman, promoted.

16th Lancers—Qrmr. H. Murphy, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Qrmr., vice O'Donnell, who exchanges.

19th Hussars—Lieut. G. R. Cuninghame, from the Royal East Middlesex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Warde, promoted into the 5th Dragoon Guards.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart. (late Bengal), to be Col., vice Walker (late Bengal), promoted Major-Gen.; Majors A. J. Wake (late Bengal), upon the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col. upon the Seconded List; F. V. Eyre (late Bengal), upon the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col. upon the Seconded List; A. H. Davidson (late Bengal) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Sir W. Hamilton (late Bengal), promoted; Capts. J. F. Free (late Bengal), to be Major, vice Davidson (late Bengal), promoted; R. Bazett (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Free (late Bengal), promoted; all six dated Dec. 8, 1879. Lieuts. T. Mayhew to be Capt., vice Browne, placed upon the Seconded List; Nov. 27, 1879. Francis Onslow Barrington Foote to be Capt., vice Quayle, who retires, receiving a gratuity; Dec. 23, 1879. Edmund George Henry Bingham to be Capt., vice Turner, placed upon the Seconded List; Dec. 30, 1879. W. C. W. Arbuthnott to be Capt., vice North, placed upon the Seconded List; Jan. 2. H. J. Lyster to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List; A. C. Bailward to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List; H. M. Sandbach to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List; F. E. Allsopp to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List; Quartermasters M. Robinson retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Capt.; B. Ashbee retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Capt.; W. Cliff retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Capt; T. Briggs retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Capt.; Ridingmaster J. Virr retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Capt.; Vet.-Surg. J. Gibbs retires upon temporary half-pay; all ten dated Jan. 7.

The retirement upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., of Major L. Griffiths, on the Seconded List, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Aug 6, 1878, is cancelled.

Grenadier Guards—Qrmr. E. Bassindale retires on half-pay, with the hon. rank of Capt.

Coldstream Guards—Brevet Col. the Hon. F. A. Wellesley, from Seconded Capt. and Lieut.-Col., to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice the Hon. L. Dawnay, retired; Dec. 17, 1879.

3rd Foot—Lieut. R. W. McG. Martin to be Capt., vice Hayes, retired; 2nd Lieut. G. A. Porter to be Lieut., vice Martin; both dated Dec. 17, 1879. 2nd Lieut. G. T. Bird, from the 25th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Knight-Bruce, promoted.

4th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major W. F. Blake to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Howley, retired on half-pay; Supernumerary Capt. R. T. Gwyn to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Blake; both dated Dec. 17, 1879. Capt. J. H. McEwen retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

5th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. H. J. M. Chapman retires on a pension. 2nd Lieut. T. Y. Whittingdale to be Lieut., vice Gall, promoted Capt. on half-pay; Dec. 17, 1879.

6th Foot—Lieut. G. H. C. Stracey to be Capt., vice Hall, promoted Major on half-pay; 2nd Lieut. F. H. Cornish to be Lieut., vice Stracey; both dated Dec. 17, 1879.

7th Foot—Brevet Major G. Barton, from 2nd Capt., to be Capt., vice Hibbert, promoted Major on half-pay; Dec. 17, 1879.

14th Foot—Capt. J. Laing retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major; Jan. 1.

16th Foot—Major C. J. Horne to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Bostock, retired on full pay; Capt. R. L. H. Curteis to be Major, vice Horne; both dated Oct. 10, 1879. The appointment as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps of Lieut. J. Lamb is post-dated to March 22, 1879. The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieuts. T. Hammond, dated Feb. 26, 1879, R. F. M. Johnstone, dated Feb. 28, 1879, and C. E. S. Lean, dated March 9, 1879, are cancelled. 2nd Lieuts. T. Hammond to be Lieut., vice Richardson-Griffiths, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Feb. 28, 1879. R. F. M. Johnstone to be Lieut., vice Nisbett, promoted; March 9, 1879. C. E. S. Lean to be Lieut., vice Lamb, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; March 22, 1879.

21st Foot—Major G. F. Gildea to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Collingwood, placed on half-pay; Aug. 25, 1879.

24th Foot—Lieut. E. W. Curteis to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Porteous, killed in action; Dec. 12, 1879.

25th Foot—Lieut. J. W. Godfray to be Capt., vice Barns, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Dec. 22, 1879. Lieut. J. H. E. Reid has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Oct. 25, 1879.

30th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. H. Billings, from the 19th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

34th Foot—Capt. W. Watson retires on half-pay.

36th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. Chichester to be Lieut., vice Egerton, promoted; Nov. 26, 1879.

37th Foot—Lieut. M. J. J. P. O'Connell to be Capt., vice Nott, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Dec. 17, 1879.

39th Foot—Lieut. R. C. A. Beatty to be Capt., vice Sharples, retired on half-pay; Nov. 2, 1879. Qrmr. J. Jobberns retires on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Capt.

40th Foot—The following officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieuts. F. C. C. Angelo; Oct. 3, 1879. E. K. E. Spence and G. U. Browne; both dated Oct. 4, 1879. Lieut. A. F. G. Richardson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Cavaye, appointed Adjt.; Oct. 18, 1879.

43rd Foot—Lieut. J. A. Strachan to be Capt., vice Miller, deceased; Sept. 19. 1879.

44th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. Preston, C.B., having completed five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay; Jan. 1.

50th Foot—Capt. E. P. Elmhirst, from half-pay, late 9th Foot, to be Capt., vice Bromfield, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

54th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. W. P. Hodnett to be Capt., vice Tarleton, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Dec. 13, 1879.

55th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Richards to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Hume, placed on half-pay; Sept. 16, 1879.

60th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Tufnell retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col. Capt. H. S. H. Riddell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

66th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. C. D'E. Barclay, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay; Nov. 14, 1879.

67th Foot—2nd Lieut. M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, from the 24th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Tuite, promoted.

68th Foot—Capt. J. Conran retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major. Lieut. A. C. Hilliard to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. Wiehe, who has resigned that appointment; Oct. 31, 1879.

72nd Foot—Lieut. J. V. Lendrum to be Capt., vice Spens, killed in action; Dec. 15, 1879. 2nd Lieut. H. G. Lang, from the 91st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Gaisford, killed in action.

79th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major J. E. Allen to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Percival, retired on a pension; Lieut. O. B. Gordon to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Allen; both dated Oct. 19, 1879.

81st Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. L. E Knight retires on half-pay. Capt. W. H. M. Jackson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

83rd Foot—Lieut. E. C. L. Walter to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Bell, promoted; Oct. 29, 1879.

88th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. L. C. Acton to be Lieut., vice Maher, promoted; Aug. 27, 1879.

90th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Sir H. Wood, K.C.B., V.C., placed on half-pay; Dec. 15, 1879.

92nd Foot—Colour-Serjt. H. A. MacDonald to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Dunbar, promoted.

96th Foot—Lieut. N. N. Winter to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Webster, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Dec. 6, 1879. 2nd Lieut. W. Bertram to be Lieut., vice Ridley, promoted; Sept. 13, 1879.

98th Foot—Capt. E. Haughton retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

100th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. Willcocks to be Lieut., vice Vaillant, deceased; Oct. 20, 1879.

101st Foot—Lieut P. S. Druitt to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Hare, promoted.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. W. G. Matthews, from 3rd Hussars, to be Lieut., vice Browne, who exchanges.

Staff—Camp Qrmr. G. Murphy is placed on temporary half-pay.

Army Pay Department—The following officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army:—Capt. J. Brown, from half-pay, late 17th Lancers; dated Feb. 18, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Aug. 1, 1879. Capt. F. E. Webb, from the 28th Foot; dated July 15, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Jan. 7, 1880.

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major F. Collins, M.D., retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade-Surg. T. R. Mould, M.D., retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade-Surg. W. Hillman retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade-Surg.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg., 1st Class, M. F. Healy, from the Royal Artillery, to be Vet.-Surg., 1st Class.

Half-Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. P. Cosby, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Nov. 23, 1879. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Glancy, from the 14th Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Major-Gen. W. G. Woods, C.S.I., on the Retired List, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Nov. 17, 1879.

The first Christian name of Col. S. J. Batten, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Major-Gen., in the *Gazette* of Dec. 16, 1879, is "Sisley," and not as therein stated.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, placed upon the Retired List from December 8, 1879, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated May 1, 1878:—Lieut.-Gen. G. P. Sealy, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. G. Selby, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. E. W. E. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major R. H. Lewis, half-pay, late 20th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. J. Todd, 87th Foot, to be Major; all five dated Dec. 8, 1879.

Memorandum.—Capt. and Hon. Major-Gen. H. C. Faulkner, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been permitted to commute his pension; Sept. 30, 1879.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, Dec. 31, 1879.

Erratum in the *London Gazette* of the 19th inst.:—

In the list of the nominations to the Second and Third Classes of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, for the words, "Capt. P. H. S. Burrow," read "Capt. and Major P. H. S. Barrow."

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Jan. 7, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Capt. W. A. de V. Brownlow, R.N., Surveyor of Shipping in the Transport Department of the Admiralty, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 3rd-class, or Companions of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Jan. 9, 1880.

Brevet.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Sir H. E. Wood, K.C.B., V.C., half-pay, late 90th Foot, to have the temporary rank of Brigdr.-Gen., whilst in command of the Chatham District.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 7, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Jan. 6, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Royal Carmarthen—Charles Harrington Mansfield Bush, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Durham—Capt. J. Tate resigns his commission.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh—Lieut. W. L. M. Dakyns to be Capt.

Wicklow—Capt. E. B. Evans, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Grubb, R.A., transferred to the Durham Artillery Militia; Dec. 13, 1879.

INFANTRY.

Royal Bucks—Charles Robert, Lord Carington, to be Major.

The Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own—Lieut. A. W. Craig resigns his commission.

2nd Derby—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—The Hon. George Lambton and Edward Ranulph Leacroft.

Royal North Gloucester—John William Rolt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Royal Lancashire—William Henry Goodair, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire—Richard Henry Milne-Redhead, gent., to be 2nd Lieut

Royal North Lincoln—Arthur Saunders Vanrenen, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Lincoln—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Richard Charles Guise, Richard Harington Ashby, and John Robert Morton.

4th, or Royal South Middlesex—Robert Herbert Humphreys, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Montgomery—John Moseley Gilbert Harrison, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd or East Norfolk—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Cross Barratt and Edward Hayward.

1st Somerset—The promotion of Lieut. H. H. Richards to the rank of Capt., which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 23, 1879, to bear date Dec. 24, 1879.

The (King's Own) 2nd Stafford—Lieut.-Col. M. E. Buller is granted the hon rank of Col. Walter Norris Congreve, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—Reginald Beech, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd West York—Robert Nesbitt William Pritchard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—Howe William Leveson Vernon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—Roderick William Colquhoun, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Highland Rifle—George Mackenzie Gunn Munro, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Donegal—Ralph Chandos Henniker Mansfield, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Kilkenny—James Edward William Theobald, Marquis of Ormonde, to be Honorary Col.

The Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Longford Rifles—Desmond James Lambert Hartley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Militia Medical Department.

Surg.-Major W. N. Irwin (Monaghan Militia) resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 6, 1880.

Gloucestershire—Capt. E. M. Dansey, 1st Life Guards, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. and Brevet Major Kington, 4th Hussars, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired; Dec. 12, 1879.

Herts—The surname of the officer whose promotion as Lieut. (supernumerary) appeared in the *London Gazette* of July 19, 1872, is "Woodwards," and not as therein stated.

East Kent—The name of the officer whose promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Col. was notified in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 19, 1878, is Capt. Dudley Francis, Earl of Guilford, and not as therein stated. Lieut. W. Rigden resigns his commission.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—2nd Lieut. J. B. N. Entwisle resigns his commission.

Leicestershire—Hedworth Trelawny Barclay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

Middlesex—Lieut. H. J. Tritton to be Capt., vice Spearman, resigned

Staffordshire—Capt. T. J. Perry resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Suffolk—The name of the officer whose appointment as Sub-Lieut. (Supernumerary) appeared in the *London Gazette* of June 8, 1875, is "Archibald Weyland Ruggles-Brise," and not as therein stated.

Worcestershire—Frederick Smith Shenstone, gent., to be Lieut.

Yorkshire Hussars—Capt. W. Clough resigns his commission.

The *Standard* has the following:—"The Horse Guards authorities have decided that in the filling of appointments on the Staff of the Army the claims shall in the first place be taken into consideration of those officers who have been brought to notice as having displayed exceptional zeal and ability whilst actively employed with the forces at the Cape in the recent operations against the Zulu and other tribes. The War Office is in correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of the compensation which it is proposed to grant to the officers and men of the Zulu expedition, to compensate them for the losses sustained by them on service; and it is suggested that the allowance should take the form of batta, to be issued to all ranks of the Army who have actually done duty in connection with the campaign."

The *Manchester Guardian* understands that Capt. Torrens has resigned his appointment as Chief Constable of Salford.

The *Country Gentleman* of the 3rd inst. contains a well-executed portrait of Mr. Tattersall, the founder of Tattersall's, taken in 1766.

EAST INDIA AGENCY,
22 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. MALCOLM, BRUNKER, and CO. are prepared to execute the orders of Officers in India and elsewhere, for a moderate commission, allowing all discounts (which in many cases are very large) where orders are accompanied by a remittance.

They will buy, either where directed or upon their own judgment, and all packing and shipping expenses will be charged at actual cost.

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The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young Children. Samples per post.

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In air-tight canisters at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d, &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

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TIC-SANO is a vegetable remedy; can be taken by both young and old, and by persons of the most delicate constitution without change of diet.

TIC-SANO is the ORIGINAL SPECIFIC for the above complaints; it has been tried and approved of by the Medical Profession, and has been spoken favourably of by the Public Press.

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Extract from the *Civil Service Gazette* of December 13, 1879:—"All classes of society will learn with the greatest satisfaction of an undoubted remedy for Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Gravel, and other most painful disorders, which has been discovered. It is known as RUSSELL'S TIC-SANO, is of a vegetable nature, and is consequently of a completely harmless kind, and much to be preferred to the thousand and one remedies and so-called specifics which have already made their appearance amongst us. It has also a wonderful effect upon the digestive organs, and for aged people, and those of delicate constitution, its use will prove most beneficial."

TIC-SANO purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and so wards off one-half the diseases the flesh is heir to.

Beware of Imitations, and ASK for TIC-SANO.

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ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the Successful Candidates at the Examination just concluded for admission to the Royal Military Academy:—

Name.	Total Marks.	Name.	Total Marks.
Edward Travers Dixon	9.283	Mowbray Taylor	5,590
J. R. Leslie Macdonald	7,941	Herbert A. K. Jennings	5,472
Cecil Noel Fitz-Roy	7,338	*ARTHUR WILLIAM EVANS	5,466
Charles Herbert Innes	7,001	Lewis Jones	5,447
Alured Barkley Denne	6,848	Maldion Byron Bicknell	5,251
*ARTHUR JOHN BREAKEY	6,827	Hugh Sandham Jeudwine	5,240
Alexander William Roper	6,775	*GILBERT M'MICKING	5,237
Frederic R. H. Falkiner	6,461	Hans Stannard White	5,203
Anthony Holbecke Short	6,359	Henry S. Le M. Guille	5,162
James Walker Ormiston	6,276	George Edward T. Green	5,087
Arthur Graham Johnson	6,254	Francis B. Johnstone	5,050
Hon. H. E. V. Duncombe	6,138	George Richard U. Cookes	4,964
William Ellys Walton	6,068	Baldwin John St. George	4,889
John Henry V. Crowe	6,011	Claud Rawnsley	4,819
Cecil Nicholas Beevor	5,989	Sherwood D. Browne	4,808
*STANILAS J. D'OSTROROG	5,952	*EDWARD FLORANCE HOBLYN	4,792
John Francis Cadell	5,848	George Cecil Dowell	4,788
*ROBERT ST. CLAIR LECKY	5,818	Sydney George Horton	4,770
James L. F. Shepherd	5,761	Algernon D'Aguilar King	4,761
*GERARD MOORE HEATH	5,736	*ROBERT C. STEVENSON	4,710
William G. Shellabear	5,707	James E. O'H. Hamilton	4,709
John B. H. Askwith	5,662	William John D. Dundee	4,610
		Donnward P. L. Birch	4,534

Those marked with an asterisk (⁎) PASSED DIRECT from

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Or, Rev. CHARLES J. WYNNE, } Head Masters.

The School will MEET on TUESDAY, January 20.

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R. R. COOPER, Manager.

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Prize and Council Medal, Great Exhibition, 1851.
Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1855.
Two Prize Medals, International Exhibition, 1862.
Prize Medal, Paris, 1867.
Prize Medal, Roman Exhibition, 1870.
Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876.
Two Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, and

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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE ADDRESS,
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ARIEL.—In the Grand Mystical Ballet, Etherea, Ariel introduces her extraordinary flying dance, and mysteriously floats in mid-air, crossing and recrossing the stage at pleasure. "It is so astonishing that, to be believed, it must be seen."—*Sporting and Dramatic News*.—The CANTERBURY To-Night.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Aground on the Shallows. 2 vols.—Breakfasts and Luncheons at Home.—Sermons to Naval Cadets.—William Pigg, Esq., M.P.—King Alfred, and other Poems.—Time.—Among the Boers.—Blackwood's Magazine.—Fortnightly Review.—Veterinary Journal.—Tales from Blackwood.—Cornhill Magazine.—Fraser's Magazine.—*Era* Almanack.—Defence of Great and Greater Britain.—The Marvellous Little Housekeepers.—The Rural Almanack.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SURVIVOR, H.M.S. ORPHEUS.—Many thanks. Your communication is in type.

L. B. S.—We cannot publish anonymous letters. Perhaps you only forgot to insert your card.

EX. NON. COM.—Our advice to you is to say nothing about the matter.

EX. SUBALTERN.—We advise you to get a friend to go to the Horse Guards and intercede for you.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

THE information from Afghanistan has been meagre during the past week, and though the Indian Government has decided to abrogate its odious and unnecessary Press Rules, it is evident that but few facilities for the speedy transmission of telegrams are afforded to War Correspondents. We know of a recent instance, in which a private telegram, sent by an officer of rank, reached England the day after it was sent out; yet telegrams from war correspondents frequently occupy three or four days in transmission. Generally speaking, no news is good news, but we can never be certain that such is the case with regard to Afghanistan. For the moment, the insurgents are leaving us alone, and equally are we compelled to abstain from meddling with them, for northern Afghanistan is not a country which, in winter, can be traversed without much difficulty and hardship, by even the lightest equipped of flying columns. In the meantime, General Charles Gough's brigade occupies the Bala Hissar, and General Roberts's original division occupies the Sherpur cantonments. Owing to the scarcity of forage, the 12th Bengal Lancers have been sent to Jellalabad, while the 14th Bengal Lancers are divided between Butkhek and Gundamuk. The whole line of communications between Cabul and Jumrood is now strongly guarded, and we have nothing to do but to make preparations for expeditions as soon as the spring arrives. These preparations, however, are vast and important enough to absorb all the energies of the authorities. It is now generally admitted, by all save the officials personally interested, that there has been terrible mismanagement, both as regards the Transport and Commissariat, So great, indeed, has been the mismanagement, that during the campaign which ended with the Treaty of Gundamuk we lost about 60,000 baggage animals, and that the resources of the Punjab were almost exhausted. So much has this been the case, that General Bright was only able to push on his troops by successive small detachments, when it was of the utmost importance promptly to reopen communications with Cabul. Now, whatever may be the plan adopted for the settlement of the Afghan question, it is certain that for years to come it will be necessary to keep movable columns in readiness, to make expeditions into difficult districts at a moment's notice. It is not so much a large army that we shall need, but the power of moving detachments with great promptitude and speed to the scene of action; and the more mobile our troops are, the fewer we shall require, and consequently the less will be the military expenditure. All the resources of science, therefore, should be combined with a Spartan absence of superfluities, to reduce our baggage-train. A recent article in the *Times* has done good service in directing the attention of the authorities to this point. As our contemporary remarks, the vast armies of camels, mules, and ponies, hitherto deemed indispensable, can surely be largely diminished by carrying food and forage in a concentrated form. By the use of horse-biscuits, a horseman can, without inconvenience, carry on the saddle sufficient provender to last his steed a week. Had horse-biscuits been present at Cabul, General Roberts need not have deprived himself of the services of two regiments of cavalry. Horse-biscuits are no novelty, having been used by several Continental armies; and experiments have also been tried by order of our own War Office. These experiments have not been altogether successful, but there are no insuperable difficulties to be overcome, and, according to a recent advertisement, a firm in London has already vanquished them. As to consolidated food for men, there is no question about it, for Kopf's preparations have been tried on a large scale, both in South Africa and in Afghanistan, and have proved thoroughly successful. Nor is there any reason on the score of expense, for Kopf's consolidated pea-soup and extract of beef are as remarkable for their cheapness as their portability. One tin of the pea-soup, we may mention, contains enough for a good meal; and a soldier can carry in his haversack, without distress, a sufficient number of tins for a week; and one mule can, according to the calculation of the *Times*, carry 2,000 tins. As our contemporary remarks, it would not be advisable to supersede ordinary rations by Kopf's preparations, but as a supplement they are invaluable. With these at his disposal, a General could send an expedition into the most difficult country without disturbing himself the least about his base. With Kopf's food, a column might sever its connection with the Commissariat for a week; and had General Bright possessed a store of this consolidated food, he would have promptly broken through the hostile cordon which kept Roberts for ten days beleaguered in Sherpur. The great military question of the day is how to increase the mobility of troops, and if we may trust to the testimony of individual officers, and official reports from South Africa, that question has been satisfactorily settled by Kopf's invention. More conclusive than all, is the popularity which this food enjoys among the rank and file. Our soldiers, proverbially dainty and morbidly suspicious of anything new, have taken to Kopf's food, and in proof thereof buy it at the canteen. Liked by officers and men, and approved of by the Commander-in-Chief himself as the best field-ration in existence, it is a matter of surprise that a large quantity of this food was not at once sent out to India, as soon as the second Afghan campaign began. Better late than never, however, and there will yet be plenty of opportunity of profiting by the valuable invention to which the *Times* has so impressively directed public attention.

Her Majesty has approved the arrangements proposed by the Horse Guards, by which Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., is transferred from the Belfast to the Chatham command.

We are informed that Dr. Gatling will arrive in England shortly from America, to attend in person the experiments about to be carried out to test the capability of the improved machine gun constructed on his principle. The experiments are expected to commence in the course of a week or so. Excellent results are anticipated.

The attitude of passive resistance and discontent assumed by a large portion of the Boers is to a certain extent embarrassing, and may involve a military occupation of the Transvaal for some time to come. But the Transvaal should be made to pay all the expenses of the troops while the occupation lasts. This is the only way to bring the lesson home to this ignorant and lawless people. Should the military occupation require to be continued, and the British troops be wanted elsewhere, it is suggested that regiments of Zulus could easily be raised under English officers, and quartered in the Transvaal. A brigade of sepoys might also be obtained from India for garrison duty, if this arrangement were considered better, though it would not be so economical. The inconvenience to the troops of remaining in the Transvaal is very great, as there are no barracks, except for 300 men at Pretoria, and consequently they have to live in bell-tents summer and winter, in that trying climate.

The Wellington College Committeè is still sitting, and nothing is known as to when it will bring its labours to a close. It is going thoroughly into the subject before it, and there is every reason to hope that the officers of the Army will find the grievances of which they complain, with so much reason, partially, if not entirely, removed as a result of the Committee's deliberations.

The Canadian Minister of Militia has given instructions for the establishment of a manufactory for the making of cartridges in Quebec, and an officer of artillery is to be sent to England to undergo a practical course in the Royal Arsenal to qualify for the appointment of superintendent. The Dominion factory will be under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Strange, R.A., Staff officer of the School of Gunnery, Quebec. This is another instance of the determination of the Government to carry their national policy into practical effect.

The Legislative Council of Natal has passed a vote of thanks to the Imperial Government for the prompt and ample succour sent to the colony when it was believed to be in peril, and to all the forces that took part in the war—Imperial and Colonial, naval and military, regulars and irregulars, Europeans and natives.

We are, indeed, pleased to be in a position to give a positive denial to the report, which has been for some time current, that Commissary-General Sir Edward Strickland is to be compulsorily retired, on the reorganisation of the Commissariat and Transport Department. Sir Edward will be allowed to hold on to complete five years in his present rank, and the Army will thus have the benefit of his services for another four years.

Upwards of four months ago we drew attention to the harshness with which Lieutenant Lambart, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, had been treated, on being passed over for promotion. The pretext, no doubt, is that Lieutenant Lambart was tried by court-martial some eighteen months ago. For the offence for which he was tried, he was, however, punished at the time, the sentence being a reprimand. The court did not sentence him to lose seniority, yet the authorities have acted as if such had been the penalty awarded. It is too bad that the sentence should be thus aggravated, and the consequences prolonged, especially considering the circumstances of the case. Lieutenant Lambart, it may be remembered, was tried for assaulting a brother-officer, under the impression that this brother-officer had wounded his honour; and the punishment, with its incidents, surely fulfilled all the demands of justice. Since then he has gone through a trying campaign in the performance of the arduous duties of adjutant, and was mentioned in dispatches for his conduct at Ulundi. We should have imagined that these war services would have been held to have wiped out the offence committed under strong provocation eighteen months ago, especially as the conviction was, as he pointed out at the time, utterly illegal. But no; he has been passed over for promotion, and within the last few weeks the consequences of being so passed over have been brought especially home to him by Captain and Brevet-Major Jackson having been brought in, in succession to Captain and Brevet-Major Stevenson, seconded. We have reason to believe that questions will be asked in Parliament, concerning the treatment of which Lieutenant Lambart has been the victim.

A committee has been appointed by the Natal Government to investigate all claims on the part of members of Volunteer corps against both the Imperial and Colonial Governments. The object is to ascertain the exact losses borne by the local defenders during their many months of self-denying service.

At the conclusion of the operations against Secocoeni, who surrendered on December 2, it was expected that the 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers would be stationed at Pretoria; the 94th Regiment at or near Leydenburg; and the 58th Regiment in the Wakkerstroom and Utrecht districts. The 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles will occupy Natal, and the 91st Highlanders Cape Town, Mauritius, and St. Helena.

The *Times* understands that Lieutenant-General E. A. Whitmore, C.B., who has just relinquished the post of Inspector-General of Recruiting, will succeed General Sir Alfred Horsford as Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on April 1 next.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Arthur John Bigge, Royal Artillery, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Major Charles E. Phipps, resigned.

The proposal recently made by his Excellency Sir F. Haines that officers of the British Service employed in the Garrison Instruction Staff should be permitted to retain their appointments for five years, whether the regiments to which they belong continue to remain in India or not, and that officers of the Garrison Instruction Staff, whether belonging to the British or Indian Service, should vacate their appointments if proceeding on furlough or medical certificate out of India for more than six months, has received the sanction of the India and War Offices.

A regimental officer, serving in Afghanistan, makes some very telling remarks on the working of the new Army Medical system in the field. He says that there is a general and a base hospital, and that each regiment is only provided with one doctor and a few stretchers. Every man suffering from any but the most simple complaint or injury is at once sent to the general hospital, instead of being taken care of regimentally. This system is very unpopular, and it has not been found to work well in action, at all events under the circumstances in which actions are fought in Afghanistan. At Char Asiab its inefficiency was plainly illustrated. The small hospital establishment soon proved itself unequal to its task. The stretchers of one regiment were quickly filled, and from that moment the wounded had to be left where they fell till the arrival of the general-hospital stretchers, late in the day. When the general-hospital stretchers did come up, it was long before the wounded were collected, for the fighting extended over several miles of ground. Thus not only were the wounded unnecessarily left for hours in torture, and perhaps some lives lost for want of prompt attention, but they were all exposed to the not improbable danger of being murdered by prowling villagers. Our correspondent winds up with the following pertinent remark, the justice of which we cordially endorse:—"Does it not seem absurd to alter the old system, when each regiment was self-supporting, and could take care of its sick and wounded?"

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Brevet Major W. C. F. Molyneux, 22nd Regiment, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Chelmsford at the Cape, as Brigade-Major of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Brevet Major R. W. T. Gordon, 93rd Highlanders.

Lieutenant G. E. Giles, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Captain of the Artillery troop attached to the Cape Mounted Rifles.

There seems to be no doubt that Sir Garnet Wolseley will leave South Africa for England, in the course of the present month. Yet the Boer population of the Transvaal are in a feverish and excited state, and disturbances may occur at any moment. It has been the game of the Authorities to impress the public with the idea that the meeting of December 10 was a failure, and that no evil results were to be anticipated. It is pretty evident, however, that if the authorities have not deliberately deceived the public, they have, at all events, taken a far too sanguine view of matters. The resolutions passed at the meeting virtually embodied a declaration of rebellion; and, as a proof that the authorities themselves attach some importance to the meeting, we have the fact that Ex-President Pretorius and Mr. Bok have been arrested for high-treason. A recent telegram also states that the Boers on the road from Potchefström stopped, imprisoned, and finally turned back, the bearer of despatches to Pretoria. It is, therefore, idle to pretend that the Transvaal is in other than a very unsatisfactory state. Such being the case, it is difficult to conceive how Sir Garnet Wolseley can reconcile it to his conscience to return home at the present moment. It is as if the captain were to go ashore as soon as a gale threatened, and it will certainly be said that Sir Garnet, having, with his usual shrewdness, perceived that more trouble than credit was to be gained in the Transvaal, smartly anticipated troubles, and left them to be overcome by his successor.

Lieutenant R. W. P. Lodwick, 28th Regiment, has vacated his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-General J. W. Schneider, C.B., commanding a division of the Bombay Army.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grenfell, 60th Rifles, has taken up his appointment as Brigade-Major at Shorncliffe from the 1st inst., vice Captain C. K. Brooke, 15th Regiment, whose period of Staff service has expired.

Captains F. M'K. Salmond, 21st Fusiliers, and A. M. Creagh, 42nd Highlanders, have taken up their appointments as deputy-assistant-adjutant-generals for musketry at Edinburgh and Portsmouth respectively, vice Captains A. Moberly, Royal Scots, retired, and W. Marsden, 82nd Regiment, transferred to the staff of the School of Musketry.

Captain M. G. Johnstone, Scots Greys, has been appointed an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Navy.

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GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 5, 1880.

The following promotions have been made:—Sub-Lieutenants Arthur William Carter and Francis John Stuart Wortley to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 30, 1879.

The announcement in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 12, 1879, of the promotion of Sub-Lieutenant Duncan Macpherson to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, is hereby cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 7, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. Henry Sandford has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 3rd inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart., to the Hibernia, vice Stephens, time expired; H. H. Washington, to the President, vice Digby, promoted.

Lieutenants—Wilmot H. Fawkes, to the Resistance; Charles Le Strange, to be Lieut.-Commander of the Lively; the Hon. S. J. Fortescue to be flag-lieutenant to Admiral the Hon. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport; R. F. Hoskyn, of the Sylvia, to the Duncan, additional for service in the Nassau, being brought forward for surveying service.

Sub-Lieutenant—Frederick A. Warden, to the Revenge, additional, for navigating duties in the Goshawk.

Naval Cadets—Edward H. Mowbray, to the Druid; Somerset A. G. Calthorpe, to the Northampton.

Chaplains—The Rev. H. Millett, additional, to the Victor Emanuel; the Rev. F. A. J. Gace, to the Asia, for temporary service; and the Rev. W. R. Gilbert, to the Valiant.

Fleet Surgeons—Thomas R. Warren, to Malta Dockyard; Simon A. Willis, to the Asia.

Staff Surgeons—John K. Conway, to the Téméraire, temporarily, in lieu of a surgeon; Alfred Gideon Delmege, to the Bacchante, temporarily, in lieu of a surgeon; William Martin, to the Royal Adelaide, for Plymouth Hospital; George P. Beale, to the Urgent; St. Lawrence Ffrench Mullen, to Malta Hospital.

Paymasters—George Lawless, to the Belleisle, in lieu of an assistant-paymaster; Francis J. P. Shapcote, to the Hercules; H. H. Shanks to be secretary to Admiral the Hon. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

Assistant-Paymasters—Reginald P. Rigbye, to the Excellent; William W. Jack, to the Euphrates; Alfred W. Askham, to the Vulture; Ashley N. Innes, to the Penelope.

Surgeons—S. Kelleth, additional, to the Duke of Wellington; J. J. Connell, to the Duke of Wellington; E. R. Mulock, to Devonport Dockyard; John Tyndall, to the Royal Marine Artillery Division.

Engineers—J. S. Sanders, to the Belleisle; W. D. King, to the Indus; George Fryer and J. W. Allen, additional, to the Penelope; Alfred Long, to the Asia; and Thomas Jones, additional, to the Duke of Wellington.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—F. Samphire, South Yarmouth, to be chief boatman, Hayling Bridge, vice Renowden, promoted.

Achilles, Capt. Algernon C. F. Heneage, arrived at Gibraltar on Jan. 3, coaled on the 5th, and proceeded to Lisbon on the 6th, where she arrived yesterday.

Agincourt, Capt. A. Buller, flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday, Jan. 3, to join the Commander-in-Chief off the port, and proceeded for Lisbon.

Albatross, Com. A. T. Errington, arrived at Aden on New Year's Day.

Bellerophon, Capt. St. George C. D'Arcy Irvine, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield, C.B., F.R.S., was at Bermuda on Dec. 24.

Bittern, Com. Edward B. Pusey, arrived at Larnaca on Dec. 27, on her way to relieve the Condor.

Blanche, Capt. Charles G. F. Knowles, arrived at Bermuda on Dec. 15, from Barbadoes.

Boxer, Com. P. C. Johnstone, arrived at Bermuda on Dec. 14, from Halifax.

Charybdis, Capt. Hotham, was at Yokohama on Nov. 22.

Comus, Capt. James W. East, left Madeira on Jan. 4, on her way to join the China Squadron.

Cruiser, Com. F. A. Wetherall, has left Malta on a cruise. Letters should be addressed to Syracuse.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. William Wilson, was undocked at Malta on Jan. 2.

Danae, Capt. J. C. Purvis, left Sydney on Aug. 4 last for a cruise among the Solomon Islands, New Britain, New Hanover, the Admiralty Islands, and Duke of York Island, the object being to inquire into certain murders of white men at Maran Sound, Langa Island, and various points of the Guadalcanar Coast. She was joined at Maran Island by the Conflict, on Sept. 26. An expedition was here formed to march inland to capture the murderers, who had taken to the bush. "A company of small-arm men accordingly landed the following Monday, under the command of Lieut. Halifax. The men were marched through the bush, a strict silence being enforced. Capt. Ferguson, of the Ripple (s.), and Capt. Woodhouse, of the Emu (s.), accompanied the expedition to identify the murderers and stolen property, also ten scouts from Pidgeon Island. On the way two villages were passed, both deserted, and on searching Washarri's settlement the people had apparently fled; but on some one peeping into one of the houses it was found to be full of men, armed with muskets, who, being thus suddenly surprised, made a rush for the entrance, where they had left their spears. A scrimmage ensued, in which one native was shot, and two or three were wounded; the wounded, with the other natives, dashed into the bush and escaped. They were followed in hot pursuit; but the men, getting separated in the dense forest, it was considered prudent to recall them, and they were marched back to the village, which was burned down, the canoes and fishing nets being destroyed. The arms found in the house were primed and ready for use, but the suddenness of the surprise had evidently created a panic."—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

Dragon, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, was at Zanzibar the first week in Nov., and sailed on the 12th for the southward to relieve the Rifleman, ordered home, on the coast of Madagascar. She took stores and provisions for the Vestal.

Dryad, Com. John Hext, was undocked at Devonport on Jan. 6. She was moved into the Sound on Jan. 8, for preliminary trial of her machinery. On Jan. 9, she was swung for the adjustment of her compasses, and this day she is ordered to make her three-hours' full-power trial.

Eclipse, Capt. Rising, has been taken into dock, and is being got ready for sea with all despatch.

Egeria, Com. A. L. Douglas, returned to Hong Kong from target practice on Nov. 17.

Emerald, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, left Sydney on Oct. 25 for Leonka, whence she would convey the High Commissioner to Samoa, Tonga, &c., and she would afterwards proceed to Hobart Town.

Encounter, Capt. Hon. A. Denison, arrived at Singapore from Malacca on Nov. 10.

Euphrates, Capt. Brownrigg, left Malta for Bombay on Jan. 2, free pratique being refused in consequence of her having one case of scarlet-fever on board. The patient was landed in the lazaretto. With this one exception, the health on board was good. She entered the Suez Canal on Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Euryalus, Capt. R. D. King, left Bombay on Dec. 13 for Aden and Suez, Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., having temporarily transferred his flag to the Vulture. The Euryalus will be docked at Suez.

Fawn, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, was docked at Malta on Jan. 2.

Fly, Com. A. F. St. Clair, left Singapore on Nov. 20 with the Kestrel for a cruise.

Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Nowell, was at Hong Kong, when the mail left on Nov. 29 last, but was to leave that day for the south. Comdre. Smith had inspected this vessel on the Thursday previous.

Hecla, Capt. Singer, torpedo depôt-ship, now lying at Spithead, will, it is understood, proceed on an experimental cruise with the Channel Squadron.

Hornet, Com. J. S. Eaton, was at Nagasaki on Nov. 12, about to start on a week's cruise.

Humber, Com. J. L. Way, arrived at Portsmouth on Jan. 2 from the Mediterranean, with time-expired men and stores.

Invincible, Capt. Lindesay Brine, has left Malta for the Piræus of Athens.

Iris, Navigating Lieut. H. E. Wood. This vessel was last week supplied with a new iron crank-shaft for her port engine, a slight flaw having been discovered in her old one. It is also intended to provide her sister ship, the Mercury, with a new steel crank-shaft. This will be made of Whitworth compressed steel, and will be the first hollow crank-shaft adopted in the Service.

Iron Duke, Capt. H. Cleveland, flagship of Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B. The *Shanghai Mercury* says:—"The new alphabetical gunboats have arrived safely at Taku. The British Admiral has, we understand, arranged to lend the Viceroy an instructor in gunnery, with a three years' agreement. Li Hung-Chang, we hear, asked the Admiral how many of these gunboats could take an ironclad; the Admiral said four, but the Viceroy seemed to doubt it. The Admiral then stipulated that the Chinese crews were not to be trained to take an English ironclad. The Viceroy, in reply, said that there was to be everlasting peace between England and China."

Jumna, Capt. G. Parsons, arrived at Port Said on Jan. 3, and proceeded through the Canal for Bombay.

Kestrel, Com. Edwards, left Singapore on Nov. 20 with the Fly for a cruise.

Lapwing, Com. W. Scott, returned to Pagoda Anchorage from a cruise on Nov. 7.

Lily, Com. Stanhope Grove, left Shanghai Nov. 10 on a visit to the Yangtze ports.

Lively, Lieut. and Com. Charles Le Strange, was commissioned on Jan. 6. She is to have a complement of 70 men, and is intended for home service as tender to the Penelope, flagship of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, commander of the Naval Reserve. The Lively is at present at Chatham, but will be brought to Sheerness as soon as the tide permits, in order that she may be prepared for sea.

London, Capt. H. Earle. A boat's crew has captured a large slave-dhow off Pemba, which was condemned on Nov. 10. The ship's company are beginning to look forward to the arrival of the ship's relief, now nearly due on the station.

Magpie, Capt. R. H. Napier, left Woosung on Nov. 11 for the Yangtsze River.

Minotaur, Capt. Rawson, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hood, commanding the Channel Squadron, left Spithead on Saturday, Jan. 3, to pick up Admiral Waddilove and remainder of the squadron off Plymouth Sound, and thence proceeded for Lisbon, where the Achilles will rejoin the squadron.

Modeste, Capt. J. G. Mead, was at Shanghai on Nov. 22.

Moorhen, Lieut.-Com. Carey, arrived at Hankow a few days before the departure of the last China mail,—Nov. 22.

Mosquito, Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey, arrived at Shanghai on Nov. 21 from Amoy and Tamsuo.

Newcastle, Capt. Edward Kelly, has been lying at Gibraltar waiting orders since Dec. 26.

Northumberland, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday, Jan. 3, in company of the Agincourt, to join the Commander-in-Chief off the port and proceeded for Lisbon.

Opal, Capt. F. C. B. Robinson, was put out of commission, and her crew paid off at Sheerness Dockyard on Jan. 6, under the supervision of the officers of the dockyard and Steam Reserve. The Opal, which has just completed her first commission, was commissioned by Capt. Robinson at the latter end of 1875, and has therefore been more than four years in commission, during the whole of which period she was attached to the Pacific station, and was employed for a portion of the time in exploring the Strait of Magellan and of the channels connected with it. Notwithstanding the length of time the Opal was in commission, there were only five deaths on board from accidents and all other causes, and there were comparatively but few desertions. On the crew being paid off, they were granted seven weeks' leave of absence on full pay, at the expiration of which time they will join one of the flagships at either of the naval ports. The officers have also been granted a similar amount of leave. The detachment of Royal Marines doing duty on board rejoined the Chatham Division, and the Royal Marine Artillery proceeded to Eastney Barracks. Before she is again commissioned, the Opal will require a thorough overhaul and repair. She is now attached to the Chatham Steam Reserve.

Orontes, Capt. R. G. Kinahan, left Aden on Dec. 26, and arrived at Port Said on Jan. 3, reaching Malta on Jan. 8, whence she was to proceed on her homeward journey on Jan. 9.

Ready, Com. H. H. Edwards, was at Muscat on Dec. 7, 1879.

Rifleman, Com. J. Ingles, is ordered home. She was relieved in Dec. by the Dragon, on the coast of Madagascar, and was to start for England, *viâ* Zanzibar and the Suez Canal.

Ruby, Com. R. H. M. Molyneux, was at Rangoon on Dec. 15. On Nov. 25 the crew of this vessel were entertained at a public dinner and sports by the English residents in Rangoon, the success of the entertainment being unquestionable.

Salamis, Com. FitzGeorge, is ordered to leave Portsmouth for Lisbon about a week after the departure of the Channel Squadron, but whether she will then wait upon the fleet as a tender or proceed on a Mediterranean cruise with Prince Leopold is not definitely settled.

Seagull, Com. Fred. W. B. M. Heron, was at Berbera, on the Somauli coast, on Dec. 15. She sailed on Dec. 16 for Massowah, to watch 750 miles of dreary coast-line, in the event of war being declared between Egypt and Abyssinia. The ship's company were well, and the defaulters' list very low.

Serapis, Capt. Guy Twiss, sailed for Bombay on Wednesday with the 30th Foot, consisting of 27 officers, 7 staff serjeants, 35 serjeants, 17 drummers, 850 rank and file, and 38 families. She also takes out six serjeants, one drummer, 204 rank and file, and nine families, composed of various drafts.

Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. Marcus Bridger, returned to Hong Kong from Canton on Nov. 29. She expended her quarterly allowance of ammunition at target-practice while on the passage.

Spartan, Capt. Richard Tracey, left Trincomalee on Dec. 8 for Rangoon, to relieve the Ruby.

Swinger, Lieut. and Com. O. Tudor, was at Yokohama on Nov. 22.

Vestal, Com. Dashwood G. Tandy, having been provisioned by the Dragon in December last, remains in the Mozambique Channel.

Vulture, Com. Eliot Pringle, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, was at Bombay on Dec. 15.

Wild Swan, Com. Seymour H. P. Dacres, was at Rangoon on Dec. 1. On Nov. 25 the crew of this vessel was entertained at a public dinner and sports by the English residents in Rangoon. The *Rangoon Times* says:—"The dinner passed off as pleasantly as possible, and just at its conclusion Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison walked round the tables and engaged in conversation with several of the men. In reply to the toast, 'The People of Rangoon,' which was given with three such cheers as British sailors and soldiers only know how to give properly, Mr. Aitchison addressed the men of the Ruby and Wild Swan in a few appropriate words of welcome. After the tremendous applause which his speech elicited had somewhat subsided, a call was made for 'three cheers for Mr. Aitchison.' How the call was responded to those who were present that day, and with ears to hear, will remember."

RUMOURED LOSS OF THE "EUPHRATES."

It being desirable to discover, if possible, how the rumoured loss of the Euphrates originated and was propagated, we have ascertained that on Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, the following telegram was received at the Chamber of Commerce from the Press Association, and was posted in the usual course:—"A rumour was prevalent in Portsmouth this morning to the effect that the Euphrates, troopship, with all her crew and 1,100 troops, had been lost during the recent gale; but the dockyard authorities believe that there is not the slightest foundation for the report, and expect to hear of the trooper calling at Malta during the day." It is unfortunate that the Press Association, before issuing such a telegram, had not referred to the files of Reuter's telegrams sent out by the Press Association twelve hours previously, when they would have found that they contained an announcement of the arrival of the Euphrates at Malta.—*Western Morning News.*

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—William Dyer, ship's corporal (1st class), of the Dido; John Christian, master-at-arms, and Henry Griffiths, able seaman, of the Royal Naval Barracks; Arthur Sims, serjeant R.M., of the Duncan; Thomas Lamb, ship's corporal, of the Pembroke; William Edwards, quartermaster, of the Invincible; John Gunn, chief quartermaster, of the Valiant; John Otterson, leading stoker, of the Asia; Alex. Brown, leading stoker, of the Endymion; John Knight, chief boatman; Benjamin Ford, commissioned boatman; James C. Upstall and Edward N. D'Alton, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

After his third trial by court-martial, Capt. Count Montz, of the Grosser Kurfürst, was last week again acquitted for the loss of that ship by collision with the König Wilhelm on the last day of May, 1878, off Folkestone.

NAVAL NOTES.

The Glatton, turret-ship, will shortly be taken out of dock at Portsmouth. Her under-water torpedo fittings have been modified to suit the 14-in. torpedo. The Canadia and Cordelia, steel corvettes, have made satisfactory progress since July last, when their construction was commenced. Each ship will cost about £100,000 when completed and ready for sea. Their dimensions will be, length, 225 ft.; breadth, 44 ft. 6 in., with a displacement of 2,383 tons, a novel feature in their construction being the providing of accommodation for an auxiliary rudder in the after dead-wood of the run, under the screw-shaft. Considerable progress has been made with the turret-ship Colossus. She will be 5 ft. longer than the Inflexible, on 7 ft. less beam, and should be a faster ship. Rather more than two months will elapse before the dockyard authorities will be able to report the Neptune ready for her pennant. Her new armament consists of 38-ton service-pattern guns in her turrets, and 12·5-ton guns under the forecastle. She is also receiving an equipment of Nordenfeldt guns, and will carry a second-class torpedo boat. She has also had torpedo ports cut through her side-armour, below the waterline between the turrets. Her spars have been reduced in size, and the general arrangement of her cabins has been entirely altered, the Nelson having been selected for a flagship. The strain she underwent when on the mud in the Thames, off Dudgeon's Yard, has hogged her back slightly, sufficient to be noticeable. The Repulse will be out of the hands of the dockyard within a comparatively short period, but the chances of an early commission are now considered remote. She has received new boilers, and her machinery has been thoroughly repaired by Messrs. John Penn and Sons. Her armament has been increased by Whitehead torpedoes, to be projected from four ports on the main deck. Gatling guns have also been supplied, as also a couple of second-class torpedo boats, to be stowed on crutches in the waist, as are ordinary boom-boats. The Flirt was taken outside Plymouth Breakwater to try her machinery, but broke down in her pumps. The Wivern will be commissioned on the 14th inst., for service on the China station. There are at this moment 700 men engaged upon the Inflexible, which is more than double the number hitherto employed upon her, fitting the compound iron and steel armour-plates on her turrets, and otherwise completing her hull. The abolition of the Royal Marine Artillery as a separate corps appears, we regret to find, to have been definitely determined upon, and a committee is to sit at the Admiralty in a few days to consider how the decision is to be carried into effect. On this subject, the *Daily News* says:—"It is remarkable that Col. Sir Francis Worgan Festing, R.M.A., will alone represent the interests of his brother officers, another officer of the Royal Marines, nominated to the committee, Major-Gen. Adair, R.M., belonging to the infantry branch of the Service. The other members of the committee will include Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., the Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, and Rear-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., K.C.B." We must say we cannot see the utility of abolishing the Royal Marine Artillery at a time when the science of Naval gunnery is coming daily more prominently to the fore. We should prefer to see the corps increased in numbers, the Royal Marine Light Infantry being absorbed by it.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

There is a marked improvement in the last annual return of the amount of dockyard expenditure for shipbuilding, for the Accountant-General of the Navy, Mr. R. G. O. Hamilton, has prefaced these accounts with a report which not only explains their meaning and value, but throws considerable light on the course of naval expenditure for the past ten years. This should have been done before, for this report proves conclusively that the naval policy of the past ten years, so far as it may be measured by naval expenditure, has been governed by the shipbuilding arrangements which have been approved from time to time. In other words, the rise or fall in the annual cost of the Navy is due to the arrangements made by the Constructor's Department of the Admiralty, and not to the Administration of the *personnel* of the Navy. An instructive table introduced into this report illustrates this fact. Since the year 1869, the first year of the late Liberal Administration, the following figures are given as the amounts spent annually on ships for construction and repairs, for stores and labour, and for the general service of the Navy:—

	Total amount of			Variation in	
Year.	Expenditure on Ships. £	Votes 6 and 10 (Labour and Stores.) £	Navy Votes. £	Ship Expenditure. £	Navy Votes. £
1869-70	1,964,339	2,572,745	10,102,641	—	—
1870-1	2,000,420	2,635,076	10,087,414	+36,091	—15,227
1871-2	1,669,109	2,545,865	9,875,981	—331,321	—211,433
1872-3	1,355,003	2,413,347	9,564,678	—314,106	—311,303
1873-4	2,106,010	3,175,631	10,558,751	+751,007	+994,073
1874-5	2,520,960	3,455,650	10,776,277	+114,950	+217,526
1875-6	2,566,895	3,540,092	10,903,924	+45,935	+127,647
1876-7	2,929,616	3,929,846	11,259,835	+362,721	+355,911
1877-8	3,991,867	5,123,591	12,800,044	+1,062,251	+1,541,209

From the above tabular statement it is at once apparent that, except in the year 1870, the increase in naval expenditure was due to the construction, maintenance, and repair of our ships. The large increase in the last year of Liberal administration condemns its previous economic policy. It was a false economy, necessitating a sudden increase of expenditure to adjust the deficiency of previous years of so-called retrenchment, when the sum spent on shipbuilding had fallen from a previous average of £1,200,000 to £800,000. On this subject the *Times* remarks that, "Mr. Ward Hunt's passionate outburst about paper ships and phantom fleets finds a practical expression in these tables in the evidence of a general increase in naval expenditure of £415,000, and an increase in the cost of repairs, from £815,000 in the last year of Mr. Gochen's work at the Admiralty to £992,000 in the first year of his own work. What this points to is that in the year 1873 the necessity for conducting repairs on a large scale was admitted and the remedy applied, and that it was necessary to continue to apply what had already been commenced." An interesting statement is also given by Mr. Hamilton of the disposal of that portion of the recent six million grant applied to naval purposes in the purchase of the following ships:—

Ship purchased.	Class.	Sum spent.	Remarks.
Belleisle	Ironclad	£240,138	Includes £35,000 for armament.
Neptune	,,	614,051	Includes £58,000 for armament and stores.
Orion	,,	126,825	Includes £22,000 for armament.
Superb	,,	453,033	Includes £10,000 for stores.
Hecla	Unarmoured	79,000	— —
Torpedo boats	—	9,850	— —
Miscellaneous	—	300	— —
		£1,523,197	

"These sums," says the *Times*, "seem large, but they are rapidly becoming dwarfed in presence of the gradually-increasing cost of ironclad construction. The average sum of half-a-million sterling no longer covers the cost of a modern ironclad. In this report we are shown the cost which has already been incurred on vessels in course of construction or completion, in 1877-8, and which may be sufficiently illustrated by the following formidable figures:—The Téméraire was incomplete in March, 1878, and had cost to that date £489,586; the Dreadnought, ditto, £577,467; and the Inflexible, ditto, £566,034. These sums, it should be observed, include the bare cost of labour and materials used; but if establishment charges for plant, &c., were added, it would mean the addition of at least 50 per cent. to these figures—that is, supposing it were necessary to establish a comparison between the cost of these vessels and vessels built by private firms, such as those purchased out of the Vote of Credit." We do not, however, consider this to be a fair comparison, as ships built in the Government dockyards are invariably better constructed and last longer than do vessels built on contract by private firms. In cases of emergency it is well that we have private firms to fall back upon. But so long as there is no need to hurry on the construction of ships, it is preferable that they should be laid down in the Government dockyards, where the work, though somewhat more costly, is the best of any in the world.

INDIA.

The journals which have come to hand this week contain accounts of the repulse that Gen. Roberts met with before retiring to Sherpur. Interest in the war, we are told, had nearly dwindled away in India before the receipt of this news. An Allahabad message of Dec. 14 gives the following epitome of fighting news from the front. It refers to the engagement of Dec. 12, when the guns were abandoned and subsequently recovered by Col. Maccgregor. Later on the hills south of the Bala Hissar were attacked, and we lost Lieut. Hardy and Lieut. Hearsey, killed, and Col. Cleland, Capt. Mackenzie, Lieut. Cook, and Lieut. Forbes wounded. "All the bodies, except that of Lieut. Forbes, have been recovered. The Horse Artillery left no men killed and only one wounded. Their officer, Lieut. Hardy, was shot through the head and killed while the guns were retiring. Col. Cleland, though wounded by a tulwar-cut and had a bullet through his side, rode eight miles into Sherpur. The 14th behaved splendidly. The 9th Lancers' loss was two officers killed and two wounded; 16 troopers killed and seven wounded. The enemy's numbers are not over-estimated. They now hold the hill south of the Bala Hissar heights, and are commanding them. Gen. Macpherson attacked them at noon on the 12th and captured the lower hill, and so much of the position as could be assailed before the night fell. Agaria joined the enemy during the night. Sixteen standards are flying on the hill. Lieuts. Fergusson, 72nd, and Fasken, 3rd Sikhs, were wounded on the 12th. There is no appearance of Kohistanis at Sherpur, which is in a thorough state of defence. Gen. Baker's column is now marching into Sherpur. The rear-guard was attacked during the last two days of the march, the casualties being two killed and three wounded."

It is officially notified that, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that as many of the retirements under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of Jan. 1, 1879, as remain unallotted on Dec. 31, 1879, will be held available for officers of all three Presidencies up to March 31, 1880. This offer is restricted to officers who are qualified under clause II. of the G. G. O. of Jan. 1, 1877, and who may have completed 28 years' service on or before Dec. 31, 1879. Applications will be disposed of by the Government of India according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, preference being given, if necessary, to the senior applicant, should there be more than one for retirement on the same day. Officers of the Madras and Bombay armies should submit their applications in the usual manner to their respective Governments for communication to the Government of India.

Brig.-Gen. J. Watson, V.C., C.B., Bengal S.C., it is now said, retains the Koorum command until the completion of the Zymukht Expedition.

The list of appointments in connection with the Naga Expeditionary Force was not gazetted until after the battle of Konoma, and includes the name of one officer who was killed in the attack on that famous stronghold, poor Major Cock, who was appointed Dep.-Assist.-Adj.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. J. R. Nation, the Commandant of the Eastern Frontier District, commands the force. Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, Wing Officer and Qtmr., 44th Bengal N.I., is Dep.-Assist.-Qr.-Gen.; Lieut. T. S. Boileau, of the same regiment, Provost Marshal; Lieut. E. Raban, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer, and Lieut. G. Wingate, Commissariat Officer.

The Government of India has decided that warrant and non-commissioned officers and privates are to be considered eligible for examination in the degrees of honour in the native languages in the same manner as they are for the high proficiency tests, receiving the usual rewards.

Col. A. Paterson, Bengal S.C., is about to retire, on a pension of £456 5s., and special annuity of £530 12s., from Dec. 1st, 1879.

Major W. J. Stewart, Bengal S.C., is about to retire, on a pension of £292 per annum, from Dec. 6, 1879.

STAFF COLLEGE.

The following is a list of officers who have passed the final examination of the Staff College, the names being arranged in regimental order. These officers (with the exception of those who have received other orders) will join their respective regiments (or depôts, should the regiments be abroad) on the 1st prox., up to which date they will be considered as on leave of absence,—and they will do duty therewith until May 1, when they will report themselves to the General officer commanding at Aldershot, with a view to their completing the course prescribed by para. xxvi. of the Staff College regulations, contained in G.O. 28 of 1876:—

Names of Officers (in regimental seniority) who have "passed."	Honours.	Special Mention.
Capt. C. W. Norton, 5th Lanc.		
Capt. E. R. Elles, R.A.	Honours.	Artillery. Military Art, History and Geography, Military Administration. Mathematics.
*Capt. G. H. Palmer, R.A.		
Lieut J. R. J. Jocelyn, R.A.		
*Lieut. J. W. T. Spencer, R.A.		
Capt. W. G. T. Bickford, R M.A.		
Capt. G. Macdonald, R.E.		
Lieut. J. J. Leverson, R.E.	......	Mathematics.
Capt. J. C. R. Glasgow, 12th F.		
Capt. R. Cooper, 13th Foot		
Capt. C. Grove, 15th Foot	Honours.	Reconnaissance. Military Art, History and Geography. French.
Capt. A. J. O. Pollock, 21st F.		
Capt. F. Stringer, 23rd Foot		
Lieut. E. V. Huyshe, 41st Foot		
Lieut. E. Nash, 44th Foot		
Lieut. J. G. Ponsonby, 49th F.		
Capt. A. G. Tidy, 54th Foot		
Capt. J. H. S. Craigie, 71st Foot		

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* Capt. Palmer and Lieut. Spencer, R.A., passed the final examination under Article XXV. of the Staff College Regulations, without having gone through a course of instruction at the College.

VOLUNTARY AND EXTRA SUBJECTS.

Rank and Name.	Voluntary Subjects.	Extra Subjects.
Capt. C. W. Norton, 5th Lancers	German—good	Italian—good
Capt. E. R. Elles, R.A.	French—good German—good	Persian—very good Portuguese—very good
Capt. G. H. Palmer, R.A.	Hindustani—good	
Lieut. J. W. T. Spencer, R.A.	German—good	
Capt. W. G. T. Bickford, R.M.A.	Telegraphy—good Photography—good Geology—very good	
Capt. G. Macdonald, R.E.	French—good	Italian—very good
Lieut. J. J. Leverson, R.E.	Telegraphy—very good Geology—very good German—very good	Russian—good
†Capt. A. J. O. Pollock, 21st Foot	Photography—very good	
Capt. F. Stringer, 23rd Foot	Telegraphy—good Geology—good	
Lieut. E. Nash, 44th Foot	Photography—good	
Capt. J. H. S. Craigie, 71st Foot	German—good	

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† This officer has produced a certificate of his having passed in India the examination in Burmese, according to the higher standard.

At a court-martial held on board the Wolverine at Sydney, Walter Kilby, private, Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., of that ship, was found guilty on two charges of using threatening and insulting language to a superior officer, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with solitary confinement and hard labour. The Admiralty have notified that they have directed that after his arrival in England the man shall undergo hard labour for the remaining portion of his term of imprisonment, and not be kept in solitary confinement.

Some surprise has been occasioned by the circumstance of the two guns captured by the Zulus at Isandula having had a screw thread cut in the vent-holes for the insertion of a rifle nipple, but they have been examined by the artificers of the Royal Gun Factories, who are of opinion that the operation has not been performed, as supposed, by skilled workmen, nor even by the ordinary process of "tapping," but that the rifle nipple itself, which is case hardened, has been forcibly screwed into the soft copper which surrounds the vent, and thus formed the thread. The reason the guns were not turned to better account by the Zulus appears to be that they thought the loaded shells could be fired without a charge of powder, and rammed home the shell without a cartridge behind it.

On Tuesday, Dec. 23, last, the seamen of the squadron lying in Malta were landed as a naval brigade, and inspected on the Floriana Parade-ground by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur Borton, Gen. the Hon. Percy Feilding, and a number of officers from the regiments in garrison being present. The numbers landed from the various ships were as follow:—Alexandra, 258; Téméraire, 231; Monarch, 239; Achilles, 242; Rupert, 69; Thunderer, 81; and Helicon, 27,—making a total of 1,137 officers and men under arms. The whole brigade was under the command of Capt. FitzRoy, the flag captain. It was divided into one battery of six field guns and half a battery of three Gatling guns, under Com. Jenkins, of the Téméraire; one battalion of nine companies, consisting of the Alexandra, Monarch, Rupert, and the Helicon's men, under Com. Thomas, of the Monarch; and a second battalion of the same number of companies, consisting of the Achilles, Téméraire, and Thunderer's men, under Com. Beckford, of the Thunderer. The Commander-in-Chief has expressed himself much pleased with the manœuvring and appearance of the men landed under Capt. FitzRoy's command.

The erection of new barracks opposite King's Terrace, Southsea, says the *Daily News*, is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is understood that they are intended to accommodate a regiment of the line. They will not be devoid of ornamentation, and, therefore, will constitute an important addition to that part of Portsmouth. Convict labour is being used in the erection of the barracks; but it is not yet definitely settled whether or not the building of the new Government House shall be carried out by contract under the superintendence of Royal Engineer officers.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The following appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* yesterday:—"To the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*.—Sir,—The attention of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having been called to a letter, dated Oct. 10, 1879, purporting to be written by your special correspondent at head-quarters, Pretoria, which was published in the *Daily Telegraph* on Nov. 21, the Duke of Cambridge directed that the statements therein contained reflecting on the behaviour .of certain portions of her Majesty's forces serving in South Africa should be transmitted to the general officer commanding there for any observations he might wish to offer. His Royal Highness has received the accompanying telegram in answer from Sir Garnet Wolseley, and I am directed to request you will have the goodness to give it the same publicity and prominence as the letter above referred to.—I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant, C. H. Ellice, A.G., Horse Guards, War Office, Jan. 8, 1880.

"[Copy].—(From Sir Garnet Wolseley to Adjutant-General, War Office.)—Pretoria, Jan. 3.—Statement in the *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 21 about conduct of British troops in Transvaal contains such gross exaggerations and transparent untruths, that it is evident the special correspondent has been the victim of a hoax. Full inquiry is being made, and official report will be sent to you when received. I hope you will make this statement public.'' Upon this official communication we have, at present, only thus much to say. With an absence of decorum which does not become either him or the office he represents, the Adjutant-General describes the letter we printed as one "purporting" to have been written by our special correspondent in South Africa. Now, it is perfectly well known at the Horse Guards who our special correspondent is, and Gen. Ellice must also know that he can answer for himself. Dr. Russell is now on his way home, and must arrive on an early day. We shall say nothing more, and merely quote two sentences from the letter which we printed on Nov. 21. The first sentence is as follows: "I begin this letter with reluctance, because I am about to deal with a subject which nothing but a sense of duty would force me to notice." The second is this: "If these statements be contradicted, again I say that they are true, and that proof of the truth shall be forthcoming, and is now ready for the test."

MILITARY RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I remark your desire to close the correspondence upon the above subject, but if you do not object to insert this, I am of opinion it may be a means of solving a vexed question. If only a few Militia officers, through their commanding officers, will address the Secretary of State for War, and ask, "whether, from the fact of their being subject throughout the year to the conditions of the Army Discipline Act, they should use their military titles at all times, or are privileged to waive them when not out for training,'' &c., I think this will set the matter at rest for ever, as it will doubtless elicit an expression of opinion from Pall Mall such as "Confused Militiaman" properly wishes for. Perhaps it arises from the fact of having served in the Militia before that invaluable body, the Volunteers (who, undoubtedly, are worthy of high honour) came into existence, but I cannot help feeling, whether rightly or wrongly, that there is a marked difference between the two forces as branches of the Army, and I am certain a large proportion of officers of the Regulars are of the same opinion. I hope you will pardon me, if I take exception to your allusion that "Militia officers subject themselves to sneers and jeers by using their rank." I am convinced none of them use their titles who do not believe they would act wrongly in not doing so, and have no desire whatever to usurp the privilege of anyone. Again, there are some who in their private capacity are far more important persons without military rank at all. If such, also, doing what they believe to be the right thing —make use of their title of colonel, major, or captain, as the case may be, and provoke, as you say (but which you must excuse me for doubting is the case), sneers and jeers in return, I can only say, if it is really so, to use a familiar expression, it "is very hard lines,'' and the more rapidly we all revert to the undoubted and repectable prefix of "Mr.,'' the more agreeable it will be. However, it is full time that colonels of regiments looked into the matter, and if their officers, by using rank when not actually upon military duty, are guilty of "bad form,'' the sooner they are made acquainted with the fact the better. If, on the other hand, in their altered state, they are under the obligation of doing so, then no one should question the matter.—I am, &c.,

"Another Militiaman."

[We insert the above letter, for we think the suggestion of our correspondent a good one; but we can give place to no further communications on the same subject.—Ed., *A. & N. G.*]

Admiral Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, gave a farewell dinner at his official residence on Saturday, Jan. 3. The guests included Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Lester Smyth, C.B., commanding the Western District, Rear-Admiral Hope, Rear-Admiral Curme, Col.-Commandant Heastey, the captains of the various ships in port, Flag-Lieut. Lowe, and Lieut. Lord Francis Cecil. Admiral and Mrs. Farquhar received 200 visitors.

In the Battle of this Life, Eno's Fruit Salt is an important Hygienic Need, or necessary adjunct. It keeps the blood pure, prevents fevers and acute inflammatory diseases, removes the injurious effects of Stimulants and Narcotics, such as alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, by natural means, thus restoring the nervous system to its normal condition by preventing the great danger of poisoned blood and over cerebal activity, sleeplessness, irritability, worry, &c. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and seethe capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Agricultural Depression is by no means confined to the growers of corn, the hops of Kent have failed, and so have those remarkable Cherries which impart the charm to Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy. That delicious liqueur can, however, still be procured at all Bars, Restaurants, and Wine Stores; also at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and the Westminster Aquarium.—Manufacturer: Thomas Grant, Distiller, Maidstone.

Reviews.

SOME OF THE MAGAZINES.

Blackwood, for this month, contains a cleverly-written article on "Mr. Gladstone's Pilgrimage,'' "an extraordinary phenomenon, which certainly arrested the public attention in a very marked degree, and produced an immense amount of local excitement.'' In this number, the Turks, Albanians, and the Greek question are discussed. In the further instalment of the serial story, "Reata,'' we find the heroine doffing her old love and donning a new.

Time, for January, is an excellent number. It opens, however, with a statement from the editor of a private matter which occurred very many years ago, was fully discussed at the time, had passed from the memories of most men, and perhaps might have been better left to its repose. This, of course, is a mere question of taste. The further instalment of "The Seamy Side'' is full of interest, although neither Anthony Hamblin nor "Young Nick" appears upon the stage.

The most interesting paper in *Cornhill* for this month is the first part of Mr. Hunter's exposition of what the English have done for the Indian people. "Fighting Fitzgerald'' is rather an amusing sketch of this remarkable person. It takes a very different estimate, however, of his character and actions from that taken by Sir J. Barrington and other men of the period. "White Wings'' is preciously dull, "Mademoiselle de Mersac'' remarkably interesting.

There is not much to direct attention to in *Fraser* for this month. "Some Aspects of Indian Finance" are shown by Mr. Hunter. The Duke of Argyll's "First Impressions of the New World" have run their course. Mr. Gladstone's procession throughout Scotland is, of course, commented on. Mrs. Oliphant writes a curious story, with a quaint title, "Earthbound." "Mary Anerley" is as charming as ever.

The *Fortnightly. Review* opens with an exhaustive article on "Ireland,'' contributed by an experienced writer, Dr. Hancock. There are several other articles of considerable merit.

"The *Era* Almanack,'' conducted by Edward Ledger, contains a variety of information.

William Tegg. By the Hon. Charlotte Elliss. (Kirby and Endean.)—The true and romantic history of William Tegg, Esq., M.P. for Ham(p)shire; or, "Life's Burlesque in Black and White,'' will be hailed with acclamation by hosts of juveniles. The "ideas,'' and the poetry in which they are clothed, are capital, while it would be difficult to point to any book of its class so admirably illustrated.

We understand that a new edition of Captain de Carteret Bisson's very valuable work, entitled *Our Schools and Colleges*, which has received the gracious recognition of her Majesty, will be issued from the Press in a few days, revised and corrected up to date, and we hear that the work will in future become one of our regular annuals.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Gen. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, died at Cairo on the 17th ult., in his sixty-first year, having for some time discharged the duties of president of the Egyptian railway administration. The deceased obtained his first commission in the Bombay Engineers in Dec., 1836. He served with the Bombay column of the Army of the Indus in the campaign of Scinde and Afghanistan in 1838-39, and was slightly wounded at the storm and capture of Ghuznee (medal). After various active employments, he was appointed secretary to the Military Department of the Government, in July, 1861, and was nominated a C.S.I. in May, 1866. His commissions bore date as follow:—Lieut., June, 1846; capt., Aug., 1854; lieut.-col., Aug., 1860; col., Aug., 1865; major-gen., March, 1870; and lieut.-gen., Oct. 1, 1877.

One of the Woolwich pattern guns converted into a breech-loader for experiment, has been conveyed to Shoeburyness for long-range practice. The breech apparatus is on the screw principle adopted for the breech-loaders now in course of manufacture. It is also proposed to send to Shoeburyness two other converted breechloaders—one a 43-pounder Armstrong, with the trunnions turned so as to place the wedge at the side instead of the top of the piece, to allow of its being easily drawn out, and the other a 32-pounder cast-iron gun, altered in imitation of the Krupp system. These guns have all been tried at Woolwich, and the superiority displayed by the first-named has induced the Ordnance Select Committee to recommend its adoption as the pattern of the new Service weapon.

We (*Globe*) understand that the new fortifications in the neighbourhood of Titchfield and Fareham, which are required to complete the defences of Portsmouth on the land side, and which it was recently believed were to be at once constructed, will not be proceeded with. The necessary land has been selected and surveyed, but this is now understood to be intended only to mark the required sites, and it is not proposed to fortify them until there arises a greater probability than at present exists of the fortifications—which, in such a case, would, we presume, take the form of earthworks—being speedily needed.

The *Standard* says:—"It has been ruled by the War Office that the services of officers of the departments of the Army recently at the Cape of Good Hope shall not reckon as a term of foreign service, and that officers who have been employed with the Zulu Expedition, and who have since returned to England, shall proceed to foreign stations according to the position they held on the roster prior to their embarkation for the seat of war.''

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth and gallantry have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O. Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress; the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. *Medal awarded to works in the Paris Exhibition.* The "Art' Works, 4 Berners Street, London.

Amusements.

Before the month has far advanced, numerous additional attractions will be offered to the playgoing public, and in the meantime it is pleasant to observe that the holiday entertainments, especially at the West-End theatres, are largely patronised. This evening (Saturday), the Carl Rosa company will commence a new season at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Richard Wagner's "*Rienzi*,'' the cast greatly varying from that of last season, including Herr Anton Schott, from the Royal Theatre, Hanover, as Rienzi, Mr. Crotty as Colonna, Miss Yorke as Adriano, and Mdlle. Lido and Miss Albu, both *débutantes*, as Irene and the Messenger of Peace. The season will consist of 50 performances, Mr. Randegger being the conductor during the first fortnight, in consequence of Mr. Carl Rosa's temporary indisposition. If these operas in English included some by our native composers, the programme would be more satisfactory.

At the Princess's, "*Drink*,'' which has been running since last Whitsuntide, will in a week be succeeded by a revival of "*The Streets of London*,'' not acted at this theatre for nearly twelve years. Mr. W. G. Wills provides a new drama, called "*Ninon*,'' for the Adelphi, and another for the Duke's, entitled "*The Stepmother*." Mr. Burnett succeeds Mr. Edgar Bruce as manager of the Royalty, opening next week with, "*Midge*,'' a drama already favourably received in the provinces. Mr. Charles Wyndham goes to the Olympic, to play in "*Brighton*." Mr. Burnand's new comedy is being rehearsed at the Vaudeville, for immediate production; and Mr. J. L. Toole is said to be so much better in health, that he has arranged to reappear at the Folly in the course of a fortnight.

"*The Lord of the Manor*,'' Mr. Herman Merivale's new three-act play, produced at the Imperial Theatre, has disappointed expectation. The story, derived from an episode in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister,'' is far better suited to operatic than to dramatic treatment. It has been made familiar already to the frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre, as the groundwork of the libretto of "*Mignon*,'' composed by Mr. Ambroise Thomas, and an opera in which Madame Nilsson, as the heroine, made one of her great successes last season. The scene is now laid in England, at a vague period towards the close of the last century. Mr. Kyrle Bellew and Miss Ellen Meyrick represent with tolerable adequacy Horatio and Aurora, who are the Laertes and Philine of the novel; but the Lord of the Manor, Wilfrid Lisle, the substitute for the impressionable, Wilhelm Meister is a character outside the range of Mr. William Farren's present embodiments. Miss Lydia Cowell, a clever young actress in youthful parts, has not sufficient force for a competent rendering of the heroine, Sybil, and Mr. Bannister's representation of the lively Sir Harry Widgeon, Mr. Everill's discreet performance of the erratic personage known as "Crazy Dick,'' and Mr. E. F. Edgar's acting as the acrobat Mallow, probably better realised the intentions of the dramatist, who, though summoned at the fall of the curtain, was not very emphatically congratulated.

The curious in theatrical statistics may learn from "The *Era Almanack*,'' which has appeared this week, for the thirteenth year of publication, that the metropolis is supplied with 45 theatres and 24 music-halls; while the provinces possess 234 places of dramatic entertainment, and 185 music-halls. During the last twelve months, 131 new farces were produced at the London theatres, and 104 new productions were brought out in the provinces, many of these afterwards finding their way to the metropolitan boards.

The Grosvenor Library, Limited.—This company has been formed with a capital of £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, of which it is proposed to call up £1 per share on application, and £1 10s. on allotment; but it is intended to call up only half the nominal amount of capital. The company has to take for 30 years the buildings adjoining the Grosvenor Gallery, and here the company will form a first-class circulating library, and a library of standard works of reference; and also provide reading, writing, dining, refreshment, and dressing-rooms, and book places for all London theatres, concerts, and other places of entertainment. Many of our readers must have experienced the want of such an institution, which, for £3 3s., combines the advantages of a club-house with those of a standard library. The company has been formed under influential patronage; a large amount of support has already been promised; and the promoters believe that the undertaking will meet a public want, and prove a commercial success.

Epps's Glycerine Jujubes.—Caution—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

BIRTH.

Philips.—On the 5th inst., at Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly, the wife of Francis Charles Philips, Esq. (late 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Arbuthnot—Schomberg.—On the 8th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. G. Arbuthnot, vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, assisted by the Rev. Jelinger Symons, Charles Ramsay Arbuthnot, Lieut. R.N., to Emily Caroline, second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral C. F. Schomberg.

Manderson—Herring-Cooper.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Mary's, Weymouth, by the Rev. J. H. Mullins, George Rennie Manderson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to Harmina (Minnie), second daughter of Charles Herring-Cooper, Esq., of Eydon, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

Bathurst.—On January 5, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, of pneumonia, Walter Bathurst, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, aged 25 years, only child of the late Commander John Oldenshaw Bathurst, and Flora, his wife.

Clements.—On Sunday, the 4th inst., at Hulme Barracks, Manchester, after four days' illness, the dearly beloved wife of Qrmr. George Clements, Royal Dragoons. Friends will please accept this intimation.

Laurie.—At Mian Mir, the Punjab, on Dec. 8, 1879, Beatrice Margaret, wife of Major Dyson-Laurie, 34th Regt., Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Sharland.—On the 30th ult., at Strood Hill, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Com. William Hemsley, R.N., Mary Sharland, relict of Ralph Stamper, of London and Herts.

Advertisements.

V. R.

ESTABLISHMENT and DOG LICENCES.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue remind those who keep Carriages, or Male Servants, or who use Armorial Bearings, that their Licences must be renewed in the month of January. Forms of application, with the rates of duty, may be obtained at any Inland Revenue, Stamp, or Money-Order Office, if such form has not been already received.

Dog Licences must be renewed at the same time, and whenever any additional Dog is kept, a Licence must be immediately obtained.

Farmers and Shepherds may obtain exemptions for a limited number of Dogs *kept and used solely for tending sheep or cattle on a farm*, but a Declaration that the dogs are so used must be made to the Supervisor of Excise for the District, who alone can issue the exemptions.

Licences or exemptions are not transferable from one person to another, and the penalty for keeping a Dog without Licence or exemption is £5, and for making an untrue Declaration, £20.

London, January 1, 1880.

WANTED, a SERJEANT-MAJOR, for the NORTH DURHAM MILITIA. The applicant must be a Serjeant-Major, now serving in the Line, or one who has lately left. Applications, together with Testimonials, must be forwarded to the ADJUTANT, North Durham Militia, at Durham, not later than January 18.

4TH WEST YORK MILITIA.—WANTED, for the Permanent Staff, a SERJEANT. Must be a good drill, and capable of paying a company if required.—Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded without delay to the ADJUTANT, Militia Barracks, Leeds.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS.—A MAN of first-class experience as MESSMAN wishes a re-engagement. 3½ years with last regiment. Excellent testimonials and references.—Address, "W. E.," 33 Newington Crescent, Newington Butts, London, S.E.

TO HALF-PAY or RETIRED OFFICERS.—Wanted, a Military Officer competent to give instruction in Military Administration, Law, Minor Tactics, Fortification, Surveying, &c. Preference given to one who has been a Garrison-Instructor.—Apply to Rev. G. FAITHFULL, Storrington Rectory, Pulborough, Sussex.

DRUM-MAJORS WANTED for REGIMENTS stationed at home.—Apply to BOOSEY and CO., 295 Regent Street, W.

DRUMMER required for a Cavalry Regiment, stationed at Home. He must be a First-rate performer on Side and Kettle Drums; 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and of smart appearance. Good pay and other advantages will be given to an efficient man.—Apply to BOOSEY and CO., 295 Regent Street, London, W.

TO MUSICIANS and BANDSMEN.—WANTED for the Cork District Lunatic Asylum, TWO ATTENDANTS, capable of performing in the Band of the Institution. Salary, £24 per annum, with board, clothes, washing, and residence in the Asylum.—Applications, enclosing copies of testimonials as to character and efficiency, to be addressed to Resident Medical Superintendent.

Cork, January 7, 1880.

WANTED.—A SET of HORSE FURNITURE, Regulation Mounted Officer, 60th Rifles—Address, Serjeant-Major, 7 Penton Street, Pentonville, N.

TO MILITIA OFFICERS.—To be SOLD, the ENTIRE KIT of a Lieutenant of Royal Light Infantry Militia, including lace belt, sash, &c., all in good condition.—Apply, by letter, to A. B., Lane's Hotel, Norris Street, Haymarket, S.W.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, St. Margaret's House, Isleworth, for Educating the Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers. An ELECTION of PUPILS will take place early in July next. Applications must be in office before April 20. A limited number of pupils are admitted at £50 per annum without election; applications for admission are invited. Six Scholarships are annually awarded among the pupils. The School needs above £2,000 a year in voluntary contributions to help in its maintenance. Towards this sum, donations and subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Each donation of £2 2s., and each 5s. annual contribution, give one vote respectively; all additional contributions give votes in the same proportion. Every information may be obtained at the Office, 32 Sackville Street, London.—By order of the Committee, SAMUEL RAYSON, Secretary.

January, 1880.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The next Quarterly Court of this Corporation will be held at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James', London, on Monday, the 19th of January, 1880, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

J. WAGSTAFFE, R.N., Secretary.

Offices, 18, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.

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Application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court.

EMIGRATION to TASMANIA.—Officers and others intending to SETTLE in TASMANIA should apply for FREE GRANTS of LAND and full information about the Colony, either personally or by letter, to the GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS, the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation (Limited).

C. DUGALD BUCKLER, Secretary.

25 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

BILLIARD-BALLS, CHALKS, CUES. and TIPS, at HENNIG BROS'. Ivory Works, 11 High Street, London, W.C. Cheapest House in the Trade for Billiard-Table Requisites and Ivory Goods in general. Old Balls adjusted or exchanged, and Tables re-covered. Price Lists on application. Established 1862.

WANTED, a MESSMAN, for Officers' Mess, 106th Light Infantry.—Apply by letter to MESS PRESIDENT, Fulwood Barracks, Preston.

THE GROSVENOR LIBRARY, LIMITED,

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This Company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Circulating Library at the West End of London, offering exceptional advantages to the Subscribers and Shareholders.

A provisional agreement has been entered into on behalf of the Company for the granting to the Company a thirty years' lease of the noble and desirable block of buildings adjoining the Grosvenor Gallery, in a portion of which the business of the Grosvenor Restaurant has already been established. And the Agreement also provides for the purchase of the valuable Plant and Furniture belonging thereto.

A copy of the said Agreement is deposited at the Offices of the Company, and will be produced to any person desiring to see the same.

These Premises are second to none in London for carrying out the objects of the Company, and the plan of the building, showing the position of the various rooms, and how it is intended to utilise them, will be found attached thereto.

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The want of such an institution, based upon a large and liberal conception of the public requirements, has been long felt and acknowledged, and the demand for an adequate supply of the works of Contemporary Literature is established beyond dispute, by the success of those existing Circulating Libraries which do not, however, offer the advantages presented by the Grosvenor Library.

Having regard to the numerous advantages offered to the Subscribers, the large amount of support promised by those who have already invested in the undertaking, the favourable opinion of authors, publishers, literary and scientific men, who have been communicated with and consulted as to the advisability and necessity of establishing such an institution, the Directors anticipate such a body of Subscribers as to justify them in the belief that the undertaking will be a commercial success.

No promotion fees whatever will be paid, the only expenses incurred being those incidental to the formation of the Company.

The only contract which has been entered into is an agreement dated the 17th day of December, 1879, between Sir Coutts Lindsay of the one part, and Alexander Rivington for himself and on behalf of the Company therein stated to be about to be formed under the name of the Grosvenor Library, Limited, of the other part.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the London and County Bank, 21 Hanover Square, or any of its Branches, the Solicitors and Auditors, and also at the Offices of the Company in New Bond Street.

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ADMIRALTY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY.

9 NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS, S.W.,
December 24, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the MEDICAL SERVICE of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, on Monday, February 9, 1880, and following days at 10 o'clock. Candidates must present themselves at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 5, 1880, when, should they be found in all respects eligible, they will be permitted to appear for examination.

The necessary forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

A. ARMSTRONG, Director-General.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in Her MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD at DEVONPORT, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as Engineer Officers in Her Majesty's Navy.

ADMIRALTY, S.W., December, 1879.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer about 60 vacancies to be competed for, Notice is hereby given that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held on Tuesday, May 4 next, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Aberdeen.

Candidates must not be less than 14 nor more than 16 years of age on the first day of the examination.

Forms of application, properly filled up, must be returned to the Admiralty before March 1 next.

For full particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

By command of their Lordships.
ROBERT HALL.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

December 19, 1879.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army, will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on February 9 next and following days.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Applications for admission to the examination should be made in writing without delay to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed.) W. M. MUIR, D.G.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Examination of Candidates for 23 appointments as Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on February 9, 1880, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least ten days before the date fixed for examination.

T. F. WILSON, Colonel, Military Secretary.

India Office, January 9, 1880.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

In order to secure the completion of the Grand National Opera House on the Victoria Embankment, a number of gentlemen have entered into a provisional arrangement with those who commenced the undertaking for an assignment of their interests in the site and in the building, so far as it has gone.

The Opera House will have all the advantages which it is desirable a building of the kind should possess, and is designed to accommodate 3,000 persons.

It is estimated, as detailed in the prospectus, that £160,000 will be sufficient to acquire the existing property, complete the building in accordance with the agreements with the Metropolitan Board of Works and the lessee, and discharge all liabilities.

This Company has, therefore, been formed with a capital of £160,000, to be raised by way of Tontine, in 1,600 shares of £100 each, the payment to be as follows, viz.:—£5 per share on application (to be returned without deduction in case of no allotment); £20 per share on allotment; and the remaining £75 per share in three equal instalments, at intervals of three, six, and nine months from the time of allotment.

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The result of the application of the principle of "Tontine" to the proposed undertaking will be, that so long as all the lives nominated by the shareholders last, the annual income will be divided rateably amongst all the shareholders, but that as the lives drop, those shareholders only whose nominees survive will continue to divide rateably the annual income, until eventually the shareholder whose nominee survives all the other nominees will become entitled to the whole of the property of the Company.

In order that the Tontine may be determined within a reasonable time, no nominated life shall be under the age of 60.

Application for shares (accompanied by the requisite deposit) to be made to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall Mall East.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IN the last issue of the "Journal" of the Royal United Service Institution will be found two important and interesting lectures on "The Military Aspects of Canada." They are by Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Strange, R.A., and the fact that this officer holds a high appointment as Inspector of Artillery under the Canadian Government sufficiently guarantees their importance. A careful perusal of the paper creates in the mind of the reader a deep and impressive interest. They not only teach in a short space all the more salient features of the military aspects of the Dominion, but they directly lead to the contemplation of a far wider and more significant question upon which they throw much light. This question is the military future of our Empire, and the light is here projected on its Canadian limb. While the present military aspects of Canada, as a portion of an heterogeneously composed Empire, are thus exposed to minute observation, the darkness which envelopes the military aspects of a not remote British future becomes all the more painfully felt. It is generally assumed that England is a sort of central sun in a vast British system, and that around this sun, Canada, the Cape, Australasia, and a host of minor satellites revolve, controlled in their several orbits of progress by the centripetal force exercised by that superior power which some eternal law has immutably fixed in a fragment of territory, situated in the N.E. Atlantic. We do not say that is not a very pretty theory, but in view of Colonial developments, we protest against Englishmen at home complacently pointing to the beauties of the theory without inquiring as to its truth. If it be not true, we are living in a fool's paradise;" not altogether a suitable abode for the pioneers of civilisation. If it be true, we are morally bound to know something of the broader features of the causes which have produced the phenomenon, for otherwise we cannot know whether these causes are prominent or transitory; whether, in fact, what we delight to call our Imperial system is likely to last, or to perish. The picture of Empire the British people love to gaze upon, and call upon the world to admire, may be a durable work of highest art or merely a dissolving view, owing all its apparent reality to the exclusion of mere daylight, which, for the sake of looking at something pretty, is a condition but too readily accepted. Those who venture to let in a ray or two of pure daylight naturally spoil the effect, and dispel some of that comfortable darkness necessary for full satisfaction derivable from delightful delusions. Those few, therefore, who inquire into and bring under notice hard facts, which disturb belief in the reality of this central-sun theory, must not expect general or warm sympathy from the great mass of their fellow-countrymen at home. Those who show that the commerce and wealth of England must in the natural course of things be outstripped by the commerce and wealth of her Colonies, do but trouble and perplex the ordinary Englishman, whose fixed belief is that the "almighty dollar" is the real source of that extraordinary power of control which the theory referred to presumes England to exercise in the British Imperial system. Such statements are to him what the writing on the wall was to Belshazzar. Statisticians who boldly name a not very distant date when the smaller portion of British populations will be found in these two islands, and the larger will be over the sea, spoil the picture, because it is impossible to conceive the major power revolving round the minor. Philosophers who point to the approach of a time when natural physical advantages will be found rather in Colonial than in home-bred British populations, are equally unkind, for that the weak should control the movements of the strong is not consistent with any known law in a world whose whole history is a proof that "the weakest goes to the wall." Of all inquirers, the most obnoxious to the easy-going assumption of the complete and enduring superiority of these two small islands in an assumed British Imperialism are those who investigate the structure of the system by reference to the text of its organised ability to defend itself. The obvious reason for the irritation they produce is mainly due to the fact that this question is one which practically concerns the present, and cannot be shuffled off, nor skilfully avoided by empty allusions to the duties and responsibilities of posterity. To provide an organised system for ensuring a united defence, is the first duty of nations and empires. If our so-called Imperial system provides nothing of the kind, it is a failure; if it is incapable of doing so, the central orb is but a mock sun, and our beloved theory of British Imperialism is little more than a sham. These are matters of paramount importance. They demand investigation, and no satisfactory conclusions can be arrived at in the absence of full information as to what are the principles of defence adopted by our Imperial system, and what is the sum total of the results they have produced. Now, it is a remarkable and somewhat ominous fact that our existing Imperial system renders it quite impossible to say whether it is anybody's business to collect such information. It may possibly be the duty of some clerk in the Colonial Office to put Colonial reports and returns of a Naval or Military nature into a carefully selected, but perhaps dusty pigeon-hole, and Colonel Arbuthnot, M.P., sufficiently exposed the difficulty of getting them out, even for the enlightenment of a Parliament which is believed to be Imperial, though, in point of fact, it is a local assembly of more or less estimable persons, chosen to carry out the views of that limited portion of the subjects of the Queen residing in Great Britain and Ireland. The Naval and Military affairs of the United Kingdom, or even of India, attract a considerable amount of public attention, because the public has ample opportunities of acquiring information concerning them. Colonial, Military, or Naval questions command no attention at all, because ignorance is no disgrace where knowledge is well-nigh impossible to obtain. Probably neither Lord Beaconsfield extolling the power of the British Empire in the carefully-heated atmosphere of the Mansion House, nor Mr. Gladstone repudiating it out of a railway carriage-window in the bleak North, could say even roughly what amount of armed assistance its Colonial portion could, would, or should render when a struggle for Imperial existence comes. Probably each prefers appealing to the imagination of the people of the United Kingdom who have votes, rather than dealing with facts which primarily concern multitudes of Englishmen who, by reason of being colonists, have none. Meantime, however, the war-power of our Empire is not an imaginative speculation, but a real, practical, and all-important matter, and Colonel Strange's admirable lectures form a most valuable contribution to a study of the subject. The strategic geography of Canada is concisely explained, with the assistance of an excellent map, and a full and detailed description is given of the military organisation of the Dominion Forces, including the educational establishments. His remarks on "Armament and Supply," we think, fully justify his half-concealed ridicule of the net results produced by what he designates a "policy of drift." When Englishmen at home, excited by prospects of war, and doubtful as to the amount of military force available, heard that Canada offered to come to the rescue with some thousands of men, they began at once to boast of the military strength of the Empire; now that danger has, for the moment, passed away, they care not to inquire whether that boast, so far as our colonial system is concerned, was justified by facts. Those who really desire to know the true bearings of questions relating to Canadian contingents for Imperial service should read Colonel Strange's lectures. We must deny ourselves the pleasure of referring to his remarks on military colonisation at any length. We may, however, on a future occasion specially refer to the striking suggestions of one most competent to form sound opinions, and who, moreover, is not afraid to declare them in plain and forcible language. In conclusion, we commend to the attention of our readers one passage which cannot be too carefully weighed by careless dreamers who are believers in the "unhappy-go-unlucky system" producing Imperial military strength. "The Canadian population," says the colonel, "is full of loyalty which could be at any time rendered active in the defence of the country, provided the principal expense and direction was taken by Great Britain, or the council of a federated Empire."

In alluding recently to the desirability of bringing about a closer alliance between the seamen of the Royal Navy and those of the Mercantile Marine, a contemporary describes the latter as a "sorry lot," and says that the term "seaman," as applied to them, is a misnomer; that they are falling so low in the social scale, that they compare most unfavourably with the lowest orders of foreigners; and that in consequence of the almost utter worthlessness of the men who present themselves as British seamen, the masters of our merchant ships are compelled to ship foreigners, and that these latter form the vast majority of the crews of our ships. As though to prove the correctness of these remarks, seven "British seamen," A.B.'s, and quartermasters of the P. and O. steamer *Australia*, declined to man a boat to take the commanding officer on board the *Valorous*, which had been sent to her assistance, the weather being "not fit," and the man-of-war had to send a boat to the *Australia* in compliance with the request made by signal. Even passengers and Lascars volunteered to man the *Australia's* boat, when these poltroons feared to go. More recently still we have examples of crews deserting the ship and passengers confided to their care, and taking to the boats without orders. To such miserable specimens of humanity the Mercantile Marine owes its bad name, and this leads those not better informed to the conclusion that the crews of our vast merchant fleet are, with few exceptions, a worthless set, and the scum of our seafaring population. It is scarcely fair to the large proportion of good men in the Merchant Service, that there should be wholesale condemnation, for the sake of a minority. That there are bad and worthless characters among merchant seamen there can be no question, as what body which is numbered by hundreds of thousands can boast itself free? But even the greater proportion of these would compare favourably with the foreigners, whom it is stated are given preference in employment, and it is well known that few captains of first-class vessels will ship foreigners, when they can get their own countrymen. The Greek, Spaniard, or Portuguese, is never so good a seaman as the British sailor; and although he may probably be less given to drink, yet he is more dirty and more quarrelsome; and most of the causes of fray, stabbing, and even open mutiny, have arisen through the foreign element in the crew. It is a sorry fact that hundreds of our vessels are manned in part by foreign seamen, but, with few exceptions, not by choice of the captains. It has become a matter of necessity, resolved from the question of supply. The foreign sailor first found a footing in English ships from the simple reason that he would work cheaper. The supply then increased, and although at this day his wages in British ships are on a par with the English seaman yet the wages of the latter would now have been higher and a better class of men consequently obtained if the former had been kept out; but it is, of course, the object of the owners, as of all other employers of labour, to go to the cheapest market; and therefore the foreigner is encouraged, not because he is a better or more intelligent seaman, but because he keeps down the market price. That there is much to improve in the men of our Merchant Navy cannot be denied, and the onus lies with the owners and captains. Let them give higher wages, better food, and better accommodation, and they will soon get better men, more qualified for discipline, and a closer alliance with the seaman of the Royal Navy. Until late years, so little interest has been taken in the moral or spiritual welfare of our merchant seamen, that it is refreshing to know they are now better cared for, not only in the matter of accommodation and seaworthiness of ships, but when in port, are sought out by the agents of the Society for Missions to Seamen, who visit their ships and hold services either in, or in close vicinity to, the several docks. Mr. Thomas Brassey's offer of a prize of £25 for the best essay or suggestion to merchant officers, who are willing to help their crews in spiritual matters, and to conduct divine service on board-ship, as in the Royal Navy, is a step in the right direction, and will, we trust, have some good effect. But the surer way would be for men of influence to work up the large shipping companies and shipowners, and induce them to give positive instructions to their captains to hold divine service (weather permitting) at least once every Sunday, and that the fact be noted in the day's log. There is many a master willing to read the service, but who shirks it because he will not face the sneers of a motley crew; whereas if he had the positive commands of his owners, he would the more readily carry out the duty in obedience to orders, until, in the course of time, divine service on Sundays would become the rule instead of the exception in the Mercantile Marine. In the Navy the Admiralty Regulations provide that, weather permitting, a service is to be held every Sunday, and short prayers from the liturgy of the Church of England read every morning after quarters or divisions. This, perhaps, would be too much to expect from the merchant service, but owners should be called upon to follow the example of the Admiralty, and compel a Sunday service at least, when there is no valid ground for evading it.

An uneasy feeling prevails among the officers of the Light Infantry branch of the Royal Marines, with regard to what may be recommended by the Committee now sitting, to report upon the Royal Marine Artillery, as it is believed they have instructions to go into the composition of the Marine Corps generally, and ugly rumours are afloat as to the probability of further reductions. It is well known that an influential member of the Committee has already expressed an opinion that seven or eight thousand Marines ought to be sufficient for Admiralty requirements, taking into consideration the present training of the seamen of the Fleet, and that the seamen should be increased in proportion to the numbers taken from the Marines. Should, however, a move be made in the direction of economy, it is thought that any fears on the score of reduction are groundless, and that the numerical strength will not be effected, but that a possibility exists of giving up the depôt at Walmer. For many years there has been varied opinion as to the value of the depôt. It is solely for training recruits in drill before they are drafted to their several head-quarters; and it is very questionable whether the old system of each division instructing its own recruits was not a better one for many reasons. For a regiment which is continually changing its quarters, a depôt at which recruits can be turned into trained soldiers is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. With the Royal Marine Corps, the case is different, for its divisional head-quarters are always stationary; each has its adjutant and serjeant-major, and an efficient drill staff of non-commissioned officers, so that a dépôt must be looked upon as a luxury and not a necessity. Again, the question arises whether it is not more desirable that young recruits should at once join their divisions, where they would mix in their barrack-rooms with old soldiers, rather than they should, as at the depôt, be brought up all young fellows together, for the first few months of their entry into the Service. With regard to the cost of the system there can be no doubt, as added to the fixed charge of barracks and their maintenance, and the additional staff of officers and non-commissioned officers, the item of travelling expenses for several hundred men being sent to and returning from the depôt in the course of a year would amount to no small figure. This would be avoided if the old system of drilling the recruits at their own divisions was reverted to. We never advocate unnecessary reduction, but at the same time we feel bound to express an opinion that if estimates are to be curtailed, it is more desirable to close a depôt than a division.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has returned to England from visiting the Empress of Russia at Cannes. H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh remains abroad.

On Commander Francis J. Eliott leaving the *Resistance* on the 2nd inst., he and Mrs. Eliott were entertained at dinner by the officers of the ship, who presented Mrs. Eliott with a gold bracelet. Commander Eliott has invariably shown considerate kindness to the men under his command, the result being seen in the fact that the *Resistance* took a high place as regards smartness during the late cruise with the Channel Squadron.

The Chilians have no very great opinion of Peruvian courage. They express their disdain for their present enemy in the curt sentence:—"Every man who fights in Peru is a hero, since in Peru only heroes fight." "And all other Peruvians, what do they?" asks *Los Tiempos* of Santiago.

The Channel Squadron entered the Tagus on January 10, and anchored off Lisbon. The *Achilles* joined the flag. The usual salutes were exchanged between the Squadron and the shore and the *Achilles*.

It is reported that the German Admiralty will renew the contract for raising the *Grosser Kurfürst*, from month to month only.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock arrived at Bermuda on the 7th inst., and will leave for the West Indies on the 20th inst.

Rear-Admiral Stirling, in the *Triumph*, was at Callao on December 11. The Admiral would go south as soon as possible, returning to Callao about the last week in January.

We are informed that as a part of the arrangements made for the reduction of the number of annual entries of Naval cadets, it has been decided that in future a candidate is to be allowed only one examination. Rejection or non-appearance will finally exclude him from a cadetship. As regards the question of non-appearance, we hope their Lordships will see the justice of allowing some latitude, for it would be hard indeed to finally exclude a cadet who might be unable to attend on account of some passing sickness, family affliction, or other circumstance over which he would have no control.

Lieutenants Hadley, Matson, Booth, Wilson, Willis, Percy, Tate, and Palmer, R.M.L.I., will commence a course of military instruction, at Eastney, under Major C. C. Suther, R.M.A., on the 20th inst.

It has been stated by a contemporary that King William IV. hated Marine officers. If this was the case, the feelings of his late Majesty must have undergone a considerable change after coming to the throne, for, as Duke of Clarence, he was decidedly partial to the Marine corps, so much so, that when, in 1827, he presented new colours to the Chatham Division, he expressed himself as "feeling peculiar and very great happiness, both in his station of Lord High Admiral and as a General of Marines," that "he had been intimate with the corps of Royal Marines for a period of nearly 49 years, and had been, he might almost say, born and bred amongst them. The feelings he, therefore, must have at being made the instrument of the Royal approbation of their heroic, glorious, and victorious conduct he left for them to imagine, for he could not express them." His Royal Highness also alluded to the wars of succession in the reign of Queen Anne, "during which," he said, "the Marines had by their exertions contributed to the establishment of his family on the throne of these realms. For these great and glorious services he felt a particular gratitude to them,—a gratitude in which he felt confident he might say the people of this country participated." As a further proof of his Royal Highness's partiality for the Marines, when he came to the throne, and resigned his post of Lord High Admiral and General of Marines, he presented to each of the four Divisions a full-length portrait of himself in the uniform of Lord High Admiral, and this memento of his Majesty is now in the mess-room at each head-quarters.

The conference between the directors of the Sailors' Home at Portsmouth and the representatives of the Service afloat, has at last taken place. The agitation set on foot concerning the management of this Home is not to be regretted, and while we have the fullest confidence that the directors have been willing to do all in their power to promote the welfare and popularity of so important an institution, the outspeaking of the Navy as to its wishes will doubtless have good results.

The Grand Duke Constantine has issued a circular to the Russian Fleet enjoining upon all officers the necessity of making themselves acquainted with the construction and composition of torpedoes on board their vessels. Mining officers, on taking up their appointments on board men-of-war, are to explain to the officers the functions of the various sectional parts of torpedoes, and are to continue their instruction until accuracy of knowledge is arrived at. In order, further, to impart torpedo knowledge to the officers of the Fleet, courses of lectures are to be given during the winter at St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, and Nicolaeff; and the Grand Duke expresses his opinion that captains and commanders, as well as their subordinate officers, will do well to profit by this opportunity to receive instruction.

Admiral Farquhar, on resigning the naval command at Devonport, left for London last Saturday forenoon. At the railway station, there had assembled General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, commanding the Western District, Admiral-Superintendent Hope, and a large number of naval and military officers, who bade the gallant admiral a very cordial farewell.

The *Wivern* was commissioned at Devonport on Wednesday by Commander John G. Jones, as harbour-defence ship for Hong Kong, and will leave for that station as soon as ready, taking out a crew for the *Kestrel*, which is to be recommissioned, after repairs, at Hong Kong. The *Wivern*, when she was placed in the hands of Messrs. Laird for refit, was intended for service at Bermuda, but another ship will be selected for that station, to the unprotected state of which we recently called attention.

Commodore Richards, C.B., was at St. Helena in the *Boadicea* on December 29, having arrived there the previous day. The Commodore intended to leave the island on the 3rd inst. for Ascension, taking with him the *Industry*, and proceeding thence to Sierra Leone.

Paymaster Bernard Meyer, who was appionted additional to the *Garnet* in September last, in consequence of an anticipated vacancy arising in the *Elk*, will now assume the paymaster's duties of that ship, a court-martial having decided that the officer lately holding that appointment is unworthy of retention in her Majesty's Service, from which he is now dismissed with disgrace. False statements and misappropriation of public money were the offences of which he was proved guilty.

The cancelling of the promotion of Sub-Lieutenant Duncan Macpherson, to which we alluded last week, was not on account of any report received from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Nowell, but the result of the finding of the court-martial, which inquired into the grounding of the *Foxhound*. The court found the commanding officer, the sub-lieutenant, and the navigating officer all guilty, in some degree, of having contributed to the grounding of the ship, and for this the sub-lieutenant's promotion has been cancelled. Of this decision there may be little reason to complain, but it does seem especially hard upon Mr. Macpherson, that he should have been so publicly visited with this mark of their Lordships' displeasure. The Board knew that a court-martial was ordered, and it would have been kinder to have withheld the promotion of this officer until the minutes were received, instead of giving him his step in rank and then publishing his reduction to his former rank in the *Gazette*, and consequently in almost every paper in the kingdom.

According to a telegram from Valparaiso, dated December 18, the *Huascar* had then been refitted by the Chilians and was ready for sea. The *Blanco Encalada* and the *Loa* were on the look-out to intercept a transport from Panama, and other ships of the Chilian squadron were blockading Arica.

By the arrival of the African mail, further information of the late Niger expedition has been received, and it is universally acknowledged that the proceedings of the *Pioneer* were productive of much good. Her late commander, Lieutenant Burr, has been invalided home, but we hope his services will not be overlooked by the Admiralty.

We are glad to hear that a raid has been made upon the gambling dens at Lisbon, in which so many of the young officers of the Channel Squadron have from time to time burned their fingers. It is of little avail forbidding officers to go to these places, for in some the love of gaming is so marked as to make them brave the displeasure which would attend their detection; and seeing that play is strictly forbiddeh on board ship, many have accepted the opportunity offered at Lisbon with all the more readiness, thougn greatly to their cost.

Commander Walter Bridges has, we hear, declined the appointment of commander of the *Raleigh* on being paid off from the *Wolverene*, it being his wish to be placed upon half-pay. The *Raleigh* will, in consequence, most probably make the homeward voyage with the *Wolverene's* paid off crew without a commander.

Captain Chatfield, whose fortune it has been to spend in Malta Harbour nearly the whole of his time in command of the *Thunderer*, has now been selected for the command of the Steam Reserve at Devonport, vice Curme, promoted. Captain Philip Colomb, who has been appointed to the *Thunderer*, will find the ship now drawing towards fitness for further service as a sea-going vessel.

By the appointment of Commander J. G. Jones to the *Victor Emanuel* for service in the *Wivern*, the Commodore at Hong Kong will gain the advantage, which has long been desired, of having a second in command of higher rank than lieutenant. Hitherto, there has been but one lieutenant in the *Victor Emanuel*, upon whom the duties of second in command have devolved, and who has been senior officer in the absence of the Commodore.

With two appointments as aides-de-camp to the Queen, and two good-service pensions vacant, the First Lord of the Admiralty will, we hope, find it possible to remember certain captains who have hitherto failed to meet with that recognition which their services are generally believed to have entitled them.

The Christmas examination on board the *Britannia* has not ended happily for a number of the young gentlemen who had passed their full time on board, but who failed to pass out, and have consequently been discharged. The number of cadets who have been removed from the list of the Navy as unable to pass is seven, and ten others have been cautioned that unless they have a care they will soon follow the unfortunate rejected. We fear the plucked ones have scarcely spent a happy Christmas time with their friends.

The torpedo launch allowed to leave Panama by the Executive of the Republic of Columbia, notwithstanding the representations of the Chilian Consul at that port as to her true character, has fallen into the hands of the Chilians, having been captured by the Chilian Squadron off Iquique.

The new Naval Medical Warrant has not yet appeared. The half-yearly advertisement for candidates for medical men for the Navy is out, and at the same time appears that for the Army. Surely the Admiralty cannot believe that young doctors will go up for the Navy under the existing regulations, when they can try for the Army, with its recently acquired benefits and greater pay.

The Italian ironclad *Duilio* has just been put in commission at Spezia. She carries four 100-ton guns, twelve smaller ones, and four mitrailleuses. She is expected to attain a speed of twelve and a half knots, and her trial trips will be commenced almost immediately.

We are informed that Inspector-General John Watt Reid, M.D., senior Medical Officer at Haslar, has been selected to succeed Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., as Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Commander V. L. Cameron, C.B., will deliver a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on the afternoon of Friday, February 20, on his recent travels in Mesopotamia, especially with reference to the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway.

The *Euryalus* has broken down in her steam department, and requires the attention of the dockyard at Malta, the yard at Bombay being unequal to the task of repairing her. She has been ordered to make the best of her way under sail, and after being towed through the Canal, will be met by the *Téméraire*, and be conveyed by her to Malta. This is rather an undignified proceeding for a flagship, and Rear-Admiral Gore Jones has been left on the East Indies station without a proper ship in which to fly his flag.

Mr. Swainson, Mr. Awdry, and the Accountant-General of the Navy have been directed to inquire into the position of the messengers at the Admiralty, and to suggest any reorganisation they may deem advisable.

The Stanhope medal is in future to have a special riband, in order that the wearers of this coveted honour may be distinguished from those who have received the Humane Society's medal only. The Stanhope medals for 1875, 1877, and 1878 were bestowed upon Naval officers, but that for the past year has been awarded to Mr. Chuckerbutty, a native medical practitioner, who saved a woman from drowning in the Hooghly.

A very unnecessary fuss is being made by some of the weeklies over the so-called tattooing of the noses of the young Princes on board the *Bacchante*. The idea of putting the Service mark upon youngsters on their first sea-going trip is, of course, very absurd, but just the kind of thing that delights the boys in a gun-room mess. As for the "considerable facial disfigurement" which is supposed to follow, the mark is but the merest scratch, and not a "tattoo."

Commander Robert Willcox, on the retired list, who has been awarded the Greenwich-Hospital pension vacant by the death of Commander Robert St. Aubyn, entered the Navy in June, 1832, and was promoted to Lieutenant in 1842. He served for some time in the Mediterranean and on the coast of Africa; commanded the *Harpy*, revenue cruiser, February, 1849, to January, 1851; and on February 1 of the same year was appointed to the Coastguard, in which he served to January, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of retired Commander. He was awarded the Coastguard pension November 2, 1874.

Under the revised arrangement of the Transport Department of the Admiralty, Admiral William R. Mends, K.C.B., continues as director of transports; Mr. W. F. Baughan becomes assistant-director; and Messrs. S. J. Graff, F. L. Vaux, and Gordon W. Miller, senior clerks. The Imperial and Indian branches will be amalgamated, Captain Cruttenden, I.N., remaining as "consulting officer for the Indian troop service."

We recently gave a preliminary list of the Marine Artillery Committee, and the following is a complete list of the members:—Admiral Sir A. C. Key, K.C.B. (chairman); Major-General C. W. Adair, C.B., D.A.G., Royal Marines (vice-chairman); Major-General. J. W. C. Williams, R.M.A.; Major-General E. L. Pym, R.M.L.I.; Captain J. O. Hopkins, R.N.; Colonel Sir F. W Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.A.G., Royal Marines; Captain N. F. Way, R.M.L.I.; and Captain F. H. Poore, R.M.A.

Her Majesty the Empress of Germany has expressed her desire to add her name to the list of patrons of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. Her Majesty has also sent a donation of £20.

Among the passengers who arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday from the West Indies were Lieutenant H. N. Rolfe, R.N., Lieutenant C. W. W. Ingram, R.N., Chief Engineer H. Hull, R.N., and Paymaster Silas W. Parker, R.N.

A novel invention has been patented by Captain L. M. Carmichael, 5th Lancers, deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general on the Staff of the Intelligent Department, in the shape of a portable boot-tree. It is made of india-rubber, and when inflated is equal to the present wooden tree, but excels it so far as convenience is concerned.

A distinguished-service reward is vacant by the death of Major-General A. Scudamore, C.B.

We notice that at the recent examination for Sandhurst five of the candidates passed direct from Wimbledon School, while one headed the list. This is the same school we alluded to in a former issue as having passed eight of the forty-five successful candidates for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, facts that must be highly gratifying to all concerned, and which certainly speak well for the system of education at that institution.

Brevet Major W. E. Despard has been appointed to the barrack mastership at the Chatham Division of Royal Marines, vacant by the voluntary retirement of Major H. F. Cooper. Major Despard received his brevet rank for services in the Ashantee expedition.

Many of our readers will be interested in learning that Mr. S. Roberts, for many years on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief's Office, has retired upon pension, and has established himself at 28 Leicester Square, as an Army and General agent. Mr. Roberts was greatly respected, and has quitted the Horse Guards with the highest testimonials. Few men are better fitted to advise on questions of exchanges, &c., or to conduct business for which it is necessary for officers to employ an agent.

A medical officer, lately returned from India, complains to us of the very inadequate provision which is made in the Indian transports for officers who are invalided to England, and expresses an opinion that the death of a young officer the other day was entirely due to the defective arrangements on board the troop-ship on which he was provided with a passage. The matter is one of serious moment, and we feel that we have only to draw attention to it to secure the consideration of the authorities, who, we rest certain, will adopt steps to prevent a recurrence of circumstances which have robbed the Service of a valuable life, and have cast into mourning the family of a distinguished officer who has served his country in India for a long term of years.

We learn from an account of the storming of Secocoeni's stronghold, which reaches us from the Cape, that, "Shortly after 11 a.m. (Nov. 28) the signal to storm the stronghold was given. The heights had by this time fallen into our hands, but the isolated stronghold still held doggedly out. Upwards of 200 shells (double and common) were hurled against its rocky walls, several exploding in the mouths of the caves, carrying death to the miserable beings below. But still they kept up a desultory fire, and seldom, if ever, exposed themselves to the view of our sharpshooters. The signal (two rockets fired in the air) having been given, the 21st and 94th Regiments fixed bayonets, and Colonel Russell, drawing his sword, placed himself at the head of the column, and gallantly lead the attack. It was a magnificent sight, the bright rays of the sun reflecting on the burnished steel of the pointed bayonets, the red-coated soldiers nimbly climbing among the dark masses of rock, and loud strange echoes of the musketry ringing incessantly in the mountain gorges, produced an effect, the like of which it would be impossible to realise. But our infantry carried the stronghold, and Colonel Russell, on reaching the summit, was enthusiastically cheered by the lads who followed him through the deadly storm which surrounded them on all sides. Sir Garnet smiled, and well he might, for British infantry and Colonial cavalry proved themselves worthy of their General's approbation."

The following "Memorandum relating to the reorganisation of the clerical establishments of the manufacturing departments under the War Office" was issued on Thursday:—"The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have agreed, subject to the condition that the Secretary of State for War decides who shall retire and who may remain, to give the following terms to those gentlemen in the clerical establishments of the manufacturing departments at Woolwich, Enfield, Waltham Abbey, and Birmingham, whose services will be dispensed with in the forthcoming reorganisation:—1. Annual pensions to be such only as the Treasury now awards on abolition of office, conformably to the Superannuation Act of 1859, except that in no case shall less than half the salary be awarded, as provided in the Admiralty and War-Office Regulation Act, 1878. The pension in no case to exceed two-thirds of salary. 2. A gratuity of £30 for each year's service in the War Department in any class which is included in the present junior class, but in no case to exceed £600. In the calculation of this gratuity, service as a temporary clerk will not be allowed to reckon, except in the case of those who were not required to undergo a further examination on appointment to the establishment, and who had a claim to succeed to established vacancies. The Secretary of State has appointed a committee to select the members of the present establishment who shall compose the new establishment, and so far as is consistent with the conditions above stated, he will be willing to consider offers of retirement from gentlemen in the departments who may desire to take advantage of the present opportunity of leaving the Service; but it must be distinctly understood that the offer of retirement is subject in each case to the Secretary of State's approval. Endeavours will be made to meet as far as possible the wishes of individuals, but if the Committee of Selection report that it is for the advantage of the public service that any who have volunteered to retire should be retained, and the Secretary of State approve such recommendation, they will be retained. On the other hand, those whom it is not in the interest of the public service to retain will have to retire, whether they have volunteered or not. All applications to this effect must be sent to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State not later than the 24th inst.—War Office, Jan. 13.

All must agree that Lieutenant-Colonels Bond and Rogers have been but inadequately rewarded for their recent services at the Cape. Both officers served as Majors throughout the Zulu campaign, and the latter commanded the 90th Regiment, in the absence of Sir Evelyn Wood, yet all they have got is a brevet Lieutenant-colonelcy. Now what possible advantage can this give them, considering that they have now obtained the substantive rank? In their case—certainly in that of Colonel Rogers—some further acknowledgment is called for. A month's seniority seems but poor recompense for all the anxiety which a year's command in the field must necessarily have entailed.

It is now an undisputed fact that the object of training an infantry soldier should be to place him in the best position for using his rifle with the greatest possible effect, and the army which carries out this principle most thoroughly is that which will stand the fairest chance of success when brought into action on a European battlefield. The subject is one of such immense importance, that it may well be asked,—How do we stand in this respect? Are our soldiers trained on a sound principle, and is time wasted in our Service upon show manœuvres? In order to furnish a comprehensive answer, and to point out defects, we will sketch out briefly our system, and, having done so, we ask,—Is the following in any way an exaggeration?—In peace time, the efficiency of a British battalion in the field is tested by the performance of a number of movements in the presence of an inspecting officer.

Sometimes a few rounds of blank ammunition are expended, when a considerable noise is made, the firing, as a rule, being aimless and extremely rapid. The most important movements at an inspection are "marching-past" and the "manual, platoon, and bayonet exercises." These are never, under any circumstances, omitted. At the close of the inspection, should the General address the battalion on the subject of its efficiency in the field, he is almost certain to allude to the manner in which these exercises were performed. The usual form of speech is as follows:—"The marching-past was excellent, and the manner in which you went through the manual and bayonet exercises deserves the highest praise. From the steadiness with which the several movements have been performed, I am sure that should the battalion be sent on active service, it will maintain the good name it has always borne," &c. The General reports accordingly. Occasionally, if the practice-range be within an easy distance, one or two men per company fire a few rounds of ball ammunition at a target, as a matter of form. Nobody cares whether they hit or miss. For the whole year, therefore, with the exception of eight working days, the trained soldiers are practised in perfecting themselves in drill, and more particularly in the above-mentioned exercises. The mathematical precision which is frequently attained is simply astounding! In a great many regiments, the musketry training of the men is looked upon as a nuisance, and is hurried through as quickly as possible, for the fact of a battalion shooting well brings it little or no credit, and if its performances be bad, practically no notice whatever is taken of it. It is simply through the individual exertions of a comparatively small number of officers that the shooting of the Army is as good as it is. If one-half the attention were paid to rifle instruction which is now given to "marching-past" and the "bayonet exercise in quick time," the efficiency of the Army as a fighting machine would be doubled, if not trebled. It would surely be a far more practical test of the efficiency of a battalion in the field, if it were exercised at the annual inspection in field-firing, or where that is impossible, in skirmishing by sections on the range, than to depend almost entirely on those time-honoured, but somewhat useless, manœuvres of "marching-past" and the "bayonet exercise." These may be a test of smartness, but we doubt much whether they are any criterion of a regiment's fighting efficiency, for it is proved that the commanding officers who pride themselves most upon the proficiency of their men in these performances are those who are allowed by general consent to rank in the category of leaders of "doubtful capacity." What we want to do is to make the test of the small Army we have at command, and do all we can to teach our boy-soldiers what is actually useful during the short time we have them under instruction, not to waste time and energy in show-manœuvres and obsolete exhibitions, which are all very well in their way, but are made far too much of, both by commanding and inspecting officers.

We have received a letter drawing attention to the effects of the wholesale supersession by captains of the Ordnance Corps of captains of Infantry and Cavalry. On July 5, 1872, Lord Cardwell promoted all captains of the Ordnance Corps to the rank of major. This was but an act of justice, for it was obviously an anomaly that, considering the real positions occupied by these officers, they should rank only with commanders of troops of cavalry or companies of infantry. Unfortunately, justice to one class of officers was done at the expense of injustice to another class, namely, those captains of infantry and cavalry who, as captains, were senior to the officers promoted. The junior of the latter was Captain Ducat, Bombay Engineers, a captain of 1868, who had only 16 years' service; yet he superseded captains of 1860, and of 18 years' service and upwards. The last captain of the Line promoted is Captain Todd, 87th Regiment. He is a captain of 1866, yet his junior as a captain by two years became, by the promotion of 1872, a major, nearly eight years ago! During 1879, the per-centage of captains to majors, in the different branches of the Service, was as follows:—Artillery, 11·82; Engineers, 8·99; Cavalry, 6·3; Infantry of the Line, 3·9. It will be gathered from the above that the promotion of captains to majors is three times greater in the Artillery than in the Infantry of the Line. Returning to the subject of the *Gazette* of July 5, 1872, the injustice of the wholesale supersession of Non-Orduance Corps officers was so glaring, that Lord Cardwell was forced to give the public a sop; and this he did by giving, in 1873, brevet promotion to a certain number of infantry and cavalry captains. But though he thus practically admitted the principle that the supersession of which we complain was unjust, he did not carry it out to its logical conclusion; he only diminished the amount of injustice. Since then, no other steps have been taken in the matter. Now, brevet promotion by seniority will cease on October 1, 1880, by which time the captains of 1867 will probably be still captains, without a chance of advancement. Now is, therefore, the moment to offer the only possible compensation to the superseded infantry and cavalry captains, by promoting at once all who were senior as such to Major Ducat, the date of whose captaincy is February 5, 1868. There are very few such captains left; the expense would be but slight, and no precedent would be created.

To judge by a correspondence which has been placed in our hands, the Authorities seem resolved to obtain some financial consolation for the disaster of Isandula. Captain Reginald Younghusband, 1st Battalion, 24th Regiment, was among those who fell in that unfortunate engagement. He left a widow to mourn his loss, and that widow, being by no means well off, applied for a pension. It appearing, however, that she possessed an income of over £300 a year, the application was, in accordance with an arbitrary, unjust, and shameful regulation, refused. The brother, as representing Captain Younghusband's parents and family, then asked that the value of the commission might be returned to Captain Younghusband's legal representatives. In reply, he was informed that Captain Younghusband, having left a widow whose claim to pension was inadmissible, the repayment of the value of the commission could not be sanctioned. We cannot ourselves see what connection pension and repayment of commission-money have with each other. The pension is ostensibly granted to prevent an officer's widow from actually starving; while the repayment of the commission-money is merely the return of what an officer has actually expended, but for continuing to enjoy the benefit of which he is prevented by losing his life in the public service. The War Office, however, asserts that though this commission-money was found by Captain Younghusband's own family, it could only be paid to his widow, who is debarred from receiving it because she is ineligible for a pension. It might as well be maintained that she could not receive it because she had red hair, or stammered. Setting aside, however, technical objections, we would touch on the broad question of justice and truthfulness. Recently, the Secretary of War, in reply to a question from General White referring to Isandula, said that in the case of officers skilled in action, the sums they had paid for their commissions were returned to their representatives. If Colonel Stanley was correct, why is not Captain Younghusband's commission-money handed over to his representatives? As to justice, it is manifestly unjust and discreditable in the highest degree that the State should derive a pecuniary benefit from the death of those officers who fall in its defence. It is equally unjust that two officers should go into action side by side, the one having no money invested in his commission, the other some £1,700 or £1,800. The whole question, however, of the treatment of the representatives of officers killed in action or dying in the performance of their duty needs attention, and we do not intend to let the matter drop.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Calcutta, January 12, says:—"The arrival in India of Lieutenant-General W. Olpherts, V.C., C.B., is hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the Press and the public, and it is anticipated that he will be appointed to a high command at the front, or to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras." We have many times expressed the opinion that General Olpherts has been badly treated in having been left so long without employment, seeing that he is admitted by all Anglo-Indians to be one of the ablest, gallantest, and most popular—as he undoubtedly is one of the most eccentric—General officers who has ever held command in India. It is no secret, and the fact is known to the General himself, that many persons, especially in office, charge him with madness. Those, however, who know the man best—those, that is to say, who have served with and under him, and have held positions on his staff—affirm that there is such method in his madness that he is simply idolised by subordinates, whilst no General in India commands more thoroughly the confidence of the Army. Besides his other qualities, "Hell-fire Jack" is the most upright, outspoken, and dashing of soldiers, and if we are to place reliance on the statements of those who have had practical experience with him in the field, no General officer in the whole British Army has more completely mastered the details of tactics and can manœuvre the three arms with greater effect than the distinguished Bengal gunner, whose appearance in India has called for such an outburst of enthusiasm.

The French Budget for this year has just been published, and furnishes the following information with regard to the Army and Navy. There are now only three Marshals,—Marshal Canrobert, who is a Senator and president of the Committee on Promotion; Marshal MacMahon, who since he was President of the Republic has held no office; and Marshal Lebœuf, who has been under a thick cloud ever since the Franco-German war. These three Marshals each receive 30,000 fr. a year; the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, General Vinoy, who resides in a palace, receives 40,000 fr.; the Secretary-General, 18,000 fr.; the Governor of the Invalides, 27,000 fr.; the Military Governor of Paris, 26,000 fr.; the Military Governor of Lyons, 15,000 fr.; and the Commanders of Army Corps, 31,000 fr. Such are the prizes of the military profession. In the Navy, there appears to be no full Admiral at present, and 15 Vice-Admirals receive 18,000 fr. a year; Rear-Admirals, 12,000 fr.; Post Captains, 8,000 fr., &c. There used to be another prize for military men,—to wit, the Governor-Generalship of Algeria, 100,000 fr. a year; but that post is now held by M. Albert Grévy, brother of the President of the Republic. It may be added that since the days of Carnot and Pache the War Minister has always been either a Marshal or a General, and from the same revolutionary epoch the Ministers of Marine have all been Admirals. All Ministers receive 60,000 fr. a year. Generals and Admirals are also often entrusted with diplomatic missions. France is always represented at St. Petersburg by a General; General Chanzy is the present French Ambassador. In London we have Admiral Pothuan, who has been twice Minister of Marine since the fall of the Empire, while Admiral Jaurez is French Ambassador at Madrid. There are also Port-Admirals, who receive extra pay, and a good many colonial Governorships go to Naval men. The best paid Governorship is Senegal, 122,000 fr.; then comes India, 83,000 fr.; afterwards, New Caledonia, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Réunion, each 54,000 fr.

There are, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, several retired officers of the Army still resident among the brotherhood of the Charterhouse. The advanced age and isolated condition of these veterans naturally awakens sympathy, especially on such occasions as "public days," such as founder's day, when they are the only persons who do not participate in the festivities. A banquet of this high conservative character assumes a peculiarly exclusive aspect when it is considered that there are some sixty or seventy "poor gentlemen" pensioners "left out in the cold," or offered the "scraps," in the name of "increase of commons," at the end of the celebration. As far as the Services are concerned, a correspondent puts in a plea for some less humiliating recognition of the officers referred to, and asks,—"Why should not the brotherhood as a body be given an annual dinner, as well as the governors and their friends?" It is known in the hospital that its rules are sufficiently elastic—thanks to the considerate spirit in which they were originally framed by the munificent founder, Thomas Sutton Sutton, who had himself been a soldier in his youth, and introduced the military element into the Charterhouse—and the fact should not be forgotten. It remains to be impressed upon the government of the Charterhouse in the present day that an "officer" and a "gentleman" are synonimous terms, and ought ever to be so regarded, if only out of respect to the memory of Captain Thomas Sutton!

The young gentlemen called *engagés conditionels*, who joined the French Army before their time, under certain conditions were allowed home for a few days on the occasion of the new year, but not to pass their holiday in feasting, riot, or idleness. In fact, each *engagé*, on leaving his regiment, carried with him a paper styled *biographique*, which was to be filled up before his return. In this paper he was to give, 1st, date and place of birth; 2nd, moral education received; 3rd, souvenirs of childhood; 4th, instruction received and lectures followed; 5th, instruction acquired up to the present in science and literature; 6th, knowledge of ancient and modern languages; 7th, diplomas received; 8th, licentiates obtained; 9th, physical, gymnastical, riding, swimming, fencing education; 10th, profession and work accomplished; 11th, social situation of parents, father, mother, or guardian; 12th, voyages made and souvenirs preserved; 13th, general reflections concerning the civil career; 14th, peculiar opinions concerning the military profession; 15th, operations in arithmetic, algebra, or geometry; 16th, essay upon general history or some nation in particular; 17th, appreciation on the present and future value of Algeria. A French editor, casting his eye over this "biography," declares that it would take him six months to fill it up properly. Supposing Bob Clive, who has the worst reputation in his village, had been called on to give among other matters his souvenirs of childhood before getting a commission. Cannot one imagine how Soult and other men, who rose to fame under the First Empire, would have been taken aback had they been called upon to fill up such a document during a week's *congé*. But under the First Empire there was too much rough campaigning to be done for education, *souvenirs de jeunesse*, &c., to be considered absolutely essential. Take, for example, the following scene which is to be found in the memoirs of Baron de Meneval, who for many years was private secretary to the Emperor:—"Often, when reviewing an army corps or on the field of battle, the Emperor would pull up in front of a regiment, and summoning the officers around him, would question them, and ask them to point out their comrades most worthy of promotion and decoration. He would then pass to the soldiers. . . . . . . At one of these distributions of military recompenses, which resembled family parties, a serjeant was pronounced the best and bravest. The colonel acknowledged that he united all the necessary qualities for making a good officer, but regretted that he could not propose him, as, unfortunately, a serious impediment stood in the way. 'What impediment?' exclaimed the Emperor, with impetuosity. 'Sire, he can neither read nor write.' 'Colonel, I name him officer.' And his Majesty, whose own orthography, was very shaky, and whose writing was almost illegible galloped off." History, unfortunately, does not say what became of this illiterate officer; whether he took to pot-hooks and hangers, or whether to the end of his military career he was unable to write a report or read a bulletin.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The death is announced of the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, one of her Majesty's lords-in-waiting, which occurred on Saturday, in the 34th year of his age. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1868; and he succeeded as fourth earl on the death of his grandfather, in March, 1870. His lordship entered the regiment as cornet in 1868, became a lieut. in 1869, and retired in 1871.

6th Dragoon Guards. The *Times*' correspondent at Gundamuk telegraphs, on Jan. 8, the following further particulars of the recent accident by which several men of the regiment lost their lives:—"A reconnoitring party, consisting of the Carabiniers and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, went out from Jellalabad, crossing a ford over the Cabul river near Fort Sale, for the purpose of examining the entrance into the Lughman Valley. After a successful reconnaissance, Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, A.Q.G., and Major W. J. Boyes, A.A.G., being with the party, they returned by a ford at the foot of the Dorunta Gorge, a very narrow and difficult gorge, round which the Lughman Valley commences. Here some Carabiniers lost the line of crossing, and five men were drowned."

9th Lancers. Writing from Cabul on the 13th ult., the correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the following account of the Cavalry action on that day:—"Mahomed Jan drew off his men towards Chardeh and a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers got among them near Indikee, killing many. Soon after Gen. Baker left Sherpur, 2,000 Kohistanis appeared on the plain east of the Bemaru hills, making for Mahomed Jan's position. They did not seem to know of Gen. Baker's attack, and fell back upon G-3 R.A. shelling them. The Guides Cavalry then moved out and waited beneath the end of the ridge until the Kohistanis got well into the plain beyond, and then charged through them twice in brilliant form, cutting them up and utterly dispersing them. The chase extended to the Logar River. The plain was covered with their dead; about Beni Shahr there were a good thousand. The Kohistanis driven from Siah Sung were charged by three squadrons from the 9th Lancers, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 14th Bengal Lancers. The cavalry behaved admirably, and the ground favoured them. The enemy fought stubbornly. Capt. Butson, 9th Lancers, was killed leading his squadron: Capt. Chisholme wounded; four troopers of the 9th Lancers killed and seven wounded. Our casualties in all amount to 11 killed and 43 wounded." We learn from Maritzburg, under date Dec. 15:—"Among the first of the officers to return from the Secocoeni stronghold is Major Bushman, of the 9th Lancers, who reached the city on Friday evening, 12th, having left the Mountain on the 1st inst., two days after the assault. Major Bushman led the attack on the east side of the mountain, and led it in a manner which has called for the approbation of everybody. The Major is now *en route* to India, to join his regiment in Afghanistan." The Lahore paper says, "Capt. Lord William Beresford, V.C., A.D.C. to the Viceroy, has left Calcutta to rejoin his regiment, the 9th Lancers, at Cabul. It was time he did so, as the 9th have been so terribly cut up that they can now have very few officers fit for duty. But it will be no easy matter for even the dashing Lord William to make his way to Cabul from Gandamak."

13th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Baker Russell, C.B., we understand, had his horse shot under him in the action before Secocoeni's stronghold. Writing from Fort Albert Edward on Nov. 21, a military correspondent says, "Col. Baker-Russell is earning golden opinions among all classes at the front. His manly and independent bearing are characteristic of the Russell family, and I need not tell you that he is unceasing in his efforts to mitigate the sufferings which are invariably borne by troops operating in a tropical region."

14th Hussars. The *Madras Times* says:—"Orders have been received in Madras for the immediate posting of two officers from the 14th Hussars at Bangalore to the 9th Lancers in Afghanistan, to fill recent casualties in the field in the latter corps."

15th Hussars. A correspondent writes:—"Last November the term of foreign service for the 15th Hussars, now quartered in India, having expired, the regiment received orders to prepare for embarkation, and consequently the officers disposed of their horses' furniture and equipage. The order to march was subsequently countermanded, and directions were given for the regiment to be held in readiness for embarkation by next April. Now, however, a further detention until next winter is ordered, thus prolonging the period of foreign service by one year. The cause assigned for this proceeding is that the King's Dragoon Guards are appointed to relieve the 15th Hussars, and it has been decided to keep the former regiment one year longer in South Africa. Now, from my own knowledge of Cape matters, and taking into consideration both the unsettled state of the country generally, as well as the threatening attitude of the Boers, I am decidedly of opinion that it may be necessary to retain a cavalry regiment in Natal for some years to come; and therefore I maintain that it would be much more desirable to relieve the 15th Hussars at once by some corps from England, than to prolong its stay in India by another year, thus creating a very tangible hardship for the regiment generally, and in particular, obliging the officers to repurchase the horses, outfit, &c., which they have just disposed of."

17th Lancers. Serjts. F. G. Style and H. Yeoman have been appointed assistant-instructors in signalling for the present year.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A correspondent writes:—"Amongst the deaths which have recently occurred in Afghanistan, we notice that of Lieut. C. A. Montanaro, who died on Dec. 20 last from the effect of wounds received on the 19th before Cabul. This promising young officer was born on June 20, 1855, was educated at the Southampton College, from which he passed direct into the Royal Military Academy (at his first attempt), in Feb. 1872, and got his commission in August, 1874, having been in the same term with the ill-fated Prince Imperial. He proceeded to India with his battery in Jan. 1876, and served at Allahabad and Morar until the beginning of 1878, when he was appointed to No. 2 Deragat Mountain Battery (Major Swinley's), at Abbotabad. He was amongst the first to cross the frontier, and was in all the skirmishes in the Kurum and Khost Valleys with Gen. Sir F. Roberts's force. He was subsequently at the battle of Charasiab and at the taking of Cabul. He invented a rack for carrying intrenching tools on mules, which was adopted by No. 2 Mountain Battery throughout the campaign, and he also invented an improved fuze, a few of which were in course of manufacture at the Dum Dum factory at the time of his untimely death, is that the poor fellow did not live to see the result of the productions of his young brain.

Lieuts. D. C. Dean Pitt and W. A. Plant, aides-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay, have passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

Capt. W. O. C. Shippard, 8th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England from Nov. 6 last to July 5 next.

Capt. W. A. Riall, 11th Brig., has been selected for the adjutancy of the Tipperary Artillery Militia.

A Baty. 3rd Brig. and No. 10 Baty. 8th Brig., which, under ordinary circumstances, would have returned to England from India this relief season, will, on account of the present position of military affairs in India, be retained, and be in excess of the establishment. The other batteries of Artillery ordered home, and for which reliefs have been sent out, will return as follows:—D and F Baty. 6th Brig. and Nos. 8 and 9 Batys. 8th Brig. in H.M.S. Jumna, which leaves Bombay on the 27th inst., and is timed to reach Portsmouth on Feb. 26; and No. 14 Baty. 8th Brig. in H.M.S. Euphrates, which leaves Bombay on the 31st inst., and will arrive early in March.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A correspondent writes to us from Natal:—"The four companies of Royal Engineers who took part in the Zulu war have received orders as follow:—No. 2 Compy., commanded by Capt. D. C. Courtney, to remain in the Transvaal with Col. Harrison's force; No. 7 Compy., under the command of Capt. and Brevet Major F. W. Nixon, consisting of three officers and eighty non-commissioned officers and men, to return home; No. 5 Compy., in charge of Lieut. J. C. MacGregor, to return home; and No. 30 Compy., commanded by Capt. B. Blood, consisting of five officers and 170 non-commissioned officers and men, to proceed to Gibraltar. The C Troop, Royal Engineer Train, Major A. C. Hamilton in command, is under orders to return to England."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria telegraphed on Tuesday night:—"Col. Gordon has left for Naples by the French steamer to-day. Despite the flattering letter of the Khedive already mentioned, Col. Gordon complains of the conduct of the Egyptian Government towards him. He apparently requires mental and physical rest."

Major J. Birney has been granted leave from India to England for two years, on medical certificate.

Scots Guards. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. S. Roden, eldest surviving son of the third earl, late of the regiment, has succeeded to the title and estates of the earldom of Roden, by the death of his nephew, the fifth earl, on Saturday last.

6th Regiment. We (*Times of India*) regret to hear that much sickness prevails amongst the men of the 1st Batn. 6th Foot at Aden. The regiment only arrived at Aden on Nov. 20, having previously been stationed at Peshawur and Delhi, where the men suffered from fever. Six men died on the voyage from Bombay, and we hear that six deaths have occurred since the regiment landed at Aden. Capt. Lewis, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Pay Department.

16th Regiment. The *Madras Mail* says:—"The 2nd Batn. 16th Foot, at Secunderabad, and computed at 900 bayonets, is the regiment in Southern India best able to take the field immediately. But there is not much chance of its receiving marching orders, for there is cause for great precaution at Hyderabad, where events at Cabul are being watched with the keenest interest by crowds of Afghans and Arabs who would readily take advantage of any shortening of the arm that now keeps them in check."

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Fox, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

19th Regiment. The paymastership of the 1st Batn. has been filled by the appointment of Major Webster, on that officer's transfer to the Pay Department from the 96th Regiment.

20th Regiment. Capt. Waudby, 2nd Batn., is about to retire from the Service, receiving the value of his commission. Brevet Major Briscoe, whose period of service as adjutant of the 5th A.B. Kent Rifle Volunteers has expired, has obtained two months' leave of absence.

21st Fusiliers. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Grand Master of English Freemasons, has appointed Lieut.-Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, half-pay, late of the regiment, Past Grand Deacon, to the vacant office of Grand Secretary.

22nd Regiment. It was rumoured, when the mail left India, that the 2nd Batn. was to leave Allahabad for the frontier.

23rd Fusiliers. Pymr. and Hon. Capt. Bampfield, Pay Department, has been appointed paymaster of the 1st Batn.

24th Regiment. The Queen decorated Pte. W. Jones 2nd Batn., at Osborne, on Tuesday, with the Victoria Cross, for his gallantry at the defence of Rorke's Drift, where he, as hospital-orderly, assisted in the removal of the sick from the hospital building whilst it was being forced by the enemy. Acting upon the suggestion of its Mayor, Brecon has decided to present a handsome watch and chain to Serjt. W. Allan, V.C., one of the heroes of Rorke's Drift, who was the means of keeping up communication with the hospital, and thus saving the patients. Serjt. Allan is now quartered at Brecon.

32nd Light Infantry. We learn from the Cape that "Capt. Cherry, 32nd Regt., is at present at Port Elizabeth, by order of the Government, recruiting for the Cape Mounted Rifles. This corps is now being reorganised, with a view to improving its tone and discipline."

33rd Regiment. The death is announced as having taken place in London, at the comparatively early age of 37, of Capt. E. S. Wason, adjt. of the 6th West York Militia. Capt. Wason, who was the youngest son of the late Rev. J. G. Wason, of Witchling, Kent, and Montagu Square, entered the Army by purchase in June, 1860, and served in the Abyssinian campaign in 1867-68 as adjt. of the regiment (medal). He became a lieut. in Feb. 1864, and capt. in Sept. 1869.

34th Regiment. The will, dated Nov. 22, 1854, of Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Goodenough, C.B., late of the regiment, who died on Nov. 29 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by H. P. Goodenough, the brother, the personal estate being sworn under £9,000. After payment of all his just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, the testator leaves all his personal estate to his said brother.

37th Regiment. Capt. Nott has been appointed pymr. of the 109th Regt., on appointment to the Pay Department.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. Ramsay, R.M.L.I., will relieve Major Despard, R.M.L.I., in command of Marine detachment, Raleigh.

A good-conduct medal has been awarded Cprl. Solomon Payne.

50th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Bonham, late of the regiment, died on Jan. 7, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 68. Col. Bonham was present with the regiment at the battle of Punniar. He served also in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon (where he was dangerously wounded); in all these actions he commanded the Light Company, (medal with three clasps). He entered the Army in Oct. 1829, and retired in Feb. 1852.

57th Regiment. "An ex-Die Hard" writes to the *Standard* from Dublin:—"It is now nearly five months since peace was concluded between England and Zululand, and the gallant old regiment (the 57th) to which I formerly belonged are now comfortably settled down in the Royal Barracks. Since Dec. 26 last nearly four hundred men of the 57th (the 'Die Hard') have been sent back to their old corps, the 77th (D.C.O.) Regiment, and now the talk of both regiments is what batta is to be granted for loss of kit, hard lying, &c. I can assure you that since the day we left Ceylon for the Cape it has cost me four pounds on account of wear and tear of clothing, lost of kit, and equipment. On our return from the front to Durban, Natal, where our kits were left in store, we could obtain no satisfactory account of them, but were told they must have been lost or mislaid, and now, on rejoining our linked battalion, we have to make our losses good again out of our own hard earnings. I ask, is it acting fairly to treat us in this way after going through a dreary campaign? We were all naturally expecting a furlough to visit our relatives, but for the present we are doomed to disappointment, as a great many of us are now placed upon the paltry sum of one penny per diem in order to fit us out again for service at home. We cannot, of course, attach any blame to our officers, as they are bound to see that we are in possession of a serviceable kit. Should this met the eye of some one in authority, I hope he will represent our case to the Secretary of State for War, who, I trust, will kindly take our case into consideration, as the furlough season expires early in March, and there are upwards of two hundred men of my regiment alone anxiously waiting to go on leave, but who are unfortunately prevented for want of means."

62nd Regiment. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The troops at Morar have not escaped the fever which has been raging for some time in the Upper Provinces. In one company of the 62nd, barely 100 strong, only about one man in three was able to go through the musketry course, and of these about one-fourth was subject to fever. The death-rate has been about 78 per 1,000."

69th Regiment. Capt. Owen is a candidate for the Pay Department.

72nd Highlanders. The *Globe* says:—"Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Gen. Sir F. Roberts, is about to confer the Victoria Cross upon Pte. McMahon, 72nd Highlanders, in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry displayed by him in the recent operations before Cabul." A correspondent at Cabul writes to the *Globe*, Nov. 30:—"I have not been writing much lately because there has not been much doing. Everything is apparently quite quiet, and we are very busy getting ourselves housed before the very severe weather comes on; it is always worse here after Christmas, January and February being the coldest time of year, and the time of most snow. The weather is still fine; very cold at night, but bright and clear during the day; and our houses are nearly ready, though insufficiency of labour makes our progress slow, for instead of impressing the natives, and making them work, they are allowed to work just as much or little as suits their own sweet will. The only thing we are allowed to do is to pay them about double the wages they ever received before. After a delay of just a year a good many promotions and rewards have been given for last year's campaign, but the 72nd seems to have been forgotten, though we thought we had a good deal to say to the successful termination of the first part of the war. Our chief, Colonel Brownlow, has been made a C.B. That is all we have got as our share, though we were, as everyone knows and acknowledges, the backbone of the Kurum Force, which really was the fighting column, and whose success brought the whole thing to a satisfactory termination. We (the 72nd) bore the brunt of the fighting, and did everything in a way that has, at any rate, not lessened the reputation of the English Army. The 10th Hussars have been more fortunate. They were with the Khyber column, and no doubt did all they were asked to do. Their share of rewards and distinctions is a C.B. for the colonel, their major made a brevet lieutenant-colonel, and their captains brevet majors."

74th Highlanders. H.M.S. Orontes, with the head-quarters and seven companies on board, *en route* from Singapore, left Malta on Saturday last for England.

80th Regiment. A telegram dated Cape Town, January 9, states that "the 80th Regiment will remain for the present at Potchefstroom." We regret to hear that Major Creagh was taken very ill with fever on the march to Secocoeni's Town. He was in hospital at Lydenburg when our advices left Natal, seriously unwell.

92nd Highlanders. The special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Cabul on the 13th ult., gives the following particulars of the fighting on that day, in which the regiment so greatly distinguished itself:—"To-day, our troops have been fighting for several hours, and with little loss on our side. The enemy have been heavily punished. This morning their sixteen standards were seen flying on the hill south of the Bala Hissar, with crowds of men about them. Gen. Baker was ordered to attack from the Beni Shahr direction, up the spur of the hill leading to the peak from which Mahomed Jan rallied his supporters about him. Gen. Baker left camp at 8 o'clock, with the 92nd Highlanders, the Guides Infantry, a wing of the 3rd Sikhs, four guns G-3 R.A., and No. 2 Mountain Battery. The 5th Punjab Cavalry rode from Sherpur past the gates of the Bala Hissar, and Gen. Baker's force debouched into the Cabul plain, between the Bala Hissar and Beni Shahr hills. A small lake and a stretch of marshy ground were crossed over, and the spur of the hill was seen, covered with dense masses of the enemy. The guns shelled them briskly, and our infantry moved forward to the attack. Gen. Baker directed his strength about the middle of the enemy's line, so as to cut them into two parts. These tactics succeeded admirably. The enemy at first waited firmly for the attack, but the Highlanders, in splendid style, drove them from the hills. Lieut. Forbes, 92nd Highlanders, while trying to capture a standard, some distance to the front of his regiment, was shot. Colour-Serjt. Drummond, defending him, was cut down, and both were killed. The men defending the standards fought bravely hand-to-hand with the Highlanders. Having cut through the enemy's line, Gen. Baker left part of the 92nd Highlanders, 3rd Sikhs, four R.A. guns, and the whole of the cavalry below, to deal with the portion of the enemy nearest Beni Shahr, while he himself, with the rest of the brigade, worked his way towards the conical peak, thus taking the men upon it in flank."

94th Regiment. We learn from an account of the storming of Secocœni's stronghold, which has reached us from the Cape, that "the 94th advanced to within 300 yards of the principal stronghold (which was afterwards carried by assault), and for seven hours opened a steady and well sustained fire. Some companies of this regt., in exposed situations, fired upwards of 50 rounds per man, which was, considering the surroundings, far from being wild. Those who imagine that British troops have deteriorated in quality should have seen them exposed to the fire of a hidden enemy for upwards of seven hours, during the morning of the 28th of November. They were as steady and unconcerned as though on a home parade, and if our fighting material is never worse than the present, we have little grounds for alarm. *Apropos*, I may here remark that some of the men were thoroughly exhausted, for in some instances men were without sleep for three and even four nights, for picquets in the advanced guard formed a component part of the military system, as practised by Sir Garnet Wolseley."

95th Regiment has been ordered to be in readiness to move from the Curragh, but the date of its departure and its destination are not yet named. The Curragh correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"Talking, or rather writing about departures, reminds me that the 95th Derbyshire Rams are under orders to leave the Curragh at a moment's notice. Their destination is unknown. Some say they move to Connemara, others to Chatham, but these are only conjectures. It is understood they will be relieved by the 80th Regt., which, if report speaks truly, has already embarked at Natal. In the event of the latter corps coming to the Curragh, they will join their own depot, attached to the 38th Regt. The 'Rams' will be much regretted in camp, as they have ever been remarkable for their dancing and theatrical proclivities."

96th Regiment. Brevet Major Webster has been appointed paymaster of the 1st Batn. 19th Regt., on entering the Pay Department.

99th Regiment. A telegram to the *Times*, dated Cape Town, Jan. 9, announces the departure of H.M.S. Himalaya with the 99th Regt. for Bermuda.

104th Fusiliers. F company, under command of Capt. Alcock, has been removed to Carrickfergus, to relieve the detachment under Lieut. Butler-Kearney. Capt. Alcock is a candidate for the Pay Department.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. Ferrier is a candidate for the Pay Department, and has been posted to the pay office of the 63rd Sub-District for three months' probationary duty. Capt. Ferrier will, it is expected, be posted to the 105th, on his being gazetted to the Pay Department. Capt. Cooper is also a candidate for the Pay Department.

109th Regiment. The paymastership has been filled by Capt. Nott, from the 37th Regt., who has been gazetted to the Pay Department.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Boyle, 1st Batn., has been approved acting brigade-major of the 3rd Infantry Brig. at Aldershot.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Yate, a probationer for the India S.C., has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

2nd West India Regiment. "One of the Six" writes:—"In the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the 29th November, referring to the 2nd West India Regiment, it is stated that six or seven officers are seeking an exchange, four are probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, six more are trying to follow in their footsteps, and that 'something more than climate seems to make service in this regiment unpopular at present.' As one of the regiment, perhaps you will permit me to correct a misapprehension in this statement, which is as correct regarding its facts as the inference you seek to deduce from them is undoubtedly erroneous. Several officers are certainly seeking an exchange, several are probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, and six more are trying to follow in their footsteps; but it cannot be a matter for surprise that after three years' service on the West Coast of Africa there should be found some officers desirous of effecting an exchange, and the better climate, higher pay, and wider field offered by service in India are quite sufficient to account for so many of the junior officers being anxious to enter it, without having recourse for explanations to that mysterious and indefinite 'something more than climate,' which, whatever else it may be intended to convey, cannot mean that the 2nd West India Regiment has been other than most fortunate in its officers, or that anything but a strong spirit of *camaraderie* and good-will exists among them, a fact which all who know the regiment must admit, and which no one can recognise more fully than your correspondent."

Commissariat and Transport Department. The *Standard* says that "Comy.-Gen. Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., lately employed in commissariat charge of the Zulu expedition, is to succeed Comy.-Gen. J. Scott Robertson, C.B., at the head of the Commissariat Department in Ireland, on that officer's retirement, on the early reorganisation of the Commissariat and Transport Department." A military correspondent, writing from Natal, says:—"Deputy-Comy. W. A. Dunn, of Rorke's Drift fame, has left the colony for home. I have seldom seen a finer-looking soldier, and it certainly seems very odd that he should have been overlooked, considering that his zeal and promptitude contributed so much towards the successful defence of that ever-memorable post. I should not be surprised if the Victoria Cross was awarded in recognition of his heroic conduct, when face-to-face against such fearful odds. It may not be generally known that the plan devised for the defence,—*i.e.*, biscuit-boxes and mealie-bags piled breast-high, so as to form a barricade, originated from Mr. Dunn; and it was not until he was stricken down by the bullets of the enemy that he left his post, and when carried away in an apparently hopeless condition, his only thought was for the safety of others."

Ordnance Store Department. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. W. L. Penno is about to retire. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. W. C. Nagle succeeds to the charge in Ireland.

Medical Department. Surg.-Gen. C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., was due at Southampton yesterday in the steamer Pekin, on vacating his appointment as P.M.O. of the Madras Army. The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Cabul on the 10th inst.:—"A great public loss was sustained by the death yesterday of the principal medical officer with this force, Surg.-Major J. H. Porter, one of numerous recent victims, European and native, of pneumonia. His services have been of the greatest value, both in this and the last campaign." Dr. Porter entered the Service in 1853, and served with the 97th Regt. at the siege of Sebastopol from Nov. 20, 1854, and in India during the suppression of the Indian mutiny, taking part in the actions of Nusrutpore, Chanda, Ummeerpore, and Sultanpore, siege and storming of Lucknow, storming of the Kaiser Bagh, the operations in Bundlecund in 1859, and surprise and night attack at the Kala Nuddy. He also served with the British ambulance during part of the Franco-German war in 1870, and was at the siege of Paris. His services had been rewarded with the 5th class of the Medjidie, Crimean and Indian medals with clasps, Turkish medal, and German war medal. Dr. Porter had been employed in recent years on the medical staff at Netley Hospital, and only went out to India last year. He had taken part in the advance on and capture of Cabul and action at Charasiab, and was markedly mentioned in official despatches. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"You are, of course, aware that Surg.-Major J. H. Porter, whose death is reported from Afghanistan, was the son of the late Mr. Joshua Porter, formerly high sheriff of Dublin. Dr. Porter was one of the most distinguished members of the Army Medical Service, his scientific reputation reaching far within the sphere of general practice. I fear his death must be set down in no small degree, not only to the hardships and exposure inevitable in a winter campaign, but in a particular manner to the extreme demands upon his physical endurance, resulting from the shorthanded condition of the Medical Department in Afghanistan. Dr. Porter was attacked with illness immediately upon his arrival in the country, but he insisted on remaining at duty, and stuck to his post till his strength gave way, and he had to take to his bed for the last time. This eminent gentleman makes the seventh member of his profession who has lost his life in the Afghan war. The mortality among combatant officers has been noted, and with reason, as very great; but it is not to be compared with the proportion of fatalities among the doctors, who are beyond question entitled to the place of honour by their losses, if not by their superior devotion."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

6th West York. The adjutancy is vacant by the death of Capt. E. S. Wason, 33rd Foot. Capt. Wason had held the appointment since Oct. 1875.

Roscommon. Qrmr. J. Bond died at head-quarters, Boyle, on the 9th inst. The deceased was appointed quartermaster, Sept. 8, 1869.

Tipperary Artillery. Capt. Riall, R.A., has been selected for the adjutancy.

The following letter from a distinguished officer of the Indian Native Army, addressed to the *Homeward Mail*, is deserving of the consideration of the authorities. If the regimental system of the Indian Army is to be perfected, it must be by maintaining an adequate complement of European officers with each regiment in India:—"Sir,—A short time ago the Indian Government applied for eighty subalterns for enrolment in the Native Army. Has this requisition been complied with? and if so, can you inform me from whence the young officers have been obtained? I presume from Sandhurst, as on previous occasions; but why not permit subalterns of Militia corps to share in such appointments? There are in these regiments many active, intelligent young fellows who have passed, or are about to pass, their qualifying examinations before the Civil Commissioners, and who have also gone through two or more trainings and passed their examinations as lieutenants. Why not, therefore, beat up for volunteers from amongst them? There must be many who would gladly accept such service, more especially from amongst the sons and near relations of Indian civil and military officers who are now serving with Militia corps. Those, I should say, are just the stamp of men required, for, the majority of them having been born in India, they will have much less difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of the native languages than those who go to India for the first time, as having spoken the lingo when quite young, the colloquial knowledge quickly returns to them. It is now generally allowed that even in peace time the number of European officers with native regiments is absurdly small, how much more ridiculous is it to expect that in war time the few officers that are now serving with those regiments can suffice for all the multifarious duties required of them? The present war in Afghanistan has made that sufficiently plain to those in authority; and, therefore, we must look to another and much larger demand for subalterns from the Indian Government, and no better field could be had recourse to than to that of the subalterns belonging to the various Militia corps in the United Kingdom."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteer returns for the past year show that the enrolled strength of that force has risen from 203,213 in 1878 to 206,250, and the efficients from 194,191 to 197,485, or a per-centage of 95·74 against 95·55. The proficients, officers and serjeants, likewise increased to the highest figure yet known, being 5,586 and 11,825 respectively, or a total of 17,411, whereas in 1878 they were 5,536 and 11,518. The increase is general throughout the country and in all arms, with the exception of light horse and mounted rifles, which show a diminution.

The Indian Army.

13th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major L. F. Dickson, M.D., has been granted leave from India to England for one year, 182 days, on medical certificate.

44th Bengal N.I. The Brigadier-General commanding the Eastern Frontier Division has issued an order, most heartily congratulating the troops under his command on the capture of Konoma, on Dec. 22:—"All the troops engaged did their duty to their utmost, and Brigdr.-Gen. Watson offers them all his most sincere thanks for their exertions on that day. He feels convinced that no body of men could have behaved better, or have carried out his orders more efficiently. But the Brigadier-General commanding especially wishes to place on record his high sense of the bravery and devotion displayed by Col. Nuttall, C.B., and the officers and men of the 44th N.I. The task allotted to them was to storm a series of almost impregnable positions, consisting of stone forts protected by entanglements and obstacles of all kinds, every approach of which was commanded by the heavy fire of the enemy. Lieuts. Ridgeway and Forbes both fell, seriously wounded, whilst gallantly leading the stormers. The Subadar-Major, Nurbeer Sai, was killed at the same time, and Col. Nuttall himself was wounded. Forty-three men of the regiment fell dead or wounded. The regiment simply covered itself with glory, and have added one more to their already long list of gallant feats of arms. The Brigadier-General on this occasion can but give them his thanks, but he need hardly say that he will not fail to represent their valour in the strongest terms to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Government of India. The detachment of Royal Artillery and the party of the 44th N.I. attached to the guns rendered the greatest assistance during the assault, serving them (their guns) with the utmost coolness under a heavy fire from the enemy. Major Evans and the detachment of Assam Light Infantry and Frontier Police under the command of Capt. Williamson, Inspector-Gen. of Police, executed with precision the duty assigned to them of cutting off the retreat of the enemy, and capturing a Samgah in the rear of the position. The medical staff, headed by Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. C. C. De-Renzy, performed their most trying duty under heavy fire in the most cool and courageous manner. The Brigadier-General only regrets that the brilliant success of the day was so heavily purchased. In Major Cock, deputy-assist.-adjt.-gen., the force has lost a most gallant officer. He fell mortally wounded when charging in the final assault on one of the enemy's strongest positions."

3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. Lieut. C. E. Gubbins, squadron-officer and adjt., has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

2nd Bombay N.I. Major S. Rimington has resumed duty as wing-commander, on return to India from leave in England.

4th Bombay N.I. The *Deccan Herald* hears that in virtue of the call from Gen. Roberts for reinforcements to restore the British authority in Cabul, the 4th N.I. (Rifles), will proceed at once to Kurrachee to relieve the 5th N.I., which will march for Cabul.

24th Bombay N.I. Surg. J. A. Howell has resumed medical charge on return to India from leave in England.

26th Bombay N.I. Capt. J. M. Heath has resumed duty as wing-officer on return to India from England.

29th Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major E. Morton has resumed medical charge on return to India from leave in England.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 14, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 13, 1880.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet William Hutchinson Hillas, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Gribble, promoted.

4th Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet Charles Skinner Dansey Oldham-Oldham, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Walton, promoted. Gent. Cadet John Orr-Ewing, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Howe, transferred to the 107th Foot.

13th Hussars—Lieut. A. M. Brookfield resigns his commission.

20th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Coventry Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Newton, promoted. Gent. Cadet George John William Noble, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Scobell, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons.

1st Foot—Gent. Cadet George Sapte Hogge, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hancock, transferred to the 22nd Foot. Queen's (India) Cadet John Graham Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Logan, promoted.

3rd Foot—Gent. Cadet Douglas Abercromby Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. De Brath, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. Gent. Cadet Richard Ley Retallack, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Porter, promoted.

4th Foot—Gent. Cadet William Houghton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Crofton, promoted. Gent. Cadet Henry Charles Edward Cave, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Costelloe, placed on temporary half-pay.

5th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet James William Cowley, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation. Queen's (India) Cadet Robert Southey, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation. Gent. Cadet Francis Neville, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Whittingdale, promoted.

6th Foot—Gent Cadet Osborn Augustin Chambers, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cornish, promoted.

8th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet George Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Brown, promoted.

9th Foot—Gent. Cadet Charles Joseph Edward Addis McArthur, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Thompson, promoted.

10th Foot—Gent. Cadet Frederic Charles Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Rich, promoted.

12th Foot—Gent. Cadet John MacNeil Walter, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Braithwaite, transferred to the 5th Foot. Queen's Cadet William Reade De-la-père Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Smith, transferred to the 11th Foot. Gent. Cadet Francis William John Caulfeild, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Shields, promoted Captain on half-pay.

16th Foot—Gent. Cadet William Henry Sitwell, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Burlton, promoted. Gent. Cadet Theodore Longridge, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Richards, transferred to the 55th Foot. Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Beauchamp John Colclough Doran, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Firman, transferred to the 23rd Foot.

18th Foot—Gent. Cadet David Montgomery Thompson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Gough, transferred to the 67th Foot. Gent. Cadet Guy Henry Symonds, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Stevens, promoted. Gent. Cadet Raymund Crawford, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Norton, promoted.

19th Foot—Gent. Cadet Michael Harrison Orr, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Knatchbull-Hugessen, transferred to the Coldstream Guards. Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Frank William McTier Bunny, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Seagrave, promoted. Gent. Cadets Donald Grant from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Melliss, transferred to the 66th Foot. Hugh Woolcombe Boyce, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Billings, transferred to the 30th Foot. Harry Otho Devereux Hickman, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice McNair, transferred to the 65th Foot. Michael Lloyd Ferrar, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hadow, promoted.

20th Foot—Gent. Cadets Henry Granville Lindsay Howard-Vyse, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sutton, transferred to the 16th Foot. Henry Townshend Fleming, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Howe, transferred to the 4th Dragoon Guards. Felton Amber, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut, vice Sir G. Temple, Bart., promoted. James Osmond Nelson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Kenworthy-Browne, promoted. Bernard Walter Cracroft, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Goodden, promoted.

21st Foot—Gent. Cadet Herbert John Despard, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Baird, promoted.

22nd Foot—Gent. Cadet Edward John Lamb, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Graham, promoted. Gent. Cadet Louis Robert Tuson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hardy, promoted.

25th Foot—Gent. Cadets Harry Benn Borradaile, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wigram, promoted. Herbert Vaughan Cox, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bird, transferred to the 3rd Foot.

30th Foot—Gent. Cadets Edward Hugh Franklyn Finch, Charles James Morse, and Robert Theodore Crowther, all three from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieuts. on augmentation.

31st Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet Philip Leak Stevenson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. J. Napier, promoted.

36th Foot—Gent. Cadet John Edgar Barry, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Chichester, promoted.

37th Foot—Gent. Cadet Lewis Munro, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Knox, promoted.

38th Foot—Gent. Cadet Harry Beauchamp Lassetter, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Whitaker, transferred to the 5th Foot.

39th Foot—Gent. Cadets Charles Greenway, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Preston, 75th Foot, promoted. Stephen Eaton Lamb, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Dunlop, appointed a probationer for the India S.C.

40th Foot—Queen's (Indian) Cadet Douglas Craven Phillott, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice O'Brien, promoted.

55th Foot—Gent. Cadet John Stannus Pelly, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Pitt, promoted.

56th Foot—Gent. Cadet Hugh Kirk, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Blest, promoted.

58th Foot—Gent. Cadets Frederick Henry Lucy, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Goodwyn, transferred to the 41st Foot. The Hon. William Morton Eden, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lovegrove, promoted.

59th Foot—Gent. Cadets Cecil Willie Trevor Thomas Goff, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Carey, 30th Foot, promoted. Lionel Lewis Pile, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Lewis, 30th Foot, promoted.

61st Foot—Gent. Cadets John David Jones Bishop, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Curtin, promoted. Francis Bernard Lawson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Law, promoted.

62nd Foot—Gent. Cadet Louis Theobald FitzGibbon, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Johnson, 99th Foot, promoted,

63rd Foot—Gent. Cadet Edward William Codrington, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Angelo, promoted.

64th Foot—Gent. Cadets Guy Andouin Carleton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Kays, transferred to the 60th Foot. John Deans Moncur, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hawtayne, promoted.

66th Foot—Hon. Queen's Cadet Reginald Edward Traherne Bray, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Brook, 49th Foot, promoted. Gent. Cadet Walter Rice Olivey, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice O'Donel, promoted. Honorary Queen's (India) Cadet Harry James Outram Barr, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Chute, promoted.

70th Foot—Gent. Cadet Arthur Bruce Dunsterville, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Rodwell, promoted.

76th Foot—Gent. Cadet Hayford Douglas Thorold, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Colvin, transferred to the 5th Foot.

82nd Foot—Gent. Cadet John Ramsay Frederick Sladen, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Vint, transferred to the 17th Foot.

83rd Foot—Queen's Cadet William Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Westropp, promoted.

84th Foot—Gent. Cadet Edward Francis Woodford, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Mein, transferred to the 63rd Foot.

85th Foot—Gent. Cadets Charles Ernest Mardall, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Stirling, resigned. Raymond Northland Revell Reade, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Knox, resigned.

86th Foot—Gent. Cadet Harvey Welman, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Butcher, transferred to the 16th Foot.

88th Foot—Gent. Cadets George Murray, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Blennerhassett, deceased. Arthur Vincent Hatch, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wyncoll, promoted. William Rutherford Little, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut , vice Acton, promoted.

89th Foot—Gent. Cadet Felix Frederic Hill, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Maclean, 94th Foot, promoted.

91st Foot—Gents. Cadet Alfred Edward John Cavendish, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. MacDonald, promoted. Hugh David McIntyre, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lang, transferred to the 72nd Foot.

92nd Foot—Hon. Queen's Cadet George Staunton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Forbes, killed in action.

94th Foot—Gent. Cadet Frederick Archibald Adam, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wilson, transferred to the 18th Foot.

96th Foot—Gent. Cadet Ralph Leslie Sandwith, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bertram, promoted.

97th Foot—Gent. Cadets Arthur Edward Aitken, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Philips, transferred to the 23rd Foot. Edward Matcham Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lousada, promoted.

99th Foot—Gent. Cadets Colin Alexander Robertson Blackwell, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Gavin, transferred to the 21st Hussars. Thomas Trant Fischer, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice D'Arcy, deceased. Edward Bishop William James Fraser, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Welman, transferred to the 86th Foot.

100th Foot—Gent. Cadet Thomas Hope Stavert, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Short, promoted. Queen's Cadet Cecil Walford Tribe, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Willcocks, promoted.

101st Foot—Gent. Cadet William Lionel Vane, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hare, promoted.

102nd Foot—Gent. Cadet Edward Hamilton Seymour, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Macintyre, transferred to the 78th Foot.

104th Foot—Gent. Cadets Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Holbeche, promoted. Charles Davidson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Murray, promoted; Richard Ffennell, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ellicombe, transferred to the 11th Foot.

105th Foot—Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Percy Arthur Noding St. Leger Wood, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Whitaker, promoted. Gent. Cadet the Hon. Herbert Hiley Stafford Addington, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Elliot, transferred to the 8th Foot.

106th Foot—Gent. Cadets Fitzroy Hemphill, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Berkeley, transferred to the 73rd Foot. Clement George Parsons, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Brownrigg, promoted.

107th Foot—Gent. Cadet Louis Eugene Du Moulin, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Rycroft, transferred to the 71st Foot; Queen's Cadet George James Butcher, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Beale, transferred to the 17th Foot. Gent. Cadet Maurice Herbert Saltoun Jones Saltoun, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Purvis, transferred to the 62nd Foot.

108th Foot—Gent. Cadets Frank James Brook Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Daniel, promoted; Willoughby Brooking Mullins, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Teale, transferred to the 32nd Foot.

109th Foot—Gent. Cadet Herbert Ralph Brander, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Buckley, transferred to the 37th Foot.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 12, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants :—Lieut. R. G. Iremonger, 65th Foot; Nov. 11, 1877. Sub-Lieut. H. H. H. Aspinall, 15th Foot; March 22, 1877.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants :—Lieuts. H. W. Seymour, 68th Foot; Sept. 10, 1875; H. Melvill, 44th Foot; May 3, 1877. Sub-Lieut. J. S. Ashby, 12th Foot; March 22, 1876.

Erratum—The date of Lieutenancy of Sub-Lieut. Walter Cook, 89th Foot, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps, is notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 14, 1879, is the 10th and not Sept. 18, 1875, as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 9, 1879.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. John Ford Sherer, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Oct. 30, 1879. William Thomas McGrigor, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Nov. 1, 1879. Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Nov. 22, 1879. D. Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Dec. 10, 1879. J. J. Dansey, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Dec. 11, 1879. Lieut.-Cols. E. A. C. Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Dec. 12, 1879. Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. A. W. Ritherdon, of the Madras Staff Corps; Dec. 9, 1879. R. S. Couchman, of the Madras Staff Corps; Dec. 12, 1879. J. Gordon, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Dec. 31, 1879. Capt. G. H. Jackson, of the Bengal Infantry; Nov. 20, 1879. Deputy Surgs.-Gen. J. Irving, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Dec. 13, 1879. G. H. Ray, M.D., of the Bengal Army; Dec. 17, 1879.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major Generals :—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. F. Sherer, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Oct. 30, 1879. W. T. McGrigor, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Nov. 1, 1879. E. N. Sandilands, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Nov. 22, 1879. D. Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Dec. 10, 1879. J. J. Dansey, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Dec. 11, 1879. A. W. Ritherdon, of Madras Staff Corps; Dec. 9, 1879. R. S. Couchman, of Madras Staff Corps; Dec. 12, 1879. J. Gordon, of Bombay Staff Corps; Dec. 31, 1879.

To be Colonel :—Lieut.-Col. E. A. C. Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Dec 12, 1879.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 14, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 13, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. Sloane resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Cardigan—William Morgan Garnons Gwynne Hughes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Cork—Hon. Major and Adjt. T. Pudney resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Dec. 31, 1879.

Forfar and Kincardine—Major J. A. Allen is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

ENGINEER.

Hampshire—2nd Lieut. C. S. Wainman, from the Royal Sussex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Monmouthshire—Horace Ward Strachan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

1st Royal Cheshire—2nd Lieut. C. S. Cox, from the Hertford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. George Frederick Schott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Essex—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—J. H. Learmonth and F. M. H. Sandford.

Hereford—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—George Howard Bretherton and Benjamin Cornish Cleave.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Henry Bartholmew Lowndes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Royal Lancashire—Nathaniel ffarington Eckersley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Lincoln—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—John Godfrey McNeill and Roden Stanley Harrison.

Royal East Middlesex—Francis Percy Fetherstonehaugh, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd or East Norfolk—John Robert Harvey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Noel George Shakespear, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Somerset—2nd Lieut. J. A. Whitla to be Lieut. Howard Risley Adair Payne, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—Delves Louis Broughton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire—Sir Henry Christopher Grattan-Bellew, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut.

Worcester—Mansel Arthur Charles Bampfylde Fenwick, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd West York—Horace Francis Kays, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Highland Rifle—Lieut. G. Archibald resigns his commission.

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—Capt. T. Auchinleck is granted the hon. rank of Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 13, 1880.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Major J. H. M. Sutton to be Lieut.-Col.

Reviews.

The History of the Honourable Artillery Company. By Captain G. A. Raikes, 3rd West York Light Infantry Militia, Instructor of Musketry Hon. Artillery Company. In two vols. Vol. II. (Richard Bentley and Son, New Burlington Street. 1879.)—This volume, which has for a frontispiece an admirable coloured portrait of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and is altogether handsomely illustrated and very well got-up, quite fulfils the promise of the first volume. The Hon. Artillery Company is, in the fullest sense of the word, a Volunteer corps, for it receives no aid whatever from the State. It consists of a troop of light cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and a battalion of six companies of infantry. The company is a curious combination of a club and a military body, no one being admitted unless proposed by five members, on which he is balloted for by the court of assistants. The entrance-fee is £5, and the annual subscription is £2 2s. In addition, each member provides his own uniform, the cost of which is,—for the cavalry, £29; for the artillery, £14; and for the infantry, £13. Our limits of space will not admit of our analysing the contents of the volume before us; but we feel justified in saying that it will be read with interest by all who care to trace the military history of this country.

Gedenkblätter aus der Kriegsgeschichte der K. K. Oesterreichischen Armee. By A. Graf Thürheim. (Teschen: Karl Prochaska.)—The *Gedenkblätter* contains a history of the whole Austrian Army, including the most important epochs of its activity since its establishment as a standing army, and of the regiments at present existing, down to the last engagements in the Bosnian campaign. It comprises also a summary of the honours won, and finally, a chronological list of the higher grades of officers since 1527, with their services, decorations, &c. The contents of the *Gedenkblätter* is arranged according to the different arms, next by regiments and battalions, the history of each of which is added. By the arrangement of the text, it has been possible to collect the rich material in its completeness in a handbook not out of proportion to its contents. The work, which, by the way, took the author twenty years to compile, has no rival in the literature of the Austrian Army. Its great importance, therefore, to those who desire to become acquainted with the history of that army is undoubted, as well as the certainty that it will find a large circle of readers.

Catechism of Squad Drill, including Definitions, &c. Compiled by H. Gloster Armstrong. (Dublin: Ponsonby.)—Squad drill may be considered the basis and A B C of tactics. It cannot, therefore, be too thoroughly mastered. The little book before us is intended for the use of subalterns of Militia, but ought to be read by both non-commissioned officers and subalterns of Infantry in all branches of the land Forces. Blank pages being interleaved, the student can make additional notes, useful for subsequent reference, or for the drawing of explanatory diagrams.

The Words of Command used in Company Drill. Compiled by H. Gloster Armstrong. (Dublin: E. Ponsonby.)—The compiler hopes that this unpretending little work, which is so small that it could be carried in the waistcoat pocket, will be of use to subalterns of Militia; and we are of opinion that his anticipations are well founded. There is no pretence at originality on Mr. Armstrong's part. He has simply collected the words of command required for the performance of different company movements, and given them in a concise and tabulated form. His merit is that the arrangement is simple, and that he has provided his brother subalterns with a handy memorandum, which will serve to refresh the memory.

Among the Boers. By John Nixon. (Remington and Co.)—This book, which makes its appearance at a very opportune time, is intended by the author for two classes of readers,—first, for the general reader; and secondly, and incidentally, for persons in search of a climate suitable for threatened or actual pulmonary disease. It in some degree assumes the character of a medical work, as it contains a special chapter for the benefit of invalids, which has been perused and approved by a high medical authority, Dr. Theodore Williams. Other readers, who can afford to laugh at pulmonary attacks, will find plenty to amuse them, although in some instances the book appears to have been hastily set together.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1876) of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, C.B., late of No. 1 St. Michael's Terrace, Stoke Damerel, Devonport, who died on Sept. 15 last, was proved on the 18th ult., by the Hon. Mrs. Mary Caroline Stewart, the widow, and Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill and the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The first of a course of five lectures on the "Buoyancy and Stability of Ships" was delivered last week at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, by Mr. W. H. White, Assistant-Constructor of the Navy. As in previous years, officers not studying at the College are permitted to attend these and the other special courses of lectures authorised by the Admiralty. The remaining lectures of the course are to be delivered on successive Wednesdays at noon.

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This favourite Dinner is accompanied by a Selection of high-class Instrumental Music by a newly selected Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Augustus L. Tamplin.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Guide Book, Patented (Cavalry and Infantry), Drill Model Apparatus.—University Magazine.—Russia before and after the War.—Capt. Shaw's Report for 1879.—Edinburgh Review.—English Pottery and Porcelain.—Youth, its Care and Culture.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIEUT. H. S., R.N.—Shall be very pleased to hear from you, and you may choose your own topic.

PATIENCE.—In type, but held over until next week.

FUSILIER.—We agree thoroughly in the view you take and we have therefore referred to the matter in our editorial column. Thanks for the suggestion.

INVENTOR.—Unfortunately, we have mislaid your letter. We regret this exceedingly, as the matter was one which we should have gladly taken up.

NOTE.—The concluding article on "The State of the Navy" is held over until next week, on account of the pressure on our space.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

OUR troops in Afghanistan seem likely to have their hands full, even during the remainder of the winter. The Mohmunds, a powerful and warlike tribe, on the 11th inst. made a vigorous attempt to sever our communications. Crossing the Cabul River, they occupied a ruined fort near Ali Boghan, and attacked that post. Though, however, they numbered 5,000 men, they were repulsed. Being followed up, they recrossed the river, and a few shells dispersed them. Another party taking post on an island in mid-stream, our guns soon forced them to retreat. They suffered heavy loss in the different affairs, but are, nevertheless, reported to be assembled in large numbers near Lanjar Khel. Our loss was slight, being one killed and seven wounded. All is, for the present, quiet at Cabul, but Mahommed Jan still maintains a menacing attitude at Ghuznee, and the Kohistanis are restless. Any day may, therefore, witness the renewal of active operations by Sir Frederick Roberts. As to any progress being made in restoring strength, independence, and friendliness to the Afghans, we fail to see it. Indeed, we fear that the Government will never be able to carry out their schemes, and that we shall be obliged either to evacuate or to annex the country. The wholesale burning of villages may be an evidence of vigour, but it does not savour of sound policy, and, as we happen to know, is condemned by officers of high rank on the spot. After all, the villagers are not the people whose hostility has brought about a renewal of the war, neither are the men hanged at Cabul the most guilty, for they merely acted on the orders of their chiefs or the principal Sirdars. This off-hand way of burning and hanging cannot but embitter the mass of the population, who after a time would have become reconciled to our presence. As it is, we can scarcely have a real friend left in the country. The execution of a few Sirdars and Ministers would have been recognised as only reasonable retribution, and would have excited no universal thirst for revenge. To return to military operations, we glean from an admirable letter in the *Morning Advertiser* of yesterday some interesting particulars concerning the first twelve days of December. We are glad to find that the Intelligence Department in Afghanistan, though, at first, appearances were against it, has not been wanting. On the contrary, it seems to have kept Sir Frederick Roberts well informed of what was going on previous to the recent outbreak. The cavalry have also shown themselves well skilled in reconnaissance duties. While Sir Frederick was acquainted with all that was going on among the enemy, he succeeded, by the aid of General Hills, who can write Pushtoo to perfection, in completely deceiving his antagonists. Accidentally, a messenger in one of the brigade offices was detected and caught in the attempt to convey to Mahommed an abstract of our troops, guns, supplies, and plans. In ten minutes, General Hills copied this document, altering the figures and intended movements, diminishing our numbers, and giving, generally, information calculated to mislead. Measures were taken to cause this paper to fall into the hands of Mahommed Jan, and the result was to embolden the Afghan leader to advance. Still further to deceive him, a grand parade was held, ostensibly to confer medals and decorations on certain soldiers, and the turn-out was made as weak as possible, large numbers of men being kept out of sight in cantonments. Two hours after the troops were dismissed, Macpherson was sent off with a brigade, with orders to try and force Mahommed Jan towards the Bamian valley; while Baker, with another brigade, was misleading him as to his route, to cut off his retreat on Ghuznee. The plan succeeded so far that Mahommed Jan was, to use the expression of the *Morning Advertiser's* Correspondent, "jammed in between Baker and Macpherson." Unfortunately, in the night large reinforcements reached the Afghan leader, and enabled him to attack us, with about 11,500 men. Unfortunately, Massy, with 4 guns and 230 Europeans and Bengal Lancers, while acting as one of the stops, was assailed by the whole of the Afghan army, which was handled in a manner to do credit to any General. 5,000 men in skirmishing order were pushed forward in the form of a crescent, while in support were 6,500 men, distributed in columns. Our guns were powerless to check the steady onslaught, and even at 1,200 yards bullets dropped in our ranks, showing what the arms of the enemy were. At this moment Sir Frederick Roberts galloped up, and called out, "We shall lose those guns, Massy. Let's try them with the cold steel. Take two squadrons away to the right, where the ground is not so cut up, change position to the left, and charge them in flank." Gallantly did Massy carry out the order, and nobly did he and his handful of horsemen offer themselves as a sacrifice for the guns. The ground, however, was impracticable. Ridges, furrows, drains, watercourses, small stone walls, and boulders broke our men's order, and horses fell in every direction. The enemy's fire was also very destructive, and the Afghans, though pierced, stood firm. Guns and limbers, in the attempt to retire, were overthrown, or imbedded in the deep ground, and many of the horses were killed. There was no choice, therefore, but to spike and temporarily abandon the guns. Soon, however, Macpherson arrived with his infantry, and while he held the enemy in check, Colonel Macgregor, coming up with a reserve of cavalry, brought off the guns with lassos. Mahommed Jan then tried a flank movement, with a view of passing through the city, gathering as he went the malcontents among the inhabitants, and surprising the cantonments. As we know, however, he was turned by the deadly fire of 200 of the 72nd Highlanders, hastily ordered up by General Roberts. It is thus evident that not a particle of blame is due to General Massy for the partial disaster which befell the weak force of cavalry under his command, but that he merely obeyed the orders of General Roberts; and as, when a boy, he earned the title of "the hero of the Redan," he now has established a claim to be considered the hero of a second Balaklava. The 5th Lancers may well be proud of their former colonel.

We regret to have to announce that the long-expected Warrant for the reorganisation of the Commissariat and Transport Department, though signed by her Majesty, has at the last moment been shelved, Colonel Stanley having telegraphed instructions to the Surveyor-General of Ordnance on Saturday last to stop its issue. The cause of the delay in the promulgation of the Warrant must be attributed to one of two causes:—Either Colonel Stanley, having promised faithfully from his seat in Parliament that the Warrants for the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments should appear simultaneously, fears to incur the responsibility of publishing the one, before the other has even been thought of; or else he sees the danger which would unquestionably be involved by the introduction into the Service of two distinct sets of Commissariat officers, both performing the same duties. Be the reason for the decision what it may, the effect upon the Commissariat Department cannot fail to prove most damaging, and to render the unfortunate members more than ever convinced of the false step they took, when they allowed themselves to be enrolled in an Administrative Service of her Majesty's Army.

Major-General H. D'O. Torrens, C.B., has been selected to succeed Brigadier-General Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., K.C.B., in command of the Belfast District. General Torrens served in the Eastern campaign as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Torrens, including the battle of Inkerman—mentioned in despatches (wounded, and horse shot under him)—and siege of Sebastopol; was appointed D.A.Q.M.G. at head-quarters in February, 1855, and served in that capacity until the end of the war, having been present at both attacks on the Redan (medal with four clasps, Brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; selected for the command of the relieving army during its march from Lucknow to Cawnpore, after the relief of the Lucknow garrison; defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, December 6, 1857; operations across the Goomtee, siege and capture of Lucknow; was Assistant-Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces at head-quarters, during the operations by Lord Clyde against the rebels in Oude in 1858-59, and was present at all the engagements of that campaign (medal with clasp and brevet of lieutenant-colonel). He entered the Army, September 13, 1849; and became Major-General, October 1, 1877.

The Cape Government has offered the command of the new wing to be raised for the Cape Mounted Riflemen to Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. Carrington, 24th Regiment, whose services throughout three campaigns in South Africa, have proved unmistakably his thorough fitness for the duties of the appointment.

People are asking themselves what Major-General Hamley, C.B., has done for the Colonies that the the Colonial Office should have singled him out to receive knighthood in the Order of St. Michael and St. George—a Colonial Order. The *Gazette* announcement informs us that General Hamley was "lately her Majesty's Commissioner for the delimitation of Bulgaria." Now, whilst employed as Commissioner, General Hamley was surely in Foreign Office employ, and therefore was entitled to promotion in the Order of the Bath on account of his services. His appointment as a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George smatters very much of the ridiculous, and renders it more than ever difficult for any person of ordinary intellect to comprehend the rules which govern the distribution of honours now-a-days.

Brevet Colonel W. Stirling, C.B., Royal Artillery, who has lately returned to England from active service in Afghanistan, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. King, R.A., as assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general of the Woolwich District. A more popular appointment than this could not have been made.

It may be remembered that a number of officers who accompanied the Plenipotentiaries to Berlin, on the occasion of the drawing-up of the Treaty of Berlin, received Companionships of the Bath and brevet promotion for their services. Yet the heads of two most important departments of the Army, who have recently conducted the affairs of their respective services in a most able manner during a trying campaign, are allowed by the War Office to pass unnoticed. We cannot believe for a moment that an officer of Lord Chelmsford's known uprightness of dealing will allow such a gross injustice to be perpetrated with his sanction.

"An Anxious Inquirer" asks us to explain how it is that "Colonel C. J. East, half-pay, late 57th Regiment, should have received promotion to the rank of colonel in the Army for his services in Zululand over the heads of 840 senior officers, when, as the *Army List* shows, he had only held the rank of lieutenant-colonel for the period of six months." Colonel East is so exceptionally good and valuable an officer that he well merits any favours of which he may be made the recipient. At the same time, there is no disguising the fact that throughout the Service there is a strong feeling existing that the Horse Guards has been guilty of cruel injustice in allowing him to be elevated over the heads of such officers as Lieutenant-Colonels Pemberton, 60th Rifles; Welman, 99th Regiment; Ely, 99th Regiment; Lambert, 88th Regiment; Degacher, 24th Regiment; Malthus, 94th Regiment; Murray, 94th Regiment; Gilbert, 13th Regiment; Clarke, 57th Regiment; Hopton, 88th Regiment; Cherry, 90th Regiment; Owen, 88th Regiment, and Black, 24th Regiment, all his seniors as lieutenant-colonels, and all of whom served in one or another capacity during the Zulu campaign.

We understand that Private George Dodd, Transport Branch, Army Service Corps, has been awarded by Lord Beaconsfield a grant of £50 from the Royal Bounty, in recognition of the gallantry displayed by him in saving the life of a child from under the wheels of a tram-car, near Portobello Bridge, Dublin, in Auugst last.

Commissary E. W. H. Webb, C.B., has left Aldershot on leave pending retirement.

In the same *Gazette* that General Hamley's name appears we find a notification that Lieutenant H. C. Chermside, R.E., late military attaché at Constantinople, and Assistant-Commissioner for the delimitation of Bulgaria, and now her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Aidin, has been created a Companion of the said Order of St. Michael and St. George. Considering that such men as Lord Chelmsford, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Edward Strickland, General Newdigate, Colonels Glyn, Rowlands, and Collingwood, Deputy-Commissary-General Palmer, Assistant-Commissary-General Wright, and Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon Gudgin, who have all of them—not to mention many others—performed lately most valuable service in connection with the British Colonial possessions at the Cape, should have been allowed by the Colonial Office to pass entirely unrecognised, it is nothing short of a public scandal that a young subaltern of Engineers should be selected to receive the honour thus conferred upon Lieutenant Chermside. The services Lieutenant Chermside has performed doubtless have been valuable, but we ask,—Can his claims be held, on any pretext whatever, to be as great as those of the officers we have named? If decorations continue to be given in this haphazard manner, we shall soon find that men of sense will make a point of refusing them, for they are fast beginning to lose their value, and the treatment of some few of the officers lately serving in Zululand has done much to lower decorations generally in the eyes not of the Army only, but of the public as well.

Captain C. E. Le M. Cherry, 32nd Light Infantry, who has been for some time at the Cape on special service, will, we understand, be asked to accept a permanent appointment in connection with the colonial forces.

Captain St. J. S. Taylor, 11th Hussars, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., commanding the cavalry in Ireland.

The removal of the name of Colonel the Hon. F. A. Wellesley, Coldstream Guards, from the list of Queen's aides-de-camp will create no vacancy, Colonel Wellesley having been appointed as a supernumerary, and not in succession to an officer on the establishment.

The Empress of the French has intimated to the Union Steamship Company her intention to embark in their Royal Mail steamer *German* in March next, for conveyance to Natal, *en route* to Zululand, for the purpose of visiting the spot where her son, the late lamented Prince Imperial, lost his life. The Empress will be accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, and a small retinue of servants. The *German* will leave England with the Cape of Good Hope mails on March 26, and her great speed should ensure her reaching Natal in ample time to allow the Empress to arrive at her destination by June 1, the anniversary of her son's death. To accomplish this, the *German*, after calling at Cape Town in the performance of her mail duties, will proceed direct to Natal before carrying out her engagements at intermediate ports. Although special arrangements will be made by the Union Steamship Company in regard to accommodation, it is understood to be her Majesty's wish that no state or ceremony should be observed.

A correspondent writes to complain that, though the senior officers who were besieged in Ekowe have been rewarded, there has been no acknowledgment of the services or compensation for the sufferings of the junior officers and the men who constituted the garrison. Our correspondent evidently thinks that as the troops in Ekowe underwent a blockade lasting nearly as long as the beleaguerment of the garrison of the Lucknow Residency, similar treatment should be meted out to them. In our opinion the cases are not parallel, and we consider that no special reward is called for. There has been, as it is, too much tendency to reward some of those who took part in the Zulu campaign, as if they had fought in an arduous, long, and bloody war, like the Crimean or the Indian Mutiny. Our South African warriors do not claim to have done more than their duty, and a medal will, we think, be a sufficient acknowledgment of their achievements.

The Navy.

GAZETTE.

CLARENCE HOUSE, Jan. 12, 1880.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Charles Le Strange, Royal Navy, to be Extra Equerry-in-Waiting to his Royal Highness.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 9, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet-Surgeon Henry Slade has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 7th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 10, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Admiral Arthur Farquhar has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 9th inst., and consequent thereon, the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Arthur Cumming, C.B., to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet. Rear-Admiral Henry Boys to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet. Captain Henry Hamilton Beamish, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral on the Retired List. Captain George Willes Watson to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made on the Retired List, from the same date:—Vice-Admirals Nicholas Lefebvre, Sir William Edmonstone, Bart., C.B., the Most Honourable the Marquis of Northampton, Henry Richard Foote, William Cheselden Browne, James Newburgh Strange, James Stoddart, James Charles Prevost to be Admirals on the Retired List.

Naval Instructor the Rev. John Anderson Dougherty has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 5th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 12, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieutenant Arthur Lloyd Babington has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank; Navigating Lieutenant John Gladstone Scott has been placed on the Retired List from the 8th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 14, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870:—Commander Joshua Reynolds Palmer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 9th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—N. S. F. Digby, to the Royal Naval College; P. H. Colomb, to the Thunderer, vice Chatfield; A. J. Chatfield, to the Indus, vice Curme.

Commanders—Robert W. Craigie, to the Royal Naval College; J. G. Jones, to the Victor Emanuel.

Lieutenants—C. T. Bewicke, to the Resistance; the Hon. W. G. Stopford, to the Euryalus, as supernumerary; W. T. Warren and W. J. H. Auton, to the Wivern; H. G. Bird, to the Indus; A. J. Loane and G. L. B. Bennett, additional, to the Indus; J. A. Clifton, to the Audacious; J. N. Hill, to the Resistance.

Navigating Lieutenant—C. D. A. Morshead, to the Wivern.

Sub-Lieutenants—John I. Pocock, to the Northumberland; the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt, to the Helicon; A. H. Shirley, to the Agincourt; F. B. Henderson and J. T. White, to the Newcastle; W. Ricketts, to the Charybdis; W. O. Thurburn, to the Sheldrake; H. Talbot, to the Dryad.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenants—F. A. S. Farewell, to the Implacable, for service in the Liberty; A. Whitehouse, to the Jackal.

Naval Cadets—Thomas Brandreth, Henry V. Simpson, Maurice H. H. Nelson, Reginald G. Gregory, Patrick M. Stewart, and James C. Cleghorne, to the Eclipse.

Fleet-Surgeons—John Rorie, to Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford; W. F. C. Bartlett, to the Agincourt.

Staff Surgeons—Dr. William Galloway, to the Brilliant; A. V. de Méric, to the Indus.

Chief Engineers—L. M. Green, to the Wivern; C. G. Marcus, to the Pembroke.

Assistant-Paymasters—John T. Greet, to the Wivern; Henry W. Hunt, to the Asia.

Surgeons—J. Stone, to the Impregnable; T. E. H. Williams, to the Wivern, for service in the Kestrel; Michael Ronan, to Chatham Dockyard.

Engineers—S. G. Follett, to the Wivern; F. Ford, to the Royal Adelaide; G. H. Weeks, to the Victoria and Albert, for service in the Elfin; Isaac J. Alexander, to the Victoria and Albert; William Hoyten, to the Indus, for service in the Swiftsure; William Robb, to the Valiant, for temporary service; E. Barrett, to the Iron Duke.

Assistant-Engineers—John Bayley, to the Warrior; John S. Watch, to the Valiant.

Gunners—W. G. Hobbs, to the Excellent; W. H. Pascoe, to the Wivern, for the Victor Emanuel.

Acting-Gunner—G. J. Long, to the Victor Emanuel.

Boatswain—W. H. Hunkin, to the Wivern, for the Victor Emanuel.

Carpenter—W. Hanson, to the Wivern, for the Victor Emanuel.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—W. Simmons, N. Yarmouth, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Leysdown, vice Church, pensioned; W. Browning, Ramsgate, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Queensborough, vice Ellis, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—T. Peirse, Seasalter Cliff, to be chief boatman, N. Yarmouth, vice Simmons, promoted; T. H. Clark, St. Nicholas, to be chief boatman, Ramsgate, vice Browning, promoted.

ALBERTA, Staff Capt. Balliston. The following letter appeared in the *Daily News* of Jan. 13:—"Sir,—I went this morning from Ryde to Southsea by the steampacket Princess of Wales. About three-parts of the way across we noticed her Majesty's ship Alberta coming up from Osborne to Portsmouth with, as I afterwards learnt, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold on board. She was on our port side, —*i.e.*, between us and the Hampshire coast. It was high tide, and as she gained on us she was about to overtake and pass us, when she altered her course, crossed our path astern of us, and came up rapidly on our starboard or southern side. For a minute or so we both held the same course, but drawing away from us and not 20 yards off, to our surprise she starboarded her helm and endeavoured to cross our bows. Had our captain continued in the perfectly straight course he had all along been steering, a collision would have been inevitable, but putting his helm hard a-starboard also, the packet just escaped running her bowsprit into the stern cabin. Now, remembering that the Alberta was the same vessel that ran down the Mistletoe a few years back, I think it deserves to be widely known that she is still ready to go out of her proper course, and circle round a poor Isle of Wight packet, to show, I suppose, her superior speed. 'If you had done such a thing as that, captain,' I said, 'you would have lost your certificate, had a collision occurred.' 'And deservedly, sir,' was his answer. I enclose my card.—Yours truly, M.A.—Ventnor, Jan. 9." "M.A.," of Ventnor, before writing to the *Daily News* and publicly exposing his ignorance, should have ascertained what is "*the rule of the road*" for steamers "overtaking and passing each other" in pilotage waters. He would then have learnt that the Alberta was in the right in leaving the Ryde packet on her port hand, and in afterwards starboarding across that packet's bows to enter the harbour.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Robert O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Admiral Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, K.C.B., was at Malta on Jan. 13, having defects made good by the dockyard authorities.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, arrived at Trinidad on the 7th inst., and will sail on the 20th.

BELLEROPHON, Capt. D'Arcy-Irvine, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield, was to leave Bermuda for Spithead on Jan. 12.

BITTERN, Com. Edward B. Pusey, has left Larnaca on her way to relieve the Condor, and assume the duties of senior officer on the coast of Syria.

BOADICEA, Comdre. Richards, was at St. Helena on Dec. 29, having arrived on Dec. 28, and found the Industry; the two ships would leave on Jan. 3 for Ascension, where the Commodore expected to meet the Firebrand.

COCKATRICE, Com. Harry T. Grenfell, arrived at Malta on Jan. 6 from the Danube.

COLOSSUS. The rapid progress made in the construction of the double-turret, armour-clad ship Colossus, at Portsmouth, during the past year speaks well for the efficiency of that dockyard. The keel was laid on June 5 last year, and at the present time it is computed that 570 tons have been placed upon the blocks. The work will now, however, go on with less despatch, as the men engaged in preparing the plates and frames in the workshops have been taken from task work, and overtime has been forbidden; and as, under the new conditions, the hands employed upon the ship itself cannot be supplied with the necessary amount of prepared material to work into the hull, the number has been reduced.

CROCODILE, Capt. F. Proby Doughty, left Malta with the 2nd Batn. 5th Regt., for Bombay, on Jan. 13.

DIDO, Capt. Domvile, was at Fernando Po on Dec. 5, and after arrival of the mail of Dec. 6, she would leave for Loando and St. Helena.

DRUID, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, returned to Bermuda on Dec. 13, and was making good defects.

DRYAD, Com. J. Hext, was inspected in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday by Capt. W. B. Grant, and has received her orders for the East Indies.

DWARF, Com. W. St. Clair, was ordered to St. Helena on Dec 5, but was detained at Quettah by request of the Governor.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Brownrigg. Lloyd's agent at Aden reports, under date Jan. 14, that the Euphrates, from Portsmouth for Bombay, had arrived there.

FIREFLY, Lieut.-Com. Hughes-Hallett, was at Sierra Leone on Dec. 5; ordered to Cape Coast Castle.

FLAMINGO, Com. W. H. Hall, left Port Royal for Key West on Dec. 19, and would probably return by Jan. 2.

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Nowell, left Hong Kong for Singapore on Nov. 29. She took with her supernumaries for the Fly.

GANNET, Com. E. G. Bourke, was at Arica on Dec. 11, where she remains.

HECLA, Capt. Morgan Singer, remains at Spithead, and it is uncertain whether she will return into harbour, or proceed to join the Channel Squadron on a further experimental cruise.

HORNET, Com. J. S. Eaton, left Nagasaki, on Nov. 17 on a week's cruise.

HUMBER, Com. John L. Way, having brought home a large quantity of old gunpowder from the Mediterranean station, has landed the same at Purfleet, and after discharging various warlike stores at Woolwich, proceeded to Sheerness to disembark some naval stores, and after undergoing repairs to her machinery, will return to Woolwich and embark fresh ammunition for Gibraltar. The Humber and the Tyne, which are both employed on similar service, were both purchased out of the "vote of credit."

INFLEXIBLE. The turret armour of the Inflexible was subjected to the final test on Tuesday last, on board the Nettle, under the superintendence of Capt. Herbert, of the Excellent. As has been previously stated, the inner armour consists of 7-in. iron plates, and the outer of 9 in. compound armour, having a hard steel face 3½ in. thick welded, upon iron plating 4½ in. thick. The test piece, which was fired on Tuesday, was the fragment which had been cut out of one of the forward plates to form a gun-port. It measured 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., and it was fired at by the 9-inch gun, "with a projectile weighing 250 lb. and a charge of 50 lb.," similar to the charges used in the recent naval combat in the Pacific; but, as it is clear that the target, even supposing the hit to have been fairly in the centre, could only allow of 10½ in. of clear space on each side of the shot, it is not easy to perceive what advantage was to be derived from an experiment conducted under such abnormal conditions as these; the more especially as, in consequence of the limited dimensions of the test piece, it was only found possible to enclose the target within an elastic timber framing. Only one shot was fired. The impact had a diameter of 14 in., with a penetration of 2½ in., the projectile being broken entirely up. Instead of such an insignificant test being applied, we should have preferred to hear that a 25-ton gun had been used.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle, C.B., has been detained at Malta, but is ordered to leave for the Piræus of Athens and Alexandria by about the 19th inst.

JUMNA, Capt. G. Parsons, arrived at Aden on Jan. 11, and proceeded for Bombay.

LIVELY, Lieut.-Com. Charles Le Strange, tender to the Penelope, Coastguard ship at Harwich, and flagship of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Admiral-Superintendent of the Reserve, has been taken into dock at Sheerness, in order to have defects made good and several minor alterations executed. The *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"Although the Lively has been commissioned in the first place for duty in connection with the Coastguard, having been selected to replace the Hawk, in which the late Admiral Superintendent of Reserves made his tour of inspection, she will not alone be used on this service. The amount of visiting which the Duke of Edinburgh will find necessary after he has once looked fully into the stations of the Coastguard and the Naval Reserve around the coasts will not be very great, and he has been informed that as the Lively's services will not be needed by him exclusively, she will be used for other purposes as occasion requires. The statement that the Lively has been decorated regardless of expense, and in a more ornate and costly manner than the Royal yachts even, is unfounded, as she is very much like any other despatch vessel in which the "distinguished visitors" cabin is well turned out of hand; but since some papers offered objections to the Duke being given employment, it has suited them to make, or try to raise, objections to everything connected with his employment as Admiral Superintendent of Reserves."

MONARCH, Capt. George Tryon, C.B., has relieved the Bittern at Cyprus, and has taken up the duties of senior officer on that part of the station.

NEWCASTLE, Capt. E. Kelly. A Reuter's telegram from Lisbon, Jan. 11, says:—"While the anchor was being weighed on board H.M.S. Newcastle yesterday off this port an accident occurred to the capstan, whereby six men were injured, one of them seriously. The Newcastle will be detained here for three days in consequence."

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. J. A. Fisher, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, arrived at Bermuda on Jan. 7, and was to leave for the West Indies on Jan. 20.

ORONTES, Capt. Kinahan. A telegram from Gibraltar, dated Jan. 15, says the Orontes, with the 74th Highlanders, from Singapore, sailed for Greenock at 6 o'clock that evening.

OSPREY, Com. Hon. Henry H. A'Court, was at Panama on Dec. 4. The Chilian Consul in Panama had officially requested Com. A'Court to order a survey to be made of a torpedo-boat recently launched in the Bay, and then in charge of Don Aristides Vidal, a lieutenant in the Peruvian Navy, with a view of having her detained as contraband of war. The Executive of the Government of the Republic of Colombia declined, however, to take any cognisance of the representations made by the Chilian Consul. The torpedo-boat was allowed to proceed to sea, and has since been captured.

PELICAN, Com. Henry H. Boys., was at Callao on Dec. 11, having her boilers repaired. "Although more than a couple of months have elapsed since the boiler explosion on board the composite-sloop Pelican, Com. Boys, the Admiralty have not thought it necessary to give further particulars than the names of the dead and wounded. We now learn, from a private source, that, as the chief engineer had been invalided to England, the engine-room staff was much reduced, the one engineer on board having to fulfil the duties of acting chief engineer, and to keep extra watches below. On the day of the accident, the sloop was on her way to Callao to join the flagship, and for some reason unexplained, she was driving at the unusual rate of 10 knots an hour. At 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Barker retired to his cabin, after having been on duty eight hours, leaving the machinery in charge of an artificer. About 7 o'clock he was awoke by the noise of the explosion, and by the cries of the scalded stokers in the stoke-hole. Without waiting to dress himself, he attempted to rush through the blinding steam into the engine-room, but was driven back, not by the steam itself, but by the scalding water which dripped from the deck beams. Having returned to his cabin for the purpose of putting on his clothes, Mr. Barker succeeded in forcing his way into the stokehole, where he found all the fires burning brightly with the exception of the furnaces of the port midship boiler, which were blackened by the escaped steam. He managed to close the stop valves, and thus stopped the engines, and the dead and wounded men were, after considerable difficulty, got out through the engine-room hatch. An examination showed that the crown of the exploded boiler was lying upon the furnace bars, and that the cause of the accident was undoubtedly due to a want of water. The working pressure of the boilers is 60lb. to the square inch, and, as the engines were making 80 revolutions per minute at the time, it is thought that the difficulty of maintaining the necessary supply of steam had induced the man in charge to omit to notice the condition of the gauge glass. The other boilers were found to be well supplied with water. By 11 o'clock the exploded boiler had been shut off from the engine, and steam again got up, and the ship was under way again."—*Times*.

PENGUIN, Com. A. C. Paget, was ordered to relieve the Osprey at Panama, at the end of Dec. 1879.

SALAMIS, Com. FitzGeorge, left Plymouth on Jan. 13 for Lisbon, with mails for the Channel Squadron.

SERAPIS. Capt. Guy Ouchterlony Twiss, who now commands this ship, in succession to Capt. D. G. Davidson, whose period of service has expired, entered the Navy in 1848, and previous to his promotion to lieut., Feb. 22, 1856, served in the Rattler, 11, Com. W. A. Fellowes, in the East Indies. As lieut. he served in the Pique, 40, Capt. Sir F. W. E. Nicolson, Bart., also in the East Indies from March, 1856, until the close of 1858. In May, 1859, he was appointed to the Excellent, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., and in the following August was transferred to the Neptune, 90, Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bart., in which ship he continued to serve in the Mediterranean, under Capts. F. A. Campbell and G. T. P. Hornby, until paid off at the close of 1862. In Feb., 1863, he was again appointed to the Excellent, and in the following April removed into the Royal Oak, 35, Capt. F. A. Campbell, and was promoted from that ship to the rank of commander, April 11, 1866. He was 2nd capt. in the Royal Alfred, 18, Capt. E. W. Turnour, from June, 1866, until Feb., 1867; and from the following August until July, 1870, served in the Warrior, 32, with the Channel Squadron. He commanded the Eagle, drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve at Liverpool, from July, 1870, until July, 1873; and was commander in the Hibernia, flagship of the Admiral-Superintendent of Malta, from August, 1875, until advanced to post rank, Dec. 31, 1876. He was borne on the books of the Hibernia, flagship at Malta, for transport service, in May, 1878; and was employed in the transit of the Indian troops from Malta; and in Feb., 1879, was appointed additional of the Boadicea, Comdre. F. W. Richards, to superintend the charge of the whole of the transports at Natal.

Shannon, Capt. J. D'Arcy, would proceed to Callao on being relieved by the Thetis at her cruising station between Mollendo and Iquique.

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived at Bermuda on Dec. 17, and sailed on the 23rd for Barbadoes and Sierra Leone.

Temeraire, Rear-Admiral Watson. A telegram from Malta on Thursday says the Téméraire has proceeded to Port Saïd for the purpose of convoying the Euryalus, the flagship of the East Indies station, now at that port, which has been ordered to Malta for repairs.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. V. Dennistoun, was at Barbadoes on Dec. 29, 1879.

Turquoise, Capt. M. B. Medlycott, has been ordered to Callao the first week in Jan.

Thetis, Capt. P. W. Stephens, left Callao on Dec. 9 to relieve the Shannon between Mollendo and Iquique. We translate the following from a recent number of *La Opinion Nacional*:—"We know for a fact that when the report (afterwards found to be untrue) reached Lima that a Chilian vessel was grappling for the cable off Chorilos, H.M.S. Thetis got up steam in order to go and put a stop to such an attack on the interests of an English Company. We can guarantee the correctness of this."

Triumph, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Frederick H. Stirling in the Pacific, left Callao on Nov. 14 for the northern ports of the station, returning to Callao, where she was on Dec. 11 preparing to go South as soon as possible, returning to Callao about the last week in January.

Tyne, Com. John E. Stokes, arrived at Aden on Jan. 10 from Suez.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Annesley, has been fitted with a new shaft, and by last advices, dated Dec. 6, she was ordered to proceed north from Hong Kong to bring down Admiral Coote, who is about to be relieved from the China command.

Wivern, Com. J. G. Jones, was commissioned at Devonport on Wednesday for service at Hong Kong, with a complement of 152.

Wye, Staff Com. Vine, having undergone extensive repairs at Sheerness Yard, was taken out of dock on Saturday, and was replaced by the Nassau, which vessel is to be broken up as unfit for further service.

Zephyr. Lieut.-Com. Clutterbuck. Those who are anxious to see their friends of the Zephyr will doubtless be glad to learn that she will not be much longer detained on the North-America station, as orders have been sent to her at Bermuda to leave for England as soon as possible, and without waiting for her relief, as was previously intended. The Zephyr was recommissioned at Halifax in September, 1876, and her orders are for Plymouth.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE PORTSMOUTH SAILORS' HOME.

The directors of the Royal Sailors' Home received on Tuesday a deputation, appointed at a conference of representatives of the various ships in harbour, held on board the Duke of Wellington, at which the management of the home was discussed. The deputation presented a report, in which complaint was made of the manner in which men's allotments were made, and it was urged that a savings-bank in connection with the institution should be established. In its present situation, the canteen was a constant source of temptation, and men had to meet their female friends amidst smoking and drinking. The meals were badly cooked, and the reading-room was uncomfortable; but the dormitories were the weakest point in the comforts of the institution—insufficient bedding, not over clean, and not well aired in winter, and stuffiness in the summer, all called for improvement. There should be more attention to the baths, and more civility on the part of the paid servants. The present staff did not carry the kind of sympathy with them which the subscribers wished, and they desired to see more female servants, and a motherly matron, who would bring into the home a happiness never before experienced. Every article sold in the home should go towards making the home self-supporting. The appearance of the servants was in harmony with the home—not looking lively, clean, neat, and tidy, or likely to prove attractive. The staff employed should be dressed in a smart uniform, at the expense of the home, so as to distinguish them from persons lounging about; the reform would more than repay the outlay. They endorsed every statement made by the chaplains of the Navy, and they hoped that this would be the forerunner of the accomplishment of the great and glorious work they had undertaken. The directors expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the report had been drawn up, and promised to give it serious attention.

A RELIC OF H.M.S. "ORPHEUS."

A skeleton has been found buried in the sand on the beach, a little way outside the Manukau Heads, which, taking into consideration all the accompanying circumstances attending the discovery, leads one to believe is the last remains of an ill-fated officer of H.M.S. Orpheus, wrecked on the Manukau Bar in February, 1863. The circumstances of finding this skeleton are worth more than a passing notice, because some of the appearances would suggest the possibility of identification. The following narrative embraces all that is at present known of the finding of this interesting relic. There is a settler named Cowan living on the beach, and on Oct. 30 or 31 last, two boys came to him and said they had seen a pair of boots sticking out of the sand, but they were afraid to examine the spot, suspecting that there was a dead body underneath. Their information, however, lead to the upper coats of sand being stripped off, and underneath was disclosed a full-length skeleton, the skull resting on the wrist-bones. There were fragments of clothing attached, and it was not difficult to determine that the cloth was of the texture used in her Majesty's Navy, and there were several strips of gold lace, although not sufficient to indicate the rank of the former wearer of the garment. But it may be asked, what is there to connect this skeleton with the sad fate of the Orpheus? There is just this circumstance, namely: That the mainmast of the vessel has been washed up on the same beach, within thirty yards of the spot where the skeleton has been found; therefore it is extremely probable that some of the bodies would be cast up in the same direction. The gold lace and the navy clothes suggest that the wearer was an officer. But why was not the discovery made sooner? It must be remembered that at the time of the wreck and for many years afterwards there was no settler on that beach; Cowan is the only settler there even now, and he has been there a very few years. Next as to possible identification. The skeleton is described as being that of a very big man. The front teeth are well preserved in the skull, but the back teeth (which were much decayed internally) are plugged with silver. The boots, though much decayed, would probably indicate the official grade of the deceased. There were patches of light-brown hair found on the skull when the sand was stripped from it. Several persons from Auckland have seen the skeleton, amongst them Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, the secretary of the Auckland Institute, and entertain no doubt that it has remained in the place where it was found since the sea cast it up. The remains were brought into Cuehunga, and interred in St. Peter's Church cemetery. It is a remarkable circumstance that the body was found above high-water mark. This, taken altogether with the fact that the skeleton was found with the skull resting upon the wrist-bones, would indicate that death was from exhaustion rather than drowning, and that the unfortunate gentleman had reached the shore alive. The probability would appear to be that he clung to the mast, from which he was washed off by the heavy surf. There was formerly a small Maori settlement on the Piha beach, and it is just possible that the Maoris placed the body in the position (above high-water mark) where the skeleton had been found. Besides the circumstance that the back teeth were plugged with silver, there are some others that might facilitate identification. It is already stated that deceased was a "big" or "tall" man. The sutures on the sides of the skull are firmly closed, leaving hardly any appearance of a seam, which would show that the deceased was middle-aged. The suture on the centre of the skull is also set close, and hardly visible. There is a further peculiarity also about the teeth. It is stated by an expert that two of the back teeth must have been drawn during life. These marks may never be brought under the notice of those who would identify the deceased, still they are deserving of publication, even for the remote chance of identification they afford. But the remains are now in sacred ground, where they repose safely from possible molestation in future.—*New Zealand Herald.*

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The methodical manner in which the French have set about the reconstruction of their Navy is deserving of all praise, and might be imitated with advantage by our Admiralty. In the year 1872, Vice-Admiral Pothuau drew up a programme of reconstruction of the French Fleet, which received the approval of the National Assembly. The Conseil des Travaux, or Naval Board of Construction, were then called upon to examine the details and suggest improvements in the proposed constitution of the new fleet, and, after mature consideration, recommended an increase in the speed of the vessels, and in the penetrating power of the guns to be carried, as of great *urgence* and of primary importance. This necessarily added to the horsepower of the engines, to the dimensions of the hulls, and to the thickness of the armour, in the ships originally proposed to be constructed by the Minister of Marine. The programme which was therefore adopted in 1876, and which is to be completed by the year 1885, stands thus:—

Ships.	Number.	Estimate of 1876. £.	Calibre of guns in in.
Iron armour-clads.—1st rate	16	6,624,000	13½
2nd rate	12	3,576,000	12¼
Iron coast-defence vessels.—1st rate	10	2,500,000	13½
2nd rate	10	2,040,000	13½
Cruisers.—Iron, wood-sheathed	8	2,428,800	9½ and 5½
Coppered	8	1,321,600	
Wood, 3rd class	18	1,296,000	
Despatch vessels (former 2nd class do.)	18	640,800	7¾ & 5½
Gunboats	32	704,000	6½
Transports.—Horse transports (iron)	10	1,660,000	
For colonial service (iron)	5	830,000	
Store ships (iron)	10	544,000	
Other craft	60	768,000	
Totals	217	24,933,200	13½ to 5½.

The first step taken by the French Admiralty was to nominate a committee of officers and dockyard officials well acquainted with the details concerning the ships belonging to foreign navies, and more especially so concerning ships of the British Navy. The committee then inspected all the existing French ships; and from their report the French Admiralty broke up 69 ships between the years 1872-78, removing others from the list of efficient men-of-war, and converting them into transports or storeships. Between the years 1872-73, twenty ships, of which the first-rate armour-clad Rédoutable, and the first-class cruisers Tourville and Duquesne formed part, were laid down, from the designs of the most eminent French naval constructors. These were guided in their designs by the progress made by the British Admiralty. Between 1873-78, there were begun thirty-nine additional vessels, amongst which were the first-rate armoured ships Devastation, Foudroyant, and Duperré. Improvements adopted in England, Germany, and Italy were carefully watched, and at times adopted. The French iron-clads carry no 81-ton guns of 16-in. calibre. Most of them, however, carry guns of 13½-in. calibre, where similar British vessels only carry the Woolwich 35-ton gun of 12-in. bore; thus, where British ships carry 25-ton guns, the French metal exceeds 50 tons. And so on, throughout their fleet, the French have aimed at carrying heavier guns than we do, although, in numerous instances, they have only plated their vessels round the water-line. Here, in their first-rates, the armour ranges from 15 in. to 22 in., while the guns above, in some cases, remain to be fought unprotected by iron or steel plate, except in the *barbette* towers on the upper deck. Armour, in fact, is not the principal feature of the French scheme of reconstruction. This lies entirely in the speed of their new vessels, ranging from 15 to 17 knots, and in the power of the guns they carry. They are all fitted with powerful spurs, for ramming purposes, while on each quarter is slung a new and improved towing torpedo, which, the moment the ship is cleared for action, it is intended should be lowered and towed astern, the argument being that, in the course of the manœuvres, the enemy must pass under the stern—nay, can be made to do so—when the towed torpedo must, perforce, if judiciously managed, be made to play a decisive part in the day's proceedings. The new class of *avisos*, or despatch-vessels, to which belong the Chasseur, Bisson, Labourdonnais, Voltigeur, Lancier, and Hussard, are worthy of notice. Their length at the water-line is 200 ft., beam 29 ft., and mean draught 11 ft. They displace about 800 tons, and are propelled by single screws, driven by engines indicating 800 horse-power. Their full speed ranges from 12 to 13 knots. Their hulls are of wood, and, as we mentioned some months back, have long, projecting bows, ram-shaped, very strongly constructed, and capable of penetrating through the sides of the Inflexible. At full speed, one of these small vessels, fairly striking that British monster amidships, would most assuredly sink her. Every precaution has been taken to render these despatch-vessels efficient. Watertight bulkheads exist to prevent their sinking, in the event of their losing their "snouts" after ramming. The internal arrangements are also very perfect, the between-decks being extremely lofty and well ventilated. It was originally contemplated to arm these vessels with 5½-in. guns, four in number; but latterly this has been altered, and we understand that fewer guns, of far heavier calibre, are to be carried, together with some light pieces to repel torpedo-boat attacks. Having made a careful inspection of both the Hussard and Lancier, we have no hesitation in saying that this type of vessel will play an important and prominent part in the naval warfare of the future.

The experiments with the Thunderer's gun were resumed yesterday, and will be carried to a conclusion without further delay. The cell in which the gun is placed has been prolonged, so as to retain most of the fragments in case of bursting; and the gun and platform have, with the same object, been placed further back in the recess. The butt into which the projectiles are fired has been altered, with a view to preventing their escape above and disappearance below the heap of sand which ought to retain them, and other improvements suggested by the first series of trials have been introduced. The test on Friday was to solve the theory of Sir William Palliser, who was present, that the Thunderer accident was caused by the wad wedging the shot and suddenly arresting its progress. The cell in which the gun stands was to have been greatly strengthened in preparation for the expected burst when the gun comes to be doubly loaded, for no general expectation of a burst occurred yesterday. After loading with 85lb. of powder and a common shell, the wad was introduced, rammed to within five feet of the projectile and then canted over to an angle of 45 deg. by means of a wedge-shaped rammer. The gun on being sustained no damage, but a severer test will follow.

Naval officers are frequently called upon, when serving on foreign stations, to sit on Naval Courts, convened for the trial of merchant seamen accused of various crimes or offences by the masters of British merchant vessels. The following case, tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Dec. 19, 1879, may hereafter serve as a precedent, and save the accused under kindred circumstances from a lengthy term of confinement, as has before occurred, when such cases have been ordered home for trial. Henry Cutting was indicted for the manslaughter of James Henry, an able-seaman, on the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The prisoner was first mate of a vessel called the Coringa, which was engaged as a regular trader between Antwerp and New Brunswick, although, in fact, she was a British vessel and commanded by an English captain. It appeared that on November 3, while the vessel was on her voyage to America, a dispute took place between one of the crew, a man named Mike Kearney, and another seaman, and they fought. The captain interposed and threatened to put Kearney into irons, but he was violent, and intimated that he should resist this being done. The captain called for assistance, and the prisoner came up with a hatchet in his hand. According to the case for the prosecution, the deceased was merely standing by, and not taking part in the disturbance, when the prisoner attacked him and struck him a blow with the hatchet, and so caused his death. For the defence, however, it was argued that the crew were in a mutinous state, and that they refused to obey the orders of the captain, and that what was done by the prisoner was absolutely necessary to protect the lives of the captain and the other officers, and to strike terror into the mutinous seamen. The captain of the vessel, his brother, and other witnesses, were called to speak to these facts. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the learned Recorder said he entirely concurred in it.

The *Morning Post* announces that "Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. James and Mrs. Macdonald and family have left London for Hyères, in the south of France, where they propose to remain for two or three months."

INDIA.

The following appears among the general orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief under date Dec. 1:—Major-General Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., having on September 1 last completed five years' service as Adjutant-General of the Army in India, vacated the appointment from that date. It would be impossible, within the limits of a general order, to record in an adequate manner the eminently valuable services rendered by Sir Peter Lumsden, during the period of twenty-seven years, in the course of which he has filled many highly responsible posts on the Staff of the Army; has proved himself throughout an accomplished soldier, and an able, self-reliant, public servant; and has won for himself, by his discretion and judgment, the well-merited confidence of his superiors. Sir Peter Lumsden's latest and best opportunities of doing good service have arisen out of the Afghan war. At its commencement his topographical knowledge of Afghanistan, and his familiarity with the language and customs of the Afghans, and of the Pathan border tribes, specially qualified him to advise, as Adjutant-General, on all matters pertaining to the concentration, the equipment, and the provisioning of the troops destined to operate in those regions, and in the midst of those tribes. Subsequently, when after a brief interval of peace, the necessity for a renewal of hostilities arose, it was on him, as Chief of the Staff, that the duty of carrying out the details connected with the reorganisation of the field force for the advance on Cabul devolved; a duty which he performed with the utmost industry and intelligence. His sagacious counsel and ever ready fertility of resource, by the aid of which the Commander-in-Chief has been enabled to meet the numerous demands made upon him by the varying phases of the war, and to give effect to the political requirements of the Government of India, in so far as they were dependent on military action, also call for special recognition. With what straightforward honesty of purpose, with what judgment, uniform kindliness, and strict impartiality, he has invariably placed before the Commander-in-Chief all matters affecting the interests or character of officers and men, would never have been known unless recorded here. Sir Peter Lumsden's appointment as Chief of the Staff was temporary only, and now that the emergency, to meet which it was created, has passed, he relinquishes it and leaves India on furlough. Sir Frederick Haines heartily congratulates him on his advancement to the dignity of Knight Commander of the Bath, a proof that his services have gained the approval of the highest authority; and trusts that he may yet see him in the performance of duties higher, though not more arduous or responsible, than those he is now resigning; and in bidding him farewell, his Excellency feels assured that he is joined by the assenting voice of the Army of India in all its branches and departments.

According to the *Bombay Gazette* there appears to be a general belief in well-informed quarters that the recommendations of the Simla Army Commission, which are now understood to be before the Government of India, include the retention of the post of Military Member of Council, or Minister for War; the abolition of the Madras and Bombay separate commands; the partition of all India into four large military divisions, each under a Lieutenant-General, viz., one for Bengal and the North-West Provinces, with head-quarters at Allahabad or Lucknow; another for the Punjab, head quarters Rawul Pindee; a third for Bombay, including Sind, head-quarters Poona; and a fourth for Madras with Burmah, head-quarters Bangalore. The allotment of large powers to these divisional commanders would, it is anticipated, render feasible a considerable reduction in the army head-quarters staff—in place of the dual administration at present in vogue—with deputies in the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's departments. The *Times of India* says, "As regards the Madras Army the reports are conflicting, but the preponderance of opinion indicates that the Commission has thought it unwise to altogether abandon recruiting the Native Army from among the natives of Southern India. The members of the Commission appear, it is said, to have been not quite unanimous in their opinions, one having declined to endorse the recommendations generally, while one or two others have recorded a dissent on minor points."

The following officers have applied to retire from the Service, viz.:—Cols. J. D. Swayne, Bengal S.C., on a pension of £456 5s., and capitalised value of special annuity—£4,580; Col. D. Mocatta, Bengal S.C., on a pension of £456 6s., and capitalised value of special annuity—£6,135; Col. J. J. Dansey, Bengal S.C., on a pension of £456 5s., and capitalised value of special annuity—£6,008; Col. A. W. Ritherdon, Madras S.C., on a pension of £456 5s., and special annuity of £495 8s.; and Lieut.-Col. E. A. C. Lambert, on a pension of £292 and special annuity of £205 10s.

Col. F. Schneider, Bombay S.C., has succeeded to his colonel's allowances from Dec. 10, 1879; and Col. F. Alexander. Bengal S.C., from Dec. 11, 1879.

It is announced by the *Bombay Gazette* that the intention of giving up Seetapore as a military station has been abandoned. The local military authorities have proved very forcibly that it is one of the healthiest cantonments in the North-West Provinces, and Government have allowed it another lease of existence for troops.

The Naga war is still proceeding, but its history for some time back is little more than a record of petty skirmishes between small parties of the enemy and detachments of Assam regiments employed in hunting them down. There is every probability of the campaign continuing in this desultory manner for some months longer.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"I am informed that Gen. Wolseley, on his arrival home, will be invited to form one of a military council to be constituted under his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of considering certain points of difference in the tactics of Continental and British troops, as well as in the ordnance and barrack department of this and foreign nations."

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the candidates who have obtained the first 105 places at the open competition held in December, 1879, for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

Name.	Total No. of Marks.
1. C. R. Keate	6,552
2. T. M. J. Tailby	5,994
3. *M. R. Portal	5,850
4. W. E. O'Leary	5,694
5. *J. C. Barton	5,665
6. R. I. Forbes	5,442
7. C. S. Copland	5,419
8. C. M. Ducat	5,391
9. A. R. Dick	5,327
10. H. Broadmead	5,291
11. A. T. H. Newnham	5,229
12. H. S. Hazelgrove	5,228
13. E. S. P. Wolferston	5,209
14. H. W. Raymond	5,191
15. D. J. Barton	5,164
16. C. A. Kemball	5,123
17. H. G. Dunning	5,089
18. H. P. King-Salter	5,046
19. H. Y. Beale	4,985
20. F. A. Hayden	4,960
21. E. Johnson	4,936
22. J. B. T. Pratt	4,929
23. V. G. R. Johnson	4,846
24. E. T. S. Stanhope	4,814
25. *M. Robinson	4,788
26. A. H. R. Ogilvy	4,777
27. A. Hamilton	4,776
28. W. C. London	4,743
29. C. E. H. Bowen	4,742
30. R. G. Broadwood	4,740
31. R. P. Cronin	4,727
32. C. F. S. Ewart	4,705
33. R. Brinckman	4,695
34. C. J. Mackenzie	4,662
35. W. F. Parker	4,643
36. T. Irvine	4,637
37. C. A. Frederick	4,634
38. J. Home	4,630
39. D. L. Gill	4,617
40. P. C. Alcock	4,607
41. R. F. C. Baker	4,597
42. C. E. Johnson	4,587
43. H. A. Browning	4,577
44. E. F. Maberly	4,490
45. F. C. A. Gilpin	4,468
46. J. R. Dyas	4,445
47. C. L. Lindsay	4,405
48. E. R. Tothill	4,394
49. *H. Phillips	4,368
50. C. W. Bowlby	4,310
51. L. C. H. Stainforth	4,294
52. J. S. L. Conyngham	4,273
53. C. P. Lloyd	4,248
54. G. R. Elliot	4,238
55. F. W. M. D. Scott	4,208
56. K. Chesney	4,189
57. A. L. Phillips	4,183
58. A. Montgomery-Campbell	4,179
59. T. A. Scott	4,174
60. *F. R. Whiteside	4,171
61. W. F. Nash	4,167
62. G. N. Caulfeild	4,165
63. Hon. C. Fortescue	4,151
64. W. A. Cuppage	4,122
65. F. C. Rynd	4,122
66. L. A. Orger	4,120
67. A. Bowers	4,119
68. F. V. Whittall	4,115
69. W. Fenwick	4,105
70. C. R. Mallaby	4,103
71. F. Gordon	4,066
72. A. B. Northcott	4,066
73. S. H. B. Hobbs	4,061
74. A. T. F. Edwards	4,052
75. R. H. Kirkwood	4,045
76. C. M. Dallas	4,012
77. A. R. Austen	3,994
78. F. White	3,980
79. R. W. C. Brook	3,973
80. O. C. J. Hallum	3,964
81. F. C. Colomb	3,962
82. H. C. Dugdale	3,958
83. C. G. Eyre	3,953
84. R. C. B. Haking	3,929
85. H. MacD. Menzies	3,914
86. P. G. Brackenbury	3,913
87. A. F. Mackenzie	3,882
88. R. W. Rooke	3,863
89. O. R. Armstrong	3,834
90. C. G. Nurse	3,827
91. *A. H. Butler	3,821
92. M. Sabine-Pasley	3,818
93. C. T. Breton	3,800
94. A. A. Graves	3,795
95. Hon. G. Bingham	3,794
96. R. H. Dawson	3,791
97. J. S. Hodson	3,780
98. R. M. Rainey	3,777
99. R. H. D. Thring	3,772
100. E. P. Wood	3,767
101. H. D'E. Vallancey	3,766
102. E. D. Caird	3,756
103. S. G. Everitt	3,746
104. G. V. Dauglish	3,737
105. W. W. Waring	3,721

Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for commissions in West India Regiments only.

The following were the successful competitors at the examination, held at the same time, of University candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

1. J. E. Benbow	6,219
2. C. B. Harvey	5,847
3. W. P. Blood	5,314
4. R. R. K. Stuart	4,883
5. P. J. Gordon	4,774
6. E. Milner	4,629
7. R. N. Rycroft	4,603
8. L. Stamer	4,384
9. W. L. Mercer	4,204
10. J. R. Clements	4,095
11. W. J. Peyton	3,970
12. W. Watson-Taylor	3,894

The following Queen's cadets, Queen's Indian cadets, and honorary Queen's Indian cadet have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

QUEEN'S CADETS.

1. A. de la C. Travers	3,540
2. A. Y. Ansell	2,653
3. M. T. Shewen	1,504
4. J. A. R. Thompson	1,461

QUEEN'S INDIAN CADETS.

1. J. W. Leckie	4,830
2. B. J. Bacon	3,931
3. J. Shakespear	3,648
4. F. O. Anderson	2,966
5. F. T. Williams	2,439
6. W. E. Brett	1,424

HONORARY QUEEN'S INDIAN CADET.

H. L. Dodgson	3,815

The *Standard* says:—"It has been ruled by the military authorities that officers who vacated staff appointments in order to proceed on active service to the Cape, are not eligible to return to their former employment, but they are to be considered as having a priority of claim to future vacancies which may occur, and they will be provided for as opportunities offer."

The *Irish Times* says:—"The Engineers have been for some time engaged in renovating Belfast Barracks, but those who know them well are aware that no real improvement can be effected until the place has been completely re-drained, and those fever-traps and eyesores, the wooden huts, removed. It is stated that the reserve ground at the barracks, recently purchased by Government as a site for the brigade depôt barracks, has been condemned by a board of survey for its alleged unhealthiness and its proximity to a disused graveyard."

According to the *Standard*, "a scheme which has long been in preparation for reorganising the War-Department staff of clerks at the manufacturing establishments has received the final approval of her Majesty's Treasury, and will shortly be issued. As it may, and probably will, affect many of the officials, it is awaited with much anxiety. It is expected that in its general features the scheme will resemble one recently introduced by the Admiralty at the dockyards, and that many changes will follow.

PAINTED windows as memorials of departed worth and gallantry have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O. Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress; the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. *Medal awarded to works in the Paris Exhibition.* The "Art" Works, 4 Berners Street, London.

THE KIRWEE BOOTY SUIT.

In the action of "Kinloch *v.* the Secretary of State for India," for an account of Indian prize-money, an application was made on Monday last at the office of the Chief Clerk at Vice-Chancellor Hall's Chambers in the Chancery Division, on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, the defendant in the suit, for further time to deliver his statement for defence. The defendant asked that the time should be enlarged until after the decision of the appeal now pending against Sir C. Hall's judgment in favour of the plaintiff on Nov. 4 last; but the plaintiff's solicitor objecting to an indefinite extension of time, the Chief Clerk ordered that the defendant should deliver his defence within three weeks. The appeal is likely to come on for hearing about the end of February. An application was made yesterday (Friday) for an order to compel the Secretary of State for India in Council to put in an affidavit of the documents in his possession bearing on the case. The solicitor to the India Office resisted the application, as involving immense labour, and also contended that the papers were privileged. Mr. Kinloch denied that the plea of privilege which Sir C. Hall's judgment had already destroyed, could be in any shape sustained, and he affirmed that very little labour in collecting the documents, most of which were already printed, could be necessary; but that any extra labour, even if needlessly inflicted on the India Office, could not for a moment be weighed against the injury which any material delay in supplying the essential evidence might inflict on the prize claimants. The matter was ultimately reserved for further consideration on Tuesday next.

Obituary.

Gen. Sir John Low, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., Madras Infantry (Retired List), died on Saturday last, at the age of 91 years, he having been born at Clatto, Cupar Fife, in 1788. Sir John was the eldest son of Mr. R. Low, of Clatto. He was educated at St. Andrew's University, and entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company as far back as 1805. He was in the expedition to Java and took part in the campaign of 1811, serving as a volunteer in H.M.'s 59th Regiment, and was severely wounded (medal and clasp). He served as aide-de-camp to Sir John Malcolm at the battle of Mahidpore, in Malwa, in 1817. Subsequently he was much employed in diplomatic and political duties after 1825, amongst the rest as Resident at Gwalior, Resident at Lucknow, Governor-General's agent in the Rajpoot States, Resident at Hyderabad, Deccan, &c. In the two last mentioned posts, in addition to political duties, he had the direct command of a large force of contingent troops, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry under British officers. In 1853 he was appointed a member of the Council of India. On various occasions he had been thanked by the Government of India in Calcutta, and twice received the special thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in Leadenhall Street, for his services at Lucknow and Hyderabad. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, July 17, 1805; lieut., July 17, 1805; capt., Jan. 1, 1819; major, Dec. 31, 1828; lieut.-col., Feb. 21, 1834; col., June 10, 1845; major-gen., June 20, 1854; lieut.-gen., May 30, 1859; and gen., Jan. 18, 1867. He was made a K.C.B. in 1862 and G.C.S.I. in 1873.

Major-Gen. A. Scudamore, C.B., died at Darmstadt on the 11th inst., aged 63 years. The deceased served with the 14th Light Dragoons throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee (medal); also throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur (wounded), passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, dangerously wounded (medal with two clasps); commanded the regiment during the campaign of 1858 in Central India, under Sir Hugh Rose, and was present at the siege and capture of Rahutghur, action of Barodia, relief of Saugor, capture of Gunakota; commanded the detached force sent against Malthone; present at the siege and capture of Jhansie, and commanded the outposts during the investment; present at the battle of Koonch, and all the affairs during the advance on Calpee, including the action of Golowlie; also at the action of Morar, and recapture of Gwalior; also commanded a flying column for six months in the Gwalior and Jhansi district (three times mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieut.-col., C.B., and medal). His commissions bore date as follows, viz.:—Cornet, May 29, 1835; lieut., Feb. 18, 1838; capt., Oct. 22, 1847; major, June 1, 1854; lieut.-col., July 20, 1858; col., Nov. 9, 1862; and major-gen., June 28, 1868.

Gen. the Baron Louis Alexander von During, Major on half-pay, died on the 7th inst. at his residence, near Horneburg, in the 97th year of his age. He received a commission in the 15th Hussars in 1795. He served in the war in the Peninsula during the Corunna campaign, and subsequently from 1812 to 1814, receiving the war medal with seven clasps. During the war he was attached to the division under the command of the late Gen. Sir G. Lowry Cole, G.C.B., and was appointed to his personal staff during the period of the occupation at Cambray. He accompanied Sir Lowry Cole as aide-de-camp to Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope when the latter served as Governor, but for some years previous to his death he resided on the family property in Hanover. He became Major-Gen., June 17, 1861, and Gen., Oct. 1, 1877.

Col. F. Le Blanc died on the 7th inst. at Blackbrook House, Fareham, in his 90th year. The deceased obtained his first commission as far back as May, 1807; became lieut. in March, 1809; and capt. in Sept. 1813. He served in the Peninsula with the 4th Regiment, and was present at the battles of Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and at the siege of Badajoz and St. Sebastian, where he was severely wounded at the assault and capture. He also served the Waterloo campaign. He had received the war medal with six clasps for his services in the Peninsula, and the Waterloo medal. He went on half-pay in Feb. 1828, was promoted col. in Nov. 1841, and subsequently retired by sale of his commission.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 13th inst., H. J. Domville, Esq., C.B., M.D., Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £70 was distributed among the several claimants.

Naval barracks for 4,000 seamen are to be built on a site at Devonport, near Keyham Yard. The seamen's quarters will consist of eight blocks, and officers' quarters, with theatre and recreation-rooms, and exercise ground, are also to be formed. The total cost is estimated at about £200,000, and two of the sites are already in hand. The ground purchased is about 35 acres in extent.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

The Gatling, Nordenfeldt, and other machine guns are about to be tested under novel conditions at Portsmouth, in charge of the gunnery officers of the Excellent. While they will be submitted to a practical trial with a view of determining their efficiency as regards range and accuracy, the main purpose of the contest will be to ascertain their power to meet torpedo attacks. For this purpose a model of a boat will be placed upon a raft, to prevent its sinking under fire, and, though stationary itself, it will be fired at by machine guns from the bows of torpedo-boats going at a high rate of speed.

It is understood, and by the time this sheet is in the hands of our readers will possibly be announced, that Dr. Reid has been appointed the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy. Dr. John Watt Reid's diplomas date from 1844. He graduated M.D. in 1856, and held the rank of Deputy Inspector-General, being attached to the Royal Hospital at Haslar. The fact of the selection being made from the Active List is hailed by Naval surgeons as a welcome appreciation of their claims to recognition.—*Lancet.*

The German frigate, Prinz Adalbert, having on board Prince Heinrich of Prussia, reached the anchorage at Hiogo on Nov. 15, and saluted the port, the fort responding. The Governor, accompanied by their Excellencies Hachisuka, ex-daimio of Awa, and Itusuji, a former kuge, went on board in the Ken-cho steam laünch, and remained about an hour. The Prince has since visited Kioto.—*London and China Telegraph.*

In the Battle of this Life, ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an important Hygienic Need, or necessary adjunct. It keeps the blood pure, prevents fevers and acute inflammatory diseases, removes the injurious effects of Stimulants and Narcotics, such as alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, by natural means, thus restoring the nervous system to its normal condition by preventing the great danger of poisoned blood and over cerebal activity, sleeplessness, irritability, worry, &c. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and seethe capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.—Anything calculated to moderate the asperity of party feeling during the coming political contest should be encouraged. A liberal use of that delicious and soothing liqueur, GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY, cannot fail to produce a favourable effect, and it may be procured at all Bars, Restaurants, and Wine Stores; also at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and the Westminster Aquarium.—Manufacturer: Thomas Grant, Distiller, Maidstone.

MARRIAGE.

WHEELER—SNOW.—On the 13th inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Whalley Range, by the Rev. Waldegrave Breuster, Rector of Middleton, assisted by the Rev. Owen Lloyd Williams, Rector of Bodfean, Carnarvonshire (cousin of the bride), and the Rev. W. H. Marsden, Vicar Designate of St. Luke's, Southport, Henry Wheeler, Solicitor, Manchester, to Sarah Isabella, elder surviving daughter of the late Charles Owen Snow, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, London, and widow of the late Leonard Brooks, of Waterloo, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

DAUNT—On Jan. 15, at 10 Percy Place, Bath, Mary Elizabeth Daunt, of the late Dr. Daunt, formerly of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 81.

WASON,—On the 5th inst., at 138 Earl's Court Road, London, Edwin Sandys Wason, Captain 33rd Regiment, and Adjutant 6th West York Militia, aged 37 years.

Advertisements.

V. R.

ESTABLISHMENT and DOG LICENCES.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue remind those who keep Carriages, or Male Servants, or who use Armorial Bearings, that their Licences must be renewed in the month of January. Forms of application, with the rates of duty, may be obtained at any Inland Revenue, Stamp, or Money-Order Office, if such form has not been already received.

Dog Licences must be renewed at the same time, and whenever any additional Dog is kept, a Licence must be immediately obtained.

Farmers and Shepherds may obtain exemptions for a limited number of Dogs *kept and used solely for tending sheep or cattle on a farm*, but a Declaration that the dogs are so used must be made to the Supervisor of Excise for the District, who alone can issue the exemptions.

Licences or exemptions are not transferable from one person to another, and the penalty for keeping a Dog without Licence or exemption is £5, and for making an untrue Declaration, £20.

London, January 1, 1880.

3RD A.B. ABERDEENSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—WANTED immediately, a SERJEANT-INSTRUCTOR for the above Regiment. Married Scotchman preferred.—Apply, sending testimonials which must be unexceptionable, to Captain PAPILLON, Aquharney House, Ellon, N.B.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS.—A MAN of first-class experience as MESSMAN wishes a re-engagement. 3½ years with last regiment. Excellent testimonials and references.—Address, "W. E.," 33 Newington Crescent, Newington Butts, London, S.E.

MESSMAN WANTED, for the Army Medical Department Mess at Netley. Applications to be made to the VICE-PRESIDENT of Mess Committee, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, Hants.

TO PENSIONERS.—WANTED, at Lady Day next, a man to fill the position of MANAGER of a village Inn. He must be married. References required, as well to character as to ability to keep accounts.—Apply to T. DODINGTON, Esq., Horsington, Wincanton, Somerset.

TO MUSICIANS and BANDSMEN.—WANTED for the Cork District Lunatic Asylum, TWO ATTENDANTS, capable of performing in the Band of the Institution. Salary, £24 per annum, with board, clothes, washing, and residence in the Asylum.—Applications, enclosing copies of testimonials as to character and efficiency, to be addressed to Resident Medical Superintendent.

Cork, January 7, 1880.

TO HALF-PAY or RETIRED OFFICERS.—Wanted, a Military Officer competent to give instruction in Military Administration, Law, Minor Tactics, Fortification, Surveying, &c. Preference given to one who has been a Garrison-Instructor.—Apply to Rev. G. FAITHFULL, Storrington Rectory, Pulborough, Sussex.

TO RETIRED and HALF-PAY NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS.—Bonus of £50 will be paid for the introduction of a responsible tenant (on lease) or purchaser, for a newly-embellished and charmingly situated 20-roomed family residence, near London, suitable for family from India. Rent, £120.—Mr. WILLMOT, 24 King Henry's Road, N.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL. Under Contract for the conveyance of the Mails to the Mediterranean, India, China, Japan, and Australia. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company despatch their Steamers from Southampton, *viâ* the Suez Canal, every Thursday; from Venice every Friday; and from Brindisi, with the Overland Mails, every Monday.

Offices—122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and
25 Cockspur Street, S.W.

ISSUE of 850 SHARES of £10 each, being the balance of the moiety of the first issue of £100,000 of capital in

KOPF'S EXTRACT of MEAT COMPANY (Limited).

Payable, £1 on application, £1 on allotment, £3 three months after. The balance, if required, by instalments of £2 10s at intervals of not less than three months. Shareholders will be allowed a reduction of 10 per cent. on all their purchases.

The Company's products and objects have been patronised by the War Office, her Majesty's Indian Government, and by the following nobility and gentry:—

Duke of Buckingham.
Duke of Wellington.
General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Duke of Grafton.
Duke of Richmond.
Bishop of Manchester.
Baroness Burdett-Coutts.
General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.
General Sir Montague Steele, K.C.B.
Major-General Anderson.
Lady Dorothy Neville.
Captain Cameron, R.N., C.B., D.C.L.
Earl of Westmoreland.
Duchess of Richmond.
Lord de Mauley.
Lady Rose Weigall.
Sir Jocelyn Coghill, Bart.
Sir F. Doyle, Bart.
Captain Lord Gifford, V.C.
His Excellency the Governor of the West Coast of Africa.
Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B.
Sir A. D. Home, V.C., K.C.B.

CHAIRMAN.—Major-General E. KYRLE MONEY, R.H.A.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Lewin and Co.

As evidence of the importance of the objects of the Company, it may be mentioned that the only other similar undertaking paid in dividends and bonus during the past year the sum of £168,000, or upwards of £45 per cent. upon the capital, while the Shares command a premium on the Stock Exchange of nearly 50 per cent. The improved method adopted by this Company of producing the essence of meat and other consolidated foods will enable handsome profits to be divided upon the capital employed, after making a considerable reduction upon existing prices.

This Company has supplied the War Office and the Indian Government with over two millions of tins of its products, with which the troops in Zululand and Afghanistan have been supplied. Numerous officers proceeding to the seat of war have been and are similarly supplying themselves. Printed copies of certificates of approval from the highest noblemen and the most distinguished officers in the Army can be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

Applications for the above remaining Shares can be made by letter addressed to the Secretary, stating the number of Shares required. No application will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of £1 per Share on the number of Shares applied for.

The "Times" of the 7th inst. observes, with regard to

KOPF'S EXTRACT of MEAT COMPANY:—"In like case, KOPF'S consolidated preparations, which were used with signal success in South Africa, supply a long-felt and much-needed want. What traveller has not felt grateful to Liebig for his extract of meat, or to our own high-class firms, whose tinned provisions have often proved a substantial addition to meagre fare in distant lands! All these were beyond the reach of the private soldier, were expensive and bulky. KOPF'S preparations are inexpensive, they are nutritious and are extremely portable. In Zululand our soldiers spoke most highly of them, and even in England they are not despised in the barrack-room. A small tin cylinder, weighing but 1½ oz., contains ample for a meal; three of these among two men are all a soldier requires in the day. Soups of various kinds containing compressed vegetables in greater or less quantities, are the preparations most appreciated, but compressed tea, milk, and sugar are luxuries which campaigners will not pass by. Three minutes' boiling in a soldier's canteen is all the cooking necessary for a meal. It certainly seems extraordinary that in the face of the unqualified approval bestowed on the compressed food by both officers and men in South Africa, more efforts have not been made by Government to introduce it in Afghanistan. Had General Gough been provided with a supply of these provisions, there need have been no delay for want of transport or supplies. One mule can carry 2,800 tins of KOPF'S Soups, or rations for a whole battalion for a day; a camel can in like manner carry, over rough ground, more than two days' rations. Each man, without much difficulty, could slip a supply for a couple or three days into his haversack. Here, then, we have the whole secret of waging war with minimised transport and consequently at a reduced expenditure. It is not that these compressed foods should supersede the ordinary rations; but on certain occasions, when light marching order becomes necessary, their introduction would be attended with the most valuable results, and would make the General practically independent of transport or of the country through which he was marching. How many flying campaigns into the hills would have been successfully conducted at a tenth of the expenditure incurred, had the invention been known when first we annexed the Punjab! A reduced transport train means reduced baggage guards, extra rest to the men, and finally enables us to move with smaller forces. It will be argued that, however valuable such food may be for our own British soldiers, the caste prejudices of the natives will prevent their ever agreeing to its introduction. There is no reason why the staple articles of diet used by the Sepoys should not be similarly compressed, and under the superintendence of their own cooks; rice, dhal, ghee, vegetables, all and each of them may be operated on in the same manner as peasoup and Scotch broth; intelligent native officers will not be found wanting who will readily agree to the advantages claimed by the inventors......The question of transport is one which affects our Government in no small degree, and anything which promises to lighten the vast sums incurred on this head should at any rate receive an honest, impartial trial."—Similar expressions of opinion will be found in the "Army and Navy Gazette," "Whitehall Review," "York House Papers," "London Figaro," "Broad Arrow," "Bullionist," "May Fair," &c.

KOPF'S EXTRACT of MEAT COMPANY (Limited).—APPLICATIONS for the remaining SHARES must be sent in forthwith, addressed to the SECRETARY, 5 Agar Street, Charing Cross.

HALL LINE.—From LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 tons, will sail on January 24.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Rydal Hall	February 7.
Wistow Hall	February 21.
Speke Hall	March 6.
Branksome Hall	March 20.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Chairman—Major-General J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to maintain the full number of 200 girls without reduction.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to

C. R. LOW, Secretary.

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ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEERS CLUB.

Annual Subscription, £3 3s now, including 1880.

Application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court.

BEST BIRD'S EYE.

WILLS'
BEST BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO,

By the courtesy of the French Government, is now SOLD in PARIS at the Bureau of the REGIE, GRAND HOTEL. Price, in 8-oz. and 2-oz. Packets, at the rate of 12 francs per lb. Cigarettes, 80 centimes per box, containing 10.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.

The Commandant of the above Institution will be prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of the following Materials, for boys' clothing, uniforms for serjeants, servants, &c., for twelve months, viz, April 1, 1880, to March 31, 1881,—

Scarlet Kersey, at per yard.
Blue Tweed do.
Blue Serge do.
Facing-Cloth do.
Grey Calico, for lining.
White Calico, for shirting.
Flannel, for shirting.
Worsted Fingering, for socks.
Threads, Cottons, Tape, Scissors, Twist, Silk, &c.
Staff Serjeants and Pioneers' uniforms.
Materials for boys' boots, unmade, in sets, at per pair.
Leather, Grindery, &c., for repairs.

The whole to be included in one tender, with the exception of the Boots, Leather, Grindery, &c.

The Commandant does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of tender, containing all particulars, may be obtained on application at the Quartermaster's Office, Royal Military Asylum, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., where sealed patterns of the articles required may be seen.

Tenders should be addressed "Commandant's Office, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea," and should be sent not later than twelve noon on January 21, 1880.—By Order.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, Friday, January 23. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock, Captain C. ORDE BROWNE, late R.A.: "Lessons to be Learnt from Krupp's Meppen Experiments, Last Year." To be followed by a discussion. By Order of the Council,

B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

117 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE.

The Stores will be closed on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st January, for Stocktaking. The execution before those dates of Country orders received after Tuesday, the 27th, or of Town orders received after Wednesday, the 28th, cannot be guaranteed.

By order,
J. H. LAWSON,
Secretary.

LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—During the Storms of the past year the NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION contributed, by its two hundred and sixty-nine Lifeboats and other means, to the saving of eight hundred and fifty-five lives from various shipwrecks, and twenty-one vessels from destruction. CONTRIBUTIONS are thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts and Co.; by all the other London and County Bankers; and by the Secretary, RICHARD LEWIS, Esq., at the Institution, 14 John Street, Adelphi, London.

FOR SALE.—A MILITIA OFFICER'S Complete OUTFIT, including lace, sash and belt, and great-coat. Nearly new, having been scarcely worn.—Apply for particulars to "C.," care of MULLETT and SONS, 57 City Road, Finsbury Square.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs. TATTERSALL, near Albert Gate, Hyde Park on Monday, January 19, the property of Capt. C. M. Churchill: COQUETTE, grey mare, 15 hands 2½ inches high up to 13 st. 7 lb.; a good hunter, brilliant fencer, and very fast; well known with the Mid-Kent Staghounds.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—To those of position a Home is offered, either permanently or by the year, in a private family near Cavendish Square; or the care of children whose parents are abroad not objected to. Good society. Highest reference given and required.—"BETA," Mr. NEWTON'S, 67 Great Portland Street, London, W.

INDIA.—An Officer's Wife going to India requires a person to take entire charge of children; sew, cut out, and teach them English, music, rudimentary French and Latin, and act as maid to them. Terms, £20 a year. First-class references. Protestant would hear of such by applying to "T. W.," care W. H. SMITH and SON, Advertising Agents, Dublin.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

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LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS on DEMAND, or at Thirty Days' Sight, are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout Australia and New Zealand.

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W. R. MEWBURN, Manager.

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⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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ADMIRALTY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY.

9 NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS, S.W.,
December 24, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the MEDICAL SERVICE of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, on Monday, February 9, 1880, and following days at 10 o'clock. Candidates must present themselves at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 5, 1880, when, should they be found in all respects eligible, they will be permitted to appear for examination.

The necessary forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

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ADMIRALTY, S.W., December, 1879.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer about 60 vacancies to be competed for, Notice is hereby given that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held on Tuesday, May 4 next, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Aberdeen.

Candidates must not be less than 14 nor more than 16 years of age on the first day of the examination.

Forms of application, properly filled up, must be returned to the Admiralty before March 1 next.

For full particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

By command of their Lordships.
ROBERT HALL.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

December 19, 1879.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army, will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on February 9 next and following days.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Applications for admission to the examination should be made in writing without delay to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed.) W. M. MUIR, D.G.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Examination of Candidates for 23 appointments as Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on February 9, 1880, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least ten days before the date fixed for examination.

T. F. WILSON, Colonel, Military Secretary.

India Office, January 9, 1880.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Professor PRITCHARD (late R.M. Academy, Woolwich), and Rev. A. PRITCHARD (M.A., Oxon.), have as yet passed 18 pupils, out of 24 sent up since January last. Next term commences January 6, 1880.—Wargrave, near Henley, Oxon, November 30, 1879.

COOPER'S HILL.—At the EXAMINATION held last July, the following PASSED: —Rushton, 10th; Thompson, 11th; Eve, 30th. Only three sent up. A similar success was obtained at a previous Examination.—D. C. FEENY, B.A., 37 Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill.

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In the meantime, for full information, apply to the present Head Master, the Rev. E. H. PRICE.

R. M.C., SANDHURST.—December, 1879.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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"DURING these bewildering intervals, the ship usually sailed backwards. . . . . ." The author of *Alice in Wonderland*, in his preface to the *Hunting of the Snark*, an "Agony in Eight Fits!" remarks that exception may possibly be taken to the following line in his poem,—

"Then the bowsprit got mixed with the rudder sometimes."

He goes on to explain that this condition of affairs on board was by no means a mere effort of the imagination, but a gloomy fact. The bowsprit of their vessel (presumably a "double-ender") was so frequently unshipped for revarnishing, that in the hurry and confusion of rearrangement, it occasionally got "fastened on, anyhow, across the rudder." No steering could be done, consequently, till the next *varnishing-day* had arrived. . . . . . "*During these bewildering intervals, the ship usually sailed backwards!*" . . . . . . We ought, perhaps, to apologise for an illustration so exceedingly far-fetched, but—on learning the nature of the third "agony" or "revarnishing" to which the unhappy Commissariat craft had been doomed—the thought was irresistibly forced upon our imagination either that Lewis Carrol must have had "Commissariat on the brain" when writing the poem above alluded to, or that Haliburton and Co. must have gone to sleep with *Alice in Wonderland* under their pillow. Be this as it may, or otherwise, the result that he depicts as attending the constant process of rearrangement on board his poem's vessel, is precisely what must inevitably follow the injudicious and "bewildering" action of the War Office, in the ever-recurring caprices which it inflicts upon the Commissariat Department—a department, let it be borne in mind, of the supremest utility, both during peace and in war. The departmental vessel will assuredly "sail backwards. . . . . ." The truth is said to be frequently spoken in jest. Never perhaps was this aphorism so incontestably correct as in the present *reductio ad absurdum!* Of course, no one in his sober senses expects the ship to sail *forwards*, under the conditions laid down in the new Warrant. That would be ridiculous. In point of fact, the Warrant, so far as regards common-sense arrangements, is like the "captain's chart" in the *Hunting of the Snark*,—

"A perfect and absolute blank."

Not to instance other anomalies, the "blot in the scheme" which we mentioned in our pages last week—that of introducing *untrained* officers, holding a recognised military position amongst and as juniors to *trained* officers who held no such position—would be indeed like lashing "the bowsprit across the rudder." It cannot possibly work. Under such circumstances, the non-military officers would be little better than coolies. Let us imagine a scene under such an infelicitous *régime*,—in the South-Western District, for instance. Enter a young and insinuating subaltern to the office of his friend, the Military Staff Officer, recently appointed from the same regiment to which the youthful sub. belongs:—"I say, old fellow, you must get that matter of the 'marching-out damages' put through for me now. You're head boss, you know, so you can easily square it."—"All right, I'll see to it; but I suppose I must just go in and tell old Jones, merely out of courtesy, you know."—"Jones! who the dickens is Jones?"—"Oh! one of those old fossils belonging to the old Commissaries' Department, you know whom I mean,—rations, rations! He is senior to me, and we always tell him before giving an order, only as a mere matter of form." We have little hesitation in assuming that this may be taken as a probable illustration of the condition of affairs which will obtain in a department made up of elements so incongruous,—nay, more than this, from their unfortunate relations with another,—so absolutely antagonistic. For it cannot be anticipated that the Department will welcome the advent of a number of interlopers of superior standing, who have been foisted in upon them, against all principles of common honesty and justice. Nor can it be anticipated that the old officers will sit lovingly side by side with the new-comers, patiently instructing them in their multifarious duties, and gracefully gliding into obscurity or retirement when this desirable consummation is realised. No; we are under the impression that the friction will be *con*siderable, and that it is quite on the cards that the ship may go down altogether,—in the event of a serious or European war. This would be a "bore" for the War Office. But it is quite inconceivable that *the Warrant* can be intended to last, in its integrity. The officials at the War Office are surely only waiting for another "varnishing-day" to arrive! In the meantine, however, the extreme likelihood of a *retro*gressive movement on the part of the entire machine is far from reassuring, to say the most for it. On the other hand, as we have on former occasions hinted, it may be the intention of the War Office to eliminate the "fossils," as they are pleased to consider the present officers of the department, by the process of sheer "wearying." If so, they will in all probability be successful,—in time. But what a monstrous injustice they are thus inflicting upon a deserving body of officers! Let us, however, look at the matter with an impartial eye, not considering the vested interests of the officers concerned, but the public weal. Here are a number of regimental officers throwing up all their prospects in the Army for ten years, for 12s. 6d. per diem. Being seconded in their regiments, they will draw no other pay until promoted. At first, it was decided that all should have passed through the Staff College. Such a course would, at any rate, have secured a capital class of men. Now, we learn that *concessions* have been made as to the necessary qualifications of the applicants for Commissariat appointments. Only a specific examination is required to be passed. This can be easily managed by a course of study for a few weeks, under an ordinary "crammer." What sort of men are we likely to get then? Not workers, but drones, men who feel unequal to the struggle of life in the Army, and who hope that their many shortcomings will be less observed in a department where they will be removed from regimental supervision. The pay is not good enough to attract really good men. Like King David's army of old, the new Military Commissariat Staff will consist of the "waifs and strays" of the Line. If it is determined to form a really serviceable and permanent Military Commissariat Staff Corps, the first point is to secure the services of a really good military head, an officer of standing and capital administrative capacity. This is a *sine quâ non*, for how can a purely military corps be commanded by a *mister* at the War Office? The idea is absurd. Either, then, substantive rank should be given to the Commissary-General at Head-quarters, or this officer should be replaced by a General officer of administrative capacity. The first course would clearly seem to be the reasonable one to adopt, for it would involve merely the altering of a commission. The adoption of the latter would be an insult to the whole of the existing Department. But we would emphatically repeat that a recognised Military Head is essential to the well-being of any corps that may be created. That unwieldy machine the defunct Control Department had no head, and consequently no coherence. The late Sir Henry Storkes was, by outsiders, assumed to occupy this position; but he ignored it himself, declining to attend the only departmental dinner which was ever given. Doubtless he had the best reasons for pursuing this line of conduct. It had, however, a depressing and most deleterious effect upon the "Control." After all is said and done, therefore, have we anything tangible to suggest? Let it be taken for granted that the War Office is pledged to the adoption of some such scheme as that about to be promulgated. By all means let it "taste its legs." Set it in motion. But do not let the advent of the newly-created corps be handicapped by a weight of abuses and grievances attached to the individuals composing it. Remedy these at once. Let no invidious distinctions exist; class all the officers under *one head*, holding either substantive or relative rank, whichever may be deemed advisable, though we strongly urge the propriety of the former. Then select the best man who can be picked out to command the corps, and to act in the position of Staff Officer, either at the Horse Guards or the War Office. By these means, "coherence," a most important, nay, vital, element will be secured, in the consistence of the corps; confidence will be re-established by the immediate supervision of a powerful and responsible head, to whom access may be obtained, and whose interests will be vested in the "continuance" and prosperity of the Department; and last, but not least, the highest advantages will accrue to the Army and to the country at large, by the increased efficiency which will be developed, when such incentives to additional zeal shall have been offered as we have shadowed forth.

The terrific effect produced by the Palliser 250-lb. shell after piercing the $5\frac{1}{2}$-in. plates which protected the guns of the *Huascar*, has been impartially reported by an experienced board of American Naval officers. Extracts from this report we publish in another column. It cannot be said that these results were totally unexpected, as the knowledge, which for a long time past has been in our possession, concerning the penetrating power of modern ordnance, forbids the assumption that the partisans of armour-plating can have been taken entirely by surprise. Nevertheless, we find that in the *Alexandra*, our latest type of broadside armour-clad, the guns in the lower battery are protected by plates no thicker than eight inches, while on the sides of the upper battery the armour only exceeds that of the *Huascar* in thickness by half-an-inch. And yet this ship would, we presume, be sent into action "with a light heart" by the Admiralty, even were it known she was about to have shells weighing from 700 to 800 lbs. hurled against her. On board the *Téméraire*, the most efficient ship we have in the Service, thanks to Admiral Fellowes, the foremost barbette tower is protected by 10-in. plates, and the after one by plates 8 in. thick, as are also the guns in the central battery, but against a raking fire the protection is only five inches of iron. These two vessels carry 25 and 18-ton guns. The *Sultan* and *Hercules* have their guns protected by 9-in. and 8-in. plates, respectively. They carry 18 and 12-ton guns. The *Neptune* carries 35-ton guns, and the *Monarch* 25-ton guns; the *Devastation*, *Thunderer*, and *Dreadnought* are armed with 38-ton guns; and the *Inflexible* is to be armed with 80-ton guns. Against these ten best specimens of the British Navy, we might find, drawn up in line-of-battle, the *Duilio* and the *Dandolo*, each carrying four 100-ton guns. Also, and at the same time, the *Foudroyant*, *Redoutable*, *Devastation*, *Colbert*, *Trident*, and the two other vessels being rapidly brought forward in France to complete this class of armour-clads. They each carry six guns, of 38 and 25 tons. Here we have nine foreign vessels, which, taken together, are more than a match for the ten finest vessels of our Navy. The *Bellerophon* and the six armour-clad ships in her class, carrying 12-ton guns, are opposed by ten French ironclads of the *Flandre* class, armed in like manner. The ten ships of the *Agincourt* class, carrying $6\frac{1}{2}$-ton guns, protected by $4\frac{1}{2}$-in. plates, have to face eight French ships of the *Alma* class, protected by 6-in. plates, which our guns cannot pierce, and armed with 7-ton guns which can easily pierce the sides of the *Agincourt* or her consorts. The French have also five ships of the *Triomphante* class, armed with 12-ton guns, to assist in destroying our obsolete ironclads. We have the *Shannon*, *Nelson*, and *Northampton* left. These were designed for fast cruisers, and can barely steam 13·5 knots. Their guns are not protected by armour. The skin of these ships is of iron, just thick enough to ensure the enemy's shells bursting on striking. They carry 18 and 12-ton guns. The French have the *Duquesne* and the *Tourville*, each armed with 27 guns of 14 and 24 centimètres calibre, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. respectively. These vessels can steam 17·5 knots, and can maintain that speed without making any extraordinary effort. We have twelve vessels for coast defence, armed with 18 and 12-ton guns. The French possess nineteen of the same class of vessels, armed with 38, 25, 18, and 12-ton guns, besides having left the *Gloire*, *Couronne*, and *Solferino*, carrying 12 and 7-ton guns, to meet our *Lord Warden*, *Research*, and *Repulse*, with their light armaments. The six French cruisers of the *Armide* class, carrying 7-ton guns, match the *Inconstant*, *Shah*, and *Raleigh*. The corvettes of the *Duguay-Tronin* class, steaming 16 knots, are designed to compete with the English *Rover* class. The *Rigault de Genouilly* class meets our *Opal* class, and so on to the end of the chapter. Our designs have been studied and improved upon, by other nations besides France, in every class of vessel, even to that of the smallest gunboat on the list of ships belonging to the Royal Navy. In this manner we have demonstrated it to be a fact that our Fleet does not compare as favourably with that of two foreign Powers as we have invariably been assured it did. Let us now ascertain the cause. We have already attributed it to that false science which "leads to bewilder and dazzles to blind." Had we any just cause for so doing? Let us see. In January, 1872, Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby read a paper on "Modern Ships of War, as illustrated by the Models in the Royal United Service Institution." By this paper Mr. Barnaby propounded his theory concerning the elements which constitute efficiency in a ship of war, and his method of establishing a coefficient to express the cumulative value of such elements in any particular instance. To obtain this coefficient, Mr. Barnaby multiplies together, (A) the weight of armour per ton of ship's measurement, (G) the weight of the *protected guns* and ammunition carried, (H) the height of the battery port sills above the load water-line, and (S), the cube of the speed in knots at the measured mile. The product he divides by the length of the ship multiplied by 100, to obtain the scientific "coefficient of fighting efficiency" of any ironclad. Applying this rule to the *Inflexible* and *Duilio*, we find that, allowing the weight of guns and ammunition carried to be the same in each case, and that both vessels steam 14 knots, the efficiency of these vessels is measured by the co-efficients 254·6 and 354·7 respectively. This bears out the statement of Chief Engineer King, U.S. Navy, to the effect that the *Duilio* "is the most powerful fighting-machine ever set afloat in the waters of Continental Europe." If we now turn to M. Marchal's work on *Les Navires de Guerre les plus Récents*, we find the ships of the French *Foudroyant* class set down as possessing a fighting efficiency represented by the co-efficient 92; the *Ajax*, 75; *Dreadnought*, 72; *Peter the Great*, 71. The French *Redoutable* class, 65; *Thunderer*, 63; *Tegethoff*, 61; *Alexandra*, 56; *Kaiser*, 48. The French *Colbert* class, 46; *Sultan*, 43; *Nelson*, 42. The French *Océan* class, 40; *Monarch*, 38; *Shannon*, 35; *Iron Duke*, 29. The French *Tonnerre* class, 45; *Rupert*, 33; *Hotspur*, 29; *Glatton*, 28. The French *Belier* class, 24; *Popoffs*, 25; and *Cyclops*, 17. But in each class, all these computations of the relative fighting efficiency of ironclads, the difference in the penetrating power of the guns carried has been assigned far too low a value, while an inordinate importance has been attached to the total weight of the armour, without taking into account the manner in which it may be distributed over the ship. It is the weight of the armour carried, and not the power of the gun, which has been the primary object with Mr. Barnaby, and his idea has, to some extent, communicated itself to other Naval constructors, excepting those of French and American nationality. These have been wiser than to follow in his footsteps. They have watched his experiments and his attempts to reach the "extreme limit" of armour in ships, and have profited as much by his failures as they have by his successes. Mr. Barnaby has stated before the Institution of Naval Architects that, in his belief, "in the *Inflexible* we have reached the extreme limit in thickness of armour for sea-going vessels." This simple statement, made at a moment when Mr. Barnaby was elated by the thought that it was he who had succeeded in reaching "the extreme limit" in the endurance of sea-going vessels, exposes the policy he has pursued since he was placed at the head of the Constructor's Department of the Admiralty. Mr. Barnaby has been striving to reach the "extreme limit in thickness of armour for sea-going vessels." What that extreme limit is appears to be an unknown quantity at the Admiralty. Onward steps were made in each successive design, until, in the *Inflexible*, the ship is made to carry a weight of armour equal to 3,500 tons. This, Mr. Barnaby thought, was the "extreme limit." The natural result has been that those foreign nations who have waited, while watching our costly experiments, have been enabled to turn out vessels which, ship for ship, are more efficient than their representatives in our Navy. The *Duilio* is now in commission. The limit of the *Inflexible* has thus been proved not to be the extreme. But this search after the "extreme limit,"—where is it to end? With the "extreme limit" of the taxpayer's endurance? That is what it must come to, for surely it is not necessary for us to assert, and we do so without fear of intelligent contradiction, that there is no "extreme limit." The thickness of the armour is only limited by man's power to produce it, and whatever thickness he can produce he can build a ship to carry. It is merely a question of money. But if, instead of attempting to gain the credit of having floated the "extreme limit," English Constructors had, like Sir George Sartorius, turned their attention in the opposite direction, and had endeavoured to design the smallest, strongest, and, with all, the least costly *ironclad destroyer* it were possible to construct, many millions would have been saved to the country. For the same sum that it takes to build and equip one *Inflexible* six seaworthy smaller vessels could be constructed, each to carry one 100-ton gun, to ram, to launch torpedoes, and, when necessary, to steam 16 to 18 knots. In the face of the knowledge that this can be done, we feel convinced that nothing but blind infatuation would cause the public to sanction a perseverance in the false policy of endeavouring to reach the "extreme limit" in the armour-carrying capacity of ships. This policy should be abandoned as both unsound and illogical; for when it is thought that that point has, at the expense of an immense treasure, been reached, the nation will find itself none the better off. The ship carrying the "extreme limit" of armour will be reproduced abroad, and since the ship reproduced will also be able to carry the gun to pierce the "extreme limit" of the armour carried by its rival, we shall be no better off then than we are now; while, by turning our attention to designing and constructing smaller, faster, and in the aggregate, more powerful vessels, we shall find ourselves much more powerfully armed in the future than by adhering to the "extreme limit" theory. We have seen the crew of the *Huascar* nearly annihilated, and we should not forget what might happen to our own men, under similar circumstances. We should not lose sight of the fact that we risk a far greater number of valuable lives in sending our larger ships into action than was the case on board the *Huascar*; nor that, in sending six smaller vessels into action to attack a *Duilio*, instead of sending one *Inflexible* or an *Alexandra* and a *Téméraire*, the chances of victory are much greater on our side, while the casualties would be reduced in the same ratio as the relative numbers on each ship. We have honestly endeavoured in these articles to demonstrate the fallacy of the "extreme-limit" policy which animates our Naval Constructors; and we have done this in the hope of awakening the country to a true sense of the actual state of the Navy. The time has come to pause and to consider well what next should be done before the keel of another costly ironclad is laid, so that an efficient *personnel* may not, in a case of emergency, have to sacrifice both life and limb to make up for the defective state of the *matériel* placed at its disposal wherewith to defend the interests and the honour of the British Empire.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has this week begun his inspection of the Liverpool District of Coastguard, and its contingent of Naval Reserve men and the two brigades of Naval Artillery Volunteers of Liverpool and Bristol will be inspected by him before he returns to his duties in town, probably next Thursday. After visiting the *Resistance*, and drill batteries and Coastguard at Liverpool, the Duke proceeds along the Welsh coast, looking in upon the principal places and inspecting the detached corps of Naval Artillery Volunteers, and on reaching Bristol will visit the *Dædalus* and *Formidable*, mercantile training-ship, and will return thence to London by rail.

The statement made by *Truth*, that the cabins of the *Lively* had been sumptuously furnished and decorated for the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, is entirely devoid of foundation. The vessel remains intact as in her last commission. Not a single fitting has been disturbed, or any extra furniture supplied. It is not our intention to contradict all false reports in *Truth*, but as the above is liable to mislead, we now, after full inquiry, contradict the statement. So far as the appointment of Admiral-Superintendent being a post of "heavy pay and light duty," the Naval Reserves is one of the most important commands, and we believe his Royal Highness will spare no pains to maintain the highest efficiency, and in due course will be able to give a good account of the force placed under his orders. In publishing such unfounded statements, our contemporary is but repeating the tactics pursued when his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was first appointed to the office of Admiral-Superintendent of Reserves; and on November 10 we felt it a duty to contradict its assertion that great expense had been incurred in the decoration and fitting-up of the office, and we then stated that "nothing whatever had been done to the room occupied by the Admiral, it being precisely as it was when vacated by Admiral Phillimore. Not a single penny has been spent in decorations or furniture on the appointment of the Duke. The statement that permanent officials at the office have been turned out of their rooms is equally false, and we cannot but think that they must have been written with the knowledge that the statements were fabrications. From the first, *Truth* has opposed the appointment of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and as the real objections are absolutely non-existent, our contemporary appears to have been compelled to manufacture such false statements as those to which we now give the most distinct contradiction. Unfortunately, *Truth* still persists in belieing its name.

We alluded some time ago to the assistance which had been rendered to the Argentine Confederation by the Constructor's Department at the Admiralty, and possibly, for reasons politic, we appear to take a lively interest in the naval progress of that Republic. Three Commanders of the Argentine Navy are now visitors to this country, and the dockyards and gunnery-ships are to be thrown open to their inspection.

The death of Fleet Surgeon Peter Roe, of Malta Dockyard, was almost sudden, as he was only admitted to the hospital the evening before he died. The deceased officer had only held the appointment since June last, but he had won for himself the esteem of all with whom he was associated. Another sad death at Malta, on the same day, was that of Lieutenant Walter Bathurst, who was only promoted in December, and was on his way home.

Two senior torpedo classes for Naval and Marine officers will be formed on board the *Vernon* during the present year, and will assemble at 9.30 a.m. on April 7 and July 7 respectively. Officers on half-pay desirous of attending must make application to the Secretary of the Admiralty, not later than ten days prior to the above dates, stating at the same time whether they wish to be provided with accommodation at the College.

Vice-Admiral Coote was at Hong Kong in the *Iron Duke* on December 17, and intended to leave about the middle of January in the *Vigilant*, to visit the southern part of the station, and return about the beginning of March.

Commodore Richards was at Ascension in the *Boadicea* on January 7, and intended to leave for Sierra Leone on January 18. Mails should be forwarded to the West Coast, *viâ* Liverpool, until February 14 inclusive; and to St. Paul de Loando, by Portuguese mail of March 6 from Lisbon.

The adjudication of Sir Gilbert Blane's medal has lately been made by the presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and medals have been awarded to Fleet-Surgeons H. F. Norbury, C.B., late of the *Active*, and W. D. Longfield, late of the *Tenedos*, both of whom were lately promoted for their services in the Zulu war.

The *Wye* is to be placed upon the same footing as the *Humber* and *Tyne*, as her permanent services will not be required in the Mediterranean during her present commission. She will, therefore, be more under the control of the Director of Transports, and her first duty will be to take stores and a fresh crew for the *Antelope* to the Mediterranean. Lieutenant Wingfield will complete his three years' command in February, and Lieut. the Hon. Walter Joliffe has been appointed his successor.

We seem to have been wanting when the Samoan troubles took place, for, according to the *Standard*, no British ship-of-war was present at the time of the outbreak, but orders had been given for the *Emerald* to be at Samoa in the course of November. Her commanding officer would act in concert with the German ship *Albatross* and the United States man-of-war *Lackawanna*, in upholding the authority of King Malietoa, who has been recognised by England, Germany, and America as the lawful Sovereign. We believe the *Danae* has since been ordered to Samoa, but all was quiet according to last accounts.

The retirement of Lieutenant Charles Eden, which is announced in the *Gazette*, is at that officer's own request, though his position on the list might have been supposed to give promise of promotion either in 1880 or 1881. He has been senior lieutenant of the *Audacious* since November, 1879.

Admirals Ryder and de Horsey have had the honour of dining with her Majesty at Osborne during the past week.

In the paragraph in our last issue respecting the reorganisation of the Transport Department of the Admiralty, we inadvertently omitted to include, after Admiral Sir W. Mends, the name of Captain W. A. de V. Brownlow, R.N., C.B., Surveyor of Shipping, who still retains his post.

We recently had to record the untimely death of Dr. Domville from disease contracted in the execution of his duty as Inspector-General in charge at Haslar, and we now learn that numerous friends have considered it desirable to commemorate the services of this distinguished officer by the erection of a memorial at Haslar. An influential committee has been nominated to carry out this object, and we trust that a memorial will result worthy of that most popular officer.

We spoke last week of the unnecessary fuss that was being made about the so-called tattooing of the young Princes' noses on board the *Bacchante*, and later intelligence confirms our views. It is not the first time, however, that this question of nose-marking has raised a dust in the Navy, and some fifteen years ago a court of inquiry was assembled to examine the noses of the gun-room mess of a ship commanded by Captain Bythesea, V.C. Some youngsters who had joined for their first trip to sea were playfully marked with the broad arrow, and one, in telling the joke in a letter to his father, who was at the Admiralty, was the means of raising a storm. This official thought it an atrocity, and moved the Board to order an inquiry. But after all, it was mere moonshine, and not one of the boys complained when brought before the court, and the marks had almost faded away before the inquiry took place, although it was ordered by telegraph to be held immediately the news got to Whitehall.

Commander Hubert Grenfell, the Junior Naval Attaché for Europe, will, we hear, be relieved of that duty on February 1st, it having been decided that the services of a second Naval Attaché are not required. We have always held that, as the first maritime Power, we are not sufficiently represented abroad, and that it is impossible for one Naval officer to keep himself alive to all that is going on in Continental yards. Captain Nicholson is most energetic, but if he were to be perpetually on the move from one corner of the Continent to another, he could not see everything, and it is surely the interest of England to be fully alive to the progress of other maritime Powers. The United States of America, too, has been much neglected of late, no Naval Attaché having taken up his duty at Washington since Admiral Gore Jones came home on leave, although Captain Arthur was selected for the post some months ago.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Stewart Smith, now serving in the *London*, has been awarded the Beaufort testimonial, and Sub-Lieutenant Sturdee has been complimented by their Lordships on the manner in which he passed his examination at the Royal Naval College.

So "Frou-Frou" is to be restored to the boards of her Majesty's ships, and the rustle of the petticoat, the patter of little feet on the poop, and the spooning of the signalman and nursery-maid will again have their place in the interior economy of our men-of-war. Ten years have made the Admiralty forgetful of those causes which led to a stringent order being issued against the residence of women on board ship, and married commanders of training-ships were recently granted the pleasure of their wives' society. And now the Flag Captains at Portsmouth and Devonport have been given permission to shift their residence and take their wives and families on board the flagships. It is a capital thing for the captains, being equivalent to a very considerable addition to their pay, relieving them as it does of house rent and accompanying expenses, but the system was not found to work well in days gone by, and we fail to see any reason for believing that the former objections will be found to have been removed. The establishment of nurseries afloat will give rise to the belief that there really is a "Pinafore" and "Bib" in her Majesty's Fleet.

We understand that the Admiralty has requested the Treasury to sanction an allowance of 3s. a day extra pay, being made to all officers who were landed for service with the Naval Brigade during the late active operations in Zululand. That they should receive some allowance to cover expenses, to which they were necessarily put in equipping themselves for land service, is no more than just, and we trust no hitch in making the grant may occur at the Treasury.

The *Dryad*, after having undergone extensive repairs at Devonport, is found to have a defect in her bows, and is in a leaky condition. The leak is by no means alarming, and it is hoped that it will grow less on the passage out, but if it still exists on her arrival at Bombay, she will be docked and have new timbers put in where the defective ones now are.

We are glad to hear that Lieutenant L. H. Cross, R.M.L.I., whose promotion has been suspended for some months in consequence of his having delayed passing his examination, has now passed the Board. He has, however, lost five steps, which, in a seniority corps with an age retirement, is a serious matter, but he now stands first for promotion to captain.

In noticing last week a letter which appeared in a daily paper, respecting the alleged improper handling of the *Alberta*, we stated that she simply followed the rule of the road in going across the bows of the Ryde packet. Nervous passengers may be excused for rushing into print, but the skipper of the packet must have known that, with the *Alberta's* superior speed, she could safely cut across the packet's bows without fear of any collision. Captain Thomson, of the *Victoria and Albert*, happened to be on board the *Alberta*, and his reputation for judgment and skill is a sufficient guarantee that the *Alberta* was not guilty of any unseamanlike manœuvres. Under the name of the *Alberta* will be found a communication on the subject, which we have received from the Admiralty.

Commander James Evans has been selected from a large number of candidates for the command of a mercantile training-ship at Sydney, and we congratulate the management on having secured the services of so able an officer.

Major G. F. Blake, R.M.L.I., officiating Deputy-Judge-Advocate, has been appointed secretary to the Committee now sitting at the Admiralty for considering what is to be the future of the Corps of Royal Marines.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has consented to preside at the Court of the Governors of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, February 25.

Rear-Admiral Gough, C.B., on retirement, received from the Atalantic Steam Conference an expression of cordial thanks for his courtesy, &c., during the time he held the office of Emigration Officer at Liverpool, under the Board of Trade. We understand that the case of this officer will be again brought before the House of Commons early next session by Mr. E. Ashley, who, together with Admiral Sir John Hay, has already drawn attention to the treatment he has received at the hands of the Board of Trade.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on Thursday, July 1, 1880, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with paragraph 4 of the Regulations issued with General Order 89 of 1878. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about September 24 next.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baker Russell, C.B., 13th Hussars, arrived home on Thursday from the Cape, on vacating commanding of the Transvaal Field Force. Colonel Baker issued the following farewell address previous to his departure :—"The Transvaal Field Force being about to be broken up, the officer commanding desires that the following may be published in regimental and company orders,—Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Transvaal Field Force, you have been called upon to operate in a country the characteristics of which are violent storms, well-nigh a tropical sun, rugged ground, and too often a scarcity of water. You have been opposed by a foe inured to such conditions from childhood, and bold in his own strongholds. You have utterly routed your enemy, and you have surmounted every difficulty with a cheerfulness and an alacrity, that were to be anticipated from those who form a portion of the armed strength of England and her colonies. My share has been the honour of commanding you; I beg to thank you for having rendered this a pleasure.—Signed, B. C. RUSSELL, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Transvaal Field Force."

We learn from Belfast that Major-General H. D'O. Torrens, C.B., has arrived there, and assumed command of the district, on appointment.

There is a hitch about the new forage cap, and we would advise our readers not to provide themselves with it until they know for certain that it is to be adopted. It has dawned upon somebody at the eleventh hour that the cap is as unsuitable for service as any pattern which could possibly be devised. Why not do away with the peak altogether? The cap in use in Rifle regiments is smart, soldier-like, and —this is after all of first importance in any article of military uniform—it is portable, and can be packed in the smallest possible space.

We regret to state that Colonel R. H. Travers, half-pay, late 48th Regiment, whose resignation of his appointment as Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe, and Inspector-General of Musketry, we announced some weeks ago, died yesterday morning, after a long illness, borne with soldierly fortitude. Colonel Travers served the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, and was present with the 10th Regiment during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan, action of Soorjkoond, and surrender of the fortress of Mooltan; afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps). He joined the Army December 9, 1845; became colonel January 12, 1875; and received the Hythe appointment May 1, 1878.

There are good reasons for believing that an Easter Volunteer field-day, on the scale of those inaugurated by Lord Ranelagh at Brighton in the early days of the movement, and continued for many years, will be held on the Sussex Downs on March 29. If it can be successfully arranged, it is anticipated that some 25,000 or 30,000 men will take part in it. A committee of the metropolitan commanding officers has been appointed, to ascertain, and report to a future meeting, if it is practicable. The discussions at the commanding officers' meetings are held with closed doors, and the official report furnished does not indicate the direction in which the committee will commence its work, but there are signs that the Brighton Railway Company is inclined to convey the troops, this spring,

Though the returns of the Volunteer Force do not bear out the anticipations of the Secretary of State for War, in the address delivered to the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, in the early part of last month, they cannot be regarded as otherwise than very satisfactory, for they prove that even a long period of commercial depression, which has affected every industry throughout the kingdom, combined with the disquieting rumours of proposed changes, have not in the slightest degree impeded the vitality of the organisation. On the contrary, the Force exhibits signs of expansion, is now stronger in number and efficiency than at any former period, and has attained a position on which it is much to be congratulated. It is to be regretted that the mounted arms, the necessity of which, in modern warfare, has received constant demonstration, exhibit a further falling-off, as compared with previous years. Roughly taken, they do not number more than 400 efficients. The competition of the Yeomanry may, in some degree, account for this, but we cannot help thinking that the real cause is the inadequacy of the Government grant to meet the heavy expense which must necessarily be incurred in conforming to the qualifications exacted Particularly is it to be deplored that the Mounted Rifles present so poor an appearance. According to the *Army List*, there are two regiments—the Dumfriesshire and the Roxburgh—both attached to the administrative rifle battalions of those counties. The former returns no efficients, while, curiously, the Roxburgh troop has just as many men who have failed to get through their work as it has efficients. A striking proof of the effect of the "recommendations" is afforded in the fact that the non-efficients of this arm numbered only 14, out of 111 enrolled in 1878, whereas they are now 47. The War-Office Committee received urgent representations on the necessity for an increase of the capitation grant for the Light Horse and Mounted Rifles; but while stating that it was "impossible to make any recommendation which would not involve considerable expenditure," recognised the fact that, in their opinion, the Light Horse could not "be efficiently supported without the assistance of other funds beyond those of the present capitation grant." The reason for the diminished numbers is thus obvious, and we should not be surprised if the force in another year or so was confined to the Artillery, Engineers, and Rifles. The Hertford Light Horse corps still appears in the *Army List*, but as there are no officers nor efficients, it may be assumed to have no existence. The Fife corps has 84 efficients, the Forfar (attached to the former), 92; the celebrated 1st Hunts, 135;

and the Lincoln troop, 62. Altogether, there are in the Light Horse 509 sabres; but the large number of 136 non-efficients brings the arm down to 373. The three other arms exhibit considerable increase in numbers and efficiency; the certificated officers and serjeants of the entire force number 17,079, compared with 16,725, and the inspection attendance has advanced from 168,748 to 173,177. The inspection states have for many years formed an important feature of the returns, but we think an item of equal interest would be a statement of the numbers attending camps of instruction. This is now becoming so important a part of the military training of the year, that much advantage would be gained if the information could be furnished in the returns.

The following appeared in last night's *Gazette*:—"9th Lancers: Serjeant the Honourable Richard Hamilton Westenra, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bell-Martin, promoted." Second Lieutenant Westenra is a son of the third Baron Rossmore, and brother of the present peer. He was born May 2, 1854, entered the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia as sub-lieutenant, May 9, 1874, and after a year's Militia service enlisted in the Army with a view of qualifying for a commission. It may be noted that a second ex-subaltern of the 1st Lancashire, Colonel Stanley's regiment—Second Lieutenant B. W. R. Ussher, 80th Foot—adopted a similar course, and joined the ranks of a Cavalry regiment in order to obtain his commission. Lord Rossmore was himself in the 9th Lancers previous to his succession to the peerage, he having joined the regiment as a sub-lieutenant, December 4, 1872. He left it for the 1st Life Guards, on his succeeding his brother in the title, and ultimately resigned his commission.

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES.

(FROM A NON-MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

Pretoria, Dec. 17.

The 4th and 80th were to have marched from this for the port of embarkation, 40 days' march to Durban, but the news that the Boers at Wonderfontein had not broken up was considered good grounds for a hasty order to them to stand fast, to their great disappointment, and to the joy of some Pretorians at all events. The measures taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley to prevent a surprise have provoked a great deal of criticism, but we should have looked very small and foolish if the Boers had made a dash—the hot-headed horsemen among them—and got hold of the town, or part of it, for a quarter of an hour even, no matter what punishment they received afterwards; besides, I think the ostentatious parade of grand guards and posts of horse and foot at all the approaches, and the disposition of vedettes and sentries, were made with an eye to prevention and as a wholesome warning. Certain it is that a stranger would have fancied on his arrival here, that an enemy was coming on to attack the British camp and capital of the Transvaal. Between 300 and 400 men are engaged night and day in guarding the roads, but the cavalry have now been called in, and the infantry will probably follow. The field-day on Thursday, which was commenced by rather a slow march-past, was pretty, but there were not many to look at it. It is not often an officer, Royal Engineers, appears in the proud position of command of a complete little army of the three arms, as Colonel Harrison did. You will see it was a respectable display, and it is only to be lamented that there were materials for it in such a remote region. A very interesting part of the proceedings was the ceremony of decorating Commandant D'Arcy with the V.C., and Sir Garnet did his part gracefully well. D'Arcy is a fine, tall, soldierly looking fellow, with a hereditary right to be considered a fighting man, for he comes of a combatant family of Anglo-Irish D'Arcys, some of whom live to be proud of their relatives' honours, and to tell of the old days when they won only honourable scars, ere there were showers of Victoria Crosses over every battle-field. Without any thought of crabbing the acts of the gallant men who have earned the much-prized distinction out here, I may be allowed to express the opinion that not one of them would have lived to get it had they been opposed to any enemy but Kafirs, for the latter are, without exception, the worst shots in the world; and the feats of taking up wounded men, dismounting and helping up fallen comrades, &c., within a few yards of their foes, would simply have been frustrated by a rifle bullet in any other country. If a soldier wants the V.C., he can get it in a South African scrimmage on more easy terms than in any part of the world where British soldiers are called on to serve. Here is what Sir Garnet said:—

> "Commandant D'Arcy, I have to-day to perform a very pleasant duty. It has been my great privilege to affix the Victoria Cross, the honour coveted most of all by a soldier, and the highest which her Majesty can bestow, upon the breast of many a brave soldier since I arrived in South Africa; but upon no former occasion have I experienced greater pleasure or satisfaction in doing so than in now affixing this Victoria Cross upon the breast of one who has conducted himself in the distinguished and signal way in which we have just heard. I am sure, Mr. D'Arcy, that not only in South Africa, but in every other colony of the British Empire, it will now be understood, from the gift of this decoration by her Majesty, that her Majesty does not reserve this honour for the Imperial troops alone, but is anxious to distinguish the courage and devotion of the soldiers of her Colonial Empire."

The 21st, who are coming down by the northern road from the Oliphant Valley, escorting the guns of the disbanded Transvaal Artillery, and the waggons, &c., of the late Secocoeni expedition, have been impeded by the rivers, but they are near at hand, and they will, at some remote period, perhaps, be followed by the 94th, who are now blissfully located in the Leydenburg district; but at present we have one 9-pounder battery, one regiment of heavy cavalry (King's Dragoon Guards), the 4th (Bray's battalion), the 2nd-21st (Hazlerigg in command), the 58th, the 80th, and the 94th in the Transvaal, and a heavy field-train, with medical, commissariat, and ordnance companies, and establishments complete, for which there will be a pretty little bill to pay in this country of most magnificent prices. Sir Garnet's good-luck—the ancients called it by another name, "Est nullum numen, si absit Prudentia"—has been conspicuous in the Secocoeni business, for he has escaped the bad weather and the mortality of man and horse, of which all men's mouths were prophetic; and it is only since he came back the horse-sickness has been much felt, and now the chief himself, Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury, Colonel Russell, Dr. Russell, Captain Fraser, Major McCalmont, A.D.C., Lieutenant Creagh, A.D.C., &c., have lost horses which they rode in Secocoeni's country, and in some cases the deaths have been almost instantaneous. Mr. Moore, the Veterinary-Surgeon of the King's Dragoon Guards, has given much care to investigate this mysterious malady, and Surgeon-Major Jackson has not thought it beneath him to assist in the inquiry into this scourge of the equine race in this part of the world. The King's Dragoon Guards are really to be pitied; officers and men are without kits, and cannot get boots or necessaries, and their uniforms, &c., are a mass of rags; nor are some of the other regiments in a much better condition. Fortunately, the Boers in the Transvaal and the Free State are in no mood to encourage desertion, or the *Gazette* would be fuller than it is. Drunkenness is still a curse to our troops, and the state of things at Heidelberg, where one-half a detachment has been guarding the other half, is disgraceful to any army, and particularly hurtful to our good name at this juncture. I say it advisedly, that it will be quite impossible to maintain discipline if officers are kept in their present state of impotence, and the good people at home must be prepared to hear that fifty per cent. of the troops are in such a state as to need the other fifty per cent. to look after them. Fortunately, this is not always so, but when a battalion marches into a station there is certain to be an outbreak of drink, and officers are obliged to wink at what they cannot punish or prevent. Thanks to the climate and good food, there is not much sickness,—about 5·5 per cent. here, only. With the summer heats and more fruit, I fear there will be higher rates of hospital admissions and more fatal cases. I hear that Lieutenant Cowper, H.M.'s 94th, a young officer of distinguished gallantry and activity, remarkable for strength and stature, has sustained severe injuries by a fall on the rocks in one of Secocoeni's ravines, near the pass where his detachment is stationed.

THE POSITION OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—So much has been written lately in the Press about the Volunteers and the effect the recent Committee will have on the Force generally, that I trust you will find space for the following remarks, written by one who can say conscientiously that his one aim for years past has been to maintain his regiment at the highest standard of efficiency, and to officer it by gentlemen, not only socially but professionally qualified to command their men. But what a herculean task, indeed, has mine been. Hard as I have striven, I find at the present moment that half my commissions are vacant, and that it is an utter impossibility to get any men of the proper stamp to accept the appointments, owing to the great expense and vast amount of work that is entailed. The War Office seems to put every possible obstacle in my way; and, instead of decreasing, my troubles have increased tenfold since a couple of Volunteer officers—Lord Bury and Col. Lloyd-Lindsay—joined the Staff in Pall Mall. In every conceivable manner am I handicapped, and not content with driving out those good men I have got, the War Office is for ever at me, trying to induce me to send in the names of others to fill the gaps. There is no assistance vouchsafed; if I want men, I must find them myself. Previous to joining the Volunteers I served for nearly a quarter of a century in a Line regiment, and in a weak moment was induced to accept a Volunteer command. But I little knew when I took the position what my responsibilities were, and I become more convinced each day I live that all that is faulty in the Volunteer organisation is due to the War Office ignorance and War Office ignorance only. The men of the Volunteers are admirable; the officers—at least so my experience teaches me—are very anxious to do all they can to make themselves efficient. But what encouragement have they? Simply none. All they have to do is to put their hands in their pockets seemingly, and to compensate for the want of official encouragement by all sorts of calls upon their purses, which, though they may appear slight in themselves, nevertheless sum up in the course of twelve months, and represent a rather important figure. There was a committee assembled at the War Office lately on Volunteer organisation. And what did that committee do? It issued a report. And I ask any man endowed with the ordinary amount of common-sense who has perused that report,—did he ever read a more disappointing Blue-book? That committee, after deliberating for some months, has done absolutely nothing for the Volunteers, who are in a worse position now than ever they were. Previous to the committee reporting, a commanding officer was enabled to say to an eligible gentleman whom he desired to secure as an officer,—"I believe that in a short time commissions will be sought after, and that you will be glad you joined, for a committee is sitting at the War Office, which will offer all sorts of inducements to men to become officers." But how does the case stand at present? Volunteer officers cannot but see that they occupy a worse position than ever. It was only the other day that a most hard-working captain of my regiment tendered his resignation, and along with it sent in that of his subaltern. I wrote, requesting both gentlemen to dine with me and talk the matter over. They came, and on my asking them the reason for their withdrawal, they both admitted that they could not stand any longer the insults their position as Volunteer officers thrust upon them. In uniform and out of it they were, they said, taunted with being Volunteers. Tom, Dick, and Harry have been accepted as commissioned officers by the War Office, and men of position cannot tolerate the sneers and jeers to which the Volunteer uniform subjects them. Thus the case stands at present, and I do not mind confessing that, hard as I have laboured for some years, I am becoming completely disheartened, and I have it seriously in contemplation to throw up a Service which seems to be associated with hard work and unceasing annoyance; but before doing so, I trust you will afford me an opportunity of making known my views, in hopes that some in office may see them, and endeavour to do something to get the blots removed. Apologising for the length of my letter,—I am, &c.,

A Volunteer C.O., Late a F.O. of the Line.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your remarks in your paper of the 17th inst. regarding the Royal Marines "having, in the reign of Queen Anne, contributed to the establishment of the Royal Family on the throne of these realms, as acknowledged by the good old King William IV., in grateful terms," they would, no doubt, be ready to do the same again, if—which God forbid!—it should be necessary, and it is unfortunate that through the whim of any one a change should either be contemplated or permitted in this gallant corps. There are no troops in the world equal in physical strength, appearance, drill, or physical discipline to the Royal Marine Artillery or the Royal Marines. They should not be in any way changed, nor their stations; they were placed there for certain reasons, and after every consideration, and possibly by heads wiser and more experienced, in all probability, than any at the present moment. They should be kept entirely distinct and separate, as at present, and their numerical strength increased if possible. The services of both branches are absolutely necessary in her Majesty's Navy, and no man-of-war ought to be allowed to go to sea without a strong detachment of these admirable men, for no one knows when their services may be required. Nothing need be said about the officers; their scientific attainments are beyond dispute, and equal to those of the most scientific corps. It is the height of folly, in the present state of Europe, to disturb the minds of this corps, composed of men of such a superior class and education, by agitating so momentous a question, and that, too, at a time when there is difficulty in obtaining recruits for the Line or any other branch of the Service. Such men as the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines can never be replaced. It is easier to destroy an edifice than to construct it. All praise is due to the Admiralty for their administration of the corps, and if any changes are made, no doubt they will be to elevate the officers and benefit the men.—I am, &c.,

Royal Marine.

ADMIRALTY PROMOTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"A friend in need is a friend indeed," and I trust that in the case to which I now draw your attention you will prove a helper, and thus also move others to action in behalf of those who, for Service reasons, cannot use the ordinary mean to help themselves. I refer to the proceedings of the Admiralty in the promotion of navigating sub-lieutenants. In the recent list of promotions of sub-lieutenants to the Lieutenants' List, there appear the names of two junior officers who were turned over from the navigating class to the naval line, thus placing them over the heads of a considerable number of those who were their seniors in the Navigating branch. Surely it was not their Lordships' original intention to create such glaring anomalies in the Service, as it was in their power to have "grafted in" the whole of the Navigating Sub-lieutenants, or to date such promotions after those senior to them on the Navigating List who may merit promotion. The result now is that a navigating sub-lieutenant, in every respect qualified for promotion, and of seven years' seniority, has (along with several others) has had these two sub-lieutenants—much his juniors—promoted before him. Can the Admiralty believe that such eccentric proceedings are calculated to inspire respect for the Board by the Service over which they preside? Can they expect zeal and carefulness over Government property to be exercised by officers experiencing such treatment at their hands? Ordinary mortals will answer, "Certainly not." The case I have submitted to you resolves itself into the following questions,—What have these senior navigating sub-lieutenants done or left undone, that they should have their juniors preferred before them? What important service had these two sub-lieutenants rendered, that they should thus be promoted over their qualified seniors? It is to be hoped that on the meeting of Parliament, a few Members may be found ready to require an answer to these plain questions.—I am, &c.,

An Interested One.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The depôt—strength, 2 officers, 87 men—has proceeded to Colchester to assist in the charge of the horses of the 3rd Hussars, to which regiment it is attached.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Doyle has been ordered to join at Sandhurst on the 1st proximo, to resume his studies at the Staff College, on his return from service in Zululand.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Col. Baker Russell, C.B., in his Sekukuni despatch writes:—"To my Staff officer, Capt. Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, my thanks are most especially due. The energy and power of hard work displayed by him were marvellous, and the skill, tact, and good temper he showed in dealing with the very various and conflicting elements of which the force under my command was composed were beyond praise. I attribute, in great measure, the complete success of the battle of the 28th inst. to the invaluable aid I received from Capt. Stewart."

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). The regiment started from Umballa on Sept. 30, and the two following days proceeded by rail to Jhelum, then by march to near Attock, which was reached on Oct. 17. After three days' halt, the regiment was ordered on to join Gen. Bright's force in Afghanistan. Peshawur was reached on Oct. 23. Only remaining one day there, to complete equipment, Col. Fryer pushed on through the Khyber and over the frontier. The march through the Khyber Pass was a very hard one, and supplies and water very scarce. The head-quarters are now at Jellalabad, and one squadron, under Capt. Burnley, is stationed at Basawul. On Dec. 3, Col. Fryer marched out with the two head-quarters squadrons as far as Futtehabad, and on the 4th took over the person of Yakoob Khan, the ex-Ameer of Cabul. The escort brought the State prisoner to Jellalabad, Barikhab, and Basawul, where he was handed over to a fresh escort, consisting of Capt. Burnley's squadron and one squadron of 3rd Bengal Cavalry, under Major Mackenzie, By them the ex-Ameer was safely conducted to Dacca and Lundi-Kotal. On Dec. 10 and subsequent days three more State prisoners, including Gihayah, the ex-Ameer's father-in-law, and his Prime Minister, were escorted in like manner by the Carabiniers. Great secrecy was observed during the march, and no attempt at rescue was made, although the country passed through by Yakoob while under the escort of the Carabiniers, has the name of being the most turbulent part of his late dominions. The officers with the head-quarters at Jellalabad are:—Lieut.-Col. Fryer, Major Marriott, Capts. Calvert, Graham, Fife, and Porter; Lieuts. Hallowes, Douglas-Hamilton, and Heywood-Jones; 2nd Lieuts. Des Voeux and Garratt; Lieut. and Adjt. Weston, Qrmr. Tomlinson, and Surg.-Major Davies and Surg. Gormley, A.M.D. The officers at Basawul are—Capt. Burnley, Lieut. Sprot, 2nd Lieuts. Long, Owen, and Twiss. The depôt at Umballa is under the charge of Rdgmr. Mayes.

4th Hussars. Col. Russell writes in his Sekukuni despatch:—"My acting orderly officers for the day, Comy. Reeves; Capt. Spratt, 29th Regt.; Capt. Lawrell, 4th Hussars (killed); and Capt. Christian, Frontier Light Horse, rendered me most valuable assistance, and carried my orders to the different parts of the field under a very heavy fire with the greatest coolness and accuracy. I deeply regret the death of Capt. Lawrell. The Service has to deplore the loss of a most promising cavalry officer." A correspondent writes:—"I am anxious to bring before the authorities, and your readers generally the case of a private soldier now serving in the 4th Hussars at Shorncliffe, who, in the opinion of every officer and man in the regiment, earned the Victoria Cross as fully as any man ever did, It was during the summer of 1876 that this man's heroic conduct gained the admiration of his superior officers, and he was with a few others publicly thanked for the same in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India. At the time referred to, a strong detachment of troops from the Rawul Pindi Brigade was located at a new encampment called Gareal, on the Murree Hills; and cholera of a most virulent type broke out amongst them. The usual measures for isolating the afflicted were at once adopted, and volunteers called for to attend them. To fully appreciate the heroic conduct of those who, like my client, volunteer for such a duty, one should understand the paralysing effect an outbreak of cholera produces on all in its neighbourhood. The inhabitants shut up their houses and betake themselves away to escape from the dread disease. None but those who may be induced to wait upon the sick and dying are allowed in the vicinity; the men who have money in the regimental savings bank draw it out to provide dissipation in which to drown the horrors of 'cholera camp,' and the adoption of various measures of precaution, and the introduction of sports and amusements to divert the minds of the men, only suffice to prevent general demoralisation. The man who at such a critical juncture volunteers to undertake hospital duties, and for a time shuts himself up with the dying and the dead, resigning himself to what most men view as certain death, exhibits courage of a truly genuine kind that should meet with substantial reward from those whose province it is to encourage and foster such gallant and disinterested conduct in the Army. As already stated, this man (who knows nothing whatever of my intention of writing this letter) received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, but such a compliment, though highly esteemed, is really of no practical value to a private soldier. The subject of these remarks served in the H.E.I.C.'s Service before and during the Mutiny, and was present with the Bengal Fusiliers at the storming of the Cashmere Gate and subsequent three days' street-fighting, for which he wears the medal with clasp, though, having taken his discharge on the amalgamation, he was not allowed to reckon the service. Surely the time has now arrived when these men, who nearly in every instance re-enlisted, might be allowed to reap the benefit of their former excellent services, rendered, too, at a most critical moment. There cannot be many of them left now, and it would be a graceful way of rewarding those who fought gallantly for their Queen and country."

9th Lancers. Referring to the services of Major Bushman in the Sekukuni campaign, Col. Russell says:—"Major Bushman, 9th Lancers, commanded the eastern column of attack, and though much hampered by the dilatory unpunctuality of the Swazie contingent under his command, yet topped the mountain in good time, and did excellent service."

13th Hussars. Sir Garnet Wolseley writes in his Sekukuni despatch:—"Of Col. Russell, who had his horse shot under him, I cannot speak too highly. The force under his command, which may be roughly estimated as consisting of about 2,200 British and about 10,000 natives, was hastily collected from all sides, and, where native levies are concerned, it is no easy matter to plan and carry out an extensive operation, extending over some miles of a very difficult mountain country, with the skill, accuracy, and success which have characterised Col. Russell's operations here." The correspondent of the *Transvaal Argus* writes, on Nov. 28, 1879, 4 p.m.:—"This morning, at 3 a.m., under cover of darkness, Col. Baker-Russell's column, consisting of the 21st and 94th Regts., Transvaal Artillery, Ferreira's Horse, Border Light Horse, Transvaal Mounted Rifles, and Rustenburg Contingent, together with the Swazie Contingent, advanced in the direction of the principal stronghold. The resistance displayed by the enemy was most stubborn. Secreted in the fastnesses of the rocky stronghold, and defying the deadly missiles of the Artillery, Sekukuni's faithful adherents held their post steadily and perseveringly, and with a vigour which was worthier of a better cause. Col. Baker-Russell was, up to 11 a.m., still in hopes that the enemy would surrender; but towards noon all hopes of settlement had vanished. At 11.30 the two companies of the 94th Regt., which had throughout the morning engaged successively the front and right faces of the stronghold, moved by the rear, and in company with Capt. McGregor's detachment of Engineers joined the head-quarters, which was drawn up fronting the left face. Towards noon two rockets were exploded, which was the signal to attack. Col. Russell, placing himself at the head of the column, and drawing his sabre, dashed up the precipitous heights, followed by the C company of the 21st Fusiliers. The mounted troops, under Carrington and Ferreira, moved by the rear, and on reaching the rocks, dismounted, and accompanied by a company of the 94th, under Capt. Froom, succeeded in gaining the summit of the stronghold. Col. Russell, who led the attack from the left, had some narrow escapes. His horse was shot under him, his A.D.C., Capt. Lawrell, killed by his side, and his orderly, a soldier of the 94th, dangerously wounded, whilst ascending the heights. On the man calling for assistance, Col. Russell found his revolver useless, but succeeded in dealing with his sword a death-blow to his opponent, and dashing on, reached the summit in safety. A cheer, such as British soldiers only can give, proclaimed to all below that Sekukuni's power was no longer supreme, and that his rugged fastness was in our hands."

14th Hussars. The two officers who have been ordered to join the 9th Lancers at Cabul are Lieuts. Owen and Hamilton. The latter was aide-de-camp to Sir Sam Browne in the last campaign in Afghanistan. Lieut. Hemery is likely to arrange any exchange to a regiment in England.

17th Lancers. Capt. Duke is about to be appointed to the adjutancy of the Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

An ingenious instrument for measuring the recoil of a gun and recording its speed at every instant of motion has been invented by Capt. H. S. S. Watkin, and has undergone some preliminary tests, prior to completion. The recoil is shown in the shape of a curve on a diagram drawn by an oscillating pendulum.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"The important post of Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory here will become vacant on March 1 next by the retirement of Col. G. H. Fraser, R.A., whose five years' tenure of Staff office then expires. His probable successor is Col. F. Lyon, R.A., who was formerly assistant-superintendent of the same department."

Col. Russell, in his Sekukuni despatch, mentions "Capt. Knox, Royal Artillery, commanding Transvaal Artillery, who handled his guns, manned by troops trained to this branch of the service comparatively but a short time, with a skill that was as creditable to himself as to his men;" whilst we are further informed that "Major Carrington speaks in the highest terms of the assistance received from his staff officer, Capt. Maurice, R.A." Sir Garnet Wolseley, in forwarding Col. Russell's despatch, mentions the names of officers who have shown special zeal. He says:—"In the organisation and concentration of the forces engaged in these operations, and in all the many complex arrangements required for supplying them with stores, food, &c., during the campaign, I have received the most efficient and able assistance from Lieut.-Col. H. Brackenbury, Royal Artillery, who is acting as my chief of the staff. Capt. Maurice, Royal Artillery, my camp commandant, acted as Staff officer to one of the attacking columns, and did excellent service until he was unfortunately wounded. My aides-de-camp, Major M'Calmont, 7th Hussars, and Lieut. A. G. Creagh, Royal Artillery, both performed their duties to my entire satisfaction."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. J. C. Macgregor is specially mentioned in Col. Russell's Secocoeni despatch.

The head-quarters of the 33rd Company moved from the Citadel, Plymouth, to the Raglan Barracks, Devonport, on Wednesday.

Col. G. S. Tilley arrived home from Mauritius on Thursday in the mail steamer Balmoral Castle, having been relieved in his duties as commanding R.E. at that station by Col. C. W. Barry.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. P. H. Villiers arrived home from the Cape on Thursday in the steamer Balmoral Castle, having been on special service since early last year.

4th King's Own. Col. Baker Russell, in his despatch on the taking of Sekukuni's stronghold, writes:—"Lieut. Hutchinson, 4th Regt., in charge of small-arm ammunition train, showed the greatest foresight and common sense in supplying the different attacks wiih ammunition, the supply of which he never allowed to slacken for a moment."

16th Regiment. The detachment of the 1st Batn. at Castlebar, under command of Capt. Young, proceeded by rail to Athlone on Monday, and rejoined head-quarters.

21st Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. lost three men in the storming of Sekukuni's stronghold, viz.:—Corpl. P. McNally, and Privates W. Reston and H. Donohoe. The following were wounded, viz.:—Colour-Serjt. G. Finch, wound of head; Corpl. J. Seedham, wound of side; Privates T. Brittan, wound of right elbow; B. Barnett, wound of forehead; A. Dale, wound of right knee-cap; W. Durham, wound of left forearm; P. Farrell, wound of right arm and ribs; P. Gray, wound of arm; W. Law, wound of right arm; S. Morrison, J. Rennie, and J. Robinson, sent to duty; A. Wilson, wound of right eye; and A. Witty, wound of both eyes. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hazlerigg is mentioned in Col. Russell's despatch. Extract of a letter from an officer in the Transvaal, dated Dec. 6, 1879:—"The late fight at the taking of Sekukuni's stronghold was a very dashing affair. It lasted six hours, on the morning of Nov. 28. Col. Baker Russell led the troops up the mountain. Lieut.-Col. Hazelrigg (son-in-law of Mr. Orr Ewing, M.P. for Dumbartonshire), and in command of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers gave, in a stentorian voice, the order, 'Form for attack,' and it was done with a will against the 'Fighting Kopie' or hill. The pipes playing, 'Scots wae hae,' skirmishers firing away in front, the 94th in support, the Swazies came on after the red coats; and what with the rattling of the musketry, the artillery fire, the cheering of the men, the defiant yells of the Kaffirs, and the loud music of the pipes, the noise and excitement was tremendous, the smoke rolling also from the burning kraals below. At length Col. Russell and Capt. Miller Gordon, of the 21st, came down the mountain, and reported to Sir Garnet Wolseley below that the Kopie was taken, with some loss of one officer and men, and great loss to the enemy. Sekukuni was captured in a cave."

24th Regiment. Col. Russell, in his Sekukuni despatch, mentions Major Carrington, 24th Regt., commanding the left column of attack, who maintained his position against large numbers of the enemy with the greatest coolness, when his native allies fell back."

29th Regiment. Capt. Spratt, on special service at the Cape, acted as orderly officer to Col. Russell in the Sekukuni campaign, and is mentioned in despatches.

37th Regiment is under orders of readiness to move from Pembroke to Aldershot.

41st Regiment. The move of the regiment from Aldershot to Chatham is expected to be carried out on Friday next.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut. A. H. Des Barres has been promoted to be Captain, vice Despard, removed to half-pay on appointment as Barrackmaster of the Chatham Division, vice Cooper, retired.

Admiral Sir Cooper Key, having long been an advocate for the abolition, or suppression, of the Royal Marine Artillery, in its distinct character, it is by no means surprising that his appointment as chairman of a committee appointed to inquire into the position of this branch of the Royal Marines is looked upon by the corps as ominous. As an old gunnery officer, and one of the originators of the higher training of our naval officers and seamen in gunnery, he has for many years held that the time has gone by for maintaining, at great cost, a special branch of Marine Artillery. Since that corps was established, it has been customary, not only to pass a large proportion of our seamen through a course of gunnery, but even the Light Infantry Marines also have their course at each divisional battery. But Sir Cooper Key is too far-seeing a man to advocate the total abolition of so efficient a corps as the Marine Artillery, and as both officers and men have been brought to their present state of perfection at the cost of the Navy, he is not one to advise their being handed over to the Army, as has been hinted. Far more probable is it that a redistribution of the Artillery will be made, and that the "blue" division will be amalgamated with the "reds." It is true that the Navy has looked upon the splendid barracks at Eastney as being capable of being turned to advantage as the one great central school of Naval gunnery, but it is not unlikely that that idea will have to be abandoned, and that the depôt at Deal will be abolished, and the whole of the Marine corps be blended, the "blues" being merged into the other divisions, their special training being discontinued. If this be so, the result of the committee will be to effect a saving on the course of training, and by the abolition of the Walmer establishment, the whole corps of Royal Marines being quartered at Chatham, Portsmouth, Gosport, and Plymouth. Any large reduction in the numbers to be borne will not, I may feel assured, be advocated by the committee.—*Western Morning News.*

57th Regiment. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"Lord Gifford, who brought home the despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley announcing the capture, after an eighteen days' hunt, of Cetewayo, has received the reduced honorarium of £300. Weeks ago I mentioned that the War Office and the Treasury concurred in opinion that the time had arrived for cutting down, if not altogether abolishing, the old standard solatium of £500, and in future the bearer of despatches conveying important intelligence need not start from the scene of action with an impression that any pecuniary emolument awaits his arrival at the English War Office. Lord Gifford, however, won't fare so badly after all. Arrangements are in progress to secure him an appointment under the Colonial Office. While in Cyprus, as one of Sir Garnet Wolseley's aides-de-camp, he was offered by the Colonial Secretary an advantageous and lucrative berth, but hearing of the Isandula disaster and of his old regiment, the 57th, being ordered to the Cape, he telegraphed to Sir M. H. Beach, declining the appointment, and rejoining the comrades of his younger days, he took second in command of Barrow's Horse on the frontier, and when Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived there was again taken on the staff."

60th Rifles. Capt. Fraser, orderly officer to Col. Russell, is specially mentioned as having displayed "great gallantry and zeal" throughout the operations against Sekukuni.

61st Regiment. Lieut. Tatham is exchanging to the 1st West India Regiment.

67th Regiment. The *Standard* says:—"Owing to the restriction as to the presence of special correspondents with the troops in Afghanistan, many very gallant actions on the part of our soldiers have been passed over with the barest of official mention. Among them was the defence of a convoy by sixty men of the 67th Regiment against an attack by upwards of a thousand Afghans, a defence which has been characterised by some of the Indian papers as not unworthy of a place by the side of Rorke's Drift. We have received the following particulars from a correspondent. On Nov. 10 a party of Major-Gen. Macpherson's brigade, consisting of a lieutenant, four serjeants, and 56 men of the 67th Regt., four sepoys, 28th Punjabee, and a trooper of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, a mounted orderly, under the command of Capt. Poole, 67th Regt., were proceeding with 40 camels to the village of Doaba, in the 'Tagao country,' after forage. When in sight of the village they were prevented from advancing with the camels on account of an immense convoy of Afghan camels laden with merchandise being in the pass. A more precipitous pass, or a more awkward place in which to attack, it would be impossible to conceive. All sharp rocks and cliffs, towering away with scarcely a foot-hold for a mule, and utterly impossible for animals to pass each other. The force had no sooner entered, and Capt. Poole with about twenty men climbed the hill to look ahead, when they were attacked by about 1,000 or more of the enemy. The little party at once scattered on either side to guard the camels, and as the Afghans pressed forward a heavy fire was opened on both sides. The fight was of a most exciting character, each man fighting for his own hand, taking advantage of a rock here and there, ascending and descending in order to avoid falling over precipices, with great-coat and 70 rounds of ammunition belted on. It was a most severe test on the men, but they kept up a sharp fire every time an Afghan showed his head or any part of his body. Several times the Afghans plucked up heart and charged forward to within thirty yards of our skirmishers, and had they pressed forward, must have overpowered our men by sheer might. But the fire to which they were exposed quelled their courage, and for two long hours this little body of Englishmen kept them back until the convoy had safely emerged from the other side of the pass. The bodies of those of our men who fell were afterwards found horribly mutilated, and our correspondent protests strongly against the accusation of cruelty against our troops, while no word is said as to the horrible mutilation executed by the Afghans against any wounded or stragglers who may fall into their hands, brutalities which, when the bodies are discovered, almost madden their comrades. Our loss in this gallant affair consisted of three men of the 67th killed, and Capt. Poole, three serjeants, and one private of the 67th wounded."

72nd Highlanders. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* has the following:—"The 72nd Highlanders complain that, while they have had most of the fighting to do in Afghanistan, from the battle of Charasiab to that of Sherpur, they have been most unhandsomely treated in the distribution of honours and rewards. The grumble of this gallant corps is backed up by a comparison of the promotions and decorations bestowed on them and others, and it certainly does seem as if the Gael were left at a disadvantage by the side of his Saxon or even Hindoo comrade. The regiment, however, is about to have the *amende* made to it in a manner which suggests that, if it has been hitherto apparently overlooked, it has in reality been reserved for special distinction. There are to be several promotions among both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the corps. But the grand feature will be the bestowal of the Victoria Cross, for which Gen. Roberts has recommended Pte. Patrick MacMahon, in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry displayed by him in the recent operations before Cabul. MacMahon, like many another comrade in the historic 72nd, is only half a Scotchman, being an Irishman born and bred. He is, as the term goes in the Army, a 'towny' of the General, having seen the light, I understand, not far from Reginald's tower in Waterford City. He has worn the trews for three or four years among his Scottish kindred, and has been the pink of a good soldier in all respects. MacMahon's behaviour during the three days' fighting which ended in the relief of the Sherpur and the rout of the enemy was, I hear, that of a hero. He was one of half a dozen men, a mere corporal's guard, who held the redoubt crowning the hill which commanded the Sherpur. Had the Afghans got footing here, they could have given the British garrison beneath them much trouble, especially as they had cannon. The non-commissioned officer in charge was disabled by a broken knee-cap during Mahomed Jan's advance, and in the somewhat hasty British retreat into the Sherpur no thought was taken to strengthen the six or eight privates left in the redoubt. His comrades, finding themselves isolated and without guidance, were for abandoning the height, with the hut and the ordnance survey instruments, but MacMahon persuaded them to remain. He had the two mountain guns in the redoubt trained to sweep an attacking front, and the Afghans gave him one opening by sending five or six hundred men against it. MacMahon let them have one greeting, which proved as much as they could stomach, for they left him unmolested for twenty-four hours longer, when the redoubt being remembered a hundred men were at once despatched from the Sherpur to relieve the little garrison. During the fighting, which ended in what I may call the raising of the siege, Paddy MacMahon fought at once like a devil and a Christian. He tackled half a dozen of the enemy single-handed, shot one and bayonetted two, and brought away the Queen's Sepoy they had wounded and would have killed, but for the Irish Highlander. I understand MacMahon's name was returned by the unanimous suffrages of his brothers-in-arms." Lieut. Gore-Langton, the Duke of Buckingham's nephew, and A.D.C., has been ordered to rejoin his regiment in Afghanistan, and had left Madras.

74th Highlanders. The head-quarters and service companies arrived at Greenock on Thursday, *en route* from Singapore, in H.M.S. Orontes, and have taken over quarters at Glasgow.

77th Regiment. The move of the regiment from Ireland to Dover, is to be carried out in the course of a few days. The application of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun to retire from the Service by the sale of his commission has been approved.

80th Regiment. A Reuter's telegram, dated Capetown, Jan. 6, says:—"The 80th Regiment, which was on the march to Capetown, has been detained at Potchefstroom." "Expectans" writes:—"A day or two ago I read in the Naval and Military Intelligence of the *Times*, that the 80th Regt. (Staffordshire Volunteers) were, on its arrival from Natal, to be quartered in Ireland. Now, Sir, if there is one regiment that has hard work in Africa of late, that regiment is the 80th. It was engaged in the Kaffir war; next it was in the Zulu war. When at Ulundi, it being one of the senior regiments, it had the post of honour, and latterly, a part of the regiment was engaged at the storming of Sekukuni's stronghold in the Transvaal. And the reward for all this is to be quartered at the Curragh. The only reason assigned is that it has the misfortune to be linked to the 38th Regt.; and as this regiment is under orders for foreign service, I believe, and is in want of recruits, the 80th, *nolens volens*, is to furnish the required numbers. Whilst Highland regiments, such as the 42nd from Cyprus, the 71st from Gibraltar, and the 74th from the Straits Settlements, are sent to recruit their health at Parkhurst, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, the 80th is to be ordered to Ireland, where, in the coming elections, it will probably see some severe fighting."

85th Light Infantry. The enclosed extract from a letter, received this week from an officer of the regiment, may interest our readers:—"Dec. 20.—Just a line till I have time to write a long letter of our doings. We left British Kheyl on Dec. 8, and have had grilling hard work ever since. Never a moment to myself. Even with our light equipment of kits and tents, our luggage train is enormous. All food and grain for both men and animals have to be brought for the whole expedition. We have made several expeditions from the camps. On the 13th and 14th we carried the Zaimukt stronghold. The place ought to be simply impregnable; I never saw such a gorge and heights. I was with our right wing on the night attack, and we led; we carried two hills in succession, and at the third had to wait until it was turned. The climbing was very hard, and the men worked splendidly. The whole way up the snowhill we were under heavy fire, but miraculously did not lose a man, although there were several close shaves. The last bit of the third hill was an almost perpendicular cliff of about 50 feet, and we had to scramble up, holding on 'by our eyelids.' We bivouacked for the night on the hill-side with great coats. We had no water at all from leaving camp in the morning till ten o'clock the next morning; it could not be brought up. Some of the men suffered severely from thirst after such a hard day, but stood it right well. Having crowned the heights with the right's attack, the left entered the gorge and carried it, burning the villages in the valley with little loss. I went down from the heights with two companies in support, and it was a most awful place to attack. We bivouacked again, and next day marched back to camp. We present rather a ragged appearance, half our boots have no soles left, and there is not a coat or pair of trousers in the regiment without holes. Our things from Balesh Khegl will be here in about eight days, when we shall be better off."

86th Regiment proceeds from Chatham to Dover on Friday next, as at present arranged.

94th Regiment. Col. Baker Russell, in his Sekukuni despatch, writes:—"I would venture to bring to your notice the names of the following officers, all of whom rendered me most valuable assistance:—Lieut.-Col. Murray, 94th Regiment, commanding the central column, rendered me the greatest aid, and showed a power of commanding men that was most marked." Mention is also made of Major Anstruther, commanding 94th Regiment. The following men were wounded in the taking of Sekukuni's stronghold, viz.:—Privates J. Woods, wound of right shoulder; J. Robinson, wound of shoulder-joint (bullet extracted); J. Mulloy, wound of right leg; J. Wigley, wound of right shoulder-joint; H. Lyon, wound of back; T. Finn, penetrating wound of abdomen; W. Griffin, wound of arm; H. Higgins, wound of left shoulder; H. Bingham, wound of left thigh; E. Hart, wound of right thigh. Lieut. MacSwiney commanded the detachment which brought Sekukuni into head-quarters, Dec. 2. Lieut-Col. Murray was in command of the regiment during the whole of the Sekukuni campaign, and was at the head of it on the day of the assault, Major Anstruther and Capt. Browne being each in command of a half-battalion. All these officers were through the Zulu war, and were present at the battle of Ulundi. Capt. Froom, who led his company across the plain to the right attack, was one of the first on that side to scale the walls of the Fighting Koppie at Sekukuni's town.

91st Highlanders. Capt. Chater will shortly be seconded on rejoining the Staff of the Marquis of Lorne in Canada.

95th Regiment, on removal from Ireland shortly, is to proceed to Aldershot. Lieut. Evans has applied for permission to resign his appointment as adjutant.

102nd Fusiliers. Lieut. Scott has been ordered home from Ceylon to join the depôt, in place of Lieut. Lysaght, who has embarked to join the service companies. The order for Lieut. Oates to join has been cancelled.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. Ferrier, who is a candidate for appointment to the Pay Department, has been placed on probation in the pay office of the 63rd Brigade Depôt, at Belfast.

Rifle Brigade. The *Standard* says:—"The command of the 3rd Batn. is about to become vacant, Col. Godfrey Clerk having been selected for the military attachéship at St. Petersburg. Col. Clerk's successor will be Major Wood, lately employed with the 4th Batn. in Afghanistan. Col. Newdigate, C.B., has just been selected for a brigade command of the Afghan expedition—Peshawur Valley Force. Col. Newdigate is a brother of Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., who held command of a column in Zululand, and led his battalion in last winter's operations under Sir Samuel Browne."

Commissariat and Transport Department. Comy. H. S. E. Reeves acted as orderly officer to Col. Russell, C.B., in the operations against Sekukuni, and is mentioned in despatches for his coolness under fire and valuable service.

Ordnance Store Department. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. H. F. Travers, now in charge of the Chatham District, is under orders to embark for Malta next month. Deputy-Comy. W. C. Gordon arrived home from the Cape on Thursday.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major J. H. Finnemore is about to retire on half-pay. Col. Russell, C.B., writes in his Sekukuni despatch:—"The medical arrangements were excellent, and I am deeply grateful to Surg.-Major Kerr, principal medical officer, as also to Surg.-Major Hector, in charge of Bearer Company, and Surg.-Major Johnston, in charge of first dressing station, for the great celerity with which all wounded were removed, and for the care bestowed on them on arrival." Sir Garnet Wolseley in his despatch says:—"Surg.-Major Jackson, C.B., who is attached to my head-quarters, did good work during the action in attending to the wounded, many of whom he dressed under fire." The Secretary of the Association writes to us as follows:—"The Central Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association has sustained a severe loss by the death of one of its most active members, Dr. J. H. Porter, A.M.D., principal medical officer to the Cabul Field Force, the news of which has just been received from Afghanistan. This distinguished officer, who served through the Crimean, Indian Mutiny, and Franco-German wars, was awarded a few years back the prize offered by the Empress of Germany for the best essay on surgery, the competition being open to all Europe."

Veterinary Department. Col. Baker Russell in his Sekukuni despatch mentions "Vet.-Surg. Moore, who attended to wounded horses on the field with great coolness."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of the Militia Regiments of the United Kingdom being trained for the annual period of 27 days this year, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Regiments are to be called out this year for the usual eight days' training.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 20, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Department—Deputy-Comy. S. W. Rains to be Comy., vice Buchanan, retired (Dec. 22, 1879); Assist.-Comy. J. Loney has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Jan. 9, 1880).

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy. H. Taylor to have the local and temporary rank of Comy., whilst in charge of the Ordnance Store Department at Malta (Dec. 17, 1879).

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain of the Second Class the Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., to be Chaplain of the First Class (Dec. 29, 1879).

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 24, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 23, 1880.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. R. C. Turnor to be Capt., vice Dunbar, retired (Sept. 27, 1879); Corpl.-Major G. Carter to be Rdgmr., vice Bladon, deceased.

1st Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. G. Hearne, from the 18th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cameron, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. A. E. Caldecott resigns his commission.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. F. W. Benson, from the 12th Lancers, to be Capt., vice Barttelot, resigned.

3rd Hussars—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Vincent to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. Blundell-Hollingshead-Blundell, placed on half-pay; Capt. C. S. Walker to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Vincent; Lieut. T. H. Peckham to be Capt., vice Walker; Lieut. R. E. Grey to be Capt., on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. J. S. R. Scott to be Lieut., vice Grey, promoted (all dated Dec. 4, 1879); Rdgmr. W. J. Rant to be Lieut., on augmentation.

4th Hussars—Brevet Major W. M. N. Kington, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Lawrell, killed in action (Nov. 29, 1879).

9th Lancers—Lieut. E. E. Shearburn to be Capt., vice the Honourable E. Vesey, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. E. H. de Jour Gonne Bell-Martin to be Lieut., vice Shearburn (both dated Jan. 1); Serjt. the Honourable R. H. Westeura, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bell-Martin, promoted.

10th Hussars—Lieut. J. P. Brabazon to be Capt., vice Barker, deceased (Nov. 11, 1879); Lieut. H. Alexander, from the Hereford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Brabazon.

11th Hussars—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. C. E. Swaine, from the 17th Lancers, to be antedated to Jan. 1, 1880, such antedate not to carry back pay; Lieut. K. Borrowes to be Capt., vice Kinchant, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 2).

16th Lancers—Lieut. C. R. Taaffe to be Capt., vice Graham, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 9).

20th Hussars—Lieut. T. B. Weston to be Capt., vice Graves, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces, (Jan. 1); Lieut. H. G. P. Beauchamp, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Weston; Lieut. A. W. N. Thomas to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Irwin, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Gen. Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B. (late Madras), upon the Retired List, to be Col.-Comdt., vice Gen. Moore, C.B. (late Madras), upon the Retired List, deceased (Dec. 17, 1879); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Thomas Elliott Hughes (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be Col., vice McLeod (late Bengal), who retires upon full pay, with the hourorary rank of Major-General; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. W. Wilson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Newbolt, who retires on a pension; Major F. E. Lewes (late Bengal) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Carey, who retires upon full pay and special annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Major H. D. Pitt, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wilson, promoted; Capt. J. A. S. Colquhoun (late Bengal) to be Major, vice Lewes (late Bengal), promoted; Major W. H. Noble, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Gallwey, placed upon the Seconded List; Capt. R. A. Alexander (late Madras), to be Major, vice Seacome (late Madras), placed upon the Seconded List; Lieutenants G. M. Lloyd to be Capt., vice Langley, placed upon the Seconded List (Jan. 17); E. S. Baker, from the Seconded List, to be Capt. upon the Seconded List; E. H. Walker to be Capt., vice Colquhonn (late Bengal), promoted; C. H. H. Mayne to be Capt., vice Alexander (late Madras), promoted; Charles Maximilian Western to be Capt., vice S. E. Pemberton (late Bengal), placed upon the Seconded List; The Hon. W. C. Rowley to be Capt., vice Wighton, placed upon the Seconded List; W. L. Davidson to be Capt., vice Freeth, placed upon the Seconded List; O. Rowe to be Lieut. on the Seconded List, on being appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps (Jan. 6); H. H. Champion, R. A. C. King, W. D. B. Fenton, J. W. M. Newton, W. H. E. Dobie, W. A. Urquhart, and H. S. Hudson to be Lieuts. upon the Seconded List; Qrmr.-Serjt. J. Stevens to be Rdgmr., vice Ritchie, retired upon half-pay; Major M. H. C. B. Steinman (late Madras), from the Half-pay List, retires upon full pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 10); Lieut. J. A. S. Freeland retires upon temporary half-pay. The appointment of Capt. R. W. Smith to be Adjt., which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 10, 1878, is concelled.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. R. B. Rimington retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.; Major C. E. Webber to be Lieut.-Col., vice Rimington; Capt. E. T. Wynne to be Major, vice Micklin, seconded for Staff Service (Jan. 1); Capt. F. G. Oldham to be Major, vice Webber; the promotion of Capt. F. J. Day, as notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 19, 1879, is antedated to Dec. 13, 1879, vice Capt. Clayton (late Bengal), seconded upon appointment as Adjt. of the 1st Lanark Engineer Volunteers; Lieut. L. F. Brown to be Capt., vice Beaumont, promoted (Dec. 20, 1879); Lieut. D. A. Johnston to be Capt., vice Burke, seconded upon appointment as an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy (Dec. 24, 1879).

Grenadier Guards—Serjt.-Major T. W. Gunton to be Qrmr., vice Bassindale, retired on half-pay.

3rd Foot—The second Christian name of Capt. G. F. Harris is "Frederick," and not as hitherto stated.

4th Foot—Lieut. R. H. MacCarthy to be Capt., vice McEwen, retired on a pension (Jan. 7).

5th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major P. FitzRoy to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chapman, retired on a pension; Lieut. H. A. Cherry to be Capt., vice Brevet Major FitzRoy; 2nd Lieut. W. E. Sturges to be Lieut., vice H. A. Cherry (all dated Jan. 7).

7th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major T. B. Vandeleur to be Major, vice Colvin, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. N. Pochin to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Vandeleur; Supernumerary Lieut. A. H. Daunt, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut., vice Pochin (all dated Jan. 1).

8th Foot—Lieut. A. A. W. B. Bright-Smith, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieut., vice Brooker, who exchanges.

9th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. A. Eyre to be Lieut., vice Terry, promoted; Capt. on half-pay (Sept. 13, 1879).

14th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major H. A. Burton to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cosby, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (Nov. 23, 1879); Capt. R. Hall retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major; Lieutenants Thomas Middleton Robinson to be Capt., vice Laing, retired on a pension (Jan. 1); James Reid to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Glancy, promoted Major on half-pay (Jan. 7); 2nd Lieutenants G. W. Mitchell to be Lieut., vice Robinson, promoted (Jan. 1); W. Fry to be Lieut., vice Reid, promoted (Jan. 7.)

15th Foot—Lieut. T. G. Shortland to be Capt., vice Riall, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. H. J. Forster to be Lieut., vice Shortland (both dated Dec. 27, 1879).

17th Foot—Lieut. C. A. Roberts has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (Nov. 21, 1879).

20th Foot—Capt. F. J. Waudby retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy (Jan. 24); Lieut. A. Montgomery to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. Randolph, promoted (Dec. 13, 1879).

24th Foot—Capt. E. Lethbridge, from the 90th Foot, to be Capt., vice Bennett, who exchanges; Lieut. H. G. Mainwaring to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. Williams, promoted (Nov. 7, 1879).

25th Foot—Lieut. J. M. A. Retallick has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (Nov. 4, 1879).

28th Foot—Lieut. J. H. E. Hinde to be Capt., vice Webb, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (Jan. 7).

33rd Foot—Lieut. A. G. J. Robbins to be Capt., vice Everett, seconded for service as a Vice-Consul in Asia Minor (Dec. 28, 1879).

34th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. S. W. Bell to be Capt., vice Watson, retired on half-pay (Jan. 7); Lieut. E. W. F. Martin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (Nov. 14, 1879).

38th Foot—Capt. P. Morrisey retires on pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

39th Foot—Serjt.-Major W. Clinch to be Qrmr., vica Jobberns, retired on half-pay.

42nd Foot—Lieut. A. G. Duff to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Grogan, promoted (Dec. 19, 1879).

46th Foot—Sub-Lieut. H. G. P. Beauchamp to be Lieut. (Oct. 11, 1878).

58th Foot—Sub-Lieut. S. J. M. Jopp to be Lieut. (May 17, 1877).

60th Foot—Capt. A. F. Terry to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tufnell, retired on a pension. Lieut. H. Walpole to be Capt., vice Riddell, retired (both dated Jan. 7); Capt. C. Wortham, from the 64th Foot, to be Capt., vice Robinson, who exchanges; 2nd Lieut. C. R. R. McGrigor, from the 36th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Walpole, promoted.

62nd Foot—Lieut. G. L. T. Denniss to be Capt., vice Carter, seconded for service on the Staff (Dec. 26, 1879).; Sub-Lieut. E. R. N. Walton to be Lieut. (Feb. 12, 1878).

63rd Foot—Lieut. H. R. Cook to be Capt., vice Day, deceased (Dec. 4, 1879).

64th Foot—Capt. P. A. Robertson, from the 60th Foot, to be Capt., vice Wortham, who exchanges.

65th Foot—Lieut. J. O'B. Drury, from the 51st Foot, to be Capt., vice Luttman-Johnson, seconded from Dec. 21, 1879, from service on the Staff.

66th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Galbraith to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Barclay, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major J. T. Ready to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Galbraith; Lieut. W. Roberts to be Capt., vice Brevet Major J. T. Ready (all dated Nov. 14, 1879).

67th Foot—Capt. W. W. Dunlop retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

68th Foot—Lieut. J. C. Hilliard to be Capt., vice Conran, retired on a pension (Jan. 7); Lieut. H. Goad has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (Nov. 17, 1879).

70th Foot—Lieut. F. G. Delamain has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (Nov. 17, 1879).

75th Foot—Capt. E. Essex (seconded) to be Capt., vice Mathias, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 19, 1879).

76th Foot—Major J. H. Tripp to be Lieut.-Col., vice Caldecott, retired on a pension; Capt. T. T. Hodges to be Major, vice Tripp, Lieut. C. A. Brett to be Capt., vice Hodges (all three dated Nov. 1. 1879); Lieut. C. W. Gore to be Capt., vice Best, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 15, 1879).

78th Foot—Lieut. C. M. P. Burn resigns his commission.

80th Foot—Capt. P. Swinburne retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major (Dec. 4, 1879).

90th Foot—Capt. L. H. Bennett, from the 24th Foot, to be Capt., vice Lethbridge, who exchanges.

98th Foot—Lieut. H. H. Powis to be Capt., vice Haughton, retired on a pension (Jan. 7).

107th Foot—Lieut. W. I. Haynes to be Capt., vice Goad, promoted (July 23, 1879); Lieut. A. Batson to be Capt., vice Impey, seconded for service as an Instr. at the Royal Military College (Aug. 31, 1879).

109th Foot—Gent. Cadet Douglas James Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice St. Leger, promoted (Jan. 14).

1st West India Regiment—Sub.-Lieut. H. B. Bourke to be Lieut. (Nov. 30, 1878). The following officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, dated Dec. 19, 1879:—Lieuts. C. C. Peirse, G. B. O'Donnell, and T. H. Haughton.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. O. J. H. Brooker, from the 8th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bright-Smith, who exchanges.

Staff—Camp Qrmr. J. Sim, from the Curragh, to be Camp Qrmr. at Aldershot, vice Murphy, placed on temporary half-pay (Jan. 10); Conductor of Supplies J. T. Brind, from the Commissariat and Transport Department, to be Camp Qrmr. at the Curragh, vice J. Sim, transferred to Aldershot.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major A. A. Ross to be Staff Pymr., vice Hon. Major Brown, placed on retired pay (Aug. 27, 1879).

The following officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Pymrs., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army:—Capts W. T. McLaughlin, from the 48th Foot (March 22, 1879); C. G. Gibaut, from half-pay, late 20th Foot (May 23, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Jan. 2, 1880).

Medical Department—Deputy Surg.-Gen. E. Gilborne to be Surg.-Gen., vice Best, placed on retired pay; Surg.-Major W. A. Thomson, M.B., to be Deputy Surg.-Gen., vice Gilborne, promoted (both dated Nov. 2, 1879); Deputy Surg.-Gen. T. E. White, M.D., C.B., is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen. (Dec. 26, 1879); Surg.-Majors T. M. Bleckley, M.D., C.B., J. C. Johnston, J. McN. Beatty, and S. H. Dickerson retire on half-pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; Surg.-Majors J. Bourke retires on half pay (Dec. 28, 1879), and N. Alcock retires on temporary half-pay (Dec. 21, 1879).

Veterinary Department—Frederick John Short, gent., and Harry Arthur Woodroffe, gent., to be Vet.-Surgs. on probation.

Army Schools—Sub-Inspector C. Carnegie is placed on retired pay.

Half-Pay—Lieuts. G. V. Turner and W. F. Kelly, from the 8th Foot, to be Capts.

BREVET.

Capt. and Brevet Major H. Fallowfield Cooper, Barrack-Master, retired, R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Lieut. Col. (Dec. 31, 1879).

The following officers to be Colonels:—Lieut-Colonels W. D. Marsh (Dec. 19, 1879), and Æneas Perkins, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers (Dec. 29, 1879); A. H. W. Williams, C. F. Cockburn (both dated Jan 13); C. Hardy, Royal Artillery, L. F. Hall, J. H. Peile; De Vic F. Carey (late Bengal), T. Nicoll (late Bengal), E. Tierney (late Bengal), A. H. Lindsay, C.B. (late Bengal), T. P. Smith (late Bengal), G. H. Stone, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery (all nine dated Jan. 16). Capt. D. F. Jones, Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of Major whilst employed as an Instructor of the Royal Military College at Kingston (Jan. 8).

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Dec. 17, 1879, of Lieut.-Gen. Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps:—Major-Gen. R. N. Raikes, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. M. J. Turnbull, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major-Gen.; Major J. FitzT. Shadwell, 23rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. G. B. Stopford, 32nd Foot, to be Major (all dated Dec. 18, 1879).

Memorandum.—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. H. Watson, retired, R.A., is permitted to commute his retired allowance (Dec. 1, 1879).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 24, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 24, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Argyll and Bute—Hector Macneal, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Cardigan—Alan Ernest Monypenny, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Henry Littledale Fergusson and Walter Ernest Thiselton.

Yorkshire—Capt. Y. G. Lloyd-Greame to be Major, vice Brooksbank, promoted; Lieut. B. B. Maworth-Booth to be Capt., vice Lloyd-Greame, promoted.

INFANTRY.

2nd Royal Cheshire—Edward Louis Bayley Howard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own—Lieut. A. A. H. Inglefield, from the Hampshire Artillery Militia, to be Lieut.

1st Derby—Capt W. L. Coke is granted the honorary rank of Major.

1st Devon—Henry Gilbert Walsh, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Glamorgan—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—S. F. White and P. H. Morris.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Henry Edward Bedingfeld, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned Gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Guy Edward Wentworth Withington and Murdoch Charles Kirby.

Royal London—2nd Lieut. J. W. S. Mahon resigns his commission.

1st Somerset—2nd Lieut. H. P. Levita to be Lieut.

The Royal South Wales Borderers—Hopewell James Shuldham Morrell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Royal Surrey—Edward Malcolmson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—John Missenden-Love, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Warwick—Walter Andomar Maude-Roxby, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st West York—Spencer Pocklington Maryon Maryon-Wilson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 3).

5th West York—Capt. F. H. Broadbent resigns his commission.

The Highland Rifles—Lieut. S. Wright resigns his commission.

Renfrew—David Charles Guthrie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.; Capt. J. T. Rogers, 91st Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to C. Hollway, promoted Major in the 91st Foot (Jan. 10).

Cavan—R. J. Burrowes, Esq., late Capt. 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice J. B. Lynch, deceased.

Dublin County—2nd Lieut. C. N. Colthurst-Vesey, from the Cavan Militia, to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Limerick County—Edward Marmaduke Sellors, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

South Mayo—Capt. FitzH. Kingscote is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Monaghan—Lieut. R. N. A. Flanagan resigns his commission.

Roscommon—John Fenton Cecil Beare, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 23, 1888.

Royal 1st Devon—Capt. R. Marker, whose resignation appeared in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 9, 1879, is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (Dec. 10, 1879).

Warwickshire—Major E. R. King resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (Jan. 24).

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, Jan. 20, 1879.

The Queen has made the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Third-class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order, Lieutenant-Colonel Zachary Stanley Bayly, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Masson, the new Minister of Militia, has been winning for himself golden opinions, and it is only fair that he should receive credit for his good deeds, as, in a recent communication in your world-wide journal, the heads of the Canadian Militia Department were exhibited in not a very favourable light. Mr. Masson has authorised the opening of three military schools, one each in St. John's, Montreal, and Toronto, and though the period is very short, and the number limited, the move is in the right direction. He has also authorised the formation of drill classes in the different high schools and collegiate institutions in Quebec and Ontario, and while a difference of opinion exists as to their utility (many holding the belief that the cost of equipment and instruction of those classes would be better invested, if the amount was appropriated to giving a few more days' drill in the year to the active Militia), still, the Minister deserves credit for the good intention; and good, it is to be hoped, will be the result. Next, though a Frenchman himself, at least a French Canadian, he has put his foot down on a movement for the organisation of a Zouave Militia battalion, composed exclusively of French Canadians, saying,—"He could not encourage the idea that the Canadian Militia was a British organisation, wearing British uniform, that the country would not tolerate the foreign dress, nor the Government the necessary expense, and that he could not support the scheme." Lastly, he has put a stopper on the international Militia visiting, inaugurated by the visit of the 13th N.Y. State Militia to Montreal on May 24. Some of our city corps were desirous of returning the compliment, but Mr. Masson wisely said, "No." Every man who knows anything of New York or Brooklyn knows there is an Irish mob in both cities, who would be delighted, by either insult or assault, to provoke a row, and produce a complication that might cause no end of difficulty. The Americans themselves, I really believe, would extend every courtesy and hospitality to their visitors; but the Hibernian, Fenian, and religious elements are there in strength, and as they are all sound *Dimmycrats*, they have to be not only tolerated, but conciliated. The general sentiment entertained by the Militia is that more interest has been exhibited in the force by Mr. Masson during the past twelve months, than has been shown by his predecessors in office for the past seven years; that his moves have all been good ones, and what he has done he has done well. The time now is most auspicious for the consideration of the Colonial Militia question generally, and that of Canada particularly. We are not at all satisfied with our relation to, or our position in, the defensive forces of the Empire, and it is the hope of all that before the Army Commission again adjourns some understanding will be arrived at. Just take up the last *Army List*, and glance over the Canadian Militia. There you will see that for a force of some 40,000 men enrolled, there is just one General, and he at ~~head-quarters in Ottawa~~. Then look over the District Staff, and you will see it is composed of officers not one of whom held a higher rank in the Army than captain and lieutenant (one exception only, in Ontario). Why cannot there be a few of your spare Generals, who are rusting at home for want of something to do, detailed for duty in Canada? Their advent here would be hailed with joy, except by the few whose toes they might touch; and there is plenty of work cut out for them, in organising brigades, divisions, movable columns, or corps.—I am, &c., CANADIAN RIFLEMAN.

ROYAL MARINES AFLOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me through your columns to suggest that the Committee now sitting, or about to sit, may be authorised to discuss why Marine officers do not like going to sea, after it has decided upon the course it proposes to see adopted with regard to the Marine Artillery. And allow me, as an individual member of the corps, to point out some of the grounds on which Marine officers base their grievances:—1. A captain of Marines embarked in command of a detachment is a a loser of 2s. a day, while his expenses, if he is married, are nearly doubled. He loses 1s. a day for commanding a company, and 1s. a day in lieu of coals, &c. 2. Though nominally in command of the detachment, he no sooner sets his foot upon the deck, than the actual command is taken out of his hands. The commander or the first lieutenant inspects his men's messes, orders the men about in any manner he thinks fit, without consulting him, and punishes his men for all offences except those of a trivial nature committed on guard. 3. It frequently happens that on the one day in the week when the Marine officer is supposed to have his men for inspection and military exercises, he either is told he cannot have them, or when in the middle of his drill, is told that his men are wanted to haul on a rope, or some such trivial duty, and he has to hastily dismiss them, though there are probably 200 or 300 Blue-jackets who might be made use of for the purpose, without inconvenience to anybody. 4. Marine officers of all grades, with the exception of those subalterns going to sea for the first time, are very unfairly treated with regard to cabin accommodation. Subalterns are frequently older men than the first lieutenants, and may have been 14 or 15 years' in the Service, yet every officer in the ward-room entitled to a cabin has a prior choice. 5. The power of a disagreeable Naval officer to inflict annoyance upon a Marine officer is very great, and might with advantage be reduced. As an instance, I may refer to the custom prevailing in some ships of compelling one subaltern always to be on board, the captain not being allowed to count. I would suggest that the following reforms should be recommended by the Committee—1. Give to all officers in command of detachments 1s. a day company allowance, and in addition to this, 1s. a day to captains and 6d. a day to subalterns for stationery and other small expenses which they often incur. 2. Give to officers commanding detachments a real power, instead of a fictitious one. Let them have entire charge of their men's "barracks," as the messes are sometimes called, and give them the power to deal with their men as the senior naval executive officer has the power to deal with his. What can be more humiliating than for an old major, of perhaps 45 years of age, to have to bring his men up before a man sometimes 15 years his junior, for disposal? Let him be responsible to the captain of the ship, and no one else, for the discipline of his men. 3. Let it be distinctly understood that when he is drilling his men, they are not to be unnecessarily taken away from him. 4. Let captains rank with lieutenants R.N. of over 3 years and up to 8 years' service; subalterns of over 10 years' service to rank with lieutenants of under 3 years' service. In conclusion, permit me to suggest that if the Commission is called upon to consider these matters, it may allow itself to be guided by Gen. Adair, a staunch supporter of the Navy, and one who has the best interests of the Service at heart. He will, I am sure, assist it in making the officers and men contented and the Service thoroughly efficient. At present, there is little or no *esprit de corps*, a misfortune I attribute in a great measure to the number of masters we have to serve under, and the abuse of the power entrusted to some of them.—I am, &c., PATIENCE.

It is intended to erect a monument in the Shanklin Cemetery to the memory of the men who lost their lives through the capsizing of her Majesty's ship Eurydice on the 24th of March, 1878. Several of the bodies recovered were interred in the cemetery.

DOMVILLE MEMORIAL FUND.

It is proposed to erect a Memorial at Haslar to the late Inspector-General W. T. Domville, C.B., Honorary Surgeon to the Queen. Many of his friends have agreed to support the proposal. A Committee of Management has been appointed, and subscriptions are now invited to promote the object in view.

Bankers—The Capital and Counties Bank, Gosport; and the other Branches.

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TIC-SANO is a vegetable remedy; can be taken by both young and old, and by persons of the most delicate constitution without change of diet.

TIC-SANO is the ORIGINAL SPECIFIC for the above complaints; it has been tried and approved of by the Medical Profession, and has been spoken favourably of by the Public Press.

TIC-SANO.—As the almost Arctic severity of the present winter has brought many diseases in its train, especially those of a neuralgic, rheumatic, and gouty nature, it is satisfactory to learn that a new remedy of a most efficacious and invaluable kind, called Tic Sano, has been discovered.

Extract from the *Civil Service Gazette* of December 13, 1879:—"All classes of society will learn with the greatest satisfaction of an undoubted remedy for Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Gravel, and other most painful disorders, which has been discovered. It is known as RUSSELL'S TIC-SANO, is of a vegetable nature, and is consequently of a completely harmless kind, and much to be preferred to the thousand and one remedies and so-called specifics which have already made their appearance amongst us. It has also a wonderful effect upon the digestive organs, and for aged people, and those of delicate constitution, its use will prove most beneficial."

TIC-SANO purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and so wards off one-half the diseases the flesh is heir to.

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Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper, a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young Children. Samples per post.

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Two Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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PORTABLE BOOT-TREE.

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An officer in the 5th Lancers has lately hit upon the idea that an India-rubber tree, which, with ease, can be carried in the pocket, can, when put inside the boot, be inflated, filling out the boot tightly, and so making it an impossibility to shrink.

For officers on active service, autumn manœuvres, or whenever it is impossible to carry wooden trees, this invention will be invaluable.

This invention is patented for Great Britain and other countries.

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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE ADDRESS,
11 LITTLE STANHOPE STREET,
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MADAME ISABEL BIZET MICHAU begs to announce that she has made her usual arrangements for the reception of Officers on leave requiring Instruction in the Valse, Highland Schottische, &c.

59 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE (adjoining the Bazaar)

CAUTION.

THE NEW DIAMONDS.

Owing to the great success of the "Diamenté" brilliants, certain persons are offering spurious imitations of these beautiful stones. Purchasers are informed that the "Diamenté" brilliants are only to be obtained of

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Central Asian Portraits (Allen and Co.)—Cetshwayo's Dutchman (Longmans).—Tender and True (Remington).—Ireland and England (Longmans).—The Quarterly Review (Murray).—Our Nationalities: No. I. Who are the Irish? (Bogue).—Transactions of the Victoria Street Society for Protection of Animals from Vivisection (the Society).—Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement (the Society).—Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare (Griffin and Co., Portsmouth).—The Popular Atlas (Letts and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPTAIN, R.N., Lyme Regis.—The appointment not being a Government one, the notice of the officer's services and attainments was set aside for more pressing matter, and was thus crowded out.

ROQUELLE.—Very glad to hear from you. Page 789 of the new "Instructions" shall have due notice. There is just the shadow of a prospect of something being done, but money is "tight" at Headquarters. Thanks for further particulars, which may lead to the identification of the late officer. Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly.

A. W., Yokohama.—Have noted the points raised, and will take an opportunity of calling attention to the matter. Very glad of a letter from an old friend, at any time.

R.N.A.V.—Write to the Office of Naval Reserves, New Street, Spring Gardens, if you think there is any prospect of your being able to organise a small corps at your port.

E. P. C.—Unfortunately, pressure of matter compels us to hold over for the present our reference to your case.

AN INTERESTED ONE.—Next week.

NAVIGATING CLASS.—Next week, if possible.

The letters of "X.," and "X. W. Z.," are in type, but are unavoidably held over.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; "*Vedette*;" *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

AN officer of high rank points out that some change in the method of training infantry soldiers has been rendered necessary by the adoption of the short-service system. Formerly, about 30 recruits joined a regiment in the course of the year. Under these circumstances, the arrangement under which these were trained to the use of the rifle by the musketry-instructor answered very well. Now, the state of affairs is quite changed; a regiment often gets as many recruits in a month as formerly joined in a year. Consequently, the task of training all the recruits of a regiment by the musketry-instructor cannot be carried out efficiently. It would be much better were the recruits trained by their captain. Not only would the training be more individual, and consequently more thorough, but there would no longer be that hurry, which now exists, to push the recruits as rapidly as possibly through musketry, in order that they may "join the column." Too much of a mystery has been made of ordinary musketry instruction, which the captain ought to be able to impart as well as any other instruction. Indeed it is open to argument whether the captain should not be practically, as he is theoretically, responsible for all the training, drilling, and discipline of his company. Such a system would certainly stimulate the captain's zeal and give him a more intimate knowledge of his men, a knowledge under short service now so difficult to obtain. The Germans are most minute and particular as regards both drill and musketry instruction, yet both are taught by the company officers under the supervision of the captain. Indeed, with such young non-commissioned officers as we now possess, it will become daily more difficult to persist in the time-honoured method. Again, with young soldiers and non-commissioned officers, it is very desirable that drill should be simplified as much as possible. There are many movements which are alike intricate and devoid of practical utility. Yet these movements are called for by the General at his yearly inspection, and commanding officers are therefore bound to practice them. Our correspondent asserts that the present drill-book is more intricate than its predecessor, and contains, in addition, the attack formation. As an instance of difficult movements of no practical utility, we may mention forming square from line on the two centre companies. In this movement there are no words of command for the company, and confusion and mistakes invariably take place. Evidently, both in drill and other matters, we fail to economise the little time available for instruction, and on which such numerous and daily-increasing demands are made.

A letter has been addressed to Sir Garnet Wolseley by the Secretary of State for War informing him that a grant of £300 has been made to Captain Lord Gifford, V.C., 57th Regiment, for bringing home despatches announcing the successful termination of the Zulu war, but stating at the same time that such grants are no longer to be considered as a custom.

We learn from the Cape that the Zululand Boundary Commissioners (Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. G. Villiers, Grenadier Guards; Captain Alleyne, Royal Artillery, and Captain Moore, 4th Regiment), having completed their labours in Zululand and established the thirteen chiefs in their kingdoms, have returned to Natal, to await the orders of the High Commissioner. Some districts of Zululand are very unhealthy at this season of the year, and there has been much rain during the past three months; but with the exception of one European soldier who died of fever, there was little or no sickness amongst the party.

A suggestion has been made, and it has obtained favour in many quarters, as to the practicability and propriety of calling out the Militia in the west and south of Ireland. The suggestion is not without value, although there are some obvious objections to such a step. If the men were to be called out for the annual training now, instead of at a later period of the season, it would be a material help to their families; while the men themselves would be provided with far better food, lodging, and clothing, than they would in all probability obtain from any civil employment likely to be opened to them. Practically considered, the cost to the country would be insignificantly small, and it might be the means of inducing a number of men to volunteer for the regular Service.

Captain A. C. M'Kean, 6th Dragoons, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir F. F. Maude, V.C., K.C.B., commanding a division of the Bengal Army.

We learn from India that the Report of the Army Commission which has been sitting at Simla has now been printed, and sent in to Government. It is almost certain that, in future, an officer drawing Colonel's allowances will have to resign them, if actively employed. At present, if an officer succeeds to Colonel's allowances while serving on the Staff, he may retain his appointment until the completion of his period, and he may also be reappointed, or "employed in some other capacity." As these allowances are, in reality, a retiring pension, it is manifestly inconsistent, and injurious to some junior officer, that an officer should draw them and Staff pay at the same time. When this subject was brought before the Commission, a worthy member, who happens to be in the above incongruous position, immediately exclaimed against any interference in the matter; but when he was told that it was not proposed to touch existing claims, he candidly remarked, "Well, if you won't interfere with *me*, I am not prepared to say that it is *not* a job."

8

The Warrant for the reorganisation of the Commissariat and Transport Department is not permanently shelved, but no information can be given as to its probable date of issue.

We regret to hear there is some probability of the Royal Commission on the Scientific Corps not being appointed at all, owing to the strong opposition it has met with in high quarters. The names of the members of this Commission were practically settled last August, when the completion of the final arrangements was delayed, owing to the accident that occurred to Lord Winmarleigh. We understand that notice will be given in Parliament at an early date of a question that will tend to throw light on the action intended to be taken by the War-Office authorities, in disregarding a vote of the House of Commons.

An Order which is about to be issued from the Office of the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery in Pall Mall will be interesting to artillery officers. In future, regimental Colonels appointed to commands will either have to accept them, or, on being passed by a medical board, retire. Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels wishing to exchange will have to do so within a year after their promotion, These are steps in the right direction, if they are not treated, like many other well-meaning Circulars and Orders already in existence, as dead-letters. For it to be found necessary to issue any at all shows, we fear, the maladministration that has crept into this branch of the Army.

In our last issue, we pleaded for justice in the case of the widow of the late Captain Younghusband, 24th Regiment, who was killed in the glorious defeat sustained by the British arms on January 22 last, at Isandula; and we feel sure that the claim, as represented by us, and as felt by all, only has to be brought to the notice of her Majesty, her advisers, and the public, to be at once recognised; but it should be known that Mrs. Younghusband is not the only sufferer by this discreditable regulation, the widow of Captain W. Degacher having been refused repayment of his commission-money, because, forsooth, he left his wife and child comfortably provided for. We trust that when Parliament assembles, the military Members in a body will take up this question, and compel the Government to do justice to those whose friendless position should have placed them beyond the reach of legislative dishonesty

The Royal Warrant of November 27, 1879, has sanctioned exchanges in the Army Medical Department, but the conditions and regulations have not yet been made known. It is only fair to so large a body as the Medical Officers of the Army that these rules should be promulgated without delay. Ever since the introduction of that horrible word "unification," there have been doubt and worry. That word has been anglicised by the regimental medical officers having been forced to disappear, but report says that because medical officers are not regimental, they therefore must be Staff, and the Authorities will only allow them their bare expenses on exchange. This is simply a quibble. The Medical Officers are a corps, having different ranks and different stations, and men under them, and they have a just cause of complaint, if not allowed to carry out their exchanges from one station to another upon the same declarations as required from the Engineers and Royal Artillery (see General Order 57, of 1875). We are quite sure this anomaly only requires to be brought to the notice of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and it would be rectified.

Under what Act of Parliament, or other authority, we wonder, is it that the Secretary of State for War has claimed power to himself to stop the promulgation of a Royal Warrant signed by the Queen? The act seems at first sight to be unconstitutional, and is to be made the subject of inquiry early in the Session, on the part of the friends of the unfortunate Commissariat officers.

The Cape Government, or rather its officials in East Griqualand, are doing their very best to bring on a war with the Pondos, and as the Cape Mounted Riflemen have been ordered from Moirosi's Mountain to Kokstadt, to "support the Resident," a collision is all but inevitable, unless, as is most unlikely, the Government comes to its senses, and sends up at once an unprejudiced man—say, an officer of the Imperial Army—with power to square matters with the Pondos forthwith. The Pondos are entirely in the right. They have no desire whatever to fight with us. They only ask to be let alone. There is some fine country in Pondoland, and the Pondos have enormous herds of cattle, all of which, both cattle and land, will, no doubt, soon be divided between us and the Bacas, Xeribes, and others, our sable and (with land and cattle in view) staunch and loyal allies.

The authorities who so tenderly govern and watch over the interests of the officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery have, we fear, some difficulty in providing places for those in the senior grades. In addition to the numerous colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the regiment drawing full pay and performing no duty, living, in some cases, abroad, we find no less than two lieutenant-colonels of Horse Artillery at Aldershot, where there are not two service batteries; again, two lieutenant-colonels of Field Artillery at Sheffield, where there is not one service battery. Such over-officering as this points out the urgent need that exists for an inquiry into the whole organisation of the Royal Regiment.

We are much mistaken, if the coming great question is not the relations of our colonies with the mother-country and each other. Mr. Thomas Brassey, therefore, merits gratitude for his endeavours to enlighten the public by addressing the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on the subject. The lecture is too long to be dealt with exhaustively in our columns, but there are in it one or two points to which, as a military organ, we feel bound to call attention. Our Colonial Empire is vast in extent, and possessed of enormous resources in men, money, coal, iron, and food. For want, however, of any scheme for concerted action, these resources would not be turned to account, and the very size of our Empire, scattered as it is, becomes a source of weakness. Our colonies have been taught to consider that their only duty is self-defence; but isolated, each colony would easily fall a victim to any one first-class Power. Again, so closely united are the colonies with each other and the British Isles by commercial ties, that a wound inflicted on one affects all the others. Finally, as a mere matter of existence, if the communication between our colonies and ourselves were cut off, the people of England would simply starve. These facts are all clearly brought out by Mr. Brassey, and he deserves thanks for trying to substitute a system of Imperial defence for the haphazard rule-of-thumb method, in which we have hitherto sought to protect the different fragments of her Majesty's dominions from aggression.

Both officers and men of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders will learn with regret that Captain J. A. MacVicar, who sold out about fourteen months ago, died at Rome last Wednesday from bronchitis. He was extremely popular with all ranks in the regiment, on account of his many amiable qualities. Ever sympathetic, liberal, kind-hearted, clever, and thorough-bred, to know him was to love him, and the news of his untimely and sudden death will, we are sure, cast a shadow of sadness over the hearts of many besides his old comrades of the Sutherland Highlanders.

The officers of the Ordnance Store and Veterinary Departments have good reason for feeling aggrieved that not a single promotion or reward has been conferred on those amongst them who took part in the Zulu campaign. It is obvious that much of the success was due to their zeal, energy, and ability, yet they have been completely ignored, save as regards barren thanks. The omission to mark a sense of their merits is all the more unaccountable when it is remembered what has been done for the Commissariat and Transport, and Medical Departments. There are, however, many omissions yet to be supplied, especially the omission to grant Colonel Collingwood a C.B., and we therefore trust tardy justice will yet be done to the Ordnance Store and Veterinary Department.

Captain Vernon Chater, 91st Highlanders, has left for Ottawa in the suite of H.R.H. the Princess Louise, to rejoin the Staff of the Marquis of Lorne, as aide-de-camp. Captain Chater was selected for the post of aide-de-camp on his Excellency's first appointment, and proceeded with the Marquis to Canada in 1878, but was recalled to England on the 91st being placed under orders for the Cape last spring. He followed his regiment to Zululand, and served throughout the operations under Lord Chelmsford, and was ultimately invalided home, where he has since been on leave.

When are the Horse Guards going to publish a new Cavalry Brigade Drill Book? The last was published in August, 1863, when cavalry worked in "Threes."

The principal items of intelligence from Afghanistan this week may be summed up as follows:— General Hugh Gough has been appointed to the charge of the whole line of communications from Jumrud to Cabul, with Colonels Low and Heathcote as deputies. With regard to the feeling among the Afghans, the Gandamak correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"At present the whole line of country between the Khyber and Cabul may be described as being in an intensely expectant, not to say feverish, condition, and the opinion begins to grow very strong that longer delay on our part in adopting a definite policy may be productive of grave difficulties and complications. Colonel Macgregor, chief of the Staff, has been sent express towards the scene of the Momund excitement, while Colonel Tweedie has been telegraphed for by General Roberts to join him at once at Cabul. Messengers from Herat are understood to have arrived the other day in this neighbourhood, with letters for certain local chiefs. Probably the same kind of thing is going on just now in other parts. A strong expedition by the Russians in the spring against the Turkomans, which is being talked of, is probably the cause of a rumour running through Afghanistan that the Russians are coming to help them to drive us out of the country. Convoys with all kinds of stores are being forwarded to Cabul. All is quiet between this and General Roberts's post." The *Standard's* Bombay representative telegraphs:—"It is reported that all the Bengal troops will be withdrawn from southern Afghanistan, and that Bombay troops will take their places. The 3rd Cavalry, the 2nd Sinde Horse, the Poonah Horse, and the 9th and 10th Native Infantry are likely to be the first to go forward. It is believed that General Phayre will replace General Stewart in the command." Telegrams giving the following items of information have been received by the *Daily News* from its Lahore correspondent:—"Private information of a trustworthy character states that General Roberts means to abolish martial law in the Cabul district. The officers generally are of opinion that the General is over-sanguine, and expect a renewed outbreak of the enemy. The project of a railway to Jellalabad is abandoned. The terminus will be Jumrud. The Pindi-Kohat line will be continued from Thul to Peiwar."

The Navy.

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GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 15, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Charles Davers Eden has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 16, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Engineer James Adamson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 9th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 20, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Aug. 5, 1875, Vice-Admiral Edward Winterton Turnour, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 21, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and March 3, 1873, Assistant-Paymaster Wenman Dart Green has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 9th inst.

Royal Marine Forces—The following promotion, dated Dec. 31, 1879, has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz:—Lieutenant Alexander Hamilton Des Barres to be Captain, vice Despard, removed to half-pay on appointment as Barrackmaster, vice Cooper, retired.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Commander—Thomas Pounds, to the Nankin, for service in the Ajax.

Lieutenants—Lord F. C. P. Cecil, to the Cambridge; T. C. Fenton, to the Cambridge; Alfred Carpenter, to the Sparrowhawk, for surveying duties, vice Pullen; H. Talbot, to the Dryad; Hon. W. H. Jolliffe, to be Lieutenant-in-Command of the Antelope, when recommissioned.

Navigating Lieutenant—C. W. Stuart, to the Indus.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenants—C. E. Pritchard, to the Antelope; W. J. Barr, to the Orwell.

Naval Cadets—H. W. H. Helby, F. Hammond, and H. G. Smith, to the Achilles; E. L. D. Boyle, H. C. C. da Costa, W. H. F. Montanaro, and W. G. C. Walter, to the Agincourt; R. F. Phillimore, E. C. Biscoe, S. Cleland, and W. H. Ryder, to the Minotaur.

Fleet-Surgeon—John Rorie, for the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

Chief Engineers—William Giles, to the Asia, for the Crocodile; Charles W. J. Chambers, to the Asia, for the Volage; John T. Harris, to the Hector.

Staff Surgeon—James Robertson, to the Audacious.

Assistant-Paymaster—J. A. Bell, to the Britannia.

Surgeons—J. F. Donovan, to the Forester; G. J. Fogerty, to the Revenge; H. J. M'C. Todd, to the Jackal; W. C. Breton, to Sheerness Dockyard; C. Anderson, to the Hector.

Engineers—Thomas Rule, to the Nankin, for the Ajax; Thomas S. Stanlake, to the Duncan; W. H. Pibworth, to the Asia, for the Neptune; G. J. Ross, to the Eclipse.

Clerk—W. H. J. Chapple, to the Resistance.

Alberta, Staff Capt. Balliston. We have received from the Admiralty, in reference to a letter published in the *Daily News* of Jan. 13, and a leading article in the same paper of Jan. 15, upon which we commented last week, the following extract of a letter from the Captain of the Royal Yacht, who was on board the Alberta on the occasion referred to:—"The Alberta left Cowes, for Portsmouth, about 9.45 a.m. on Jan. 9, and passing under the stern of the Princess of Wales (the Ryde packet-boat), on entering the Swash, ranged ahead on her starboard hand, and crossed her bow into the harbour channel, the Princess of Wales being bound to Southsea Pier. The speed of the Alberta was nearly double that of the Ryde boat, and at no point of the passage in the Narrows were the vessels nearer than 20 yards. Very frequently the packets which ply between this and the Isle of Wight have less than five yards in which to clear each other. The master of the Princess of Wales could see the impossibility of his vessel being touched by the Alberta, and his knowledge of the speed of his own vessel must have freed him from anxiety regarding the chance of the Princess of Wales doing damage to the Alberta. Had not my attention been called to it, the passage on the 9th inst. would not have been marked in my mind as different from others, or as presenting any novel incident in the navigation of the Swash and the harbour channel."

Belleisle, Capt. H. Phillimore, C.B. The Belleisle recently parted her cables in heavy weather, and this being a serious matter, it is not surprising that the Admiralty should ask the reason why. The answer has not been satisfactory, as far as the ship is concerned, although it has removed all doubt as to the ability of the cables, if properly handled.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Charybdis, Capt. Hotham, was at Yokohama as senior officer on Dec. 17.

Cockatrice, Com. H. T. Grenfell, was inspected at Malta by Capt. FitzRoy on Jan. 9. Her condition is reported as very defective and leaky, and a thorough examination of her hull is being made by the dockyard officers as to her fitness for further service.

Condor, Com. E. F. Day, left Tyas Bay on Jan. 6 for Alexandretta, arriving on the evening of the 6th. Left Alexandretta on the 8th, and arrived at Famagousta on the 9th, where she was relieved by the Bittern, and left on the same day for Larnaca, arriving there in the evening. Left Larnaca on the 11th for Limasol, and after a short stay left for Malta.

Cormorant, Com. James Bruce, was at Auckland on Dec. 9, and was to leave this month for a cruise to other ports, returning to Auckland in March, and probably leaving for Sydney in April.

Crocodile, Capt. Doughty, arrived at Port Said on the 18th inst.

Dryad, Com. J. Hext, left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday morning for Aden, *viâ* the Suez Canal, calling at Gibraltar and Malta. The commanding officer, in receiving orders for the East Indies, has been informed that on arrival at Bombay he is to report to the commander-in-chief the condition of the leak which exists in her bows, and should there be any increase in the amount of water taken in on the passage she will be docked at Bombay, and have the faulty timbers replaced by others. The leak is by no means a serious one, or the ship would not be despatched to a foreign station in her present condition, instead of being docked and repaired at Devonport. The Dryad on her passage out will call at several ports in the Red Sea, and will not reach Bombay until some time after the usual period necessary for making the voyage, her movements in the Red Sea being uncertain.—*Western Morning News.*

Egeria, Com. A. L. Douglas, returned to Hong Kong in company with the flagship on Dec. 15.

Fantôme, Com. W. C. Karslake, has been into the Channel for a six hours' steam trial, which did not result satisfactorily, in consequence of defects in one of the piston-rods.

Flirt has been handed over to the Steam Reserve at Devonport, by the dockyard authorities, to be prepared for commission for the North American and West Indies station.

Goshawk, Lieut.-Com. Suckling, left Queenstown on the 18th inst. for Galway.

Growler, Com. C. E. D. Wiicox, has been ordered to Hong Kong, and will be sent to Singapore.

Industry, Staff Com. Tregidgo, was at Ascension on Jan. 8.

Invincible, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle, C.B., was to sail for Alexandria and the Piræus of Athens about the 19th inst. She will probably remain at the latter port for a while, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle assuming the duties of senior officer in Greek waters.

Iris is reported ready for sea. At a trial on Monday, although 9 in. deeper than her proper load-line in the water, she made over 16 knots per hour.

Iron Duke, Capt. H. Cleveland, flagship of Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., was at Hong Kong on Dec. 17, having arrived on Dec. 15, with the Egeria in company.

Jumna, Capt. G. Parsons, arrived at Bombay on the 18th inst.

Lively, Lieut.-Com. Charles Le Strange, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, and will leave for Bristol with Rear-Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to-morrow. In consideration of the Lively being attached to the flagship of the Coastguard for duty, when required with the Admiral-Superintendent, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the engineers' mess of the ship has been allowed additional mess traps to the value of £20, it being arranged that Coastguard officers shall join that mess when embarked.

Malabar, Capt. J. F. Grant, sailed for Natal on the 18th inst.

Nelson. Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., and Mr. Wright, Engineer-in-Chief, have made an inspection of the Nelson, which is being brought forward for sea at Chatham.

Orontes, Capt. Kinahan, arrived at Greenock on Jan. 21, from Gibraltar, with the 74th Highlanders. The following naval officers have taken passage home from Malta:—Lieuts. Hewitt, Clarke, Stanhope, and Stokes, on promotion, and Mr. J. Morgan, carpenter of the Invincible, invalided.

Pegasus, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood, was at Yokohama at the end of November, and it is probable that she would spend the winter in Japanese waters.

Prince Albert is to be prepared for commission at Devonport early next month. She was thoroughly repaired two years ago, at a cost of £11,750, and with the exception of four months' commission under Capt. L. F. Jones, during the war scare in 1878, has not seen service for the past eight years. After Capt. Jones paid her off, £1,700 was spent in making her again fit for service. No repairs whatever are therefore needed previous to the pendant being hoisted.

Serapis, Capt. D. Davidson, arrived at Malta on the 17th inst., and sailed on the 18th for Port Said and Bombay.

Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. Marcus Bridger, was at Hong Kong on Dec. 17.

Superb, which came down from Chatham to Sheerness nearly a fortnight ago for a preliminary trial of engines and machinery, is still lying in the harbour. At the conclusion of her late trial it was found that her metal bearings had run, and it will probably be some seven or eight days before she can again proceed on trial.

Thunderer, Capt. Philip Colomb, has gone into dock at Malta, to have her gun-sights fitted by the War Department. Her turret is nearly completed, and she will be ready for sea about the first week in February.

Triumph, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Frederick H. Stirling, was at Callao on Dec. 15, preparing to go south, and would probably return to Callao about the last week in January.

Tyne, Com. J. E. Stokes, arrived at Colombo on the 19th inst., and was to sail on the 20th for Singapore and Hong Kong.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Annesley, was to leave Hong Kong about the middle of Jan. with the Admiral on board, on a visit to the southern part of the station. She would return to Hong Kong about the middle of March.

Wivern, Com. J. G. Jones, was taken into dock at Devonport on Jan. 22.

Wye, Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt, having undergone extensive repairs at Sheerness, directions have been given for her to be prepared for a run to the Mediterranean with stores, and also some ratings required by ships on the station. She will, according to present arrangements, return to England immediately on carrying out this duty.

Those serving at Bermuda, or rather their friends at home, will be glad to hear that on the representation of the Admiralty, the Postmaster-General has been pleased to approve of the previous arrangement respecting seamen's letter sent *via* New York, being reverted to, and the former rates will be allowed instead of an increased postage, which was proposed, even if not put in force.—*Western Morning News.*

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company notify that there will be a reduction in the rates of passage-money by their steamers to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, commencing with the mail steamer leaving Southampton on Feb. 19 next, and Brindisi on March 1.

"A RELIC OF THE ORPHEUS."

Under this heading, we gave last week an account of the finding of the body of an officer of the Orpheus, and we now append further particulars, which have been forwarded to us from Auckland.

Dr. W. G. Scott, of Onehunga, who made an examination of the remains, forwarded the following particulars of his examination to Com. Bruce, of the Cormorant:—"From an examination of the skeleton found at the Manukau Heads, I find that the probable age of the deceased was from 20 to 25 years, which is borne out by the fact that there were no wisdom teeth in the lower jaw. Height, about 5 ft. 8 in. He wore elastic-side boots or shoes, size seven. The upper teeth in front are regular, and medium size. The first double tooth on right-hand side has been drawn. The lower teeth in front are remarkably small and regular, while the back teeth have some spaces between them and are irregular, which may indicate that some of the back milk teeth were shed later than usual, so displacing the permanent teeth. Half of the double teeth are stopped in the crown with silver, one in two places. The jaws met well, not overlapping. The other bones are regular, none broken. The chin is narrow, and rather pointed."

From the foregoing, it is evident that the remains must be that of a lieutenant, as at the time of the disaster sub-lieutenants did not wear lace of one-half inch in width. The names of the executive officers who perished were:—W. T. F. Mudge, lieutenant; A. Jekyll, lieutenant; W. D. Strong, master; and the commander was R. H. Burton. Whether it was either of these is a matter which the firm of Adams and Son, Fore Street, Devonport, could aid in finding out; and Mr. Edward Amphlett, district paymaster at Liverpool, might be able to afford information regarding his late messmates.

It is a credit to the feeling of *esprit de corps* of the British Navy that such a scene as that witnessed on Nov. 24 could be possible in the Colonies, under the peculiar circumstances which led up to the circumstance. A few bones, a few buttons (which were stamped with the name of Batten and Adams, of Devonport), a few remnants of past humanity were found at the Manukau Heads, close to the scene of the wreck of the ill-fated Orpheus, lost over 16 years ago. The "remains," and such they were in reality, were brought to Auckland for interment, after their long resting in the bleak sands of the Manukau beach. Particulars and details were forwarded to Com. Bruce, and arrangements were made for a naval funeral. The remains, which were enclosed in an ordinary coffin, and enveloped in the Union Jack, were brought from the Albert Barracks, and placed on a gun-carriage belonging to the Artillery Volunteer Company. A detachment of 64 of a firing-party of marines and seamen of the Cormorant, and an escort of 40 men attended, as well as the major portion of the officers of the ship, including the captain. On emerging from the barracks the firing-party took the lead, and the Engineer Band, who, as soon as the coffin was placed, commenced to sound the solemn notes of the "Dead March" in *Saul*, took position immediately before the carriage. The funeral service was read by the Right Rev. Bishop of Auckland, and the Rev. H. Glasson, St. Matthew's. Com. Bruce has written to Major Burns expressing his acknowledgments, on behalf of the Navy, for the kind feeling evinced by the Auckland Volunteers on the occasion of the funeral.

A general quarterly meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at Willis's Rooms on the 19th inst., the President, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B. (Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom), occupying the chair. The annual report of the Committee was read by Mr. John St. John Wagstaffe, the secretary, and it shows that during the past year 249 applicants have been relieved, by the distribution among them of £1,656, but owing to the great loss the Society sustained in 1878 by the death of its late President, Admiral of the Fleet the Right. Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B. (who contributed the munificent sum of £306 a year to its funds), it was not able to give away in 1879 as much as it did in 1878 by £258, and the Committee earnestly appeal for new subscriptions to make up for this serious decrease of income. Admiral the Most Hon. the Marquis of Northampton was elected a vice-president of the Society, in the room of Admiral Edward Barnett, deceased. The court then proceeded to distribute the funds at their disposal, which resulted in grants to 68 applicants, amounting to £445, and after a vote of thanks to the gallant chairman, the proceedings terminated.

The smoke-helmet recently invented by Mr. Richard Jenkins, boatswain, of Devonport Dockyard, was subjected to a severe test on Tuesday at the dockyard, Devonport. The helmet, which is of tin and weighs about 7lbs., fits upon shoulder pads, which prevent its becoming burdensome and also guards against smoke penetrating. The only other special article of dress is a tight-fitting canvas jacket. At the side of the helmet the screwed end of the air hose is inserted. The piping is of the specially stout make used for diving apparatus, and with a man treading on every foot of it would be in no danger of collapsing. The Admiralty have adopted Mr. Jenkins's invention, and seven of the helmets are now ordered for Devonport.

On Thursday a court of governors of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, the occasion being for the election of 15 aged seamen to the benefits of the institution—five for admission into the house and 10 out-pensioners. Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., presided, and, in opening the poll, observed that the charity very much needed funds to enable it to carry on its operations. They would be very glad to double the number of pensioners to be elected, but the state of their finances precluded such an idea.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth and gallantry have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O. Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress; the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. *Medal awarded to works in the Paris Exhibition.* The "Art" Works, 4 Berners Street, London.

THE HUASCAR.

The following extract from the log of the Huascar, published by the New York *Army and Navy Journal* of Dec. 27 places on record the damage sustained by that vessel in her action with the Shah and the Amethyst:—"The monitor was found to be damaged as follows:—To port a ball in the armour and some injury done to the bulwarks and woodwork; to starboard a ball had perforated the armour and entered the officers' mess-room; another in the armour towards the bows; a knee broken and other damages to the woodwork. In the interior of the ship, part of the quarter-deck was destroyed by a ball; a ball had penetrated the turret about 2½ in.; the funnel of the engines and of the galley were perforated in several places; the shrouds of the mainmast to starboard were completely destroyed, as was the round-top; the spanker-boom was on deck with its halliards cut; the mainmast was perforated by a ball; the topmast was much damaged; two cabin-doors were completely destroyed, and the cabins and turret were in complete disorder. The crew were employed the whole day in cleaning away fragments and in putting the cabins in order. Four boats were utterly destroyed."

Rear-Admiral Rodgers, U.S. Navy, having ordered a board of U.S. Naval officers, composed of Capt. Breese, three lieutenants, and a chief engineer, to inspect the Huascar immediately after her capture by the Chilians, has forwarded an exhaustive report of the damages sustained by the Huascar to the Washington Navy Department. This report, together with explanatory diagrams, is also published by the New York *Army and Navy Journal*, but, being too voluminous for us to publish *in extenso*, we confine ourselves to taking the following extracts therefrom:—"From the official reports, it seems that the Almirante Cochrane was struck three times, suffering no material damage. The Blanco Encalada was not hit at all. The description and number of projectiles fired by the vessels engaged, so far as reported, is as follows: The Almirante Cochrane fired 45 250-pounder Palliser chilled armour-piercing shell, 50 lb. charge; 12 20-pounder shell, 2½ lb. charge; 16 7-pounders; 450 7-in. Nordenfeldt; 1,000 rifle balls. The Blanco Encalada fired 31 250-pounder Palliser chilled armour-piercing shell, 50 lb. charge; 6 20-pounder shell, 2½ lb. charge; 4 9-pounders; 2 7-pounders; 350 7-in. Nordenfeldt; 1,000 rifle balls. The Huascar fired 40 300-pounder Palliser chilled armour-piercing shell, 50 lb. charge. Total number of 250-pounders fired at the Huascar, 76. One shell pierced Huascar's armour on starboard quarter 2½ ft. from the water-line and nearly abreast the break of the poop-deck, and burst in the armour-backing; destroying a state-room on that side; making an irregular hole in the backing and inner skin 4 ft. by 3 ft.; breaking three deck-beams; starting the spar-deck, and carrying away the iron leading-block for tiller chains, which led to the fighting-wheel under the conning-tower. Another shell entered near stern-post on starboard side, exploded in the backing, breaking off the head of the stern-post, breaking three deck-beams, and carrying away blocks of relieving tackles, which were in use after the damage to the leading-block, and killed the men stationed at the relieving tackles. A 250-pounder shell entered just abaft the forward bulkhead of turret chamber, and burst in the wood backing, destroying the boatswain's room on that side; while another struck the plate which formed half the right gun-port. The hole is 2 ft. from the port, and is generally oval in shape on the outside, 12 in. by 9 in., and 15 in. from the deck line. The hole through the plate is quite smooth and almost circular in shape, about 9 in. in diameter. The shell evidently exploded in the backing, making a jagged hole 2 ft. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide in its maximum dimensions, and bending and tearing the skin. The fragments struck the right trunnion of the right gun, injuring it, the cap-square, the rim-base, and the corner of the carriage. There are also several scores on the gun and on the beams overhead. The left edge of the plate was driven back 2 in., and the upper right-hand corner over the centre of the port started out about 1 in. A bolt over the port is started out 1 in. This shot entered at about an angle of 30 deg. with a normal to the surface of the turret. Another 250-pounder struck the turret near the right side of the breech of the right gun, 3 ft. above the deck, and near the left edge of the plate. The hole is about 15 in. by 12 in. on the outside, quite irregular, and oblique to the surface of the turret. The plate is driven back along the left side and top 1¾ in., and the upper right-hand corner started a little. The plate was split by the shot into three layers, giving it the appearance of laminated armour. The ring around the top of the turret, 1 in. thick by 3 in. wide, is broken and bent up. None of the bolts in this plate are started on the outside. It evidently burst on passing through the backing, as the hole on the inside is very jagged, about 2ft. by 1 ft. 8 in., and the skin is badly torn. Some of the pieces of the projectile struck the right side of the breech of the left gun, scoring it very much, in some places an inch deep, and smashing the sight-bar. The greater portion of the shell struck in the sighting-hole to the left of the left gun, tearing the iron beams and backing around it to a great extent. A 250-pounder shell struck an angle of the conning-tower on the port side, aft, breaking the 3-in. iron plate on its edge, and burst, destroying the fire-room ventilators and the forward part of the smoke-pipe casing above the deck, since temporarily repaired. Yet another 250-pounder shell pierced the after armour-plate of the conning-tower on the port side, about 2 ft. above the deck, making an irregular hole in the plate about 12 in. in diameter, and burst in the teak backing of the forward plate on the opposite side, forcing off that plate so that it fell on deck, while another 250-pounder raking shot from aft struck the after-thwartship plate of conning-tower near its top, making an irregular hole. A 250-pounder shell pierced the armour abreast of the engines, 2½ ft. above the water-line, and entering just above the engine-room gallery, burst in the armour-backing, tearing an irregular hole, 4 ft. by 3 ft. 2 in. in its greatest dimensions, and curling up the inner iron plating. The explosion destroyed the engineers' state-room on that side, carried away a portion of the engine-room gallery rail, and fragments of shell and splinters riddled the bulkheads on the port side. No injury resulted to the machinery. The Huascar, when surrendered, was temporarily disabled in her steering-gear, the conning-tower completely destroyed, the crew driven from the spar-deck, and the principal officers and fighting part of the crew killed. After the engagement the Huascar was towed into the Bay of Mexlilones, on account of her steering-gear being disabled. The shot-holes in the hull, which admitted water when the vessel rolled, were then effectually patched by the Chilians, as follows:—The patches were made of 2-in. oak plank, cut according to size of holes. Two or three thicknesses of blankets were placed between them and the armour-plating. A long bolt passing through the centre of each patch and through a piece of timber extending across the opening on the inside was set up by a nut, and made the patch secure. Twenty-four hours after the fight, the Huascar, in charge of a prize crew, commenced her voyage along the coast to Valparaiso, using her own motive-power and without convoy. The tubes in one of the main boilers were found to be leaking so badly that this boiler could not be used. It is supposed to have been caused by low water during the engagement. The bottom of the vessel was somewhat foul."

These results should be a warning to all maritime nations, not to expose valuable lives in thinly armoured vessels when there is the slightest possibility of their having to defend those vessels under conditions in any way similar to those under which the Huascar found herself forced to fight. Had the Huascar had no other opponent than the Almirante Cochrane, the results would have been the same. The latter vessel, it appears, could steam eleven knots. The Blanco Encalada, however, can only steam eight knots. In speed, therefore, the Huascar is superior to the Chilian ironclads to whom she surrendered. We have never yet seen a return of the total amount of ammunition expended by the Shah and the Amethyst in their attempt to capture the Huascar.

THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

At this Institution yesterday afternoon, Major Orde Brown, late R.A., read a paper entitled, "Lessons to be Learned from Krupp's Meppen Experiments of 1879." Lieut.-General Sir J. Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., R.A., presided. The principal feature in the Meppen programme was the trial of Krupp's 40-centimetre (15·75 inch) breechloading gun, weighing about 70 tons 17 cwt., known commonly as the 71 ton-gun. The trial was specially important for three reasons. It was the first breechloader whose power approached that of the 100 and 80-ton guns made in this country; it was a steel gun, and its proportions ware based upon results obtained during the last few years. It was mounted as for coast defence, and was easily worked by a detachment of 15 men. Ten rounds with chilled projectiles were first fired, the time occupied by the last five rounds being 24 minutes. The charge was made up in four cartridges, each containing 110 lb. of prismatic powder. The least satisfactory part of the service of the gun was the difficulty experienced in the ignition of the charge, and in remedying misfires. A more important question was the shooting of the gun as regarded power and accuracy. Diagrams were exhibited showing a remarkable degree of accuracy, chiefly in the vertical direction, which argued well for the regularity of the charge, and must surely be attributed to the prismatic powder employed. The bore of Krupp's gun was relatively rather longer and the chamber less enlarged than in the 100-ton gun, while in the 80-ton gun the bore was actually the shortest, and the enlargement of the chamber actually the greatest of the three. Looking to the endurance of the gun rather than the expenditure of powder, the basis of comparison should be proportionate pressures. Having compared the results of the trials of the three guns, the lecturer claimed that the 71-ton gun was a much better weapon than the 80-ton gun, beating it in every respect. It fired a heavier projectile with a higher velocity, which had therefore more energy or stored-up work, and an inch and a half more penetration, and all this was done with less pressure on the bore of the gun. The reason was that it was a better-proportioned gun, its main advantage being its greater length. The main difference in the guns depended on the difference in the length, and the question naturally arose,—How was it that our Government should be now completing and issuing 80-ton guns so inferior in power to Krupp's 71-ton gun? The answer was that the guns were designed for the Inflexible, and that, being muzzle-loaders, the vessel had to be made with portions of the deck corresponding to the length of the gun, to make provision for its loading. We found ourselves, in the case of the Inflexible, issuing new guns of obsolete proportions for a new ship, with an impatient public wanting to know why our new guns did not beat Krupp's. It was clear that every increase in length was in favour of the breechloader, because the labour and inconvenience of muzzle-loading increased in an increasing ratio; and in the case of turret-guns, and probably some guns in casemates and cupolas, muzzle-loading became eventually almost impossible. Having dwelt upon the minor experiments at Meppen, Major Browne summed up as follows:—1. The success of the breech-loading system. 2. The great results obtained as to power and accuracy of fire. 3. The muzzle-pivoting and non-recoil systems.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Rendel remarked that it was hardly fair to compare the results of German artillery experiments with those of Elswick or Woolwich, instead of the entire country. Capt. Bridge referred to the courtesy with which British officers were received at Meppen last year to witness the experiments. Col. Curtis, R.E., said he was perfectly certain that we could produce a muzzle-loader to produce every single result which could be obtained by a breechloader. He was rather astonished to hear Major Browne say that the Government of this country were backward in adopting improvements, and contended that we were always making experiments with the view to improving the Service. Artillerists were now trying to burst the Thunderer gun, and there was not a suggestion of note that was not acted upon. Com. Dawson and other speakers continued the discussion, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Major Orde Browne.

Programme of lectures and evening meetings of the Royal United Service Institution before Easter, 1880:—Lectures at three o'clock:—Friday, Feb. 6.—Col. C. B. P. Nugent, C.B., R.E., Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications, on "Aspects of Home Defence;" to be followed by a discussion. Friday, Feb. 20.—Com. V. Lovett Cameron, C.B., R.N., on "His Travels in Mesopotamia, especially with reference to the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway;" to be followed by a discussion. Friday, March 5.—Donald Currie, Esq., C.M.G., on "The Adaptation of Ocean Steamers for War Purposes;" to be followed by a discussion. Friday, March 12.—Rear-Admiral C. Murray Aynesley, C.B., on "The Preservation of Boilers;" to be followed by a discussion. Friday, March 19.—Major-Gen. Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., "From Bamean to Sonmeanee Bay;" to be followed by a discussion. Evening Meeting, at half-past eight o'clock.—Monday, Feb. 2.—Mr. B. Tower, "Tower's Revolution Indicator;" to be followed by a discussion. Monday, Feb. 16.—Major J. M. Moody, R.M.L.I.; "Sadler's Double-Rudder and Movable Propeller Steamship;" Mr. P. Adie, "Adie's Telemeter;" to be followed by a discussion. Monday, March 1.—Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, "Hotchkiss's Revolving Guns;" to be followed by a discussion. Monday, March 15.—Major A. S. Wynne, 51st L.I., on "Heliography, and Army Signalling generally;" to be followed by a discussion.

A fancy-dress ball was given on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., by Admiral Sir Geoffrey and Lady Phipps Hornby, at the Admiralty House in Valetta, Malta, which was attended by a large number of the principal people in the island, Naval, Military, and civilian, and was a great success, the dresses being particularly choice and effective; and as the uniform of the present day was tabooed in the case of officers, there was a pleasing relief from the well-known blue and red coats of the sister Services.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Humane Society, the society's silver medallion was given to Com. Lang, R.N., commander of the Chinese gunboats, for saving Charles Squires from drowning in Plymouth Sound, on July 26 last; and to Frederick Knight, first-class boy of the Ready, for saving Thomas Davies, a stoker of the same ship, who fell overboard in a helpless state of drunkenness at Jask, on the Indian station, on Aug. 17 last.

Sir William Palliser's 64-pounder Navy rifled gun has been fired nine times doubly loaded, the last round having been with two charges of 10lb. of pebble powder and two 66lb. shot, and the test was then given up; the weights and proportions of the gun and the charges, as compared with the doubly-loaded Thunderer gun, having been exceeded. The gun was considered too strong for the experiment. This gun is now being converted into a breechloader. The result, however, of the test of this Palliser gun will no doubt be satisfactory to the officers and men of the Royal Navy. It appears that there are many ways of leaving wads in the bore of guns when handled by soldiers and seamen gunners. Sir William Palliser will use his light 64-pounder rifled gun for testing the result, and firing will commence with wads jammed in the bore as soon as the extra preparations for safety have been concluded. This gun completed its test of double-loading with pebble powder. On the test *à outrance* being applied with R.L.G. powder, or *poudre brutale*, some slight cracks appeared on the outside,—the hard skin of the cast iron had cracked. This has been turned off in a lathe and a coil of iron substituted, otherwise the gun appears to be quite sound. It is very satisfactory that no explosion took place, and no doubt much new information has been gained by these important experiments.

According to the list just published by the Imperial Admiralty of Berlin, the German Navy at the present time comprises the following vessels:—12 fighting ships, viz. 8 iron armour-plated frigates and 4 iron armour-plated corvettes; 25 cruisers, viz., 16 corvettes, 2 gunboats, of the German Albatross class, and 7 of the first class; and 19 vessels for coast defence, viz., 1 iron armour-plated vessel, 8 iron armour-plated gunboats, 6 torpedo boats, and 4 gunboats of the second class. In addition, there are 7 despatch-boats, 2 transport ships, and 10 school-ships; and engaged in harbour service—9 steamers, 3 barrack-ships, and 8 pilot boats and fire ships, making a grand total of 95. There are also building 1 iron-plated corvette, 3 iron-plated gunboats, and 4 wooden corvettes. Among the 8 fighting armour-plated frigates, the German Admiralty, singularly enough, still includes the Grosser Kurfürst, which sank more than a year and a half ago off Folkestone.

At their meeting on Tuesday, the Royal Humane Society awarded their honorary bronze medal to Midshipman Alexis Odintzoff, of the Russian corvette Razboynik, for having saved the life of one of the seamen in British waters. As the vessel was returning to her anchorage after a trial at the mile in Stokes Bay, the man fell overboard, and young Odintzoff leaped from the forecastle into the water, and held him up. The man was unable to swim, and both had on their heavy winter clothing.

In the Battle of this Life, Eno's Fruit Salt is an important Hygienic Need, or necessary adjunct. It keeps the blood pure, prevents fevers and acute inflammatory diseases, removes the injurious effects of Stimulants and Narcotics, such as alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, by natural means, thus restoring the nervous system to its normal condition by preventing the great danger of poisoned blood and over cerebal activity, sleeplessness, irritability, worry, &c. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and seethe capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it. you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Agricultural Depression is by no means confined to the growers of corn, the hops of Kent have failed, and so have those remarkable Cherries which impart the charm to Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy. That delicious liqueur can, however, still be procured at all Bars, Restaurants, and Wine Stores; also at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and the Westminster Aquarium.—Manufacturer: Thomas Grant, Distiller, Maidstone.

ISANDULA WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is customary about the present time to turn for a while from the bustle and excitement of public life, in order to direct our thoughts, in the first place, to our own family circles; secondly, to the friends that are dear to us; and lastly, to the suffering poor, that all may find "peace and plenty" during this season of festivity. England has experienced many reverses of fortune during the past year. Week after week the public expectation has alternately been roused and disappointed. What an unprecedented gloom spread itself throughout the entire country when the sinister intelligence of the Isandula disaster reached our shores! In a few hours, hundreds of women and children were bereft of their sole support in life. Now, we ask the question, "How fare these unfortunate widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers lie mouldering far away in African sands?" Whilst we sincerely trust that such as have required aid have received it, we would ask in particular, "How fare the unfortunate widows and orphans of the quartermasters that fell with their comrades, a prey to savages at Isandula?" These poor widows have not had the poor consolation to see recorded in any public journal any memoir of their husbands, and even in the illustrated papers, where the photograph of every commissioned officer that fell in that most lamentable affray appeared, for some mysterious reason, the two quartermasters failed to appear. Have these poor widows been awarded the small pensions to which existing regulations entitled them? Have they received a share of the common funds contributed by a grateful nation? These are questions which brother-officers and the British public at large would like to see answered.—I am, &c., A Sympathiser.

OLIVER ACCOUTREMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have recently seen a copy of the intructions for the improved Oliver Equipment, with the appendix attached, describing the admirable system he proposes for the supply of reserve ammunition and entrenching tools in the field, and which altogether seems to be very perfect; but there is one article omitted from his kit, which, if added to it, on service especially, would be found of the greatest comfort and benefit to the soldier, and that is a pair, not of shoes (as are now being introduced into use by other countries), but slippers, composed of strong flax canvas dyed black, and capped with leather at the toes, and having moderately strong leather or vulcanite soles without heels. The advantages they possess over the shoe (leather or waterproof canvas) are, that in addition to being lighter and cheaper, they admit of free evaporation, and exercise a corresponding cooling, refreshing effect on the feet after the march, and act as one of the best curative or preventive agents for blistered or swollen feet, soft corns, &c., while they, at the same time, are as efficient as the shoe in enabling the soldier to be temporarily detached (as he recommends), from his second pair of boots, and have a change of socks while he removes and dries the boots and socks in which he marched. For barrack-room wear in peace-time, also, I feel sure they would be much used and appreciated by the men.—I am, Sir, &c., Observer.

A solicitor, writing to the *Law Times*, says:—"Can you inform me why it is that we have seen from time to time during the past year or two accounts of Naval courts-martial held at Sheerness which are illegally constituted? As an instance, I observe in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the Dec. 27 a report of two courts-martial held there on seamen, and as there were not three ships present, Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, of the Pembroke, presided, although his ship is stationed at Chatham. The Act of Parliament known as the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, enacts by sect. 58 (3) that a court-martial shall not be held unless at least three of her Majesty's ships are *together* at the time. This wise provision is to prevent a court being packed, as was the case in May last, when the commanding officer of a tender was tried at Sheerness for running his vessel on shore. The captain of his own ship, having sat at a court to inquire into the case, and deeming a court-martial requisite, the commander of the same ship was called upon to sit at the trial; and as there were only two ships present, the captain of a ship at Chatham was also ordered to sit as a member of the court. The lieutenant's 'friend,' a solicitor of Portsmouth, informed the officiating Judge-Advocate that, as the court would be illegally constituted, being contrary to sect. 58 (3), which directs that at least three of her Majesty's ships shall be together at the time, and also to sect. 58 (16), which enacts that all the officers next in seniority to the president present at the place where the court-martial shall be held are to be summoned to sit, it was his intention to object to the constitution of the court. The officiating Judge-Advocate, however, who was also the secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, informed him that his doing so would interfere with the public service by causing a ship to be ordered from Chatham to Sheerness (to make up the requisite number of three), and would probably in consequence prejudice the case of his client; so he was induced to forego his objection. The trial was held, and the officer found guilty and reprimanded; and it was at the time considered at Sheerness and elsewhere that his trial was unjust at well as illegal, as regarded the constitution of the court. Up to the year before last the firm of Essell and Knight, solicitors, officiated as Judge-Advocate (by direction of the Admiralty) in all courts-martial at Sheerness, and then such unjust and illegal practices were never resorted to; but since then it appears to have been found convenient to ignore the provisions of the Act of Parliament as regards the constitution of courts, trusting to there being no one who would discover the illegality, or, at any rate, who would take official notice of it. It is high time that the attention of the Admiralty should be called to this, for seamen under trial cannot be supposed to know that they ought to object to the constitution of such courts, and if they did, they would probably be told they would only prejudice their case and inconvenience the Service."

Reviews.

Letts's Popular Atlas. (Letts, Son, and Co.)—Knowledge is power. Nothing contributes in a greater degree to the attainment of knowledge than the study of geography, and we are glad to notice that Messrs. Letts are issuing a new atlas, in monthly parts, each part containing three highly finished maps, at the small sum of 7d. a month. Messrs. Letts have produced a most useful work, and one of great merit, at a remarkably low price. The maps are clear, the points of interest are well selected, and the geographical accuracy compares favourably with far more costly productions. If the student cares to follow Cameron or Major Pinto through the great African continent, he can do so, or he can accompany Nordenskjöld round the north coast of Asia, and find even this new coast-line well laid out. The Council of the Royal Geographical Society has, we are glad to learn, expressed itself favourably towards Messrs. Letts's scheme of furthering the attainment of geographical knowledge by opening a prize competition for students.

Among the novelties of the season, attention may be drawn to an ingenious and useful little instrument, called "The Popular Paper Knife." It is of the ordinary size, and is made of paper, which takes a high polish and resembles ivory. It is really astonishing what an amount of useful information is afforded by this little toy. Everything requisite to know regarding foreign postage, money-orders, our colonial possessions, &c., is set out in due order on one side; while the other speaks to us of our inland postage, and contains a scale of English, and, still more valuable, one of French, measurement, such as metres, centimetres, and kilometres. "The popular paper knife" is the invention of Mr. R. Marston, of 188 Fleet Street, and may be purchased for the not excessive price of one shilling.

Obituary.

Capt. Augustus John Burton, R.N., of Carisbrooke Road St. Leonard's-on-Sea, died on the 17th inst. He was born on Christmas Day, 1818, and was second son of the late Capt. Thomas Burton, R.N., of Guestling Lodge, Sussex. He entered the Navy in August, 1831, on board the Magicienne, 24, Capt. J. H. Plumridge, and after serving in the East Indies, joined the Barham, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry, in the Mediterranean; and on the night of April 12, 1838, a few weeks after he had been lent to the Rapid, 10, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. Graham Hay St. Vincent de Ros Kinnaird, was wrecked on a reef of rocks off Cape Bon, near Tunis. He subsequently returned to the Barham, and in March, 1839, removed into the Winchester, 50, fitting for the flag of Sir Thomas Harvey, commander-in-chief in the West Indies and North America, and on Nov. 13, 1841, was promoted to be lieutenant and acting commander of the Romney, 30, depôt at the Havannah, for liberated African slaves. He afterwards served in the Pilot, 16, Capt. W. Houstoun, from June, 1842, until May, 1843, and in the Excellent at Portsmouth from June, 1843, until Jan., 1845. He was next employed in the Vindictive, 50, bearing the flag, on the North America and West Indies station, of Sir F. W. Austen, from Jan., 1845, until paid off, June 16, 1848, and from July, 1849, until promoted to commander, Oct. 22, 1853; was senior in the Dædalus, 70, Capt. G. G. Wellesley, in the Pacific. He became retired captain, Oct. 22, 1868.

The death is announced by telegraph from India of Col. G. P. B. Sherrard, Madras S.C., Judge-Advocate-General, Madras Army, which has occurred at Madras, at the age of 57. Col. Sherrard served in the Burmese war in 1852-53, and was present at the defence of Martaban and recapture of Billing (medal with clasp for Pegu). He joined the Army Feb. 3, 1844, and became col. Feb. 3, 1875.

Towards the end of December a highly sensational prosecution was concluded by the Naval Tribunal at St. Petersburg. The accused was Capt. Baranoff, naval aide-de-camp to the Czar, who commanded the steam corvette Vesta during the late Russo-Turkish war, and the prosecution was instituted by the Russian Ministry of Marine. Those who followed the narrative of the war, as it was told from day to day in the newspapers, will remember an engagement which was fought out in the Black Sea between the Vesta and the large Turkish war steamer Fedji-Bulend, and, according to the official accounts, ended by the Vesta's complete victory. The victors, and especially Capt. Baranoff, received great ovations in Russia, and unprecedented rewards and distinctions both from the Russian people and the Czar. The German Emperor conferred on Baronoff the Cross for Military Merit, and the Shar of Persia gave him the Order of the Lion and the Sun. The second officer, also, of the Vesta, Capt. and Lieut. Roshdestvensky, was amply rewarded and decorated. It would seem that all the parties might have been content to rest on their laurels; but it fell out otherwise. Suddenly St. Petersburg society was surprised by a series of articles in the *Novoye Vremya*, written by Lieut. Roshdestvensky, in which he declared that there had been no fight at all between the Vesta and the Fedji-Bulend, but that the Russian corvette had simply saved herself from capture by a hasty flight and greater speed, &c. Capt. Baronoff naturally felt himself aggrieved by such statements (or disclosures), and brought his lieutenant before the Naval Tribunal. But this Court, after keeping the matter in suspense for eleven months, dismissed Baranoff's complaint as without foundation. The captain addressed a memorial to the Ministry of Marine complaining of this decision, and accusing the Naval Tribunal of partiality and prejudice. But the Marine Department, having considered the whole matter, came to the conclusion that itself had been ill-treated by Baranoff, and directed him to be tried by court-martial. The sentence was that Baranoff was dismissed the Service. He is 42 years of age, and was chief of the Naval Museum, with an annual salary of 5,280 roubles (about £790). He had no less than nine Russian and four foreign Orders.—*Times.*

NAVAL UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to p. 485 of the quarterly *Navy List* for January, 1880, respecting Naval uniforms, I find the uniform cap laid down by their Lordships for Naval schoolmasters and ships' stewards to be the same pattern as master-at-arms. Can you inform me why the two last mentioned ratings throughout the Service do not wear the device, or is it a mistake of the publishers? If you will kindly insert it, with an answer, in your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige.—I am, &c., A Trooper.

[An elaborate volume, containing plates of almost every uniform of the Navy, has recently been published by Admiralty authority, and a copy is supplied to each Commander-in-Chief, for reference.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

Amusements.

Fog, frost, and snow never having seriously impeded the locomotion of playgoers for a single night since the year, commenced the most serious drawbacks to theatrical prosperity at this season have not been encountered, and the result is shown in an increase of receipts at the different establishments greatly in excess of those taken during the corresponding period of several previous seasons.

Her Majesty's Theatre has been nightly thronged, and the Carl Rosa opera season promises to be productive of very satisfactory results. Balfe's opera of "*The Bohemian Girl*," sustaining the popularity originally acquired thirty-seven years ago, has been revived with Miss Georgina Burns as Arline and Mr. Maas as Thaddeus. The vocal powers of the graceful representative of the heroine, and the tasteful style and sympathetic quality of tone displayed by Mr. Moss, now holding a foremost position in his department of operatic art, received enthusiastic recognition. The choral and orchestral accompaniments have been given with an effect never surpassed. Later in the week, Goetz's opera of "*The Taming of the Shrew*," hitherto only known to the country by a hasty representation at Drury Lane, has been successfully brought forward. Mdlle. MinnieHauk made her first appearance on the English stage as Katherine, originally played by her when the opera was first produced. Mr. Walter Bolton was the Petruchio, and in other respects a very efficient cast was provided.

At the Olympic has been acted "*Brighton*," Mr. Frank Marshall's version of Mr. Bronson Howard's farcical comedy of "*Saratoga*," originally introduced to a London public at the Court Theatre in May, 1874, and afterwards transferred to the Criterion, where a successful run was prolonged. Mr. Charles Wyndham now resumes the part of the valuable and irrepressible Bob Sackett, with which he was formerly identified, and his butterfly gaiety and exhilarating display of animal spirits are as prominently noteworthy as heretofore. The farcical extravaganza, for the piece can claim no higher designation, has the advantage of receiving in its transfer to this establishment the aid of Mr. Graham as Jack Benedict, and of Mr. Righton as the deaf old Mr. Vanderpump, while Miss Amalia as the lively Mrs. Carter, and Mr. Maclean, Mr. W. S. Penley, and Mr. F. Charles in the other prominent characters, maintain the diversion of a thoroughly hilarious performance manifestly suited to the taste of the spectators. A two-act farce, called "*My Enemy*," written by Mr. R. Reece, on the foundation of an old French vaudeville, enables Mr. Righton, as a victim to superstitious impressions, to extend his command over the laughter of the audience by showing the ludicrous positions he is compelled to assume through the machinations of a rival blessed with a much happier destiny.

The Folly has continued the series of Mr. Byron's comedies, by adding to the list "*Cyril's Success*," standing prominently forth as among the best of that industrious dramatist's productions. It was with this brightly-written and carefully-constructed play that the Globe Theatre was first opened in November, 1868. Mr. H. J. Byron now plays for the first time in London Matthew Pincher, the cynical literary hack, and makes the lines, originally delivered by Mr. John Clarke, tell with the utmost emphasis. Miss Lilian Cavalier as Mrs. Cuthbert, and Mr. Ward as Cyril Cuthbert, strengthen the favourable opinions already formed of their talents, and with Miss Emily Thorne as the starched schoolmistress, Miss Grennett, Miss Roland Phillips as the Hon. Fred Titeboy, and Mr. Billington as Major Treherne, the principal characters are most effectively embodied. Mr. J. L. Toole has so far recovered that he is expected to re-appear next week, when he will probably present "*Paul Pry*," before testing his energies with the character Mr. Byron has written for him in the new comedy to be called "*The Upper Crust*."

The opening night of the Italian Opera is now fixed for Tuesday, April 13.

On the ground formerly occupied by Savile Palace, occupying the north side of Leicester Square, vacant since the building was burned down on Feb. 28, 1865, a circular building, intended for dioramic representations, is about to be erected.

The Investment Registry and Stock Exchange (Limited) has been incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1879, with limited liability, for the purpose of applying the reciprocal benefits of co-operative trading to the sale and purchase of stocks, shares, mortgages, and other securities, by means of an agency, through which vendors and purchasers will be enabled to transact business directly, at a greatly reduced cost, upon the principle recommended in the report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1878 to inquire into the constitution of the London Stock Exchange.

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THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S (Carl Rosa Opera Company).—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Carmen—To-night, Maritana—On Monday, Rienzi—Tuesday, Lily of Killarney—Wednesday, Taming of the Shrew—Thursday, Lohengrin—Friday, Carmen—The Opera commences at 7.30.

ADELPHI.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, Romeo and Juliet—At 7, East Lynne—At 8.45, Nicholas Nickleby.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, Rothomago.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9.10, The Peri of Peru—At 10.30, Etherea.

COVENT GARDEN.—Morning performance to-day, at 2 (and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday), Sindbad the Sailor—At 7, Box and Cox—At 7.45, Sindbad the Sailor.

COURT.—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

CRITERION.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

DRURY LANE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2 (and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday), Blue Beard—At 7.45, Blue Beard.

DUKE'S.—At 7.20, Nothing to Nurse—At 8, New Babylon.

FOLLY.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, Cyril's Success—At 7.30, Deaf as a Post—At 8.15, Cyril's Success.

GAIETY.—Morning performance to-day, at 1.15, Gulliver—At 7, Operetta—At 7.30, Gulliver.

GLOBE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Les Cloches de Corneville—At 7, The Happy Man—At 8, Les Cloches de Corneville.

HENGLER'S.—Morning performance daily, at 2.30—At 7.30, The Carnival on the Ice.

IMPERIAL.—Morning performance daily, at 2.30, Red Riding Hood.

LYCEUM.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.15, The King and the Miller—At 8, Merchant of Venice.

OLYMPIC.—At 7.30, My Enemy—At 8.45, Brighton.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30 (and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday), The Children's Pinafore—At 4.30, A Juvenile Party—At 7.45, Cups and Saucers—At 8.30, H.M.S. Pinafore—At 10.30, After All.

PRINCE OF WALES.—At 8, Ours.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7, Locked Out—At 7.45, Drink.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT.—At 7, Farce—At 7.45, Alone—At 9.45, Black-Eyed Susan.

ROYALTY.—At 7.30, "B. B."—At 8.15, Midge.

ST. JAMES'S.—At 8, The Queen's Shilling—At 10.15, The Falcon.

SANGER'S.—Morning performance daily, at 2, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp—At 7, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.

STRAND.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, Castles in the Air—At 8, The Road to Ruin—A Military Manœuvre.

BIRTHS.

IRWIN.—On Jan. 19, 1880, at 5A Cork Street, London, W., the wife of T. A. Irwin, of Lynehow, Carlisle, of a daughter.

MAUNSELL.—On the 9th inst., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of T. Maunsell, Esq., Surgeon-Major, A.M.D., of a daughter.

MIDDLETON—On Jan. 18, 1880, at the Royal Military College, Farnborough Station, Hants, the wife of Col. Fred Middleton, Commandant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROTHWELL—BOYLE.—On Jan. 21, at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, by the Rev. G. D. Boyle, vicar of Kidderminster and Honorary Canon of Worcester, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John Blomfield, vicar of the parish, Captain John Sutton Rothwell, Royal Artillery, younger son of the late Richard Rothwell, Esq., of Rockfield, County Meath, to Henrietta Camilla, daughter of Vice-Admiral Boyle, of 38 Princes' Gate.

HADFIELD—BYERS.—On the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Croydon, by the Rev. A. T. Brown, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Selhurst, and the Rev. T. L. N. Causton, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Croydon, Charles Arthur Hadfield, 98th (Prince of Wales's) Regiment, eldest son of Colonel Hadfield, late R.M L.I., to Florence Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Octavius Bathurst Byers, Vicar of Christ Church, Croydon.

DEATH.

DAUNT—On Jan. 15, at 10 Percy Place, Bath, Mary Elizabeth Daunt, of the late Dr. Daunt, formerly of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 81.

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The Commissioners of Inland Revenue remind those who keep Carriages, or Male Servants, or who use Armorial Bearings, that their Licences must be renewed in the month of January. Forms of application, with the rates of duty, may be obtained at any Inland Revenue, Stamp, or Money-Order Office, if such form has not been already received.

Dog Licences must be renewed at the same time, and whenever any additional Dog is kept, a Licence must be immediately obtained.

Farmers and Shepherds may obtain exemptions for a limited number of Dogs *kept and used solely for tending sheep or cattle on a farm*, but a Declaration that the dogs are so used must be made to the Supervisor of Excise for the District, who alone can issue the exemptions.

Licences or exemptions are not transferable from one person to another, and the penalty for keeping a Dog without Licence or exemption is £5, and for making an untrue Declaration, £20.

London, January 1, 1880.

ADMIRALTY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY.

9 NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS, S.W.,
December 24, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the MEDICAL SERVICE of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, on Monday, February 9, 1880, and following days at 10 o'clock. Candidates must present themselves at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 5, 1880, when, should they be found in all respects eligible, they will be permitted to appear for examination.

The necessary forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

A. ARMSTRONG, Director-General.

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ADMIRALTY, S.W., December, 1879.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer about 60 vacancies to be competed for, Notice is hereby given that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held on Tuesday, May 4 next, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Aberdeen.

Candidates must not be less than 14 nor more than 16 years of age on the first day of the examination.

Forms of application, properly filled up, must be returned to the Admiralty before March 1 next.

For full particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

By command of their Lordships.
ROBERT HALL.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

December 19, 1879.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army, will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on February 9 next and following days.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Applications for admission to the examination should be made in writing without delay to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

3. The list will be closed on January 31, 1880.

(Signed,) W. M. MUIR, D.G.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—The following were among the successful candidates for the past year. Line.—Little, 9th; Wilson, 28th; Prosser, 36th; Dunn, 47th; Stainforth, 51st; Brook, 79th; Bean, 93rd; Eales, 95th; Lamb, 108th. Militia.—Aytoun, Bower, Coke, Galton, O'Connell, Turner. Only twenty sent up.—D. C. FEENY, B.A., 37 Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill.

COOPER'S HILL.—At the EXAMINATION held last July, the following PASSED: —Rushton, 10th; Thompson, 11th; Eve, 30th. Only three sent up. A similar success was obtained at a previous Examination.—D. C. FEENY, B.A., 37 Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Select Committee appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the relative merits of various systems of machine guns, entered to compete at trials organised by the War Office at Shoeburyness, met there last Monday week, and commenced what was intended to be an elaborate series of experiments, laid down in a programme drawn up at the War Office, setting forth the numerous tests to which each gun would be subjected. The first condition laid down was that each weapon should fire a minimum of 400 rounds per minute, and the first day was devoted, in consequence, to rapid firing. The guns under trial were the Nordenfeldt and the Gatling. Since then, little or no progress has been made, and, on Tuesday last, Colonel Hastings was somewhat astonished on most unexpectedly receiving orders from the Secretary of State for War, by telegraph, to adjourn both the Select Committee and the trials, "*sine die.*" It is impossible to say what are the reasons which have led to the issuing of this order. Mr. Nordenfeldt has for a lengthened period been preparing for this trial of his invention, and is on the spot; while the Gatling Gun Company have sent Dr. Gatling to this country to watch the trials on their behalf, the Company having received but a few weeks' notice that the War Office had decided to use the Boxer Martini-Henry service ammunition at this trial, for which the Gatling gun is not adapted. The arrival in England of Dr. Gatling was unexpected, and rumour has it that his turning-up so suddenly was anything but a pleasant surprise to the organisers of these trials, and that they have therefore been abandoned,—at least, for the present. This is not as it should be. It is a well known fact that Mr. Nordenfeldt has been busily engaged for nearly two years converting his gun so as to enable it to fire the Boxer cartridge, but it appears from inquiries we have made on the spot, that the notice to the Gatling Gun Company to adapt their weapon to the use of this inferior cartridge was extremely short. The consequence was that the gun first sent to Shoeburyness having been designed to fire the solid drawn cartridge, it had to be sent at a moment's notice to Elswick to be converted, so as to comply with the conditions laid down in the programme of the Committee issued by the War Office. Having been hastily altered, Sir William Armstrong's firm returned the Gatling to Woolwich to undergo a preliminary trial; but before it was fired, Captain Bainbridge, a member of the Committee, gauged the chambers, and finding that they varied slightly from the regulation standard, suggested that they should be reamed. This was done; but, strange to say, the reaming spoiled the working of the gun. It was at once sent back to Elswick, where new barrels and chambers had to be fitted to it. Hearing of these *contretemps*, the Gatling Gun Company sent over Dr. Gatling to superintend whatever alterations the War Office might still further require. In the meantime, Sir William Armstrong's firm, pushed for time, hurriedly got the gun ready, to avoid its being excluded from the competitive trials. The intricacies of red-tape are certainly difficult to unravel, and more difficult still is it to understand the principles or motives which influence those who pull the official wires behind the scenes. At the present moment, after having fairly tried the Boxer cartridge, wrapped in thin brass foil and brown paper, all Governments except our own have rejected it, adopting in its stead the solid drawn brass case, which is as smooth as the Boxer casing is rough and wrinkled. That some unseen influence is at work, endeavouring to have the obsolete Boxer cartridge retained as the Service pattern in this country, cannot for a moment be doubted, or else why decide on rather decreasing the efficiency of the machine gun than abandon the use of the Boxer cartridge? With the solid drawn brass cartridge used by all other Governments, the new Gatling gun fires about 1,000 rounds per minute. This fact has been thoroughly established, and is well known at the War Office, and yet, sooner than give up the Boxer cartridge, the standard of efficiency of the gun is reduced by 600 rounds a minute! This is necessitated by the fact that the rough exterior surface of the Boxer cartridge prevents its rolling home as smoothly in loading as is the case with the solid drawn cartridge. The friction set up retards, while the wrinkles and shoulder which often obtain in the Boxer cartridge after a day or two of service intermit the loading. These facts being known at the War Office, the standard of efficiency of the gun is reduced. And the first condition laid down in the programme is that each gun shall fire at least—only—four hundred rounds a minute, when it is well known that the Gatling Gun Company are prepared to supply mitrailleuses throwing one thousand rounds in the same space of time. These facts challenge contradiction. We refrain from making any comments, beyond reminding the officials who are responsible for the adjournment of the trials, that they are showing but scant courtesy to the strangers their own acts have brought to our shores. The opening proceedings of the Select Committee last Monday week consisted in testing the Nordenfeldt and Gatling guns in rapid firing. No targets were used, the ammunition being simply fired away as fast as those serving the guns could succeed in discharging them. When discussing the results, however, it must not be forgotten that a much longer period had been occupied in converting the Nordenfeldt than the Gatling, and that, whereas the former had ten barrels, the latter had but six; and as its conversion was hurriedly executed, it cannot be said either to be a fair sample of what the Gatling Gun Company can produce, or to do justice to the system invented by Dr. Gatling, a system peculiarly adapted to fire the solid drawn brass case cartridge adopted by all foreign Governments. Hence the fault due to the cartridge should not be attributed to the gun. The difference between the two systems under trial, in addition to the number of barrels to each gun, consists in that the Nordenfeldt is a volley-firing weapon, discharging ten rounds at a time; while the Gatling fires each round separately, but in rapid succession, when it is essential to maintain a heavy fire. The great fault of the French mitrailleuse was that it was a volley-firing gun, and we remember on more than one occasion having had our attention called during the Franco-German war to the bodies of German soldiers which had received nearly the whole discharge. On one occasion, we heard of a soldier receiving seventeen bullets in his body. Such a waste of ammunition is impossible with the Gatling. It will be observed, however, that the conditions under which these two guns were being tried were unequal. Nevertheless, the Nordenfeldt, with its ten barrels discharging ten rounds at a time, fired about 500 rounds in the minute; the Gatling, with its six barrels, firing about 400 rounds in the same time, including stoppages due to defects in the Boxer ammunition supplied by the War Office. But, in discussing these results, we should not confine ourselves to a comparison in this case of the relative number of rounds fired, should we honestly desire to secure for the British Army the very best weapon it is possible to produce, as, in other points, the Gatling showed great advantages over the Nordenfeldt. Firing, as does the latter gun, ten rounds in a volley, its recoil is great, and necessitates the re-sighting of the gun with each round fired. This causes a serious loss of time, and diminishes the effectiveness of its fire. Not so, however, with the Gatling, which, firing but one shot at a time, although these are fired in rapid succession, it receives but the constant shock of one explosion or discharge, and is therefore neither moved nor displaced by any recoil. The difference in the effect of the fire of these two guns was somewhat curiously forced upon our notice last Monday week. A stray dog, observing the shot striking the shallow sheet of water spread over the sands, rushed at the spot while the Nordenfeldt gun was being fired. To cease firing on account of the dog was not to be thought of. Strange to say, the recoil of this gun, resulting in an increase of elevation at each discharge, saved the animal's life. Each successive discharge passed over the dog, and struck the water a few yards farther off than did its predecessor, when on rushed the dog to seek where the water was last disturbed. When the firing ceased the dog was unhurt. Far different, however, would have been the fate of this poor brute, had he appeared on the scene when the Gatling was being fired, for the aim of that gun remaining unaltered throughout, each shot, in rapid succession, struck approximately in the same place as did its predecessor. It is, therefore, not astonishing to find that the target practice of the Gatling is far superior to that of the Nordenfeldt gun, a fact Mr. Nordenfeldt has admitted to obtain, when the performance of the new Gatling is compared with that of the Nordenfeldt gun as at present constructed. This defect, however, Mr. Nordenfeldt is sanguine he can remedy. Far more serious, however, is the defect caused in the Nordenfeldt by the magazine system of loading adopted in that gun. The magazine fits over the barrels, and is made to contain a very large number of rounds. Should these be struck in action by one of the enemy's shots, a serious explosion, endangering the lives of those serving the gun, can scarcely fail to ensue. The Gatling, on the other hand, is loaded with cartridges extracted from single-feed cases, so that in the event of a case being struck by a shot, no wholesale explosion can possibly obtain. Another source of danger in the Nordenfeldt gun lies in its numerous extractors, one being required for each barrel. These happen to be so constructed that, by the simple process known as "the fatigue of metal," they must infallibly give way at some period in the life of the gun; and should one of these extractors break while the gun is in action, the result would most assuredly be an explosion of all the ammunition, both in the gun and in the magazine, on the new cartridge being forcibly jammed by the action of the lever against the non-extracted shell of the one just fired, for at that instant the passage to the magazine would be open. Then, again, the cocking and firing device is defective, and has already led to an accident, attended with fatal results, on board the *Comus*. In the Gatling gun this is so arranged that it is impossible for a cartridge to be fired, except when the lock has all the cartridges full home in the chambers of the barrels, and this obtains only when the breech is perfectly closed. In other words, in the Gatling it is impossible to fire a cartridge except when the lock is occupying all the space from the firing surface to the cam, be those serving the gun never so careless; and it is on these parts that the recoil is received, they receiving the rear end of the barrels. On board the *Comus* all was open when the cartridge exploded, and killed the man who was showing off the gun. This feature in the Gatling makes the gun perfectly safe to the men serving it, while another marked advantage of this weapon over others is that its locks are interchangeable, and in case of injury can be quickly removed and be as expeditiously replaced, or the gun can be fired with one or more locks taken out. All the working parts of the gun, too, as well as the barrels, are cased in bronze, to afford protection from rust and dirt. The great advantage this device confers upon the Gatling would have been clearly demonstrated, had the War Office allowed the trials to have been concluded, for one of the tests laid down in the programme was that of digging up and throwing sand in large quantities over the guns while they were being fired. Through this ordeal the Gatling gun has already successfully passed in America and elsewhere, and no fear was entertained of its doing the same at Shoeburyness, although, from its having to fire cartridges other than those best adapted to the system, we understand it was thought possible that this converted weapon might have appeared to some disadvantage before the Select Committee. The defects, if any, in the converted gun should not, however, be allowed to militate against the system, than which it is universally admitted a better has not yet been invented; and if the War Office persist in their determination to leave no stone unturned in the attempt to retain the Boxer cartridge in use in our Service, the least that can be done is to give the manufacturers of all machine guns fair notice of the fact, so as to give them time to adapt the weapons they are called upon to produce to the defective ammunition the War Office seems determined to have fired at all costs, and even at the risk of seriously reducing the efficiency of the British Army, hazarding thereby its fate, should it be called upon in the future to maintain British rights abroad against the better armed forces of European Governments.

It may be remembered that a few months ago we announced that a young recruit at Chatham, the son of an optician in Germany, had invented a new range-finder which had been examined by a preliminary board of officers, and found to be superior to any other instrument of the kind at present in use. Our readers will doubtless be interested in learning what the fate of this young man and his invention has been since our notice appeared. The accuracy of the following statement is vouched for by one who has had every means of ascertaining facts, and who considers, as every officer in her Majesty's Service will do, that a cruel hardship has been inflicted upon one whose case well deserved to be treated with leniency, and would have been, had that good friend of the British soldier, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, had the whole truth brought to his notice. A few days after the paragraph appeared in our columns, Private Hensoldt was put under arrest, and kept for 16 days in a guard-room in Chatham. He was then sent under escort to Manchester, to be handed over to the 20th Hussars, from which regiment he was accused of being a deserter. The 20th Hussars being at the time on point of moving to Ireland, the man was kept for another eight days in the guard-room in Manchester, and was finally sent as a prisoner with the dismounted party to Ireland. After 18 days' further confinement at Newbridge, he was at last tried by court-martial under the following charges:—1st, fraudulent enlistment; 2nd, losing part of his kit through neglect. He produced a written statement in defence, the purport of which was as follows:—"I came from America in July, 1878, and after my arrival in England enlisted in the 20th Hussars, then stationed in Leeds. It was not inclination for a military career, nor extreme poverty which caused me to take this step. My reason for entering the British Army was peculiar in its kind. I had invented an instrument for the determination of distances for military purposes, an instrument which I was convinced would supersede all others of a similar nature. I intended to bring the invention into notice, and, in case of its being approved of, to sell it, or rather the secret of its principle, to the War Office. My means were too limited to apply direct to the Government, and I had no influential friends to assist me in the matter. I, therefore, seized the only opportunity which presented itself, viz., I enlisted in an English regiment. A few weeks after my enlistment I wrote a letter to the officer commanding the 20th Hussars, stating the particulars of my case, and humbly requesting him to grant me an opportunity of making a trial with my instrument in the presence of himself and other officers. The colonel at first seemed to take an interest in the matter, and promised to have it tried on the next day; but to my disappointment, the experiments did not take place, and, after they had been postponed from one week to another, the matter seemed to be neglected or abandoned altogether. Nearly two months had elapsed from the date of my first application, and not the least step had been taken towards the realisation of my wishes. At last, when I discovered that I had failed in the chief object of my enlistment, I resolved to leave the regiment, and was at that time firmly convinced that it was for the good of the Service that I should do so. If I had had the means, I should have purchased my discharge rather than have left thus illegally; but I had not, and the circumstances compelled me to act as I did. After this I lived for nearly three months with a friend in Sheffield, a portion of which time I used in further improving my instrument; and about three months ago, I resolved to make one more effort to bring a highly important invention into notice. I enlisted in the 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, and succeeded in interesting the commanding officer, and a great many influential men, in the subject. Several experiments took place, which proved highly successful. Last September, when the Duke of Cambridge visited Chatham to inspect the troops, I was even brought before his Royal Highness, who conversed for nearly fifteen minutes with me about my invention, and seemed to take a great interest in the matter. A few weeks after this, and when everything was progressing favourably, the publicity which the case had attained led to the discovery that I had deserted from the 20th Hussars, and I was put under arrest, and charged with fraudulent enlistment. The commanding officer of the 5th Fusiliers tried to obtain a pardon for me, and for sixteen days I was kept in the guard-room in Chatham, expecting every day to be liberated; but finally I heard, to my sorrow, that I was to be sent back to the 20th Hussars. And now, President and Gentlemen of the Honourable Court, I humbly beseech you to take the peculiar circumstances of my case into consideration, and deal leniently with me; for, although I am well aware that they did not justify me in committing the offences I am charged with, yet I sincerely hope that you will be generous enough not to inflict on me a severe penance, and thus add another heavy burden on a life already bowed down by a course of afflictions and disappointments not ordinarily to be met with. My character, both in the 5th Fusiliers and in the 20th Hussars, was unblemished. I further humbly beg to state that I cannot well soldier in a cavalry regiment, and beg to be permitted to serve in the 5th Fusiliers." This was the prisoner's defence, as far as can be ascertained. The result of the court-martial was that the prisoner was sentenced to fifty-six days' hard labour, of which, however, fourteen days were remitted by the General of the District, in consideration of the prisoner's long term of imprisonment. He further was sentenced to be placed under stoppages till he had made good the articles of his kit, which had been lost through his neglect. We ask,—Is not the treatment this man has received a disgrace to our military administration? We do not complain of the sentence of the court-martial, for it was lenient, considering the serious nature of the offence with which the prisoner was charged; but was it necessary to proceed with all the severity of military justice against a man who was about to present a military invention of the highest importance to the War Office, and whose only crime consisted in struggling hard to obtain a fair trial for his invention before competent authorities? All must commend the action of the commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, whose treatment of the man was marked by that sound sense which has earned for Colonel Bigge the confidence alike of the Authorities—it will be remembered that he was selected recently to sit on Lord Airey's Committee on Army Organisation—and the Service generally. But what is to become of the invention now? Are those who have seen the instrument and tested its qualities going to allow the matter to drop entirely? The secret is still, we believe, in the hands of him to whom is due the credit of having originated it, and whose anxiety to serve the British Government has brought him into so much and such unnecessary trouble. One thing is certain, the man ought not to be allowed to remain in the ranks of the 20th Hussars, where there will naturally exist a certain amount of prejudice against him. To be sure, the present lieutenant-colonel of that regiment is an officer who is not likely to be guilty of the same error of judgment which marked the conduct of his predecessor; but still it is to the advantage of the public service that every possible facility should be afforded the inventor to develop his instrument, and the issue of range-finders should be stopped, pending a decision as to the merits of the idea which the War Office is indebted to Colonel Bigge, of the 5th Fusiliers, for having brought to its notice, when another officer had, in effect, refused to put himself to any trouble in the matter. The great advantage of the instrument referred to consists in its requiring no base-line whatever. One man alone can work it, and determine any distance from 100 to nearly 4,000 yards, with the greatest exactness and without any calculation or straining of the mental faculties. The time required for judging a distance with it is only about thirty seconds; but by a little practice, distances may be easily determined, within four or five seconds. The instrument further is small, and very easy of conveyance, so that it can be carried in a case to hang by one's side without inconvenience. Of what immense benefit such an instrument would be in case of its introduction in the Army may be imagined. The only instruments used at present in our Army are the Stereometer and Watkins's Range-finder, both of which require extensive base-lines, several people to work them, give very incorrect results, and are absolutely useless in warfare. The subject is one of great importance, as we are now spending large sums on range-finders on the Watkins' system, which, after all, may prove utterly useless. With a captain of the 20th Hussars acting as Assistant Private Secretary at the War Office, we draw attention to the matter, in full confidence that steps will ere long be taken to reparate Private Hensoldt for the injustice he has suffered, and that the man will have extended to him that official encouragement which he has hitherto looked for in vain.

A series of experiments, on the surviving 38-ton gun of the *Thunderer*, was concluded on the 16th inst., in the presence of the members of the Committee on Ordnance and others. The last two rounds were fired under conditions similar to those to which the companion gun was supposed by many to have yielded, and the results almost prove that the finding of the Malta Committee is correct. The experiments, so far as they go, have been exhaustive, and are highly instructive, not only to those who have devoted special attention to the structure of artillery, but also to every intelligent officer, who naturally takes a deep interest in the subject. They have shown conclusively that the effect of an air-space between the charge and the projectile is generally to diminish the strain on the gun when fired and the velocity of the shot, these varying in general with the amount of the space; and further, that there is great reason to believe that a slight obstruction in advance of the projectile, such as that of a wad jammed in the bore, does not produce abnormal results when the charge is exploded. Whether the Committee will be instructed to carry the trial to the condition of double-loading remains to be seen; it is more than probable that, under such circumstances, the gun would share the fate of its late companion; and since there is admittedly no advantage in double-loading, the interests of science do not seem to call loudly for the great expense which would necessarily attend such a course. The gist of the report of the Malta Committee is that the gun was fired when loaded with a battering charge, Palliser shell, full charge, and common shell, consecutively; and the evidence adduced went to show that the only way in which this could have been the case was by the gun being placed in the loading position, after having missed fire the previous round, when the second charge and projectile were rammed *(not)* home. The *Thunderer's* 38-ton guns were mounted side by side in the fore turret, and were fitted with hydraulic gear, enabling them to be worked either singly or simultaneously, on Mr. Rendel's system. The arrangement for loading is the following:—The gun being placed in a certain position, the muzzle is so depressed that a fixed hydraulic rammer in the turret-room is in prolongation of the axis of the bore, a loading port in the lower part of the turret affording the means of passage for the charge, which, when the gun is ready to receive it, is placed by a bearer between the muzzle and the rammer-head; it is then rammed home, an arrangement attached to the rammer indicating when that is accomplished; the rammer is withdrawn, the muzzle now elevated, and the gun, run out, is ready for use. After firing, the operation is repeated, preceded, however, by a process of sponging, performed by the rammer, which is so constructed that, when home, a jet of water washes out the chamber of the bore. The *Thunderer's* guns, being long in the chase, did not recoil, when fired, to the loading position, and in consequence, the hydraulic gear for running in had to be brought into use, and in practice the working of this gear probably followed immediately on the firing of the gun. At the time when the accident happened, the guns were being fired and worked simultaneously, and though it will for ever be impossible to say what actually took place, adopting the finding of the Malta Committee as the true cause of the disaster, an explanation of some sort may be attempted. The guns were fired simultaneously, and the man attending the hydraulic gear for running-in, hearing the report and feeling the concussion, may have brought it into action without observing that one gun had missed fire. This being the case, both guns would be sponged and loaded for the next round; but neither the sponging nor the loading of the one that missed fire could have been properly performed, for in neither case could the rammer have reached its proper position. There were, therefore, two distinct failures in either the gun's gear or its crew. 1st. It could not have been sufficiently apparent that the gun had missed fire. 2nd. The means of indicating the position of the rammer when in use were ineffective, or not properly attended to. With a *perfectly* trained crew, the fault, if fault there be, would necessarily fall on the gun gear; but should it so happen that the men working the guns should not have had sufficient practice to enable them to stand with indifference the demoralising tendency of the force of the concussion, some slight neglect on their part is very excusable in either case. The concussion attending the firing of a 38-ton gun is so great as to be painful to those unaccustomed to it, and it is just possible that he who attended the running-in gear in the turret turned his back to the muzzles of the guns, and put his fingers in his ears; the smoke in the turret might also assist to prevent the discovery that the gun had missed fire. The working of the hydraulic rammer is less easy to explain, for though undoubtedly the light in the turret-room could not have been *too* brilliant, it would seem that the details of the operation could have been accurately followed, if the gear were in thorough working order. The error, if it were committed, must be laid on the demoralisation of the loading party. It does not follow that any of the turret's crew were in the least to be blamed, and it is but charitable to believe that some unknown cause produced the sad disaster with which the year of 1879 opened to the Mediterranean Fleet. Still, if properly considered, and the consideration strictly acted upon, that which at the time seemed a grievous calamity, may be turned to ultimate good. Whether the future weapon of the Navy be a gun loading at the breech or the muzzle, whether it be the ram, gun, or torpedo, the present generation of Naval officers must turn their attention, and the greater part of their attention, to the efficient working of that weapon. The Service, as a whole, may be said to pay too little heed to those exercises which, though so important, have little chance of being brought before the observation of their companion ships. Thus it happens that a commander will devote money, time, and right hard work—which would be invaluable if spent in the proper sphere—to the appearance of his ship, "alow and aloft," and to the exercising of the ship's company at sail drill, &c., the only advantage of so doing being that the *esprit de corps* of the ship is kept up to a point that occasionally creates bad feeling, and that the ship herself, at any rate, *looks* as if she were fit for any service at a moment's notice. This can only be done at the expense of the *real* efficiency of the ship as a man-of-war; and so it often occurs that the commanding officer who grudges twenty or thirty men an hour's drill at the guns, will spend the best part of a forenoon exercising the whole ship's company at "stations," &c., and in general preparation for the next day of "general exercise aloft." The position of the gunnery officer, who, under the captain, has charge of the fighting department of the ship's organisation, as principal instructor, &c., is as often as not most disagreeable. His drills necessarily interfere with the comfort of some on board; they not only occasion the soiling of the decks, but also make it a matter of increased difficulty to keep the bright gear of the guns in that state of mirror-like splendour so much in vogue, and the number of men under instruction or at practice necessarily reduces the strength of those available for decorative and other purposes. It has not been suggested that the accident on board the *Thunderer* is at all attributable to the imperfection of the training of the crew, nor can the system of loading or working be condemned because the gun burst; but the occurrence may serve to show those responsible for such matters that with the monster guns, with gear more or less complicated now used on board a ship, the *first*, the *most* important of all duties, is to train the ship's company to work them thoroughly, safely, and well, and to preserve them in perfect working order. Until the position of the gunnery officer is improved and strengthened, until his brother officers learn to work in concert with him, until a man-of-war is regarded chiefly as a moveable park of heavy Artillery, no system of loading will prevent accidents—no purely mechanical arrangement can be expected to produce its full effect. The time has passed when it was the duty of a ship to "walk the waters like a thing of life," so to speak. The beauty of a man-of-war of the present day lies in offensive aud defensive weapons, and the true test of the smartness of a ship's company is the manner in which they work them. If it ever become fashionable to regard these as the criterions of beauty and smartness, then we may hope that "shift topsails" will cease to be one of the chief joys of the Commander, or spotless decks the pride of the First Lieutenant.

The *Times* of Thursday contains an interesting headed article on the military struggle of Russia in Central Asia. The strength of the army of Turkestan—reinforced by 10,000 men, ordered to join it from Orenburg—amounts to about 70,000 men, with 80 guns. Of these, some 42,000 men, with 30 guns, will, the writer in the *Times* considers, be needed to maintain Russian rule in Turkestan, and watch the Chinese frontier. This leaves 28,000 men, with 50 guns, and 5,000 military settlers, for operations beyond the frontier. Making a moderate deduction for sick and deficiencies in the establishment, the effective force of General Kaufmann will be only some 28,000 men. Of these, it is believed that 10,000 will take up a strong position near Balkh and Badakshan, leaving 18,000 men and 30 guns for the advance on Merv. This advance will probably be made by several columns, moving respectively from Charqui, Tlchak, Narezin, and Burdalik, all on the Oxus. From Charqui to Merv is 142 miles, and the distances from the other three places are but little longer. There is also an idea of moving a column from Khiva across the desert, by a route followed by a Khivan army in 1832. The distance by this road is 200 miles, but General Ivanoff, the Governor of the Amu-Darya district, believes that the distance could be accomplished by a lightly equipped column in ten days. In addition to the troops we have enumerated, there is the Bokharan contingent, of from 10,000 to 20,000 men. These, however, are untrustworthy, especially in the event of a disaster. It is assumed by the writer in the *Times* that the Russians will leave their auxiliaries on the frontier to guard the communications, but such an arrangement strikes us as being somewhat rash. At all events, these Bokharans cannot be counted as adding largely to the fighting strength of the expedition, and 28,000 Russian troops, of whom 5,000 are military settlers, will be by no means too great a force for so difficult an undertaking as a campaign against Merv. Besides, great allowances must be made for wear-and-tear during the marches of concentration, and for the garrisons of posts on the lines of communication. In addition, we should doubt very much whether the Army of Turkestan, nominally 70,000 strong, can really turn out more than 50,000 effective fighting-men. In all armies there is a great discrepancy between the paper and the real strength, and this is particularly the case in Russia. Turkestan is a long way from the Russian Ministry of War, and the army is broken up into numerous widely separated detachments. There is thus every opportunity for Russian Colonels to follow their traditional practice of increasing their emoluments by keeping on the muster-roll men who have died, or placing there men who were never enrolled. As to the idea of sending troops from Europe, the idea is absurd, for it would take nearly a twelvemonth to transport any considerable body to the banks of the Oxus. The chief difficulty of the expedition will be water and transport, and when we remember how nearly the Khuram expedition failed, we cannot but think that General Kaufmann will do well not to be over-sanguine with regard to the new campaign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh inspected the training-ship *Indefatigable* at Liverpool on Saturday morning, and was received on board by Mr. T. H. Ismay (chairman of the institution), Captain Thrupp, R.N., Mr. Wm. Inman, and other gentlemen. The boys went through their drill in a thoroughly efficient manner, and at the close of the inspection his Royal Highness expressed his pleasure at their smartness and intelligence. In the afternoon his Royal Highness completed his official duties by inspecting the Naval Artillery Volunteers on board the *Eagle* in the King's Dock, a report of which we give elsewhere. The Duke left Liverpool by a night train for London, and proceeded for Paris at once, having postponed his intended visit to Bristol.

Rear-Admiral Stirling was in the *Triumph* at Callao on December 26. He left on December 30 for Coquimbo, but returned from Mollendo on receiving information that a revolution had broken out.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones was in the *Ruby* at Bombay on January 10, having shifted his flag from the *Vulture*, which sailed on the 7th January for Muscat.

Appointment to a seat on an Admiralty committee has recently proved a preliminary step to a command, for the vacancies caused by the transfer of Captain Chatfield from the *Thunderer* to the *Indus*, and the promotion of Rear-Admiral Watson from the *Téméraire*, have both been filled by officers engaged on committees,—namely, Captains Colomb and Hopkins.

The retirement of Assistant-Paymaster Wenman Green has, we regret to hear, been caused by the unfitness of his health for further service.

The recent torpedo accident at Portsmouth has been the cause of some discussion across the Atlantic among American electricians and torpedo officers. They assert that the English system of instruction is at fault. They maintain that the first thing to be taught in naval torpedo schools is that salt water is a good "return," and needs no "return wire." At the time of the accident in Portsmouth Harbour, a wire was connected to the positive pole of the battery in the leading boat. This should only have been done when all was ready. A return wire is never necessary, excepting in fresh or brackish water, and, in the present case, an "earth," they conclude, must have been trailing overboard. The sea water would have made the "return," and as this fact appears to have been overlooked at the inquiry, being unnoticed in any of the evidence, American officers assume that in England it is unknown. This is a mistake. It is well known in this country that salt water is a "good return," but the officer in the leading boat, in which was the battery, appears to have overlooked the fact. This seems to show that no precautions are too great when dealing with electricity.

An addition has been made to the Fleet by the launch from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Elder and Co., Glasgow, of the *Rambler*. Her length is 157 ft.; breadth, 29 ft. 6 in.; and depth, 14 ft. 5 in. She will be fitted with two 64-pounder guns, one in the bow and one astern, and a broadside gun of 20 cwt. Her engines are to be 750 horse-power.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Deputy-Inspector John Dunlop, has been awarded to Retired Fleet Surgeon Robert C. Scott.

We regret to learn than an epidemic of a virulent description of measles has for some weeks been prevalent in Plymouth, and especially in the Royal Marine Barracks at Stonehouse, where a number of children have already died, and several families are still in quarantine.

Rear-Admiral Hood, in the *Minotaur*, with the *Agincourt* and *Achilles*, left Lisbon on Thursday for a cruise westward. The ships will call off Lisbon on February 4, and then sail to Vigo, returning about March 4, and afterwards leave for Gibraltar.

We understand that Dr. John Watt Reid, whose intended transfer from the Hospital at Haslar to the Medical Department in Spring Gardens we recently announced, will next week assume the duties of Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy. This appointment will, we are convinced, give general satisfaction throughout the Service, as whereever Dr. Reid has been employed during his long career, he has won golden opinions from those with whom he has served, and from all who chanced to come under his care. While on board the *Nile*, then bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, the professional knowledge and skill of Dr. Reid were made manifest during the outbreaks of yellow-fever which occurred.

We regret to hear that a telegram has been received at the Admiralty announcing the death of Dr. Gibson, B.A., surgeon at the Naval hospital at Jamaica.

An exchange has, we understand, been sanctioned between the chaplains of the *Boadicea* and the *Dido*, at the request of the chaplain of the first-named ship. His wish to leave the Commodore's ship was, we regret to hear, a want of harmony between the Commodore and himself, and it was thought advisable that "one should leave the ship."

Rear-Admiral Boys has been appointed president of the Committee on Machine Guns, in the vacancy caused by the removal of Captain Colomb to the command of the *Thunderer*.

Captain Bradshaw, C.B., has not been allowed to remain idle for any length of time since he returned from the Cape, and as his last command was a disjointed one, taking out one ship to the Pacific and bringing home another, varied, as fortune had it, by unexpected service at the Cape, he was certainly a deserving claimant for a command. To place so popular an officer, and one whose name is so well known throughout the land, at the head of the Naval training establishments, is also a matter of policy.

In the next *Navy List* the *Spartan* and *Plover* will be included among the ships ordered home, it having been arranged that the *Eclipse* shall relieve the *Spartan* on the East Indies station, and the *Fantôme* shall perform a like service for the *Plover* in the West Indies. Both these ships have run more than the generally recognised term of a commission, having been commissioned in June, 1876.

Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot has returned to his duties on board the *Vernon* after the long absence caused by the serious injuries received from the explosion of a fuze, and we are glad to learn that this officer, who so narrowly escaped with his life, is now quite himself again.

Lieutenant Le Strange is to be sympathised with in the mishap that has befallen his command on his first putting to sea, and it is to be hoped that inquiry will elicit the fact that the collision was purely an accident, attributable more to the difficulty in handling the *Lively*, than to any fault of those on board the vessel.

Rear-Admiral Hickley is the fifth captain who has been advanced to flag-rank during the present month, but this exceptional rush to the senior list will be followed by an intense lull, seeing that the limit of promotions to the active list of Rear-Admirals in any one year has been fixed at seven.

From the description we gave last week of the discovery of the remains of an officer of the ill-fated *Orpheus*, we hear that there is good reason to believe that the remains found are those of Lieutenant Arthur Jekyll, R.N., who was appointed to that ship as "additional for disposal."

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., will, in a few days, leave England in the *Inconstant* for Malta, to relieve Sir Geoffrey Hornby of the Mediterranean command. Sir Beauchamp Seymour has selected Lord Walter Kerr as flag captain, the Hon. Hedworth Lambton as flag lieutenant, Paymaster Lewis Kirkness as secretary, with a staff consisting of Assistant-Paymasters Waller Braddon, Maurice Fenwick, and Henry Paul.

The telegram from Reuter's agent at Ottawa on Wednesday, stating that H.R.H. Princess Louise would be met in the *Sarmatian* by the *Bellerophon*, *Northampton*, and *Bacchante*, is undoubtedly wrong. The *Bellerophon* is homeward bound, the *Northampton* is at Barbadoes, and the *Bacchante* at Grenada.

Lieutenant Stockton, U.S. Navy, has received permission to pay a visit of inspection to Portsmouth Yard, and directions have also been given to receive him on board the torpedo-ship *Vernon*.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock was in the *Northampton*, at Bermuda, on January 7. He would leave about January 20 for a cruise among the West Indian Islands. His movements being :—Barbadoes, January 31, leaving on February 8; Trinidad, February 9, leaving on February 16; St. Thomas, March 1, leaving on March 3; Jamaica, March 9, leaving on March 16; Bermuda, March 22, unless he should call at Havannah.

The Arsenal course for lieutenants, R.N., qualifying for gunnery officers, will, we hear, commence at Woolwich on February 2. Accommodation will, if possible, be found for these officers at the Royal Naval College.

Commander Cheyne was most enthusiastically greeted by those assembled at the Mansion House on Wednesday to consider the proposed Arctic expedition. This officer has worked long and zealously in the hope of seeing his pet scheme carried out; and if the enthusiasm with which his views were met on Wednesday may be taken for anything, the expedition is in a fair way of being equipped, notwithstanding the opposition with which its promoter has met in more than one direction. There are now sixty Arctic Committees formed throughout the United Kingdom.

The Naval pensions of £50 a year, vacant by the deaths of Retired Commanders Lewis D. Mitchell and James Irwin, have been awarded to Retired Commanders C. J. Slaughter and G. R. Bell.

We are informed that it is not a mercantile training ship at Sydney to the command of which Commander James Evans has been appointed, but a reformatory ship at Ballarat.

Captain Bickford, R.M.A., will, we hear, proceed to Aldershot on May 1, to complete his Staff College course. Lieutenant Leefe, R.M.A., who has been studying at the Royal Naval College for some time, has submitted his name as a candidate for the June examination for admission to the Staff College.

In consequence of the reorganisation of the Transport Department at the Admiralty, Mr. Rowley Richardson, who has for the last 13 years held the post of Superintendent of the India Branch, and Mr. R. G. J. T. Collings, senior clerk, have been superannuated.

Orders have been given for the *Flirt* to be commissioned at Devonport on Feb. 10, for service on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope station.

Lieutenant Sleeman, R.N., on the Retired List, who served under the Ottoman flag as commander during the Russo-Turkish war, has just published an admirable work on torpedoes and torpedo warfare, of which we give a detailed notice elsewhere.

Lieutenant L. Barrett, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Garrison-Adjutant at Jamaica, vice Lieutenant H. A. S. Barkworth, 1st West India Regiment.

Captain M. F. Thrupp, 45th Regiment, has been appointed to succeed Major F. A. Le Mesurier, R.E., as Inspector of Army Signalling at Aldershot.

An Indian Good Service Pension is placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the death, at Aberdeen, on the 23rd inst., of Major-General R. J. Shaw, on the Retired List, late of the Bombay Staff Corps.

The *Daily News* understands that Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and Major-General Sir H. Clifford, commander of the troops in that colony, have both intimated their desire to the Home Government to be relieved of their functions. A telegram from Cape Town, dated the 29th inst., states that General Clifford has been appointed to the military command of the Transvaal.

If evidence was wanting of the unfairness which occasionally marks the conduct of affairs in the Army Medical Department, it may fairly be said to be furnished by the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Standard* of Thursday :—"The Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, has consented to allow Surgeon-General J. H. Kerr-Innes, C.B., to retain his appointment as Principal Medical Officer of the Army in India beyond the period when retirement is rendered compulsory. Mr. Innes attained the age of 60 years on Tuesday last, and should, therefore, at once retire; but his exceptional ability has brought him so frequently to notice, that it is considered for the good of the Service that he should be retained." A more disgraceful job than this never was perpetrated, and it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that the senior officers of the Department are adopting measures to bring the matter before Parliament, in a form which is likely to prove most discomforting to those—whoever they may be—who have been the principal movers in obtaining the sanction of the War Office to the arrangement. We have all along been ready to extend support to the authorities in Whitehall Yard, believing them to be actuated by the best motives; but no man of any integrity could for a moment uphold them in the present instance, and we certainly had hoped to have been able to give a flat denial to the statement of our contemporary. On inquiry, however, we find that the announcement is only too true, and that Mr. Innes *is* being retained with the sanction, it must be presumed, of the Director-General, contrary to the terms of the Royal Warrant. The retention of Mr. Innes will scarcely tend to raise the Military Medical Service in the eyes of the profession, and in the interests of an all-important Department, and of the Army generally, we hope that Colonel Stanley may be influenced to put a stop at once to a scandal which could not fail to reflect seriously upon his administration of the War Office.

It certainly appears strange that we have received no particulars of the cavalry actions before Cabul on December 11 and 13 last. The relatives and friends of the officers who have been killed are naturally anxious for the fullest details, but these are denied them. We presume a court of inquiry has been assembled at Cabul to ascertain who was responsible for three weak squadrons of cavalry, with four guns, attacking thousands of Afghans in position, armed with Snider rifles. The ground, from all accounts, was very bad for cavalry to advance over, it being intersected with water-courses. The guns, therefore, soon became disabled and useless, and in trying to save these, the Cavalry were sacrificed :—One officer, Royal Horse Artillery, killed; three officers, 9th Lancers, killed; 20 non-commissioned officers and men, killed; 4 officers, 9th Lancers, wounded; 17 non-commissioned officers and men. In fact, the 9th Lancers suffered more among the officers than during the two years of the Indian Mutiny. It is only too evident that a serious blunder was committed by somebody, and who that somebody was the public have a right to know, after the disgraceful treatment to which the best-known Indian Commanders have lately been subjected at the hands of Lord Lytton, the would-be Commander-in-Chief at Simla.

It is announced that General Sir Edwin Johnson, K.C.B., has declined the offer of the chief command of the Madras Army on the approaching retirement of Sir Neville Chamberlain, preferring to remain in his present appointment as Military Member of the Viceregal Council. This statement, we learn on inquiry, is perfectly correct. General Johnson, when he went to India, did so on the full understanding that he was to be the next Commander-in-Chief, and that he should decline to receive the Madras appointment is therefore but natural. True, there is a report that Sir Garnet Wolseley is to be Sir Frederick Haines's successor, but General Johnson's selection for Madras is the best possible refutation of this report, for it is evident that Sir Garnet could not hold the chief command whilst Sir Edwin Johnson, who is a full General of October, 1871, was acting in a junior capacity. The anomaly would be too great, even for India, under the Lytton *régime*.

Messrs. Bowering and Co., of Plymouth, have published another useful little card, designed by Captain S. P. L. Konarski, 25th Regiment, for the use of Army signallers, which will supply a long existing want. As the object of the design has been to promote the welfare of the Army, by facilitating, as far as possible, instruction in signalling, he has arranged with Messrs. Bowering to supply the cards on special terms to regiments, taking them by the dozen or hundred.

Lieutenant-General E. A. Whitmore, C.B., is at Malta, where he will spend a few weeks for the benefit of his health, before taking up his appointment as Military Secretary.

With regard to the employment of the electric light for military and maritime purposes, viz., for lighting up the terraces fronting besieged fortresses, for illuminating ships, for light signalling, and especially for submarine works, it is stated that successful experiments have been made. A transparent bell, containing an electric lamp, has been submerged nearly 200 ft., and the electric machine being placed at a distance of 300 ft., a constant light, with a large circle of light, has been steadily maintained under water for a long time. At present, experiments are still being made, with a view of practically applying the light for Naval and torpedo purposes.

An announcement lately appeared in the *Standard* to the effect that those departmental officers who were ordered out to Natal during the Zulu war are not, upon returning home again, to count such time spent in the field towards a tour of regular foreign service. Now, this is a very hard case, as it is a fact that many officers of the Commissariat, Ordnance, Store, and Army Pay Departments were summarily, and at exceedingly short notice, ordered out, greatly, in many instances, to their inconvenience. Under ordinary circumstances, many of them would not have had to leave England for several years. The following facts will show at once the unfairness of the treatment to which the officers are subjected :—About four months ago, a surgeon was ordered to embark on board a troopship bound for China. She was to call at several places on her voyage out and home. The officer was permitted to take his wife and family. After an exceedingly pleasant trip to various parts of the world, our medico returns to the bosom of his family, and for several years will be located in England, his voyage round the world, according to regulation, counting as a regular tour of foreign service. Why is the sauce for the goose not considered good enough for the gander? When officers were urgently required for Natal, they were promised plenty of good things, amongst others, that of reckoning the time spent in Zululand as a tour of service abroad; but now the war is over, they are informed that the promises were only pie-crusts.

A correspondent points out that the existing regulations for admission to the Indian Staff Corps may be at times productive of considerable injustice and hardship. In support of this assertion he gives a case, not theoretical, but which actually happened not long ago. A subaltern of a regiment in India, under orders for England, applied for permission to become a probationer for the Staff Corps. His application was entertained, and on the departure of the regiment for home, he remained behind, receiving Indian pay and allowances. Two years were allowed him to pass in the languages, but before the expiration of the two years in question he became senior lieutenant, and a vacancy occurring among the captains he obtained his company. On this, he rejoined his regiment, and shortly afterwards exchanged. Under any circumstances, he would have reverted to his regiment had he failed to pass the required examination in the allotted time. We agree with our correspondent that it is very hard that A, should he be idle, stupid, or promoted in the meanwhile, is able to remain in India on Indian pay, while B, C, and D, his brother subalterns, are doing duty on English pay, and, after all, retains his chances of a regimental promotion. It would be only fair that A should complete his two years' probation, and if he fails to pass in the languages revert to his regiment in exactly the same position as that which he occupied on becoming a probationer. For example, if on becoming a probationer he was then senior lieutenant, he should return to his regiment as then senior lieutenant.

The exceptional manner in which the Army Medical Warrant of November 27, 1879, deals with Medical officers of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery (*vide* Clause 14 of the Warrant in question) makes it interesting to inquire what position that corps really occupies in her Majesty's Service. The Warrant is issued to govern the appointment, promotion, and retirement of the Medical officers of her Majesty's Regular Forces. But the Pay and Promotion Warrants of October 27, 1870 (Article 204), and May 1, 1878 (Article 260), both classify the Malta Fencibles as a colonial corps; and the Warrant of 1878 (Article 1, par. 6), also by direct implication, excludes the Fencible Artillery from the class indicated by the expression, "our Army." Again, on the other hand, the official monthly *Army List* classifies the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery as a battalion of the Line of the regular Army. Finally, the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, the authority which presumably should determine the point, makes confusion worse confounded. Section 181 of the Act declares that "Regular Forces" means officers and soldiers who, by their commissions, terms of enlistment, or otherwise, are liable to render continued service in any part of the world. The Royal Malta Fencible Artillery is not liable to render service out of Malta, and, therefore, is not part of her Majesty's Regular Forces in respect of the Discipline Act. Neither is it part of the Reserve Forces, established under the Reserve or Militia Force Act of 1867; nor is it part of the "Auxiliary Forces," included under Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers; nor can it be considered local Militia, in the sense that "Militia" is universally used throughout the Discipline Act. Neither is it a "corps," in the sense defined by the Discipline Act—viz., part of her Majesty's Regular Forces or part of her Majesty's Auxiliary Forces. Moreover, under the same section (181) of the Discipline Act, the expression "officer" is defined to mean, in the Act, an officer commissioned in her Majesty's Regular, Reserve, or Auxiliary Forces, or any department thereof; and Section 50 of the Act, introducing a change, rules that the officers sitting on a court-martial may belong to the same or different corps, or may be unattached to any corps, and may try persons attached to any corps. Now, were it not that the terms "corps" and "officer" are defined in the Discipline Act, so as not to include the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery and its officers, any military man would read the 50th Section of the Act as empowering the officers of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery to sit on courts-martial with officers of her Majesty's Regular Forces. Under Section 168, par. 4, it is quite clear that the Malta Fencible Artillery are made subject to military law as administered by officers of her Majesty's Regular Forces; but it is not equally clear that the Regular Forces are made subject to military law, as administered by officers of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery. These are, without doubt, embraced in the description given in par. 4 of Section 168 of the Discipline Act, of those subject to military law, namely, "persons occupying the position of officers of troops raised by order of her Majesty,"—or, it is to be presumed, by her Majesty's predecessors and successors—"beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and of India, and serving under an officer of the Regular Forces,"—in other words, officers of a special colonial corps, which happens to be neither part of her Majesty's Regular Forces nor of her Auxiliary Forces. But it is not equally clear that these persons, occupying the positions of officers, are empowered to administer the laws as against the Regular Forces or even amongst themselves.

Referring to the claim of Mrs. Younghusband for a pension, or for the value of her late husband's commission, perhaps the following particulars of an extraordinary circumstance may in some sense serve to strengthen her hands:—A few years since a captain of a certain regiment fell sick, and during his illness he sent in his papers. The doctor naturally refused to give the usual certificate, though repeatedly pressed to do so. Within the prescribed six weeks allowed to intervene between sending in papers and an officer's name appearing in the gazette, this captain died. Now, mark. The step went in the regiment *by purchase*, and the widow got the money. The then adjutant went over the heads of several old subalterns. Interest was apparently then, as now, paramount in the Service. The senior subaltern, feeling naturally aggrieved, remonstrated, and the authorities, to pacify him, promoted him to a company in another regiment. The officer who purchased a dead man's step is still alive, and will be able doubtless to vouch for the truth of this account. Mrs. Younghusband should bring her case before the House, for it is high time the officers of the Army who risk their lives in every part of the world should receive liberal treatment, and that their widows, no matter whether well or badly off, should, as a matter of right and justice, obtain the pension of their late husband's rank, or at least the full value of their commissions.

We desire to call attention to the system which prevails in some, we believe in many regiments, of providing for the charge of a company during the absence of the captain on leave, or while employed otherwise than regimentally, but not seconded. The Queen's Regulations and common-sense point to the lieutenant of the company as the proper person in such a case to take command of the company, provided he has sufficient service and experience to do so. Instead of this, when Captain A (we mean the captain of A company) is temporarily absent from his regiment, Lieutenant B, who is senior to Lieutenant A, is put in command of A company, and Lieutenant A is attached temporarily to Captain B's company, so that Lieutenant A is left alone in command of a company in which, perhaps, he does not know the names of half-a-dozen men. Again, it is assumed that the senior captains are entitled to the assistance of a subaltern, and that if their own subalterns are not available, a junior captain or lieutenant in temporary command of a company must lend them one, so that it becomes the exception, not the rule, to find a subaltern with his own company. We know an instance in which a subaltern was attached to three different companies in the short space of four months. Under this system a subaltern cannot possibly possess that personal knowledge of the men which is expected of him, nor can he be expected to take the same interest in those with whom he is brought into temporary association as he would in the men of his own company. We have no hesitation in saying that this system weakens discipline and frequently produces crime.

The Artillery are certainly unfortunate in one respect. Promotion in the higher grades is with them proverbially slow. Only one step has passed to the Colonels since October 1, 1877, and for one year and eight months Major-General J. R. Gibbon, C.B., headed the list of Colonels. Fortunately, there are three General officers who will have to retire under the age clause within the next two years or so,—viz., Generals Sir J. St. George, K.C.B., Sir E. C. Warde, K.C.B., and Sir D. E. Wood, G.C.B. These retirements will, however, only clear the Colonels' List down to the end of 1866, giving promotion to Colonels Barry, C.B., Hon. D. M'D. Fraser, C.B., and Grant, C.B. There would then be the following heading the list, all being officers who have already been many times superseded by the Linesmen, viz., Colonels C. T. Du Plat, H. P. Yates, C.B., J. E. Michell, C.B., N. O. S. Turner, C.B., A. C. Hawkins, C.B., E. A. Williams, C.B., G. V. Johnson, J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., P. G. Pipon, and G. T. Field. These ten officers all hold positions on the List before Colonel the Hon. R. Monck, who stands first for General's rank on the Line List. The prospects are not encouraging, it must be admitted, and the grievance is one that Colonel Arbuthnot's Committee might go into with advantage.

A branch of the "Girls' Friendly Society" has just been started in the parish of Holy Trinity, Brompton, Kent. This society is intended for the advantage and benefit, both religious and moral, of young servants and work-girls, and this branch of it will, we venture to think, be found especially useful in a neighbourhood like Chatham, with its dependencies of Old and New Brompton, &c., abounding in a population of small householders among the residents, and an ever-shifting society of Naval and Military officers with their families. In such a locality, servants must, of necessity, frequently change their places, and hence their being watched over by the vicar of the parish, assisted by the lady associates, and being helped to get into desirable service, cared for when sick, and aided and instructed in many ways, will prove a great boon to a large number of often nearly friendless young women. The Society, will, no doubt, commend itself to the countenance and support of most of the Naval and Military element residing for longer or shorter periods thereabouts, as nearly all the poorer classes in that part, from whom, of course, domestic servants are chiefly drawn, are, or have been, connected with one or other of the Services. We congratulate the Rev. D. Cooke, long the highly-respected vicar of Holy Trinity parish, on his happy commencement of an excellent work, and we offer our best wishes to the ladies, wives of either the clergy or the Military, who are helping on this branch of the Girls' Friendly Society.

Not very long ago, when Marshal MacMahon was President of the French Republic, and the Duc de Broglie his Prime Minister, the Clericals obtained the nomination of chaplains to the various corps which had hitherto been deprived of all spiritual comfort. No sooner did the Liberals return to power than they proceeded to protest against the military chaplains, and in all probability the French Army will soon revert to its former Godless condition. As a general rule, the soul of the *piou-piou* has for many years been sadly neglected, and it has been remarked that the Army of Occupation in Rome, which supported Pius IX. on his throne, or in his chair, never went to mass. After the Revolution, and when Napoleon concluded his Concordat, he had the greatest possible difficulty in getting his Marshals to join in the ceremonies of the Church. He said, when in St. Helena, that few people had any idea of the trouble he had to re-establish the Catholic religion in France, which was much more inclined to become Protestant than to return to the old religion whose shackles had so recently been shaken off. Under the Restoration, the Church once more had it all her own way, and to such extent was clerical influence carried, that it was much better for an officer to be on good terms with the Bishop of his diocese than the General commanding the district. Unfortunately, the religious and the political questions are mixed up in France, and at present all the chaplains are opposed to the Government. In the armies of the Commonwealth, it was not rare, as Macaulay says, for a God-fearing corporal to ascend the pulpit and to rebuke a backsliding major, but in the forces of Cromwell religion and politics went hand in hand, moving in a similar direction. It being the very reverse in France, we are not surprised to find a Radical deputy commencing an article in a Radical journal in such terms as these:—

> "There was a time when the Army was entirely free-thinking, and when Generals laughed at *capucinades*. Soldiers only entered the churches to encamp and make their soup there [also to carry off the sacred vessels, as in Spain]. No one when dying experienced the necessity of religious consolation, and it would have appeared quite as funny to have gone into action with a priest and with a pretty girl. When Bonaparte signed the Concordat, the whole Army was indignant. Angereau spoke out in its name, and used strong language. The Generals who were present at Notre Dame did nothing but laugh with the women during the ceremony, and hum other airs than the *Te Deum*. Nothing appeared so humiliating as soldiers playing the part of *figurants* in a religious fête. This was the time when the French Army repulsed the foreigner, invaded Europe, and took Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, and Moscow, [also Rome, Naples, Florence, &c.] It was the time of great warlike adventures which made France more formidable than the Roman Empire."

M. Lockroy then points out that during the Franco-German war several of the most Catholic Generals came to great grief, and that the days of miracles have evidently passed.

Will the long-fought-over controversy regarding the respective shares of the English and German arms in the overthrow of Napoleon I. at Waterloo ever be settled to the satisfaction of both parties concerned? We are afraid it will not. Another contribution to the dispute is contained in an article in the *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*, on "The Events of June 16, 17, and 18, 1815." The author, to do him justice, has succeeded in giving, in a space of 26 octavo pages, a clear description of the memorable events of those days, to read which is as instructive as it is interesting. But what we specially wish to bring to the attention of our readers is the way in which the long-pending controversy is disposed of from a Prussian point of view. The writer, Colonel Ebeling, says in conclusion:—

> "The two victors, Wellington and Blucher, met at Belle-Alliance, *nomen et omen*, and greeted each other most heartily. At this moment there existed no doubt as to the great things performed by the English and the Prussians. But to pursue the enemy the English were no longer able. The pursuit was left entirely to the Prussians, and it is well known with what energy it was conducted under the personal leadership of Gneisenau. Excepting Grouchy's corps, no organised troops returned to France. The great conqueror and the French army had succumbed to a catastrophe up to that time unequalled. It was reserved to our age to produce greater. The French state their direct loss at 32,000 men, with 200 guns; probably it was larger. The English lost 15,000 men; the 40,000 Prussians who took part in the battle, 6,500 men."

Finally, a few words respecting the help rendered by the Prussians:—

> "The glory of Wellington and his brave troops is by no means lessened if we say that the Prussian aid already in the course of the battle was of great importance. Independent of the successful participation of parts of the First Army Corps, the Fourth Corps alone engaged 16,000 of the best troops, under a most excellent leader, and beat them completely. Certainly the English Army had defended its position with extraordinary bravery and endurance; but is it likely that it could have withstood such another onset as Lobau was executing with those 16,000 men? Would, then, an ordered retreat have been probable? But quite apart from this, we must claim for the Prussians the much greater honour, that they in reality caused the catastrophe; that to them is due the 'Sauve qui peut!'—the entire dissolution of the French Army, the complete utilisation of the victory. But this acknowledgment our ancestors were unable to obtain. The report of Wellington is characteristic in this respect. The latter contains two utterly untrue assertions,—that the English had fought uninterruptedly for twelve hours, and that they had continued the pursuit long after darkness set in. The Prussian aid is then acknowledged as something very pleasant, in cool, extremely stiff words, but as something which really was not necessary for the gain of the battle. This view has been held in England as the correct one for many years, and was taught in English schools."

The article concludes as follows:—

> "We, the descendants, may hope and wish that we in future shall never be again in want of other allies than our own—the other German races, which, nine years ago, fought so bravely on our side, and have co-operated so effectually in the foundation of the German Empire. Let us rejoice that they now form with us the German Army, cast in the Prussian mould—this Imperial Army, of which an eminent English writer [Chesney] says, that it will be a match even for an allied France and Russia."

The Army.

1st Dragoon Guards. Writing from Pretoria on Dec. 29, the *Times*' correspondent says:—"Five troops of the King's Dragoon Guards marched this morning for Wakkerstroom, where the head-quarters of the regiment will be." A Cape paper says:—"A rumour has prevailed that a large number of Dragoons had deserted in the Transvaal—some say forty or fifty—but we suspect that the story is merely an exaggeration of the fact that two or three desertions, as notified in the *Gazette*, had taken place."

3rd Hussars. There is no truth, we believe, in the report which has been for some time in circulation as to the probable exchange between Lieut.-Col. Vincent and Lieut.-Col. Chaplin, V.C., 8th Hussars. Lieut. Rant is arranging an exchange to India, and will probably join the King's Dragoon Guards.

8th Hussars. The report as to the probability of an exchange being arranged between Lieut.-Col. Chaplin, V.C., and Lieut.-Col. Vincent, 3rd Hussars, is, we understand, quite unfounded.

13th Hussars. The *Natal Mercury* has the following:—"Col. Baker Russell, leader of the attack on Sekukuni, goes home at once, crowned with well-won laurels. He will take with him a record of which any officer might well be proud. In the pursuit of Langalibalele, in the rooting out and chastisement of Mayonyoba's tribe, and lastly in the investment and storming of Sekukuni's stronghold, Col. Baker Russell has been uniformly successful. Like his illustrious chief, he possesses in rare measure the faculty of leading and captivating men. The people of Natal will watch the gallant officer's career with warm personal interest."

17th Lancers. Capt. Kevill-Davies, Lieut. Steele, and 150 men arrived home from the Cape in the hired steamer Galatea.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

We learn from Singapore that "Major-Gen. Anson, C.M.G., accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Anson, arrived in Penang on Dec. 23, in the Pluto. We regret to hear that so great is the impaired condition of the health of the Administrator, that he has been advised by his medical attendants to abstain from active participation in the affairs of the Government as far as he possibly can, and we are given to understand that the object of his visit to Penang is to spend a few weeks strictly *incognito* on the Hill."

Col. C. B. O. Evans, 3rd Brig., is to succeed to the command of the brigade at Gundamuk, which will be vacated by Brigdr. Arbuthnot, C.B.

Capt. W. G. Knox, 10th Brig., and E. F. Brackenbury, 4th Brig., who have been employed with the Transvaal artillery, are ordered to England, their services being no longer required. The artillery which these two officers formed and served with did good work in the attack on Sekukuni's stronghold.

The regt. is upwards of 80 subalterns below its establishment, and the Academy is unequal to meet the demand.

The *Times of India* says:—"Lieut. Liddell, R.A., formerly aide-de-camp to Lord Lytton, who proceeded to Cabul about six weeks ago to act as special correspondent for one of our contemporaries, has been temporarily attached to the Royal Horse Artillery."

E and D Batys. B Brig., R.H.A., and C and F Batys. 2nd Brig. are reported to have been selected for service with the expedition which is to advance on Herat in the spring.

The *Standard* says:—"Major F. C. H. Clarke, Royal Artillery, completes eight years' service—three years over the usual term—on the Staff of the Intelligence Department on April 9 next, but it has been proposed to allow him to retain his appointment to enable him to complete the translation of the German official account of the Franco-German war, on which he has been engaged for some years past. Major Clarke has lately been performing valuable service for the Government on the Asiatic Boundary Commission under the Treaty of Berlin."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A telegram to the *Times*, dated Calcutta, Jan. 24, says:—"Sir Andrew Clarke, who is about to leave India, has been entertained at dinner by the officers of the Royal Engineers. Replying to the toast of his health, he alluded to the peculiar position of the members of the Indian Government in being obliged to sink all individuality, and to act only as a homogeneous body. He then went on to say that of all that has been done by the Public Works Department during his term of office, nothing gave him greater satisfaction than the service that department had rendered towards the prevention and mitigation of famine."

It is semi-officially announced that "the Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements,—whose health requires a change of climate—to be Governor of Western Australia, in the place of Major-Gen. Sir Harry Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., who has resigned that Government, having completed the time for which he was appointed."

A *Daily Chronicle* Pera correspondent hears on good authority that the Sultan has invited "Chinese" Gordon, the ex-Governor of the Soudan, to enter the Turkish army to assist Baker Pasha in reorganising the gendarmerie.

Brevet Major J. R. M. Chard, V.C., is ordered to join at Devonport to-morrow for duty in the Western District.

The death is announced of Lieut. J. T. Rice, as having occurred at Kohat on Dec. 23, from typhoid fever, contracted at Thall. The deceased entered the Army Dec. 15, 1871.

The right half of C Troop, R.E. Train, and 7th Company R.E., have arrived home from the Cape in the hired troopship Galatea. The former has gone to Aldershot, the latter to Chatham.

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn., under command of Col. Bray, C.B., will embark at Durban on 4th prox. for Bombay, in H.M.S. Malabar. Brevet Major Middleton is coming to England on leave. He has met with an accident, and has broken his leg at Newcastle, Natal. Lieut. Sheppard, with the depôt, women, and regimental baggage, embarked at Capetown, for Natal, on Jan. 6, in the Ontario, which was going up to Durban to embark the 2nd Batn. 24th Regiment for Gibraltar. The 4th were at Newcastle on Jan. 3, marching down to Pinetown, where they will arrive about Jan. 26. Capt. MacCarthy is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion.

5th Fusiliers. The *Pioneer* says:—"The 1st Batn. 5th have been ordered up to the front from Hussan Abdal, and were due at Peshawur on the 22nd ult. The two companies at Kohat will rejoin head-quarters immediately on being relieved by the Rifle Brigade from Rawul Pindi." Capt. Longbourne, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Major FitzRoy and Capt. Cherry remained with the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

7th Fusiliers. Major Vandeleur is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd, and Capt. Pochin from the 2nd to the 1st, Batns., on promotion. According to the Bombay correspondent of the *Standard*, the 2nd Batn. will form part of the expedition to Herat in the spring.

8th King's. The order for the removal of the 1st Batn. from Warley to Colchester has been countermanded. Lieut. Bright-Smith joins the 1st Batn., on exchange from the 2nd West India Regt.

10th Fusiliers. The will (dated March 8, 1879) of Lord George Augustus Beauclerk, late major, who died on the 3rd inst., has been proved by the Hon. Reginald A. Capel, his lordship's nephew, and Mr. F. Manley Sims, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

11th Regiment. It is rumoured in Bombay that the 2nd Batn. will form part of the expedition to Herat in the spring.

14th Regiment. Major Burton is posted to the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Capt. Robinson is posted to the 1st, and Capt. Reid to the 2nd Batn. Lieut. and Adjt. Gordon obtains his company by the retirement of Capt. Hall.

15th Regiment. Capt. Shortland is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. It is rumoured in Bombay that the 2nd Batn. will form part of the expedition to Herat in the spring.

16th Regiment. Lieut. Craster, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

17th Regiment. Capt. Turner, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Pay Department.

20th Regiment. Brevet Major Biscoe, from the Supernumerary List, late adjt. of Auxiliary Forces, is to be brought on to the establishment, vice Capt. Waudby, retired.

21st Fusiliers. The *Times*' correspondent, writing from Pretoria on Dec. 29, says, "the 2nd Batn. 21st remain at Pretoria."

22nd Regiment. 2nd Lieut. C. J. Bond, 2nd Batn., died at Chunar on the 23rd ult., aged twenty-one years. He entered the Army May 1, 1878.

24th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. was to have embarked in the Ontario about Jan. 11 at Durban for Gibraltar, Lieut.-Col. Dunbar in command. Lieut.-Col. Black, C.B., Brevet Major Bromhead, V.C., and Pymr. (Major) Mahony, C.M.G., 2nd Batn., have proceeded to Gibraltar, *viâ* Bermuda, in H.M.S. Himalaya, with the 99th Regt. from the Cape. Lieut.-Col. Degacher, C.B., who commanded the 2nd Batn. throughout the operations at the Cape, has returned to England on leave of absence. Capt. Lethbridge joins the 1st Batn., at Gosport, on exchange from the 90th Foot.

38th Regiment. Capt. A. M. Smith, who retired last year, has received a Government appointment in Natal—that of poundmaster, constable, and gaoler of Umsinga.

45th Regiment is expected to move shortly from Aldershot to Plymouth.

48th Regiment. Lieut. Fair obtains his company, vice Capt. M'Laughlin, appointed to the Pay Department. The subalterns of the 48th must be thankful for small mercies.

ROYAL MARINES.

The detachment, consisting of one officer and 40 men, belonging to the Plymouth Division which has been quartered at Bull Point for the last four months, was relieved on Thursday by a detachment of Royal Artillery recently arrived in the garrison.

Serjt. Frederick Harrison has been awarded the sum of £5, for being the best shot in the Plymouth Division for the year 1879.

Major W. D. Welch, R.M.A., has relieved Capt. W. E. E. Morley, R.M.L.I., in the Hercules, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided on the appointment of a major to the First Reserve Squadron.

Good-conduct medals have been awarded to Colour-Serjt. George Burgess, R.M.A., Serjt. W. Matthews, R.M.L.I., and Corpl. John H. Dalton, R.M.A.

A detachment, under the command of Lieut. Raitt, will embark in H.M.S. Inconstant, ordered to be commissioned at Portsmouth on the 5th prox., to effect the relief of the crews of the Mediterranean station.

50th Regiment, on arrival from Edinburgh, is to proceed to Colchester instead of to Warley, as at first arranged.

56th Regiment will, it is understood, be moved from Portland to Aldershot in the spring.

57th Regiment. Lieut. Bellingham will shortly embark for India, for duty with the Indian S.C. on probation.

58th Regiment. Writing from Pretoria on Dec. 29, the *Times*' correspondent says:—"The 58th has had its head-quarters at Wakkerstroom, and provides detachments for Heidelberg, Standerton, and Newcastle."

60th Rifles. Major Terry remains with the 3rd Batn. on promotion, and Capt. Walpole is transferred from the 1st to the 4th Batn. Capt. Wortham joins the 4th Batn. in India, on exchange from the 64th Foot. Capt. Farmer, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Kitson, 4th Batn., has been appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Lytton.

67th Regiment. Major Cardew and Capt. Poole have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

66th Regiment. The Bombay correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the regiment will form part of the expedition to Herat in the spring.

70th Regiment. Capt. Maturin has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

71st Highland Light Infantry. The colonelcy is vacant, by the death of Gen. the Hon. Sir George Cadogan, K.C.B., which occurred on Tuesday, at his residence in Park-place, St. James's. The deceased was the second son of George, third Earl of Cadogan, by his marriage with Louisa Honoria, daughter of the late Mr. J. Blake, and sister of Joseph, first Lord Wallscourt. He was born in Dec., 1814, and was educated at Eton. He entered the Army in 1833 as lieut. in the Grenadier Guards, became capt. in 1838, was promoted to lieut.-col. in 1847, and obtained a colonelcy in 1854. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and at the siege of Sebastopol; and he was employed as the Queen's Commissioner to the Sardinian Army in the Crimea from April, 1855, until its withdrawal in May of the following year (medal and four clasps, Commander 2nd Class of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy, 3rd Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He became major-gen. in 1862, lieut.-gen. in 1871, and gen. in 1877. He was appointed colonel of the 106th Foot in 1870, and transferred to the 71st in 1874. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1857, and was promoted K.C.B. in 1875. The General, who was the author of *Letters from Head-Quarters in the Crimea, by a Staff Officer*, was twice married,—first, in 1846, to Sophia, daughter of the late Col. Armstrong; and secondly, in 1857, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Ashworth.

80th Regiment. The *Times*' correspondent writes from Pretoria on Dec. 29:—"The 80th Regiment, on the 26th inst., started on its march to Cape Town. This fine regiment, which has been almost continually on the march in South Africa for three years, and which has been engaged in the Zulu and Sekukuni campaigns, will complete the long term of arduous service it has so well borne by marching through Kimberley to Beaufort West, whence it will be taken by train to the Cape. The march, it is calculated, will occupy sixty days." A telegram, dated Cape Town, Jan. 6, however, says:—"The 80th Regt. left Pretoria on its march to Cape Town last week, but has since been detained at Potchefstroom."

81st Regiment. Capt. Lindoe has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

84th Regiment. On arrival in Ireland, the regiment will most probably be stationed at the Curragh.

88th Regiment. The depôt embarked at Cape Town on the 7th inst. in H.M.S. Himalaya, for conveyance to England *viâ* Bermuda.

91st Highlanders. Capt. Mills's company embarked at Cape Town on the 7th inst. in H.M.S. Himalaya, for St. Helena.

92nd Highlanders. Lieut. Hamilton has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

94th Regiment. The *Times*' correspondent at Pretoria writes, on Dec. 29:—"The 94th garrisons the Leydenburg district, with head-quarters at Leydenburg, and provides detachments for two posts on the Lulu Mountains, and for Marabastadt, in the Zoutspanberg district."

99th Regiment. The regiment, after a stay of nine weeks in Pinetown, embarked on board H.M.S. Himalaya for Bermuda on Dec. 30. It was accompanied by several officers of the 2nd Batn. 24th, including Lieut.-Col. Black, C.B., Major Bromhead, V.C., Major Mahoney, C.M.G., and some junior officers, proceeding to Gibraltar, *viâ* Bermuda. On arriving at Bermuda, Capt. Wayman and Lieut. MacMullin will proceed in the same ship to England, for duty with the depôt. The regiment furnished, prior to embarkation, a large draft to the 62nd, its linked battalion in India, and Lieut. Alexander remained in Pinetown in charge of the draft, and to accompany it to its destination. After handing it over to the 62nd, he will return to England for duty at the depôt.

103rd Fusiliers. The *Irish Times* has the following:—"A gallant rescue was effected at Cork recently by Lieuts. Gray and Pentland, of the 103rd Fusiliers. A cattle-dealer named Cahill fell into the river near Patrick's Bridge, and these officers saw the man struggling in the water. Lieut. Pentland jumped in and appeared to be in danger of being drowned with Cahill, when Lieut. Gray jumped in to their assistance, and after a struggle the three were taken out of the water and landed by a boat. The tide was running out at the time and both officers jumped from the quay, a distance of fifteen feet from the water."

Rifle Brigade. It is reported in India that the 4th Batn. will form part of the expedition which is expected to advance on Herat in the spring.

2nd West India Regiment. H.M.S. Tamar was expected to return to Jamaica with the head-quarters of the regiment this week from the West Coast of Africa.

Commissariat and Transport Department. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. R. C. Healy has returned home from active service at the Cape, invalided. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. C. L. B. Pennell is under orders for Hong Kong, to relieve Assist.-Comy.-Gen. C. R. Shervinton, who will probably be retired on reorganisation of the department. Deputy-Comy. G. J. Parkyn has taken over charge of the Transport Branch, A.S.C., at Woolwich, during Comy. Vickers' absence in America, on special service. Deputy-Comy. J. S. Young is under orders for Hong Kong.

Ordnance Store Department. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. H. F. Travers, in charge at Chatham, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Gibraltar. He will be succeeded by Comy. J. C. Angell, on promotion to Assist.-Comy.-Gen., now serving at the Royal Arsenal. Comy. R. Mead has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Hong Kong.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major W. Creagh has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. The Agra paper tells us that "Surg.-Major H.

Waghorn is going to England shortly, leaving India, most likely, not to return. He is known to many of our readers as the enthusiastic and successful sportsman of the jungles of Rajpootana. Last hot weather he bagged fourteen tigers, eight bears, and many large deer. As we chronicled at the time, one tiger was a man-eater in the jungle of Mandelghur, near Deolie, about equally distant from Neemuch and Nusseerabad. This tiger killed Capt. Bolden of the 68th Light Infantry in 1877."

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

STAFFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY. The *Times of India* says: —"Travelling baronets seem to be in luck's way. Sir Thomas Hesketh happened to be in Zululand when British officers were wanted, and at once joined Col. Buller, afterwards getting himself transferred to the staff of Sir Evelyn Wood, and taking part in the battle of Ulundi. Now we see that Sir Charles Wolseley, who lately went on a "visit" to Cabul, has, on the strength of the knowledge of soldiering he has acquired as an officer of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, been attached to the 9th Lancers."

WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND. Lieut.-Col. Burn, on resigning command of the regiment, has issued the following regimental order:—"Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. R. Burn.—Penrith, Nov. 25, 1879.—Lieut.-Col. Burn, on resigning the command of the regiment in which he has had the honour and pleasure to hold a commission for more than forty-seven years, wishes to express his grateful appreciation of the attention and kindness he has received from his brother-officers, as well as from the non-commissioned officers and men, especially of the assistance on all occasions so willingly afforded by the officers, the valuable and constant help of the excellent regimental surgeon; and the very important service of the adjutants, past and present, which have been the means of maintaining the high character and efficiency of the corps; and to the very satisfactory reports that her Majesty's Inspectors of Auxiliary Cavalry have been enabled to make. Lieut.-Col. Burn has great pleasure in feeling that the efficiency of the regiment will be fully maintained under the able command of his successor, and he begs to assure all connected with the corps that the strong interest he has always taken in it will not cease with his retirement.—By order, W. H. MACGEORGE, Capt. and Adjt. W. and C. Y. C."

The Indian Army.

10TH BENGAL CAVALRY. A correspondent with Gen. C. Gough draws attention to the gallant behaviour of Pugman Singh, a sowar of the regiment, whilst out on escort duty with a comrade. A volley was fired at them, and the latter fell dead. Pugman Singh, though badly wounded himself, seized his comrade's horse, and galloped back with him the whole way into camp.

15TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Lieut.-Col. G. A. Prendergast, commandant, has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

23RD BENGAL N.I. (PIONEERS). Lieut.-Col. A. A. Currie, C.B., has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

4TH PUNJAB INFANTRY. Lieut. T. J. O'D. Renny, Bengal S.C., adjutant, died at Chinarak on the 15th ult. from the effects of a wound received the previous day while leading his men at the attack on Zawa. The deceased entered the Service, April 11, 1868, and became lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1871.

2ND BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. S. M. Schneider, officiating wing-officer, has been appointed provisional aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Schneider, C.B., commanding Northern Division Bombay Army, from Jan. 1.

ARMY GAZETTE.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1880.

The following casualties are reported as having occurred during recent engagements in Afghanistan:—

ARGANDI, Dec. 11, 1879.

KILLED.—Lieut. E. Hardy, F-A R.H.A.; Lieut. C. J. R. Hearsey, 2nd Lieut. W. P. Ricardo, Trumpet-Major Potter, Serjt. Shephard, Lance-Corpl. Duncarren, Ptes. Large, Smith. Newsome, Wilkinson, Langford, Tillotson, Gamble, Hedges, Swann, Lloyd, Carlysle, Hanner, Russell, 9th Lancers; Lieut. O. E. S. Forbes, 3rd Hussars, with 14th Bengal Lancers; one Duffadar and six Sowars, 14th Bengal Lancers.

WOUNDED.—Gunner Keegan, F-A R.H.A.; Lieut.-Col. R. S. Cleland' Capt. J. A. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, and nine men, 9th Lancers; three Sowars, 14th Bengal Lancers; two privates, 67th Foot; Lieut. W. Cook and four Sepoys, 3rd Sikhs; Lieut.-Col. A. FitzHugh, Major J. Cook, V.C., and one Sepoy, 5th Goorkha Regt.

The following casualties occurred in Brigdr.-Gen. Baker's Force on Dec. 11 and 12, 1879:—

KILLED.—Duffadar Gurmukh Sing, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

WOUNDED.—One driver, No. 2 Mountain Battery; one Sowar, 5th Punjab Cavalry; two privates, 92nd Highlanders; five Sepoys and one follower, 5th Punjab Infantry.

MISSING.—One Sepoy, 5th Punjab Infantry.

CABUL, Dec. 13, 1879.

KILLED.—Capt. S. G. Butson, Serjt.-Major Spittla, Lance-Corpl. Brown, and Ptes. Load and Simpkins, 9th Lancers; two men, Guide Corps; three men, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Lieut. St. J. W. Forbes; Serjt. Drummond and Pte. W. Diack, 92nd Highlanders; one man, 5th Goorkhas.

WOUNDED.—One driver, No. 2, Mountain Battery; Capt. J. J. S. Chisholme, Lieut. C. J. W. Trower, and eight men, 9th Lancers; one man, 14th Bengal Lancers; nine men, Guide Corps; 19 men, 92nd Highlanders; one man, 3rd Sikhs; four men, 5th Punjab Infantry; six men, 5th Goorkhas.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 24, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors:—Capts. J. Colledge (Nov. 4, 1879) and A. F. W. Taylor (Nov. 20, 1879).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. A. C. Le Quesne and A. J. Brander (both dated Nov. 6, 1879).

BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Major:—Capt. G. D'A. Jackson (Nov. 20, 1879).

INFANTRY.

To be Major:—Capt. A. F. Jones (Nov. 20, 1879).

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major:—Surgs. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., A. Stephen, J. H. Newman, M.D., H. Johnstone (all four dated Sept. 30, 1879).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I. (Nov. 13, 1879); T. Weldon and W. P. Dicken (both dated Dec, 9, 1879).

To be Majors:—Capts. (Brevet Majors) H. G. Pritchard (Nov. 6, 1879); G. F. E. S. Neill and D. Cowie (both dated Dec. 9, 1879).

MADRAS ARMY—CAVALRY.

To be Major:—Capt. (Brevet Major) A. Curtois (Nov. 4, 1879).

INFANTRY.

To be Majors:—Capts. C. Curtois (Nov. 4, 1879); R. Wilson (Nov. 20, 1879); A. W. L. Anderson (Dec. 4, 1879); R. F. Taylor and R. C. Hutchinson (both dated Dec. 9, 1879).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain:—Lieut. C. E. Yate (Nov. 9, 1879).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Jan. 30, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 31, and the current year must be understood.]

1st Life Guards—Lieut. G. L. Holford, from the Royal North Gloucester Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Turnor, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut. C. Williams, from the 20th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Wardrop, promoted.

4th Dragoon Guards—The names of 2nd Lieut. Charles Skinner Dansey Oldham Oldham are as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 13.

6th Dragoons—Gent. Cadet Ronald McFarlane, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Coote, transferred to the 11th Hussars.

12th Lancers—2nd Lieut. H. S. Richardson, from the 16th Lancers, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Benson, promoted into the 5th Dragoon Guards.

13th Hussars—2nd Lieut. G. J. W. Noble, from the 20th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. M. Brookfield, resigned.

16th Lancers—2nd Lieut. J. Oswald, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Richardson, transferred to the 12th Lancers.

18th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Richard Lionel Walter, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Alston, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

Royal Engineers—The surname of the Major seconded for Staff Service in the *Gazette* of Jan. 23, is Mickl*em*, and not Mickl*in*, as therein stated.

1st Foot—Gent. Cadet Charles Higford Chapman, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hogge, transferred to the 34th Foot.

4th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. A. Carleton, from the 64th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. MacCarthy, promoted (Jan. 14); Queen's (India) Cadet Ernest Dominic Serres, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cave, transferred to the 16th Foot.

5th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. H. Sitwell, from the 16th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sturges, promoted.

8th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. A. R. Blackwell, from the 99th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Turner, promoted Capt. on half-pay; gent. Cadet St. George Charles Henry, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Kelly, promoted Capt. on half-pay.

9th Foot—Gent. Cadet Saumarez Dobrée Shortt, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Eyre, promoted.

14th Foot—Gent. Cadet Henry John Crofton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Fry, promoted.

15th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. R. F. Sladen, from the 82nd Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Forster, promoted.

16th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. C. E. Cave, from the 4th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sitwell, transferred to the 5th Foot; Gent. Cadet Hugh Pentland Shekleton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Doran, transferred to the 18th Foot.

18th Foot—2nd Lieut. B. J. C. Doran, from the 16th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hearn, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

23rd Foot—Lieut. A. T. Boddam-Whetham to be Capt., vice Rowley, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 28, 1879).

25th Foot.—Supernumerary Lieut. F. A. C. Claughton, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut., vice Reid, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (Oct. 25, 1879); 2nd Lieuts. H. H. S. Spoor to be Lieut., vice Retallick, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (Nov. 4, 1879); G. F. Clayton-East to be Lieut., vice Drummond, deceased (Nov. 5, 1879); C. J. Corfield to be Lieut., vice Godfray, promoted (Dec. 22, 1879); F. Hemphill, from the 106th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Spoor, promoted

34th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. S. Hogge, from the 1st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Martin, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

36th Foot—Gent. Cadet Charles Edward Wegg Prosser, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice McGrigor, transferred to the 60th Foot.

60th Foot—Lieut. F. W. Archer to be Capt., vice Terry, promoted (Jan. 7).

61st Foot—2nd Lieut. the Hon. H. H. S. Addington, from the 105th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Rattray, transferred to the 22nd Foot.

64th Foot—Gent. Cadet Frederick Gardner Bradley, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut, vice Carleton, transferred to the 4th Foot.

75th Foot—Gent. Cadet Henry William Denne Denne, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Stewart, transferred to the 92nd Foot.

79th Foot—2nd Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, from the 104th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Gordon, promoted.

82nd Foot—Gent. Cadet Charles Lewes Hamilton Cox, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sladen, transferred to the 15th Foot.

99th Foot—Queen's Cadet Thomas Hugh Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Blackwell, transferred to the 8th Foot.

104th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet George Frederick Dashwood Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Urquhart, transferred to the 79th Foot.

105th Foot—Gent. Cadet John Henry Kennedy, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice the Hon. Mr. Addington, transferred to the 61st Foot.

106th Foot—Queen's Cadet Schomberg Kerr, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hemphill, transferred to the 25th Foot.

1st West India Regiment—Gent. Cadet Charles Henry MacIntyre Hitchins, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Peirse, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Gent. Cadet Seymour Blanchard Pemberton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. O'Donnell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Gent. Cadet Richard Errington, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Haughton, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

School of Musketry—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. W. J. Trent, half-pay, late 68th Foot, to be Comdt. and Inspector-Gen. of Musketry, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet. Col. Travers, half-pay, late 48th Foot, deceased.

BREVET.

Capt, E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, to be Major, in consideration of the services rendered by him while employed in India.

INDIA.

A telegram from the *Standard's* Bombay correspondent gives the following particulars with regard to the spring campaign:—"It is stated that Gen. Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, will personally command the campaign in the spring. The Army Corps of the Bombay Army starting for Candahar will be under the command of Gen. Phayre. It is generally believed that the division will advance to Herat, and that that city will be handed over to Persia. The Bengal troops now at Candahar under Gen. Stewart will, it is believed, march *viâ* Ghuzni to Cabul. All officers of the Cabul Division absent on leave are ordered to rejoin on March 15, when renewed operations throughout Afghanistan will commence. The Bombay Corps consists of E and D Batys. of B Brig. R.H.A., C and F Batys. 2nd Brig. R.A.; the 2nd Batn. 7th Fusiliers, the 66th, the 2nd Batn. 11th, the 2nd Batn. 15th, the 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, the Poonah Horse, the 3rd Light Cavalry, the 1st and 2nd Sind Horse, and one other Cavalry regiment, not as yet definitely named, and the 3rd, 5th, 9th, 10th, 16th, 23rd, 24th, and 28th N.I."

Four members of the Viceroy's staff are on field service, namely Brig.-Gen. Baker, C.B., Military Secretary; Capt. Lord William Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers, A.D.C.; Capt. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, and Capt. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, extra A.D.C.'s.

The remarkable position assigned to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army during the recent struggle in Afghanistan is attracting notice in India. The *Pioneer* has the following significant allusion to Sir Frederick Haines:—"A brilliant idea has been thrown out by a correspondent in connection with the unsatisfactory aspect of affairs in Afghanistan. Suppose the Government were to appoint a Commander-in-Chief for India? Some credulous persons may reply that we have got a Commander-in-Chief already, but there will be no 'Historic Doubts' on this subject for future chroniclers. It will be shown, with conclusive certainty, that no such officer could have existed in India during the war of 1879; that to assume his existence and his effacement during such events as have been in progress would be absurd."

The name of the following officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—Major-Gen. R. N. Raikes, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of Lieut.-Gens., in the room of Lieut.-Gen. H. Milne, Bengal Infantry, deceased; Oct. 17, 1879. The following promotions are made:—Major R. Beadon, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Col., and Capt. (now Major) E. R. Ives, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from Oct. 17, 1879, vice Lieut.-Gen. Milne, Bengal Infantry, deceased; Major A. D. Parsons, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Col., and Capt. (now Major) A. T. Davis, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from Oct. 18, 1879, vice Major-Gen. G. Sturrock, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major J. S. Irvine, Bengal Infantry, Brigade-Major, Agra, has been transferred to Lucknow, vice Lieut.-Col. J. C. Minto, Bengal S.C., proceeded home on leave.

Major R. S. Robertson, Bengal S.C., has been confirmed in his appointment as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of the Bengal Army, vice Col. J. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal S.C., appointed Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.

The following officers have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal Staff of the Army:—Major E. G. Newnham, 17th Bengal Cavalry; Capt. B. H. S. Gower, 17th Bengal Cavalry; Capt. W. H. McCausland, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry; Capt. H. D. Hutchinson, 40th Bengal N.I.; Capt. H. M. Rose, 41st Bengal N.I.; Capt. B. Wemyss, 41st Bengal N.I.; and Capt. W. W. H. Scott, 11th Bengal Lancers. The following officers who attended the 32nd course of garrison instruction in Madras and Bombay, have qualified in part II. of examinations A and B (General Order 275 of 1873):—Capt. M'Math, 66th Foot; Lieuts. Frere and Wilson, 21st Foot; English, 14th Hussars; Whieldon, 48th Foot; Porter and Terry, 43rd Foot; the Hon. C. P. Jervis and Faunce, 66th Foot; Standen, 89th Foot; Georges, 36th Madras N.I.; Stanley, 11th Foot; Macdonald, 67th Foot; Jameson and Barlow, 78th Foot; Sub-Lieuts. Jones, 54th Foot, probationer 2nd Madras Light Cavalry; Shaw, 18th Foot, probationer 34th Madras N.I.; and Clements, 14th Foot, probationer 30th Madras N.I.; 2nd Lieuts. Nason, 44th Foot; and Dobbin and Watson, 11th Foot.

The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the publication, in separate monthly circulars, in assimilation with the practice obtaining at the War Office, of such instructions and regulations relating to financial and administrative subjects of the Army as the Government of India may see fit to promulgate for general information. From Jan. 1 all rulings and orders, which from that date will cease to be published in the *Gazette of India*, and which will, in future, be contained in Army Circulars, are to be considered as authority from the date of their publication, unless otherwise directed. The circulars will not be republished in the Orders of the Government of Madras or Bombay, or in those of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Public opinion in India is unanimous in condemning the conduct of the Afghan campaign, which exposed Gen. Roberts's force to very serious danger of complete destruction.

Subadar-Major Sheikh Hyder, 19th Madras N.I., has been admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India. For conspicuous gallantry at Charasiab, on Oct. 6, a sepoy of the 15th Goorkha Regt. has been admitted into the Order of Merit, 2nd class; and Subadar Budh Singh, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, a jemadar, havildar, naik, and five sepoys of the 23rd Punjab Infantry; Subadar Harree Dewa Jaiesie, and a bugler of the 5th Gookhas, have been admitted into the 3rd class of the same order.

Col. J. Gordon, Bombay S.C., has been permitted to retire from the Service from Dec. 31.

With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that officers from British regiments serving in India may be admitted as probationers for the Staff Corps, on the same terms as those laid down for direct probationers for that corps, provided they have actually served one year with their present regiments, have less than seven years' service, and are under twenty-seven years of age. Service as sub-lieutenant reckoning in the above period.

Her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Government of India, has conferred the Cross of the Imperial Empire upon Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., agent to the Governor-General for Central India; and also upon Major-Gen. Sir Francis Sleigh Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Cabul field force.

The *Standard* says:—"The period of service of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Cabul Field Force, as qrmr.-gen. of the Indian Army, expires on the 31st inst. Gen. Roberts will not return to his former duties, but it is not thought advisable to provide a successor, pending the issue of the report of the Committee sitting at Simla on the subject of Indian Army Organisation."

Lieut. Walter Bathurst, R.N., whose death was noticed last week, belonged to a naval family, being the son of the late Com. John Oldershaw Bathurst, R.N., who fell at Navarin in command of H.M.S. Genoa. The deceased officer was also great-nephew by marriage of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Dundas, K.C.B., captain of the Naiad, frigate at the battle of Trafalgar.

COLBURN'S
UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE,
For FEBRUARY, contains :—

WITH THE IRREGULARS IN THE ZULU WAR.
IN CANDAHAR.
CREOLINE. Chapters 27 and 28.
INTERNATIONAL AND MARITIME LAW, WITH POINTS CONCERNING RUSSIA AND PERSIA.
MEMOIRS OF FIELD-MARSHAL H. SEYMOUR-CONWAY.
THE HEALTH OF OUR SAILORS.
TRAVELS IN PERSIA. By Commander G. N. MASON.
WITH THE ROUMANIANS IN THE '77 CAMPAIGN.
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Extract from the *Civil Service Gazette* of December 13, 1879 :—"All classes of society will learn with the greatest satisfaction of an undoubted remedy for Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Gravel, and other most painful disorders, which has been discovered. It is known as RUSSELL'S TIC-SANO, is of a vegetable nature, and is consequently of a completely harmless kind, and much to be preferred to the thousand and one remedies and so-called specifics which have already made their appearance amongst us. It has also a wonderful effect upon the digestive organs, and for aged people, and those of delicate constitution, its use will prove most beneficial."

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For officers on active service, autumn manœuvres, or whenever it is impossible to carry wooden trees, this invention will be invaluable.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Herat: the Granary and Garden of Central Asia (Allen and Co.)—The Artillery Ram. Part 2. (Fletcher, Norwich).—The United Service: a Monthly Review of Military and Naval Affairs (Hamersly, Philadelphia).—Time (Time Office).—Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—The Nineteenth Century (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—Day of Rest (Strahan and Co.)—Blackwood's Magazine (Blackwood).—Records of the 90th Regiment (Richardson and Co.)—Fraser's Magazine (Longmans and Co.)—Letters to Sir J. Hobhouse (Walbrook).—Life of Lord Lynedoch (Richardson and Co.)—Tales from Blackwood (Blackwood).—Cassell's Magazines.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE FUND.—The subject is now being considered.

GALATEA.—The paper referred to is remarkable for the inaccuracy of its information, but we cannot give insertion to your letter. We appreciate your kindness all the same in speaking in such a flattering manner of ourselves, and we hope we justify the good opinions of which you speak.

TIVOLI.—Address an official letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad :—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; "*Vedette*;" *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

WE imagine that the Admiralty in framing the Circular of March 27, 1877, giving to acting Navigating Sub-Lieutenants the privilege of being transferred to the Executive List, could never have intended that they should pass over the heads of those officers who were senior to them at the time of the transfer. Such, however, has been the effect of the regulations, as we find that several Navigating Sub-Lieutenants below December, 1874, have been promoted to lieutenants, whilst their seniors remain to drag out a weary existence on the Navigating List, and when promoted will have the option of going on the Lieutenants' List junior to those formerly below them. It is extraordinary, certainly, that the junior Navigating officers should be the only ones to benefit at all by the amalgamation. It is due to no merit on the part of those officers who have gone over the heads of their seniors; and in drawing attention to this anomaly, we hope their Lordships will see their way to remedy what we must look upon as a mistake. Is there any reason why the few remaining Navigating Sub-Lieutenants, over four years' standing, might not be "grafted in" with the Lieutenants, according to the date of their seniority as commissioned officers? There are but a score of them left, and their position is made all the more unendurable from the fact that their juniors in the Service, and in their own particular branch, are now rapidly going over them, owing to the privileges given under the order to which we have referred above. What can be the feelings of a Navigating Sub-Lieutenant of more than six years' seniority at seeing, in the recent promotions to the Lieutenants' List, officers who were far junior to him as Navigating Sub-Lieutenants now advanced to Lieutenants' rank, and thus made senior to him in every respect? The Navigating Sub-Lieutenant of six years' standing should be more fitted, and is undeniably equally as fitted, as his junior for a Lieutenants' commission; but as the line was drawn at a certain seniority when the order for transfer of navigating officers to the Executive branch was given, those who had served longest were doomed to remain navigating officers for all their lives, or to accept amalgamation at an age which placed them at an immense disadvantage. In urging the claims of the remaining score for immediate absorption on the Lieutenants' List (now increased to one thousand, two hundred of whom should be navigating officers), we are not blind to the fact that in this the Navigating Lieutenants of the last two or three years, who have plodded up to the top of the Navigating Sub-Lieutenants' List, might, in consequence of their original seniority as commissioned officers, have some cause to complain. Still, they scarcely number more than ten, and justice could be done to them without interfering greatly with the Lieutenants, even if they were also transferred. But, on the other hand, if it should be determined to hold to the hard-and-fast line drawn when the Order in Council for the suppression of the Navigating-Class was obtained, the least their Lordships could do would be to promote Navigating Sub-Lieutenants at an equal rate with Sub-Lieutenants. By so doing, the Navigating Sub-Lieutenants' List would be at once wiped out, and the real grievance of seeing junior ex-navigating officers promoted to Lieutenant's rank, and leaving their former seniors to drag along on a junior List, would be removed. There is no reason why this, at least, should not be done, for in justice to those officers whose claims we now advance, less could not be offered them to make their position in the Service bearable.

We understand that her Majesty has signified her intention to confer the Companionship of the Bath, Civil Division, on Mr. Haliburton, Director of Supplies and Transport, in recognition of his services in connection with the war in South Africa. Mr. Haliburton is a son of the late Mr. Justice Haliburton, the well-known author of "Sam Slick," &c. He entered the Commissariat Department in 1855; served in Turkey until the withdrawal of our troops, in Canada and Nova Scotia until 1860, and in Great Britain until 1870. In the latter year he resigned his commission as Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, on receiving the civil appointment of Assistant-Director of Supplies and Transport, under Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B. In 1872, Mr. Haliburton was selected for special service in the Military Finance Department of India, and served in that country until 1875, when he resumed his duties at the War Office. He twice received the thanks of the Government of India for his services. In 1878 he succeeded Sir W. Drake, K.C.B., as Director of Supplies and Transport.

Commissary-General F. E. Watt has also been nominated a C.B. Commissary-General Watt is the only son of the late Commissary-General James Duff Watt, by his first wife, eldest daughter of the late Bodychan Sparrow, Esq., of Redhill, county Anglesea. His commissions bear date as follows:—D.A.C.G., December 23, 1843; A.C.G, January 1, 1855; D.C.G., October 20, 1862; and C.G., February 14, 1878. Commissary-General Watt has had but little field service, but has been employed in several important civil capacities; district paymaster, Board of Works in Ireland; at the Royal Mint, and superintendent of the Bullion Department, Sydney Mint; auditor of revenue accounts at Gibraltar, and chairman of the Board of Visitors of the convict establishment at that station. The foreign stations at which Mr. Watt has served are the Cape, Mauritius, New South Wales, Turkey, China, and Gibraltar. He has also been twice employed at the War Office, from 1858 to 1864, as Staff Officer of the Commissariat Staff Corps, and now as "Commissary-General at head-quarters."

Colonel F. C. Hassard, C.B., who has filled the appointment of commanding Royal Engineer on the Staff of the Zulu expedition, will shortly return to England, on promotion to the rank of major-general on the establishment.

The promotion of Lieutenant Benson, 12th Lancers, to a troop in the 5th Dragoon Guards leaves only thirteen cavalry subalterns who obtained their commissions under the Purchase system—who became cornets, that is to say, prior to October 28, 1871. Their names are—Lieutenants Sadlier and Leslie, 1st Dragoon Guards; Vansittart, 4th Dragoon Guards; Johnstone, Byng, Viscount St. Vincent, and Roper, 7th Hussars; Banks, 12th Lancers; Lane and Doyne, 13th Hussars; Middleton and Douglas, 15th Hussars; and Aylmer, 16th Lancers. No one can well complain at any proper measures that may be taken to help on these officers, who entered the Service under conditions which have been violated by Lord Cardwell's Act.

A case of scarlet-fever has appeared in the officers' block at Chatham. An officer of the 26th Cameronians is the victim. He is, however, progressing favourably. These barracks are, from their great age and defective drainage, very unhealthy, and it is only on account of every precaution being taken that an epidemic of some sort does not break out.

The Distinguished Service Reward, vacant by the death of Major-General A. Scudamore, C.B., has been awarded to Colonel Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., in recognition of his recent services at the Cape, where he served for over eighteen months and carried out several most important missions. Colonel Rowlands served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 with the 41st Regiment, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman (severely wounded), siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie of October 26, attack of the Quarries on June 7, and twice on the Rifle-pits, attacks of the Redan on June 18 and September 8—wounded (medal with three clasps, Victoria Cross, Brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He entered the Army September 23, 1849; and became Colonel, March 23, 1871.

Mr. J. P. Mackinnon, late of the 25th Regiment, and formerly 72nd Highlanders, is writing, in conjunction with Mr. S. H. Shadbolt, a history of the South African Campaign, 1879, which will be dedicated, by permission, to Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief. The work is to be published shortly by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, and will contain cabinet portraits, finely reproduced by the Woodbury process of photography, of the officers of the British Army who have lost their lives in the late war, together with biographies compiled from materials furnished by their relatives and surviving comrades. By permission of the Empress Eugénie, the list is to headed with a photograph and brief memoir of his late Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon. Introductory to the artistic portion of the work, there will be a sketch of the war, embodying detailed accounts of the various engagements. Appended to the introductory sketch will be a complete list of all the officers of the British Army who were engaged in the campaign, with an account of their services. The work will also contain a map of the country, showing the movements of the army. Officers who served during the campaign are requested to communicate with Mr. Mackinnon, Fernside, Redhill.

The Colonelcy of the 71st Highland Light Infantry is vacant by the death of General the Hon. Sir G. Cadogan, K.C.B. The last vacancy, which occurred on September 27, the 85th Foot, was given to Lieutenant-General Percy Hill, C.B.; and as Sir Edward Greathed stands next on the Unattached List, it is scarcely likely that his strong claims will be overlooked.

Commissary J. Milne, Commissariat and Transport Department, accompanied by Veterinary-Surgeon B. L. Glover, Royal Artillery, left Liverpool by the steamer *Scythia* on Saturday last for New York, to inspect and pass mules intended for transport purposes in this country.

Deputy-Commissary Storrar-Smith, who lately retired from the Commissariat and Transport Department, was elected on Monday secretary of the City of London Hospital, Victoria Park.

We are gratified to learn that the Vitakri station has at length been definitely abandoned. We have more than once called attention to the extreme unhealthiness of this place and its unfitness for a frontier station. It is a melancholy fact that of the 21st Madras N.I., who went up there 400 strong, only 93 marched out, the rest having all died or been sent away invalided.

Captain E. B. St. John, 35th Regiment, after seven years' uninterrupted service on the Staff of Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., at Sydney, has been permitted to accompany his Excellency to New Zealand as aide-de-camp. We always thought that six years was the limit of time for an officer to occupy the position of aide-de-camp to the Governor of a colony. No one, we presume, will deny that some limit should be fixed, and six years does not seem too short a period. Then, why should an exception be made in this officer's favour? Can it be that there is no other officer throughout the Army who would accept this very desirable employment? Captain St. John could not have complained had he been ordered to return to regimental duty, seeing that he has already spent one year over the stipulated time in the enjoyment of Staff allowances.

Colonel H. W. J. Trent, half-pay, late 68th Light Infantry, has been appointed Inspector-General of Musketry and Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, vice Colonel R. H. Travers, resigned. Colonel Trent lost his command three months since, under the five years' system.

Major R. L. H. Curteis, 16th Regiment, is to retain his appointment as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters on promotion, to complete five years' service on the Staff.

Her Majesty has confirmed the appointment of Brevet Colonel W. Stirling, C.B., Royal Artillery, as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Woolwich District, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. King, R.A., whose period of Staff service expires on the 15th prox. We announced a fortnight ago that Colonel Stirling had been selected to receive this appointment.

There is no important change in the position of affairs in Afghanistan. Mahommed Jan is threatening an advance from Cabul, but we fear that the news is too good to be true. If he does not advance, General Roberts will before long be compelled to move against Ghuzni, unless General Stewart is ordered to do so. From neither Candahar nor Cabul, however, can this movement be attempted till the Passes become clear from snow, which will not be for another six weeks to come. Besides, even if the Passes were clear won, General Roberts could not venture to leave Cabul until the arrival of sufficient reinforcements, to enable him to leave behind a substantial garrison in Sherpur cantonments. As to General Stuart, it is possible that his presence may be required at Candahar, if it be true that a strong Bombay column, under the command of General Phayre, is to march to Herat. It would be impossible to dispatch any column to the latter city, unless the communications were secured by a strong body at Candahar. The *Standard's* correspondent, nevertheless, states that it is believed that General Stewart's division will march *viâ* Ghuznee to Cabul. For our own part, we cannot believe that such an enterprise will take place simultaneously with a march to Herat. Of one thing, however, we may be tolerably certain, —namely, that active operations on a large scale will commence as soon as the weather admits. All officers on leave from the Cabul division are ordered to rejoin before March 15, and it is stated that Sir Frederick Haines will personally direct the forthcoming campaign. We are glad to receive this intelligence, not because we have not perfect confidence in Sir Frederick Roberts, but because the shameful effacement of the Commander-in-Chief will end. For all the world can see, Sir Frederick Haines might, as regards the Afghan war, have just as well been in London as in India; and the inconsistency and extravagance of paying an officer of high rank a very large salary merely to make minutes and speeches, and to approve courts-martial, are too obvious to need comment. It is a significant coincidence that, with the rumour that Sir Frederick Haines is about to take the field, comes a report that Lord Lytton is about to return to England.

On the part of Tommy Atkins, we may be allowed to express his surprise at finding himself, under Section 155 of the Discipline Act, made a victim by the civil authority in its jealousy of military authority. "Why," he asks of Parliament, "should you make me liable to two punishments for one offence? Could you not arrange to punish those who may treat your authority with contempt, without attacking me? At all events, could you not, in the name of the commonest justice, have ruled that if on a second trial for one offence it was concluded that I had received, on my first trial, more punishment than my due, I should receive redress?" "I understand you Parliament men to refuse to my officers the confidence you place in your common jurymen and justices of the peace, and to vent your spite against them on me."

The War Office, in consideration of the present high price of forage, has, with that liberality which on all occasions marks its treatment of the Auxiliary Forces, again reduced the forage allowance of adjutants from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d. per diem. The amount allowed lately was 1s. 10d. per diem, but that was at a time when forage was considerably cheaper than at present. When it is borne in mind what a munificent sum adjutants of Militia and Volunteers receive on account of lodging and servant's allowance,—3s. 3d. a day,—it is simply wonderful that any officers can be found to accept the appointments in the Auxiliary Forces. It only shows what a sacrificing individual the British Purchase officer is!

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, January 24, 1880.

The following promotions consequent on the retirement, on the 20th inst., of Vice-Admiral Edward Winterton Turnour, C.B., have been made from the same date:—Rear-Admiral William Montagu Dowell, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Captain Henry Dennis Hickley to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions on the Retired List have also taken place from the same date:—Rear-Admirals: Frederick Augustus Maxse, Robert Jenkins, C.B., David Robertson Macdonald, William Norton Taylor, George Clarke Mends, Jonas Archer Abbott, John Ross Ward, George Johnson, Robert Robertson, Jasper Henry Selwyn, Robert Jocelyn Otway to be Vice-Admirals on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 30, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Paymaster Edward Madgewick Roe has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 2nd inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral—Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station, vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, K.C.B., whose period of service has expired.

Captains—J. O. Hopkins, to the Téméraire, vice George Willes Watson, promoted; Richard Bradshaw, C.B., to the Impregnable, vice Henry Dennis Hickley, promoted; Lord Walter T. Kerr, to the Inconstant, when commissioned.

Commander—W. H. Selby, to the Torch, vice Hamond, whose period of service has expired.

Lieutenants—Richard F. Hoskyn, to the Duncan, for the Flying Fish; D. A. Gamble, to the Eclipse; Mountjoy Squire and G. L. W. Adair, to the Audacious; W. L. H. Browne, to the Cambridge; Hon. H. Lambton, to the Inconstant, as flag lieutenant to Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B.; H. L. Messum, to the Indus; John C. Blaxland, W. des V. Hamilton, Thomas F. Abbott, and Hon. P. M. Hely-Hutchinson, to the Inconstant; J. P. Gallwey and Hon. M. A. Bourke, to the Alexandra.

Gunnery Lieutenants—M. C. V. Baker, to the Monarch; M. B. Almack, to the Penelope; John G. M. Field, to the Lord Warden.

Sub-Lieutenants—John R. Jellicoe and Hugh F. Daubeney, to the Inconstant; E. G. Shortland, to the Alexandra.

Midshipmen—G. Gore-Browne and L. B. Denman, to the Inconstant; W. C. Pakenham, A. H. Sadler, G. V. Whitla, Reginald H. S. Bacon, and H. Powley, to the Alexandra.

Naval Cadets—E. Hay, E. F. B. Charlton, E. F. Talbot, C. P. Wilkinson, A. F. Gurney, T. S. G. Newbold, E. M. Hewett, F. C. H. Allenby, B. R. M. Taylor, P. J. Hodges, H. Jones, A. I. V. de Laske, D. R. de Chair, and H. W. A. Littledale, to the Alexandra.

Deputy-Inspector-General—John Watt Reid, M.D., to the President, additional, for temporary service at the Department of the Medical Director-General, to conduct the duties of Medical Director-General, vice Armstrong, term expired.

Fleet Surgeons—Dr. Daniel Finucane, to Malta Dockyard; William Edney, to the Invincible.

Staff Surgeon—James H. Martin, to the Boscawen.

Paymasters—J. L. Kirkness to be secretary to Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B.; T. O. Joynson, to the Inconstant; J. S. Moore, to the Alexandra.

Assistant-Paymasters—W. W. Braddon, M. G. B. Fenwick, and H. W. Paul to the Alexandra, as secretary's clerks; W. H. F. Kay, to the Antelope, in charge; R. B. Marwood, to the Inconstant; T. Guard, to the Alexandra.

Surgeons—Dr. Robert A. Simpson, to the Wolverene when recommissioned; W. S. Sandham, to the Tenedos; Charles James, to Jamaica Hospital.

Engineers—George Mackney, to the Nankin, additional, for service in the Redwing; Stephen B. Williams, to the Midge; John T. Morgan, to the Kestrel; William Annan, to the Asia, for service in the Repulse; William G. M. M'Quire, to the Revenge; William J. Fellowes, to the Lord Warden.

Assistant-Clerks—J. E. Smith and J. A. Le Sage, to the Northumberland; F. J. Voules and A. Clarke, to the Minotaur; A. H. Brigstocke, to the Raleigh, for the Wolverene; G. Hewlett, to the Euryalus.

Boatswain—G. Millard, to the Fawn.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—Thomas Casey, Howth, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Bonmahon, vice Scott, promoted; Isaac Reid, Rush, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Clogher Head, vice Martin, promoted; John Hall, Malahide, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Groomsport, vice McCullough, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—G. Byles, Shielet, to be chief boatman, Woolston, vice Howell, promoted; Daniel Crowley, Culdaff Bay, to be chief boatman, Malahide, vice Hall, promoted; William Chittick, Bar of Lough, to be chief boatman, Rush, vice Reid, promoted; Charles Thompson, Youghal, to be chief boatman, Howth, vice Casey, promoted.

Ajax. This ship will be launched at Pembroke early in March. The Ajax is a sister-ship to the Agamemnon, plated with from 10 to 12 in. of armour, and will carry four 25-ton guns: her displacement is 8,492 tons, and her engines are to have an indicated horse-power of 6,000.

Alexandra, Capt. Robert O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Admiral Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, K.C.B., remained at Malta on Jan. 13, having defects made good by the dockyard authorities. A difference of opinion between the chaplain and the captain of the Alexandra, owing to the certificate which had been given to the rev. gentleman on his leaving the ship, having been brought before the Admiralty, Sir Geoffrey Hornby and Capt. FitzRoy have been called upon to report upon the complaint laid by the chaplain.

Atalanta, Capt. F. Stirling, arrived at Barbadoes on January 1, and would leave on January 9 for a cruise among the West Indian Islands.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, arrived at Grenada on the 26th inst., and will leave on Feb. 2. All well.

Beacon, Com. Charles Woodruffe, was at Bushire on Dec. 28, under orders for Busrah.

Boadicea, Comdre. Richards, was at Ascension on Jan. 7, and would leave on Jan. 18 for Sierra Leone. The *Hampshire Telegraph* hears of a disagreement between the Church and the Executive in this ship. Remembering the unseemly squabbles and ill-feeling which prevailed between the captain and the chaplain of the London some years ago, the chaplain of the Boadicea has thought it as well for himself, and better for the sake of peace and harmony, that he should no longer remain in the ship, and he has written to request their Lordships to remove him to another ship if possible, but to remove him at all events. This is certainly the shortest cut out of a difficulty, and the Rev. Alexander Nicolls has shown his good-sense and judgment in asking for supersession.

Condor, Com. E. F. Day, arrived at Malta on the 21st from Limasol, having left that port on the 12th. On her passage she experienced strong westerly winds and heavy head seas; she brought one officer and some time-expired soldiers from Larnaca and Limasol.

Dido, Capt. Domvile, was to leave Fernando Po after arrival of the mail of Dec. 6, for Loando and St. Helena. The Royal Humane Society's medal has been awarded to Peter Browne and G. Bridge, both of this ship, for saving G. L. Creed, of the same ship, who fell into thirteen fathoms of water at Sierra Leone; another man, Ben Roberts, who also assisted, being awarded the bronze clasp, having previously received the bronze medal.

Dragon, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, has been ordered to Mauritius, to be docked.

Druid, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, left Jamaica on Jan. 7 for Port Autonio, to give leave.

Dryad, Com. J. Hext, arrived at Gibraltar on 28th inst., and was to leave the day following for Malta.

Fantôme, Com. Karslake, left Plymouth Sound on Monday afternoon for the North America and West Indies station. She proceeds at first to Jamaica.

Fire Queen, Staff Com. Fawckner, arrived at Cowes on Saturday evening, with the Right Hon. Mr. Cross, who landed and proceeded to Osborne. He returned in the Fire Queen on Sunday evening, and left for London.

Flamingo, Com. W. H. Hall, arrived at Port Royal from Key West on Dec. 31.

Flirt, at Devonport, will be commissioned on Feb. 10, with a complement of 75, for the West Coast of Africa.

Gannet, Com. E. G. Bourke, was at Arica on Dec. 15, where she remains.

Himalaya, Capt. H. Brent, was expected at Simon's Bay about Jan. 8, *en route* to Bermuda, to which place she takes the 99th Regt. She will carry about 80 men of the 88th Regt. from here, and, if possible, will also convey the company of the 91st which will be told off to garrison St. Helena.

Inconstant, Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., visited Portsmouth last week and inspected the Inconstant, which, having had £25,000 spent upon her, is ordered to be brought forward for a temporary commission. The Inconstant will be commissioned at Portsmouth on the 5th prox. by Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, as flagship of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, who has been appointed to succeed Admiral Hornby in the command of the Mediterranean Fleet. The Inconstant will bring home the officers and crew at present serving on board the Alexandra.

Jumna, Capt. G. Parsons, leaves Bombay for Portsmouth on the 27th inst., with time-expired men and the ollowing troops:—D and F Batys. 6th Brig., 8th and 9th fatys. 8th Brig., and No. 2 Baty. 9th Brig. R.A.

Lively, Lieut.-Com. Le Strange. A serious collision occurred on the Mersey on Thursday evening about six o'clock between her Majesty's despatch boat Lively and a sailing ship at anchor named the Annot Lyle. The Lively was returning from the Allan steamer Sarmatian, after that vessel had left the river with the Princess Louise on her voyage to Canada, and both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were on board. The collision occurred near the Coburg Dock, and the bow of the Lively pierced the side of the sailing vessel amidships. A leak was caused, but the water entered at a slow rate, and the crew of the ship were fully able to keep her afloat. She will be repaired in dock.—*Manchester Guardian.*

London, Capt. H. E. G. Earle. Notice is given in last night's *Gazette* that the distribution of the tonnage-bounties awarded for three slave-dhows will commence on Feb. 6.

Marlborough. On Friday night, the 23rd inst., the engineer students gave another of their "evenings at home." The invitations, issued to the number of about 700, were generally responded to, the large company present including Admiral A. P. Ryder, the Naval Commander-in-Chief; Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, the Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard; A. Cudlipp, Esq., the Mayor of Portsmouth; and a large number of officers, ladies, and residents of the town and neighbourhood. The programme commenced between seven and eight o'clock with an overture by the band, and that was followed by amusing readings and "The Adventures of Mr. Plumper."

Orontes, Capt. Kinahan, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning with officers and men, invalids and time-expired men, from Singapore and Malta.

Penguin, Com. A. C. Paget, relieved the Osprey at Panama on Dec. 11.

Philomel, Com. B. Berners, was at Jeddah by last accounts.

Plover, Com. Hector Stewart. The Plover may soon be looked for at Spithead, as the arrival of the Fantôme on the station will be the signal for her to part company and sail homewards. The Plover was commissioned at Portsmouth in June, 1876, by Com. Hector Stewart, who still holds the command, although the other officers, excepting the navigating-lieutenant and engineer, have been replaced during the commission.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Ready, Com. H. H. Edwards, was at Jask on Jan. 5.

Rifleman, Com. J. Ingles, left Aden on Jan. 2 for England, to pay off.

Ruby, Com. R. H. M. Molyneux, was at Bombay on Jan. 10, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief.

Seagull, Com. Fred. W. B. M. Heron, was at Aden by last accounts.

Shannon, Capt. J. D'Arcy, arrived at Callao on Dec. 19, having been relieved by the Thetis at Arica.

Spartan, Capt. R. Tracey, arrived at Rangoon on Dec. 16, and will remain in the Bay of Bengal. Another ship which will shortly receive her sailing orders for England is the Spartan. She was commissioned at Sheerness in June, 1876, and has been commanded throughout the commission by Capt. Richard Tracey. The Eclipse has been directed to replace that vessel on the East Indies station.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Téméraire, Capt. J. O. Hopkins. A dinner has been given by the crew of this ship to that of the Achilles, in return for the one given by the latter in November. The guests, together with the crew of the Téméraire, made a total of about 1,100 men, and sat down to a sumptuous repast at tables skilfully arranged fore and aft on the main deck. The officers of the Téméraire, preceded by the band of the ship, playing "The Roast Beef of Old England," having inspected the arrangements made, the entertainers, with their guests, took their seats at the tables. The entire main deck, about 350 feet in length by 63 feet beam was draped with flags and banners, festooned with wreaths of flowers and evergreens. Shortly before the time of parting arrived, "Silence" was piped, and three ringing cheers given for the popular messman, Mr. H. J. Crutchett, who had to beat a retreat to prevent himself being carried around the deck; three cheers were also given with lustiness and hearty goodwill for the officers of the Téméraire.

Thunderer, Capt. Philip Colomb, is nearly completed, and will be ready for a cruise about the first week in February.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. Dennistoun, was at Barbadoes on Jan. 10.

Triumph, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Frederick H. Stirling, was at Callao on Dec. 26.

Turquoise, Capt. M. B. Medlycott, left Arica on Dec. 15 for Coquimbo.

Tyrian, Lieut.-Com. Pike, left Jamaica on December 27 for the northern ports for exercise, and with one watch of the Urgent's crew to give leave; she would return about January 24.

Vulture, Com. Elliot Pringle, left Bombay on Jan. 7 for Muscat.

Wivern, Com. J. G. Jones, has been undocked at Devonport Yard to prepare for her steam trials.

Wye, Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt, left Sheerness on Saturday for Woolwich to fill up with stores for the Mediterranean. She will also convey supernumeraries, and will call at Plymouth about Feb. 3 or 4 to complete.

The Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—William H. Woodford, gunner's mate, of the Cambridge; Walter Williams, chief gunner's mate, of the Hart; George Pafford and Richard Wakeham, boatswain's mates, of H.M.S. Duke of Wellington and H.M.S. Achilles; Herbert Holyoake and William Cummings, quartermasters, of the Industry and the Osprey; John B. Rogers, armourer, of the Agincourt; Charles Kelly, stoker, of the Asia; Walter A. Hawson, private R.M., of the Royal yacht Osborne; Samuel Bevis, Edward C. Jessup, and Frederick Birt, of the Coastguard; George Guest, caulker, of the Ruby; George Wroe, acting chief gunner's mate, and James Jenkins, ship's steward, of the Cruiser; Charles E. Hazell, ship's corporal, 2nd class of the Terror; Charles Gillmore, ropemaker, of the Garnet; William West, boatman, of the Coastguard; John R. Heard, gunner's mate, of the Ganges; F. J. Pankurst quartermaster of the Excellent; George Chudder, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the Duke of Wellington; Frederick Manning, quartermaster of the Victoria and Albert; Henry W. Holmes, and A. B. Bigger, of the Victoria and Albert; and George Williams, stoker, of the Victoria and Albert.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Sailors' Home, Devonport, it was reported that during the year over 17,000 seamen and marines had been accommodated. The continued success of the Home was commented upon. Admiral Elliot, the commander-in-chief, who presided, stated that although he had been in the port but a short time, he had visited the Home, and was greatly pleased with its arrangements and management.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the Russian Navy to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 23rd inst. says:—The Commission appointed to consider Rear-Admiral Tchigatcheff's plan for a reorganisation of the Russian Navy has reported in favour of the following proposals:—1. Disarmament and sale of all ships found to be useless for service. 2. Disarmament of such ships as may still be used for purposes of defence, and which should therefore be retained. 3. Reduction of the personnel from 29,000 to 17,000 men. 4. All ships which are seaworthy, and capable of being employed as cruisers, to remain at sea for a whole year; training-ships are to remain at sea from four to six months. 5. Immediate abolition of certain commands on the coast. 6. Establishment of a fixed census of age for each rank. 7. Establishment of a fixed maximum of age for active service. 8. All officers now in active service to remain so until they are able to obtain their present pay in the shape of pension. It is calculated that by the above measures upwards of 7,000,000 roubles would be saved, and it is proposed to apply this amount to the building of new ships. The scheme is to come into effect, if approved by the Grand Duke, the Admiral-in-Chief, on the 1st of January, 1881.

In the Battle of this Life, Eno's Fruit Salt is an important Hygienic Need, or necessary adjunct. It keeps the blood pure, prevents fevers and acute inflammatory diseases, removes the injurious effects of Stimulants and Narcotics, such as alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, by natural means, thus restoring the nervous system to its normal condition by preventing the great danger of poisoned blood and over cerebal activity, sleeplessness, irritability, worry, &c. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and seethe capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

MR. SMITH ON THE NAVY.

At the anniversary dinner, on Wednesday, of the members of the old St. Martin's Club, Westminster, which dates from 1720, when it was established under the title of the "Overseers' Club or Monthly Society," the First Lord of the Admiralty paid a compliment to the Navy, in responding for that Service, and said:—"It would be a great misfortune for this country—it would be a great misfortune for the gallant men who constitute the backbone of the Navy—if they were ever called upon to undertake an unjust war or to fire a shot which was not required to be fired in the interests of humanity or the country. I trust I may never live to see that day. It is essential, unfortunately, that, as the men of all countries are not wise, and, as your chairman has stated, as they are not likely to become all wise within the period of our existence, it is essential that there should be a defensive force for this country—a force capable and willing to defend the liberties and interests of this country, and the interests, as I believe, of the world. Such a force you find in her Majesty's Navy. Men more devoted to the service of their country never existed than the men who silently pursue the even tenour of their course in the service of the Navy. Let me tell you that theirs is not by any means an inglorious or an inactive life. You hear from time to time that this or that ship has proceeded from Portsmouth to the West Coast of Africa; that it has been engaged in looking after the slavers who at times even now are found venturing from that or from the East Coast. You find the officers are engaged in a course of torpedo instruction or in gunnery practice, and the fact passes without remark; but the course of life which those men pursue is a course of constant study, constant discharge of duty, often, indeed generally, in unwholesome climates, under great personal strain, and under exposure to excessive heat, cold, malaria, or fever. They undertake that work, as I have said, from a high sense of duty, with deep devotion to their country, and with the knowledge that they will be held accountable for every act they have to perform. Many of you know that the officers of her Majesty's Navy are literally the police of the seas. They maintain order and good government in places where no order and good government exist. On them rests an immense responsibility. It often happens that a young lieutenant is to judge whether the circumstances of the case justify him in exercising the power of England in reference to some poor savage tribe, or whether the circumstances are such as to allow him to forbear, and pass unnoticed circumstances of aggravation, and perhaps even the taking of life. It is gratifying to know that that duty is done well and wisely, and with an amount of devotion that deserves the gratitude of the country, and which receives, I know, not only from this company, but everywhere else, the most hearty appreciation. I thank you for receiving this toast as you have done."

LIVERPOOL ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday afternoon his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Eagle, in the King's Dock, for the purpose of inspecting the R.N.A. Volunteers, and he was received on board by Com. Cookson and Lieut.-Commanding Inman, R.N.A.V. The other officers present were Lieut. R. C. Lambert, Lieut.-Instructor Mountjoy Squire, R.N.; Sub-Lieuts. W. Pierce, H. Langdon, G. Greaves, F. Medley, F. Danson, J. Rea, S. P. Audsley Hunter (captain, Royal Navy), Barnes, and Bridle; Pymr. Mumford; Surgs. W. Little, A. Bernard, and G. Coombe, and Hon. Surg. W. G. Richardson. The number of the corps present was 210. The total strength of the corps, which differs from others in not receiving any capitation grant, is about 530, consisting in men resident in Liverpool, Southport, Bangor, and Carnarvon. The greater portion, of course, belong to Liverpool, where there are four batteries, Southport being next in order with two batteries, while the other two places have one each. The proceedings of Saturday afternoon, which lasted about an hour, were of a most gratifying description, the drills being gone through in capital style. The men were first put through the review exercise on the upper deck by Sub-Lieut. Langdon, which was followed by the sword and bayonet-exercise under the direction of Sub-Lieut. Danson. A cutlass drill, directed by Sub-Lieut. Pierce, was then gone through, after which the corps adjourned to the main-deck, where they engaged in the heavy-gun drill, Sub-Lieut. Langdon directing the movements. His Royal Highness, who was in his naval uniform, appeared to take the greatest interest in the drills, and after the officers of the corps had been presented to him, briefly addressed the men on the upper deck. His Royal Highness expressed his pleasure at the condition of the corps, and remarked that the way the movement, which was a most important one, had been taken up showed great spirit. He considered that the drill had been most satisfactory. The Duke then took his leave, having first invited Lieuts. Inman and Lambert to dine with him on board the Royal yacht Lively that evening, and walked down the gangway to the carriage and drove away. The enthusiasm of the large number of people on the quay had up to this time been subdued, but as the carriage rolled away three cheers were given, after which the crowd quickly dispersed.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

THE PROPOSED ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A public meeting, for the purpose of considering the expediency of London forwarding the movement for scientific Arctic exploration and the discovery of the North Pole, was held on Wednesday, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor, who presided, said that although he took the chair he was simply there as a listener, and at present he had no very settled opinion on the subject. So far as he was concerned he would not care to go out and join the expedition, but there were many who were hopeful. He had, however, gladly granted the use of the Egyptian Hall for the purpose of the meeting. Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., moved the first resolution—"That this meeting is of opinion that in view of the undoubted necessity of maintaining British supremacy on the ocean, it is incumbent on the nation to encourage maritime enterprise by every means in its power, and that the truly national object of planting the Union Jack on the North Pole is worthy of every support and assistance." In moving the resolution, he said he was not connected with the Committee. The success attained hitherto by the Committee was due to his friend, Com. Cheyne, but he wished the scheme every success. Some of the happiest moments of his life had been spent in Arctic regions. With reference to another expedition, he thought it should be undertaken, as there was, in his opinion, more or less disgrace attached to the last. If the matter had been left to him, he would rather have meted out punishments to the members of the expedition, instead of giving them the rewards they received. He thought that Com. Cheyne was the man, above all others, who was fitted to conduct the expedition. Personally, he thought that Smith's Sound was the best way to approach the North Pole, and he considered that balloons would prove a useful auxiliary, but primarily he would trust to the sledges. Dr. Kinns seconded the resolution. Com. Cheyne, R.N., said that the condition of the country was that they had proclaimed that they were going to discover the North Pole, and had fallen back baffled, but not beaten. Other nations were springing forward to do the work, and they, as a nation, ought not to allow the work to be done by any one else. The last expedition broke down, as it was said, through scurvy and a want of lime-juice, but he maintained that the expedition broke down from want of proper ventilation between decks. In the three expeditions he had served in, they were not allowed on the ships during the day, and during that time the decks were thrown open, so that when they came back at night they had fresh air, and under Providence he would undertake that there was no scurvy. In the expeditions in which he had served, the men had been out in the sledges for 10 days, and had travelled 1,400 miles without scurvy taking place. Com. Cheyne then proceeded to point out on the map the route they proposed to take. He should send up a balloon in order to see the best route. In the first week in June they proposed to start with three balloons, each capable of carrying about a ton and a quarter. They would take provisions for 51 days, with a sledge and a boat, and from the time of starting with the balloon they would be at the North Pole in from 24 to 30 hours. The resolution having been adopted, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor.

TORPEDO-BOATS.

We have received from the Admiralty for publication a copy of Fleet Circular No. 1, Jan. 15, 1880, containing instructions for getting up steam quickly in torpedo-boats, fitted with the necessary apparatus, from which we learn that the apparatus is only to be employed in cases of *great* emergency. When the boats are required for practice, and also (if time will permit) when they are required to go into action, steam is to be raised in the ordinary way without the apparatus. To avoid the serious consequences that would happen to the men in the engine and boiler-rooms from the fracture of a steam-pipe, which might possibly result from accident to the slings, &c., steam is not to be raised before the boats are hoisted out, except when absolutely necessary to save time. When, in the opinion of the commanding officer, the boats will probably be required for *immediate* service in action, the boilers are to be kept filled with fresh water to about half glass, the fires are to be laid, steam from one of the ship's boilers is be at all times obtainable, and the necessary hose with connections is to be kept at hand for immediate use. When orders are given to 'get up steam with the apparatus, the fire should be lit immediately, and as soon as the hose-pipe connections are made to the boiler and fan, the steam from the ship's boiler should be turned on, the boiler-room hatch of the torpedo-boat closed, and the fan started. The pressure of steam in the ship's boiler should not exceed 60 lb. per square inch. The operation may be continued until the steam in the torpedo-boat boiler shows the same pressure as in the ship's boiler. Steam from the boat's boiler should then be used in the ordinary way for the fan, and the hose connection should be disconnected. Coal should be put on quickly as the fire burns through, so as to obtain a heavy fire by the time the steam from the ship's boiler is shut off. The surface blow-out cock should be opened during the operation, to bring the water down to the working level by the time steam is up. The india-rubber hose supplied will stand a cold-water pressure of more than 500 lb. per square inch after considerable work, but is very liable to get stiff and crack after being used, unless care is taken. It should be stowed in a cool place, and frequently examined to see that it is not deteriorating, and if possible, should not be coiled. The above instructions are based on experiments made in torpedo-boat No. 56, 2nd class, when the following results were obtained by using steam of about 60 lb. pressure per square inch. The water level in the boiler at starting was at half glass. In 6 min. the pressure of steam was about 30 lb., and in 7½ min. 50 lbs. As there was now a full glass of water showing, the surface blow-out cock was opened to bring back the level of the water to about half glass by the end of the experiment. In 7 2-3rds min. the pressure of steam was 54 lbs., when the steam from the ship's boilers was shut off and the fan worked from its own boiler, the steam dropping about 5 lbs. In 9 1-3rd min. the pressure was 80 lbs., and the fire in a fit condition to proceed at full speed. To enable the engineer officers to obtain experience in the use of the apparatus, steam is to be raised by it, in each boat, once every twelve months, if in the interval it has not been required to raise steam for any great emergency.

On the return of the Serapis and Crocodile from Bombay, they will at once be taken in hand by the dockyard authorities, and prepared for the reception of new vertical compound engines, the contract for which is £61,400, or £30,700 for each ship.—*Portsmouth Times.*

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As, sooner or later, the Admiralty must consider under what improved conditions of service they can hope to induce medical men to enter the Royal Navy, it is of importance that misleading opinions or representations should not appear in print, as if emanating from those most interested in the question, with the very best intentions. This has been done in a medical contemporary,—but on one point only,—and at the same time it omits to mention one of the greatest disabilities under which the Medical Service labours at present, the "cabin question," so nearly affecting all senior medical officers afloat. I think in making this statement I express the opinion of all my brother-officers that, until medical officers are placed on a par with others of equal rank in this respect, all other reforms would be fruitless. Having said so much, I should wish to draw attention to a proposal which has been made, and, in my opinion, one fraught with danger to the future well-being of the Department, viz., the introduction of a new rank into the Service. It is greatly to be hoped that the Admiralty will do nothing of the sort. Any one intimately acquainted with the duties appertaining to Naval Medical officers would at once feel that such a thing would be worse than useless, and it can only be conjectured that in making the suggestion alluded to, the professional organ in which it appeared could not be supposed to understand the technical differences that exist between the Services, and considered that to place them on an equal footing the rank of brigade surgeon should be introduced into the Navy. Consider the effect this would have on the great bulk of fleet surgeons; it would simply mean constant service afloat, all the home appointments being occupied by holders of the new rank. As there are about 90 fleet surgeons on the List at present, only 9 per cent. could possibly expect the step, so the remaining 80 might make up their mind to expatriation or half-pay for the remainder of their service. No doubt, the matter will be well considered before any step is taken, and the whole Medical Service feels satisfied that its interests are shortly to be placed in the hands of one who has well earned the confidence that is placed in him.—I am, &c., X.

The following mail list, giving the present addresses of ships on foreign service, is from an official source:—

The Triumph, Turquoise, Penguin, Thetis, Shannon, Pelican, Osprey, and Gannet, address to "Panama, care of H.B.M.'s Consul."

Rocket—"Care of Senior Officer, Esquimault."

Northampton, Tenedos, Tourmaline, Blanche, Boxer, and Griffon, address "West Indies, *vià* Southampton."

Urgent, Druid, Flamingo, and Sparrowhawk—"Port Royal, Jamaica."

Garnet, Forward, Swallow, and Elk—"Care of H.B.M.'s Consul Montevideo."

Terror, Plover, and Contest—"Bermuda."

Flora and Dido—"Cape of Good Hope."

Boadicea, Dwarf, Decoy, Firebrand, Firefly, Forester, Industry, and Pioneer—"West Coast of Africa, *vià* Liverpool."

Alexandra, Téméraire, Thunderer, Rupert, Hibernia, Helicon Cruiser, Cockatrice, Fawn, Antelope, Condor, Cygnet, Falcon, and Euryalus—"Malta."

Rapid—"Constantinople."

Express—"Gibraltar."

Torch—"Care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Corfu."

Monarch—"Cyprus."

Invincible—"Care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Alexandria."

Coquette—"Care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Piræus."

Bittern—"Care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Beyrout."

Minotaur, Agincourt, Northumberland, Achilles, and Salamis—"Vigo, *vià* France," to the end of January.

Newcastle—"Lisbon."

Beacon, Dragon, Philomel, Ready, Ruby, Seagull, Spartan, Vestal, Vulture, and Wild Swan—"Care of the Postmaster at Aden, to be forwarded."

London—"Zanzibar."

Wolverine, Alacrity, Conflict, Cormorant, Danae, Emerald, Renard, and Sandfly—"Sydney, New South Wales, care of the senior officer."

The whole of the ships on the China Station should have letters *vià* Brindisi, addressed to the "care of the Postmaster, Singapore."

The Albert, surveying vessel, will be found at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan.

The Newcastle will be found at Lisbon, where she is detained until further orders.

The Bacchante's programme of movements has been altered since she left England, and she should simply be addressed to the West Indies.

Of homeward bound vessels the addresses are as under:—The Avon, at Spithead; Bellerophon, Spithead; Mallard, Devonport; Rifleman, Malta; Sirius, Devonport; and Zephyr, Devonport.—*Western Morning News.*

At a meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, held on the 23rd inst., at its offices, Hibernia Chambers, S.E. (present, Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., in the chair; Capt. Vincent Budd, deputy-chairman; Admiral Sir Claude Buckle, K.C.B., Admiral Fishbourne, C.B., Mr. John Kemp-Welch, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. William Toller, Capts. John Steele, David Mainland, J. J. Holdsworth, and Thomas Porteus), the sum of £3,682 was awarded in small annual grants to 1,281 widows and 1,687 orphans of sailors, a similar sum being given in July of each year. This is in addition to the amount received by the widows at the death of their husbands. The secretary, Mr. Edward C. Lean, reported that this would entirely drain the funds in hand, and the committee trusted that the benevolent public would, as heretofore, help them to assist the widow and fatherless in their distress, and also the shipwrecked man in his hour of need; 11,863 shipwrecked men and their widows and orphans had been relieved during the past year, being 831 in excess of the year 1878.

A meeting of Old Blues was recently held at Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, to arrange for the erection of a memorial in the school of the late Sir P. Louis Cavagnari, who was, as a boy, a scholar at Christ's Hospital. A committee had previously been formed, including Mr. Alderman Cotton and Sir H. S. Main, K.C.S.I. The chairman, Mr. C. Wilkinson, said they were all aware of the noble and gallant conduct of the late Sir Louis Cavagnari at Cabul, and it was now desired to place a monument to his memory in his old school. Mr. Melville Green's proposal to place a bust or mural tablet somewhere on the school premises, was generally approved, and a sub-committee was appointed to receive subscriptions. Old Blues, governors, and other friends of Christ's Hospital are invited to send their names and subscriptions to the treasurer, A. Webster, Esq., 30 Coleman Street, E.C. About seventy guineas have already been promised by Old Blues.

THE WAR IN THE NAGA HILLS.

The war in the Naga Hills still continues, but the rebels are reported to be much discouraged by the loss of Khonomah, their chief stronghold, and have now retreated to the Barrail range of hills, 8,000 and 9,000 feet high, where they must soon suffer from famine. After the relief of Kohima, on Oct. 27, by the Manipur force, under Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent, who had marched 93 miles in four days to the rescue of the starving garrison, he was directed by Brigadier-General Nation not to pursue the retreating Nagas till the arrival of the Regulars, but to take up the defensive at Kohima, where he employed himself in bringing up ample supplies from Manipur, and in keeping open communications for the advance of the 43rd and 44th N.I. On Nov. 22, the little army marched out of Kohima—viz., 150 men of the 43rd and 28 Naga Hill Police, under Major Evans and Lieutenant Barrett, conducted by Captain Williamson, who knew the country well (this party had orders to proceed to the right rear of Khonomah, and intercept fugitives in the direction of the Pap-longmai road, but not to join in the attack); a portion of the 44th N.I., under Colonel Nuttall; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, with his Manipuri escort (who has been appointed Agent to the Naga Hills, in place of the murdered Mr. Damant, and holds it *pro tem.* with the Political Agency of Manipur); two guns, with rockets, under Lieutenant Mansell, R.A.; Major Cock as D.A.A.G., Lieutenant Macgregor, D.A.Q.M., and Lieutenant Raban, R.E., as engineer officer. The last was soon detached with the rockets to take up a position on the side of Morama Hill, with orders to open on Khonomah simultaneously with the guns. The rest of the force then crossed the valley, and when half-way between the hills which surround it, Lieutenant Ridgeway was sent with a company of the 44th N.I. to skirmish up the Khonomah Hill. The main body with the guns gradually ascended, passing on their way the headless corpse of a sepoy, probably one of Mr. Damant's ill-fated expedition; and a party of fifty men 44th N.I., under Lieutenant Henderson, was sent ahead to skirmish up the hill-side; the guns were carried by Colonel Johnstone's Manipuri coolies, and followed, with the General and his Staff. After incredible labour, the guns were got into position at above 1,200 yards' distance from the highest point of Khonomah, and at once opened fire, while Lieutenant Raban did the same with his rockets; but neither had much effecton the village, and even less on the stone forts. At about 2.30 p.m. the position was changed, and they were advanced to within 800 yards of the forts—here a coolie was wounded by a shot from the village—but the guns had little effect. Meanwhile, a party of the 44th had entered an outer stockade, and the General and his staff proceeded by a path up the hill, and entered the village by the gate where Mr. Damant met his death. Many dead, and others badly wounded, were strewed about, and these last stated that the Nagas still held the upper forts. The General, Colonel Johnstone, Major Cock, and the rest of the Staff then ascended a kind of stone staircase, and after again passing under the Nagas' fire, climbed up a perpendicular stone wall to the small tower, with the adjoining works, which the 44th had already secured; and as there was a very small force to hold it, the guns were brought up under a heavy fire to their assistance, and they opened on the upper fort at a distance of 80 to 100 yards, Lieutenant Mansell and his three European bombardiers pointing the guns fully exposed to the enemy, who throughout the operations especially picked out the officers with their shot. Colonel Johnstone, regarding the matter from the political side, and knowing the effect that a reported repulse of the British would have on the Nagas and their allies who swarmed in the jungles round, strongly urged the necessity of dislodging the enemy before night-fall, or making a vigorous attempt to do it; and as the guns were still ineffective, they were moved to another point. After several rounds of heavy charges, the order for assault was given, and nine officers, with as many men as they could collect, rushed out in two parties to scale the front and left sides of the fort. These were General Nation, Colonel Nuttall, Major Cock, Major Walker, Lieutenant Ridgeway, Lieutenant Boileau, Lieutenant Forbes, and Colonel Johnstone. Lieutenant Forbes, and Ridgeway were both wounded, and Major Cock was killed. The Nagas met them with a heavy fire, and showers of spears and stones, and the men began to retire. Colonel Johnstone and Lieut. Raban both tried to rally them, but in vain, and at last the General, Colonel Nuttall, Colonel Johnstone, and five sepoys were left alone at the foot of the fort, exposed to the whole fire of the enemy. As the force left was not large enough to come to their support with much effect, there was nothing for it but to retire too, through the burning timbers of the village, which the Nagas had fired an hour before. Colonel Johnstone's orderly, Mainsing, who had accompanied him as a volunteer from Manipur, had been dragged into the fort by the Nagas and speared, as he was climbing the parapet. He had already been wounded in the hand, but nevertheless killed a Naga. His headless body was found the next day. Night was now closing, and the Manipuris, who were always prompt and active, threw up entrenchments, in spite of their hard day's work, and immediately afterwards the detached corps of the 43rd and 44th appeared, to the great relief of the Staff, who were unable to tell whether or not they had been cut off. Lieutenant Macgreger, with 15 men, had scoured the jungle at the foot of the hill. All lay down, officers and men, huddled up together, to get what rest they could; and Dr. Campbell and his medical assistants were unremitting in their attention to the wounded. At daybreak, Colonel Johnstone and Captain Williamson set off for the camp at Suchema, to bring up ammunition for a renewed attack, but had hardly gone three miles when they saw the British flag waving over the highest fort at Khonomah, it having been evacuated in the night. The Nagas appear to have been greatly impressed by the steady valour of the European officers, and believed a further resistance to be useless; but if they had stood their ground in the fort, it could only have been captured with great loss of life, as its natural advantages were very great, and they had constructed their defences with uncommon knowledge. They are a very brave people, and their skill in gardening and building is one of many proofs that they are of the same race as the Chinese; but it is said that they have sworn never to allow a European to live in their province again.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Woods, C.S.I., Madras S.C., died on Saturday at Ryde, Isle of Wight. He obtained his first commission in the Madras Cavalry in March, 1828, became lieut. in 1834, and brevet capt. in March, 1843. The deceased served with the force detached under Brigdr. Williamson to the Bisley Ghat for the purpose of co-operating with Col. Green's brigade in suppressing the insurrection in Canara in 1837; also on field service with the regiment under Brigdr. Watson in the Saugor division and Bundlecund in 1842-43, and was present at the affair at Simeeriah, in Bundlecund. When in command of a field detachment, in Dec. 1842, consisting of a troop of the 6th Light Cavalry and a company of the 43rd N.I., he surprised a party of rebels north of the Nerbudda. He was employed as brigade-major to the Madras troops in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories during the Gwalior campaign in 1843-44. For some time the deceased, as brigadier general, commanded the Ceded Districts, Madras. The late General obtained his commission as brevet major in June, 1854; brevet lieut.-col., Feb. 1861; brevet col. in 1866; major-gen., Oct. 1, 1877.

Major-Gen. A. Boyd, Bengal S.C., died on Saturday at Yvery House, Fareham, aged 62. He obtained his first commission in Jan. 1835, became lieut. in Dec., 1841, capt. August, 1847, major Jan., 1858, lieut.-col. Feb., 1861, and col. Feb., 1866. For some years he was commandant of the 35th Bengal N.I., which was raised in Feb., 1858. Gen. Boyd served with the force under Sir Charles Napier against the hill tribes in Scinde in 1844-45. He served also throughout the campaign of the Punjaub in 1848-49, including the affair at Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (at which latter he was wounded), the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army, and subsequent pursuit of the Afghans to the Khyber Pass. He commanded four companies of the European Bengal Fusiliers in the operations in Burmah against the rebel chief Moung Goung Gee in 1854-55. He commanded the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers at the battle of Budlekeserai, and during all the operations before Delhi in 1857, including the storm and capture of the city. He had received the medal with two clasps for his services during the Punjaub campaign, and had received the medal with clasp for Delhi, on which occasion his name was honourably mentioned in despatches. He attained the rank of major-gen. (establishment), 1st Oct., 1877.

Capt. Richard Sidney Smith, on the Retired List, R.N., died at 14 Montpelier Road, Twickenham, on the 24th inst., aged 67. He entered the Navy in 1827, and was promoted to be lieutenant in 1841. Whilst subsequently employed in the boats of the Gorgon he cut out a schooner in the Uruguay (Parana) under a heavy fire from the banks, and was also employed in the Gorgon at the destruction of batteries at Punta Obligado, and in action with the batteries of San Lorenzo, also in the Parana. He became commander in 1846, and retired captain in 1864.

Retired Com. James Irwin died on the 10th inst., at Mile End, Portsmouth, aged 81. He entered the Navy in 1812 as volunteer on board the Achilles, in which he served at the blockade of Venice. In 1813, while attached to the Milford, flagship of Sir T. Fremantle, he commanded a ten-oared cutter at the reduction of the towns of Fiume and Buccari; assisted at the capture of Fort Rugoniza; took part in a successful engagement with a battery in the neighbourhood of Cabo d'Istria, and served in the batteries at the siege of Trieste. As midshipman of the Bacchante, was present at the blockade of the American frigates, Constitution and Congress, the capture of the towns of Castine and Belfast in Penobscot Bay, and the taking of Machias. As mate of the Rochfort, served under Sir T. Fremantle and Sir Graham Moore in the Mediterranean, where he commanded the Racer, tender to Revenge, from 1823 to 1825. Next served in the Mediterranean in the Revenge, flagship of Sir Henry Neale; Isis, Capt. Staines, and as lieutenant in the Philomel, Capt. the Hon. W. Keith. Served in the Coastguard from Nov. 1834 to Oct. 1836, and in the same service from March, 1852, to July, 1855. Served also as Admiralty Agent in packet service from July 1855 to Nov. 1860. He was a son of Com. James Irwin, who was midshipman of the Royal George when she sank at Spithead, and nephew of Capt. J. Irwin, who commanded the Prince George in the action off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 1797. Com. Irwin leaves a widow and five children to lament their loss.

Reviews.

Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare. By C. W. Sleeman, Esq., late Lieutenant R.N., and late Commander Imperial Ottoman Navy. (Griffin and Co., Portsmouth; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London agents.)—The author has produced the first comprehensive work on the torpedo and its uses in modern Naval warfare as yet published in this country. As a book of reference, it will be sure to find a place not only in the libraries of Naval officers, but also in those of scientific men generally. Tracing the torpedo from the earliest record of its employment as an "infernal machine,' in 1585, at the siege of Antwerp, the author follows the gradual rise and progress of the art of torpedo-warfare to its latest phase. The primitive device of the Italian engineer Lambelli, the "carcases" of Fulton, Singer's and McEvoy's mechanical mines and fuzes and apparatus, are all fully explained. Foreign systems of attack and defence are carefully analysed. The more recent inventions, the Harvey, Whitehead, and Lay torpedoes, are fully gone into, as are also the Thornycroft and Yarrow torpedo-boats and their fittings, as well as numerous other systems, such as those employed in the American vessels Alarm and Destroyer, and in the Herreschoff and Russian torpedo-boats. The great facilities obtained by the author while in the service of the Ottoman Porte, have enabled him to collect much valuable information as to the various torpedo expeditions organised by the Russian Government against the ships of the Turkish Navy. The value of the Lay electrically-steered torpedo and torpedo-boat is fully described, and illustrated by well-executed plates. The various uses to which it can be applied lead to the conclusion that this invention will play an important part in the torpedo warfare of the future. The terrific effect of the Whitehead torpedo, as demonstrated off Batoum by the destruction of a Turkish vessel, is claimed as establishing this invention as of the highest utility. Lieutenant Sleeman deserves great credit for the care he has taken in compiling the work before us,—a work should most assuredly be read by every officer on the list of the Royal Navy and its Reserves. The book is well illustrated, well printed, and well bound. We strongly recommend it to all who take an interest in the most important subject of which it treats.

My Chief and I. By Atherton Wylde. (Chapman and Hall.)—The somewhat curious title under which the author has published a very interesting volume is fully explained in his preface. *My Chief and I* refers to as gallant a soldier as ever saw service,—Colonel Durnford, of the Royal Engineers. It appears that the story was written as far back as 1875, when the events on which it is founded were fresh in the author's mind. It was intended for immediate publication; but the grave doubt arose as to whether Col. Durnford would consent to such a step. The manuscript was consequently sent to him for approval, was returned in due course with the evidence of having been carefully perused, but with the following memorandum:—"My dear boy, publish your book when I am dead and gone, if you like, but not before." This injunction was carefully observed till after the fatal day of Isandula, and the book is now published, "as a poor tribute of affection and respect, from the humblest of his friends, to one whose truly Christian life was as much honoured by those who came within its influence, as his heroic death by the world at large." It is difficult to see why the author thought it necessary to devote sixteen opening pages to "my early story," in the course of which he accuses himself, in rather a vague style, of serious misdemeanours, for no apparent purpose than that of showing how he chanced to meet his old chief in after-life, and how that his influence completely turned the evil current of his thoughts and actions. Although the author does not aim at "tall" writing, he sketches his experiences with considerable point, and states some interesting facts, particularly those respecting "the Putini Tribe." The book is well brought out, and contains several fairly executed illustrations.

We have seen a few copies of *The Quarterly Amateur Magazine*, which is published for subscribers only. It sports a quaint title, "The Kettle of Fish," in which will be found many spicy bits that will tend to revive the readers' jaded appetite. This seems to be a publication altogether deserving of praise, and the editors (although it has been organised and conducted privately) are anxious to extend its circulation as much as possible, provided always that its amateur character is maintained. The present list of subscribers contains names both numerous and influential, and altogether the "Kettle" sings blithely as well as confidently. Any editorial matters intended as contributions will be carefully attended to, if forwarded to 13 Hinde Street, Manchester Square.

THE POSITION OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter signed by "A Volunteer C.O.," in your paper of Jan. 24, is interesting, as showing the results of War-Office management on the mind of an old soldier in command of a Volunteer regiment. I fear that, as your correspondent says, matters are going from bad to worse, and the reason is that the authorities cannot make up their minds to a definite policy regarding the Volunteers, and then resolutely stick to it. We are continually fed with promises, which vanish into thin air. Meantime, the quality of men seeking commissions in the force is certainly not improving. Many competent judges declare it to be deteriorating. So long as the War Office hesitates to take the bull by the horns, and while boldly reforming the more glaring defects of the force, at the same time deals with it in a more liberal spirit, this will certainly be the case,—men obtaining commissions because they can pay, not because they are fit for command. The War Office is timid, and takes too many people into its counsels. The moment it makes a move in the right direction, a chorus of objecting voices is heard, and the authorities are frightened out of their wits. If officers and gentlemen are to be attracted into Volunteer regiments, expenses which should be borne by the State must not be thrust upon them. As matters now stand, whenever a Volunteer corps is short of funds, they must be lent by its officers, or raised on their guarantee, a proceeding highly injurious to the fundamental principles of discipline. By the way, I see the papers are announcing a Volunteer review on Easter Monday. Perhaps, it may be as well for the authorities, before heedlessly sanctioning the proposal, to obtain from a competent medical source an estimate of the average number of cases of bronchitis, pleurisy, &c., likely to be induced among several thousands of men not specially inured to hardship, exposed to a couple of long railway journeys, with an interval of many hours under arms, in our early spring climate, without great-coats to wear, if necessary. I write this with the recollection of a Volunteer review I once witnessed at Dover fresh in my memory.—I am, &c.,

Another Old Soldier, commanding Volunteers.

INFANTRY FORAGE-CAPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to your remarks on this subject in this week's issue, will you allow me to say that I think a peak essential to the forage-cap? This, I think, will be admitted by any one who has had a column on an alignment, judged of distances, &c., in bright sun-light. Portability and capacity for stowing are almost equally desirable, and to combine the two points I would suggest a cap something like that of the officers of the Royal Navy. But if we are to be peakless, why not give us the Glengarry, rather than the cap of the rifle officer? The latter does not admit of folding up or easy stowage, and gives little protection to the head, whereas the former is the most perfect folding head-piece; affords protection, if properly adjusted, to the back of the head in strong sun, and has successfully borne the test of use by the soldier for several years past.—I am, &c.,

Ex-Adjutant.

A lecture was delivered in the Model-room of the Royal Engineers' Barracks, at Chatham, on the 23rd inst., by Major Wilkinson Shaw, Garrison Instructor at Aldershot, on the use of modelled ground in the study of minor tactics. A model upon Major Shaw's system has been recently set up in the model-room, and the object of the lecturer was to explain the nature of the model and its practical use. The lecture was illustrated on the model by the use of pieces to represent troops of the different arms.

The *Standard* understands that although the Commodore on the West Coast of Africa is about to visit the coast of Dahomey, there is no intention of taking any active steps towards enforcing the fine which was inflicted upon the King, and which he promised to pay in consideration of the blockade of his coast being raised. No attempt has been made by the King to meet the demand made upon him.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

Amusements.

Under the management of Mr. Bancroft, the Haymarket Theatre will be opened this (Saturday) evening, with the play of "*Money*," originally represented here on the 8th of December, 1840, when a run of eighty consecutive nights was obtained. The interior of the house has been entirely reconstructed by Mr. C. J. Phipps, and the new decorations, superseding the old Pompeian style of ornament introduced eight years ago, are singularly light and tasteful by comparison. The space formerly occupied by the pit is entirely converted into stalls, and, as a compensation, the second circle of the boxes will be open to the public at the old pit prices.

The arrangements made by Mr. Carl Rosa, who is now seeking repose on the shores of the Mediterranean, secures continuous gratification to lovers of music during his absence, and Her Majesty's Theatre remains well patronised. Vincent Wallace's popular opera of "*Maritana*" has been added to the repertory, and with Miss Burns as the heroine, Miss Yorke as Lazarilla, and Mr. Maas as Don Cæsar, the familiar melodies have been most admirably rendered. Sir Julius Benedict's "*Lily of Killarney*" was given on Tuesday evening, and later in the week the programme has included an English adaptation of Wagner's "*Lohengrin*," with Herr Anton Schott as the operatic hero.

A hearty welcome on his return to the Folly Theatre was given to Mr. J. L. Toole on Wednesday night, when the popular comedian appeared in "*Paul Pry*" and the farce of "*Domestic Economy*." In both pieces Mr. Toole showed that the amusement resulting from his acting was in no degree diminished by familiarity with the characters assumed, and his restoration to health and the establishment identified with his fortunes as lessee and manager called forth the warmest expressions of general congratulation.

The fifteenth annual benefit of Mr. Frederick Burgess, joint proprietor of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, took place on Tuesday, and as usual possessed attractions filling the larger St. James's Hall to its utmost capacity. Nearly all the prominent actors and actresses of the London Theatres gave their services on the occasion.

Next Saturday, Mr. W. G. Wills's four-act play, called "*Ninon*," will be produced at the Adelphi, and on Monday next, a four-act domestic drama, entitled "*Forced from Home*," and written by the same author, will be brought out at the Duke's Theatre, taking the place of "*New Babylon*," which has been represented 328 nights.

Mr. F. C. Burnand's new comedy at the Vaudeville is entitled "*Ourselves*," and illustrates the vice of selfishness in its most humorous phases. The play is in three acts, and presents Mr. Thomas Thorne and Mr. David James in two prominent characters, called Albany Thorpe and John Peddington, while the cast besides includes Miss Kate Bishop, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Sophie Larkin, Miss L. Telbin, Miss Cicely Richards, Mr. Henry Howe, Mr. W. Hargreaves, Mr. W. Herbert, and Mr. J. R. Crauford, who here made his first appearance as Archie Brownlow.

The twenty-fourth anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund is arranged to take place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, when Mr. Henry Rance, the Mayor of Cambridge, will preside. Mrs. Stirling will make her usual oration in advocacy of the benevolent objects of the institution, and the musical arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. Frederick Kingsbury.

THE THEATRES.

Her Majesty's (Carl Rosa Opera Company).—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Mignon—To-night, The Bohemian Girl—On Monday, Taming of the Shrew—Tuesday, Rienzi—Wednesday, Mignon—Thursday, Lohengrin—The Opera commences at 7.30.

Adelphi.—At 7, East Lynne—At 8.45, Nicholas Nickleby.

Alhambra.—At 7.45, Rothomago.

Canterbury Theatre of Varieties.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9.10, The Peri of Peru—At 10.30, Etherea.

Covent Garden.—Morning performance to-day, at 2 (and every Wednesday and Saturday), Sindbad the Sailor—At 7, Box and Cox—At 7.45, Sindbad the Sailor.

Court.—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

Criterion.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Jilted—At 2.45, Betsy—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

Drury Lane.—Morning performance to-day, at 2 (and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday), Blue Beard—At 7, The Lost Letter—At 7.45, Blue Beard.

Duke's.—At 7.20, Nothing to Nurse—At 8, New Babylon (last night)—On Monday, Forced from Home.

Folly.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, A Fool and his Money—At 7.30, Deaf as a Post—At 8.15, Paul Pry.

Gaiety.—Morning performance to-day, at 1.15, Gulliver—At 7 Operetta—At 7.30, Gulliver.

Globe.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Les Cloches de Corneville—At 7, The Happy Man—At 8, Les Cloches de Corneville.

Haymarket—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Money—This evening, Money.

Hengler's.—Morning performance every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 2.30—At 7.30, The Carnival on the Ice.

Imperial.—Morning performance, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 2.30, Red Riding Hood—On Saturday, the 17th prox., The Vicar of Wakefield.

Lyceum.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.15, The King and the Miller—At 8, The Merchant of Venice.

Olympic.—At 7.30, My Enemy—At 8.45, Brighton.

Opera Comique.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30 (and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday), The Children's Pinafore—At 4.30, A Juvenile Party—At 7.45, Cups and Saucers—At 8.30, H.M.S. Pinafore—At 10.30, After All.

Princess's.—At 7, Locked Out—At 7.45, Drink.

Royal Connaught.—At 7, Farce—At 7.45, Alone—At 9.45, Black-Eyed Susan.

Royalty.—At 7.30, A Quiet Family—At 8.15, Midge.

St. James's.—At 8, The Falcon—At 8.45, The Queen's Shilling.

Sanger's.—Morning performance daily, at 2, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp—At 7, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.

Strand.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.

Vaudeville.—At 7.30, Castles in the Air—At 8, Ourselves—A Military Manœuvre.

BIRTHS.

Foot.—On the 26th inst., at 18 Michael's Grove, South Kensington, the wife of Captain C. E. Foot, R.N., of a daughter.

Gassiot.—On the 28th inst., at 17 Seymour Street, W., the wife of Com. S. Gassiot, R.N., of a daughter.

DEATH.

Daunt—On Jan. 15, at 10 Percy Place, Bath, Mary Elizabeth Daunt, of the late Dr. Daunt, formerly of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 81.

The Coming Struggle.—Anything calculated to moderate the asperity of party feeling during the coming political contest should be encouraged. A liberal use of that delicious and soothing liqueur, Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy, cannot fail to produce a favourable effect, and it may be procured at all Bars, Restaurants, and Wine Stores; also at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and the Westminster Aquarium.—Manufacturer: Thomas Grant, Distiller, Maidstone.

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Evening Meeting, Monday, February 2. The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely. Mr. B. Tower, on "Tower's Revolution Indicator." To be followed by a Discussion.

The Lecture announced to be delivered by Colonel Nugent, C.B., R.E., on "Aspects of Home Defence," is unavoidably POSTPONED.—By order,

B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

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		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Balance from Statement dated December 27, 1878		376 3 10	Annuities to Widows and Orphans (current year) ...	427 7 8	
Borough Treasurer—			Salaries of Secretary and Auditor...	28 0 0	
Interest on Loan ...	293 5 0		Advertising Annual Statement	2 8 0	
Repayment of Loan ...	240 0 0				457 15 8
		533 5 0	Balance at the National Provincial Bank—		
National Provincial Bank—			On deposit	350 0 0	
Interest on Deposit		9 0 0	At call	110 13 2	
					460 13 2
		£918 8 10			£918 8 10

W. M. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Approved—ARTHUR CUDLIPP, Mayor of Portsmouth. } Trustees.
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Town Hall, Manchester, January 20, 1880.

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The Directors will proceed to allot the first issue of Shares on all applications received up to Saturday, the 31st inst., for Town; and Wednesday, February 4, for the Country and Abroad.

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⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY

9 NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS, S.W.,
December 24, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the MEDICAL SERVICE of the ROYAL NAVY will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, on Monday, February 9, 1880, and following days at 10 o'clock. Candidates must present themselves at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, February 5, 1880, when should they be found in all respects eligible, the will be permitted to appear for examination.

The necessary forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

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Candidates must not be less than 14 nor more than 16 years of age on the first day of the examination.

Forms of application, properly filled up, must be returned to the Admiralty before March 1 next.

For full particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

By command of their Lordships.
ROBERT HALL.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

December 19, 1879.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army, will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on February 9 next and following days.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.
2. Applications for admission to the examination should be made in writing without delay to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.
3. The list will be closed on January 31, 1880.

(Signed,) W. M. MUIR, D.G.

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WARFARE in which troops organised, disciplined, and led by European officers are engaged with Asiatic troops, who are at best but semi-disciplined, must differ considerably from the careful, cautious system which would be necessary where the army of a European State has to be encountered. No doubt the latter system would eventually lead to certain success, but if the success can be equally obtained by more direct and venturous movements than would be practicable in European war, it would be a pure waste of time—here convertible into waste of men's lives and of money—to adopt the slower method. Therefore, it is noticeable that in most of our successful campaigns in India and on the frontiers, and in those also of the Russians in Central Asia, columns have been pushed out, all but unsupported, to meet the foe at any hazard, and generally with success. There are several cases of this during the Mutiny in India, which will be familiar to nearly every one. The Russian separate columns of attack on Khiva, and the small forces by which the extraordinary battles were fought which resulted in the acquisition of Khokand, are cases where what could only be styled foolhardy temerity in European war has been crowned with complete success in Asiatic war. In innumerable contests with the warlike tribes on our frontiers of India, there appears to have been one arrangement on either side, which recurs so often as to be quite wearisome to work out in detail. Generally, there was some ordinary line of entrance into the country, on which there was a pass or defile. Here the enemy threw up stone entrenchments or stockades, according to the nature of the country, and awaited our attack. On our side, we employed a small force to "amuse" the enemy in front, and eventually to attack at the right time, sending a force round by some goat's path or over the hills to attack in flank, and if possible, to do so from higher ground. This seems to have had the invariable effect of being a surprising revelation in warfare to the enemy, who calculated only on a front attack,—and the flank attack would come upon them as an unexpected blow. Where cavalry had any chance of employment, their movement by a longer détour upon the rear of the enemy generally turned a complete rout into almost entire destruction. Our troops then made a military promenade through the country, and the politicals had the opportunity of showing what power was at their back, after which the force returned to British territory, and that tribe was quiet until young men had grown up who had not seen the power of our arms As time rolled on, there would be, of course, some of the older men who had seen former fights with our troops, and who would advise some prevision against flank attack. But, as a rule, the above would stand for a short account of most of our border raids since we took the place of the Sikhs. There appears generally one special point in the warfare with these border tribes, and that is, that until their defeat had occurred the camp of the British force was treated to an occasional shot from some hill-men concealing themselves near the picquets during the night. This fire, however, was generally more annoying than harmful. It cannot be said that there is much to learn in our mountain warfare with the wild tribes on our frontiers, except this,—that in strategy the valleys or water-courses should be held, because the only passable road for beasts of burden generally lies therein, and water is procurable in sufficient quantities; but in tactics, the rule should be to get above the enemy,—a condition which, from the different accounts, would appear to be more often possible than would have been supposed, and which has the invariable effect of causing that palpitation which precedes retreat. The Ambeyla campaign, as it is called, only did not at once succeed on the usual principles because the numbers of the enemy in arms had been much under-estimated, and the force at first taken up was too weak, comparatively, to allow of a regular attack outflanking the enemy. Similar principles to those used in the mountain warfare, that is, a simple flank attack, combined with a show of front attack, would and have been generally used in the plain country; but in this case it has very frequently occurred that the enemy has no strong stand-point like a mountain pass where he will certainly be found. He has to be beaten up to, and the troops in the extreme heat of the plains, frequently at the end of a long march, are too fagged to allow of a flank march, involving a long détour, being made. Hence there is considerable reason for actions with Asiatic troops in the plains having generally been made direct, especially where, as often occurred in the Mutiny, the enemy, if not taken in hand at once, would outmarch the force, and perhaps plunder fresh districts. The Asiatic is most formidable when attacking, as is shown by the hard fights of the troops under Colonel Baillie and Colonel Smith, when attacked by Haidar Ali; the battle of Maharajpur, where "the rascals that," the Adjutant-General is reported to have said before the day, "we could drive in with horsewhips," surprised our force, and were only defeated after very hard fighting. The utter destruction of Prince Bekovitch's army in 1717 by the Khivans, as soon as he took to defensive operations, is another case in point. But it cannot require much argument to establish a maxim which is reputed to have the authority of Clive, and has been generally assented to ever since,—that in fighting with Asiatics, "Always attack." Whether it has any authoritative foundation or not is unknown, but it is said that Clive's dictum was, "If the enemy is twenty-five to your one, attack; if he is stronger than that, try some other plan." He was, of course, speaking then of natives of Madras and Bengal, with whom alone he had come in contact. Like every rule, it has minor exceptions, suggested by the dictates of common-sense. Thus the severest handling we have received in Asiatic warfare during this century (with the exception of the destruction of Elphinstone's Brigade in 1842, which was due to disregard of all military principles in every way), was at Chillianwalla. Lord Gough, at the end of a march, found the Sikhs entrenched and in difficult ground; he attacked, without even reconnoitring, and the result was a severe loss to us, though we did contrive to hold our ground. As the enemy was firmly planted, an attack next morning would have probably resulted in a great victory, with little loss. Here the principle of "always attack" was strained. If the Sikh army had shown signs that they were retiring, an attack might have been necessary and of advantage. For the second great maxim may be best put in the familiar terms by which it is well known to Indian officers, "When you have got them on the run, keep them on the run." The man who understood that thoroughly and carried it out to the fullest extent was Lord Lake. And his campaigns contain some of the most complete illustrations we have of Asiatic warfare conducted on sound principles. The way in which the Afghan horsemen were followed up by Sir Walter Gilbert after the final victory of the second Sikh war at Gujrat, and the way in which Sir Robert Napier gave the enemy before him no rest during the Mutiny, are also grand examples of the truth of this maxim. A hot pursuit has its effect upon all nations, but in the pursuit of Asiatic troops the most daring and hazardous things can be done with confidence of success. A third maxim is, "Never surrender." The defence of Arcot and of the house at Arrah show how prolonged a defence, at first appearing hopeless, may be. But the case of Sale at Jellalabad is even more in point, for when almost out of food and small-arm ammunition, and surrounded by Akbar Khan's comparatively large force, the desperate sally that he made on April 7, 1842, resulted in a complete victory, and the capture of the enemy's camp, ammunition, and provision. Kabul and Cawnpore show the necessity of the maxim from the other side. As a rule, British soldiers and sepoys under British officers may be safely trusted to extricate themselves by their valour from positions of danger, unless overwhelmed, as a consequence of the disregard of common military principles by those who direct their movements. A force with European discipline and leading may safely act with great boldness against Asiatic troops, so long as the point where boldness ends and rashness commences is not overstepped. In most cases, bold action is the safest policy.

The difficulty of procuring properly qualified surgeons to serve in the Navy has for some time been but too apparent. A minimum number of marks obtained in the examinations said to be competitive are allowed to pass into the Navy, as compared with the Army and Indian Service, so that it will be found in numerous instances the accepted candidates for the position of Naval Surgeons have already failed to come up to the standard of qualification or physique required by the other two Services, such a state of things reminding one of the saying of Tom Dill, in Lever's novel, "The Barringtons," when he gives out, while engaged cramming for the examination, "They never take a fellow on anything but two arteries for the Navy." The Medical branch of the Navy, it is to be feared, has been for some years declining, and the quality of its material gradually deteriorating; while the administration has been marked by many and grave defects which has disheartened those in the Service, and prevented the *élite* of the Medical Schools from joining it. The change which has taken place in the office of the Medical Director-General will, we have every reason to hope, conduce much to the improvement of matters; and in the meantime, it may not be amiss to set forth some of the more easily remediable grievances under which the Medical Service in the Navy labours. In none of the other public Services is a surgeon so utterly isolated, so dependent on his own resources, and so frequently called upon, unaided, to perform the most difficult and trying operations; yet while in the Army instruments are provided for its surgeons, which are also kept in order at Government expense, the Naval surgeon has not only got to find his own, even to splints, bandages, and tourniquets, but also to see to their being in perfect order; all of which outlay falls on him, and he is liable to be found fault with by a commanding officer, if he thinks they do not look sufficiently pretty and bright. In the matter of books and periodicals necessary to enable him to keep up his professional knowledge, these also he is obliged to procure at his own expense; while in the sister-Service will be found medical libraries at all the important military stations, both at home and abroad; and in the American Navy, standard surgical works are supplied by Government to every surgeon serving afloat, and the principal professional periodicals forwarded regularly. True it is that at the home Naval Hospitals medical libraries are established, but only for the use of those attached to the establishments, and a medical officer serving afloat has neither the right to consult nor borrow books from this source. In regard to carrying out his clinical work, the surgeon on board ship is also placed at great disadvantage, compared with his military confrère; the latter has a well-arranged hospital, with nurses and dispensers, all properly trained; the former has to treat his sick in their hammocks between decks, having no one to assist him but an ill-paid, unqualified sick-berth attendant, who frequently knows nothing of dispensing, and for whose action the surgeon is responsible; while, in the Navy of the United States the medical steward, as he is called, is well trained, and in point of pay receives nearly as much as a junior surgeon in our Service. Another grievance very sensibly affecting the Naval Surgeon is the giving to civil practitioners the position and emoluments of Medical Officers to the Naval School at Greenwich, and the Naval prisons of Lewes and Malta, while such appointments connected with the military schools and prisons are invariably given to Army Surgeons. In America, laboratories at Naval dockyards and other scientific posts are held by Naval Surgeons; and in France, the various colonial medical appointments are filled from the ranks of the Medical Officers of the French Navy. We might also ask why the agencies for sick-quarters, both at home and abroad, should not be tenable by retired Naval Surgeons, with advantage both to them and the Service, as also examination of recruits, &c. Many other grievances exist, to which for the present we will only allude, such as the extra pay and allowances granted to the military surgeon while doing duty as principal medical officer in camp or garrison, no corresponding emoluments existing in the case of the Naval Medical Service. Then there is the case of surgeons attached to surveying vessels, who often contribute very materially to the scientific results, but who receive no recognition or extra pay, as the other officers on the survey do. These and others we leave for discussion to some future opportunity. The appointment of Dr. Reid as Director-General of the Medical Department, it is to be hoped, will infuse some more vitality into the Department, and we trust that professional merit and reputation may receive for the future due encouragement. Tact and good address are, no doubt, valuable qualities, and the art of getting on well with a commanding officer very essential; but while highly estimating these, distinguished medical acquirements ought not to be kept in the background. The officer at the head of the Department ought to be able, from experience, to sympathise with the difficult positions in which his subordinate may be placed, accessible to give advice, assistance, and encouragement, to maintain *esprit de corps*, and stimulate attention to the great duties of prevention of disease by increased attention to sanitary details. It is to be hoped that, under the influence of Dr. Reid, our Naval Hospitals may again become schools for the dissemination of sound medical and surgical knowledge, not only successfully treating disease, but contributing to the advancement of science generally.

The Army has during the last few years been converted for officers from a mere casual and temporary occupation into a regular profession, demanding steady application and a certain amount of success on the part of those who wish for success. Unfortunately, at the same time, certain influences, habits, and practices antagonistic to the realisation of the idea of a professional army have been growing in strength. The theory is, that only the best—from an intellectual point of view—of the respectable youth of the country shall be selected for commissions, and to obtain this *élite* the area of selection has nominally been extended. War has developed from a trade into a science, and no one who does not give his whole mind to the profession can give the country that good service which the country needs and demands. Since the introduction of short service, it has been found extremely difficult to obtain good and experienced non-commissioned officers. More than ever depends, therefore, on the quality of our officers, their technical skill, their industry, and the example which they set to their impressionable boy soldiers. There is plenty of raw material, but a restriction unfortunately crops up in the shape of insufficiency of private means. It is very desirable, for many reasons, that members of the highest and richest classes should continue to covet commissions, but the bulk of the officers must be—and it is well that such should be the case—men of small incomes. The best officers, in all ages and countries, have ever been the sons of country gentlemen and professional men, especially the sons of officers of the Army and Navy. The smaller the cost of living in the Army, the larger the number of these offer themselves for selection, either by open competitive examinations or by nomination to Militia regiments. The cost of living in the Army, however, instead of decreasing, has largely increased since the Crimean war. Not only are mess bills some thirty per cent. at least higher than they were a quarter of a century since, but every day new regimental subscriptions crop up. The rule seems to be, indeed, that the scale of living should be regulated by the means of the richest men in a regiment, instead of by those of the poorest. Hence debt, difficulties, and the premature termination of many a promising young officer's career. This is particularly the case in the cavalry. In many cavalry regiments, it is impossible to live with his allowance of less than £400 a year; and even in the infantry, an officer, in a large number of regiments, finds it needs the utmost economy to live as a subaltern, unless he receives £200 a year. Indeed, we would not advise a young man to enter an infantry corps with less than £150 per annum. Formerly, a subaltern in the cavalry got on very well with £300, and a subaltern in the infantry with £150 a year,—indeed, £100 was in the infantry very commonly the amount of the allowance. As there seems to be no prospect of any substantial increase of pay, and it is to the advantage of the Service that as few gentlemen as possible should be precluded from seeking for a commission by considerations of expense, some effort should be made to reduce those which are practically obligatory expenses. This would be a difficult task, and could only be accomplished by a combination of vigorous action on the part of the authorities and the pressure of public opinion. It ought, however, to be feasible, for it has been found possible to render the Navy a tolerably economical Service. The worst of it is that young men enter the Army already addicted to extravagance and its twin-brother, idleness. At the various crammers, a longer or shorter residence at which costly institutions is now deemed indispensable, the pupils, in the majority of cases, regularly run riot. Some keep a dog-cart—all live in a style of luxury, in which their fathers never dreamt of indulging. At one crammers there is a billiard-room on the premises. At most crammers bills, sometimes sanctioned, sometimes merely tolerated by the tutors, are run up. In short, the raw lads think themselves badly used if they are not allowed to ape the mode of living of young men in expensive regiments, and would resent as an intolerable tyranny any attempt to make them practice economy. Not only, therefore, do young officers enter the Army with habits of extravagance, based upon the means of the richest of their fellow pupils, but with a lack of discipline which renders them very troublesome to their commanding officers. This bad beginning develops largely when the commission is obtained. They soon learn to look on abstinence from champagne as a marvellous instance of self-denial, and a disinclination to contribute from fifteen to fifty pounds a head for a regimental ball as a thing not to be thought of. The gospel they are taught is that the credit of the regiment must be kept up and regimental institutions supported, and that those who cannot afford to come up to the standard of expenditure have no business in the regiment. This is unmistakably insisted on in the cavalry, and a youngster is given to understand that if his allowance is not so and so, he had better seek some other corps than the —th. Thus only rich men can aspire to enter the mounted branch of the Service, however great a natural turn he may have for it, and an absolutely poor man is debarred from even the infantry. Now, however pleasant it may be for the local tradesmen to have quartered in their midst a regiment which spends much, the interest of the country at large lies rather in the efficiency than in the luxury of officers. Indeed, notwithstanding all that has been said in favour of dandy officers, common-sense teaches us that luxury is antagonistic to military excellence.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh returned to duty at the Coastguard Office on Tuesday.

Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., hoisted his flag on board the *Inconstant* on Thursday, as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, and then struck it and proceeded on Admiralty leave, upon which he will remain until the ship is ready for sea.

It has now been officially notified that her Majesty has approved that the grant of the medal with clasp for Perâk shall be extended to the forces engaged against the Malays in the districts of Sri Menanti and Sunghie Ujong. This grant will include such officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines as were actually engaged in the operations.

The quarterly return of Naval Courts-martial, to December 31, 1879, which has been issued by the Admiralty, records the trials of two lieutenants, one sub-lieutenant, one paymaster, one assistant-paymaster, one surgeon, three boatswains, two carpenters, forty-nine seamen, and sixteen marines. Of the sentences passed on officers, a lieutenant of the *Boxer* and the carpenter of the *Emerald* are to be congratulated on their sentences having been annulled by the Admiralty; the former, as we have previously stated, because their Lordships were of opinion that the evidence before the court was not sufficient to prove the charge, and the latter on account of certain irregularities in the proceedings, although he does not escape their Lordships' severe censure. Drunkenness is an offence the definition of which is nowhere laid down with legal precision, and as their Lordships in this instance have thought fit to override the judgment of the court, it would be interesting to know in what state they consider a prisoner should be to warrant a court-martial convicting him. On the Australian station an endeavour to try too great a number of prisoners on the same day—there were, by the return, eight courts held on October 20—would appear to have led to irregularities in the award of solitary confinement, which has necessitated the Admiralty modifying the sentences passed.

The names of the Naval officers of the Channel Squadron found in the gambling houses of Lisbon, when the raid was made upon them, were demanded by the police, before they would release the unfortunate officers from arrest. Their stakes which were on the tables were also confiscated, and taking it altogether, the sportsmen went back to their ships convinced that they had assisted at a very unpleasant performance, and had had but a poor night of it. There is an impression in the Fleet that the flagship knew of the intended descent upon the "hells," but that the word was not passed, so that offenders were caught in the act, and thus received a warning which is likely to have a good effect. We hope this raid upon the tables may not be a mere flash in the pan, for, unfortunately, many of our officers have had reason to rue the temptation that has been put in their way at Lisbon.

The efforts of General von Stosch, German Minister of Marine, to reorganise the rule of the road at sea, have not been an unqualified success. Being alarmed at the loss of the *Grosser Kurfürst*, and the possibility of any similar confusion at the helm still further reducing the strength of the German Fleet, the General introduced a new system of giving orders to the men at the wheel. But for one maritime nation to try a new code, while others keep to the present one, is likely to lead to great confusion in the Merchant Service, seeing that their crews are picked up anywhere and everywhere, and consist of men of all nations. The Nautical Society of Hamburgh, recognising this fact, has held a meeting to oppose the General's new notions on nautical matters.

The Naval Museum at Greenwich has received an addition to its curiosities, one of the old guns dug out of the bed of the Medway, in making the dockyard extensions, having been forwarded to the museum. The gun is believed to have formerly belonged to a Dutch frigate, which was sunk in the Medway when the Hollanders made their adventurous passage up the river.

Commander Cameron, C.B., has completed his new work, "Our Future Highway," in which he gives the results of his recent travels in the East, and we hear that it was published yesterday.

That the services of the Naval Brigade at the Cape will not soon be forgotten is evident, for the receipt of the *Gazette* containing the official despatches and promotions is commented upon in a most kindly manner by the *Natal Mercury*, which says:—"Justice to the services of the Naval Brigade in Zululand had been a long time deferred, but it has come at last. Lord Chelmsford's attention appears to have been drawn to the fact that very inadequate recognition had been made of that branch of the Imperial Service which, beyond all others, did most good work with the coast columns. The despatches speak for themselves, and Lord Chelmsford's is not niggardly in its words of praise. More substantial, however, are the tokens of departmental appreciation afforded by the promotion list. It will be seen that our old friends and favourites Lieutenants Craigie, Fraser, and Heugh are all remembered—as they well deserve to be—and as they ever will be in Natal.

During the late Turkish war, the Russian Government was dependent upon Belgium and England for her supply of explosive material for the torpedoes used by the Navy. Thanks to the completion this month of the explosive factory at St. Petersburg, she is now entirely independent of foreign support in regard to the manufacture of torpedoes.

It appears that Russia is not sufficiently well pleased with the arsenal at Vladivostock, but wants a better and more sheltered port, and preparations for turning St. Olga Bay into a naval port, to be used as the head-quarters of the Siberian Fleet, will be made in the spring.

The Admiralty, having determined to allow captains of flag-ships to have ther families on board, the court-martial room on board the *Duke of Wellington* has been appropriated to the captain, and Naval Courts are now held on board the *Victory*.

Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B., with the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, and *Achilles*, left Lisbon on January 29, and will cruise until February 10, when they will arrive at Vigo. The *Salamis* will meet him on the 4th, with mail of January 30, and return to Lisbon, to await mail of February 9 from Southampton. She will then join the squadron at Vigo.

During an experimental attack upon the *Hecla* at Spithead on Thursday night, two torpedo boats ran into each other. Both boats were severely damaged, one having her bow stove in, and the other her port side. They were kept afloat by their water-tight compartments.

At a dinner given by the Lord Mayor to the Stationers' Company last Tuesday, the First Lord of the Admiralty spoke in high terms of the popularity of the Navy, and expressed his regret that he could not grant admission to all the brave lads who desired to enter it as Naval Cadets.

The honour of appointment as Naval Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty has been conferred upon Captains Ralph Cator and R. G. Douglas.

Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., late Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, was relieved of the duties of his office on Monday by Dr. Watt Reid, Deputy Inspector-General. Sir Alexander Armstrong's papers and claim for pension have been forwarded to the Treasury.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewitt, K.C.B., V.C., has been lately in a state of health which has given some anxiety to his friends, but we are glad to hear that the gallant officer is now reported on the road to recovery.

Supplies of provisions for the distressed people living on the islands off the coast of Galway and Mayo will be forwarded next week on board the *Goshawk*, which has been placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund for this purpose.

"Vigilans" inquired of a Service contemporary last week why the appointment of an officer to the *Sparrowhawk* had not been publicly announced, suggesting that it had been smuggled through because the officer had married a niece of the President of the Naval College. Anything more absurd cannot well be imagined, and if "Vigilans" were not to confine his attention to one paper, he would have been saved from writing thus foolishly. The appointment was announced in these columns on January 24.

The inefficient state of the armour-plated ships of the Russian Navy has lately been the subject of some inquiry on the part of the Imperial Government, and it is rumoured that the result will be the removal from office of the present Minister of Marine.

Hobart Pasha would seem to stand a chance of finding that his having given up her Majesty's Service for that of the Sultan may meet with but poor recognition, if the Sultan should remain in his present irritated mood towards all that is English. According to a telegram in the *Standard*, his Majesty ordered the discharge of all Englishmen serving in the Ottoman Fleet, but on being told that this would disorganise the Naval Service, he contented himself with calling for a list of every British subject employed in the Turkish Navy, so that he may determine who shall be retained.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., remained at Bombay on January 17, his flag flying in the *Ruby*.

Commodore Wilson was in the *Wolverene* at Hobart Town on December 23, and expected to be joined there by the *Danae* and *Conflict* from Sydney.

Vice-Admiral Dowell, C.B., senior officer on the coast of Ireland, has shifted his flag to the fore on board the *Revenge*, in compliance with Admiralty orders.

Commander Stratford Tuke, whose retirement is announced this week, has, we understand, been offered some employment under the Irish Government. Commander Tuke stood so high on his list and had seen so many juniors passed over his head, that his chances of promotion had gone.

An officer of the sister-Service has, we are glad to see, written to the *Times* to protest against the removal of the "Nelson Relics" from the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital to the somewhat obscure Naval Museum. Colonel Fitzgerald points out that the museum is occasionally closed, whereas the Painted Hall is always open, including Sundays, and we heartily concur in the remark that the relics of our greatest Naval hero should be made as accessible as possible to the public. The room these few relics occupied in the Painted Hall could surely be spared to them, instead of placing them in what is to many a species of lumber-room, containing models of Naval appliances and ships.

The Rev. Reginald Treffrey, whose presentation to a living we announced some weeks ago, has, we hear, requested permission to resign his office as a Chaplain in the Fleet, for the purpose of accepting the new appointment on shore.

The new regulations for the guidance of departmental officers, adjutants, and captains of companies of Royal Marines, brought out by the committee which completed its sittings at the Admiralty last summer, are now going the rounds of the divisions for comment, prior to being finally approved for issue.

The Greenwich Hospital pension which became vacant some weeks since by the death of Major Thomas Waters, Royal Marines, has not yet been awarded. It is probable the Admiralty have some difficulty in arriving at a decision, as there are above eighty captains on the retired lists of the corps who are eligible to be considered candidates for this pension, some of whom have been more than thirty years captains, and have seen good service.

According to the working of the existing schemes for retirement, Captain Buckle will retire at the end of 1883, and Captain Simpson in July, 1881, but Captain Jago will be advanced to the Active Flag List. Of other Captains holding good-service pensions, Captain Theodore Jones and Captain George Parkin will be retired in 1883. The question which is anxiously considered by Captains now coming towards the head of their List is,—Will these officers take these pensions with them to the Retired Flag List, as Admirals Spain and Brooker have already done? If so, and they hold them for life, it is plain that Captains' good-service pensions will, in a few years, have very little interest for Captains on the Active List, but will be held by a number of retired flag officers.

Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, C.B., received orders to strike his flag in the *Bellerophon*, at Portsmouth, at sunset on Monday. The *Bellerophon* is to be paid off into the Fourth Division of the Reserve on the 24th inst.

Admiral Ryder has moved back to the official residence at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, the defective drainage of the building having been thoroughly overhauled and remedied. The Admiral's house is not the only one in the dockyard which required a careful inspection of its drainage system, and we believe the College is at fault in this respect, and is to be taken in hand without delay.

The officers lately employed at the Cape are being given opportunities of further service, Captain Bradshaw, C.B., and Commander Brackenbury, C.M.G., having both been given commands. The last-named officer will commission the *Flirt* at Devonport on the 10th, for service on the West Coast of Africa.

The following officers' deaths have been reported at the Admiralty since December 20, 1879:—Lieutenant Walter Bathurst, Fleet Surgeon Peter M. Roe, Staff Surgeon Michael O. Hurlstone, and Boatswain William Prideaux. The under-mentioned officers have been removed from the Active List since December 20, 1879:—Paymaster William B. Jennis, dismissed with disgrace by court-martial; Naval Cadets H. W. M. Mair, A. W. Fellowes, L. C. N. Parnell, H. Stenhouse, F. L. Branfill, W. D. Pinney, J. A. M. Wilson, all unable to pass; Boatswain James Taylor (*a*), dismissed by court-martial; and Chief Boatswains Samuel Carter and John Eastcott.

Two vacancies exist on the Paymasters' List, caused by the removal of the names of the late paymaster of the *Elk* and the retirement of Mr. Madgwick Roe, who for nearly five years has filled the office of cashier and storekeeper at Greenwich Hospital School. It is to be hoped their Lordships will not long delay filling these vacancies.

After undergoing many severe trials, the second 38-ton gun of the *Thunderer* is no more, it having been burst on Wednesday with a double charge, and thus justified the opinion of the Malta Committee, that the fatal explosion in the Sea of Marmora was due to the fact that the weapon had been inadvertently loaded a second time. The result is claimed as another proof of the superiority of breech over muzzle-loaders, as with the former it would be impossible for such a mistake to be made.

If seniority on the List is the point to be considered in awarding good-service pensions to captains, then the Admiralty would appear to have been fair in the selections made this week, for the captains chosen are all of the same seniority, April 11, 1866. But there are also five others of the same seniority, and one or two even more senior, who have claims equal, at least, to one of those who have now been rewarded. Captains Buckle and Jago have had the fortune to see some war-service, and have been constantly employed; but Captain Simpson has never had the opportunity of active service, and has not been so fortunate in obtaining employment, and has more half-pay time than either of the other officers who have been selected for the pensions.

March 10 has been named as the date for launching the *Ajax* at Pembroke yard, and tugs have been ordered from Portsmouth and Devonport, to lend their assistance. The *Ajax*, which is a sister-ship to the *Agamemnon*, is a vessel of 8,492 tons displacement and 6,000 indicated horse-power, and the cost of her hull and engines will be £480,000. The thickness of her armour at the water-line is 18 in., and she will carry four 38-ton guns in her turrets.

It has been suggested to the Committee now sitting on the future of the Marine Corps that there should be a change of uniform from red to blue. That blue would be a better colour for the uniform of men whose services are chiefly required afloat may be admitted for many reasons; but it may possibly be remembered that 26 or 27 years ago two suggestions were made with regard to changing the title of the Roya Marines, one being to that of Rifles, and the uniform green, the other to retain the red and be styled Light Infantry. It is believed the question was decided by her Majesty, who objected to so large a portion of her military forces being clad in any other than the national soldier-like colour; and so the red was retained, and the corps became light infantry.

It is not a little creditable to the professional acumen of the old Dutch Engineers, that the sites of their feeble old batteries have been all selected as the best situated for the defence of Table Bay and Capetown by modern authority. Forts Winyard, Amsterdam, and Knockie, which are now placed in a state of potency by Colonel Hassard, R.E., are found to be in most admirable positions. The first of these is ready, and is already armed with five 6½-ton guns, which will soon be replaced by guns of heavier metal, for which the works will need no alteration. During a recent trial of the guns, in the presence of the Capetown authorities, two of the guns parted company with the carriages, which are of the naval pattern of 1866; but they can be replaced readily, and will, no doubt, be mounted when the next scare of a war with Russia or some other Power falls on the powers that be. There are two batteries, with armour-piercing guns, on the old sites defending the approaches; and the Docks at Table Bay, and the Government Yard at Simon's Bay, are thus made safe from bombardment, should the fleet be away. Other works are in anticipation at Hants Bay, and the Cape will soon be a hard nut to crack from seaward. It is wonderful that the Royal Engineers have been able to do so much, during all the pressure of the Zulu war.

The proceedings of General Roberts in relation to newspaper correspondents have turned public attention generally to the whole question of newspaper work in war-time, and the general tone of the Press has been highly unfavourable to the *régime* proposed by the Indian General. We hope, whoever his correspondents may be—half-pay officers, as he suggests, or not—they may be able to record that he has been more successful with the Afghans than he has been with the English and Indian journals. But there is one part of the subject which has not, we think, been sufficiently examined, although the *Pall Mall Gazette* and one or two papers have called attention to it, and indicated clearly enough their opinion on the matter The War-Office regulations respecting officers on full pay engaging in correspondence on Service subjects with the Press as paid, or indeed unpaid, agents, are, in the main, operative only among the small fry, the big fish break through the meshes and swim about where they please. *Qui facit per alium facit per se.* It is not in the least to be wondered at if a General, who desires to avert obnoxious criticism, to secure public favour for his acts, and to get the nation on his side, should wink with both eyes—and sometimes with one—at the pleasant fact that his personal staff are correspondents of the leading journals, and that he has secured the most powerful agency to promote his interests at home. Certainly popular favour counts for much,—it disheartens official enemies and secures powerful friends. We do not think that any officer, with sagacity to appreciate the nature of the forces which help a man up the ladder, and keep him on the top rung, even when there may be a strong Service wind against him, would despise the aid to which we allude. But there are some very serious drawbacks to the practice, when it becomes known that the special correspondents of influential papers are officers on the staff of the General who is conducting the operations which are the subject of their letters. In the first place, the public, when they are acquainted with the truth, will view with the utmost suspicion the most legitimate praise of the chief from such sources. They are not likely to find hostile criticism, or even mild doubtfulness; but what they get they will scrutinise with a jealous eye. They do not like being "squared." In the next place, any comments or criticisms on brother officers or fellow servants of the Crown, which may emanate from special correspondents who hold personal and official relations with a General in command, naturally excite angry feelings and justify remonstrances on the part of the aggrieved. It is a breach of official propriety. The General may know nothing of it,—very probably would disapprove most strongly of the remarks of the special correspondent, —but he is responsible for his aide-de-camp writes in the Press, when he knows and allows him to be the correspondent of a newspaper, and he must bear the consequences, and take the bitter with the sweet. If the connection be concealed, it is unjust to the public who, reading every morning in all the big newspapers concurrent testimony to the surpassing merits and deeds of Sir Robertulus Bombshell, at once establish him on a pedestal, and prepare to accord him a peerage, quite ignorant that they are being "got at" by the Military Secretary, the Private Secretary, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and all the Aides-de-Camp of the aforesaid Robertulus in the guise of special correspondents. If the connection be avowed, as it should be, it destroys the value of honest eulogy, and restricts the correspondents to statements of the facts which their chief thinks ought to be known, whilst it exposes him to the natural displeasure of those whose conduct may be criticised, and lays him open to disagreeable imputations. The most serious part of the business is the effect on the Press itself. For the sake of official information,—and it may be accurate and early intelligence,—the journals who accept Staff officers as correspondents, give up their highest functions, and become the mere organ of the officer whose subordinates they take into their pay, not to do their work, but to discharge such duties and impart such information as their chief may think expedient.

Up to yesterday, it was not known for certain who would be the successor to General Cadogan in the colonelcy of the 71st Highland Light Infantry. Since our last issue appeared, the death of General W. Munro, C.B., has been announced, which leaves a second Highland regiment, the 93rd, vacant. It is most probable, of course, that Lieutenant-Generals Sir E. H. Greathed and Sir R. D. Kelly will be given the £1,000 a year, but whether any transfers will be made we cannot say at present.

Captain A. Collins, 57th Regiment, has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the Staff of the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada.

The Hon. L. R. Masson having been appointed President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, vice the Hon. J. O'Connor, appointed Postmaster-General, the Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G., has been appointed Minister of Militia and Defence. Mr. Masson's withdrawal will have occasioned universal regret throughout the Dominion, for no Minister has done more than he has to raise the reputation of the Canadian Militia. He is everywhere regarded as a true friend of Canada, and one whose constant study it has been to increase its military reputation, which he certainly has succeeded in doing to a very great extent.

It has been declared that in future officers employed as aides-de-camp to General officers shall be seconded in their regiments on completing three months' service on the Staff of the Army, this arrangement coming into operation from the 10th ultimo. Hitherto aides-de-camp have been seconded on completing twelve months' service on the Staff.

They have found another command for Lord Chelmsford now, that of the Portsmouth District! India, Malta, Aldershot, and Dover, have all in turn been associated with his name. It is no secret that his lordship, had he cared to have accepted it, could have had one command, but it does not happen to be any one of these.

We are delighted to find that the heads of the Ordnance Store and Army Pay Departments have received a tardy recognition of their services during the late campaign in Zululand, Assistant-Commissary-General W. F. Wright and Paymaster and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Ball having received the Civil C.B. But why Civil? The officers surely were as deserving of the military decoration as any of those who recently received it. They were, to all intents and purposes, Staff officers of the expedition, and it seems an anomaly to class them in the same category with the Accountant-General of the Army and the Director of Transport and Supplies, who are members of the civil staff of the War Office, and not, therefore, eligible, in the strict sense, for the Military Division of the Order. When shall we find common-sense exercised in these matters? At present, the several Orders are being brought into general contempt, owing to the inexplicable manner in which they are bestowed. As we pointed out lately, they are given, seemingly, on no principle whatever, and their value is not unnaturally lowered considerably, owing to the inconsistency of those whose duty it is to submit names to her Majesty.

Principal Veterinary-Surgeon Collins, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Gudgin, and the officers of the Veterinary Department command our sympathies, and those of every officer in her Majesty's Army. We all know what alarming reports reached England as to local horse diseases, when first the idea of sending out mounted troops to the Cape was mooted. To the officers of the Veterinary staff was entrusted the duty of battling against any epidemics of the nature indicated. They set themselves to work manfully, and under the able supervision of Mr. Gudgin, succeeded in saving the country many thousands of pounds, not alone by the care they took in performing their legitimate duties, but by conducting local purchases, and making themselves generally useful in the field. Yet they return home to find those in power so wanting in all sense of justice as to deny them even the paltry acknowledgment of a C.B.-ship for the officer upon whom fell the charge of the arrangements of the campaign. We cannot think that this is done with the sanction or even knowledge of Lord Chelmsford or the staff of the Horse Guards. If the Veterinary Department is to be considered inferior, socially speaking, to the other departments of the Army, by all means take from the officers of the department the relative rank which places them on an equality with those of the other non-combatant branches; but so long as they retain their present position, and are commissioned as officers, they have an absolute right to be treated with the same consideration which is meted out to others. The present head of the Veterinary service is an officer who for many years past has laboured most determinedly to raise his Department in the public estimation. He has, since his promotion, exercised the very greatest discretion in the acceptance of candidates. He will, indeed, have an up-hill task to perform, if the War Office is intent upon doing everything in its power to prevent him from ever realising his wishes, and carrying out the good work he has found it necessary to inaugurate. And no surer means could possibly have been hit upon than the unjustifiable insult to which Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon Gudgin has just been subjected. A more uncalled-for slight was never passed upon a public department, and the prevailing opinion is, unfortunately, that Mr. Gudgin's services have not been unintentionally ignored. If the Veterinary officers of the Army have any friends, now is the time for them to bestir themselves, for it must be evident that a blow has been cast at the good name of the Department which cannot fail to be most injurious in its effects, to still further lower a Service which we had every reason to hope would have been raised considerably under the able administration of its present chief.

The Accountant-General of the Army, Mr. White, Mr. Lawson, the Assistant-Directors of Stores and Transport, and Mr. Gurdon, C.B., of the Treasury, arrived this week from the Cape in the *Conway Castle*, after a protracted visit to Natal, the Transvaal, and other districts, in connection with the discharge of their duties,—the investigation into the expenditure on the recent wars, which was ordered by the War Office and Treasury. It was, we believe, the original intention of the Government to confine the inquiry to the cost of the Zulu war; but the scope of the labours of the able gentlemen who were selected to conduct it was extended to the cost of the wars in Griqualand West and with the Gaikas and Galikas, and it will probably turn out that the difficult questions arising out of the just apportionment of expenditure between the Imperial and the Colonial Treasuries will be materially advanced towards a satisfactory settlement by their reports and exertions. The working of the new Department, notwithstanding the opposition which it encountered and peculiar difficulties thrown in its way, to which no further allusion is necessary here, has been most satisfactory. Never have the accounts connected with any war been so rapidly prepared, and never have the Home Authorities been brought so close up to the facts and figures of current military expenditure.

On September 14, 1854, four gentlemen landed on the beach at the Old Fort in the Crimea with the British troops. They were not military men, nor had they any official position. Three of them belonged to the order of "Travelling gentlemen," and were attracted to the East by laudable curiosity, and the interest they naturally felt as Englishmen in the great drama, the opening scene of which was just being played before their eyes. The fourth was a journalist engaged in the discharge of his duty. The first of these four, Mr. Delane, was obliged to return from the Crimea 'ere the Army left the beach on September 19 for the Alma, in consequence of the receipt of urgent despatches connected with his business as editor of the *Times*, and to go back to England. The second, Mr. (now Sir) H. Layard went on board the *Agamemnon* as the guest of Admiral Lyons, and wrote the account of the battle of the Alma, from the masthead, which appeared in the *Times*, and attracted so much notice at the time; the third was Mr. Kinglake, the author of "Eothen," long since established as an English classic. He was present at the action of September 20, and remained at the Head-quarters' Camp till the abortive bombardment of Sebastopol on October 17, after which he went home. The fourth, Mr. Russell, was also present at the battle, and witnessed the actions of Balaclava, October 25, 1854, the battle of Inkerman, and the various engagements and assaults which occurred before the place, and remained with the Army till the last man set sail from the Crimea in 1856. Mr. Delane, whose death a short time back caused such regret to the widest circle of friends any man ever made, was, by the concurrent admission of the Press, of which he the ornament and brilliant "illustration," the greatest English editor that ever lived, exercising enormous influence with judgment, honesty, and complete self-denial, making the fortunes, in a political and literary sense, of many men without a thought of anything but the public interest, by devoting all the powers of his mind to the good of his country. He neither sought nor obtained any mark of favour, though he more than once refused offers of place from Ministers who considered that he had done the State some service. Sir A. H. Layard is the able Ambassador of Great Britain at the Ottoman Porte. Mr. Russell is just returning from South Africa, where he has been with Sir Garnet Wolseley's head-quarters as special correspondent. Mr. Kinglake is writing the long-promised volume of his great work, in which he has to deal with the fortunes of the British Army in the winter of 1854-5, and the part played by Lord Raglan in connection with them, now six-and-twenty years ago. What prodigious changes have been witnessed in war and politics since the time these four men witnessed the landing of the Anglo-French expedition and the Turkish division at Old Fort! Mr. Kinglake will have to bestir himself if he expects any of those who were actors in the war of 1854-6, or of those who took an interest in the controversies of the period, to read it, for he is taxing the powers of nature somewhat, and the grave is swallowing, day after day, the men who shared in the glories and sorrows of that memorable campaign.

Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, whose death has placed several Courts in mourning, was rather an unwelcome attendant on the Crown Prince of Germany, in the war of 1870-71. Attired in a plain blue-and-silver uniform, undecorated in any way, he rode day after day with the Bavarian section of the Head-quarter Staff through France, and his presence was understood to be distasteful to the great Chancellor, whose procedures and policy in the Schleswig-Holstein question he did not quite appreciate. The Prince was not the object of many *petits soins* on the part of the Prussian officers, but he was an amiable and accomplished man, a keen sportsman, and a very intelligent observer.

On January 22, 1879, occurred the catastrophe of Isandlwana. There was, of course, the usual claims sent into the Board for compensation for losses and for the necessaries which were destroyed, and which had to be replaced by the survivors. The War Office left nothing undone to satisfy the just demands of the officers and men, and meet the cases of those who represented soldiers killed in action; but somehow or other, the claims were not settled when we last heard from the Cape. Lord Chelmsford, Colonel Crealock, and Captain Gossett were reimbursed almost immediately, and received their money without difficulty; but the officers of the 24th Regiment, many of them poor enough to feel the delay very keenly, were still, by last accounts, without the compensation to which they were entitled.

It is, we believe, the intention of the War Office to promulgate the new scale of compensations on which there was a Board sitting some time back, if it has not done so already, and the allowances will be found much more equitable and liberal than the old scale, which was drawn up before the Crimean war.

We hear that the main reason of Gordon Pasha's resignation is the state of his health. The only wonder is that he has been able to hold out so long, as his constitution has been much enfeebled by service in China and on the Danube. It is to be feared that, as much of his work depended on his presence, there will be a relapse into the old ways when he has disappeared from the scene of his labours.

Our Army promises to be one of the most highly decorated in the world. Formerly it was our wont to sneer at the abundance of stars, crosses, and ribands which foreign armies, except that of France, delighted in; but we are in a fair way of having no room on the breasts of our coats for the silver and silk won in continual contests with savage races, whose existence is quite unknown in Europe to any but ourselves. The distinctions earned in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny were the fruits of gallant service, of which any soldiers in the world might be proud, and there was hard work enough in China in the fighting line, and in New Zealand too (where our part was not always glorious or even creditable), to justify national recognition. It was sometimes very largely expressed in these cases. But, since the days of Abyssinia and Ashantee, we have been hastening on to the verge of the ridiculous. Imagine "the Duke" resisting the claims of his Army for any honours for such battles as Salamanca and Vittoria, and think what he would say if he saw the Duke in Pall Mall according clasps and medals for "skrimmages" with anonymous barbarians, as if he were shaking them out of a sieve! The "S.I." and "M.G." have come in opportunely to prevent the swamping of the Bath, and the "I.E." will be, no doubt, utilised in time; but the medals and clasps and other military distinctions for frontier wars in

India—we are not alluding to the Afghan expedition—and out of it, for Cape campaigns, and such services as were done in Bhotan, Perak, &c., added to those bestowed for former work, are becoming so numerous that our officers will have to carry them on trays.

A correspondent, himself a Highland officer, writes to suggest that Lord Airey's Committee on Army Reorganisation should take into consideration the propriety of forming a Highland Brigade. He is of opinion that such a step would tend greatly to the increase of *esprit de corps*, and his scheme is as follows:—The Highland brigade to consist of the five kilted regiments. The officers to rank as in one regiment, according to dates of commission, except in the case of officers who have exchanged. The latter to rank according to the year and date of their exchange. Each battalion to be allowed to retain its county or regimental title. The facings to be blue. None but Scotchmen to be allowed to enlist in the brigade. The idea is plausible, and such a brigade would possess certain advantages, but there would be many difficulties in the way of carrying it out. Our correspondent must know that the kilted regiments cling almost as much to their numbers as to their titles, and that one of the five, at all events, cannot get on at all with the other four. The system differs widely in each regiment. The very *esprit de corps* which it is the object of the scheme to promote, would render officers very unwilling to pass from one battalion of the brigade to another on promotion. Great hardship would be inflicted by bringing all the officers on to one brigade list, for promotion having been unequal, the second senior captain of one regiment might find himself the twelfth in the brigade. Finally, as long as Scotland is saddled with a host of regiments which have only a normal connection with her, she never can supply sufficient recruits to the five kilted regiments to enable them to dispense altogether with foreigners.

Officers of the Army and Navy are among the heaviest sufferers from incautious investments. It is easily to be understood why such should be the case. They are proverbially trustful, and are apt to credit any one having the appearance of a gentleman with the feelings of one. They have also little knowledge of commercial affairs, and being little in London, are unable to make personal investigations into the matters brought before them through the medium of prospectuses. The consequence is, they are being continually swindled. Hence they will be especially the gainers by the Investment Registry and Stock Exchange (Limited), which has been formed, should this company prove efficient and sound, as from the names of the directors there is every reason to suppose it will. This company was formed to carry out a recommendation of the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1878 to inquire into the Stock Exchange. Its object is to register and afford information concerning investments, and to bring the buyers' and sellers' brokers into immediate contact, thus saving the expense of a middleman or jobber. We wish and anticipate for it every success.

Lieutenant H. Tryon Wing, 79th Regiment, was called to the Bar by the Benchers of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple on the 26th ult.

Captain E. M. Roe, 23rd Fusiliers, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Mackenzie, half-pay, late 15th Regiment, as Secretary and Adjutant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. Captain Roe has just completed his period of service as garrison-instructor at Shorncliffe.

The attention of the authorities must, we should think, be before long directed to the present expensive and ruinous Depôt system of the Royal Artillery. To provide annually about 200 recruits for India, and to carry out the unwieldy Brigade organisation, three batteries of Horse Artillery—some 20 officers—are maintained. One battery stationed in Ireland is, we believe, only kept up by a flow of recruits from England,—these men having to return to this country in most cases for embarkation. The other batteries are at Aldershot and Woolwich, but their utility is diminished from their taking part in constant field-days, instead of their duties being limited, as they are surely intended to be, to the training of recruits. We maintain that one large Depôt for the Horse Artillery, away from a great town, would tend more to the efficiency of that branch of the Service, and would be more economical for the country than attempts to bolster up an organisation which, to all thinking minds, has failed. These remarks are applicable to the eleven Field and Garrison Artillery Depôts which absorb over 60 officers, and which are, in many cases, stationed at some of the most unsuitable spots in the kingdom for the training of young Artillerymen.

A return, showing the state of efficiency of the signallers of each corps on home service inspected by the Inspector of Signalling during the autumn of 1879, is published for general information. The General Order says:—"Though this return shows an improvement on the signalling of 1878, it is observed with regret that the instruction by regimental instructors appears to be almost uniformly neglected, and that many corps have either no trained signalmen, or an incomplete number. As the importance of signalling is becoming daily more apparent, the attention of commanding officers is specially drawn to the above points, in the hope that by more careful compliance with the regulations on the subject, greater and more general efficiency (particularly as regards speed in transmission, combined with accuracy in reading) will be attained, before the next annual inspections are made." From the return it appears that the regiment obtaining the largest figure of merit was the 41st Foot, 119·21, the 86th Foot standing second, with 118·22, and the Scots Greys third, with 112·48.

It has now been decided by her Majesty the Queen that the grant of the medal with clasp for Perâk shall be extended to the forces engaged against the Malays in the districts of Sri Menanti and Sunghie Ujong. It has also been decided that the issue of the medal shall be, in the case of the troops which proceeded from Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, limited to the period between Nov. 2, 1875, and March 20, 1876, both dates inclusive; and in the case of the troops that embarked from India, to the period between November 27, 1875, and March 20, 1876, both dates inclusive.

It has been officially notified that exchanges between officers of the Army Medical Department at home and foreign stations will be permitted to the same extent as in the case of combatant officers under the qualifying conditions as to promotion specified in Articles 15, 18, and 21 of the Royal Warrant of November 27, 1879 (Clause 1, Army Circulars, 1880). Except under special circumstances, exchanges between medical officers serving in the United Kingdom will not be permitted, unless the officers have been at least two years at their respective stations.

Her Majesty has this week approved the appointment of Major W. B. G. Cleather, 47th Regiment, as inspector of Gymnasia, vice Major G. F. Gildea, 21st Fusiliers, promoted.

How much longer is the 55th Regiment to be left without a Lieutenant-Colonel? As the *Army List* shows, the regiment has suffered greatly for some years past from a slowness of promotion, so much so, that nine of its subalterns obtained their commissions before the abolition of Purchase. Notwithstanding this, six months have been allowed to elapse since Colonel Hume's time expired. The officer who is to succeed him in command, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, is still awaiting his step. A delay of this kind cannot be really necessary, and must be due to oversight.

Allen's Indian Mail of the 29th ultimo contains an account of the Cavalry action before Cabul on December 11. If this is a correct account, it shows that the officer in command of the Cavalry Brigade blundered on an enemy in vast numbers and attacked him at once, though totally unprepared, being without infantry, and the ground for guns and cavalry being of the worst description. No wonder the men get out of hand, and that the officers were all killed or wounded. The whole affair seems to have been a ghastly mistake, and though no honours are usually given to commemorate defeats, the 9th Lancers may fairly be considered to have earned some special distinction for the bravery displayed by all ranks. Their gallantry has never been surpassed by British troops. They were simply ordered to gallop into the arms of death, and the order was obeyed.

Major-General T. Raikes, C.B., has arrived in England, on vacating his brigade command in Madras.

The handsome pile of buildings for the Household Cavalry, which has replaced the ugly, black structure for many years an eyesore to the *habitués* of the Row, is now fast approaching completion at Knightsbridge. The works have been a long time in progress, but the result is an addition to our buildings on which the West End and the War Office are to be congratulated. Architectural effect has been in all parts carefully studied, the rooms and stables are large and airy, and the sanitary arrangements excellent. We hope to be enabled shortly to give a detailed notice of the new barracks.

The 43-ton gun, now in course of construction at Woolwich Arsenal, in the Royal Gun Factories, is to be a breechloader, as we anticipated in our columns some weeks ago. The breech-closing apparatus will be similar to that employed in the 6-inch breechloading gun manufactured by Sir William Armstrong and Co., at Elswick, and which was experimented with last year at Shoeburyness, when marvellous results were obtained from the practice. This apparatus consists of a breech-block or cylinder of forged metal, one-half of whose surface is smooth and the other half "tapped," with a raised thread of bold profile. A corresponding smooth surface and raised thread within the bore of the gun's breech enables the breech cylinder to be thrust *home*, by bringing a smooth and a tapped surface in contact with one another. Then a half turn of the cylinder blocks it firmly in the breech, which is by this means absolutely closed. But how is the cylinder manipulated? We will explain in a moment. On the side of the entrance end of the gun's breech is an enormously powerful hinge or swivel, working horizontally, to which is hinged a "bearer," hollowed out so as to contain or carry the cylinder. A single movement swings this bearer right into position against the breech, or leaves the latter open when required. So soon as the cylinder is brought into position behind the gun, it is rammed home, and an arm, with handle to turn it, being affixed to the back of the cylinder, the closing of the breech is effected in an equally simple manner. A soft metal gas-check is attached to the face of the cylinder, or vent-piece, which prevents there being any escape of gas around its edges. This fits tightly against a "choke" or rim which is left within the bore at the entrance to the powder-chamber. The 43-ton gun will be of great length in the chase, its entire length being about eight feet more than the present 38-ton gun. It will be chambered like the muzzle-loading experimental one which was tried some time since. As, of course, there will be no windage, and the exact charge of powder which the chamber will contain can be calculated to a nicety, a greatly increased initial velocity and penetrative power may be expected from it. But this is only one advantage which will be obtained. It is found practically with the "chambered" *muzzle*-loaders that they cannot be properly sponged out. The head of the sponge will not "search" the recesses so thoroughly as is essential for security. In the new gun no such difficulty will be experienced, as the "chamber" will be sponged from the rear. The necessity for the use of heavy machinery in loading, ramming, and spunging will also be obviated, which is a consideration of paramount importance. It must be remembered that neither of the systems tried to effect this has proved satisfactory. The "stiff chain" system constantly got out of order. The steam system was abandoned after a few trials. The dangerous nature of the hydraulic plan of loading from below, by lowering the muzzle of the weapon, is too well known to require elucidation. Such an accident as that on board the *Thunderer* could not, of course, have happened had the gun been a breech-loader, assuming it to have occurred through the error of double-loading. The fact of a previous charge not having ignited would have been self-evident. It is a matter for congratulation that our Military Authorities have at length been aroused to the advantages of a breech-loading system for guns, yet the fact of almost all our present armament consisting of muzzle-loaders cannot but arouse a feeling of regret that the suggestions of Major Nolan, reiterated so constantly in Parliament, should have been disregarded for such a length of time. He was apparently right after all.

ADJUTANCIES OF MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I see by your paper of the 27th ult. that several Adjutancies of Militia will become vacant during this year, I ask you to allow me, through your columns, to place before my brother captains the real value of these appointments, in order that the financial position of adjutant may not be misunderstood. It is assumed that the would-be adjutant of Militia is married, as it is conceived that few bachelors would care to accept the appointment. The pay is the same as that of a captain in the army, the only extras being mess allowance for 56 days at 4s. per diem; horse allowance at the regulation rate, and 2s. 6d. per head for the recruits that may be obtained, less Income-tax. The mess allowance for the 27 days' training is usually credited to the mess fund of the Militia regiment, and little of the remainder can, as a rule, be saved, as the adjutant would live at the Brigade Depôt mess while the recruits are up for preliminary drill. The horse allowance being, as is well known, insufficient, the necessity for keeping a charger involves an additional expense. The War Office have allotted adjutants of Militia one captains' quarter in Brigade Depôt barracks, and they consequently lose the lodging allowance of £41 1s. 3d. per annum, £18 5s. in lieu of a servant, and £12 fixed allowance, which sums, until recently, formed part of their income. The expenses on first appointment for change of uniform, purchase of charger, and horse furniture, must be reckoned at £100, at least. It would be well that candidates for these appointments should understand that none but officers of fair private means can afford to hold them. If an officer be married, there is an advantage attaching to the post, and that is the chance of his being settled for 5 years (unless he is meanwhile promoted), but this cannot be counted on, as in case of war the Militia regiment may be embodied. It should be borne in mind that even if the Line regiment to which the adjutant of Militia belongs is ordered on active service, he is debarred from returning to it. In fact, only by death, promotion, or retirement can he sever his connection with his militia battalion, until the term of five years has expired. Should he, meanwhile, wish from any cause to relinguish it, he would, it is believed, be placed on a reduced half-pay. Under all these circumstances, is the appointment worth acceptance?—I am, &c., X. W. Z.

THE INFANTRY FORAGE-CAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A word of warning to cadets "and others." The new infantry officers' forage-cap is not approved, as certain accommodating tailors would have us believe. Undoubtedly, the Glengarry is the most servicable and comfortable cap for a soldier, but, if worn on the back of the head (as one of your correspondents suggested), or pressed flat down on the top of it, we might as well wear our grandmothers' nightcaps.—I am, &c.,

INFANTRY CAP.

The Army.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Doyle joined the Staff College on Monday, to resume his studies at the termination of his leave of absence on his return from Zululand.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Taylor has applied to retire by the resignation of his commission.

4th Hussars. Brevet-Major Kington has applied to retire.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). The *Bombay Gazette* gives the following fuller particulars of the accident by which five men of this regiment were drowned while crossing a ford in the Cabul River on the 5th ult. are supplied by a correspondent of the Allahabad journal at Jellalabad :—" A reconnoitring party, consisting of 75 sabres of the Carabiniers and 75 sabres of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Major Cracroft, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and accompanied by Major Boyes, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Capt. Dutton, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., and Capt. Warburton, political officer, left Jellalabad in the morning to examine the country towards the Lughman Valley on the left bank of the Cabul River, which was crossed at the ford opposite the fort at Jellalabad. The party, having seen all that was necessary, returned, arriving about 1 p.m. at the Daranta ford, some seven miles west of Jellalabad city, which had to be examined in view of future operations. The ford was pointed out, and was seen to be perfectly easy, as natives were crossing it on foot; it lay in a straight line some thirty or forty yards above a rapid. After a few minutes' halt the party proceeded, headed by the nephew of Sirdar Khalik Khan, and led by Major Cracroft. The Caribiniers followed, and in some way, as yet unexplained, five men, who were about the centre of the second troop, left the line of the ford and fell over the rapid into the deep water below, where they sank. One horse also was lost, the remaining four reaching the bank. A court of inquiry has been assembled to investigate the particulars. A later message states :—The following are the names of the men who were lost :—Corporal Eaves and Privates Fraiars and Salter, C Troop; Private Woods, A Troop; and Private Stonecliffe, F Troop. Search is being made for their bodies, but as yet without success."

8th Hussars arrived at Rawul Pindee on Jan. 5, *en route* to the front.

9th Lancers. It is officially notified in the *Gazette of India* that "Capt. Lord William Beresford, V.C., has been permitted to resign his appointment as aide-de-camp to Lord Lytton, and that his services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from Dec. 23."

10th Hussars. The movement of the regiment from Rawul Pindee to Umballa has been countermanded.

11th Hussars. Regt.-Sergt-Major Worthington and the non-commissioned officers of the regiment gave a party in the Assembly Rooms, High-street, on Wednesday, 28th ult., which was attended by a large number of their military and civilian friends of the camp and town, there being over 200 present. The rooms were neatly and prettily decorated, and everything conducive to the comfort of the guests was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. Dancing commenced shortly before ten o'clock, to the strains of the splendid band of the regiment, and was kept up with great spirit until an early hour on Thursday morning, it being the first party for a length of time given by the military in the Assemby Rooms.

14th Hussars. The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has now published the annual return of the musketry practice of the British and Native troops in the Madras Presidency for the course 1878-79. In this it is stated that "in the British Cavalry (14th Hussars), 374 men have been trained, showing an improvement of 9·25 points per man on the figure of merit last year, which may be attributed partly to their shooting with a better arm, the Martini-Henry, and partly to the greater interest taken in the training by all ranks. The results of the dismounted practice with horses are satisfactory, the average being 7·02 points per man, as compared with 6·74 of the best cavalry regiment at home. The per-centage of non-exercised men is excessive, owing principally to the number of men invalided and time-expired, and to those at Wellington not being trained."

17th Lancers. Capt. W. Williams, formerly of the regiment, died at Wortley Park, Winchester, on the 2nd inst., aged 68 years. Lieut. the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue is performing the duties of acting Adjt., vice Lieut. Swaine, promoted to a troop in the 11th Hussars. Serjt.-Major C. Coventry is performing the duties of rdgmr.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major L. M. Taylor, 2nd Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for three months, on urgent private affairs.

We regret to learn that Capt. Maurice's wound is not healing kindly. A part of the shoulder-blade is exfoliating, and a piece of the bone which was shattered is causing much pain.

Ninety officers being immediately required for the regiment, the following order was issued on Wednesday by Gen. Sir John Adye, Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich :—" In consequence of an additional number of officers being required for the Royal Artillery to meet existing vacancies, it becomes necessary to modify somewhat the arrangements for the studies of the next few months, in order to bring forward more cadets for commissions, and the following arrangements will be carried out: —The month's vacation usually commencing after the public day on Feb. 17 next will not take place. The new first class will go through a course of three months' study, and be examined for commissions early in May next. The second, third, fourth, and fifth classes will continue their studies as usual until May, and will then be moved up one class, and be examined over the work of both terms at the end of July next. Any alterations which may be necessary in the course of studies, and in the syllabus for the July examinations will be duly notified. There will be a short recess at Easter.'

The Government of one of the great Powers of Continental Europe has quite recently lodged an order with the Gatling Gun Company for the immediate supply of a very large number of their latest improved pattern of mitrailleuse, to fire 1,000 rounds per minute. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; and the activity infused into the works of the Gatling Gun Company can be directly traced to the recent increase in the army of the German Empire, decided upon by the man of "blood and iron," Prince Bismarck.

Major T .W. Bridges, 10th Brig. (late Bengal), died at Bermuda on the 15th ult., aged 40 years. The deceased served with the force under Brigdr. Chamberlain in the operations against the Wuzeerees in 1859-60 (medal, with clasp). He joined the Army, June 12, 1858; became first lieut., Aug. 27, 1858; capt., April 30, 1869; and major, Dec. 31, 1878.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., has returned to England from special service in Egypt, to resume his appointment as Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

We have received the following extract from Troop Orders in Natal for publication :—" Troop Orders, Nov. 11, 1879. P.M.B., Natal, South Africa. The C Troop, R.E., being shortly to embark for England, the C.R.E. of the Field Forces takes this opportunity of thanking Major Hamilton, the other officers, and non-commissioned officers and men for the excellent services rendered by them during the recent operations in the field, which materially aided in carrying out the administration and other work of the Army, both in the construction and maintenance of long lines of telegraph, and when employed as signallers with the heliograph, the work of the troop has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner and with great zeal and energy. This was especially manifested in the efforts made by Lieut. Here and the linesmen of his section to repair the damages caused to the telegraph lines by the storm of the 7th and 8th of August; the conduct of the men has throughout been most exemplary and creditable to the corps, all ranks have worked thoroughly well. The following non-commissioned officers are especially deserving of mention :—Troop Serjt.-Major Lewis, who has shown great zeal and intelligence in all his work, and who has been dispatched on important duties, Troop Qrmr.-Serjt. Scrimshaw, Serjts. Waters and Kimber, Telegrapher Corpls. Urquhart, Wooldridge, Attwood, and Wainwright, 2nd Corpl. Jarrett, Lance-Corpl. Seggie, and Telegraphers Concanond, Richardson, and Burgess, 2nd Corpl. E. Stead, and Shoeing-Smith Dawkins also showed most praiseworthy energy and perseverance in repairing the damages done to the telegraph lines by the storm on and after Aug. 7. In conclusion, the Commanding R.E. of the Field Forces congratulates the troop on the highly creditable results of their first employment on active service, and wishes them farewell, with every wish for their future welfare.—By order (signed), H. H. Watkins, Lieut. and Adjt., P.M.B., Natal, South Africa."

Lieut. H. J. Harman, in charge of the Darjeeling survey, was last heard of at about 16,000ft. near Rakchom, and was most courteously received on the Tibet frontier. He had a narrow escape of having his feet frost-bitten on the Donkia Pass. He has received much invaluable assistance from the Sikkim Raja, and describes the scenery as entrancingly grand. There has been been a severe murrain among the yaks, owing, Lieut. Harman thinks, to their feed in too low-lying pastures.

Major J. H. Bradford has been appointed commandant of the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Lieut. G. F. Wilson has passed the lower standard in Hindostanee.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Burton (late Madras) has been granted leave from India to England, for two years on medical certificate.

A correspondent writes to ask, "What has Col. Hassard done, that he has been left out in the cold, when all the honours are going in showers around him? He is an officer of long service, and his position as commanding officer Royal Engineers at the Cape during two wars would alone, in justice to the corps, seem to entitle him to some mark of distinction, unless he has done something to disentitle him to any, and in that case he ought to be removed. But every one knows Col. Hassard has done nothing of the kind. He has held high command during his term of command during the war, and has executed several important works during his term of command in connection with the defence of the colony. We are disgusted here with the way in which the "Michael and George" has been used. It seems quite a perversion and prostitution of the Order to give it to Imperial officers for Imperial military service, and it will discredit the honour in the eyes of colonists and colonial servants, whilst it will not be much thought of by soldiers who get it as a substitute for their proper reward. 'You are not good enough for the Bath. Here is the C.MG. for you!'"

The *Portsmouth Times* says :—" At the present time the submarine miners at Portsmouth are confined to the 4th Compy. of Royal Engineers, who are commanded by Capt. Ramsay, and are quartered at Fort Blockhouse, at the mouth of the harbour. Submarine mining, however, has grown into such importance, as a means of coast defence, that measures are proposed to be taken here for its more thorough cultivation. It is intended to form a school for the purpose, and Col. Smyth, commanding Royal Artillery, has submitted a scheme for improving the accommodation of Forts Monckton and Blockhouse, and handing them over to the Royal Engineers. The educational results attending the late night battle between the land and naval torpedo forces, in front of the former fort, having proved satisfactory, it is intended to repeat the contest during the year, and as in the meantime a method of laying the gun upon the electric light has been discovered, the conflict will call forth all the resources at the command of the submarine defenders."

Coldstream Guards. The 1st Btn. will be relieved at Shorncliffe in March by the 1st Btn. Scots Guards.

Scots Guards. An amateur performance in aid of the Guards' Home was given in the day room of Chelsea Barracks by the club of the 2nd Batn., on the 22nd and 23rd ult., in the presence of a large and distinguished company, which included the Countess of Effingham, Lady Cremorne, the Earl of Stair, Lord Methuen, and many of the officers. The club relied mainly for its programme on the serio-comic drama, "*Old Phil's Birthday*," which had previously been warmly received, owing to the really creditable manner in which the part of the old porter was sustained by Serjt.-Major Gordon, who was now well assisted by Colour-Serjts. Stephens and Mitchell, Serjts. Richardson and Bennett, and especially by the Misses Bessie and Nellie Harrison. The drama was preceded by the farce of "*Betsy Baker*," which provoked roars of laughter. The 1st Batn. proceeds to Shorncliffe in March.

1st, or Royal Scots. Capt. J. B. Mackenzie, late of the regt., died at Glasgow on the 24th ult. He entered the Army, Aug. 17, 1855; became lieut., Dec. 4, 1857; and capt., March 2, 1860; and retired 14 years ago.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn., by latest telegrams from India, is reported to have proceeded to Lundi Kotal, with Brigdr. Gib's Brigade, Reserve Division.

7th Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. has been placed under orders to embark at Kurrachee, *en route* to Candahar.

13th Light Infantry. Lieut. Bagot, 2nd Batn., has been appointed extra aide-de-camp to his Grace the Governor of Madras.

14th Regiment. The 2nd Batn., by latest accounts, was at Jumrood, with Brigdr. Hill's Brigade of the Afghan Field Force. The Lahore paper says :—" Great discontent is expressed at the 2nd Batn. 14th being sent to the front, while the 2nd Queen's, the 63rd, the 65th, and the 73rd have been passed over, and are doomed to do garrison duty in India."

17th Regiment. Capt. Smyth, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

18th Royal Irish. By latest accounts from Peshawur, the 1st Batn. had joined the brigade there under Brigdr. Roberts's command.

19th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. G. Baldwin, captain on the Retired List, late of the regiment, died at Limpsfield, Surrey, on the 3rd inst., aged 43 years. The deceased joined the Army, June 6, 1854, became lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1854, captain, Aug. 25, 1862, brevet major, Oct. 8, 1876, and lieutenant-colonel on retirement, Oct. 1, 1877. He served with the 1st Batn. in the Hazara campaign in 1868, including the expedition to the Black Mountain (medal with clasp). Capt. C. J. F. S. Forbes, late of the regiment, deputy commissioner British Burmah Commission, died at Tharrawaddy on Nov. 28.

24th Regiment. Lieut. Mainwaring, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from the Cape in the Conway Castle.

25th Regiment. The 1st Batn. has been transferred to Gen. Bright's Division of the Afghan Field Force at Jellalabad.

27th Inniskillings. Capt. J. M. V. Cotton, late of the regt., died at the Vicarage, Portisham, Dorsetshire, on the 31st ult., aged 37 years. He entered the Service, March 18, 1859; became lieut., May 27, 1862; capt., June 23, 1869; retired upon half-pay, June 28, 1871; and afterwards retired by sale of his commission.

28th Regiment. Lieut. G. W. Lyttleton died at Horfield Barracks, Bristol, on the 28th ult., aged 29 years. He entered the Service, Aug. 3, 1870, and became lieut., Oct. 28, 1871.

32nd Light Infantry. Lieut. Beaumont has been appointed adjt. to the 35th Brigade Depôt at Bodmin, vice Capt. Hardinge.

46th Regiment is *en route* from Bermuda to the Mediterranean in H.M.S. Himalaya.

48th Regiment was the best shooting regiment in the Madras Presidency during the season 1878-79, with a figure of merit of 107·47.

49th Regiment. Capt. Dickson has been appointed adjutant of the 5th Adm. Batn., Kent Rifle Volunteers.

ROYAL MARINES.

Brevet Major Henry F. Cooper, late barrackmaster to the Chatham Division, has been gazetted Lieut.-Col. from Dec. 31 last, the date of his retirement.

During the period of absence of Capt. J. L. Morris, at Woolwich Arsenal, Capt. C. H. Scafe will discharge the duty of gunnery-instructor at Plymouth Division.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* hears from Devonport that measles are "raging" in the Marine Barracks at Stonehouse, that many deaths have occurred, and that a number of children are now lying ill. One non-commissioned officer, whose family has been attacked with this disease, only returned from the funeral of one of his children to find that another had died while he was engaged on his sad errand. Major Heriot lost his eldest daughter on Monday, last week, and has another child lying very ill. On Monday, too, the messman of the barracks lost a child from the same cause, so it is not to be wondered at that a very great sadness prevails at the barracks just now.

The Admiralty having been pleased to direct that a major of Marines should be appointed to the First Reserve Squadron, and embarked in the Hercules, Major W. D. Welch, R.M.A., has been directed to proceed to Greenock and join that ship accordingly. Capt. W. E. E. Morley, R.M.L.I., serving on board that ship, will join his divisional head-quarters.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded the following, viz. :—Colour-Serjt. Charles Garton and Serjts. Thomas Gaffneys and Henry Malyon, R.M.A.; and 1st-Class Serjt.-Instructor of Musketry John Chivers, Serjts. James Biddle, Robert Berridge, and James Plummer, Serjt.-Cook Henry Gomer, Musician John Harris, and Ptes. William Clark, Samuel Fletcher, and James Welsh, R.M.L.I.

The Admiralty have ordered that the standard height for recruits enlisting into the corps of Royal Marines is to be lowered as follows :—For men over 20 years of age, from 5 ft. 7½ in., to 5 ft. 7 in.; and for those under 20 years, from 5 ft. 6½ in., to 5 ft. 6 in.

50th Queen's Own will be conveyed from Scotland in

H.M.S. Himalaya, on the arrival home of the 71st Highlanders from Gibraltar.

51st Light Infantry. Sub-Lieut. Mason, a probationer, wing-officer 20th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with the rank of lieut., from Sept. 10, 1876.

57th Regiment. Capt. Hughes-Hallett has been selected for employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Deputy-Quartermaster-General's Office in Ireland, in place of Capt. White, 77th Foot. Capt. Hinxman has been granted an extension of his leave of absence from 4th inst. to April 20, for the recovery of his health.

59th Regiment. The *Central News* says:—"Her Majesty has approved of the Victoria Cross being conferred upon Capt. E. H. Sartorius, 59th Regiment, in recognition of the distinguished gallantry displayed by him in Afghanistan. Capt. Sartorius is a son of the Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Sartorius."

60th Rifles. Capt. Hope-Edwards, 4th Batn., has passed the lowest standard in Hindostanee.

66th Regiment, at Kurrachee, is under orders of readiness to embark at that port, *en route* to Candahar. A letter, dated Kurrachee, Jan. 9, states that:—"A detachment, consisting of 256 rank and file, has been sent from Kurrachee to Hydrabad under the command of Lieut. Chute, in relief of a similar detachment, returning thence to head-quarters in charge of Capt. Quarry.

71st Highland Light Infantry. The regiment, it is now arranged, will be conveyed home from Gibraltar in H.M.S. Himalaya. The remains of Gen. Hon. Sir George Cadogan, K.C.B., colonel of the regiment, were interred in Kensal Green Cemetery on Jan. 30. The funeral was private, those who followed including his only son, Mr. Horace Cadogan, Hon. Frederick Cadogan (his brother), and a few other relatives.

72nd Highlanders. No details at the fighting on Dec. 14, which ended in Gen. Roberts concentrating his forces in the cantonments, have hitherto been published. The following account of the affair, as given by the special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, will, therefore, be read with interest by all old members and their friends of the regiment:—"Cabul, Dec. 14.—The severest fighting yet experienced took place to-day. Gen. Macpherson withdrew from Dah Maquig (?), concentrating his force upon the Bala Hissar heights, as there was danger of the enemy storming that position, they being in large number near Indikee. This morning, the enemy took advantage of the Cabul gorge being free to line the Asmai heights, about Deh-i-Afghanan, pouring out from the city to the numbers of 3,000 or 4,000. A party of Kohistanis had bivouacked on two lower hills—a continuation of these heights, and lying between the western wall of Sherpur and the Chardeh Valley. Standards were planted all along the line of hills, and the enemy seemed resolved to stand. Gen. Baker moved out by the postern gate to attack with four guns G-3 Royal Artillery, four guns Swinley's mountain battery, the 14th Bengal Lancers, 100 men of the 92nd Highlanders, 192 of the 72nd Highlanders, 460 Sepoys of the Guides, and 470 of the 6th Punjabis. The enemy were driven from the low hills by the Highlanders and Guides, the guns shelling the heights and making the Afghans congregate on the slopes above Deh-i-Afghanan. Two guns Field Artillery shelled them from just outside the Sherpur walls, while General Macpherson's mountain guns also opened fire. Under cover of this shelling our infantry advanced from the low hills; the Guides and Highlanders went up the Asmai hill, under a heavy fire, and captured point after point, until the crest was reached. A *sungar* towards the northern end was taken with a rush, while another *sungar* towards the southern end was obstinately defended by the Ghilzais. Lance-Corporal Seller, of the 72nd Highlanders, led the final assault, and after hand-to-hand fighting, all the Ghazis were killed, whose bodies were found afterwards in the *sungar*. As the enemy streamed down towards Cabul a wing of the 3rd Sikhs skirmished out firing over Deh-i-Afghanan at a long range. The enemy occupied that suburb, so Gen. Roberts gave orders to sack and destroy it. Two more F.A. guns shelled it; but the 3rd Sikhs suddenly required reinforcements from Gen. Baker. This was caused by 10,000 of the enemy attacking the low conical hill first captured, which was defended by 30 men of the 72nd Highlanders, a company of 5th Punjabis, and a small party of the Guides. The enemy had come from Indikee across the Chardeh Plain to the number of twenty or thirty thousand, and commenced to assault the position we had taken. Swinley's mountain battery was sent to the conical hill; but in spite of the fire the enemy streamed upwards until within 150 yards, volleys of musketry having failed to check them. Capt. Spens, of the 72nd Highlanders, with a handful of men, volunteered to attack the advanced party, but was cut to pieces, a company of the 5th Punjabis, sent up by Gen. Baker, as a reinforcement from our men, retiring in disorder. The Afghans in overwhelming numbers, led by Ghazis, swarmed from rock to rock."

77th Regiment will embark at Kingstown next week in H.M.S. Assistance, for conveyance to Dover. Capt. Jervis-White, who has been employed in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's office at Dublin, has returned to regimental duties.

80th Regiment. According to latest accounts by Conway Castle, this regiment was standing fast at Potchefstrom, awaiting the results of Sir G. Wolseley's mode of dealing with the Boer agitation. They were on their way for a dreary march of some 700 miles to Beaufort West, and on to Cape Town, and, considering the nature of the country, the time of year, and the expense, it is well their march is arrested, as it may afford the authorities time to think twice over the proposed march, which is no doubt intended as a politcal demonstration, not without an eye to Free State sympathisers. A correspondent writes from Pretoria on Dec. 26:—"The regiment paraded to-day at eleven o'clock for the inspection of his Excellency Sir G. Wolseley, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., previous to commencing their march for Cape Town, *viâ* Kimberley. The march before them is a most arduous one, and but little information is in the hands of the staff as to the road, the distances at which water may be found, and its capabilities for the supply of wood and other necessaries. The distance from Pretoria to Beaufort West is nearly 700 miles, and at this point they will take the train to Cape Town. Sending a regiment by this most unusual route is to be attributed more to political than economical reasons, and the 80th Regiment has been selected for this duty not only on account of their foreign service having expired, but because they have made so many and such difficult marches during the time they have been in the colony, that they may be safely trusted to make their way with all possible despatch over the desolate country which intervenes between Pretoria and Beaufort West, and to show that an English regiment can be put anywhere in the Colony their services may be required, and that difficulties of transport and bad roads are not obstacles to impede an Imperial policy. Sir Garnet and staff, accompanied by Colonel Harrison, R.E., C.B., and his staff, appeared punctually on the ground, and were recived by Colonel Tucker, C.B., commanding the 80th, in quarter-column, when the following order was read by Lieut.-Colonel Brackenbury, the Chief of the Staff:—'General Order by his Excellency General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., commanding the Forces in South Africa:—The 80th Regiment will march to-day from Pretoria, by way of Potchefstorm and Kimberley, to Beaufort West, in the Cape Colony, and will thence proceed by rail to Cape Town, there to embark for England. The General Commanding cannot allow this regiment to enter upon its homeward march, without expressing his high sense of its soldier-like bearing and conduct. The 80th Regiment has served three years in South Africa, during which time it has taken part in the Zulu war and in two expeditions against Sekukuni, and has borne the fatigue of long marches over a great extent of country; yet, after this varied and trying service, its appearance and discipline would do credit to any regiment in her Majesty's Service. The General Commanding is well assured that in the march now before it, the 80th Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Tucker, will show to the inhabitants of the Transvaal, Griqualand West, and the Cape Colony an example of what a British regiment should be, not only in marching-power, but in loyalty, discipline, and orderly conduct.—By order (signed), W. Brackenbury, Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Chief of the Staff. Army Head-quarters, Pretoria, Dec. 26, 1879."—The reading of the order concluded, Sir Garnet Wolseley, alluding in general terms to its contents, added:—"Throughout the Sekukuni campaign, I had a small detachment of the regiment, under command of Sergeant Horton, as my personal escort. They took part in the storming of Sekukuni's stronghold, and their conduct during the period of their absence from head-quarters was an example of what a soldier's conduct should be. In all my service—and I have been a considerable time a soldier—a finer and a better-disciplined body of men I have never met; and I compliment you, Col. Tucker, and the officers of the regiment, upon having such a body of men belonging to your corps. In the early days of my connection with the Army, I had the honour of wearing the uniform of the 80th, and I look back to those days with great pleasure and great pride. And the men who I now see before me are fitting successors to those with whom I was first associated on active service. If I were asked to give a convincing proof that in my opinion the war in South Africa is at an end, I should point to the fact that I am dispensing with the services of such a regiment. If any danger were apprehended, the 80th would be the first corps whose services I should retain. I part from the regimentwith great regret, and in saying good-bye, I wish you a prosperous voyage and a safe arrival among your friends in England.' At the conclusion of his speech, Sir G. Wolseley cordially shook hands with Col. Tucker, and the regiment moved off their parade-ground, played out of Pretoria by the band of the 21st Fusiliers. As each company passed his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, they gave him hearty cheers, which were cordially acknowledged by Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was evidently pleased with this spontaneous tribute to his popularity as a General. A number of the inhabitants of the city accompanied the regiment for some distance on their march, and the officers of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, at the first halting-place, hospitably provided a cart-load of refreshments for the officers, which, considering the heat of the day, appeared to be most acceptable."

84th Regiment is *en route* to Ireland from Dover, in H.M.S. Assistance, and will be landed at Kingstown and quartered at Dublin.

86th Regiment. The regiment left Chatham on the 30th ult. for Dover, there to be stationed until further orders. They were conveyed in two trains of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and the arrangements made on this occasion were as perfect as could be wished,—a marked contrast to the move of the 2nd Batn. 5th Fusiliers last month. A strong picket of the Cameronians cleared, and kept clear, the space in front of the station, so that the disgraceful proceedings that marked the departure of the Fusiliers were, in this instance, conspicuous by their absence. The Royal County Downs are quartered in the South Front Barracks, Citadel, and Drop Redoubt. "I have," remarked an officer of rank, "witnessed the departure of many regiments from Chatham and elsewhere, but I must confess I never saw a move made in more perfect order than that of the 86th Regiment." It does seem hard, therefore, that a regiment, proverbial for leaving its barracks in apple-pie order, should have to take over quarters at other stations rather the reverse of that order. The regiment will, it is expected, remain at Dover till required for embarkation, which is likely to take place during 1881-2. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Brockman has proceeded on leave of absence till March 14.

88th Regiment. It is reported in India that Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple has been appointed to the staff of Lord Lytton. Capt. Bowen has joined the depôt at Galway.

90th Light Infantry. Lieut. A. S. Parkinson died at Fyzabad on the 6th inst., aged 21 years. The deceased entered the Clare Militia as a subaltern March 29, 1876; was gazetted 2nd lieut. in the 73rd Foot, April 10, 1878; and was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 90th, March 33, 1879.

91st Highlanders. By the last mail from Cape Town we learn that Col. Bruce and the officers of the regiment had given a ball there on Jan. 7, which was a great success. The fine rooms of the Masonic Hall were handsomely and appropriately decorated for the occasion, and the excellent band of the battalion, which has caused so much pleasure to the inhabitants by its weekly performances, played with unflagging spirit for the numerous dancers, who kept the floor till 4 o'clock in the morning. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere was prevented from honouring the hall with his presence by a slight indisposition, but Lady Frere and the Misses Frere came in from the Vineyard to grace the festivity, the honours of which were charmingly done by Mrs. Bruce, the wife of the gallant officer in command of the regiment, and all the rank and fashion of Cape Town (except, perhaps, King Cetewayo, who was detained by circumstances over which he had no control), were present, military and civil. There was a supper of the best, a fine floor for dancing, plenty of, but not too many, "partners," many fair faces and pretty dresses, brilliant lighting, capital music, youth and good spirits, and overflowing hospitality. So the 91st ball at Cape Town must be marked with the whitest of chalk in the calendar of the colony and of the corps. No intimation has yet been received of the destination of the regiment.

93rd Highlanders. The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Gen. W. Munro, C.B., which occurred at Montys Court, near Taunton, on the 29th ult. The deceased General was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. Munro, of Druidstoke, Gloucestershire. He was born about the year 1816, and entered the Army as ensign in 1834. He was promoted to lieut. in 1836, to capt. 39th Regt. in 1844, and to major in 1852. He saw much active service in India, and was severely wounded at the battle of Maharajpore, for which he received the medal. He commanded the 39th Regt. in the Crimean campaign from the close of 1854, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; and he also commanded the supports of the 1st Brig. (3rd Division) at the attack on June 18, 1855. His subsequent commissions bore date respectively—lieut.-col., 1853; col., 1854; major-gen., 1868; lieut.-gen., 1873; and gen., 1878. In 1870 he was appointed to the command of the troops in the West Indies, and was appointed col. of the 93rd Highlanders in 1876. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857.

99th Regiment has arrived at Bermuda, in H.M.S. Himalaya, from the Cape, and relieved the 46th Regiment.

100th Regiment. Capt. Shirley has been noted at the Horse Guards for appointment as an adjt. in the Militia.

Medical Department. Surgs.-Major E. MacGrath, A. Moffatt, and C. Haines have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Under instructions from the Secretary of State, a number of changes have been made in the organisation of the medical administrative staff for the Army in India. From the 31st March both the British and the Indian Medical Departments will form one department for the medical administration of the Army in the three Presidencies. The establishment for the Bengal Army is to consist of one surgeon-general, Army Medical Department, one secretary to surgeon-general, Army Medical Department, and one secretary to surgeon-general, Indian Medical Department. These will be at head-quarters. The statistical duties for the Army, British and Native, will be performed by the statistical officer attached to the Sanitary Commission with the Government of India. Each of the eleven circles of medical superintendence will be held by a deputy-surgeon-general. For the Madras Army there will be at head-quarters one surgeon-general, Army Medical Department, and one secretary to surgeon-general, Indian Medical Department, each of the six circles of medical superintendence being held, as in the case of Bengal and Bombay, by a deputy-surgeon-general. For the Bombay as for the Madras Army there will be at head-quarters a surgeon-general, Army Medical Department, and a secretary to surgeon-general, Indian Medical Department. The four circles of medical superintendence will be distributed as follows, each being held by a deputy-surgeon-general:—Presidency district, Belgaum, and Aden, 1, I.M.D.; Poona Division, 1, A.M.D.; Northern Division and Mhow Division, 1, A.M.D.; Sind District, 1, I.M.D. With the exceptions of the deputy-surgeons-general of the Eastern Frontier District, the British Burmah Division, the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Sind District, all the above officers will be relieved from any civil administrative duties they may have hitherto performed. After making provision for the civil medical administration of the remaining provinces of British India, the establishment for which will be duly notified in the proper department, there will remain, below the rank of surgeon-general, in excess of the establishment to be maintained for all duties:—Army Medical Department: Two deputy-surgeons-general, three superintending surgeons-major, two secretaries to surgeons-major, one statistical officer to surgeon-general. Indian Medical Service: Six deputy-surgeons-general. Orders have been already issued by her Majesty's Government for the withdrawal of the surplus administrative officers of the Army Medical Department. With a view to provide for the retirement, on favourable terms, of the surplus officers of the Indian Medical Service, the Governor-General in Council offers to the surgeons-general and the deputy-surgeons-general of the three armies their retirement on the extra pension of their grade, with an honorary step of rank, notwithstanding that they may not have completed the qualifying service for these pensions. The number of retirements in each Army will be restricted to two. The option of retirement will be given in order of seniority, but applications to retire cannot be accepted after March 1." Surg.-Major Hector, whose trained bearers did so well at Sekukuni's in the action of Nov. 28, is a passenger by the Conway Castle from Cape Town. Surg. Major Johnston is in charge of the sick and wounded, for Pretoria. Sir J. Woolfryes was to remain some time longer at Pietermaritzburg; this not unlucky officer has been detained there by the duties of his department.

The Auxiliary Forces.

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

The consolidation of administrative battalions of Volunteers, in accordance with the recommendations of Lord Bury's Committee, is now being carried out, and it is understood will be continued till the change has been, as far as possible, completed. The administrative battalions in Great Britain are the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Aberdeen, 1st Argyll, 1st Ayr, 1st Banff, 1st Bedford, 1st Berwick, 1st Brecknock, 1st Cambridge, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Cheshire, 1st Cinque Ports, 1st Clackmannan, 1st and 2nd Cornwall, 1st Cumberland, 1st Denbigh, 1st and 3rd Derby, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Devon, 1st Dorset, 1st Dumbarton, 1st Dumfries, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Durham, 1st Elgin, 1st and 2nd Essex, 1st Fife, 1st Flint, 1st Forfar, 1st Galloway, 1st and 2nd Glamorgan, 1st Gloucester, 1st Haddington, 1st, 2nd, and 4th Hants, 1st Hereford, 1st and 2nd Hertford, 1st Inverness, 1st Isle of Wight, 1st and 5th Kent, 1st Kincardine, 3rd Lanark, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Lancashire, 1st Leicester, 1st Lincoln, 1st Linlithgow, 2nd and 7th Middlesex, 1st Midlothian, 1st and 2nd Monmouth, 1st Norfolk, 1st Northampton, 1st Northumberland, 1st Notts, 1st Pembroke, 1st and 2nd Perth, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Renfrew, 1st Ross, 1st Roxburgh, 1st and 2nd Shropshire, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Somerset, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Stafford, 1st Stirling, 1st and 2nd Suffolk, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Surrey, 1st Sussex, 1st Sutherland, 1st Tower Hamlets, 1st Warwick, 1st Westmoreland, 1st and 2nd Wilts, 1st and 2nd Worcester, 1st Yorkshire (East Riding), 1st and 2nd Yorkshire (North Riding), and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Yorkshire (West Riding). It is also proposed, as "far as circumstances will admit," that all the administrative brigades of Artillery, nearly 30 in number, shall be at once consolidated. The recent returns show that nine consolidated battalions are very weak, and in cases where it is not deemed likely that any change can be looked for, it has been notified that they will have to amalgamate. At the same time, it is satisfactory to learn that the promises of Col. Stanley, to the effect that every case should receive full consideration, are being carried out.

The reply of the Volunteers to the inquiry of the National Rifle Association anent the use of the Martini-Henry in all competitions previously restricted to the Snider is, what was anticipated it would be, a distinct affirmative. A strong memorial was some months since presented to the association by the South London Rifle Club, a body which may be said to represent the views of the shooting men of the Metropolis, and others having adopted the same view, the result was the letter addressed to the adjutants, and now the application by the association for such a number of Martini-Henrys which, with those already distributed to regiments in various parts of the kingdom, will bring the number up to 10,000. If this application is granted, it will be all the more necessary to sanction a general issue of the better weapon, for it will never do for the Volunteers to be armed with one and devote the principal attention to practice with the other. There is little chance, at any rate, of all the competitions being thrown open to the military small-bore at the next meeting at Wimbledon.

The question of the best position to be adopted with the rifle, both for fighting purposes and before the target, which has been discussed by correspondents in this and other journals, to the advantage of the "back," will, we understand, receive some practical tests in the ensuing season. We hear that some of the matches have been so arranged that the sides will compete, skirmishing, in full marching order.

Not long since there was an outcry among many of the Metropolitan volunteer regiments respecting the probable lack of accommodation at the ranges at the Scrubs, formerly leased to certain corps, but now acquired by the War Department. We are glad to learn that, so far from the privilege of shooting there being restricted, the erection of the new butts has enabled the department to admit a dozen or more Middlesex regiments without interfering with the practice of the Household troops, for whom, of course, it is also intended. Additional land is also to be acquired for its extension for drilling purposes. The preliminary arrangements for the effectual drainage of the Scrubs, which all who have known the place during the past year will recognise as an absolute necessity, are being adopted. It is estimated that the drainage alone will cost some thousands of pounds.

At the meeting of the Aldershot Local Board on Wednesday, a deputation was formed to wait upon the military authorities, the S.E. and S.W. Railway Companies, and the Volunteer Committee, with reference to the holding of the Volunteer Easter Monday review there, believing there is quite sufficient railway accommodation, and that the two companies jointly have the ability to convey 20,000 or 30,000 men on that day to this place, whether from London or the surrounding districts, which, together with the Regulars, could hold one of the grandest sham-fights ever witnessed.

The members and honorary members of the London Scottish Volunteers are about to present to Lord Elcho a testimonial, "as a memorial of their esteem and affection for their Lieut.-Colonel, now retired." It takes the form of a fac-simile of the well-known Elcho shield, in oxidized silver, and has been executed by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Regent Street. The testimonial measures 6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches. The cost is about 150 guineas. The presentation will be made at a regimental dinner of the corps, at the Freemasons' Tavern, next month. It is now nineteen years since Lord Elcho presented the Elcho shield itself as a challenge prize, to be shot for by the English, Scottish, and Irish Eights, at Wimbledon.

40TH LANCASHIRE (3RD MANCHESTER) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. The annual prize distribution took place in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 30th ult. Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Ellesmere, and all the officers and members, were present, and there was a large gathering of friends and officers of the other Manchester regiments. The prizes were given away by Col. the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P. The Earl of Ellesmere, in a few introductory remarks, stated that Col. Egerton had come from London on purpose to be present on this occasion and to distribute the prizes, and that as an old commanding officer, and their honorary colonel, it was a great pleasure to see him amongst them once more. Col. Egerton said that he was proud to be still connected with the 40th Lancashire,—that he remembered, many years ago, when he had the honour to command the Manchester Brigade, of which the corps formed a part, at a review, being told by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge that it was the finest brigade on the ground. He had no doubt they still deserved their good reputation, and it must be their constant endeavour to maintain it. This could only be done by a strict and regular attendance at drill. He was sorry to find, from information given him by their excellent adjt., Capt. Darnell, 84th Regt., that there was a falling-off in the number of efficients; but he was well aware, as were all Lancashire men, what a period of depression in trade they had passed through, which had obliged many men to leave Manchester to seek work elsewhere. Col. Egerton then proceeded to distribute the prizes, shortly after which dancing commenced, and was kept up with great spirit till an early hour. This corps, which has hitherto been clothed in grey, is about to adopt the scarlet uniform.

The Indian Army.

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10TH BENGAL CAVALRY. The regiment is returning to India from Afghanistan "to repair the wear and tear of the campaign, which has been very severe on the Cavalry arm."

12TH BENGAL CAVALRY are returning to India from Afghanistan.

14TH BENGAL CAVALRY are *en route* to India from Afghanistan.

13TH BENGAL N.I. On Dec. 13 a force, under Gen. Lytton, left the main camp at Chinaruck on special service towards Zawa; the 13th detachment, of 100 men, under Major Stevens and Capt. Meacham, forming part of it; it formed the rear-guard, with two companies 29th Punjab Infantry and some cavalry, the whole rear-guard under Major Stevens. It reached the village of Raga about 11 a.m. the same day, and caught up the main body, which was formed up under a hill on its right; the guns were then in action on the crest of this hill. The rear-guard was halted close to the main body, with the baggage of the whole force. After an hour's halt, orders were received by Major Stevens to proceed with the rear-guard and baggage by the bed of the river on its left; the remainder of the force moved on to attack the enemy on its right. On reaching Bagh, the rear-guard bivouacked there for the night, the force under Col. Gordon on the ridges it had gained above Bagh. The next day the centre column (the 13th forming part of it) advanced by the river-bed to attack Zawa, four and a half miles off, the right flank being protected by Col. Gordon's force. The 13th was the leading regiment of the main body of the centre column, under the immediate supervision of General Lytton, which made the direct attack, proceeding on a pathway in single file over the neck of a very steep hill into Zawa. On reaching the crest of this hill, the 13th, which was the first regiment ordered up to support the advanced guard of the column, were for some minutes under a very heavy fire; behind it was a company of the 29th Punjab Infantry, the remainder of the column being kept in reserve in the bed of the river. The fire was so hot that the advanced guard, being all in single file, there being no room for any other formation, was checked for ten minutes, and unable to move forward till the flank attack of the company 4th Punjab Infantry developed itself. During this, Lieut. and Adjt. Kenny and two privates were wounded, the former severely, the ball entering the forehead and going out at the eye. Dr. Biggar, of the 13th, moved up to attend to them, which he did under a heavy fire. The advanced guard of one company 85th King's L.I. and one company 4th P.I., together with the detachment of the 13th N.I., rushed into Zawa after the flank attack had been delivered. Major Stroms and Capt. Meacham formed up their men in the basin of Zawa, near the 85th, when they were told off by Col. Close to burn the villages in it, the 13th having two villages on the left. The guns made excellent practice, and added much to the success of the undertaking. The force had started at about 8 a.m., and returned to Bagh at 6 p.m., after capturing and destroying Zawa,—a very hard day's work. This broke the Zymookh power, for they believed this stronghold to be impregnable. Indeed, one officer who had been present at the Peiwar Kotal said that Zawa was a far more formidable position. The following is an extract from an order of Gen. Lytton, C.B., V.C.:—"Brigdr.-Gen. Lytton, C.B., V.C., desires to place on record his high appreciation of the conduct of the troops who took part in the operations of the 13th and 14th inst., resulting in the capture and destruction of the Zymookh stronghold of Zawa. The country over which the troops had to move was most difficult, and the heights to be crowned precipitous, notwithstanding which every movement was carried out as the Brigadier-General required, and with the greatest activity and dash," &c.

22ND BENGAL N.I. Capt. G. J. Hare, Bengal S.C., wing-officer, died at Gundamuk, of pneumonia, on the 5th ult., aged 33 years. He entered the Army, Sept. 9, 1864; became lieut., June 3, 1867; and capt., Sept. 9, 1876. He joined the Staff Corps from the 103rd Foot.

30TH BENGAL N.I. By latest accounts from India, the regiment had marched for Jellalabad.

31ST BENGAL N.I. Capt. E. W. Smyth has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

44TH BENGAL N.I. The Lahore Paper says:—"The plucky little Goorkhas of the 44th, though they must have been bitterly disappointed at being turned back after having started for the campaign in Afghanistan, have certainly not lost fame as a fighting regiment by the incident. The corps had no sooner returned to Assam than it was sent off in haste to its old battle-fields in the Naga Hills; and there, in several sharp engagements, it has well vindicated its well-won reputation. Its losses within a few days have been nearly as great as the entire loss of the forces in Afghanistan since the outbreak of September; and the storming of Konoma as a feat of arms is a more brilliant and exciting affair than the taking of Cabul. For the Nagas, naked savages as they are, have fought not only a great deal better than the Afghans, but really well and manfully. They not only know how to fortify their strongholds, but how to die in their defence. Their resistance was evidently most stubborn, and the skill and intrepidity of Col. Nuttall and his gallant regiment were met by a foe evidently worthy of them. In these days of inflated despatches and exaggerated engagements, the short and pithy record of a real fight, in our telegram of the 28th, stirs the spirit and recalls the traditions of earlier days in the history of the English in India. The success of the dashing assault on Konoma, though dearly purchased, cannot but have an excellent effect throughout the wild Naga hills; and while regretting the severe loss suffered, we heartily congratulate Col. Nuttall and the 44th on their achievement."

3RD SIKH INFANTRY. Jemadar Gunesa Sing has been admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in leading his company up a steep hill under a very heavy fire from the enemy, and capturing with his own hands one of their standards at Camp Shuturgardan, on Oct. 2, 1879.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The 2nd Infantry, located at Ellichpur, in East Berar, have been ordered at once to proceed to the frontier. This regiment has the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. Conway Gordon, commandant; Capt. Proudfoot, second-in-command; Lieut. Whistler, adjt.; and Dr. Swaine. More officers are required for the regiment, which comprises about 812 men. One wing of the 6th Infantry, under command of Capt. Salmon, proceeds on Jan. 23 from Aurangabad to Ellichpur. The 3rd Cavalry (Col. Dowker) is expected to receive orders daily to move to the front. The 5th Infantry, now at Hingoli, is held in readiness to proceed to the front; one wing of the 4th Infantry from Jalna, under the command of Lieut.-Col. T. Way, will proceed to Hingoli. Col. Turton commands the 5th Infantry, and Major Sewell is second-in-command; Capt. Le Quesne, adjt."

12TH MADRAS N.I. Col. W. J. Vizard, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

36TH MADRAS N.I. Capt. J. Hotham, Madras General List, died at Bangalore on the 6th ult. The deceased, who was son of the late Rev. E. Hotham, rector of Crowcombe, Somerset, entered the Army, Aug. 21, 1860; became lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1862; brevet captain, Aug. 21, 1872; and captain, Sept. 18, 1873.

4TH BOMBAY N.I. (RIFLES), from Poona, sailed from Bombay for Kurrachee on the 9th ult., *en route* to Afghanistan.

5TH BOMBAY N.L.I. left Kurrachee for the front on the 14th ult.

9TH BOMBAY N.I. is ordered to proceed on service to Afghanistan, much to the satisfaction of all ranks.

10TH BOMBAY N.I. has been warned for service in Afghanistan.

16TH BOMBAY N.I. has been ordered to Afghanistan on active service. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Davis, Bombay Infantry, has been appointed officiating second-in-command during the leave of Major Trevor.

28TH BOMBAY N.I. proceeds on service to Afghanistan.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 2, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of W. H. White, Esq., Accountant-General of the Army; A. L. Haliburton, Esq., Director of Supplies and Transport; Comy.-Gen. FitzJames E. Watt, Commissariat Department; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. W. F. Wright, Ordnance Store Department; and Major W. C. Ball, Staff Paymaster, Army Pay Department, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, PALL PALL, Feb. 3, 1880.

BREVET.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion of Major O. B. C. St. John, C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to the rank of Lieut.-Col., in recognition of his special services in Afghanistan (Feb. 4, 1880).

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. C. J. Robarts, 3rd Hussars (Feb. 12, 1873); E. W. St. G. Welchman, 51st Foot (July 11, 1874).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten, 43rd Foot (Jan. 10, 1872); Sub-Lieut. A. P. Westlake, 70th Foot (Nov. 29, 1877).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. J. C. Francis, 62nd Foot (Feb. 12, 1876); E. Inglis, 73rd Foot; H. M. Prior, 54th Foot (both dated Feb. 12, 1877); F. Whittuck, 17th Foot (April 1, 1877); Sub-Lieut. L. A. Gordon, 59th Foot (June 14, 1877).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 4, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 3, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Robert Dalway, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Cork—The retirement of Hon. Major and Adjt. T. Pudney bears date Jan. 1, 1880, instead of Dec. 31, 1879, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 13; Capt. A. L. Pringle, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Pudney, placed on retired pay (Jan. 10).

Forfar and Kincardine—Lieut. E. A. G. Raitt resigns his commission.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles—Alexander Rowland Eustace, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Lancashire—Capt. W. J. M'L. Bailey resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

Hampshire—Edward Bertram Comyn-Platt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

1st Royal Cheshire—2nd Lieut. H. M. Pickthall to be Lieut.

2nd Derby—George Dunbar Milligan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Dorset—2nd Lieut. F. H. Rough resigns his commission.

Hereford—Thomas Godfrey Powell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hertford—Charles Bunce Greenfield, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Huntingdon—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Drogo, Duke of Manchester, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

West Kent—Capt. H. S. Swiney, from the West Suffolk Militia, to be Capt.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Charles William Garraway, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Charles Russell Day, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire—Thomas Chaffer Dawson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

7th Royal Lancashire—Arthur John Pressey, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment—Major G. R. S. Black to be Lieut.-Col., vice Maycock, deceased.

Royal Montgomery—Richard James Pakenham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Northampton and Rutland—Capt. G. W. Gunning is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Northumberland—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Slingsby Edward Duncombe Cradock and John Percival Jobling.

Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Lieut. J. A. Winstanley to be Capt., vice Hammond, resigned; George Alexander Eason Wilkinson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Shropshire—Henry Wolstan Boultbee, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Royal Surrey—Capt. E. G. Godwin-Austen resigns his commission.

3rd Royal Surrey—Calvert George Scobell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Worcester—Octavius Scarlett Vale, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

East York—Thomas Charles Benson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd West York—Charles Kean O'Hara, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th West York—Lieut. F. H. St. J. Barker resigns his commission; Lieut. J. E. Radcliffe to be Capt., vice Broadbent, resigned.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Douglas Charles Abercromby, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Highland Light Infantry—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. W. Macleod, J. M. Hanbury, and A. Chisholm.

The Highland Rifle—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Malcolm Mackenzie and Henry Robert Baird.

Scottish Borderers—Lieut. C. Copland resigns his commission.

Antrim—Arthur Jeremy Jephson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Donegal—Lieut. C. J. L. Davidson resigns his commission; George Percy Lloyd, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal North Down—Richard Davison Greatorex, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—Alexander M'Donald Baird, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Roscommon—John Frederic Robertson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Jan. 17).

INDIA.

During the present year 90 officers of the Staff Corps and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army will be permitted to retire from the Service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a colonel (£456 5s. per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the colonel's allowance, or its capitalised value, as they may prefer. The offer is restricted to substantive lieutenant-colonels, who shall have completed 28 years' service from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, first, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before Sept. 12, 1866, and can claim the colonel's allowance under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 808, of Sept. 28, 1866; or, secondly, may be entitled, under G.O.G.G. of Sept. 12, 1862, to the colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—For Bombay 20, Bengal 40, and Madras 30. In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications to the office of the adjutant-general of their respective Presidencies, naming such prospective dates for their retirements as will admit of the receipt of their applications by the adjutant-general on or before the date named, such date not to be earlier than April 1, 1880. Officers retiring under these arrangements will forego both the good-service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of Aug. 8, 1866, No. 160. Applicants to retire will find full information in the *Gazette of India* of Jan. 10, together with a table showing the rates at which the expectation of the colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying the order into effect in the case of officers of various ages and service.

The following further orders have been issued from Army head-quarters:—"The 81st Foot to Ferozepore, to relieve 1-18th, which will push up to Peshawur, railing to Jhelum; the Deoli Irregular Infantry to relieve 41st Native Infantry at Morar; 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent to relieve the 16th Native Infantry at Jhansi and Lalutpore, should it be necessary to detach a company to the latter station; two companies 1-17th Foot at Attock to be relieved by two companies 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade, the 17th sending two companies to Peshawur to replace two companies 5th Fusiliers, proceeded to the front; the 21st Foot at Saugor and Jubbulpore to remain in India another year; 70th Foot to remain at Umballa for the winter; 13th Madras Native Infantry at Mean Meer are now not to move pending further orders."—*Times of India.*

The following appears in the Government *Gazette*:—"The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council having decided on assembling at Peshawur a Reserve Division composed of all arms of the Service, is pleased to make the following appointments for the command and staff of the same, with effect from the dates on which the several officers take up the duties of the posts to which they are nominated:—Major.-Gen. J. Ross, C.B., Unattached, Commanding; Major H. Thomson, S.C., Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.; Major J. Greagh, 5th Foot, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen; Capt. W. Hailes, S.C., Depty-Assist-Qrmr.-Gen.; and Capt. C. L. Prendergast, General List, Infantry, Depty.-Judge-Advocate. Artillery—Lieut.-Col. H. M. G. Purvis, R.A. Commanding; Capt. C. H. Hamilton, R.A., Adjt. Cavalry Brigade.—Col. G. C. Hankin, S.C., Commanding; Lieut. C. F. J. Douglas, 15th Hussars, Brigade-Major. 1st Infantry Brigade.—Col. W. Roberts, 5th Foot, Commanding. Major S. B. Home, General List, Infantry, Brigade-Major. 2nd Infantry Brigade.—Col. R. S. Hill, Infantry, Commanding; Capt. H. M. L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, Brigade-Major. 3rd Infantry Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Gib, Madras S.C., Commanding; Major W. Coningham, Madras S.C., Brigade-Major."

Col. H. S. Rammell and Lieut.-Col. H. E. Mottet, Madras S.C., are about to retire, the former on a pension of £456 5s., and £5,467, capitalised value of special annuity; the latter on a pension of £292, and extra annuity of £229 8s.

A relative of Gen. Roberts having telegraphed to Cabul a statement of the charges which were being made against him in this country of executing prisoners of war, has received the following reply by telegraph, dated Cabul, Thursday:—"No one executed unless convicted of attack on Residency. No soldier shot for fighting against us. Full explanation submitted to Government, which I am confident will be considered satisfactory."

The retirement of no less than seven Bengal Lieutenant-Colonels, three of whom, however, have been employed in the D.P.W., is announced, namely,—Lieut.-Cols. W. P. McGrigor, cantonment magistrate, Benares; A. G. Forsyth, E. B. Clay, C. P. Hunter, E. L. Earle, E. J. L. Twynam, and A. E. Downing.

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT AND THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that the heads of the Ordnance Store and Pay Departments have been very properly recognised for their services in Zululand. But what about the Veterinary officers? It was my good-fortune to make the acquaintance of two veterinary-surgeons during the late campaign, where I did duty with my regiment, and as a combatant officer of 15 years' standing, I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the devotion which both these gentlemen—and they were gentlemen in every sense of the word—showed. I am one of those who like to see justice done all round, and I am in hopes you will allow me to express my firm conviction that the slight which has just been passed upon the officers of the Veterinary Department is due to official jealousy, and not to any shortcomings on the part of those who carried out the duties of the Veterinary Department in the late operations. I enclose my card, and am, &c.,

A LINE MAJOR, AND A BELIEVER IN JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a feeling prevails that the indignity which the Veterinary Department has lately been made to suffer, in not having received the slightest recognition for its services in the Zulu campaign, is due to influence having been brought to bear at head-quarters by the members of the Army Medical Department, allow me as a medical officer of over 20 years' experience, to state that no feeling of antagonism exists between the Army Medical and Veterinary Departments. On the contrary, I have heard several members of my department express themselves surprised on many occasions that the War Office should take such a false view as to expect the Veterinary service to be raised in the estimation of the Army and the public, whilst it goes out of its way to heap indignities upon it whenever the opportunity offers for it to do so. I have made during my service many friends among the Veterinary officers of the Army, and I must say, in justice to them, that I always found them most zealous in the discharge of their duties, and sensible of their position as officers of her Majesty's Army, and I believe that, far from wishing a sister department any ill, the majority of the members of the Army Medical Department will be agreed in thinking that the War Office has behaved very shabbily in not having recognised the recent services of the head of the Veterinary Department in Zululand, when every other department—even the Army Hospital Corps—has been in some way rewarded. My own idea is that it is an oversight. If so, it will doubtless be immediately rectified, as it ought to be. I write this letter with a double object in view, viz., to remove any erroneous impressions as to jealousy existing between two branches of H.M.'s Army, and to do a kind turn for a department the officers of which I have always found most ready and willing to do a kind service for those with whom they have been thrown in contact.—I am, &c.,

SURGEON-MAJOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A feeling exists among Veterinary officers here that their department has been unfairly treated, in not having received the slightest reward for the Zulu campaign, when even the Army Hospital Corps—a much more subordinate department, if indeed it is a department at all—has been recognised by two lieutenants of orderlies being created honorary captains. This disappointment of the "Vets."—perhaps, taking them all round, the most popular men in the Army—is but natural, but I cannot help thinking myself that the omission of Mr. Gudgin, who happens to be a personal friend of mine, and who I know would not do anything to bring discredit upon his Department, will prove very much more damaging to the heads of the Army than to the Veterinary Department itself. When men find that a body of officers are made to suffer an uncalled-for indignity of this kind, it has the effect of obtaining for them universal sympathy, and the "Vets." are now having all sorts of good—and no bad—things said about them. Those who have inflicted the injustice upon them are, however, referred to in anything but flattering language, for the ignoring of a department in this manner is carrying snobbishness to its very utmost limit, and snobbishness is a thing which in the Army, I am glad to say, is rarely tolerated.—I am, &c.,

Aldershot, Feb. 2, 1880. A LINE FIELD-OFFICER.

MACHINE GUNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not feel justified in entering into a controversy in the public Press while the Committee has the whole question of Machine Guns under their consideration, but I must ask you to be good enough to correct, in your next issue, the statement in your leading article of Jan. 31 that I am sanguine to be able to remedy a supposed want of accuracy, because I must demur altogether to your statement that I admit a supposed inferiority of accuracy in my guns. You, further, give the rapidity of fire of my "five-barrelled" gun, which you call "ten-barrelled;" and you omit altogether to mention the "Gardner" gun and "my small gun,"—four guns having competed, and not two, as stated by you.—I am, &c.,

T. W. NORDENFELT.

1 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C., Feb. 2.

ISANDLWANA WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of your correspondent, "A Sympathiser," in your paper of Jan. 24, are most natural, and as there is perhaps no one who knows more of the circumstances of every individual case better than myself, I would venture shortly to answer them. Irrespective of the funds subscribed, it is, I think, generally admitted that the Government have liberally treated the widows of the officers. There are, of course, hard cases, such as those to which you have lately drawn attention, but regulations are not made to be lightly put on one side, and precedents are always dangerous; at the same time, none would rejoice more than myself in seeing an exception made in the case of these ladies. Your correspondent has alluded to the case of the Quartermasters—only *one* of whom, not two, as he supposes, has left a widow, and I would exemplify in her position that of the officers' widows generally.

From the Government:—	
Pension for life	£46 per annum.
And for each child until it attains the age of 21 years	11 ”
Gratuity—viz., one year's pay, and one-third of a year for three children	298.
From the funds subscribed:—	
Pension for life	£30 per annum.
And for each child until it attains the age of 18 years	7 ”
Gratuity	150.

Or, in other words (calculating the gratuities of £448, which, if safely invested, ought to produce, at the lowest estimate, £15 per annum) an income of £91 per annum for life and £18 per annum for each child, until it attains the average age of, say, 19 years. The pension, &c., "from the Government" for the other officers' widows would be proportionally larger. But that "from the funds subscribed" would be the same as here stated in all cases, the latter having been awarded irrespective of rank. Respecting the widows of the non-commissioned officers and men, neither have they, I think, any cause of complaint,—well-clothed, cared for, and receiving the utmost sympathy from all in the colony, they landed in this country with sums varying from £15 to £45 in their pockets, subscribed by the colonists, welcomed back on their sad return home with the same kindness and indulgence from all. Those whose lot it was to be in this country when the terrible news arrived, were, to my knowledge, equally well provided for, the motto of the Committee, of which I had the gratification of being a member, being in all its actions that of "*bis dat qui cito dat.*" All, including those who returned home and those who remained in the colony, irrespective of the rank of their deceased husbands, have now been provided for at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week, and an additional 1s. per week for each child. I would also add that the Military Committee, previous to handing the funds over to the Patriotic Commissioners, provided for every child whose mother would permit their being placed in one of our several excellent institutions. I fear to trespass more on your valuable space, but any further information at my disposal will be gladly given to any who may desire it.—I am, &c.,

JAMES GILDEA, Captain, 2nd Warwickshire Militia,
Late Honorary Secretary Widows and Orphans (Zulu War) Relief Funds.

20 Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W., Jan. 31.

The Aldershot military steeplechases are to take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 14, 15, 16, and the Cavalry Brigade steeplechases on April 16.

The *Irish Times* says:—"Instructions have been issued to the military authorities to ascertain in their respective commands in Ireland the facilities possessed by the different railway companies for the conveyance of troops to and from the several stations between their respective termini."

Captain Mathieu, of the French war-ship Rhone, has presented a Sèvres vase to the Mayor of Sydney on behalf of the French Republic. A complimentary ball in honour of Capt. Mathieu was given by the Mayor on Jan. 27.

An official telegram received at Madrid announces that a terrific hurricane has swept over the Philippine Islands, causing great damage to life and property, and that a Spanish gunboat was lost, going down with her crew.

In the interest of the Argentine Government, which lays claim to a portion of the coasts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, a scientific expedition has, says the *Standard*, been dispatched to those coasts from Buenos Ayres, and will probably be employed on this exploration for about 18 months. The scientific staff on board the exploring ship consists of a hydrographer, a naturalist, an agricultural engineer, a photographer, and many assistants in these and other branches. After exploring the coast, the expedition will proceed up the Santa Cruz River as far as the Argentine, San Martin, and Viedma lakes, to prospect the large coal-fields which are known to exist in those regions.

We take the following extract from a private letter from a gentleman who has recently returned from the seat of war in South America, and is thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs there:—"The Peruvians are like all other dagoes, really too brave! The Huascar affair has been grossly misrepresented. The ship was surprised and embayed. The captain attempted to run her ashore, but was intercepted by the Cochrane and knocked into a cocked hat in about 20 minutes. There were 34 killed and drowned, 20 of whom were negroes who jumped overboard at the first shot.—*Panama Star.*

Telegraphic instructions have been sent to the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific to dispatch a vessel-of-war to La Paz, Lower California, in consequence of disturbances which have arisen being liable to endanger the lives and property of British subjects. The revolutionary movement at Callao and Lima has also necessitated the presence of a British Naval force at Callao, where there were, according to last accounts, the flagship Triumph, the Shannon, and the Pelican.—*Standard.*

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, KINGSTON, SURREY.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
LADY-PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.
Lieut.-General H.S.H. Prince EDWARD of SAXE-WEIMAR, C.B.
OFFICE—40 CHARING CROSS, S.W.

This Asylum was opened in February, 1854, to provide a home for the widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army, of not less than 50 years of age.

There are 57 widows in the Asylum.

Each widow has a furnished room, and receives seven shillings weekly, besides a monthly allowance of two shillings and sixpence for coals.

The funded income of the charity yields only £617, with an additional £50 from the Princess Mary's Fund for Nurses, to meet an estimated expenditure of £2,300 per annum.

An annual subscription of half-a-guinea, or a donation of five guineas, entitles to one vote at each election, with the right of nominating a candidate.

J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

EAST INDIA AGENCY,
22 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. MALCOLM, BRUNKER, and CO. are prepared to execute the orders of Officers in India and elsewhere, for a moderate commission, allowing all discounts (which in many cases are very large) where orders are accompanied by a remittance.

They will buy, either where directed or upon their own judgment, and all packing and shipping expenses will be charged at actual cost.

For the convenience of their clients, they will open current accounts, and will receive remittances free of Banking Commission, allowing interest at Bank-of-England rate.

Passages by "P. and O." and other steamers engaged free of charge.

Packages received and forwarded for a charge sufficient to cover expenses.

Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.,
The City Bank.

TO PRESIDENTS
OF
MESS COMMITTEES & OFFICERS of H.M.'s SERVICES.

W. KEEN AND CO.

Invite the attention of Presidents of Mess Committees and Officers of H.M.'s Services to their fine Old Malt Whisky, known as

"KILMARNOCK."

This Whisky is entirely free from the peaty flavour so prominent in most Scotch Whiskies, is delicate and refined to the palate, and only requires to be better known to secure popular favour. The Name and Label are registered, and no Whisky sold under that name is genuine unless our Label is on the Bottles, and Brand on the Corks.

PRICE, 42s PER DOZEN.

N.B.—Orders of not less than Three Dozen will be forwarded, Carriage Paid, on receipt of Cheque or P.O. Order for the amount.

WALTER KEEN AND CO.,
4 SAMBROOK COURT,
BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.

TIC-SANO.

TIC-SANO is the cure for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, SCIATICA, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE, as proved by numerous unsolicited testimonials.

TIC-SANO is a vegetable remedy; can be taken by both young and old, and by persons of the most delicate constitution without change of diet.

TIC-SANO is the ORIGINAL SPECIFIC for the above complaints; it has been tried and approved of by the Medical Profession, and has been spoken favourably of by the Public Press.

TIC-SANO.—As the almost Arctic severity of the present winter has brought many diseases in its train, especially those of a neuralgic, rheumatic, and gouty nature, it is satisfactory to learn that a new remedy of a most efficacious and invaluable kind, called Tic Sano, has been discovered.

Extract from the *Civil Service Gazette* of December 13, 1879:—"All classes of society will learn with the greatest satisfaction of an undoubted remedy for Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Gravel, and other most painful disorders, which has been discovered. It is known as RUSSELL'S TIC-SANO, is of a vegetable nature, and is consequently of a completely harmless kind, and much to be preferred to the thousand and one remedies and so-called specifics which have already made their appearance amongst us. It has also a wonderful effect upon the digestive organs, and for aged people, and those of delicate constitution, its use will prove most beneficial."

TIC-SANO purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and so wards off one-half the diseases the flesh is heir to.

Beware of Imitations, and ASK for TIC-SANO.

Prices, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per bottle. Of all the principal Chemists.
JOYCE AND CO., 25 OLD JEWRY, E.C., SOLE AGENTS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC COCOA OR CHOCOLATE POWDER.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, without Sugar, Spice, or any Admixture.

Specially adapted for Ships, Camps, Sportsmen, &c., being in a concentrated form, made with BOILING Water. Keeps in all climates, and palatable without milk.

Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper, a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young Children. Samples per post.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in H.M.'s Royal Navy.
In air-tight canisters at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d, &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

NOTICE.—SPOONS AND FORKS in SILVER AND IN ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON and CO., as the result of important improvements in the above Manufactures, are able to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their acknowledged superiority, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price List free by post on application. Purchasers of Silver Spoons and Forks obtain the advantage of any fluctuations in the Silver Market.

Address—ELKINGTON and CO., 22 Regent Street, London;
or 42 Moorgate Street, City.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
OFFICERS OF H.M.'S SERVICE.

A SPECIAL PROCESS OF
CLEANING GOLD-LACE
EMBROIDERED UNIFORMS,
However Old or Tarnished, and Restoring the Gold Lace Equal to New.

J. F. DUGGIN AND CO.,
DYERS AND CLEANERS TO H.M. THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H THE PRINCE OF WALES,
42 DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE
LONDON, W.

"THE ROLL CALL."
DESTRUCTION OF PLATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Plate engraved by Mr. STACPOOLE of Miss Thompson's picture, "The Roll Call," has been destroyed, in the interests of the Subscribers. An effaced impression can be inspected at the FINE-ART SOCIETY, 148 New Bond Street.

THE "CARMICHAEL"
PORTABLE BOOT-TREE.

A want long felt has just been supplied by this most important invention. All sportsmen and military men know the great advantage of having both their long and short boots treed up every day, especially after they have been wet, but there is often great inconvenience in carrying about the boot-trees.

An officer in the 5th Lancers has lately hit upon the idea that an India-rubber tree, which, with ease, can be carried in the pocket, can, when put inside the boot, be inflated, filling out the boot tightly, and so making it an impossibility to shrink.

For officers on active service, autumn manœuvres, or whenever it is impossible to carry wooden trees, this invention will be invaluable.

This invention is patented for Great Britain and other countries.

Orders should be sent as early as possible, accompanied by an old boot as a pattern, to

W. SPARKES HALL AND CO.,
BOOTMAKERS TO H.R.H THE PRINCE OF WALES,
308 AND 310 REGENT STREET, LONDON,
Who are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the "Carmichael" Tree.

JOHN HARDMAN AND CO.,
BIRMINGHAM.
MEDIÆVAL METAL-WORKERS in SILVER, BRASS, and IRON
ARTISTS in STAINED GLASS, and
MEMORIAL BRASSES,
ECCLESIASTICAL DECORATORS, &c. ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

Prize and Council Medal, Great Exhibition, 1851.
Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1855.
Two Prize Medals, International Exhibition, 1862.
Prize Medal, Paris, 1867.
Prize Medal, Roman Exhibition, 1870.
Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876.
Two Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS form one of the most important departments of Messrs. J. Hardman and Co.'s Works. In producing them it is their practice (upon receipt of a rough plan, with dimensions of window), to prepare a special drawing in each case, with estimate (free of charge), so as to fully carry out the wishes of their Clients in the subjects they may select, and at the same time adapt the design to the space to be filled, and the style of building in which it is to be placed.

Messrs. J. Hardman and Co. have much pleasure in referring to their STAINED GLASS and Metal Work in the Houses of Parliament, and in most of the Cathedrals, besides a very large number of Churches in England and Ireland.

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13 KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS.

LIMMER'S HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

This old-established first-class hotel, for families and gentlemen, having been rebuilt and fitted with all modern appliances for convenience and comfort, is now REOPENED. The proximity of Limmer's to all the most fashionable resorts, renders it a most desirable temporary residence. The hotel is most beautifully appointed, the cuisine will be under experienced supervision, and the manager can confidently solicit the patronage of the nobility and gentry, assuring them that no effort shall be spared for the comfort of his guests. Letters and telegrams will at all times receive prompt attention.

R. R. COOPER, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

WM. PUGH (many years coat cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Saville Row), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5 CORK STREET, BOND STREET, and Swift, late Ridgway and Co., 41 OLD BOND STREET, W., respectfully solicits the patronage of the nobility and gentry.

Best trade only at fixed fair prices, and 10 per cent. allowed for prompt cash.

N.B.—All first-class tailors give credit, and it is only by the discount system noblemen and gentlemen who pay cash get the full value ready-money entitles them to.

WILLIAM PUGH (from Poole's), 5 CORK STREET, and 41 OLD BOND STREET (opposite Hill Brothers), LONDON, W.

SPECIAL NOTICE to CIGARETTE SMOKERS.

MARCOVITCH and CO., by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
MARCOVITCH and CO.'s celebrated Pellegrini Cigarette.
MARCOVITCH and CO.'s Turkish Dubec Aromatic.
MARCOVITCH and CO.'s celebrated Vanity Fair Cigarette.
MARCOVITCH and CO., Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes only.
MARCOVITCH and CO. Manufacture their Aromatic Cigarettes of specially prepared Rice Paper.
MARCOVITCH and CO. supply Clubs and Messes at reduced prices.

MARCOVITCH and CO.,
11 AIR STREET, REGENT STREET, W.

MADAME ISABEL BIZET MICHAU begs to announce that she has made her usual arrangements for the reception of Officers on leave requiring Instruction in the Valse, Highland Schottische, &c.
59 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE (adjoining the Bazaar).

CAUTION.

THE NEW DIAMONDS.

Owing to the great success of the "Diamenté" brilliants, certain persons are offering spurious imitations of these beautiful stones. Purchasers are informed that the "Diamenté" brilliants are only to be obtained of

W. THORNHILL AND CO.,
(To the Queen and Royal Family,)
144 NEW BOND STREET
(Established 1724,)

Who are Sole Agents for the Inventor. They cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. Fashionable single-stone earrings in 18-carat gold, 30s and 42s per pair. Sample diamond, 4s, post free.

RIDING, WALKING, and SITTING TROUSERS, CUT SPECIALLY to PREVENT BULGING at the KNEE.

M. WISEMAN,
REGIMENTAL AND PRACTICAL TAILOR,
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M. WISEMAN, for 12 years principal Cutter and Foreman to Mr. H. B. TIMEWELL, Sackville Street.

Careful attention to style and fit; materials of the best quality only used, on exceptionally moderate charges for Cash.

EARTH TO EARTH.—REFORMED FUNERALS upon the principles advocated in the *Times*, and dispensing with all procession. Explanatory pamphlet, with list of charges, gratis on application.

LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY, 2 LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.
Patent "Earth to Earth" Coffins.

Just published.

CATECHISM on the ARMY DISCIPLINE and REGULATION ACTS, 1879—COURTS-MARTIAL. By Major TOMPSON, Adjutant, King's Own 2nd Stafford Militia. 1s; by post, 1s 1d.
W. MITCHELL and CO., Military Publishers, 39 Charing Cross.

BRAND and CO.'S OWN SAUCE,

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, and

POTTED MEATS and YORK and GAME PIES,
also

ESSENCE of BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE ADDRESS,
11 LITTLE STANHOPE STREET,
MAYFAIR, W.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES—Under Royal Patronage. Best entertainment in the world. Variety Artistes at 8. Last week of Mr. A. G. Vance, the Renowned Vocal Comedian. Mr. Arthur Lloyd, Madame Masotta, &c. PERI OF PERU, at 9.10. Miss Nelly Power, M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Broughton, Aguzzi, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. At 10.30, the grand mystical Ballet, ETHEREA, in which ARIEL introduces her extraordinary flying dance, and mysteriously floats in mid-air, crossing and recrossing the stage at pleasure. "It is so astonishing that, to be believed, it must be seen."—*Sporting and Dramatic News.*

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W., Cheltenham.—We are much opposed to the views set forward in your communication, and fail to see that "a much finer set of boys" could be obtained under the system you advocate.

T. M. H.—Yes; in the case of more than one official lately employed in Zululand.

K. C. B.—There can be no question as to the "C.M.G." being an *inferior* Order to the Bath. That is a matter which is settled officially. Any officer of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is inferior, in point of decorative dignity, to an officer of the Bath of the same degree.

S. N., Guy's Hospital.—We cannot give you the information you require. Probably an instructor on board a training or gunnery ship would tell you.

H. S.—Received, and will be used, probably next week, on the usual terms.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; "*Vedette*;" *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

THERE would undoubtedly be an immense gazette next week, if permission were given to officers to promote themselves if they considered they merited that distinction. We are, consequently, always prepared, whenever promotions are made, to hear that some most deserving officers have been passed over to make room for others who have friends with sufficient interest to bring forward the claims of the lucky ones.

But though some may growl needlessly, still, when a commander goes over the heads of a hundred seniors, it is quite safe to stake one's "bottom dollar" that some very deserving and excellent officers have been passed over to give way to the favoured one. Selection in promotion is a necessity, and as long as it is exercised in the choice of the fittest, there is little need to complain because some, who may have lost time as youngsters or have entered the Service rather late, are passed over for others who have a chance of reaching the highest grades and avoiding being compulsorily retired on account of age. Taking the promotions of this week, we find Commander Henry Harvey Boys, seniority of April 4, 1870, promoted out of the command of the *Pelican*, which he has held since November, 1877. He passes over the heads of very few who are ever likely to reach the Captains' List, being himself quite a senior commander, having entered the Service in 1852, and being now rather more than 40 years of age. Commander Henry Salmond's seniority as commander was October 22, 1870, and he has now been promoted from the command of the *Midge*, which he has held since September, 1875. He entered the Service in 1852, but was a little late in obtaining his lieutenant's commission, and, although he was promoted over seventy lieutenants, and now passes over forty-seven commanders, he has, unfortunately, seen the fortieth anniversary of his birth. Commander Wharton, seniority of March 2, 1872, is in command of the surveying vessel *Fawn*, where he has been employed since May, 1876. Fortune has favoured this officer, being one of the last who obtained flag promotion, then passing over 212 lieutenants. His being again selected for advancement over his seniors, to the number of sixty-three, places him at a great advantage in comparison with the two officers whom we have named above, for he reaches the Captains' List at the age of 37. Commander John Fellowes, seniority of September 18, 1873, is even more fortunate, for without the aids of a Beaufort Testimonial and flag promotion, such as were enjoyed by Captain Wharton, he has reached the Captains' List a little junior in age to the officers promoted with him. He passed over ninety-five lieutenants when made a commander, and has now gone over the same number of commanders. Some of that number very naturally feel that they had claims which might have been recognised, and that No. 92 on the List might have waited alittle longer, without seriously injuring his future prospects. The selections from the Lieutenants' List are marked by much the same features, the numbers ranging from 26 to 77. First among the selected stood Lieutenant Churchill, No. 26, seniority September 18, 1865, in command of the *Merlin*. He has seen plenty of service, which narrowly escaped being recognised. He has never been given promotion out of the ordinary groove, and now reaches the Commanders' List at an age when he should be a captain, if he were to have a chance of going through the Service and reaching the Active Flag List. Lieutenant Charles Hicks, No. 45, seniority of June 28, 1866, serving as a senior lieutenant of the *Penelope* since May last, has gone through the Service without leaving many ex-seniors behind him, but reaches the Commanders' List at an age of less than 35 years. Lieutenant Greenhow, No. 58, seniority of September 11, 1866, is promoted from half-pay, and becomes a commander at the age of less than 36. Lieutenant Albert Ducat, No. 77, seniority of March 7, 1867, is promoted out of the *Bellerophon*, of which he is senior lieutenant, and has been serving since August, 1876, with Admirals Sir Cooper Key and Sir Edward Inglefield. That he has shown himself an able and zealous officer, there is no reason to doubt, and it is his good fortune that these qualities have been displayed before those who are capable of lending a helping hand, and can do something more than give a strong recommendation to the Board. Commander Ducat is not yet much past 34 years of age, and is to be congratulated in reaching his Commanders' List thus comparatively early.

The military establishments which are proposed for the Transvaal and the Cape for the ensuing year are one regiment of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, two companies Royal Engineers, and five battalions of infantry, with the ordinary medical, commissariat, and train establishments in proportion. The cost will be nearly £500,000 per annum, without including transport, &c. One regiment of cavalry, one battery, and three battalions of infantry are intended for the Transvaal exclusively.

Major-General F. Marshall, C.M.G., was offered, but refused, the Belfast command.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Regiment, who served with considerable distinction during the earlier phases of the Ashantee campaign, and who was employed on the Staff of the Afghan expedition last winter as a brigade-major, has been selected for the command of the native force for service in Cyprus.

The services of Lieutenant C. A. Hadfield, 98th Regiment, have been applied for to the Foreign Office, by Major-General Biddulph, C.B., to aid in raising and disciplining the native force for service in Cyprus.

A rumour reaches us to the effect that the Government has decided on occupying the whole of Afghanistan; and that, as soon as the troops now on their way from Bombay reach Candahar, a move will be made on Herat. It is also asserted that Afghanistan will be divided into several principalities, that of Herat being conferred on Wali Mahommed, and the others on Indian chieftains whose past loyalty to the Crown, has entitled them to some substantial reward and distinguished mark of honour being conferred upon them by the Empress they have so well served. This mode of settling the Afghan question would be one likely to ensure peace to that country, while converting it into an effectual barrier against future Russian intrigue or aggression in India. The great recommendation of this line of policy in the eyes of economists will be that it will be a way out of the difficulty which, while costing England nothing, will confer great advantages upon this country, by opening up a whole new country to the trade and enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers.

Letters from the Cape describe the feelings which prevail in official circles respecting the pilgrimage of the Empress Eugénie to border on consternation. Nothing that can be done to render her sad journey less trying than nature has made it will be spared, but the country, the conditions of life, the climate, and the distance, are all, in their combination, certain to cause inconvenience and strain which may be severely felt.

By last accounts, Sir Garnet Wolseley had gone to Natal, but was returning to Pretoria this month, so that his stay in South Africa is likely to be far more protracted than he anticipated,—or perhaps relishes. It will be necessary to have the master of the situation at hand, when the Boers reassemble to carry out their programme, in April.

What a pity that Sir John Adye cannot be converted into a piece of muzzle-loading ordnance! We mean, of course, *post-mortem*. Even in that state, his bones would rise like those in the valley of the prophet, were it proposed to make him into a breech-loader. There never was such an obstinate piece of metal as that excellent officer is made of, and he will descend, many years hence, we hope, when a muzzle-loader will be regarded with as much curiosity as a Brown Bess or a wheel matchlock, murmuring, "The hardest-hitting, flattest trajectoried, most armourest-piercing lightest-charged, straightest-shooting, least-weighing, most concentrating, most scattering, safest, and destructivest gun in the world, is our smallest muzzle-loading gun. God save the Queen!" But it must have tried even his tough sides when the Naval people opened fire on him,—"Et tu, Brute!"—you, for whom all the sacrifice of the breech-loader was made.

If "the breaking-up of the military organisation on which 'Cetewayo's' dynasty was based, has relieved 'the Queen's' possessions in that part of the world from a danger which has seriously impeded their advancement and consolidation," we may expect these admirable things will now advance rapidly. But how is it that so many troops are needed there? In fact, Cetewayo's dynasty was not based on any military organisation at all. His ancestor, Chaka, created or developed the Zulu military system, and Cetewayo only added two regiments to the force which existed when he was made King by his people.

There has been some misunderstanding, we believe, in India on a matter which will very probably be made the subject of further official regulation. The consequence of the misunderstanding has been that officers on full pay have been allowed to act as newspaper correspondents; not only that, but Staff officers have been almost officially detailed as newspaper correspondents; nay, more officers on the staff of the highest personages have received the sanction of the authorities in their engagements as correspondents, contrary to the Queen's Regulations. The latter should be respected, or they should be rescinded.

An official inquiry has been ordered by the Horse Guards into the statements made by the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a letter published on November 21, 1879, respecting the bad conduct of some small parties of men belonging to a few regiments at stations in the Transvaal; but the inquiry was, it would seem, being carried on by Major-General Clifford at Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, which is a long way from the scenes of most of the reported misconduct. The statements in question were very clear and positive; but there was nothing more clear and positive in the letter which contained them than the restriction of the charges of misbehaviour to a few men in some corps, and the object of the statement was to strengthen the hands of the military authorities in dealing with criminals who are, by express legislation, exempted from corporal punishment.

Last week we called attention to the fact that, in defiance of the Royal Warrant which renders retirement from the Army Medical Department compulsory at sixty years of age, Surgeon-General Innes, Principal Medical Officer in India, had been granted an extension of his appointment. We have reason to believe that the following is the real state of the case. Some months ago, the Army Medical Department at Whitehall recommended a successor to Surgeon-General Innes, on the ground that he was close on the completion of his sixtieth year. The Indian Government, however, requested that Mr. Innes should be retained in India until the termination of the war in Afghanistan; and the War Office decided that the request should be granted. It is, therefore, the Indian Government and the War Office, not the Director-General, who are responsible for the violation of the Royal Warrant.

The average cost of "conscripting" 1,000 recruits in Russia is estimated to slightly exceed 10,000 roubles. As the number to be drawn for this year is fixed at 218,000, the total cost will be over two million roubles, or not far short of £275,000 sterling. This immense sum falls entirely upon the provincial rates of Russia.

On a single page, folded like a map, Colonel Brine, R.E., has given life-size illustrations of all the ribbons of decorations and medals worn by British subjects. The date of the grant of the medal, and the institution or extension of each medal or decoration, is attached. Great credit is due to Colonel Brine for his accuracy and research, and Mr. Stanford is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has performed his share of the work. The price of this little publication is only one shilling.

The command of the Perth Brigade Depôt is about to fall vacant, Colonel P. Robertson-Ross having completed five years' service in that appointment on the 3rd inst. No further vacancy is likely to be created until July 1 next, when Colonel F. E. Drewe, of the Exeter Brigade, completes his term.

The *Veterinary Journal* for the current month has an interesting and most instructive article on poisonous plants in Zululand and Afghanistan. Our losses from these have been serious, and we quite agree with the writer of the article in question, that Army Veterinary Surgeons ought to devote more attention to the study of botany than they do at present. It is strange that this obvious fact has been hitherto somewhat overlooked, for we are continually at war in some uncivilised, little-known district, where the food of the horses and mules which we take with us must be mainly obtained on the spot.

It would appear, from the evidence taken before the Militia Committee, that the Militia rifle regiments which are unopposed to the change to red are the Denbigh, Merioneth and Flint, Highland, Carlow, King's County, and South Mayo. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the delay in their transformation must rest with the authorities in Pall Mall.

In noticing the over-officering in the upper ranks of the Royal Regiment of Artillery in our impression last week, we were, through a verbal error, made to say there were *not* two service batteries of Horse Artillery at Aldershot, and not one of field artillery at Sheffield, though there were two lieutenant-colonels at each of these stations. The mistake was obvious; the word *not* should have been read *but*.

It is to be hoped that if the present system of linked battalions and brigade depots is to be maintained, some attempt will at last be made to assimilate the uniforms of the Line and Militia regiments forming each brigade depot, in accordance with the recommendations of the Militia Committee of 1876, of which the present Secretary of State for War was chairman. It is impossible to describe the inconvenience, cost, and delay occasioned at the present time by transfers of men from one regiment to another, when, as is the case at numbers of these depots, the two Line battalions and often both Militia battalions have each distinctive clothing. The officers of the Militia rifle regiments are mainly responsible for their non-conversion into red-coats, but it seems strange that individual interests should be suffered in this, as in other cases, to outweigh the welfare of the country, and retard a reform recommended by the highest authorities.

Lord Strathnairn has, it is said, taken the subject of the Kirwee Booty seriously in hand, and intends pressing the Government during the coming session of Parliament to render the accounts so obstinately and unjustly refused up to the present time.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, January 30, 1880.

The following promotions have been made from the 29th inst. :—Commanders Henry Harvey Boys, Henry Salmond, William James Lloyd Wharton, and John Fellowes to be Captains in her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenants Orford Churchill, Charles Philip Giffin Hicks, John Edward Greenhow, and Albert Mainwaring Ducat to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, January 31, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander Stratford Tuke has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 10th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Feb. 5, 1880.

Captain Ralph Peter Cator has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, from Dec. 31 last, in the place of Captain Baird, promoted to Flag rank; Captain Robert Gordon Douglas has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, from the 9th ult., in the place of Captain Beamish, promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—F. R. Dicken, to the Pelican, vice Boys, promoted; J. W. Brackenbury, C.M.G., to the Flirt, when commissioned.

Staff Commanders—Edwin Wise, to the Asia; William Hewlett, to the Warrior; Henry Hosken, to the Alexandra; and C. A. Macaulay, to the Inconstant, for Alexandra.

Lieutenants-in-Command—Robert W. Foster, to the Firm, tender to the Lord Warden, vice Robilliard, period of service expired; Harry L. Ryder, to the Merlin, tender to the Hercules, vice Churchill, promoted; John G. Musters, to the Ariel, tender to the Audacious, vice Wilding, period of service expired.

Lieutenants—Harry L. Ross and Chas. W. P. Allen, to the Flirt; J. H. Martin, to the Invincible; B. J. H. Adamson, to the Hector; C. H. P. Jones, to the Iron Duke; H. G. Grey, to the Boscawen.

Navigating Lieutenant—J. Browne, to the Newcastle.

Sub-Lieutenant—A. W. O. Petch, to the Iron Duke.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—David L. Morgan, M.D., C.B., to Haslar Hospital.

Deputy Inspectors-General—Ahmuty Irwin, to Plymouth Hospital; John Elliott, to Malta Hospital; and John Bernard, to Chatham Division of Royal Marines.

Chaplain—John F. Griffiths, to the Victor Emanuel.

Fleet Surgeon—Chas. A. Lees, M.D., to the Inconstant.

Paymasters—Robert J. M. Macleod, to the Impregnable; and Richard R. A. Richards, to the Northampton.

Chief-Engineer—A. Wilson, to the Flirt.

Assistant-Paymaster-in-Charge—Geo. V. Rashleigh, to the Flirt.

Assistant-Paymaster—E. P. Rimell, to the Wivern.

Surgeons—John C. B. Maclean, to the Inconstant; J. Wilson, to the Flirt.

Engineer—Thomas Pringle, to the Pembroke.

Assistant-Engineer—Henry Gallery, to the Flirt.

Boatswain—G. Turner, to the Excellent.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—G. Brown, Exmouth, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Salcombe, vice Jenkins, deceased.

Commissioned Boatmen—Alex. Young, Bridport, to be chief boatman, Weymouth, vice Bible, promoted; Joseph Wilcocks Coverack, to be chief boatman, Par, vice Buckingham, promoted; and John Tregenna, Paignton, to be chief boatman, Exmouth, vice Brown, promoted.

ACHILLES, Capt. A. C. Heneage, will be due at Vigo, with the other ships of the Channel Squadron on Feb. 10.

AGINCOURT, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, left Lisbon on Jan. 29, and is due at Vigo on Feb. 10.

ALBATROSS, Com. Arnold J. Errington, arrived at Bombay on Jan. 24, and left on the 25th for Singapore.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. C. E. Buckle, has proceeded to Kingstown with troops for Gravesend.

AUDACIOUS, Capt H. B. Woollcombe. It is not often that any port can be found which objects to the presence of a man-of-war, but the *Hampshire Telegraph* hears that Hull looks upon the Audacious as a doubtful benefit. The officers, the men, and their money the inhabitants of Hull are very pleased to have, but the seafaring community complain that the Audacious interferes with the navigation of the Humber.

BELLEROPHON, Capt. D'Arcy Irvine, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Inglefield, arrived at Spithead on Saturday from the North-American and West Indies station, where she has been relieved by the Northampton. She was last commissioned at Halifax, in Sept., 1876, and will have to undergo an extensive overhaul before being available for further service. She left Portland with the flag of Admiral Wellesley, in Nov. 1873, and was recommissioned at Halifax on Oct. 28, 1876. She will be dismantled and paid off into the fourth division of the Steam Reserve. She came into harbour on Monday, and at sunset Vice-Admiral Inglefield struck his flag. The *Hampshire Telegraph* asks:—"What could the Bellerophon have been thinking about to come into harbour with her ammunition on board? Surely a flagship, of all others, should have known the Regulations of the Service better than that. She even forgot to pay Admiral Ryder the compliment to ask permission to come into harbour, but came in of her own account, and was very properly ordered out again."

BLACK PRINCE was surveyed a short time ago with a view to modernisation, but was found unsuitable in consequence of insufficient height between deck to work heavier guns than she is now armed with. A subsequent examination having proved her unadapted for transformation to a fighting trooper,—a class of vessel that it is proposed to materially increase,—she will lay up in the harbour.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

ECLIPSE, Capt. Rising, which left Sheerness on Monday for the East Indies station, called at Plymouth to embark supernumeraries. She was inspected on Saturday morning by Vice-Admiral Sir R. J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, prior to leaving for her station. A very close examination was made, and at the conclusion Admiral Macdonald complimented Capt. Rising on the efficiency of his crew and the general condition of the ship.

EURYALUS, Capt. R. D. King, which left Bombay on Dec. 13 for Malta, Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones, C.B., having temporarily transferred his flag to the Ruby, arrived at Malta on Feb. 1.

FLIRT is to be commissioned at Devonport on the 10th prox. by Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., for service on the West Coast of Africa, with a complement of seventy-five officers and men. Her arrival will probably be the signal for the Decoy to make a move to the West Indies or South-East coast of America, as she will have completed eighteen months on the coast in March next. Only one officer has left her, Lieut. Henry Baker, who was recently promoted from the bottom of the list of sub-lieutenants of 1876.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

FLYING FISH. An order has been received at Chatham directing the Flying Fish to be sent to Sheerness, to be brought forward for commission in China on surveying service.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. Brent, on her passage from Gibraltar to Granton, will call in at Portsmouth to land invalids, time-expired men, and others given a passage, and will then proceed on the completion of her duty, finishing with the landing of the 50th Regt. at Harwich.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

INCONSTANT, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, was commissioned on Thursday at Portsmouth as flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour.

IRIS. A clever invention which has been completed by Mr. Dore, engineer, of H.M.S. Iris, has been ordered by the Admiralty to be submitted to a practical test. Mr. Dore was formerly a member of the School of Naval Architects and Marine Engineering, and he has improved upon the present plan of closing vertical watertight doors in vessels, rapidity of action being, of course, the end in view. Such doors are, under existing arrangements in the Navy, raised and lowered by means of a large Whitworth screw, and Mr. Dore's invention is intended to supplement rather than to supersede this screw. The raising of a watertight door will be accomplished by the present fitting, but to secure greater rapidity in the closing of such door a smaller screw will be used, with a thread having a very acute pitch, the weight of the door being, by an ingenious contrivance, taken off the larger and transferred to the smaller screw, with the result that the door will, by reason of its own weight, quickly descend into the closed position. It remains to be determined whether the invention shall be tried on board the Sultan or one of the ships now in course of construction.—*Portsmouth Times.*

LONDON, Capt. Earle. Notice is given that the distribution of the tonnage-bounty awarded for the slave-dhow Rehema, captured on Nov. 10, 1878, by the London, commenced on Friday, the 6th inst., in the prize branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £23 9s. 3d.; captain, £68 0s. 11d.; second class, £11 5s. 7d.; third class, £9 13s. 5d.; fourth class, £6 8s. 11d.; fifth class, £3 17s. 4d.; sixth class, £3 4s. 6d.; seventh class, £2 5s. 3d.; eighth class, £1 5s. 9d.; ninth class, 12s. 10d.; tenth class, 6s. 5d. The distribution of the tonnage-bounty, awarded for two slave-dhows, names unknown, captured on Nov. 24 and 25, 1878, by the London, commenced at the same time and place. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £46 18s. 6d.; captain, £136 1s. 9d.; second class, £22 11s. 7d.; third class, £19 7s.; fourth class, £12 18s. 1d.; fifth class, £7 14s. 10d.; sixth class, £6 9s.; seventh class, £4 10s. 5d.; eighth class, £2 11s. 7d.; ninth class, £1 5s. 9d.; tenth class, 12s. 10d.

MALLARD, Lieut.-Com. Lang, from the South-East coast of America, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday. She was commissioned at Devonport in March, 1876. She has gone into harbour to prepare for paying off.

MINOTAUR, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hood, left Lisbon on the 29th ult., and will cruise until the 10th inst., when she will arrive at Vigo. The Salamis will await at Lisbon the mail of the 9th from Southampton, and will then join the squadron at Vigo.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, left Lisbon on Jan. 29, and will be at Vigo on Feb. 10.

ORWELL, Lieut.-Com. F. Rendell. On Saturday night a boat's crew belonging to the Orwell, stationed at Monkstown for the protection of the Lee salmon fisheries during the close season, fell in with three boats, near Carrigaloe, having a salmon-net in their possession, which they were using. This was seized, one of the men in the boat admitting the ownership. But its captors were not allowed to bear it off, for the poachers rallied and attacked them, some landing and arming themselves with stones, whilst the others, who remained in the boats, assailed them with the oars and stretchers. To save their lives, as they were unarmed, and only six in number, the Orwell's crew were forced to yield up their prize. Two arrests have been made.

OSBORNE, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., has been taken in hand by the Portsmouth Dockyard officials for the purpose of undergoing her annual refit, and is ordered to be completed by the middle of March.

PELICAN, Capt. H. Boys. Machinery, and the difficulties of those in charge thereof, are (writes a Callao correspondent) still to the fore. Stokers Crawley, Frost, and Willman were scalded to death by the furnace of one of the boilers caving in. Artificer Eves has been tried by court-martial, he being on watch at the time, 8 a.m., and has been dismissed his ship, reprimanded, and deprived of a good-conduct badge. This badge did not, however, carry any pay with it. The captain of the Pelican had a very narrow escape, having visited and left the engine-room about five minutes before the accident. The Pelican in her short commission has already invalided two chief engineers, and Engineer Barker, who was in charge, had, owing to being short-handed, been on watch from 6 p.m. of the day before until 4 p.m. of the day of the accident. The Pelican has been repaired by a firm at Callao.

PENGUIN, Com. A. Paget, sailed for Acapulco, Mexico, on Jan. 5. Some trouble in the political world in Mexico where such troubles are chronic, demands the presence of a man-of-war for the protection of foreign interests.—*Panama Star.*

RALEIGH, Capt. C. T. Jago, having had her defects made good, was to move into Plymouth Sound yesterday to embark her stores and ammunition, and take on board men from the Wye, and leave for Australia on Thursday, the 12th inst.

RIFLEMAN, Com. J. Ingles, has arrived at Suez, *en route* for England, to pay off.

RUBY, Com. R. H. M. Molyneux, remains at Bombay, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief.

SIRIUS, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning from the North-American station. She was commissioned at Devonport on Sept. 6, 1875, and left England on Oct. 25 in the same year, and will now be paid off.

ST. VINCENT, Com. R. F. Britten. A fire broke out last week in the commander's cabin of this ship, the stove having become overheated, and the carpet and floor being ignited. The fire was discovered as it was making its way into the wardroom mess below, and extinguished when only a little damage had been done.

TÉMÉRAIRE, Capt. J. O. Hopkins, arrived at Malta on Feb. 1 with the Euryalus.

THUNDERER, Capt. Philip Colomb, left Malta on Jan. 31 for a ten days' cruise.

TYNE, Com. J. E. Stokes, arrived at Singapore on Monday last, Feb. 2.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Capt. Thomson, will shortly be docked at Portsmouth for overhaul. The large expenditure which was proposed to be incurred in renovating defective portions of her hull has been postponed for a year.

WIVERN, Com. J. G. Jones, has been inspected in Plymouth Sound by Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, before proceeding to Portsmouth, to take on board torpedo gear. The Wivern will call at Devonport on her way down Channel, before finally leaving for Hong Kong.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a draft of the scheme issued by Mr. Ernest Hart, chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, British Medical Association, for the improvement of the Naval Medical Service, which has been prepared for submission to the First Lord of the Admiralty:—

1. *Naval Candidates at Netley.*—Pay to be equalised to that of candidates for the Army.

2. *Surgeons.*—Promotion to staff surgeon not to be later than 12 years from entry into the Service. No qualifying examination to be required for staff surgeon's rank. Pay to be not less than, but in advance of, new Army scale.

3. *Fleet-Surgeons.*—To attain that rank, 17 years from entry into the Service to be sufficient, instead of 20 years' service on full pay, as heretofore. Pay and half-pay to be not less than, but in advance of, new Army scale. Retirement on 20s. a day after 20 years from entry into the Service, and at the other epochs as laid down in the new Army scale, and at the same rates of retiring pay as therein laid down. All compulsory half-pay time to count. Fleet-surgeons' list to be divided into two categories. The senior 40 to have not less than, but in advance of, the pay, half-pay, and retired pay of brigade-surgeons. The remaining fleet-surgeons to have pay, half-pay, and retiring pay not less than, but in advance of, surgeons-major of over 20 years' service. Fleet-surgeons to be retired compulsorily at the age of 55.

4. *Inspectorial and Deputy-Inspectorial Ranks.*—No qualifying service of any kind to be required. Pay, half-pay, and retiring pay to be not less than, but in advance of, corresponding ranks in the Army.

5. Instruments and the surgical appliances to be provided by Government, as in the military service.

6. Cabin accommodation to be provided, according to rank and seniority.

7. Medical officers' allowances in flag-ships and hospitals (corresponding to charge-pay in the Army) to be retained as at present.

8. Sick-leave on full pay should be granted to naval medical officers, as to military medical officers.

According to the last mails received, the following are the present stations of the men-of-war in the China squadron:—Charybdis, Capt. Hotham, at Kobé; Egeria, Com. A. L. Douglas, Hong Kong; Encounter, Capt. the Hon. A. Denison, and Fly, Com. A. St. Clair, Singapore; Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. W. Nowell, *en route* to Singapore; Frolic, Com. S. H. Rickman, Amoy; Growler, Com. C. Wilcox, Yokohama; Hart, Com. R. Evans, Chefoo; Hornet, Com. J. S. Eaton, Kobé: Iron Duke, Capt. H. F. Cleveland, Hong Kong; Kestrel, Com. F. Edwards, Singapore; Lapwing, Com. W. G. Scott, Foochow; Lily, Com. S. Grove, Chinkiang; Magpie, Capt. R. H. Napier, surveying; Midge, Com. H. G. Salmond, Singapore; Modeste, Capt. J. G. Mead, Shanghai; Moorhen, Lieut.-Com. W. Carey, Hankow; Mosquito, Lieut.-Com. Hon. H. W. S. Hood, Yokohama; Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. M. Bridger, Hong Kong; Sylvia, Com. P. Aldrich, Nagasaki; Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Annesley, Hong Kong. Upon the arrival of the Growler, Com. C. Wilcox, from Yokohama, and the Hart, Com. R. Evans, from Chefoo, at Hong Kong, they will, after a short stay, proceed to Singapore.—*Western Morning News.*

A riot was caused in Plymouth on Thursday night by the apprehension of a sailor of the Valorous. The police while conveying him to the station were attacked by a large crowd of soldiers, sailors, and women. The police, aided by some marines, made a gallant defence, but they were greatly outnumbered, and at length they dragged their prisoner into a stationer's shop. They were followed by the mob, and the place was soon utterly wrecked. Injuries were inflicted on both sides in the fight, but a strong body of police arrived, charged and dispersed the mob, and captured some of the ringleaders.

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THE COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

The following Royal Warrant was issued from the War Office on Wednesday:—

ORGANISATION OF THE COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Victoria R.,—Whereas We deem it expedient, with a view to the rearrangement and reorganisation of the Supply and Transport Services of Our Army, to revise the constitution of the Commissariat and Transport Department; Our Will and Pleasure is that Our said Commissariat and Transport Department shall, for the future, consist of two sections, a Superior and Subordinate Section, and be organised as a part of the Staff of Our Army. Our further Will and Pleasure is that Articles 345 to 348, 350 to 370, and 1,181 to 1,184 of Our Warrant of the 1st May, 1878, so far as they relate to the Commissariat and Transport Department, and Article 6 of Our Warrant of the 3rd of August, 1878, be cancelled, and that, with the exception of the Officers now serving in the Commissariat and Transport Department, who are hereinafter provided for, the pay, rank, retirement, and service of all Officers who shall be appointed to the Commissariat and Transport Staff of Our Army on and after the date of this Our Warrant, shall be governed by the following rules:—

Organisation.

1. The Officers of the Superior Section of the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be Officers of Our Army, and shall serve under their military commissions. They shall be appointed for five years subject to renewal, and be seconded in their regiments after three months' service, if not on half-pay at the time of their appointment.

2. They shall not be eligible for such Staff employment for a longer period than 10 years, unless they elect and are permitted to remain permanently on the Commissariat and Transport Staff. If they are not continued in such Staff appointment beyond the term of 10 years, they shall revert to their regiments, or to half-pay.

3. Officers of the Subordinate Section of the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall hold commissions from Us.

Ranks and Grades.

4. The following shall be the Army rank and Staff grades of the Officers respectively, viz.:—

Superior Section.

Army rank.	Staff grade.
Major-General…………	Commissary-General (at Army Head-quarters, or if specially and temporarily appointed as such with an Army in the Field).
Colonel …………………	Deputy-Commissary-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel, after five years ………	Assistant-Commissary-General.
Major, on appointment	
Captain …………………	Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

Subordinate Section.—Quartermaster.

5. The Seniority of Officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff in their respective grades shall be regulated by the date of their appointment or promotion to those grades.

6. Officers appointed to the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall temporarily hold the rank which their appointment carries until they receive equivalent rank in the Army, or permanently join the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

7. Officers while serving on the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall not, by virtue of their Army rank, hold any military command outside the Commissariat Staff.

Appointment, Promotion, and Retirement.

Superior Section.

8. Appointments to the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be conferred upon such qualified Officers of Our Army as shall be recommended by Our Commander-in-Chief and approved by Our Secretary of State.

9. Such Officers as may be permitted to volunteer shall have served five years in Our Army, and must be recommended by their Commanding Officers.

10. Officers volunteering must have passed through the Staff College, or be subjected to such special educational test as Our Secretary of State may determine.

11. Officers upon first appointment shall be required to pass a probationary period of one year, and may at any time during that period be ordered to return to their regiments.

12. All promotions in the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be given entirely for ability and merit, upon the recommendation of Our Commander-in-Chief, approved by Our Secretary of State.

13. Officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be the Officers of, and shall command the Commissariat and Transport Branch of Our Army Service Corps.

14. Officers of the grade of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General shall be selected for the appointment of Adjutant in Our Army Service Corps.

15. That retirement of Officers of the grade of Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 60 years, or after the completion of five years' service in the grade; provided always that a Commissary-General shall not be compulsorily retired until he shall have served three years in that grade.

16. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Deputy-Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 60 years.

17. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Assistant-Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

18. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General shall be governed by Articles 128, 129, and 130 of our Warrant of May 1, 1878.

19. Officers who shall have completed a total full-pay service of 30 years shall, on giving six months' notice, have an unqualified right to retire on the rates of retired pay laid down in Article 26, and they shall also be liable to compulsory retirement after 30 years' full-pay service. In the case of Officers promoted from the ranks, such period shall include service in all grades, but not less than one-half of such period of 30 years shall consist of service as a Commissioned Officer.

Subordinate Section.

20. Commissions in the subordinate section shall be conferred upon such Warrant Officers as shall be recommended by our Commander-in-Chief and approved by Our Secretary of State, as well as upon such Officers of the existing Department as may be transferred by Our Secretary of State to this Section.

Pay.

21. The daily rates of pay of the Officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be as follows:—

Superior Section.

Commissary-General … … … … … …	£3	0	0
Deputy-Commissary-General … … … … …	2	0	0
Assistant-Commissary-General, on appointment … …	1	5	0
Do. after 5 years … … …	1	10	0
Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, on appointment …	0	12	6
Do. after 3 years… … …	0	15	0
Do. after 10 years… … …	1	0	0

Subordinate Section.

Quartermasters.

	s.	d.
Quartermaster, on first appointment … … … … …	9	6
Do. after 10 years' service in the rank, or after 15 years' service as a Commissioned, Warrant, or Non-commissioned Officer, including five years as Quartermaster … … …	11	0
Do. after 15 years' service in the rank, or after 20 years' service as a Commissioned, Warrant, or Non-commissioned Officer, including 10 years as Quartermaster … … …	11	8
Do. after 32 years' service in Our Army, including 12 as Quartermaster … … … …	13	2

22. The grant of charge pay with an Army in the field shall be specially considered in connection with the magnitude of the charge.

23. A Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of the Commissariat and Transport Staff acting as Adjutant of Our Army Service Corps shall receive extra-duty pay at the daily rate of 3s. 6d. in addition to his ordinary pay.

24. Officers of the grade of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General and Quartermaster at certain stations abroad, where they shall be called on to perform locally the duties of Senior Officer, shall be entitled to extra-duty pay at the following daily rates:—

	s.	d.
Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General … … …	2	0
Quartermaster … … … … … … …	1	0

25. The sanction of Our Secretary of State shall be obtained in each case to the issue of extra-duty pay under Article 24.

Non-Effective Pay.—*Superior Section.*

26. The rates of retired pay of Officers of the Superior Section of the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be according to the following scale:—

On attaining the age, or completing the service specified in Articles 15, 16, and 17: Commissary-General, £800 yearly; Deputy-Commissary-General, £600; Assistant-Commissary-General, £450.

After 30 years' service: Commissary-General, £600 yearly; Deputy-Commissary-General, £450 after 3 years' service in the grade, £400 if under 3 years' service in the grade; Assistant-Commissary-General, £400.

27. The daily rate of half-pay of a Commissary-General, Deputy-Commissary-General, or Assistant-Commissary-General shall be one-half the rate of the full pay of which the officer may be in receipt when placed upon half-pay.

28. The rates of retired pay and half-pay of officers of the grade of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-Ceneral shall be the same as those prescribed for officers of our Army of the rank in the arm of the Service to which they belong.

29. Half-pay shall be issuable to Officers removed from full pay on account of reduction of Establishment.

30. An Officer of the Commissariat and Transport Staff who may become unfit for service in consequence of wounds received in action, or of ill-health certified by a Medical Board to have been contracted in and by the performance of military duty, may be granted temporary half-pay, to be renewed on the report of a Medical Board, from time to time until he shall recover, and until an opportunity shall occur for his re-employment. In special cases in which the circumstances may appear to Our Secretary of State to call for exceptional consideration, it shall be sufficient that the disability shall have been contracted in the Service.

31. If, after remaining for a period of not less than one year on half-pay, he shall be reported by a Medical Board to be permanently unfit for further service, he may, provided he shall have been on full pay for a total period of at least five years, be placed upon permanent half-pay.

Subordinate Section.

32. The rates of half-pay and conditions of retirement of Officers of the Subordinate Section shall be those laid down for Quartermasters of our Royal Artillery by Articles 1135-1147 of our Warrant of May 1, 1878. Officers of the Subordinate Section shall, however, retire on attaining the age of 55 years, or as soon thereafter as they shall complete 10 years' service as Commissioned Officers, and not less than 30 years' service in all ranks.

Allowances.

33. The issue of allowances to Officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be governed by their Army rank as laid down in Article 4.

34. Officers serving in the grade of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, who attain the Army rank of Major by regimental promotion, shall receive the allowances of that rank.

35. Warrant Officers appointed under Article 20 shall be allowed £100 in aid of their outfit as Commissioned Officers.

36. Officers and Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Department shall be entitled to passage for their families within the regulated ages—on proceeding to or returning from foreign service.

Leave.

37. The grant of leave to officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be governed by the provisions contained in Articles 539-548 of Our Warrant on May 1, 1878.

General Regulations.

38. On the occasion of a vacancy in the Commissariat and Transport Staff occurring at a foreign station, which it is necessary to fill up immediately, it shall be competent for the General Officer Commanding the troops at such station to appoint an officer to act as Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, with the pay of that grade.

39. If during acting service a temporary augmentation of the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall become absolutely necessary, and Officers shall in consequence have to be placed in positions of increased responsibility, the General Officer Commanding may appoint such Officers to act in a superior grade, pending a reference to Our Commander-in-Chief for the approval of our Secretary of State. The duration of service in such superior grade shall terminate immediately that the necessity for it has ceased to exist. Under similar circumstances, the General Officer Commanding may also, in the absence of a sufficient number of Commissariat Officers, appoint Officers to act as Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General, with the pay and allowances of that grade. Officers of the Reserve may also be similarly employed; but during such employment they will cease to draw any retired pay.

40. In all matters not specially provided for in this our Warrant, Officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be subject to the General Regulations for Staff Officers of our Army.

It is Our further will and pleasure that it shall be competent for Our Secretary of State to select for service in Our Commissariat and Transport Staff, Officers now employed in the Commissariat and Transport Department of Our Army.

41. The pay, rank, and retirement of an Officer so selected shall be governed by the following rules. Provided always that Officers who shall prefer to continue to receive the emoluments granted by Our Warrant of May 1, 1878, shall be permitted to do so until they be promoted, or by service attain to the advantages of this Our Warrant.

Ranks and Grades.

42. The relative rank and Staff grade of such Officers shall be as follows:—

Superior Section.

Relative Rank.	Staff Grade.
Major-General …	Commissary-General.
Colonel … …	Deputy-Commissary-General.
Lieut.-Colonel …	Assistant-Commissary-General, after 5 years.
Major … …	Do. do. on appointment.
Captain … …	Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

Promotion and Retirement.

43. Promotion to the grade of Commissary-General or Deputy-Commissary-General shall be by selection, on the recommendation of Our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of Our Secretary of State.

44. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 60 years, or after the completion of five years' service in the grade.

45. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Deputy-Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 60 years, or after the completion of seven years in the grade.

46. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Assistant-Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 55 years, or after completion of 15 years in the grade.

47. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General shall, on and after January 1, 1887, be compulsory at the age of 42 years.

48. Officers compulsorily retired under Articles 44 to 46 may be granted such addition to their retired pay as Our Secretary of State may deem a just equivalent for any net loss they may suffer through the operation of this Our Warrant. The principle on which such equivalent shall be calculated shall be determined with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

49. Officers who shall have completed a total full-pay service of 30 years, including previous Departmental or Combatant service, shall, on giving six months' notice, have an unqualified right to retire on retired pay at the rates laid down in Article 51.

Pay.

50. The rates of Pay of such Officers of Our Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be as follows:—

	Yearly.		
	£	s.	d.
Commissary-General at Head-quarters … … …	1,460	0	0
(Inclusive of all allowances.)			
	Daily.		
	£	s.	d.
Commissary-General … … … … … …	3	0	0
Deputy-Commissary-General … … … … …	2	2	0
	Yearly.		
	£	s.	d.
Assistant-Commissary-General at Head-quarters … …	700	0	0
Do. do. do. … …	600	0	0
(Inclusive of all allowances.)			
	Daily.		
	£	s.	d.
Assistant-Commissary-General, on appointment … …	0	18	0
Do. do. after 5 years … …	1	4	0
Do. do. after 10 years … …	1	10	0
	Yearly.		
	£	s.	d.
Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General at Head-quarters…	400	0	0
(Inclusive of all allowances.)			
	Daily.		
	£	s.	d.
Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, on appointment…	0	12	6
Do. do. after 5 years …	0	15	0

Non-Effective Pay.—*Superior Section.*

51. The rates of Retired Pay of such Officers of Our Commissariat and Transport Staff shall be as follows:—

	Daily.			
	£	s.	d.	
Commissary-General … … … …	2	0	0	On Completion of 30 years' service.
Deputy-Commissary-General … … …	1	13	0	
Assistant-Commissary-General, under 5 years	0	14	0	
Do. do. do. 10 do.	0	18	0	
Do. do. over 10 do.	1	2	0	
Do. do. aft. 15 yrs. (under Art. 46), £450 yrly.				
Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General (under Art. 47), 12s. daily.				

52. An Assistant-Commissary-General of 25 years' full-pay service, and five years in the grade, shall with the approval of Our Secretary of State, be permitted to retire on £1 a day.

53. The daily rates of half-pay shall be one-half the rate of full pay of which the officer may be in receipt when placed upon half-pay.

Subordinate Section.

54. Assistant-Commissaries of the Commissariat and Transport Department of over 40 years of age, who

may, under Article 20, be appointed to the subordinate section of Our Commissariat and Transport Staff shall, on retirement from the Service, be granted such addition to their half-pay as Our Secretary of State may consider a just equivalent for any net less they may incur through the operation of this Our Warrant. The principle on which such equivalent shall be calculated shall be determined with the concurrence of the Lord Commissioners of Our Treasury.

XII.—General Regulations.

55. The provisions contained in Articles 7, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, and 37, of this our Warrant, shall also apply to Officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department specially selected for service in the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

56. Officers shall be allowed to count their previous Departmental or Combatant Service (if they have not received the money value of their commissions) as service in the Commissariat and Transport Staff, and service as Commissary and Deputy-Commissary since Feb. 12, 1870, shall be equivalent to service as Assistant-Commissary-General and Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General respectively.

57. Service in the rank of Assistant-Commissary and Sub-Assistant-Commissary in the Commissariat and Transport Department shall, with reference to Articles 21 and 32 of this Our Warrant, be equivalent to service as Quartermaster.

We do hereby further direct that Officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department who, on account of age or length of service, are ineligible for the Commissariat and Transport Staff, may be granted such addition to the retired pay they are entitled to under our Warrant of May 1, 1878, as Our Secretary of State may deem a just equivalent for any net loss they may suffer through the operation of this Our Warrant. The principle on which such equivalent shall be calculated, shall be determined with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

58. Officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department who may not be selected for service in the Commissariat and Transport Staff, and who are not retired under the foregoing regulation, shall be placed on the Retired List, and shall be granted the following rates of retired pay, viz.:—

	Yearly.	
Assistant-Commissary-General, after 30 years' service ...	£450	
	Daily.	
	s.	d.
Assistant-Commissary-General, after 20 years' service ...	22	0
Do. do. do. under 20 do. ...	15	0
Commissary	18	0
Deputy-Commissary	14	0
Assistant-Commissary who is over 40 years of age	9	6
Do. do. do. under 40 years of age	6	0

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this 31st day of January, 1880, in the 43rd year of Our Reign.—By Her Majesty's Command, Fred. Stanley.

THE ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

The following Royal Warrant was also issued on Wednesday:—

Victoria R.—Whereas we deem it expedient to revise the constitution of the Ordnance Store Department of Our Army. Our will and pleasure is that the said Ordnance Store Department shall for the future consist of two sections, a Superior and a Subordinate Section. Our further will and pleasure is that Articles 345 to 370, and 1181 to 1184 of Our Warrant of the 1st May, 1878, so far as they relate to the Ordnance Store Department, be cancelled, and that the following regulations relating to the pay, rank, retirement, and service of Officers of the Ordnance Store Department shall be the sole and standing authority on the matters herein treated of.

Organization.

1. The Officers of the Superior Section shall be:—(*a.*) Officers appointed to the Ordnance Store Department on and after the date of this Our Warrant; (*b*) Officers selected from the existing Staff to serve in the Ordnance Store Department.

2. Officers of the Subordinate Section of the Ordnance Store Department shall hold commissions from Us.

Ranks and Grades.

3. The following shall be the Army rank and grades of the Officers appointed to the Ordnance Store Department on and after the date of this Our Warrant, viz.:—

Army rank.	Grade.
Major-General	Commissary-General of Ordnance (at Head-Quarters, the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, or if specially and temporarily appointed as such with an Army in the Field).
Colonel	Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance.
Lieutenant-Colonel, after five years......	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.
Major, on appointment	
Captain	Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.

Subordinate Section.—Quarter-Master.

4. Officers appointed to the Ordnance Store Department shall temporarily hold the rank which their appointment carries until they receive equivalent rank in the Army, or permanently join the department.

5. Officers while serving in the department shall not, by virtue of their Army rank, hold any military command outside thereof.

Appointment and Retirement.

Superior Section.

6. Appointments made to the Ordnance Store Department on and after the date of this Our Warrant shall be conferred upon such qualified Officers of Our Army as shall be recommended by Our Commander-in-Chief, and approved by Our Secretary of State.

7. Such Officers as may be permitted to volunteer shall have served 5 years in Our Army, and must be recommended by their Commanding Officers.

8. Officers volunteering must have passed through the Staff College, or be subjected to such other special educational test as Our Secretary of State may determine.

9. Officers upon first appointment shall be required to pass a probationary period of one year, and may at any time during that period be ordered to return to their regiments.

10. They shall be appointed for five years, subject to renewal, during which time they shall serve under their military commissions and be seconded from their regiments, if not on half pay at the time of their appointment.

11. They shall not be eligible for such employment for a longer period than ten years, unless they elect and are permitted to remain permanently in the Ordnance Store Department. If they are not continued in such appointment beyond the term of ten years they will revert to their regiments, or to half pay.

12. Officers of the Ordnance Store Department shall be the Officers of, and shall command the Store Companies of Our Army Service Corps.

13. Officers of the grade of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General may be selected for the appointment of Adjutant in Our Army Service Corps.

14. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 60 years, or after the completion of 5 years' service in the grade; provided always that a Commissary-General shall not be compulsorily retired until he shall have served three years in that grade.

15. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Deputy Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 60 years.

16. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Assistant Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

17. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General shall be governed by Articles 128, 129, and 130 of Our Warrant of 1st May, 1878.

18. Officers who shall have completed a total full-pay service of 30 years, shall, on giving six months' notice, have an unqualified right to retire on the rates of retired pay laid down in Article 25, and they shall also be liable to compulsory retirement after 30 years' full pay service. In the case of Officers promoted from the ranks, such period shall include service in all grades, but not less than one-half of such period of 30 years shall consist of service as a Commissioned Officer.

Subordinate Section.

19. Commissions as Quarter-Masters shall be conferred upon such Warrant Officers as shall be recommended by Our Commander-in-Chief and approved by Our Secretary of State, as well as upon such Officers of the existing Department as may be transferred by Our Secretary of State to this Section.

Pay.—*Superior Section.*

20. The daily rates of pay of the Officers of the Ordnance Store Department, appointed on and after the date of this Our Warrant, shall be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Commissary-General	£3	0	0
Deputy Commissary-General....................................	2	0	0
Assistant Commissary-General, on appointment	1	5	0
„ „ „ after 5 years...........	1	10	0
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, on appointment	0	12	6
„ „ „ „ after 3 years.........	0	15	0
„ „ „ „ 10 years.........	1	0	0
Subordinate Section.—Quarter-Masters.			
Quarter-Master, on first appointment		9	6
„ after 10 years' service in the rank, or after 15 years' service as a Commissioned, Warrant, or Non-Commissioned Officer, including 5 years as Quarter-Master		11	0
„ after 15 years' service in the rank, or after 20 years' service as a Commissioned, Warrant, or Non-Commissioned Officer, including 10 years as Quarter-Master		11	8
„ after 32 years' service in Our Army, including 12 as Quarter-Master ...		13	2

21. The grant of charge pay with an Army in the field shall be specially considered in connection with the magnitude of the charge.

22. A Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance or Quarter-Master acting as Adjutant of the Store Companies of Our Army Service Corps shall receive extra-duty pay at the daily rate of 3s. 6d., in addition to his ordinary pay.

23. Officers of the rank of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General or Quarter-Master at certain stations abroad, where they shall be called on to perform locally the duties of Senior Officer, shall be entitled to extra-duty pay at the following daily rates:—

	s.	d.
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General...	2	0
Quarter-Master	1	0

24. The sanction of Our Secretary of State shall be obtained in each case to the issue of extra-duty pay under Article 23.

Non-effective Pay.—*Superior Section.*

25. The rates of retired pay of Officers of the Ordnance Store Department, appointed on and after the date of this Our Warrant, shall be according to the following scale:—

	On attaining the age, or completing the service specified in Articles 14, 15 and 16.		After 30 years' service.
	Yearly. £		Yearly. £
Commissary-General..	800	...	600
Deputy Commissary-General	600		450 after 3 years' service in the grade. 400 if under 3 years' service in the grade.
Assistant Commissary General	450		400

26. The daily rate of half pay of a Commissary General, Deputy-Commissary-General, or Assistant Commissary-General, shall be one-half the rate of the full pay of which the Officer may be in receipt when placed upon half pay.

27. The rates of retired pay and half pay of Officers of the grade of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General shall be the same as those prescribed for Officers of Our Army of the rank in the arm of the service to which they belong.

28. Half pay shall be issuable to Officers removed from full pay on account of reduction of Establishment.

29. An Officer of the Ordnance Store Department who may become unfit for service in consequence of wounds received in action, or of ill-health certified by a Medical Board to have been contracted in and by the performance of military duty, may be granted temporary half pay, to be renewed on the report of a Medical Board from time to time until he shall recover, and until an opportunity shall occur for his re-employment. In special cases in which the circumstances may appear to Our Secretary of State to call for exceptional consideration, it shall be sufficient that the disability shall have been contracted in the service.

30. If, after remaining for a period of not less than one year on half pay, he shall be reported by a Medical Board to be permanently unfit for further service, he may, provided he shall have been on full pay for a total period of at least five years, be placed upon permanent half pay.

Subordinate Section.

31. The rates of half pay and conditions of retirement of Officers of the Subordinate Section shall be those laid down for Quarter-Masters of Our Royal Artillery by Articles 1135-1147 of Our Warrant of 1st May, 1878. Officers of the Subordinate Section shall, however, retire on attaining the age of 55 years, or as soon thereafter as they shall complete 10 years' service as Commissioned Officers, and not less than 30 years' service in all ranks.

Allowances.

32. Warrant Officers appointed under Article 19, shall be allowed 100*l* in aid of their outfit as Commissioned Officers.

33. Officers and Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Department shall be entitled to passages for their families—within the regulated ages—on proceeding to or returning from foreign service.

General Regulations.

34. On the occasion of a vacancy in the Ordnance Store Department occurring at a foreign station, which it is necessary to fill up immediately, it shall be competent for the General Officer Commanding the troops at such station to appoint an Officer to act as Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, with the pay of that grade.

35. If during active service a temporary augmentation of the Ordnance Store Department shall become absolutely necessary, and Officers shall in consequence have to be placed in positions of increased responsibility, the General Officer Commanding may appoint such Officers to act in a superior grade, pending a reference to the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance for the approval of Our Secretary of State. The duration of service in such superior grade shall terminate immediately that the necessity for it has ceased to exist. Under similar circumstances, the General Officer Commanding may also, in the absence of a sufficient number of Ordnance Store Officers, appoint Officers to act as Deputy-Assistant Commissaries-General, with the pay and allowances of that grade. Officers of the Reserve may also be similarly employed; but during such employment they will cease to draw any retired pay.

36. In all matters not specially provided for in this Our Warrant, Officers of the Ordnance Store Department shall be subject to the General Regulations for the Departments of Our Army.

We do hereby further direct that it shall be competent for Our Secretary of State to select from the existing staff of the Ordnance Store Department sufficient Officers to complete the cadres of the Superior Section of the new Department.

37. Officers shall be selected entirely for ability and merit, upon the recommendation of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

38. The pay, rank, and retirement of an Officer so selected shall be governed by the following rules. Provided always that Officers who shall prefer to continue to receive the emoluments granted by Our Warrant of 1st May, 1878, shall be permitted to retain those emoluments until they be promoted, or by service attain to the advantages of this Our Warrant.

39. The relative rank and grade of such Officers shall be as follows:—

Ranks and Grades.—*Superior Section.*

Relative Rank.	Grade.
Major-General...........	Commissary-General of Ordnance.
Colonel	Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance.
Lieut.-Colonel	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, after 5 years.
Major	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, on appointment.
Captain.....................	Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.

40. Our Secretary of State may select a certain number of Officers, now serving as Assistant-Commissaries in the Ordnance Store Department, for the temporary rank of Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-Generals, until such time as they can be absorbed in the fixed Establishment. These Officers shall retain their present pay, rank, and allowances.

Promotion and Retirement.

41. Promotion to the grade of Commissary-General or Deputy Commissary-General shall be by selection.

42. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 60

years, or after the completion of 5 years' service in the grade.

43. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Deputy Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 60 years, or after the completion of 7 years in the grade.

44. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Assistant Commissary-General shall be compulsory at the age of 55 years, or, after completion of 15 years in the grade.

45. The retirement of Officers of the grade of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General shall, on and after the 1st January, 1887, be compulsory at the age of 42 years.

46. Officers compulsorily retired under Articles 42 to 44, may be granted such addition to their retired pay as Our Secretary of State may deem a just equivalent for any net loss they may suffer through the operation of this Our Warrant. The principle on which such equivalent shall be calculated shall be determined with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

PAY.

47. The rates of Pay of such Officers of the Ordnance Store Department shall be as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
	Daily.		
Commissary-General of Ordnance	3	0	0
Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance	2	2	0
	Yearly.		
Asssistant Commissary-General at Head-quarters	700	0	0
	(inclusive of all allowances.)		
	Daily.		
Assistant Commissary-General, on appointment	0	18	0
Assistant Commissary-General, after 5 years	1	4	0
„ „ „ 10 „	1	10	0
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, on appointment	0	12	6
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, after 5 years	0	15	0

48. It shall be competent to Our Secretary of State to grant to certain of those Officers, now in the rank of Deputy Commissary, who were appointed to the late Military Store Department previously to 1862, the rate of 22s. a day, instead of 18s., upon their attaining the rank of Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.

NON-EFFECTIVE PAY.—*Superior Section.*

49. The rates of Retired Pay of such Officers of the Ordnance Store Department shall be as follows :—

On completion of 30 years' service—

	£	s.	d.
	Daily.		
Commissary-General of Ordnance	2	0	0
Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance	1	13	0
Assistant Commissary-General, under 5 years	0	14	0
„ „ „ 10 „	0	18	0
„ „ over 10 „	1	2	0
„ „ after 15 „	under Art. 44, 450*l*. yearly.		
	Daily.		
Dep.-Assist. Commissary-General of Ordnance, under Art. 45	0	12	0

50. Officers who shall have completed a total full pay service of 30 years, including previous Departmental or Combatant service, shall, on giving six months' notice, have an unqualified right to retire on retired pay at the rates laid down in Article 49.

51. An Assistant Commissary-General on attaining 25 years' full pay service, and of 5 years' service in the grade, shall, with the approval of Our Secretary of State, be permitted to retire on 1*l*. a-day.

52. The daily rates of half pay shall be one half the rate of full pay of which the Officer may be in receipt when placed upon half pay.

Subordinate Section.

53. Assistant Commissaries of the Ordnance Store Department of over 40 years of age, who may, under Article 19, be appointed to the Subordinate Section, shall, on retirement from the service, be granted such addition to their Pensions as Our Secretary of State may consider a just equivalent for any net loss they may incur through the operation of this Our Warrant. The principle on which such equivalent shall be calculated shall be determined with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

54. The provisions contained in Articles 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35 and 36, of this Our Warrant, shall be applicable to Officers of the existing Staff selected for employment in the new Department.

55. Officers shall be allowed to count their previous Departmental or Combatant Service as service in the Ordnance Store Department, and service as Commissary and Deputy Commissary in the late Control, or the Ordnance Store, Department since 12th February, 1870, shall be equivalent to service as Assistant Commissary-General and Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance respectively.

56. Service in the rank of Assistant Commissary and Sub-Assistant Commissary in the Ordnance Store Department shall, with reference to Articles 25 and 31 of this Our Warrant, be equivalent to service as Quarter-Master.

It is Our Further Will and Pleasure that Officers of the existing Staff shall not be eligible for the new Department—

57. (*a*) Who have completed seven years' service as Deputy Commissary-General. (*b*.) Who, not having attained the rank of Deputy Commissary-General, are 55 years of age.

58. Officers who are ineligible on account of age or length of service for the Ordnance Store Department, shall be granted such addition to the retired pay they are entitled to, under Our Warrant of the 1st May 1878, as Our Secretary of State may deem a just equivalent for any net loss they may suffer through the operation of this Our Warrant. The principle on which such equivalent shall be calculated, shall be determined with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

59. Officers who may not be selected for service in the Ordnance Store Department, and who are not retired under the foregoing regulation, shall be granted the following rates of retired pay, viz. :—

	Yearly.	
Assistant Commissary-General, after 30 years' service	£450	
	Daily.	
	s.	d.
Assistant Commissary-General, after 20 years' service	22	0
„ „ „ under 20 „	15	0
Commissary	18	0
Deputy Commissary	14	0
Assistant Commissary who is over 40 years of age	9	6
„ „ „ under 40 „	6	0

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this 31st day of January, 1880, in the 43rd year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
FRED. STANLEY.

THE GUNS OF THE FUTURE.

A discussion took place at the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, on Tuesday last, on the gunnery question, and was of special interest and importance at the present time. It arose upon a lecture dealing with the recent experiments at Meppen, the lecturer being Capt. Orde Browne, late of the Royal Artillery, who contended that Krupp's 71-ton gun was a much better weapon than the British 80-ton gun, as it fired a heavier projectile with a higher velocity, producing 1½in. more penetration, with less pressure upon the bore; the only reason being that it is a better proportioned gun, its main advantage being its greater length. He argued that breech-loading had become imperative, because the labour and inconvenience of muzzle-loading increase with the length of the gun, and ultimately became almost impossible.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John M. Adye, K.C.B., late Director of Artillery, and at present Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, remarked that the 80-ton gun was designed six years ago, and it was only to be expected that the progress of science would produce better results in ordnance of later date, and some of our own muzzle-loaders of smaller calibre had already beaten the corresponding breech-loaders of Germany. His own opinion, supported by that of Capt. A. Noble, of Sir William Armstrong's firm, was that there was no difficulty in making guns, whether breech-loaders or muzzle-loaders, which being of the same calibre shall produce identical results in range, accuracy, velocity, and power. Other considerations, though important, were not vital. Which, for instance, is the more convenient and the more rapid, the simplest, the cheapest, and the safest? He doubted the assertion of Capt. Orde Browne that great length was fatal to muzzle-loading, for the 38-ton gun, which was 19 ft. long, was tried five years ago in a contracted casemate at Shoeburyness, loading by hand and fired for two days at the rate of one round in two minutes. He doubted whether so prolonged and crucial a test had been applied to any breech-loader of the same size. He feared that breech-loaders in turrets having to be frequently opened might half suffocate the crew, and that the necessity of great care in opening and closing the breech in a dark and confined space might cause confusion, delay, and accident. He instanced the bursting of a large Krupp gun on board the German training ship, killing and wounding all the gunners save one, and said this was by no means a solitary case. The German 9-pounder used in the war with France in 1870-1 fired only the small charge of 1lb. 1oz. of powder, and yet large numbers of these failed in service, the German official reports showing that 210 became disabled, chiefly from the weak breech mechanism. These siege guns were also so uncertain that out of 70 of them before Paris 36 became unserviceable in 15 days. Colonel Maitland, R.A., reported that two Krupp field guns out of five in one battery became disabled by the enemy's fire in the Russo-Turkish war. Herr Krupp had stated in 1878 that the whole of the German breech-loading siege guns and field artillery had been remodelled, which was a confession of weakness, and the test of war had not yet been applied to establish the improvement. In concluding a lengthy address, Sir John Adye admitted the desirability of extended experiments, and stated that the breech-loaders now in course of manufacture at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, would afford the means of ascertaining much that was at present doubtful on the subject.

Gen. Gordon, C.B., Royal Artillery, expressed a conviction that breech-loading ordnance was a necessity forced upon the nation, as muzzle-loaders could not be further lengthened, and had consequently reached their extreme power.

Admiral Boys, who was asked to state the views of the Royal Navy on the question, said there was a general desire for a full and careful series of experiments, and the Admiralty and War Office were fully in accord in desiring the most complete efficiency.

Admiral Hamilton, Surveyor of Naval Ordnance, supported the remarks of Admiral Boys.

Major Sladen, R.A., Professor of Artillery at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, thought that breech-loading guns would always be more dangerous than muzzle-loaders, but that they would be more accurate, as better adapted for centring the shot; and, as they were in the direction of progress, the risk would probably have to be accepted.

Major Stoney, R.A., Instructor at the Royal Artillery Institution, deprecated a hasty acceptance of the German model, and especially objected to the introduction at present of steel guns.

Gen. W. J. Smythe, R.A., who presided, expressed the thanks of the meeting to Capt. Browne for his paper, which had led to so interesting a discussion.

The proceedings then terminated.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Obituary.

We have to announce the death of Admiral Richard Crozier, K.T.S., which occurred at his residence, West Hill, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday last in his 77th year, having been born in August, 1803. He was the son of Mr. R. B. Crozier, of West Hill, Isle of Wight, and grandson of the gallant Sir Richard Pearson, who in Sept. 1799, beat off an American squadron of double his own force under the notorious Paul Jones, and who was afterwards Lieutenant-Govenor of Greenwich Hospital. The deceased entered the Navy at 10 years of age, and after four years' probation at sea became a student of the Royal Naval College. He obtained his commission as lieutenant in 1823; commander, April 30, 1827; captain, May 20, 1839; and became a rear-admiral (reserved half-pay), Feb. 4, 1858; vice-admiral, April 20, 1865; and admiral, April 1, 1870. He was made a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal in May, 1824, when as lieutenant of the Lively, Capt. William Elliott, he rendered contributory services in restoring Dom John to the Throne of Portugal. Admiral Crozier married in 1839, Julia, fourth daughter of the late Mr. George Stone, of Chislehurst, Kent.

A RELIC OF THE "ORPHEUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret that you should have given authority to the opinion that the remains of the officer on the Manukau Beach are those of Lieut. Arthur Jekyll. The remains are certainly not Lieut. Jekyll's, as that officer was lost with 50 men at about three o'clock in the afternoon, being capsized alongside the Orpheus in the launch, when endeavouring to take out an anchor to deep water. This accident took place with a swinging ebb tide, which continued for the next four hours, and which carried both bodies and boat far out to sea. By no possibility could one of these bodies have been returned to the Manukau Beach. The flood tide, with irresistible force, made at half-past seven, soon after which the masts went by the board. The crew, who had been clinging to the topmost rigging, were then thrown into the boiling surf, and living and dead were swept in shore. It is, therefore, only from among the officers who "went with the masts" that identification is possible. It is very likely that a further search, which has been promised, will bring to light some small articles such as a stud or sleeve-link, which will afford a certain clue as to the name of the officer. Until then, or, at all events, until some more satisfactory evidence can be obtained, it will, I think, be discreet to prevent pain and disappointment, that no further mention of a name be made.—I am, &c.,

A SURVIVOR.

Lately the death-rate at the Royal Naval Hospital at Stonehouse, swelled chiefly by pulmonary diseases, has been unusually high, averaging about five deaths per week.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

The Italian Geographical Society has determined to present the gold medal of the society to the navigators and men of science who are shortly to arrive at Naples, from their Polar expedition, in the Vega.

The *Globe* learns from Cronstadt that a sum of half a million roubles has been assigned by the Minister of Marine, Admiral Lessovsky, for the purpose of improving the existing Russian torpedo fleet, so as to raise it to the level of the most recent innovations, and for the purpose of purchasing a number of fresh torpedo boats abroad.

On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in a brick-making machine-shed on the dockyard extension works at Portsmouth. At one time it was feared that the flames would spread to the adjoining premises, but they were confined to the shed in which they originated. The damage is estimated at £2,000.

The international conference on the subject of Arctic exploration, which has just met at Hamburg, has decided to send out no fresh expedition at present for the discovery of the North Pole. The general opinion was in favour of gradual and cautious advance, and accordingly it has been decided that a chain of stations for observation shall be formed and steadily pushed forward, so that by degrees the Arctic regions may be thoroughly explored in an ever-narrowing circle as far as may prove practicable.

A section of another armour-plate, manufactured for the Inflexible by Messrs. Cammell, of Sheffield, was tested on Thursday at Portsmouth. The section was 9 in. thick, 3½ of steel being fused on to 5½ of iron by the process invented by Mr. Wilson. The gun used was a 12-ton 9-in. muzzle-loading rifle, and stood 30 ft. from the plate, the charges being 50 lb. of battering pebble powder, and the projectiles chilled Palliser shots, 251 lb. in weight. All three projectiles were completely smashed, only their steel points entering the metal, and the penetration being less than that on any previous occasion.

Robins' Carol. By the Rev. C. Bullock. (*Hand and Heart* Publishing Office, Paternoster Buildings.)—"The Robin Dinners" have attained a European reputation, and a Christmas movement inaugurated three years ago promises to become a settled metropolitan institution. In the first year of this truly charitable experiment, 300 robins chirped a response, in the second year 3,000, and in last year 10,000 guests were included. Most interesting particulars as to this movement will no doubt be cheerfully afforded on application to the editor, but it must be borne in mind that Robin dinners are not relief dinners. They are invitation dinners, and the invitation is not addressed merely to starving children. It is the token of a wish that others poorer than themselves should rejoice with those that do rejoice in the plenty God has given *them*, and the little strangers are welcomed as Christmas *guests*.

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

BURSTING OF THE "THUNDERER" GUN.

On Tuesday was destroyed, at Woolwich, the remaining 38-ton gun of the fore-turret of the Thunderer. The report of the Committee at Malta was that the gun which burst had been double-loaded—that is to say, it had been loaded with a "full charge" of powder and a common shell, while it still contained a battering charge and a Palliser projectile.

The gun experimented upon on Tuesday was in all respects similar to the one that burst on board the Thunderer, and was its companion in the fore-turret. It was formed of a steel tube with four massive coils of wrought-iron shrunk upon it, according to the Fraser system of construction. Externally, the gun was 19 ft. long, and might be described as divided into three thicknesses, varying from nearly 5 ft. at the breach to rather less than 3½ ft. in the middle, and something under 2 ft. at the muzzle. The diameter of the bore was 12 in., and its length 16½ ft. It was rifled in nine grooves. The gun, as prepared, was mounted on a wrought-iron carriage on a slide, at the lower end of a long cell about 8 ft. wide and the same in height, formed in the interior of a built-up mound of earth, measuring nearly 60 ft. square at the base, and rather more than 20 ft. high. The sides of the cell were supported by massive beams and planks, and at the entrance was some heavy masonry on either side. A space, ranging from 3 ft. on one side to 5 ft. on the other, intervened between the open front of the cell and the "splinter trap" or gallery, composed of massive timbers, secured with bolts and angle-irons, and extending for a length of 45 ft. The avenue, measuring about 8 ft. in width and height, was filled with sand, amounting to something like 3,000 cubic feet. This was intended to arrest the two projectiles with which the gun was to be loaded, as also fragments of the gun. To prevent the carrying away of the splinter-trap, the top was strengthened and made heavy with nearly 3 ft. of timber, on the summit of which came 6 ft. of sandbags. There were also sandbags along the outer side of the structure, and others on the face of the mound over the entrance to the cell, the total number of the bags being about thirteen thousand. The experiment being looked upon as the final ordeal, there was a considerable gathering of officials and spectators and the members of the Committee on Ordnance were all present.

The loading of the gun took place under the direction of Capt. Morley, R.A. First was inserted the battering charge of 110 lb. of pebble powder, followed by an empty Palliser shell, weighing, with its gas check, 705 lb. In front of this came the usual wad. Then the gun received a "full charge," consisting of 85 lb. of pebble powder, followed by an empty common shell, weighing, with its gas check, about 590 lb., this again having in its front a wad. The total loading of powder and shot thus arranged extended 10 ft. up the bore, but this was reduced some few inches by powerful ramming, so as to reproduce, as near as might be, the effect of the extra ramming which the double charge is known to have received from the hydraulic machinery on board the Thunderer. At five minutes to 1 a heavy report, deadened by the intervening mass of material, broke upon the ear, and a cloud of smoke rose from the mound, while some pieces of woodwork flew high in the air.

It was soon found that the gun was destroyed, and the event was a confirmation of the report sent home by the Committee at Malta. A more remarkable verification could not be conceived, the shattered gun bearing the closest resemblance to the appearance which was presented by the gun which burst in the turret. The only difference consisted in the circumstance that the middle portion of the gun, consisting of what is called the 1 B coil, was not only shattered by the detonating force of the front cartridge, but had torn away part of the outer coil of the breech, called the C coil, thereby damaging the gun as far back as the trunnions. The coiled breech-piece, lying between the C coil and the steel tube, remained intact, projecting some distance beyond the outer coil. The gun carriage had recoiled with some force against the stops, and the violence of the explosion was shown by the torn pieces of the gun which strewed the floor of the cavernous cell. The cell itself was chiefly damaged on the right, and there had evidently been some heavy masses of iron hurled against the roof, splintering the thick beams which supported the superincumbent mass of earth. In front there had been a fall of sand-bags, and when these were removed further portions of the gun were found. Subsequently, digging operations commenced, and other pieces were disentombed from the splinter-trap. It was impossible, however, to complete the investigation on Tuesday, and further time will have to be devoted to the purpose. The pressure-guage placed at the bottom of the bore was duly examined, but failed to give precise information. Previous to its insertion in the gun it had been crushed with a pressure of 36 tons per square inch. This proved to be excessive, as the copper cylinder was unaltered when taken out of the gun, simply showing, therefore, that it had not suffered a greater pressure than that to which it was originally subjected. Other pressure-gauges remain to be recovered.

On examining one of the fragments of the steel tube which formed the lining of the gun, Mr. Bramwell detected an abrasion exactly corresponding to that which had been observed in the case of the burst gun abroad. This abrasion was of such a nature as to show that a projectile had passed along the broken portion of the gun after the burst had commenced, thus proving that there must have been two charges of powder in the gun, separated by an intervening projectile. This coincident testimony in respect to the two guns appears to furnish the last link in the chain of evidence, leaving nothing more to be desired. There is, however, one other piece of evidence, which will not fail to command attention. At the request of General Gordon, a careful comparison in the weight of sundry studs was recently made by Mr. Greenhill, a mathematician holding an official position at Woolwich. A stud found in the turret after the bursting of the gun on board the Thunderer was considered by the Malta Committee to belong to a Palliser projectile, and not to a common shell. If a Palliser shell were in the gun at the time of the explosion, it becomes certain that the gun was double-loaded, as it is perfectly understood that it contained a common shell. Taking a series of studs from the Palliser shells and the common shells fired from the 38-ton gun at Woolwich, Mr. Greenbill found that the average weight of the stud from a common shell was 1,282 grains, and from a Palliser shell 1,383 grains. The weight of the stud found in the turret was 1,343 grains, and it is computed that the probability of this being a Palliser stud is immeasurably greater than the contrary supposition. It should be further explained that the studs in all cases belonged to the front ring, and therefore were properly comparable. It has been considered that the stud found in the turret had been reduced by a small piece being knocked off, thereby somewhat diminishing its weight. The appearance of that part of the stud which was fixed in the shell also favoured the idea that the turret stud belonged to a Palliser projectile, as it differed in its texture from the shank of a stud belonging to a common shell. A minute examination of the fragments of the exploded gun will be made by Gen. Gordon's Committee, after which a report will be presented to the War Office.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE EFFECT OF THE FIRE OF MUSKETRY IN AN ENGAGEMENT.

[FROM THE "GENTLEMAN'S LONDON MAGAZINE," NOV., 1779.]

EVER since the invention of firearms, it has been a principal branch of study in the art Military, to improve on the designs and increase the effects of those destructive engines. The methods, however, which have hitherto been taken for this purpose, have not been altogether attended with success. Each nation hath eagerly endeavoured to surpass the other in quickness of firing; from whence are derived the several methods of firing by "divisions," "platoons," by "rank and file," from "right to left," &c. But the supposed utility of all these various manœuvres will in a great degree vanish, if we examine into their effects, by comparing the number of the killed and wounded in any battle, with the number of combatants and the frequency of their firings, since, from a multitude of examples, it might be proved that, out of eighty bullets fired, there is not above one that does execution. For instance, at the battle of Fontenoy, the French had about 6,000 killed and wounded. Now, on the side of the Allies there were not, in the whole, more than 36,000 men; and, deducting from this number that of the Dutch troops, and the cavalry, who did not engage, there were but 20,000 combatants. It is known that these fired away all their cartridges, to the number, perhaps, of 36 each man; but (to make proper allowance) we will suppose that each man fired no more than 20; here were 400,000 shot discharged. And if, at the same time, we suppose that only 500 men suffered from the artillery, it is plain here were 73 shot to one person killed or wounded. If we consider, besides, how many might suffer from the bayonet, the disproportion will also be considerably increased. A more recent example was afforded in the affair of Meer, near Wezel, where Gen. Imhoff attacked the French. The latter consisted of 5,000 men, who fired at least six times a-piece, discharging in consequence 30,000 shot; and yet the killed and wounded of the Hanoverians amounted to no more than 300, including those who suffered by the bayonet and artillery. This was in the proportion of 100 shot to one man. Thus, at a medium, taken from any number of late battles, it will be found that not more than one man has been killed or wounded by 80 shot discharged. At the battle of Sanderhausen, a Hessian regiment on the left wing reserved their fire till a regiment of the French advanced within 30 paces of their line, when the former gave a general volley, by which, in all appearance, 800 muskets were discharged full in the faces of the latter; but notwithstanding the French were so near, they suffered very little. If, then, the effect of the musketry at 30 paces be so inconsiderable, what must it be at 150 or 200 paces, the distance at which they usually fire? Indeed, if the fire of musketry were so terrible in effect as it threatens in appearance, two armies of equal numbers, and equally expert at firing, must in a manner totally destroy each other in a few rounds. As it is, in fact, however, after 20 or 30 shots are exchanged on both sides, there is hardly any sensible decrease of numbers. There is, notwithstanding, but little reason for surprise at this apparently wonderful disproportion between the cause and the effect, if we examine into the matter; for, in the first place, the barrels of the common muskets are too short to carry a bullet far in a straight line; the charge, also, not being proportioned to the length of the barrel, the force of the shot is much less than it ought to be. Both these circumstances together contribute to render the effect precarious and uncertain; yet, were it otherwise as to these defects, *who ever saw soldiers take aim?* They are not instructed in it; and, indeed, considering the ordinary way in which they attack, it would be labour lost to teach them anything about it. The men are, in general, so much crowded that they cannot help jostling and hindering one another; the musket is also too heavy to hold, presented with the object in view till the word of command be given, and if that be given too hastily, it is a great chance if many will have taken aim at all. There is an inconvenience, also, in the form of the butt-end of the musket, which is too straight to admit of the soldier's conveniently taking aim. Add to all this, that, in a warm engagement, few of the men are capable of acting with sufficient deliberation, and at close firing they frequently cannot see the enemy for smoke. All these circumstances considered, it becomes rather an object of surprise that so many are killed and wounded by the musketry as, indeed, there are, than that there should be so few.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION is by no means confined to the growers of corn, the hops of Kent have failed, and so have those remarkable Cherries which impart the charm to GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY. That delicious liqueur can, however, still be procured at all Bars, Restaurants, and Wine Stores; also at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and the Westminster Aquarium.—Manufacturer: Thomas Grant, Distiller, Maidstone.

Reviews.

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The Nineteenth Century.—Mr. Archibald Forbes's article on "Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu War," which appears in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, will be read with much interest. Mr. Forbes criticises in detail the action of Lord Chelmsford, for the purpose of proving that his lordship's conduct of the campaign was one series of errors, relieved only by the combats of Gingihlovo and Ulundi. In offering this criticism, he divides the operations into four distinct periods,—first, from the inception of the preparations up to and including the catastrophe of Isandlwana; second, from Isandlwana to the relief of Etshowe; third, from the relief of Etshowe up to and including the combat of Ulundi; and fourthly, from Ulundi until the acceptance of Lord Chelmsford's resignation by Sir Garnet Wolseley. We cannot afford space to accompany Mr. Forbes in his very exhaustive criticism, but must be content with noticing a few of its most salient features. The responsibilities of Isandlwana he puts upon the shoulders of Lord Chelmsford, as proved sufficiently by the evidence of his lordship's despatch on that occurrence. The early days of the second period of the operations are described as passed in aimless despondency, and the institution of the Court of Inquiry a "solemn mockery." In treating of the third period of the operations of the campaign, Mr. Forbes quotes a portion of Lord Chelmsford's despatch in which he states that he had given, or would give, special instructions to Major-General Crealock as to certain important matters, and then asks what were these instructions. "If there were indeed any, it devolves on Gen. Crealock, in the interest of his own reputation, to take steps that they be produced. For three months Gen. Crealock remained stationary, inspecting latrines, cultivating laying poultry, and clamouring for pepper—were such, then, instructions?" As regards the fourth period of the operations, Mr. Forbes marshals a statement of facts, which, he considers, demonstrates that, while up to this period Lord Chelmsford's conduct had been erroneous, weak, and capricious, the manner in which he acted after the battle of Ulundi involved him in a yet graver culpability, a culpability that threw to the wind the results of the victory of Ulundi, devolved on another the work of finishing the campaign, and involved the country in needless expenditure. Mr. Forbes then details with considerable minuteness the circumstances that took place immediately after the battle of Ulundi, with the object of showing that Lord Chelmsford attained a final climax of incapacity by nullifying his success; that he relinquished the fruits of that victory when they were within his grasp; and that his precipitate retreat involved our army in what may be called, to all intents and purposes, another campaign. With regard to the final indictment against Lord Chelmsford, after the battle of Ulundi, the most pregnant evidence of the importance of that victory was afforded by Sir Garnet Wolseley ordering the *immediate* return to England of a large portion of the British forces.

The United Service Review.—We have before us No. of Volume II. of a well-printed American monthly, called, *The United Service: a Monthly Review of Military and Naval Affairs.* It is similar in form to the *Quarterly Review*, and is supplied by B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London. Its first article is from the able pen of Prof. John M. Brooke, of the Virginia Military Institute. Lieut. Brooke, formerly of the U.S. Navy, invented, before the Rebellion, the well-known Brooke detaching apparatus, so much used in deep-sea soundings. He joined the Confederacy during the war. His article is called "Discussion of the Explosion of the 38-ton Gun on Board H.M.S. Thunderer." He takes the ground that the gun was single-loaded, and that the shell perhaps cracked, and produced a wedging in the steel tube, which brought about the explosion. He says:—"A wedging projectile performs work in overcoming the resistance opposed by the walls of the bore and obstacles in its path, and that work is equal to the energy exerted, producing an acceleration of the same body equal to the retardation. The disappearance of this energy produces its equivalent of heat, divided between the projectile and the gun at their surfaces of contact, and this with the combustion of more than the usual quantity of powder, in consequence of the retarded motion of the projectile would be sufficient to produce appearances of fusion, as presented by the surface of fracture of the piece referred to." The "Autobiography of an old British Soldier" is written by Mr. J. H. Siddons. It is pleasant reading. Capt. H. W. Howgate, U.S. Army, in "Congress and the North Pole," advances his views on his intended plan, which is somewhat similar to Commander Cheyne's. Capt. Howgate is an assistant of Gen. Myers, of the Signal and Weather Bureau at Washington. Capt. S. B. Luce, U.S. Navy, gives a good article, entitled "A Powerful Navy not Dangerous to Civil Liberty." He shows that England preserves her civil liberty, and keeps her power by a Navy, and urges Congress not to neglect to build up the United States Navy. The article "About Heliographs," by Lieut. Philip Reade, 3rd U.S. Infantry, is one of the best in the United Service. As heliographs have been used by General Roberts when his telegraphic communication was cut the other day, their use should be more practised.

Words of Command and Caution used in Battalion Drill. Compiled by H. Gloster Armstrong. Second edition. (Dublin: E. Ponsonby, Grafton Street; C. Chambers, Dame Street.)—We are not surprised that a second edition of this useful handy little manual should have been required. An officer often needs to rub up his memory as to cautions and executive words of command, but to do so, he has to hunt through the "Field Exercise." In the manual before us, only the cautions and words of command, and those solely of simple and customary movements, are given. As a refresher to the memory, it is, therefore, invaluable. Moreover, it is of such a size and shape that it can be easily carried in the sleeve or a watch-pocket.

Amusements.

The opening of the HAYMARKET THEATRE, under the Bancroft management, took place last Saturday evening, and the abolition of the old pit called forth a protest on the part of one section of the play-going public, which enforced a speech from the new manager. That the interior is now more superbly decorated than that of any other theatre in the metropolis will be readily conceded. The proscenium appears a magnificent frame of solid gold, the drop-scene, representing a group of characters from the "*School for Scandal*," is a work of high art, and the spectator, luxuriously seated in the high-priced portion of the house, is dazzled on every side by the splendour of the gilt designs and the mosaic ornamentation around him. When curiosity is, however, satiated, the want of an equally brilliant dramatic entertainment begins to be felt. Of the general acting of the company in Lord Lytton's familiar play of "*Money*," it is not possible to speak in terms of high praise. The sole charm of the performance is Mrs. Bancroft's embodiment of the lively Lady Franklin. Miss Marion Terry is a quiet Clara Douglas, Miss Linda Dietz an unaffected Georgina Vesey, and Mr. Archer as Captain Dudley and Mr. Kemble as Stout act with finish and judgment. But Mr. Conway is not seen at his best as Evelyn, and Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. Odell do not appear to be comfortably placed as Sir Frederick Blount, Graves, and Sir John Vesey. The costumes and appointments generally are, on the other hand, in faultless taste, and it is possible in time the brilliancy of the acting will be raised to the level of the splendour of the ornamental accessories. From the pit, however, always came the heartiest and most discriminating applause, and the loss of this stimulating influence on the actors is already severely felt.

Mr. Burnand's comedy of "*Ourselves*," adapted from the French play called "*Moi*," produced at the Française in March, 1864, has failed to maintain a firm position in the play-bill, and it will be withdrawn in a few evenings, to make way for a revival of "*The School for Scandal*," in which Mr. John Clayton will resume the character of Joseph Surface.

At the DUKE'S THEATRE on Monday night was produced Mr. W. G. Wills's new domestic drama, called "*Forced from Home*," with moderate success. It is a play in four acts of the old Victoria type, embodying a story of seduction, the daughter of a tailor, bearing the unromantic name of Smith, being the victim. Miss Fanny Brough impersonates the heroine of the piece, a part similar to many played by Miss Vincent in the old days of the Victoria; and Mr. Clarence Holt is the father, who becomes demented by the abduction of his child, driven from home by the cruel conduct of a stern and repelling step-mother. Mr. Charles Wilmot, Mr. G. S. Gordon, and Miss May Holt cleverly depict the characters assigned them; but the principal feature of the drama is a real hansom cab, introduced in a well-painted scene representing the Quadrant, Regent Street, on a snowy winter night.

The one hundredth representation of "*The Merchant of Venice*" at the LYCEUM will take place on Saturday, the 14th inst., when the unprecedented event will be commemorated by a supper in the theatre, at which many distinguished guests will assemble to meet the company.

The PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE will be opened, under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce, on Saturday, the 21st inst.

Mr. John S. Clarke appears in "*Red Tape*" and "*The Heir-at-Law*" at the OLYMPIC, on Monday, the 16th inst.

"*As You Like It*," with Miss Litton as Rosalind, will be an early production at the IMPERIAL THEATRE; and "*Macbeth*," supported by a strong cast, is to form, in the course of the next fortnight, the first of a series of careful Shakespearean revivals at new SADLER'S WELLS.

The great Handel Festival will be held at the CRYSTAL PALACE this summer, under the joint auspices of the Crystal Palace Company and the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday, June 18, Monday, June 21, Wednesday, June 23, and Friday, June 25.

MARRIAGES.

ROGERS—MILORO.—On Feb. 3, 1880, at the parish church, Queenstown, Ireland, by the Rev. William W. O'Grady, rector of Bantry, John Peverell Rogers, Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of J. J. Rogers, of Penrose, Cornwall, to Maria Adelaida, youngest daughter of Cavaliere Georgio Miloro, of Queenstown.

WHARTON—HOLLAND.—On Saturday Jan. 31, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, by the Rev. F. W. Holland, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Holland, Captain William James Lloyd Wharton, R.N., second son of the late Robert Wharton, Esq., to Lucy Georgina, daughter of the late Edward Holland, Esq., of Dumbleton.

SPENCER—COLLINGWOOD.—On the 5th inst., at St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Canon Scott, M.A., Rector of Bray, assisted by the Rev. Latham C. Warren, M.A., rector of the parish, Rudolph Hamilton Spencer, Esq. (late Captain Queen's Bays), of Woodlands, Havant, Hants, to Winifred, eldest daughter of Colonel Collingwood (late commanding Royal Scots Fusiliers).

DEATHS.

SCAIFE.—At Southampton, on the 2nd inst., Henry Neale Scaife, Esq., R.N., District Paymaster of the Coastguard at that place, in the 57th year of his age.

COTTON.—On January 31, at the Vicarage, Portisham, Dorsetshire, J. M. V. Cotton, late Captain, 27th Inniskillings, aged 37.

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Asylum, February 4, 1880.

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SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT.

The following is an **illustration** of the **force** of the **Royal Commissioners' Report,** taken from the Stock Exchange Official List of Thursday last, *vide* Friday's daily papers:—

Name of Company or Loan.	Middle-Man's Buying Price.	Middle-Man's Selling Price.	Business Done.	Difference per cent.	Loss to Buyer and Seller on a Transfer of £5,000.
Bank of England Stock	275	277	275-7	2-3	£36
National Provincial Bank	72	74	72	2 2-3	£135
General Credit and Discount	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	4¼	£212
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India ...	21	22	22	4½	£227
Canada, 1879-81	103	108	103	4½	£231
Oriental Gas	5	5½	5	9	£454
South-Eastern Railway, 1876 Issue ...	18	20	20	10	£500

ALLOTTEES OF SHARES IN THIS ISSUE SECURE

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The Bank receives deposits of £50 and upwards for periods of from Two to Five years, at a fixed rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods on terms which can be ascertained on application; grants drafts and letters of credit on the Branches throughout New Zealand; negotiates and collects bills; and conducts every description of banking business between London and the Colony.

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By Order.
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, January 20, 1880.

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ADMIRALTY, S.W., December, 1879

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer about 60 vacancies to be competed for, Notice is hereby given that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held on Tuesday, May 4 next, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Aberdeen.

Candidates must not be less than 14 nor more than 16 years of age on the first day of the examination.

Forms of application, properly filled up, must be returned to the Admiralty before March 1 next.

For full particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

By command of their Lordships.
ROBERT HALL.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

December 19, 1879.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army, will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on February 9 next and following days.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Applications for admission to the examination should be made in writing without delay to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

3. The list will be closed on January 31, 1880.

(Signed,) W. M. MUIR, D.G.

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17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, *p.s.c.*	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Hounslow	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Ballincollig	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	J. C. Lockwood	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	E. B. Wake	Leeds	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, *c.*	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	E. S. Burnaby, *c.*	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion		Windsor	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion		Chelsea	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	A. J. Lyon-Freemantle, *c.*	Shorncliffe	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Tower	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. Gipps, *c.*	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion	E. St.L. MccGwire, *c.*	Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	Jubbulpore—Glencorse	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal) 1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly—Guildford	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Fleetwood	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. W. Bray, C.B., *c.*	*En route* to India—Fleetwood	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	W. Roberts, *c.*	Peshawur field force--Berwick	1866	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, *c.*	On passage to India—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	Aden—Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. H. Waller, *c.*	Cork—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Bombay (fr Afghan.)--H'nsl'w	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	H. G. Woods, *c.*	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, *c.*	Koorum Valley—Warrington	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Kinsale—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Afghanistan—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, *c., p.s.c.*	Colchester—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	M. L. M'Causland	Manchester—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Poona (for Afghan.)—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, *c*	Afghanistan—Bury St. Edm's.	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	W. E. Brown	Bellary—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., *c.*	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Peshawur field force—Bradf'd	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, *p.s.c.*	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Deesa—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Athlone—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Secunderabad—Bedford	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Peshawur Valley—Shorncliffe	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd	Nusseerabad—Shorncliffe	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Peshawur field force--Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, *p.s.c.*	Bermuda—Richmond, Yorks.	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	R. D. Barrett	Aldershot—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. Davis, *c.*	Mullingar—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Dublin—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. P. Prevost, *c.*	Woolwich—Wrexham	1857	India—Bombay	1869
— 2nd Battalion	Hon. S. Mostyn, C.B., *c*	Gibraltar (for Eng.)--Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar	—
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion	R. T. Glyn, C.B., *c.*	Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Gibraltar—Brecon	1878	Cape	1878
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. A. Ruddell, *c.*	Afghanistan—Plymouth	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Chatham—Hamilton	1865	Bombay—Bengal	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, *c.*	Fermoy—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	*En route* to India—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	G. W. Puget	Ranekhet—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, *c.*	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Fleetwood—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, *c.*	Pembroke Dock—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. de W. R. Thackwell	Curragh	1857	India—Bengal	1872
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi—Weymouth	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Dum Dum—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, *c.*	Aldershot—Cardiff	1865	Bengal—Aden	1875
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. *c.*	Parkhurst—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., *c.*	Burmah—Aldershot	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	J. I. Preston	Aldershot—Shorncliffe	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Bermuda (for Malta)—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	W. FitzRoy	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Cannanore—Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	J. Thompson, *c.*	Edinburgh—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	S. A. Madden, C.B., *c.*	Peshawur Valley—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell	Aldershot—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, *c.*	Aldershot	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)		Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	C. M. Clarke, C.B.	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Kandahar—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Winchester—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins	Afghanistan—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	W. L. Pemberton, C.B	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	R. W. Hinxman, *c.*	Agra—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett, *c.*	Malta—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, *c.*	Morar—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. F. F. Gorden	Umballa—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	F. C. D'E. Barclay	K'rachee (fr Afghan.)—Redng	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, *p.s.c.*	Cabul—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	H. de R. Pigott, *c.*	Subathoo—Kingston	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	J. I. Macdonell, *c.*	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Ft. George	1868	Gibraltar	—
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	F. Brownlow, C.B.	Cabul—Stirling	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow—Hamilton	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, *c.*	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar; Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Aldershot—Weymouth	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. H. Tripp	Sheffield—Halifax	1868	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. Kent, *c.*	Dublin (for Dover)—Hounslow	1857	N. S. Wales—Bengal	1870
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Poona—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	Transvaal—Curragh	1872	Singapore	—
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)		Rawul Pindee—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Dublin—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	T. S. Brown, *c.*	Belgaum—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Curragh—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	F. E. Appleyard, C.B. *c*	Afghanistan—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Dover—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	N. Stevenson, *c.*	Limerick—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, *c.*	Rangoon—Armagh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B.	Cape, &c.—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	Cabul—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	S. Malthus, C.B.	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	C. F. Parkinson	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Halifax, N.S.—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	A. Sceberras	Malta—Templemore	1863	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman, C.B.	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	H. Cook, *c.*	Sealkote—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H. G. Delafosse, C.B., *c*	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, *p.s.c.*	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, *p.s.c.*	Cork—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	C. H. E. Græme	Belfast—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	H. J. Bell	Newry—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	E. L. Robertson	Preston—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Guernsey—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. E. T. Williams, *c.*	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Duke of Connaught	Aldershot—Winchester	1861	Canada—Canada	1870
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, *c.*	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	G. Clerk, *c.*	Dublin—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., *c.*	Murree Hills—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Jamaica	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Aldershot
B —	Dublin
C —	Aldershot
D —	Peshawur
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Field Service
G —	Lucknow
H —	Woolwich
I —	Nowshera
K —	Exeter
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Field Service
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Mhow
E —	Kirkee
F —	Exeter
G —	Dublin
H —	Newbridge
I —	Ballincollig
K —	Canterbury
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Woolwich
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	On passage home
I —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
K —	Theyetmyo
L —	Trinchinopoly
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Deesa
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Hyderabad
D —	Field Service
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kirkee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Athlone
K —	Kilkenny
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Barrackpore
B —	Benares
C —	Peshawur
D —	Nowgong
E —	Campbellpore
F —	Dinapore
G —	Field Service
H —	Ferozepore
I —	Hilsea
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Limerick
N —	Clonmel
O —	Newbridge
P —	Athlone
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Rawul Pindee
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Jullundur
F —	Saugor
G —	Field Service
H —	Aldershot
I —	Newcastle
K —	Aldershot
L —	Hilsea
M —	Newcastle
N —	Woolwich
O —	Weedon
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon
B —	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Trowbridge
G —	Woolwich
H —	Morar
I —	Seetapore
K —	Bareilly
L —	Mean Meer
M —	Fyzabad
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Woolwich
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Bangalore
E —	On passage home
F —	Secunderabad
G —	On passage home
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Fort Victoria
2nd —	Golden Hill
3rd —	Fort Brockhurst
4th —	Fort Fareham
5th —	Portsmouth
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	St. Helena
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Natal
11th —	Cape
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Portsmouth

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Kyra Gully
2nd —	Woolwich
3rd —	Rangoon
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Colaba
6th —	Lucknow
7th —	Rangoon
8th —	Tonghoo
9th —	Tonghoo
10th —	Theyetmyo
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Deolallee

8th Brigade *(con.)*

14th Battery	Secunderabad
15th —	Aden
16th —	Darjeeling
17th —	Mhow
18th —	Aden
19th —	Colaba
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Aden
2nd —	Allahabad
3rd —	Sandown
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Dover
7th —	Dover
8th —	Shoeburyness
9th —	Dover
10th —	Govindghur
11th —	Lundi Kotal
12th —	Attock
13th —	Peshawur
14th —	Ferozepore
15th —	Mean Meer
16th —	Calcutta
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Jersey
7th —	Spike Island
8th —	Carlisle Fort
9th —	Alderney
10th —	Guernsey
11th —	Camden Fort
12th —	Weymouth
13th —	Malta
14th —	Malta
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
Depot	Cork

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Field Service
6th —	Field Service
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Agra
10th —	Delhi
11th —	Field Service
12th —	Sheerness
13th —	Sheerness
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Sheerness
16th —	Sheerness
17th —	Woolwich
18th —	Woolwich
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment … … Woolwich. | Remount Establishment … … Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Transvaal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—On pass. home (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham

8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—St. George's Bks.
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour

19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Chatham
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Bermuda
26th—Bermuda
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar

30th Co.—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (Field) (o.h'm)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps … … … … Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. Heneage	Re. May 17, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B. (Rear-Admiral Waddilove)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Surveying service
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. FitzRoy (Vice-Ad. Sir G.P. Hornby)	January 2, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. E. Wingfield	Re. Mar. 17, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. R. Wells (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Atalanta	4	106	Training-ship	Capt. F. Stirling	Sept. 17, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Avon	2	73	S. gunvessel	Com. L. C. Keppel	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	S.E.C. Amer., ord. h m
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. S. P. Woodruffe	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. B. Phillimore, C.B.	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bellerophon	15	550	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. D'Arcy-Irvine (Admiral Sir E. Inglefield)	Re. Sept. 27, 1876—Halifax	N. America & W. I.
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Boxer	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Dec. 11, 1876—Chatham	N. America & W. I.
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Henry Fairfax	Re. April 1, 1876—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. T. Le H. Ward	Re. April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. G. Archer	Re. Feb. 13, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. G. Festing	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. C. H. Hawkins	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. Mather Byles	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. W. St. Clair	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. W. de C. Cookson	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. A. L. Douglas	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. C. J. Brownrigg	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. F. A. Herbert	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Com. W. J. L. Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hughes-Hallett	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Frolic	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. S. H. Rickman	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	China
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. J. E. Erskine	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Growler	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. C. E. D. Willcox	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Hart	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. H. Simpson	June 4, 1875—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Sir B. Walker	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Hornet	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. J. S. Eaton	Re. Feb. 25, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Inconstant	16	674	S. iron frigate	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr	Feb. 5, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. W. Hope)	April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Industry	2	64	S. store vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	March 14, 1877—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	77	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Edwards	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	China
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. H. E. G. Earle	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. B. Lang	March 7, 1876—Devonport	Devonport, paying off
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. L. Ryder	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Midge	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Salmond	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Rear-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Meade	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1876—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Newcastle	31	515	S. frigate	Capt. Edward Kelly	July 22, 1879—Chatham	Particular service
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir F. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Fitting out
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Boys	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. W. S. Brown (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Particular service
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. C. P. FitzGerald	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Resistance	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	May 17, 1877—Devonport	Rock Ferry.
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. M. Dowell, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Ingles	Re. April 14, 1876—Bombay	East Indies, ord. home
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. R. H. Molyneux	June 14, 1877—Sheerness	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. G. Horne	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. F W. B. Heron	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sirius	12	205	S. corvette	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	Sept. 6, 1875—Devonport	Devonport (paying off.)
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. T. Pullen	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal
Spartan	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. R. E. Tracey	June 15, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. Liddell	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Oct. 25, 1876—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. E. Pilkington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. Hon. W. Ward	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vestal	9	170	S. sloop	Com. D. G. Tandy	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Zanzibar	East Indies
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	East Indies
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Wivern	4	152	S. turret ship	Com. J. G. Jones	Jan. 14, 1880—Portsmouth	For ser. at Hong Kong
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1876—Sheerness	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15, 1875—Chatham	Fitting out
Zephyr	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. Clutterbuck	Re. Sept. 27, 1876—Halifax	N. America & W. I. (ord. home.)

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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DR. RUSSELL has lost no time in justifying his statements concerning the want of discipline among our troops in South Africa, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of November 21. These statements were of so serious a nature, that the Commander-in-Chief communicated with Sir Garnet Wolseley on the subject. Sir Garnet ordered an inquiry to be made; but without waiting for the result, telegraphed to the Horse Guards an indignant denial, adorned by such phrases as "gross exaggerations" and "transparent untruths," and suggesting that Dr. Russell had been the victim of a hoax. On his part, the the Duke of Cambridge, animated by a natural and laudable desire to at once clear the Army from the stigma cast upon it, did not wait till Dr. Russell, then on his way, arrived in England, but caused the Adjutant-General to send a copy of Sir Garnet Wolseley's telegram to the *Daily Telegraph*, with a covering letter which practically endorsed Sir Garnet Wolseley's communication. Scarcely had Dr. Russell returned to England, than he wrote a long letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, in which, with admirable courtesy and clearness, he defends himself against the charge that he had been either hoaxed or incorrect. He repeats and amplifies his former statements, and asserts that he is quite ready to prove the truth of them, if required to do so. Naturally, unless called upon to support his statements by evidence, and to specify the names of regiments, &c., he shrinks from being more explicit, as he would be compelled to drag the names of certain corps through the mud, and quote the information given by officers naturally not desirous of seeing their names in print. He, however, gives, in many instances, names of places, and in some indicates the sufferers from the disorders of the troops, thus rendering it easy for the Authorities to disprove Dr. Russell's allegations, if they are not literally true. That Dr. Russell should have been hoaxed, is most improbable. He is an experienced journalist, editor, and war correspondent, and as such, on his guard against shaves. His personal character, too, is such that the public, we are sure, feel confident that he would not make any damaging statement, unless he had taken every reasonable means to ascertain its accuracy. Besides, if Dr. Russell has been the victim of a hoax, he must have been hoaxed, not once, or twice, but continuously, during the whole of his stay in South Africa, which is a palpably absurd supposition. The idea of a hoax may, therefore, be dismissed. But, if not hoaxed, he must either have generalised from one or two isolated instances, or he must deliberately have stated that which he knew to be untrue. That he has not been guilty of unfair generalisation is evident from his letter of last Tuesday, in which he gives numerous instances of disaster and outrage, the particulars of which were communicated to him by trustworthy eye-witnesses. He heard, he says, much, from officers who had taken part in the campaign in Zululand, of the scares among the troops, and "witnessed some of the effects of these stampedes on the persons of sufferers, whom, if challenged, I will name." He also heard of "wild alarms, and outbursts of musketry and cannonading at nothing, at places and on occasions which, if challenged, I can name." Further, he heard of repeated floggings, ordered by officers whom he offers, if required, to name. Of these matters he made no mention, because he attributed them to the youth and inexperience of the troops. When, however, he found that the troops on the march through Natal and the Transvaal, after the conclusion of the war, taking advantage of the fact that they were no longer liable to flogging, indulged in the most shameful outrages towards the inhabitants, his indignation was aroused, and in the true interests of the Service he spoke unpleasant truths. He gives some samples of these outrages, and they are such as to make all lovers of the fair fame of the British Army blush. Not that the guilt attaches to any but a comparatively small number of ruffians in each regiment. Dr. Russell, indeed, admits as much himself. But, unfortunately, all who wear the same uniform as the above-mentioned ruffians, though they share not the guilt, share the shame. We learn from Dr. Russell's letter that officers commanding stations were obliged to put the adjacent towns and villages out of bounds, so that soldiers could not visit them without a pass; and that one commanding officer, actually helpless to prevent wholesale intoxication and fearing outrages, ordered a supply of spirits to be sent out to the Veldt, that his men might get drunk quietly and out of sight. Nor did the troops confine themselves to merely getting drunk. At Newcastle, a distinguished officer told Dr. Russell that, being asleep at an hotel in Utrecht, the soldiers of the —— Regiment attacked the house, and smashed the windows with paving-stones, because they were refused drink. Getting under the bed for shelter, he was knocked over with a stone, and the rioters only left when he produced his revolver and called on the landlord to fire. The officer commanding the station, in consequence of this outrage, closed all the liquor-shops, and made it penal to sell any drink. Dr. Russell was informed by one of the chief merchants in South Africa that at Heidelberg, which the latter had just left, every store had been broken into and wrecked by the troops. At Middleburg, the picket which had been sent from the adjacent camp to protect the town, smashed the windows and broke into the hotel of the leading Boer with drawn bayonets. Dr. Russell was present when the outrage was reported by the sufferer to Colonel Lanyon. Nor did the troops content themselves with attacking houses in pursuit of drink. Robberies were frequent, from fowls upwards. At Middleburg, the principal hotel-keeper was knocked down and robbed of twelve sovereigns by the men of a detachment, because he refused to serve them with liquor. Nor were the mess stores of Sir Garnet Wolseley safe. They were stolen, and the wines and spirits among them drunk, by the men belonging to the Head-Quarters Camp. Surely, apart from the question of Dr. Russell's character, he would not be so foolish as to give such specific instances in support of his allegations, unless he felt quite certain that he could prove what he had stated. For our own part, grieved as we are that such things should be true, we cannot but think that Dr. Russell has rendered good service to the Army by drawing attention to these distressing occurrences, and thus taking the most effectual step to prevent their recurrence. We feel quite certain that if the inquiry is held with no foregone conclusion, but with an honest intention naught to extenuate and naught set down in malice, it will be found that the picture has been by no means over-coloured. We feel equally certain that the public will insist on a full, impartial, and searching investigation; and we therefore, for the present, take leave of this unpleasant subject.

If any proof were wanted to demonstrate how various are the results obtained with the same fuel in propelling different vessels, or that these results are determined by the conditions under which the combustion takes place, it is to be found in the Return ordered to be printed last August by the House of Commons, and now issued, of all the experiments made by the Admiralty on coal and patent fuel during the preceding twelve months. This Return comprises the reports of the captains and chief engineers of eighteen of her Majesty's ships, as also of the chief constructors and engineers of Pembroke and Portsmouth Dockyards, on experiments made with various kinds of coal and Cambrian Harp and Graigola Merthyr patent fuels, used separately mixed together, and also mixed with coal. It is quite impossible for a man of ordinary ability to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the relative efficiency either of the coals or of the patent fuels experimented on, owing to the contradictory nature of the reports sent in by the different officers engaged on the trials. All that can be said is, that in one ship, owing presumably to the construction of her stoke-hole and furnaces, a certain fuel gives better results than any other, but at the same time, that same fuel gives bad results in other vessels, and, for ought we know to the contrary, may be set down as worthless by puzzled civilian permanent officials at the Admiralty. Thus for example, the Cambrian Harp patent fuel secured no gain in stowage in the *Bellerophon*, but was considered to afford more convenience than ordinary coal for stowing an extra stock of fuel, if required; but, in cleanliness and facility in sending it on board and stowing it in the bunkers, as also in removing it from the bunkers when completely filled, it is reported to offer no advantage over ordinary coal, while its power of producing steam is generally stated to be superior to other descriptions of fuel. In the *Sirius*, however, some twenty per cent. of space was gained in the bunkers by filling them with this same Cambrian patent fuel; but her officers report that they can discern no advantages in this fuel over others, in convenience for stowing an extra stock, if required! In the *Argus*, two per cent. of space was reported as actually lost in the bunkers by the use of this fuel, which is, nevertheless, reported upon from that ship as being superior to coal in cleanliness and facility in getting on board, and stowing in and removing from the bunkers; but its power of producing steam is set down as only equal to coal! Here, to all outward appearances, we have a very cameleon in fuel. It is by turns both cleaner and dirtier than coal; it is set down as superior to, and yet only equal to coal in its power of producing steam; and while in one ship there is a loss, in others there is a gain, in stowing it in the bunkers in lieu of coal. The same contradictory reports obtain in the case of the Graigola Merthyr patent fuel, the officers of the *Pert* reporting that this fuel has little advantage over coal in cleanliness, and none in gain of stowage; while in the *Rover* the opinion obtains that it is cleaner than coal, and that it effects a saving in space sufficient to enable an extra weight of sixty-nine tons of fuel to be shipped. Surely more care should be taken by officers, to whom the duty is confided of making reports on special subjects, to see that the conditions under which the trial or experiment is made leave nothing to be desired. We can readily understand that, through clumsy stowage, a waste of space may occur; and we fail to find except in one instance, that any special arrangement or plan was devised for the stowage of the patent fuel ordered to be tried. The mode of stowing adopted by Mr. Lloyd, the chief engineer of the *Tourmaline*, was both simple and ingenious, and is worthy of special notice. When the patent fuel was stacked in the bunkers, it was so arranged as to leave a wedge-shaped space from the doors to the shoots. This space was subsequently filled with broken fuel. On the doors of the bunkers being opened, the broken bricks fell down like ordinary lumps of coal, leaving the sloping sides of the stacked bricks intact. On the broken fuel being expended, the bricks were passed out into the stoke-hole without any difficulty being experienced. Such was not the case, however, in those ships in which the engineers allowed their coal-trimmers to stack entire bricks right up to the coal-bunker doors, and from those vessels we are not astonished to see it reported that no advantage was gained from the use of patent fuel, either in stowage or in removing it from the bunkers. But there are other uses for patent fuel besides that of combustion on board men-of-war, and these have been ably noticed by Commander (now Captain) R. H. Harris, of the *Argus*, in his report to Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield, C.B. In the first place, for protective purposes, it is far more efficient than ordinary coal, as, in case of actual necessity, all the coal-bunker doors could be kept closed, it being possible to pass the bricks with ease up through the lower deck or bunker lids, and that in sufficient quantity to keep steaming at a high rate of speed. Then, again, this patent fuel would at all times, and especially in time of war, be free from the danger of an explosive machine or "coal torpedo" being hidden in it, and thereby be likely to be introduced into the furnace to blow up the boilers. Every brick of patent fuel has to be broken up in the stokehole before it can be used as firing, and, while undergoing this breaking-up process, any foreign substance would be detected with, at any rate, far less fatal consequences than if, undiscovered, it were thrown into the furnaces for a lump of coal. Besides, considering the pressure to which the brick is subjected in the process of manufacture, it would be impossible to insert therein anything approaching to a torpedo, and yet make the brick its usual weight. The majority of the officers who have tried patent fuel of the Cambrian Harp or Graigola Merthyr type express it as their opinion that while equal, if not superior, to steam coal in all respects, a very much larger stock can at all times be stowed on board ship. These facts should cause patent fuel to be adopted by the Admiralty, if only to increase the efficiency of our "short-winded" ironclads, whose present steaming capabilities rarely exceed the seven days of the week. With most, indeed, the seventh day may truly be termed a day of rest, for before that day our ironclads run short of coal. In such a state even the most powerful ironclad would be at the mercy of any modern foreign gunboat. If this serious defect in our ironclads can be remedied by the stowage of a greater quantity of patent than of ordinary fuel in their bunkers, then the sooner that fuel is adopted in the Navy, the better will it be for its efficiency; and the sooner bunkers are altered to stow such fuel advantageously, wherever such alteration is necessary, the better will it be for the Service at large. At the same time, it would be well for public officials to devote more care and forethought in organising trials of new inventions, as under the present slipshod system of investigating into the merits of anything new, many a labour or money-saving appliance or commodity is thrown aside as worthless, while in reality valuable, and capable, if properly treated.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the relative merits of Machine Guns is about to resume its labours at Shoeburyness. We are informed that its adjournment was at the request of Vice-Admiral Boys, who had been appointed to preside while still serving on the Thunderer Gun Committee, and that the words "*sine die*" were used, not by the Secretary of State for War, or any official at the War Office, but by Captain Baimbridge, the secretary of the Select Committee. Since we exposed the injury being done by those who insist on retaining the Boxer cartridge as the Service pattern ammunition, we have been assured that the question has been much discussed in high quarters, and are informed that the argument brought forward in support of the Boxer cartridge being retained is, that not only is the Woolwich machinery solely adapted to the manufacture of this ammunition, but also that an enormous stock of these cartridges is on hand. Besides, all the rifles belonging to the Government have their chambers bored to receive the Boxer cartridge, and a change of pattern would consequently necessitate, not only a change of machinery at Woolwich, but the renewing of all the barrels of the rifles at present in use or in store. These arguments, however, omit to take into consideration the efficiency of her Majesty's Forces, and the fact that all foreign Governments have discarded the Boxer cartridge and adopted the far superior, solid-drawn brass case. Damp easily penetrates and destroys the Boxer cartridge. Not so, however, the solid-drawn brass cartridge, a very large consignment of which remained three weeks under water in the vessel conveying it from America to Turkey, which was wrecked; yet on the ten millions of cartridges being recovered, the whole were found to be in perfect order, and fit for immediate use. Boxer cartridges, under similar circumstances, would have been entirely destroyed. For many years past, the manufacturers of small-arm ammunition in this country have given up all hope of convincing the War Office of the inferiority of its pet cartridge, and receiving no encouragement from the Government to improve the manufacture and quality of small-arm ammunition, they have been supplanted in all markets by their enterprising rivals in America. Across the Atlantic, it has long since been recognised that the best of rifles can be rendered unserviceable by using inferior ammunition. Hence American manufacturers, from the very first, turned their attention not only to perfecting the rifle, but also the cartridge it was meant to fire. The result of this policy has been that, since Mr. Samuel Remington first undertook to compete with the established factories of England in 1867, over twenty-five millions sterling have been paid to America by the Continental Governments of Europe, and of South America, China, &c., in payment for improved firearms and ammunition, thus commissioning the manufacturers of the United States to do the work formerly performed by the men of Birmingham and Sheffield. The factories of Belgium and of Essen, have also followed in the wake of American manufacturers, and while these have been securing large orders, British works and British workmen have been idle. American manufacturers, encouraged by the adoption of their improvements, increased their plant and machinery to such an extent that, although Birmingham firms tendered for the supply of arms and ammunition to Turkey, a contract requiring the manufacture of 600,000 rifles and 300,000,000 cartridges, but which ultimately far exceeded those figures—quoting a price barely sufficient to cover cost and contingencies, and leave a small profit, Rhode Island and Connecticut firms, with factories capable individually of turning out 1,000 rifles and 3,000,000 cartridges a day, each true to gauge, bid 20 per cent. lower, carried the work to America, and made the fortunes of all interested in the contract. Now, had our own firms received the same encouragement from the Government to adopt or make improvements in small-arms and ammunition, as foreign manufacturers received from their Governments, they would have been able to extend their works by adopting improved plant and machinery. But the obsolete Boxer cartridge stops the way. We do not mean to imply that the Boxer cartridge was not the best of its kind when first invented. Nothing of the sort. What we do say is that in this, as in everything else, modern science and inventive genius have made improvements, which have naturally superseded the original invention. Officers and men universally condemn the Boxer cartridge, both in the Army and in the Navy. Indeed, no single advantage or point of superiority can be claimed for the Boxer over the improved cartridge now generally used in foreign armies; the very opposite is the case. Nevertheless, until the Government decides on using the superior quality of ammunition, our manufacturers cannot well discard the old plant and machinery for the new, and in the meantime the country is losing money. We hope, therefore, that the condition imposing upon inventors the absolute necessity of adapting their machine guns to fire Boxer ammunition will be abandoned at the forthcoming trials, and that, instead, every inventor will be allowed to fire that description of ammunition for which his gun is the best adapted, for nothing can possibly be gained by reducing the standard of efficiency. The forces of Sweden and Norway, China, the South-American Republics, and Roumania are armed with weapons of American design, and in most cases of American manufacture. These nations, and also France, Germany, Austria, &c., are adopting the solid-drawn brass cartridge as the most serviceable, and in every way superior to the Boxer. England alone retains the latter in use; and sooner than discard it, we have seen, and still see, the War Office exact a lower standard of efficiency in the weapons under competition for adoption in the Service than is required by any other power. What is required is to ascertain which cartridge and which system of machine-gun is the most serviceable, so as to increase the efficiency of her Majesty's Forces.

Lord John Hay is displeased with "the dwellers in the sea-king's halls," it is said, on account of their treatment of his Flag Lieutenant,—that is, the hauling-down promotion, done away with some time ago, was not revived. If any one deserved a point to be strained for him, it is the noble Lord who commanded his squadron so well, and did such good work at Cyprus. But there is no gratitude in the world.

The appointments of storekeepers and cashiers at the Naval Hospitals at the Cape of Good Hope and Jamaica have not yet been filled up, and we understand that the Admiralty are still willing to receive applications from retired assistant-paymasters who are desirous of these appointments. The pay is £100 a year, in addition to the retired pay; free quarters and a colonial allowance will also be given.

The "Ogle Exhibition," founded by the late Admiral Sir C. Ogle, for the gratuitous board and education of the son of a post-captain R.N. at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, has become vacant.

Major H. H. McCarthy, Royal Marines, has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension, vacant by the death of Major Waters. Major McCarthy was throughout the Syrian campaign of 1840. He was gunnery instructor at Woolwich, and afterwards barrackmaster at the same division; but failing health compelled him to retire in 1868, before he had served sufficiently long to attain to the highest rate of pension.

Mr. Nordenfeldt wrote last week complaining that our article on machine guns made no mention of the Gardner gun, sent over from America to compete at Shoeburyness. We fail to see that this can form any just cause of complaint, for it was not on the supposition that it was a perfect or faultless gun that we omitted to mention its performance. The United States authorities hold that of its defects the following are the most important:—1. The main-spring of one of the locks in a two-barrelled Gardner gun is at all times compressed when the gun is not in use, rendering the spring liable to snap when brought into action. 2. The rear end of the locks have friction rollers, and the recoil falls on the crank. The locks are only supported by about one-sixteenth of the revolution of the crank, and in case of a "hang-fire" are left without support. 3. Two barrels can only do a limited amount of continuous firing, and 10,000 rounds fired in rapid succession have been found sufficient to so overheat the metal, as to blister and ruin the barrel.

A vacancy has occurred on the list of Paymasters-in-Chief by the death of Mr. William Hickman, who was so well-known in the Navy as the compiler of the work on Courts-martial, by which the Service was so long guided.

The Niger expedition, undertaken by Lieutenant Burr when in command of the *Pioneer*, was brought before the House of Commons on Thursday by Mr. Richard, and we are happy to notice that there was no half-hearted defence of the conduct of the officers who had successfully conducted this unpremeditated expedition without definite instructions from home. We have more than once referred to the excellent services of Lieutenant Burr on this occasion, and as he has been informed of the approval of his conduct by the Government, we trust the Admiralty will soon give him an opportunity of further service. This is not the first time that this officer has done good work, although recognition has not always accompanied it. In 1873 he was appointed to the *Argus* for the Ashantee war; was present at all the engagements on the coast, and was doing duty as commander of the ship for a considerable period, actively employed in attacking towns, and was twice mentioned in despatches. Although the commander, first lieutenant, and the sub-lieutenants were promoted, he received no recognition whatever. He assumed the command of the *Pioneer*, April, 1878, and for nearly two years was employed in the notorious unhealthy rivers on the coast. He has received the thanks of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty for services in the Oil rivers, settling palavers successfully, &c., and thereby increasing trade. In 1879 was thanked by the Governor at Sierra Leone for services in the Scarcies River, protecting customs and preventing serious disturbances then imminent. In the same year he took the *Pioneer* 700 miles up the Niger, to present the Imperial and Colonial presents to the Emir of

Nupi, and received the thanks of the Governor of the Gold Coast. The following month the *Pioneer* attacked and destroyed the inland town of Onitsha, against an overwhelming force, besides settling satisfactorily disputes that had been of long standing, the result of the expedition being in all respects successful, and the river opened to trade throughout, which had not been the case for a lengthened period. Lieut. Burr then received the thanks of all the merchants residing there, and of the African Company in London. After leaving the Niger, he was taken ill, and narrowly escaped with life, and had to return to England, and has been in hospital ever since. Whilst on service in the Scarcies River (already referred to), the *Pioneer* lost her surgeon by fever, and more than half the ship's crew were seriously ill. Such services certainly deserve recognition.

The *Ranger*, composite gun-vessel, of three guns, was launched on Thursday, from the yard of Messrs. Elder, by which firm she has been built and engined. Her cost is about £18,000, and she will be ready for sea at the end of the year.

Captain Cator, who has been selected for appointment as aide-de-camp to the Queen, has seen good service, having been specially mentioned in despatches for his services in the night attacks on Sebastopol in 1855. He was present at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and was in the Azoff expedition. He also served at the capture of the Peiho forts, and took part in the operations in the Canton River, was present at the taking of Canton, and was mentioned in despatches and obtained his promotion. He wears the Crimean, Turkish, and China medals, with the Sebastopol, Azoff, Taku, and Canton clasps, and the Medjidie of the fifth class. Capt. Douglas, who has also had the distinction of A.D.C. conferred upon him, was lieutenant of the *Orion* in the Baltic, the medal for which is the only one he possesses.

Sub-Lieutenant F. C. Sturdee, whom we recently mentioned as having been so successful with the examination papers at the College, has been promoted this week. His seniority was June 9, 1878, and such a lift as he has received will be of immense value to him in the future.

Commander Edward Hennah, who has held a commission as sub-lieutenant in the London Brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers since February 1876, for service with the Hastings Corps, has resigned his commission. So also has Sub-Lieutenant Willett, of the London Brigade. The vacancies thus caused have already been filled.

By the appointment of Dr. Reid to the head of the Medical Department of the Navy, a general change of the senior officers at the hospitals has become necessary, Inspector-General David L. Morgan, C.B., having been moved from Plymouth to Haslar; Deputy-Inspector Ahmuty Irwin, C.B., from Malta to Plymouth; and Deputy-Inspectors Elliot from Chatham Division of Marines to Malta, and John Bernard from half-pay to the Chatham Infirmary.

The recent accidents in the boats of the *Cambridge* and *Hector*, during rocket practice, gave rise to an inquiry into the quality of the war-rockets which have been issued to her Majesty's ships, and the age at which serious deterioration sets in. To guard against similar accidents, it has now been decided that rockets returned into store from ships shall not be re-issued, and no rockets will be supplied for service after they are five years old. An order has also been issued that war rockets in store are to be tested, by firing 10 per cent. of each year's manufacture. Should one or more of any batch burst, a second batch of ten will be similarly tried, and if a burst occur in this second batch the whole of the rockets of the particular year's manufacture will be set aside; and will not be considered as available for issue. This testing will be repeated annually.

The Navy of Peru appears to have almost disappeared, for, according to an official report of the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peru has only one ship-of-war, the *Union*, which has been compelled to seek protection under the batteries of Callao. The *Atahualpa* and the *Manco Capac* are mere floating batteries, the former in Callao and the latter in Arica. The remaining vessels belonging to the Peruvian Government, such as the *Oroya*, the *Chalaco*, the *Limena*, the *Talisman*, and the *Rimac* are wooden transports, badly armed, which cannot leave Callao without running an imminent risk of being captured. The condition of the Chilian fleet, on the contrary, is exceedingly advantageous. The ironclads *Blanco Encalada* and *Cochrane*, the corvettes *O'Higgins* and *Chacabuco*, the gunboats *Magallanes* and *Covadonga*, the armed transports *Amazonas*, *Loa*, *Abtao*, and *Itata*, have been recently repaired, and are in perfect condition for service. The transports *Angamos* (formerly the *Belle*) *Copiapo*, *Santa Lucia*, *Lamar*, *Tolten*, *Paquete de Maule*, *Huanay*, *Matias Cusiño*, and *Toro* are fit for the conveyance of troops, war material, and provisions. In October the Chilian fleet was reinforced by the *Huascar*, which has been thoroughly repaired, and is now ready for sea. The gunboat *Pilcomayo*, captured from the Peruvians, is also ready for service. The *Angamos*, the fastest of the Chilian ships, is to go to Valparaiso, to have put on board one heavy gun and some smaller ones, which recently arrived from Europe. At the commencement of the war, Chili was almost entirely without effective arms; but four large steamers, the *Glenelg*, *Genoese*, *Marenhense*, and the *Hylton Castle*, which arrived in succession from Europe, brought all that was required. The last-mentioned steamer has just landed in Valparaiso a most valuable cargo. According to the latest news received, the *Blanco Encalada* has succeeded in capturing a Peruvian torpedo-boat, north of Callao.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hood, consisting of the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, and *Achilles*, arrived at Vigo on Tuesday, and will remain there until the 23rd inst.

The officers who will remain in the *Wolverene* with the Commodore and his Staff, on the ship being paid off and receiving a new crew from the *Raleigh*, are,—Lieutenant Waties Corbett, Navigating Lieutenant W. J. Symons, Lieutenant Charles Kitching, R.M.L.I., Midshipmen W. Baker, Colin Keppel, Frederick Pasco, and Clerk H. de C. Ward. The officers borne for special service, surveying, &c., will not be disturbed.

We regret to hear that a report has been received at the Admiralty of an accident on board the *Northampton* with a Nordenfeldt gun, but full particulars have not yet been received.

The following arrangements have been made for the disposal of the officers of the *Wivern*, when that vessel arrives at Hong Kong, and is paid off and retained for harbour defence. Commander Jones will be appointed to the *Victor Emanuel;* Lieutenant Walter Warren, Navigating Lieutenant Charles Morshead, and Surgeon Thomas Williams go to the *Kestrel*, on her being recommissioned. Paymaster Greet was to have been appointed to the *Kestrel* as assistant-paymaster-in-charge, but he has been promoted since the Admiralty selected him. Lieutenant William Auton and Engineers Barrett and Follett will join the *Iron Duke*. Chief Engineer Leopold Green and the warrant officers will remain in the *Wivern*.

Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby was in the *Alexandra* at Malta on February 4, having with the flag the *Téméraire*, *Rupert*, *Fawn*, *Condor*, *Cruiser*, *Falcon*, *Cockatrice*, *Cygnet*, *Helicon*, *Antelope*, *Euryalus*.

An invention of Captain Cator, late in command of the *Defence*, has been tried by the ships of the Channel Squadron. It consists of a kind of bell-buoy, which being taken in tow in a fog, warns the ship next astern, and consequently lessens the chances of collision. The passage of the buoy through the water keeps the bell constantly ringing.

Many have recently learned, with extreme astonishment, that two of the Naval surgeons now passing through the preliminary course at Netley are "gentlemen of colour." Surgeons entering the Army must make a declaration "on honour" that their parents are of "unmixed European blood." Why does the Navy require no such declaration? Is the Naval Medical Service in such a state that the Admiralty are only too glad to accept any medical man who will join the Navy "mixed" or "unmixed?" This is a matter to which we desire to call the attention not only of the Admiralty, but also of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association.

We understand that the Admiralty, taking into consideration the density of the fog and the strength of the stream at the time, is satisfied that the collision between the *Lively* and a merchant vessel in the Mersey must be attributed to accident, and that no want of care was shown by those in charge of the *Lively*.

Some curiosity has been excited by the arrival of the *Boxer* in England, as she had no orders from the Admiralty to come home and pay off. She has only just completed her three years in commission, and had it been intended that she should have paid off, her late commander would not have been relieved, on promotion, by Commander Pearson in November last. We hear that she is thought to be unhealthy, some fatal cases of yellow fever having occurred on board, and a special inspection of the ship has been ordered to be made at Sheerness before she proceeds to Chatham to be paid off.

It is with the deepest regret we have to record the death, yesterday morning, of Rear-Admiral Charles W. Hope, Superintendent of Devonport Yard, an appointment which he has held since February last. It is not enough to say that Admiral Hope was a popular officer, for he had won the affectionate regard of those who served under him, and was looked upon as a friend by them. The greatest sympathy is felt for his widow and family, and his death robs the Service of an excellent officer.

Sixteen sub-lieutenants have this week been promoted, and three assistant-paymasters. These officers' seniority as commissioned officers ranged as follows:—the sub-lieutenants from June 20, 1875, to June 9, 1878; the assistant-paymasters from November 7, 1865, to December 12, 1865. This is quite worth remarking, as showing the different rates of promotion in different branches. And yet their Lordships have had the want of feeling to reduce the apparent position of senior assistant-paymasters by depriving them of the extra distinction lace which was recently granted. This deprivation of a stripe is equivalent to disrating; and it has been done in the face of a special Order in Council granted by her Majesty. But the Board of Admiralty seems to possess unlimited power, and to obtain an Order in Council just as a matter of form, afterwards making what alteration may be deemed fit when the collective wisdom of the Board is brought to bear upon the question under discussion.

It is reported that the defects in the screw of the *Euryalus* have been ordered to be made the subject of inquiry by a Court assembled at Malta. Probably it will awaken the Admiralty to the desirability of having better dock accommodation in the East, for it is hardly a credit to so great a maritime power that the flag-ship on the East Indies station should be compelled to work her way, a cripple, under convoy, from Bombay to Malta, while his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is left to fly his flag in any little gunboat which may chance to be handy.

We wish to call the attention of the newly-appointed Director of the Naval Medical Department to the fact that many of the best appointments for senior surgeons have for some time past been given to staff surgeons. These appointments are as follows:—*Alexandra*, *Assistance*, *Belleisle*, *Bellerophon*, *Boscawen*, *Cambridge*, *Dasher*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Duncan*, *Excellent*, *Ganges*, *Hector*, *Lily*, *Hibernia*, *Lord Warden*, *Minotaur*, *Royal Adelaide*, *St. Vincent*, *Tyne*, *Valiant*. And just recently the promoted surgeons have been reappointed to:—*Bacchante*, *Téméraire*, Malta Hospital. Is this just? All these billets are of the best, especially the last one, and they are, with few exceptions, home appointments. Medical officers with private means have been allowed to retain shore appointments, after promotion, because, they say, of their *expenses*. Other staff surgeons have obtained junior appointments by interest, saying they would not accept an appointment where they had to take turns with a surgeon, and they are all the time keeping senior surgeons out in the cold. It is to be hoped that those abuses which have prevailed from the top to the bottom of the Medical line under the control of the late Director may now be discontinued.

The following resolution, passed by the Legislative Council of Natal on December 2 last, has been published in the *London Gazette*:—"That this Council, in the name of the people of Natal, thanks the Imperial Forces, both military and naval, for the gallantry and perseverance with which, under very peculiar and difficult circumstances, they brought to a conclusion the measures deemed necessary by the Imperial Government for breaking up the power of the Zulu king."

Major S. G. Huskisson, half-pay, late 80th Regiment, arrived at Hong Kong on the 2nd ult., by the steamer *Glenfinlas*, and resumed his duties as assistant-military secretary to Major-General Donovan, C.B., on return from active service at the Cape.

A good deal of indignation appears to have been excited in France, by the sudden removal of General Henrion, from his post at the military school of St. Cyr, where he had commanded to the general satisfaction of his superiors for the last ten years. The present Government appears to have found that the General was not sufficiently Republican, and that he was turning out officers imbued with Conservative notions. His successor, General Cholleton, does not appear to have distinguished himself in any remarkable degree, but his political notions are probably in keeping with those that prevail at present in France.

A French contemporary relates that during the Crimean war, and shortly before the termination of Carnival time, it was proposed to open fire from a new battery, upon which Marshal Canrobert, who is not usually given to joking on such occasions, directed that the said battery should be only unmasked on Ash Wednesday. And it was thus Lent commenced in the Crimea.

A special meeting of the Metropolitan commanding officers will be held this (Saturday) afternoon, to receive the report of the committee appointed on the 17th ult. to make the necessary arrangements for an Easter field-day. Since the appointment of the committee, which consists of Lieutenant-Colonels Lord Ranelagh, Hope, V.C., Vickers, Brown, Radcliffe, Baylis, Routledge, and Lord Truro, it has been actively engaged in prosecuting inquiries. Unlike some previous occasions—notably last year, when ground was not obtainable anywhere—several sites have this year been suggested, those offering the best facilities being Brighton, Aldershot, and Dunstable. There are many and sound reasons in favour of a combined field-day of the Regulars and Volunteers in Hants, and if the proposition had met with better favour than it received from the two companies concerned—the South-Western and South-Eastern—there is little doubt the Volunteers would gladly have participated in it; but as only limited travelling accommodation is available, it may be assumed that the project will be abandoned in favour of Brighton, which offers peculiar facilities for a large field-day, with its extensive area of down-land, on which several memorable sham-fights have been carried out, and the almost unlimited accommodation the town affords for the troops, prior and subsequent to the Bank holiday. The only difficulty in the way of the selection again of the queen of watering-places, was the old one of transit; but this has been overcome, in the words of Mr. Knight, the general manager of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway Company, after "much difficulty and anxiety," and mainly "through the strongly-expressed wish which the Volunteers appear to have to attend Brighton again, and, from what I can learn, the equally strong desire which prevails on the part of the inhabitants of Brighton to receive the Volunteers once more." There is an increase in the terms of conveyance, but it is not believed this will have much effect on the attendance.

The Secretary of State for War evidently does not see his way clearly to a general issue of the Martini-Henry to the Volunteers at present. At any rate, the weapon will not be used in all the competitions for which it has been proposed, at the next Wimbledon meeting. An additional "loan" of a few thousand would have answered that purpose, but it is not considered advisable that the Auxiliaries should be entrusted with them yet.

The letter we published in our last week's issue on the subject of the emoluments of Militia adjutants, is somewhat misleading. The writer refers to regiments whose head-quarters are at Brigade Depôts; but we must point out that there are but 61 regiments, from a total of 123, which are so situated. We have received the following statement, from an Adjutant of a five-company regiment, of his actual pay and allowances for 1879:—

Pay, 365 days, at 11s. 7d. per day	£211	7	1
Lodging allowance, do. 2s. 3d.	41	1	3
Fuel and light allowance, ...	9	12	4
Servant's allowance, do. 1s. 0d.	18	5	0
Forage allowance, do. 1s. 6d.	27	7	6
Stable allowance, do. 9d.	13	13	9
Mess allowance, 83 days, at 4s. 0d	16	12	0
Recruits, Militia, 72 do. 2s. 6d.	9	0	0
Do. Line, 14 do. 5s. 0d.	3	10	0
	£350	8	11

A Line captain, with his regiment, receives £211 7s. 1d. pay, quarters in barracks, and fuel. He has to pay mess and band subscriptions, no inconsiderable sum; whereas the adjutant who sends us the above particulars, states that his mess and wine bills (dining every night) average from £12 to £16 for 27 days' training. No doubt this is moderate, and would be exceeded in many regiments; but he shows only 72 Militia and 14 Line recruits raised, which is a very small average, as we believe in some large regiments, adjutants raise as many as 400 and 100 respectively, which would make their allowances on this head alone £75. The expense of change of uniform is moderate, where Militia and Line regiments from which the adjutant comes, wear the same-coloured uniform; and an adjutant is not obliged to keep a horse except during training, the expenses attendant on recruiting being allowed to the extent of the forage allowance. We must warn captains applying for these appointments that the Commander-in-Chief has a strong objection to adjutants resigning before their five years' tenure of office expires. Many applications have been refused, even when applicants were within a few months of completing their term.

In time of war, one conspicuous defect in the military training of the British soldier almost invariably comes forth into prominence. He cannot be compared with the French and other Continental soldiers, in the art of adapting to his necessities whatever may be found capable of adaptation. The armies of the chief Continental States are now provided with spades, so that they may be ready in any emergency to throw up temporary intrenchments to shelter themselves from the fire of the enemy; and proposals have been made, and, to some extent, acted upon, that the elements of veterinary science should be taught to those branches of the Army which are concerned, from the nature of their duties, with horses and other animals of transport. During the wars in New Zealand, the natives were surprised at the inability of the British soldiers to provide themselves with a temporary shelter at night, while they were always able to throw up quickly some rude sort of hut or other shelter. During the present Afghan war, another difficulty has presented itself,—the want of resource and ingenuity exhibited by the British soldiers in the preparation of their food. During the last few years, schools of cookery have been established in all the most important towns of England, under the highest patronage, with a view to remedying what had long been acknowledged to be a great national defect,—the ignorance of the mass of the people as to the proper preparation of food. Our soldiers, during times of peace, have inevitably much leisure, which they do not, as might be expected, always use to the best advantage; the importance of a good system of cookery, even when the most simple materials are employed, is universally admitted; the effects of a good dietary, especially in time of war, upon the health and spirits of the soldiers are also generally acknowledged to be most beneficial; why, then, should not our soldiers have the opportunity of learning, through a brief course of elementary instruction, how to make the most of the food supplied to them? As we have said, in all large centres of population there are now established, in full working order, schools of cookery, each with an efficient staff of instructors. The best mode of preparing preserved meats, soups, vegetables, and other similar materials could easily be imparted to regular classes of soldiers, and the knowledge thus gained would certainly diminish much of the hardship and inconveniences which must always necessarily attend campaigning, even under the most favourable auspices. The system of instruction might be put to a practical test during the autumn manœuvres, and any other similar movements of troops. When on the march, suffering from exposure to heat or cold, from the effects of bad roads and of bad water, and a general deficiency of all sanitary arrangements, the necessity for healthy food, properly prepared, becomes a matter of paramount importance. From an economical point of view, also, this question is well worthy of consideration. Much would be saved which is now hopelessly and recklessly wasted. One other consideration must also be borne in mind. Owing to the short-service system, numbers of men are constantly passing from the ranks of the Army to take their place as members of the civil population, in various trades and callings. The whole community would be gainers if, in addition to the habits of discipline and regularity and the traditions of *esprit de corps* which they bring back with them, they should also help to spread that knowledge of thrift and economy in food which is, unfortunately, so rare among the working-classes of our population. A short course of instruction, such as we have indicated, could easily be provided for all soldiers quartered in any of the important military stations of the kingdom. The cost would be trifling, while the gain would be inestimable.

In the face of what we have learnt from Dr. Russell and Mr. Archibald Forbes concerning the lack of discipline in South Africa, it is inconceivable that Mr. Otway, Sir Henry Havelock, and Mr. Samuellson should seek to abolish altogether the punishment of flogging. In such places as the Transvaal and Natal, troops returning from a campaign can only be kept in order by fear of the lash. No other effectual punishment is possible. As a commanding officer told Dr. Russell, if he were to carry out his orders fully, he would have no men for duty, as half the regiment would be employed guarding the other half. Those who object to flogging are bound in fairness and common sense to point out some other means of maintaining discipline when before the enemy or in wild districts. This they have not done; their arguments are therefore worthless. It is to be regretted that flogging should be a necessity, but as long as the Army is so uninviting a profession as it now is, there will always be in every regiment a certain number of ruffians only to be kept in order by fear of the lash. Yet these ruffians are the objects of the sympathy of Mr. Otway and Sir Henry Havelock! For our own part, we sympathise rather with the unfortunate inhabitants who are the victims of want of discipline among the soldiers. A good man has no reason to dread the "cat," for no one is obliged to steal, commit drunken assaults, and wreck houses.

The *Gazette* of last night contains a further instalment of promotions for the Zulu campaign. Among those selected for brevet promotions are Lieutenant-Colonels Clarke, C.B., 57th Foot; Bond, 58th Foot; Rogers, V.C., 90th Regiment; Major Tongue, 24th Foot; Captains Harvey, 71st Foot; Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Hamilton, 90th Foot; Viscount Downe, 2nd Life Guards; Brunker, 26th Foot; and Murray, 61st Foot. The claims of several of these officers we have referred to from time to time since the appearance of the gazette, and we are indeed glad to find that our remarks had had the desired effect in obtaining a reconsideration of the claims of officers of the expedition generally. No one can well complain that the promotion now granted has in any one case been undeserved.

Last December, we alluded to a rumour which was being noised about by gunners that H Battery A Brigade, R.H.A., although entering upon its fourth year of the delights of Woolwich, and first on the roster for service in Ireland, having returned therefrom in 1863, was to be retained in England; while another battery of the same brigade, namely, A Battery, which left Ireland in 1865, and which, since its return from India, at the same time as the former battery, has had two years of Aldershot, is to be sent to Hibernia in its place. This rumour was soon known to be a true one, by means of exchange agents, who sent circulars to all the officers whose batteries were down for Ireland, offering them exchanges on liberal terms. It is somewhat curious that these gentlemen should invariably be fully aware of all that is going to emanate from a certain Office, before it is officially announced. We certainly should like to know the reason why a battery is treated with such especial favour. It cannot be because it is considered necessary that it should have a turn of Aldershot before going to Ireland, for another battery also going there has *never* been to that station. Besides, Newbridge, whither A Battery is bound, is close to the Curragh, the Irish Aldershot, and, as all officers who have been stationed there know, field-days *usque ad nauseam* are held in that camp. It would appear, then, that, in all fairness, H should be the battery to go there; in which case the roster would be kept, and what is in appearance a job would be avoided. Can it be the same influence that has enabled the officer commanding the battery, by means of repeated exchanges or transfers, to remain himself at Woolwich for five years,—a feat unparalleled in the Royal Artillery?

The Household Brigade Military Open Steeplechases will take place at Sandown Park, on Saturday, March 6, under the Grand National Hunt rules. The events will consist of the 1st Life Guards' Challenge Cup, the Household Brigade Cup, the Household Brigade Hunters Flat Race Plate, the Military and Veterans' Steeplechase Plate, the Army Steeplechase, the Military and Open Hunters Selling Plate, and the Surrey Farmers' Cup.

TORPEDO BOAT COLLISION.

The following are the particulars of the torpedo boat collision which we reported last week:—Four torpedo boats had been detailed off to attempt, during the darkness, to approach the Hecla within a radius of 600 yards, the Hecla using her powerful electric light to detect the boats, and thus disqualify them from action, and her steam pinnace and steam launch for purposes of protection, the boats being supposed to be armed with Whitehead torpedoes. Each torpedo boat is 58 ft. long and about 7 ft. wide, and possesses such powerful though compact machinery as to be capable of realising a speed of sixteen knots an hour. Each was in charge of a naval officer, and has a crew of five, consisting of an artificer, a stoker, a coxswain, and two blue-jackets. The attack commenced about seven o'clock, and the four torpedo boats, having previously steamed into harbour so that the precise moment of their approach should not be known, proceeded out again shortly after the hour. No. 52 boat was in charge of Lieut. Adams, of the Vernon, and had got within the requisite radius when the electric light revealed her, and being within range she was ruled to be placed *hors de combat*. She then cruised to some half-mile or mile off the Hecla, and remained stationary to watch the progress of the action. She had hardly brought up before No. 54 boat, which was under the direction of Lieut. Thompson, of the Hecla, came into collision with her, her stem striking the port side of No. 52 almost abreast of the funnel. Fortunately, No. 54 boat had seen the other craft, although only when a comparatively few yards distant, and there had been time to reverse her engines. The result was that she struck her, not at a speed of ten, but of six or seven knots. The stationary boat had one of her 18-in. plates bulged through, and her second watertight compartment flooded, but otherwise she was uninjured, and singular to relate, none of her crew were hurt. The other torpedo vessel had her stem knocked completely in, and her forward compartment filled with at least 18 in. of water, but her watertight division prevented the water reaching beyond that compartment. Her crew experienced the full effects of the concussion, but were only severely shaken, none of the glass work giving way, as was the case when the Herreschoff torpedo-boat ran into a steam tug in Stokes Bay. Both torpedo-boats, which were manufactured by Messrs. Thorneycroft, of the Thames, were enabled to steam into harbour without any assistance, and have been placed in the Dockyard camber preparatory to be taken in hand by the dockyard authorities for repairs. The thickness of their fine steel plates is about 1-16th of an inch.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY IN THE EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A friend in China informs me that they were astonished to find the new Russian flagship superior to the Iron Duke in tonnage, in horse-power, in armour, in the number of her crew, and in weight of metal. The guns are 600-pounders, are protected by 12 inches of armour, and her crew number 650 men. It appears singular that no remarks have been made in the papers on the arrival of this formidable vessel, and as my friend is not a seaman he may have been misinformed. At the same time, it is quite evident that the commercial community keep themselves well posted in a subject which at no remote period will be identified with their personal interests. Some of your well-informed readers may be able to explain this rather mysterious affair. I simply relate the tale as it has been told to me.—I am, &c.,

R.N.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 4th inst.

A party of naval cadets—about thirty in number—from the Britannia, arrived at Devonport on Wednesday by rail, and during the day visited the dockyard and Keyham, the Cambridge gunnery-ship in Hamoaze, as well as other objects of interest. They dined at the Royal Hotel; and, on completing their tour of the establishments, the party paid their respects to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, C.B., at his official residence, Mount Wise, and took tea at 5 p.m., after which they left by train for Dartmouth. Lieut. Mainwaring was in charge of the party. Other cadets of the Britannia visited Start Point Berry, Pomeroy Castle, and other places of interest.

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. Capt. H. H. Douglas, formerly of the regiment, died at 74 Elsham Road, Kensington, on the 10th inst., aged 80 years.

9th Lancers. Major Abadie, when we heard from Lahore, had passed through on his way to join his regiment, having resigned his staff appointment with the Kandahar Field Force for that purpose. He had accomplished the journey from Kandahar to Lahore with horse and kit in 16 days.

13th Hussars. The racing interest, says the *Pioneer*, has been hit hard at Lucknow by the exigencies of the Service. The owners of three racing-stables at that place have been sent to the front. Vet.-Surg. Anderson was sent to Kurum; Dr. Thorburn, attached to the 13th Hussars, has been sent to Peshawur; and Vet.-Surg. Garratt, 13th Hussars, has been sent to Jhelum. Mr. Garratt owned nineteen horses.

17th Lancers. Capt. Cooke has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

19th Hussars. Major J. Biddulph, who entered the Indian Staff Corps a few years ago from this regiment, has been specially deputed to the charge of the ex-Ameer at Meerut.

20th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Lockwood is about to retire on a pension of £600 per annum. The *Irish Times* states that "Major Chevenix-Trench, now employed as professor of Hindostanee at the Staff College, will succeed to the command of the regiment on the early retirement of Col. Lockwood."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following batteries are detailed for duty with the Reserve Division in Afghanistan, viz., D-A, I-C, and L-5.

The following appear in Indian General Orders :—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Tyler, R.A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Peshawur, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station. Lieut.-Col. C. B. Le Mesurier, R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Thull, for duty with the Royal Artillery, Kurum District Force. Major F. B. Roberts, R.A., is directed to proceed from Delhi to Deolali, and join No. 9 Baty. 8th Brig., into which he has been permitted to exchange. Capt. T. J. Jones, G Baty. A Brig., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Meean Meer, to join E Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., for duty. Lieut. R. L. S. Vassal, R.A., is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Mooltan, for duty with H Baty. 1st Brig. Lieut. P. L. Williams, E Baty. 4th Brig., is directed to proceed from Jullundur to Lundi Kotal, and join No. 11 Baty. 9th Brig. R.A., for duty.

D Baty. 2nd Brig. arrived in Bombay from Kurrachee about the 18th ult. It was to have encamped for a few days, and marched hence to Ahmednuggur. The No. 1 Mountain Battery, at Rajkote, is under orders to proceed to Poona. The battery is very weak, half the men having been transferred to No. 2 Baty., which is on service.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence from India to England, all on medical certificate, viz. :—Capt. N. M. Burt, 8th Brig.; Lieut. E. Peel, 9th Brig.; Lieut. R. G. W. Hepburne, C Brig. R.H.A., and Vet.-Surg. S. Gillespie, A Brig. R.H.A.

Lieut. W. J. Tydd has been appointed inspector of police at St. Vincent.

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that "the two batches of gentlemen cadets who are to be hastened forward for commissions in the ensuing double term are to be devoted, in a much larger proportion than usual, to the Royal Artillery, which is far more in need of replenishing than its sister-corps, the Royal Engineers."

Brevet-Col. H. T. Arbuthnot, 4th Brig., succeeds Col. F. Close as superintendent of the Small Arms Factory at Enfield. He served previously at the Birmingham factory as assist.-superintendent.

Capt. J. R. Slade, R.H.A., has been ordered to embark forthwith to join the E Baty. B Brig. at Candahar.

The P Baty. 3rd Brig. is to join the 7th Brig. on its conversion into garrison artillery, and will become the 20th Baty. It will leave Ireland towards the end of this month for Devonport, after having handed over the horses, guns, and equipment to the F Baty. 6th Brig.

Lieut. E. F. Dawson, 6th Brig., died at Secunderabad on the 10th ult., aged 28 years. The deceased, who was a son of the late Mr. H. Dawson, 6th Carabineers, entered the Service, Aug. 2, 1871.

A telegram to the *Times*, dated Cape Town, Feb. 11, states that Lieut.-Col. Brackenbury and Capt. Curling have left for India in H.M.S. Malabar.

Capt. G. B. N. Martin is acting as garrison instructor at Gibraltar.

Major C. R. Buckle's battery, 6th Brig., now on passage from India, will be sent to Athlone on arrival, to replace the P Baty. 3rd Brig.

Major Walton's battery of Royal Horse Artillery will be brought over from Ireland in the spring, and will probably be quartered at Woolwich. If the roster is adhered to, its relief will be found in the battery commanded by Major Talbot.

Capts. J. F. Maurice and W. G. Knox, 10th Brig., arrived home from the Cape on Wednesday, in the mail steamer Nubian.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following account is furnished of the unfortunate accident which resulted in the loss of Capt. Dundas, V.C., and Lieut. Nugent, before Cabul :—"A sad accident occurred in another fort. Capt. Dundas, V.C., and Lieut. Nugent, R.E., had constructed three mines, which were to destroy the walls and towers, and all being ready, they went back to light the fuses. The Sappers were drawn up outside under their European non-commissioned officer, and noticed that two of the mines exploded almost instantly. Their officers were still within the walls, and when the dust and smoke cleared away they were missing. Search was made, and the bodies of Capt. Dundas and Lieut. Nugent were found lying under the *débris*. Both officers were dead. It is conjectured that the time-fuses, instead of burning slowly, flared up like a train of powder, and that the mines exploded a few seconds after the fuses were lighted. We have thus lost two good officers, by an accident which might have been prevented, if the equipment of the Sappers had not been cut down by the parsimony of the Government. So few fuses were sent up from India when the force advanced upon Cabul that the Engineers had to make others, and these were of course defective. It was those of their own make which were being used when the explosion occurred."

The appointment of instructor in surveying, at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, has become vacant by the death of Major M. Lambert, which occurred at South Shoebury Rectory, on the 6th inst., from double pneumonia. Major Lambert entered the Army, June 21, 1856, and became Major, Aug. 26, 1873.

Lieut.-Col. F. E. Pratt, who died on the 7th inst. at Edinburgh, was the son of the late Gen. Sir Thomas S. Pratt, K.C.B. He obtained his commission in June, 1851, and was employed, in the first instance, on the fortifications at Alderney. In the spring of 1853 he was ordered to Turkey, and entrusted with the duty of forming landing-piers at Varna for the troops of the Crimean expedition. He then accompanied Capt. Bent, R.E., to the Danube, and assisted in throwing across a bridge of boats at Rustchuk, and forming the *tête du pont* at Giurgevo. For this service he received the rarely-awarded distinction of the gold medal of the Medjidie. He was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and served throughout the whole of the siege of Sebastopol in the trenches of the right attack. After the Crimean war he was appointed to the Ordnance Survey, on which he was employed for twelve years. In 1866, he was made instructor in surveying to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and two years later filled a similar position at Chatham. In 1876 he was made Surveyor-General of the newly-acquired colony of Fiji, and to the hard work, indifferent food, and continuous exposure there experienced must be attributed his decease, at the comparatively early age of 47. The funeral took place, with military honours, on the 11th inst., the General and Staff of the district being present, and all the available troops, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and the 50th Regt., forming the procession. The chief mourners were the sons of the deceased, Capt. P. C. Pratt, R.A., and Major Sitwell, R.E.

1st Royal Scots. Brevet Major Stewart obtains the majority, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Watts, retired.

4th King's Own. A telegram to the *Times*, dated Cape Town, Feb. 11, states that "H.M.S. Malabar has left Durban for India with the 4th Regt."

12th Regiment. Capt. Dowse is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion.

13th Light Infantry. The *Western Morning News* says :—"We regret to see that the battalion of the 13th Regiment, now at Devonport, is to be further denuded of some of its best men, by drafts for the 17th and 48th Regiments, now in India. It is this system of volunteering from one regiment to another, from home service for foreign service, which was so severely criticised by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Leicester Smyth at the recent Chamber of Commerce dinner. It tends to destroy all the regimental *esprit de corps*, and to leave the battalions at home mere skeletons, consisting largely of youthful raw recruits. In bribing men by a bounty, too often squandered in debauchery, to leave their own regiment for another, the whole scheme of recruiting, rising, and training the soldier is upset, and officers are disheartened, and cease to take pride in men who may any day be withdrawn from their control. The expedient may be necessary, but it is none the less regretable."

14th Regiment. Capt. Gordon remains with the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

16th Regiment. Major Cholmeley and Capt. Becher remain with the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Buller obtains his company, vice Capt. Turner, appointed to the Pay Department. Lieut. Reader, 1st Batn., has been recommended for the adjutancy, vice Anderson, promoted.

18th Royal Irish. The Lahore paper says :—"The 1st Batn. 18th left Ferozepore for Peshawur, to join the Reserve Division, on the 4th current (of January), and are expected at Lahore on the 8th, whence they will proceed by rail."

20th Regiment. Capt. Randall is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

21st Fusiliers. 2nd Lieut. Smythe, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England to July 14, on private affairs.

22nd Regiment. It has been officially announced at Aldershot that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Brevet Major W. C. F. Molyneux, 1st Batn. 22nd Regt., being appointed brigade-major of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, in succession to Brevet Major R. W. Gordon, 93rd Highlanders, whose term of service in the appointment has expired. Pymr. (Major) Davidson, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

23rd Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. was to have embarked at Gibraltar yesterday in the steamer Ontario, for conveyance to Plymouth.

24th Regiment. A Reuter's telegram, dated Gibraltar, Feb. 12, states that "the Ontario arrived here this morning from the Cape, with the 2nd Batn. 24th Regt. on board." [A telegram, dated Cape Town, Jan. 20, says :—"Lieut.-Col. Carrington is in Maritzburg. Considerable excitement has been created by some statements which have been published with regard to the burial of the dead at Isandula. Several persons who have visited the battle-field have reported that the parties previously sent to bury the dead did not finish their work. Two miles off, on the left front, the missing companies of the 24th were discovered, and on the right front, a similar distance away, bodies were found lying thick on the grass. Major Russell's body has been found among the dead. A party of civilians is about to leave for the battle-field from Maritzburg to complete the interment. Before the embarkation of the 24th at Durban, an address was presented to the Rorke's Drift heroes, when Col. Dunbar said that had the system of 'laagering' and forming square to resist assegais been adopted before that memorable day, his dear old company, Company M, would have been as successful at Isandula as B Company at Rorke's Drift."

25th Regiment. Capt. Hope, 1st Batn., has been appointed to the charge of the treasury chest at Lundi Kotal, vice Capt. Morris, 12th Foot. Lieut. and Adjt. Beadnell has been granted leave from India to England, to appear before a medical board.

27th Inniskillings. Capt. Barton returned to regimental duty on the 2nd ult., from his appointment as acting military secretary at Kong Kong.

36th Regiment. Lieut. Cowell obtains his company, vice Capt. Webb, retired.

41st Regiment was to have left Aldershot yesterday for Chatham.

47th Regiment. Brevet Major Berkeley will shortly revert to regimental duty, on promotion, from the adjutancy of the 31st Royal Lancashire Militia.

ROYAL MARINES.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* states that the Admiralty had been in correspondence with the War Office as to the employment of Marines as boats' crews for the Generals commanding at the home ports. The Admiralty objected to this custom being any longer continued, and it has now been arranged that the boats' crews shall remain at the disposal of the present General officers commanding at Portsmouth and Plymouth, but on their being relieved, the men will return to duty at head-quarters.

An exchange on the officers' foreign-service roster has been sanctioned between Lieuts. F. E. Hast and G. T. Onslow, R.M.L.I.

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Thackwell is performing the duties of provost-marshal, 2nd Brig., Khyber Division, Cabul Field Force.

56th Regiment. Lieut. Ricketts has been reported qualified for promotion to the rank of captain, having passed the special examination held at Portsmouth in December last.

57th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Clarke, C.B., and the officers have presented the captain of the steamship City of Venice with a handsome silver snuff-box, bearing a suitable inscription, as a mark of their appreciation of the courtesy shown by him during their voyage home from Natal.

59th Regiment. Capt. Sartorius has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

60th Rifles. Capt. de Robeck, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Capt. Bircham, 3rd Batn., is about to be appointed to the adjutancy of the 11th Middlesex (St. George's) R.V.

63rd Regiment. Consequent on the death of Capt. Day, the Committee of Paymastership has been reconstructed, and now consists of Capts. Gwynne, Palmer, and Cook.

65th Regiment. Lieut. Wilmer, having passed the higher standard in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter, vice Lieut. Ford.

67th Regiment. Capt. Seton is performing the duties of provost-marshal to the Cabul Field Force.

70th Regiment. Lieut. Burnaby obtains his company, vice Capt. Tibbs, retired.

74th Highlanders. The appearance of this fine corps, when landed from the Orontes at Greenock, was greatly admired. They are a remarkably fine body of well-seasoned and comparatively old soldiers, soon, alas! to be (like the 13th) sent to fill up the ranks of other corps. Their turn-out in faultless clothing, with snow-white helmets and neatly-folded puggeries, looked, as many military men in the crowd remarked, more like a regiment on guard mounting parade than one landing in midwinter from a crowded transport after a long voyage. Lieut.-Gen. Bruce inspected the regiment at Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow, on the 5th inst, and expressed himself as highly pleased with their smart and clean appearance, their admirable marching, and the way they stood under arms. He also remarked that he had seen many 74th men on furlough in Edinburgh and elsewhere, and that they looked as smart as if going to a General's inspection.

77th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bengough, who lately, the *Irish Times* says, returned home from special service at Natal, has been noted for employment on the Staff of the Army. The regt. embarked at Kingstown on Wednesday in H.M.S. Assistance, for conveyance to Dover

80th Regiment. A Reuter's telegram, dated Cape Town, Jan. 20, says :—"It is now understood that the 80th Regiment will embark at Natal, instead of marching to Cape Town *viâ* Kimberley."

83rd Regiment. Capt. Davonport is to join the depôt at Belfast for two years.

84th Regiment. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Freshfield asked the Secretary of State for War why the 84th Regt., leaving for Ireland on Tuesday, were to be moved, at great inconvenience and expense, to Sheerness, instead of being embarked at Dover. Col. Stanley: The troops have been sent to the place where the Admiralty sent a vessel to embark them. I understand that the Admiralty do not think it advisable for a large transport vessel to be alongside Dover Pier at this time of year. The regiment disembarked at Kingstown on Wednesday from H.M.S. Assistance, and took over quarters in the Beggars' Bush Barracks. The *Irish Times* says :—"It is now nearly sixteen years since this regiment, under the command of Col. T. Lightfoot, C.B. (now Major-Gen.), was quartered in the Royal Barracks, from whence it proceeded to Malta, and after a short service there to Jamaica, where it lost a considerable number of men from yellow fever. The service companies were afterwards moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia, from whence the regiment returned home in 1871."

86th Regiment. Lieut.Col. Adams, commanding the regiment, has addressed to us the following letter :—"Sir,—May I request your insertion of a few words in regard to the remarks which appeared in your last impression, opposite the 86th Regt.? The exceeding bad-taste of the puffs direct needs no comment,—it only disgusts; but I wish to notice the reflections unjustly cast on two other regiments, expressed or implied. If the 86th Regt. left Chatham station with less confusion than attended the departure of the

2nd Batn. 5th Fusiliers, it was due to the experience gained on that occasion, so that arrangements were made by the Chatham Staff to prevent that crowding by the mob with which the Fusiliers had to contend on the platform. In regard to the 49th Regt., I have only to observe that no complaint was made by me, nor was occasion given for any, on account of the state of any building handed over by that corps, and, moreover, that the ease with which the 86th Regt. settled into their new quarters was much due to the friendly assistance given by that regiment."

88TH REGIMENT. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple has joined Lord Lytton's staff at Calcutta, as A.D.C. as we stated last week it was reported he was about to do. Capt. Maher has volunteered for Transport Service in Afghanistan.

90TH LIGHT INFANTRY. The Lahore paper gives the following particulars of Lieut. Parkinson's death, which we announced last week:—"At Lucknow, on the 5th, Lieut. Parkinson, of the 73rd Regiment, whilst trying a horse, was thrown and received concussion of the brain. He remained insensible until the following day, when he died. The deceased was a popular and promising officer. He had not been in the Service quite two years."

91ST HIGHLANDERS. Lieuts. Schank and Goff arrived home from the Cape on Wednesday in the mail steamer Nubian.

95TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Gosset proceeds to Hythe on the 1st prox., to qualify for the appointment of adjutant.

98TH REGIMENT. Pymr. (Capt.) E. Hunter, on the Half-pay List, died on Dec. 25.

100TH REGIMENT. 2nd Lieut. Short has been appointed Instructor in Army signalling, vice Capt. Shepherd. The annual athletic sports came off on New Year's Day at Sealkote, and were in every way a success. On Christmas Day the colonel and officers visited the men's quarters. Rooms were handsomely decorated with evergreens and mottoes. In the evening the married officers and their wives dined in the mess, as the guests of the bachelors. On Dec. 30th the usual Christmas treat for the children came off, and was a decided success.

102ND FUSILIERS. Lieut. Mills has been appointed acting A.D.C. to Major-Gen. W. Welby, C.B., commanding in Ceylon, vice Lieut. Nelson, 12th Lancers, resigned.

104TH FUSILIERS. Lieut.-Col. Græme completes his five years in command on the 25th inst.

RIFLE BRIGADE. We hear from Peshawur that Capt. Mansel, 4th Batn., joins Gen. Ross's staff in Afghanistan as aide-de-camp.

1ST WEST INDIA REGIMENT. Lieut. Marshall has been appointed garrison-adjutant at Belize, British Honduras, vice Lieut. Bor.

2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT. According to the *Standard*, "the Government of the Transvaal will be administered by Col. Lanyon, C.B., C.M.G., pending the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley in England, when the whole question of the future Government of our South African possessions will be discussed at the Colonial Office."

58TH BRIGADE DEPOT (Stirling). The officers of the garrison gave, on the 30th ult., a very successful amateur theatrical performance, concluding with a dance, which was kept up till a late hour, the reel and Highland schottische being danced with great vigour. A theatre was erected in the large mess-room, which is adorned with old armour and regimental trophies. The pieces performed were "*A Blighted Being*" and "*Delicate Ground*," the characters being well sustained by Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. Hughes-Hallett (72nd Highlanders), Mr. Day (Ordnance Store Department), and Dr. Coats. On Dec. 15, a similar entertainment was given, the pieces being "*Number One Round the Corner*" and "*Ruth's Romance.*"

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT. Assist.-Comy. J. Nethersole, on the Half-pay List, died on the 12th ult.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT. Comy. T. Sparkes has left England for Ceylon, to relieve Comy. C. W. Elphinstone-Holloway, in charge at that station.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Surg.-Gen. C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., has been appointed principal medical officer of the Southern District, on return to England from India. The announcement published touching the fusion of the British and Indian Medical Department will, the *Madras Mail* anticipates, create dismay in the minds of the members of the old Indian Medical Department. Those who entered before the assumption of the Indian Raj by her Majesty, will have seen their hopes of promotion to administrative ranks becoming "smaller by degrees and beautifully less" for some time past, and now, at one cruel blow, any faint hopes they might have entertained will be cruelly dissipated. In 1855 there were about eleven administrative officers—eight superintending surgeons, and three members of the Board—all drawing good salaries; after March 31 next there will be four only, and these drawing inferior pay. It would be contrary to all precedent to suppose that Government intend to deprive officers of all chance of promotion without, as in the case of the Staff Corps, offering some compensating advantages. If officers were allowed to count all their service for pension, furlough leave not being deducted, and allowed their annuities immediately on payment of the balance due, many men who now bewail having entered a service the prospects of which are so cruelly blighted, would be willing to go. Surg.-Major T. W. Orwin has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. The *Madras Times* says:—"The amalgamation of the Indian and British Medical Service, will create the following changes in the administration of the Medical Department:—Surg.-Gen. Crawford, A.M.D., is to be Surg.-Gen. of the Medical Department, assisted by Surg.-Major G. Bidie, M.B., I.M.S., as secretary; Surg.-Gen. [G. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., is to retire from the Service, and Surg.-Major G. Mouat, M.D., A.M.D., and at present secretary to the Surg.-Gen., B.M.S., will return to Europe, his five years' tenure of office in India having very nearly expired. As the number of deputy-surgeons-general of the two services is to be reduced from nine to six, and the Presidency and Mysore Circles are to be placed in charge of deputy-surgeons-general of the Army Medical Department, changes must follow among the deputy-surgeons-generals of the Indian Medical Service. Dr. J. Wilson, of Bangalore, is to be appointed to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in room of Dr. van Someren, who retires from the Service. Dr. Oswald, M.D., will continue as deputy surgeon-general of the Southern Circle, and Dr. Theobalds, M.D., of the Nagpore Force. Dr. Colvin Smith, M.D., is to be appointed deputy-surgeon-general of the British Burmah Division, in place of Dr. J. M. Joseph, M.D., who will have to revert to executive duties. The above changes apply only to the military section of the Medical Service. The Civil Medical Department is to be placed under the orders of the Chief Secretary to Government, assisted by an under-secretary, who is to be an officer of the Indian Medical Service. Rumour has it that Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner, has been selected for this post."

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. The Lahore paper has the following:—"The Veterinary Department is doing admirable service in respect of the transport depots at Peshawur and Jhelum. At the former station the depôt hospital for sick animals, superintended by Vet.-Surg. Skoulding, R.H.A., has over 1,500 under treatment, nearly all of them from Cabul and the intermediate stations. The majority of these animals will be again rendered serviceable. At Jhelum the infirmary contains over 1,200 sick cattle under the superintendence of the Principal Vet.-Surg., to whose administrative ability is due the merit of a systematic and energetic working of the department in a direction hitherto untried. Two hundred baggage animals are discharged weekly on an average from each of these veterinary hospitals, and returned fit for service, where formerly they would have been sacrificed for want of care, rest, and attention. The veterinary staff both at Jhelum and Peshawur should be strengthened; at the latter station about 150 animals arrive daily, draughted from all parts of India. Constant inspection is therefore necessary to prevent the introduction of infectious disorders, and the work on the present establishment is extremely harassing."

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT. The Queen has conferred an Army chaplaincy on the Rev. George Smith, late incumbent of the parish of Estcourt, in the colony of Natal. This gentleman, on the day of Isandula, espied from some high ground the Zulu advance on the Buffalo. He hurried to Rorke's Drift to warn the troops, and remained there through the night of the defence. Subsequently he volunteered to bury the bodies of Lieuts. Melville and Coghill, and was present at the battle of Ulundi. His gallant conduct in a previous Kaffir war had drawn attention to him. The death is announced of the Rev. T. Unsworth, on the Half-pay List, late Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

HIGHLAND RIFLES. Col. Ross, commanding this regiment, writes:—"I was much surprised to see, in your last number, the Highland Rifle Militia mentioned as one of the rifle Militia regiments that is unopposed to the change to red. The regiment under my command is very proud of being the Highland Rifle Militia. We have worn the green for five-and-twenty years, and would very much regret if we were now to lose that distinction."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY. The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of the second and concluding volume of the "History of the Honourable Artillery Company," by Capt. G. A. Raikes, F.S.A.

The Indian Army.

5TH BENGAL CAVALRY. By latest accounts from Lahore, the regiment had passed through that station, *en route* to join the Reserve Division at Peshawur.

12TH BENGAL CAVALRY. The Lahore paper has the following:—"We hear from the front that forage for horses is scarce at Cabul, and that with a view to economising the stock in hand, Gen. Roberts is sending away two native cavalry regiments from Sherpur, the 12th and 14th Bengal Cavalry. These corps will, however, be employed at and between posts on the lines of communication." Gen. Hugh Gough, V.C., C.B., had a narrow escape in the action before Sherpur, when he was knocked over by a Snider bullet, which must have been nearly spent. It cut through his poshteen in the right breast, but was caught in the folds of woollen vest, and fell at his feet as he shook himself together again.

13TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, 6th Cavalry, doing duty with the 18th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed officiating squadron-officer. Lieut. G. H. Lumsden, from the 8th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed officiating squadron-officer, on probation.

14TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, from the 7th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieut. W. C. Pollard, from the 16th Bengal Cavalry, have been appointed officiating squadron-officers, on probation.

1ST BENGAL N.I. Major G. Atkins has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

3RD BENGAL N.I. Capt. H. P. Kirke, Bengal Infantry, attached to the regiment, has been transferred for duty to the 27th N.I.

9TH BENGAL N.I. has joined the Reserve Division, for service in Afghanistan. The 9th being also ordered to the front, Capt. H. O. Woodhouse, cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, will not be able to take up the appointment of cantonment magistrate of that station.

10TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. A. M'L. Mills has been appointed to officiate as Adjt. of the Calcutta Volunteers, vice Capt. Hutchison, appointed to the staff of the Reserve Division at Peshawur.

16TH BENGAL N.I. has joined the Reserve Division for service in Afghanistan.

32ND BENGAL N.I. (PIONEERS). The regiment has been posted to the Reserve Division for service in Afghanistan. Major A. C. W. Crookshank, officiating military secretary to Lord Lytton, rejoins head-quarters, in order to accompany his regiment on service.

41ST BENGAL N.I. The Lahore paper says:—"The 41st N.I. marched out of Morar on the morning of Jan. 4 in great spirits, the bands of the 62nd Foot and 17th N.I. playing, the General and many other officers accompanying the exit from cantonments. The regiment proceeds by rail from Dholepore to Jhelum, and thence proceeds by route march to Peshawur. The European officers' complement is strictly according to the modern scale for field service—viz., one commandant, one captain, and one subaltern, probationer, sepoys 730. Capt. H. M. Rose, D.A.Q.M.G., Gwalior District, has rejoined his regiment, proceeding on service."

1ST GOORKHAS has joined the Reserve Division in Afghanistan.

5TH GOORKHAS. The following divisional order, expressing regret at the death of Major Cook, was published by Gen. Roberts during the investment of Sherpur:—"It is with deep regret the Lieutenant-General announces to the Cabul Field Force the death, from a wound received on Dec. 12, of Major John Cook, V.C., 5th Goorkhas. While yet a young officer, Major Cook served at Umbeyla in 1863, where he distinguished himself; and in the Black Mountain campaign in 1868. Joining the Kurum Field Force on its formation, Major Cook was present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, his conduct on that occasion earning for him the admiration of the whole force and the Victoria Cross. In the return in the Mongbyr Pass he again brought himself prominently to notice by his cool and gallant bearing. In the capture of the heights at Sung-i-Nawishta, Major Cook again distinguished himself; and in the attack on the Takht-i-Shahr peak, on Dec. 12, he ended a noble career in a manner worthy even of his great name for bravery. By Major Cook's death her Majesty has lost the services of an officer who would, had he been spared, have risen to the highest honours of his profession, and Sir F. Roberts feels sure the whole Cabul Field Force will share in the pain his loss has occasioned him."

4TH PUNJAB INFANTRY. The regiment has returned to India from the Kurum force, and has taken over quarters at Bannu.

1ST SIKH INFANTRY have taken over quarters at Kohat on return from Kurum.

4TH SIKHS. The Lahore paper says:—"Major A. Scott, V.C., on recruiting duty at Amritsur, has been ordered to Cabul as wing-commander of one of the native regiments short of officers, being relieved at Amritsur by Major Finnis from Gardaspore."

4TH MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY. Brevet Major W. W. Hooper has returned to duty as squadron-officer, on the expiration of his leave to England.

1ST MADRAS N.I. has been told off for duty in Afghanistan with the Reserve Division.

9TH MADRAS N.I. Major J. A. Richmond, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

12TH MADRAS N.I. Col. W. J. Vizard, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

15TH MADRAS N.I. has been told off for service in Afghanistan with the Reserve Division.

24TH MADRAS N.I. Major F. H. Vanderzee has resumed duty as wing officer, on return to India from leave in England.

27TH MADRAS N.I. The *Madras Times* says:—"The 27th has received orders by telegram from army head-quarters in Bengal to start at once from Cawnpore for Gwalior by rail and marching. It is to be replaced at Cawnpore by a Bengal regiment from Rawul Pindee that requires a bracing climate. The 27th have been only three months at Cawnpore. The climate of Cawnpore is described as being very cold just now, and fever is still prevalent." The officer commanding at Cawnpore, Brigdr.-Gen. Banbury, has issued the following complimentary order:—"Cawnpore, Jan. 7, 1880.—The 27th M.N.I. being under orders to leave the station for Morar, the commanding officer desires to express his regret at the loss of so excellent a regiment. The conduct of all ranks during their stay at Cawnpore has been most exemplary, and the commanding officer is satisfied that the regiment, wherever it may be placed, will do credit to the army of which it is so worthy a representative."

29TH MADRAS N.I. Capt. J. J. Fletcher, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for two years.

32ND MADRAS N.I. Capt. A. Chaplain has resigned duty as wing-officer, on return to India from leave in England.

5TH BOMBAY N.I. The regiment left for the front on the 13th ult. in charge of Cols. F. Roome, A. A. Des Vœux, and R. A. C. Hunt, Capt. R. Hennell, Lieut. C. O. Nicholetts, and Surg.-Major Thorpe.

16TH BOMBAY N.I. The Indian Government s.s. Tenasserim sailed from Bombay on the 11th ult. for Kurrachee, with 11 officers, 15 native commanding officers, and 570 rank and file of the regiment. The following is the list of officers:—Col. T. W. W. Pierce, Lieut.-Col. T. S. Iredell, Capt. J. R. Watson and J. T. Carruthers, Lieuts. H. W. Seymour and J. S. Ashby, and Surg. Eaton.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 11, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 10, 1880.

71st Foot—Gen. J. H. E. Dalrymple, C.B., from the 108th Foot, to be Col., vice Gen. the Hon. Sir G. Cadogan, K.C.B., deceased (Jan. 28).

93rd Foot—Gen. M. K. Atherley, from the 109th Foot, to be Col., vice Gen. Munro, C.B., deceased (Jan. 30).

108th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. H. Greathed, K.C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Dalrymple, C.B., transferred to the 71st Foot (Jan. 28).

109th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Atherley, transferred to the 93rd Foot (Jan. 30).

1st Dragoon Guards—Rdgmr. J. Crowdy, from the 5th Lancers, to be Rdgmr., vice Kelly, who exchanges.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. A. J. Taylor resigns his commission.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt. R. G. Dickson, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Capt., vice Beckott, who exchanges.

1st Dragoons—Qrmr.-Serjt. R. Robertson, from the 4th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Wells, promoted.

3rd Hussars—Capt. C. E. Beckett, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice Dickson, who exchanges.

4th Hussars—2nd Lieut. W. P. Wilson-Todd to be Lieut., vice Ramsay, promoted (Sept. 13, 1879).

5th Lancers—Rdgmr. P. Kelly, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Rdgmr., vice Crowdy, who exchanges.

9th Lancers—The third Christian name of Lieut. Bell-Martin is "de Tour," and not "de Jour," as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 23.

10th Hussars—The seconding of Capt. (now Brevet Major) B. A. Combe, dated Nov. 8, 1879, and the promotions to the rank of Capt., dated Nov. 8 and 11, 1879, respectively, of Lieuts. the Hon. J. P. Napier and J. P. Brabazon, are cancelled; Lieuts. the Hon. J. P. Napier to be Capt., vice Barker, deceased (Nov. 11, 1879); J. P. Brabazon to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Combe, seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 18, 1879).

13th Hussars—Lieut. E. R. H. Torin to be Capt., vice Pole, deceased (Dec. 14, 1879).

15th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Charles George Edmund John Manners, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Campbell, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Hussars—2nd Lieut. Sir J. C. Burke, Bart., to be Lieut., vice Irwin, promoted (Nov. 30, 1879).

21st Hussars—The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieuts. W. Knox, dated Oct. 11, 1879, and B. Jennings, dated Sept. 24, 1879, are cancelled; 2nd Lieuts. W. Knox to be Lieut., vice Unett, promoted (Sept. 24, 1879); B. Jennings to be Lieut., vice Ellis, retired (Oct. 11, 1879).

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. the Hon. F. W. Lambton resigns his commission.

1st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. N. Watts retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

3rd Foot—Lieut. G. E. H. Cates has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 6).

5th Foot—Capt. W. F. Longbourne retires on half-pay (Jan. 16).

8th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. M. Longe resigns his commission.

12th Foot—Lieut. R. T. E. Dowse to be Capt., vice Magee, deceased (Nov. 11, 1879).

14th Foot—Lieut. C. S. Gordon to be Capt., vice Hall, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieut. C. P. Barchard to be Lieut., vice Gordon (both dated Jan. 24).

16th Foot—Capt. H. J. Cholmeley to be Major, vice Curteis, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. F. W. Becher to be Capt., vice Cholmeley; Supernumerary Lieut. J. C. B. Craster, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Becher (all three dated Oct. 10, 1879).

17th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. G. L. Burnett to be Lieut., vice Roberts, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 21, 1870); Lieut. F. W. Reader to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Anderson, promoted (Nov. 27, 1879).

19th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major C. S. Hunt retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

20th Foot—Lieut. R. G. Randall to be Capt., vice Waudby, retired (Jan. 24); 2nd Lieut. H. A. Kinglake to be Lieut., vice Rowe, deceased (Dec. 2, 1879).

24th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. N. Gordon resigns his commission.

29th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. F. J. Hardisty to be Lieut., vice Ward, deceased (Nov. 27, 1879).

31st Foot—2nd Lieut. J. G. Hunter, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Montagu, transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards (Sept. 13, 1879).

33rd Foot—Lieut. E. C. H. Price, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Robbins, promoted (Dec. 28, 1879).

36th Foot—Capt. H. G. Webb retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

37th Foot—Lieut. A. MacBean to be Adjt., vice Lieut. O'Connell, promoted.

39th Foot—2nd Lieut. S. S. R. Rogers to be Lieut., vice Beatty, promoted (Nov. 2. 1879).

40th Foot—2nd Lieuts. C. S. Foote to be Lieut., vice Angelo, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 3, 1879); E. F. H. M'Swiney to be Lieut., vice Spence, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; J. A. Moggridge to be Lieut., vice Browne, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (both dated Oct. 4, 1879).

43rd Foot—2nd Lieut. G. S. Kerrich to be Lieut., vice Strachan, promoted (Sept. 19, 1879); Supernumerary Lieut. A. R. Duncan, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Goff, retired (Oct. 11, 1879).

48th Foot—Lieut. A. W. Fair to be Capt., vice McLaughlin, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (Jan. 24).

51st Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. J. E. Preston, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Drury, promoted into the 65th Foot (Jan. 24).

58th Foot—Lieut. G. E. Liebenrood to be Capt., vice St. John, retired (Nov. 26, 1879).

60th Foot—Lieut. C. S. Cotton retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy; Lieut. G. G. H. Allgood, from the Northumberland Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Archer, promoted.

61st Foot—Lieut. A. H. Grove, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieut., vice Tatham, who exchanges.

63rd Foot—2nd Lieut. L. H. Reid to be Lieut., vice Cook, promoted (Dec. 4, 1879).

66th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. M. Edwards to be Lieut., vice Roberts, promoted (Nov. 4, 1879).

67th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. J. E. Blundell to be Capt., vice Dunlop, retired (Jan. 24).

68th Foot—Lieut. W. M. Menzies, from the 106th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Hilliard, promoted (Jan. 7); 2nd Lieut. W. "Lyonel" (not "Lionel," as described in the *Gazette* of Jan. 13, 1880) Vane, from the 101st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Menzies, promoted into the 106th Foot.

70th Foot—Capt. W. J. Tibbs retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major (Jan. 1); Lieut. J. G. Hunter, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Delamain, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 17, 1879).

72nd Foot—Lieut. C. Roberts to be Capt., vice Barstow, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 18).

76th Foot—For, "Sub-Lieut. W. Whately to be Lieut., dated April 19, 1876, as notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 16, 1879," read, "Sub-Lieut. W. Whately to be Lieut., dated Jan. 17, 1877, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date April 19, 1876"; 2nd Lieuts. E. C. H. Price, from the 33rd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Brett, promoted (Nov. 1, 1879); G. P. B. Molyneux to be Lieut., vice Gore, promoted (Dec. 15, 1879); A. S. Were to be Lieut., vice Price, transferred to the 33rd Foot (Dec. 28, 1879).

81st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. B. Browne to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Knight, retired on half-pay; Capt. G. B. Bevan to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Browne; Lieut. N. D'E. Roberts to be Capt., vice Bevan; Lieut. F. Ryley to be Capt., vice Jackson, retired on a pension (all four dated Jan. 7).

96th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. R. Pearce to be Lieut., vice Winter, promoted (Dec. 6, 1879).

97th Foot—Lieut. E. B. L. Bevan to be Capt., vice Melvill, deceased (Dec. 23, 1879).

103rd Foot—Lieut. C. D. Cooper to be Capt., vice Graham, seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 1, 1879).

106th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. M. Menzies, from the 68th Foot, to be Lieut., to complete establishment (Nov. 13, 1879).

107th Foot—2nd Lieuts. E. Wheler to be Lieut., vice Haynes, promoted (July 23, 1879); C. H. Woodhouse to be Lieut., vice Batson, promoted (Aug. 31, 1879).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. O. F. Tatham, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Grove, who exchanges; the second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. S. B. Pemberton is "Blanshard," and not "Blanchard," as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 30.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. W. C. H. Mackintosh has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 6).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major F. O. Sargeant-Openshaw to be Staff Paymaster, vice Hon. Major J. M. Gibbs, placed on retired pay; Pymr. and Hon. Major T. Huddlestone to be Staff Paymaster, vice Hon. Major Scrivener, placed on retired pay (both dated Nov. 1, 1879). The following officers having resigned their combatant commissions to be Paymasters, with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army:—Capts. G. H. Turner, from the 17th Foot (Sept. 20, 1878); M. Fenton, from the 22nd Foot (Feb. 17, 1879); Lieut.-Col. G. B. C. de Crespigny, from Paymaster, School of Musketry, to be Paymaster for Army Services.

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major J. P. Street, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig. Surg (Dec. 9, 1879); J. H. Finnemore is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig. Surg.; J. Wood is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig. Surg.; J. Adcock, M.D., retires on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Brig. Surg.; Surg. F. S. Young, M.B., retires on temporary half-pay (Jan. 12).

Army Schools—Army Schoolmaster T. Carson to be Sub-Inspector, vice Carnegie, placed on retired pay.

Half-Pay—Capt. F. H. Dyke, from the 69th Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Edmondstoune, 32nd Foot, to be Col. (Dec. 17, 1879); Major A. Battye, Bengal S.C., to be Lieut.-Col., in recognition of his services during the late Afghan Campaign of 1878-9 (Feb. 11); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. F. Fitz-W. T. Hobbs, Army Pay Department, to have the honorary rank of Major (Dec. 9, 1879).

The following promotion to take place in succession to Gen. G. A. Malcolm, C.B., Col. of the 105th Foot, placed upon the Retired List, Jan. 21, 1880:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Little, K.C.B., Col. of the 9th Lancers, to be Gen. (Jan. 21).

Memoranda—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. R. Hume, half-pay, late 55th Foot, retires on full pay with the honorary rank of Major-Gen. (Dec. 6, 1879); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. J. Brook, half-pay, late 30th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission (Jan. 10); Honorary Lieut.-Col. M. R. Campbell, Paymaster, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, is permitted to commute his retired allowance (Jan. 2); Honorary Major L. Jordan, late Capt., 34th Foot, is permitted to commute his pension (Jan. 5); Honorary Capt. R. Ward, Ridingmaster, half-pay, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, is permitted to commute his retired allowance (Jan. 9); Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, late 70th Foot, receives the value of an Ensigncy.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 9, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Surg.-Gen. T. Longmore, C.B., her royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of an officer of the Order of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, as a promotion from the 5th class of that Order which he received in 1856, when Surgeon of the 19th Regt., for his services in the Crimean war.

WAR OFFICE, PALL PALL, Feb. 13, 1880.

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. W. L. Penno is placed on the Retired List, with the honorary rank of Comy.-Gen. (Jan. 11).

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the under-mentioned officers, in recognition of their services during the Zulu campaign of 1879 (Nov. 29, 1879):—

BREVET.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. C. M. Clarke, C.B., 57th Foot; W. D. Bond, 58th Foot; R. M. Rogers, V.C., 90th Foot.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major J. M. G. Tongue, 24th Foot.

To be Majors:—Captains C. L. Harvey, 71st Foot; H. Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards; W. S. Hamilton, 90th Foot; H. Richard, Viscount Downe, 2nd Life Guards; H. M. E. Brunker, 26th Foot; C. W. Murray, 61st Foot.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 11, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 10, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Fife—Major R. Rintoul resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

The Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo—Capt. W. G. Wood-Martin to be Major.

ENGINEER.

Hampshire—F. J. Webber, Esq., late Lieut., 21st Foot, to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

Bedford—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. H. Gray and F. E. F. Polhill-Turner.

1st Royal Cheshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Charles William Daubeny (Jan. 23), and Peter Fleming Frederic Leicester.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Lieut. R. C. Bell resigns his commission.

Dorset—Leonard Edward Leigh, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Gloucester—John Charles Harford, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal North Gloucester—A. A. Wilkie, Esq., late Capt. 16th Lancers, to be Capt.

Hereford—2nd Lieut. A. C. Francklyn to be Lieut.

Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Sydney James O'Bryen Hoare and Ernest Leslie Bainbridge.

1st or West Norfolk—2nd Lieut. L. G. W. Milles resigns his commission.

1st Somerset—Harry Peyton Moulton-Barrett, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Suffolk—Lieut. W. H. Q. Jones to be Capt., vice Swiney, transferred to the West Kent Militia.

2nd Royal Surrey—2nd Lieut. C. A. A. Frederick resigns his commission.

3rd Royal Surrey—Alfred Chater, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Sussex—2nd Lieut. the Hon. G. C. Bingham resigns his commission.

The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Bertram Marmaduke Henry Elliot Ranken and Richard Douglas Mainley Blake.

Royal Wiltshire—Lieut. A. K. W. Peacock resigns his commission.

Worcester—James Hugh Brownlow Beresford, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

North York—2nd Lieut. the Hon. W. F. J. Dundas resigns his commission.

1st West York—Capt. J. C. Ambrose resigns his commission.

Antrim—Stafford Edmund Douglas, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal North Down—Lieut. T. Coleman to be Capt.

Westmeath—James Frederick D'Arcy, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Militia Medical Department—Surg-Major T. Brittain (1st Royal Cheshire Militia) resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 10, 1880.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Lieut. F. P. Johnson to be Capt.

Royal Wiltshire—Capt. the Hon. S. Herbert resigns his commission.

Yorkshire Hussars—Capt. R. D. Marshall resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

The final sentence of the court-martial appointed to inquire into the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst has been officially promulgated. Admiral Batsch, the commander of the squadron, is blamed for reducing the space between the several vessels from four hectometres to one hectometre when the locality and circumstances must have counselled him to exceed rather than to shorten the ordinary distance. The Admiral's conduct is, however, excused by his zeal to raise the seamanship and manœuvring capacity of the crews. As regards the mistake committed at the helm of the König Wilhelm, it is evident that, terrified by the vessel not obeying the rudder with the requisite despatch, the men at the critical moment hesitated or misunderstood for a second the command given. The depositions are, however, too contradictory to admit of a distinct charge being formulated. Thirdly, it is regarded as proven that the Kurfürst would not have sunk had not the entrance-doors to the hollow space between the side walls been inadvertently left open. This guilty negligence is attributed to Lieutenant Fouque, who perished in the disaster. In conclusion, it may be observed that Admiral Batsch has been temporarily removed from active service, and is employed in the bureaux of the Admiralty.—*Standard.*

INDIA.

The following message by the Queen-Empress was published last month at Cabul:—"I cannot sufficiently express my satisfaction at, and thankfulness for, the great victory gained by Gen. Roberts on the 23rd. Pray convey to him my high sense of the conduct of my brave troops, and my deep concern at the loss of life and anxiety for the wounded." Another congratulatory telegram was received from the Secretary of State for India. Gen. Roberts published the following:—"The Lieutenant-General feels sure that the gracious message of the Queen-Empress will afford the troops under his command as much pleasure as it has afforded him. The Cabul Field Force may well feel proud of the high honour thus bestowed upon them, and of her Majesty's appreciation of their services, and he (the Lieutenant-General) desires to place on record his sense of the good work performed by the troops under his command against an enemy vastly superior in numbers, and at the time of the year when the inclemency of the climate added considerably to the hardships of all ranks, and which were cheerfully undergone by all."

The new arrangements for the control of our communications and transport are as follows:—Brigdr.-Gen. Hugh Gough has charge of the entire line from Cabul to Jumrood. Col. Low, 13th Bengal Cavalry, is director of transport with the force at and about Cabul. Col. Heathcote is director of transport with Gen. Bright's division, in relief of Col. Lockhart, now Assist-Qrmr.-Gen. with Gen. Roberts.

The *Indian Daily News* says:—"It is not difficult to see why Sir Edwin Johnson has refused the post of Commander-in-Chief in Madras. The Army Commission has sent in its recommendations, and the abolition of the Madras post is known to be one of the things that has found favour in its sight. It may be that Sir Edwin will not risk being abolished like Mr. Hume, and prefers his seat in the Council."

The Naga expedition is assuming proportions which are only insignificant in proportion to the operations in the North-West. The cost of commissariat supplies alone for the Naga expedition for the three months from October last to December amounted to £50,000, and a further sum of £20,000 for the same department has been sanctioned. It has been definitely proved that the raid upon the Cachar tea-gardens was by the Angamis, a tribe of the Nagas. Sir S. Bayley, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, has been at Calcutta on business connected with the expedition.

The following officers of the Madras Army will become entitled to colonel's allowances during the present year:—Cols. W. E. White, C. Hight, G. Pringle, J. J. Fulton, J. G. Touch, R. M. Macdonald, P. S. Cunningham, L. W. Buck, A. B. Marsack, C. S. Elliot, H. H. Firth, and De S. Barrow. Col. Macdonald is the Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, an appointment he is not likely to hold after June. Col. Buck is commanding at Rumpa, and will be lucky if he gets that "war" finished by the time he gets his allowances. Cols. White, Hight, Pringle, Touch, Scott Elliot, and Firth are already on furlough in Europe, in anticipation of the allowances. Col. Fulton is commanding the 32nd N.I., Col. Cunningham the 3rd, and Col. Marsack the 34th Regts. Col. De Symonds Barrow is Deputy-Inspector-General of Police in Oude.

The following is a correct detail of the troops to form the reserve division under General Ross, so far as yet known at Peshawur:—Artillery—D-A. Royal Horse Artillery, I-C. Royal Horse Artillery, L-5 Royal Artillery. Cavalry—8th Hussars, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Central India Horse. Infantry—1-5th Fusiliers, 2-14th Foot, 1-25th Foot, 9th Bengal N.I., 16th Bengal N.I., 32nd Bengal N.I., 41st Bengal N.I., 1st Ghoorkhas, 1st Madras N.I., and 15th Madras N.I. The constitution of the staff we have already published.

Service in India does not seem to be popular with our short-service soldiers, for a Bengal paper states that when orders were received not long ago to re-engage 3,000 time-expired men, only 125 volunteered.

Sir Neville Chamberlain has addressed the Madras Government on the subject of providing the sepoys of the Madras Army with clothing of the same pattern as that worn by the Bengal sepoys. The Local Government approve of the proposed change, but the sanction of the Supreme Government is required.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. E. Johnson, Madras S.C., officiating Staff officer of Madras, died on the 10th ult. from an overdose of chloral.

Cols. T. Wright, C.B. (Brig.-Gen. Wright, commanding Hyderabad Contingent), and G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal S.C., have been admitted to colonel's allowances, with effect from Jan. 8, 1880.

An Indian good-service pension is vacant, in consequence of Brigadier-Gen. Wright, C.B., Bengal S.C., having succeeded to his colonel's allowances from the 8th ultimo.

Lieut.-Col. J. Williams, Madras Infantry, is about to retire, on a pension of £365, and special annuity of £324 18s.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Calcutta, Feb. 7, states that "Gen. Sir Frederick P. Haines, the commander-in-chief in India, will proceed to Peshawur on the 20th inst."

We are in a position to announce that the Secretary of State for India in Council, after consultation with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and reference to the Government of India, has decided that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of Indian pay and allowances, and of retrenchments, family remittances, and messing money claims, shall be 1s. 8½d. the rupee during the official year commencing on April 1, 1880.—*Home News.*

Contrary to the general belief prevalent at the termination of last Session, it is understood that no further steps will be taken by the House of Commons in the case of Mr. Grissel, who, it will be recollected, was committed to Newgate, by order of the House, for breach of privilege, on the charge of endeavouring to influence the decision of a Select Committee, and who only surrendered two days before the termination of the Session, and consequently suffered but 48 hours' imprisonment, being liberated the moment the House rose.

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This old-established first-class hotel, for families and gentlemen, having been rebuilt and fitted with all modern appliances for convenience and comfort, is now REOPENED. The proximity of Limmer's to all the most fashionable resorts, renders it a most desirable temporary residence. The hotel is most beautifully appointed, the cuisine will be under experienced supervision, and the manager can confidently solicit the patronage of the nobility and gentry, assuring them that no effort shall be spared for the comfort of his guests. Letters and telegrams will at all times receive prompt attention.
R. R. COOPER, Manager.

THE
HOLBORN RESTAURANT.
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ONE OF THE SIGHTS AND ONE OF THE COMFORTS OF LONDON,
Dinners and Luncheons from Daily Bill of Fare.
The Famous Table d'Hote, at Separate Tables, Every Evening,
In the GRAND SALON, the PRINCE'S SALON, and the DUKE'S SALON, from 5.30 to 8.30, 3s 6d.
INCLUDING
TWO SOUPS, TWO KINDS OF FISH,
TWO ENTREES, JOINTS, SWEETS,
CHEESE (IN VARIETY), SALAD, &c.
WITH ICES AND DESSERT.

This favourite Dinner is accompanied by a Selection of high-class Instrumental Music by a newly selected Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Augustus L. Tamp'in.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management; Gymnastics (Ward Lock, and Co.)—Episodes of Anglo-Indian History (Marlborough and Co.)—Herat (Allen and Co.)—Folly, 3 vols.; A Tangled Web; Ill Weeds (Remington).—The Great Artists (Sampson Low and Co.)—Questions and Answers on the Army Discipline and Regulation Act; A Catechism of Military Law (Clowes and Son).—Handbook of Competitive Examinations (Longmans).—Winter Havens in the Sunny South; The Apricot; British Dogs, Part 7 (Bazaar Office).—Reeves's Musical Directory for 1880 (Reeves).—Reports of the Tenant Farmers' Delegates on the Dominion of Canada (Department of Agriculture of the Government of Canada).—Catechism on the Army Discipline and Regulation Acts, 1879 (Mitchell and Co.)—Who Took Shem's Common? (Civil Service Printing Company).—Dod's Parliamentary Companion (Whittaker and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GATESHEAD.—Try Messrs. Clowes, or Messrs. Mitchell, military publishers, Charing Cross, S.W.

CERTIFICATE.—The certificate certainly holds good for the Militia. Officers of both Services receive the same certificates in passing from the school.

H. S., Manchester.—No work on the subject has yet appeared, to our knowledge.

INDIGNANS.—We have noticed the objection raised in your letter, and fully sympathise with you, but thought it better not to publish the objection quite in your own language. We hope this point will not be overlooked by the Admiralty.

R. R., Surbiton.—The announcement which you ask us to make has been already inserted. See the paper of Jan. 31, page 72.

SURGEON, R.N.—You will find the question to which you desire to draw attention has been given prominence this week.

NAVAL UNIFORM.—We fear agitation comes too late.

R.N., Dublin.—Thank you for the information, which we have made use of.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; "*Vedette*;" *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

THE majority of the Committee appointed to consider the reorganisation of the Royal Marine Artillery is unquestionably of a biassed and thus one-sided character, being composed of Naval officers, Royal Marine Light Infantry officers, and a solitary Royal Marine Artillery officer, to represent the views of the corps, with a Royal Marine Light Infantry officer as secretary, to frame the report according to preconcerted ideas. But apart from this, if we look to the *modus operandi* of past reorganisations, one course has invariably been adopted, namely, to give sops in the upper ranks, and thus to close the channels through which remonstrances from the juniors have to pass. To the senior officers, whose course is nearly run, a salve can easily be applied, and so their obstruction is removed, or, in reality, bought off. To some Captains, who, in their own branch, would have to retire from age, but who, by amalgamation with the Infantry, may see that the tether of their official life will be prolonged, there is a salve. But as to the Subaltern, whose lifelong career is now at stake, he has been excluded from the opportunity of expressing an opinion. Amalgamating the Artillery and Infantry is by many held to be unjust. In the first place, there is as much difference, educationally, between the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry as between the Royal Artillery and the Infantry. The Royal Artillery and the Royal Marine Artillery pass the same Civil-Service examination, while the Cavalry, Infantry, and Royal Marine Light Infantry pass an examination of a lower standard. Latterly the Government have been converting some field batteries into garrison batteries. Perhaps, with a like want of common-sense, they may wish to convert some garrison brigades into infantry regiments. The idea may seem, as it really is, nonsensical; but such is really what is contemplated with the Royal Marine Artillery, who are in reality equally good as garrison artillery as Marine gunners. Fancy the outcry that would ensue on the proposed conversion of Artillery brigades into Infantry battalions, the same to be carried out on the recommendation of Infantry officers! Of the Royal Marine Artillery, we unhesitatingly affirm there is not a finer corps in the Service, either for physique, drill, or soldierly bearing. Now, as it requires much longer to train a gunner than an infantry soldier, and thus is more expensive, what false economy it is to convert Artillery into Light Infantry, and especially at a time when recruiting is going on for the Artillery. The Marine Artillery being equally "gunners," whether on board ship or in a fort,—if, therefore, they are not required for duty at sea, they should be retained for land service; and it is argued that the most simple mode of procedure would be to convert the Royal Marine Artillery into some additional brigades of garrison artillery, keeping the officers on a separate cadre, exactly in the manner pursued when the Indian Artillery was amalgamated with the Imperial Artillery. There could be no just cause for ill-feeling on either side, for, educationally, both are the same; while in pay and promotion they would not interfere with each other.

We have heard that Lord Chelmsford consulted the military authorities in reference to his desire to reply to the criticisms of Mr. A. Forbes, in the *Nineteenth Century*, on his operations in Zululand, and that the result has been that no reply will be made by him; but it is said that a counterblast to Mr. Forbes will be sent forth, by a professional critic of ability and knowledge.

We have no desire to extenuate the circumstances under which Colonel the Hon. F. Wellesley, Coldstream Guards, has lately been deprived of his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. On moral grounds, the officer has not, and has never professed to have, any defence, but we must protest against the cruel injustice he is still being made to suffer. As we pointed out from the first, there was not the slightest shadow of a pretext for the charge which was laid at his door, by which it was made to appear that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and the fact of his having been restored to his former position in the Brigade of Guards, after full inquiry into all the circumstances of his dispute with a brother member of the Turf Club, conclusively proves that the view we took was the right one. But an attempt is now being made to blind the public into thinking that Colonel Wellesley has been reinstated in his regiment on the understanding that he shall retire from the Service. This report has been started for sinister motives, and in justice to Colonel Wellesley, we consider it only fair to make known that no such conditions have been imposed, and that if he should retire he would do so of his own free-will. His removal from the list of Aides-de-Camp followed as a natural consequence of the publicity which the matter obtained, but the attempt which has been made to injure the officer's professional character has been most unmanly, and cannot fail to meet the condemnation of every right-thinking person.

We have reason to believe that it is now definitely settled that Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., Royal Artillery, will succeed Major-General Radcliffe as Deputy-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards. We predicted this appointment some months ago, and it is with satisfaction we note its confirmation. Important reforms, we doubt not, may now be looked for in that long-suffering Royal Regiment.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from an officer of rank and ability in Afghanistan, which contains some interesting remarks on recent events in that country. The writer, whose letter is dated January 1, says that General Roberts was surrounded by 60,000 fanatics, who had responded to the jehad, or holy war, preached by the moollah Mooslik-i-Alum. This is the same man who preached a jehad against us in 1841, but he only succeeded then in collecting 30,000 men. The loss of the Afghans during the operations which ended on December 23 the writer of the above-mentioned letter estimates at 1,200 killed, and about double that number wounded. The Afghans assert that they will renew their attack on the festival of the Nao Roz, which is March 21. General Roberts's mistake was having at the commencement split up his small force into three parts, which had no means of communicating with or assisting each other. He also allowed walls and villages to remain standing close to cantonments, thus leaving for the enemy excellent cover, without which they would have been comparatively harmless. The writer is of opinion that our whole policy has collapsed, and that all idea of conciliating the Afghans is futile. The sooner we can clear out of the country without loss of prestige, the better. This question of prestige is our great stumbling-block. The writer winds up by saying that it is now manifest, as he and many others thought at first, that our best course would have been as follows,—to blow up the Bala Hissar, inflict a heavy fine on the city, destroy a portion of it, and then march back to India.

It is expected that the *Gazette* forming the new Commissariat and Transport and Ordnance Store Departments will be published almost immediately. On Thursday last, intimation was conveyed to those officers of the Ordnance Store Department who are about to be retired. The following retirements may be anticipated from this department alone, viz., four assistant-commissary-generals, four commissaries, seven deputy-commissaries, and four assistant-commissaries. In the Commissariat, a much larger number of retirements may be anticipated.

It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the great distress existing on the west coast of Ireland, recruiting there, for the past four or five months, has been rather under than over the average. This is the more singular, when we consider that a Militiaman receives 10s. enlistment bounty directly he is attested, and that he can obtain his discharge any time a month before preliminary drill or training, on payment of £1. Moreover, the standard for Militia recruits is but 5 ft. 4 in., and growing lads between sixteen and eighteen are taken as low as 5 ft. 2 in. We should have thought that, had the distress four months ago been as great as agitators tried to make out, there would have been a regular rush for Militia bounties. This tends to show that the distress is confined principally to a class from which we do not obtain many recruits, viz.,—farmers with small holdings, who till the land themselves, and who cannot afford to be absent from their work during the training period.

Major W. F. Butler, C.B., half-pay, late 69th Regiment, who arrived home from the Cape on Wednesday in the mail steamer *Nubian*, will not, we understand, return to his former appointment as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General on the Staff of the Horse Guards.

A most extraordinary report reaches us to the effect that the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a double-battalion regiment has been unexpectedly ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India, to assume command of the sister-battalion, now on service in Afghanistan. The Lieutenant-Colonel, there is reason to fear, will find it necessary to take leave to England, and the state of feeling which exists between the two Majors is such as to render it undesirable that the command should be left in either of their hands. Under the circumstances, the Horse Guards surely has but one course open to it, viz., to call upon both officers to retire. We have heard far too much lately of disagreements among senior officers in India, and the unpleasant stories which are continually reaching England as to the condition of certain regiments—of one three-figured one in particular—would seem to bear out the argument that the head of the Army is apt at times to allow his kindness of heart to get the better of his judgment. We have been shown, in the case of the 43rd and 62nd Regiments, how dangerous it is to allow matters to take their course, and officers should be made to understand that the authorities are not disposed to allow the interests of the Service to be jeopardised at the caprice of a few narrow-minded individuals, who find it impossible to serve on friendly terms with those they command or by whom they are commanded.

Colonel the Hon. D. M'D. Fraser, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, will, we understand, succeed Brigadier-General Arbuthnot as Inspector-General of Artillery in India. Should an officer be required to fill Colonel Fraser's place, the choice will probably fall upon Colonel Saunders, who is at present unemployed, and who has not been on foreign service for twenty-three years. Enviable is the lot of Royal Artillerymen!

There is a report that the War Office has it in contemplation to offer to Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon Gudgin a distinguished-service reward of £50 a year, to compensate him for the injustice he has been made to suffer in not having received any decoration for his services recently in Zululand. We trust, in the interests of the Service, that this rumour will meet with official contradiction, for it is evident that Mr. Gudgin could under no circumstances consent to accept the proffered reward, seeing that the amounts drawn by the sister departments—the Medical and Chaplains'—are in each case £100 per annum; and that, by accepting a money grant, he would place in the hands of the known enemies and traducers of his profession a strong argument for deferring the consideration of the question now raised, with such good cause, as to the right of the Veterinary Officers of the Army to aspire to decorative honours. Considering the very important part which the members of the Veterinary Department must play in future campaigns, and how desirable it is that the officers of that department should be gentlemen of honour and integrity, we cannot suppose for a moment that Colonel Stanley or H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge knows anything of the proposed arrangements, or that this second indignity which the Veterinary Officers are being made to suffer has been countenanced by them. As we said last week, the overlooking of Mr. Gudgin's claims is considered by all the officers of the late Zulu expedition—and by none more than Major-General Marshall, who commanded the Cavalry Brigade—to be an unjustifiable slight. The sop now proposed to be thrown out to appease the anger of the indignant "vets." is simply an insult added to injury, and we shall, therefore, hope to learn that Mr. Gudgin, when the offer is made to him—if it should be—will decline it, with thanks.

Captain G. H. Hutton, 23rd Fusiliers, who was aide-de-camp to Major-General Bell, V.C., C.B., has been appointed acting aide-de-camp to Major-General H. D'O. Torrens, C.B., commanding the Belfast District.

We are surprised, in these days of Army reform and the vigilant economy which characterises the measures of the War Office, that the authorities have not thought of the Riding Establishment of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, where five officers, several riding-masters, and a considerable staff of non-commissioned officers are maintained, principally, we believe, for the instruction of the Cadets of the Royal Military Academy. It would be interesting to know the average annual cost each Artillery cadet entails on the country, by this famous instruction in the principles of equitation; and we are at a loss to see why the equally efficient and inexpensive establishments maintained at Canterbury and Sandhurst might not, in a great measure, be copied at Woolwich.

Captain A. G. Wavell, 9th Regiment, has been appointed Staff officer of Volunteers in the Cape District, under the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

The conditions of employment under the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Department Warrants are on a scale sufficiently liberal, doubtless, to attract many candidates for employment. It is worth noticing that the tendency of the many different appointments that have been established in recent years is, certainly from a pecuniary point of view, and very frequently as regards the prospect of professional advancement, to attract those officers who have ability, or have worked hard at their profession away from their regiments, yet on active service there is no more important officer than the company leader.

Lieutenant A. S. Drummond, Scots Guards, has resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-General E. W. Donovan, commanding the troops at Hong Kong.

The prospect which the new Commissariat and Ordnance Store Department Warrants hold out of giving employment to a considerable number of officers of field rank, make it worth while to consider whether the stringent rules for compulsory retirement could not be somewhat relaxed, without impeding promotion. The number of officers who are cast upon the world almost in the prime of life, but yet at an age too advanced to enter a new profession, and who consequently find themselves with nothing to do and very little to live upon, is increasing daily, and presents anything but a pleasant picture. Increased appointments for officers of the higher ranks, and liberal inducements offered for voluntary retirement, would go far to ensure a considerable flow of promotion.

Captain W. H. Burton, 26th Cameronians, has been appointed a captain-instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe, vice Captain F. M'K. Salmond, 21st Fusiliers, appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry at Edinburgh.

The new Commissariat and Ordnance Store Department Warrants will give a fresh impulse to promotion, particularly amongst the subaltern ranks, thus causing a number of vacancies for first appointments. It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made to meet this demand, by increasing the number of students at Sandhurst, or the number of Militia candidates passed by the examiners. Under ordinary circumstances, regiments often have to wait several months before vacancies can be filled up, and when, by any such cause as the above, the demand is increased, the delay is proportionally greater. There ought, in fact, to be always a number of successful Militia candidates, or of students from Sandhurst, ready to be posted to regiments, as vacancies occur.

A couple of distinguished-service rewards are vacant, by the appointment of Lieutenant-Generals Sir E. H. Greathed, K.C.B., and Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., to regimental colonelcies.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, February 6, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer George Pratt has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

The following Assistant-Paymasters have this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with the seniorities stated against their names:—William Frederick Woods (Jan. 1, 1880), Pentland John Mould (Jan. 26, 1880); and John Thomas Greet (Feb. 3, 1880).

ADMIRALTY, February 9, 1880.

The following promotions have been made:—Sub-Lieutenants Robert Maitland King, Arthur Horatio Shirley, George Frederick Glennie, James Weston Litle, William Leighton Down, Mortimer Keppel Wodehouse, William Hewetson, Thomas Henry Fisher, John Thirkhill White, Arthur Romeyn Beck, William Henry Arnold, Algernon Hardy Oliver, John Henry Waters Theed, Herbert Lyon, Hugh Pigot Williams, Frederick Charles Doveton Sturdee, to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 7th inst.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Brigade).—Arthur Bethune Woodd, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenant (Feb. 9, 1880).

ADMIRALTY, February 10, 1880.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Hubert Heath Sabben has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority to Dec. 6, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer George Charles Scholes has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List from the dates stated against their names:—Engineer Joseph Beaumont Firth, from the 3rd inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Chief Engineer; Engineer James Frazer, from the 6th inst.; Engineer William Parford Pitt, from the 6th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—W. H. Cuming, to the Curaçoa.

Commanders—W. G. Le Cocq, D. H. Bosanquet, T. P. W. Nesham, and G. Usborne, to the Vernon; W. M'C. Castle, to the Invincible.

Lieutenants—A. K. Woodrow, to the Excellent; the Hon. F. R. Sandilands, to the Hercules; A. Howard, to the Penelope; A. H. F. Duncan, to the Vernon; G. Drury, to the Sylvia; W. J. H. Auton, to the Iron Duke; A. H. Oliver, to the Pelican.

Navigating Lieutenant—C. H. S. Douglas, to the Pembroke.

Sub-Lieutenants—E. B. T. Hall, to the Wolverene; E. E. Bradford, to the Wolverene, for the Sandfly; A. Y. Moggridge, to the Coquette.

Fleet Surgeons—James Thomson, additional, to the Duncan; D. M. Shaw, to the Inconstant; and C. A. Lees, to the Duke of Wellington.

Staff Surgeons—James Trimble, additional, to the Penelope; G. B. Murray, to the Hercules, for service in the Merlin; and W. H. Pattey, additional, to the Implacable.

Paymaster—W. B. Ramsay, to the President.

Assistant-Paymasters—H. A. Malaher, to the Asia; E. G. Edwards, to the Indus.

Surgeons—R. M'Ivor, to the Flirt; S. Brown, to the Hibernia, for service in the Antelope; and R. W. Biddulph, to the Excellent; A. W. Russell, to the Asia.

Engineers—J. R. D. Johnson, to the Raleigh; G. W. H. Michell, to the Wolverene; W. Hoyten, to the Raleigh, for service in the Wolverene; W. F. Cole, to the Indus, for service in the Swiftsure; R. Pattison, to the Asia.

Clerks—H. F. Tracey, to the Impregnable; C. D. M. Farrant, to the Penelope.

Gunner—I. W. Austin, to the Cambridge.

Boatswain—John Bumpus, to the Indus.

Carpenters—A. Gord, to the Royal Adelaide; W. H. Thomas, to the Indus.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Edmund Davis, Clacton, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Aldborough, vice Tattersall, invalided.

Commissioned Boatman—J. G. Cooper, Ramsgate, to be chief boatman, Clacton, vice Davis, promoted.

ACHILLES, Capt. A. C. Heneage, arrived at Vigo, with the other ships of the Channel Squadron, on Feb. 10.

ACTIVE. The armament of this vessel is to be changed. She has hitherto carried two $6\frac{1}{2}$-ton guns and eight 64-pounders, but eighteen 64-pounders are to be substituted.

AGINCOURT, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, arrived at Vigo on Feb. 10.

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. Edward J. Wingfield, will be recommissioned at Malta by Lieut. the Hon. W. Hylton Jolliffe on the arrival of the Wye.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Buckle, having on board the 84th Regt., put into Plymouth Sound on Saturday evening through stress of weather, and left again on Sunday morning for Kingstown.

ATALANTA, Capt. F. Stirling, was at St. Kitts on Jan. 22.

BELLEROPHON, Capt. D'Arcy Irvine, which recently arrived at Spithead from North America to pay off, has been ordered to Devonport, after being partially dismantled, the Construction Department having reported that with the arrival of the Indian troopers from Bombay to undergo their annual refit, two of them having also to be prepared to receive new engines, more than full employment will be afforded to this dockyard, especially as the completion of the turret-ship Inflexible and the building of the Colossus, steel turret-ship, and the Canada and Cordelia, steel corvettes, are to be pushed forward with all dispatch, while as soon as it is considered practicable, workmen are to be detailed off to finish up the work remaining to be done to the Sultan, Repulse, and Neptune, powerful fighting vessels, before they will be ready for commissioning. Very extensive repairs and alterations are to be carried out on board the Bellerophon. Her boilers are to be replaced by new ones, her machinery thoroughly overhauled at the same time, and a variety of structural modifications are to be executed. Her armament is also to be strengthened, she is to be fitted with the electric light, be prepared for the Whitehead torpedo, and is to receive a Nordenfeldt equipment.

BITTERN, Com. Edward Pusey, has relieved the Condor on the coast of Syria, where she remained on Feb. 4.

BLACK PRINCE. For some time past the Admiralty have contemplated the work of repairing and refitting the Black Prince done by contract, in the same manner as that of the Northumberland, but they have decided to have nothing done to her during the next financial year.

BLANCHE, Capt. Charles G. F. Knowles, was at Bermuda on Jan. 21, and has orders to go to Havannah, returning to Bermuda at the end of March.

BOADICEA, Comdre. Richards, was to leave Ascension on Jan. 22 for Sierra Leone.

BOXER, Com. P. C. Johnstone, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday evening from the North American and West Indies station, and left again on Sunday for Chatham, where she is to pay off, at which port she was commissioned on Dec. 11, 1876, and has been employed on the West Coast of Africa and West Indies since March 13, 1877.

CLEOPATRA was inspected on Tuesday afternoon by the officers of Devonport Dockyard and Steam Reserve, on being placed out of the Steam Reserve as ready for commission.

COMUS, Capt. James W. East, arrived at Ascension on Jan. 22, and was to leave for Tristan d'Acunha and the Cape on Jan. 24.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. Festing, was at the Piræus on Feb. 4; she was about to visit Crete.

CROCODILE, Capt. Doughty, will not be home so soon as was expected, as she is to move the 2nd Batn. 7th Regt., and a wing of the 2nd Batn. 11th Regt., from Bombay to Kurrachee. The consequence of this will be that her date of returning to Portsmouth will be delayed to about the 20th inst.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

DIDO, Capt. Domvile, was at St. Helena on Jan. 22, and was to sail that day for Simon's Bay.

DRUID, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, was to leave Jamaica on Jan. 26 for Belize and the north coast of Cuba.

ECLIPSE, Capt. C. C. Rising, left Plymouth for the East Indies yesterday (Feb. 13).

EMERALD, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, which has been to Levuka to convey the High Commissioner to Samoa, Tonga, &c., was expected to join the broad pendant at Hobart Town about Jan. 3.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Brownrigg, arrived at Suez on Tuesday from Portsmouth, and left Port Said on Thursday for Bombay.

EXPRESS, Lieut.-Com. Robert N. Hammond, was at Gibraltar on Feb. 4.

FANTÔME, Com. W. C. Karslake. arrived at Madeira on Feb. 7, and was to leave on Feb. 10.

FIREBRAND, Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson, was to leave Ascension for Cape Coast Castle on Jan. 24, after having been inspected by Comdre. Richards.

FLAMINGO, Com. W. H. Hall, was at Port Royal, Jamaica, on Jan. 24.

FLIRT, Com. J. W. Brackenbury, C.M.G., was commissioned on Tuesday morning at Devonport, with a complement of 75 for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.

FORESTER, Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith, left Ascension for Sierra Leone on Jan. 21.

GANNET, Com. E. G. Bourke, was at Arica on Jan. 8.

HECLA, Capt. M. Singer. It was intended some time ago, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, that the Hecla should proceed to Bantry Bay to carry out a series of experiments with torpedoes, which had been arranged by the Admiralty, with the aid of Capts. Gordon and Singer, but that idea has been given up, and a modified programme, suitable for Portsmouth, has been substituted.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. Brent, arrived at Ascension on Jan. 16, and left for Bermuda on Jan. 19. Having landed at Gibraltar the 46th Regiment, which she will embark at Bermuda, she will then take on board the 71st Highland Light Infantry for conveyance to Granton. On her way to that place she will call at Portsmouth to land invalids, time-expired men, &c. At Granton she will embark the 50th Regiment for passage to Harwich, which will complete her present orders.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

HUMBER, Com. J. L. Way, which left Portsmouth for Vigo, Gibraltar, and Malta, put into Plymouth Sound on Saturday evening through the bad weather in the Channel, and left again on Sunday morning, as soon as the gale abated. She reached Vigo on Feb. 12, and proceeded, after communicating with the Channel Squadron.

INDUSTRY, Staff Com. Tregidgo, was at Ascension on Jan. 22. She was to leave for Cape Coast Castle on Jan. 31.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle, C.B., was to leave Alexandria for the Piræus of Athens about Feb. 6. She will probably remain at the latter port for a while, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle assuming the duties of senior officer in Greek waters.

JUMNA, Capt. G. Parsons, left Port Said on the 10th inst. for Malta and England.

MINOTAUR, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hood, which left Lisbon on the 29th ult., arrived at Vigo on the 10th inst. The Salamis will await at Lisbon the mail of the 9th from Southampton, and will then join the squadron at Vigo.

NEWCASTLE, Capt. E. Kelly, left Lisbon on Monday for a cruise to Madeira, Teneriffe, &c.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, was at Barbadoes on the 28th of January. Letters for the Admiral should be addressed to Jamaica, *viâ* Southampton, up to the 17th of February; after that date to Bermuda, *viâ* New York, and Halifax till further notice. A letter from an officer says:—"The Northampton, as a man-of-war, is simply perfection; but all is sacrificed to the battery and fighting powers generally, leaving little room for officers' accommodation, and in our mess we are cramped, besides its being awfully hot. I suppose, however, we shall manage to exist, and even to be jolly." She was to leave for Trinidad on Feb. 4.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, arrived at Vigo on Feb. 10.

OSPREY, Com. Hon. Henry H. A'Court, was at Callao on Dec. 28. She has orders to proceed to Coquimbo and Pitcairn Island.

PELICAN, Capt. H. Boys, would probably be sent to La Paz.

PENGUIN, Com. A. Paget, was at Panama on Jan 8.

PHILOMEL, Com. B. Berners, was cruising between Massowah and Aden on Jan. 24.

PIONEER, Lieut.-Com. H. Carre. In Parliament on Thursday, in answer to Mr. Richard, Mr. Bourke stated that for some time the town of Onitsha, 200 miles from the mouth of the river Niger, had been occupied by traders, who for the last twelve or fourteen months had been subjected to every kind of outrage by the natives. In consequence of these outrages, it was the intention of the traders to leave the town, and they were preparing to do so and to take their property away when they were prevented by the natives and chiefs. The acting Consul at Fernando Po happened at that time to be passing down the Niger, and in passing Onitsha communication was made to him that the traders intended to embark and take away their property. He immediately communicated with the naval officer at Fernando Po and the senior officer at that station, and a gunboat was ordered to proceed to Onitsha for the purpose of protecting British life and property. The vessel proceeded to the town of Onitsha, in order to take away the property of the traders. While they were engaged in that operation they were attacked by the natives, and in consequence of that unprovoked aggression the town was attacked and burned. The hon. member had asked if British Consuls had authority to use her Majesty's ships to bombard and destroy towns whenever the inhabitants were charged with giving trouble to Europeans. British officers had no such instructions, but at the same time it was the duty of naval officers and of Consular officers to act to the best of their discretion in critical circumstances. Taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, her Majesty's Government had approved of the conduct of both the naval and Consular officers.

RALEIGH, Capt. C. T. Jago, was inspected in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, C.B., and had her compasses adjusted later in the day.

ROCKET, Lieut.-Com. Vere Orlebar, was at Esquimault on Jan. 8.

SANDFLY, Lieut. C. G. Horne, was at Sydney at the end of December, waiting for her new crew.

SHANNON, Capt. J. D'Arcy, remains as senior officer on the coast south of Payta, the Rear-Admiral proceeding to Esquimault at the end of January.

SIRIUS, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, which was commissioned at Devonport on Sept. 6, 1875, and left England on Oct. 25 in the same year, will be paid off at Devonport on the 26th inst.

THETIS, Capt. P. W. Stephens, was at Arica on Jan 8.

THUNDERER, Capt. Philip Colomb, returned to Malta on Feb. 6, and left again for a ten days' cruise.

TORCH, Com. R. H. Hamond, has relieved the Rapid at Corfu, where she remained on Feb. 4.

TOURMALINE, Capt. R. Dennistoun, was at Barbadoes on Jan 28, and was to leave for Tobago and Trinidad, in company with the flag, on Feb. 4.

TRIUMPH, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Frederick H. Stirling, was at Callao on Jan. 8.

TURQUOISE, Capt. M. B. Medlycott, was at Callao on Jan. 8.

TYRIAN, Lieut.-Com. Pike, was at Port Royal on Jan. 24.

WIVERN, Com. J. G. Jones, arrived at Spithead on Feb. 12, to take on board her torpedo equipment.

WOODLARK, which has been under repair for the past three years at Devonport, having cost a total of £10,780, or £2,500 more than the sum estimated and allowed, the excess expenditure has been severely censured by the Lords of the Admiralty, and a memorandum has been received at Devonport, calling the attention of the foreman engaged upon her to the irregularity of the excess expenditure, without first submitting it for approval as a supplementary estimate. The vessel is to be out of hand by Thursday, and inspected on the 27th inst., upon being passed into the first division of Steam Reserve for commission.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

WYE, Staff Com. Sarratt, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday evening from Portsmouth, with men for the Wolverene, to be transferred to the Raleigh for passage. After receiving supernumeraries, the Wye left for the Mediterranean, calling at Gibraltar.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—Edmund Broad, gunner's mate, of the Royal Adelaide; John Bowds, Charles Kennedy, and James Collins, commander's boatmen; and John Mulcahy, boatman, of the Coastguard.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Captain Pim, R.N., asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he would lay upon the table of the House, at least a fortnight before the Navy Estimates were moved, in the form of a Blue-book similar to that of "Navy (Health)," annually laid before the House, the report of the operations of the Admiralty for the past financial year, together with propositions affecting expenditure for the ensuing year. Mr. W. H. Smith said that the hon. and gallant member was aware that the Blue-book relating to the health of the Navy related to matters which occurred in the previous, and not in the current financial year, and, in fact, was a mere historical document. It would be inconvenient to carry out the hon. and gallant gentleman's proposal. Sir J. Hay asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the colonial allowance payable to officers of the Navy and Marines serving on shore in South Africa would soon be paid. Mr. W. H. Smith said he hoped that officers of the Navy and Marines would soon be put on an equality with officers of the Army.

NOTICE TO BANK OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.—Macniven and Cameron's Pens are the best invented, and it is only bare justice to the patentees to record the fact.—*Shrewsbury Journal.* Special quotations may be had from the patentees, direct or from their own stationers. Beware of the party offering spurious imitations. Sample box, all kinds assorted, 1s. 1d. per post. Patentees: MACNIVEN AND CAMERON, 23 and 33 Blair Street, Edinburgh (Established 1770), Penmakers to her Majesty's Government Offices.

THE MILITARY MUTUAL-ADMIRATION SOCIETY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN NATAL.]

I think all true soldiers who have seen service of a serious kind have but one opinion of the exhibition some officers, who know better, have been making of themselves at home, according to the reports in the papers. It is simply astonishing—that is the mildest terms—that men like Lord Chelmsford, Buller, and Wood can lend themselves to the use which is made of them and of their names in reference to the miserable campaign in Zululand, the result of which I do not hesitate to say has been most destructive to the tone of the British Army. One would think that the battle of Ulundi, in which British infantry, supported by artillery, was drawn up in square to resist the feeble-hearted onslaught of a horde of ill-armed savages, was the climax to a series of brilliant military operations, in which our Army displayed its best qualities. Was it to be expected that they would all run away? I suppose not. Was there a single instance in which the Army in Zululand undertook an offensive operation, or ventured to attack the Zulus in the open? There is not an officer who has served with our troops in the field after Islandwana, who does not know that a most discreditable fear of the enemy took possession of the men; that they were victims of mortal terror, which took the shape of night alarms, stampedes, desertion of outposts, sentries running in, and promiscuous firing at imaginary Zulus. Why, Lord Chelmsford and Buller and Wood know the truth, as well as any man; and they have, I hope, told it to the Authorities at the War Office, though they may have found it convenient to butter up the soldiers whose offences they punished with a heavy hand. The troops were not so much to blame, when they were told by their officers that "if they did not laager themselves, the Zulus would come down and kill them all." "The Zulus are coming!" was a cry of alarm, not an inspiriting announcement that an enemy worthy of their steel were at hand for our soldiers. This is the truth. And there is not a doubt but that the very men of whom this is told would have displayed the very qualities for which British infantry are famous, had they not been allowed to fall into a state of moral degradation, immediately after the disaster, which ought never to have happened. What right had our Army to invade Zululand, if they were to stand for ever on the defensive? No,—the idea of laagering the invading force never entered the heads of the British officers in command till the ill-handled, ill-fated detachment at Islandwana was "rushed" to death on February 24. Buller and Wood did not laager, when they advanced at first; Pearson did not laager when he entered Zululand, and defeated the Zulus on the Inyozane. What a change set in when our men were ordered to sleep in their clothes and boots, and the rifles were left on the parapets of the entrenchments, and dared not halt for a couple of hours without entrenching themselves! Let the troops get all due credit for what they did, but let us not be made ridiculous in the eyes of Europe by fulsome flatteries, and by eulogising their conduct as if they were heroes, whose deeds threw fresh lustre on our arms. I am sorry to have to write these things, but it is in the nature of a protest against what has been said at home, which we out here know not to be true. The attack on Secocoeni was a kind of reaction against the Zulu spirit. There our troops attacked the enemy in his stronghold, and, strange to say, they never laagered the night before, when they were encamped on the open, within a few hundred yards of their enemy. And there was no scare and no night alarm, the men, under different influences and animated by confidence in themselves, being as steady as veterans. What was the state of affairs which was offered for the inspection of foreign critics and the world in general, after the main column was led out of Zululand in all haste by Lord Chelmsford? Pearson, shut up in Ekowe, quite content to remain inactive, and never venturing out of the cover of his entrenchments to face the enemy; Wood and Buller, more energetic and active, venturing at last to make the demonstration at Islandwana, which would have been fatal to their reputation for ever, but for the repulse of the Zulus in their attack on the fortified camp at Cambula; and weeks and months slipping by before the British relieved Ekowe, only to fall back again, garrison and all,—then to remain inactive till their hesitating advance was galvanised into something like a dash at the enemy, by the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley. The dates prove that Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Cape Town on June 23; his coming was known a week before, and was made known to the African authorities immediately, and the advance of the army was at once pushed on, so that Lord Chelmsford was fairly in motion by the time the new Commander-in-Chief had landed. But if Sir Garnet Wolseley had at once pushed on from Durban, instead of spending five days between it and Pietermaritzburg, and losing ten days altogether—necessarily, perhaps—at Pietermaritzburg and at Durnford, he could have got up to head-quarters two or three days before Ulundi. And what would have happened then? Why, the public would have assigned all the praise to the new General, and Lord Chelmsford and Sir E. Wood and Colonel Buller would have simply been "nowhere." But Sir Garnet had, apparently, the notion that the division under Crealock should unite with the northern division before the attack was made, and he was eager to get at the former, and move up to St. Paul's, to concentrate both. He left Capetown on June 24, and was at Durban on the 28th. Thence he could have reached Lord Chelmsford in five days—say, July 3—instead of tossing off Durnford. Then we should have heard of nothing but Sir Garnet Wolseley and of his Staff, and of the electrical effect of his presence, and sword of honour and addresses would have been presented to a different lot, always excepting the men of Rorke's Drift. Such is the fortune of war. Would that those who have formed themselves into a mutual-admiration society had followed the example of Newdigate, and only claimed credit for doing their duty!

THE SECOCOENI CAMPAIGN.

(FROM ONE WHO TOOK PART IN IT.)

Shortly after the battle of Ulundi, and just before peace was declared in Zululand, a flying column, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baker Russell, C.B., was formed to advance against a turbulent chief, who had his location on the north of Zululand, just outside the boundary, by the Pongola and Intombi rivers, one Manenono, who had of late given a great deal of trouble,—burning farms, and destroying the crops all about the Lüneburg district, and had driven off all the cattle his people could lay their hands on for miles round. Arriving there on September 4, 1879, the mountains where he and his tribe resided in caves were attacked, and most of the caves blown up, though not without slight casualty on our side. Part of the 4th Regiment, under Colonel Bray, C.B., the 94th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Malthus, some of the King's Dragoon Guards, Engineers, mounted Infantry, and Native Contingent under Major Black, taking part in it. After some resistance, Manenono surrendered, his chief or head-man having been captured a day or so previously. As soon as this was settled, and peace restored, the cavalry started to join head-quarters. The 4th were stationed at Lüneburg, and Major Black's contingent, who had done excellent service, were disbanded. A new column was then formed, consisting of the 94th, who were eventually to be quartered in the Transvaal, a detachment of Engineers, mounted infantry, a regiment of irregular horse, under command of Commandant Ferriera, the whole under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baker Russell, C.B., with Captain Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, as chief of Staff, to proceed against Secocoeni. On September 4, this column started, and crossed the Intombi for the campaign, marching by way of Derby and Middleburg, at which latter place the 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment joined it. From there on to Fort Weeber, then on to Fort Oliphant, where a halt was made, as the road on had to be made, and an advanced fort built, for storing provisions, &c. From here reconnaissances and surveys were taken, and the direction that the new road was to take, and the spot for the new fort, close by the Oliphant river, called now Albert Edward, were decided upon. The road and fort took very little time making; the Engineers and some companies of the 94th being sent on in advance. At Fort Albert Edward, all the troops assembled who were to take part in the fighting, with the exception of two companies of the 94th Regiment, which had gone round to Fort Berghers and Jellalabad, so that they might join with the Swazies to make a simultaneous attack on the other side of the mountain to which the town was built, on the day it was proposed to attack it. The column was now composed of the 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment and the 94th Regiment, six companies of each; a detachment of Engineers; the Transvaal Artillery, four guns; mounted Infantry, Ferreira's Horse, and some native contingent, and some of the Transvaal Mounted Rifles. Another small fort was built also between Albert Edward and Secocoeni Town, at which a halt was made, one march distant from the valley. On the evening of the 26th, the column began to move forward, the mounted men, some companies of the 94th, and the Rustenberg contingent having gone on in advance, to seize and hold two koppies which were close by the road along which the column had to go. These koppies were some eleven miles from the valley, and were held by the enemy. This was successfully done, Captain Browne being in command. About 2.30 on the morning of the 27th a terrific thunderstorm came on, which delayed the transport for some little time, and as the roads were so very slippery and heavy, the officer commanding the expedition thought it advisable to halt for a few hours to rest the cattle. So a halt was made and breakfast got ready, every one being quite ready for it, after so hard and drenching a night. At twelve noon, the "fall in" sounded, and about five the column marched into Secocoeni's valley, everything looking as quiet and peaceful as possible, the scenery most perfect, the three towns or stadts lying at the foot of a single big mountain, on the left of the valley as we entered, the Fighting Koppie standing darkly out between the second and third towns, the mealie fields, quite green with young mealies, and the different fruits of the mimosa tree giving a most picturesque appearance. The encampment was formed on the right of the valley, in front of the towns, about three miles off. All the precautions being taken to prevent a surprise or attack, dinners were issued. As the attack was to be made at daybreak, the camp was soon perfectly quiet and dark, every one lying down just as they were. Now and then a whistle or sound of a horn could be heard from the towns,—the chiefs calling their men together. At 2.15 on the morning of the 28th the camp was once again full of life, but scarcely any noise,—no trumpet or bugle sounds. A cup of coffee, tents all struck and laid on the ground, and at 2.45 the several corps had fallen in, and directly after started to take up their different positions. Between the town and the camp ran a river; this had to be crossed, which was speedily done. The Transvaal Artillery, supported by some companies of the 94th, the 2nd-21st, the remainder of the 94th Regiment, a detachment of Engineers, and two companies of the Rustenberg contingent formed the central attack, directly opposite the Fighting Koppie. The right attack was composed of Ferreira's Horse, Mapock's Contingent, and some of the Rustenbergs; the left by the mounted infantry and rest of the mounted troops, and some of the Native Contingent. The two companies of the 94th Regiment, under command of Captain Bowlby, and the Swazies, coming up and across the mountain from the other side, were to harass the rear. About 4 a.m. all the troops were in position, and at 4.15 the first shot was fired by the artillery—a shell well directed on the Koppie. Directly afterwards the firing on both sides became rapid and general. About 5.30 the town on the extreme left was partially in our hands, the enemy making a strong resistance. Two companies of the 94th went round to the right to strengthen the force on that side, the 2nd Battalion 21st going to the left, sending out one company in skirmishing order to attack the left and centre stadts, one company of the 94th being also sent towards the Koppie, likewise in skirmishing order, if possible to reduce the firing from it. The forces on the right, left, and rear had been gradually concentrating, and about 9.30 the three stadts were nearly in our possession. The firing had now somewhat ceased, so it was decided that a rush should be made for the Koppie, and if possible to seize and hold it. About 10 o'clock, a rocket was fired, as the first signal, and about five minutes after a second one, on which the rush was to be made. The very minute after the second one had gone forth, Colonel Baker Russell, at the head of the 2-21st, under command of Major Hazlerigg, their bag-pipes playing, rushed forward to the centre attack; Ferreira, at the head of his men, and Captain Froom leading his company of the 94th Regiment, the right attack; the mounted troops and Swazies the left and rear. Immediately the enemy saw that a rush was going to be made to the Koppie, they sent forth volley after volley, bullets flying in every direction. When the Koppie was reached, the sides and parapet that surrounded it were scaled, though not without great resistance. Captain Lawrell, of the 4th Hussars, orderly officer to Colonel Russell, was shot dead directly he put foot on the parapet. The orderly also, who was close behind Colonel Russell, was severely wounded. Commandant Ferreira, on the right, was the first over the parapet, and Captain Froom beside him; they mounted the Koppie close together, a brisk fire going on the whole time on both sides. Further to the right, Major M'Calmont and Lieutenant Couper were scaling up together. Nothing could exceed the dash and daring of the troops, each man seeming to do his utmost. At 10.15, the Koppie, that Secocoeni had declared could never be taken, and that no white man should ever put his foot into, was completely in our possession. It was most strongly fortified, parapets being built up of enormous blocks of stone, and big trees, and underwood in their natural growth adding to its strength, and some seven hundred or more in it to garrison and defend it. Whoever devised it had a very good idea of fortification. Two companies of the 94th, under command of Captain Froom, were then left to guard the Koppie, and to prevent any attempt being made to recapture it, and also to prevent those in it from escaping, a few other troops being left round the town, and on the mountain in rear. The rest returned to camp to dinner, which they well deserved, those left behind not being forgotten by their thoughtful chief. About five o'clock Major Anstruther arrived, and also one company of the 21st Regiment, at the Koppie, to strengthen those already left. Picquets and groups were then thrown out all round it, each group throwing up a shelter-trench, the company of the 21st being in the Koppie itself. As soon as night came on, the enemy began to make preparations for their escape, and the whole night through kept up an incessant fire, and, rushing forward, tried to break through the picquets. Just before dawn they got together, fired a volley, and made a determined rush for it, a very few escaping; the greater part of them were driven back. Every one seemed very glad when daybreak came and the firing ceased. The two companies of the 94th had been under fire from 4.15 on the 28th till 6 a.m. on the 29th, nearly twenty-six hours, and when relieved, the men seemed none the worse for it, though the night-work was most trying. The besieged certainly showed great power of endurance. It was not till the morning of the fourth day that some of them surrendered, though the prisoners who had come out and given themselves up previously were sent to them, to tell them they would be protected when they came out. One of the last to give in was one Mapthla, a renegade Swazie, half-brother to the King, who had aspired to the throne, and got beaten, so had to leave his own country. He had rather a numerous tribe who belonged to him, and was one who had given a great deal of trouble. Secocoeni, on the night of the fight, escaped from his cave in the mountain near the town to one about nine miles off. Ferreira, with his mounted men and a company of the 94th, under Captain E. S. Brook, went in pursuit of him, and surrounded the cave. At last, when he found all was lost, he surrendered, and was brought into camp, being afterwards taken to Pretoria. Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., and Staff were present, riding about during the whole time the fight was going on. From beginning to end, no campaign could have been more successful, the transport throughout being as perfect as it possibly could be. Taking into consideration the time of year, the reputed bad climate of Secocoeni's valley, the strength and confidence possessed by a powerful chief and tribe who had been for years the terror of the country for more than 100 miles round, no greater success could have been wished for.

THE THUNDERER GUN'S REMAINS.

The fragments of the 38-ton gun, destroyed for experimental purposes in the bursting cell in the proof grounds, Government Marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Tuesday last, have all been recovered, and are found to number about 120 pieces. They have all been marked, and are being washed and arranged for inspection. The two projectiles were taken from the sand butt in front of the gun, both broken in pieces, and it is evident from the appearance of the bore that they broke up before leaving the gun, the marks of the rifling being in parts quite effaced. The muzzle end of the steel tube, about 3 ft. in length, is intact, with parts of the wrought iron supercoil remaining attached, and a singular appearance is presented by the rearmost end of this fragment, the steel having been violently rent and incurved, as though a shot or lighter fragment, moving faster than itself, had overtaken it and struck it with considerable force. The crusher gauges fixed on both projectiles have been recovered, but give no positive *data* respecting the pressure produced by the explosion. A very great pressure had been expected, and the copper crushers had consequently been subjected to a pressure of 35 tons to the square inch before being inserted in the plugs. This pressure was not exceeded in the explosion, and the only apparent deduction arrived at of importance is that a strain which would not be alarming in the powder chamber has sufficed to burst the gun at the spot where its thickness and strength suddenly diminished. The remnants of the gun and projectiles are watched by police on account of the temptations which they offer to seekers of curiosities, and it is hoped that the whole of them will be ultimately put together in their proper places for exhibition. The Thunderer's two 38-ton guns, which have met such similar fates, were the only two 12-inch guns of their weight in the Service, having been supplied on urgent requisition, before an increase of bore was decided upon. All the 38-ton guns now in existence have a calibre of 12½-in. and fire spherical projectiles, whereas the Thunderer's guns always employed the shot prepared for the original Woolwich Infants of 35 tons. It appears that the gun burst at almost exactly the same place as the gun which burst on board the Thunderer; the broken tube corresponds almost precisely with that of its sister gun, which is now on view in the Royal Gun Factories.

AMERICAN VESSELS IN THE ARCTIC.

A petition is in circulation, addressed to the Secretary of the U.S. Navy, requesting that as soon as navigation opens next spring the Government dispatch a war-vessel to the Arctic Ocean, to the relief of the whaling barques Mount Wollaston and Vigilant and the exploring yacht Jeannette. The Jeannette was originally Sir Allen Young's Pandora. Mr. J. G. Bennett, the well-known and energetic proprietor of the *New York Herald* (which is said to bring him a clear income over £120,000 a year, besides a large patrimony inherited from his father, who founded the paper), bought the Pandora of Sir Allen Young, and at Havre, July 4, 1878, she was rechristened the Jeannette, the name of Mr. Bennett's only sister, Mrs. Ball, of New York. She left Havre in July, 1878, and went to San Francisco. By a special Act of the American Congress, she was allowed an American register. Lieut. De Long, U.S.N., and Master Dauenbower, U.S.N., with two mates and a picked crew, took the vessel to San Francisco. The voyage took about five months, most of it being made under sail. It may not be amiss to state that Mrs. De Long pluckily went as a passenger in her at that time, taking her two children. By an Act of the United States Congress, the Secretary of the Navy was ordered to detail ten commissioned, warranted, or appointed petty officers of the United States Navy; besides the crew, were to be under naval discipline. There were no want of applicants, but Lieut. (now Lieut.-Com.) G. W. De Long, from his experience while in the U.S.S. Juniata, when it went to Dr. Hall's relief in 1873, was selected. Lieut. C. W. Chipp, U.S.N., who was also in the Juniata, went as executive, and Master (now Lieut.) J. W. Dauenbower as navigator. Passed Assist.-Engineer G. W. Melville and passed Assist.-Surg. J. M. Ambler comprised the commissioned officers. Besides a naturalist, are two ice-masters, who act as mates. Mr. Bennett, relying on the Navy Department, allowed the vessel to be overhauled at Mare Island. After getting her boilers fixed, so that they would consume more coal than the Jeannette could with economy of space carry, they otherwise overhauled her, until, we understand, Mr. Bennett was convinced he had better have built a vessel, as, for many other reasons, the Jeannette has not come up to expectations. The Navy Department then promised to send coal and stores north by a war-vessel. Mr. Bennett, relying on that promise, found, at the eleventh hour, that the only way to get stores north to Alaska in time was to send them himself. This he did by a schooner, but the Jeannette left San Francisco overloaded in July, when Mr. Bennett would have started her in May. She is now, as we have heard some time ago, in distress. Mr. Bennett's pluck and energy deserve every success; his generosity is unbounded, but as a good business man that he is, he never wastes money. In this case, we should say half the fault, if not more, should be borne by the Navy Department at Washington. When the department was rid of Mr. Robeson, we understood reform was to commence, but there seems to be a want of backbone in it somewhere, when, as we heard long ago, a captain of an American man-of-war got out of taking stores for the Jeannette by brow-beating the Navy Department.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE WAR OFFICE.

The promised Warrant for the reorganisation of War-Office clerks and writers in the manufacturing departments of the Army has been issued, and proves to be of a very sweeping character. In one department, the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, its effect will be to remove, either by resignation or compulsion, the whole of the clerks employed. The Warrant, which is issued by order of the Secretary of State for War, with the sanction of her Majesty's Treasury, revises and considerably reduces the clerical establishments, but sanctions a general increase of salaries to the clerks who are permitted to remain. The salaries of principal clerks, of which the present maximum is £550, will commence at £450, and rise by £20 a year to £650. Any clerk selected for a principal clerkship who may be in receipt of more than £400 a year will be allowed an increase of £50 from the date of his advancement, and present principals will receive an increase of £50 from April 1 next, when the order takes effect. The clerks will be divided into two classes (seniors and juniors), the former rising to a maximum of £500, and the latter to £400, both by yearly increments of £15. Gentlemen who are now promoted to the senior class will enter that class at £350, whilst those already in the senior class and the junior class will receive an increase of £30 from April 1. The clerks in charge of the Birmingham and Waltham Abbey offices will each receive an extra allowance of £50 per annum. Clerks who are in future appointed for service in the manufacturing departments of the Army will be under the Playfair scheme for the higher division, and will have a salary of £100 for the first year, which will be one of probation, and £150 for the second year, after the appointment has been confirmed, rising by £37 10s. every third year, to a maximum of £400. The places now filled by the principal and senior clerks will eventually, under the Playfair scheme, be duty-pay places, of which there will be ten, viz.,—four of £200 each, for the principal clerkships; five of £100 each, for the clerks in charge of the departmental account branches, including Birmingham; and £50 will be allowed to the head clerk at Waltham Abbey. All clerks now serving in the manufacturing departments will be liable to removal between the respective departments or the War Office in London; and it is to be distinctly understood that as regards future appointments to the position of principal and senior clerks, the selection will not necessarily be made from the Departmental Staff, neither will seniority, as regards length of service, be recognised as giving a claim to promotion. To mark this unmistakably, the Warrant gives the names of the gentlemen selected for the future establishment, with the departments to which they are appointed. The names also are given of the clerks who have accepted the superannuation allowances and gratuities offered in the War-Office Memorandum of January 13, and the Secretary of State sanctions their retirement. It is stated that their superannuation papers will be prepared without delay, together with those of the other gentlemen whose names are "necessarily omitted" from the new establishment, and who will also be retired on the same terms. Full pay will be allowed up to the 15th of March, but arrangements may be made to admit of the gentlemen who are about retiring from the Service to proceed on leave forthwith, if they should desire to do so. The Secretary of State desires that the general distribution of duties in the several departments shall be assimilated as far as possible, and the principal clerks will be held responsible, under the orders of the superintendents, for the efficient working of their respective offices. The cash duties will be discharged by clerks, appointed from time to time to act as departmental cashiers, but, as these duties are considered to be of an ordinary character, which should devolve upon the members of the permanent staff in turn, the special allowance (£50 a year) hitherto granted to the cashiers will cease. No security will be hereafter required from clerks acting as cashiers, and a separate order will be issued, with a view of simplifying the present arrangements. The office of accountant and auditor will be retained by Mr. J. C. Hurst, at the salary of a principal clerk, £450 to £650, and an immediate increase of £50. Mr. G. T. Jelley, of the Royal Laboratory, has been selected to fill the appointment of assistant-accountant and auditor, on probation for one year, at the salary of a senior clerk, £350 to £500. The appointment of a special assistant at the Royal Laboratory is to be continued, but it will be subject to reconsideration, in the event of a vacancy arising. Mr. Baden Pritchard will continue to hold the office of assistant and photographer in the chemical department, at an increased salary; and to all these special appointments duty-pay, at the rate of £50 a year, will be attached. Eventually, however, these offices will be filled by clerks appointed under the Playfair scheme.

With reference to the writers, the Warrant states that the present system, by which they are appointed and paid like the other wages classes, will remain unaltered; but, "with a view to the encouragement of a very deserving class, and in order to mark the positions held by the principal writers, especially in superintending the work of subordinates, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a foreman and assistant-foreman of writers in each department, with such increases of wages as the superintendents may think fit." Returns showing length of service, wages, &c., of the writers are to be transmitted twice a year to the War Office, and the superintendents are directed to submit on March 1, commencing in 1881, the names of any writers whom they may consider deserving of some special consideration.

Regulations are appended relative to hours of attendance and leave of absence. The hours are to be regulated by the superintendents, but seven hours per day of actual official work is required from each clerk, excepting on Saturdays, when four hours only will be expected. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that in times of pressure the hours of attendance may be extended, to meet the exigencies of the public service. Leave may be allowed to the extent of 42 days a year, including sick-leave, and subject to circumstances, and under the authority of superintendents. The writers may have twelve days' leave a year, but, as a rule, seven days' only should be granted to men under three years' service; whilst foremen, and other writers of exceptional merit, may be specially recommended for an extension of leave beyond 12 days.

NAVAL UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are aware, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have issued New Regulations for naval uniform, which, however, only affect two classes of officers to any appreciable extent—viz., the assistant-paymasters and engineers. Now, Sir, the new regulations take away the upper gold-lace stripe from these officers (those of eight years' seniority and upwards), and substitute a 3-16ths-inch gold braid for it. These unfortunate officers find themselves deprived of an honour, and held up to ridicule and laughter by the officers of the branches not affected, and their rank lowered in the eyes of the men to a great extent. This could very easily indeed have been avoided; there was not the slightest occasion to have altered the uniform of assistant-paymasters or engineers, the distinction between the latter and chief engineer (junior) being perfectly clear. With regard to the former, had the Admiralty granted the junior paymasters the additional half-stripe, the same as junior chief engineers, and left the assistant-paymasters as at present, every one would have been satisfied, and the distinction of ranks have been clear. As matters now stand, the paymasters find themselves still at a disadvantage in point of uniform with junior chief engineers, for no reason whatever. Assistant-paymasters and engineers cannot but feel that the very unusual course has been adopted of depriving them of an honour where no fault has been committed. Then, again, great expense has to be incurred by these officers in altering the endless number of coats (full and undress frock-coats, jackets, &c.) worn; and this will by no means improve the condition of them.—I am, &c.,

COMMON-SENSE.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the German Admiralty have come to the conclusion, on the ground of recent experiences in the fleets of various nations, that the provision made for cruisers in the "plan for forming a fleet," framed seven years ago, is insufficient, and an increase of that portion of the German Fleet is now under consideration. The correspondent adds that no decision has yet been come to as to the new vessel which is to take the place of the Grosser Kurfürst, sunk in the Channel. It is not even decided if the new vessel is to be an ironclad, opinion appearing to be gradually going against that class of ships.

Advices from Washington state that efforts are being made to reorganise the naval administration of the United States, which has been allowed to become antiquated and ineffective. Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the House Naval Committee, to which the matter was referred by the Government, has presented a report dealing with the question in detail, one of the topics treated being the condition of the vessels forming the fleet of the United States. The report is very sweeping in its condemnation of all the ships. The five first-rates are "obsolete as vessels of war;" of the twenty-seven second-rates, three are "unfinished and rotten on the stocks," seven are laid up unfit for further use, others are otherwise incapacitated, and only nine are fit for service. Of the twenty-nine third-rates, six are "worthless, and should be broken up to save the expenses of their care," and only fifteen are fit for service; while the six fourth-rates are declared to be "of really no account as vessels of war." In addition to the above vessels there are twenty-four ironclads, some of which are rotten on the stocks, never having been finished, others are unfinished, and only fourteen fit for service, these being moreover all fourth-rates, carrying two smooth-bore guns.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, it was reported by the secretary that a communication had been received through the Admiralty from Capt. Sulivan, R.N., of the Sirius, announcing that the remains of the great navigator, Christopher Columbus, had been lately found in the cathedral of San Domingo, the chest in which his bones had been laid not having been removed, as was supposed, to Havannah, but still remaining in the chancel of that cathedral, with an inscription both inside and outside of the lid, "Christopher Colombe, the great Admiral." The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Admiralty, though considerable doubt was thrown on the accuracy of the report by several members of the society.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.—Anything calculated to moderate the asperity of party feeling during the coming political contest should be encouraged. A liberal use of that delicious and soothing liqueur, GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY, cannot fail to produce a favourable effect, and it may be procured at all Bars, Restaurants, and Wine Stores; also at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and the Westminster Aquarium.—Manufacturer: Thomas Grant, Distiller, Maidstone.

Obituary.

Capt. Frederick William Wilson, R.N., on the Retired (T) List, died suddenly at Ghent on the 4th inst., in his 51st year. He entered the Navy in 1844, and served as mate in the Calypso, 18, on the North America and West Indies station from July 31, 1851, until promoted to lieut., May 3, 1853, in the same ship. On Oct. 6, 1853, he was appointed to the Agamemnon, 91, flagship of Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart., in the Mediterranean, and remained until the close of the Russian war. From Oct. 1, 1856, until the close of 1859 served in the Devastation, 6, on the North America and West Indies station; from Feb. 9, 1860, to Jan. 21, 1861, in the Royal Albert, 121, flagship with the Channel Squadron of Vice-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle; and after next serving for a short time in the Princess Royal, 91, also with the Channel Squadron, was transferred in April to the Marlborough, 131, flagship in the Mediterranean of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Fanshawe Martin, K.C.B., and was promoted to be com. April 16, 1862. He was 2nd capt. of the Orlando, 46, in the Mediterranean from May 28, 1862, until paid off, Jan. 2, 1866; of the Hector, 20, armour-plated ship, also in the Mediterranean, from Jan. 5 until July 24, 1866, and commanded the Ganges, 20, training-ship for boys at Falmouth, from July 24, 1866, until promoted to be capt., April 15, 1867. He afterwards commanded the Bristol, 31, screw frigate, on particular service, from Feb. 17, 1868, until Jan. 28, 1871.

Capt. John Anthony Lawrence Wharton, R.N., on the Retired (U) List, who died at his residence at Bartestree, Torquay, on Jan. 29, entered the Navy in 1830, and after having served in the Mediterranean, North America and West Indies, Plymouth, Pacific, and Portsmouth stations in the Pique, 36; Caledonia, 120, flagship of Sir David Milne; Fisgard, 42, and Flying Fish, 12, was promoted to be lieut. in 1844. He was subsequently appointed to the Osprey, 12, Capt. F. Patten, under whom he was wrecked in March, 1846, on the coast of New Zealand, where he was actively employed. In April, 1847, he was appointed to the Philomel, 5, fitting for the coast of Africa, and on his promotion to commander in Feb. 1848, returned to England. From June, 1852, to July, 1853, he was employed as Admiralty agent in a contract mail steam vessel, when he again proceeded to the West Coast of Africa, in command of the Plunger, 9, and remained until April, 1855. He became retired captain, July 1, 1865.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S (Carl Rosa Opera Company).—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Lohengrin—To-night, Maritana—On Monday, Lohengrin—Tuesday, Taming of the Shrew—Wednesday, Mignon—Thursday, Aida—Friday, Carmen—The Opera commences at 7.30.

ADELPHI.—At 7, Jessamy's Courtship—At 7.45, Ninon—At 10, Catherine and Petruchio.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, Rothomago.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9.10, The Peri of Peru—At 10.30, Etherea.

COVENT GARDEN.—Morning performance to-day, at 2 (and every Wednesday and Saturday), Sindbad the Sailor—At 7, Box and Cox—At 7.45 Sindbad the Sailor.

COURT.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Old Love and the New—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

CRITERION.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

DRURY LANE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2 (and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday), Blue Beard—At 7, The Lost Letter—At 7.45, Blue Beard.

DUKE'S.—At 7.20, A Hornet's Nest—At 8, Forced from Home—Mr. and Mrs. White.

FOLLY.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.15, In the Orchard—At 3, Our Clerks—At 4, Bardell *v.* Pickwick—To-night, A Fool and his Money—The Birthplace of Podgers.

GAIETY.—Morning performance to-day, at 1.15, Gulliver—At 7, Operetta—At 7.30, Gulliver (last performance)—On Monday, at 7, Blow for Blow—At 9.45, Robbing Roy.

GLOBE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Les Cloches de Corneville—At 7, The Happy Man—At 8, Les Cloches de Corneville.

HAYMARKET—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Money—This evening, at 8, Money.

HENGLER'S.—Morning performance every Wednesday, and Saturday, at 2 30—At 7.30, The Carnival on the Ice.

IMPERIAL.—Morning performance daily, at 3.0, The Vicar of Wakefield'

LYCEUM.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.15, The King and the Miller—At 8, The Merchant of Venice.

OLYMPIC.—At 7.30, Farce—At 8, My Enemy—At 9, Brighton.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30 (and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday), The Children's Pinafore—At 4.30, A Juvenile Party—At 7.45, Cups and Saucers—At 8.30, H.M.S. Pinafore—At 10.30, After All.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7, Locked Out—At 7.45, Drink (last night)—On Monday, The Streets of London.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT.—At 7, Farce—At 7.45, Amos Clark—At 9.45, Black-Eyed Susan.

ROYALTY.—At 7.30, "B. B."—At 8.15, Jo.

ST. JAMES'S.—At 8, The Falcon—At 8.45, The Queen's Shilling.

SANGER'S.—Morning performance (Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday), at 2, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp—At 7, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.

STRAND.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, The School for Scandal—Chiselling.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

BIRTH.

CLARKE.—On Feb. 7, at Rodwell, Weymouth, the wife of J. Alleyne Clarke, Esq., Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MOORSOM.—On the 5th inst., at Tingewick House, Buckingham, Henrietta Frances, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Moorsom, Scots Guards, and daughter of General Sir Henry Frederic Campbell, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. D. M. WEBSTER, lately employed by Messrs. Simpson and Nephew, Army and Colonial Saddlers and Harness-makers, of New Cross, is no longer in their service. Customers will please observe that the business is carried on as heretofore, at 325 New Cross Road, S.E.

MESSMAN WANTED.—Apply, enclosing Testimonials, to MESS PRESIDENT, 96th Regiment, Permanent Barracks, Aldershot

WANTED, by a respectable person by the end of March, a Situation as NURSE, or any other Domestic, in a family proceeding to India.—Please address, "H. P.," 7 Holland Street, Southover Street, Brighton.

ANY Officer having no further use for his Furniture (Barrack), would oblige by stating price and particulars. —"A. B. X.," JEFFERIES, Victoria Library and Reading-rooms, West Brighton.

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The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Speke Hall	March 6.
Branksome Hall	March 20.
City of Baltimore	To follow.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage apply to

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From Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Dec. 11, 1868.

Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Evening Meeting, Monday, February 16. The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely. Major J. M. Moody, R.M.L.I., on "Sadler's Double-Rudder, and Movable Propeller Steamship." Mr. P. Adie, on "Adie's Telemeter." To be followed by a Discussion.

Lecture, Friday, February 20. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Commander V. Lovett Cameron, C.B., R.N., on "His Travels in Mesopotamia, especially with Reference to the Proposed Euphrates Valley Railway." To be followed by a Discussion. By order of the Council,

B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in Her MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD at DEVONPORT, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as Engineer Officers in Her Majesty's Navy.

ADMIRALTY, S.W., December, 1879

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided to offer about 60 vacancies to be competed for, Notice is hereby given that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held on Tuesday, May 4 next, and following days, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Aberdeen.

Candidates must not be less than 14 nor more than 16 years of age on the first day of the examination.

Forms of application, properly filled up, must be returned to the Admiralty before March 1 next.

For full particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

By command of their Lordships.
ROBERT HALL.

MODERN WAR. Remarks of able Officers. Compiled by Major DE SAINT HUBERT D'ENTRAGUES, Major, unattached, H.M.'s Reserve Forces, Canada.

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TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A little GIRL, between the age of eight and eleven, can be received into the family of a Medical Man, to be educated with his own daughter. She will be carefully trained and kindly treated. The house is detached, with a large garden. Unexceptional references given and required.—Address, A. McTORR TINDALL, Market Harboro', Leicestershire.

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RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

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CAPITALISTS, RETIRED OFFICERS, and Others.—A genuine opening occurs in a well-known and established Business, for working from £3,000 to £5,000, as Sleeping Partner or otherwise. Principals or Solicitors only. No professional agents will be treated with.—Appy to JOHN HAYWARD, Esq., Solicitor, 27 King Street, Cheapside.

TO OFFICERS and Others.—PARTNERSHIP.—A Gentleman, formerly in the Army, but having had many years' mercantile experience, is desirous of meeting with another having the command of from £2,000 to £3,000, to join in the conduct of a business which consists in the supply of Continental Government contracts and sales to large mercantile firms; the capital will be employed in the business of which a knowledge is not necessary to the incoming partner. The business is *bonâ fide*, and applications must contain all particulars, which will be treated in confidence.—Address to Captain W., 4 Glendower Place, South Kensington.

LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester, is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors, on Security of the Borough Rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By Order.
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, January 20, 1880.

PRIZE DRAWINGS.—On the 1st of each Month PRIZES will be drawn, amounting to £25,000, £20,000, £10,000, down to £20 sterling. The DRAWINGS are guaranteed by the respective Governments, performed in the presence of the Public, and the Prizes paid immediately in CASH. Every Share has a *bonâ fide* chance. ONE SHARE, £1; SIX SHARES, £5. Remittances to be made in Bank Notes, Cheques (crossed), or Post-Office Orders payable at G.P.O. Prospectuses and Lists of Drawings gratis. Apply to the AGENCY FOR PUBLIC FUNDS (Geneva), 33 Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street, E C.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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OF all branches of Naval Science, that which relates to Tactics is at once the most important and difficult. The most important, since the greatest efficiency of personnel and matériel is subordinate to the system on which the manœuvres of a fleet are based, and the skill with which they are executed; the most difficult, since so many and various are the circumstances under which Naval operations are conducted, that mere practice in a prescribed series of evolutions is calculated to afford little more than a limited experience of a small portion of a vast subject. The importance granted and the difficulty appreciated, it becomes apparent that if the British Navy is to retain the proud position with respect to the navies of other nations she has acquired in past years, much care and attention should be bestowed on the instruction of her officers in all matters related thereto to the end that they may give due weight to the former, acquire ability to cope with the latter, and ultimately, should occasion necessitate, sustain with the ironclad steamer and 100-ton gun the honour and glory won by the wooden walls and the 32-pounder. Previous to the introduction of steam, the range of Naval Tactics was much restricted. The inability of a sailing vessel to proceed to windward, except by the slow process of tacking, tended to make the *grand coup* that of isolation of a leeward and a concentration of available force on the windward portion of the enemy's fleet. The period during which a vessel-of-war could keep the sea was also very great in consequence of her independence on coal, and the injuries inflicted in the course of an engagement were such as, when not irreparable, could mostly be dealt with by the ship's artificers and crew, thus lessening the necessity for tactical arrangements of depôts, &c. Again, the comparatively small size of the ships, and from that, the considerable number that could be put in commission for a certain expenditure, though the locomotion was more uncertain than it would have been had the vessels been steamers, rendered the disposition of a fleet over a large station a much easier matter than is the case when a less number, although with superior qualities with regard to punctuality and speed, has to be employed. Thus it will be seen that the introduction of the large, costly, powerful, swift ironclad steamer has opened a fresh department of Naval science. Let us consider very briefly its nature, and the measures which may ensure the efficiency of our Naval officers with respect to it. The whole range of the subject may be roughly divided into three parts, viz.:—(1.) The construction and maintenance of a fleet, both as regards personnel and matériel, its disposition on certain stations, and the establishment of depôts for the relief of its temporary necessities. (2.) The distribution of a squadron over a station; the arrangements for its periodical service, its supplies, &c., from the established depôts, and the means for its concentration or extension. (3.) The actual organisation of the squadron; its conduct to and from different parts of the station; and last, but not least, the method of manœuvring it in the presence of an enemy. Of these, the first is the special concern of the Naval Administration; the second, the chief care of the representatives at home and abroad; the third, the particular province of every Naval officer, from a midshipman upwards. Skill and ability in each cannot fail to secure ultimate glory and success; ignorance or neglect of any must result in disaster and defeat. Perfect acquaintance with one cannot be gained without diligent study of the other two. At present there is no established mode of instruction in Naval tactics, the nearest approach being a series of lectures in Naval history at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; and the only encouragement given to their study is represented by a few days a year devoted to fleet evolutions, and more or less frequent exercises in the steam launches of the squadron, by which only the small proportion of the Service's executive officers present can hope to profit. Taken at its best, this is but a poor means of imparting information of so general a subject; and since it may happen that want of previous knowledge in instructor and student will, at one time or another, lead to much bad language and mishaps of major or minor consequence, it is not impossible to regard it as a display of "zeal, but not according to knowledge." It is passing strange that it has never occurred to the Admiralty to establish a special course of instruction in Naval Tactics at the College at Greenwich. Either they cannot consider the matter worthy of trial, or there is a difficulty in finding a competent person to conduct it. There is little doubt that such a course would be very popular and well attended, and, what is more to the purpose, of more practical use than the rigid mathematical application exacted from officers who have no taste for, and fail to observe the utility of, it. With the grounding that would thus be given, it is reasonable to suppose that interest would be awakened in those who have not yet given their attention to tactical science, and that the captain or lieutenant being well versed in its theory would not fail to profit by the limited practice he might obtain when afloat. Nay, he might even live to understand, and perhaps to improve, the complicated and apparently objectless portion of the general signal book that is styled evolutionary. A smattering of knowledge in the differential and integral calculus, rigid dynamics, chemistry, afternoon dances, rackets, and pool, are very good things in their way; but there is a large proportion of our Naval officers who, lacking the taste to excel in any of these branches of education, are gifted with *common-sense, nerve,* and *intrepidity,* and who may fairly be expected to develop into able tacticians if opportunity were offered to get "under way."

The commanding officers of Metropolitan Volunteer corps have unanimously selected Brighton as the site for the proposed operations next Easter Monday, and as the Under-Secretary of State for War sees no reason why the War Office should refuse its permission, there is now no doubt that a very large gathering of the force—variously estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000—will take place on the Sussex Downs on the 29th of next month. It is much to be regretted that the Aldershot project fell through, for there was an element of reality about it which commended itself as much to the Auxiliary Forces as it undoubtedly did to the Regular Services, and but for the unfortunate limit placed on the numbers, which would have resulted in a selection of particular regiments to the disappointment of others with equal claims, there is every reason to believe that the offer of a day's co-operation with the Aldershot division would have been gladly accepted. Lord Stratheden and Campbell brought the subject before the notice of the House of Lords on Monday night, and reviving recollections which were certainly not so bad as they were pictured, he entered a feeble protest against the revival of the Easter Monday field-days, principally, it may be assumed from his remarks, for the reason that the spring holiday falls unusually early in the season, when fine weather cannot be depended upon, and the Volunteers might accordingly suffer in health. The noble lord never did believe in his men taking cold, and it is evident that the humane feelings which prompted him while he held the command of a Middlesex Volunteer regiment, to keep the jackets of his men dry at all costs, still exists. The Volunteers, however, we cannot help thinking, are made of sterner stuff than his lordship credits them with, and those who know them are aware that possible bad weather will not make any difference in the attendance. It is questionable whether his lordship may be considered an authority on the issue which has on several occasions been raised, as to whether these large gatherings are useful in a military point of view. Lord Bury's long experience of the organisation has taught him that, in many respects, they are valuable, and his views are shared by Lords Elcho and Ranelagh, and other prominent leaders, whose names have been associated with the Force since the beginning, and who may safely be said to express the opinions of the Volunteers. As to the "military point of view" aspect, which has been so frequently seized upon, that is purely a question for the Military Authorities. If brilliant strategy has not been displayed, and the Volunteers were no wiser on their return from these field-days than they were before they left their respective quarters, it was not their fault; it was only a good opportunity lost of imparting valuable instruction. There can be no doubt that in the early days of the movement there was much laxity which was not surprising, considering how little the force was then in hand. The organisation has now, however, undergone an entire change; efficiency and discipline have kept pace with the vast increase in numbers, and the force has shown a constant and laudable determination to approach as closely as possible to the perfection of the Regulars. The past year has especially demonstrated how nearly a considerable number of the 200,000 are attaining to this result. It has been evidenced by the large and increasing attendances at camps of exercise and instruction, by the reports of inspecting officers in all parts of the country, by the constant desire for closer association with the professional soldier, and by the testimony of no less distinguished a critic than his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The Secretary of State for War on Saturday last bore testimony to the unity which is being brought about between the Services, when he said that the "Army, in the face of what it had seen done by the Volunteers, and the Volunteers, in their spirit of emulation, were becoming more and more welded into one Service for the good of the country." There are many indications that the forthcoming field-day will not prove the barren affair attributed to many others held on the South Coast. One of the main features of recent Easter outings, when it has not been possible to arrange for the conveyance of a large body of troops, has been the admirable system of route-marching, which has received high commendation from the Duke of Cambridge for the practical manner in which it has been carried out. Last Easter some of the detachments covered fifty miles in the four days they were enabled to give, and it need hardly be added that they moved on the understood principles which govern the traversing of an enemy's country, of which sketches were made by the officers, and afterwards submitted for the inspection of the Duke. The men were under strict discipline, and both on the road and in billet the officers had the opportunity, not otherwise obtainable, of ascertaining their physical and soldierly qualities. This, we understand, will be repeated on a large scale this Easter, some thousands of men having already entered their names to march a good part of the distance to Brighton. Lieutenant-Colonel Knight, the manager of the Brighton Railway Company, has, in the most spirited manner, undertaken the conveyance of the troops, and as the reputation of the force would be at stake through any unsoldierly conduct on the part of the Volunteers while in the town, it may be safely assumed that the commanding officers will take all necessary precautions, as they have done before, against this. The excellent spirit which animates the entire force is now so marked, that we shall look forward with much interest to the military arrangements which will be made at the Horse Guards and the War Office.

In alluding, on November 22, to the summary dismissal of Commander Hull from his post as Superintendent of Charts at the Admiralty, we remarked that we heard their Lordships had been induced to act hastily, and without due judgment. The suspicion which attached to Commander Hull of having been "disloyal" to the head of his Department was the principal reason for his dismissal from office; and we are glad to notice that Lieutenant Temple, with whom Commander Hull was supposed to have been associated in the preparation of a paper read at Sheffield, and which was distasteful to Captain Evans, owing to its open criticism, has not only written to the Board of Admiralty a full explanation of the case, but has also published a "statement in vindication of Commander Hull." In the opening sentence of this statement Lieutenant Temple says:—"As my name has been very generally coupled with the events which preceded the supersession of Commander T. A. Hull, R.N., Superintendent of Charts at the Admiralty, it is due to that officer that I should vindicate his disavowal of any complicity with me;" and adds that he deeply regrets that any action of his should have exposed Commander Hull to the suspicion of "disloyalty," and says in the most unequivocal manner of Commander Hull, that "he has never either said or written one word to me that could be so interpreted as to justify that suspicion." Lieutenant Temple further remarks:—"I wish it to be distinctly understood that I *alone* am responsible for the paper read at Sheffield, and that Commander Hull never in any way suggested, or even hinted, that I should write such a paper. I compiled it entirely from published works, with the single exception of the allusion to the *Norway Pilot*, a subject on which I felt justified in speaking with independent authority. I wrote it in the country, submitted it to the Sectional Committee directly it was finished, and I can state positively that Commander Hull had no knowledge of the contents so long as it remained in my hands; afterwards, they became public property. The paper contains no word of animadversion on the work that has actually been done by the Hydrographic Branch of her Majesty's Navy; it was solely intended to draw public attention to the unfriendly forces with which that branch of the Service maintains a gallant, but unequal struggle. This statement will, I trust, make it clear that, so far as I am concerned, there is no shadow of pretext for accusing Commander Hull of 'disloyalty to the Hydrographer.'" This statement has now been in the hands of the Lords of the Admiralty for some weeks, and we hope that the Board will see the justice of making reparation to Commander Hull for the injury he has suffered by his unexpected dismissal from office. It will be better for the reputation of the Board that the error should at once be admitted and repaired, as far as possible, rather than to have their Lordships' action in this matter brought before the country by inquiring Members of Parliament.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has issued orders to the Coastguard on the west coast of Ireland to take charge of relief stores and provisions, and to lend assistance in conveying relieving officers to the islands off the coast.

We hear that it is probable that Prince Ernest, a son of the Grand Duke of Hesse and the late Princess Alice of England, will shortly be entered on board the *Britannia* as a Naval cadet, thus following the example set by the sons of the Prince of Wales.

The departure of the *Raleigh* for Australia is likely to be deferred for another fortnight, if the intention of making her act as convoy to the *Wivern* on her passage across the Bay of Biscay is adhered to. The defects of the *Wivern* will take fully 14 days to make good, and those on board are just as well pleased that this delay should have occurred, as their confidence in the behaviour of the ship in such weather as we have had this week is not overwhelming. She is far better adapted for lying snug in harbour, than for bucketing about in a heavy sea.

The death of a cadet of the *Britannia*, from congestion of the brain, has led to the circulation of a rumour that the ship or her berth are not healthy. These rumours recur now and again, being probably started at opposition ports which have a wish to be able to see the *Britannia* from the shop-windows. We may state that there is not the slightest foundation for making disparaging remarks upon the healthiness of the ship, for there are only five cadets on the sick list with trifling complaints, at this moment.

It is stated that Sir James Elphinstone has been informed that the Admiralty are quite prepared to carry out the recommendations of Admiral Sir Cooper Key's Committee on Engineer officers, but that, as the proposed scheme for retirement will entail considerable expenditure, it will be impossible to overcome the opposition of the Treasury at the present time. If this is not much consolation to the Engineer branch, it is, at least, putting the saddle on the right horse.

We regret to hear that the appearance of a case of yellow-fever on board the training-ship *Atalanta* has been reported to the Admiralty. The *Atalanta* was at St. Kitts, according to our latest information, but has proceeded northwards.

We hear that Admiral Shestakoff, the present Russian Naval Attaché for the south of Europe, will shortly return to St. Petersburg, and take up an appointment as chief of the Naval Construction Department of the Russian Admiralty.

In December we called attention to the "comparatively unprotected and absolutely isolated position of so important a station as Bermuda" without telegraphic communication. We are, therefore, pleased to learn that the question of establishing telegraphic communication with Bermuda is under the consideration of the Colonial Office.

It may now be taken for granted that the death-knell of the *Vanguard* has been sounded. While trials were being made at raising the *Grosser Kurfürst*, there was hope; but now the German Admiralty does not intend to prolong the contract for raising the *Grosser Kurfürst* beyond March 30, it being believed that further attempts to recover the wreck would prove useless.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., is, we are happy to find, about again, and fast regaining strength after his illness.

In alluding last week to the countries which had adopted the solid-drawn American cartridge, in preference to those of the Boxer type, full justice was not done to the case, owing to a complete line of the leading article having dropped out. To those Powers we named, there should be added Russia, Turkey, Spain, Holland, Egypt, and Denmark.

The Channel Squadron is reported to be very comfortable under the new Flag-officer, Rear-Admiral Hood, and although nothing is left undone that tends to keep up the smartness of the ships, and there is plenty of hard work, the Admiral does not forget that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Special leave has been constantly given at Lisbon to allow the men to enjoy the opera and amusements of the shore, while steam-launches have been run to enable them to get off again to their ships.

A meeting of the officers and men of the *Terror*, *Tenedos*, *Blanche*, *Griffon*, and *Contest*, was held on February 4, at Bermuda Dockyard, the chair being taken by Captain Moresby, who laid before the meeting the financial condition and prospects of the Bermuda Sailors' and Marines' Club. It was shown that the Admiralty permission to erect the club on the plan proposed by the Committee was only received on the last day of 1879, when immediate steps were taken to purchase and provide building material, of which a considerable quantity was now on the ground. A contract with a local builder is nearly completed, by whom it is expected that the building will be finished in eighteen months, at an estimated cost of £2,400. It will then, probably, be the largest sailors and marines' club in our colonies, affording sleeping accommodation for 100 men, with every appliance and comfort for reading, smoking, eating, and recreation on the ground-floor. The site granted by the Admiralty is one of the most beautiful on Ireland Island. Captain Moresby announced that already more than £1,300 had been collected, in addition to which, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, had promised a subscription of twenty guineas. The chairman called upon the ship's companies of the newly-arrived ships on the station to emulate the example set by those they had relieved, by subscribing six shillings each man. If they did this, a sufficient sum would be collected, aided by the local canteens, to meet all requirements, and to start the institution prosperously. We understand that there is no doubt that the additional £1,000 required will speedily be raised. We wish every success to this effort to raise the moral standard of our men, and to give them healthy amusements at dull Bermuda.

The flag of the late Rear-Admiral Hope was ordered by the Admiralty to be kept flying at half-mast until after the funeral of the deceased officer, when it was struck.

Rear-Admiral Leveson Somerset was confidently spoken of as the coming Admiral-Superintendent at Devonport, but the appointment has been conferred upon Rear-Admiral Curme. Seeing that Admiral Somerset has not yet had an opportunity of hoisting his flag, and his turn for employment has fully arrived, we trust their Lordships may select this officer for an early appointment.

Captain Colomb and Commander Sir Francis Blackwood arrived at Malta on February 7, and took command of their ships, the *Thunderer* and *Hibernia*, respectively.

Lieutenant Haggard, of the *Flora*, for service at Ascension; Navigating Lieutenant Whitmore, of the *Industry*; and Assistant-Paymaster Reid, of the *Firebrand*, have all been invalided home from the Cape and West Coast station.

The following circular memorandum has been issued by the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Royal Marines:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to direct that four majors only at each division, and two only at the depôt at Deal, shall be considered on duty as mounted officers, and drawing forage allowance, making 18 majors as the average number mounted."

Nine gentlemen who were candidates for first appointments in the Army at the last examination, have been selected for the Royal Marines.

On January 10 we stated that Lieutenant Wylde, R.M.L.I., of the *Raleigh*, would be transferred to the *Wolevrene*, and we were right. Last week, finding in the *Navy List* a notification that Lieutenant Kitching, R.M.L.I., of the *Wolverene*, would be reappointed, we included that officer's name among those who would be retained in the *Wolverene*, and we were wrong. Such is the result of trusting to an official list, published "by authority."

The following ships will be paid off on March 31, and be recommissioned on the following day:—The *Asia*, *Britannia*, *Excellent*, *Cambridge*, *Dasher*, *Ganges*, *Impregnable*, *Indus*, *Nankin*, and *St. Vincent*.

The officers of Royal Marines who were detached to Canterbury on January 1, for a course of equitation, have rejoined their respective head-quarters. We understand that three of the majors will shortly be sent on recruiting service, to relieve captains,—one of the steps resolved upon to save the forage allowance paid to each major while doing garrison duty.

By the death of Rear-Admiral Charles Webley Hope, and consequent promotion to flag-rank of Captain Frederick Herbert, a captain's good-service pension and the command of the *Excellent* is placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

Captain Sir John Glover, R.N., G.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland, has lately been turning his attention to the possibility of making St. John's the summer port for the whole Dominion. His idea is to connect St. John's with the mainland by a railway across the island and a line of ferry steamers across the Straits of Belleisle, whence a line would form a junction with the Inter-Colonial, and it is reported that the question is now under the consideration of the Canadian Government.

The *Curaçoa* will be commissioned at Devonport on March 2 by Captain W. H. Cuming, for the China station, with a complement of 251.

Whenever committees are appointed to consider the welfare of a body of officers, it is usual to call a certain number of those interested before the committee, in order to ventilate the general wish and feeling with reference to the matter under discussion. We have not heard that any of the officers of the Marine Artillery have yet been summoned before the Committee now sitting to consider on the future of that corps; but we know, from the number of letters we have received, that many officers would be glad of such an opportunity of expressing their views. In our allusion last week to the constitution of the Committee, we pointed out what we considered its one-sided character, but an error crept in in reference to the number of Marine Artillery officers sitting, there being three.

We have received what we at first took to be a serious complaint against the new Commander-in-Chief on the North America station, he being accused of having given orders calculated to "materially disturb the comfort and good-feeling of the officers of Bermuda Dockyard, and cause great dissatisfaction." But, after all, Sir Leopold M'Clintock has only directed that these officers shall in future wear the uniform of their rank when on duty, instead of appearing in plain clothes at all times. Moreover, it appears from the tenor of the communication we have received, that it was much the fault of the officials themselves that they were given this order, and that the plain clothes worn by one of them were so exceedingly plain, not to use a stronger term, that the Admiral thought the officer would never be known as one unless he were put into the uniform of his rank. Surely, having to wear her Majesty's uniform on duty is not a thing to cry about, even if the aggrieved have "enjoyed the great privilege and luxury of wearing plain clothes."

The First Lord of the Admiralty stated in the House on Thursday, in reply to Captain Price, that there is no intention to assimilate the rates of pay and allowances of the Marines and the Army. Mr. Smith added that although there are considerable differences existing between them, the conditions of the two Services differ so much that no true comparison can be made between them. This is very true, and now that the scale of pensions has been assimilated, the marine is as well off as the soldier.

We are asked to state, in answer to numerous inquiries as to the time when subscriptions for the new British expedition to the Arctic regions would be called for, that circulars inviting contributions are now being issued; but as this process must be a gradual one, it is open to all intending subscribers to send in their donations at once to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. C. A. Collier and C. E. Moore, Central Arctic Committee-rooms, 107 Fleet Street, E.C., all cheques being made payable to J. H. Puleston, Esq., M.P.

A well-informed correspondent states that, "if the proposals which Prince Lobanoff has been charged with for a definite arrangement of British and Russian limitations in Central Asia be declined by the Court of St. James's, the movement to obtain a scientific frontier which Russia has projected will be vigorously prosecuted at once." The result of that vigorous prosecution will be speedily manifest, should it be pushed to our borders. And if not there, where is it to stop?

The Nihilist butchery had some sort of similitude to the Clerkenwell explosion. The cowardice of these kinds of attempts to destroy a hated existence by involving it in a common ruin with that of many indifferent persons, is one of the most odious features. A man who sets his own life against that of another, and who resolves to sacrifice it in order to kill his enemy, is seldom baffled. Successful regicides have mostly been of that stamp, and it is well for kings who are detested that the fury of political hate is generally tempered by want of physical courage. There can be no personal antipathy to the Czar. We fail to see how abdication would disarm the fiendish and implacable enemies of Czardom.

Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., formerly 60th Rifles, is, as we stated some time since was proposed, to take up an appointment in the Adjutant-General's Department, having been selected to succeed Colonel St. G. M. Nugent as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Edinburgh.

Major Wilkinson Shaw, garrison instructor at Aldershot, delivered lectures on Monday and Tuesday at the Royal Artillery Institute, Woolwich, and at Wellington Barracks (where models upon his principles have recently been established), on "The Use of Modelled Ground in the Study of Minor Tactics." The increasing interest in the subject was testified by the large attendance of officers of all ranks, both in the Royal Artillery and the Household troops, and Major Shaw's very simple and direct method of instruction in what has hitherto been considered a somewhat abstruse branch of military science was very generally commented upon.

The distinguished service rewards, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-Generals Sir E. Greathed, K.C.B., and Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., to regimental colonelcies, have been given to Colonels E. W. Bray, C.B., commanding the 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment, lately on service in Zululand, and H. A. Welman, half-pay, late of a Depôt Battalion, and Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Colchester District. Colonel Bray served with the 31st Regiment throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under General Pollock, and was present at the actions of Mazeena, Tezeen, and Jugdulluck, the occupation of Cabul, and the different engagements leading to it (medal). Served at the capture of Khytul in May, 1843, with the Umballa Brigade. He commanded detachments of the 15th Hussars and 83rd Foot in the suppression of the election riots at Nottingham in July, 1865, and was highly commended by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief "for his admirable and praiseworthy conduct, and the firmness and ability he displayed on that occasion." Served with the 4th King's Own throughout the Abyssinian campaign, and was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala, and commanded the rear-guard of the army continuously on the return to the coast (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and medal); and lately left England in command of the 2nd Battalion, for the Cape, where he commanded it throughout the operations in the field. He joined the Army, June 21, 1839, and became colonel, February 24, 1876. Colonel Welman commanded a detachment of the 80th Regiment, embarked in the private schooner *Ariel* at the capture, by surprise, of the piratical schooner *Hannah*, in a harbour off the Mercury Islands, on October 26, 1843, for which he received the thanks of the Governor of New Zealand and the approbation of the Duke of Wellington. He served the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, as adjutant of the 80th, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sabraon (medal with two clasps). He entered the Army, January 11, 1840, and became Colonel, December 30, 1876.

In answer to Colonel Alexander, Colonel Stanley stated the other evening that it is intended to publish a list of Reserve Officers formed under the Royal Warrant of July, 1879.

Quartermaster D. M'Intyre, of the Rifle Depôt, Winchester, has been granted the Distinguished Service Reward of £50, vacant in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Byrne, unattached. He served with the 79th Highlanders throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assaults of June 18 and September 8; expedition to Kertch and Yenikale (medal with three clasps, medal for distinguished conduct in the field, and Turkish medal), and was gazetted quartermaster, March 3, 1856.

Major J. Powell, captain on the Retired Full Pay List, late 102nd Fusiliers, will be raised to the Royal Foundation of the Military Knights of Windsor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain P. M'Innis, late 44th Regiment.

Major-General Engelhardt, of the Russian Ordnance Department, has just published a voluminous work called "A Collection of Data respecting the Material Portion of Field, Siege, Fortress, and Littoral Artillery, in Russia and in Foreign States." The author has been collecting information on the subject since he visited the Vienna Exhibition, on behalf of the Russian Government, in 1873, and the most interesting portion of his book deals with the alterations and improvements which have been effected in Russian artillery since that period.

An estimate of the sums required to be voted for the Civil Service for the year ending 31st March, 1880, in addition to the sums already provided in the estimates presented last Session, has been issued. The total is £556,867. A sum of £985 has to be provided in respect of the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-8. A vote was taken in 1878-9 for £19,865, of which only £17,513 was actually expended. The present estimate is, therefore, a revote of a portion of the surplus of the grant for 1878-9, and is to meet expenditure disallowed on account for that year, pending explanations from the India Office. The total cost of the expedition, including the amount now submitted, has been £8,977,500. A vote of £15,050 is required for repayment of charges defrayed by the War Office on account of India. The total amount of the charge incurred by the War Office on behalf of India, and advanced out of the Army moneys, in the years from 1870-71 to 1876-77, was £685,050; out of this sum, £500,000 was repaid out of the vote for 1875-76, and £170,000 out of that for 1876-77, leaving £15,050 still due to the War Office. This amount was shown as a "deficiency to be voted" on the appropriation account of the vote of 1876-77, but the presentation of an estimate was deferred until the Committee of Public Accounts had reported.

The Horse Guards having very properly done justice to several officers whose claims we have from time to time brought to notice, as having merited recognition for their services in Zululand, we shall yet hope to find that certain officers, who distinguished themselves in the earlier phases of the Afghan campaign, may still meet with some acknowledgment. We may mention a few cases,—there are four, at any rate, which recommend themselves. In the first place, we would mention the case of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner, 2nd Battalion, 8th King's, who succeeded to the command of his regiment before mid-day on December 2, 1878, in consequence of Colonel Drew having assumed command of the brigade, vice Brigadier-General Cobbe, wounded. Colonel Tanner retained this command until March, during a period of considerable peril, when the camp was threatened by many thousand Mongals; and he was always referred to as a good, most trustworthy, and thoroughly efficient officer, who spared himself neither trouble nor anxiety. Secondly, comes the case of Captain, now Major, J. A. S. Colquhoun, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, who accompanied the force on the staff of Major-General Sir F. Roberts, in charge of that department, and who was present at the assault of the Peiwar Kotal and subsequent operations, including the expedition to Kosht. Major Colquhoun's five years' tenure of office expiring, he was relieved in July last, and returned to England; but it seems to have been the opinion of one and all with General Roberts's force, that a better and more hard-working officer never buckled on a sword. Thirdly, we may refer to the case of Captain Guinness, senior captain of the 72nd Highlanders, who accompanied the right wing of his regiment from Thull as major, holding that position until March, when the left wing rejoined head-quarters, accompanied by both majors. Captain Guinness also was present at the assault on the Piewar Kotal, and subsequent operations, with the exception of the expedition to Kosht. And lastly, we would point to Captain T. A. A. Barstow, 72nd Highlanders. Captain Barstow was selected (having been nearly seven years adjutant of his regiment), as an aide-de-camp, by Brigadier-General Cobbe. Was with him when he was wounded on December 2; but on his being taken to the rear, went on the staff of his successor, Colonel Drew, accompanying the force through its subsequent operations, including the expedition to Kosht. He remained on the Staff of the 1st Brigade until July 1, when Brigadier-General Cobbe took his departure for Agra, to assume command there. Shortly afterwards, he was ordered home, to take over the duties of adjutant of the Highland Borderers Militia. The cases here mentioned might certainly be favourably considered, and the fact of the officers not having received any reward is due, we have reason to think, entirely to oversight.

Since the introduction of short service, great difficulty has been experienced in providing a sufficient supply of non-commissioned officers and bandsmen. We believe this difficulty could be met by enlisting a much larger number of boys than is at present authorised by the Regulations. In almost every regiment, some of the best non-commissioned officers are men who were originally enlisted either as band or drummer-boys; but, unfortunately, the regulation number of boys is too small to supply a quarter of the vacancies that occur.

Without wishing to detract from the merit due to the force under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the victory gained at Secocoeni's Staadt, and the complete ferreting-out of the obstinate and concealed Kaffirs, the public should know that the 2,400 white troops and 10,500 native auxiliaries who took part in these operations were much assisted by the fact of the whole of the mule transport and military stores and resources, obtained for the Zulu campaign, being made available for the force. The defeat of the Zulus and capture of Cetewayo had also, doubtless, a demoralising effect on the Basutos. The desired end was, therefore, attained with preponderating numbers, and an unsparing usage of the best transport and war matériel. In bestowing praise, and possibly lavishing honours, for the Secocoeni campaign of 1879, it will be but just to take into consideration the fighting and harassing fatigues undergone by the force,—850 white troops and 150 native auxiliaries,—under the command of Colonel Rowlands, V.C., C.B., which, with ox transport and imperfect and inadequate military stores, penetrated through thick bush up to Secocoeni's Staadt, and maintained its position in the midst of the enemy's mountain fastnesses for three months in 1878, finally retiring, owing to scarcity of water, after an unprecedented long drought, and to the impossibility of attacking the chief with such small numbers without risking a disaster.

With reference to a paragraph concerning the pay and allowances of Militia adjutants, which we published last week, we have received a communication pointing out that Volunteer adjutants are still more to be pitied. A Volunteer adjutant receives altogether the following sums, from which income-tax is deducted:—

Pay, 365 days, at 11s. 7d.	£211	7	1
Lodging allowance, at 2s. 3d.	41	1	3
Fuel and light	9	12	3
Servant's allowance, at 1s.	18	5	0
Forage, at 1s. 6d.	27	7	6
Stable allowance, at 9d.	13	13	9
	£321	6	9

According to the statement of the adjutant of a five-company Militia regiment (which statement we published last week) his pay and allowances amount to £350 8s. 11d., and this, we believe, is less than what many Militia adjutants receive, owing to the small number of Militia and Line recruits estimated for. Even, however, comparing the income of a badly-paid adjutant of Militia with that of a Volunteer adjutant, it will be seen that the latter is much worse remunerated than the former. The Volunteer adjutant is obliged to keep up a horse all the year round, while a Militia adjutant can dispense with one, save for a few weeks. This is one cause of the higher money-value of a Militia over a Volunteer adjutancy. Again, a Militia adjutant receives £16 12s. per annum for mess expenses, while no such item is to be found in the pay and allowances of a Volunteer adjutant. Why should a Volunteer adjutant be worse paid than a Militia adjutant? It certainly cannot be because higher qualifications are required in a Militia than in a Volunteer adjutant, for the direct reverse is the case. Neither can it be because the duties of a Volunteer are less onerous than those of a Militia adjutant. The latter has little or no work during nine months out of the twelve, while the former is thoroughly employed throughout the year, and has to incur much bodily fatigue in visiting outlying companies. We hope that the matter will be inquired into, for at present the inequality in the remuneration of Militia and Volunteer adjutants is both unjust and unwise.

Amongst the multitudinous duties that fall to the lot of the Engineer officer, none are more onerous or more disagreeable than that of keeping in repair the barracks and other buildings used by the troops. Why should not this duty, or at least a portion of it, be relegated to the troops who occupy the barracks? To do this, the number of pioneers or artificers would require to be slightly increased, and placed under an officer specially instructed and trained for the appointment by a special course at Chatham. The regiment would thus be more independent and more self-supporting, and much correspondence and friction with the Engineer Department would be avoided. The officer holding this appointment might further be rendered responsible for the cleanliness, &c., of thg barracks, and even be placed in charge of the beddine and barracks utensils, by which arrangement the Quartermaster would be relieved of a portion of his much too onerous duties.

The attempt to form a Council of Government for the Transvaal seems to be a failure. Mr. Marais is a very respectable gentleman, but his nomination will not conciliate the Boers, who regard him as a deserter; Mr. White is a tradesman of Pretoria, and a strong annexationist; the Chevalier Forssmann is a Swedish immigrant, who is engaged in business at Potchefstroom, where he holds a good position, but he is extravagant in his views of Imperial duties and expenditure; Mr. Joubert is not to be confounded with the eminent leader of the Boer party of the same name, and is a man of much less consideration and ability than his namesake. The announcements respecting Mr. Pretorius are mysterious. First, he is arrested; next, he is asked to become a member of the governing body; finally, he refuses to support Sir Garnet Wolseley. It seems clear that British regiments will be needed in the Transvaal for some time to come.

We understand that up to the present time nearly £4,000 has been collected towards the fund for erecting a memorial to the late Prince Imperial. The sympathy of the United Services towards the above object is evidenced by the large number of members who have contributed, which includes Field-Marshals, Admirals, Generals, officers of the Staff of the Army at home and abroad, and the following regiments and departments:—Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Household Brigade, Cavalry, Infantry, Brigade Depôts, Commissariat, Pay Department, Army Medical Department, Yeomanry, Militia, Volunteers, Native India Regiments, Volunteers, &c. As it is probable that the list of subscriptions will be shortly closed, intending contributors should forward their donations as soon as possible to either of the undermentioned Army agents:—Sir Chas. R. M'Grigor and Co.; Messrs. Cox and Co.; Messrs. Grindlay and Co.; Messrs. Vesey, W. Holt, and Co.; Messrs. Ridgway and Sons.

We find we did an injustice to Sir Henry Havelock last week when we included him among those who desire to see flogging entirely done away with. Sir Henry Havelock is one of those who hold that the punishment should be inflicted on service in all cases of crime arising from drunkenness, and it was only his dissatisfaction at the finding the Government was determined to yield to the abolitionists in the main points that caused him to act as he did last session, when the matter came before Parliament. He went out of the way to point out to the Secretary of State for War how utterly impossible it was to maintain discipline in the field without the use of the lash, and had his advice been taken, power would have been placed in the hands of commanding officers to at once put down any spirit of insubordination, such as that which has unfortunately tended so much to mar the reputation of British arms lately at the Cape.

The behaviour of the party of the Finland Guards, on the occasion of the explosion in the Winter Palace which blew up their guard-room and killed or wounded almost the whole of them, was simply splendid. Those who were not absolutely disabled positively refused to be relieved by another party until ordered off their posts by their own non-commissioned officers. Considering the liability even of the best and most veteran troops to panic from an explosion, the Finland Guardsmen, it must be admitted, displayed the best qualities of a soldier, and stood the severe test to which they were exposed in a manner which reflects undying honour on the regiment.

A society called the "Ladies' Aid Society" has been established, with offices at 9 Northumberland Street, Charing Cross, for the purpose of providing a light and suitable employment for ladies of limited means. At present this work consists of the manufacture of cigarettes, which work can be carried on by ladies at their own homes. These cigarettes are made of the finest tobacco, with great care, are below the price usually charged, and being made only in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, are fresh. Those who wish to obtain these cigarettes, which range in price from 4s. to 10s. per 100, are requested to ask for the "L. A. S." cigarettes. They can be obtained among other places at most of the co-operative stores. The undertaking deserves the best support of the public, for not only is the object an excellent one, but the composition of the committee is such that it cannot but inspire confidence. It is hoped in time to provide ladies with other work in addition to cigarette-making. Presidents of mess committees would help the widow or orphan daughter of many an old brother officer, were they to arrange that at least a proportion of the cigarettes consumed in the ante-room were those manufactured under the auspices of the "L. A. S."

Among the rumours which have disturbed Paris may be mentioned the report that all the able-bodied Germans in France (and the hotels in Paris are crowded with German waiters) had been ordered to rejoin their corps. This, however, has been denied by the *Cologne Gazette*. An unpleasant feeling has also been created in the French capital by the translation of a German skit in the style of the Battle of Dorking, but the countrymen of the writer triumph over both Russ and Gaul. France, under the dictatorship of M. Gambetta, suffers defeat, and in order to avoid further humiliation replaces M. Gambetta by Prince Napoleon, who consents to ratify the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, and to pay a war indemnity, not of 5, but of 12 milliards, the milliard being £40,000,000. England, in this imaginary campaign, sides with Germany, and that Power is consequently enabled to march an army through Belgium, and to come down on the French flank.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge proceeded to Woolwich on Tuesday morning for the purpose of presenting commissions and prizes to the Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy. His Royal Highness was met by Gen. Sir John Adye, R.A., Governor of the Academy. Gen. Sir D. Lysons was in attendance upon the Duke, and amongst others there were present Gens. Sir M. Biddulph, R.A., recently returned from Afghanistan; Radcliffe, R.A.; Turner, R.A.; Phillpotts, R.A.; Maclagan, R.E.; Col. Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., R.E.

Gen. Beauchamp Walker, director-general of military education, presented his report of the recent examination of the first class, which consisted of 42 cadets, of whom 38 had passed, and were recommended for commissions, 7 in the Royal Engineers, and 31 in the Royal Artillery. In Artillery studies, the examiner, Major Ford, R.A., pronounced the class as rather below the average, and in Military drawing Major-Gen. Scott and Major Courtney, R.E., remarked that, even allowing for unfavourable weather, the work had not been quite satisfactory. The landscape drawing was certified by the Rev. W. Kinsley to be more deserving; the French, according to M. A. de Charente, was the best in his remembrance, but in the opinion of M. Capel, deficient; the examination in German by M. C. Schoell was described as very creditable. Capt. Annesley said that the riding and sword practice had been good; and Major Duncan regarded the artillery work good on parade, but imperfect on paper. As to mathematics and mechanics, the Rev. Canon Heaviside made no special report; and Professor Livesay, in commenting upon the study of chemistry and physics, said that it was of unequal merit, and hardly up to expectation. In fortification, both Gen. Hutchinson and Col. Graham were dissatisfied; and in Military history, although Col. Montgomerie reported an improvement, and recorded his approbation, Major Clarke was less pleased, and suggested an increase of marks to render the subject more attractive. In summing up, the Director-General reported that the result of the examination in general had not been up to the standard of previous classes.

Gen. Sir John Adye then presented his report as Governor of the Academy, in which he certified that the 38 cadets who had passed examination were well qualified, both in scientific acquirements and military exercises, to receive her Majesty's commissions as officers in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Their average age was 19½ years, and they had resided at the Academy about two years. The general conduct, tone, and bearing of the gentlemen cadets during the past term had been satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that two cases of misconduct had to be punished by periods of "rustication." The severe winter had somewhat interfered with drills, but not to any serious extent. The report went on to say that certain abnormal causes had recently increased the number of vacancies for officers in the Royal Artillery, and although the deficiency was partly met by a somewhat diminished demand from the Royal Engineers, the requirements of the Service rendered it necessary that an additional number of cadets should be brought forward for commissions during the next few months. This circumstance having been carefully considered, it had been decided, with the approval of his Royal Highness, to continue the studies until July without the usual interval of a month's vacation, so that batches of cadets will be ready for commissions at the end of May and July. General Adye considered that there was no real difficulty in meeting requirements. The estimated vacancies in the Royal Artillery and Engineers were about 75 per annum, but during the last few years, owing to changes as regards promotion and retirement of officers, the number of commissions presented had averaged about 90 per annum, the excess falling sometimes to one corps and sometimes to the other. The number of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy remained, as usual, about four candidates to one vacancy, and at the last examination the average was rather exceeded, and the marks gained by the successful candidates were unusually high. In concluding his report, the Governor recorded his gratification at the support which he received from the staff and the gentleman cadets in maintaining the high reputation of this institution.

The names of the successful candidates were then read out, and each stepped to the front as his name was called. It was explained that Messrs. Dames and Guinness, who were entitled to join the Royal Engineers, had elected to serve in the Royal Artillery. The following is the list, and the number of marks gained:—

Royal Engineers.

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
E. H. Hemming	38,464	M. A. Boyd	32,819
W. M. Hodder	33,886	W. R. Hilliard	32,795
H. Huleatt	33,345	H. G. C. Swayne	30,519
R. S. Maclagan	33,105		

Royal Artillery.

F. L. T. Dames	31,127	P. J. R. Crampton	24,382
C. D. Guinness	30,805	W. V. Foster	23,538
G. Osborn	29,435	G. E. Bryant	22,569
G. D. Baker	29,118	A. Stokes	22,176
E. G. Prettyman	28,872	F. J. Winter	22,015
C. C. Anderson	28,602	C. B. St. John Mildmay	21,908
G. L. W. Grierson	28,213		
T. R. E. Johnston	27,881	C. Wood	21,657
W. F. Cockburn	27,155	C. G. Neish	21,457
H. C. E. Taylor	26,185	W. Elliot	21,197
D. G. Prinsep	26,185	A. M. C. Dale	20,943
G. E. Weigall	26,130	C. de Jersey	20,924
S. B. Von Donop	26,108	A. L. Tisdall	20,923
E. H. Buckley	25,652	E. Tinker	20,734
G. D. Chamier	25,502	L. P. Carden	20,598
A. H. Gordon	25,356	W. C. Hunter-Blair	20,491

Col. Marsh, R.E., secretary and treasurer, read the list of prize-winners, and the prizes were presented by the Duke of Cambridge, as follows:—To Mr. E. H. Hemming, the Pollock medal, for distinguished proficiency, and prizes for artillery, military drawing, chemistry and physics, drills and exercises, and classics; to Mr. H. Huleatt, prize for military history; to Mr. R. S. Maclagan, the regulation sword for exemplary conduct; to Mr. F. L. T. Dames, the Tombs' Memorial Scholarship, as senior cadet for the Royal Artillery; to Mr. C. D. Guinness, prize for riding; to Mr. St. John Mildmay, for landscape drawing; to Mr. L. P. Carden, for gymnastics; Mr. J. E. Edmunds, for German; Mr. E. M. B. Newman, for French.

The Duke of Cambridge then addressed the cadets, congratulating those who had passed their examination upon having won their commissions, and the opportunity of gaining further distinction in the regiments they were about to enter. The report of the Director of Military Education was not quite up to the mark, but the deficiency might probably be ascribed in some measure to the unfavourable weather. Failure through inattention, however, was a fault which he could never overlook. He was pleased to hear so good a report of their conduct and discipline. He complimented them on being a fine body of young men, tall and good-looking, and he had no doubt that they would be a credit to their regiments. The Duke returned to town at 12 o'clock.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

The *Times* says:—"It is understood to be the intention of the military authorities to take an early opportunity of appointing to other suitable positions those lieutenant-colonels commanding cavalry and infantry regiments who, having attained their grade before the abolition of purchase, were not included in the rule under which the period of regimental command is limited to five years. There are now 17 of these lieutenant-colonels. The necessity of removing them from their regiments arises from the fact that but for such removal they might retain their position until promotion to the rank of major-general—a period of probably eight or nine years in some instances—and thus injure, if not entirely destroy, the professional prospects of the officers junior to them, who are liable to be compulsorily retired if not promoted at the expiration of certain periods of service. The officers more especially liable to supersession in this way are the captains. During the present year very few—probably not more than a dozen—need be displaced; but in 1881 the rule will come into full force whereby a purchase captain of 25 years' service rendered over 20 years of age becomes ineligible for promotion, and a post-purchase captain of 20 years must leave his regiment. Many of the former entered the Service in 1855, and a still larger number of the latter in 1858 and 1859. The authorities are, therefore, not premature in taking measures to clear the way of the lieutenant-colonels serving under the old rules, and thus injuriously affecting those below them, whose prospects in some instances would be otherwise hopeless. These lieutenant-colonels, although not included within the five years' rule, are yet, like all officers of the Army, liable to displacement or removal at the pleasure of the Crown. In the days of Purchase, many of their predecessors in the rank were placed upon half-pay when changes were made in the establishment, notwithstanding the fact that heavy pecuniary loss was thereby entailed upon them. The removal now about to be made will cause, instead of pecuniary loss, a substantial gain to the officers concerned; the Staff appointments and brigade depots, to which it is proposed to nominate them, being more remunerative than a regimental lieutenant-colonelcy, while by their removal the new system of promotion and retirement will be brought into play in every regiment in its advantageous as well as its disabling provisions. The lieutenant-colonels thus affected are Cols. Nugent, Scots Greys; Montgomery Moore, 4th Hussars; MacGwire, 1st Royal Scots; Roberts, 5th Fusiliers; Waller, 7th Fusiliers; Davis, 20th Regiment; Mostyn and Prevost, 23rd Fusiliers; Glyn, 24th; Ruddell, 25th; Madden, 51st; Pigott, 70th; Macdonell, 71st; Kent, 77th; Brown, 83rd; Appleyard, 85th; and Stevenson, 87th Fusiliers."

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards will be brought over from Ireland in the spring, on relief by the Royal Dragoons, when they are expected to take over quarters at Edinburgh. Capts. Bellwood and Lucas have been noted at the Horse Guards for adjutancies of Yeomanry Cavalry, on vacancies occurring.

5th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Hemming is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, to join from the Staff of Sir F. F. Maude. Capt. Hemming was promoted some time ago from the 4th Hussars.

6th Dragoon Guards. Pymr. (Capt.) Roberts is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, now stationed at Manchester, are to proceed, during the spring, to Ireland, to relieve the 3rd Dragoon Guards, which are to be moved to a station in Great Britain.

3rd Hussars. Lieut. Van Cortlandt is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

8th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Burn is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

9th Lancers. We learn from Jellalabad that "Capt. Chisholme has arrived here from Cabul, *en route* to England." Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards for volunteers to be called for from cavalry regiments in England to complete a large draft about to be sent to join the regiment in Afghanistan.

16th Lancers. Major J. Bayley, late of the regiment, died at Binley Vicarage, Coventry, on the 16th inst., aged 46. Major Bayley entered the Army, Sept. 21, 1852; became lieut., Aug. 26, 1853; capt., April 28, 1857; and becoming major in his regiment, the 7th Hussars, in 1870, exchanged on Oct. 12 of the same year to the 16th, with Major (now Col.) Burnell. He retired August 16, 1873.

17th Lancers. The regiment has been reduced from eight to seven troops on arrival in India. Lieut. Purvis has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

19th Hussars. Lieut. Jenkins has been recommended for the adjutancy, vice Lieut. Taylor, resigned.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. H. Pottinger (late Bombay), A.Q.M.G., has been appointed D.Q.M.G. and officiating Q.M.G. of the Bombay Army.

Capt. P. F. Blackwood, B Brig. R.H.A., Lieut. A. Eardley-Wilmot, 6th Brig., and Vet.-Surg. W. Boyd have been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

The following officers are on passage home from India, and will arrive in the course of the ensuing week, viz., in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on Jan. 27:—Majors C. R. Buckle, 6th Brig. (late Madras), W. A. Warren, 8th Brig. (late Madras), and A. H. Murray (late Bengal); Lieuts. E. F. Dawson, C. R. D. Higginson, E. C. F. Holland, F. W. Boteler, R. W. P. Robertson, E. Peel, A. B. Helyar, and A. Eardley-Wilmot; Rdgmr. J. Virr. In H.M.S. Euphrates, which left Bombay on Jan. 31:—Capts. L. J. A. Chapman and C. Russell; Lieuts. R. G. W. Hepburne and W. M. Burt; and Vet.-Surg. S. Gillespie.

Extracts from orders of Commander-in-Chief in India:—"Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, A Baty. 3rd Brig., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Cabul, and join No. 1 Kohat Mountain Baty. for duty. Lieut. E. G. Osborne, F Baty. 4th Brig. R.A., is directed to proceed from Saugor to Cabul for duty with the R.A. at that station."

Major L. W. Taylor, 2nd Brig. (late Bengal), has been granted leave from India to England for three months, on urgent private affairs.

Capt. E. G. H. Bingham has been appointed adjutant of the 2nd Northumberland A.V.

The *Irish Times* hears that the regiment will shortly be moved from Ireland.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 24th Compy., now stationed at Portsmouth, are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Aldershot about the end of the month, when their place will be taken by the 29th Compy., from Gibraltar.

Extracts from Kurum Field Force orders, dated Oct. 26, 1879, making the following appointments:—"Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., commanding R.E.; Capt. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., field engineer; Lieut. A. H. Kenney, R.E., assist.-engineer; Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., assist.-engineer; and Lieut. J. T. Rice, R.E., assist.-engineer. Dated Oct. 27, 1879, appointing Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., to be adjt., R.E., with the force. Dated Oct. 29, 1879, making the following appointments:—Capt. J. L. McPherson, R.E., field engineer; Lieut. H. W. Duperier, R.E., assist.-engineer; and Lieut. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E., assist.-engineer. Dated Nov. 4, 1879, notifying that Capt. A. Hill, R.E., took up the duties of field engineer. Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated Dec. 9, 1879, appointing Lieut. J. E. Dickie, and N. J. W. Jerome, R.E., to be assist. field-engineers. Dated Dec. 12, 1879, appointing Capt. C. F. Call, officiating brigade-major, R.E., in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, with effect from Oct. 11, 1879, vice Major A. Le Mesurier.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved the appointment of Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Warren, C.M.G., as Instructor in Surveying at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, in succession to Major Lambert, R.E., deceased.

Col. Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, who has been engaged for some months in the East upon business in connection with the Suez Canal, having returned home, has resumed his command. Col. Duff, the Assistant-Commandant, who has been in temporary command, has been granted leave of absence until March 31.

Brevet Col. E. C. A. Gordon has been appointed the Commanding R.E. at Devonport.

On the departure of Brigdr.-Gen. Sir E. Wood, V.C., K.C.B., to the Cape, in the suite of the Empress Eugénie, the command of the Chatham district will devolve upon Col. De Butts, Commanding R.E., Chatham district. Gen. Wood is expected to be absent from England about four months.

Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt has passed the higher-proficiency examination in the Urdu language in India.

The *Standard* says:—"Although Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala attains this year the age of 70 years, when retirement is rendered compulsory by the terms of the Royal Warrant, an exception is proposed to be made in his favour, to enable him to complete his period as Governor of Gibraltar."

Lieut. E. W. Creswell left India on Jan. 27 in H.M.S. Jumna *en route* to England, and Major W. H. Collins on Jan. 31 in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Scots Guards. Capt. and Brevet Col. Beresford is about to retire upon half-pay.

4th King's Own. Lieut. Ogilby, 2nd Batn., arrived home from the Cape on Thursday.

5th Fusiliers. Lieut. Whittingdale, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

6th Regiment. Lieut. O'Beirne has been appointed assist.-instr. of musketry, 1st Batn.

8th King's. Lieut. Robertson, 2nd Batn., had arrived at Jellalabad, when we heard from that station, with invalids from Cabul, *en route* to England. Brevet Major Brown, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

9th Regiment. Pymr. (Major) Morrison is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

10th Regiment. Capt. Hood, 1st Batn., is performing the duties of Brigade-Major of the Eastern District, in the absence of Capt. Gardner, 12th Regiment, until April 5.

11th Regiment. Lieut. Carden, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

15th Regiment. Lieut. Hamilton, 2nd Batn., has been appointed officiating aide-de-camp to Lord Lytton in India.

16th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Horne has arrived at Athlone, and assumed command of the 1st Batn., on promotion. Major M'Cann (lately retired) and Lieut. Craster, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, and Lieut. Schreiber is a passenger in the Euphrates.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Creed is about to be gazetted instructor of musketry to the 1st Batn., vice Lieut. De Burgh, promoted. Capt. Smyth, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate, and is on passage to Portsmouth in H.M.S. Jumna.

18th Royal Irish. Lieuts. Gavin and Boisragon, 2nd Batn., are *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

21st Fusiliers. H.M.S. Orontes sailed to-day from Portsmouth with the wives and families of the 2nd Batn., for the Cape. Lieut. Abercrombie, 1st Batn., is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

22nd Regiment. Pymr. (Major) Davidson, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

23rd Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. arrived at Plymouth on Thursday morning in H.M.S. Orontes from Gibraltar, and was to have landed yesterday and taken over quarters in the Citadel and Millbay Barracks.

25th Regiment. Lieut. Becker has been appointed acting adjt. of the 1st Batn. in Afghanistan, vice Lieut. Beadnell, proceeding on leave to England. The 1st Batn. suffered severely from fever at Peshawur during its stay there. Col. Ruddell has been invalided home by a medical board, and will probably leave Bombay early in March, in H.M.S. Malabar. Lieut. Taylor, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to England in H.M.S. Euphrates.

28th Regiment. Lieut. Lodwick is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

29th Regiment. Capt. Anstice is *en route* to England from India, in H.M.S. Jumna. Capt. Spratt arrived home from the Cape on Thursday from special service.

33rd Regiment. Capt. Wynter, we learn from Jellalabad, had arrived there from Cabul, with invalids for England.

35th Regiment. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. F. Blyth died suddenly at Malta, of apoplexy, on the 9th inst., aged 51 years. Col. Blyth served in the regiment against the Indian mutineers with Col. Walter's force in the Shahabad district; also with Sir John Douglas's column in Shahabad, including the dispersion of the rebels from Jugdespore; commanded the leading company at the night attack at Sulliadohar, and was engaged in other minor affairs (medal). He entered the Army, April 28, 1846; became brevet major, July 5, 1872; major, June 30, 1873; and brevet lieut.-col., Dec. 31, 1878. By Col. Blyth's death Brevet Major Barnes will doubtless obtain promotion.

39th Regiment. Capt. Berkeley and Capt. (late Qrmr.) Jobberns are *en route* to England from India, in H.M.S. Jumna.

40th Regiment. Lieut. Grimes is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

41st Regiment, moved from Chatham to Aldershot on the 13th inst. The marching-in strength was 17 officers, 720 non-commissioned officers and men, with 60 soldiers' wives and 70 children.

43rd Light Infantry. Col. Cochrane, V.C, is in command of the troops on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, having been compelled to take leave on medical certificate. Capt. Bowen is also a passenger in the Euphrates. Capt. Sawyer will arrive home next week in H.M.S. Jumna.

44th Regiment. Capt. P. M'Innis, a Military Knight of Windsor, and late of the regiment, died at Windsor Castle, on the 16th inst., aged 66 years. The deceased served with the regiment throughout the campaign of 1854-5, and was promoted ensign on Aug. 10, 1854. He became lieut. Feb. 9, 1855, and retired by sale of his commission after obtaining his company. He has a son in the Service, Lieut. and Adjt. M'Innis, 9th Lancers. Lieut. Bernard is on passage home from India, in H.M.S. Jumna.

47th Regiment. Major Cleather has taken up his duties as superintendent of gymnasia at Aldershot, on appointment. Major Cleather will be seconded in May next, Brevet Major Berkeley obtaining the majority. The pension for wounds awarded to Brevet Major North is to be continued for a further period.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Marines who went out recently in charge of the wives and families of troops at the Cape did their duty so ably that about 40 married men are to be told off to join the Orontes this week, as attendants upon the families of three regiments who will be embarked about the 20th inst. The men receive a shilling a day extra pay for this service.

The following gentlemen have been appointed lieutenants in the R.M.L.I., from the 1st inst.:—H. G. Cotterill, C. H. Kennedy, E. V. Luke, E. H. Coke, R. Wapshare, G. F. Davies, E. R. Hartigan, and M. T. Shewen.

57th Regiment. Lieut. Bellingham has applied to join a native regiment in India as a probationer for the Indian S.C.

58th Regiment. The wives and families of the men leave England to-day in H.M.S. Orontes for the Cape.

59th Regiment. Capt. Sartorius is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

60th Rifles. Capt. Clarke, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate, and is on passage in H.M.S. Euphrates.

63rd Regiment. Capt. Saportas has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate, and is on passage home in H.M.S. Jumna. Capt. Studdy has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate.

66th Regiment. Capt. Harris has been appointed a deputy-adjutant-quartermaster-general on the Bombay Establishment, for five years.

67th Regiment. Major Cardew is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, and Capts. Poole and White in H.M.S. Euphrates.

68th Light Infantry. Qrmr. Shea is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

70th Regiment. Major Tibbs (retired) and Capt. F. H. Maturin are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna.

71st Highland Light Infantry. The following officers who embarked with the regiment for foreign service (Gibraltar) on Oct. 18, 1868, will disembark with it at Granton:—Lieut.-Col. (Brevet Col.) Macdonell, Major (Brevet Col.) Lambton, Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) Mounsey, Capt. and Brevet Major Harvey, Capts. Singleton, Lacon, Craigie, Reid, Cameron, and Gillon. Qrmr. Sinclair embarked as serjt.-major of the regiment.

72nd Highlanders. When we heard from Jellalabad, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Clarke had arrived there from Cabul, *en route* to England. Lieut. Campbell is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates. The *Pioneer* says:—"The ranks of the 72nd Highlanders were thinned by numerous casualties, mostly of a dangerous kind. 2nd Lieut. Egerton, who only joined the regiment a few weeks ago, was shot through the neck on the crest of the hill. He showed a courage that even an old soldier might have envied, being always well to the front in the attack."

77th Regiment has arrived at Dover from Ireland in H.M.S. Assistance, and taken over quarters. Capt. Royds did not proceed to Dover with his corps, as he was too ill to embark.

78th Highlanders. The *Bombay Gazette* states that the regiment has received orders of readiness to move at the shortest notice to the front from Afghanistan if required.

80th Regiment. The regiment will be conveyed home from the Cape in H.M.S. Orontes, which sails to-day from Portsmouth.

81st Regiment. Capt. Mathews and Lindoe are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

83rd Regiment. Capts. Wyndham and Davenport are passengers from Bombay to Portsmouth in H.M.S. Jumna.

86th Regiment. The *Standard* says, and truly, that "Gen. Sir John Michel, G.C.B., commanding the troops in Ireland, is, on vacating his appointment, shortly to be placed on the Retired List. Gen. Michel was appointed in 1875, and has been allowed to hold his command, though considerably over the prescribed age for retirement, 70 years."

88th Regiment. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple has been appointed officiating military secretary to Lord Lytton in India.

89th Regiment. Capt. Cave is a passenger from Bombay to Portsmouth in H.M.S. Jumna.

92nd Highlanders. Major Hay is on passage home in H.M.S. Jumna. The will (dated Oct. 9, 1879) of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Forbes, formerly commanding the regiment, late of St. Margaret's, Auckland Hill, Lower Norwood, who died on Oct. 31 last, was proved on the 23rd ult., the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £45,000. Lieut. Dick Cunyngham has, it is understood, been recommended for the Victoria Cross, in recognition of his gallantry in the action before Cabul last December.

94th Regiment. The wives and families of the men are to be conveyed to the Cape in H.M.S. Orontes, which sails to-day from Portsmouth. A telegram, dated Cape Town, Jan. 27 (*viâ* Plymouth,) says:—"The garrison at Secocoeni's town is reduced to detachments of the 94th Regiment, and the captured chief is still under arrest at Pretoria."

Rifle Brigade. Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Col. Godfrey Clerk, 3rd Batn., as military attaché at St. Petersburg, vice Capt. L. V. Swain, transferred in a similar capacity to Constantinople; and Col. Clerk is about to retire upon half-pay, being succeeded in his command by Major Wood, serving with the 4th Batn. in Afghanistan. Capt. Walpole and Lieut. Pemberton, 4th Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Commissariat and Transport Department. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. E. Morris, C.B., on the break-up of the field force at the Cape, has been relieved in commissariat charge in South Africa by Deputy-Comy.-Gen. H. J. Brownrigg, and is to be appointed to the charge of the South-Eastern (Dover) District. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. C. Palmer, lately employed at the Cape, is about to be retired.

Medical Department. Surg.-Gen. W. G. Watt, P.M.O. at Malta, has arrived in England on three months' leave, on medical certificate; Surg.-Major Teevan has assumed the duties of principal medical officer in his absence. Surg.-Major A. R. Hall died at Malta on Nov. 4 of dysentery, contracted when serving in Afghanistan. The deceased entered the Army April 1, 1861, and became Surg.-Major April 1, 1876. Surg. A. C. Keith, M.B., died at Cabul of pneumonia on the 14th ult. He entered the Service Feb. 4, 1877. The following officers, attached to the Bombay Presidency, have proceeded on service in medical charge of troops to Southern Afghanistan, viz.:—Surgs.-Major J. O'Neal and C. H. Harvey, M.D., and Surgs. T. W. Jackson, M.B., and J. McNamara. Surg. J. M. Beamish, M.D., has passed in India the higher proficiency in the Arabic language. The following officers are on passage home from India, viz.:—In H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 27th ult., Surgs.-Major E. M'Grath, K. Ray, W. Creagh, C. H. Haines, D. C. Grose, J. S. Comyn, and Surg. H. Mallins. In H.M.S. Euphrates, which left Bombay on Jan. 31, Surgs.-Major J. C. H. Wright, M. G. Jones, K. W. Cummings, A. Brebner, E. O. Sullivan, R. Collins, E. K. O'Brien. Surg.-Major C. S. Wills, C.B., and Surg. H. H. Stokes, M.B., arrived home from the Cape on Thursday, in the mail steamer Edinburgh Castle. A very handsome memorial to the late Surg.-Major P. Shepherd, who fell at Isandlwana, has just been finished at the works of Macdonald, Field, and Co., Euston Road. It is a massive tablet, 4 ft. high by 3 ft. wide, of white marble on a black marble background, having an elegant raised border and carved runic ornaments in the upper part of the design. Underneath the inscription, which records the name and age of the deceased, and the circumstances of his death, is the word "Isandlwana," in bold raised letters. The monument has been subscribed for by brother-officers and friends of Surg.-Major Shepherd, and it will be erected in the church of Leochel Cushine, his native parish in Aberdeenshire. It may be remembered that this unfortunate young officer might have escaped in safety from Isandlwana had he not dismounted from his horse to render aid to a wounded trooper, when he himself was struck down by the spear of a pursuing Zulu.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. W. A. Crow has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Cornwall Rangers. The recruits assembled on March 22 for six weeks' preliminary drill, and will join the regt., which assembles on May 3, and be dismissed on May 29.

Devon Artillery will undergo training this year at Fort Tregantle. The recruits will assemble on the 8th prox. for eight weeks' preliminary drill, and join the regiment, which will assemble on May 3, and be dismissed on May 29.

1st Devon. The recruits will assemble at Exeter on April 5, and the regiment on May 31, when the whole will go into camp at Wonford, being dismissed on June 29.

2nd South Devon will perform the preliminary eight weeks' recruit drill at Crownhill Fort, commencing on the 22nd prox. The regiment assembles on May 17, and, being joined by the recruits, will go into camp at Egg Buckland Fort.

2nd Royal Lancashire. The *Liverpool Daily Post* has the following:—"In reference to the proposed change of uniform of the Rifle Militia, it appears that the officers of the following regiments do not object to the alteration, viz.:—The Denbigh, Merioneth and Flint, Carlow, King's County, and South Mayo. As the 2nd and 7th Royal Lancashire do not appear in this list, it may be assumed that they are opposed to the change. Several of the Militia regiments were converted from redcoats to riflemen shortly after the peace of 1815, and the 2nd Lancashire became 'rifles' in 1855. They were embodied for permanent duty during the Crimean war, and left Liverpool in red coats, and returned in 1856 clothed in green. It should be remembered that in the old days it was not a mere change of dress but a change of arms also, the redcoats having smooth-bore muskets, and the greenmen carried rifles. The rifle had, however, become the regulation weapon for all infantry before the 2nd Lancashire were converted into riflemen. At the battle of Alma, in 1854, the 5th Division had smooth-bore muskets, and the remainder of the infantry had the new Minie rifle, but during the campaign rifles were served out to all. The 7th Royal Lancashire Militia were formed in 1855, and have always been a rifle ocrps."

1st (West) Norfolk. The *Freemason* announces the death of Brother Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange, who was found dead in his bed on Monday last. He had been in failing health for some little time past, but his death was quite unexpected. Col. L'Estrange served formerly in the 31st Regt., was appointed adjt. of the 1st Norfolk Militia April 17, 1859, and retired on pension in 1875. He held the appointment of Grand Superintendent of Norwich, to which office he was appointed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on June 24, 1879.

1st Warwick. Capt. F. L. B. James, senior capt., died at Weston Lodge, near Chirk, on the 12th inst. He had been twenty years connected with the regiment, and obtained his company Nov. 26, 1863.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

26th Kent (Woolwich Arsenal Rifles). The Under-Secretary of State for War, Viscount Bury, presided on Saturday night at the annual distribution of prizes in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Gen. Sir John Adye, R.A., Governor of the Royal Military Academy, who is Hon. Col. of the regiment, was upon the platform, together with Col. E. Hughes, 9th Kent (Plumstead) Artillery. The annual report, as read by Major Farrell, showed an increase in numbers during the past year, and an advance in the proportion of efficients from 91 to 92 per cent., while one company, Capt. M'Grath's, had 97 per cent. of efficient members. The corps had for the eleventh time won the chief prize at the county meeting, and had at Wimbledon and elsewhere maintained its shooting fame. Lord Bury, in remarking upon the rise and progress of the Volunteer force, said that 21 years ago there was no such thing as a Volunteer corps in England, and they felt, as Englishmen, that when the army was called abroad they were comparatively defenceless at home. Then sprang the Volunteer force from the heart of the people, and one of the foremost corps was that which he then addressed. He referred to his connection with the force, in which there were but three or four commanding officers senior to himself, and said that he had some facts to present which he was sure would be welcome to the Volunteers of the country. He had on the previous day presented to Parliament a return, and from the mass and maze of figures which it contained he had extracted only a few. In 1863, with which the returns commenced, there were 162,925 Volunteers enrolled, of whom 69 per cent. were efficient. The numbers gradually increased until 1873, when they fell off somewhat; but the standard of efficiency went up to 85 per cent., and now, largely as the force had increased during the last four years, the percentage had reached the satisfactory figure of 96 per cent. He presented these figures as the most satisfactory offering that he could give to the Volunteers. Sir John Adye, in conveying the thanks of the corps to Lord Bury, remarked that the Volunteer movement had not only added materially to the national defensive force, but had united the civil and military elements, had made military questions familiar to the people at large, and had rendered the Army popular throughout the country.

The sub-committee appointed a short time since by the committee of Metropolitan Volunteer Commanding Officers to go into the facilities for holding a Volunteer review next Easter Monday, on Saturday afternoon presented their report to a full meeting, held at the offices of the National Rifle Association, in Pall Mall East. The chair was taken by Lord Ranelagh. Lieut.-Col. Laurie proposed, Lieut.-Col. Baylis seconded, and it was carried unanimously, "That, subject to the approval of the Military authorities, a field-day of the Volunteers be held at Brighton on Easter Monday next." Mr. Knight, the general manager of the L.B. and S.C. Railway, attended the meeting, and gave full explanations of the facilities which, on behalf of his company, he was prepared to offer. The prices for conveying Volunteers will be 5s. each for officers, and 2s. 6d. each for other ranks. Horses will be charged at 10s. each, and guns will be carried free. The following commanding officers were then appointed to form a deputation to wait upon the General commanding the home district—viz., Lord Ranelagh, Lieut.-Cols. Sir T. F. Buxton, Hope, V.C., Routledge, Baylis, Vickers, and Wilkinson.

The Indian Army.

10th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. E. J. F. Wood, squadron-officer, has been appointed adjt.; and Lieut. C. E. Pollock, supernumerary to establishment, squadron-officer, vice Burlton-Bennet, deceased. Lieut. C. E. Pollock has been granted leave to England on medical certificate.

15th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. G. A. Prendergast, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years on medical certificate.

4th Bengal N.I. Major A. B. Douglas, wing-commander, has been appointed second in command, vice Robertson, seconded for service on the Staff; and Capt. H. E. Elliot, wing-commander, vice Douglas.

9th Bengal N.I. Lieut. A. T. Weller, wing-officer and qrmr., has been appointed adjt., vice Price, whose five years in the appointment have expired.

13th Bengal N.I. Col. J. T. Watson, commandant, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

22nd Bengal N.I. Col. J. J. O'Bryen, Bengal S.C., died at Safed Sang on the 21st ult. The deceased entered the Army in 1843, and was appointed to the command of the regiment in 1874. He served through the Sutlej 1845-46, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. The 22nd lost their Adjt. a short time ago. Capt. R. Gordon, wing-officer and qrmr., has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate. Lieut. F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming has been transferred to the regiment, from the 2nd N.I., on probation.

23rd Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Currie, C.B., commandant, has been granted leave to England for one year 182 days, on medical certificate.

31st Bengal N.I. Capt. E. W. Smyth, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

4th Goorkhas. A Reuter's telegram, dated Bombay, Feb. 17, states that "Lieut.-Col. Tytler has died at Thull of pneumonia." Col. J. A. Tytler, V.C., C.B., commanding the 4th Regiment, the officer referred to, served with the force under Sir Colin Campbell against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-52; and in the Boori Pass in 1853 (medal with clasp). Served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-59, including the defence of the Kumaon Hills and Rohilcund against the rebels, and was shot through the left arm and received a spear wound in the chest while engaged in a hand-to-hand fight in the action of Choopoorah on Feb. 10, 1858 (Victoria cross); also served in the Oude campaign of 1858-59, including the actions of Pusgaon and Russoolpore, attack and capture of Fort Mittowlee, and the action of Biswah (medal). Commanded the 4th Goorkhas in the Umbeylah in 1863, including the assault and capture of the Conical Hill and villages of Lalloo and Umbeyla. Again in the Hazara campaign in the Black Mountatn in 1868 (clasp); and in the Looshai expedition in 1871-72 (clasp). He joined the Army Dec. 10, 1844, and became col. Dec. 10, 1875, and had commanded the 4th Goorkhas since Dec. 4, 1865.

5th Punjab Cavalry. A correspondent writes from Cabul:—"It is not unlikely that there will be a batch of 'V.C.'s' for the late fighting. Vousden and Hammond, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Guides, have, I believe, been recommended for the distinction. Capt. Vousden's charge, on Dec. 14, is worth recording. With twelve troopers he charged several hundred men, who were streaming out of the city after being driven off the Asmai heights. He cut his way through the crowd and reached the city wall, and then rode through them again. Out of the twelve men who accompanied him, one was killed on the spot, one mortally, and four more or less wounded. The ten survivors have already been rewarded with the order of merit. With the exception of a native officer (a Punjabi Mussulman), they were all Sikh sowars."

2nd Madras Light Cavalry. Major H. R. E. Wellesley has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

10th Madras N.I. The death is announced of Major W. C. Bayley, Madras S.C., at Aditeegala, in the Rajahmundry District. He proceeded with his regiment a couple of months ago to quell the disturbance in the Godaveri, and during this short period his services were highly appreciated, as he always kept to the front while in pursuit of the rebels. The exact cause of his death is not known, but is believed to have been sudden. The date of his first commission is June 12, 1858, and he became a major June 12, 1878.

5th Bombay N.I. Capt. P. C. Heath, station staff officer at Hyderabad, has been appointed brigade-major of the 2nd Bombay Brigade, proceeding on service to Afghanistan.

11th Bombay N.I. Capt. W. F. Hume has been appointed an instructor of Army signalling and telegraphy in India, vice Lieut. Selby, R.E., proceeded on field service.

13th Bombay N.I. Referring to the Bombay musketry return for the last season, the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"We are glad to notice that the 13th N.I., which comes third on the list, has 59 marksmen, out of 372 men exercised. We note this with satisfaction, because it is the highest percentage of marksmen ever yet attained by a regiment of native infantry on this side."

17th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. H. Vaughan, officiating commandant, died at Dharwar on the 24th ult.

21st Bombay N.I. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"We have before us the last return of the musketry practice of the Bombay Army for the current year, and we cannot say that it is altogether satisfactory. That the Marine Battalion heads the list with the respectable figure of 82·54 is largely owing to the exertions of the late Capt. Becke, whose characteristic it was to throw himself heart and soul into whatever he undertook, whether work or pleasure."

25th Bombay N.I. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The 25th Regt. N.L.I. have had a very narrow escape of being kept another year at Aden, and had it not been for the strong report sent in by Dr. Moore, depty.-surg.-gen., on his recent visit to Aden, they would have been detained there until 1881. But Dr. Moore has reported that the regiment is so sickly from scurvy that it must be relieved as soon as possible, so the 14th Regt., which is still encamped at Vingorla, will go to Aden in relief, as soon as transport is available. The 2nd Grenadiers suffered so severely from being kept a third year at Aden, that the authorities naturally hesitate to repeat the experiment."

28th Bombay N.I. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The present Adjutant-General has laid it down as a self-evident proposition that "a good regiment cannot shoot badly," and it is understood in the Service that bad-shooting regiments will not be sent into the field. It is a somewhat curious commentary, then, on the above that the 28th N.I. is at the tail of the Army as yet, with the small figure of 49·46, and that the 28th N.I. has just gone to the front. But theory is one thing and practice is another, and every one knows that really good-shooting regiments often have very bad years, in which they fall off from their former high averages, and there are few steadier regiments in the Bombay Army than the 28th."

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Feb. 17, 1880.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Baker Creed Russell, C.B., 13th Hussars, to be aide-de-camp to her Majesty, with the rank of Col. in the Army (Feb. 18).

WAR OFFICE, Pall Pall, Feb. 20, 1880.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. A. H. King, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Stirling, C.B., placed upon half-pay, on appointment to the Staff (Feb. 15); Lieut.-Col. F. V. Eyre, late Bengal, upon the Seconded List, retires upon a pension with the hon. rank of Col. (Jan. 7); Capt. J. F. Meiklejohn, late Bengal, to be Major, vice Bridges, late Bengal, deceased (Jan. 24).

The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. C. Lindsay, from the Supernumerary List, vice Crookenden, placed upon the Seconded List (Jan. 24); R. H. S. Baker, vice Dunlop, placed upon the Seconded List; P. List; N. J. Nugent, vice Legard, placed upon the Seconded List; P. W. H. Miles, vice Meiklejohn (late Bengal), promoted (all three dated Feb. 1); R. Allsopp, vice Loraine, placed upon the Seconded List (Feb. 21).

The under-mentioned Capts. from the Seconded List to be Capts.:—W. F. Nelson, W. N. Jervis, F. L. Archer, G. F. Wilson, H. Barron, H. B. Hellard (all dated Jan. 1).

The under-mentioned Lieuts. from the Seconded List to be Lieuts.:—F. M. Bland and R. Wynyard (both dated Jan. 1).

The under-mentioned officers to be placed upon the Seconded List:—

Capts.—R. Bazett (late Bengal), F. R. Twynam (late Madras), J. F. Bally, C. H. Atchison, A. J. Nixon, F. O. B. Foote (all dated Jan. 1).

Lieuts.—A. H. Whitehorne, L. W. Parsons, L. A. McClintock, W. Tylden, A. B. Purvis, D. F. Downing (all dated Jan. 1).

In consequence of the death of Major Bridges (late Bengal), which occurred on Jan. 15, 1880, the promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated as stated against their names:—Major J. A. S. Colquhoun (late Bengal) and Capt. G. M. Lloyd to Jan. 16; Capts. E. B. Standbridge and E. H. Walker, Jan. 17.

For "Lieut. Edmund Standbridge Baker, from the Seconded List, to be Capt. upon the Seconded List, as stated in the *Gazette* dated Jan. 23, 1880," read "Lieut. Edmund Baker Standbridge, from the Seconded List, to be Capt. upon the Seconded List."

The retirement of Major M. H. C. B. Steinman, half-pay (late Madras), upon a pension, announced in the *Gazette* of Jan. 23, 1880, is antedated to Nov. 14, 1879.

Royal Military Academy—Lieut. W. E. Hardy to be Lieut. of a Company of Gent. Cadets, vice Bingham, promoted (Feb. 15).

Commissariat and Transport Department—The under-mentioned officer is placed on retired pay, under the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1878, on reduction of establishment, from Feb. 23, 1880, inclusive:—Comy. E. W. H. Webb, C.B. The under-mentioned officers are placed on retired pay, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880, from Feb. 10, 1880, inclusive:—Assist.-Comys. F. W. Lundy, E. L. B. Kevill-Davies, and W. S. Blenkinsop; and Assist.-Comy. A. G. Bankart is allowed to resign his commission.

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy Comy. J. R. Herapath, at present on temporary half-pay, is placed on retired pay, under Royal

Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (Article 59), from Feb. 1, 1880, inclusive; Deputy Comy. W. H. Chambers is placed on retired pay, under the Royal Warrant of Jan, 31, 1880 (Article 55), from Feb. 25, 1880, inclusive.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. L. Forster, R.A. to be Col. (Feb. 6) The date of promotion to the rank of Col. of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Cockburn, R.A., should be Jan. 16, and not Jan. 13, as stated in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 23.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors H. A. Mallock and J. Sconce (both dated Dec. 9, 1879); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Macdonald (Dec. 10, 1879); Majors W. P. M. Holroyd, F. F. Rowcroft, and H. De Brett (all three dated Dec. 10, 1879); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. S. Maclean (Dec. 14, 1879); Majors H. C. P. Rice and H. L. A. Tottenham (both dated Dec. 20, 1879).

To be Majors:—Capts. L. F. Jamieson (Dec. 2, 1879); D. C. Andrew, S. H. Cowan, H. S. Hutchinson (all three dated Dec. 9, 1879), J. E. Campbell (Dec. 10, 1879).

To be Captain:—Lieut. E. E. Money (Dec. 18, 1879).

BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Majors:—Capts. W. B. Craigie, E. Hay (both dated Dec. 4 1879); A. W. R. Becher (Dec. 20, 1879).

INFANTRY.

To be Majors:—Capts. J. G. Macleod (Dec. 9, 1879); T. J. C. Plowden, F. E. Hastings, R. H. Salkeld, and Brevet Major D. M. Strong, H. H. Rankin, and F. E. Wiggens (all six dated Dec. 10, 1879); E. P. Mainwaring, W. B. Aislabie, and W. Hopkinson (all three dated Dec. 20, 1879).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors C. W. Street, T. Obbard, and W. Hay (all three dated Dec. 10, 1879); H. I. Lugard, R. A. Cole, A. Balmer, and J. K. Clubley (all three dated Dec. 14, 1879).

To be Major:—Capt. W. M'D. Robinson (Dec. 10, 1879).

MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Major:—Capt. H. A. Yates (Dec. 20, 1879).

INFANTRY.

To be Majors:—Capts. H. H. G. Hands (Dec. 20, 1879); J. G. R. D. Macneill (Dec. 22, 1879).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major G. L. Warden (Dec. 9, 1879); G. S. Stephens, J. G. Watts, T. L. Fraser (all three dated Dec. 10, 1879).

To be Majors:—Capts. A. B. Portman, T. M. Ward, F. C. Singleton (all dated Dec. 9, 1879).

BOMBAY ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Major;—Capt. J. Fagan (Dec. 27, 1879).

INFANTRY.

To be Majors:—Capts. F. S. Leacock and M. H. Nicholson (both dated Dec. 9, 1879).

BOMBAY UNATTACHED LIST.

To be Major:—Capt. P. Murray (Oct. 29, 1879).

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors R. Beadon, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Milne, Bengal Infantry, deceased (Oct. 17, 1879); A. D. Parsons, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Major-Gen. Sturrock, Madras Infantry, deceased (Oct. 18, 1879).

To be Majors:—Capts. (now Majors) E. R. Ives, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Milne (Oct. 17, 1879); A. T. Davis, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. Sturrock (Oct. 18, 1879).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 21, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 20, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Devon—Capt. and Hon. Major W. A. Yeo resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh—2nd Lieut. A. Aytoun to be Lieut., vice Dakyns, promoted.

Hampshire—Lieut. J. M. F. Hunt to be Capt., vice Thompson, resigned; Sub-Lieut. J. E. B. Martin to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 16, 1876); Charles Westrow Hulse, gent, to be 2nd Lieut.

Hants, Isle of Wight—Capt. A. Berthon resigns his commission; Lieut. E. Salisbury to be Capt., vice Berthon, resigned; 2nd Lieut. Lord E. Spencer-Churchill to be Lieut., vice Salisbury, promoted.

Royal Pembroke—2nd Lieut. L. V. M. Raynes resigns his commission.

Suffolk—Henry George Hasted, gent., to be Lieut.

1st, or South Tipperary—Capt. W. A. Riall, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Milman, transferred to the Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia (Feb. 4).

INFANTRY.

Royal Berks—Edward Gerald Costobadie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Royal Cheshire—Walter Cronk, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own—Herbert Reginald Vyvyan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Horace William FitzRoy Lovett, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Derby—2nd Lieut. A. V. Frere resigns his commission.

2nd Derby—Harington Swann, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Devon—Capt. A. Martyn is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd or South Devon—Major T. H. Pitts resigns his commission Horace Mann, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Dorset—Major R. Barman is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Royal Flint—Capt. C. M. E. Nickson resigns his commission; Hugh Lousada Barrow, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal North Gloucester—Slingsby Westbury Bethell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. G. B. Lake resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Pakenham Richard Wroughton Wetherall, Robert Patrick Horsbrugh, and Sydney Dalton Graham.

4th Royal Lancashire—Arthur Brooks Broadhurst, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire—Lieut. A. Newman resigns his commission, Sub-Lieut. H. F. Thursby to be Lieut. (June 20, 1877); 2nd Lieut. W. M. Dawes to be Lieut.

Royal East Middlesex—Charles Forbes Battye. gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th. or Royal South Middlesex—Charles Aprilis Ward, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Edward Beckles Bartley, Arthur Whyte Melville Wilson, Arthur William Hervey Good, Charles Crosley Flower, Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. P. I. Harrison resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Septimus Julius Augustus Denison, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Suffolk—George Hereward Cardew, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Royal Surrey—Henry Dudley Wilbraham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Richard Rivarola Cole, Esq., to be Capt.

Royal Westmoreland—Edward Charles James Williams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 6).

North York—Charles Edward Bagnall, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd West York—Francis Horatio Henry de Capel Reade, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th West York—William Handcock Pilkington, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th West York—George Maria Stanislaus William Joseph Anthony Aloysius de Stacpoole, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Highland Rifles—The name of the officer hitherto described as "Robert Dunbar Sinclair Wemyss" is "Robert Dunbar Sinclair-Wemyss;" Trevor Grant, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Donegal—2nd Lieut. T. H. Hutchinson Keough to be Lieut. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Hastings Ellis and William Deane-Freeman Thompson,

Royal North Down—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Popham Wrixon, from the North Cork Militia, to be Capt. (Feb. 4).

Royal South Down—William Anthony Stoughton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Dublin County—2nd Lieut. D. J. L. Hartley, from the Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment of Longford Rifles Militia, to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—George Derville Rowlandson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Kilkenny—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—George Francis Stannard and Ralph Wise Nicholson.

Louth—Lieut. G. de B. Ball resigns his commission; the appointment of W. A. Montgomery, gent., and T. S. G. R. Montgomery, gent., as 2nd Lieuts. notified in the *Gazette* of July 25, 1879, bear date July 2, 1879, and not as therein stated; Alexander Henry, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

North Tipperary—Louis St. Clair Nicholson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—William Sullivan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 21, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 20, 1880.

Berks—Herbert Edward Rhodes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

Cheshire—Capt. H. A. Reid, 7th Hussars, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. P. E. Pope, 4th Dragoon Guards, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Feb. 18).

Denbighshire—George Blezard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire)—2nd Lieut. N. Robson resigns his commission.

Middlesex—Frederick Arthur Heygate Lambert, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

Staffordshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. Monkton and the Hon W. Bagot.

Yorkshire Hussars—Lieut. A. M. Duncombe to be Capt.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Estimates for the effective and non-effective Services for the ensuing financial year were issued yesterday, and they show a net decrease compared with the current year of £104,400, the totals being £15,541,300 for 1880-1, as against £15,645,700 this year.

The number of the forces proposed to be voted, including staff of Auxiliary Forces, is 131,859, being a net decrease of 3,766. The regimental number is 123,791. The decrease in the total numbers to be voted arises mainly from the reduction of the additional force of 3,900 men, added to the Estimates in 1879-80, in order to provide special reinforcements for the troops in Natal. The establishment of the Army Service Corps has been augmented by 40 men, and that of the Army Hospital Corps by 7 officers and 200 men. The difference between the net decrease on Vote A and the decrease on the regimental numbers is accounted for thus:—51 men are added to the staff of the Militia upon the augmentation of certain regiments; the Departmental Staff is increased by 63, chiefly owing to the introduction of the rank of warrant officer in the Commissariat and Ordnance Store establishments; and the Miscellaneous establishments are also increased by 36 officers and men.

Although the total number of officers in Staff employment is the same as for 1879-80, there is an increased charge on account of changes in the constitution of the Staff in South Africa. There is an addition to the item for contingencies of General Staff, chiefly due to the increased expenditure upon telegraphic communication. The proposed reduction of the regimental force causes a large decrease upon the item for regimental pay; but this is to some extent counterbalanced by the additional provision necessary in order to meet the growing expenditure for deferred pay. Owing to the arrangement under which stationery for regimental purposes will in future be supplied by her Majesty's Stationery Office, instead of being provided by the regiment out of a money allowance, the charge for this service will no longer be borne by Army funds. There is an increased charge for pay on account of length of service, and for additional clerical assistance hitherto estimated for regimentally. Increased pay for length of service in the veterinary department accounts for an increase in veterinary charges. There is a large increase in the sum taken for the purchase of horses, owing to the small amount provided for this service in 1879-80, in consequence of the reduction in the establishment of horses which was then contemplated. An increased vote is proposed for working pay of engineers employed in practice with torpedoes, and for instruction in field works. The payments to clergymen for officiating to troops at detached stations and at brigade depots are slightly in excess of the amount voted for 1879-80. Upon the items for pay of chaplains' department and for payment for buildings for divine service, there is, however, a nearly corresponding reduction.

The vote for Volunteer Corps is increased by £27,200, to meet the charge for capitation grants earned by a larger number of men than were returned as efficient for the previous year. There is also a further increase in the amount provided for Volunteers who attend regimental camps. Provision is made for the number of additional men who will pass to the Army Reserve during the coming year. Neither class of the Reserve will be called up for training in 1880-81. The decrease on the Commissariat Vote mainly arises from the reorganisation of the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments, under which the routine work of a subordinate character will be performed by quartermasters and warrant officers. The retirement of superior officers in consequence of the reorganisation throws some additional charge upon Vote 19. The fall in the price of provisions and the abolition of the special hospital ration of the Army Hospital Corps are the chief causes of the net decrease of £217,000 upon the vote for provisions, forage, &c. The increase upon the item for lodging-money is required in order to provide for the longer training of the Militia. Additional provision is also found to be necessary for the transport of the Auxiliary Forces. A reduced amount is estimated for iron ordnance, as it is intended that the supply of practice ammunition for machine guns, which was provided last year as ordnance, shall be made in the Government factories, instead of being obtained from private manufacturers. There is a reduction in the charge for the Royal Gun Factory, due to a partial suspension of work in consequence of the unsettled state of certain questions relating to ordnance; but an increase is provided for the carriage department and Royal laboratory, owing to increased demand both for land and sea service. The supplies of camp equipage, saddlery, harness, and miscellaneous stores obtained during the last two years has rendered it possible to make reductions in the sums to be provided under those heads of service for the coming year.

An increase of £117,600 for non-effective services is principally on account of the heavy additional charge for out-pensions of men now about to be discharged, who were enlisted at the time of the Indian Mutiny. A very considerable addition due to the same cause was provided for in the estimates of 1879-80. Upon the vote for unattached pay there is a decrease, in consequence of the effected and anticipated reductions in the number of General officers. There is likewise an important reduction in the amount to be voted for compensation to officers retiring from the Army by the sale of their commissions. This is, however, to some extent counterbalanced by the additional charges for pensions and retired pay to officers, including those retired upon the reorganisation of the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments. The increase upon superannuation allowances, provides for the retirements consequent upon the changes in the establishments of the War Office and manufacturing departments.

The amount included in the vote for warlike stores estimated to be produced for the Royal Navy during the year is estimated at £303,000. The sum taken in aid of Army Estimates to meet the expenditure for raising and training the recruits, and for the non-effective services of the European army serving in India, amounts to £1,100,000, for which a separate estimate is presented. The sum includes £310,000 as the probable amount incurred in raising and training recruits for drafts to regiments on Indian service; £38,000 for pay of General officers; £100,000 for retired pay; £20,000 for widows' pensions; £390,000 for out-pensions. The extra receipts from the Indian Government to meet these charges are estimated at £1,100,000.

CANADIAN ARMAMENTS.

The *Morning Post* has the following:—"The administration of Sir John Macdonald in Canada will probably be remembered as giving considerable impetus to those military preparations which every strong and growing people deem necessary to inspire respect, and in this instance, to hold with power the all-important position of the great western wing, or flank, of the British Empire. There was a report that the Hon. Col. Masson, Minister of Militia, was likely to resign from ill-health, which would probably have delayed progress, as few Ministers could have taken a greater interest in the armaments he recommended, and to which he devoted considerable personal attention, such as visiting the depôts of arms, inspecting the manufacture of rifled cannon, and being present in person to see tests carried out in the firing of rifled cannon, to satisfy himself that such weapons could be made in Canada by Canadian workmen, and with Canadian iron. It is therefore with much satisfaction we learn that the Minister of Militia is restored to health. Not very long since some armed Russian merchant cruisers lay near Canadian waters, ready to pounce on the Canadian merchant fleet, in the event—then very probable—of Russia going to war with England. The harm these cruisers could have done would have been immense, and the losses inflicted on the Canadian marine would have taken years to recover; indeed, it is not going too far to say that the Canadian ocean trade would have, perhaps permanently, shifted to American bottoms. The Marquis of Lorne, his Premier, his Minister of Militia, and the General Commanding, Sir Edward Selby Smyth, appear to have been fully aware of this; for, now that the manufacture of cannon has been established in the country, a considerable number have been ordered to be made at once, with 6,000 shot and shell; and, further, the carriages are to be suitable for sea service, pointing to the supposition that, having already a very large seafaring population of the hardiest kind, together with an unequalled (excepting in England) supply of fine ocean steamers, the Canadian Government are making such preparations as will enable Canada to anticipate her enemies; and, in conjunction with the Royal Navy, to make a formidable demonstration, and so perhaps avoid the calamity of war. We are informed that a factory for the manufacture of cartridges for small arms has been established at Quebec, and that an officer of the Canadian regular artillery is coming to England, to receive instructions at Woolwich. It is with the greatest satisfaction we notice these steady and well-matured preparations. Hasty preparations under the panic of war are to be deprecated. Preparations under such circumstances are sure to be not only bad and wasteful, incurring a lavish expenditure of money, but they inspire an enemy with confidence. We trust the Canadians will not think us going beyond all bounds of expenditure, if we remark what a welcome sight it would be to see a Canadian man-of-war corvette with the British fleet in our home or foreign waters. Let Canada but lead the way, and her good example is certain to be followed by Australia and New Zealand."

THE "HUASCAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to your address, by this mail, a copy of the Peruvian paper *La Patria*, Lima, Oct. 18, 1879, containing what purports to be a representation of the Huascar, as she appeared in reality after her action with the Chilian ironclad. The paper was sent to me from Callao by a friend. Immediately on its receipt, I forwarded the paper to the *Army and Navy Journal*, of New York, with the remark that I thought the reproduction of the sketch in this country would prove of interest to the Naval profession generally. Subsequent accounts, received from officers who visited the Huascar shortly after the action, undoubtedly bear me out in my original supposition that the sketch conveyed a tolerably correct idea of the ship as she actually appeared at that time. From this explanation, you will see that in attributing the authorship of the sketch to me, your issue of Dec. 27, 1879, as well as that of Jan. 10, 1880, has been led into an error, which I would deem it a great favour if you were to correct.—I am, &c., S. B. LUCE, Captain, U.S. Navy.

U.S. Training-ship Minnesota, New London, Ct. Feb. 3.

EAST INDIA AGENCY,
22 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. MALCOLM, BRUNKER, and CO. are prepared to execute the orders of Officers in India and elsewhere, for a moderate commission, allowing all discounts (which in many cases are very large) where orders are accompanied by a remittance.

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MESS COMMITTEES & OFFICERS of H.M.'s SERVICES.

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Invite the attention of Presidents of Mess Committees and Officers of H.M.'s Services to their fine Old Malt Whisky, known as

"KILMARNOCK."

This Whisky is entirely free from the peaty flavour so prominent in most Scotch Whiskies, is delicate and refined to the palate, and only requires to be better known to secure popular favour. The Name and Label are registered, and no Whisky sold under that name is genuine unless our Label is on the Bottles, and Brand on the Corks.

PRICE, 42s PER DOZEN.

N.B.—Orders of not less than Three Dozen will be forwarded, Carriage Paid, on receipt of Cheque or P.O. Order for the amount.

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THE "CARMICHAEL"
PORTABLE BOOT-TREE.

A want long felt has just been supplied by this most important invention. All sportsmen and military men know the great advantage of having both their long and short boots treed up every day, especially after they have been wet, but there is often great inconvenience in carrying about the boot-trees.

An officer in the 5th Lancers has lately hit upon the idea that an India-rubber tree, which, with ease, can be carried in the pocket, can, when put inside the boot, be inflated, filling out the boot tightly, and so making it an impossibility to shrink.

For officers on active service, autumn manœuvres, or whenever it is impossible to carry wooden trees, this invention will be invaluable.

This invention is patented for Great Britain and other countries.

Orders should be sent as early as possible, accompanied by an old boot as a pattern, to

W. SPARKES HALL AND CO.,
BOOTMAKERS TO H.R.H THE PRINCE OF WALES,
308 AND 310 REGENT STREET, LONDON,
Who are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the "Carmichael" Tree.

TIC-SANO.

TIC-SANO is the cure for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, SCIATICA, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE, as proved by numerous unsolicited testimonials.

TIC-SANO is a vegetable remedy; can be taken by both young and old, and by persons of the most delicate constitution without change of diet.

TIC-SANO is the ORIGINAL SPECIFIC for the above complaints; it has been tried and approved of by the Medical Profession, and has been spoken favourably of by the Public Press.

TIC-SANO.—As the almost Arctic severity of the present winter has brought many diseases in its train, especially those of a neuralgic, rheumatic, and gouty nature, it is satisfactory to learn that a new remedy of a most efficacious and invaluable kind, called Tic Sano, has been discovered.

Extract from the *Civil Service Gazette* of December 13, 1879:—"All classes of society will learn with the greatest satisfaction of an undoubted remedy for Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Gravel, and other most painful disorders, which has been discovered. It is known as RUSSELL'S TIC-SANO, is of a vegetable nature, and is consequently of a completely harmless kind, and much to be preferred to the thousand and one remedies and so-called specifics which have already made their appearance amongst us. It has also a wonderful effect upon the digestive organs, and for aged people, and those of delicate constitution, its use will prove most beneficial."

TIC-SANO purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and so wards off one-half the diseases the flesh is heir to.

Beware of Imitations, and ASK for TIC-SANO.

Prices, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per bottle. Of all the principal Chemists.

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BRAND and CO.'S OWN SAUCE,

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, and

POTTED MEATS and YORK and GAME PIES,
also

ESSENCE of BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

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Patent "Earth to Earth" Coffins.

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MEDIÆVAL METAL-WORKERS in SILVER, BRASS, and IRON, ARTISTS in STAINED GLASS, and

MEMORIAL BRASSES,

ECCLESIASTICAL DECORATORS, &c. ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

Prize and Council Medal, Great Exhibition, 1851.
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Two Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS form one of the most important departments of Messrs. J. Hardman and Co.'s Works. In producing them it is their practice (upon receipt of a rough plan, with dimensions of window), to prepare a special drawing in each case, with estimate (free of charge), so as to fully carry out the wishes of their Clients in the subjects they may select, and at the same time adapt the design to the space to be filled, and the style of building in which it is to be placed.

Messrs. J. Hardman and Co. have much pleasure in referring to their STAINED GLASS and Metal Work in the Houses of Parliament, and in most of the Cathedrals, besides a very large number of Churches in England and Ireland.

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CLEANING GOLD-LACE
EMBROIDERED UNIFORMS,
However Old or Tarnished, and Restoring the Gold Lace Equal to New.

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LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

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OF FRESH-CUT TURKISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Smokers should support this useful Society, which assists ladies in reduced circumstances.

Price Lists free on application.

A box of 50 Turkish or American sent post free on receipt of 2s 6d in stamps. L. A. S. Cigarettes can be obtained at the principal Co-operative Stores; and at Harrod's Stores, 105 Fulham Road, S.W.

G. C. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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MARCOVITCH and CO.'s celebrated Pellegrini Cigarette.
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MARCOVITCH and CO., Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes only.
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WM. PUGH (many years coat cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Saville Row), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5 CORK STREET, BOND STREET, and Swift, late Ridgway and Co., 41 OLD BOND STREET, W., respectfully solicits the patronage of the nobility and gentry.

Best trade only at fixed fair prices, and 10 per cent. allowed for prompt cash.

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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC COCOA OR CHOCOLATE POWDER.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, without Sugar, Spice, or any Admixture.

Specially adapted for Ships, Camps, Sportsmen, &c., being in a concentrated form, made with BOILING Water. Keeps in all climates, and palatable without milk.

Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper, a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young Children. Samples per post.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in H.M.'s Royal Navy.
In air-tight canisters at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d, &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

CAUTION.

THE NEW DIAMONDS.

Owing to the great success of the "Diamenté" brilliants, certain persons are offering spurious imitations of these beautiful stones. Purchasers are informed that the "Diamenté" brilliants are only to be obtained of

W. THORNHILL AND CO.,
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Who are Sole Agents for the Inventor. They cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. Fashionable single-stone earrings in 18-carat gold, 30s and 42s per pair. Sample diamond, 4s, post free.

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WALTHAM WATCHES,
FOR OFFICERS ON SERVICE.

These splendid Timekeepers have been supplied by **HENRY W. BEDFORD** to numerous OFFICERS on service in INDIA, CHINA, the CAPE, and other Foreign Stations. The Watch chiefly recommended is the Waltham Keyless Watch at £6 6s, in silver case; or £15 15s, in gold case, adapted for variation of climate.

The Watch made for the Indian Government is supplied at £5 5s in Nickel Case, and £6 6s in Silver.

The largest stock to select from in England, in sterling silver cases, from £2 10s, and in eighteen-carat gold cases from £8 8s.

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MADAME ISABEL BIZET MICHAU begs to announce that she has made her usual arrangements for the reception of Officers on leave requiring Instruction in the Valse, Highland Schottische, &c.

59 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE (adjoining the Bazaar).

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This old-established first-class hotel, for families and gentlemen, having been rebuilt and fitted with all modern appliances for convenience and comfort, is now REOPENED. The proximity of Limmer's to all the most fashionable resorts, renders it a most desirable temporary residence. The hotel is most beautifully appointed, the cuisine will be under experienced supervision, and the manager can confidently solicit the patronage of the nobility and gentry, assuring them that no effort shall be spared for the comfort of his guests. Letters and telegrams will at all times receive prompt attention.

R. R. COOPER, Manager.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best entertainment in the world. Variety Artistes at 8. THE PERI OF PERU at 9.3. Miss Nelly Power, M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Broughton, Aguzzi, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. At 10.30, the Grand, Mystical Ballet, ETHEREA, Mdlle. Ada, M. Dewinne, the Corps de Ballet, and ARIEL, who introduces her extraordinary flying dance, and mysteriously floats in mid-air, crossing and recrossing the stage at pleasure. "It is so astonishing that, to be believed, it must be seen."—*Sporting and Dramatic.* Mr. John Tressider's (Stage Manager) first Benefit, March 15.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Mounted Infantry Drill (Clowes and Sons).—Sketches in the Hunting Field: The Racehorse in Training (Chapman and Hall).—Ben Changes the Motto (Vizetelly and Co.).—The Afghan War: Gough's Action at Futtehabad (Allen and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R.M.A.—We quite agree with you in your admiration for the corps, but that is no reason why you should throw dirt at others; and your notions of jealousy are much exaggerated. If you will modify your language and enclose your card, we shall be pleased to hear from you again,

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.—Yes; certainly.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS.—We have no sympathy with the agitators for open competition.

CONSERVATIVE.—Yes, if he has completed four years' sea-service as lieutenant. He wears the uniform of his rank, whether active or retired.

MANCHESTER.—So far as we can learn, there is no provision of the kind made; and the appeal, we believe, is a legitimate one.

X. Y.—The year passed at Sandhurst is net allowed to count.

POST-CARD, Guernsey.—Very many thanks.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

THE Army Estimates for 1880-81 were published so late yesterday, that we cannot pretend to deal with them exhaustively this week. They are by no means of a sensational description, but are satisfactory in showing a diminution of £104,400, the amount for the coming year being £15,541,300, as against £15,645,700 for 1879-80. As to number, the net decrease is 3,766, the total number for 1880-81 being

131,859 officers and men. The chief cause of the reduction is the omission of the 3,900 who appeared in the last Estimate under the head of "Additional force consequent on dispatch of reinforcements to Natal. The other changes are, as usual, insignificant, and to be regretted. Nothing is so objectionable and foolish as the annual paring off a dozen men here, and adding half-a-dozen there. Why cannot the Authorities have a fixed establishment? They know perfectly well how many men they want. The increase in the estimates before us is Horse Artillery, 3; Cavalry of the Line, 27; Artillery, 31; Engineers, 30; Army Service Corps, 40; Army Hospital Corps, 207. The decrease is, Engineers, 5; Infantry, 349. In the Auxiliary Forces there has been an increase of 51 to the Staff, caused by the augmentation of certain Militia regiments. The Departmental Staff is increased by 63, chiefly owing to the introduction of the grade of Warrant Officers in the Commissariat and Store Departments. The miscellaneous establishments are also increased by 36 officers and men. The number of horses is increased by 54. We are glad to find that the estimate for the Militia is for 139,111 of all ranks, as against 137,556 for 1879-80. We hope that the additional men will be forthcoming, but we note with regret that the numbers present at last year's training only reached 113,184. The establishment for the Yeomanry is 103 less than for the current year, the number for which a vote is asked being 14,511, quite high enough, considering that only 10,508 were present at the annual training in 1878, since which time the force has not been called out for permanent duty. The establishment of the Volunteer Force is 245,648, being 463 higher than in 1879-80. The 1st Class Army Reserve is estimated at 23,000 men, being only an increase of 1,000 over the estimate for the current year, a most unsatisfactory result, considering how long the short-service system has been in existence, and that regiments have by it been rendered inefficient. Certainly the calculations of Lord Cardwell as to the growth of this Reserve have been proved terribly wrong. The 2nd Class Army Reserve remains at its old figure—namely, 24,000. Neither class of the Reserve is to be called out for training this year. With regard to the financial side of the question, we find that the saving effected in the number of men is, to a certain extent, counterbalanced by the provision for the growing expenditure of deferred pay. There is a saving through a new regulation, according to which, instead of adjutants receiving a stationery allowance,—part of which was spent on the clerks employed in the orderly-room,—the stationery will in future be supplied in kind by the Stationery Office. Both adjutants and orderly-room clerks, who generally received something extra from the former, will suffer by this arrangement. It is true that provision is made for extra clerks, but we fear that the amount sanctioned will not meet requirements. There is a large increase in the amount to be voted for horses, owing to the small sum asked for last year. One of the best features in the Estimates is the vote for £30,000 for the attendance of Volunteers at regimental camps, the sum asked for last year being only £10,000. The reorganisation of the Army Medical Department and the increase of pay sanctioned by the recent Warrant quite accounts for an increase of £42,000, under the head of Medical Establishments. Army Doctors, whatever may be their grievances, certainly cannot pretend that they are badly paid. Apparently there is to be an increase in the time of Militia training, for this is the reason assigned for the increase upon the item of lodging-money. In provisions, forage, &c., however, there is a decrease of £217,000, fully accounted for by the fall in prices, and the abolition of the special hospital ration of the Army Hospital Corps. In Clothing Establishments and Supplies there is an increase of £23,000, though upon the ordinary services included in this vote there is a considerable decrease. The net increase is to be partly accounted for by the relaxation of the rule requiring Volunteer corps to pay immediately for the supplies of clothing issued to them. A considerable expense will also be incurred by the very judicious step of providing soldiers on discharge with plain clothes, instead of allowing them to take away with them their regimental clothing. Under the head of warlike stores there is a decrease of £145,000, accounted for in three ways. Ammunition for machine-guns is to be supplied from Government factories, instead of, as hitherto, from private manufacturers. There is a partial suspension of work in the Royal Gun Factory, owing to the unsettled state of certain questions relating to ordnance. There is a large accumulation of camp equipage, saddlery, harness, and miscellaneous stores. We are heartily rejoiced to find that there is a decrease under the head of Administration of the Army of £16,800, caused by certain changes in the organisation of the War Office. In the non-effective Services there is an increase of £17,600, chiefly owing to the heavy charge for the out-pensions of discharged soldiers, who enlisted at the end of the Indian Mutiny, and also to the pensions of the discharged War-Office clerks and Commissariat officers. If there were a little more finality in our Military system, the charge for non-effective services would be substantially reduced.

It is reported, as we stated many weeks ago, that General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., will go to Aldershot; and if he does, he will, we believe, be succeeded at Pall Mall by Sir Garnet Wolseley, till such time as Sir Charles Ellice relieves Sir F. P. Haines of the command in India, when Sir Garnet Wolseley will assume the duties of Adjutant-General of the Forces. The latter appointment would cause a considerable change in the *personnel* of the military administration,—and it was always understood that Sir G. Wolseley was destined for a command far away from Pall Mall. He was to have left the Cape at the end of last month, but he had postponed his departure at the request of an order of the Government; but the news about Lord Airey's report and other matters may have led to his urgency in returning, and it is stated he requested the report might be held back till he arrived in England.

General Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., is about to retire from his appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Army Purchase Commission, and will not be succeeded.

A Committee, composed of Lieutenant-General Walker, C.B., Director-General of Military Education, of Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., D.Q.M.G., and Brigadier-General Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Chatham District, is at present engaged in enquiring whether, under the present system, the Army derives the fullest possible benefit from the Staff College. It is generally believed that the recommendations of the Committee will be to limit the course of study to one year; to render certain certificates of military practical knowledge and of skill in riding, &c., compulsory, and a discriminating, an effective selection of really efficient Staff officers.

The appointment of Military Secretary to the General officer commanding the troops in South Africa is to be abolished. The Staff of the command, including Natal and the Transvaal, has been fixed as follows—viz., one lieutenant-general commanding, one colonel on staff, one D.A. and Q.M.G., two A.A. Q.M.G.'s, three D.A.A. and Q.M.G.'s, two brigade-majors, and three aides-de-camp.

Representations will, we understand, be made to the Horse Guards of the serious injustice which certain regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, who commanded their regiments in the Zulu campaign, have been made to suffer in consequence of their supersession by Lieutenant-Colonels Bond, 58th Regiment, and Rogers, V.C., 90th Regiment, and it is not improbable that all the officers will ultimately obtain the rank of brevet colonel from November 29 last, in order that they may occupy their proper position on the List, before Colonels Bond and Rogers. The officers referred to are the following, viz.:—Lieutenant-Colonels Parnell, C.B., 3rd Buffs; Gilbert, C.B., 13th Light Infantry; Degacher, C.B.; Pemberton, C.B., 60th Rifles; Tucker, C.B., 80th Regiment; Lambert, C.B., 88th Regiment; Bruce, C.B., 91st Highlanders; Malthus, C.B., 94th Regiment, and Welman, C.B., 99th Regiment, all of whom stood senior on the List to the lately promoted officers, and took the field with their regiments as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels.

It has been decided to erect quarters for the General Officer commanding at Aldershot, and a vote of £9,000 will be taken for the purpose in the 1880-81 estimates, the works being commenced with all possible dispatch. Hitherto, the officer entrusted with the command has had to seek accommodation in the vicinity of the camp. Sir William Knollys, it may be remembered, lived at Bagshot; Sir John Pennefather, at Tongham; Sir James Scarlett, at Forest Lodge, Farnborough; Sir Hope Grant, also at Farnborough; whilst Sir Thomas Steele occupies the residence known as Knellwood, close to Mr. Longman's seat at Farnborough.

The expenses of the Army Purchase Commission—the body constituted in 1871 to settle the claims of officers applying to retire from the Service under the terms of Lord Cardwell's Act—are, we are pleased to learn, to be considerably reduced; and in future, instead of the Chief Commissioner drawing the magnificent salary of £1,500, he will be employed only during a portion of the year, and paid according to the amount of time he devotes to his official duties. The sum fixed upon to be paid him will, we believe, be £375 per annum. Mr. J. C. O'Dowd's services will be continued as legal adviser, at a salary of £200,—this in addition to the £1,000 he draws as Deputy Judge Advocate-General; but the Second Commissioner will not be retained, and £180 will be saved by his services being dispensed with. Two instead of three clerks will carry out the subordinate duties, a saving being effected under this head of £545 per annum; the total sum being £1,873 per annum. This is a very judicious curtailment of expense, which will meet with hearty approval throughout the Army, for it has been evident for some time past that the work of the Commission has gradually diminished until it has become next to nothing, and that one at least of the members held a sinecure appointment.

The Secretary for War has not yet received the report of Lord Airey's Committee. The evidence will not be given in full, as some matter in the shorthand writer's notes is considered too strong for the general public. But will Lord Airey consent to this suppression? Is it fair to the witnesses, or to the members of the Committee, or to the country?

Brigadier-General Dunham Massy has made a very fortunate discovery of a safe and easy ford over the Cabul river, about eight miles from Sherpur. The energetic General was visiting the detachment of the 14th Bengal Lancers on January 16, at Butkak, when a sowar stated that there was a good ford at the junction of the Cabul and Logar rivers. Everyone laughed at the improbable intelligence, but General Massy, struck by the soldier's earnestness, put spurs to his horse, and, accompanied by Major Combe, of the 10th Hussars (his D.A.Q.M.G.), and by his escort, galloped to the spot, striking at about due north. The General plunged into the river, and was able to ride across with the greatest ease, the water not reaching to the girths of a small horse. This ford will be of considerable use, and if staked out carefully, will lead to the avoidance of any recurrence of the fatal accidents which have happened to parties of cavalry in crossing the treacherous river.

As an illustration of the hardships and injury to the Service caused by the delay in the appearance of the Royal Warrant concerning "boy-service," we may mention the following case:—A captain went on sick-leave from May to November last year. At the end of his leave, finding that there was no chance of his health being re-established, he resolved to retire. As, however, he ascertained that, according to the terms of the expected Warrant, he would receive £1,600, instead of £1,200, he applied for and obtained an extension of leave till the new Warrant's appearance. This long delay is very hard on the senior subaltern, an officer of long service, who thus loses several months of rank and extra-pay. There are, no doubt, many similar cases.

The following retirements take place from the Ordnance Store Department on its early reorganisation, under the terms of the recent Royal Warrant, viz.:—Assistant-Commissaries-General J. I. Lilley, A. H. Young, D. Gibbons, and J. Moore—these officers are all of them over fifty-five years of age—Commissaries C. W. Elphinstone-Holloway, G. A. Brunett, and W. G. Boyes; Deputy-Commissaries A. Montanaro, W. D. Bennett, W. H. Chambers, W. C. Gordon, J. C. Freeburn, W. H. Howell and H. M. Dunstan; and Assistant-Commissaries R. S. M. de Ricci and H. P. Burt.

The announcement from India that Sir Pomeroy Colley is going to succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley in South Africa, and that Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brackenbury is to be Private Secretary to Lord Lytton, if well founded, prepares the military and official mind for a variety of changes and surprises. But those which are to come will be great and startling enough, notwithstanding all this preparation. Sir P. Colley is an admirable officer, a *tête-forte*, with charming manner, and of a conciliatory, easy disposition, which is, however, quite absolute in dealing with Service matters; and as he knows the country and the people well, he will be able to do as much as can be done in reconciling the Boers to our aggression, and in dealing with the difficult questions which exist and are arising in Natal. Colonel Brackenbury is a very hard-working and capable official, whose selection is no doubt very much due to the excellent recommendations of Sir Garnet Wolseley, with whom he has seen most of his service, and who is well acquainted with his merits. He has written much and well, and has acted as special correspondent for the Press. He is a man who would be sure to make his mark in the Service by his natural ability.

The permanent staff of a Militia regiment in the Home District have, we understand, just forwarded to the Mansion House a subscription of a day's pay each, for the relief of the distress in Ireland. This is an example which might be followed by others.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, February 16, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Chaplain the Rev. Horatio Millett has been placed on the Retired List from the 29th ult.

ADMIRALTY, February 17, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed Lieutenants in the Royal Marine Light Infantry:—Harry Gordon Cotterill, Charles Henry Kennedy, Edward Vyvyan Luke, Edward Hardinge Coke, Richard Wapshare, George Frederick Davies, Edward Ross Hartigan, Mansel Travers Shewen (all dated Feb. 1).

ADMIRALTY, February 18, 1880.

In consequence of the death, on the 13th inst., of Rear-Admiral Charles Webley Hope, the following promotion has taken place, with seniority of the 14th inst.:—Capt. Frederick Anstruther Herbert to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, February 19, 1880.

Mr. Charles Augustus Vogwell has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Feb. 10, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral—C. T. Curme, to be Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, vice Hope, deceased.

Lieutenants—Edward G. Deedes, to the Alert; Frederick V. Isaac, H. E. Bourchier, Douglas Hamond-Græme, and H. M. Braithwaite, to the Curaçoa, for gunnery duties; Arthur M. Heathcote, to the Valiant, for gunnery duties; W. H. Fawkes, to the Vernon; R. M. King, to the Duke of Wellington.

Navigating Lieutenant—Charles H. Hopkins, to the Curaçoa.

Sub-Lieutenant—Sidney G. Cooper, to the Duke of Wellington.

Midshipmen—James Erskine and John D. Daintree to the Monarch; J. D. Hickley and A. G. H. W. Moore, to the Royal Adelaide; B. C. Barber and W. O. Lyne, to the Duke of Wellington.

Deputy-Inspector-Generals—George B. Hill, to Malta Hospital; Samuel S. D. Wells, to Haslar Hospital.

Fleet Surgeons—L. H. J. Hayne, to the President; W. Telfer, to the Royal Adelaide.

Staff Surgeons—J. P. Courtenay, to the Curaçoa; W. Galloway, to the Dasher.

Paymaster—Henry M. Ridder, to the Curaçoa.

Chief Engineers—J. Rollinson, to the Indus; John Taylor (A), to the Asia; John E. Turner, to the Curaçoa.

Assistant-Paymasters—C. H. A. Ward, to the Duke of Wellington; B. G. L. Evans, to the Curaçoa; F. C. Alton, to the Royal Adelaide.

Surgeons—W. J. B. Bookey, to the Curaçoa; C. Drake, to the Indus.

Engineers—John Moysey, to the Raleigh, for the Wolverene; William Olive and William Irwin, to the Curaçoa; H. Coller, to the Audacious; J. C. Thompson, to the Pembroke.

Assistant-Engineers—E. G. P. Moffett, to the Curaçoa; E. Thomas, to the Pembroke.

Clerk—W. F. Tuck, to the Lord Warden.

Boatswain—J. Collins, to the St. Vincent.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—James Taylor, Newton, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Morston, vice Spence, promoted.

Commissioned Boatman—Joseph Whites, Newton, to be chief boatman, vice Taylor, promoted.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Buckle, having on board the 77th Regt., arrived at Sheerness on Monday from Kingstown.

BELLEROPHON. Very extensive repairs and alterations are to be carried out on board the Bellerophon. Her boilers are to be replaced by new ones, and her machinery thoroughly overhauled, while a variety of structural modifications are to be executed. Her armament is also to be strengthened, and is to be fitted with the electric light, prepared for the Whitehead torpedo, and to receive a Nordenfelt equipment. It follows, therefore, that she will be for a considerable time in the hands of the dockyard officials, and to this circumstance must be attributed the decision of the Admiralty to send her to Devonport.

BRITANNIA, Capt. H. Fairfax. On Saturday Mr. Anthony B. Sclater-Booth, cadet on board the Britannia, and son of the Right Hon. G. Sclater-Booth, died at the sick-quarters, Dartmouth, from congestion of the brain. Deceased had enjoyed good health up to a few days since. On Wednesday last he was to have joined Capt. Fairfax in a drive, but as he complained of feeling unwell, he remained, by Capt. Fairfax's advice, on board. On Thursday deceased was worse, and on Friday he was removed to the sick-quarters, where he died. Mr. Sclater-Booth was in his third term, and in all his studies gave promise of a bright career in the future. He was also very popular on board the ship. This is but the third or fourth death amongst the cadets on board the Britannia since that vessel was moved to Dartmouth, more than sixteen years ago. The remains of Mr. Sclater-Booth were interred on Wednesday at the Dartmouth Cemetery with full honours. A correspondent of the *Western Morning News* hears from the Britannia that the recent removal of seven cadets as unable to pass was very nearly increased to nine, but although the two who have escaped so narrowly have been allowed another trial, notwithstanding that they had twice been warned, their Lordships have been pleased to consider that there are some special circumstances surrounding these cases which entitle the boys to a further chance. One of the recently rejected was made the subject of a special appeal on behalf of his widowed mother, but the Board failed to see that there was anything to entitle that cadet to leniency, and the prayer was refused.

CONFLICT, Lieut.-Com. H. Archer. Letters received at Plymouth from Pentecost Island state that the Conflict called there respecting the murder of some British seamen. The surrender of the murderers was demanded, and, being refused, the village was burnt down.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. Festing, was to leave the Piræus on Feb. 15 to visit Crete.

DRYAD, Com. J. Hext, arrived at Malta on Feb. 9, and left for China on Feb. 14.

FIREBRAND, Lieut.-Com. Sisson. On Jan. 1 the Firebrand arrived at Ascension from Sierra Leone, with mails for the Commodore and the Forester, and sailed on the 24th for Cape Coast Castle, to take on board the senior officer of the Bights of Benin Division. During her stay at Ascension, her Assistant-Paymaster-in-Charge (Mr. Cecil Reid) was invalided for debility, after fever and ulcers, following a severe cut and bruise on leg.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

FOAM is to be brought forward for another commission at Devonport. She has been surveyed, and an estimate of £6,830 has been submitted and approved. The repairs will be at once proceeded with.

HECLA, Capt. M. Singer. After an inquiry at Portsmouth, lasting eight days, the coroner's jury who have been inquiring into the circumstances attending the collision between the Princess Alice steam-packet, plying between Portsmouth and Ryde, and a sailing wherry conveying a party of men to the Hecla torpedo vessel, at Spithead, by which collision a leading stoker, named Henry Page, lost his life, have been unable to agree. They were locked up for several hours, and the coroner dismissed them at midnight on Wednesday, binding them over, however, to appear at the next assizes at Winchester. A similar course, it may be remembered, was pursued in the case of the collision between the Alberta and the Mistletoe.

INCONSTANT, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour), is expected to sail for the Mediterranean on Monday.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle, C.B., from Alexandria, arrived at the Piræus of Athens on Monday, and will remain for a while as senior officer's ship in Greek waters.

IRON DUKE, Capt. H. Cleveland, flagship of Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B. A correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"Vice-Admiral Coote left Hong Kong on Jan. 2 in the Vigilant, having as guests Gen. and Mrs. Donovan for a trip to Canton. The Iron Duke is keeping up her name for readiness to enter into any sports and pastimes, and recently one of her cutters had an exciting race with a boat from the French flagship, the result being a dead-heat, so I am told. The Iron Duke was also getting up a rifle team to accept a challenge from the the police, and the match was to come off at Kowloon. I am sorry to hear she has lost a seaman named Allen, whose body was picked up on Dec. 13, it being supposed that he fell overboard when about to return to his ship from leave."

JUMNA, Capt. G. Parsons, left Malta on the 14th inst. for Portsmouth.

MALLARD, Lieut.-Com. H. B. Lang, was paid off on Wednesday morning, under the superintendence of Capt. Morant, of the Valorous.

MINOTAUR, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hood, arrived at Vigo on the 10th inst. A correspondent, writing from the Minotaur, at sea, on the 4th inst., says:—"We arrived at Lisbon, after a rough passage from Portland, on the 10th ult., not having done our full-speed trial, as we anticipated. At Lisbon we met the Achilles and Newcastle. There has been a large amount of tactics practised on the Tagus by the steam-pinnaces of the fleet, but in consequence of the rapid current of the river, there was no torpedo practice, for had any of the projectiles sunk, there would have been little chance of their being recovered. We had many visitors of distinction, including the King of Portugal, who dined with the Admiral shortly after our arrival; and on the 28th the officers belonging to the whole of the ships were entertained by the King and Queen at the palace near Belem. We left Lisbon on the 29th, and are to cruise for ten or twelve days before anchoring at Vigo. We expect the Salamis to meet us this afternoon to take a mail for us and bring letters. We had prize firing last Friday, and, considering that the guns' crews are all new, the practice was exceedingly good, with the ship going at a rate of seven or eight knots. The crews of the fleet are continually being exercised at sail and water-tight-door-closing drill, while signalling by the steam siren is frequently performed. We are to stop in Vigo for a week, and then to cruise back to Lisbon, arriving there by the 28th. After a stay of ten days we shall sail for a two days' cruise to Gibraltar, where we shall remain for a week, and then start for Madeira, arriving early in April."

NELSON had her machinery examined at Spithead on Wednesday, after trial on the measured mile. She was under steam for several hours, and the results were in all respects satisfactory, the engines and machinery working remarkably well. Three runs were made at full power, two-thirds power, and one-third power. The speed and horse-power developed exceeded the contract.

ORONTES, Capt. Kinahan, sails from Portsmouth to-day with the wives and families of the men belonging to the 58th, the 2nd Batn. 21st, and the 94th Regiments, now at the Cape. On her return voyage she will bring home the 80th Regiment, and invalids and time-expired men.

POLYPHEMUS. In preparing the estimate for the completion of the hull and machinery of the Polyphemus, at Chatham, the sum of £134,000 was set down when the ship was designed. It has, however, been found possible to reduce this estimate by £30,000, the revised sum to be taken for the building and completion of the ship being now set down at £104,000. No date has yet been named for launching this new type of vessel,—steel torpedo ram. The steel-face armour glacis plates with which she will be defended will be supplied by Messrs. Cammell, whose experimental steel-face plates have so well stood the test on board the Nettle at Portsmouth.—*Western Morning News.*

REPULSE. The preliminary trial of the electric light on board the Repulse, which was to have taken place on Friday evening, has been postponed until Monday next, in consequence of the necessary arrangements not having been completed. The trial will be conducted by the Chief Constructor and the Chief Engineer of Portsmouth Yard.

RIFLEMAN, Com. J. Ingles, arrived at Malta on Feb. 16, *en route* for England, to pay off.

SIRIUS, Capt. G. L. Sulivan will be paid off at Devonport on the 26th inst. Recently, while the Sirius was lying in the Sound, a waterman slipped his hold and fell into the water, alongside, at night. The officer of the watch, Sub-Lieut. Gwynn, seeing something on the water, and imagining it to be a man overboard, though it was too dark to distinguish the object, immediately jumped over and swum for it, to be disappointed in finding a hat only. On his return to the ship, however, he was fortunate enough to seize hold of the by this time three-parts drowned man. Lieut. Gwynn hailed for assistance, and both were taken on board. At the time of the accident and rescue there was a strong tide and a hard breeze blowing, and the gallant young officer, who was in his night gear, is to be highly commended for his intrepid conduct, to which the saving of the waterman's life is wholly due.

VALIANT, Capt. W. C. Chapman. On Monday evening the quiet little town of Tarbet, on the banks of the Shannon, was aroused from its accustomed apathy by a concert in aid of the distressed Irish, given by permission of Capt. Chapman by the men of the Valiant, assisted by their officers and by men of the Coastguard stationed at Tarbet Island. The programme comprised vocal and instrumental music by the Blue-jackets, a negro selection by the Coastguardmen, and the old and ever welcome farce, "Box and Cox," in which Com. Boyes ably sustained the part of Cox, and Lieut. Needham was simply perfect in the part of Box, while Mrs. Bouncer was well represented by Lieut. Muirhead. All hands worked with a will to make the performance a success, under the direction of Lieut. Tatham, R.M.A., who must be congratulated on the result, as we understand that he will be able to send about £25 to be distributed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy of the neighbouring parishes.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, Comdre. T. E. Smith. A collision has taken place between a steam-launch of the Victor Emmanuel and a steam-ferry, which ran into the Victor Emmanuel's boat amidships, and did her very serious damage.

VULTURE, Com. Elliot Pringle, was at Muscat on Jan. 24, on her return to the Persian Gulf from Bombay, where she had been flying the flag of Rear-Admiral W. Gore Jones, C.B., in the absence of H.M.S. Euryalus, flag-ship. The Vulture was to await the arrival of the Beacon, which was *en route* to Bombay, to have a flying deck fitted; and then, having a quantity of stores for the Ready, expected to proceed to Bushire, to meet that ship. The Vulture completed three years in commission on the 28th of last December. Having spent two hot seasons in the Persian Gulf, all hands are hoping to be relieved before the next one.

WIVERN, Com. J. G. Jones. arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday last, from Portsmouth. The six hours' final steam trial—which was satisfactory—took place on her passage down Channel. Various defects will be made good by the dockyard, before the ship will be ready to leave for China. She will be accompanied across the Bay of Biscay by the Raleigh. The Wivern has several defects in her machinery to make good, which will be attended to at Plymouth, but some of her additional fittings, such as a water-heating arrangement to enable torpedo launches to get up steam without loss of time, will not be completed until she reaches Malta. The reason for the Wivern going from Devonport to Portsmouth was to take on board a couple of second-class torpedo-boats, for conveyance to Hong Kong. When she arrived here, however, it was found that she was down to her load-line, and the dockyard authorities were reluctant to accept the responsibility of so overloading a vessel, whose seaworthiness is at least a disputed point, as to bring her down 6 in. further in the water. The result has been that the Admiralty telegraphed that the Wivern must return to Devonport without the boats.

The Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good-conduct to the following men:—William Clarke, captain of maintop, and Alfred D. Wood, able seaman, of the Excellent; Thomas R. Colvill, leading stoker, of the Indus; Charles Palmer, leading stoker, of the Euryalus; James Chism, and Herbert Horn, commissioned boatmen; John Scott, chief boatman in charge, of the Coastguard.

Accounts which have reached us, says the *British Medical Journal*, seem to show but too plainly that the death of Rear-Admiral Hope, like that of Inspector-Gen. Domville, C.B., has been due to structural defects in the system of sewerage in connection with his official residence. It is stated that, when Admiral Hope entered on the duties of his post, the drainage of the official residences was investigated, and a considerable sum was expended on alterations and improvements. It would seem, however, that the system adopted was faulty, for complaints have since been made by a resident of bad smells supposed to come from the sewers, and it is said that more than one death from typhoid fever has occurred in the families of officers occupying houses within Devonport Dockyard.

The chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association had this week an interview with the Naval Lord of the Admiralty on the subject of the present position of medical officers in the Navy, which was recently brought under the notice of the committee. Subsequently, Mr. Hart forwarded officially to the First Lord of the Admiralty a draft scheme for the improvement of the position of the medical officers (which appeared last week in the pages of the *Journal*), together with a detailed statement of the reasons for the suggestions made. Mr. Smith, in reply, has given the assurance that "the subject shall receive his serious attention." It is understood that an Admiralty committee will shortly be appointed to consider the present state of the Naval Medical service, to which this memorandum will, with others, be referred.—*British Medical Journal.*

Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, has been commissioned to execute the memorial of the late Mr. Hogg, Vice-Principal and for thirty-four years mathematical master of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, which is being erected by former pupils and other friends, under the management of the Memorial Committee, and will be placed in the chapel belonging to the school.

MACHINE GUNS.—SHOEBURYNESS TRIALS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the relative merits of different competing systems of machine guns re-assembled on Wednesday at Shoeburyness. The mitrailleuses under trial are the Gatling, Nordenfeldt, and Gardner. The Gatling gun differs materially from the original type, in that the bronze casing surrounding the barrels and breech mechanism gives it all the appearance of an old twelve-pounder brass howitzer. The Nordenfeldt gun has something of the appearance of an ordinary gridiron, mounted between two wheels, and the two guns competing are of five and ten barrels. The Gardner gun has but two barrels. The system admits of no more, as the cartridge cases are discharged at the side after use. The loading action of the Gatling is rotary, and since it is only on the striker igniting the cartridge that the extractor commences to act on the shell of the one previously fired, while no cartridge can be struck until it passes under the firing-surface, it is evident that in this system the mechanism is perfectly safe and free from all danger of explosion from jambed cartridges. In the Nordenfeldt and Gardner systems the loading action is horizontal, and as all the barrels are extracted and loaded by this horizontal motion of the tiroire, it is evident that should an extractor fail to act, the advancing cartridge is jammed with such force against the non-extracted shell, that an explosion, such as has recently occurred on board the Northampton, whereby the magazine was blown overboard and those serving the gun wounded, is at any time likely to take place. In this lies the great danger and drawback of the horizontal or tiroire loading system, a danger much intensified when Boxer cartridges are used, the yielding nature of their own cases rendering them utterly unfit for machine guns. This has been most conclusively proved by the last three days' experiments at Shoeburyness. On Wednesday the trials commenced by firing one round from each barrel of each gun as fast as possible at 500 yards' range, at a target; the divergence of the bullets, due to the recoil of the gun, being then noted. This was repeated five times, when it was ascertained that the Gatling was the steadiest system. Fifty rounds were then fired from each gun as fast as possible at the same range, but, owing to jambs arising from defective cartridges, neither the ten-barrelled Nordenfeldt nor the Gardner succeeded in accomplishing the task in any decent time. The five-barrelled Nordenfeldt fired the 50 rounds without hitch in about seven seconds, while the Gatling rattled off the rounds in four seconds and seven-tenths, the cartridges only jambing in the feed cases, which do not appear to have been accurately adjusted to the Boxer cartridge. Indeed, it may be said at once that the Gatling gun under trial is in no manner a perfect Boxer-cartridge-firing weapon. This is due to a mistake which is likely to cause the present experiments to prove abortive, and may necessitate a fresh series being commenced. For it appears that Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Nordenfeldt, having applied to the Government for 5,000 rounds of Boxer ammunition, wherewith to fire and adapt their guns to the requirements of the Committee, orders were given to extend to each competitor the same privilege. By some mistake the Westley Richard solid-drawn cartridge, forming the original Gatling ammunition, was sent to Sir William Armstrong, who forwarded the package over to America. Its arrival created quite a sensation. The generosity of the British Government was extolled, although it did seem rather like carrying coals to Newcastle to send 5,000 rounds of United States ammunition to America where it is made. It now turns out that these rounds should have consisted of Boxer ammunition. The mistake caused the Gatling Gun Company to send over a weapon constructed to fire the American ammunition. On its arrival at Woolwich, the Committee ordered the barrels to be altered and adapted to fire the Martini-Henry Service cartridge. This was done in a hurry, and the plungers, having been constructed for the smaller cartridges, do not strike the cap fair in the centre; hence it is what may be termed a misfit. It is to be presumed that this mistake will have to be remedied, as it is undeniably certain that the sole object of the Committee, and of the Government, is to secure the most effective weapon, and not to favour any invention,—unless it be, indeed, the Boxer cartridge. On Thursday the experiments consisted in firing with and without automatic gear and scattering motion, each gun firing for 30 sec., at 200 and 500 yards' ranges. The Gatling fired 198 and 171 rounds in the given time, the Nordenfeldt, owing to defective cartridges, but 79 and 158, but made up on Friday by firing 346 rounds in 30 seconds, after several jambs, and in two intervals. The Gardner also fired 202 rounds in the same time. The Gatling tried to fire 1,000 rounds. Eleven jambs took place. The case of a cartridge stuck in one of the chambers, and a lock had to be quickly removed, and the gun fired with but five barrels working, the sixth cartridge being thrown out each round. The faulty cartridges and cartridge-cases were preserved, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will examine them, for if any proof is wanted that Boxer cartridges are unfit for machine guns, it is to be found in the relics of the last three days, when, at times, the Gardner beat the other competing guns solely from the luck it had in the cartridges that fell to its share. It would be unjust to condemn any weapon on such trials; indeed, all those now competing have some special feature to recommend them, and some special use to which they can be adapted. The Gatling, however, is decidedly the safest system. Vice-Admiral Boys did all in his power to render things pleasant to the competitors, as did also Col. Macfarlane, R.A., Lieut.-Col. Maitland, R.A., Major King-Harman, R.A., Com. Custance, R.N., Capt. Adams, 52nd Regt., Capt. Lewis, R.E., and Capt. Bainbridge, the energetic secretary of the Select Committee. On Thursday Col. Alderson, of the War Office, visited the ground, with Capt. Bridge, R.N. Capts. O'Callaghan and Skinner, of the Royal Artillery, conducted the experiments most ably and to everyone's satisfaction, even to that of the inventors. These experiments stand adjourned until next week.

Some target practice has been carried out on Whale Island, Portsmouth, during the past week with the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss machine guns. The former, which fires a shot weighing half-a-pound, penetrated an inch-and-a-half plate at 300 yards; while the latter, which fires a shell a pound in weight, bulged the plate, without penetrating. Further tests are to be made on board the Comet, at a target at Spithead, while the ship is under way; and as the principal use of these guns is to sink torpedo-boats, which are seldom more than 3-16 in. thick, this will afford a much more practical trial of their comparative utility and efficiency. The *Times* says:—"The great defect in the Nordenfeldt is the liability to go off prematurely before the cartridges are properly in the barrels, with consequent danger to the whole magazine in the hopper exploding. We believe this defect has been confirmed by the practice at Whale Island, and by recent experience on board the Northampton."

The *Hampshire Telegraph* hears that "the competitive trials between the Nordenfeldt and the Hotchkiss guns will be suspended, until the report of the accident with the Nordenfeldt gun on board the Northampton has been received and digested at the Admiralty. Following so soon after the fatality on board the Comus, it is not to be wondered at if this new arm is looked upon with suspicion; and naval officers are beginning to think that their Lordships had better have allowed the Service to stick to the Gatling, in its improved form. It is in the cocking and loading device that the Nordenfeldt is defective, and experience has shown that there is danger of premature explosion of ammunition, either by the locks firing the charges before the breech is closed, or by the cartridges becoming jammed and being exploded during the loading process. We have just spent thousands of pounds in the experiments with the Thunderer's gun, so that the confidence of the Service in its guns might be restored, and steps must now be taken to sift the causes of the Nordenfeldt accidents, for the Service cannot have confidence in a weapon which slays the the operator, a crime which was never committed by the first machine gun used afloat, the Gatling."

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVES.

A report on the Naval Reserves made by Vice-Admiral Phillimore has just been laid before Parliament. From this report it appears that there are 79 lieutenants, 76 sub-lieutenants, and 107 midshipmen of the Royal Naval Reserve; and Admiral Phillimore thinks "it is desirable that the list of Royal Naval Reserve officers, both active and honorary, should be confined to a very limited number, so as to include only those noted for professional knowledge and distinction, capacity for service in case of war, and of social worth." The number of reserves sanctioned by Parliament is 30,000. The reserves, have, however, never attained that number, and the vote for several years has been for 20,000. Even this number is not obtainable in the present state of the mercantile marine, except by admitting a second-class reserve from the fishing populations, qualified for the duties of ordinary seamen afloat. The number of able seamen in the reserve fluctuates, as reported by Admiral Sir Walter Tarleton, between 12,000 and 13,000. The actual numbers in Nov., 1879, were 12,000 first-class, 4,962 second-class, and 76 third-class. Care has been taken, however, to eliminate from the first class all those who, in the first period of their enrolment, had settled down to a shore life, and given up the sea as a profession, and the present force is composed of a very fine body of seamen, the leading and best men of our merchant ships. The second class could be increased without difficulty, when thought politic. The third, which will, the Admiral hopes, form a very important element in our future reserves, and exercise an excellent influence on our mercantile marine, is composed of volunteers from the training-ships. At first sight, the number of able seamen who form the reserve bears a very small proportion to the 207,446 men who, according to returns furnished by the Board of Trade, formed the crews of the merchant shipping in the United Kingdom and Channel Islands in 1875. The analysis of these crews shows that deductions must be made for persons "other than seamen," such as engineers, firemen, artificers, servants, &c., of 121,000, and that (exclusive of masters and apprentices) the number of able and ordinary seamen employed was 82,474; deduct for foreigners, 16,070. From this number the able and ordinary seamen alone, who from desertion, imprisonment, misconduct, sickness, death, or other causes, never complete their engagements, amounts annually to 38,424, leaving apparently, as the number from whom the reserve must be selected, 27,986. As 12,000 able seamen are actually enrolled in the force, the proportion of those who do not volunteer is smaller than it appears, especially as a further diminution must be made for men physically unfit, and others disqualified by age, the limit of which for first entries is 30 years. Nearly six per cent. of those who do volunteer are rejected by the medical officers on examination. The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer Force has slowly but steadily increased, and consists of very zealous, active young men, who are animated by a desire of making themselves more useful citizens from being trained to arms. In 1879 the force of London (including Brighton and Hastings) numbered 440; Liverpool (including Bangor and Carnarvon), 601; and Bristol, 168; total, 1,209. Admiral Phillimore added:—"I think this movement will increase still more; but, whether it does so or not, the originators have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result, for there has been no capitation grant nor pecuniary allowance awarded to the force, which is essentially a volunteer organisation. They drill extremely well, and their practice at the great-guns is satisfactory."

The German ironclad squadron is to start on its annual cruise on May 3. It is under orders to go through a series of evolutions for the practice of the crews, in the Baltic and German Ocean.

THE ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article regarding the Royal Marine Artillery in your paper of the 14th inst., and your remark that a "sop" will be given to the seniors of that corps to induce them to retire, and to the captains a sort of "salve" to smooth matters over, whilst the subalterns will not be considered at all, it is as well to point out to you that the latter have greater and more substantial claims than the former, for the commissions of the older officers are, it is supposed, for service in the "Royal Marine Forces," whilst the subalterns of the last few years hold theirs in the "Royal Marine Artillery." There is also another great and material point to be considered, as they obtained their commissions by open competition. These young men, in the first instance, went up as candidates for Woolwich, and in the examination-room were requested to sign a paper, issued through the Commander-in-Chief's office at the request of the Admiralty, to notify whether they would accept the Admiralty's offer of a commission in the Royal Marine Artillery on certain conditions, one of which was a long (two years) and severe course of study at the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich. Could these young men, whose attainments are of the highest nature, have foreseen that the corps in which they entered after so great a trial would be either disbanded or amalgamated with the Royal Marines, they would naturally have preferred going to Woolwich for either the Royal Artillery or the Royal Engineers, and doubtless would have done so, if it had not been for the Admiralty's letter offering them their commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery, thus inducing them to abandon their intended career in the other scientific branches of the Services. Therefore, you will see, should these proposed alterations be carried out, how hardly and how unjustly they will press upon the junior officers, who have qualified and complied with all the Admiralty requirements in every respect. Consequently, how much greater their grievance will be, if their prospects are blasted in that branch of the Service which the Admiralty induced them to enter. It must be remembered, it was not of their own seeking originally, but the Admiralty led them to select the Royal Marine Artillery. If, as you say, the Committee "is of a one-sided character," the whole proceedings should be at once quashed. You justly remark, that the Royal Marine Artillery is the finest corps in her Majesty's service, and it is certain that the officers are the most highly educated and most scientific of any; and it will indeed be well for the authorities to pause before interfering with such officers and trained men who have done good service to the State, and are ready again to do the same, and whom, in view of the dark cloud rising over the continent of Europe, the nation may have cause to feel thankful of possessing, should emergencies arise. If Admiral Sir Cooper Key, as some paper said, is the chief mover of this radical change, the weight of a great responsibility to the country will rest upon him, and will have to be accounted for, and it is hoped her Majesty will ponder well ere she gives her consent to any measures affecting a corps which was so highly esteemed and regarded by her uncle, William IV,, who acknowledged how greatly "they had contributed in the reign of Queen Anne to the establishment of the Royal family on the throne of these realms."—I am, &c.,

Q. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much pleased to see in your issue of Saturday last that you advocated making the Royal Marine Artillery into garrison brigades of Royal Artillery. May I be permitted to point out to you that in the second of three articles on the Royal Artillery in the columns of a morning contemporary on the 20th December last, I suggested the same thing, and that the most simple way of dealing with this corps would be to transfer them as they now are, over to the War Office, as a valuable addition to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, for garrison brigade duties, for which they are specially qualified? I had just then seen the Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth, and certainly a finer set of men I never witnessed on parade, or smarter officers. I thought they seemed particularly fitted for heavy-gun work. My suggestion, I know, was taken notice of by the Committee at the time, and I have been surprised at not seeing in your already excellent remarks on the subject some similar suggestion on your part. Last Saturday's issue, however, convinced me that other and better heads than mine were now putting the suggestions prominently forward. It appeared to me, when making it, so simple a way of dealing with the question, that there can be no practical difficulty about deciding it. I trust there will not be now, even at the eleventh hour. I spoke to several Royal Artillery officers of rank about this point, when writing on the subject of the regiment, and asked if there would be any objection on the part of the regiment to the addition, putting it to them that it would ultimately extend the area of promotion, commands, staff appointments, &c. These officers agreed with me that such would be the effect, and that the arrangement would give a very valuable increase to the strength of the Royal Artillery, also that there could be no insuperable objection to the amalgamation.—Apologising for trespassing on your space, I am, &c.,

W. J. ELLIOTT, late W.O. Staff and Reserve.

[It is only "if, therefore, they are not required for duty at sea," that we put forward the suggestion that the Marine Artillery should be converted into Garrison Brigades R.A. For our own part, we should much regret to see the R.M.A. taken from the Naval Service, for it is Artillery more than Light Infantry that the Navy really wants, with ships of the later types.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without wishing to draw invidious comparisons, which although at the present day not uncommon, is none the less to be deprecated, allow me to point out that your leading article on the 14th inst., relative to the Committee now sitting to consider the reorganisation of the corps of Royal Marines, more particularly as to the proposed abolition of the Artillery branch of that service, will tend to mislead those of your readers who have not full knowledge of the subject. You state that "the majority of the Committee appointed to consider the reorganisation of the Royal Marine Artillery is unquestionably of a biassed, and thus one-sided character." The actual composition of this committee is two Naval officers, three officers of Royal Marine Artillery, and three of Royal Marine Light Infantry, exclusive of the Royal Marine Light Infantry officer acting as secretary. Where is the biassed and one-sided majority? If any, it would be on the side of the Artillery, considering that the branch thereby represented consists of about 3,000 men, more or less, whereas that of the Infantry branch numbers upwards of 10,000. Your remarks would further lead one to suppose that the Naval element of the committee was antagonistic to the interests of the Artillery branch. What are the grounds for assuming this to be the case? The observations drawing a comparison as to the educational qualification existing between the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry are hardly borne out by facts as regards three-fourths of the officers now serving, as up to only a recent date the examination for both branches was identical. Formerly, the vacancies for the Royal Marine Artillery were offered to the competitors in their order of merit, but this arrangement was subsequently modified, by making the test for that branch of the Service a superior knowledge in mathematics, to the exclusion of other subjects. For instance, in June, 1866, the candidates who passed in order of merit 1 and 2 were given commissions in the Infantry branch, No. 3 being appointed to the Artillery, he having obtained more marks in mathematics than Nos. 1 and 2. Can it be said that the educational attainments of the one were superior to those of the other two? I quite agree in your remarks that the Royal Marine Artillery is one of the finest bodies of men in the Service, but the question of its abolition or otherwise should not be made the opportunity for drawing a distinction at the expense of the corps which gave it birth.—I am, &c.,

UNBIASSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite concur with your leading article of last week respecting the Royal Marine Artillery; but it would seem that there are a few points beyond those mentioned by you which call for consideration. By reference to the *Navy List* for the present month, you will see there are six subalterns posted to the Royal Marine Artillery who competed at the last Civil Service (Woolwich) examination. Now, it is manifest that at the very time when these commissions were given, it was known in the Admiralty that there was an idea of abolishing the Royal Marine Artillery as a separate corps. Is not the above misleading the officers just referred to? Take the case of the subalterns, who have studied their profession six or seven years,—how fares the matter with them? If they object to be transferred to the Light Infantry, why, they can of course resign, and commence life *de novo*—a pleasant prospect! In all service there is an implied, if not a written, contract on the part of the employed to render a faithful service, and on the part of the employer to render a just recompense. On either side, no infringement of this implied contract should be committed without due compensation. To carry out the proposition of amalgamation with the Royal Marine Light Infantry will form an endless, as well as fertile, source of contention. As a parent, who had his son trained, specially, for the Royal Marine Artillery, and would have refused for him the Royal Marine Light Infantry, I feel particularly strongly on this point; and I do not hesitate to say, that I will do my utmost to show up the enormity of the injustice, by every means in my power; and I intend, unless I get some early satisfaction, to bring it forward in a quarter where answers can be enforced.—I am, &c.,

Y.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Hope, Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, took place at the Naval burial-ground of the port on Monday, with full Service honours. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage, and drawn by seamen of the Indus, the late Admiral's flagship, and the procession, which extended for about a mile, was composed of the naval and military officers representing every branch of the two services in the port and garrison, the heads of the various Government establishments, a large number of civilians, a hundred metropolitan policemen, a funeral party of 500 seamen, and a firing party of 500 Marines. The weather, which had been stormy throughout the earlier part of the day, cleared up in time for the ceremony. The eight paul-bearers were the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral the Hon. Chas. Elliot, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Leicester Smyth, commanding the Western District; the captains of the Raleigh, Royal Adelaide, and Impregnable; Col. H. P. Newton, R.A., commanding officer of Artillery in the district; the District Commissary-General, Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Dowes, C.B.; and Col. Heasty, Commandant of the Royal Marines. The procession was sadly marred by the crowd, which broke in upon it, and the funeral service in the burial-ground had been completed long before the rear of the procession could obtain entrance to the ground.

The Vega arrived at Naples on Saturday, and Professor Nordenskjöld and his companions received a hearty welcome. In the evening, they were entertained at a banquet.

A beginning has been made in the erection of the proposed Naval barracks at Portsmouth. They will be built on neither of the sites originally suggested, viz., on Whale Island and adjoining the Portsmouth Hospital, but within the dockyard enclosure, at the extreme eastern corner between the Unicorn Gates and the Round Tower. They are to accommodate about 1,000 men, but it is not intended at present to more than dig the foundations and prepare the ground. In fact, it is not intended to proceed with any of the contemplated new works at any of the dockyards which are estimated to cost more than £500, so that the vote for new works in the forthcoming estimates will display a very important reduction. The necessity for retrenchment will put a stop to nearly the whole of the proposed improvements here.

INDIA.

The *Statesman* of Calcutta says:—"The arrival in India of Gen. Olpherts, C.B., V.C., one of our most distinguished soldiers and commanders, will no doubt be shortly followed by his appointment to some post of high charge and responsibility. Knowing nothing of official secrets, we cannot tell in what particular sphere the authorities propose to utilise his great experience and the high qualities which he has exhibited on so many fields. But we cannot suppose that in these stirring times, an officer like Gen. Olpherts will long be left unemployed. If his high rank be an obstacle to his receiving a command in the field, the Madras Army is calling aloud for such a man as Gen. Olpherts to take the Command-in-Chief."

The Government has sanctioned the formation, in the Quartermaster-General's Department in India, of an Intelligence Branch, to which three officers will be attached, each representing one Presidency.

The Lahore paper hears from several quarters that considerable difficulty is found in recruiting for the Native Army.

In consequence of the removal of Lieut.-Gen. W. B. Salmon, Bombay S.C., to the Retired List, the name of Major-Gen. G. Verner, Bengal S.C., has been placed on the list of Lieuts.-Gen., and that of Col. R. Phayre, C.B., Bombay S.C., on the list of Majors-Gen. of the Indian Army. Major-Gen. Verner has also been removed to the Retired List, and the names of Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal S.C., and of Col. J. H. Babington, Madras S.C., have been placed on the lists of Lieuts.-Gen. and Majors-Gen. respectively.

It is said that Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Stewart, C Brig. R.H.A., will succeed Col. Preston as Military Secretary to H.E. Sir Frederick Haines.

The Military Governorship of Cabul, held by Major-Gen. Hills, V.C., C.B., has been abolished.

The Viceroy decorated Sir F. Haines, Sir G. P. Colley, and Sir R. G. Sandeman with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander and Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, respectively, on the 12th ult., at Calcutta.

Cols. C. C. Ekins, and J. M. Nuttall, C.B., Bengal S.C., are about to retire from the Service.

The Government proposes to give to the Secretary of State for India in Council the power of curtailing the outfit allowances of the higher Indian officials, and of reducing some of the salaries and allowances in the ecclesiastical establishment. With this view, Mr. Edward Stanhope has introduced a Bill authorising the Secretary of State in Council from time to time to fix, alter, or abolish the allowances for equipment and voyages of the Governor-General and the members of his Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay and the members of their Councils, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces and of Madras and Bombay, and the Bishops and Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. At present, the allowances are fixed by an Act of 1813 as follows:—To the Governor-General, £5,000; to each member of his Council, £1,200; to the Governors of Madras and Bombay, £2,500 each; to the members of their Councils, £1,000; to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces, £2,500; to the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay, £2,000 and £1,500 respectively.

The last-announced batch of retirements from the Indian Service contains the name of Col. H. S. Rammell, of the Madras S.C. Col. Rammell, it will be remembered, commanded the Madras troops in the Rampa disturbances. His health has broken down by exposure in that little campaign, and he has been ordered home by his medical advisers. We hear that his services have been brought to the notice of the India Office by Sir Neville Chamberlain.

Lieut.-Col. E. M. Norrie, Madras S.C., has been appointed an assist.-qrmr.-gen. on the Madras Establishment from Dec. 1, 1879.

The Indian Medical Service is very sore about the Secretary of State's order in the *Gazette of India* of Jan. 3. It abolishes the following appointments:—The Surgeon-General, I.M.D., with an income of £3,240 per annum, and extra pension of £350 per annum; six Deputy-Surgeons-General, I.M.D., each with an income of £2,160 per annum, and extra pension of £250 per annum. This, we are told, simply ruins the service, unless compensation is obtained. It is proposed to insist upon the "Henley Clause." "If," says a member of the Indian Medical Service, "we quietly accept the new order, we shall be acquiescing in our own ruin."

The Viceroy has paid the Volunteers a compliment by appointing Col. Graham, Commandant of the Calcutta Rifle Corps, to be *ex officio* an honorary aide-de-camp on the personal Staff of his Excellency.

A telegram to the *Times*, dated Feb. 15, states that "the Nagas have again assumed the aggressive. They attacked the Nichi (native) guard near Samaguting on the night of the 11th, but were beaten off, without loss on our side. There have been no fresh raids in North Cachar, and the military authorities deem the precautions adopted there sufficient. This does not, however, appear to be the opinion of the planters of the district, who insist that a stronger military force is necessary for their protection. The Government has sent a supply of rifles for distribution among the tea gardens. Nearly all the coolies who deserted after the raid on Baladhan have returned to work. The Baladhan raiders were, it is believed, men of Konoma, the village which three months ago offered such obstinate resistance to our troops. Paplongmai, a village in the south-west of the Naga Hills, has been captured by a flying column under Lieut. MacGregor, and some slight skirmishes are reported near Konoma."

To an inquiry by the Government of India, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government that the brevet rank for length of service, heretofore granted to officers of the Indian Services should entirely cease, the Secretary of State has replied that, considering the circumstances under which the rank was originally introduced, and the fact that its immediate cessation would lead to the supersession of some Staff officers and majors and captains of cavalry, under the old conditions of service, by the officers of the General List, he considers that these brevet promotions should not cease in each rank, until the extinction of that rank among the officers of the Local Service.

The following appointments are gazetted to the Viceroy's personal Staff:—Lieut.-Col. W. L. Dalrymple, 88th Foot, to officiate as aide-de-camp, dated Jan. 8, 1880. Lieut. G. C. Kitson, 60th Foot, to officiate as aide-de-camp, vice Capt. Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers, resigned. Lieut. B. M. Hamilton, 15th Foot, to officiate as aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. A. F. Liddell, R.A., on field service. Lieut.-Col. W. L. Dalyrmple, 88th Foot, officiating aide-de-camp, to officiate as military secretary, with effect from Jan. 21, 1880, vice Major A. C. W. Crookshank, proceeding on field service, and during the period Col. (Brig.-Gen.) T. D. Baker, C.B., may be employed on field service, or until further orders.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Bombay Army:—Lieut.-Col. B. H. Pottinger, R.A., Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., to be Deputy-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay S.C., whose period of service on the Staff has expired. Major J. Jopp, Bombay S.C., to be an Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. on the Establishment, vice Col. Pottinger, dated Dec. 9, 1879. Capt. T. Harris, 66th Foot, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. on the Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy. Lieut.-Col. B. H. Pottinger, Deputy-Qrmr.-Gen., to officiate as Qrmr.-Gen., in succession to Brig.-Gen. Burrows, proceeded on service. Major F. J. S. Adam, Bombay S.C., Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., to officiate as Deputy-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, dated Jan. 23, 1880. Capt. A. B. Stopford, R.A., Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., to officiate as Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Major Adam.

MILITIA ADJUTANCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you could elicit information for me on the following point, you would confer a favour on many of your readers. A friend of mine lately applied for the adjutancy of a Militia regiment, in his own sub-district. He was given to understand that, being over 45 years of age, and over 25 years' service, he was not eligible; and that, as the late adjutant had belonged to one of the linked regiments, the appointment would be offered in the first instance to the captains of the other regiment. I cannot find "book or chapter" for this, and if it be a new rule the sooner it is made known, the better.—I am, &c.,

SCEPTIC

Memoirs of Madame de Remusat. Published by M. Paul de Remusat. Translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie. (Sampson Low and Co.)—It would be difficult to name a more interesting work than the *Memoirs of Madame de Remusat.* In addition to being a thoroughly connected narrative of some of the most important events in French history, it abounds in anecdote, particularly as regards the First Consul, some of whose adventures are sketched with a piquancy and frankness which cannot fail to charm the reader.

The *Standard* says:—"It is not proposed that any steps shall be taken to mark the services of officers generally during the latter phases of the war at the Cape, pending the return to England of General Sir Garnet Wolseley. Sir Garnet will, however, be called upon to recommend for reward those who have been the more conspicuous for their zeal and devotion to duty."

An important order has been received at Portsmouth with respect to the Canada and Cordelia. The auxiliary rudder has not given complete satisfaction in the ships of the Comus class which have been tried at sea, and it has been determined to introduce an important modification in the two ships building at Portsmouth. Instead of the auxiliary rudder being fitted at the stern, it will be placed under the forward dead-run, where a box is constructed into which it will be lifted when not wanted. It will be worked through the keel by means of manual gearing well under the water-line, and in design closely resembles the bow rudder with which Messrs. Yarrow have provided their recent torpedo boats. The new rudder is upon the balanced principle.

We regret to have to record the death from drowning of a man of the Coastguard of Rickham station, near Salcombe, when endeavouring to save a man from a wreck. The vessel was within fifty yards of the rocks, directly under Rickham station. The rocket was fired across the vessel, and the line was caught; the vessel in the meantime striking on the rocks. Just as the man had got the line in his hands a heavy sea struck the vessel, going completely over her, followed very quickly by another sea, which washed the man overboard, clinging to the rocket-line. The men on shore then began to pull him through the surf on to the rocks by the line; those so engaged being two Coastguards named Keast and Clements, and three young men. The two Coastguards were standing nearest the edge of the rocks, but the sea was breaking over all of them. They had pulled the man close to the rocks, and it is supposed that Clements stooped to catch hold of his hand, when a heavy sea washed over them, carrying the two Coastguards off the rocks. Keast retained his hold of the rocket-line, and was got back again, although much bruised by coming in contact with the rocks. Neither Clements nor the man was seen again, and it is thought the seaman must have so clutched the hand of the Coastguardman as to carry him away. So great was the sea, that the vessel was dashed to atoms in about five minutes after striking the rocks. During the whole of the time the vessel was driving ashore, no more than the one man was seen on board, and it is supposed the rest of the crew were washed overboard.

NOTICE TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.—Macniven and Cameron's Pens are the best invented, and it is only bare justice to the patentees to record the fact.—*Shrewsbury Journal.* Special quotations may be had from the patentees, direct or from their own stationers. Beware of the party offering spurious imitations. Sample box, all kinds assorted, 1s. 1d. per post. Patentees: MACNIVEN AND CAMERON, 23 and 33 Blair Street, Edinburgh (Established 1770), Penmakers to her Majesty's Government Offices.

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Com. V. Lovett Cameron, C.B., R.N., read a paper yesterday afternoon, before a large audience, at this institution, on his travels in Mesopotamia, especially with reference to the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway. Gen. Sir W. Codrington presided. The author described the route over which he travelled, from Cyprus to Beirut, crossing the Lebanon to Homs. Any body of troops concentrated at or near Homs, and having railway communication with Tripoli, would command the whole of Syria behind the range of the Lebanon. If ever the Suez Canal was to be threatened by an army marching from Asiatic Turkey, that army would have to pass through the districts around Homs; and a force there might easily be reinforced from Cyprus, if the railway to the coast be constructed. From Homs to Hamath, with the exception of crossing the Valley of the Orontes, at Rusta, there was scarcely any work to be done, and the whole country was fertile. At Hamath the Valley of the Orontes was gradually left, and the whole distance from there to Khan Shaykh Khaun was almost perfectly level. Marah was the next point, and from thence to Aleppo. Owing to the commercial importance of Aleppo, and the number of pack animals constantly passing through, transport and supplies for a very considerable body of men might easily be collected there; and as it commanded the routes to Syria, Iskanderun, Aintab, and those of the Euphrates Valley and Mosul, it would always be a place of the greatest strategical value. If the line were commenced, as most people considered it should be, at Seleucia or Iskanderun, very much greater engineering difficulties would have to be encountered than by the route he had traced out. The fertile regions of Homs, Hamath, and Idlib would be left unprovided for, and if an army from the north or east had managed to possess itself of Aleppo, there would be no means of opposing its advance on the Suez Canal, through Syria and Palestine; whereas, even if Aleppo should be in the enemy's hands, we could, by the line advocated by the author, pour in troops and supplies from Tripoli on Homs, and there make a second stand to cover our great waterway to the East. The lecturer then proceeded to sketch his route from Tedif, Hierapolis, Urfa, Mardin, Nisibin, and Mosul. It was a question whether it would be better to cross the Tigris at the latter place, or continue on its right bank as far as Baghdad. If the river was crossed at Mosul, a very much more difficult country would have to be traversed, two other rivers, the Greater and Lesser Lab, would have to be crossed, and the railway would be open to raids from the east. If the right bank was followed, the railway would be protected its whole length by the river, and the distance was much less than if the line passed by Erbil and Kerkuk. Having traced the course of what he hoped might be the first section of the Indo-Mediterranean railway, the lecturer remarked that instead of its being a rival to the Suez Canal, it would prove a most satisfactory ally, and would enable us to thwart any attempt on our present lines of communication with India. By steamers from our now first-class port of Kurrachee to Bushire, troops could be conveyed from our Indian possessions to the railways, which would place them in the commanding positions in the battle-fields of Armenia, there to find themselves met by their brothers-in-arms arriving from Cyprus and other *places des armes* in the Mediterranean. The lecturer was frequently applauded during the delivery of his paper. In the discussion which followed, Col. Champion contended that unless the proposed line could be supported by local traffic, it would not be desirable to construct it. The cost of trans-shipment would be very great, and few passengers would be found to travel by it, owing to the excessive heat. Mr. Scott Russell discussed the subject in its relation to through communication between Europe and India, to English interests, strategetically, and with reference to the prosperity of the country through which it would pass. Mr. Haddon considered the route sketched out by Commander Cameron was the best that had been suggested for facility of railway construction. Gen. Sir John Adye pointed out that the line proposed would necessitate trans-shipment of goods, and consequently would be a failure. There were greater objections to the route from a military point of view, because portions of it would pass through Turkey and the frontier of Russia, and it being liable to attack, would be not only useless, but positively dangerous. The discussion was continued by Capt. Colomb and other gentlemen.

Obituary.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. T. M. Byrne, unattached, whose name stood second on the Seniority List of Lieutenant-Colonels. He entered the Army in 1824, and served as a captain in the Royal Scots during the Crimean war. He was desperately wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol, and incapacitated from further active service, the Horse Guards awarding him unattached promotion and a distinguished-service reward of £50 at the close of the campaign.

Capt. Baldwin Arden Wake, who was recently drowned at Nanaimo, British Columbia, was born in January, 1813, entered the Navy in 1827 as a first class volunteer on board the Espoir, and was employed for some time at the Cape of Good Hope. He afterwards joined the Falcon on the West India station, and subsequently served in the Forester, and also the San Josef and the Racehorse. On his promotion to a lieutenancy in 1837 he joined the Melville, bearing the flag of Sir Peter Halkett, the Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West India station. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1849, and became a captain on the Retired List in 1866. The gallant officer was several times instrumental in saving life at sea, and his conduct on those occasions was acknowledged by the Royal Humane Society.

Rear-Admiral Charles Webley Hope, whose death in his 51st year we briefly recorded last week, entered the Navy in 1841, passed his examination in 1847, and obtained his commission as lieutenant May 11, 1848. As lieutenant he served in the Arrogant, 46, commanded successively by Capt. Robert Fitzroy and Robert S. Robinson, from March 13, 1849, till May 20, 1852, when he was transferred to the Prince Regent, 90, Capt. Frederick Hutton, as flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Armar L. Corry, in command of the western squadron; and on March 7, 1854, removed into the Neptune, 120, in the same capacity, and proceeded to the Baltic: and on Aug. 2 was advanced to the rank of Commander. He was appointed to the command of the Prometheus, 5, paddle-sloop, on the West Coast of Africa, Jan. 19, 1856, and brought her to England, and was paid off in the summer of 1857. On May 4, 1859, he obtained command of the Flying Fish, fitting for particular service, and was posted from that ship on May 15, 1861. His next command was, August 29, 1864, of the Brisk, fitting for the Australian station, and returned with her to England, and was paid off Jan. 19, 1869. He afterwards successively commanded the Wivern, Invincible, and Audacious, employed in Coastguard service in the River Humber, from April 5, 1870, until April 30, 1873; and the Resistance, attached to the Channel Squadron, from Jan. 23, 1875, until April 1, 1877. He was a Naval aide-de-camp to the Queen from Feb., 1873, until advanced to flag-rank, Aug. 1, 1877, and had been admiral-superintendent at Devonport since Feb. 1, 1879. Admiral Hope was author of a useful little pamphlet on the *Education and Training of Naval Officers*.

Amusements.

No novelty has been produced at any theatre during the week, though in many instances the performances have undergone a change. The season of the Carl Rosa company at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will be prolonged at least another week, and this extension of time has afforded the opportunity of adding to the repertory an English version of Verdi's popular opera of "*Aida*," neatly rendered by Mr. Henry Hersee.

At the PRINCESS's has been revived Mr. Boucicault's realistic drama of the "*Streets of London*," originally produced here in August, 1864, when it ran for 209 consecutive nights. The scenic effects are not quite so good as they were formerly, but this is possibly explained by the intimation that the term of the revival is limited to a month. Mr. Charles Warner, who now plays Badger, the man of many vicissitudes, gives a highly effective rendering of the character.

At the GAIETY has been played Mr. Byron's cleverly-constructed four-act drama, called "*Blow for Blow*," originally brought out at the Holborn Theatre, under the management of Miss Fanny Josephs, in September, 1868. Mr. Beveridge and Miss Louise Willes as John Drummond and Mildred Craddock effectively support the serious interest of the play, and Miss E. Farren and Mr. Edward Terry make the audience merry by droll embodiments of Kitty Wobbler the vivacious and Charley Spraggs the musical.

Laughter of the heartiest kind, raised by the most legitimate means, is now to be heard at the OLYMPIC, where that admirable comedian, Mr. John S. Clarke, is nightly diverting crowded audiences by his highly humorous and thoroughly artistic impersonations in the drama of "*Red Tape*," and the old comedy of "*The Heir-at-Law.*" As a dramatic study, exhibiting a singularly minute attention to all details of change of feature, and form of gesture, Mr. John S. Clarke's Dr. Pangloss must secure a foremost place in the estimation of the modern playgoer. From the top of the bushy wig to the really talkative tongue of the shoe-buckle, the impersonation is complete.

The pantomime season at COVENT GARDEN terminated this week, and on Monday morning next a special performance of a very diversified and attractive kind will be given for the benefit of Mr. F. B. Chatterton, whose star has not been in the ascendant since the disastrous termination of his last Drury Lane campaign.

A pleasant little sketch, entitled "*Castle Botherem; or, an Irish Stew*," written by Mr. Arthur Law, and furnished with some tasteful music by Mr. Hamilton Clarke, has been successfully added to the always pleasant entertainment of Mr. and Mrs. German Reid. The amusing trifle is very vivaciously rendered by Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Alfred Reid, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Miss Edith Bruce, Miss Lucy Williams, and Miss Hudspeth, who has been added to the lively company engaged at the ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

The DRAMATIC FINE-ART GALLERY, just opened at 168 New Bond Street, will be found to possess considerable interest for all caring about the memories of old theatrical celebrities, or curious about knowing the varied talents of those connected with the modern stage. The original works of actors and actresses display an amount of unsuspected skill in portrait and landscape-painting that will astonish the outside public, by showing how comprehensive are the artistic powers of many of their most esteemed favourites. The pictures executed by Miss Genevieve Ward, Mr. Frederick Vokes, Mr. W. H. Kendal, Mr. Charles Lyall, and Mr. Sothern are especially commendable, and the fine portrait of Mr. Henry Irving as Charles I., painted by Mr. James Archer, forms a conspicuous feature of the collection.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S (Carl Rosa Opera Company).—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Aida—To-night, The Bohemian Girl—On Monday, Aida—Tuesday, Mignon—Wednesday, Taming of the Shrew—Thursday, The Bohemian Girl—The Opera commences at 7.30.

ADELPHI.—At 7, Jessamy's Courtship—At 7.45, Ninon—At 10, Katharine and Petruchio.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, Rothomago.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9.10, The Peri of Peru—At 10.30, Etherea.

COVENT GARDEN.—Morning performance to-day, at 2 Sindbad the Sailor—At 7, Box and Cox—At 7.45 Sindbad the Sailor (last night).

COURT.—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

CRITERION.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

DRURY LANE.—(last week) Morning performance to-day, at 2 (and Wednesday and Saturday), Blue Beard—At 7, The Lost Letter—At 7.45, Blue Beard.

DUKE'S.—At 7.20, A Hornet's Nest—At 8, Forced from Home—Mr. and Mrs. White.

FOLLY.—At 7.30, Paul Pry—Domestic Economy.

GAIETY.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, A Tale of a Tub—The Hunchback—At 7, Blow for Blow—At 9.45, Robbing Roy.

GLOBE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Les Cloches de Corneville—At 7, The Happy Man—At 8, Les Cloches de Corneville.

HAYMARKET—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Money—This evening, at 8, Money.

HENGLER'S.—Morning performance every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 30—At 7.30, The Carnival on the Ice.

IMPERIAL.—Morning performance daily, at 3.0, The Vicar of Wakefield.

LYCEUM.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.15, The King and the Miller—At 8, The Merchant of Venice.

OLYMPIC.—At 7.45, Red Tape—The Heir-at-Law.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, The Children's Pinafore—At 4.30, A Juvenile Party—At 7.45, In the Sulks—At 8.30, Children's Pinafore—At 10.30, After All.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7, Delicate Ground—At 7.45, The Streets of London.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT.—At 7, Farce—At 7.45, Amos Clark—At 9.45, Black-Eyed Susan.

ROYALTY.—At 7.30, "B. B."—At 8.15, Jo.

ST. JAMES'S.—At 8, The Falcon—At 8.45, The Queen's Shilling.

SANGER'S.—Morning performance (Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday), at 2, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp—At 7, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.

STRAND.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, The School for Scandal—Chiselling.

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BIRTHS.

JONES.—On Feb. 13, at Havenfore House, West Looe, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. E. Douglas Jones, of a daughter.

KERR.—On Feb. 15, at 58 Cromwell Road, Lady Annabel Kerr, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRACKENBURY—FRANCKLYN.—On the 9th inst., at St Peter's Church, Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. C. H. V. Pixell, rector of the parish, John William Brackenbury, C.M.G., Commander R.N., eldest son of the late William Congreve C. Brackenbury, to Frances Mary, third daughter of Colonel Francklyn, late 37th and 17th Regiments.

DAKYNS—LAINSON.—Feb. 10, at the parish church, Hove, by the Rev. J. O'Brian, D.D., incumbent of St. Patrick's, Brighton, assisted by the Rev. Thos. Peacy, vicar of Hove, and the Rev. C. W. Kirkby and the Rev. H. M. Hilton, William Lort Mansel Horsley, Captain Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia, son of the late Captain W. H. H. Dakyns, of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, to Lisette Blanche, daughter of Thomas Lainson, Esq., of 5 St. John's Terrace, West Brighton. No cards.

Advertisements.

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By Order.
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, January 20, 1880.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S Report, in answer to the allegations made by Dr. Russell regarding the conduct of the troops in South Africa, has been published in the shape of a Parliamentary paper. It opens with a letter, dated January 1, from Sir Garnet Wolseley, in which, before making any inquiry at all, he commits himself to the statement that Dr. Russell's allegations "grossly exaggerate any acts of disorder which may have been committed by a few individuals," &c. He concludes by saying that he has directed the Landdrosts and magistrates of the several districts in which troops have been quartered, to "report specifically on the various assertions referred to." On January 16 he forwards reports from the Landdrosts alone of the various towns and districts in the Transvaal in which troops had been quartered between the 1st July and 10th October. He states that he directed the Landdrosts to confine their reports to the period mentioned, because it was not till after 1st July that any troops from Zululand were moved into the Transvaal, and the letter of Dr. Russell was dated the 10th October. One of the charges of Dr. Russell was that there had been much housebreaking, burglary, assault, and robbery, and that the gaols and scenes of convict labour were filled "with men wearing her Majesty's uniform." Sir Garnet asserts that up to the date of the article, only seven of these offences had been committed by soldiers, and that only two soldiers had worked in or out of the gaols in uniform as civil prisoners. With reference to reports from Landdrosts of outrages to the residents, Sir Garnet declares that only two cases had been reported. Another report of damage to some deserted buildings, he says, was made direct to the Administrator of the Transvaal. Dr. Russell's assertion that soldiers were awaiting trial for murder, Sir Garnet disposes of by saying that no soldier had been accused of murder in the Transvaal. One soldier was tried and acquitted in Natal. Dr. Russell wrote that, with few exceptions, all the houses in Heidelberg close at hand had been broken into, and that other stations were nearly as bad; Sir Garnet meets this by saying that out of the forty houses in Heidelberg, only three had been broken into, and that in no case had the offence been traced to soldiers. At Leydenburg, one house was, Sir Garnet admits, broken into by a soldier. At no other town was any house broken into. He denies, on the authority of the Landdrosts, that any women fled on account of the conduct of the soldiers. He equally denies that Utrecht had suffered since the departure of Sir Evelyn Wood. No house was broken into, the Landdrosts speak well of the behaviour of the troops, and only one soldier was convicted of a civil offence and assault upon a native, for which a fine of 2s. 6d. was inflicted. The allegation that an inhabitant of Herdelberg had said that the soldiers had "cleared out the poultry-yards, broken into all the canteens, and most of the stores, ransacked our houses, and stolen even the church clock," Sir Garnet meets with the following statement of the Landdrost:—"Poultry yards were cleared out, but not traced to soldiers; the presumption is that the boys and natives attached to the Commissariat did most of it. Canteens were broken into, but not reported; also one of the stores, not reported nor traced. The church clock was stolen, but not traced." Sir Garnet considers it absurd to suppose that a soldier on the march would steal a church clock, which he could neither dispose of nor conceal in such a place as Heidelberg. Quitting the specific allegations, Sir Garnet says that the accusation of treating in an easy way serious evils falls to the ground, because there were no serious evils to be dealt with. Indeed, he considers that the conduct of the troops was very good. An Oriental commences a letter with compliments. Sir Garnet does the reverse, and winds up with what may be termed an official slanging, using very hard words towards Dr. Russell, and comically regretting that he did not refer to unofficial personages, in order to ascertain the truth of the reports which reached him. So much for Sir Garnet Wolseley and the official side of the question. Let us now look on the unofficial side. The inquiry, considering the vast area of which it was the subject, was carried out with remarkable speed, for only on January 1 was the Colonial Secretary ordered to grant the co-operation of the Transvaal Government in making it, yet it was closed within 15 days. No Court of Inquiry, or Committee, was ordered to investigate the matter; but simply certain cut-and-dried questions were sent, not to the landdrosts and magistrates, but to the former alone. Now the landdrost is simply a *juge d'instruction*, and cannot take action unless requested to do so by the public prosecutor or the police. In the Transvaal the police, as civil police, are almost non-existent. Clearly, therefore, Sir Garnet—in his haste, we presume,—did not adopt the best means for ascertaining not only the truth, but the whole truth. There is also no doubt that it was well known what sort of answers would be most grateful to his Excellency, who naturally has a great moral influence over all his subordinates. Sir Garnet confined, as we have seen, his inquiries to the Transvaal, and to the period between July 1 and October 10. But Dr. Russell's allegations had reference to a much wider area, and a far longer time. Neither did he confine himself to accusing the troops of having committed civil offences. He spoke, on authority which he either mentioned or offered to mention, of scares in the field, and of drunkenness, as well as of housebreaking and outrages against the civil population. He referred alike to Zululand, Natal, and the Transvaal. On this ground alone, therefore, the inquiry—if it can be so-called—is valueless. But even if we admit the restriction of time and place to be justifiable, we fail to see that Sir Garnet has succeeded in disproving Dr. Russell's statements. Indeed, in some instances, he unintentionally confirms them. There may have been only seven soldiers convicted of civil offences in the Transvaal, but that by no means proves that many other offences of the same nature were not committed. Indeed, Dr. Russell's chief point is that outrages of every sort were committed with impunity. Only two soldiers may have worked in uniform, as prisoners for civil offences, but many others may have been undergoing hard labour in uniform, under sentence of court-martial, for crimes for which in England they would have been handed over to the civil magistrate. As to Sir Garnet's assertion that no soldier was ever accused of murder in the Transvaal, we, of course, accept his assurance that such was the case, and concede that Dr. Russell has been in error. It may, however, be pointed out that he did not refer to the Transvaal alone, and that the one soldier acquitted in Natal, he only got off by the skin of his teeth. The defence of the conduct of the troops at Heidelberg is almost amusing. This is a very scattered station, and some of the outlying houses are at a considerable distance from the main group. Dr. Russell alluded to the houses "near at hand." Now in all Heidelberg there are only forty houses; and of these, two liquor-shops and one store, were, by Sir Garnet's own admission, broken into; and, after all, much depends on what he calls broken into. A house may, in a certain sense, be broken into, without the door having been so forced as to be conspicuously injured. But, says Sir Garnet, none of these cases were traced to soldiers! By that, we suppose brought home to soldiers is meant; and what Dr. Russell complained of is that crimes of this sort were not brought home to individual soldiers, for otherwise the offenders must have been punished. As to the denial of the statement that women fled from fear of the soldiers, we are inclined to think that the landdrosts were not possessed of sufficient energy and zeal to thoroughly carry out the inquiry in the large districts with which they are connected. Of Utrecht, Dr. Russell only asserted that it had suffered somewhat, but did not say that any house had been broken into. The Landdrost of Heidelberg admits that robberies and outrages took place, but merely says that these offences were not traced to soldiers. As to the stealing of a church clock, there is no accounting for the eccentricities of a larcenous or mischievous soldier, and the useless plunder may have been buried or destroyed. Sir Garnet affirms that only at Leydenburg and Heidelberg were houses broken into. The Landdrost of Middleburg, however, says that a charge was brought against three soldiers of assault and breaking windows in the Cook's Hotel, but that it broke down from the contradictory nature of the proof and difficulty of identifying the offenders. On the whole, considering the machinery employed to make the inquiry, the short time allowed for the latter, the fact that after all only a comparatively small number of troops were in the Transvaal between July 1 and October 10, and the natural unwillingness of the inhabitants to leave their homes to prosecute, we cannot admit that Sir Garnet's refutation of Dr. Russell's charges is satisfactory. The latter gave positive, the former only supplies negative evidence. Dr. Russell is impartial, Sir Garnet and his civil and military officials are not. To suppose that Dr. Russell made wilful mis-statements is absurd. Equally so is it to imagine that he, with his wide experience of camps, made mountains out of mole-hills. While as to his being the victim of a hoax, that cannot well be, unless several hundred jokers combined to deceive him. The official mind may consider Sir Garnet's report perfectly satisfactory, but we do not think that the public will take the same view. At all events, the matter cannot end here, and it will be necessary for Dr. Russell to give, as he has offered, names and dates.

On subjecting the Army Estimates to a more careful analysis than we had time for last week, we find little to add to our criticism. They are by no means of a sensational character, and afford no symptoms of any great deviation from the usual routine during the coming year. It is pretty clear, too, that no recommendations which may be made by Lord Airey's Committee will be carried into effect for another twelve months,—at all events, not to any considerable extent. The aggregate differences between the amount of money and men for the current and the coming year are slight, The net decrease in money is £104,400, but on deducting the extra Exchequer receipts for both this and last year, it will be found that the actual decrease is only £1,115, and that the Army will really cost something under fifteen millions. Probably the amount will be considerably smaller, owing to the extra regiments detained in India, and which will certainly not return to England till the winter. As to the number of men, it is 376 under the estimate for the current year, chiefly owing to the reduction of the 3,000 men sent out as special reinforcements to South Africa. Owing to the reduction of these, the Army is now some 350 above its establishment. It is to be hoped that a regular advantage will be taken of this circumstance to get rid of some of the bad characters and weakly men, who are only costly encumbrances to the Service, and of slightly raising the height and chest measurement of recruits. We should regret very much to see the equilibrium restored by either stopping recruiting, or transferring a large number of men to the Reserve before the completion of their six years. The First-Class Army Reserve is evidently a complete failure. Of course, a Reserve is necessary, but setting aside the fact that to obtain one we have sacrificed the efficiency of the first line, the numbers are very far short of the sanguine estimates in which Lord Cardwell and his admirers indulged. A vote is taken for the coming year for 23,000 men of the First-Class Army Reserve, showing an increase of 1,000 over the numbers estimated for a year ago. This number is very disappointing, and, what is worse, it is doubtful whether we shall get it. On January 1 last, the actual number of effectives was only 16,651, not 22,000, the number voted; and making a small deduction for vacancies in the force during the next 12 months, it would be necessary to pass 7,000 men into the First-Class Army Reserve during the coming year. Of course, that process can be performed by still further sacrificing the efficiency of regiments, but not in any legitimate way. The establishment of the Militia is 139,111, being an increase of 1,555 men, but this estimate is evidently delusive, for there were present at training during 1879 only 113,484 of all ranks, the absentees from various causes numbering some 24,000 men. We are convinced that a large proportion of these absentees consisted of bounty-jumpers, men who enrol themselves in two or more regiments at once, and we would suggest the advisability of a simultaneous muster. The Yeomanry Cavalry is also rather a paper force, for, whereas in 1878-79 the establishment was 14,614, the number present at training was only 10,508, or rather more than two-thirds of the total nominal strength. Last year, there was no regimental training; this year, the Yeomanry are to be called out for eight days. Turning to the Volunteers, we find matters far more satisfactory; the establishment is now 245,648, being an increase of 643; and the number of efficients in the year ending October 30, 1879, amounted to 194,191. The long item for the cost of the War Office has long been an eyesore, to all who look at military matters with an unofficial eye. Apparently, this year, there has been a decrease of expense to the extent of £16,000, but on turning to the superannuation vote, we find that against this must be set the greatest part of a sum of £10,464 odd, granted in pensions to reduced War-Office clerks. Reorganisation is, indeed, an expensive amusement for War Ministers. Indeed, an enormous sum would be saved, and increased efficiency obtained, if we avoided the annual petty charges which the framers of the estimates annually indulge in. As the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a very able article on Wednesday, pointed out, we do not fix the establishment with any regard to the well-considered needs of the country. What we ought to do, is to determine what force we need for the efficient defence of the United Kingdom and foreign dependencies, add to that the number necessary or advisable for continental expeditions, and arrange the number and strength of our cadres accordingly. It would always be possible to make a larger or smaller addition to the fixed minimum peace establishment, as exigencies arose, but we should have something to go upon, and should be spared the absurdity of taking off a dozen men from one branch of the Army this year, and adding on a score to another branch next year, and so on. The difference in and the number of the establishments are productive of great inconvenience. At present, in Infantry alone, including the European Army in India, we have no fewer than eight establishments! Another point dwelt upon by the *Pall Mall Gazette* is, that whatever force we consider necessary to keep prepared for foreign service, should be in every way fit to embark at a moment's notice. Surely that lesson has been sufficiently impressed upon us, yet it does not seem to have been earnt by the War Office. In taking leave for the time of the Army Estimates for 1880-81, we cannot refrain from expressing a hope that a little more information will be afforded next year. Even those people who are accustomed to study estimates, and are well acquainted with military matters, find it difficult to trace the sources of expenses and to institute comparisons with former years. To the ordinary M.P., the task is quite hopeless, yet it is chiefly for the information of the ordinary M.P. that the Estimates are compiled.

It is not our province to enter into any discussion on the rival merits of the two great systems of loading heavy artillery, but the present seems to be a fit time to consider the necessity of adopting that of Breech-loading. While we cannot find fault with the Authorities for not having introduced this system somewhat sooner, we feel bound to support the resolution of the Admiralty to commence the introduction of heavy guns on the breech-loading principle. The primary advantage of loading at the breech is economy of time. Other considerations are subordinate to this; and as a set-off in favour of loading at the muzzle, we have in the breech-loader a more or less complicated mechanical structure, and consequent liability to disorder and weakness, which does not exist in the muzzle-loader. For five-and-twenty years, modern muzzle-loading guns have been subjected to almost every condition of service, and have, on the whole, given the greatest satisfaction, and it has been found in practice that while breech-loaders have been in many instances dangerous weapons to work, they have shown no superiority as regards rapidity of fire to their opponent guns. In the Navy, the favourite of one class is, perhaps, the 40-pounder Armstrong, a long-ranged, easily-handled, finely-proportioned gun, the 7-inch Woolwich gun being a favourable specimen of the other. Both of these, however, are nearly obsolete in the days of 80-ton and 100-ton guns. Experiment has determined that the power of a gun—*cæteris paribus*—depends on the length and chambering of the bore. Now, with a gun loading at the muzzle, the first necessarily increases the time required to load it, while the second renders it impossible to sponge the gun properly without a special contrivance in the head of the sponge. With the breech-loader, on the contrary, neither the length nor chambering of the bore has the least affect on the rapidity of loading, &c. The system is equally applicable to a very short or very long gun, so that if it be decided to continue loading at the muzzle, and retain the possible power of the gun, rapidity of firing must be sacrificed. Another strong point of the breech-loading system is, that it enables a gun in a certain position to be worked with ease when, under other circumstances, it would be too long to be mounted. This is very applicable to the armament of a vessel-of-war, as it is absolutely necessary that the whole breadth of the deck shall not be occupied with gun-slides, &c. It may be true that the "breech-loader is useful in one position and the muzzle-loader in another." The same might be said of the 32-pounder carronade and the 18-pounder long gun; but if we are to believe Mr. James, the latter was the favourite with those who had to use them, and whose lives and honour often depended on the effect their shot produced on an opponent's vessel. Tom Cringle, whose "Log" is about as true to nature as anything in print, states therein that he had often seen the shot from the former drop off a ship, while at a longer range the ball of the latter crashed through both her sides. It is also a most important consideration to avoid different systems of loading, as each requires special training to work it effectively, and the difference in stores, &c., leads to endless confusion. It would not be wise, neither would it be practicable, to effect one immediate sweeping change from the muzzle to the breech-loader, but it cannot be too strongly urged on the Authorities to remove gradually the old guns, and supply in their places those of the new construction. The advantage of such a course of action is evident. For example, by increasing the length and chambering the bore of a 6½-ton gun, it is possible to render it a weapon as powerful as one of double its weight of the present or recent manufacture. With regard to light artillery, it must long be a disputed point as to whether the muzzle-loader, even with increased length, be not a more serviceable weapon than the breech-loader. Both being constantly subject to removal, to exposure, to the chance of being covered with earth, sand, mud, &c., the latter is necessarily weak in the breech, which may give way in consequence of the action deteriorating from any of these causes, while a little dust or grit in a muzzle-loader, so long as the vent be clear, is no great matter. Of one thing we may be certain,—the decision of the Authorities will be just. Twenty years ago discountenancing the breech-loader, it has again sanctioned its introduction, directly it has seen the advantage of doing so.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, intended to visit the West India Docks to-day, to inspect the men of the Royal Naval Reserve drilling on board the President, and to inspect the London Brigade of Royal Naval Volunteers. The unexpected departure of the Duke of Edinburgh for St. Petersburg on Tuesday night has necessitated the postponement of this inspection. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Brighton on Monday, and inspected the Coastguard at Cliftonville, Fishergate, and Shoreham.

The question of giving a special pension to the widow of the late Mr. David Hopkins, so well-known to Naval officers on the West Coast of Africa, and who died at his post as Consul, is, we are glad to hear, under consideration. His influence with the native chiefs was very great, and his services to the country in establishing friendly relations with the coast tribes is worthy of recognition.

Lieutenant Horace Adams, of the *Vernon*, and Sub-Lieutenant Morris Thompson, of the *Hecla*, who were in charge of the torpedo boats which came into collision at Spithead while practising at night, have both been informed that the Admiralty considers them absolved from all blame in the matter. At the same time, officers engaged in such night work in swift torpedo boats are enjoined to use every possible precaution to prevent accidents of this nature.

There is but one opinion at the Ports of the treatment which the Admiralty have seen fit to accord to senior assistant-paymasters and engineers, by depriving them of their second stripe of distinction lace. Such treatment is most humiliating, and it is not improbable that the manner in which their Lordships deal with her Majesty's Orders in Council will be made the subject of inquiry in Parliament.

Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B., with the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Achilles*, and *Northumberland*, intended to leave Vigo on February 23, and to arrive at Lisbon on March 7. The *Salamis* left the squadron at Vigo on February 21, on her return to Lisbon for mails, and was to rejoin the Admiral at sea to-day.

We are glad to hear that a strict examination of the drainage system of the official residences at Devonport Yard has been ordered, for the death of Admiral Hope from typhoid fever would seem to point to the suspicion that Devonport is no better off than Portsmouth with respect to the healthiness of its Government houses. Admiral Ryder very wisely refrained from taking up his residence at the Admiralty House, Portsmouth, until the drains had been overhauled, having good reason to suspect them of being imperfect. The suspicions were verified, and the Naval College at Portsmouth has also been ordered to be examined as to its drains. The fact of Dr. Domville's widow having been given a special pension of £200 a year, and that she is also to be provided with apartments at Hampton Court, looks, too, as though the death of this officer of fever is attributed to his duties or his dwelling; and as the hospital was at the time free from fever cases, it does not seem likely that the late Inspector-General at Haslar Hospital took the disease in the execution of his duties among his patients, but rather in his own house.

Captain George T. M. Purvis (B), whose death a Yokohama on the 11th inst. is reported, was a lieutenant of 1849, commander of 1852, and retired captain of April 1, 1870. He was the son of, and was on the same list as, Captain George T. M. Purvis (A), who obtained his lieutenant's commission in 1823, was made commander in 1842, and retired with the rank of captain in 1862. It is not often that father and son run so closely together as in this case, where there were but ten years' difference in the date of their commissions as commanders.

The faith of their Lordships in the Nordenfeldt gun, which was so largely ordered some few months ago, appears to have been rather shaken by recent accidents, and orders have now been given for several gun-vessels to have fittings for two Gatling guns prepared for them. Nothing could be wiser than this return to their "first love" in machine guns, provided the Gatlings now to be fitted are of the improved pattern.

The Corps of Royal Marines is to be congratulated upon the concession now made to its junior officers by the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, to admit candidates into the Indian Staff Corps. Such an opening has never before presented itself to aspiring young officers, anxious to qualify themselves for special work. Hitherto, they have seen no loophole for advancement beyond the pale of their own seniority corps, in which an adjutancy was the limit to which the utmost zeal or intelligence of a subaltern could aspire; for, with the exception of the professorships held at the Military College by officers of the Royal Marine Artillery, any appointments to the Staff of the Army have been jealously withheld from officers of Marines. This concession from the India Office has not been obtained without difficulty; but since the wall of partition has once been broken through, there can be no valid reason why any Staff appointment in the Army should not in future be open to the officers of a corps whose examination on entering the Service, and whose subsequent training is the same as that of any officer serving under the Horse Guards. The admission to the Indian Staff Corps' List of Marine officers is at this moment very opportune, for in the event of the Admiralty desiring to carry out the reported scheme, with regard to the Royal Marine Artillery, it will give them a means of providing for some of the junior subaltern officers. Already several have offered themselves as candidates for this unlooked-for opening for their future career.

The Admiralty hurried forward the commission of the *Curaçoa*, which hoisted the pendant on Tuesday last, instead of on Tuesday next, as had been previously arranged, so that the *Raleigh* might be allowed to sail for her station with fresh crews for the *Wolverene* and the Australian schooners, instead of waiting for the *Wivern*. As the *Curaçoa* is destined for the China station, she will be able to convoy the *Wivern* as far on her passage to Hong Kong as may be thought desirable.

Lieutenant Mervyn Bryan, who commissioned in the *Boxer* at Chatham in December, 1876, has not paid off in her, as it was, unfortunately, necessary to leave him behind at Bermuda, where he was sent to hospital

Some curiosity is felt as to why only fourteen Commanders were promoted to Captain last year, instead of fifteen, which the Admiralty promised to make. Also, why the vacancy caused by the cancelling of the promotion of Lieutenant C. F. M. Gordon, in December, 1878, was not filled up; and whether Lieutenant F. R. Carr is a Lieutenant or Commander? He was gazetted as Commander, but still appears on the Lieutenants' List, and we believe he will remain there. These cancelled promotions have deprived two senior Lieutenants of their Commander's commission, and the Commanders have, for some reason, lost one.

It is reported that a committee, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Hoskins, C.B., will shortly assemble to inquire into the position of the medical officers of the Navy, with the view to assimilating their pay, rank, &c., to that of Army medical officers under the recent Warrant.

Rear-Admiral A. Herbert, having been promoted to flag rank, has given up the command of the *Excellent*, and until a successor has been appointed his duties will devolve upon Commander Beaumont.

The deposits received in Naval savings'-banks in the year ended March 31, 1879, was £112,259 11s. 11d., and the total amount due to depositors on March 31 (including £7,145 15s. 6d. for interest), £139,029 5s. 4d. The number of accounts open was 12,081, which is a very fair portion of depositors.

Can nothing be done to expedite the mails for the Channel Squadron, the letters received at Vigo on the 15th being of no later dates than the 9th? Even those addressed to the ships at Vigo, *viâ* Spain, were sent to Lisbon, and were taken on by the *Salamis*. Yet Vigo is no more than three days' railway journey from London.

We regret to hear of the death, at San Remo, of Lieutenant Lord William Phipps, R.N., who retired from the Active List in 1874, and had for some time been in an indifferent state of health.

Rear-Admiral Charles T. Curme, who hoisted his flag on Monday as Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, entered the Service on October 10, 1840, and became a sub-lieutenant on October 6, 1847, and lieutenant on March 4 in the following year. He attained the rank of commander on February 26, 1858, and was posted on February 16, 1864. He has only just been promoted to flag rank. Admiral Curme acted as engineer in the defence of Shanghai against the rebels in March, 1853, and was favourably mentioned in the Foreign Office despatches. He was actively employed against the Chinese pirates, and was present at the operations in the Canton river in 1856-57, and at the destruction of the Chinese flotilla of war-junks at Fatshan Creek on June 1, 1857, and was again mentioned in the despatches. Later on he became adjutant to the Naval Brigade at the attack and capture of Canton on December 1, 1857, for which he was again mentioned and promoted. He wears the China medal, with the Fatshan and Canton clasps. Rear-Admiral Curme's experience of the Dockyard at Devonport, where, as captain of the Steam Reserve until December 31 last, he often had occasion to temporarily take the duties of the Admiral Superintendent, doubtless made him more than usually fitted for the post of superintendent on the death of Admiral Hope. Still, the appointment has been received with considerable surprise in the Service, and the dozen Rear-Admirals above him on the list, who are quite ready to hoist their flags, are not a little disappointed, not to use a stronger term, at seeing this selection of their Lordships. There is nothing so extraordinarily special in the duties of an Admiral Superintendent, supported, as he is, by a dockyard staff, that any admiral of ordinary ability is not quite capable of fulfilling. Rear-Admiral Somerset, having last been employed as senior officer at Bermuda, was assuredly fitted for the post, and the Service fully expected to see him given this opportunity of hoisting his flag.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, in writing to Mr. Puleston, M.P. for Devonport, respecting the naval barracks at Keyham, states that the Government intend to press on the building of the barracks, which will probably accommodate upwards of 3,000 men, and it is hoped to make a beginning with the first block for 1,000 men early in the coming financial year.

The gunnery course on board the *Excellent*, which was to begin in April, has, we hear, been postponed until June 18, as there will not be any accommodation at the Portsmouth College for the officers who are ordered to join the class, that building being about to be vacated by all its occupants to enable the drains to be examined.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to a question put in the House of Commons on Thursday, remarked that he did not consider it right to state what questions have been referred to the Committee on the Royal Marine Artillery.

We are glad to hear that the cycloidal screws designed last year by Lieutenant Armit, R.N., for several large steamers, have secured such good results that the proprietors of the patents for this invention have formed a company to develope the undertaking.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., re-hoisted his flag in the *Inconstant* on Wednesday, and sailed for the Mediterranean, to relieve Sir Geoffrey Hornby, K.C.B., who completed his term of three years in command on January 15.

Mr. Armstrong, surgeon of the *Encounter*, has, we hear, been transferred to the *Fly*, in consequence of her medical officer, Mr. Jennings, having been invalided home.

Practice with Hale's rockets, which was ordered to be discontinued owing to recent accidents, is now to be resumed in ships having rockets of less than five years of age.

The Lord Mayor's visitors' list must surely contain the name of some few Naval officers; yet at a banquet on Wednesday, at which some three hundred were seated at his lordship's board, it fell to the lot of Sir Harry Parkes to be called on to respond for the Navy, none of the sea service being among the guests.

Commander Cameron's new book, *Our Future Highway*, is, we hear, causing a stir among the ardent advocates of the Euphrates-Valley route, his striking out a new line having rather upset their preconceived ideas on the subject.

A Commander's Naval pension of £65 per annum has become vacant by the death of Captain Baldwin Wake, upon whom the pension was conferred in May, 1878.

Some who had seen the Italian ironclad *Duilio* did not anticipate the success which is reported to have attended her trials. Her increased immersion—a defect with which our own constructors have become well acquainted—was expected to reduce her steaming powers very materially. But with stores and ammunition on board, she is even said to have exceeded the fondest hopes of her designers. The other defect which was alleged to exist was inferiority of workmanship. At present, that has not shown itself, though, if it exists, it may become apparent in actual service. The statement of the success of this ship by the Italian Minister of Marine, on Saturday, more than pleased the Chamber of Deputies, and the thanks of the House were voted to the constructors of the *Duilio*, which was declared to be "absolutely superior to any other ironclad as regards the power of her machinery and armament." Italy may well be proud of such success at her first attempt at turning out a ship of the latest type, and she has been wise in waiting while we have borne the costly experiments which have led up to Italy's improved *Inflexible*. That she is an improvement on anything we have, we may take for granted, for Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., has claimed the honour of being the originator of the *Duilio* design.

The forty-ninth anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution will be held in the theatre of the Institution on Saturday next. The chair will be taken by Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., F.R.S., Lord of the Admiralty, at twelve o'clock precisely, when the gold medal will be presented to the writer of the prize essay on "Naval Tactics on the Open Sea, with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons."

Is a "stalwart savage" a more formidable enemy than a disciplined soldier? One would be led to suppose that there are people of authority who think so, by some recent and previous speeches. But such an opinion cannot be maintained by any one who has experience of war. Our Army, fortunately or unfortunately, has had only savage or partially civilised enemies to deal with since the Russian war of 1854-6, and it would be deplorable if it were to be accepted as a military axiom that savages, however "stalwart," are more to be dreaded than regular troops. If 1,000 regular troops, armed with breech-loaders and supported by artillery, are overwhelmed and destroyed by even 20,000 savages armed with spears, it may be asserted with confidence that the regulars were badly handled and unskilfully disposed, and it would be monstrous to maintain the like could possibly happen again where they were so.

The death of General A. Huyshe, C.B., will cause a run of promotion on the Indian List of the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-General Sir Arnold B. Kemball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., becoming General; Major-General W. S. Hatch, Lieutenant-General; and Colonel G. G. Pearse (late Bombay), a Major-General.

A distinguished-service reward is vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General T. E. Lacy

Both General Spencer Stanhope and Lieutenant-General T. E. Lacy, whose deaths are announced this week, were on the Retired List; no promotions, therefore, takes place in the Army, in succession to the deceased officers.

We may point out that, in addition to the 5th, 16th, and 28th Bombay N.I., forming General Burrow's, or the 2nd Bombay Brigade, the following Bombay troops have been ordered on service to Afghanistan, and will by this time have reached or crossed the frontier at Jacobabad:—E Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., C Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A., 2nd Sind Horse, Poona Horse, 2nd Batn. 7th Fusiliers, 66th Foot, 4th Bombay N.I., 10th Bombay N.I. The following troops have also been detailed to form a reserve division for service in Southern Afghanistan:—D Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., F Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A., 2nd Batn. 11th Foot, 2nd Batn. 15th Foot, 1st Sind Horse, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 3rd Bombay N.I, 9th Bombay N.I., 23rd Bombay N.I., 24th Bombay N.I. The troops belonging to the Bombay Army, either on service, or held in readiness for service, will thus consist of:—2 Batys. Horse Artillery. 2 Batys. Field Artillery, 1 Mountain Train Battery, 4 Regts. British Infantry, 6 Regts. Native Cavalry, and 13 Regts. Native Infantry.

We learn from Aldershot that the officers commanding regiments at that station have sent in their reports on the several forms of equipment, and the Committee, under the presidency of General Sir Thomas Steele, is expected shortly to make known its final decision. The prevailing opinion is that the Oliver system is far superior to anything hitherto submitted, and if the views of officers are respected, the Magazine accoutrements will be issued in an unmodified form. Eight men in marching-order—four from the 52nd Light Infantry, wearing the Oliver accoutrements, and four from the 53rd Regiment, equipped in the valise—proceeded from Aldershot to Windsor the other day, for the inspection of her Majesty, Lieutenant-Colonel Barwell, 52nd Light Infantry, and Captain Gatacre, the excellent and hardworking secretary of the Equipment Committee, attending. These two equipments were the only ones submitted for her Majesty's inspection. It may, therefore, be inferred that the inspection was merely for the purpose of enabling her Majesty to have the advantages of the magazine system pointed out to her, in view of its adoption. Any way, the subject has now assumed a more satisfactory aspect, and we have reason to feel hopeful that the War Office has at length been brought to admit that what we have all along maintained is right, viz., that it would be false economy to allow any question of expense to stand in the way of the adoption of an equipment which is allowed to be as near perfection as can be, and which possesses undoubted advantages over all the other systems at present in the field, as has been plainly demonstrated, after a full trial, by the reports handed in by the officers commanding the 52nd Regiment and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

An announcement on the back page of the monthly *Army List* requests officers to communicate with the Under-Secretary of State for War in case of errors o omissions which may be discovered in that work. They are even informed that their letters must be verified by the writers' own signatures, and should be addressed in a certain manner. Notwithstanding the unmistakeable language used in this announcement, it is as well to caution officers against complying too readily with the request, for many instances have occurred lately in which officers have received what has been tantamount to an official snubbing for having presumed to address the War Office otherwise than through the recognised channel, their commanding officers, though not a word is said in the announcement to lead any person to suppose that in such trivial matters the regimental authorities are to be troubled. Somebody in office evidently imagines that commanding officers and adjutants have nothing to do. We had hoped that red-tapeism was dying out to some extent in our Army, but it seems that whilst it is disappearing in certain quarters, it is cropping up in others—the evil is so deep-rooted, apparently, that it cannot be killed outright.

We would draw the attention of the Horse Guards to the fact that many commanding officers have refused to forward the applications of officers to join the Commissariat and Transport and Ordnance Store Departments, on the ground that no General Order has been issued authorising them to do so. Thus the services of many of the most eligible candidates will be lost, unless immediate action be taken in the matter.

Lieutenant Dean-Pitt, R.A., A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay, has published a most interesting and really valuable treatise on the important subject of transport, which, as he says, is "the most burning question to which the late campaigns have given rise." The author has evidently mastered his subject, and we shall hope to find his "Notes" published ere long in the *Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution, for the benefit of the Army generally, for they will deserve to be reproduced.

A valued correspondent writes from the Punjab on the 22nd ult.:—"Your generous paragraph in your issue of December 20, relative to the temporary abandonment of four guns in the action before Cabul, was read with interest by all British officers in India. Here it is well known that telegrams and despatches of Divisional Generals in Afghanistan are documents which should always be accompanied with running commentaries from independent sources. As you rightly observe, General Massy at Charasiab had definite and distinct orders, which he carefully followed. The trap into which his handful of cavalry fell at Cabul was a surprise as much to General Roberts as to General Massy. Every precaution was taken by the latter. But the former, who is his own Intelligence Department, should have been able to give his Brigadier sounder information than he did, and he has been heavily blamed for his complete ignorance as to the position and the numbers of the enemy."

A return has been called for by the Adjutant-General in India just lately which has brought to light some curious facts, well enough known to regimental officers in India, but to few others. This was a return of the numbers of the men under the Short-Service Act, and the probable dates when their service would be completed. All regiments which have lately gone out to India are much the same in this respect, and one may be taken which arrived in India about a year ago, and in no way differs from others. This regiment has a strength of 774 privates. Of these, under the Short-Service Act, there will be sent to England 32 men in 1880, 31 men in 1881, and 540 men in 1882, and these numbers are exclusive of any men who may die or be invalided. The result is that, by 1882, out of the 774 men, 603 will have gone home, to be replaced in India by a lot of recruits, all arriving about the same time, and who have been under different officers at the depôts and on board ship. Fortunately there is some difference in the years in which different regiments become denuded of their men, but there can be little doubt but that there will be, in each year from 1880, an immense efflux from India of fine young soldiers, and that a mob of boys, in unorganised bodies as drafts, under officers whose connection with them is merely temporary, will have to be sent to replace the acclimatised and trained soldier.

Although a great deal has been done since the Franco-German war in the way of reorganising the French Army, M. le Faure, a Republican Deputy who devotes most of his time to military matters, informs the new War Minister, General Farre, that he has lots of work cut out for him. It appears that there are many important questions which have long been pending, and which require immediate settlement. In the first place, a law of promotion is required, he says, based neither on seniority nor selection, nor selection by seniority, as in Prussia, but on merit. He would have the colonel give marks to his officers which would serve to show the manner in which they have performed their daily duties, promotion to depend on these marks. The present laws of military justice, which, except in the case of capitulations, apply entirely to the rank and file, must, according to M. le Faure, be entirely changed, because the fundamental principle of military justice is that a crime must be punished in ratio to the consequences which may result from it. On this subject, we may observe that M. le Faure intends to ask Parliament to be more severe upon officers, and less severe upon men, guilty of dereliction of duty. He wishes to see the military code made less Rhadamantine than it is at present, as far as the soldier is concerned, by the introduction of "extenuating circumstances," by which the harshness of the civil code is toned down. *L'Armée Française*, alluding to this motion some days ago, remarked that the penal code of the Army does not and cannot admit of extenuating circumstances, that military law intended for time of war must be inflexible; it has to examine not so much the gravity of the crime taken by itself, as the consequences which it may entail. "Our code of military justice," added the writer, "is based less upon justice than necessity, its preponderating principle being the general security of an army united for the defence of the country." An attempt was made in 1857 to introduce "extenuating circumstances," but it was rejected by the War Minister of the day, Marshal Niel, who, to expose the impossibility of making any concession to the humanitarian party, said,—

"An army is in the enemy's country. A soldier steals a chicken. He is arrested and tried by court-martial. If he had to do with common law, there would no no difficulty about the matter. The soldier was hungry, and he took what he needed. The punishment would be light. The military judge, on the other hand, has not to take into consideration the gravity of the misdemeanour, but in revenge, he minutely weighs all the consequences of the act committed. Up to that moment the population had remained tranquil, but in presence of this violation of property, it commenced to exhibit symptoms of hostility. If the punishment be not severe, the bad example will soon be imitated. It will be impossible to get guides, and the enemy will reap the advantage of the discontent created. Point of departure, a chicken stolen; point of arrival, an army compromised; and the judge punishes with inexorable severity. Second example, more decisive still. A soldier has marched all day without receiving any rations. In the evening, he is placed sentry. He is overcome by fatigue and cold, and falls asleep. Here there is no misdemeanour, but simply a case of *force mageure*. The man struggled and succumbed. The civil judge would dismiss the case. The military judge turns away his head; he refuses to admit 'extenuating circumstances,' and strikes without pity, &c."

M. le Faure also demands the remodelling of the law on retirement from the Service. He wishes to see French officers permitted to retire sooner than at present, in order to quicken promotion. And he makes several remarks concerning that law on the composition of the Permanent Staff, which has now been under the consideration of Parliament for the last eight years, and which has given rise to so many reports and counter-reports, projects and counter-projects, and which is still as far off a settlement as ever. M. le Faure seems to think that the intention of legislators is to make staff officers machines for transmitting and executing orders, and he condemns the theory of selecting the most intelligent, the most capable, and the most highly-instructed officers for such a service. His idea is that staff officers are necessarily designed to become Generals, and that they should be allowed a certain amount of initiative, and incur a certain amount of responsibility. In proof of what he advances, M. le Faure quotes certain backslidings on the part of the Staff during the German war, arising from the unwillingness of officers to do anything without orders. He declares, for example, that fourteen dispatches were sent to the Staff on the subject of blowing up the bridge of Corry-sur-Moselle, and no attention was paid to them, "when they might have saved France." Then the law on administration is in abeyance, and although the subject has been for several years under discussion, it has not yet been decided whether the commissariat are to act independently, or to be placed under the orders of commanding officers. A new recruiting law is demanded because it is clearly the intention of French Republicans to reduce the term of service in the active Army to less than three years, so that every able-bodied man in France may serve that period. It is worthy of remark that M. le Faure speaks of special schools for raising non-commissioned officers, and gives us to understand that all the advantages hitherto offered to induce corporals and serjeants to re-engage have broken down. M. le Faure is highly discontented with the regimental staffs and the effectives. He declares the French company inferior to that of the Germans, (1) because the captain is not mounted, (2) because the effectives are inferior, (3) because the Germans have an officer more. In France, he says that 44,000 men are told off for administrative duties, and only 4,000 in Germany. At the same time, the French cavalry is over-officered, and with eleven regiments less than Germany, costs a third more. In fact, the French Army altogether costs £6,000,000 a year more than that of Germany. On the whole, therefore, M. le Faure thinks the new War Minister has a wide field open to him for displaying his capacity as a reformer of abuses and an innovator; but reforms of such importance as those pointed out always require time and patience, especially when two antagonistic Houses of Parliament have to be consulted, and unfortunately, in France Ministers seldom hold office more than a twelvemonth, during which time they are generally engaged in undoing what has been accomplished by their predecessors, at least, to a great extent.

If evidence were wanting of the cruel hardships which the widows of officers are occasionally made to suffer under the present regulations as to compassionate allowances, no case could more fully exemplify the utter inadequacy of the provision now made than that of Mrs. Emmett, widow of the late Major-General Emmett, R.E. This poor lady—the widow, be it remembered, of a distinguished Peninsula officer—is in most distressed circumstances. General Emmett married late in life, after he had reached the age prescribed by the regulations, and he died some years ago, leaving his widow with one child, totally unprovided for. Since then the unfortunate lady has done her utmost to obtain from the War Office some small annuity, by which she might be enabled to provide herself and her child with the necessaries of life. All appeals, however, have been in vain, for the official mind is not to be moved, and the poor lady is driven at length to solicit alms from the benevolent, for although two grants have been made to her by the Treasury, and she is in receipt of a small pension from Lloyd's Fund, the money obtained from these sources has been quite inadequate, and there is nothing for it but for her to lay her case before the public, in the hope that some person in office who knew her late husband may be induced to interest himself in her behalf. Surely a Civil List pension would not be misapplied if conferred upon the widow of one who, in his day, rendered such valuable service to the State as the late distinguished general.

A subject which causes great uneasiness in the minds of French military men is the weakness of the French company, as compared with the German company. In France, the company on its peace establishment can never muster more than 80 men under the most favourable circumstances, and generally only muster from 30 to 40, while the German companies are always 149 strong, and in another year they will be augmented to 166 men. One of the causes of this inferiority is that, while the German regiment only counts 12 companies, the French regiment counts 18, and the consequence is these 18 companies are kept dangerously weak, and would be swamped with Reservists in case of war being declared. One can imagine the difficulty in which three officers, accustomed to command, say, 50 men on parade, would be placed by seeing their company suddenly augmented by 200 men belonging to the Reserve. And now-a-days no time is left for preparation.

A Board of Officers has lately been convened by the officer commanding the San Francisco Brigade, United States Army, for the purpose of examining an apparatus invented by Lieutenant C. A. L. Totten, 4th Artillery, United States Army, as a war game. Having made a critical examination of the merits and applicability of "Strategos" to the wants of the National Guard, the Board has made an elaborate report, which, through the courtesy of one of its members, we are enabled to publish *in extenso*:—

San Francisco, October 9, 1879.—Major S. W. Backus, A.A.G., Second Brigade, N.G.C., San Francisco.—Major: The undersigned, composing a Board convened by S.O. No. 33, Head-quarters Second Brigade, N.G.C., dated June 25, 1879, "to examine the apparatus invented by Lieutenant C. A. L. Totten, 4th Artillery, U.S.A., for demonstrating the movements of troops in battle, and report on its applicability to the wants of the National Guard in the study of tactics, as well as to consider all the merits claimed by the inventor," have the honour to report that they have made a full examination of the apparatus, and of the rules and tables for its use, which together constitute the series of games or studies to which the inventor gives the name of "Strategos," and which he offers as an American game of war.

"1. THE OUTFIT.—The outfit of 'Strategos,' as of every war-game, consists chiefly of pieces representing bodies of troops. Most of these pieces are of type-metal, and, on maps with a scale of 10 inches to the mile, would accurately represent the space covered by half-battalions, squadrons, batteries, skirmish lines, engineer companies, baggage-trains, field-works, &c. Practically, they may be used on maps with scales of from 8 in. to 12 in., or by considering them to represent double their strength, on maps with scales of from 4 in. to 6 in. Besides the metal pieces, there are a number of pieces made of paste-board, slated on one side; some of these are on the 10-in. scale, while others, intended to represent small bodies of troops, or single officers, sentries, or messengers, are of convenient size. On the slated side can be marked the insignia of the character sustained by the piece. The reverse side of each of the larger slated pieces has some topographical feature delineated upon it—a village, a marsh, a wood, a section of a hill, or of a river; and these pieces are so numerous that any desired combination of topographical features may be represented. They form an original and valuable addition to the metal pieces, which themselves are many times more numerous than those supplied in the English game. The outfit of 'Strategos' includes no maps, the inventor wisely believing that each student will prefer, and can at less cost obtain, some large-scale map of his own neighbourhood. Silicated cloth is supplied, upon which, with the aid of the pantograph (also furnished), any military map may be drawn upon the required scale. A silicated board, in sections, and ruled in inch squares, is furnished for the 'battle game;' the outfit also includes scales, dice, counters, coloured pencils, and other minor requisites, the whole outfit (except the silicated cloth) being packed in a box 26×22×6 in. in size.

"II. APPLICATIONS OF THE OUTFIT.—TACTICS, TOPOGRAPHY, AND HISTORY.—A comparison of the excellent "Automaton Company" and "Regiment" of Brewerton, or the more recent and costly toy of another inventor, with the 'Strategos' Outfit, shows that the capacity of the former and other similar apparatus is limited to minor tactics, while that of the latter is unlimited; affording illustrations of every movement and situation in war, from the formation of an incomplete set of fours to the most complicated operations of great armies. During the first studies of the recruit, the various pieces enable him or his instructor to exemplify, more promptly and no less clearly than by the apparatus already mentioned (which answers that purpose and no other), the positions and movements of officers and men in all the manœuvres of a squad, a company, a battery, a battalion, or any larger body. Advancing to the study of grand tactics and strategy, the same pieces are available, and the topographical pieces enable the student of either the theory or the history of war to reproduce the situations described in the books, and, with the aid of the silicated cloth and the pantograph, to follow closely the course of a battle, realising each successive stage of it in a way which with ordinary battle maps is always difficult and often impossible. For all these purposes the apparatus of 'Strategos' is, in the opinion of this Board, far superior to any other. By the facility and pleasure with which it can be used, National Guardsmen will be led on from minor tactics—which with most of them is now the beginning and the end of military science—to consider the real problems of war, and to see how vast and interesting is the field of study not covered by the Revised Upton.

"THE BATTLE GAME.—This is an ingenious compromise between a game and a study—between chess and actual war. Its rules are not much more complicated than those of chess, and the respective moves of infantry, cavalry, and artillery pieces differ somewhat as those of the bishop, the knight, and the rook. Yet it affords most valuable training in grand tactics, and its course resembles closely the real operations of a battle, only so much of reality being sacrificed as is necessary to give it interest and make it practicable as a game. For nearly all National Guardsmen it will be the highest application of the 'Strategos' Outfit.

"THE ADVANCED GAME.—Of the four different applications of the Outfit already mentioned, the first (tactical) has numerous prototypes, but goes far beyond them; the second (topographical), the third (historical), and the fourth (the battle game) are original with Lieutenant Totten. All have great value. It remains to speak of the fifth application, the only one which comes into comparison with the German "Kriegsspiel" and its English and other adaptions. This, in 'Strategos,' is called the 'Advanced Game.' Following as closely as possible all the conditions of actual war, and serving as the highest and most difficult form of military study, it requires more leisure and higher training than are often found among National Guard officers, and its use will probably be confined almost entirely to the Regular Army. We need only say, therefore, that the rules and tables for playing it constitute in themselves a text-book of the greatest value and interest, full of the tactical and statistical results of experience in war, and that the game appears to us superior to the German and English games in every point in which it differs from them.

"As a result of our examination of 'Strategos,' we cordially recommend it to all National Guardsmen, and we respectfully suggest that the purchase of a set for each head-quarters would be a legitimate and beneficial expenditure from funds of the State, should such be available.—Very respectfully, your obedient servants, DAVID WILDER, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Inf., N.G.C.; C. MASON KINNE, Major and J.A., 2nd Brig., N.G.C.; R. H. ORTON, Major 1st Cav., N.G.C."

The exaggerated reports respecting the loss of their boots by the men who paraded before the German Emperor at Strassburg last autumn, which gave rise to a good deal of merriment in the French Press, have now been reduced to their proper proportions. The General Commanding-in-Chief of the Army Corps in question (the 15th) was ordered to send in a report on the incident to the War Office, and from this it appears that it was perfectly true that some of the men of all the battalions parading lost their boots in the heavy, loamy soil, and that the number of foot-gear thus left behind was *seven* per battalion (1,000 strong). It is added that such a thing, of which so much capital was made, would occur again, under similar circumstances of soil and weather, the ground being so bad at the time that a great number of cavalry horses lost their shoes on that occasion. It is, therefore, believed that no change will be made in the foot-gear of the German infantrist, solely in consequence of what then happened. But the necessity of an improvement of the infantry boot has long been acknowledged, and there is no doubt that the change will soon be made. What the pattern will be is still a matter for speculation.

Corruption has developed to such an extent in the army of the Caucasus that the Grand Duke Michael has been compelled to issue a circular to the Generals commanding each military district, calling attention to the constant embezzlement of regimental funds by officers, and urging upon them to effect their utmost to root out the evil. According to reports current at Tiflis, upwards of 500,000 roubles belonging to various regiments were appropriated by commanding officers in 1879, while the sums embezzled from the company allowances reached nearly double that amount. Of course, the best way to deter the minor offenders would be to punish the higher ones, but beyond issuing this circular, the Grand Duke Michael has done nothing in this direction. As was divulged in a recent trial of the *Obzor* newspaper at Tiflis, the chief culprit of the frightful corruption that raged in the army of the Caucasus during the Armenian campaign was General Shulman, the head of the Caucasian Intendance. The *Obzor* and the Tiflis *Vestnik* published a long series of letters, exposing the corruption of which Shulman had been guilty. Yet, although no attempt was made to deny the charges, and they received confirmation in other newspapers, the General was retained in his position, and, no doubt, received in due course a copy of the circular issued the other day. It seems to be the practice in the Caucasus, and not only in the Caucasus but also elsewhere in Russia, to overlook all offenders above the rank of major, and make the minor officers pay the penalty for their sins. Hence the frequency of courts-martial upon lieutenants and captains, while majors and colonels escape scot-free.

Dr. Snegereff has collected from the recruiting returns of the Russian officials in Poland a number of statistics showing the uselessness of employing Jews as soldiers. The returns of last year state that 75 per cent. of the Lithuanian inhabitants of the Polish provinces proved to be fit for military service, 71 per cent. of the Poles, 66 per cent. of the Russians, and only 32 per cent. of the Jews. Of the Lithuanians liable for military service, 10 per cent. were released on the score of sickness; of the Russians, 16 per cent.; of the Poles, 15 per cent.; and of the Jews, 37 per cent. Six per cent. of the Lithuanians were rejected on the ground that they gave no promise of physical development, 9 per cent. of the Poles, 9 per cent. of the Russians, and 20 per cent. of the Jews. In the Warsaw district the recruiting-officers found that only 21 Jews out of 100 lads were fit to carry a musket, and of these 21 none have as yet displayed the proficiency necessary to enable them to face the enemy. Dr. Snegereff very justly points out that some races excel in the pursuits of peace, and that others shine most in the art of war. To compel the former, in the face of physical drawbacks, and against their taste, to join the ranks of the Army is as absurd as any regulation would be that would force the Cossacks or the Turcomans to abandon their out-door life and serve behind the counter. Russia, the doctor maintains, should let the Jews go their way in peace, and tax them double, to pay for substitutes among more war-like races.

It cannot fail to interest those who were personally acquainted with the late Brigadier-General E. A. B. Travers, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, for six years Assistant Military Secretary for India at the Horse Guards, who died of diphtheria on June 16 last, to know that the deceased officer had no fewer than eight brothers, all of whom entered her Majesty's Military Service, viz.:—

1. Captain Robert W. Travers, 24th Regiment; served in the Punjab campaign, 1848-9, including passage of the Chenab, battle of Sadalapore; killed in the battle of Chillianwallah. 2. Lieutenant Thomas M. Travers, 51st Bengal Native Infantry; died, from service in India, on passage home. 3. General James Travers, V.C., C.B.; entered the Bengal Army June 11, 1838; served throughout the Afghanistan war, 1840-2, in 2nd Grenadiers and Skinners' Horse (now 1st Bengal Cavalry); thanked in front of the line, and name brought to the special notice of the Indian Government by General (afterwards Sir William) Nott, for his services in the action of Secunderabad; served in the Sutlej campaign, 1846; commanded and brought the Nusseeree Ghoorka battalion out of the battle of Sobraon. Commanded the Cavalry Bhopal Contingent in attack and defeat of insurgents, 1846, and received the thanks of the Government of India for his services on that occasion; commanded field force against the rebel Shunker Sing, 1856, and received the thanks of the Indian Government and of the Agent Governor-General, Central India, for the "complete success which attended these operations. Commanded at Indore when the Mutiny broke out at that station, July 1, 1857; horse three times shot under him; name brought to the special notice of Government of India by Colonel (afterwards Sir Henry M.) Durand, for "the manner in which the attack was met and the soldierly withdrawal was effected in the face of superior numbers, when our position became no longer tenable in consequence of the disaffection of our own troops;" received the thanks of the Indian Government and the Victoria Cross for his services on this occasion. Has been wounded; five times mentioned in despatches; twice brought to the special notice of Government for services in contact with the enemy, and on three occasions received its acknowledgments for services in the field. Promoted to Major by Brevet for Afghanistan; received the C.B., and medals for Candahar, Ghuzni, and Cabul; also for Sobraon and Indian Mutiny. Held the appointments of Adjutant, Second in Command, and Commandant of the Bhopal Contingent, composed of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry; Political Agent, with command of Cavalry, Western Malwa; Commandant of Central India Horse (three regiments), and Political Assistant to Agent Governor-General, Central India; commanded Saugor District, and received the thanks of the late Lord Sandhurst, commander-in-chief, for the manner in which he had conducted the duties of this command; commanded Meerut Division and First Division, 1st Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and received the acknowledgments of Lord Napier of Magdala, commander-in-chief, for the manner in which he had exercised the duties connected with these commands. 4. Captain Eaton J. Travers, 32nd Bengal Native Infantry:—Siege of Mooltan; appointed to the 1st Punjab Infantry; engaged frequently with the Hill Tribes; received the thanks of the Governor-General. Killed at the siege of Delhi, 1857. 5. Henry F. Travers, assistant-commissary-general. 6. John N. Travers, E.B., Ordnance Department; retired. 7. Horace N. Travers, assistant-commissary-general; died in the West Indies. 8. Major Joseph O. Travers, 17th Regiment. Served in the Crimea, and received the Legion of Honour for conspicuous conduct in the attack on the Redan; aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Macpherson in the Afghan war.

General Travers' father (Major-General Sir Robert Travers) was one of six brothers who all served in the profession of arms, viz.:—

1. Major-General Sir Robert Travers, C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.F.M., &c.; services: campaign in Holland, 1799; Ferrol, 1800; commanded detachment of 95th in attack of Spanish lines and Buenos Ayres, 1807; commanded 95th Rifle (Brigade) Regiment in the battles of Rolica and Vimiera, 1808; served in the retreat to Corunna; commanded 10th Regiment in the various attacks on the East coast of Spain; in 1817 was appointed Resident of Cephalonia; resigned 1823, and was presented by the inhabitants with an address and a gold sword, value £500; was four times severely wounded, received pension for wounds, £300 a year; killed by a fall from his horse in 1834. 2. Commander John Travers, R.N., severely wounded in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794; died in the West Indies. 3. Major J. Conway Travers, K.H., Rifle Brigade; services: siege and capture of Copenhagen, 1807; action of Benovente, 1808; Corunna, 1809; storming of redoubt, San Francisco; siege and storm of Cuidad Rodrigo and Badajos, 1812; battle of Salamanca; capture of Madrid; New Orleans, 1815; severely wounded, received a pension of £200 a year for wounds; died 1841. 4. Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton S. Travers, K.H.; upwards of one hundred times engaged with the enemy; eight times mentioned in despatches for gallant conduct (see Byrne's Naval Biography); wounded; died 1858. 5. Major Joseph Oates Travers, Rifle Brigade. Services: Walcheren expedition, 1799; in the several actions under Sir R. Abercromby; twice severely wounded, received pension for wounds; many years Magistrate at Portsmouth; portrait placed in Town Hall; died 1865. 6. Captain Nicholas C. Travers, Rifle Brigade. Services: Buenos Ayres, 1807; campaign under Sir John Moore, 1808-9; Corunna; battle of Salamanca; capture of Madrid; siege of Burgos; battle of Vittoria; Pyrenees; Vera; New Orleans; twice severely wounded; died 1871.

Twenty-two sons of the above six brothers have served in the Army, viz.:—

9. Sir Robert Travers, nine sons already mentioned. 10. Captain J. Steward Travers, 11th Regiment; died 1859. 11. Major J. Conway Travers, Royal Marines; services: Baltic, 1854-5; China, 1857-8; as Adjutant and Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Holloway, C.B.; Adjutant, Woolwich Division, 1859-61; Aide-de-Camp to Inspector-General of Royal Marines, 1862-6; Baltic and China medals. 12. Colonel John Travers, Royal Artillery; served throughout the Crimean War, medal and clasps; retired. 13. Major-General Joseph Oates Travers, C.B., Royal Marines, services: Spain during the Carlist War; coast of Syria, 1841 (medal); Baltic, 1854-55 (medal); Brigade-Major to Royal Marines in China, 1857-58; wounded in action with the "Braves," 1858; Assistant Quartermaster-General to the expedition; wounded at capture of the Taku Fort, 1860; twice mentioned in despatches; C.B. (medal and three clasps); Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Royal Marines at head-quarters; Inspector-General, 1867-9; died 1869. 14. Lieutenant Lyon Conway Travers, late Ceylon Rifles, served in the Punjab campaign; siege and capture of Mooltan; battle of Goojerat; medal; retired. 15. Colonel Frederic J. Travers, Royal Artillery, served as Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Grey, when Governor of New Zealand and Cape of Good Hope; retired. 16. Lieutenant William Travers, Rifle Brigade, served during the Indian Mutiny; wounded at Cawnpore; died 1865. 17. Captain Joseph Oates Travers, 70th Regiment, killed by an accident in New Zealand. 18. Captain Robert Travers, 19th Regiment; died. 19. General Eaton Travers, Royal Artillery; retired. 20. Captain Frank Travers, 60th Rifles; retired. 21. Colonel James Travers, 3rd West India Regiment; died. 22. Lieutenant Joseph Travers, Indian Army; died.

In addition to the above, there are many other members of this family who have served and are serving their country in the profession of arms. Perhaps no instance can be quoted where one family has produced so many soldiers.

A correspondent, writing from the Cape, says:—"We here all think that Sir Evelyn Wood showed very great ingratitude in omitting all mention of the Hon. Mr. Sprigg in that otherwise very beautiful speech he made at Chelmsford the other day, and in which he was so lavish of praise of all his South African friends,—from Governor Sir Bartle Frere downwards. Did he actually forget the magnificent compliment of offering him the command of a weak corps of mounted rifles, three skeleton regiments of yeomanry, and a few scattered companies or squads of volunteers? Did he forget that the Hon. Mr. Sprigg also bore public testimony to the fact that he, Sir Evelyn Wood, is a gallant soldier? It is true that Sir Evelyn Wood, years ago, received the Victoria Cross from the hands of her Majesty the Queen. It is also true that his exploits in the Gaika war, in Cape Colony, and at Zlobane, Kambula Hill, Ulundi, and elsewhere in Zululand were not unknown to many people, including probably some of the members of the Cape Legislature, nearly all of whom can read. It is a fact that he had just been made a K.C.B., in recognition of his distinguished services out here; but the crowning honour was not conferred upon him until the Hon. Mr. Sprigg, Colonial Secretary of the Cape Colony, stood up, and gravely and solemnly assured the Colonial Parliament, and through it, of course, the whole world (and shall we say "high Heaven" also?), as justification of his patronage of Sir Evelyn Wood, that he, Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., &c., was a man of "undoubted personal courage!" This, surely, was all that was wanted. Sir Evelyn can now look every man in the world—even the Hon. Mr. Sprigg—full in the face (he is known to have extraordinary command of his risible faculties), and he can rest contented on his laurels now and for evermore! This world contains nothing more in the way of distinction for him, at all events, and as one of his sincerest admirers, I respectfully offer him my heartiest congratulations."

A military question which has been long unsettled in France is again occupying public attention, viz., the relative position between commanding officers and the Commissariat. Two years ago, an able report on the subject, written by M. de Freycinet, now Minister of Public Works, was laid before the Senate, who, after voting its conclusions sent the bill to the Chamber of Deputies. The Lower House named a Committee, but this Committee has not yet reported. There are two systems in presence of each other, and the question is whether the Commissariat is to be under the absolute authority of the commanding officer or to be independent. The Senate is in favour of the former, whilst the Chamber appear to favour the latter system. Several laws, dating from Louis XIV., have placed the Commissariat and all the other services under the direct orders of the commanding officer; and it is asked, how it will be possible in the field to allow the administration to act independently of the will of the commander-in-chief? One would have the Commissariat objecting to this or that operation! However, according to the evidence taken before the French Parliament, it seems that the Commissariat has slipped a good deal out of the hands of commanding officers. Intendent-General Friant, in his evidence, stated that he was with the Army of the East during the Franco-German war, and that he was not once able to act in concert with General Bourbaki; he was not allowed to be present at a single council of war. It was the same with other army corps. However, the Franco-German war was an exceptional case. The plans of the French were upset from the first, and it became difficult for generals, who were always being forced to retreat, to combine with their commissariat officers. The idea of making the commissariat independent because of the breakdown of 1870 appears to be absurd. If there had been an able and victorious general, the commissariat work would, no doubt, have been fairly done. How was it possible for Bazaine to work with his commissariat when he only received the command-in-chief when the compaign had been compromised, and when wishing to march on Verdun, he was obliged to fall back on Metz? It was the same with MacMahon, who wished to fall back from Châlons on Paris, but who was suddenly ordered to march to Sedan. Everything fell out of gear. However, as this serious matter has not been under the consideration of the French Parliament for eight years, there must be a great deal to be said on both sides.

The responsible officer who directly advises the Secretary of State for War in all matters connected with the supply to the Army and Navy, at home and abroad, of war matériel—cannon, shot, shell, rifles, powder, camp equipment, fuzes, harness accoutrements, torpedo stores, &c.,—and who is responsible for the maintaining of efficient and proper reserves, holds a position of very great importance; indeed, so important is it, that it was not considered too much to confer a special pension of £1,000 a year and Knighthood in the Order of the Bath on Sir James C. Caffin, when he retired from the office in 1863. Although the appointment of Director of Stores was then abolished, and the duties nominally incorporated with those of the Director of Artillery, it was found necessary to have an experienced Ordnance Store officer at the War Office to assist this official, and Commissary-General Tatum, C.B., who then held the appointment of Principal Superintendent of Stores at the Tower, was selected. It is to the valuable services, quietly but efficiently rendered by this officer, that we desire to draw attention. Mr. Tatum, having arrived at the prescribed age, has been compelled to retire upon pension, and we feel certain that we echo the wish of every officer of his late department when we express a hope that the next Bath gazette which appears may confer upon him the higher rank of the distinguished Order, of which he is already a Companion.

THE CLOTHING OF STAFF-SERJEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your valuable paper, ask from one of your readers under what Warrant the "staff serjeants" of cavalry regiments are clothed, and can any of your readers inform me why the issue of what is termed "1st-class staff serjeant's clothing" is made to some 2nd-class staff serjeants, but not to others, this description of clothing being issued to trumpet-majors, fencing instructors, and farrier-majors, but not to men who are probably senior, by date of promotion, to the above, viz., paymaster-serjeants, orderly-room clerks, saddler-serjeants, and others? There would appear to be a deal of licence granted for the administering of the Warrant, for not only does the above occur, but the "band-serjeant" is also issued with "1st-class staff clothing," although no such a rank is authorised on the "establishment" of a cavalry corps; and, consequently, he belongs, as he must do, to the roll of "duty serjeants." Should none of your readers be able to explain the motive for the clothing being thus issued, I trust that the head-quarters authorities will rectify what I cannot but consider an error; the issue of two totally different descriptions of clothing, viz., "staff serjeant's" and "serjeant's" clothing, to one and the same rank and class being quite unaccountable enough, especially where, as in my own case, the better description of clothing is issued to one of the same rank, but much junior to myself. But the issue of such clothing to one who cannot be even termed a "staff serjeant," unless the "establishment" of cavalry is again altered, is quite inexplicable.—I am, &c.,

A Staff Serjeant of Cavalry.

SHORT SERVICE AND VOLUNTEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Dr. Russell has rendered good service to the public by what he has written regarding the conduct of our troops in South Africa, I, for one, fear that there is only too much truth in what he has stated so publicly; and if his statements are true, the question arises, Who is to blame? The answer is easy. They are to blame who, having destroyed our excellent regimental system, have given us in its stead a system of short service, coupled with endless volunteering from corps to corps. I, Sir, am old enough to remember the time when regiments were composed of zealous officers, intelligent and trustworthy non-commissioned officers, and well-drilled and (above all) well-disciplined men. And now what have our military theorists given us in their place? Thanks to their system of short service and ceaseless volunteering (not to the linked battalion alone, but to any other regiment which happens to be below its strength), a regiment either on home service, or when first sent on foreign service, is but little better than a semi-drilled and semi-disciplined mob. Anybody who doubts this has only to ask the opinion of either any commanding officer serving at home, or any impartial officer who saw the infantry regiments which were sent to Zululand immediately before their embarkation. If, therefore, the conduct of these regiments in South Africa has assimilated itself to that of a mob, it is only what might have been expected from them; and they are not nearly so much to blame as are the authorities at home, who sent them on active service in such a pitiable condition. Short service is bad enough, but this everlastingly calling for volunteers is a positive curse to the Service; and the result of the two combined is that officers no longer take the smallest interest in their men. The non-commissioned officers are too young and inexperienced to have the smallest influence or authority over their men, while the raw boys—called, by courtesy, "soldiers"—are both morally and physically totally unfitted to stand the strain of a campaign. In fact, Sir, our Army at the present moment is one gigantic sham.—I am, &c., Iconoclast.

THE DEFENCE OF SWITZERLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Government and people of Switzerland, like the Belgians, are now discussing what means ought to be adopted to put their country in a proper state of defence. By the Treaty of Frankfort, France lost the frontier of the Rhine and the Moselle, and the two great fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg, besides other places of less importance. Since then, France has constructed two great lines of works from Belgium, on the north, to Switzerland, on the south, having behind them, as a central place, Paris, transformed into a formidable fortress, covering, with her detached forts, about 1,600 square kilomètres. The first line of 250 kilomètres from Belgium to Switzerland is defended by the fortresses of Mezieres, Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort, having between them places less strong, commanding all the roads and railways coming from Germany. Behind this first line is the second, formed by the fortresses of St. Quentin, Rheims, Langres, Besançon, and Dijon, connected, like the first line, by detached and ancient forts, transformed and repaired by modern military science. Strategical lines of railway have also been constructed. Germany has strengthened Strasbourg, Germersheim, Mayence, and Cologne. After these come Neuf Brisach, Rastadt, Coblentz-Ehrenbreitstein, and Wesel. These form the line of the Rhine, which, of itself, is an obstacle of immense value, covering the frontier of Lorraine; from the Vosges to Belgium is the great fortress of Metz, greatly strengthened, with its detached places occupying a line of 38 kilomètres, and capable of serving as a base for offensive operations against Paris. Metz is in communication with the fortresses of Diedenhofen, Saarlouis, Pfalzbourg, and Bitsch. The frontiers of France and Germany are thus defended by great lines of most formidable works, the extremities of which touch Belgium and Switzerland. These two small countries now feel the peril in which they stand. What is the worst for Switzerland is that she covers, by her neutrality, a part of the German frontier the least defended. When a place cannot be attacked in front, it is turned. It is now feared that owing to the difficulties of a front attack, caused by the great fortified lines just mentioned along the frontiers of France and Germany, these two great Powers may be tempted to violate Swiss or Belgian territory by a turning movement. A German army operating against France through Swiss territory would, after passing the Rhine, be forced to pass the line of the Jura, defended by Belfort and by a chain of fortifications defending the valley of the Doubs. Supposing Belfort taken or invested, the right flank of this German army would in this part of France be menaced by the fortresses of Epinal and Langres. Salins, Besançon, and Dijon command the passage of the valley of the Doubs to the valley of the Saone. It is believed France could renew the famous operations of 1800 by Moreau and Lecourbe against Austria, which ended in the battle of Ulm. It is believed that in 48 hours France could invade the valley of the Birse, and in 24 hours more be on the Aar with 200,000 men. What can the Swiss oppose to an invading force coming either from France or Germany against them? On the north, the Rhine, without any works of defence; on the north-east, the Jura, giving passage through its defiles to many roads and railway lines, for the protection of which there is nothing. A serious conviction now begins to prevail that it is absolutely necessary to construct at least 25 forts along the frontier from Constance to Geneva. For second line two or three intrenched camps as *point d'appui* for interior defence, and placed so as to be able to use all the roads, rivers, and railway lines. These would be occupied by the *landwehr*, and would also serve as depots for munitions, *matériel*, provisions, &c. Some works of less importance could connect them with the forts. Owing to financial difficulties, only 8 or 10 forts would be constructed at first, which would, it is estimated, cost from 10 to 12 million francs. It is thought an army of at least 160,000 men, with 550 pieces of artillery, could be raised, without counting the *landsturm*. By these means, the Swiss think they could defend themselves against the attacks of the enemy.—I am, &c.,

H. S. F. de St. Hubert d'Entragues,
Major Unattached, H.M.'s Reserve Forces, Canada.
Montreux, Switzerland, Jan. 29 1880.

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT AND THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with feelings of deep sympathy the letters and articles on this subject in your columns, and I cannot let the matter pass without adding a few remarks. I am quite at a loss to understand why the Veterinary Department should be overlooked in the Zulu campaign, where perhaps of all departments its services were the most keenly felt. I cannot think that the insult is intentional, nor yet can I think it is an oversight, it must be a mistaken judgment, the injustice of which the authorities cannot fail to acknowledge and rectify. The importance of the post filled by Mr. Gudgin is clear to all who have taken the trouble to look into the matter, and certainly no doubt can be entertained of the ability and zeal with which he laboured for the interests of his Department and country. Such an indignity as he has met with cannot fail to have a most injurious and lasting effect on the whole Department. Those who have a proper feeling of self-respect, and desire for distinguishing themselves, cannot be expected to join this branch of the Service. Those who already belong to it will have no encouragement to exert themselves for the advancement of their profession and the good of the country, if they are to be debarred from sharing in the distinctions showered down on the other Departments. To offer a C.B.-ship to Mr. Gudgin is the very least that can be done in recognition of his services, and it would be decidedly judicious to offer a like reward to the principal veterinary surgeon for his long and valuable Indian service and as head of the Department. I feel convinced that this would be a step in the right direction, and would never be regretted.—I am, &c.,

An Officer in the Army, and another
Believer in Justice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In last Saturday's Army and Navy Gazette, you recommend a more extended study of botany to Army Veterinary-Surgeons; but in the same issue, I see from your editorial columns and sundry letters, that these gentlemen have still every reason to complain of their treatment after the Zulu war. In your columns I have been much gratified to find praise so universally bestowed on them, therefore all the more is it surprising that their valuable services are ignored by the Military Authorities. It appears that the Generals who went out in the large horse transports have spoken in the highest terms of the intelligent and successful exertions of the veterinary-surgeons during the long sea voyage, and I hear it is also recorded that the Generals on land have equally expressed their great satisfaction with the Veterinary Department. What, then, is the reason that no acknowledgment has been made? My military friends say that no reason of any kind has been given, and I am assured from all quarters that none can be produced. An answer will oblige every advocate of justice and fair-play. The military authorities are injudicious in neglecting the Veterinary Department of the Army. If they will inquire, they will find that very many thousands of pounds might have been saved, both in Afghanistan and Zululand, among the transport animals, if the advice of the veterinary surgeons had been listened to. A reform in this direction is urgently needed, and perhaps it will be most advantageous to the Service if the authorities will commence inquiries by taking the opinions of the Army Veterinary-Surgeons themselves on this subject.—I am, &c.,

A Civilian Veterinary-Surgeon.

OFFICERS HUNTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is admitted on all hands, I believe, that it is desirable that officers should hunt, and it is the well-known wish of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that commanding officers should encourage their officers to indulge in this sport. The reasons for this are so well known that I need not enter into them here. I have, therefore, to suggest that any infantry officer who keeps one or more horses *bonâ fide* for hunting should be allowed a soldier as groom, and I am convinced that this would enable a very large number of officers to hunt who otherwise could not do so, for pecuniary reasons, and this without detriment to the public service. Some colonels allow soldier-grooms, but a great many do not; so that in one regiment a man gets a soldier-groom for a mere trifle, and in another he has to pay perhaps £50 a year for a civilian, should he keep a horse.—I am, &c.,

Infantry Regimental Officer.

THE CRIMEAN CASUALTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having recently read some correspondence, in more than one contemporary, relative to comparative losses of officers, stating those in the Crimea to amount to 90, against the more recent ones in South Africa and India, will you kindly allow me to inform you that, having gone over the obituary lists of officers in *Hart's Annual* for the years ending 1854 and 1855, I find the result to be:—Officers killed and died of wounds, 230; officers died from various causes in regiments forming part of Crimean army, 134; total, 364. To this list, if procurable, should be added the casualties of the Naval Brigade which served in the trenches during the whole siege, and formed under Capt. Peel, R.N., part of the leading storming party at the Redan, June 18, 1855.—I am, &c., A Field Officer.

The Army.

1st Dragoon Guards. Capt. Vetch, 2nd Lieut. Hearn, and Qrmr. O'Donnell sailed for the Cape on Saturday last in H.M.S. Orontes.

3rd Dragoon Guards. 2nd Lieuts. Woodley and Roche shortly obtain their lieutenancies.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). With reference to the various accounts which have been published concerning the accident to the Carabiniers at the Dorunda ford on the Cabul river, a correspondent, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, informs us that this place is seven or eight miles higher up the stream than the ford where the 10th Hussars met with disaster. The Dorunda ford is an easy one; kahars carrying dandies and small ponies can across with ease. The accident to the Carabiniers occurred from the men of the rear troop diverging from the ford down the stream and getting among some large smooth boulders, over which the horses fell, the riders being swept over the rapid below the ford into deep water. The total number of men lost was five. Our correspondent adds that all the fords near Jellalabad are marked by large piles of stones placed on each bank and on each side of the ford at intervals in the bed of the river. But it must be quite clear that this proper precaution was not taken at the Dorunda ford, or the men would not have diverged from the proper track. We find the following in the *Pioneer* of the 17th ult.:—"Jellalabad, Jan. 14.—A heliogram received about 1.30 p.m. informed us that the enemy were collecting in a fort opposite Ali Boghan, intending eventually to cross the river. General Bright accordingly ordered out two guns R.H.A. and a squadron of the Carabiniers, Col. Fryer, of the Carabiniers, in command. This force, rapidly marching out, found that several bodies of the enemy, with standards and mounted leaders, about 3,000 strong, were in the act of crossing the Cabul river, some of them being on an island in the centre. The guns opened fire with deadly effect, and the enemy were unable to face the terrific fire poured on them; they then turned and retreated, and were shelled till out of range. Moghul Khan was in command of the enemy, and his nephew was killed by one of our shells. Col. Fryer's force returned in the evening to Jellalabad. The enemy were taken completely by surprise when the guns opened fire on them from the positions selected by Col. Fraser. One hour elapsed between the receipt of the order and the guns coming into action, seven and a half miles from Jellalabad."

3rd Hussars. Lieut. Fuller is acting as adjutant on probation.

4th Hussars. Lieut. Pearson is named for the troop vacant by the retirement of Brevet Major Kington. An old officer of the regiment—one of the oldest surviving, indeed,—Major H. S. Northcote, son of the late Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., died at St. Mary Church, Torquay, on the 19th inst., at the advanced age of 86.

9th Lancers. Lieut.-Col. Cleland may be expected in England shortly. Capt. Chisholme has been granted leave from Cabul to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. and Adjt. M'Innis left Cabul on the 23rd ult. for India, to equip and take up drafts for his regiment from Sealkote. 2nd Lieut. Little obtains his lieutenancy, vice Lieut. Lascelles, retired.

11th Hussars. Capt. Watson, lately exchanged into this regiment from the King's Dragoon Guards, is a passenger on board the Germain, which left the Cape of Good Hope on Feb. 17.

12th Lancers. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Russell has been ordered to join the Scots Greys at Dundalk for temporary duty, pending his being re-gazetted to his regiment from the Supernumerary List.

13th Hussars. We (Lahore paper) hear by telegram that Loodhiana fever has broken out in the 13th Hussars at Lucknow.

16th Lancers. Capt. C. G. Hammond died at 27 Rutland Gate, W., on the 19th inst. of typhoid fever, in his 27th year. He entered the Army, Dec. 30, 1871, and became capt., Jan. 23, 1878. By Capt. Hammond's death, Lieut. and Adjt. Babington will most probably obtain his troop.

17th Lancers. Capt. Cooke has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

20th Hussars. The command, it is reported, will be given by selection, and the name of Col. Baker Russell, C.B., 13th Hussars, is generally mentioned in connection with the appointment. Col. Russell's appointment, however, could only be made in direct violation of the contract entered into with the officers of the regiments on their transfer to the Imperial Army in 1862, and it is not likely, therefore, that the report will be confirmed. We have referred to the subject elsewhere. 2nd Lieuts. Richmond and Sir John Burke are about to be promoted to lieutenancies.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

An order issued by the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army says:—"The Aden reliefs having been postponed, so that the Government transports might be utilised to take Gen. Burrow's brigade to Sind; this having been accomplished, the Aden reliefs will now be carried out as follows:—Nos. 13-8, 14-9, and 15-4 R.A. to embark in the Dalhousie on Feb. 7, arriving at Aden on the 17th idem. The European women and children of these batteries to be embarked in the Tenasserim, to sail from Bombay on Feb. 3, 1880, calling at Vingorla, with the Czarevitch in tow, for the 14th Regt. N.I. Nos. 15-8, 18-8, and 1-9 R.A. (for Allahabad) to embark at Aden in the Dalhousie, to sail from that port on Feb. 20, and arrive at Bombay on the 29th idem. The European women and children of these batteries will be embarked in the Tenasserim, to leave Aden on Feb. 20, 1880."

Capt. F. J. Caldecott (late Bombay), 1st-class commissary, two assistant-commissaries, two conductors, two sub-conductors, and two serjeants of the Ordnance Store Department, have left Bombay for Quetta.

No. 8 Baty. 8th Brig., which returned from India in the Jumna on Monday, were landed at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning and dispatched to Devonport by rail. They arrived about six p.m., and marched to Bull Point Barracks, where they are to be stationed, the detachment of Artillery stationed there before having previously moved to Maker, Cawsand, and Picklecombe forts.

No. 20 Baty. 7th Brig. from Ireland, consisting of two officers and 34 men, has arrived at Plymouth by the Irish steamer, and gone into quarters at Fort Bovisand.

Qrmr. A. Arbuthnot, attached to the Antrim Artillery Militia, died at Carrickfergus on the 23rd inst. The deceased obtained his commission Sept. 30, 1868, and was appointed to the Militia April 1, 1878.

Lieut. A. C. Hansard, 3rd Brig., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Lieut. R. W. P. Robertson, attached to No. 2 Mountain Battery, has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Gen. A. Huyshe, C.B. (late Bengal), died at 46 Onslow Square, on the 25th inst., aged 69 years. Gen. Huyshe served as Brigade-Major of Artillery during the Gwalior campaign of 1843-44, including the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star). Commanded a troop of Horse Artillery throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat (twice mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major, medal with two clasps). He entered the Army Dec. 13, 1827, and became Major-Gen. Oct., 31, 1867; Lieut.-Gen., Oct. 1, 1877; and General on the same date.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col. W. E. Warrand (late Bengal) has been appointed commanding R.E. at Inverness, in succession to the late Lieut.-Col. Pratt, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Webber, R.E., late A.A. and Q.M.G. of the line of communication in Zululand and the Transvaal, arrived in Plymouth on Tuesday by the Union Company's steamship Arab. Col. Webber was one of the officers who left England with Sir Garnet Wolseley in May last.

Scots Guards. A most creditable performance was given by the dramatic club of the 2nd Batn., in the day-room, Chelsea Barracks, on the 19th and 20th inst. The performance commenced on the 19th with the original farce, "The Area Belle," and on Friday evening with "Domestic Economy," and was followed each evening by the comedy of "Checkmate." In "The Area Belle" (by Messrs. William Brough and Andrew Halliday), the Pitcher of Serjt.-Major W. Gordon and the Tosser of Colour-Serjt. F. A. Stephens, O.R.C., were excellent throughout. In the comedy, Colour-Serjt. A. Mitchell, Serjt.-Major W. Gordon, and Colour-Serjt. F. A. Stephens, O.R.C., distinguished themselves. "Domestic Economy" was principally noticeable for the excellent acting of Serjt.-Major W. Gordon and Colour-Serjt. F. A. Stephens, O.R.C.

1st, or Royal Scots. Major Stewart and Capt. Money remain with, and Lieut. Da Costa is transferred to the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

4th King's Own. On arrival in India from Natal, the 2nd Batn. will be stationed at Colaba, Bombay, with a wing at Ahmednuggur.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn., attached to the reserve column, Cabul Field Force, left Peshawur on the 21st ult. for Lundi Kotal.

7th Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. was to have left Bombay on the 7th inst. for Kurrachee, *en route* to Afghanistan. The detachment from Ahmednuggur arrived at Bombay on Jan. 31.

8th King's. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tanner obtains the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 1st Batn., vice Col. Woods, promoted to the establishment of General officers; Brevet Major Bannatyne becoming major, and Lieut. Ruck captain. An exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Jones and Humfrey, Capt. Jones joining the 1st and Capt. Humfrey the 2nd Batn.

11th Regiment. The 1st Batn. has received orders to move from Manchester to Preston, to replace the 106th. Lieut. Thompson obtains his company, vice Capt. Reid, retired.

12th Regiment. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Batn. have subscribed the sum of £21 towards the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund for the distress in Ireland.

13th Light Infantry. The head-quarters and right wing of the 2nd Batn. arrived at Kamptee from Bellary last month. The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Gen. Spencer Stanhope, which occurred at his residence, 70 Harley Street, W., on the 21st inst., at the age of 81 years. Gen. Stanhope, whose regimental service was passed in the Grenadier Guards, was appointed colonel of the regiment, Feb. 3, 1864. He entered the Army, March 30, 1815; became lieut. and capt., July 17, 1823; capt. and lieut.-col., March 16, 1832; col., Nov. 9, 1846; major-gen., June 20, 1854; lieut.-gen., April 20, 1861; and gen., Nov. 22, 1868. Mr. E. C. Maxwell, late surgeon 1st Batn., died at Ebberly Lawn, Barnstable, Devon, on the 18th inst., after a tedious illness, contracted while on service in South Africa.

14th Regiment. An exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Ogden and Van Heythuysen, Capt. Ogden joining the 2nd and Capt. Heythuysen the 1st Batn. Lieut. Adye has resigned his probationary appointment as officiating wing-officer, 4th Goorkhas, on appointment as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. C. Cureton, C.B., commanding the Oudh Division, Bengal Army.

15th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Twynam, commanding the 1st Batn. at Tipperary, has handed the sum of £44 10s. 6d. to the Tipperary Relief Committee, £16 2s. 6d. of which was the amount of a subscription by the officers and men, and the balance the proceeds from entertainments given in barracks in aid of the distressed in the neighbourhood. We learn from India that Major Hallowes, Director of Gymnastics, is returning from transport duty in Afghanistan, in consequence of failing health.

16th Regiment. The 1st Batn. will be moved to Belfast about the end of March, furnishing detachments to Enniskillen and Carrickfergus.

17th Regiment. Capt. Buller remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Dixon obtains his company, vice Capt. Stevenson, retired.

19th Regiment. Capt. Eden remains with the 1st Batn. on promotion.

21st Fusiliers. The garrison of Pretoria (says the *Transvaal Argus*) is getting appreciably weaker every day. Early on the morning of Dec. 22 five companies of the 21st Fusiliers marched into town, *viâ* Arcadia, from Secocoeni's country, under the command of Major Hazelrigg. The men were in appearance utterly unlike any other troops seen before, as the clothing and equipments worn then were those which they had worn in England ten months before, and during that space of time they had passed through all the vicissitudes of the Zulu campaign. Afterwards they went on to Sekukuni's, and gallantly did their full share of work there. Both officers and men were accordingly, to use an expression of a non-commissioned officer, "in a deplorable state of rags," and when they marched in had by no means the appearance of holiday soldiers. Lieut.-Col. Gildea, and 2nd Lieuts. D'Aeth, Dalrymple-Hay, and Despard, 2nd Batn., sailed for the Cape on Saturday last in H.M.S. Orontes. Capt. Whitton, whose five years as adjutant of the 1st A.B. Forfar R.V. expired on Oct. 19 last, is about to be relieved by Capt. Gordon, 68th Foot.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Deering remains with the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

23rd Fusiliers. Capt. Roe is about to retire from the Service.

24th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. was entertained by the citizens of Durban previous to its embarkation in the steamer Ontario for passage to Gibraltar, when the following address was presented:—"To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the 2nd Batn. of her Majesty's 24th Regt.—As the time has now arrived when you must take your departure from this colony, we, the Mayor and Town Council, as representing the burgesses of Durban, Natal, cannot allow you to leave the land whose frontier you have kept inviolate, without delaying your footsteps for a moment upon the shore, while we place upon enduring record this expression of our admiration of your deeds, and of our lasting gratitude to you for the heroic services performed by you in the defence of this colony, when menaced by an invasion of overwhelming numbers of Zulus, on the night of the 22nd January, 1879. It is not yet a year since, in the shadows of the evening, a company of your regiment saw approaching, from the slopes of the Buffalo River, the darkest cloud of invasion that has ever lowered over the wide frontier of British dominion in South Africa. The storm which then gathered around you held in it all the fierce power caught from a recent victory gained over your brethren, who had fallen fighting at a vast disadvantage on the sad and fatal field of Isandhlwana. Reckless of loss, confident in its numbers and strength, that wild wave of savage invasion burst upon your hastily improvised defences, and surged against the scanty defenders as the sun went down; all through the night the savage but dauntless foe renewed again and again his attempts to break your line—a line which was weak in all save courage, loyalty, and duty. No need for us to repeat now the story of Rorke's Drift. As the daylight faded away above the heights of Helpmakaar, it left you, simple and untried soldiers, holders of an unknown post. When daylight broke again over the Zulu hills, Rorke's Drift had become a name of pride to those who speak the English tongue over the earth, and all of that little garrison had become heroes. Out of the gloom of a great disaster the star of your victory shone resplendent, and Natal, saved by your heroism, dried the tears of her anguish in the glory of your victory. Take, then, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 2-24th Regiment, the thanks which we burgesses of Durban and colonists of Natal heartily offer you. Wherever your future fortunes and the destinies of the Empire you serve may call you, be assured you will carry with you the honour, the admiration, and the gratitude of those who now bid you farewell.—H. W. Currie, Mayor, Durban, Port Natal, Jan. 18, 1880." Col. Dunbar read the following reply:—"To the Mayor, Town Councillors, and Burgesses of Durban.—Gentlemen,—We, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 2-24th Regiment, beg to assure you that we shall ever remember, with mingled feelings of gratitude and pride, the great honour you have so kindly conferred on our battalion, on its departure from your land; and we will cherish, as one of the brightest pages in our regimental records, the most complimentary address you have been so good as to present us with on this our last day in fair Natal. Some 18 months ago, we landed at your port and marched into town, band playing, colours flying. Alas! the fortune of war has decreed that we re-embark to-day without them. But the 2-24th trust that whenever this sad tale is told, Natalians will add, 'It was not until five officers and 173 men—every 2nd-Battalion man present—had died in attempting to save our colours, the Zulus got possession of them.' Had the system of laagering and forming square, to resist assegais and the rush of overwhelming masses, been introduced into the Army before the terrible 22nd January—now almost a year ago—our poor old G Company (we shall always believe) would have been as successful at Isandhlwana as were our comrades of B Company at Rorke's Drift. So say the Zulus, too. We all join heartily in wishing peace and prosperity to Natal; but should, in future years, our late foes give trouble, we depart hoping the Mayor will again 'wire to the Queen,' soliciting her Majesty to send back the 24th, to lend your splendid Volunteers the helping hand of brotherhood once again. Till then, good-bye.—Always yours faithfully, W. Dunbar, Lieut.-Col., for self and 2-24th." Altogether, seventy-four Rorke's Drift heroes received copies of the address, and twelve others have proceeded to England to be attached to the depôt at Brecon, South Wales. After the reading of the address, the men were regaled in a spacious marquee which had been erected, and the officers partook of refreshments at a table in the same tent. Mr. John Hunt proposed the toast of "Col. Dunbar and the defenders of Rorke's Drift," coupling with it the name of Major Bromhead, who, the *Advertiser* says, stood near his colonel "in all the modest view of a vestal virgin in glory." He responded as follows:—"I thank you very much for the way in which you have received the toast which has been proposed by Mr. Hunt. The parchment which you have given us we shall always keep with the greatest pleasure. I thank you on behalf of my men and of those who were present at Rorke's Drift, most of whom are here now. I hope you will excuse my saying any more." Subsequently the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, on behalf of the ladies, presented to the regiment a handsome wreath of flowers, which was speedily fixed on the top of the pole on which once flew its colours. The following modest little composition accompanied the address:—"To Col. Dunbar, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the gallant 2-24th Regt. Presented by the ladies of Durban, in grateful recognition of their services in Natal.

> "The wreath we offer you will quickly fade,
> But the remembrance of your noble deeds
> Lives in our hearts, undying, ever-fresh,
> Watered by dews of warmest gratitude."

Colonel Dunbar, in thanking them, said there were other regiments of the British Army in Zululand besides the 2-24th, and the finest body of volunteers he had ever seen. He had seen them in the field himself, and he knew what they were. The Natal Carabiniers had been with them, and they were a splendid lot of men. Although the 2-24th was very proud of the honour that had that day been done them, they did not like to monopolise all the honour. He was no speaker, and he should call upon Major Bromhead to thank the ladies. Major Bromhead briefly returned thanks to the ladies for the beautiful garland they had presented to the regiment. The men shortly afterwards marched to the Point, and embarked on board the ss. Ontario. A correspondent, writing from Standerton on Jan. 4, says:—"Oh, by-the-by, Lieut.-Col. Carrington is raising the left wing of the Cape Mounted Rifles to muster 800 strong; terms of service, five years; £10 bonus, to find own horse (remount dépôt to be kept for selection, &c.), to be found in food for man and horse, also in fit-out (not a bad 'spec' for the numerous people without work roaming about your city). There are three classes of troopers, first, second, and third; pay, 6s., 5s., and 4s. 6d. per diem, respectively."

29th Regiment. Capt. Spratt, who was attached to the transport service as special officer in South Africa, and who acted as aide-de-camp to Col. Baker Russell at the storming of Sekukuni's Mountain, has arrived in England, after very active, useful, and varied work with the troops in the field.

35th Regiment. The Malta correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"Great regret is felt in this place for the sudden death of Lieut.-Col. Blyth, on Monday morning last, whilst preparing to attend his duties. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He leaves a wife and family. His remains were interred in the Ta Braxia Cemetary with all the military honours due to his rank."

38th Regiment. Capt. Crofton has been holding the appointment of Staff officer at Durban, Natal, since August last, having relieved Capt. Kell. Major Sir Norman Pringle, Capt. Alexander, and Lieuts. Hume and Allen are on detachment at Castlebar, Capt. Kell and 2nd Lieut. Hamilton at Oughterard, and Capt. Price and Lieut. Sandham at Ballinrobe. Lieut. de Vere Smith is to get the company vacant by Capt. Morrisey's retirement, and Lieut. Bent succeeds him in the musketry-instructorship.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Whalley obtained his company, vice Brevet Major Chambers, retired.

40th Regiment, which has been stationed for some time at Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, with a detachment at one time in Fort William, when the wing of the 54th was sent off to Burmah, left for Ranikhet on the 29th ult. We are told that "Calcutta society, in which is included both Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, is sorry to lose the regiment, for the officers have made themselves deservedly popular, the men have been steady and well-behaved, and the excellent band of the regiment has often contributed to ts amusement."

47th Regiment. Capt. Biscoe is spoken of as likely to be appointed adjutant of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Volunteers.

48th Regiment. The head-quarters and a wing of the regiment under orders to Secunderabad left Cannanore on the 17th ult., and arrived at Arconum on the 17th ult., whence they started by rail to their destination the following morning. The Madras papers announce the death at the General Hospital of Capt. J. F. W. Kane. The deceased officer fell a victim to fever. Capt. Kane entered the Army, Dec. 18, 1860; became lieut., Nov. 22, 1865; and capt., March 14, 1868. By this death Lieut. and Adjt. Lewes obtains his company.

ROYAL MARINES.

All the Royal Marines who actually landed with the Naval brigades from the Shah, Active, and Tenedos during the Zulu war, are entitled to the grant of £3 13s.

Mr. Henry Robins, marine artist, residing in Commercial Road, Landport, who was for many years connected with the Royal Marine Artillery, in which corps he attained the rank of provost-sergeant, invented a machine-gun as far back as 1858, and submitted a model, with carriage, scale 1 in. to the foot, to the War Office, who sent it before the Ordnance Select Committee in 1859; but it was returned, with a statement "that it was of no use," or words to that effect. Mr. Robins, being in London in 1861, went to the Patent Office, in Trafalgar Square, and had an interview with Mr. Prince with respect to his "compound breech-loading rifle," the name given to it by the Ordnance Select Committee. That gentleman informed him that a foreign officer was in London in search of something new, and as the English Government had rejected it, it might turn out to his advantage to show it to him. This was agreed to, and Mr. Prince paid Mr. Robins's expenses to Portsmouth to bring up the model, which was shown to the foreign gentleman in Trafalgar Square, who made every inquiry of the inventor. It will be seen that Mr. Robins had been allowed to drop into the official Lethe of unpatronised genius, and never from that day to this has he received the slightest recognition. Mr. Robins's model shows the barrels fixed in parallel form, while in the Nordenfeldt gun for use on shore the arrangements for limbering, &c., are precisely similar to those of the model referred to.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have notified the Secretary of State for India that they have no objection to officers of the Royal Marines volunteering for the Indian Staff Corps, under Horse Guards' General Order, No. 2, of Jan. last. Officers, R.M.A., will be required to perform one year's, and officers, R.M.L.I., two years' regimental duty, as the latter do not, like the former, get the benefit of one year's training at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

51st Light Infantry. The *Times'* correspondent at Candahar telegraphs on the 21st inst.:—"The 51st Regt., escorting the 13th Baty. 9th Brig. R.A., and the heavy battery of 40-pounders, will move on Cabul when the road of the Lataband Pass has been sufficiently improved for them by Col. Blair, who is now, for that purpose, at Seibaba with two companies of Sappers."

52nd Light Infantry. The deaths of two late officers are announced, Capt. M. V. K. Bowie having died at Brighton on the 20th inst., and Mr. H. P. Smith at Sheen Mount, East Sheen, on the 23rd.

53rd Regiment are to leave Aldershot about the end of March for Manchester.

56th Regiment. Colour-Serjt. Bauress has been transferred to the permanent staff of the Kildare Rifles.

58th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Lucy sailed for the Cape on Saturday last in H.M.S. Orontes.

60th Rifles. Capt. the Hon. Keith Turnour, Lieut. and Adjt. Wilkinson, and 2nd Lieuts. Ryder and M'Gregor, 3rd Batn., sailed for the Cape on Saturday last in H.M.S. Orontes.

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Gordon has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st A.B. Forfarshire R.V., and is *en route* from India to take up the appointment. Qrmr. Shea has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

72nd Highlanders. Capt. Brooke-Hunt has been invalided from Cabul, and left on Jan. 23. Lieut. and Adjt. Murray left on the same date for India, to equip and take up reinforcements for the regiment from India. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Clarke and Lieut. Fergusson have been granted leave from Afghanistan to England, on medical certificate.

76th Regiment. Major Hodges is about to arrange an exchange to a regiment in India.

82nd Regiment will move from Dublin to Aldershot about the end of March.

87th Fusiliers. Lieut. Martin is named for the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Vardon upon half-pay.

88th Regiment. Capt. Brind is under orders to take charge of the draft about to be sent to the service companies in India. Lieut. Moore is under orders to return home from India, to join the depôt.

89th Regiment. The *Standard* says that "Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Burmah, it has been thought expedient to maintain the British garrison at its present strength for another year, and the withdrawal of the 89th Regiment has been postponed. This step has been taken as a precautionary measure in the interests of British residents."

90th Light Infantry. Capt. Maude has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen mouths, on urgent private affairs.

91st Highlanders. Lieut. and Adjt. St. Clair and 2nd Lieut. M'Intyre sailed for the Cape on Saturday last in H.M.S. Orontes.

94th Regiment. Lieut. Carroll sailed for the Cape on Saturday last in H.M.S. Orontes.

100th Regiment. Capt. Hart has taken up transport duties in Afghanistan.

104th Fusiliers, which have been stationed at Belfast since the close of the drill season of 1878, will be moved to Dublin about the last week in March to replace the 82nd. Major Campbell obtains the command, vice Col. Græme, placed upon half-pay, on the completion of his five years' service as Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Major Boswell becomes major, and Lieut. Butler-Kearney capt.

106th Light Infantry, stationed at Preston, has received orders from the Quartermaster-General to be in readiness to move to Athlone.

Commissariat and Transport Department. We have received numerous letters pointing out the serious loss the Service is about to sustain by the compulsory retirement of Comy. C. B. Knapp. Comy. Knapp is recognised throughout the Cork District as one of the ablest and most zealous officers who ever served in the command, and has been many times favourably reported upon by the General officers under whom he has been employed; yet, notwithstanding his high qualifications, he is about to be shelved in the very prime of life, having received an intimation that he is not one of those selected to be retained on the reorganisation of the department.

Ordnance Store Department. Deputy-Comy. W. H. Chambers gave up command of the Companies, Army Service Corps, on Feb. 23. He was gazetted out on the 25th. Assist.-Comy. C. D. Durnford has returned from Gibraltar, and proceeded to Guernsey for the purpose of relieving Comy. H. Blakeney, who goes to Bermuda, vice Assist.-Comy.-Gen. J. T. Lilley, to be retired under the reorganisation scheme.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major J. A. Hanbury, M.B., has been appointed P.M.O. of the Reserve Division, Afghan Field Force, at Peshawur. Surg. E. C. Maxwall, on the Half-pay List, died at Ebberly Lawn, Barnstaple, on the 18th inst., after a tedious illness, contracted while on service in South Africa. The deceased entered the Army, Oct. 1, 1866, and retired upon half-pay, Dec. 3, 1876.

Veterinary Department. The following postings of officers in India have been ordered, viz.:—Vet.-Surgs. F. F. S. Constant, to Jhelum, for transport duty; F. Garratt, from Lucknow to Jhelum, for transport duty; C. W. Gillard, to Meerut; M. C. Mitchell, to Cabul; R. D. Graham, from Jhelum to Lucknow; G. F. Davis, to do duty with D Baty. 4th Brig. R.A.; S. W. J. Slattery, to Thull, for transport duty; C. W. Goldsmith, to Umballa; and F. W. Forsdyke, to Peshawur.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

3rd Royal Lancashire. The adjutancy will shortly be vacant by the promotion of Brevet Major Berkeley to a majority in his regiment, the 47th. It is believed that Capt. Biscoe, of the 47th, will be Major Berkeley's successor.

2nd Royal Surrey. The command is vacant by the death of Col. W. J. Sharp, which occurred at Cannes, of inflammation of the lungs, on the 20th inst. Col. Sharp, who was 53 years of age, obtained promotion Nov. 29, 1870. He will be succeeded, most probably, by Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Hartnell.

Antrim Artillery. Qrmr. A. Arbuthnot, R.A., attached to the regiment, died at Carrickfergus, on the 23rd inst. He was appointed April 1, 1878.

Galway Artillery. This regiment, under the command of Capt. O'Hara, is to be augmented by two batteries on April 1. Capt. O'Hara will ultimately be promoted lieut.-col., with Capt. Lambert as his major, when the augmentation is carried out.

Galway. Orders have been received from the Horse Guards for Capt. Gardner, 88th Foot, at present acting adjt., to go up for the usual examination, preparatory to his appointment being confirmed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

49th Middlesex. A large company assembled at the Guildhall on Saturday evening last to witness the presentation of prizes by the Princess Mary. There were present among others, the Duke of Teck, hon. col. of the regiment, Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., Col. Sir E. Du Cane, K.C.B., Cols. Burnaby and Blundell, Grenadier Guards, Col. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff Woolloton, and Mr. Sheriff Bayley. Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor, after thanking the Princess and Prince for attending, gave a short history of the regiment, which is the youngest of the metropolitan corps. It originated in the "Fenian scare," when an order came that every one in the Post Office Service was to be drilled. On that order 1,600 men were marched to the Guildhall fully drilled and equal to service. That body was disbanded when the "scare" passed, but leave was obtained to form a corps of 800 men, and 753 is the present strength, of whom 739 are efficients. The corps during the year had a camp of instruction, and at Aldershot was associated with the London Irish. Col. Taylor also mentioned that some of the men in his corps had drilled and trained in "army signalling"—a fact upon which Gen. Higginson remarked that he hoped to have the men by his side at the Easter Brighton Review. The Princess Mary, who was received with warm cheers, then presented the prizes. Gen. Higginson, in the course of his speech, expressed his pleasure at seeing Serjt.-Major Rule, who, the General said, could not only teach the Volunteers how to fight, but could tell them how British soldiers could die, for the serjeant-major had gallantly fought on many a field. Prince Teck also addressed the company, and expressed his pleasure at having been able to take part in the manœuvres at Aldershot with the corps. Thanks were given to the Lord Mayor for the use of the hall and for presiding, and cheers for the Princess brought the proceedings to a close.

7th Surrey Rifles. We regret to hear that Col Beresford, M.P., who was recently ordered to Egypt for the benefit of his health, is suffering from an attack of paralysis in his left arm. The hon. gentleman is still in Egypt, where he will probably remain for some time to come.

The Indian Army.

4th Bengal Cavalry, attached to the Reserve Column, Cabul Field Force, left Peshawur on the 22nd ult., for Dakka.

5th Bengal Cavalry. It is expected that the regiment will be ordered to return from Cabul to India, as it has suffered severely in officers, men, and horses.

15th Bengal Cavalry. The detachment at Vitakri arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 21st ult., from the abandoned station. Major R. Atkins has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Surg.-Major T. Ringer, M.D., has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

1st Bengal N.I. Major G. Atkins, wing-commander and second in command, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

8th Bengal N.I. Capt. C. J. Walter, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

9th Bengal N.I., attached to the reserve column, Peshawur Field Force, was to have left Peshawur on the 22nd ult., for Lundi Kotal.

10th Bengal N.I. A telegram to the *Times*, dated Calcutta, Feb. 22, says:—"There is no fresh news of the Naga war, save that the Government has at last yielded to the cry for more troops, and ordered the 10th N.I. from Barrackpore to Cachar."

12th Bengal N.I. Capt. H. S. Anderson, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England, for one year, on medical certificate.

19th Bengal N.I. The promotions in the regiment, on the retirement of Col. Clay, have gone regimentally; Major Copland, second in command, becoming commandant.

24th Bengal N.I. We learn from Candahar, on Feb. 21, on the authority of the *Times'* correspondent, that "the 24th Punjab N.I. has been ordered from Lataband to Cabul."

27th Bengal N.I. Telegraphing from Candahar on the 21st inst., the *Times'* correspondent says:—"The Lughman Valley will, it is reported, be occupied for a time, the 27th Punjab N.I. remaining there, but this step is uncertain." Lieut. G. A. Williams, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England, for one year, on medical certificate.

28th Bengal N.I. Major G. S. Hills is *en route* to England from Cabul, invalided.

44th Bengal N.I. The Lahore paper says very truly :—"The retirement of Col. J. M. Nuttall, C.B., who commanded the regiment the other day in the daring assault and capture of the Naga stronghold of Konoma, is so distinct a loss to the Service, that it raises the question whether Government, in encouraging the retirement of the officers it can spare, cannot, at the same time, find means to retain those whom, like Col. Nuttall, it cannot afford to lose. We see no sign of any effort to do this, however, in the apathy with which the signal services of Col. Nuttall have been received. Not one word of notice, much less of thanks, has been tendered to the Naga field-force, not a despatch has been published, and one of the best and bravest of its servants is allowed to leave the Army without a word of recognition, while his juniors and inferiors are beplastered with fulsome praises, beribboned and beknighted by dozens, for affording proofs of incapacity and weakness."

45th Bengal N.I. The *Times*' correspondent at Candahar telegraphs on the 21st inst. :—"The 45th Sikhs have been ordered from Lataband to Cabul."

Corps of Guides. When we heard from Jellalabad, Capt. F. D. Battye had arrived there from Cabul, with a convoy of invalids, *en route* to England.

5th Goorkhas. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes :—"Major John Cook, V.C., well deserved the praise bestowed on him by Gen. Roberts in his recent order; and those who knew him will endorse the General's opinion that had he lived, he would have achieved the highest honours in the Service. I had the pleasure of being at school with him, and well remember what a fine, powerful young fellow he was,—a perfect young giant in strength, and as good-natured as he was strong. But I don't think there is much room for regret in his case. Like the great Nicholson, he has brought a brilliant and honourable career to a glorious close; and in his short but noble life he has splendidly achieved the two great objects of a soldier's ambition,—the V.C. and a soldier's death. '*Dulce et decorum est.*'"

1st Punjab Cavalry. The depôt was to have left Dera Ghazi Khan a short time ago, to join head-quarters at Candahar.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. When we heard from Candahar, the depôt was under orders to join head-quarters.

2nd Sikh Infantry. The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Candahar on the 21st inst. :—"The 2nd Sikhs marched in here yesterday from Chaman, having there been relieved from outpost duty by the Bombay troops."

1st Hyderabad Cavalry. Capt. R. A. Gilchrist, squadron-officer, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

2nd Madras Light Cavalry. Major H. R. E. Wellesley, squadron-commander, died at Malta on the 18th inst., on his way home from India, invalided. He entered the Army, March 20, 1856; became Lieut., Nov. 23, 1856; Capt., June 16, 1862; and Major, May 26, 1873.

15th Madras N.I. Attached to the Reserve Column, Kabul Field Force, before Peshawur, on the 22nd ult., for Jumrood.

18th Madras N.I. Col. J. F. Stevens, late of the regiment, died at Redhill, Surrey, on the 10th inst., aged 64 years.

30th Madras N.I. We learn from Dera Ghazi Khan of the arrival there of the right wing, under Col. Georges, from the abandoned station of Vitakri, on the 21st ult.

Poona Horse were to have left Bombay on the 15th inst. for Kurrachee, *en route* to Afghanistan.

2nd Sind Horse. Capt. C. A. de N. Lucas, second squadron-officer, has been appointed second in command, vice Capt. Hogg, seconded for appointment on the Staff.

9th Bombay N.I. was to have left Bombay on the 31st ult. for Kurrachee, *en route* to Afghanistan, on service. The depôt left Bombay last month for Sholapore, there to be stationed.

10th Bombay N.I. embarked at Bombay on the 23rd ult. for Kurrachee, *en route* to Afghanistan, on service. The depôt proceeded last month to Surat, there to be stationed.

14th Bombay N.I. was to have embarked in the steamers Tenasserim and Czarewitch on the 6th inst. for Aden, where it was due on the 17th.

16th Bombay N.I. The depôt has been placed in charge of Major M. J. J. Mignon, Bombay S.C., 6th N.I.

22nd Bombay N.I. Lieut. A. L. B. Hughes has been confirmed in his appointment as wing-officer and adjt.

25th Bombay N.I. was to have embarked at Aden on the 20th inst. in the steamers Tenasserim and Czarewitch, *en route* to Bombay, where it will be stationed on arrival.

28th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. M. R. Bruce, Bombay S.C., 23rd N.I., has been placed in charge of the depôt.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 25, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Feb. 24, 1880.

2nd Life Guards—Capt. C. R. Tennant, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Capt., vice Perceval, who exchanges; Lieut. L. F. Ames resigns his commission.

7th Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut. F. J. Murphy to be Lieut., vice Brooke, promoted.

1st Dragoons—Capt. A. G. P. C. Perceval, from the 2nd Life Guards, to be Capt., vice Tennant, who exchanges.

4th Hussars—Capt. and Brevet Major W. M. N. Kington retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; 2nd Lieut. G. R. Cuninghame, from the 19th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wilson-Todd, promoted.

9th Lancers—Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles retires on temporary half-pay.

11th Hussars—2nd Lieut. R. Fort to be Lieut., vice Borrowes, promoted (Jan. 2).

12th Lancers—Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. H. J. L. Wood retires on half-pay; Qrmr. H. Denyer retires on temporary half-pay.

14th Hussars—Serjt.-Major J. K. Fraser to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. the Hon. H. Gough, promoted.

20th Hussars—Lieut-Col. J. C. Lockwood retires on half-pay; 2nd Lieut. A. Morris, from the 13th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Noble, transferred to the 13th Hussars.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. G. Gordon, C.B., from the temporary Reserve List, to be Lieut.-Col. upon the Supernumerary List (Jan. 8); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. G. Gordon, C.B., from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Pratt, deceased (Feb. 8); Major G. E. Grover, from the Seconded List, to be Major upon the Supernumerary List (Feb. 1); Major G. E. Grover, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Lambert, deceased (Feb. 7); Lieut. M. H. P. R. Sankey is placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Canada (Jan. 30).

The following Gent. Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts.:—Edward Hughes Hemming, vice Morgan, promoted; William Morgan Hodder, vice Call, promoted; Hugh Huleatt, vice Clarke, deceased; Robert Smeiton Maclagan, vice Poulter, deceased; Mossom Archibald Boyd, vice Ancrum, deceased; William Robert Hilliard, vice Hare, promoted; Harald George Carlos Swayne, vice Green, promoted (all dated Feb. 18).

1st Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major G. G. Stewart to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Watts, retired on a pension; Lieut. R. F. K. Money to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Stewart; 2nd Lieut. D. C. da Costa to be Lieut., vice Money (all three dated Feb. 11).

3rd Foot—2nd Lieut. C. B. Vyvyan to be Lieut., vice Cates, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 6).

4th Foot—The second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. G. A. Carleton is "A*u*douin," and not "A*n*douin," as hitherto stated.

8th Foot—Gent. Cadet Rowland Fawcett Liddell Farrer, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Longe, resigned.

11th Foot—Capt. S. Reid retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

12th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet Francis Henry Smalpage, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Dowse, promoted.

14th Foot—Gent. Cadet Robert Joseph Roberts, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Barchard, promoted.

17th Foot—Lieut. G. J. Buller to be Capt., vice Turner, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (Feb. 11); 2nd Lieut. R. L. Sandwith from the 96th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Burnett, promoted; Lieut. R. J. G. Creed to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. De Burgh, promoted (Oct. 21, 1879).

18th Foot—Capt. C. H. Stevenson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major (Jan. 1).

19th Foot—Lieut. J. H. Eden to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Hunt, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieut. A. G. Cartwright to be Lieut., vice Eden (both dated Feb. 11).

20th Foot—Lieut. R. G. Randall (since promoted Capt.) to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Baker, who has resigned that appointment (Dec. 9).

22nd Foot—Lieut. J. Deering to be Capt., vice Fenton, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; 2nd Lieut. R. H. Rattray to be Lieut., vice Deering (both dated Jan. 1).

25th Foot—2nd Lieut. S. Kerr, from the 106th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Clayton-East, promoted.

28th Foot—Lieut. R. F. Linsdell to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Hinde, promoted.

29th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. E. Aitken, from the 97th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hardisty, promoted.

31st Foot—2nd Lieut. C. J. C. Douglas resigns his commission.

33rd Foot—2nd Lieut. E. D. Serres, from the 4th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Price, promoted.

34th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major A. Hill to be Major, vice Dyson-Laurie, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. E. M. Carter to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Hill (both dated Jan. 31).

36th Foot—Lieut. H. C. Cowell to be Capt., vice Webb, retired (Feb. 11).

39th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. H. Chambers retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Charles Arnulph Shrewsbury Montgomery, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Rogers, promoted.

40th Foot—2nd Lieut. F. J. B. Campbell, from the 108th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Moggridge, promoted; 2nd Lieut. F. A. Adam, from the 94th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Foote, promoted; 2nd Lieut. H. P. Shekleton, from the 16th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice McSwiney, promoted.

43rd Foot — Queen's (India) Cadet Edward Leigh Holloway, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Kerrich, promoted.

47th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. R. Fraser to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Roberts, 81st Foot, promoted; 2nd Lieut. J. B. W. Atkin to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Ryley, 81st Foot, promoted (both dated Jan. 7).

50th Foot—Capt. A. H. Kay, from the 55th Foot, to be Capt., vice Soote, who exchanges.

52nd Foot—Lieut. F. J. Stopford resigns his commission.

55th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. A. Morgan to be Lieut.-Col., vice Richards, seconded for service as a Professor at the Staff College; Capt. and Brevet Major P. L. Bellamy to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Morgan (both dated Sept. 16, 1879); the promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. W. L. Pitt, dated Sept. 27, 1879, is cancelled; Lieut. W. L. Pitt to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Bellamy, promoted (Sept. 16, 1879); Lieut. C. J. G. Inglis to be Capt., vice Taylor, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (Sept. 27, 1879); Capt. J. P. Soote, from the 50th Foot, to be Capt., vice Kay, who exchanges.

60th Foot—Gent. Cadet Arthur Dunbar Pixley, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. S. Cotton, retired.

63rd Foot—Gent. Cadet Donatus James Thomas O'Brien, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Reid, promoted.

66th Foot—2nd Lieut. F. W. McT. Bunny, from the 19th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Edwards, promoted.

67th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. J. H. F. H. Connellan, vice Brereton, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department, is antedated to March 2, 1879. The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieuts. M. A. Tuite and E. L. Hight, dated respectively Aug. 18, 1879, and Sept. 13, 1879, are cancelled; 2nd Lieut. M. A. Tuite to be Lieut., vice Connellan, promoted (March 2, 1879); 2nd Lieut. E. L. Hight to be Lieut., vice Ramsden, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 18, 1879).

70th Foot—Lieut. R. B. Burnaby to be Capt., vice Tibbs, retired on a pension (Jan. 1); Gent. Cadet Henry Wood Priestley, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hunter, promoted.

76th Foot—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Tripp retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.; Gent. Cadet Stapleton Lynch Cotton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Were, promoted.

79th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. L. Probyn resigns his commission; Lieut. G. L. C. Money to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Gordon, promoted.

87th Foot—Capt. F. G. Vardon retires on half-pay.

93rd Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. B. Staples retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

95th Foot—Lieut. F. S. Evans resigns his appointment as Adjt.

97th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. H. Kennedy, from the 105th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Bevan, promoted.

103rd Foot—2nd Lieut. C. E. Ogle to be Lieut., vice Cooper, promoted (Nov. 1, 1879).

104th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. H. E. Græme, having completed five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay.

2nd West India Regiment—2nd Lieut. S. B. Pemberton, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Mackintosh, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Medical Department—The following officers to be Brigade-Surgs. (all dated Nov. 27, 1879) :—Surgs.-Major H. T. Reade, V.C., J. L. Jameson, J. P. Cunningham, M.D., J. O'Nial, T. W. Fox, M.B., J. C. H. Wright, M.D., J. Ferguson, J. Ogilvy, W. Stewart, M.D., J. A. Hanbury, M.B., D. A. C. Fraser, M.D., F. W. Moore, W. M. Webb, J. B. C. Reade, E. M. Sinclair, M.D., W. Cattell, J. Ekin, M.B., J. Hannan, E. L. Lundy, T. J. Murphy, M.D., A. Guthrie, M.D., E. Y. Kellett, R. A. Chapple, A. G. Young, R. W. Meadows, R. Hungerford, L. Kidd, M.B., J. Tulloch, M.D., W. Haward, T. Tarrant, M.D., E. L. Hiffernan, A. D. Gulland, M.D., T. Teevan, J. Sparrow, R. C. Lofthouse, M.D., J. J. Thompson, R. W. Carter, R. Wolseley, M.D., W. R. Steuart, J. L. Erskine, M.D., W. Macnamara, M.D., A. P. M. Corbett, M.D., T. S. Hollingsworth, J. A. Marston, M.D., A. Semple, M.D., W. C. Roe, G. M. Slaughter, J. W. Hulseberg, and S. Rock.

Veterinary Department—Inspecting Vet.-Surg. W. Death retires on half-pay.

BREVET.

Surg.-Major T. K. Birnie, half-pay, Medical Department, to have the hon. rank of Deputy.-Surg.-Gen. (Feb. 1).

The following officers to be Colonels :—Lieut.-Cols. J. H. White, R. (late Bombay) E., on the Supernumerary List; and C. M. Browne, R. (late Bombay) E. (both dated Feb. 3); C. H. E. Græme, 104th Foot (Feb. 25).

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Jan. 29, 1880, of Gen. W. Munro, C.B., Col. 93rd Foot:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Douglas, G.C.B., Col. 79th Foot, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. T. Addison, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. G. Woods, from the 8th Foot, to be Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major G. P. Beamish, 36th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Browne, 94th Foot, to be Major (all dated Jan. 30).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. W. Parish, C.B., half-pay, late Brigade Depôt, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Paul, half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission (Jan. 31); Lieut.-Col. J. C. Lockwood, half-pay, late 20th Hussars, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.; Major F. O'Beirne, half-pay, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay; Capt. J. Sharples, half-pay, late 39th Foot, retires on full pay, with the honorary rank of Major (Dec. 17, 1879).

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 21, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. D. Swayne (Nov. 8, 1879), and A Paterson, Bengal S.C. (Dec. 1, 1879); G. A. Searle, Madras S.C. (Dec. 20, 1879); Lieut.-Col. J. Crawford, Madras S.C. (Nov. 30, 1879); Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. C. Graham, Bengal Army (Feb. 12); Major W. J. Stewart, Bengal S.C. (Dec. 6, 1879); Major A. Wingfield, Madras S.C. (Jan. 28); Surg.-Major S. B. Partridge, Bengal Army (Jan. 1).

The under-mentioned officers have been permitted to resign the Service :—Major D. T. H. Sampson, Bengal S.C. (Dec. 5, 1879); Surgeons R. Moodie, Bengal Army (Jan. 2), and C. U. Carruthers, Bombay Army (Jan. 1).

The under-mentioned officer has been transferred to the Retired List:—Major E. G. D. Beagin, Madras S.C. (Jan. 7).

The under-mentioned officers have been granted a step of hon. rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals :—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. D. Swayne (Nov. 8, 1879), A. Paterson, Bengal S.C. (Dec. 1, 1879); and G. A. Searle, Madras S.C. (Dec. 20, 1879).

To be Colonel :—Lieut.-Col. J. Crawford, Madras S.C. (Nov. 30, 1879).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major A. Wingfield, Madras S.C. (Jan. 28).

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Pall, Feb. 27, 1880.

Honourable Artillery Company of London—Capt. A. J. Waterlow is allowed to resign his commission; Lieut. H. Rawlins to be Capt., vice Waterlow, resigned; 2nd Lieut. J. Pugh to be Lieut., vice Rawlins, promoted; William Beresford Webb, gent., to be 2nd Lieut., vice Pugh, promoted (all dated Feb. 28).

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

War Office, February 23, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the under-mentioned non-commissioned officer and men of her Majesty's Army, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for the gallant conduct displayed by them during the recent operations in South Africa, as recorded against their names :—

Colour-Serjt. Anthony Booth, 80th Foot., for his gallant conduct on March 12, 1879, during the Zulu attack on the Intombi River, in having, when considerably outnumbered by the enemy, rallied a few men on the south bank of the river, and covered the retreat of fifty soldiers and others for a distance of three miles. The officer commanding 80th Regt. reports that, had it not been for the coolness displayed by this non-commissioned officer, not one man would have escaped.

Ptes. Flawn and Fitzpatrick, 94th Foot, in recognition of their gallant conduct during the attack on Sekukuni's Town on Nov. 28 last, in carrying out of action Lieut. Dewar, 1st Dragoon Guards, when badly wounded. At the time when he received his wound, Lieut. Dewar had with him only Ptes. Flawn and Fitzpatrick, and six of the Native Contingent, and being incapable of moving without assistance, the natives proceeded to carry him down the hill, when about thirty of the enemy appeared in pursuit about forty yards in the rear, whereupon the men of the Native Contingent deserted Lieut. Dewar, who must have been killed but for the devoted gallantry of Ptes. Flawn and Fitzpatrick, who carried him alternately, one covering the retreat and firing on the enemy.

INDIA.

A regiment of cavalry is to be despatched from Madras to Bombay, to take the place of those sent to the front.

A calculation of the Bombay troops lately ordered either to go on service or to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Southern Afghanistan, should they be required, shows the total to be 15,000 men and 83 guns.

Capt. E. H. H. Collen, Bengal S.C., of the Indian Secretariat, is to be attached to the Transport Department in Afghanistan during the forthcoming operations.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks "it is quite time that the Indian armies were amalgamated, else jealousy may lead the superior authorities at Calcutta to do something of which they may themselves be ashamed. The persistency with which the Generals in command in Afghanistan have refused to receive any Bombay officer, or to co-operate with them when ordered, contrary to their wishes, is well known. It has been reserved, however, for the Calcutta authorities to perform the shabbiest trick we have yet heard of. A week or two ago the Bombay Commissariat was asked whether they had any warm clothing to spare, and replied that, if the Bombay troops were to be ordered on active service, nothing could be spared. The clothing was at once ordered by telegraph to be sent to the Khyber, and *five days after* came the order to despatch the Bombay troops to Candahar."

Obituary.

Lieut.-Gen. T. E. Lacy died at 18 Sussex Place, W., on the 22nd inst., aged 77 years. The deceased officer was for many years Commandant of the Staff College, and was widely known and greatly respected. He entered the Army May 8, 1825; became major-gen., March 6, 1868; lieut.-gen., Oct. 1, 1877.

The *Times* states that "the hired transport Ontario, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday from the Cape, brought a present for her Majesty from Sir Garnet Wolseley, consisting of a couple of Free-State mules and a couple of North American mules, the latter of very large size; and also a present from General Clifford for her Majesty, consisting of two Zulu cows (in calf) and two Zulu track oxen. Although the voyage was a rough one, the animals stood it very well, and are in capital condition. The oxen are called after Cetywayo and his brother."

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TIC-SANO.—As the almost Arctic severity of the present winter has brought many diseases in its train, especially those of a neuralgic, rheumatic, and gouty nature, it is satisfactory to learn that a new remedy of a most efficacious and invaluable kind, called Tic Sano, has been discovered.

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Will fit any sized shoe.

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THE NEW DIAMONDS.

Owing to the great success of the "Diamenté" brilliants, certain persons are offering spurious imitations of these beautiful stones Purchasers are informed that the "Diamenté" brilliants are only to be obtained of

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MADAME ISABEL BIZET MICHAU begs to announce that she has made her usual arrangements for the reception of Officers on leave requiring Instruction in the Valse, Highland Schottische, &c.
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Facts about Port and Madeira (Ward, Lock, and Co).—Colburn's United Service Magazine (Hurst and Blackett).—The Nineteenth Century (C. Kegan Paul and Co).—The Theatre (Dickens and Evans).—Fraser's Magazine (Longmans).—Tales from Blackwood (Blackwood).—Day of Rest (Strahan).—Hardwicke's Science Gossip (Bogue).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROYAL MARINE.—It is impossible for the recruiting serjeant to offer exactly the same terms in both cases.

CALPE.—Letter held over only for want of space.

COMMANDER.—The promotion has been cancelled we believe.

PASCAL LAMB.—The old Cape Mounted Rifles were disbanded on April 1, 1870.

J. R. H.—Your request is noted, and we shall hope to be able to comply with it before long. At present, however, it is not advisable to publish the information.

STAFFORDSHIRE KNOT.—Many thanks. You will see that we have not complied with your request.

R.M.—Next week we shall hope to call attention to the matter.

ADJUTANTS OF AUXILIARY FORCES.—Your letters are unavoidably held over.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Last night's *Gazette* publishes a list of deceased soldiers' unclaimed balances.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Owing to a great press of matter, we are compelled to leave over a number of letters in type.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

ALTHOUGH much was said of efforts being made to keep down the Navy Estimates to the lowest possible figure, it is now made plain, by the issue of those for 1880-81, that however much the First Lord of the Admiralty might desire to economise, he has not allowed that desire to lead him to the sacrifice of efficiency even in the smallest degree. Owing to the heavy expenditure during the Eastern crisis, resulting in a large reserve of stores, the Estimates for the present financial year were able to show a reduction on the former year of as much as a million and a half, but this year's reduction is less than a hundred thousand pounds, the total amount required for 1880-81 being £10,492,935, as compared with £10,586,894 required for the current year. Taking the Votes as they come, we find by Vote 1 that the total number to be borne in the Fleet has not been altered, and a reduction in the number of officers, boys, and the Coastguard is made up by an addition to the number of petty officers and seamen. The Marines, too, remain at exactly the same strength, and no reduction in the expenses of the divisions is allowed for, from which it would appear that the

Admiralty does not anticipate any immediate alteration in the constitution of that corps. Vote 2 shows an increase for the purchase of provisions, the large war purchases having, in a measure, become exhausted. On the Admiralty Office, Vote 3, there is a saving of nearly £6,000, most of which has been effected by the reorganisation of the Secretary's Department; but of course, the handsome retiring allowances of those who have been removed are not shown under this head, and are partially lost sight of. From a falling-off in the amount required under Vote 4, for retainers and drill pay for the Royal Naval Reserve, it would appear that this force is growing weaker rather than stronger, which, if so, is much to be regretted. Under Vote 5, we find the usual paltry allowance of £300 made for "rewards, experiments, and other expenses for scientific purposes." Vote 6 brings us to the question of shipbuilding in the Royal yards, with which we naturally take Vote 10, showing what is to be done by contract. The result of the late activity in the purchase of ships is still to be observed under this head, for in both these votes there is a saving even over the present year's expenditure, and a smaller sum is provided for wages in the Royal yards. Still the programme is not a poor one, and the saving is mainly attributable to a temporary lull in the work of repairs and fitting ships with new machinery and boilers, so much having been expended in work of that nature when it was feared that the services of every ship we possessed might be called for. At the Royal yards it is intended to complete the *Inflexible, Orion, Superb, Conquest, Mercury, Doterel, Kingfisher, Algerine, Rambler, Ranger, Linnet, Swift, Bullfrog, Redwing, Cockchafer, Banterer, Espoir, Grappler, Wasp, Wrangler, Niger, Bouncer*, and *Insolent*; to advance the *Polyphemus* and *Constance* to nine-tenths; the *Agamemnon, Ajax, Canada*, and a new *Kingfisher* to about three-fourths; and other vessels under construction to various degrees. It is also proposed to lay down three new ironclads, one at Chatham, another at Pembroke, and the third at Portsmouth; but as their design is not even yet completed, the expenditure on their account will be but trifling. The total number of tons to be built at the Royal yards during 1880-81 is 11,636 tons, distributed over twelve ironclads, four corvettes, one despatch-vessel, seven sloops, fifteen gun-vessels, and two other vessels. In private yards, there will be laid down a vessel of the *Comus* type, two steam cruisers of 5,000 horse-power, one despatch-vessel of 2,000 horse-power, three new *Espoirs*, a paddle-steamer of 400 horse-power, for surveying service, and fifty-three new torpedo and picket-boats, and three torpedo lighters, the total tonnage of the contract work being 4,310 tons. No provision has been made for the purchase of torpedoes, from which it may be presumed that we have a supply sufficient for the requirements of the Fleet. Of the other Votes, there is little to notice, unless it be the saving that has been effected in the clerical departments of the hospitals by the appointment of retired naval paymasters to do the duties of storekeeper and cashier, at very reduced salaries. Of new works, £10,000 is appropriated both to Portsmouth and Devonport, for the beginning of the seamen's barracks. £8,000 is also allowed to Keyham for quarters for engineer students, and the new dock at Keyham has £42,000 provided for it. For miscellaneous services, Vote 14, a sum of £700 has been taken for award to the officers and crew of the *Vulture* for services against piratical dhows. As might be expected in these days of reorganisation, the civil pensions Vote shows a decided increase, the demand for pensions for salaried officials having increased by £13,784, while more than £10,000 is required to be disbursed as gratuities to clerks and others on retirement under the Act of 1878. The total expenditure on civil pensions for 1880-81 is estimated to amount to £322,428, this vote showing an increase of more than £21,000, as compared with a a saving of less than £6,000 for salaries at the Admiralty, so that but for the reorganisation at the Admiralty, the Estimates might have shown a greater reduction than they do.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at one o'clock on Friday next, the 5th prox., at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

Last Saturday, we published certain statements as to possible changes in the higher Staff appointments. Some came from India, through Reuter's telegraphic agency, others were founded on what was said by the man in the street, who may be met also in most of the Clubs, and is certainly in all the Service Clubs. It was stated that Sir G. P. Colley was going to succeed Sir G. Wolseley in South Africa, and that Colonel Brackenbury was going to India, as private secretary to Lord Lytton; so far Reuter. Then came the man in the club, who said that Sir C. Ellice was going to succeed Sir P. Haines in the Indian command, that Sir D. Lysons would go to Aldershot, and that Sir G. Wolseley would succeed him at the Horse Guards till Sir C. Ellice went to India, on which Sir Garnet Wolseley would become Adjutant-General of the Forces. On Monday there appeared a *communiqué* in the papers, to the effect that the statements we in common with other papers published had no authority. Well, that may be; but the statements may be true, for all that. As it stands, however, it would seem that the authorities at the Horse Guards wish it to be understood that Sir D. Lysons is not going to Aldershot, that Sir C. Ellice is not going to India, and that Sir G. Wolseley is not to hold office in Pall Mall. It will be interesting to see what occurs, after all, in what is called the long-run.

We understand that Colonel the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, late captain, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Governor of Bombay, in succession to Sir R. Temple. Sir James served with the Brigade of Guards in the Crimea, and was wounded at Inkerman. He was appointed Under-Secretary for India in 1866; of the Home Department, 1877; was Governor of Western Australia from 1868 to 1873, and afterwards Governor of New Zealand.

We regret to learn from Cabul that the condition of Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, 9th Lancers, is such that he will be obliged to return at once to England, and it is almost feared that the serious nature of the wounds he received in the action before Cabul will necessitate his ultimate retirement from the Service. The colonel has already undergone a most painful operation, and has lost the use of his left arm. Added to this, he has a bullet lodged in his body, the actual position of which had not yet been ascertained when our advices left. The conduct of this officer is referred to in glowing language, and it is said that no honours which he may receive would be too good for him, after the most admirable spirit in which he carried out one of the maddest orders ever issued to troops in action, and the fortitude he showed after the engagement, and has since displayed whilst under treatment for his wounds.

General Sir John Bisset, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has been for some time back looking after his affairs in Natal, has returned to England.

We have reason to believe that Lieutenant and Adjutant M'Innis and Lieutenant Trower, 9th Lancers, will be recommended to her Majesty for the Victoria Cross, in recognition of their conspicuous bravery in action before Cabul. All accounts from General Roberts's head-quarters testify to the intrepidity displayed by these young officers, who set an example of soldierly devotion of which the officers and men of the regiment are justly proud, admirable though the behaviour was of all ranks, on the occasion of what has been not inaptly termed "a second Balaclava charge."

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Webber, R.E., who went out with Sir Garnet Wolseley as special-service officer on the Staff, and who was detached to various important posts as line of communications and base officer, has just arrived from the Cape, and will resume his post in the Telegraph Department of the General Post Office.

It is expected that General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., Colonel of the 54th Regiment, will be transferred to the Colonelcy of the 13th Light Infantry, which has become vacant by the death of General Spencer Stanhope. His lordship's attachment to the regiment, the 1st Battalion of which he for so many years commanded, is well known, and his appearance once more at its head will occasion very general satisfaction in the corps. The vacancy in the 54th will, doubtless, be filled by Lieutenant-General J. R. Stuart, C.B., who stands next on the Unattached List to Sir Richard Kelly, gazetted recently to the 109th.

The Inspectorship of Yeomanry Cavalry at Aldershot is vacant by the retirement of Colonel H. C. Wilkinson.

The report which is in circulation in the Service clubs as to the selection of Major and Brevet Colonel Baker Russell, C.B., 13th Hussars, for the command of the 20th Hussars, would seem to be premature, for Major Chenevix-Trench, who is now employed as a professor at the Staff College, has signified his full intention of returning to regimental duty if promoted, and has refused the offer of a renewal of his Staff appointment on promotion, after the precedent established lately in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, 55th Regiment. Under these circumstances, the War Office could not inflict upon the officers of the regiment such a serious injustice as to introduce an outsider, when it has been laid down as an established rule that the field officers of the new Line regiments, whatever their service, cannot be promoted to other regiments by selection. The loss to Major Trench, were Colonel Russell given the appointment, would be considerable, for it would rob him of his chances of the higher rate of pension, and it would, besides, be a direct violation of the contract entered into with the officers of the 19th, 20th, and 21st on their transfer to the Imperial Service on the amalgamation.

The members of the Select Committee on Machine Guns having determined to discuss the relative merits of solid-drawn metallic and Boxer metallic wrapped cartridge-cases, as applied to machine guns, no further experiments were made at Shoeburyness during the past week. It is understood, however, that the existing programme will be completed with the Martini-Henry service ammunition in its present form, whatever decision the Select Committee may arrive at as to the cartridge best adapted to machine guns.

Captain E. M. Roe, 23rd Fusiliers, who was lately nominated by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to the post of Secretary and Adjutant of the Royal Military Asylum, has, we hear, declined the appointment, as he has been appointed by the Home Secretary to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, and will consequently leave the Army.

On one occasion there was great excitement because of an announcement in one of the military papers that General Bounce was going out to command a large garrison. The statement was copied into a daily paper, where it caught the eye of an illustrious personage, and as the name had not gone up, inquiry was made how the appointment could have got abroad, and suspicion fell on high officials that they had been "blabbing." But, in fact, the news came out in this wise. The editor's servant had been sent to a bootmaker's for his master's boots, and had noticed a new boot-kit in the shop with the inscription:—"Major-General Bounce, C.B., St. Paul's Island." "Yes," said the bootmaker, "the General's going out there as Governor!" The valet came home and told his master, who stuck it into his newspaper, and there was a row in Pall Mall. But do what they will, "the authorities" cannot keep appointments secret until the name has been approved of, and there appears to be no way of shrouding these transactions in complete mystery, unless the Horse Guards adopts the plan of seizing any unsuspecting officer whom they may select for preferment, gagging him, and sending him off to his command, *nolens volens*, by the night mail. It is custom to write now to an officer, and ask whether the place would be agreeable, &c., and no harm is done generally if he refuses. If he accepts, it does not seem that there can be much damage done by the fact being known, as the Royal approval has, so far as we are aware, not been refused, recently at least, to names sent up from the War Office.

There may be nothing in the paper artillery which Germany and Russia are directing against each other, but there may be live shell and gunpowder in their ordnance, and it is certainly rather alarming to lovers of peace to find Germany using a tone of menace towards her neighbour at the very moment she is about to add to her prodigious army. What is the probable *casus belli*,—what the pretexts for war? Vain inquiry. Any reason can be made valid by armies in the conquering field.

Major George Johnston has applied to be allowed to retire under the Order in Council of January 15, 1878. The retirement of this officer will promote Captain James Woodward Scott, now serving as instructor of musketry at the depôt, and who thus creates a vacancy for a Staff appointment.

The following moves of regiments are in contemplation, and will probably be carried out towards the end of the ensuing month, viz.:—2nd Battalion 11th Foot, Manchester to Preston; 1st Battalion 16th Foot, Athlone to Belfast; 53rd Foot, Aldershot to Manchester; 82nd Foot, Dublin to Aldershot; 104th Foot, Belfast to Dublin; and 106th Foot, Preston to Athlone.

Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, lately commanding the 16th Lancers, has been selected to succeed Colonel R. Preston, C.B., as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

As the time will soon arrive when the medal will be distributed for the Zulu war, we cannot help thinking that it would be a gracious and consoling act if the decoration was granted to the nearest relatives (say, wife, father, or mother) of those officers and men who lost their lives in action; for be it remembered many will receive the medal who never heard a shot fired, and who did not cross the borders of Natal. How much more, therefore, must the families of the dead deserve this, the only evidence they can hope for, of gallantry of those who fell in action with the enemy, or from disease contracted on service.

Captain J. Matheson, Royal Engineers, has been appointed instructor of fortification at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, vice Captain J. Gore Booth, Royal Engineers.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, February 21, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Clayton Robert Edward Leslie has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Navigating Lieutenant George Henry Stoate has been placed on the Retired List from the 19th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Alfred T. Bagge, to the Audacious, for Coastguard; Adolphus F. M. Meyer, to the Belleisle, for Coastguard; Frederick A. Sargeaunt, to the Hector, for Coastguard.

Staff Commanders—William H. Bradley, to the Pembroke, for Agamemnon; John A. R. Petch, to the Pembroke, for Orion.

Lieutenants—Hon. W. Grimston, to the Lapwing; Francis S. Ommanney, to the Pembroke; Henry Preedy, to the Assistance; H. Pearson, to the Duke of Wellington; B. N. Gresley, to the Revenge.

Navigating Lieutenants—A. C. Dennys, to the Dasher; C. H. S. Douglas, to the Tenedos.

Sub-Lieutenant—Percy J. Elliott, to the Contest.

Midshipmen—H. Le D. Stapleton and T. H. Fox, to the Curaçoa; S. C. Legh, to the Euryalus.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. John A. Dougherty, to the Curaçoa.

Paymasters—Pentland J. Mould, to the Condor; John G. Shepherd, to the Agincourt; Robert Davison, to the Lord Warden, for Coastguard service on shore; Edward R. Chamberlain, to the Hector.

Chief Engineers—J. J. Spry, to the Antelope; Charles A. Vogwell, to the Seagull; Francis G. Julian, to the Penelope; Frederick H. Herrmann, to the Euryalus; Thomas Crossman, to the Pembroke, for Nelson; John G. Shearman, to the Asia, for Reserve; George Hunt, to the Asia, for Sultan.

Assistant-Paymasters—R. A. Moore, to the Flora; J. G. Matthews, to the Implacable.

Engineers—T. C. Coomber, to the Asia; O. G. Egan, to the Antelope; W. C. Hilder, to the Valiant.

Clerks—Herbert A. Copeland, to the Warrior; Frederick J. Ryan (assistant), to the Hecla.

Gunner—Charles Herring, to the Rupert.

Acting-Boatswain—Daniel Leahy, to the Hector.

Carpenter—William H. Johns, to the Britannia.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Edward Luckhurst, Shoeburyness, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Stangate, vice Plummer, promoted.

Commissioned Boatman—William Ahearn, Margate, to be chief boatman, Shoeburyness, vice Luckhurst, promoted.

Quartermasters—W. J. Beach, Adder, to be chief quartermaster, Adder, from the 16th inst.; Richard Lindup, Active, to be chief quartermaster, Active, from the 16th inst.

Achilles, Capt. A. C. Heneage. A smart young seaman of this ship, named James Soley, has been killed by falling from aloft. He fell from the foreyard, and was picked up dead.

Alexandra, Capt. FitzRoy, flagship of Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, was to be docked at Malta on Feb. 20. There were at Malta on Feb. 20, in company with the flag, the Thunderer, Condor, Cruiser, Cygnet, Cockatrice, Falcon, Fawn, Helicon, Rupert, and Antelope.

Antelope was recommissioned on Feb. 25 by Lieut. Hon. W. Hylton-Jolliffe, and was to sail about March 6 for Constantinople.

Atalanta, Capt. F. Stirling. The *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"The Atalanta, which was at St. Kitts on Jan. 22, has deemed it advisable to make the homeward voyage to England sooner than was intended, as further stay in the West Indies is considered inadvisable, owing to the appearance of fever on board the ship. There is no cause for alarm, nothing approaching an epidemic having occurred, but as the ship's company is composed of more than the usual number of young hands, it has been decided, as a matter of precaution, to make for a colder latitude. The fever cases which have appeared are, more than likely, attributable to some want of care in diet and indiscretions on shore, as the ship is healthy enough."

Bellerophon, Capt. D'Arcy Irvine, late flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Inglefield on the North America and West Indies station, was on Tuesday paid out of commission, and passed into the 4th Division of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, and has been taken round to Devonport. The Admiralty have been a little more generous to the crew of the Bellerophon than to the Mallard in extension of the ordinary paying-off leave. The Mallard's crew received the addition of five days' leave for having served eleven months beyond the usual three years. The Bellerophon's crew receive the same number of days for having been five months over three years. One day for each month is not excessive, and their Lordships would not have been exceeding the limits of good-nature had they pleased to give the Mallards eleven extra days instead of only five.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Boadicea, Comdre. Richards, arrived at Sierra Leone on Jan. 29, and intended to leave on Feb. 5 for Cape Coast Castle.

Charybdis, Capt. Hotham, proceeded from Yokohama on Dec. 2 to Kobe, and was to go thence to Nagasaki early in January.

Condor, Com. Day, was despatched from Malta on Feb. 24, to join the Invincible at Salonica.

Curaçoa, Capt. W. H. Cuming, was commissioned at Devonport on Tuesday, for the China station, with a complement of 251. She has made a satisfactory trial of her machinery at moorings in Keyham Basin.

Doterel is to be launched from Chatham Dockyard at an early date.

Eclipse, Capt. Charles Rising, arrived at Gibraltar, 26th inst., and would sail for Malta on the 28th.

Egeria, Com. Douglas, sailed from Hong Kong on Dec. 27 for Singapore.

Encounter, Capt. the Hon. E. Denison, continued senior officer in the Straits of Malacca on Jan. 14, having under her orders the Fly, Com. St. Clair, and the Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. Nowell.

Euphrates, Capt. C. Brownrigg, from Bombay, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, after a prosperous and uneventful voyage. She brings home drafts as follows:—36 officers, 23 ladies, 30 officers' children; 392 rank and file, 63 women, and 148 children.

Euryalus, Capt. Richard King, has been docked at Malta for examination and repair to her screw propeller, and for inquiry into the cause of her break-down.

Excellent, Rear-Admiral Herbert. Arthur Mortell, belonging to the Excellent, has been remanded by the Portsmouth magistrates for attempting to murder John Cunningham. It appeared that a quarrel took place between the men, when, it was alleged, the prisoner took out a clasp knife, the blade of which he plunged into Cunningham's body. Cunningham remains in hospital.

Falcon, Com. H. F. Clark, was ordered to leave Malta about the end of February for Corfu, to relieve the Torch.

Firefly, Lieut.-Com. Sisson, was at Cape Coast Castle on Jan. 28.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. Sydney Smith, was at Sierra Leone on Jan. 29, and was to leave for Monrovia and Cape Coast Castle, and would join the commodore.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Brickdale, arrived at Monte Video on Dec. 10.

Garnet, Capt. Erskine, arrived at Monte Video from Colonia Jan. 30, and was to leave after the arrival of the mail due on Feb. 28 for the Falkland Islands, returning to Maldonado in April. Letters will be forwarded to the Garnet at Chupat.

Growler, Com. Charles Wilcox, left Kobe for Hong Kong on Jan. 3, and will prepare at that port for passage home, to pay off.

Hart, Com. Evans, arrived at Hong Kong on Dec. 31 from Shanghai, and would be ready to leave for England to pay off at the end of January.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer. With reference to the recent collision of torpedo-boats at Spithead during an experimental night attack on the Hecla, the Admiralty have intimated to Admiral A. P. Ryder that they acquit the lieutenant and sub-lieutenant of the boats of any neglect or carelessness, but hope that as more experience is gained of torpedo warfare, such accidents may be avoided.

Hector, Capt. Simpson, left Cowes on Saturday and proceeded to her moorings in Southampton Water, being no longer required as guardship off Cowes.

Himalaya, Capt. H. Brent. A Reuter's telegram from Bermuda, dated Feb. 18, says:—"The Himalaya sailed hence on the 16th inst. for Gibraltar, with the 19th Regiment on board, but returned to-day for repairs to her screw." She was to leave again on the 20th.

Hornet, Com. Eaton, remained at Yokohama by last accounts.

Inconstant, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, got under weigh at Spithead on Monday morning, and made a run of five hours under the superintendence of officers of the Steam Reserve. The result was satisfactory. She left for the Mediterranean on Wednesday.

Invincible, Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, arrived at the Piræus on Feb. 18, but has since been despatched to Salonica, in consequence of telegraphic orders, for the purpose of rendering assistance, if possible, to Col. Synge.

Iron Duke, Capt. H. Cleveland, had been sent to Aberdeen to be docked on Jan. 9, and was expected back at Hong Kong on Jan. 17.

Jumna, Capt. G. Parsons, arrived at Spithead on Monday morning from Bombay, and went into harbour. The voyage was uneventful, and was accomplished a day sooner than was expected, in consequence of favourable winds. She brings the D Baty. 6th Brig. R.A., for Weedon, F Baty. for Athlone, and 8th Baty. of the 8th Brig. R.A., for Devonport. She also brings 42 officers, 551 men, 61 women, and 149 children, with various details.

Kestrel, Com. Edwards, was to leave Singapore on Dec. 27 for Hong Kong, where she will be paid off and laid up for a time.

Lily, Com. Stanhope Grove, has been detailed for duty as senior officer at Shanghai.

Midge, Capt. Salmond, was directed to leave Singapore on Dec. 27 for Hong Kong, where she will be paid out of commission and placed in the reserve. Her crew will come home in the Tyne.

Mosquito, Lieut.-Com. Grey, remained at Tientsin when the last mail left; and the Moorhen, Lieut.-Com. Carey, was still at Hankow.

Nelson arrived in Sheerness Harbour on Saturday morning, after undergoing a course of trials with her machinery. She will be taken to Chatham, where she is to be brought forward for commission.

Newcastle, Capt. Kelly, arrived at Madeira on the 24th inst.

Northampton, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. M'Clintock. The Nordenfeldt accident on board the Northampton was not, says the correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph*, "attended with any immediate fatal results, except to the gun. The defect to which I alluded in a former letter, in loading, caused the premature discharge of a cartridge, which, in turn, exploded the whole magazine, blowing the gun overboard, and, as might be anticipated, seriously injuring those working the gun. To overcome this serious defect may be quite possible, but until it is overcome, it would be well that practice with the Nordenfeldt should be suspended. When first their Lordships gave a large order for this new type of gun, I suggested that that it would have been better to have stuck to the Gatling for the time—at least, until the committee on machine guns had given a report which would aid their Lordships to select the very best. But, for some cause, £50,000 was spent in Nordenfeldt guns, right away, even while an outstanding contract for Gatlings remained to be completed. Now, I hear that the Admiralty is having that contract completed by Sir William Armstrong."

Orontes, Capt. Kinahan, left Portsmouth on Saturday for South Africa with 20 officers of various corps and the wives and families of the men of the regiments now at the Cape—viz., 58th, 2-21st, 94th, and the 60th Rifles. The Orontes returns to England with the 80th Regt.

Orwell, Lieut.-Com. Rendell, arrived at Galway, to assist in Irish relief, on the 24th inst.

Pegasus, Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood, was to be at Nagasaki on Jan. 6, to meet the Charybdis.

Raleigh, Capt. C. T. Jago, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday for Sydney, calling at Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope, with new crews for the Wolverene and smaller vessels on the Australian station. She will return with the crews paid off. Letters will reach her at the Cape.

Sirius, Capt. G. L. Sulivan, was paid off on the 26th inst. in Keyham Basin. Owing to the paymaster of the Sirius being absent from his ship through sickness, Mr. W. P. Hooper was sent down from the Accountant-General's Department to attend the paying-off of that ship.

Swallow, Com. Warren, arrived at Monte Video on Jan. 10 from the Cape of Good Hope.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Tudor, was doing duty at Kobe when last heard from.

Tamar, Capt. Liddell, arrived at Sierra Leone on Jan. 29, and left next day for Barbadoes, where she has since arrived, and been placed under orders to leave for Nassau and Jamaica.

Téméraire, Capt. Hopkins, was to be undocked at Malta on Feb. 20.

Torch, Com. Selby, will shortly arrive at Malta for a refit.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, was at Hong Kong on Jan. 14, and it was the Admiral's intention to leave the following day for Singapore and other southern ports.

Wivern, Com. J. G. Jones. In reply to Capt. Pim, Mr. W. H. Smith said in the House on Monday, that considerable improvements had recently been made in the Wivern, which was now considered a safe and efficient vessel for the service for which she was designed.

Woodlark has been inspected by the officers of Devonport Dockyard and Steam Reserve, on being passed out of the Steam Reserve as ready for commission.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Clutterbuck, left Plymouth Sound on Monday for Sheerness, to be paid off at Chatham. The Zephyr was twenty-five days from Bermuda. She was commissioned at Chatham in 1873, and recommissioned at Halifax on Sept. 27, 1876.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Senate's resolution authorising the Secretary of the Navy to designate a United States vessel to carry, free of charge, contributions to the suffering poor of Ireland. The resolution goes to the President, who will approve it.

The Agent-General of New Zealand has, we understand, been directed to make arrangements for the dispatch of torpedo-boats to the colony, for the service of a torpedo corps which is being added to the colonial-defence forces. —*Standard.*

A new club, named "The Salisbury," has been formed at 10 St. James's Square, formerly the residence of the Duke of Marlborough, and on the committee are the following names, well known in the Services, namely, Com. Cameron, C.B., Major-Gen. Coote Hutchinson, Admiral Turnour, C.B., and Lieut.-Gens. Worgan and Wray. Though named "The Salisbury," the club is non-political, and one of its special features is that it is proposed to extend to members the privilege of introducing, as visitors, ladies and gentlemen of recognised position in society, either to luncheon or dinner. For this purpose—and indeed, for all the requirements of a club—the house is admirably adapted, and its situation is everything that can be desired. One excellent rule has been established, and that is, that no candidate will be eligible for ballot until he shall have reached the age of 25 years.

Rear-Admiral Waddilove having declined to accept the offer made to him of the superintendence of the Devonport and Keyham Dockyards, the appointment was offered to, and accepted by Rear-Admiral Curme. Capt. Curme attained flag rank only at the commencement of the present year, having for two years held the office of superintendent of the Steam Reserve, residing meanwhile at St. Michael's Terrace, Stoke. Rear-Admiral Curme is marvellously fortunate in being thus selected from the very bottom of the list of rear-admirals to fill a post which is regarded as one of the prizes of the Service. To follow two such able and popular officers as Rear-Admiral Willes and Rear-Admiral Hope is an arduous undertaking, but we feel sure that if Rear-Admiral Curme adopts the same vigilant and conscientious, yet conciliatory policy, he will be cordially seconded by the officers of both dockyards, and secure the approval of the Admiralty.—*Western Morning News.*

The following memorandum has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport:—"I regret to have to call the attention of the captains and officers commanding her Majesty's ships under my command to a disgraceful occurrence in Stonehouse on the night of the 5th inst., when assaults were committed on the police, and prisoners in their custody rescued. This matter has already formed the subject of magisterial investigation, when certain men belonging to ships in port were convicted of participation in the outrage, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment with hard labour; and there is sufficient evidence to show that other men of her Majesty's ships were more or less connected with it, although the inquiry which has subsequently been held has not resulted in establishing the case against them with sufficient clearness to justify their punishment. In expressing my sincere displeasure at this unseemly occurrence, I trust I may not again have occasion to call attention to conduct which brings discredit on the Service in general and disgrace to the individuals concerned in it."

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The following table shows the variations in the Votes for the present and ensuing financial year:—

Vote.		1880-81.	1879-80.
1.	Wages to Seamen and Marines	£2,721,536	£2 708,695
2.	Victuals and Clothing	1,013,524	1,003,375
3.	Admiralty Office	179,485	185,400
4.	Reserves	194,278	193,870
5.	Scientific Branch	113,107	105,576
6.	Dockyards	1,343,585	1,355,000
7.	Victualling Yards	71,160	76,570
8.	Medical Establishments	63,445	67,030
9.	Marine Divisions	21,402	21,408
10. Sec. 1.	Naval Stores...	1,011,000	1,030,000
10. Sec. 2	Machinery & Contract Work, &c...	769,000	842,000
11.	New Works, Buildings, &c...	558.950	566.749
12.	Medicines	75.150	75.710
13.	Martial law, &c.	9 250	7,985
14.	Miscellaneous...	135,760	140,530
	Total for effective service	£8,280.632	£8,379,898
15.	Half-pay, Retired Pay, &c.	895,156	891,615
16. Sec. 1.	Military Pensions	823,219	803,920
16. Sec. 2.	Civil Pensions	322,428	301,211
	Total for the Naval Service	£10,321,435	£10,376,644
1	Army Department	171,500	210,250
	Grand total	£10,492,935	£10,586,894

COASTGUARD SERVICES.

The Duke of Edinburgh has recommended for the Albert Medal of the First Class, George Oatley, gunner's mate and gunnery instructor at Peterhead Battery, who, during a gale, and with a very heavy sea breaking on the rocks, swam off to the Swedish schooner Augusta, which had gone ashore, at 1.30 p.m., on February 16, 1880, off Boddam, four miles from Peterhead, by which feat, accomplished at very great personal risk of life, the lives of five persons were saved, under the following circumstances:—Two rockets had been fired, the lines falling over the ship, but the crew, in spite of every endeavour by signs, &c., to make them understand what to do, would not haul on the rocket line. It was evident it was no use firing any more rockets, the crew being utterly ignorant of the working of the apparatus. Their boats had been washed away previous to striking, but no boat would have been of the slightest avail under the circumstances. George Oatley, stripping off his clothes in the bitter cold, with a tremendous surf breaking on the rocks, rushed into the water and succeeded in swimming to the vessel, which was then about 250 yards off. He was hauled on board and immediately set to work to show the crew what to do. The rocket line was picked up and the whip hauled off, the block made fast, and the hawser hauled in and secured, and in a short time the crew, five in number, safely landed, Oatley being the last to leave the vessel. There is no doubt whatever that had it not been for this perilous performance on the part of Oatley, the crew must have perished, they being much exhausted and numbed by exposure and hard work, and their boats gone.

THE DREADNOUGHT.

The annual court of this hospital was held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, presided. In an appeal which has been issued for increased support to the institution, it was stated that since its foundation in 1821, upwards of 200,000 sick seamen had been relieved, of whom 30,000 were foreign. Unfortunately, the hospital does not receive the amount of support necessary to maintain its efficiency, and an effort is now being made to increase the annual subscriptions from £3,000 to £5,000. Mr. H. Burdett, the secretary, having read the financial statement, the Chairman, in moving its adoption, said that the seamen of this country had a peculiar claim upon those who lived at home at ease, as well as upon those who derived profit from their labours, and indeed, it was difficult to say who did not profit by them. They were largely dependent upon the seaman's skill, energy, and endurance for the supply of the food which was necessary to the existence of the people of this country, and for the maintenance of the character, position, and influence of England throughout the world. The commerce and trade of our country would disappear if we had not seamen who were capable of enduring the hardships which were attached to a life at sea, and who were possessed of the enterprise, the energy, and the resolve which had fortunately been the characteristic of the British seaman throughout the history of this country. The life of the seaman involved exposure, dangers, and risks which persons in a similar position in life on shore were not exposed to. The workman on shore ceased to work in bad weather; but it was in the storm and the tempest that the seaman was more particularly exposed, and the risks to life and health which he had to encounter far exceeded those to which people on shore were subject. The seaman had, therefore, a claim upon society to support the Seamen's Hospital, which so well performed the duty it had undertaken. Every invalided seaman was qualified to apply for admission, and he invariably gained admittance, the only condition being that of sickness and want. Once taken in as a patient, he was not only skilfully treated, but carefully nursed, and properly fed. When he was convalescent, he was not turned out weak and exhausted, to find his living as he could in a refuge where he might, but he was kept in the hospital till he could find employment, and till he was strong enough to undertake it. He therefore claimed for the institution that it was of peculiar advantage to poor seamen who required its comforts, and that the provision it thus made was, in the highest sense, truly charitable. He had been very much struck and gratified with the evidence afforded by the report, that the seamen were not only desirous of providing, as far as they could, for their own necessities in times of sickness and need, but for their fellows, and that desire was made abundantly evident by the fact that of the £12,000 a year required to maintain the establishment, no less than £1,200 were subscribed by the seamen themselves, or one-tenth of the whole cost. He was undo the impression that in no other hospital in London did the poor who used them contribute so much towards the expenses, and the circumstance he had mentioned was all the more striking, inasmuch as the system of inviting seamen to subscribe towards its funds came into operation only three years ago. It was further gratifying that the duty thus recognised by the English sailor was also being acknowledged by the seamen of foreign countries, it having been proposed in Sweden that the Swedish masters should make provisions for repaying the charity for the advantages it conferred upon their countrymen by contributing towards its maintenance one shilling per hundred tons on each voyage to the port of Sweden. After referring to the practical sympathy which was extended to the patients by the ladies of Greenwich, the right hon. gentlemen concluded by further urging the claims of the institution to extended support. Sir Henry Holland, in moving the adoption of the report, deeply regretted that the income of the hospital had fallen off, and expressed his earnest hope that the deficit would soon be more than overtaken. Baron Henry de Worms, in seconding the motion, said it was always pleasing to advocate a good cause, and no better cause existed in the world than that of charity. The report was then agreed to. Mr. H. Burdett, the secretary, announced that among the subscriptions towards the funds which had been sent in response to the appeal recently made were £25 from the King of Sweden and Norway, £21 from the First Lord of the Admiralty, and £5 from the Swedish Ambassador. Donations had also been sent by the Baroness Burdett Coutts and many others, the total amount received reaching £500. The committee of management were re-appointed, with the addition of Baron Henry de Worms, and the usual complimentary votes terminated the proceedings.

THE RUSSIAN PACIFIC FLEET.

Orders have been received at Cronstadt to prepare a number of torpedo boats for despatch to the Pacific. It is stated that the departure of the Moscow, National cruiser, from Odessa in the spring, will be taken advantage of to send three to Vladivostock, and that six or seven more will be shortly afterwards conveyed thither by other steamers of the Moscow Cruiser Fleet.

A Central News despatch says:—"The telegram which has been published regarding the movements of the Russian Volunteer Fleet are evidently not complete as to details. It is said that the Moscow is to leave Odessa for Vladivostock, Nagasaki, and Hankow. The date of the departure of this vessel evidently points that the mission is to be one of pure commerce—that of carrying a cargo. From Vladivostock, which lies at the extreme north of the island of Japan, the treaty port of Nagasaki is the nearest point to China. The Moscow, for coaling purposes, will therefore touch at this port and cross to Woosung, at the mouth of the Shanghai river, and where the Yangtsze joins the sea. Hankow is the furthest port up this river which is navigable for large vessels, the recently-opened port of Tchang having rapids and the river between it and Hankow. This last is the biggest emporium of the tea-producing districts of China, and from it large quantities of tea go overland, *viâ* Siberia, to Russia. Latterly, however, a large portion of this has gone by steamer to Odessa. If the Moscow is a large or unwieldy vessel, it is probable that she may not ascend to Hankow, but have her cargo brought to her by the river boats at Woosung. Again, the Russia is said to be going from Vladivostock to Foochow, which is the chief tea depôt of mid-China, Canton holding that post in the south. Here the vessel will be at an anchorage about 13 miles below the foreign settlement at Foochow proper. There are a few Russian steamers sent out each season to carry tea to Odessa, but the major portion goes in British ships, and much is trans-shipped at either Suez or Port Said. It may be remarked that the best and most expensive of teas grown in China find their way to Russia. The bales and destinations of these two Russian cruisers distinctly point to this.

From another source we learn that, a month hence a regular steam navigation line between Odessa and Vladivostock will be opened by the authorities of the so-called Russian volunteer fleet. Ostensibly the vessels will carry corn and exiles to Vladivostock, and on the return journey take tea to the Euxine; in reality, they are chiefly destined to convey to the Far East the military material required for the construction of the new privateer port in St. Olga Bay. A small steamer, just purchased at Renfrew, is on the point of leaving Scotland for Odessa, whence it will be despatched to the Pacific, to ply between Vladivostock, St. Olga, and Nicholaiefsk.

Further Government assistance is about to be given in the distribution of relief among the distressed inhabitants of the islands off the Galway coast. The gunboat Orwell has been ordered to join H.M.S. Goshawk in this duty, and orders have also been given for the Coastguard steamer Hawk, now at Sheerness, to be held in readiness for relief-service on the Irish coast.—*Standard.*

At a meeting of the Italian Geographical Society at Rome on Feb. 22, at which all the members of the Swedish exploring expedition were present, held for the purpose of conferring the gold medal of the Society upon Professor Nordenskjöld, Prince Teano, the president, and Signor Cristoforo Negri, delivered speeches in honour of the expedition. Lieut. Palander, of the Swedish Royal Navy, who commanded the now celebrated Vega, the exploring vessel in which Professor Nordenskjöld made the north-east passage, will contribute an account of the voyage to the March number of *Blackwood.*

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading the article in your impression of Feb. 14 upon the proposed reorganisation of the Royal Marine Artillery, I can fully endorse the remarks of the writer upon the physique and bearing of the men of that efficient corps. When a Lieutenant on the active list of the Royal Artillery, it is within my recollection of a number of the men volunteering from the Royal Marine Artillery, at the time of a reduction taking place in that force, to serve in the Royal Artillery; and subsequently on obtaining my company, two of my sergeants, who proved most admirable non-commissioned officers, were taken from that number, one becoming the company sergeant, and afterwards receiving a commission in the Gold Coast Artillery Corps. It would be manifestly unjust to the Service to alter the designation of the corps from Artillery to Infantry, and to lose the services of such skilled gunners, from their high training both at sea and on land. The most simple method would be to transfer the corps bodily to the Royal Artillery as Garrison Brigades, keeping them on separate lists for promotion, their present uniform being almost identical, and the education of the officers of the same standard. When quartered with my company in the garrison of Portsmouth, at the time Lord Fitzclarence was General in command of the South-Western District, I knew personally that his lordship had the highest appreciation of the merits of the Royal Marine Artillery, and I believe they have maintained the same high opinion from each General in successive command.—I am, &c.,

UBIQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me to make a few remarks in reference to one or two paragraphs in a letter contained in your issue of the 21st inst., by a writer whose *nom de plume* is "Unbiassed." I would not trespass on your time or take up space in your valuable paper, if I did not feel myself called on to do so by a sense of duty towards a set of officers whose scientific education I superintended at the Naval College at Portsmouth for more than 30 years. The paragraph to which I specially wish to refer is this:—"The observations drawing a comparison as to the education qualifications existing between the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry are hardly borne out by facts as regards three-fourths of the officers now serving, as up to only a recent date the examination for both branches was identical?" I cannot imagine a more misleading statement than this, because, if the writer means to say that the final examination of both classes of officers was identical, his statement is not borne out by facts. When candidates entered the Service by what was called "direct-commission" examination, or after having been taught for a certain time on board the Excellent as Marine cadets, the passing examination was the same for all, and a selection was made from among the successful candidates of such as were likely to succeed in a scientific course of study. These selected candidates were sent to the Naval College, to commence a course of higher scientific instruction. They were, in fact, candidates for the Marine Artillery. The education of the others, on the contrary, was supposed to have finished, and they were sent as Light Infantry officers to the various Divisions. The course at the College for the selected candidates lasted a year, and at the end of that time they were sent to the Excellent, where they went through a course of practical gunnery. In this latter course, they were required to get a first-class certificate. If they were finally successful, they became Royal Marine Artillery officers. The course was, I consider, a very severe test, and several failed. These latter also joined the Light Infantry Division. "Unbiassed" is, therefore, entirely wrong in his statement that, as regards three-fourths of the officers now serving, the examination in both cases was identical. I hope the above statement, by filling up what "Unbiassed" seems to have omitted, will show clearly the great difference between the actual scientific education of the two branches of the Service. Although I have friends in both branches of the Service, I cannot help a bias towards those who worked with such energy under my own immediate instruction. And I also cannot help saying that, however *un*biassed a man may wish to appear, he should show his want of bias by expressing the whole facts of the case, if he considers it his duty to make any statement.—I am, &c.,

THOMAS J. MAIN, M.A., F.R.Ast.S.,
Late Professor at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.
55 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W., Feb. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Unbiassed" appears to ignore the fact that, although the examination for commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry might at one time have been identical, yet those candidates recommended for the Royal Marine Artillery were attached on probation only, and had to undergo a long course of study at the Royal Naval College, there to pass periodical examinations, when, if satisfactory progress had not been made or the final test mastered, they had to revert to the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Perhaps "Unbiassed" will kindly say if, in June, 1866, to which date he refers, the candidate who passed third, and who was appointed to the Royal Marine Artillery (whilst Nos. 1 and 2 received Royal Marine Light Infantry commissions), had to pass any further qualifying examination, or complete an extended course of study,—which Nos. 1 and 2 had not to do.—I am, &c.,

A. A. M.

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THE CONDUCT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS AT THE CAPE.

Copy of Sir Garnet Wolseley's Report, in answer to the Inquiries as to the Conduct of the Troops in South Africa:—

(General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War.)

Army Head-quarters, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa, Jan. 2, 1880.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that by the mail which arrived yesterday from England, I received a copy of the "Daily Telegraph" of Nov. 21, containing an article on "The British Army in the Transvaal," in which general and specific charges are made against her Majesty's troops of housebreaking, burglary, assault and robbery, murder, &c., &c. I have no hesitation in asserting that the statements contained in the article in question grossly exaggerate any acts of disorder which may have been committed by a few individuals among a large body of soldiers brought into townships for the first time after a long sojourn in a wild country, where liquor could not be obtained. But in order to be able to inform you exactly what truth and what falsehood there is in the statements of the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," I have desired that the landdrosts and magistrates of the several districts in the Transvaal and Natal, in which her Majesty's troops have been quartered, should report specifically on the various assertions referred to. I enclose copies of the instructions, and as soon as the replies are received they shall be forwarded to you.—I have, &c. (signed), G. Wolseley, General.—The Right Honourable, the Secretary of State for War, War Office, London.

(Lieut.-Col. H. Brackenbury to the Colonial Secretary, Pretoria.)

Army Head-quarters, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa, Jan. 1, 1880.—Sir,—I am desired by his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, commanding the forces in South Africa, to forward to you an article which appeared in the London "Daily Telegraph" of Nov. 21, 1879, and to request the co-operation of the Government of the Transvaal in ascertaining whether there are any, and if so, what grounds for the statements made in that article as to the conduct of the troops in the Transvaal. I am more especially to request your attention to the sentences marked in blue on the margin of the article, and I am to invite you to enable the General Commanding to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the specific allegations contained in those sentences by asking for the following information from the landdrosts of all those districts in which her Majesty's troops have been quartered, viz., Utrecht, Wakkerström, Standerton, Heidelberg, Pretoria, Middelburg, Leydenburg.

1. What number of cases of housebreaking, burglary, assault, and robbery has occurred in the districts during its occupation by her Majesty's troops? How many of these cases have been traced to soldiers of her Majesty's Army, and how many soldiers have been convicted of any of these offences? Names of men, dates of offence, and conviction to be given.

2. Have any soldiers been committed for trial for murder in the district? If so, names of men and date of offence, and committal for trial to be given.

3. Have any soldiers been at work in the districts in their uniform in convict gangs? If so, the number of men, and the dates when they were so at work.

4. What number of houses is there in the township, and how many of them, if any, have been broken into by soldiers?

5. Have any women fled from the district to the large towns because of the conduct of soldiers in the district? If so, state the numbers and names, and social condition of those women, and the dates when they fled. I am also to request that in addition to these general questions, you will specially ask the landdrost of Heidelberg whether it is true that her Majesty's soldiers there "cleared out all the poultry yards, broke into all the canteens and most of the stores, ransacked the houses of the inhabitants, and stole even the church clock, so that there was nothing more left in Heidelburg to take or destroy." I am further to request that you will furnish me with any reports which may have been sent in by any landdrosts (since July 1 last) from towns in which her Majesty's troops have been quartered, setting forth the outrages to which the inhabitants have been subjected. I am to request that you will kindly instruct the landdrosts to forward the answers to these questions without delay, as the General Commanding desires to lay before the military authorities at home an exact statement, corroborated by official reports, of the extent to which the assertions contained in the article in question are true or false.—I have, &c. (signed), H. Brackenbury, Lieut.-Col., Military Secretary, Acting Chief of Staff.—The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Pretoria.

(General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War.)

(No. 129—M.S.) Army Head-quarters, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa, Jan. 16, 1880.—Sir,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 121—M.S., of the 2nd inst., on the subject of an article in the "Daily Telegraph" on "The British Army in the Transvaal," I have now the honour to forward reports from the landdrosts of all the towns and districts in the Transvaal where her Majesty's troops were quartered between July 1 and Oct. 10. I directed the landdrosts to confine their reports to the period comprised within those dates, because, as the letter of the special correspondent, "Daily Telegraph," bears date Pretoria, October 10, anything occurring after that date can have no relation to his accusations against the troops, and because it was not until considerably later than July 1 that any troops from Zululand were moved into the Transvaal. On the 3rd inst. I telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the Forces as follows:—"Statements in 'Daily Telegraph' of Nov. 21 about conduct of British troops in Transvaal contains such gross exaggerations and transparent untruths, that it is evident the special correspondent has been the victim of a hoax. Full inquiry is being made, and official reports will be sent when received. I hope you will make this statement public." I am now in a position to deal with the statements of the special correspondent, in so far as relates to the entire Transvaal territory, to which the article more especially refers.

1. The special correspondent says:—"I complain . . . . of housebreaking, burglary, assault, and robbery, of a condition of things which fills the minds of dwellers in stations up-country with alarm and indignation, and the gaols, and scenes of convict labour, with men wearing the uniform of the Queen." The total number of cases of these crimes committed by soldiers of her Majesty's Army in the entire Transvaal up to the date of the article was:—Housebreaking or burglary, 1; assault, 3; disturbance, 1; theft, 2. The total number of soldiers working in or out of the gaols in uniform as civil prisoners was, at Heidelburg, 2, for a few days, till other clothes could be supplied; none at any other station.

2. The special correspondent says:—"I know, as a matter of fact, that the landdrosts and local magistrates have sent in reports from nearly every town in which troops have been quartered recently, setting forth the outrages to which the residents have been subjected. On Oct. 10, two reports only had been received from any of the landdrosts in the Transvaal. One of these related to a case of assault in December, 1878, when some soldiers had resented their troop horses being impounded by a Boer, who refused to release them; and the other stated that several robberies had taken place at Heidelburg, of which soldiers were suspected. The subsequent report of the landdrost of Heidelburg, herewith enclosed, shows to what extent these suspicions were true. And one report of alleged damage done by troops on the march to some deserted buildings was made direct to the Administrator.

3. The special correspondent says:—"It is not that soldiers are now awaiting trial for murder, or that they may be seen at work in their uniform in convict gangs, exposing the whole race and the Army to the degradation which should fall on them alone, but that, &c." No soldier has ever been accused of murder in the Transvaal. One soldier was committed for trial for murder in Natal, and was acquitted at the trial. It has been shown above what was the number of soldiers who have worked in uniform as prisoners for civil offences, and none of these ever worked with convicts, the only convict prison being Pretoria.

4. The special correspondent says:—"There is not a house in Heidelburg close at hand which has not been broken into, with two or three exceptions, and other stations are nearly as bad." There are 40 houses in Heidelburg, of which three—viz., two canteens or liquor shops, and one store—were broken into. None of these cases were traced to soldiers. One house was broken into by a soldier in Leydenburg. At no other town was any house broken into.

5. The special correspondent says:—"Women are flying to the large towns, where there are some guarantees of safety in the shape of police, as though they were hunted out by the Zulus or Swazis." Every landdrost denies that any women in the district under his charge fled, at any time, on account of the conduct of the soldiers.

6. The special correspondent says that, "Since Sir Evelyn Wood's time Utrecht has suffered somewhat, although the public-houses have been put out of bounds." Only one soldier was convicted of any civil offence at Utrecht, and that was an assault upon a native, for which a fine of 2s. 6d. was inflicted. No house has been broken into, and the landdrost of Utrecht gives a complete denial to all the statements in the "Daily Telegraph," as regards that town and district.

7. The special correspondent says:—"The story is well known; it is, in fact, repeated in wearisome iteration every week. As an inhabitant of Heidelberg said the other night, 'It must soon end, for they have cleared out all the poultry yards, broken into all the canteens, and most of the stores, ransacked our houses, and stolen even the church-clock; so there is nothing more to take or destroy.'" The landdrost of Heidelberg says:—"Poultry yards were cleared out, but not traced to soldiers; the presumption is that the boys and natives attached to the commissariat did most of it. Canteens were broken into, but not reported; also one of the stores, not reported nor traced. The church clock was stolen, but not traced." I need scarcely point out the absurdity of supposing that a soldier on the march would steal a church clock, which he could not possibly either conceal or dispose of in such a place as Heidelburg.

Having now dealt with the specific allegations as to the conduct of the troops, and shown that they contain "gross exaggerations and transparent untruths," as stated in my telegram of 3rd instant to the Adjutant-General, it is, perhaps, scarcely necessary for me to take any notice of the accusation against the military authorities, of "treating in an easy way" serious evils which are proved by the official records never to have existed. But the letter of the special correspondent points more especially to Heidelberg as a scene of gross disorder and crime, and says: "If the commandants at the various stations would only adopt well-known means of coercion and prevention, there would be far less military crime than there is at present." I, therefore, quote, as the best denial of this wholesale charge, the voluntary statement of the landdrost of Heidelberg.

"Considering the large number of men stationed here at several times, the conduct of the troops has been very good, and I have to thank the several commanding officers here during the time mentioned for assistance given by them at all times whenever required." Her Majesty's soldiers in the Transvaal are neither better nor worse than their comrades in other quarters of the globe. Freshly released from a long campaign in a savage country, where for many months no drop of liquor, other than the rare ration of rum served out on occasions of special fatigue, had ever passed their lips, some of them were doubtless tempted to drink more than was good for them. It is to me matter of satisfaction that so little crime resulted from this great temptation. The enclosed official reports of the landdrosts bear the best testimony to the behaviour of the troops, and I trust that at least the same publicity may be given to this Despatch that has been given to the article in the "Daily Telegraph."

That article has been copied into many newspapers, British and Colonial, and has been made political capital of by the enemies of the English Government in this country. At the date when it purports to have been written, the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" was the guest of His Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal. The officials of the Transvaal Government were always close at hand, and the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" could at any moment have referred to them, or to myself, or to the officers of my staff, for information as to the truth of any reports which might reach his ears. I cannot but deeply regret that so grave a slander upon the officers and men of her Majesty's Army should have been penned and published by one who has lived much amongst soldiers, without his having referred to any one competent authority to enable him to prove or disprove the truth of the information. It seems to me inconceivable that he should have thus acted, unless, as I stated in my telegram to the Adjutant-General, he was the victim of a hoax, or allowed his imagination to be worked upon by some one who had the deliberate design of circulating false reports against the honour of Her Majesty's Army.—I am, &c. (signed), G. J. Wolseley, General.

(Questions addressed to Landdrosts having reference to an article which appeared in the "Daily Telegraph.")

1. What number of cases of housebreaking, burglary, assault, and robbery has occurred in your district during its occupation by her Majesty's troops; how many of these cases have been traced to soldiers of her Majesty's Army, and how many soldiers have been convicted of any of these offences? Names of men, dates of offence, and of conviction, to be given.

2. Have any soldiers been committed for trial for murder in your district? If so, names of men, and dates of offence, and committal for trial, to be given?

3. Have any soldiers been at work in the district in their uniform in convict gangs; if so, the number of the men and the dates when they were so at work?

4. What number of houses is there in the township, and how many of them, if any, have been broken into by soldiers?

5. Have any women fled from your district to the large towns, because of the conduct of the soldiers in the district; if so, state the number, and names, and social condition of these women, and the dates when they fled?

[Answers to these questions only to relate to the period from July 1, 1879, to Oct. 10, 1879.]

(True Copy.)—H. Brackenbury, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary.

(The Colonial Secretary to the Chief of the Staff.)

Colonial Secretariat, Transvaal, Jan. 16, 1880.—Sir,—With reference to Mr. Osborn's letter of the 8th inst., in which he promised to forward you any reports which had been received from landdrosts or others, complaining of the conduct of her Majesty's troops, I have now the honour to forward the only correspondence in the office having reference on the subject.—I have, &c. (signed), H. C. Shepstone, Colonial Secretary. The Chief of the Staff.

(Enclosures.)

Copy of Telegram from Landdrost, Heidelberg, to Lagden, Private Secretary, Administrator, Pretoria.—Inform Administrator that several robberies have occurred here; soldiers suspected. Commanding officer here has placed serjeant's guard in town to assist my police; gaol building very much required.

(His Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley.)

When I was at Middleburg, a Mr. S. A. Ortel complained to me that the men of the column which lately passed his farm (Eland'sfontein, about 15 miles from Middleburg, on the Derby road), took the doors, windows, and part of the roofing of his house for firewood. As he has asked for compensation, I should feel obliged if your Excellency would kindly cause inquiry to be made as the statement.—(Signed), W. Owenhangon, Nov. 7, 1879.

(Captain Stewart, Staff Officer, Transvaal Field Force.)

I have made inquiries. Commandant Ferreira positively declares that no damage was done by his men; that on their way to Zululand there was only one door, and no windows whatever in the building, and that a sentry was placed upon the houses to prevent any possible damage, and the same precaution was taken on the way back from Zululand.—(Signed) Fred. Carrington, Major, 24th Regiment, commanding Mounted Troops, Towakain's Hill, Nov. 18, 1879.

(No. 119.) To Officer Commanding 94th Regiment, Camp Paguani, Nov. 18, 1879.—Memorandum.—Please report upon this.—(By order) (signed), H. Stewart, Captain, Staff Officer.

(No. 355.) The Superintending Officer Transvaal Field Force.—I have made inquiries. The charge referred to was not done by men of the 94th Regiment. Had it been I would have known of it.—(Signed), J. Murray, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col., commanding 94th Regiment. Port Albert Edward, Nov. 21, 1879.

To Chief of Staff.—Returned. No information obtainable.—(Signed) B. C. Russell, Lieut.-Col., commanding Mounted Field Force. Nov. 26, 1872.

(His Excellency the Administrator, Transvaal.)

Forwarded for your Excellency's information.—(Signed), G. Wolseley, Gen., Army Head-quarters, Sekukuni's Town, Nov. 30, 1879.

The Colonial Secretary. Please address a letter to the Landdrost informing him of the substance of the foregoing.—(Signed), W. O. L., Dec. 6, 1879. Done, vide L. B., 615 I.—79.—(Signed), D.S., Dec. 8, 1879.

(No. 615 I.—79.) Colonial Secretariat, Dec. 8, 1879. Sir,—With reference to a complaint lodged by a Mr. S. A. Ortel with his Excellency the Administrator on the occasion of his recent stay at Middleburg, to the effect that the column which had then lately passed his farm, Elandsfontein, situated about 15 miles from Middleburg, on the Derby road, had taken the doors, windows, and part of the roofing of his house for firewood. I am now directed to inform you that after full inquiry into the matter it does not appear that the damage in question was caused by the men of Ferreira's Corps when passing Elandsfontein on their way to Zululand, or back; neither does it appear that the injury complained of was brought about by the men of the 94th regiment or by any other section of the column. I am, therefore, to state that unless Mr. Ortel is in a position to produce sufficient proof to substantiate his claim and to identify the persons who caused the damage as alleged, it will scarcely be possible for the Government to take any further steps in the matter. You will be good enough to communicate with Mr. Ortel in terms of this letter.—I have, &c., (Signed) M. Osborn, Colonial Secretary.—Acting Landdrost, Middleburg.

(Circular—No. 20, C. B.—79.)—To Landdrosts and Field Cornets:—Colonial Secretariat, Transvaal, Sept 1, 1879,—It having been brought to the notice of the Administrator of the Government that Volunteers and soldiers have on various occasions committed irregularities on the line of march which have not been duly reported to the Government, I am directed to request that you will, without delay, report, for his Excellency's information, any instances of the kind which may have come to your notice, in order that the offenders may be detected. You will also call upon all field-cornets and justices of the peace in your district to furnish you, for the information of the Government, with full particulars of any case of this nature that may have come to their knowledge, and forward their reports to me, together with any remarks that you may see fit to make thereon.—(Signed) F. C. Shepstone, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Note.—The cases reported have only had reference to Volunteers.—H. C. S., Jan. 16, 1880.

No. 1 (Copy—R. 2849—79), Heidelberg, Dec. 3, 1878.—Honourable Sir,—I have the honour to enclose a complaint of Daniel Johs. Van der Heever. As the soldiers were on route to Pretoria I sent the original. By this post I sent the "Gemobokstroven" in the case of F. von Grassow.—I have, &c. (signed), C. v. Nabal, Public Prosecutor.—To the Honourable the Attorney-General, Pretoria. (A true copy.) (Signed) C. v. Nabal.

No. 2. (Copy—R. 3849—79.) (Translation.)—Appeared before me, Dirk Cornelis Nabal, Public Prosecutor and Justice of the Peace for the district of Heidelberg, Transvaal, on this Nov. 30, 1878, Daniel Johannes Van der Heever, who deposeth on oath: I am a farmer, living in the district of Heidelberg, on the farm Eendrayt, close to the main transport road to Pretoria. This morning I found two horses in my lands; I turned them out of my crops into my kraal with the purpose of sending them to the pound. About eight o'clock a.m. a redcoat (soldier) came to fetch the horses. He asked why I had put the horses in the kraal. He caught the horses and brought them to the door of the kraal. I would not open before he had paid damages, when he threatened to beat me. I said, if you want to hit me do so, but I do not give the horses without payment. He then went away and returned with another. The second one who came asked me, why have you stolen my horses. I said I have not stolen them, but they were in my lands. I would show him where they had damaged my crops. The last arrived told the first one, go and take out the horses. I said I do not deliver them, or you must first pay me, otherwise I send them to the pound. I demanded 5s. The last arrived took out a knife and cut the reins. I caught hold of the poles of the kraal door to prevent them from opening the door. In the meantime my wife came from the house to see what had become of the affair. The man with the knife threatened to hit me with the knife, when my wife seeing this gave him a blow with a broom-stick. He aimed a blow at my wife, but did not hit her. During this time the soldier who was in the kraal crept out again and gave me a blow from behind on the side of the head on the right side. He caused this wound (the wound is below the right eye, about ⅜ inch long and 1-16 inch deep). There was a stick lying on the kraal when he hit me. I jumped towards the stick in order to beat him. When I had the stick in my hand he retired, and the other, as far as I could understand, told him to go and fetch more redcoats. He left then, and the other remained. I then opened the door myself and told him to take the horses, and that I had the intention to complain about the case. He took the horses and led them round until the others came, about 12 or 14 soldiers, I guess. Four or five of them commenced to beat me, when I gave way and went towards my house, after which they all left with the horses.—(Signed) D. J. V. d. Heever.—(Before me) (signed) C. v. Nabal, Public Prosecutor.

No. 4.—(Translation.) (R. 2849—79.)—Office of the Public Prosecutor, Heidelberg, Dec. 13, 1878.—Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 65, of Dec. 5. Van der Heever does, of course, not know the names of the parties who committed the assault, but says he would recognise the person who hit him, when he sees him. It is very much to be deplored that such irregularities are committed by soldiers, particularly as they do not promote good-feeling. This Van der Heever is a son-in-law of J. P. Mare, one of the chief men of the Doornfonteim Committee, and however insignificant the case may be, the matter is represented by such a man in a way likely to stir up the hate against British rule. He himself went, after what had happened, to the camp armed with a gun, and wished to see the commandant. But the officer did not show up, and he had to go back without gaining his object. J. P. Mare says that his intention was to acquaint the officer with the assault, and to ask him to request him to recommend to his people not to repeat such acts again. The officer will very likely not be quite ignorant of what happened; and should he be charged to institute an inquiry and to reprimand the guilty or punish him according to military discipline, it would certainly give satisfaction to the parties.—I have, &c. (signed) D. C. Nabal, Public Prosecutor.—To the Hon. the Attorney-General, Pretoria.—(A true copy.) (Signed) D. C. Nabal.

(R. 3032—79.) Landdrost's Office, Heidelberg, Sept. 28, 1879.—Honourable Sir,—Referring to Memorandum on your Minute, Aug. 18, 1879, and my reply thereon, No. 386—79, dated Aug. 21, 1879, Re Van der Heever, I have the honour now to report that Mr. Van der Heever called at my office this day, and I fully explained to him how desirous his Excellency the Administrator is that his complaint should have every possible attention. He, however, states that it would be too difficult now, after such a length of time, to recognise the parties he accuses; and that he feels still rather annoyed that his case was not taken further notice of at the time by the Attorney-General.—I have, &c. (signed), Carl Weekermann, Landdrost. The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Pretoria.

(No. 386—79).—(The Colonial Secretary.)

In reply to the Memorandum on Minute, dated Aug. 18, 1879, received Aug. 21, 1879, I have the honour to state that I have never failed, at any time, to report cases of public interest, either direct to his Excellency or to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, as soon as any came to my knowledge. That the reasons for not reporting the Van der Heever case were:—(1) That I considered the case too frivolous to lay before you, and (2) That the matter having been duly reported to the Attorney-General, I had no right to interfere nor disagree with his final decision, sent in his letter to the Public Prosecutor, No. 65, dated December 5, 1878. I have known the said Van der Heever for some years, and am afraid he was very insolent. I told him at the time that he should have quietly gone to the officer in command of the detachment, who would, no doubt, have seen things righted; instead of laying his complaint many hours after the occurrence, and when the soldiers had already left the district. Hearing the one-sided complaint of Van der Heever only, it would be very unfair of me to form a judgment; but knowing the anti-English feeling of the complainant, and him further goaded on by his father-in-law, Mr. J. P. Maré, who is so well known for his hatred of British rule, I cannot but come to the conclusion that the whole affair is very much exaggerated, and has been eagerly grasped by the writers of the paragraph in the "Volstem," of the 4th inst., as a grievance. I have sent out the messenger of the court with a letter to Van der Heever, of which the following is a translation:—

(No. 382—79.)—Landdrost's Office, Heidelberg, Aug. 21, 1879.—Sir,—I have the honour to bring under your notice that your complaint against some soldiers whom you accuse of having committed an assault on your person on Nov. 30, 1878, has been laid before his Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal. It will be requisite for you to appear before me to give a definite description of the soldiers who have assaulted you. His Excellency requests me further to inform you that if it is at all possible that said men can be identified, they will certainly be punished if and when found guilty. Any costs you may incur to Pretoria and back will be paid by Government, as it is the wish of Government and of his Excellency personally that such irregularities of the troops shall be severely punished.—I have, &c. (signed), Carl Weekerman, Landdrost. D. Van der Heever, Esq., Heidelberg.

I trust that Mr. Van der Heever will, in fairness, lay the above letter before his compatriots, the writers of the paragraph in "Volstem." The messenger of the court has just returned from Mr. Van der Heever, and he has promised to come in shortly and see me about the matter, although he declines going to Pretoria; I shall then report further.—(Signed), Carl Weekermann, Landdrost. Aug. 21, 1879.

(Answers to Queries received per Colonial Secretary's Circular, No. 38 C.B.)

No. 1.—No cases of housebreaking, burglary, and robbery occurred in this district; only one case of assault. July 3, 1879.—Thomas Barrawby, private, 80th Regt., assaulting a native named Bebene fined 2s. 6d. to the Crown. No. 2.—No. No. 3.—No. No. 4—~~There~~ are 54 houses in this township; none of them have been broken into by soldiers. No. 5.—None.—(Signed) G. M. Rudolph, Landdrost, Landdrost's Office, Utrecht, Jan. 10, 1880. (True copy.) H. Brackenbury, Lieut.-Colonel, Military Secretary.

(Answers to Queries under Letter, No. 38—80 C.B., Jan. 5, 1880.)

Landdrost's Office, Wakkerström, Jan. 10, 1880:—1st.—Five cases of theft have occurred, four by natives, and one by a Boer, named Brytenbadh; all committed for trial. 2nd.—No soldiers have committed any murder in my district. 3rd.—No soldiers have been at work in the district, in their uniform, in convict gangs. 4th.—There are 44 houses in this township; none of them have been broken into by soldiers. 5th.—I don't know of any women that fled from my district because of the conduct of the soldiers. (Signed), C. B. Schultz, Landdrost. (Signed), C. H. Hoffman, Public Prosecutor. (True copy.) H. Brackenbury, Lieut.-Col. Military Secretary.

ANSWERS.

No. 1.—Query.

No	Date of Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Name.	Crime.	Sentence.
1	July 10.	July 10.	Moss January ...	Assault.	£1, or 12 days' imprisonment.*
2	July 25.	July 25.	J. A. Montgomery.	do.	4 days' spare diet.†
3	July 23.	Aug. 4.	J. A. Montgomery.	do.	10s. fine.‡
4	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.	Tom, a native ...	do.	30s. fine.
5	Aug. 12.	Aug. 12.	C. Stephens (58th Regiment).	do.	£3, or 6 weeks' imprisonment.
6	Aug. 13.	Aug. 13.	Tom, a native ...	do.	10s. fine.
7	Aug. 13.	Aug. 13.	O. Schwikard ...	do.	5s. fine.
8	Aug. 25.	Aug. 27.	T. Fitzgerald (No. 1387, King's Dragoon Guards).	Theft.	10 days' hard labor.
9	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Tom, a native ...	do.	6 mnths' hard labor.

No. 2.—No soldiers have been committed for trial, for the crime of murder, in this district. No. 3.—Soldiers convicted in my court have been at work in the town, but not in their uniforms; only on a few occasions one or two of the soldiers, convicted by the military authorities, sent to the civil gaol here, had to work in old uniforms. No. 4.—There are 31 houses in the township, and as far as I am aware, none have been broken into by soldiers. No. 5.—Not a single woman fled from this district to the large towns, or anywhere else, on account of the conduct of the soldiers.—(Signed), H. Keogh, Landdrost, Landdrost's Office, Standerton, Jan. 8, 1880.

(Report requested by his Excellency the Administrator as to the Conduct of the British Soldiers, from July 1, 1879, to Oct. 10, 1879, both days inclusive.)

No. 1.—Aug. 5, 1879. Bandman Hutchinson, 80th Regiment, charged with assaulting two constables; fined 20s. No. 2.—None. No. 3.—Not allowed. No. 4.—There are, plus minus, 700 houses in this town. None were broken into in that period. No.—No woman that I am aware of.—(Signed), John Robert Lys, Landdrost. The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Landdrost's Office, Pretoria, Jan. 15, 1880.—(True copy.) H. Brackenbury, Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Secretary.

Landdrost's Office, Middleburg, Jan. 12, 1880.—Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Circular Minute, No. 38-80 C.B., relative to contraventions of the law by her Majesty's troops (not volunteers) between the date of July 1 and Oct. 10, 1879. I beg to state, to the best of my belief, none of her Majesty's troops were stationed in this district during the period named in the circular, and no cases of crime have been officially reported to me as having been committed by her Majesty's troops during the time specified. I will, however, proceed to answer your queries seriatim. 1. Housebreaking, nil; burglary, nil; assault and robbery, 1; assaults, common, 4. No cases have been traced to her Majesty's Army, and no convictions have taken place. 2. No soldiers have been charged with murder in this district. 3. No soldiers have been at work in convict gangs in this district. 4. There are 54 houses in this township: none have been broken into by soldiers. 5. No cases have occurred of women flying for refuge to the towns in consequence of the misconduct of the soldiery. In replying to the questions as above, I may state that I have adhered to the interval between the dates given. I may, however, state that during the whole time that her Majesty's troops have been stationed in Middleburg, only one case of theft has been brought before me in my capacity as Landdrost as being committed by a soldier. The prisoner was found guilty and served his term of imprisonment. The charge of assault and breaking windows in Mr. Cook's hotel against three soldiers of the 21st Regiment, broke down in consequence of the contradictory nature of the evidence and failure of proof as regards identity. No other specific charge has been brought against her Majesty's troops since they have been stationed here of a serious nature. In many cases, where a little roughness and abusive language has been indulged in, I have much ground for the belief that some provocation has been first given by civilians.—I am, &c. (signed), John Scoble, Landdrost. The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Pretoria.—(True copy.) H. Brackenbury, Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Secretary.

(From July 1, 1879, to Oct. 10, 1879.) No. 1.—Cases of theft, six; of which three by natives, two by volunteers, one by soldier. Name of soldier, Henry Woolcot, private, of 80th Regt.; convicted Sept. 23, 1879. Cases of housebreaking and theft, one. One by a soldier; name, Herbert Clayton, private, 80th Regt. Crime, housebreaking and theft. Convicted, Oct. 9, 1879. No. 2.—No. No. 3.—I do not remember any. No. 4.—About 50 houses. One broken into. No. 5.—Not that I know of.—(Signed), Geo. Ross, Landdrost, Landdrost's Office, Lydenburg, Jan. 12, 1880. (True copy.) H. Brackenbury, Lieut.-Col. Military Secretary.

(No. 19-80.)—Landdrost's Office, Heidelburg, Jan. 6, 1880.—Honourable Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Circular, No. 38-80 C.B., Jan. 5, 1880, requesting information on behaviour of her Majesty's troops here from July 1 to Oct. 10, 1879, and herewith annex answers to the several queries. 1. On Aug. 5, 1879, Private Massey, 58th Regiment, was found guilty of theft; sentence, three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. On Oct. 6, 1879, Private John Power, 4th Regiment, fined 5s. for disturbance. On Oct. 7, 1879, Private J. Smith, 4th Regiment, three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for theft. 2. The above-named prisoners were at work in their uniform for a few days in the beginning of sentence until other clothing could be supplied. 4. We have forty houses here, of which three were broken into. 5. No women whatever have fled into town because of the conduct of the soldiers. 6. Poultry yards were cleared out, but not traced to soldiers; the presumption is that the boys and natives attached to the commissariat did most of it. Canteens were broken into, but not reported, also one of the stores not reported nor traced. The church clock was stolen, but not traced.

On the whole, the reports have been greatly exaggerated, and mischief was promptly stopped with the assistance of the officers commanding giving large pickets, and having a military police station stationed in the immediate vicinity of the Landdrost's office, who are so stationed still, and whose services are at my command night and day. Considering the large number of men stationed here at several times, the conduct of the troops has been very good; and I have to thank the several commanding officers here during the time mentioned for assistance given by them at all times whenever required.—I have, &c. (signed), Carl Neckermann, Landdrost. The Honourable Colonial Secretary, Pretoria. (True copy.) H. Brackenbury, Lieut.-Colonel, Military Secretary.

Boys who have been trained in Greenwich Hospital School for service in the Royal Navy having become competitors for entry as apprentices in the dockyards, the Admiralty have decided that in future, Greenwich-Hospital boys who are fit for the Navy are not to be allowed to compete for entry as apprentices in the dockyards.

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* 2 cases of theft. † 7 cases of assault.

‡ 2 soldiers convicted; one for theft, and the other for assault.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

Subjoined is a list of candidates who were successful for appointments as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service at the competitive examination held in London on Feb. 9, 1880:—

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
G. H. Sylvester	1,925	J. S. Langdon	1,350
W. J. Macnamara	1,900	W. F. Heffernan	1,345
D. O'Sullivan	1,725	R. W. E. Nicholson	1,345
E. O. Milward	1,710	J. G. W. Crofts	1,330
P. B. Conolly	1,660	W. Dugdale	1,325
C. R. Woods	1,600	D. L. Irvine	1,325
H. F. Babington	1,585	J. Ronayne	1,320
W. C. Milward	1,575	C. A. Clabburn	1,290
W. H. Bracken	1,565	E. R. Cree	1,275
M. F. Macnamara	1,490	M. O'C. Drury	1,260
J. O. Sandiford	1,480	W. Deane-Freeman	1,245
R. L. Love	1,455	J. H. Nicholas	1,200
H. W. Murray	1,455	D. F. Franklin	1,175
M. W. Kerin	1,420	J. L. Curtin	1,160
A. Peterkin	1,420	H. Saunders	1,155
J. Harran	1,405	J. Battersby	1,150
W. S. Leckey	1,395	A. V. Lane	1,135
E. L. Maunsell	1,375		

MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

The Aldershot correspondent of the *Western Morning News* writes:—Major-Gen. Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., commanding the cavalry brigade, and Major-Gens. Pakenham, Payton, and Cameron, commanding infantry brigades, and the commanding officers and adjutants of each cavalry and infantry regiment in the division, attended at Gen. Sir Thomas Steele's office, at the head-quarter seat, South Camp, for the purpose of giving their opinions and offering suggestions on various points connected with the dress and equipment of cavalry and infantry officers. In regard to the crimson silk sash worn by infantry officers, and for which it was proposed to substitute a cross-belt, the General stated that her Majesty was entirely averse to any change being made. The proposed new forage-cap was then considered, the various patterns which were recently sent round to each infantry regiment in the division to obtain the opinions of officers on them having been entirely disapproved of. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who was present as colonel of the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, suggested that the new cap should be of a similar pattern to that worn by the infantry officers of the Austrian Army. His Royal Highness produced one of these caps, which was handed round for inspection. It is somewhat like the Glengarry at present worn by the men, with the addition of two side flaps that can be tied under the chin, but when it is not necessary to use them, they can be fastened in front of the cap by means of a couple of buttons, on which the badge of each regiment could be placed. This cap was thought a great deal better than many recently proposed patterns. Major-Gen. Cameron held that the cap with the turndown peak, like that worn by the Guards in fatigue dress, was the best. The Duke of Connaught and many of the cavalry officers gave as their opinion that the round cap worn by cavalry and rifle regiments was useless for service, and looked slovenly when it became crushed. A proposition was made that each officer should provide himself with two caps, one for dress purposes, &c., the other for parade and field service, as it seemed somewhat difficult to combine elegance and utility in the one cap. The next point discussed was the desirability of all officers carrying field-glasses, and it was unanimously said that such an article would be of the utmost use to both cavalry and infantry officers. Some discussion arose as to the way in which they were to be carried. Major-Gen. Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram and Col. Garnett, 11th Hussars, thought that the glass would be best carried on the person. Major Bourne, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Major Campbell, 7th Dragoon Guards, thought that the saddle would be the best place for it. The manner in which infantry officers should wear the glass was also discussed. Col. Lucas, 109th Regt., suggested that it should be worn on the belt, in a manner somewhat similar to the way in which the water-bottle of the new valise equipment was proposed to be worn. Mr. Steward, the well-known London optician, was in attendance with over a dozen patterns of field-glasses. "No. 7" was the one selected for infantry officers. Its price in aluminium will be about £5. The one chosen for cavalry officers was larger, heavier, and very expensive.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—However closely the doors of committee-rooms are guarded, there are still chinks and crannies, mental or material, through which faint whispers of the matters discussed in secret conclave are conveyed to the outer world. It has been so, from "great congresses" down to more humble committees, such as that now sitting on the Royal Marines; and there can scarcely be much surprise if, among those interested in the future welfare of that old and hitherto highly estimable corps, there is great excitement at the rumour of certain propositions and opinions said to have been submitted or expressed by some of the Committee. It would seem that the first vital consideration with regard to any ulterior action would be to decide whether the corps of Royal Marines is still to be deemed a necessary adjunct to the naval force of this country, or otherwise; and then, secondly, how best either to abolish it altogether, or else how to maintain its present efficiency, or by what means, if any, to improve that efficiency. But if the rumours that—faintly, it is true—vibrate on the ears of the eager expectants outside the council-chamber are true, the worst foes of the corps are to be found amongst its own representatives. Is it possible that any superior officer of the corps can deem it desirable, or even expedient, that in view of possible contingencies, the officers of the Royal Marines should be so reduced in numbers as to render it necessary, in case of landing for active service (when serving on board ship) to officer the rank and file on such occasions by subordinate officers of the Royal Navy? That Naval officers have become "great soldiers" may possibly be true, but if they are so good, why retain the services of the Royal Marines? The fact is, the officers of the Royal Navy would willingly retain the services of some 10,000 or so of the finest serviceable men under the Crown, but with a selfish jealousy would ignore (if possible) the services and claims to consideration of the officers to whom the high efficiency of those men is due. Comrades though they have been in many an hour of danger, there exists a strong feeling of jealousy on the part of the sailor in regard to the "sodger." In no case is the feeling so displayed as in the circumstances attending the position of an officer of the Royal Marines when embarked. The jealousy between Jack and Joe has been proverbial, and now seems to be culminating in the assumption by Jack of all Joe's military duties, and the relegation of all the menial work of the ship to the "sodger," whether blue or red. Joe is no longer required on board ship, except as a "hairy housemaid," to polish brass-work, &c., and do the general cleaning "'tween decks." Still, the personnel of the rank and file is too valuable a factor in the crew of a ship-of-war to be easily dispensed with; but as regards the officer,—ah! that is totally different. Get rid of him, if possible. Keep a few of them on shore, to reorganise and rediscipline the men demoralised by service afloat. Such appears to be the reasoning of the Naval officer; but that any officer of the corps capable of judging should advocate such a step seems too monstrous for belief. It surely cannot be true. The corps is already under-officered, and the rank and file frittered away in small detachments on board small ships, where their duties are anything but military, or conducive to discipline. The truth is, that in consequence of the thorough (?) military education of the Naval officer of the day, and the very good soldiering qualifications displayed by Jack, the necessity for maintaining a special body of men, such as the Royal Marines, has apparently ceased to exist. If such is the opinion of the Naval authorities, let them boldly announce it, and proceed at once to abolish in a liberal spirit a corps which has gained for itself so much renown, as well as helped to add so many a laurel-leaf to the Naval crown. Far far better abolition than permit mismanagement and petty jealousy (gradually, it may be, but surely) to produce the gangrene of mistrust, loss of prestige, and consequent lowering of the character of the corps. Events have but too frequently shown that the jealousy between the Naval officer and the Marine officer in regard to military duties,—the especial duties of the latter,—can tolerate no assumption by the soldier of any executive authority. (The Services will quite understand the allusion.) The one officer is ever, in all positions afloat, the senior; the other the subordinate, even when the age, service, and experience of the subordinate ought, and would in other circumstances, to justify him in taking the lead. It is undeniable that the corps of Royal Marines owes its efficiency, firstly, to the "special regulations" under which it was originally created, and which made it a special Service; and secondly, to the exertions and *esprit de corps* of its own officers, who under manifold adverse conditions have struggled to maintain its high reputation. The early history of the Marine Corps in connection with the Navy, as also their behaviour at a critical period, which eventually gained for them the distinctive appellation of Royal, events, circumstances, and exigencies which we will hope have for ever passed away did, nevertheless, engender feelings of dislike on the part of Jack against the faithful Joe. In that generation Joe was a distinct, though an integral portion of the Navy. "Mais nous avons changé tout cela." A new generation of officers has arisen "who knew not Joseph," and for the last thirty years the most persistent efforts have been made to assimilate him as entirely as possible to the seaman. Except as regards pay or any material advantage, these efforts have been partially successful with the rank and file; but when an officer of the corps has been present, the result has often been unpleasant "friction," and in such cases, Right most generally goes to the wall when opposed by Might. Whether the officer so placed maintains (perhaps to his own personal comfort) a discreet silence or blindness, or is defeated in his endeavours to preserve his *status*, the result is the same—loss of dignity in the eyes of his men. He is nobody, and where this is the case, the discipline of the corps must suffer. This antagonism (to give it no worse name) on the part of the Naval towards the Marine officer, and the constant endeavour to reduce him to zero, can only be explained as the perhaps natural outgrowth of memories connected with the past, when Joe was a power rather than a non-entity on board ship. But that any superior officer of the corps, who has had any experience of "life afloat," can be found ready and willing to increase the disadvantages under which the Royal Marine already labours, by withdrawing him still more from the influence and supervision of his own officer, is inconceivable, unless under the supposition that, in these days of mercantile speculations, it is hoped that such unworthy sycophancy will be compensated at some future time by the expected mess of pottage.—I am, &c.,

CALPE.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF LINE CAPTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the time is approaching when compulsory retirement, laid down in the Royal Warrant of 1878, comes into force, I venture to write you on the subject, hoping I may be able to convince you of the injustice it will do, and the ruin it will bring on the senior Captains of the Army. At the head of the captains' list, in nearly every regiment, you will find two, three, or more captains of 18 years' service, who, although they have purchased, some all, and many most of their steps, get, deducting the percentage of their invested money, less pay, in spite of their long service, than their more fortunate comrades who have entered since the abolition of Purchase, and attained the rank of captain in six or seven years. Yet the Purchase captains will soon find themselves debarred from further promotion (solely on account of bad luck), and liable to be compulsorily retired and professionally ruined. Is it fair or just to treat in this manner a number of old officers, who entered the Service when no such rules were in force, and who, had such rules been foreseen, would certainly never have invested their money in purchasing steps? Is it fair, under these circumstances, to compulsorily retire officers able, willing, and anxious to serve on, and who, if allowed to do so, would many be shortly promoted, and sacrific them for the benefit of non-purchase officers of one-half and in many instances, one-quarter their service? I come now to the inadequate scale of pensions laid down in the Royal Warrant. A purchase captain of 25 years' service compulsorily retired gets a maximum pension of £259 per annum. He has probably paid £2,400 for his commissions; this money he therefore sinks. Deduct the interest of this sum at 5 per cent. (£120), and the result is that after 25 years' service, when near the top of the list, he is compulsorily retired on £139 per annum. A captain who entered after the abolition of Purchase receives, after 20 years' service, £200 per annum. Surely if compulsory retirement is carried out, and a captain is retired solely on account of bad luck, a pension sufficient enough to enable him to live should be given; and no one, I fancy, will assert that a man accustomed to live as a gentleman can keep up his position on £259 per annum. The question, then, is what can be done to keep up a flow of promotion under the non-Purchase system without making, as at present, the Purchase officers the scapegoats. There appears but one just and fair way. Offer to captains of a certain service a liberal voluntary retiring pension, but limit the retirements, say, to one captain per regiment per annum, giving the choice to the senior captains. This, with the step given every five years by the retirement of the lieutenant-colonel, should give a fair flow of promotion; and would it not be much better to have one captain retiring of his own free will, say, even on £300 per annum, than probably, in most regiments, an average of two captains compulsorily retired on from £200 to £259 per annum, and many old officers reduced to absolute want. Parliament will soon meet again, and I trust that you will aid, with the powerful advocacy of your columns, the cause of the officers who entered the Service under the Purchase system, and lay before the present authorities at the War Office and the public the injustice and ruin compulsory retirement will carry with it.—I am, &c.,

A SENIOR CAPTAIN.

Demerara, Jan. 25, 1880.

Reviews.

Records of the 90th Regiment. By A. Delavoye. (Richardson and Co.)—With very praiseworthy diligence, Capt. Delavoye has traced the history of the 90th Regiment (Perthshire Light Infantry) from its formation down to the present day. The volume now published presents an interesting record of the services of a gallant regiment which was first formed so far back as the year 1760, under the title of the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry. It served, with considerable credit, in the West Indies two years later, and was disbanded on its return home in 1763. It appears that many years after in 1779, when Spain joined France in the war which was being carried on by the latter country against England, a 90th Regiment was again raised, and remained embodied, under the command of Col. Loftus Tottenham, until peace was concluded at Versailles in 1783. The compiler takes up the thread of his narrative at the year 1794, shortly after war had been declared by the French Convention. New levies were then urgently demanded, and the "Perthshire Volunteers" being one of the first reported as complete, became the 90th Foot, and obtained leave to be enrolled as a light infantry battalion. The progress and services of this regiment are minutely followed up to the period when the victory of Ulundi brought the Zulu war to a close. Since the arrival of the regiment in South Africa, its casualties amounted to 70 killed and wounded, including 5 officers. On Oct. 20 it was ordered to proceed to India, and landed there on Nov. 10, under the command of Major Rogers, V.C. Capt. Delavoye has performed his task with sufficient zeal and ability to secure the approval of his military critics; while, at the same time, the volume which he has published contains a considerable amount of matter that will prove interesting to the non-military reader.

Life of Lord Lynedoch. By Alex. M. Delavoye. (Richardson and Co.)—The compiler of this ponderous volume has evidently spared neither time nor trouble in laying before the public a highly interesting memoir of the most important features in the life of Mr. Thomas Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch), of Balgowan, Perthshire, by whom the 90th Regiment had been raised, in the year 1794. The valuable manuscript which has been placed at Capt. Delavoye's disposal is so abundant, as to enable him not only to prepare the memoir already mentioned, but at the same time to compile an historical record of the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, in which he lately held a commission. The volume, which contains more than 800 pages, comprised solely of despatches and correspondence, is so well provided with "index," "chronological table of reference," "appendix" and "pedigree," that the reader will find no difficulty in ascertaining any particulars in reference to Lord Lynedoch with which he may wish to acquaint himself.

In future, vacancies for engine-room artificers and stokers caused by their being pensioned or invalided are to be filled by fresh entries from the shore as they occur. This will keep up the supply, as applications are constantly being made.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

NOTICE TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.—Macniven and Cameron's Pens are the best invented, and it is only bare justice to the patentees to record the fact.—*Shrewsbury Journal*. Special quotations may be had from the patentees, direct or from their own stationers. Beware of the party offering spurious imitations. Sample box, all kinds assorted, 1s. 1d. per post. Patentees: MACNIVEN AND CAMERON, 23 and 33 Blair Street, Edinburgh (Established 1770), Penmakers to her Majesty's Government Offices.

Amusements.

◆

Another week is announced of the performances of the Carl Rosa Company at Her Majesty's Theatre, and a provincial tour will then be undertaken, commencing at Manchester, in March. No novelties will be produced before the close of the season.

Mr. Edgar Bruce has commenced his management of the Prince of Wales's Theatre with the cleverly-constructed three-act drama of "*Forget-me-Not,*" written by Messrs. Herman Merivale and F. C. Groves and produced at the Lyceum during an interesting season last August. The transfer of the play to this stage has been accompanied by the reappearance of Miss Geneviève Ward in the character so prominently displaying her histrionic talents, and thus the audience enjoy a reproduction of the drama under the most favourable circumstances. The cast is indeed now much stronger than it was originally. The grace and refinement of Miss Kate Pattison communicate a special charm to her embodiment of Alice Verney, Mr. John Clayton gives increased effect to the witty combats of Sir Horace Welby with the subtle Marquise Stephanie; and Mr. Flockton's representation of the revengeful Corsican is highly characteristic. A lively prelude is now furnished by Mr. Sydney Grundy's comedietta of "*A Little Change,*" originally played for Mr. Buckstone's benefit at the Haymarket, in July, 1872, when Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Mr. Arnott and Miss Caroline Hill represented the characters now briskly sustained by Mr. Edgar Bruce, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Mr. Edwin Bayley, and Miss Ada Gordon. The Prince of Wales's well deserves support, for the management has succeeded in obtaining a really good company and a couple of excellent pieces, and no one visiting the little house in Tottenham Street can complain that Mr. Bruce has allowed the reputation of the theatre in any way to deteriorate now that it has passed into his hands.

The prolonged success of "*The Merchant of Venice,*" at the Lyceum, has induced other managers to venture on Shakespearian revivals. Mrs. Bateman at New Sadler's Wells presents "*Macbeth*" for ten nights, with Miss Bateman as Lady Macbeth, and Mr. H. Talbot, who played the part at Drury Lane a dozen years ago, as Macbeth. Mr. Walter Bentley, a young actor of much vigour and capacity, is a highly effective Macduff. At a special morning performance on Saturday, Mr. L. Martin Eiffe, a German tragedian from the Dune Theatre, Meinengen, will make his first appearance on the English stage as Macbeth. In this revival the witch scenes from Middleton's play are restored, and the music ascribed to Locke, retained. "*Othello,*" for six nights only, is announced to be played in March, and "*Hamlet*" will then follow.

A very careful rendering of Shakespeare's delightful comedy of *As You Like It* has been given at the Imperial "Afternoon Theatre." Miss Litton gracefully plays Rosalind, Mr. Hermann Vezin is an excellent Jaques, Mr. Lionel Brough an amusing Touchstone, Mr. William Farren an effective Adam, and the general cast is most efficient. New scenery has been painted for the occasion by Mr. Perkins, and the incidental music of Arne, Bishop, and Charles Horne is well rendered by competent vocalists. The entire representation is most creditable to the management.

Mr. John Clayton having gone to the Prince of Wales's, Mr. Charles Kelly now plays Joseph Surface at the Vaudeville. "*The Green Bushes,*" brought out at the Adelphi nearly forty years ago, has been played for the first time at the Park, and with this week a successful season at Hengler's Grand Cirque in Argyll Street is brought to a close.

At the St. James's, Mr. Tom Taylor's popular drama of "*Still Waters Run Deep*" will be revived on Saturday, March 13, with Mrs. Kendal as Mrs. Sternhold, Mr. Kendal John Mildmay, Mr. W. Terriss Captain Hawksley, and Mr. John Hare Mr. Potter.

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-nine, of Mr. John Knowles, so many years lessee and proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, and one of the most notable provincial managers of his time.

We (*Standard*) hear that the report of Lord Airey's Committee upon Army Reorganisation will not be in the hands of Col. Stanley sufficiently early to allow of his foreshadowing the changes likely to be introduced when he makes his explanatory statement on the Army Estimates.

THE ROLL CALL. — Destruction of Plate. — Notice is hereby given, that the PLATE, engraved by Mr. Stacpoole, of Miss Thompson's picture, "The Roll Call," has been DESTROYED, in the interests of the subscribers. An effaced impression can be inspected at the Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street.

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THE THEATRES.

Her Majesty's (Carl Rosa Opera Company).—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Mignon—To-night, The Lily of Killarney—On Monday, The Taming of the Shrew—Tuesday, Carmen—Wednesday, Il Trovatore—Thursday, Carmen—Friday, Maritana—The Opera commences at 7.30.

Adelphi.—At 7, Jessamy's Courtship—At 7.45, Ninon—At 10, Katharine and Petruchio.

Alhambra.—At 7.45, Rothomago.

Canterbury Theatre of Varieties.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9.30, The Peri of Peru—At 10.50, Etherea (last time).

Court.—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

Criterion.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

Drury Lane.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Blue Beard—To night (last night), at 7, The Lost Letter—At 8, Litschen and Fritschen—At 8.45, Blue Beard.

Duke's.—At 7.20, A Hornet's Nest—At 8, Forced from Home—Mr. and Mrs. White.

Folly.—At 8, The Weavers—At 9, Bardell *v.* Pickwick—At 10, Our Clerks.

Gaiety.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, Blow for Blow—At 7, Blow for Blow—At 9.45, Robbing Roy.

Globe.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Les Cloches de Corneville—At 7, The Happy Man—At 8, Les Cloches de Corneville.

Haymarket—At 8, Money.

Hengler's.—Morning performance at 2.30—At 7.30, The Carnival on the Ice (last night).

Imperial.—Morning performance daily, at 3.0, As You Like It.

Lyceum.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.15, The King and the Miller—At 8, The Merchant of Venice.

Olympic.—At 7.45, Red Tape—The Heir-at-Law.

Opera Comique.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, The Children's Pinafore—At 4.30, A Juvenile Party—At 7.45, In the Sulks—At 8.30, Children's Pinafore—At 10.30, After All.

Princess's.—At 7, Delicate Ground—At 7.45, The Streets of London.

Royal Connaught.—At 7, Farce—At 7.45, Amos Clark—At 9.45, Black-Eyed Susan (last night).

Royalty.—At 7.30, "B. B."—At 8.15, Jo.

St. James's.—At 8, The Falcon—At 8.45, The Queen's Shilling.

Sanger's.—Morning performance (Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday), at 2, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp—At 7, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.

Strand.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.

Vaudeville.—At 7.30, The School for Scandal—Chiselling.

BIRTHS.

Cameron.—On Feb. 14, at Malta, the wife of Major D. R. Cameron, R.A., C.M.G., of a son.

Crisford.—On the 19th inst., at Fair Park House, Exeter, the wife of George S. Crisford, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Diggle—Cookson.—On the 10th inst., at the Abbey Church, Worksop, by the Rev. C. F. Baker, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Edward Hawley, M.A., Wadham N. Diggle, late Lieut. R.N., only son of the late Rev. Chas. Diggle, to Emma Donna, third daughter of W. J. Cookson, Esq., of Worksop Manor, Notts.

Pollard—Wright.—On Feb. 25, at Kilmeague, County Kildare, by the Rev. George Garrett, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John G. Garrett, Clontarf, G. N. A. Pollard, Lieut. R.N., to Nannie, widow of the late Major A. B. Wright, 70th Regt.

DEATHS.

Blyth.—On Feb. 9, suddenly, at Malta, of apoplexy, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. F. Blyth, 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment, aged 51 years.

Crombie.—On Feb. 20, at the Members' Mansions, Victoria Street, Kezia Scott, the beloved wife of Major Alexander Crombie, late 72nd Highlanders.

Huyshe.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 46 Onslow Square, Gen. Alfred Huyshe, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, in his 69th year.

Kane.—On Feb. 1, 1880, at Madras, India, John Fielding Willis Kane, Esq., Captain 48th Regiment, eldest son of the late Captain Kane, of the Grange, Monmouth, aged 46 years.—Irish, Scotch, and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

Lacy.—On the 22nd inst., at 18 Sussex Place, Kensington, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Edgar Lacy, formerly Major of the Royal Military College, and Commandant of the Staff College, Farnborough, Hants, in his 77th year. No cards.

Wake.—Lost at sea on Jan. 9, 1880, off Thetis Island, British Columbia, on his return from Nanaimo to Valdez Island, Baldwin Arden Wake, retired Capt., R.N., aged 67 years.

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EVENING LECTURE, Monday, March 1. The chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely. Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, on "Hotchkiss's Revolving Guns." To be followed by a Discussion.

LECTURE, Friday, March 5. The chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Donald Currie, Esq., C.M.G., on "The Adaptation of Ocean Steamers to War Purposes." To be followed by a Discussion.

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard.

The Forty-Ninth Anniversary Meeting will be held in the Theatre of the Institution on Saturday, March 6. The Chair will be taken by Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., F.R.S., Lord of the Admiralty, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when the Gold Medal will be presented to the Writer of the Prize Essay on "Naval Tactics on the Open Sea, with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons."

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B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

February 24, 1880.

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⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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IT is essential that promotion in the Army should be accelerated to such an extent that officers shall not, in their various ranks, exercise functions for which from age they are morally and physically unfit. But this is not the only reason for keeping up a reasonable flow of promotion. To the mass of officers the Army is not a remunerative profession. If, therefore, we wish to attract able men into it, we must appeal chiefly to ambition. To render this appeal effectual, the active, zealous, capable man must be convinced that he has a good chance of rising early to a position of interesting power and responsibility. At present, this chance is a small one, and it would be to the benefit of the public service that it should be increased. So slow as a rule has promotion been in the British Army, that it has come to be accepted as an article of faith by the Horse Guards that youth is a positive disqualification, and the necessity of experience has been unduly dwelt upon. It seems to be forgotten that some of the best officers who served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula were young men, and that Napoleon's grand army was full of Generals who would not be thought by us old enough to hold the rank of major. Military zeal is apt to be quenched by too long a stay in the lower grades, and the officer who has passed an undue proportion of his service in the performance of subaltern's and captain's duties, becomes so habituated to leading-strings, that when a Colonel or General he misses their guidance and shrinks from incurring necessary responsibility. Age and experience *which has been profitable* are not necessarily identical terms. One man's mind matures more rapidly than another, and one man has as much mental and moral ballast at thirty as another has at forty-five. Besides, one man has from accidental circumstances more opportunities of qualifying himself for high command than another of twice his service. For example, a captain of ten years' service, who in that rank went through the whole of the Crimean or Indian Mutiny campaigns, was *ipso facto* more capable of fulfilling the functions of major than one of twenty years' service, who had passed all his time in English and Irish out-stations, with, perhaps, a year or two in a West Indian island. Again, an adjutant is several years ahead in experience of those of his contemporaries who have never been anything but company officers. It is a truism that there are old "duffers" and capable young officers, yet it seems to be assumed by the authorities that age is a merit and youth a demerit. The result of this assumption is the system of compulsory retirement, under which the Army is now groaning, and which is daily losing us the services of excellent officers. The answer, no doubt, to this statement will be,—"That is all very well. It is easy enough to condemn the system, but what do you propose to substitute for it?" There are several ways of obtaining the desired flow of promotion. One is the offering large bonuses to tempt officers to retire at an early age. Another, is to render retirement compulsory at a certain age. A third is the present composite system, which combines the two foregoing systems, and adds compulsory retirement if an officer has not attained a certain rank after a certain number of years' service. A fourth method is promotion by selection. The first system worked by no means well in the old East India Company's Army, though on account of the bonus system which was combined with it many officers retired before they became physically unfit for work. The pure age retirement scheme gives but slow promotion in the Army Medical Department. As to the third system, now applicable to the whole of the combatant branch of the Army, the slightest examination will show that it is both a cruel injustice and an injury to the public service. If an officer has been unlucky in promotion in his early days, he is actually punished for it, as if it were a proof of want of capacity, and in the prime of life, and with valuable experience, is turned out of the Army, simply because vacancies are wanted. Good men and bad are alike shunted just at the time when there is an equal combination of military experience, mental balance and energy, and physical vigour. By mere accident, some bad men are retained, while some good men are placed on the shelf. There is this further absurdity, namely, that service under twenty years of age is not allowed to reckon towards pension,—*i.e.*, in favour of an officer; while on the other hand, it is counted against him for compulsory retirement. How devoid of common-sense this regulation is will become at once apparent to any one who reflects that often the years most pregnant in military experience and instruction are often those under twenty years of age. For example, there are several cases of officers who, joining in the Crimea at the age of sixteen, had gone through the Indian military campaign before they attained the age of twenty. Surely this is a *reductio ad absurdum!* Surely those four years were more profitable, represented more real soldiering, than five times the number of years spent subsequently in garrison! Yet these four years are not allowed to count in an officer's favour! The present Secretary of State for War is fully sensible of the absurdity of this regulation, and has been pressing upon the Treasury the necessity of its being rescinded. He succeeded some time ago in obtaining a concession in favour of service being reckoned from eighteen years of age, but very properly was not satisfied with less than the total abolition of the clause in the Warrant. The Treasury then proceeded to make actuarial calculations, with what result we know not, though it was expected that the new Warrant would have been published on the 19th inst. The delay of the *par excellence* slow and obstructive department of the Government has caused much stoppage of promotion, and considerable hardship and inconvenience. This, however, is probably a trifling matter to the narrow-minded, red-tape-worshipping officials of the Treasury, who are invariably the greatest obstacles to Army reforms, and the chief cause of military inefficiency. This question of boy-service is, however, but a detail, an important one, it is true—still, only a detail; and the main point is whether the present system of obtaining a reasonable flow of promotion is conducive to the public interests. We unhesitatingly reply that it is not. Some of the reasons which have induced us to arrive at this conclusion, we have already given. We will add two others. In the first place, it is a breach of faith; in the second place, an officer knows for two or three years before his professional execution takes place, that, barring accidents, it is inevitable. Under these circumstances, is it reasonable to expect that he will feel much zeal or exhibit any great devotion to the Service? We now come to the important question,—"If the present system is objectionable, what other can be substituted for it?" That answer we propose to give in detail on a future occasion, but to-day must content ourselves with saying that the only remedy, in our opinion, is a more liberal adoption of promotion by selection.

On the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into the defence and protection of our Colonial possessions and commerce, we remarked that much valuable information could doubtless be afforded by Captain Colomb, R.M.A., knowing, as we did, that few could be found who had given such special attention to the necessity of providing safe coaling, repairing, and refitting stations in our Colonies, for the requirements of our Fleet and Mercantile Marine in time of war. That we were correct in our estimate of Captain Colomb's knowledge on these points, is borne out by the issue of a work by Stanford, of Charing Cross, bearing the name of Captain Colomb, and the title, "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain." This volume has been the work of years, and though from its size it does not contain every detail that will have to be considered, yet it gives such a mass of information on the present position of our Colonies as regards their state of defence, the capabilities of our Navy in protecting commerce, the Naval and Military raw resources and developed resources in the Colonies, and Imperial and Colonial responsibilities in war, that it cannot fail to be of great service to the Commission in pursuing their labours, and will further be a guide by which the results of their labours can be judged by the public, when the report is laid before Parliament. As we have said, Captain Colomb has for years been devoting much time and ability to the question of the defence of our Colonies, and it is in great measure due to his persistent efforts to bring the question into notice by reading papers before the Royal United Service Institution and Colonial Institute, that the matter has taken the prominent position it now has. So great hitherto has been the confidence of England in her Fleet, that the Royal Commission of 1859 simply left the question of our extended commerce and our food supply to the protection of the Fleet, and the Select Committee of 1861 also came to the conclusion that the protection of our Colonies must depend for defence mainly on Naval supremacy. Thus the more important questions have been shelved; but at last, we are really looking into the details, and considering such matters as coal-supply and repairing stations for our ships, which cannot keep the sea as they did in the days of old. Steam and armour-plating has given a wonderful impetus to foreign Navies of late, and the growth of the German Navy, the carefully prepared plan of re-organisation of the French Navy, which is quietly turning out a fleet that will give her a high place among maritime Powers a few years hence, and the energy shown by Italy in the construction of the most powerful class of vessel, together with the formation of a Russian volunteer fleet, specially intended to harass commerce and worry the Colonies, is a proof that it is time we looked around, and were not content to rest undisturbed in the full belief that our Naval supremacy placed us far and away beyond the combined efforts of possible enemies. The wants of the Pacific Squadron were plainly spoken of when we saw a chance of meeting an enemy in those seas, and the China station is not one whit better provided with coaling stations, for a late Commander-in-Chief on that station has declared that, with an imminent prospect of war, he felt very doubtful whether he should ever get a pound of coal without taking it forcibly from a neutral. So much for coaling-stations; and in the matter of docking accommodation, our ships are equally badly provided. There is now in dock at Malta the flagship of the East Indies command, which had to be sent to the Mediterranean from Bombay, for the purpose of being repaired. At the Cape there is no dockyard worth the name, and we have recently seen a patched-up ship returning home a cripple, under sail, to make good her repairs at Devonport. The Pacific station is not much better, and more than one ship has had to leave that station because the needed repairs could not be undertaken there. Thus, then, are our distant stations unprovided in these days of armour-plating and steam-power, and we have not awakened a moment too soon to the necessity for placing coal supplies and docking accommodation on a safer footing. We have been content to go on in days of steam as we did in the time of sail-power, and although we have built ships of enormous fighting-power and of great cost, we have forgotten the necessity, or shirked the duty, of providing fortified depôts to which these ships could repair in time of need. And as regards the protection of commerce, Captain Colomb points out that we have water-roads 13,000 miles in length, commanded by points of British territory, but there is not a place of refuge where helpless merchant ships in war can find even temporary safety or security along their whole length. That these matters require to be thoroughly looked into none will deny, and Captain Colomb deserves the heartiest thanks for having put before the country a clear statement of what is required for the better protection of the Empire and British commerce.

It is announced that the Queen and Princess Beatrice will leave Portsmouth in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, accompanied by the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, the Trinity yacht *Galatea*, and the Royal yacht *Alberta*, on the 22nd inst. for the Continent. Her Majesty will land at Cherbourg, and proceed to Germany. The special object of her Majesty is stated to be to visit the tomb of the late Princess Alice, and to deposit on it a wreath of immortelles. The Queen will be the guest of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and during her residence abroad—which will last ten weeks—will principally reside at Darmstadt.

On the arrival in England of the remains of the Nordenfeldt gun which caused the accident on board the *Northampton*, the Admiralty has, we hear, directed it to be sent to Whitehall for the personal inspection of the Board, the members of which not unnaturally take a great interest in this dangerous weapon.

The French Government have awarded a gold medal and diploma to William Gould, commissioned boatman of Coastguard at Penzance, in recognition of the gallant services rendered by him at the wreck of the French brig *Ponthieu* in May last.

Rear-Admiral Hamilton, C.B., Director of Naval Ordnance, will, it is not unlikely, shortly hoist his flag, in which case Rear-Admiral Herbert will be appointed to the Admiralty as Director of Ordnance, for which post his experience in the *Excellent* for the past three years naturally renders him well fitted.

Rear-Admiral Hoskins, C.B., will, we hear, shortly be given a seat on the Royal Commission on the defence of our Colonies and the protection of our commerce, and his knowledge of the requirements of the Australian station is likely to be of service to the Commission.

Captain Henry D. Grant, C.B., has been selected to act as chairman of a Committee to be appointed to revise the troop-ship regulations now in force. The Committee will be composed of Naval and Military officers.

According to the new German *Navy List*, that navy now numbers 103 vessels of all descriptions, carrying 430 guns. It includes, of line-of-battle ships, eight ironclad frigates (the *Grosser Kurfürst* is still in the list), five ironclad corvettes (one building); 11 spar-decked corvettes, nine flush-decked corvettes (four building), two gunboats (*Albatross* class), seven first-class gunboats; of coast defence vessels, one ironclad, 11 armoured gunboats (three building), six torpedo-boats, four second-class gunboats, seven despatch-vessels, two transport ships, ten training-ships; of vessels for harbour service, ten steamers, three barrack-ships, three pilot-boats, and four fire-ships. In the scheme for the foundation of a Fleet in 1873, it was provided that by 1882 the following ships should form part of the German Navy:—23 ironclad ships, &c., viz.,—eight frigates, six corvettes, seven monitors, two floating batteries; also 20 larger and smaller corvettes, including training-ships, six despatch-vessels, station tenders, &c., 18 gunboats (including survey vessels), two gunnery-ships, three sailing brigs, and 28 torpedo-boats, of all sizes. It will be seen that the number of armoured frigates, of corvettes (including training-ships), as well as of gunnery-ships and sailing brigs, required by the plan of 1873, is already in existence. On the other hand, the present effective strength falls short by two ironclad corvettes, six other armoured vessels (monitors), two ironclad batteries (the construction of which has been entirely abandoned), and 22 torpedo-boats; while the number of despatch-vessels and gunboats originally provided is exceeded by one and three respectively. It thus appears that the plan of 1873 has undergone considerable change in the course of years.

The Easter vacation of the cadets on board the *Britannia* will be from Wednesday, March 24, to Thursday, April 8.

From Lisbon, where the Channel Squadron will stay ten days, the ships go to Gibraltar, and thence to Madeira.

The recent burial of a Naval officer of high rank in an Admiralty burial-ground reminds us that the cemetery in question, although used as such for many years, has never been consecrated. To Nonconformists, whose relatives may be buried there, the fact of its being unconsecrated would be of no consequence; but to the minds of most Churchmen it would offer an objection. A further objection to its use is the knowledge that it can the more easily be disposed of and put to other purposes, as was an unconsecrated Naval burial-ground in the early part of the present century, on the site of which a handsome row of houses is now built. It may be instanced that portions of intermural consecrated grounds have often been built over; but this has only been in cases where the ground has not been used within living memory, and there can be no doubt but that consecration is, at least in a great measure, a preventive to God's Acre being put to other purposes than the reception of the bodies of deceased Christians.

Admiral Arthur Farquhar, who recently hauled down his flag at Devonport on retirement on account of age, is about to make a four months' trip in the "Far West," and starts immediately for the States. This looks like fitness for active service.

The damage suffered by the *Dragon* in her recent grounding is very considerable, so much so that it was thought better to send her to Mauritius than to attempt her repair by artificer divers at Zanzibar. Some twenty-five feet of false keel and a portion of her fore-foot have been carried away, and a quantity of copper stripped off. Her rudder was also damaged, though experiment proved that her steering capabilities, even with her broken rudder, were not greatly impaired. No inquiry has yet been held into the circumstances attending the accident.

The Spanish Minister of Marine proposes to fix the strength of the Navy of Spain for 1880-81 at thirteen frigates, seven steam-vessels, nine gunboats, seven cruisers, and nine transport and other vessels. The fleet will be manned by 5,000 sailors and 4,000 marine infantry.

An interesting paper on the adaptability of ocean steamers to war purposes was read yesterday at the Royal United Service Institution, by Mr. Donald Currie, C.B., which we hope to notice next week.

The following officers' deaths have been reported to the Admiralty since January 20:—Rear-Admiral Charles W. Hope, Surgeon George Gibson, Paymaster Henry N. Scaife, Naval Cadet A. B. Sclater-Booth. Since the same date, the following officers' names have been removed from the *Navy List*:—Chaplain Rev. R. H. Treffry, M.A. (resigned), Sub-Lieutenant Eyre M. Shaw (resigned), Acting Sub-Lieutenant Bowes R. Daly (resigned), Engineer Edward W. Marsh (dismissed Service by court-martial), Boatswains George Todd and John Beckingham (pensioned).

The *Duilio*, having completed the preliminary trials of her engines, will shortly commence more detailed trials in the presence of a representative of the Armstrong firm and a number of foreign officers. Mr. Barnaby, C.B., has left for Spezia, to represent the Admiralty. Garibaldi has expressed his great satisfaction at the success of this formidable vessel. Whom is he aiming at now?

Rear-Admiral Stirling was at Callao on January 22, and was to leave in the *Triumph* on January 24 for Esquimault, calling at La Payta, Galapagos Islands, and would visit Acapulco about March 3, remaining till March 7, and possibly visit La Paz about March 12. The Admiral is expected to arrive at Vancouver Island about April 25. The *Pelican* will join the Commander-in-Chief at Galapagos, taking the mails from England due at Payta on January 18.

Prior to 1845, the Marines, equally with the first and other Royal regiments, wore the red band, but in that year it was replaced by the black oakleaf, the idea being that a general change was about to be made. The red band was, however, retained by all other Royal regiments, the Royal Marines being alone without it. An opportunity now presents itself of rectifying this error.

The Admiralty is beginning to find out that the screw propellers in use on many vessels leave much to be desired in the way of efficiency, and Messrs. Thornycroft have been instructed to fit a new screw on an improved pattern to the *Lightning*. In the case of the *Northampton*, the tinkering to which the propellers have been subjected, to make them come up to Admiralty views on screw propulsion, has resulted in an actual loss of efficiency. In order to give additional clearance between the propellers and the run of the ship, the diameter of the blades was reduced by six inches at the leading edge to one inch at the following edge, thus giving a mean reduction of 14 in. The draft of the ship at her last trial before leaving England was as nearly as possible the same as before—viz., 24 ft. 9½ in. forward, and 25 ft. 3 in. aft. There was no wind, no sea, and as a result, very little draft in the furnaces, with a corresponding difficulty in keeping the cylinders (of which there are six) supplied with a full head of steam. The mean pressure in the boilers was 57·68 lb.; the average vacuum in all the condensers exceeded 26 in., that in the forward starboard condenser being 26·68 in.; the mean pressure in the starboard cylinders was 26·549 lb., and in the port cylinders 26·449 lb.; and the indicated horse-power of the starboard engine 3,005·19, and of the port engine 3,057·46 horses. The total power developed during the four official runs was thus 6,062·65, which, being in excess of the contract power, was so far satisfactory. But the most extraordinary circumstance is that while the horse-power developed was about 500 more than before the modification of the screws, a mean speed of only 13·173 knots was realised, or substantially the same as before. There is, consequently, considerable waste of engine-power. It is true that the ship carried about five degrees of starboard helm, by means of which her way was retarded and the useful power of the engines handicapped; but at a former trial the ship carried as many as 10 degrees of weather-helm, so that the balance, so far as the performance of the ship is concerned, was still more noticeably in favour of the previous trial. The necessity of the starboard helm is attributed to the extra revolutions made by the port engines, but the starboard engine was reported as making 86·63 revolutions, while the port engine made 85·41 per minute. It appears evident that further modifications will be required in the propellers, to secure better speed results.

Captain the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., has again distinguished himself in saving life at sea, and the bronze medal he now wears will probably be replaced by the award of a silver one. Some particulars of the last exploit of this gallant officer will be found under the name of the *Invincible*, which he commands.

Charles Edmund Grissell is again a prisoner in Newgate, and his conduct has called for severe remarks from Members of Parliament. Some curiosity is felt as to whether their Lordships will take any steps to exercise the control they possess over "this person."

The death is reported of Mr. Richard Rowband, B.A., late Naval Instructor of the *Bellerophon*, which was so recently paid off.

The officers and crew of the *London*, at Zanzibar, are not a little exercised in mind at the prospect of having to remain on the station for three years instead of two, as has been the case with former crews. It was understood when the present relief crew was sent out, that they would be relieved after two years at Zanzibar, and as the place is not a lively one, it is not surprising that they looked forward to the completion of the two years as the end of their stay at Zanzibar. Originally, the commission of the stationary ship at Zanzibar was only for 18 months, but the present ship's company has been over two years absent from England. The climate is bad, and this is the third hot and rainy season the present officers and crew have had. Zanzibar is a most monotonous place, with no society, shooting, fishing, or pleasure of any sort, and there is not even a billiard-table in the place. The officers and men are constantly away in boats cruising, some approaching eight months out of twelve in open boats. The exceptionally good conduct of the ship's company was recognised last January, when a letter expressing the Commander-in-Chief's admiration of their exemplary conduct was read to them on the quarter-deck. They feel that had they been a lot of blackguards always undergoing punishment, they would have been relieved. No leave is given, except to those in the special class; consequently, there are very many men who have never been on shore, except on duty, since leaving England, and a larger number have only been once. A large number of men are now sick, and the number is increasing, and additional work is thrown on the men on account of so many ratings being vacant or temporarily filled by Seedie boys. Can the Admiralty have forgotten that the last two ships' companies were relieved after two years' service?

Mr. Frederick Wilkinson, clerk, who lately came home in the *Bellerophon* from the North America station, has been found medically unfit for further service, and will consequently be discharged from the Navy. His seniority as clerk was September, 1877.

Captain Hopkins, who was appointed to the command of the *Téméraire* on January 26, has been given the command of the *Excellent*, gunnery ship, on the promotion of Rear-Admiral Herbert to flag rank, a selection which will be accepted as satisfactory. A successor to the command of the *Téméraire* has been found in Captain the Hon. Walter Carpenter.

Queenstown appears to go begging, and no flag officer who has been asked has shown any great anxiety to take that command while there may be a chance of getting a better one. The statement that Rear-Admiral Lethbridge has been selected is, at least, premature, as far as we can ascertain.

Captain Richard Bradshaw, C.B., is to have the title of "Inspector of Boys' Training Ships" affixed to his name in the *Navy List*.

The cause of the retirement of Navigating Lieutenant Stoate, late of the *Dasher*, was, we regret to hear, unfitness for further service, owing to a severe injury received by him while serving on board the *Brisk* in New Zealand, for which he was granted a pension for wounds. He is thus, while yet comparatively young, incapacitated from further service, and we hope their Lordships may see fit to increase his pension for wounds so as to supplement the usual retired pay which falls to the lot of one of the seniority of Navigating Lieutenant Stoate.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., arrived at Gibraltar on Thursday in the *Inconstant*, and was to leave yesterday for Malta, to transfer his flag to the *Alexandra*.

Commodore Wilson was at Hobart Town in the *Wolverene* on January 19, and was to make a visit to Melbourne at the end of January, returning thence to Hobart Town.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., was at Bombay on February 14, awaiting the return of his flagship from Malta.

Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., was at Singapore, with his flag flying in the *Vigilant*, on February 3.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. McClintock arrived at Trinidad in the *Northampton* on February 7, having left Barbadoes, with *Tourmaline* in company, on February 5. The Admiral was to leave on February 13 for Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Antigua.

We regret to hear that an outbreak of measles has occurred on board the *Impregnable* and *Implacable*, training-ships. Stringent measures are being taken to prevent the disease spreading to other ships.

A memorial to the officers and men of the *Active* who fell in action or died from sickness during the Kaffir and Zulu operations was unveiled at Victoria Park, Portsmouth, on Thursday. The monument consists of an obelisk of polished grey granite, on a pedestal of the same stone, and is surmounted by a scroll of immortelles. Two sides of the slab at the foot of the obelisk record the names of those who were killed in the late war; on the third side is the motto of the ship ("Agilis et parata"); and on the fourth the following inscription:—"This monument is erected by the officers and ship's company of her Majesty's ship *Active*, late flagship on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope station, to perpetuate the memory of those of their shipmates who perished while gallantly doing their duty with the Naval Brigade of that ship, during the Kaffir war of 1877-78 and the Zulu war of 1879."

We hear that the Select Committee on Machine Guns have reported against the use of the Boxer cartridge for machine guns, recommending that it should be superseded by the solid-drawn cartridge.

The new War Minister, having ordered certain accounts to be examined, one of the chief clerks at the War Office, Paris, blew out his brains. This act of desperation will not, however, replenish the State coffers. The deceased was highly popular in his department, and a large number of persons attended his funeral.

General Farre has appeared before the Parliamentary Committee, charged to examine the expediency of reducing service in the active Army to three years. The General is strongly opposed to this reduction. He said that in Germany the period of service is three years in the infantry, and four years in the cavalry and artillery; but that it would be impossible to introduce this system into Republican France, where liberty, fraternity, and equality flourish. He might have added that all the big men are taken for the cavalry and artillery, and that it would be very hard to make a man serve four years, instead of three, because he is a few inches taller than his neighbour. The new War Minister does not consider that good soldiers can be formed in three years; and he naturally asked,—With short service, where are we to get our non-commissioned officers?

The *Avenir Militaire*, in noticing the recently-ordered augmentation of the German Army, observes that the increase to be made will be equivalent to an army corps, adding that Germany is superior to France in infantry, cavalry, and the manner in which her forts are armed and garrisoned. In field artillery, however, the *Avenir* considers France more than a match for her great rival. We find in another journal a military writer complaining that a fourth of the French infantry is not *disponible*; that the system of fourth battalions, with effectives as weak as they are at present, is mischievous to the Service, and that there are not men enough for the officers. The captains used to be judged after the condition in which their companies were found on inspection; but now, there is such a scarcity of men, that one captain drills three companies. While in peace there are too many officers and too few men, in war there are too many men for the staff.

A French infantry colonel has hit upon a novel expedient for heating water without an extra cost to the Government, and all his men are soaped and douched once a month, and wash their feet more often. The system for affording the cavalry a similar luxury is accomplished by covering over jars of water with stable manure, and in this way a plentiful supply of hot-water is always ready. The cold-water system is, no doubt, more healthy, but one must be to the manner born. There are no fire-places in French barracks, which are very miserable dwellings—so miserable, in fact, that they prevent many a non-commissioned officer, who might otherwise re-engage, from remaining in the Service.

General Vinoy has been removed from his post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. The General's crime is that he is suspected of being a Bonapartist. He is a man of the highest honour, a gallant soldier, and loyal friend. Perhaps there is need of a more elastic chief. The Chancellorship has been bestowed upon General Faidherbe, who distinguished himself during the Franco-German war, in command of the Army of the North. For several years past General Faidherbe has been an invalid.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lyons, R.A., succeeded Colonel G. H. J. A. Fraser, R.A., on the 1st inst., as Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Colonel H. T. Arbuthnot, R.A., took over, on Monday last, the duties of Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, vice Colonel F. Close, R.A., whose period of service in the appointment has expired.

Surgeon-Major Hector is well entitled to the honourable mention which was made of his bearer company by the Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons, but it must not be inferred, as it might be from the words which were quoted, that they moved along close in rear of a fighting line, picking up wounded men who would otherwise have been brought to the rear by their comrades. In fact, whilst the troops were in line there were scarcely any casualties from the enemy's fire, and the men were not exposed to any but the most insignificant fusillade. The *Lancet* seems to be ignorant that every regiment in India has its dooly-bearers, and right gallantly do the dooly-wallahs march after the combatants, often under a hail of bullets. The appreciation of service and the rewards of the medical officers recently must be gratifying to the department.

"How is it intended to compensate Major Bushman, 9th Lancers, for the very serious injustice he has suffered in having been made supernumerary in his regiment, at a moment when he was actually on passage to India, to take up his command at Cabul?" This is a question which is being asked by every cavalry officer at the present moment, and it is one to which it seems difficult for even the Horse Guards to furnish any satisfactory answer. Major Bushman left Secocoeni's Mountain on December 1, *en route* to Afghanistan, and reached Cabul on the 29th ult., to assume command of his regiment. He was seconded on December 22, so that he had actually been three weeks on his way when the notice appeared in the *Gazette* of Major Abadie's promotion to fill his place.

As Yorkshire contains nine regiments of Militia, with between 200 and 300 officers, it has been proposed that they should all join in having a united annual dinner in London, during the season. The scheme has already met with the support of five of the present commanding officers, and nearly seventy officers have sent in their names to the hon. secs., Major Cadman and Captain G. A. Raikes, at the Royal United Service Institution, London.

The appointment of Colonel of Royal Horse Artillery at Bangalore is about to become vacant, by the promotion of Colonel G. G. Pearse. The name of his successor is awaited with some anxiety, as it is reported a selection will be made from the newly-established roster, owing to the disinclination of some officers of the Royal Regiment to serve in hot climates.

The Bombay Army has marked its sympathy with the Empress by contributing, as a whole, towards the Prince Imperial Memorial Fund. The British cavalry in Bombay, the fifteen batteries Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the eight regiments British infantry, the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry, and the 27th Regiment Bombay Infantry, have forwarded their subscription, in very small sums. The Commander-in-Chief, the Personal and Head-quarters Staff, the Divisional Brigade and Station Staff, the Military Staff of the Governor, and the Departmental Staff, whether under the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief, have all contributed. The Bengal and Madras lists have not yet been received.

Sir W. Palliser's experiments on Wednesday at Erith were unquestionably successful in proving the power of resistance of guns adapted on his principle, but we are not satisfied with the "bulging out" or the safety of "the safety-valve," as thoroughly as the clever and indefatigable inventor is, and we shall wait a little longer before we offer an opinion. Sir W. Palliser has always had a claim to a hearing on the ground of past work, and he has now strengthened it very considerably.

There is not a member of the present Government, nor, we believe, a single member of the Conservative party, who did not resist the changes in our military system, which landed us in this debateable land where the short-service army is quartered. They held up their hands and lifted up their voices, cried aloud and spared not. And now they will not see that any of the evils they deprecated, foretold, and deplored have come to pass, and are apparently wroth with those who say that they were wise and right in their generation, which is, to say the least of it, remarkable.

The French papers are apparently ignorant of the fact that during the last two years large additions have been made, very quietly, it is true, to the French heavy artillery. It thus happens that France now disposes, in case of war, of a total of 231 batteries of heavy artillery (position, foot, naval, territorial, and veteran), served by 58,450 men. The fortress artillery of the eastern neighbour of Germany has been still more considerably increased. Russia disposes now, in the matter of heavy artillery, of fifty battalions of four companies each, of a peace strength of 100 and on a war footing of 300 men; total, 60,000 men. Austria has, in time of war, a siege artillery of 17,300 men, formed into 72 companies. Italy possesses 83 companies, of a war strength of 16,600 men. Who can blame Germany if, surrounded by such formidable battering power, she is looking to her guns?

The *Natal Mercury* of January 27th contains the announcement from Pretoria that "Dr. Russell's statements are untrue," and that an official reply was in the course of construction. In the same paper appears the following from their correspondent at Utrecht (Transvaal):—"The detachment of the —th Regiment, stationed here, are making themselves rather notorious. Some time ago, they broke into the Commissariat Stores whilst under the charge of sentries, and during the holiday and absence of Mr. McDonell broke into his dwelling-house, and took property worth £50; and last week two of them took the military water-cart, pitched off the water-casks, and went to the farmhouse of Mr. Gert Muller, and loaded up the cart full of furniture. They were luckily caught in the act on the premises. One has deserted, and the other got six months' imprisonment. Robberies are of daily occurrence, nothing is too hot or too heavy. From a Government waggon to a lap-dog, nothing comes amiss." We omit the number of the regiment. Perhaps the statement is untrue. We should like to know if the Adjutant-General had heard anything of the matter referred to?

There are more "finishing touches" to the Airey report. The members of the Commission sat, we believe, on Thursday, and possibly signed it, but of this we are not informed. It is stated that a good deal of what would be found in the short-hand writer's notes of the evidence may be looked for in vain in the printed matter, but of that we are not able yet to speak with confidence.

A commission has been appointed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, consisting of Captain J. Alleyne, Royal Artillery, president; G. M. Rudolph, Landdrost of Utrecht; and Lieutenant R. P. Littledale, Royal Engineers, to finally settle and beacon off the boundary between the Swazi country and the Transvaal. Captain Alleyne was lately employed on the Zulu Boundary Commission.

Sir J. Ferguson has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stacey, Scots Guards, his military secretary. The applications for the aides-de-camp and other posts at the disposal of the new Governor of Bombay have been since very numerous; but we believe none of the appointments are now vacant.

Colonel the Hon. G. Villiers, who was lately Boundary Commissioner in Zululand, is appointed Military Attaché at St. Petersburg.

Colonel St. Hill, having resigned the appointment of private secretary to the Governor of Tasmania, will now be able to devote the whole of his time to the local forces of that colony under his command, and which have attained so high a state of efficiency under his supervision. Complimentary addresses, almost universally signed, have been presented to him, urging him to continue in the command.

When Colonel Stanley said the other night that Dr. Russell had made statements "without due evidence," he made himself a judge in a case of which he had not heard the evidence. Officers who think that their services in the South African campaign may be discredited, which it would be most unjust to do, by the details which have been published of certain acts of indiscipline on the part of some of these young soldiers, may have told Colonel Stanley that they regretted the statements; but from letters from many officers, and from conversations with many others, we form the opinion that there is not any solid foundation for the judgment with which Colonel Stanley has associated his high authority.

An offensive paragraph in the *Statesman* attributes to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy a course of proceeding of which that officer is incapable. It imputes to him the exercise of undue pressure on Sir F. Haines to induce him to retire, and speaks of him as "representing the Wolseley clique." Surely that is most unbecoming and discreditable language to use in reference to the honourable man and distinguished officer, on the part of a respectable journal?

On his advancement to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Dr. Watt Reid, who has been borne in the President to conduct the duties of the Medical Department of the Navy, has been confirmed in his office as Director-General. Sir Alexander Armstrong, who has thus far been retained in the Navy List as Director-General, will now be removed from the Active List altogether.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Ahmuty Irwin, C.B., who has now been promoted, entered the Navy January 4, 1851. He served with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded. His name was mentioned in the *Gazette* as being continually under fire when attending the wounded at the capture of Ningpo from the rebels in 1862, and was again mentioned for his services at Cape Coast Castle. He was nominated a C.B. March 31, 1874, and promoted to deputy inspector-general on the same day.

The Committee of the Anson Memorial Fund, with the sanction of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War, have instituted an annual prize at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, for the most deserving cadet, to be called "The Anson Memorial Sword." They have invested in Consols a sum of money in the names of the Earl of Lichfield and Lord Elcho, the interest of which sum will provide the cost of the sword for all time to come. The committee have also arranged, by the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, for the erection in Lichfield Cathedral of a memorial brass, with the following inscription, "This memorial is erected in memory of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. H. Anson, V.C., third son of the first Earl of Lichfield, who died on the 17th day of November, 1877, greatly regretted. He is buried at Cannes, France. He served with great distinction in the Crimea, India, and China, and he sat in Parliament for some time as representative for the borough of Bewdley. An intrepid soldier, and an enlightened politician, he was highly esteemed by the Army. He was respected in the Senate. In perpetual record of his worth, his comrades and his friends have instituted the 'Anson Memorial Sword,' which, by permission of the Sovereign, will be annually awarded to the most deserving cadet at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst." It would be no consolation to the gallant soldier, if he were alive, to find some of his predictions verified.

The outlook over military matters is not of a satisfactory character, because that which is dim and indistinct cannot be accepted as assuring. There is a young War Minister who is a soldier at the head of the War Office, and there is a Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief who is a good deal of a soldier at the Horse Guards; and between these two there is a gulf which is not great nor fixed—not so deep as a well or as wide as a church door—but it will serve. Colonel Stanley is the military telephone of the House of Commons. The Duke of Cambridge is the telephone of the Queen to the Army. Can any one who knows the facts doubt that the War Minister disapproves of many things which he was obliged to carry out, and that the Duke of Cambridge, loyal to his duty, would do many things he cannot do, and would leave undone many things he is called on to do, were he able? The changes which are imminent in the *personnel* of the higher offices are very considerable indeed, and it is to the effect of them on the Service that we alluded when we spoke of the outlook. It is plain that if some of the people spoken of come in, others must go out. The house will not hold the gunpowder and the lucifer matches. Who is to come in? Who is to go? And what will be the result?

Brevet Major H. Spalding, 104th Fusiliers, has resigned his appointment as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, which he has held since December, 1876.

The half-yearly changes of quarters of the Brigade of Guards were carried out on Wednesday as follows, viz.:—Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion, from Wellington to Chelsea Barracks; 2nd Battalion, from Windsor to Wellington Barracks; 3rd Battalion, from Chelsea and St. George's Barracks to Windsor. Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion, from Shorncliffe to Chelsea and St. George's Barracks; 2nd Battalion, from the Tower of London to Wellington Barracks. Scots Guards, 1st Battalion, from Wellington Barracks to Shorncliffe; 2nd Battalion from Chelsea Barracks to the Tower.

How ruinous future wars will be may be judged from the remarks made by another French writer on the cost of an Infantry division, which he roughly sets down at £2,000 a day. France has forty divisions, without counting her Cavalry divisions and Rifle battalions, and consequently on a war-footing they would cost £80,000 per diem, or £2,400,000 a month. But in the event of the Territorial Army being called out, and of eighteen new army corps being formed, the above expenditure would be doubled. Nor would these figures really represent the sacrifices to which the country would be exposed. When war breaks out, the incidental expenses are enormous; immense prices have to be paid for articles and for services immediately required. There is great waste. Trade and commerce come to a stand-still, numerous branches of industry are ruined, public securities fall, and altogether the picture of modern war, with its frightful material losses, is depicted in colours so gloomy that one almost longs to go back to the days of limited armies, when compulsory service was not the fashion.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 2, 1880.

13th Foot—Gen. Lord M. Kerr, C.B., from the 54th Foot, to be Col., vice Gen. Stanhope, deceased (Feb. 22).

54th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. J. R. Stuart, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Lord M. Kerr, C.B., transferred to the 13th Foot (Feb. 22).

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major H. Smithett (late Bengal), to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. MacFarlan (late Bengal), placed upon the Seconded List. Capt. L. H. S. James (late Bengal), to be Major, vice Smithett, promoted; Capt. H. S. Higginson (late Bengal), from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt., vice James, promoted (all three dated Feb. 1); Lieut. S. G. Fairtlough, upon the Seconded List, to be Capt. upon the Seconded List; Lieut. A. J. Bigge to be Capt., vice Cotton, placed upon the Seconded List, on being appointed Adjt. to the 4th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers (both dated Feb. 22); the third Christian name of Lieut. J. W. M. Newton, who was placed upon the Seconded List in the *Gazette* of Jan. 23, is "Marsd*i*n," and not "Marsden," as therein stated.

The under-mentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts.:—Francis Talbot Longworth Dames, vice Lendrum, deceased; Charles Davis Guinness, vice Dacres, deceased; George Osborn, vice Griffiths, promoted; Clinton Cortlandt Anderson, vice Turner, promoted; George Duff Baker, vice Yerbury, promoted; Ernest George Pretyman, vice Baldock, promoted; George Lyon Walker Grierson, vice Magrath, placed upon temporary half-pay; Thomas Kelly E. Johnston, vice Darby, placed upon the Seconded List; William Frederick Cockburn, vice Alves, deceased; Henry Clarence Grant Taylor, vice Hussey, promoted; Douglas Gordon Prinsep, vice Yates, promoted; George Edward Weigall, vice Preston, promoted; Stanley Brenton Von Donop, vice Rogers, promoted; Alexander Hamilton Gordon, vice Hadaway, promoted; Edward Duncombe Henry Buckley, vice Cotton, promoted; George Daniel Chamier, vice Curling, promoted; Philip John Ribton Crampton, vice Purdy, promoted; William Yorke Foster, vice Brotherton, resigned; Charles Begue St. John-Mildmay, vice Waterfield, promoted; Gilbert Edward Bryant, vice Gordon, resigned; Alfred Stokes, vice Fowler, promoted; Frederic John Winter, vice Brackenbury, promoted; Creighton Wood, vice Walter, promoted; Edward Tinker, vice Burridge, promoted; Colin Graham Neish, vice North, promoted; William Elliot, vice Hammond, promoted; Alfred Morris Cecil Dale, vice Sclater, promoted; Colebrooke de Jersey, vice Pollard, placed upon the Seconded List; Arthur Lance Tisdall, vice Kelly, resigned; Louis Peile Carden, vice Montgomery, promoted; Walter Charles Hunter-Blair, vice Nixon, promoted (all dated Feb. 18).

Vet.-Surg. W. Boyd retires upon temporary half-pay (March 3).

Chaplains' Department—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of promotion being conferred upon the under-mentioned officer, in recognition of his service during the late Zulu campaign:—Chaplain of the 2nd Class the Rev. C. J. Coar, M.A., to be Chaplain of the 1st Class (March 3).

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 6, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL PALL, March 5, 1880.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. Sir G. C. A. Arthur, Bart., from the Hertford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Ames, resigned.

9th Lancers—2nd Lieut. M. O. Little to be Lieut., vice the Hon. C. Lascelles, retired on temporary half-pay (Feb. 25).

20th Hussars—Major F. Chenevix-Trench to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lockwood, retired on half-pay (Feb. 25).

Grenadier Guards—The commission of Qrmr, T. W. Gunton is antedated to Jan. 7, 1880.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Capt. R. Pole-Carew is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 2).

Scots Guards—Lieut. F. D. Astley resigns his commission.

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. P. Robertson-Ross, C.B., having served five years as a substantive Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay.

4th Foot—Capt. J. W. G. Telfer retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major; Lieut. G. H. B. Elliott resigns his commission.

5th Foot—Lieut. G. H. Dyke to be Capt., vice Longbourne, retired on half-pay (Jan. 16); Lieut. E. Le M. Trafford to be Capt., vice Pearse-Hobbs, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 20); 2nd Lieut. H. L. Clark to be Lieut., vice Dyke (Jan. 16); 2nd Lieut. G. M. Harding to be Lieut., vice E. Le M. Trafford (Feb. 20).

7th Foot—Capt. B. S. du Jardin retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

8th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Tanner to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Woods, promoted Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major W. Bannatyne to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tanner; Lieut. A. A. Ruck to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Bannatyne; 2nd Lieuts. L. C. Dundas to be Lieut. vice Ruck (all five dated Jan. 30); S. L. Cotton, from the 76th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Dundas.

9th Foot—Capt. C. G. Kane retires on a pension with the hon. rank of Major (March 5).

11th Foot—Lieut. R. Thompson to be Capt., vice Reid, retired; 2nd Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin to be Lieut., vice Thompson (both dated Feb. 25).

18th Foot—Lieut. C. E. Dixon to be Capt., vice Stevenson, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieut. A. G. Chichester to be Lieut., vice Dixon (both dated Jan. 1).

20th Foot—2nd Lieut. R. C. Blencowe to be Lieut., vice Randall, promoted (Jan. 24).

22nd Foot—2nd Lieuts. C. G. Parsons, from the 106th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bond, deceased; G. J. Butcher, from the 107th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Rattray, promoted.

23rd Foot—Capt. E. M. Roe retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

25th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. J. E. A. McArthur, from the 9th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Corfield, promoted.

28th Foot—The surname of the Lieut. appointed Adjt., in the *Gazette* of Feb. 24, 1880, is "Lindsell," and not "Linsdell," as therein stated.

35th Foot—Capt and Brevet Major E. R. B. Barnes to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Blyth, deceased; Lieut. A. S. H. Gem to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Barnes (both dated Feb. 10).

36th Foot—Lieut. M. Doherty to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Allen, who resigns that appointment.

39th Foot—Lieut. R. Whalley to be Capt vice Brevet Major Chambers, retired on a pension (Feb. 25).

40th Foot—Lieut. T. C. Hood, from the 48th Foot, to be Capt., vice Nelson, deceased.

43rd Foot—Qrmr. C. V. Leech, from the 56th Foot, to be Qrmr., vice C. Costeloe, who exchanges.

48th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. A. W. Fair is antedated to Oct. 29, 1879.

52nd Foot—2nd Lieut. L. T. FitzGibbon, from the 62nd Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Stopford, resigned.

55th Foot—Capt. F. Barnston retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

56th Foot—Qrmr. C. Costeloe, from the 43rd Foot, to be Qrmr., vice Leech, who exchanges.

58th Foot—Lieut. G. F. V. B. Smyth retires on temporary half-pay.

61st Foot—Lieut. (with local and honorary rank) V. Semini, from the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Boswell, transferred to the 44th Foot.

63rd Foot—Lieut. H. S. Smith to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Palmer, promoted (Dec. 15, 1879).

67th Foot—Capt. L. N. Mosse retires on half-pay (Jan. 1).

70th Foot—Sub-Lieut. A. E. Couper to be Lieut. (July 26, 1876).

76th Foot—Major J. M'D. Allardice to be Lieut.-Col., vice Tripp, retired on a pension; Capt. A. E. Pearse to be Major, vice Allardice (both dated Feb. 25).

81st Foot—Lieut.-Col. W. B. Browne retires on half-pay; 2nd Lieuts. B. W. Cracroft, from the 20th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Fraser, 47th Foot, promoted; C. Davidson, from the 104th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Watkin, 47th Foot, promoted.

87th Foot—Lieut. E. C. Martin to be Capt., vice Vardon, retired on half-pay (Feb. 25).

89th Foot—Capt. J. R. McMurray retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

93rd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. the Hon. W. FitzW. Elliot to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Staples, retired on a pension (Feb. 25).

94th Foot—Lieut. E. Harding resigns his commission.

98th Foot—Lieut.-Col. A. Sceberras retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

104th Foot—Major J. G. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Græme, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major C. M. Boswell to be Major, vice Campbell; Brevet Major H. Spalding, from Seconded Capt., to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Boswell (all three dated Feb. 25).

107th Foot—Lieut. F. H. Thorndike to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Batson, promoted (Feb. 2).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. D. R. Barnes, half-pay, late 14th Foot, to be Dpty.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Major and Brevet Col. Bellairs, C.B., half-pay, Unattached, who vacates that appointment.

Half-pay—Lieut. C. E. Whalley, from the 108th Foot, to be Capt.; Lieut. M. Wynyard, from the 44th Foot, to be Capt.

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major H. Mitchell is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig. Surg.; E. A. Gibbon is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig. Surg.; W. Miller is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig. Surg. The surname of the Brig. Surg., described in the *Gazette* of Feb. 24 as Sampson "Rock," is "Roch."

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg., 1st Class, C. Steel, from the 16th Lancers, to be Inspecting Vet.-Surg., vice Death, retired on half-pay (Feb. 25); George Aitkin, gent., to be Vet.-Surg., on probation.

BREVET.

Capt. H. Leake, half-pay, late 70th Foot, to be Major.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Gen. W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, placed on the Retired List on Feb. 15:—Lieut.-Gen. W. F. Nuthall, Bengal Infantry, to be Gen. (Feb. 15).

The following officers to be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. A. A. Des Vœux, Bombay S.C.; J. P. Pedler, T. Dyer, Madras S.C.; and J. C. Hobson, Bombay S.C. (all four dated Dec. 8, 1879; C. S. Lane, W. G. Davies, C.S.I., R. G. Rogers, C.B., H. M. Wemyss, B. T. Stafford, J. P. Turton, and E. O'B. Horsford, Bengal S.C. (all seven dated Dec. 9, 1879); J. E. B. Parsons, J. F. L. Fisher, C. C. Ekins, Bengal S.C.; F. J. Millar and B. H. W. Magrath, Madras S.C.; J. C. Horne, D. S. Buist, and H. C. Smith, Bengal S.C.; R. C. Lavie, Madras S.C. (all nine dated Dec. 20, 1879); Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Lord W. F. Seymour, Coldstream Guards (Jan. 29).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. B. Kirk, half-pay, late 91st Foot, retired from the Service, receiving the value of his commission, on Feb. 21 (since deceased).

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. D. Smart, half-pay, unattached, and Capt. and Brevet Major H. Leake, half-pay, late 70th Foot, retire from the Service, receiving the value of their commissions (both dated Feb. 21).

Capt. St. J. E. Daubeny, half-pay, late 38th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

Surg.-Gen. T. Best, late Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Feb. 19).

Surg. D. J. Canny, half-pay, late Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his half-pay (Feb. 14).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 3, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 2, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Donegal—2nd Lieut. O. R. Armstrong resigns his commission.

Durham—2nd Lieut. G. A. Murphy to be Lieut.

Forfar and Kincardine—2nd Lieut. A. H. R. Ogilvy resigns his commission.

Hants (Isle of Wight)—Lieut. J. E. Eversley resigns his commission.

Kent—Capt. W. L. Lacy Hutchinson, R.A., resigns his commission as Adjt. (Feb. 20).

Royal Lancashire—Robert Cooper Drury, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Sub-Lieut. S. Sandbach to be Lieut. (March 14, 1877).

2nd or South Devon—Capt. G. H. Evans to be Major, vice Pitts, resigned; Lieut. J. I. Scarbrough to be Capt., vice Evans, promoted.

The Essex Rifles—James Norman Newall, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. H. Hyde-Clarke to be Lieut.; Francis William Phillips, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Royal Lancashire—Wyndham Sparks Woodhouse, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal North Lincoln—Lieut. G. Darbishire resigns his commission.

2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment—Capt. A. Elias to be Major, vice Black, promoted; Lieut. F. J. Sedgwick to be Capt., vice Elias, promoted.

4th or Royal South Middlesex—Lieut. A. Barnett resigns his commission.

Royal Elthorne, or 5th Middlesex—Walter Ellis Boucher, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st or West Norfolk—2nd Lieut. S. Custance resigns his commission; George Hoste Seymour, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Shropshire—2nd Lieut. R. Jenkins to be Lieut.

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—Hugh Alleyne Sacheverell Bateman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd West York—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Edward Sidney Wilbraham and Douglas Commerell Menzies Fitzmaurice.

6th West York—Capt. A. Logan, 76th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Wason, deceased (Feb. 9).

Scottish Borderers—2nd Lieut. G. F. W. Grierson to be Lieut.

Clare—Lieut. J. Westropp resigns his commission.

Royal North Down—Gervase Frederick Whitehead, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Queen's County—Frederick Miller Hamilton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major J. I. Ikin, 4th West York Militia, resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 2, 1880.

Herts—2nd Lieut. L. N. F. Ames-Lyde resigns his commission (March 3).

Leicestershire—Capt. and Adjt. J. Gibsone is granted the honorary rank of Major (Feb. 12).

Westmorland and Cumberland—Sub-Lieut. C. H. Wilson resigns his commission (March 3).

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. We regret to learn by a Reuter's telegram that Lieut.-Col. Marter had arrived in Maritzburg ill from fever. The papers report the conviction of a private named McKenna, at Pretoria, for robbery.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). The following extract is taken from the *Pioneer* of Jan. 24:—"On the morning of Jan. 5, a reconnoitring party, consisting of 75 sabres of the Carabiniers and 75 of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, under command of Major Cracroft, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, left camp, and crossing the Cabul river at the ford near the Jellalabad Fort, proceeded up the left bank towards the Lugman Valley. The party was also accompanied by Major Boyes, A.A.G.; Capt. Hon. C. Dutton, A.Q.M.G.; Capt. Warburton, political officer; Surg.-Major McNultey, and Sirdar Abdul Khalik Khan of Besud, brother of the present Governor of Jellalabad. The Daranta Gorge was reached about 12.30 p.m., and after the Lugman Valley had been examined through glasses, the horses' heads were turned towards the Daranta ford. On arrival there, about 1 p.m., a short halt was made. The ford which Sirdar Abdul Khalik Khan stated was the one in general use by the inhabitants of that part of the country, appeared to be very easy. Natives were at the time to be seen wading across it. Two branches of the river had to be crossed. The first ford (the one where the accident occurred) led in a slanting direction down to an island in the middle of the river. It was a perfectly straight ford, by which I mean that it was a direct line from the starting-point to the point to be gained on the island. No curve or angle of any sort in it, as often happens, especially in the fords of the Cabul river. Some sixty or seventy yards below the starting-point, which was some little distance higher up the river than the island, was a rapid, which extended across the river, and with the ford formed an angle of some 45 degrees. The line of large stones and boulders over which the water rushed, and which formed the rapid, was quite apparent. Below this, again, the river deepened considerably, there being some ten or twelve feet of water. After a short delay, the party prepared to cross. Capt. Elliott, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, was the first to go over, then some five minutes after, Major Cracroft, preceded by the nephew of Abdul Khalik Khan, and followed by the Carabiniers in single file. The water was up to about the horses' knees at starting, a little farther on reached their girths. Capt. Porter, commanding the party of the Carabiniers, crossed at the head of his men, the first troop reaching the island without difficulty. The men, however, about the middle of the second troop, appeared to have inclined down the stream towards the rapid, probably thinking the water there was more shallow. Suddenly a horse was seen to fall, and after a struggle, to reach the shore without a rider. Four other horses also fell, three of them gaining the bank riderless, the fourth being carried away. The whole accident occurred in far less time than it has taken me to describe it. Once in the rapid, the unfortunate men were, of course, swept away; and although some of their comrades who had reached the island bravely plunged into the river to their rescue, at a great risk, it was without success, as weighted with accoutrements, &c., they sank almost immediately. That the ford was a perfectly safe one was proved by the fact that 40 kahars, with doolie and dandies, crossed it; also a bhistee, riding a small pony about 11 hands high, and if the correct line had only been kept, there was no danger to be apprehended. The accident appears to have happened owing to the men having inclined down stream, and getting in amongst the large slipping stones above the rapid over which their horses fell. Anybody who has had any experience in crossing fords knows how apt one is to keep working down stream, and the water rushing by you is, if you look at it, very likely to confuse and make you leave your proper line. Our British Cavalry have not the same experience in crossing rivers that Native Cavalry have, constantly proceeding on furlough, and on various escort duties, which take them over numerous rivers which trains both men and horses; but many of our British Cavalry have never forded anything of a deep or difficult nature, and both horses and men are strange to it. Fortunately, the accident in question occurred in the day time; if it had taken place at night, the results would probably have been as serious as that suffered by the 10th Hussars at this station last year."

7th Dragoon Guards. Capt. E. M. Lyte, late of the regiment, died at 41 Courtfield Gardens, S.W., of heart-disease, after a few days' illness, on the 3rd inst., aged 36 years. He joined the Army as ensign in the 61st Regt., April, 1862, became Lieut. July 11, 1865, and Capt. Oct. 20, 1869. He exchanged from the 61st with Capt. Money ten years ago, and left the Service in 1877.

4th Hussars. The remains of Major Hugh Stafford Northcote, a survivor of the battle of Toulouse, were laid in the churchyard of St. Mary's Church, Torquay, on the 26th ult. He was second son of Sir Stafford Northcote, of Pynes, Devonshire, and uncle of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; and married in 1826 Henrietta, third daughter of Mr. W. C. Trevilian, of Midelney, Somerset, by whom he had a family of two sons and four daughters. He joined the 4th Dragoons, now 4th Hussars, in Spain, in 1813, and was engaged in several skirmishes with the French before crossing the Garonne. At the battle of Toulouse his regiment was exposed to a heavy fire in covering a division of Spanish infantry and suffered some loss. On the abdication of Napoleon, he marched through France, and was billeted at the town of Montreuil, near Paris. On its arrival in England, the regiment was inspected by the Prince Regent, and Major Northcote used often to describe the war-won appearance the regiment presented on that occasion, in their patched and stained uniforms, after several years of Peninsular campaigning. The gallant officer's funeral was attended by Sir Stafford Northcote, Col. Colville, C.B., Mr. E. Trevilian, the ladies and other members of his family, and Col. Montgomery-Moore, commanding the regiment. Among the many wreaths on the coffin was to be seen his Peninsular medal, worn some 66 years since. Major Northcote was born in 1793, and was consequently in his 87th year.

6th Dragoons. The *Standard* says:—"It is not considered probable that any cavalry regiment will be sent to India with the 1880-81 reliefs, as it is hoped that by that time matters at the Cape will have so far settled down as to allow of the removal of the King's Dragoon Guards from that to the Bengal command. Should, however, the King's Dragoon Guards be required for service in South Africa beyond the time proposed, it is the intention to order abroad the Inniskillen Dragoons, now at Edinburgh. In any case, the 15th Hussars will be directed to return to England."

9th Lancers. Major Bushman, lately employed on special duty at Natal, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 4, to take command, and started the same evening for the front, arriving at Cabul on the 9th ult.

13th Hussars. Capt. Peters is *en route* to India to assume command. The 8th Hussars, which arrived from England in January, 1879, have been ordered to the front when the 13th Hussars at Lucknow have been in India since Feb. 1874. "It may not be generally known [says the *Calcutta Englishman*] that application was made for the services of the latter regiment, but owing to the deficiency of officers, it was reported that they were not in such a state as to enable them to proceed at present, owing to sickness amongst those with the regiment and the number of absentees. This is a subject that we have frequently brought to notice in our columns in connection with the imperative necessity of restricting the number of absentees when possible, and of keeping regiments in India thoroughly effective. Taking the *Army List* for the last quarter of 1879, we find that, including those on leave in India, the regiment had twelve absentees. There were six officers absent in England and at the Cape. The colonel of the regiment has lately left for England owing to sickness, and the major is at the Cape; thus both the field-officers are absent, and a captain and a brevet major, the next senior, is on the staff at Peshawur. Considering the duties which cavalry officers have to perform, and the vacancies arising from sickness in India, there are not too large a number of officers, were all present with the corps."

14th Hussars. Lieut. Palmer has been granted leave from India to England.

16th Lancers. The funeral of the late Capt. Hammond took place in London on the 24th ult. Capt. Hammond was the only son of the late Mr. G. D. Hammond. He entered the Army as sub-lieut. in the Carabiniers, and it was from that regiment he exchanged to the 16th.

17th Lancers. A squadron has been ordered from Mhow to Ahmednuggur, to take the place of the Bombay troops proceeding to Afghanistan. Mr. H. M. Barton, late of the regiment, died on the 28th inst.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A correspondent, signing himself "The Man in the Street," writes to the Calcutta *Englishman*:—"During the course of the last two days I happen to have heard an unusual number of comments on a paragraph which is going the round of the papers on the subject of the Madras command. The extract in question is from one of the Madras dailies, and enumerates a list of officers of the Royal and Imperial armies who may be regarded as 'possible' for the Madras appointment. The comments I have heard in the Barrackpore train, many private offices, the hotels, and at private 'burra khanas,' and they may, therefore, be taken as pretty broadly representing the expression of such non-official public opinion as is found in Calcutta. In every instance attention has been drawn to the absence of the name of Lieut.-Gen. W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C., from the list of suggested C.'s in C., and I may at once own that I have heard more of Olpherts, his gallantry, bravery, ability, and of the devotion of the rank and file to 'Hell-fire Jack' than I had ever known before. How, then, has his name been overlooked by the Madras paper? Is it that the writer's memory does not carry him back to the Mutiny, that he has never heard the eulogistic opinions of such men as Outram, Strathnairn, Napier of Magdala, and a dozen others, on Olpherts' excessive bravery and ability for command? Or is it that, in regarding recent losses of camels and transport, he has forgotten the relief of Lucknow and the saving of guns and baggage, which even Outram was willing to sacrifice, by Olphert's unparalleled daring? Let him read how Olpherts earned his brevets, his V.C. and C.B., and spare five minutes to glance at a record of services seldom equalled. The deeds of such a man are treasured in the memories of his countrymen, even of the outside public, and live in every regiment in the Service. It is a scandal that the sword of Lieut.-Gen. Olpherts should grow rusty for want of employment, when able men are especially wanted. Lest this letter of mine should be misconstrued, I may tell you, Sir, that I belong to neither of the Services, nor am I connected with Indian officialdom in the remotest manner. For your private satisfaction, I enclose my card."

Major-Gen. H. E. Hicks, on the Retired Full-Pay List (late Madras), died at Biarritz on the 25th ult., aged 56. The deceased obtained his commission as 2nd lieut. in June, 1841; was promoted to lieut. in July, 1845; and became capt. in June, 1856. He served with the China expedition in 1842, and was present at the storming and capture of Ching-Keang-Foo in July that year, and the operations before and landing at Nankin in August. Gen. Hicks also served with the Saugor field division during the Indian Mutiny, and assisted at the relief of Kirwee; and at the action on the heights of Punwarree in Dec. 1858. He had received a medal for his services in China. For some time he was in command of the Artillery at Singapore. He obtained the rank of major in Feb. 1861; lieut.-col., March, 1865; col., March, 1870; and major-gen., Aug. 1, 1872.

It is stated that the M Baty. 3rd Brig. will shortly be moved from Limerick to England.

The following movements of batteries in the Bombay Presidency, which have been ordered to be carried out, are shortly to take place:—E Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. to embark for Kurrachee about Feb. 7; 5-8, from Colaba to Candahar, to be first equipped as a mountain train; 14-9, from Deolalee to Quetta; 15-9, from Deolalee to Kurrachee; 10-9, from Govindgurh to Bombay; 5-11, now at Quetta, has been transferred to the Bombay Presidency, and after equipment as a siege train will proceed to Candahar; 9-8, Colaba to Aden; 13-8, Deolalee to Bombay; 1-9, from Aden to Allahabad; 2-9, from Allahabad to Aden; 14-8, from Poona to Aden; 15-8, Aden to Govindgurh; 18-8, Aden to Attock.

We read in Sir R. Temple's minute on the road-making of the Bombay Brigade last winter in the Bolan Pass,—"Capt. Stopford, R.A., Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., has fully sustained the high reputation he already bears in the Presidency. The Brigadier-General has bestowed marked commendation on the conduct of his personal staff officer, Lieut. Dean-Pitt, R.A." Capt. Wintle, R.A., also receives mention for "the excellent services rendered."

Lieut. W. A. Plant, A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay, has accompanied D Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. from Mhow to Afghanistan.

The *Court Circular* of Tuesday contains the following:—"Windsor Castle, Tuesday.—The Queen was deeply grieved by receiving to-day the announcement of the death of Lieut.-Col. A. Pickard, V.C., C.B., Royal Artillery, which took place at Cannes yesterday evening, March 1. Lieut.-Col. Pickard, who had served with distinction in the New Zealand war, where he had earned the Victoria Cross, had been for many years equerry to the Duke of Connaught, and latterly was appointed Assistant Private Secretary and Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse and Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen. His loss is sincerely deplored by her Majesty and all the members of the Royal Family."

Major E. J. Ward-Ashton, commanding the Riding-house Establishment at Woolwich, died on Tuesday of pleurisy. His first commission was dated Aug. 14, 1854, and he served in the Crimea, taking part in the capture of Sebastopol. He attained the rank of capt. in April, 1861, and received the rank of major under the Promotion Warrant of July 5, 1872.

The remains of the late Gen. A. Huyshe, C.B. (late Bengal), were interred in the Brompton Cemetery on Tuesday morning. There were present at the grave side, beside the five sons of the deceased, Gen. Huyshe, C.B., his brother; Sir Kenneth Kemp, Bart.; Capt. Walkey, R.A.; Rev. C. E. Walkey, Rev. C. Abbey, Major Dunbar, his nephews; and the following friends:—Lord Chelmsford, Sir G. Campbell, Sir William Hamilton, Bart.; Sir G. Bourchier, Sir H. Thuillier, Sir H. Norman, and Gens. Darling, Hammond, Stallard, Blake, Gosling, Hill, and Wallace; Cols. Innes, V.C., and Fitzgerald; Capt. Bridge, R.N.; Capts. Gordon, Wade-Dalton, and Wymer; Dr. Fyfe, Dr. Paton, Mr. John Huish, Mr. J. Bridge, Mr. Quick, Mr. J. R. Young, Mr. Frith, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Marrable, Mr. C. Vogl, Mr. P. French, and Drs. Duke and Murray.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

We learn from Afghanistan that "Lieut. R. Jennings has been placed in political charge of the Thull Chotiali and Zawar valleys.

Capt. J. Matheson, senior assistant-instructor in field fortifications at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, having been appointed instructor of fortifications and geometrical drawing at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he will be succeeded at Chatham by Capt. M. H. Gregson, and Lieut. Lake will succeed Capt. Gregson as junior assistant-instructor. Lieut. H. W. Renny-Tailyour, assistant-instructor in telegraphy, has been appointed to take charge of the workshops at the School of Military Engineering, vice Lieut. R. M. Hyslop, resigned.

In his minute on the road-making operations of the Bombay Brigade last year in the Bolan Pass, Afghanistan, Sir R. Temple says:—"Among the Royal Engineers, Lieut. Whiteford, who commanded the two companies Bombay Sappers and Miners, and who was the senior engineer officer with General Phayre, is especially worthy of mention, as also are Lieuts. Rice-Henn and Waller."

Lieut. Chermside is accompanying Baker Pasha on his tour in Asia Minor.

1st or Royal Scots. Capt. Logan, 1st Batn., has been ordered from the depot at Glencorse to Mullingar, to take charge of the draft of the 1st Batn. 20th Regt. during its voyage to Cyprus. He will afterwards join the headquarters of his batn. at Malta.

4th King's Own. On arrival in India from the Cape the 2nd Batn. takes the place of the 2nd Batn. 11th Regt. at Poona. A Natal paper says:—"The 2nd Batn., accompanied by the left division of N Baty. 5th Brig. R.A., marched into Durban on Jan. 22, preceded by the baggage-train of about fifty waggons. The battalion, which is in command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Elliott, left Pretoria on the 19th ult., more than a month ago, and has therefore marched down at an easy pace, the longest halt at any one place having been at Newcastle for a couple of days. The column was met at the entrance of the city by Col. Steward, R.E., commandant of troops in garrison. It is now more than twelve months since the King's Own marched out of Maritzburg for the front, but strange to say, it has always been their misfortune to be out of the way when any laurels of war were to be won. The regiment suffered greatly from sickness on first taking the field, and on the resumption of hostilities, after the Isandhlwana disaster, the King's Own were sent on detachment duty at various points of the border, but were never engaged in Zululand. At the date of the Isandhlwana affair, the regiment was on the march from Greytown to Helpmakaar; and after performing outpost duty in connection with the Zulu campaign, they were ordered to the Transvaal. The only active work in which the men of the King's Own were engaged was the patrolling of the Makulusi district, whilst engaged in blowing up some caves in which, along with a party of the 94th Regt., the detachment was attacked, and the serjt.-major and one or two others shot dead by the enemy. Major Twentyman, and other officers whose names have figured in the late operations, have returned with the 4th, which, after a few days' stay here, will proceed to the port for embarkation for India."

6TH REGIMENT. Capt. Whitworth, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Adjt. 1st A.B. Berwickshire R.V., vice Capt. Gordon, 73rd Foot.

7TH FUSILIERS. H.M.S. Crocodile left Bombay on the 6th ult. for Kurrachee, with 21 officers, 2 warrant officers, 644 rank and file, 54 public followers, 49 private followers, and 9 horses, 2nd Batn., *en route* to Afghanistan. The following is the list of officers;—Lieut.-Col. Daubeny; Major Kerr, Brevet Major Beauchamp; Capts. Groube, Manning, and Conolly; Lieuts. Rodick, Thunder, Porter, and Herbert; 2nd Lieuts. Drummond-Wolff, De Trafford, Moss, Wood, Marsh, and Barttelot; Lieut. and Adjt. Gall, Pymr. (Major) Moore, Qrmr. Clowes, and Surg.-Major Giraud.

11TH REGIMENT. A wing of the 2nd Batn., consisting of Major Green, Capts. Gibbons, O'Brien, and Andrews, Lieuts. Bishop, Briggs, and Stanley, 2nd Lieuts. Phayre and Light, and 344 rank and file, sailed from Bombay on the 6th ult. for Kurrachee, in H.M.S. Crocodile, *en route* to Afghanistan.

12TH LANCERS. Vet.-Surg. Wilson has taken up duty with the Royal Artillery at Colchester.

13TH LIGHT INFANTRY. The death of Capt. J. F. James, 1st Batn., which took place at Devonport on the 24th ult., not only cast a gloom over the regiment, but caused widespread grief. The deceased attended the funeral of the late Rear-Admiral Hope on the 16th ult., and it is believed he took cold. The next day he was ill, but continued his military duties. The symptoms, however, became worse, and he succumbed to a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia. The deceased, who was 47 years of age, was third on the list of captains. He entered the Army Aug. 17, 1855, and on March 7 in the year following was promoted to the rank of lieut. In 1858 he served in the Indian campaign, and was present at the relief of Azimghur and actions at Doomureahgunge and Toolespore, for which he received a medal. On Feb. 20, 1867, he was promoted capt. He served throughout the Zulu campaign, and was present at the battle of Ulundi, and all the engagements in which the regiment took part. His health was greatly impaired by the hardships of the campaign, and this, no doubt, rendered him an easier victim to the attack. Capt. James leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral took place at the Plymouth Cemetery on the 27th ult. with military honours. Lieut. and Adjt. Gallwey obtains the company thus rendered vacant. Mr. G. F. Caldecott, late Lieut., died at Newmarket on the 28th ult.

15TH REGIMENT. Sir R. Temple, in his minute to the Government of Bombay on the road-making services of the Bombay Brigade last year in the Bolan Pass, Afghanistan, says:—"The Brigadier-General has testified emphatically to the assistance he derived from the business-like activity and the administrative ability of Major C. J. Burnett, 15th Regt., the brigade-major."

29TH REGIMENT. A wing of the regiment proceeds from Mhow to Deesa.

49TH REGIMENT. Capt. Burns has applied for permission to exchange to the 2nd West India Regiment.

ROYAL MARINES.

Men of the following trades, &c., are required from the Royal Marines for service at the Island of Ascension:—Masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, sawyers, wheelwrights, painters, plumbers, farrier, butcher, writers (3), game-keeper, shepherd, cowman, carters (7), excavators, labourers, hospital nurses (3). The following non-commissioned officers are also required:—Two serjeants, one as acting quartermaster-serjeant, and the other as acting hospital clerk; and two corporals to act as store porters. The acting quartermaster-serjeant will receive the pay of quartermaster-serjeant, and an allowance of 1s. 3d. per diem; and the pay, &c., of the acting hospital clerk will be 5s. a day and rations. The applicants must be good clerks and accountants.

Mr. Leonard Christopher Peters has been appointed a lieutenant in the R.M.L.I. from the 1st ult.

Major G. Johnston, R.M.L.I., has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, under the provision of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Feb. 5, 1872.

60TH RIFLES. Lieut.-Col. Pemberton, C.B., completes his five years in command of the 3rd Batn. on Wednesday next, after which he will be placed upon half-pay.

62ND REGIMENT. Capt. Wodehouse has been appointed Adjt. of the 4th Norfolk R.V. from the 19th ult.

66TH REGIMENT left Kurrachee for Afghanistan on the 3rd ult.

70TH REGIMENT. From the Kurum Valley it is reported that Lieut. Humsden, 13th Bengal Cavalry, was murdered by robbers on the night of Feb. 19 while asleep in his tent. No such name, however, is to be found in the *Army List*. Lieut. H. R. W. Lumsden, of this regiment, a probationer Bengal S.C., is, however noted as serving with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Eastern Afghanistan Force.

71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY. Capt. A. T. Hamilton, late of the regiment, died at Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, on the 1st inst., aged 62 years.

72ND HIGHLANDERS. The death of the ill-fated Capt. Spens, while gallantly leading his men to repel an overwhelming mass of the enemy, on the Asmai heights, near Cabul on Dec. 14, is thus chronicled by the correspondent of the *Pioneer*:—"Capt. Spens quietly, and with the true sense of duty which has so often prompted British officers to sacrifice themselves to save their comrades, went out to almost certain death. He was not a powerful athletic swordsman, who could hope to hold his own against six or seven men, but a man whom almost any Pathan would overtop in stature. He had only his straight thrusting sword to rely upon, and he lacked the physical strength so essential to a hand-to-hand fight. He was cut down as he ran his man through. This facing of a mob of active mountaineers, unequalled in the use of the knife and tulwar at close quarters, was bravely personified; and if any soldier ever deserved the simple motto of the V.C.—'For Valour'—Capt. Spens had earned it even before his death." Lieut. and Adjt. Murray, as we stated last week, has lately proceeded from Cabul to Sealkote to clothe and equip drafts of men for service at the front. The 72nd can still muster over 600 men fit for service, in spite of their losses at Charasiab on Oct. 6 and the Asmai heights on Dec. 14, and with the draft of 180 men now at Sealkote they will be nearly 800 strong.

73RD REGIMENT. Capt. Gordon has been relieved in his appointment as Adjt. of the 1st A.B. Berwickshire R.V.

78TH HIGHLANDERS. The two companies at Sattara are ordered to return to Poona to rejoin head-quarters, two companies proceeding to Baroda.

80TH REGIMENT was to have been concentrated at Pinetown about the 18th ult.

83RD REGIMENT. Two companies are ordered from Belgaum to Sattara, relieving two companies 78th Highlanders.

89TH REGIMENT is experiencing what may be called "hard lines." A Rangoon correspondent writes that, having already spent one year beyond the usual three years allotted for regiments to serve in Burmah, they are now apparently condemned to remain a fifth year in this station. Besides this, the regiment is so scattered, that it is almost impossible for it to maintain its efficiency. A large draft sent out to join the regiment more than a year ago has been detained to do duty in Madras. A strong detachment occupies Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, and four companies, housed in comfortless bamboo barracks, have, since last April, been guarding the frontier at Theyetmyo. Owing to the want of a rifle range, the regiment has not been put through a course of musketry for two years, and it is probable that not more than two or three companies can be exercised this year. Lieut. Brown has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

91ST HIGHLANDERS. We regret to learn of the death, which occurred at Moka, Mauritius, on Jan. 27, of Major W. P. Gurney, the result of fever contracted on service during the Zulu campaign. Major Gurney, who was 45 years of age, entered the Army Feb. 17, 1854; became lieut., July 6, 1855; capt., Nov. 12, 1860; brevet major, Sept. 28, 1872; and major, Jan. 19, 1876. Capt. Robley will, no doubt, obtain the majority thus rendered vacant, and Lieut. Schank the company. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Kirk, lately commanding the regiment, died at 24 Park Crescent, Regent's Park, on the 27th ult. Col. Kirk entered the Service in 1851, and served in the 96th and 89th Regiments, and on the Staff. He was in command of the 91st when it was ordered, at very short notice, for the Zulu war, it being the first regiment to embark after the news of Isandula reached England. An accident which rendered amputation necessary prevented Col. Kirk from going out with it. After resignation of this command, he was appointed to the Intelligence Department at the Horse Guards, but was compelled by continued ill-health to resign. He was buried on the 3rd inst. at Shenley, Herts, the procession leaving High Canons, the residence of Mr. R. Durant, attended by a large following of relatives and friends, amongst whom were Messrs. C. W. and O. D. Parker, C. and F. Durant, Gen. Sir A. Lawson, K.C.B.; Col. Bray, Q.M.G., Portsmouth; Col. Sprot and Capt. Robley and Prevost. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Huleatt, late chaplain to the Forces, and the Rev. H. Newcome, rector of Shenley.

93RD HIGHLANDERS. Capt. Croker has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of adjutant to the Police and Pioneer force of Cyprus, which is now in course of formation. A better appointment it would have been impossible to make, as all will admit who have ever met the 93rd.

94TH REGIMENT. We regret to learn that Lieut. Cowper still remains, unable to move, at Lydenburg, in consequence of his accident in Secocoeni's country.

96TH REGIMENT. Brevet Major Josselyn, adjt. of the Bedfordshire Militia, having been elected chief constable of Bedfordshire, is about to retire.

105TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Serjt.-Major Green has been discharged after 23 years' service, and has received from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men a watch and chain as a mark of respect. He has been appointed canteen steward. Colour-Serjt. Williams succeeds him as serjeant-major.

1ST WEST INDIA REGIMENT. Lieut. O'Donnell, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 17th N.I., and Lieut. Peirse to the 22nd N.I. on arrival in India.

2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT. A large concourse of Freetown population assembled, on Jan. 29, at the East Battery, Sierra Leone, to witness the presentation of a bâton to the band of the regiment, in testimony of the polite and ready manner in which, during their three years' residence in the West African settlement, they had always granted their services to the inhabitants. The bâton, which was subscribed for by a few gentlemen of the city, was of ebony, splendidly inlaid with gold, and enclosed in an embossed case. On the bâton itself was the following inscription:—"Band of the 2nd West India Regiment;" and on the case:—"From a few citizens of Sierra Leone, Jan., 1880."

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT. The *Natal Witness* has the following:—"The treatment which Deputy-Comy. Granville, of the Transport Department, has met with certainly seems strange, and must be exceedingly disappointing to the gallant officer. As yet, no recognition whatever has been made of the services he has rendered, and his acting rank has not even been confirmed. It is evident that there has been an oversight in the matter, and we trust that justice will soon be done to Mr. Granville's claims. After settling up the transport affairs in connection with the war in the Old Colony, he arrived in Durban early in November, 1879, and with the exception of a period of a few weeks, has been senior Commissariat officer at the base of operations. Throughout the war he has, in fact, been doing the duties of an officer of two ranks higher than his own. Every single article of supplies received from England has passed through his hands, and has been forwarded to the front. He has borne the whole burden, and it will be recollected he was highly complimented by Sir E. Strickland upon the manner in which he discharged his duties. In recognition of the position he held here, he received the acting rank of commissary, and now all is over, and everything satisfactorily settled without a single hitch, no recognition whatever is made of his services. A harder case seldom presented itself, for his whole energy has been devoted to the Service and the carrying-out of Sir E. Strickland's orders. Other officers have been promoted whose responsibilites and duties have been a mere nothing compared with what has been done at the 'base of operations.' Everything depended on the way the duties were performed at the base, for the supplies for the whole army were obtained from here. Such treatment is unfair and unjust, and has caused much talk in military circles." Assist.-Comy. J. L. Dalton, V.C., has been granted leave from the Cape to England for six months.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. G. J. Moore, having completed three years' tour of foreign service on the Staff of Major-Gen. Donovan in the China command, is about to return to England. The following changes of station have taken place:—Deputy-Comy. W. S. Haldane, from Jamaica to Dublin, vice Ralph; Deputy-Comy. T. G. Stack, from Natal to Dublin, vice Comy. G. A. Brunet, to be retired; Deputy-Comy. J. H. Pearson, from Devonport to Jamaica, vice Haldane; Assist.-Comy. F. C. B. Richards, Malta to Dover, vice J. C. Stanley, to Dublin; Assist.-Comy. R. B. Baker, from Blackness, N.B., to Pembroke, vice Deputy-Comy. A. Montanaro, to be retired; Assist.-Comy. H. H. D. Hain, Malta to Woolwich. The following officers have accepted retirement under the Royal Warrant, 1879:—Deputy-Comy. D. O'L. MacDermott, late in charge of the Military and Naval Arsenal at Cork Harbour; and Deputy.-Comy. R. P. Olpherts, from H.M.'s Powder Magazine Establishment, at Bull Point, near Devonport. Deputy-Comy. MacDermott was a Bachelor of Arts and Gold Medallist of Queen's University in 1853; entered the Army in 1856; served at Tower of London and Tilbury Fort, 1856-61; Woolwich, 1861-65; Dublin, 1865-66; New Zealand, 1866; Hong Kong, 1867-70. The death is reported of Assist.-Supdnt. of Stores J. Darne (half-pay). This officer entered the Army in 1827, served for many years in the island of Mauritius, and also in the Madras Presidency during the Indian Mutiny, and retired upon a pension in 1863.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The services of the medical officers in the Afghan campaigns have received well-deserved praise from the Secretary for War, who paid a special tribute to the late Surg.-Major Porter on Monday in his speech on the Estimates. Col. Stanley said:—"In Afghanistan the Generals in command have spoken in the highest terms of the efficiency, zeal, and self-devotion of all ranks of officers, and I am afraid that in this respect there is even melancholy evidence in the large numbers who have succumbed to hard work, especially among the Indian Forces. I must refer to the loss which the medical service and the medical world in general have sustained by the death, at Sherpur, of Deputy Surg.-Gen. Porter, an officer whose arrangements for all the medical duties of the campaign left nothing to be desired. He leaves, both among the medical world and those who are his countrymen, a reputation to which his friends may look back with satisfaction, and a memory which will be dear to all those who knew him."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

BEDFORD. Major and Adjt. Josselyn, 96th Regt., has been elected Chief Constable of Bedfordshire. The large number of votes that were given to this officer shows the high esteem he has gained for himself during the four years he has been attached to the Bedfordshire Militia.

DURHAM FUSILIERS. Col. Surtees, honorary colonel, is a candidate for the representation of South Durham, in the Conservative interest.

FERMANAGH. Capt. Johnston has been noted at the Horse Guards for appointment to a commission in the Army Reserve.

MID-ULSTER ARTILLERY. The Local Government Board have intimated that they cannot this year spare the barrack accommodation usually set apart in the Union Workhouse buildings for this regiment, and encamping or billetting must therefore be resorted to.

ROYAL LIMERICK FUSILIERS. The recruits have assembled at Limerick for 83 days' training. Of the entire number, 123 appeared, and satisfactory reasons were given for the non-attendance of the 23 who were absent.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

MIDDLESEX (UXBRIDGE). Among those who joined the ranks of the Natal Light Horse during the recent war at the Cape were Capt. Marshall and Lieut. Arden, of this regt., the latter of whom took part in the cavalry reconnaissance of June 3 and the battle of Ulundi on the following day.

2ND WEST YORK. The majority is vacant, by the death of Major J. J. Foster, which occurred at Cannes on the 26th ult. The deceased, who was 53 years of age, joined the regiment several years ago, and had been major since Feb., 1873.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

15TH MIDDLESEX (LONDON SCOTTISH) RIFLES. At a regimental dinner, held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, Lieut-Col. Lumsden presiding, Lord Elcho, who was for many years in command of the regiment, was presented with a replica of the Elcho Shield and a beautifully-illuminated address. Among those present were Lord Rosslyn, Lord Bury, Lord Vernon, Lord Brooke, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Viscount de Vesci, Sir J. H. D. Elphinstone, M.P., Admiral Sir J. D. Hay, M.P., Col. Sir P. Lumsden, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Higginson, commanding home division, Col. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, Col. Macpherson, C.B., 42nd Highlanders, Lieut.-Col. Simpson, late 72nd Highlanders, the Hon. Capt. Charteris, R.N.,

the Hon. H. C. Charteris, Mr. Wells, Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., Mr. J. Macgregor ("Rob Roy"), and Dr. Cameron. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, referred at length to the services of Lord Elcho in the early days of the Volunteer movement. Capt. Macgregor was then called upon to make the presentation, and read an address from the Volunteers of England and Scotland to Lord Elcho, referring to his spirited work in days gone by in the organisation of the Volunteer force, and in the founding of the National Rifle Association. The toast of Lord Elcho's health was then given, in Highland fashion. Lord Elcho, in reply, expressed the hope that succeeding generations of his house would find in that presentation an incentive to national duty, as well as see in it a testimony that in this land no honestly-attempted work for the public good failed to meet with public recognition.

23RD MIDDLESEX (INNS OF COURT RIFLES). Brig.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., presented the prizes to the regiment in Lincoln's Inn Hall on Tuesday. Gen. Wood said it was ten years since he had had the opportunity of seeing the corps under arms, and it was with regret that he saw there had been in that time some decrease, not in efficiency, for relatively the efficiency of the corps was much higher than it was formerly, but in numbers, and it would be an ill return for their kindness in inviting him to be present, if he failed to remark that it was with disappointment he saw that only about one-sixth of the students who joined the Inns became members of the corps. The prizes were then presented, and the successful competitors included Lieut. King, Corprl. Bradford, Pte. Bethell, Corprl. Hartopp, Serjt. Denison, Serjt.-Major Knowles, Pte. Quick, and Capt. Tomlinson.

37TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES. Lieut.-Col. Stedall is about to resign his commission, after fourteen years' service as commanding officer. Major Richards will succeed to the command, Capt. Stedall becoming junior major.

38TH MIDDLESEX (ARTISTS') RIFLES. Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Leighton distributed the prizes at the annual general meeting of this corps at Willis's Rooms on Saturday. He said that during the years he had commanded the regiment till now he had not seen it raised to such a high standard of efficiency. Last year had been one of trial and experiment, but the commissioned and non-commissioned officers had worked together, and now the corps was stronger, richer, and more efficient than at any previous moment of its existence. The financial position had enabled him to reduce the annual subscription from £1 5s. to £1. The amount of capitation grant earned by the corps was £1,185, as compared with £1,052 earned in 1878. The number of recruits that had joined in the Volunteer year up to Nov. 1 was 193. From that number must be deducted 120 who had resigned, and been struck off the rolls. With the 65 recruits who had joined since Nov. 1, the strength of the regiment was raised to 746, 91·82 per cent. of whom were efficient.

The fiat has gone forth for the amalgamation of the following Administrative Brigades and Battalions, which, under the new *régime*, will be distinguished by the name and number of their present senior company, viz.:—Artillery brigades—2nd Devon, 1st Glamorgan; Rifle battalions—1st Clackmannan, 1st Derby, 2nd Devon, 3rd Durham, 1st Essex, 3rd Essex, 1st Flint, 1st Leicester, 1st Norfolk, 1st Somerset, 4th Staffordshire, 2nd Surrey, 1st Sussex, 1st Warwick, 1st Westmoreland, 2nd Worcester, 1st North York, 2nd West York, 4th West York.

The Indian Army.

13TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Lieut. G. W. Deane, squadron-officer and adjutant, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

7TH BENGAL N.I. Major F. Drummond has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

29TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. R. W. MacLeod has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

39TH BENGAL N.I. Major H. O. Cumberlege, wing-officer, has reverted to his appointment as station staff officer at Benares.

4TH GOORKHAS. Col. J. P. Turton has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

2ND PUNJAB CAVALRY. The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Monday that a Ghazi had shot Surg. M'Cartie through the shoulder. The injury was not serious.

5TH PUNJAB CAVALRY. A Cabul correspondent writes:—"It is intended, so I am informed, to send the 5th Punjab Cavalry down country soon. This regiment has suffered very severely in both native officers and men, and at present there are not one-third of the former to carry on the duties. The 3rd Punjab Cavalry is named as the regiment most likely to be sent in relief."

1ST SIND HORSE. In Sir R. Temple's minute on the road-making last year in the Bolan Pass, we read,—"Lieut. Domville, 1st Sind Horse, in command of a detachment of cavalry in the Bolan Pass, I know, earned the thanks of the brigadier 'as an energetic and ever-ready cavalry officer.'"

2ND CENTRAL INDIA HORSE. A correspondent at Cabul relates that on the 11th ult. "Capt. MacGregor, A.D.C., in his endeavour to make a prisoner, had a narrow escape. He galloped after the retreating Afghan, who allowed his pursuer to arrive within a couple of yards of him, then turned, dropped on his knees, and raised his rifle. This caused Capt. MacGregor's horse to swerve, and, for the moment, he seemed at the mercy of the Afghan. Luckily Lieut. Chamberlain had ridden after Capt. MacGregor, and, before the Afghan could fire, the former officer was down on him. The Afghan dropped his rifle, drew his tulwar, and seized the bridle of Lieut. Chamberlain's horse; but the youngster was too quick for him, and with one blow severed his head from his shoulders. This little episode took place in front of the advancing brigade. Young Chamberlain is the grandson of the late Mr. George H. Drury, Madras Civil Service, and a nephew of the present Commander-in-Chief and Archdeacon of Madras."

1ST BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY. A squadron is ordered to proceed from Neemuch to Deesa and Rajkote.

3RD BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY is ordered from Deesa and Rajkote to Jacobabad.

1ST BOMBAY N.I. (GRENADIERS). *Vide* 19th Bombay N.I.

8TH BOMBAY N.I. is ordered from Sattara, Azirgarh, and Bombay to Sind.

11TH BOMBAY N.I. A wing of the regiment, from Poona, is to replace the 24th Bombay N.I., proceeding on service, at Mehidpore and Agar.

14TH BOMBAY N.I. The *Times of India* says:—"As the Tenasserim is to be employed in conveying the Poona Horse to Kurrachee, the 14th Regiment N.I. will have to remain encamped at Vingorla until about the 18th inst., when the transport Culna will be ready to convey the regiment to Aden, returning with the 25th Regiment N.L.I. Until the arrival of that regiment, the garrison duty will fall very heavy on the Marine Battalion in Bombay, the strength of which, owing to the numerous detachments out, is only about 500 men."

17TH BOMBAY N.I. is ordered from Dharwar to Sattara. Major J. Jacob, wing-commander, has been appointed second in command, and Major H. L. Walter, wing-officer, wing-commander, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, deceased.

19TH BOMBAY N.I. Extracts from minute by Sir R. Temple, Governor of Bombay, dated Dec. 31, 1879:—"Having lately visited some parts of the Bolan Pass, and having seen and heard much of the achievements of the brigade of Bombay troops under Brigdr.-Gen. R. Phayre, C.B., in respect of military road-making during the first half of the present year, 1879, I desire to record a brief statement of the work actually done. The troops employed were the 1st Bombay N.I. (Grenadiers), the 19th Bombay N.I., and two companies of Sappers. The average strength of a Native Infantry regiment was about 700 non-commissioned officers and men, and the Sappers numbered about 150 men. The total strength, then, consisted of about 1,300 N.I. Sepoys, about 150 Sappers and Miners, and about 550 dooly-bearers. The time during which these men were employed in road-making was about six or seven months; but for the first five of these the 1st Grenadiers were employed principally on escort and detachment duty, so that the main part of the road-making was done by the Sappers and the 19th N.I. With this comparatively small number of men, and in this short time, the following results were accomplished:—Of military road-making, 109 miles, from Jacobabad to Dadur, were lined out, cleared, and made passable for wheeled traffic, many temporary bridges being erected by the Sappers, which stood the wheeled transport and the passage of the siege-train very well. It was, however, from the commencement of the Bolan Pass just beyond Dadur that the hard work began. Throughout the length of road from Dadur to Darwaza (63 miles), which comprises what is commonly known as the Bolan Pass, there was formerly nothing that could be termed a road: horsemen and strings of camels passed to and fro, but carts never attempted to pass, by this line; and when artillery had to pass, the guns were dragged slowly and laboriously. The road-making done by the brigade extends over the following lengths:—Jacobabad to Dadur, 109 miles; Dadur to Darwaza, 58; Dozan station, 5; Darwaza to Quetta, 26; total, 198 miles. It is to be remembered that all these operations were conducted with military labour only, without any assistance whatever from ordinary hired labour. It is to be borne in mind that these fatiguing duties had to be performed during a season when the climate in that region is extremely inclement from heat. In the 1st Grenadiers I would specially testify to the service of Lieut.-Col. Anderson. In the 19th N.I., to the services of Col. Creagh (who acted as brigadier during Brigdr.-Gen. Phayre's temporary absence) Major Waudby, and Major Trench. The efforts of the Medical Department were much taxed during the outbreak of cholera which occurred at Dadur in the Bolan during June, and Surg.-Major Cates, 19th N.I., and Surgs. Dane, Channer, and Mullaine did excellent service in that trying time,—the two last-named officers were deputed from Quetta for this special duty. Lastly, I have to report to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that when the largest share of the road-making devolved on the Sepoys of the 19th, the testimony of all who saw them—many witnesses being unconnected either with the brigade or with the Army—is to the effect that more willing and enduring men could not be found. Their conduct adds one more proof to the numberless proofs already existing of the efficacy of discipline."

26TH BOMBAY N.I. The 23rd Bombay N.I., from Ahmednuggur, Surat, and Sholapore, ordered on service, is to be relieved by three companies of the 26th N.I., from Deesa, Surat, and Sholapore; Ahmednuggur to be left without Native Infantry.

28TH BOMBAY N.I. left Kurrachee for Jacobabad on Jan. 29.

29TH BOMBAY N.I. Major G. C. Sartorius, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England on medical certificate.

FIELD-GLASSES FOR OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you do me the favour to correct an error which appears in your issue of last week, in an article on "Military Equipment." I allude to that portion of it which refers to the recent decision by the authorities for all officers to carry field-glasses. The price of No. 7, chosen by the Committee for infantry officers (a new glass made by me expressly for the purpose), is £2 15s.; but I undertook to make it in aluminium, if required, for £5. This material is about one-third the weight of the ordinary metal. The glass chosen by the Committee for cavalry and artillery officers is that known as "The Duke," a glass most extensively patronised in both the recent wars at the Cape and Afghanistan; it is slightly larger and heavier than No. 7, but has more power. This glass I undertook to supply to officers of the Army for £5 5s. By inserting this correction in your next issue, you will greatly oblige, yours, &c.,

456 Strand, W.C., March 4. J. H. STEWARD, Optician.

INDIA.

The Lahore paper again draws attention to the paucity of officers with Native regiments in Afghanistan, and expresses regret that the proposal to fill up some of the vacancies by the appointment of young police officers has apparently been allowed to drop without any action being taken in the matter.

The brigading of the Reserve division has undergone some changes. Brigdr.-Gen. Gib has proceeded to Lundi Kotal, his head-quarters. He has the 1st and 15th Madras N.I. and 5th Fusiliers. Brigdr.-Gen. Roberts commands the 1st Brigade at Peshawur; his corps will be the Royal Irish, 9th and 16th N.I. Brigdr.-Gen. Hill's brigade is at Jumrood, and will consist of the 1st Goorkhas, the 14th Foot, and 41st N.I. The 32nd Pioneers go to Ali Musjid, and 25th Foot now belong to Gen. Bright's column.

A return has been issued showing the numbers killed, died of disease, and invalided, in each of the three armies operating beyond the Indus in the late campaign in Afghanistan, from the date of the advance beyond our frontier into the Khyber Pass, up to the return across the Indus, of the regiments ordered back at the close of operations in the field. There were killed in action 4 European officers, 1 native officer, and 60 men; 19 European officers, 14 native officers, and 1,143 men died of disease; 33 European officers, 17 native officers, and 1,885 men were invalided. The total loss was thus—56 European officers, 32 native officers, and 3,088 men.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Sexton, Bombay S.C., has received the appointment of Superintendent of the Bombay Army Clothing Department.

Lieut.-Col. Lowe has taken over charge of the Transport Service at Cabul, Col. Heathcote having been appointed road commandant in charge from Jumrood to Sherpur.

The Lahore paper hears that Col. Hogg, assistant to Sir Michael Kennedy for transport work, will shortly return to Bombay to take up his appointment of qrmr.-gen.; and that his place on Sir Michael Kennedy's staff will be taken by Capt. E. H. H. Collen, Bengal S.C., assistant-secretary, Military Department.

The offic[illegible]nd men of the Bombay Army have sent the sum of [illegible] 1s. 6d. to the office of the Patriotic Fund as a contr[illegible]n to the Zulu War Fund.

THE EAS[illegible]MONDAY REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF TH[illegible]MY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Observing that t[illegible] Brighton Volunteer Review question presently commands attention, I venture, as one who served for several years during the earlier stages of the movement, to express a brief opinion. Brighton is unquestionably the place at Easter for this force, in spite of the very far superior military attractions of Aldershot. Remember that our Volunteer Army has no commissariat, and is entirely dependent upon a town for supplies. The review being necessarily limited to hours, confidence is best placed in that company which has the greatest experience in the conveyance of considerable bodies of passengers. The London, Brighton, and South-Coast Company have, so to speak, mainly Brighton to cater for, while the London and South-Western Company have not generally provided even good accommodation for the troops at Aldershot, and are overcome with the immense traffic prevalent on their lines during a Bank holiday. I had the honour to join in the force under Lord Ranelagh at the first experimental Brighton Review, and excellently well it went off, in extremely fine weather, while all other localities were drenched with rain. The succeeding assemblages were uniformly successful, while great discomfort attended those held at Guildford, Dover, &c. Aldershot Town is quite destitute of any but the most meagre accommodation for civilian soldiers, and the strict discipline enforced there would be unsuited for a sudden assemblage of Volunteers. The London Rifle Brigade had a miserable bad outing with the Aldershot Division in 1862, and, getting drenched during a field-day, had to find their way back to town under circumstances which have led to no repetition of their visit as a corps since. At an early part of the year, before any excursion traffic was started, the "Black Watch," on return from Ashantee Land, had to show up as splendid as they could at a grand review at one of our principal military stations, but having to confide themselves to the mercies of a railway company, which divides the honours of the camp traffic—third-class carriages of old date, two being of twenty years' and one of twenty-one years' construction (*vide* evidence at inquiry), were provided as part of the train. Some of these antiquities, on the return journey to Portsmouth, came to pieces, and about one dozen men were badly injured. A colour-serjeant had his leg broken. The continued use of old rolling stock seriously jeopardises the chance of safety, and if any delay should occur, it imperils the success of the whole review. Our civilian soldiers, having businesses and families dependent upon them, must be well considered when they sacrifice their holiday for a day of *bonâ fide* hard work. It is all very well for noble lords to speak in the House on the subject of having the Volunteers' outing to come off at our great Camp, but they should remember that the coast is where our Army must be first dispatched, and experience of moving large bodies of troops thereto may as well be sufficiently practised. I have not the slightest reason, personally, to urge the selection of Brighton, but I know full well, from frequent service there, the failings of Aldershot. There is too much red-tapeism in that military centre, quite incapable of adapting itself to the sudden requirements of a civilian army. I rather think that I remember a cavalry brigade marching thence to the Metropolis, being landed high and dry on Hounslow Heath for a whole day without any visible mode of subsistence, because some one had blundered. Should Brighton be chosen (and that almost ensures fine weather), I hope that as Volunteer discipline has so materially improved, that credit will be further brought to the force by the strictest military attention being given to every detail of dress and parade. Much success would be obtained if the regular cavalry could be provided in such numbers as to ensure the ground being properly kept. Apologising for obtruding so considerably on your space,

I am, &c., EX-VOLUNTEER CAPTAIN.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

WM. PUGH (many years coat cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Saville Row), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5 CORK STREET, BOND STREET, and Swift, late Ridgway and Co., 41 OLD BOND STREET, W., respectfully solicits the patronage of the nobility and gentry.

Best trade only at fixed fair prices, and 10 per cent. allowed for prompt cash.

N.B.—All first-class tailors give credit, and it is only by the discount system noblemen and gentlemen who pay cash get the full value ready-money entitles them to.

WILLIAM PUGH (from Poole's), 5 CORK STREET, and 41 OLD BOND STREET (opposite Hill Brothers), LONDON, W.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Dictionary of Continental Railways, &c. (Charles Dickens's Dickens).—Young England (Houlston).—The Veterinary Journal; the Magazine of Art (Cassell and Co.).—British Dogs, Part 8 (The *Bazaar* Office).—University Magazine (Hurst and Blackett).—The Command of the Army (Schuyler, Hartley, and Graham, New York).—Three Shots from a Pop-gun (Remington).—Moxon's Select Novelettes, No. 2, Belmere (Saunders and Co.).—The United Service (Hamersley and Co., Philadelphia).—Secret of a Good Memory (Bogue).—Day of Rest (Strahan).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LANCER.—Certainly there are.

CORRECTION AND UNBIASSED.—So much space has been devoted to the Marine Artillery controversy during the past few weeks, that your letters have been held over this week.

H. C. D. S.—Unfortunately we are obliged to hold over notices of amateur entertainments, as a rule, owing to the very large number of such reports which are continually reaching us.

PURCHASE SUBALTERN.—We note your request, and will gladly accede thereto.

REGIMENTAL LIEUT.-COLONEL.—We agree with you, and the matter will not be lost sight of.

OLD SOLDIER.—You are not entitled to the medal.

SUP SAT.—Next week.

UNFAIR.—You are mistaken. Not a line of the articles you refer to was written or even seen, much less dictated, by him till the paper was published; and he had no knowledge that the articles would be written, or any communication with the writers, or with the office, whilst the discussion was pending. Why not give real name and address?

RECEIVED:—"Cathay;" H. S. St. Cross.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

FIELD-MARSHAL VON MOLTKE holds that absence of quantity may be made up for by the quality of an Army. That the Army in South Africa did its work at last, cannot be denied. They destroyed the military power of the Zulus after two campaigns, in which they were aided by a great force of volunteers, European and Native auxiliaries. No one can deny it. That the officers, as a body, displayed the greatest gallantry, efficiency, and skill, is patent to the world. No men could work harder,—Guardsmen, Line, special-service, staff, and ordinary regimental officers of all arms. There were very few exceptions indeed to these remarks, and if they were named or indicated, it would only show how the immense majority had done their duty,—it would prove the rule, if any proof of the British officers' sterling quality were needed. But, nathless, there were points with which the officers could not deal effectively, in which the Army was not all that could be desired, and the question for the country is to consider if, without violent wrench or reaction, the Army can be restored to its old form in its first line. In that old form, the first line was admittedly magnificent, "but it had no reserves." Advocates of the "all for the reserve"—one would think they actually believed in such a system—say that in the old days regiments were filled up by volunteers and drafts from other regiments, in an emergency, just as they are now. True, but the difference is that those volunteers and drafts consisted of what would now be called old soldiers, and that boys were not added to boys. There are Generals who say they prefer boys to old soldiers, but they go in direct opposition to the experience and practice of all the great Generals of antiquity and modern times. In 1854 the bulk of the troops assembled for the bold invasion of the Crimea were what would to-day be styled veteran troops, though few of them had heard a shot fired. Those who see the Guards as they are, and remember the Guards at Malta, would say that they are now nearly up, but not quite up, to the standard of those grand battalions which excited the admiration of the French at Valetta, broke up the Russian columns at the Alma, turned every foot of ground on the slopes of Inkerman to the stronghold of a hero, and dwindled away in snow, mud, and misery, on the dreary plateau, beneath the blows of an enemy who was armed only with official incompetence and neglect, till the sight of the wretched remnant caused Lord Rokeby to burst into tears. The Line were equally fine in proportion, and men now living who remember the 41st, 47th, and 49th, the "Fours" Brigade of Adams, the 95th, 55th, the Rifle Brigade, 7th, 77th,—well, nearly every regiment which landed at Old Fort, and who look at an ordinary Line regiment, will find, we fear, a sorry difference between the old and new. "But there was no Reserve then, and now we have a splendid Reserve." Have we indeed got that for which so much has been surrendered? Scarcely, we fear. Colonel Stanley admits the Reserve is not filling up satisfactorily, and that natural decay—medical unfitness—has begun to eat into it. The case, then, becomes serious, if the first line does not present all the conditions of military stability and efficiency which constitute a fighting army, and the Reserve, for the sake of which these conditions were enfeebled and diminished, is not ready to supplement it. We may be called on some day to meet a European enemy. We were very near it two years ago. Our Army is not maintained to fight Zulus, Caffres, Afghans, Chinese, or Burmans, only. Doubtless, our gallant English lads would fight as became them, but the most sanguine General would scarcely like to face 60,000 foreigners with 40,000 or 50,000 British troops such as they are to-day, or march to meet them with the confidence his predecessor would have felt of yore. And besides, he could not get them. To deal with Cetewayo put the War Office to the pin of its collar. Therefore, we say the condition of the Army is not satisfactory. Troops should behave well in a peaceful country, as well as in the scenes of war; and the younger they are, the more rigid should be the discipline. But it is just as the Army becomes younger that the means of punishment in the hands of officers are weakened by concessions to injudicious and perhaps not well-intentioned humanitarianism. Colonel Stanley remarked that the new Act could not be held responsible for increase of crime, because it only came into operation on March 1; but he could easily find out that there was a different opinion in the Transvaal and Natal among the officers. The men read the newspapers now-a-days. If the country will have an Army of boys, it must consent to have a code of military law which recognises the use of the correctives known at Eton and Marlborough, or a short-service army will give very short service indeed before a serious enemy. The lash was used when needed, in the enemy's country, where there was little or no temptation to licence; but it was put up when the troops moved into the next parish, where temptations abounded. No human being with head or heart would advocate flogging for its own sake. But if there be no proper punishment as an alternative; if the death-penalty be scored out, save for tremendous crimes; if all chastisement akin to "torture" be viewed with just horror, what is to be done with a boy Army on the line of march, when "it drinks more than is good for it," and commits what may be called "irregularities?" There are no prisons available; no military, no civil police, in the vast regions to which we allude, except at rare and great intervals. We await Lord Airey's report with impatience. Colonel Stanley was justified in declining to open up important and vital questions without the Report, but there ought to be no delay about its presentation, for the subjects to be considered are of very great and very pressing importance.

When Colonel Stanley replied to Sir W. Barttelott's question respecting Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch, of which question it is not quite unlikely the Secretary of State had had some previous information ere the notice was put on the paper, the right honourable gentleman referred to a despatch or report, which had been received from Major-General Newdigate, respecting the conduct of the troops, and offered in the kindest way to have it printed as an unopposed return. It was a statement made by the gallant and excellent officer, in consequence of Dr. Russell's letter; and the Adjutant-General, who is remarkably anxious to publish all the despatches he can, sent it to Lord Chelmsford, who returned it with a covering letter to the Horse Guards. But neither the statement nor the covering letter have made their appearance yet, which, considering the eagerness of the War Office to give the fullest information to the country on the discipline of the Army in South Africa, is rather noticeable.

Brevet Major H. M. Thompson, 82nd Regiment, has been appointed Secretary and Adjutant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, vice Captain E. M. Roe, 23rd Fusiliers, who, as we announced last week, has resigned the appointment.

A code of regulations for war correspondents was draughted at the War Office by a council of officers. It was merely a "scheme" for the consideration of the authorities. It was not sanctioned or passed. Somehow copies of it reached India, where the scheme was accepted as an actual regulation. The authorities at Pall Mall are setting that matter right, but they will be all in the wrong apparently if they direct their special attention to the case of an officer on the Viceroy's Staff who has been appointed correspondent of a London daily paper *permissu superiorum*. The India Office, perhaps, might interfere with greater effect.

Colonel W. Bellairs has resigned his appointment as Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope. Colonel Bellairs is to be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Barnes, half-pay, late 14th Foot, who has been employed since August, 1875, as Chief Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

A very great deal, indeed, depends on the next few years of Army administration. It is almost certain that an officer whose good-fortune is only equalled by his genius, will be called from his present field of action to be the Quartermaster-General of the Army when Sir D. Lysons goes to Aldershot, and that he will become Adjutant-General should Sir C. Ellice be charged with the responsibilities of the command in India, in succession to General Sir P. Haines. It is not unjust to the officer in question to assume that he is aware of the very serious defects which our small wars are developing in the present system, and that he must be working towards the great result of compulsory military service as the only possible solution of the immense difficulties which are crowding on the country, as the costs and charges of a bonus system of enlistment increase in proportion to the extension of Imperial enterprise, and the ardour or the necessities of the population for military service are counteracted by the increased inducements to resort to civil employment.

Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., R.E., may shortly be expected in England from the Cape, on vacating command in the Transvaal.

The days of the crimson sash, which has so long formed part of the uniform of the British infantry officer, are, we believe, numbered, and an order will probably be issued shortly for its discontinuance, a leather belt with field-glass being adopted in its place. This is a change we have long advocated, and it is one that will give the utmost satisfaction to all practical soldiers. The dress sash will probably be retained for State occasions.

There is a proposal to discard the present regulation helmet, in favour of one of a more serviceable pattern, made of leather.

Colonel Stanley stated on Monday that it had been decided to do away with pipe-clayed belts. It is in contemplation, we understand, to go even further, and to substitute a brown-leather sword-belt for the white one now worn by officers. We should, therefore, advise those who are providing themselves with outfits to make inquiries, before giving orders to their tailors.

We understand that the continued absence from London of Lord Winmarleigh is the sole obstacle that exists to the meeting of the Royal Commission on the Scientific Corps.

We shall hope to learn that some person in authority has been induced to take up the case of the unfortunate Mrs. Emmett, widow of Major-General Emmett, R.E., to which we referred last week, for a more deserving one never came under our notice. The idea of the widow of a distinguished soldier who fought in the Peninsula, and rose to the rank of Major-General in the Army, being denied by the War Office even the miserable pittance which we call a "compassionate allowance!" Is there no one who will espouse the cause of the widows and fatherless in Parliament, and induce the Government to make some more adequate provision for the families of those who risk their lives in their country's cause. The regulations as to widows' pensions, as they stand at present, are simply a disgrace to a civilised nation, and the cruel treatment which poor Mrs. Emmett has hitherto received ought to convince the authorities at the War Office that there exists substantial ground for complaint on the part of both the Army and the public.

A Distinguished-Service Reward is vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General J. R. Stuart, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 54th Regiment.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Pietermaritzburg on 26th ult., but returns to Pretoria again for a short time. The Frontier Light Horse were to have been disbanded on January 26. Major-General Clifford is now at Pretoria, in command; Colonel Harrison, C.B., R.E., has gone to England, *viâ* Zanzibar and Aden. Talk of railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay, distance 340 miles, of which Transvaal will undertake about 290 miles is once more heard; coal to be had in New Scotland; Swasi Kafirs willing to work on railway. Provisions are nearly doubled in price at Pretoria, owing to Boers carrying out their threat of not selling to the English. Abundance of rain has fallen, and country is looking lovely.

The appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Gibraltar is about to fall vacant, Captain A. E. Pearse, 76th Regiment, being about to revert to regimental duty, on promotion.

It is only fair to Brevet General Massey, that the public, cognisant of his past services, should refrain from judging him on the *ex parte* statement of the —— correspondent, an Indian General officer who backs up Sir F. Roberts in all things, until the full facts are known. We have reason to believe that, on hearing of the extraordinary decision of Sir F. Haines, the Commander-in-Chief—a decision hastily come to, without any explanation being previously required—General Massey at once started for Peshawur, to have a personal interview with his Excellency. We understand a message has been received, in which General Massey says his case is so strong and clear, that he has not the least doubt of the result, and that every unprejudiced officer at Cabul considers him completely exonerated from any blame for the event of December 11. We may add, from other undoubted authority, that Sir F. Roberts himself may be said to have commanded in the whole of that affair. With regard to the affair of October 8, in which General Massey captured the Sherpur cantonment and seventy-eight guns, though General Roberts, an officer knowing little or nothing of cavalry, thought he might have captured more Afghans, the General commanding can scarcely have endorsed his friend, the —— correspondent, whose telegram is most unhandsome, considering he is himself an Indian officer on the Active List, for General Roberts, in his despatch, gave his "best thanks" to the cavalry commander.

Lord Elcho has good right to be proud. He has given a shield to England, one which foreigners hold, perhaps, in more esteem than we do, and the Volunteers have honoured the stoutest champion in the name of the country with a shield in return.

Major Barnes, 35th Regiment, who is acting as Government Commissioner for the Bloemhof district and as Landdrost, one of those promoted by brevet in July, 1873, like them, has been a good deal "superseded" by luckier majors, and is surely entitled to consideration. It is quite bad enough to have to live in such a place as Christiana without being exposed to neglect elsewhere.

It is long since a Secretary of State for War had the good-fortune which befell Colonel Stanley this week. It is true that in 1874 the Estimates were disposed of in one night, but then it was under peculiar circumstances, among which the public spirit and patriotism of the then Opposition, must be highly placed, and some years further back the Government of the day were equally fortunate.

They are painting Boodle's! Several old members are quite disgusted, and resignations are expected.

Preparations are being made at Portsmouth for carrying out some important torpedo experiments at Spithead. The 1st of May has been named as the probable date upon which the practice will take place.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, February 27, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Thomas Russell has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 23rd inst.

ADMIRALTY, February 28, 1880.

The under-mentioned Deputy-Inspectors-General have been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 25th inst.:—John Watt Reid, M.D., and Ahmuty Irwin, C.B.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Commander George Alexander Macfarlane has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

ADMIRALTY, March 2, 1880.

The announcement contained in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 7, 1879, of the promotion of Lieut. Frederick Ralph Carr to the rank of Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, is hereby cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, March 3, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieut. Hubert Edward Madden Bourke has been placed on the Retired List from the 27th ultimo.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—John O. Hopkins, to the Excellent, vice Herbert, promoted; Hon. Walter C. Carpenter, to the Téméraire, vice Hopkins.

Commanders—P. C. Johnstone, to the Woodlark, when commissioned; C. Johnstone, to the Egeria, vice Douglas, whose period of service has expired.

Staff Commanders—J. H. Sully and James Robertson, to the Pembroke; S. W. Browne, to the Duke of Wellington.

Lieutenants—F. R. B. Kemp, to the Pembroke; F. E. J. Tottenham, to the Curaçoa; John Giles, to the Pilot, when commissioned.

Sub-Lieutenants—A. W. Davies, to the Royal Adelaide; Charles A. Buckland, to the Forester; and R. G. Fraser, to the Curaçoa.

Midshipmen—Percy S. St. John, C. J. Peareth and I. G. Humphreys, to the Curaçoa.

Staff Surgeons—Septimus Sexton, to the Pembroke; Septimus Evans, to the Royal Adelaide.

Surgeons—R. J. Barry, to the Torch; and A. Flood, to the Euryalus.

Assistant-Paymaster—F. B. J. Mathias, to the Duke of Wellington.

Assistant-Engineers—A. J. London, to the Flirt; and W. J. Andrew, to the Asia.

Boatswain—W. H. Pound, to the Indus.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—William Penn, Lerwick, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Auchwithie, vice Blacksill, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—William Brady, Johnshaven, to be chief boatman, Lerwick, vice Penn, promoted.

Quartermaster—Thomas Bruce, Beatrice, to be chief quartermaster, Flora, vice D. W. Evans.

ALACRITY, Lieut. W. C. Moore, left the Fiji group, where she had been engaged in surveying work, on Nov. 26, and arrived at Auckland on Dec. 6.

ALBERTA, Staff Com. Balliston, was docked at Portsmouth on Monday morning to have defects made good, and to be got ready, as it is supposed, to accompany the Queen in the Victoria and Albert to Cherbourg. It is believed that the Queen and the Princess Beatrice will embark at Portsmouth on the 22nd inst.

ANTELOPE, which was recommissioned on Feb. 25 by Lieut. Hon. W. Hylton-Jolliffe, is to sail about March 9 for Constantinople.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. C. E. Buckle, is under orders to leave Portsmouth on the 10th inst., to embark the 106th Regt., which is to be transferred from Preston to Kingstown, where the Assistance will embark the 82nd Regt. for Portsmouth, *en route* to Aldershot.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, arrived at Dominica on Feb. 25, and was to sail again on March 3.

BEACON, Com. Charles Woodruffe, was in dock at Bombay on Feb. 14.

BEAGLE, Lieut. T. de Hoghton, which has been at the Pearl Fisheries in Torres Straits, arrived at Sydney on Dec. 23, and left on Jan. 15 for Hobart Town.

BOXER, Com. P. C. Johnstone, was paid off at Chatham on March 1.

BRUISER, Lieut. Thomas E. Maxwell, has been ordered to return to Devonport from St. Helier's, Jersey. On arrival she is to complete with coal, and when ready will proceed to Queenstown for further service.

CHARYBDIS, Capt. Hotham, which was to go to Nagasaki early in January, remains in the Japan division of the station.

COMUS, Capt. East, arrived at Simon's Bay on Feb. 29, bound to China, calling at the island of Tristan d'Acunha and the Crozet Islands *en route*.

CORMORANT, Com. James Bruce, arrived at Wellington from Auckland on Jan. 12, and was to return to Auckland in March, probably leaving for Sydney in April.

DIDO, Capt. Compton E. Domville, arrived at Simon's Bay on Feb. 29, all well.

DOTEREL. Although it was blowing almost a gale, the Doterel was launched at Chatham on Tuesday. Her armament will consist of six guns, and she will be provided with a ram. Her engines of 900 horse-power will be provided by Messrs. Maudslay and Son. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length, 170 ft.; breadth, 36 ft. 1 in.; depth of hold, 16 ft. 9½ in. The customary prayers were read by the dockyard chaplain, the Rev. R. Picton, and shortly afterwards the vessel was launched; the naming ceremony being performed by the daughter of Capt. Hunt Grubbe, captain of the Steam Reserve. The vessel, which was commenced in May, 1878, is to be completed ready for sea during the ensuing financial year.

DRAGON, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, which has been ordered to Mauritius, to be docked, left Zanzibar for that purpose on Jan. 23.

DRYAD, Com. J. Hext, on passage to the East Indies station, arrived at Suez on Feb. 24.

ECLIPSE, Capt. C. C. Rising, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 26, and sailed for Malta on Monday.

EMERALD, Capt. W. H. Maxwell. A correspondent, writing to the *Times* from Levuka, Dec. 28, 1879, says:—"The Emerald has just returned from the island of Rotumah, the latest addition to the British Empire in these waters. She has been conveying thither on a visit the High Commissioner, with his aide-de-camp and private secretary. It is now some months since a deputation of chiefs from each of the two hostile factions between whom the island is divided arrived at Levuka to beg for its annexation to Great Britain, literally for the preservation of their lives. The story they told, which on inquiry proved to be true, was that now for many years a fight had been going on, and the two sides were too nearly equal to render it likely the struggle would be ended, either by force of arms or mutual agreement. Meanwhile, every now and then about half-a-dozen men were slain in this wretched squabble. Sir Arthur Gordon acceded provisionally to their request, and sent a young relative of his own to take temporary charge of the island. It speaks volumes for this gentleman's moral authority that, although a fierce fight had been fought just before his arrival, wherein a French Catholic missionary was killed, and the knives of the combatants were, so to speak, at one another's throats, no attempt was made to renew hostilities in the period that elapsed before the High Commissioner was able to pay the place a visit in the Emerald. His Excellency had several satisfactory interviews with the chiefs, but the formal ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack will not be performed till the cession is ratified by the home authorities."

GANNET, Com. E. Bourke, is to proceed to Coquimbo and Callao, and about June 15 would leave Callao to relieve Penguin at Panama, as Senior Officer on Central-American coast.

HECLA, Capt. Morgan Singer. Com. Linden, of the Russian Imperial Navy, and naval attaché to the Russian Embassy, has received permission to pay a visit of inspection to the torpedo ship Hecla.—*Standard.*

HECTOR, Capt. C. Simpson, has returned to Netley from Cowes. A fire broke out in the pay office in the central block of Netley Hospital, Southampton, about two yesterday afternoon. A body of seamen and marines were landed from the Hector guardship, and, with the hospital staff, got the fire under in about an hour. It is feared the museum is considerably damaged, more by water than fire.

HUMBER, Com. J. L. Way, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday from Gibraltar, with supernumeraries and stores.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., has arrived at Salonica, in consequence of telegraphic orders, for the purpose of rendering assistance, if possible, to Col. Synge. Capt. Fremantle has again distinguished himself by saving the life of one of his crew, during the passage from Alexandria to Aboukir Bay. The Invincible was steaming at about six knots, when a man fell overboard. The engines were reversed, life-buoys let go, and boats called away. Meanwhile, the man was observed to seize hold of the lead-line, and, as a consequence, he was dragged completely under water for several seconds, till, almost suffocated and becoming unconscious, he lost his hold and floated astern, his head being under the water. The captain, on the bridge, saw that delay would be fatal, and having given necessary orders, went overboard as he stood. And he was not a moment too soon, for when he reached the spot where the man was last seen, his rescuer found him already some distance under water. Having brought him to the surface, heavily weighted as he was, he had some difficulty in keeping the man's head above water, till Sub-Lieut. Moore, and Cunningham, blacksmith's mate, jumped overboard to the assistance of both, and, the boats arriving, all were brought safely on board. The rescued man was instantly removed to the sick bay, where he was soon restored to consciousness, and is now quite recovered. Capt. Fremantle already possesses the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, for jumping overboard off the poop of the Lord Warden in 1877, in Plymouth Sound, and saving the life of a boy who had fallen from aloft.

IRON DUKE, Capt. H. Cleveland, which has been to Aberdeen to be docked, has returned to Hong Kong.

JUMNA, Capt. G. Parsons, will leave Portsmouth for Bombay on the 11th inst., a day earlier than was originally fixed, in order that she may call at Queenstown on the 13th. She will embark at Portsmouth 64 officers and drafts.

KESTREL, Com. Edwards, left Manila on Jan. 15 for Hong Kong, where she will be paid off and laid up for a time. She took the Midge in tow.

LONDON, Capt. H. Earle. Notice is given that preparations are being made for the distribution of the slave-bounty, awarded for one slave, captured on Feb. 26, 1879, by the London.

MALABAR, Capt. J. F. Grant, sailed from Natal for India on the 8th ult.

MIDGE, Capt. Salmon, and the Kestrel left Singapore in company on Dec. 27, and after passing the Horsburgh Light the Kestrel took the Midge in tow until near Labuan, experiencing calms and light winds to that port, where they both arrived under steam shortly before 11 o'clock on Friday, Jan. 2. They remained at Labuan for four days, having to wait for the arrival of the steamer Cleator from Singapore with coal. Left Labuan on the 6th, the Kestrel taking two prisoners connected with the Kate Waters tragedy and a police inspector in charge of them on board for Hong Kong. The Midge was again taken in tow by the Kestrel and proceeded to Manila, to which port fine weather was experienced. When abreast of Corregidor Island the Kestrel cast off the towing line of the Midge, and they both arrived at Manila, the former at midnight, and the latter at two o'clock on the 10th. Left again on the 15th, and when clear of the shipping the Kestrel again took the Midge in tow and proceeded towards Hong Kong. The Midge will undergo some extensive repairs before being recommissioned.

OSBORNE, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., has been taken in hand by Portsmouth Dockyard for the purpose of undergoing her annual refit, and is ordered to be completed by May 1.

OSPREY, Com. Hon. H. A'Court, sailed on Jan. 9 from Callao for Tocopillo and Coquimbo, and would leave Coquimbo on March 1 with packages for Pitcairn Island, and would visit other islands of the Society Group, returning to Coquimbo about July 20.

PELICAN, Com. F. R. Dicken, was to join Commander-in-Chief at Galapagos, bringing mails from England, due at Payta Jan. 18.

SERAPIS, Capt. Guy Twiss, left Port Said on Wednesday evening.

SHANNON, Capt. John D'Arcy, remains at Callao for the present as Senior Officer on the coast of Chili and Peru, with Turquoise, Thetis, Gannet, and Osprey.

TAMAR, Capt. Liddell, will leave Jamaica for Bermuda on the 15th inst., and is expected to arrive at Portsmouth about April 7.

THETIS, Capt. P. W. Stephens, would go to Coquimbo when affairs were quiet at Tocopillo, and then to Valparaiso for a month, returning to Coquimbo.

TRIUMPH, Capt. A. H. Markham, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, was to leave Callao on Jan. 24, for Esquimalt, calling at La Payta, Galapagos Islands, and would visit Acapulco about March 3, remaining till March 7, and possibly visit La Paz about March 12. Expected to arrive at Vancouver Island about April 25.

TURQUOISE, Capt. Medlycott, was docked at Callao on Jan. 19, and when ready for sea would relieve the Gannet at Arica about Feb. 10.

TYNE, Com. J. E. Stokes, left Hong Kong for England on Saturday.

VALIANT, Capt. W. C. Chapman. The proceeds of the concert given by the officers and men of the Valiant on Feb. 16, in aid of the local distress in the neighbourhood of Tarbert, co. Kerry, amounted to £22 11s. 6d., which has been distributed amongst the poor of the immediate parishes of Tarbert and Glin in the following manner:—To Tarbert, through Capt. Leslie, J.P., the sum of £15 1s.; and to Glin, through the Knight of Glin, the sum of £7 10s. 6d.

VALOROUS, Capt. G. D. Morant, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday afternoon for Portsmouth, with the navigating party which recently brought around the Bellerophon.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Capt. Thomson. Preparations are being made on board the Royal yacht at Portsmouth for a passage in her by her Majesty to Cherbourg, on the 22nd inst. After remaining on the Continent for some weeks, the Queen will, it is understood, return, *viâ* Flushing and Queenborough.

WOODLARK will be commissioned at Devonport on the 16th inst., with a complement of 90, for service on the East Indies station.

ZEPHYR, Lieut. W. R. Clutterbuck, at Chatham, will be paid off on the 12th inst., and placed in the Steam Reserve.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—Robert Bowie, chief quartermaster of the Duke of Wellington; David Ivey, captain of the quarter-deck men of the Unicorn; Orlando H. Horswell, ship cook (1st class), of the Duke of Wellington; George Langley, ward-room cook, of the Lord Warden; Henry Dan, skilled carpenter's mate, of the Hercules; William W. Sparks, gunner's mate, of the Trincomalee; William D. Hallahan, gunner's mate, of the Lord Warden; John W. Brooks, petty officer (1st class), of the Vernon; Serjt. Charles Burrill, R.M., of the Vernon; Serjt. Francis Milner, R.M., of the Pembroke; Serjt. Arthur Hill, R.M.A., of the Penelope; Pte. Joseph Sarson, R.M., of the Pembroke; and the following belonging to the Coastguard:—John Williams and Thomas H. Beckley, chief boatmen in charge; Richard Hill, commissioned boatman; William Penn, chief boatman; and William E. Coatsworth, boatman. John Harvey, carpenter's mate, of the Dryad; George Cowie, captain of quarter-deck, of the Cormorant; Alfred Nicholson, gunner's mate, of the Blanche; Richard Johnson, boatswain's mate, of the Jumna; Stanley Sparshott, boatswain's mate, of the Royal Adelaide; John Plummer, chief boatman in charge, of the Coastguard; Carmelo Grima, able seaman, of the Hibernia.

Letters, newspapers, &c., for the Channel Squadron may be sent, *viâ* France, to Lisbon. Seamen's letters, with 1d. stamps, will be sent from England to Lisbon by the mail steamer of the 9th inst. The Salamis was to communicate with the Squadron off Cape Rocca on the afternoon of the 28th ult., taking out the Southampton mail of the 24th and overland letters, &c., received at Lisbon up to the 28th ult., and receiving a mail for transmission home to England from Lisbon.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg on Saturday evening, and was received at the railway-station by the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Czarewitch, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexis, Lord Dufferin, Count Loris Melikoff, Gen. Zouroff, and the chief State officials. The route from the station to the Winter Palace was kept by detachments of troops. The Grand Duke Nicholas also arrived on Saturday evening.

The Admiralty have directed that in future on ships paying off, captains are to take care to send in the form, stating the names of petty officers and seamen whom they recommend for higher ratings. They are also to state the particular rating for which each man is qualified, and the return is to be forwarded to the depôt or gunnery ship to which the men are returning. Seamen are not to be rated as petty officers in the depôt or in gunnery ships in future unless required for draft, when, if petty officers are not available, those recommended may then be rated.

The members of the Royal Naval Club dined together at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Soady. There were present Admiral Sir William Mends, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Robertson, Rear-Admiral Byng, Admiral C. B. Hamilton; Capts. E. T. Church, Henry N. Hippisley, Brownlow, H. Nelson, Fairman, Andoe, F. R. Blackburne, Van der Meulen, H. F. Stephenson, G. Anstruther, William Spratt, Alick Hastings, Arthur Brooke, Verney, T. E. Symonds, and Musgrave; Commanders M'Ilwaine, R. N. Custance, C. Johnstone, and Mr. Alexander Rougemont (guest).

THE DAPHNE SALVAGE SUIT.

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice on Saturday, the case of "The Daphne *v.* the Vortigern" came before Sir R. Phillimore. It was a claim for salvage, brought by the late commander of the Daphne against the owner of the Vortigern and the Liverpool Salvage Association. On Dec. 29, 1878, the Vortigern, screw steamship, of 1,362 tons gross register, whilst on a voyage from Liverpool and Marseilles to Zanzibar, with passengers and a general cargo consisting of coals, muskets, spirits, &c., went ashore off Ras Alulch, on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden, about 31 miles west of Cape Guardafui, within the territory of Sultan Yusouf Ben Ali, a local chief of the Somalis. All efforts to get the ship off proved unavailing, and on Jan. 2 the ship was abandoned, and she was plundered by the pearl-fishers on the coast and the Somalis. Intelligence of the condition of the Vortigern having reached England, the Liverpool Salvage Association instructed their agent at Aden (Mr. Ganslandt) to procure assistance from the earliest passing ship. The Daphne having arrived at Aden on Jan. 26, 1879, on her way to England, her commander was applied to, and he, with a dhow in tow and a party of coolies, proceeded in the Daphne and anchored close to the Vortigern on Feb. 2. Immediately on her arrival the English flag was hoisted and sentries were posted on board the Vortigern, and the vessel was pumped and anchors run out to prevent her driving. Upwards of 1,300 tons of water were removed from the ship, and 300 tons of coal saved. Arrangements were then made for towing the Vortigern to Aden, and she was safely anchored there on Feb. 12. The value of the Vortigern as salved was about £8,000. Sir Robert Phillimore was of opinion that the Vortigern, after being left derelict and plundered by the natives, was saved from complete destruction by the salvors, and awarded the sum of £3,000, as the remuneration for the services performed.

THE HOTCHKISS GUNS.

At the Royal United Service Institution, on Tuesday evening, a paper was read for Mr. Hotchkiss, before a numerous audience, on "Revolving Cannons" as exemplified by a model of the Hotchkiss gun. The chair was occupied by Rear-Admiral Hoskins, C.B., who was supported by Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., F.R.S., Rear-Admiral Selwyn, and numerous other officers of distinction. The meeting was also attended by Dr. Gatling, Mr. Nordenfeldt, and Mr. Gardner, inventors of other systems of machine guns, their presence and remarks during the discussion which followed the lecture rendering the proceedings all the more interesting. Mr. Hotchkiss opened the lecture by remarking that for some years past the machine-gun question has become one of great importance to all branches of the Services, for, by slow degrees, all countries are introducing one system or another of this weapon into their armaments. It was during the late American war that mitrailleuses began to attract so much attention, and after their adoption by France they soon became, we may say, quite the rage everywhere. The practical utility of the mitrailleuse proper, that is, the delicate and complicated machine for throwing an enormous quantity of small bullets (or *mitraille*), was very much doubted by many military authorities, whilst, on the other hand, others saw therein an arm which would be of considerable value, and which probably would, to a great extent, revolutionise the existing modes of warfare. The Franco-German war of 1870, in which mitrailleuses were used on a large scale, demonstrated, however, pretty clearly the *pros* and *contras* of this kind of weapon as regards service in the field and in the Army generally; but the practical value afloat is still a good deal a matter of conjecture, although it is generally thought that the true sphere of action of the mitrailleuse is in the Navy. The lecturer then proceeded to explain the nature of his invention and the manner in which the gun worked, comparing every action of the mechanism and the form of the various parts of the gun to what is to be found in the Gatling, a weapon the Hotchkiss so nearly resembles that one might be led at first sight to suppose that both guns were evolved from the same brain. The great difference between the two systems claimed by Mr. Hotchkiss was, that whereas the Gatling fired small bullets or *mitraille*, his gun fired steel shot and shell weighing from one to two pounds. In the discussion which followed, Lieut. Armit, R.N., drew attention to the similarity which existed between the Gatling and the Hotchkiss guns, remarking that it seemed to have been taken for granted by Mr. Hotchkiss that the Gatling system ended at the rifle bullet, and admitted of no heavier projectile being used. This was evidently a mistake, and as yet no safer system than the Gatling had been invented. Several defects were then pointed out in the Hotchkiss gun, and the lecturer was requested to explain how he would get on in action, with only one lock for all the barrels, instead of one to each barrel, as in the Gatling, in the event of a cartridge-case sticking in one of the chambers. Admiral Selwin followed, speaking at length on the superiority of solid-drawn cartridge-cases over the obsolete metallic wrapped Boxer cartridge. Mr. Nordenfeldt, on being called upon by the chairman, rose, and explained the nature of the results of the competitive trials at Whale Island, which went to prove that the Hotchkiss gun was inferior to his in penetrating power. Dr. Gatling followed, remarking that his gun had been made to fire more worthless ammunition than any firearm ever yet produced had been able to expend. Now that science and mechanical skill had perfected the ammunition, he had perfected the gun, and could make it fire 1,000 rounds a minute—a fact beyond dispute, and reported upon by Major Noble, R.A., in his report on American weapons of war. At the same time, he was quite willing to supply guns to fire the Boxer cartridge, and undertook to distance all competitors, be it with guns of light or heavy calibres. Of the latter description, his company were now constructing some of one and a half inches, to fire steel shot and shell. It should not assumed that his invention was confined to small bullets. Up to now, Governments had confined him to the manufacture of small calibre guns, simply because they declined to even look at a shell-gun until the advent of the torpedo-boat upon the scene, as one of the latest adjuncts of Naval warfare. Then they never asked him whether he could supply a shell-gun, but began experimenting, unbeknown to him, with every such gun brought to their notice. He had, therefore, come to Europe to let it be known that he was prepared to supply revolving cannon or machine guns of any calibre that might be deemed the best suited to the purposes to which the gun would be applied, and he had a new type of large-bore gun in course of construction which he undertook to say would surpass anything as yet invented. The proceedings terminated by the chairman proposing a vote of thanks to the inventors present for the valuable information they had by their remarks contributed on the subject.

THE ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The brigade dinner of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on the 28th ult., the commanding officer, Lord Ashley, in the chair. A good muster of the corps were present, 172 out of the 307 on the books being at the dinner. There have been many entries during the past year, and there is but little doubt if greater facilities for drilling and working together were given, this rising corps would be still more popular, and enrol among its members many recruits from the yachting squadrons. Among the guests were Admirals Oliver and Hoskins, Col. Hope, V.C., Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., Mr. Rathbone Edge, M.P., E. Doyle, Esq., and Com. Thomas A. Hull, R.N. The unavoidable absence of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was much regretted. He was, however, well represented by Capts. White and Washington, and Mr. Whitehouse, of the Royal Naval Reserve. Mr. Brassey gave a very graphic account of the first summer cruise of the Volunteers in the gunboat, describing how they found themselves "all at sea," but he could now congratulate the force on attaining a very average degree of efficiency, and the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers may for the future be looked upon as one of the established institutions of the country.

The distribution of prizes won during the year by the members of the Liverpool Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers was made on March 1 on board H.M.S. Eagle, in the King's Dock, by Mrs. Wm. Inman. The officers of the corps present were Lieuts. E. S. Inman (commanding), R. C. Lambert, and M. Squire; Hon. Lieuts. T. A. R. Littledale and W. G. Richardson; Sub-Lieuts. H. B. Tasker, J. H. Rea, W. Pierce, F. C. Danson, H. Langdon, S. R. Audsley, G. Greaves, F. H. Medley, and Pymr. C. E. Mumford. Amongst the visitors, of whom there was a large assemblage, were Com. Elliott, Capt. Thrupp (Resistance), Capt. Cookson (Eagle), Lieut.-Col. Tilney, Messrs. W. Inman, T. B. Royden, and Clarke Aspinall. After the presentation of the prizes, some remarks bearing on the success of the corps were made by Lieut. Lambert, in the course of proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Inman. He expressed his opinion that while the Naval Volunteer movement had increased generally of late years, the Liverpool Brigade had made the most rapid advance, owing, no doubt, to the active interest taken in it by Capts. Foot and Thrupp, the Naval officers stationed at the port. If the movement spread to all other seaports, as it ought to do, it would prove a valuable adjunct to the great Volunteer movement, now recognised as a real force in our national defences. Mr. Wm. Inman, in the course of acknowledging the compliment on behalf of Mrs. Inman, said he had watched the position of the country, which was now no worse than it was before. He thanked the Army, the Navy, and all those who had assisted the Government in the interests of the country. Mr. T. B. Royden, in the course of a few remarks, expressed the hope that the brigade would continue to increase in numbers and efficiency. On the motion of Alderman A. B. Forwood, seconded by Lieut. Inman, a vote of thanks was accorded to Capt. Cookson for granting the use of the Eagle for the presentation.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The forty-ninth annual report of the Council, to be read to-day, Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., presiding, will show that 32 life members and 148 annual subscribers, making a total of 180 new members, joined the Institution during the past year. The loss by death amounted to 119, and 63 members withdrew their names, whilst the names of 10 have been struck off the list in consequence of the non-payment of their subscriptions, after frequent applications. The decrease, therefore, is 12.

Life Subscriptions and Capital Account.—Life subscriptions to the amount of £400, including £249 10s. not invested in 1878, have been invested in Three per Cent. Consols, producing £414 12s. 1d., thus raising the fund property of the Institution on Jan. 1, 1880, to £12,505 18s. 11d.

Lectures and Journal.—Twenty-nine papers were read in the theatre of the Institution during the past year. See List on page 7, Appendix A. The thanks of the Institution are due to the authors of these papers for the valuable information on professional subjects contributed by them. The "Journal" has maintained its high character, and its sale exceeded that of 1878, which, as then reported, was the highest on record since 1873.

Library.—The library now contains 19,170 volumes, of which 420 have been added since the last annual report, 300 having been purchased and the remainder presented. Donations of books and maps have been received from the Governments of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The thanks of the Council have been conveyed to the several Governments for these donations. The Institution is indebted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to the Secretaries of State for War and for India, for copies of various works issued by their departments. The exchange of "Journals" with foreign Governments, and with several scientific societies in this and other countries, has been continued.

Museum.—Amongst the additions to the Museum, the following are deserving of notice, viz.:—Models of Cleopatra's Needle; of the vessel in which the obelisk was brought to this country; and of the apparatus employed for erecting it—presented by Mr. John Dixon, C.E.; model of Capt. Scott's gun-carriage for the 10" R.M.L. gun (purchased). A list of the additions to the Museum, and to the Library, will be found in the "proceedings" of this day's meeting, and in the appendix to Vol. XXIII. of the "Journal."

Vice-Patrons.—The Council regret to record the death of Field-Marshal Sir W. Rowan, G.C.B., a vice-patron of the Institution. Sir W. Rowan became a member of the Institution in 1854, and on promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal, in 1877, he was elected a vice-patron. The Council have elected Admirals of the Fleet Sir George Rodney Mundy, G.C.B., D.C.L., Sir James Hope, G.C.B., and Sir Thomas Symonds, K.C.B., vice-patrons of the Institution.

Vice-Presidents.—The Council also regret to notify to the members the deaths of two Vice-Presidents, Major Loraine White and Mr. W. Stirling Lacon. Major White was one of the original members of the Institution, having joined it in 1831. He was elected a Member of Council in 1850, and a Vice-President in 1859. Mr. Stirling Lacon joined the Institution in 1853, and in 1857 was elected a member of the Council, in which capacity he served continuously to the year 1874, when he was elected a Vice-President, in recognition of his long and valuable services. The Council have elected Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, C.B., F.R.S., a Vice-President of the Institution.

Gold Medal.—Seven essays were received in competition for the Gold Medal, the subject being:—"Naval tactics on the open sea, with the existing types of vessels and weapons." Vice-Admirals G. O. Willes, C.B., and W. G. Luard, C.B., and Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins, C.B., kindly undertook the duties of referees. Their award will be made known to the meeting, and the medal presented. The subject for the military essay for this year is—"Military Operations in the United Kingdom considered, particularly as influenced by the enclosed nature of the country." The competition is open to members of the Institution, and to all those eligible to become members.

The Council observe with regret a slight decrease in the number of the members on the 1st of January, 1880, as compared with the 1st of January, 1879. They are of opinion that this falling-off is only temporary, and they urge each individual member to give his hearty co-operation in making the benefits of the Institution more widely known amongst his brother officers, with a view to obtaining that support from all branches of H.M.'s Service which this Institution so justly deserves.

A correspondent sends the *Hampshire Telegraph* particulars respecting the fatal accident to Dr. Gibson, R.N. It appears that the deceased, the Rev. J. D. Lewis (chaplain of the Urgent), and Com. Alfred W. Warry (of the Urgent), were on a tour round Jamaica in the Tyrian. On Monday, Feb. 19, they accepted an invitation to dine at Belmont, the Tyrian being at the time anchored in Ocho Rins. They landed about 6.45 p.m., and found three horses waiting for them. They all mounted, and Com. Warry walked his horse on, being joined shortly afterwards by the chaplain. Almost directly afterwards they heard someone from behind shout out "Look out," and reining aside the deceased passed at runaway speed. His companions followed at a gallop, and three-quarters of a mile ahead they came up with the deceased, who was no horseman, mounted and waiting in the middle of the road. He told them that the horse had bolted. Com. Warry asked him if he thought he could hold it in, and he said he thought he could. After waiting a minute or so, on hearing from the deceased that he was all right, the Commander suggested that they should go on, and they started at a trot. Again the deceased's horse bolted, and again Com. Warry followed at a good pace, and arrived at Belmont, passing at a gallop the fatal turn called "The Bull," under which Dr. Gibson lay dead. The road at this point takes a sharp turn, nearly at a right angle, on a rocky boulder forming the corner, whilst on the other side, from the edge of the road, rocks and large stones slope down at an angle of 45° to the water, 15 to 18 ft. below. On arriving at Belmont and finding Dr. Gibson not there, Mr. Walker, the gentleman with whom the party were about to dine, sent immediately two boys on horseback to find him and show him the road. Ten minutes later Mr. Walker and the party started in search of the deceased, and eventually found the horse, which was being led by a woman, who said she had found it in the sea near the "Bull." Further search was made, and the body of the deceased was found in the water with the neck completely broken. The body was conveyed on board the Tyrian, the vessel leaving at midnight for Port Royal to take the body round for interment in the Naval Cemetery. Unfortunately, a fresh easterly breeze sprang up, which made the progress slow, and in the afternoon of the following day it was found necessary to bury the body at sea, and at three p.m. the ship was stopped off Buff Bay. Colours were half-masted, and the service was impressively read by the chaplain. The body was sewn up in a seaman's shroud, and committed to the deep in the customary way. Dr. Gibson was about 30 years of age; a B.A. and M.D. of Trinity College, Dublin. He had been a little over seven years in the Navy, and served previously on the China and home stations. Our correspondent adds that the deceased was a man of kindly disposition, warm-hearted, and generous, and his sad fate caused a deep impression.

Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eructations which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure oil, made at A. and H.'s own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process. It presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having A. and H.'s "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in imperial pints, 4s 9d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; ¼ pints, 1s 4d. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists, and of **Allen** and **Hanbury**, Plough Court, Lombard Street, London.

ADJUTANTS OF AUXILIARY FORCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 21st ult. the income of a Volunteer adjutant is stated to be less than that of a Militia adjutant. In the interest of the latter body of officers, it is only fair that this statement should receive a prompt denial, and be accompanied by figures to prove it. The income of a Volunteer adjutant is a fixed one of £321 6s. 9d. per annum, less income-tax, and he is allowed, nay, required, to recruit for the Army in addition. The fixed income of a Militia adjutant is now only £248 6s. 9d. per annum, less income-tax; as, since the formation of brigade depôts at Militia head-quarters, the adjutant has been deprived of lodging, servant's, and stable allowances, amounting to £73 per annum. A Militia adjutant may think himself lucky if he makes £10 by Army recruits in the course of the year, as quite 4-5ths of the intermediate fees go to the adjutant of brigade depôts. With regard to Militia recruits, it is hardly likely that a regiment would ever require or obtain more than 200 in the course of a year which, at 2s. 6d. a head, brings into the adjutant £25 only. Add on the £16 12s. messing allowance, which, I may remark, *en passant*, does not nearly cover the expenses, and the Militia adjutant is still over £21 to the bad in comparison with the Volunteer. Again, the work of a Militia adjutant is far harder than that of the Volunteer; so much so, in fact, that I cannot understand the contrary being stated. A Volunteer adjutant attends an evening drill of each corps in his district twice or thrice a quarter, and the six days' battalion drill a year of the regiment. A Militia adjutant attends two parades a week for eight months in the year, and for the remaining four, works harder probably than any adjutant of a Line regiment (14 days' preliminary drill of permanent staff, two months' recruits' training, one month's regiment training, and the annual course of musketry, permanent staff). In addition, he is commanding officer, tells off prisoners, and conducts all correspondence—by no means a light task—for 11 months in the year. Great capital is made out of "bodily fatigue attendant on the continual travelling" of Volunteer adjutants, but a Militia adjutant must, if he wants recruits, attend every fair in the county during summer, autumn, and winter, and probably "travels" as much as the other man. I have left the horse question alone, as it is purely a matter of personal convenience. There is no more reason for a Volunteer adjutant to keep a horse all the year round than there is for a Militia adjutant; his work certainly does not require it. I think it will be found easy enough, in future, to get Volunteer adjutants, as the income is a fixed one, but very difficult to get Militia ones. The examination for the appointment is harder than it used to be, military law, tactics, and duties of brigade-majors having been added to the list of subjects. When captains in the Army begin to understand that they have a stiff examination to pass, an outlay of something like £120 to start the necessary horse, saddlery, and uniform, and then gain nothing whatever by it, they will probably prefer remaining with their regiments instead of accepting Militia adjutancies.—I am, &c., Umtagati.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me as a Militia adjutant at a brigade depôt, through the medium of your columns, to point out that none of the letters, &c., on the subject of the pay of Militia adjutants are correct. As an officer thus described, I draw nothing whatever beyond my Line captain's pay, all allowances ceasing at the end of this year, excepting allowance for one horse, which costs me twice as much as I get. I admit we get 2s. 6d. a head for Militia recruits, and 5s. a head for each Line recruit, an uncertain channel of existence, as anything of this kind is fluctuating, and the success of which depends upon the support of the colonel of the sub-district or otherwise. In the neighbouring county, the adjutant of a Militia regiment is provided by the county with a good house, and though deprived of lodging-money draws his servant's allowance, and there are many other invidious distinctions made between adjutants as regards their allowances, which really renders the appointment valueless.—I am, &c., Adjutant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your remarks in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Feb. 14 upon a letter in the *Gazette* of Feb. 7, regarding the emoluments of adjutants of Militia, it seems unfair that the 61 adjutants of Militia quartered with brigade depôts should draw less in allowances than their brethren who are not so circumstanced, more especially as the former are available for duty with the brigade depôt during the non-training period, and have, consequently, to do more work for less pay. It would also seem unjust to the colonels of these 61 regiments that the adjutancies of their battalions should be worth less in a pecuniary sense than those of the other 62 battalions, as these 61 appointments will be less in demand, and, consequently, liable to be filled by less able men.—I am, &c., Soldier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The statement of pay and allowances drawn up by an adjutant of Militia, and which appeared in your columns of the 14th ult., is, no doubt a correct one as regards his particular case; but how about the 61 Militia adjutants, who are unfortunate enough to be at the head-quarters of brigade depôts? From the magnificent income which he swells up to £350 8s. 11d., you must deduct the following items, viz.:—Servant's allowance, £18 5s.; lodging allowance, £41 1s. 3d.; stable allowance, £13 13s. 9d.,—total, £73, reducing the same to £277 8s. 11d. The fuel and light allowance, which is also included, is only the same as that received by a regimental captain, who is married and lives out of barracks; and the horse allowance, which varies from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, according to districts, is but a poor pittance to keep a horse upon, inasmuch as it is almost invariably a necessity to have a private groom, the men at a brigade depôt being either very old, worn soldiers, or very young recruits, from which it is impossible almost to find a competent servant. I also consider that an average of £15 per annum for recruits is all that can be placed to the credit of an adjutant. His estimate of mess allowances is also, in my opinion, a high one; but it varies much in regiments, as it depends on the time for which the recruits are called up, and also on the different systems on which the different messes are conducted. What I would wish more especially to bring into notice is the fact that these 123 (I am taking the figures as given in your columns) officers, specially appointed to perform the same class of duty, and that 61 out of the 123 are in receipt of £73 per annum less pay than their comrades. The sooner such an anomaly and injustice are done away with the better, and the fairest way to do so would be by doing away with all the allowances for lodging, stable, and servants, and giving extra or special-duty pay of 3s. 6d. per day to all Militia adjutants.—I am, &c., One of Them.

CASUALTIES IN THE CRIMEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter in your columns from "A Field Officer," I beg to state that by the official returns which were published by me in 1857, 390 officers and 20,707 non-commissioned officers and men died in the East. This is exclusive of 11 officers and 157 men of the Naval brigade, five officers and 225 men of the Marine brigade, 12 military chaplains, the Black Sea fleet, and those who died but never landed in the Crimea.—I am, &c.,

Fred. Brine, Col., R.E.

45 Victoria Street, March 3.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read the articles on military equipment in your issue of Feb. 28 with much pleasure. If you only go on we shall get rid of pipe-clay, and become in time a more practical Army, and not the helpless mass we have so frequently lately been accused of being,—fit for nothing but "marching past." However, what I wish to draw your attention to now is that the infantry officer has no recognised means of carrying his great-coat on the march, whether he be mounted or dismounted, which seems extraordinary, especially as regards the mounted one. I would suggest that the dismounted officer carry it rolled, about the size of the men's, on his sword-belt behind, and attached to it by the straps; perhaps a supporting strap would be also necessary. The mounted one to carry it as the Cavalry. This, I think, would be better than, as I have seen on certain occasions, falling out a man for each officer's coat, and then the man not to be found when the coat was wanted.—I am, &c., X.

The Bermuda floating dock now requiring a thorough overhaul and repair, both internally and externally, the Admiralty have called for fifty volunteers from the seamen and marines serving on board the ships in home ports, who may be willing to proceed to Bermuda, for the purpose of chipping and painting the internal chambers of the dock. Those best adapted for the work will be selected, and will undergo a strict medical examination. They will also receive the necessary instructions as to precautions against lead-poisoning. One petty officer or non-commissioned officer is to be sent with every twenty seamen or marines. The work to be executed will occupy about eighteen months. The men will be required four days a week, the same hours as other men in the dockyard; they will be supplied with canvas suits to work in, and will receive additional pay as follows:—Petty officers or non-commissioned officers of marines, 1s. 6d. per day; leading and able seamen, privates and gunners R.M.A., 1s. 3d. per day; ordinary seamen, 1st and 2nd class, 1s. per day. The names of those who are selected from the volunteers are to be forwarded to the Admiralty without delay.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Reichstag was occupied on Thursday with the discussion of a motion calling upon Gen. von Stosch, the Chief of the Admiralty, to submit to the house the official report upon the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst off Folkestone. Gen. Stosch denied the accusation brought against him of having endeavoured to shift the responsibility for the disaster to the ironclad from off his own shoulders on to those of others, and declared that he had never issued any important regulation without having previously consulted the Admiralty Board. Accidents in the German marine were of less frequent occurrence than in the navies of other countries, and German ships-of-war were honourably regarded in all parts of the world. The Minister concluded by stating that what was really necessary was the prolongation of the term of service of the naval seamen, and he reserved to himself the right of bringing forward a proposal in that sense at a future period. Herr Unsen said that the house ought to show its approval of Gen. Stosch's efforts to convert a small fleet into a large one in the shortest possible space of time and with only moderate resources. He maintained that both Gen. Stosch and Admiral Batsch possessed the entire confidence and attachment of all naval officers. After some further discussion the house rejected the motion.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Oxford Military College took place at the Charing Cross Hotel, on Feb. 28, Major F. Duncan, R.A., chairman of the company, presiding. Among those present were the Earl of Powis, Lord Waveney, Gens. Lowry, C.B., Maitland, C.B., and Cameron, C.B.; Cols. Brendon, R.A., Moncrieff, F.R.S.; Capt. Bird Thompson, C. L. Pemberton, Esq., and others. The reports from the college were of the most satisfactory description. Lord Waveney moved, and Lord Powis seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. Gen. Cameron moved, and Gen. Lowry seconded, the re-election of Major Duncan, as chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

The New Boot Polish.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. Propert, Battersea Park Road, London.

THE DOOMED MAJORS.

A correspondent, "Cathay," writes:—Seeing a remark made in one of the papers recently that Major (now Lieut. Colonel) Shadwell, who headed the list of majors then, had over 30 years' service, I was somewhat credulous, but on applying myself to *Hart* for half-an-hour, I found that there were upwards of 18 officers on the Majors' List with 30 and more years' service; and I am now asking your consideration to record the result of my investigation, as I fancy very few officers are aware of the fact, and thoughts will, doubtless, occur to them, as to yourself I am sure, how these old officers, many of them with good service, can ever obtain to their lieutenant-colonel's rank, seeing that we have arrived at the year in which brevet rank for length of service is to cease. The Military Press, if they will only understand this question in all its bearings, can, I am sure, do nothing less than persist in having the names of these 18 officers brought to the notice of his Royal Highness before the dread fiat goes forth in October next; for, if no exceptional cases are entertained previously, many of these "unfortunates" must be hopelessly left on the Majors' List, and which will be very hard luck indeed, for it must be remembered that each one is a necessarily advertised case of the inequalities of promotion caused by the Purchase system, and to pass such officers by now will be in effect punishing them twice over. I beg to enclose a list, showing the result of my search in *Hart*:—

Names.	Regiments, &c.	Joined Service.	Length of Service.	War Services.
E. A. Anderson ...	18th Foot	1850	30	No record.
G. H. Cochrane ...	8th Foot	1848	32	ditto.
J. L. Moore	S.O.P.	1850	30	Russia; Indian Mutiny.
W. H. Rowland ...	55th Foot	1848	32	Kaffir; Bhootan.
G. C. Bartholomew	109th Foot	1850	30	Shahabad; Abyssinia.
E. Marcom	12th Foot	1848	32	New Zealand (wounded).
F. B. Sandwith ...	10th Foot	—	—	Indian Mutiny.
H. L. Searle	S.O.P.	—	—	Russia.
A. C. Grant	87th Ft. h.p.	1849	31	No record.
C.W. Carrington...	R.M. (s.)	1848	32	Russia; China.
J. Wilkinson.........	80th Ft. h.p.	1849	31	Burmah; Bhootan (sev. w.)
A. J. Ford............	1st Foot h p.	1848	32	Shahabad.
J. F. Sweeney	S.O.P.	1849	31	Kaffir.
J. Cobb	R.M. (s.)	—	—	China.
T. Gardiner	Recruiting	—	—	Euzofzie; Indian Mutiny.
W. H. Clements ...	S.O.P.	—	—	Russia; China. (sev. wnded).
J. Lawson	59th Foot	1850	30	China; Afghan.
Marquis de S. Piro	R.M.F.A.	1845	35	No record.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND SCARLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As, like me, you, Mr. Editor, are anxious to see the Auxiliaries in scarlet, I am sure you must be disappointed at the vacillation of the authorities on this question. In the provinces a large number of Volunteer regiments have, at a great expense, changed their uniforms from green or grey to scarlet, under the idea they were carrying out the desire of the Executive; and now, at the last moment, to please a few metropolitan corps, commanded by dukes or earls, the War Office withdraw their scheme, and thus cause the provincial regiments to think they have been fools for their pains. In future no regiments will be in any hurry to alter their uniform, when it is found the authorities are so squeezable. The expense of a change of uniform is particularly heavy in a Volunteer corps, as new uniforms are not often required. The company-drills and class-firing are generally performed in plain clothes, and even battalion drills are so performed when the corps has a good drill-shed. It is, in fact, only when a corps appears out of doors that uniform is required, and thus I have known a scarlet tunic to last for thirteen years, though this is an extreme case. Unless a number of men remain a long time in the ranks, and are careful of their clothing, the £1 10s. per annum cannot possibly pay all the numerous expenses of a corps. The fact is, the War Office should have paid the first cost of the change, and made it compulsory. At first, it was proposed to clothe the force at once in scarlet, and then deduct 10s. per annum, until the cost was paid off. This was abandoned, because of the feared increase caused thereby to one year's Estimates, even though followed by a reduction in future years. There is now a proposed "encouragement," in the shape of allowing "Rifle corps clothed in scarlet" (what an anomaly!) to draw clothing from Pimlico, while this "permission" is taken from corps in green or grey. As a practical man, I may state that this is no boon at all. The amount of credit given by the Army Clothing Depôt is no more than that given by any ordinary tailor, while the red-tapeism of the supply is most intolerable, and there is no saving in cost. Now, Mr. Editor, please put the saddle on the right horse, and remember it is not the fault of the Volunteers, but of the War Department, that we are not all in scarlet, like, yours truly,

A Volunteer Quartermaster-Serjeant.

It was recently decided at a meeting of the Hull Town Council to present an address to the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to the town for the purpose of inspecting the guardship Audacious; but this week the Mayor informed the council that the Duke's secretary had stated that an address was not necessary, as the Duke's visit would be as an officer of the Royal Navy, and not as a member of the Royal Family.

Epps's Glycerine Jujubes.—Caution.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

To Emigrants, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—Eno's Fruit Salt is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Reviews.

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SOME MAGAZINES.

There are several interesting articles in *Fraser* for this month; amongst others, a very opportune one on the coming election. The writer treats the subject in a fair, moderate tone; of course referring particularly to the Liberal defeats at Liverpool and Southwark. Mr. Blackmore's admirable serial, "Mary Anerley," increases in interest each month, and is quite worthy of the high reputation of the author.

The chief interest in *Blackwood* is Lieutenant Pallander's narrative of the exploration of the North-East Passage. The "Note-book" of a Staff Officer in Afghanistan contains many interesting particulars. The further instalment of "Bush Life in Queensland" deserves commendation, as also the continuation of "Reata."

In *Cornhill* for this month the charming story of "Mademoiselle de Mersac" is concluded. It has proved interesting from the commencement, but the author deserves especial credit for the tact and power with which he brings about a most difficult dénouement. Many readers may mourn over the fate of the sometimes quaint, but always sterling, heroine, but yet must admit that it is a picture perfectly true to the nature of each of the characters.

There is not much to draw attention to in *Temple Bar* for this month; each of the two serials, "Adam and Eve" and "The Rebel of the Family," is sufficient to sustain the character of the magazine.

The March number of *Belgravia* is a good one, but we cannot expect to find always such a charming gem as that contributed by Ouida in the preceding number. In the "Homes and Haunts of the Italian Poets," by Frances Eleanor Trollope, we find a carefully written sketch, "Giuseppe Giusti," who, by his writings some fifty years ago, influenced so materially the political condition of Italy. Mr. James Payn's serial, "A Confidential Agent," is continued, as also Mrs. Hunt's tale of "The Leaden Casket."

The *Nineteenth Century* for March opens with an article by Sir Spencer Robinson on the position occupied by England as a Naval Power. He observes upon our shortcomings, and states his emphatic opinion that our present system can never produce a really adequate or efficient Navy. There are several ably written political articles in this number, which deserve attention; and also one on war correspondents, from the pen of Lord Melgund, in reply to Mr. Archibald Forbes's observations on the subject in a recent number.

In the *Contemporary Review*, the Duke of Argyll appears in his usual form, when commenting on the "Ministerial Misstatements on the Afghan Question," but he is not likely to carry many reasoning readers with him.

We find discussed in the *Fortnightly Review* the late Bishop Wilberforce, by Lord Houghton, "Turkish Fallacies and British Facts," by L. H. Courtney, M.P., the Cabul atrocities, by Mr. Harrison, and "The Irish in England," by Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P.

Macmillan for March does not present anything of particular interest, though some of the articles will attract attention. That of Mr. Simcox on "Bishop Wilberforce," the Dean of Westminster's essay on "The Divine Life" and "The Perfect Death," Mr. Laing Meason's "Catholic Education in England," and Mr. John Mackay's "Smaller Farmers their Own Landlords."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for this month is rather dull. Of course, an exception must be made in favour of Mr. Francillon's excellent serial, "Queen Cophetua."

The *St. James's Magazine*.—The *St. James's* for March is, as usual, full of sparkling little tales, on a large variety of themes. It would be difficult to find in magazine form a better sample of good light literature.

CASSELL'S PUBLICATIONS.—The newest feature in Cassell's publications for this month is the second part of *The Life of Christ*, by F. W. Farrar. Its illustrations are of exceptional excellence, and altogether it promises to prove a fitting companion to the productions of this eminent publishing firm, which have already become so familiar to every class of reader.

The March number of *Once a Week* contains a good deal of readable matter enclosed in a wrapper wonderfully embellished with mythical designs, the handiwork, it may be presumed, of the Artistic Colouring Printing Company, Limited.

Day of Rest. (Strahan and Co.)—The March number is excellent in every respect.

Facts about Port and Madeira. By Henry Vizetelly. (Ward, Lock, and Co.)—We derived not only amusement but also useful information when reading Mr. Vizetelly's experiences on vintages, &c., in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, where many were originally published. The author has now, after careful revision and the introduction of at least a hundred engravings, brought them before public attention in book form. The little volume just published contains about 200 pages of most interesting matter as regards wines vintaged around Lisbon, as well as those of Teneriffe, and also narrates some striking facts about port and madeira, both of which wines are steadily regaining their former high position, after having been left out in the cold for a quarter of a century. We could not attempt to notice a tithe of the facts collected by Mr. Vizetelly, but can most strongly recommend our readers, even though they be "total abstainers," to try a few glasses of the wines of the Upper Douro, in company with the author.

Amusements.

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With this week the performances of the Carl Rosa Company at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE have been brought to a termination. "*Carmen*" was performed on Tuesday evening, with Madame Selina Dolaro as the gypsy-girl; and Verdi's "*Trovatore*," Wallace's "*Maritana*," Balfe's "*Bohemian Girl*," and Ambroise Thomas's charming "*Mignon*," have formed the final programme of a season which is understood to have been fairly remunerative.

No novelty has been produced at any theatre during the week, and the few changes which have been made in the playbills of the less fashionable theatres are without importance. "*Belphegor, the Mountebank*," with Mr. Holt in the leading character, played by him a thousand times in all parts of the world, has been acted at the DUKE'S THEATRE. Conquest and Pettitt's drama of "*During her Majesty's Pleasure*" has been advanced from the boards of the Grecian to the CONNAUGHT THEATRE in Holborn. The Adelphi drama of "*Janet Pride*" has been the main attraction of the Surrey, and Andrew Halliday's adaptation of "*Little Em'ly*" has been performed at the STANDARD, with Mr. McIntyre as Peggotty and Mr. Charles Collette as Micawber.

"*As You Like It*," at the IMPERIAL THEATRE, performed every afternoon, is drawing large and most appreciative audiences. The ideal Rosalind is embodied to perfection by Miss Marie Litton, the general cast is most efficient, the pictorial accessories are complete, and the entire performance affords an amount of gratification to the intellectual playgoer that may be sought for in vain at any other theatre in the metropolis. It is not generally known that the songs and musical arrangements, by Sir Henry Bishop, were first introduced into the play when represented at Drury Lane, Nov. 25, 1824. It was then the "Cuckoo Song," now very properly omitted, was first sung by Rosalind. At the Imperial Theatre the incidental music is effectively given and appropriately applied, the arrangements of the stage are novel and well considered, and the dresses are in keeping with the assigned period and in admirable taste.

The prolonged career of "*Les Cloches de Corneville*" at the GLOBE will terminate in a fortnight, when the popular opera will have been performed seven hundred times on the English stage. A new opéra comique, in three acts, will be produced at Easter, under the title of "*The Naval Cadet.*"

The theatrical obituary of the week includes the name of Mr. Frederick Payne, the well-known pantomimist and harlequin, who died at the age of 38. The decease, in his 72nd year, is also announced of Mr. Frederick Willis, the proprietor of Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, and who remembered Almack's in all its glory.

Obituary.

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Com. William Breedon, on the Retired (O) List, died on Saturday last at 73 Kennington Road, Lambeth, in his 81st year. The deceased officer was son of the late Rev. T. S. Breedon, D.D., of Pangbourne, Berks, and entered the Navy in Jan. 1813, on board the Elephant, 74, Capt. Fras. Wm. Austen, on the Baltic station. He afterwards served in the Derwent, 18, Capt. Thos. Williams, employed off Newfoundland; the Vengeur, 74, Capt. Thos. Alexander, and subsequently, for short periods, in the Ramillies, 74, Capt. Aiskew Paffard Hollis, and Hyperion, 36, Capt. Thos. Searle, all lying at Portsmouth; served, from Nov. 1818, to March, 1822, in the Arab, 18, Capt. Chas. Simeon, on the Cork station; and, after a further attachment, in the West Indies, to the Ringdove, 18, Gloucester, 74, and again to the Hyperion, commanded by Capt. Geo. Fred. Rich, as well as to the Isis, 50, Capt. Thos. Forrest, was appointed, Aug. 5, 1825, acting-lieutenant of the Rattlesnake, 28, Capt. Hugh Patton, from which ship he was confirmed into the Bellette, 18, Capt. Chas. Croker, Oct. 4, 1825. He came home and was placed on half-pay in March, 1826, and was transferred to the Reserved List in July, 1851. He became retired commander, July1, 1864.

It is announced that to Sir H. Havelock has been left half a million sterling by his father's cousin, on condition of changing his name to Allen. Yesterday's *York Herald* says:—"Sir Henry, having accepted the bequest, is about to obtain a royal licence to assume the name of Havelock-Allen."

Mr. Marston's unique *Paper Cutter* has fetched the public to an extraordinary extent. We are informed that considerably more than twelve thousand have been sold at 1s. each, without the aid of advertising, and that at present the demand far exceeds the supply. Happy thought, that paper-knife!

A new slave convention has been entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and the German Empire, whereby co-operation between the ships of the two Powers in the suppression of slave traffic is assured.—*Standard.*

MESSMAN WANTED, for 2nd Battalion 23rd R.W.F., Plymouth. Terms, &c., to be sent to P.M.C.

WILHELM'S QUELLE NATURAL
SPARKLING TABLE WATER, generally known as

QUELLE, is recommended by the leading Medical Authorities
as by far the healthiest Effervescing Table Water for daily use, and mixes admirably with wines, spirits, and milk.

WILHELM'S QUELLE.—The *Lancet* says:—"It is a natural restorer of the essential saline constituents of the Blood; more delicate than either Seltzer or Apollinaris."

QUELLE, if taken constantly, promotes digestion, and prevents Gout and many diseases of the Throat, the Liver, and the Kidneys.

WILHELM'S QUELLE.—For testimonials from Dr. John Harley, St. Thomas's Hospital; Dr. Morell Mackenzie, Dr. P. H. Watson, Pres. College Surgeons, Edinburgh, and many others; also opinions of the Press, apply to the Office of the

WILHELM'S QUELLE COMPANY (Limited), Sole Importers, 7 Billiter Square, London, E.C.; or to the Agents, Richard Davis, 20 Maddox Street, W.; William Hudson, 37 Moorgate Street, E.C.; Joseph Ellis and Wilson, Preston Street, Brighton.

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SPIERS and POND'S ESTABLISHMENTS throughout the Kingdom.

WILHELM'S QUELLE.—Prices in London:—50 Large Glass Bottles, 25s; 100 small, 40s. In the Country: 50 large, 28s; 100 small, 44s. Smaller quantities can be obtained from all respectable Wine Merchants, Chemists, and Grocers.
Cases charged extra, and allowed for on return. Bottles allowed for—2s 9d for 50 large bottles, and 4s for 100 small bottles.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
And without which none is genuine.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

FURNISHING.—S. WEBB & Co.'s
ONE GUINEA DINING ROOM CHAIRS, in real morocco, excel any ever before offered. All goods are marked in plain figures at the TRADE PRICE for prompt cash.—434, 435 OXFORD STREET, W.

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THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S (Carl Rosa Opera Company).—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Bohemian Girl—To-night, at 7.30 (last night of the season), Mignon.

ADELPHI.—At 7, Jessamy's Courtship—At 7.45, Ninon—At 10.10, Katherine and Petruchio.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, Rothomago.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9.30, The Peri of Peru—At 10.50, Snow-Ball Ballet.

COURT.—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

CRITERION.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

DUKE'S.—At 7.30, A Hornet's Nest—At 8, Belphegor the Mountebank—The Waterman.

FOLLY.—At 7.30, In the Orchard—At 8, The Spitalfields Weaver—At 9, Bardell *v.* Pickwick—At 10, Our Clerks.

GAIETY.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, The Rajah of Mysore—At 3.30, Robbing Roy—At 7, Blow for Blow—At 9.45, Robbing Roy.

GLOBE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Les Cloches de Corneville—At 7, The Happy Man—At 8, Les Cloches de Corneville.

HAYMARKET.—At 8, Money.

IMPERIAL.—Morning performance daily, at 3.0, As You Like It.

LYCEUM.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.15, The King and the Miller—At 8, The Merchant of Venice.

OLYMPIC.—At 7.45, Red Tape—At 9, The Heir-at-Law.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, The Children's Pinafore—At 4.30, A Juvenile Party—At 7.45, In the Sulks—At 8.30, Children's Pinafore—At 10.30, After All.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7, Delicate Ground—At 7.50, The Streets of London.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT.—At 7, Who Speaks First—At 8, A Dramatic Fever—At 8.30, During Her Majesty's Pleasure.

ROYALTY.—At 7.30, "B. B."—At 8.15, Jo.

ST. JAMES'S.—At 8, Old Cronies—At 8.45, The Queen's Shilling.

SANGER'S.—Morning performance (Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday), at 2, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp—At 7, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.

STRAND.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, The School for Scandal—Chiselling.

BIRTHS.

MOSSE.—On Jan. 16, at Mona, Jamaica, the wife of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Charles B. Mosse, C.B., of a son.

PARKYN.—On Feb. 28, at the Briars, Lee Road S.E., the wife of G. J. Parkyn, Esq., Commissariat Staff, of a son.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Bes entertainment in the world. Variety Artistes at 8 THE PERI OF PERU at 9.30. Miss Nelly Power, M. Dewinne, Mdlle. Alice Holt, and the Corps de Ballet. At 10.30, the Grand, Spectacular, Snowball Ballet, Mdlles. Ada, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d to £2 2s. Mr. John Tressidder's (Stage Manager) first Benefit, March 15.

FOR SALE.—MILITIA OFFICER'S OUTFIT, complete (Captain Royal Regiment), in perfect order, but little worn, including Fine Dress Lace Sash and Sword Belt.—Apply, "C.," care of Messrs. MULLET and SON, 57 City Road, Finsbury Square, E.C.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE, 1880.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TICKETS of admission to view the Race from the Barnes Railway Bridge, price 10s each, including Railway Fares between London, Kingston, Shepperton, Hounslow, or intermediate Stations, and Barnes, can now be obtained at this office on personal application or by letter. In the latter case, a remittance in payment for the tickets required must accompany the application. Tickets can also be obtained on personal application at the Company's West End Office, 30 Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and at their City Office, Exeter Building, Arthur Street West, London Bridge.

For the accommodation of the holders of these Tickets only, a Special Train for Barnes Bridge will leave Waterloo Station on the day of the Race, at a time to be announced by advertisement in the daily papers, and will return from the Bridge, with passengers for London only, about 10 minutes after the conclusion of the Race.

Early applications are desirable, as the number of Tickets will be strictly limited.

FRED. J. MACAULAY,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Waterloo Bridge Station.
London, February 20, 1880.

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Sail punctually as advertised.

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This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

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Trentham Hall ... ... April 24.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, Friday, March 12. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Rear-Admiral C. Murray Aynesley, on "The Preservation of Boilers."—To be followed by a Discussion.

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB, Grafton Street, W.
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RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

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Lord HEADLEY—President of Committee.

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C. W. PINEO, Secretary.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that by Deed Poll bearing even date herewith, under the hand and seal of me, the undersigned HENRY FARREN, of No. 121 Camberwell New Road, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman (intended to be forthwith duly enrolled), I have declared that from and after the date thereof, I intend to abandon and relinquish my name of Richard Hindson Tinniswood Miller, and that in future I intend to be known and described by the name of "Henry Farren" only, for all legal and general purposes; and I hereby request that I may be so named and described, by all and every person or persons whomsoever.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1880.

HENRY FARREN.

Witness to the signing by the said Henry Farren, Robert Taylor, 15 Furnival's Inn, London, Solicitor.

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. Heneage	Re. May 17, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B. (Rear-Admiral Waddilove)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Surveying service
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. FitzRoy (Vice-Ad. Sir G.P. Hornby)	January 2, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W.H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. R. Wells (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Atalanta	4	106	Training-ship	Capt. F. Stirling	Sept. 17, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Avon	2	73	S. gunvessel	Com. L. C. Keppel	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	On passage home
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. S. P. Woodruffe	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. B. Phillimore, C.B.	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Henry Fairfax	Re. April 1, 1876—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. T. Le H. Ward	Re. April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. G. Archer	Re. Feb. 13, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. G. Festing	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	251	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Cuming	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. C. H. Hawkins	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. Mather Byles	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. W. St. Clair	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. W. de C. Cookson	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. C. J. Brownrigg	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Capt. W. J. L Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hughes-Hallett	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	For W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G.H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Frolic	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. S. H. Rickman	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. J. E. Erskine	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Growler	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. C. E. D. Willcox	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Hart	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. H. Simpson	June 4, 1875—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Sir B. Walker	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Hornet	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. J. S. Eaton	Re. Feb. 25, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Inconstant	16	674	S. iron frigate	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (V-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	Feb. 5, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1876—Devonport	Devonport
Industry	2	64	S. store vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	March 14, 1877—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	77	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Edwards	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	Hong Kong, to pay off
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. H. E. G. Earle	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. L. Ryder	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Midge	4	71	S. gunvessel	Capt. H. Salmond	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	Hong Kong, to pay off
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Rear-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1876—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Newcastle	31	515	S. frigate	Capt. Edward Kelly	July 22, 1879—Chatham	Particular service
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir F. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. W. S. Brown (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Particular service
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. C. P. FitzGerald	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Resistance	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	May 17, 1877—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. M. Dowell, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Ingles	Re. April 14, 1876—Bombay	On passage home
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. R. H. Molyneux	June 14, 1877—Sheerness	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. G. Horne	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. F W. B. Heron	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. T. Pullen	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal
Spartan	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. R. E. Tracey	June 15, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. Liddell	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	—	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Oct. 25, 1876—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. E. Pilkington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. Hon. W. Ward	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vestal	9	170	S. sloop	Com. D. G. Tandy	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Zanzibar	E. Indies (ord. home)
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	East Indies
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Wivern	4	152	S. turret ship	Com. J. G. Jones	Jan. 14, 1880—Portsmouth	Hong Kong
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1876—Sheerness	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15, 1875—Chatham	Fitting out

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO MARCH 6.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, c.	St. John's Wood	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, c.	Windsor	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	O. L. C. Williams, c.	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, c.	Transvaal—Aldershot	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dublin	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Dublin	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	A. Nugent, c.	Dundalk	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	A. G. M Moore, c.	Shorncliffe	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	Woolwich	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Edinburgh	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, c.	Cahir ... [bury	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Peshawur field force—Canter-	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	R. S. Cleland	Cabul—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury.	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Aldershot	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. C. Le Quesne	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars	H. T. Butler, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	Meerut—Canterbury	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Brighton	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Hounslow	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Ballincollig	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix Trench.	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	E. B. Wake	Leeds	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, c.	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	E. S. Burnaby, c.	Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion	[mantle, c.	Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	A. J. Lyon-Free-	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. Gipps, c.	Shorncliffe	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Tower	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion	E. St.L. MccGwire, c.	Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	Jubbulpore—Glencorse	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal) 1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly—Guildford	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Fleetwood	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. W. Bray, C.B., c.	Poona—Fleetwood	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	W. Roberts, c.	Peshawur field force--Berwick	1866	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, c.	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	Aden—Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. H. Waller, c.	Cork—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Afghanistan—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, c.	Koorum Valley—Warrington	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Kinsale—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Afghanistan—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, c., p.s.c.	Colchester—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	M. L. M'Causland	Manchester—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Afghanistan—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, c	Afghanistan—Bury St. Edm's.	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	W. E. Brown	Bellary—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., c.	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Peshawur field force—Bradf'd	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, p.s.c.	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Afghanistan—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Athlone—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Secunderabad—Bedford	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Peshawur Valley—Shorncliffe	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd	Nusseerabad—Shorncliffe	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Peshawur field force--Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, p.s.c.	Bermuda—Richmond, Yorks.	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	R. D. Barrett	Aldershot—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. Davis, c.	Mullingar—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Dublin—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. P. Prevost, c.	Woolwich—Wrexham	1857	India—Bombay	1869
— 2nd Battalion	Hon.S.Mostyn,C.B.,c	Devonport—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion	R. T. Glyn, C.B., c.	Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Gibraltar—Brecon	1878	Cape	1878
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. A. Ruddell, c.	Afghanistan—Plymouth	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Chatham—Hamilton	1865	Bombay—Bengal	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, c.	Fermoy—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon.deMontmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	G. W. Puget	Ranekhet—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, c.	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Fleetwood—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, c.	Pembroke Dock—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W.deW. R.Thackwell	Curragh	1857	India—Bengal	1872
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi—Weymouth	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Dum Dum—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, c.	Chatham—Cardiff	1865	Bengal—Aden	1875
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D.Macpherson,C.B.c.	Parkhurst—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H.S.Cochrane,V.C.,c.	Burmah—Aldershot	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	J. I. Preston	Aldershot—Shorncliffe	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	W. FitzRoy	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Cannanore—Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	J. Thompson, c.	Edinburgh—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	S. A. Madden, C.B., c.	Peshawur Valley—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell	Aldershot—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, c.	Aldershot	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	C. M. Clarke, C.B.	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, c.	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Kandahar—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Winchester—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins	Afghanistan—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	W. L. Pemberton, C.B	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	R. W. Hinxman, c.	Agra—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett, c.	Malta—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, c.	Morar—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. F. F. Gorden	Umballa—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	F. C. D'E. Barclay	Afghanistan—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, p.s.c.	Cabul—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	H. de R. Pigott, c.	Subathoo—Kingston	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	J. I. Macdonell, c.	Edinburgh—Fort George	1868	Gibraltar — Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	F. Brownlow, C.B.	Cabul—Stirling	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow—Hamilton	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, c.	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar; Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Aldershot—Weymouth	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice	Sheffield—Halifax	1868	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. Kent, c.	Dover—Hounslow	1857	N. S. Wales—Bengal	1870
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Poona—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	Transvaal—Curragh	1872	Singapore	—
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)		Rawul Pindee—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Dublin—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	T. S. Brown, c.	Belgaum—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Curragh—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	F.E.Appleyard,C.B.c	Afghanistan—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Dover—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	N. Stevenson, c.	Limerick—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, c.	Rangoon—Armagh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., c.	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B.	Cape, &c.—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	Cabul—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	S. Malthus, C.B.	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	C. F. Parkinson	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Halifax, N.S.—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)		Malta—Templemore	1863	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman,	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	H. Cook, c. ... [C.B.	Sealkote—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H.G.Delafosse,C.B.,c	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Cork—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell	Belfast—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	H. J. Bell	Newry—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	E. L. Robertson	Preston—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Guernsey—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. E. T. Williams, c.	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Duke of Connaught	Aldershot—Winchester	1861	Canada—Canada	1870
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, c.	Gbrltar(for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	G. Clerk, c. [C.B., c.	Dublin—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. R. L. Newdigate,	Murree Hills—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Jamaica	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Aldershot
B —	Dublin
C —	Aldershot
D —	Peshawur
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Afghanistan
G —	Lucknow
H —	Woolwich
I —	Afghanistan
K —	Exeter
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Mhow
E —	Kirkee
F —	Exeter
G —	Dublin
H —	Newbridge
I —	Ballincollig
K —	Canterbury
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Woolwich
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Afghanistan
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
K —	Theyetmyo
L —	Trinchinopoly
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Deesa
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Hyderabad
D —	Afghanistan
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kirkee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Athloxe
K —	Kilkenny
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Barrackpore
B —	Benares
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Nowgong
E —	Campbellpore
F —	Dinapore
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Ferozepore
I —	India
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Limerick
N —	Clonmel
O —	Curragh
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Jullundur
F —	Saugor
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Aldershot
I —	Newcastle
K —	Aldershot
L —	Hilsea
M —	Newcastle
N —	Woolwich
O —	Weedon
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon
B —	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Trowbridge
H —	Morar
I —	Seetapore
K —	Bareilly
L —	Mean Meer
M —	Fyzabad
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Woolwich
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Fort Victoria
2nd —	Golden Hill
3rd —	Fort Brockhurst
4th —	Fort Fareham
5th —	Portsmouth
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	St. Helena
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Mauritius
11th —	Cape
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Maker
20th —	Devonport
Depot	Portsmouth

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Afghanistan
2nd —	India
3rd —	Rangoon
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Colaba
6th —	Lucknow
7th —	Rangoon
8th —	Devonport
9th —	Bombay
10th —	Theyetmyo
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Deolallee
14th —	Secunderabad
15th —	Aden

8th Brigade (con.)

16th Battery	Darjeeling
17th —	Mhow
18th —	Aden
19th —	Mean Meer
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Aden
2nd —	Allahabad
3rd —	India
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Dover
7th —	Dover
8th —	Shoeburyness
9th —	Dover
10th —	Govindghur
11th —	Lundi Kotal
12th —	Attock
13th —	Peshawur
14th —	Ferozepore
15th —	Mean Meer
16th —	Calcutta
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	Theyetmyo
20th —	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Jersey
7th —	Spike Island
8th —	Carlisle Fort
9th —	Guernsey
10th —	Alderney
11th —	Camden Fort
12th —	Weymouth
13th —	Malta
14th —	Malta
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
19th —	Plymouth
Depot	Cork

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Afghanistan
6th —	Afghanistan
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Agra
10th —	Delhi
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Sheerness
13th —	Sheerness
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Sheerness
16th —	Tilbury
17th —	Woolwich
18th —	Woolwich
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment ... ... Woolwich. | Remount Establishment ... ... Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Transvaal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—St. George's Bks.
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton
20th—Chatham (Survey)
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Bermuda
26th—Halifax, N.S.
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (Field) (o.h'm)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps ... ... Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*
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THE letters of Lord Chelmsford and Major-General Newdigate, published this week as a Parliamentary paper, have given the controversy between Dr. Russell and Sir Garnet Wolseley a fresh impetus. It is, therefore, but justice to call the attention of our readers to Dr. Russell's letter of last week in the *Daily Telegraph*, which otherwise we should have left to speak for itself. The arguments which he would employ in refutation of Sir Garnet Wolseley's report were so obvious, that most of them were anticipated by us last week. The letter, however, none the less merits a careful perusal by all lovers of truth. It was quite certain from the first that Dr. Russell had raised a hornet's nest, and that he would have a hard struggle to maintain his position. He both wounded professional susceptibilities, and also shivered the theories of those who have been trying assiduously for several years past to convince the world that the inherent defects of the Short-service and Linked-battalion system were really merits; that soldiers can be trained in a few months, that veterans were no better than recruits, and that boys were as suited as men for active service. He likewise offended another clique, the humanitarians, who are all for maintaining discipline by punishments which simply cannot be carried out in the field. Thus he has a formidable array of foes banded together against him. Dr. Russell begins his letter by drawing attention to the fact that Sir Garnet Wolseley had, before any inquiry had been instituted, "telegraphed in hot haste that my statements were such gross exaggerations and transparent untruths, that I must have been hoaxed." We presume that Sir Garnet's excuse for using such discourteous language, would be that it was justified by the shameful imputations which Dr. Russell had cast upon the British Army. Dr. Russell, however, distinctly said that he attributed the disorders of which he complained to only a few ill-conditioned men, and by no means held the mass of the troops responsible. Moreover, if the alleged outrages really were committed, there was no slander, save on the exploded legal axiom that "the greater the truth, the greater the libel." Dr. Russell repeats that the outrages he wrote of were actually committed, and asserts that he can prove the correctness of his statement if he can first obtain an assurance from the Horse Guards that his informants will not become the victims of official wrath. This assurance the Horse Guards will not give, consequently it will be difficult for Dr. Russell to make good his case. The excuse of the authorities is, that the officers in question ought to have officially reported that which they privately told Dr. Russell. This plea is, however, valueless, for what Dr. Russell's informants told him was a collection of facts, illustrating the rottenness of our military system. Considering how, under the influence of theorists, a scheme had been officially adopted which all practical soldiers—save, perhaps, Sir Garnet Wolseley and a few Cardwellites—knew would break down as soon as tested; and that under the pressure of spurious humanitarians, the discipline of the Army had been steadily deteriorating,—it was not likely that officers would, in effect, tell their superiors that the War Office had allowed the Army to "go to the dogs." Still, in spite of the disadvantages under which Dr. Russell labours, he is apparently resolved to stand to his guns. He has written out for further evidence, and we may expect ere long another letter from his eloquent pen. We may presume that the Authorities have the same desire as that by which he is animated,—namely, that the whole case should be thoroughly exposed to the light of day, and that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be spoken. Colonel Stanley himself speaks of further inquiry, but we would point out that if the inquiry is not to be a repetition of Sir Garnet Wolseley's clumsy farce, the authorities are not going the right way to work by impliedly saying of Dr. Russell's military informants, "Only let us find out who you are, and it will be the worse for you!" That the inquiry hitherto made is a farce, must be apparent to all who take the trouble to consider the matter. Sir Garnet only dealt with a part of the area and time touched on by Dr. Russell, and employed as his inquirers men whose official position is dependent on the pleasure of the Government. If the Innkeepers be questioned, it is probable that they also, from interested motives, will not be over-anxious to make out a case against the troops. The reason is obvious. Many of these inns are employed to take charge of Commissariat dépôts, and as Commissariat contractors. It is clearly, therefore, contrary to their interest to falsify the statements of Sir Garnet Wolseley. The only manner in which a genuine, honest, and effectual inquiry could be carried out would be by sending out to South Africa a Royal Commission, with directions to seek for information from all sources. The expense would be great, but it is desirable that it should be incurred, for if Dr. Russell's statements are well founded, it is of the highest importance that the fact should be established beyond question, as a starting-point for a new military system. The expense might have been avoided, if Sir Garnet Wolseley had assumed a position of impartiality, instead of putting himself forward as an advocate, and blazing out into wrath, because a rotten system was declared to have produced bad results. It is a significant fact that, at the precise moment when military optimists and rampant officialism are, metaphorically, thirsting for Dr. Russell's blood, a South-African newspaper should contain statements which strongly bear out the charges made in the *Daily Telegraph*. In the *Mercury* of January 27 is to be found a letter, dated Utrecht, January 15, with the following passages:—"The detachment of the 58th Regiment stationed here are making themselves rather notorious. Some time ago, they broke into the Commissariat stores, while under the charge of sentries; and during the holiday and the absence of Mr. C. McDonell, broke into his dwelling-house, and took property worth £50; and last week two of them took the military water-cart, pitched off the water-casks, and went to the farmhouse of Mr. Gort Müller, and loaded up the cart full of furniture. They were luckily caught in the act, on the premises. One has deserted, and the other got six months' imprisonment. Robberies are of daily occurrence. Nothing is too hot or too heavy. From a Government waggon to a lap-dog, nothing comes amiss." The other passage relates to the conduct of a picket, despatched to prevent the soldiers being mixed up with a brawl between civilians. "One of the picket exceeded his orders, ordering a Boer to surrender, under pain of being fired at, and presented his empty rifle, threatening to fire if the Boer did not surrender; and the Boer halted. But the Landdrost reported the soldier, and he was placed under arrest, and his corporal's stripes taken from him." Are these statements also gross exaggerations? We naturally have the interest and honour of the Army warmly at heart, quite as much, so we venture to say, as the irascible Sir Garnet Wolseley; but we differ from him in this, that we believe we are proving ourselves true friends to the Army, by preventing the reputation of all being damaged through screening or denying the misconduct of a few. Dr. Russell, too, will, in our opinion, have rendered a great public service, if he succeeds in convincing the public that our present military system is, as all practical soldiers know it to be, one requiring a thorough reform. With regard to the letters of Lord Chelmsford and General Newdigate, they really prove very little, for they refer almost entirely to one column and one part of the campaign. General Newdigate admits that between June 6 and July 1, in his own column, by his own showing, there was considerable excitement, and Dr. Russell, in his letter in Thursday's *Daily Telegraph*, says that he was informed that one regiment alone fired many hundreds of rounds. As to the effect of the firing, Dr. Russell challenges anyone to show that there was any trace of a result, save on the persons of some of our own men, wounded by their comrades. As to the false alarm of June 19, Dr. Russell says that he has been informed that there was anything but quiet among some of those inside the laager. On July 1, General Newdigate admits that a native regiment, in their hurry to get to their assigned place, rushed through, and carried back part of a European regiment, and that one picquet retired without orders. Dr. Russell implies that the natives were panic-stricken. We gladly accept the testimony of Lord Chelmsford that the conduct of the men on the line of march from the Blood River to Ulundi was good, and that the young soldiers behaved well when under the close supervision of their officers at Kambula, Gingihlovo, and Ulundi; but that is not the point. Dr. Russell never said otherwise. His contention is that detachments, marching through the Transvaal and Natal, in numerous instances were guilty of gross disorders, and that in Zululand there were many "scares." Lord Chelmsford and General Newdigate only deal with a limited time and area, while Dr. Russell's statements had reference, as regards outrages on the inhabitants and "scares" on the field, both to an area and a space of time of far greater dimensions. It is idle to pretend that there was not, after the demoralising disaster at Isandula, a great deal of nervousness and numerous "scares." It is a matter of notoriety that such nervousness and "scares" did prevail, and the explanation is simple. The force was largely composed of mere boys, and *esprit de corps* was weakened by swamping regiments with volunteers who did not know, and were not known by, their officers. It was to point out the evils of the system that Dr. Russell took up the pen, and in his zeal for the Army, with which he has been so long and intimately associated, braved so much obloquy and misrepresentation.

Monday being a Naval night in Parliament, it is needless to say that Captain Bedford Pim was in his place, and almost equally unnecessary to add that he was not pleased, but opened the debate with a sweeping condemnation of most things connected with the Admiralty and the Navy. That the officials at the Admiralty are incompetent, and that the condition of the Navy is a disgrace to the country, is the very gloomy view held by Captain Pim. Still there was much brought forward by the Member for Gravesend which was worthy of attention, and in pointing out the lack of vessels suitable for blockade purposes and for the convoy of merchant ships, he hit on a blot which requires to be looked into attentively, and upon which we may anticipate action being taken when the Royal Commission on Colonial Defence and Protection of Commerce has made its report. The number of foreigners in the Mercantile Marine, and consequent limit to that source of recruiting for the Naval Reserve, was also called attention to, as was the superiority of the French Navy over our own in the number of sea-going ironclads. Admiral Sir John Hay followed Captain Pim, and bore out much that he had said on the two last-mentioned points, although it was not to be expected that he, or any one else, should be so very downhearted as the Member for Gravesend After further criticism from other Members, and an allusion by Mr. Bentinck to the indifference shown throughout the country to the condition of the Navy, although our very existence as a nation depended upon it, the First Lord of the Admiralty made his statement on the Navy Estimates, Captain Pim having withdrawn his sweeping motion of condemnation, and it is pleasing to find that Mr. Smith was enabled to clear away some of those clouds under which the Navy had been cast, and to lighten the dark suspicions as to the "disgraceful state" of the Naval Service, which had been awakened by the remarks of former speakers. As we have already summarised the Estimates, it will be unnecessary for us to follow the First Lord throughout his statement; but it is to be remarked that he opened his statement rather as one who was defending the policy of the Admiralty, than as one who was confident that the programme was beyond the charge of incompleteness, and that the provision made was sufficient for the wants of the Naval Service of Great Britain. It appears that there has been an increase in the reserve of seamen pensioners, and there are now over 12,000 available, and there is also a similar number of men in the first-class Naval Reserve. But the attempt to form a seamen's pensioner reserve does not succeed, and even now there are but some 1,600 enrolled. The only class of officers specially alluded to was the Executive, the position of Lieutenants being brought under notice by Sir John Hay. But from the remarks of the First Lord of the Admiralty, these officers may be assured that there is nothing now under consideration on their behalf, any earlier opportunities of retirement being far too costly to offer, and the recent increase of the list to a total of 1,000, including those for navigating duty, is all that Lieutenants need expect for some time. A hint was given of a readiness to adopt any other system of nominating Naval Cadets, should such a change be for the good of the Service; but at present the Admiralty has been content to reduce the number of entries by about twenty per annum,—fifty-five, and not seventy-three, being now passed into the *Britannia*, in the hope that this number will be found sufficient to feed the Lieutenants' List, and prevent the creation of blocks. The gunnery question had an unusually prominent place given to it by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and as we have previously announced, the Admiralty desires the reintroduction of breech-loaders of a new type. The *Colossus* will be armed with 43-ton breech-loaders, and a new vessel of the *Colossus* type will mount these guns *en barbette*, instead of in turrets. A lighter breech-loading gun, of 6-inch calibre, is also to be introduced with the view to its supplanting the present 64-pounder, which is so generally used afloat at the present moment. The demand for cruisers was also dealt with by Mr. Smith, and it is satisfactory to learn that the matter has received so much attention on the part of the Admiralty. As Sir Cooper Key remarked at the Royal United Service Institution on Saturday last, the Admiralty has not been idle, and there is now at the yards the necessary equipment for forty armed cruisers, steamers which would be taken from the Mercantile Marine and converted in time of war. The First Lord of the Admiralty, while stating that he greatly relies upon our swift merchant ships in time of war, added that arrangements had been made for laying down three fast unarmoured cruisers, to have a speed of 16 knots, and an ordinary cruising speed of 14 knots, with a coal-carrying capacity sufficient to enable them to steam 4,000 miles. Thus, at last, are we moving in a right direction; and even the Member for Gravesend will admit that some effort is being made to provide a class of vessel which shall be able to keep the sea, heavily armed, and fairly protected so far as their engines and boilers are concerned. Another new departure is the open declaration that the big ship and the biggest possible gun is at last being recognised as by no means the best system, and the Admiralty now considers that two 43-ton guns are preferable to one 80-ton gun, and that two ships with the lighter gun are better than one ship only carrying half the number of 80-ton guns. Thus are we coming towards what has been termed the "floating gun-carriage" type of ship, such as has been adopted by China; and it would almost seem that the greatest maritime nation in the world is taking a lesson from abroad, though it is to the credit of the country that the most effective type of gunboat afloat was designed by an English firm, and thus private enterprise has been able to show the way to the Naval Constructor's Department. These guns, with the torpedo and machine guns to protect ships from the advance of torpedo boats, may be accepted as the new armament of our ships-of-war. In conclusion, we must give our support to the view taken, almost unanimously, by the critics of Mr. Smith's statement, and add our regret that, although there is a fair show of work to be done, it is so scattered over a large number of ships of different types, the ships actually to be completed within reasonable time are very few.

On July 29, 1879, Sir Garnet Wolseley sent home a report of the operations of the 1st Division of the South African Field Force, under Major-General Crealock, which has just seen the light (or darkness) in a Blue-book, "Further correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa" (C 2,482). It is interesting reading, if the information be a little stale. On April 12 Lord Chelmsford, then at Durban, gave General Crealock a long memorandum, in which it is set forth that "the first objective point of this division will be the Emangwene military kraal," on the north side of the Umlatoosi, which was to be burnt, and the whole district cleared out. Next, the Undini military kraal on the south side of the river, which was to be similarly dealt with. Lord Chelmsford expected that Major-General Crealock would have to fight on his way to these places, but there was "a perfectly open country" and "no physical difficulties in the way of the above-mentioned operations." Major-General Crealock was directed to establish a permanent entrenched post between the Tugela and Umlatoosi, "to be stored with two months' provisions for the whole division," and the force advancing from it to the kraals "should take with it one month's supplies." Another post of a less permanent character was to be established between that post and an "advanced entrenched post." When the advance took place, the rear-guard in the "permanent entrenched post" was to "move forward and occupy the permanent post," taking with it one month's supplies. When Emangwene and Undini were burnt, "the Major-General will have to decide for himself as to what further operations are possible, or desirable." Lord Chelmsford reserved for his own Division, as an objective point, Ulundi itself; but he hopes "the 1st Division will be able to grapple successfully with the difficulties of the Umlatoosi between Undini and St. Pauls," and to establish eventually an entrenched post and depôt, thus assisting in the general advance against the King's own kraal. Although Lord Chelmsford did not anticipate that Major-General Crealock could establish this depôt until a portion of the force under his own orders had reached the neighbourhood of Entonjaneni, he pressed on Major-General Crealock the necessity of rapid action. "It is of the highest importance that the advance upon the Emangwene and Undini kraals should be made as soon as possible." "That speedy advance" was "mainly dependent upon supply and transport being forthcoming in sufficient quantities," and Major-General Crealock was directed to proceed to the River Tugela, without delay. It is obvious that Lord Chelmsford, in giving these orders, believed that the Zulus would offer a protracted resistance after their defeat in the probable actions in front of Emangwene, Undini, and Ulundi, and that he confidently relied on Major-General Crealock being able to destroy the two military kraals on the south-coast district before he himself had reached Ulundi, and be in a position to assist in the general advance as soon as the 2nd Division had reached Entonjanani. In that he was disappointed. General Crealock states that Lord Chelmsford, in giving him the command of the Division, informed him that he was to consider it an independent command; therefore, he "was entirely untrammelled." Major-General Crealock assumed command of the Division on April 18, on the Tugela. His force consisted of the Naval Brigade, with three 9-pounders, four Gatlings, and two rocket-tubes; 3rd Buffs, the 57th Regiment, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, 88th Regiment, the 91st Regiment, 99th Regiment, Ellaby's Battery, and Lloyd's detachment Royal Artillery (eight 7-pounders in all), Blood's Royal Engineers, 90 mounted infantry, and about 2,500 irregulars, white and black, mounted and dismounted. When he arrived at the river, he found the 1st Brigade and part of the Naval Brigade at and near the two forts on the banks of the Tugela, and the 2nd Brigade, consisting of the 57th Regiment, 60th Rifles, 91st Regiment, two guns, the Naval Brigade, Barrow's Horse, and natives, entrenched at Gingilhovo, twenty miles away in Zululand. It was not till two months later that Major-General Crealock removed from the Tugela, and moved towards the enemy, who did not in any case dispute his advance. The reasons assigned by Major-General Crealock for this delay in the report are,—(*a*) the want of transport for stores and ammunition; (*b*) want of horses, saddlery, and clothing for cavalry; (c) the inability of the base of operations (Major-General Clifford) to comply with the repeated and urgent demands made by the Major-General for oxen-leaders and drivers, mules and horses, to complete the Division for service in the field. It does not need much intelligence to see that the Division was literally grounding on its beef-bones whilst it was trying to feed itself for the future. But these were Lord Chelmsford's orders. Major-General Crealock's responsibility ceases if he can show that he moved as soon as it was possible to do so, that the supplies he demanded were not extravagant, and that they did not exceed the regulation for an army of the strength under his command in the field. The next point he has to establish is that he moved with all possible speed to his objective. In his report, Major-General Crealock gives a detailed account of his marches, of which it is enough to say that there were many difficulties which could not be successfully met, and that the Division finally concentrated on the sea-coast at Port Durnford on June 28,—five days after the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley at Cape Town, and four days before the appearance of that officer off Port Durnford, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to land from the *Shah*. Sir Garnet Wolseley steamed back to Durban on the evening of July 3, and set out overland for Port Durnford. On that same night, Major-General Crealock sent out Barrow's mounted men (250), and John Dunn's native scouts, to Emangwene kraal. They burnt it and some other wigwams, and "captured, by a rapid advance, 600 head of cattle." These were in charge of 200 "armed Zulus" (a man to every three head), "who fled into the bush." It may be observed that as all Zulus at that time carried assegais, it is probable the runaways were the peasants of the district, who had bolted from their burning kraals. Next morning seven chiefs, with followers, families, and cattle, surrendered. On July 5, "the Division formed in line to receive the submission" of eight chiefs, "with some 300 fighting men;" and in the afternoon, a force under Major Barrow marched to the abandoned kraal of Undini, which they "entirely burnt." Thence they returned to the laager, "after a fatiguing march, during which eight horses, entirely exhausted, had to be abandoned on the road." That was the last military service of the 1st Division. On July 7, Sir Garnet Wolseley made his appearance in camp, and assumed command, and Major-General Crealock resigned it. The gallant officer is aware that his report is a meagre record of four months' work of a fine force of British infantry, a Naval Brigade, provided with cavalry and artillery, but he says he obeyed his orders. Major-General Crealock observes, "The whole of these instructions, without exception, have been carried out by the Major-General commanding the 1st Division," and takes credit for effecting the submission of the whole of the chiefs from the Tugela to St. Lucia Bay. "I wish it to be clearly understood that circumstances over which I had no control, and which I could not overcome by any act of mine, prevented our earlier advance from the Tugela." The blame of the delay would thus appear to be shifted from the General to the base, were it not that the Major-General says, "I do not wish his Excellency to suppose that it was possible for the base to complete the 1st Division sooner than they did, for the animals were not in the country." So no one was to blame, if all the conditions laid down by Lord Chelmsford were indispensable, except the officer, if there was one, who gave instructions and who designed a plan of operations which could not be carried out. The Major-General does not appear to have considered himself free to depart from the injunctions he had received to burn these two military kraals, when he found there was no one to defend them, and no enemy to engage his troops; but he was certainly left a large discretion, as soon as that great object was effected. The establishment of these pregnant dépôts cost a mint of money and many days; and the lives of the only men who died were lost in the work of escorting mealies, and buscuit, and groceries to and fro, or in the unwholesome laagers, which were held by full garrisons against a hypothetical enemy. Major-General Crealock has been subjected to much unfair criticism, and has fairly met much of it in his report. He seems to have been the victim of circumstances over which he had no control, and must regret, as much as any of the officers and men of his force, that it was not his good-fortune to have seen some active service in the field against the enemy.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will shortly resume his duties at the Coastguard Office, having left St. Petersburg for London on Thursday.

An official notification has been received by the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth that the Royal yacht is to be ready to embark her Majesty for the passage to Cherbourg on the 24th inst.

The competitive practice between the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss guns, by firing at a moving object, is to be carried out on board the *Hecla* without delay, and orders have been received at Portsmouth for her to proceed to sea for the purpose of making these trials.

We are glad to hear that the Admiralty has at last accepted the *Royal Navy List* for issue to ships' libraries, and has authorised the editor to use the term "supported by the Admiralty."

The services of Staff Commander Dyer, late in command of the *Industry*, from which ship he was invalided home after trying service on the West Coast of Africa, have been recognised, this week's *Gazette* containing the announcement of his promotion. He will relieve Staff Captain Raymond as Queen's Harbourmaster at Malta.

The *Forester*, on being relieved on the West Coast of Africa by the *Flirt*, will leave that station for the North America command. The *Forester* has been two years in commission, and her services at the Cape, under her present commanding officer, Lieutenant Sidney Smith, were most highly spoken of.

Two additions have been made to the Fleet this week by the launch of the *Ajax*, turret-ship, sister to the *Agamemnon*, and the *Niger*, and we hope the latter may be found to be a really improved *Pioneer*, which is far from being as well adapted for river service on the West Coast of Africa as could be desired. The *Ajax* will be sent to Chatham from Pembroke during the ensuing financial year, to be fitted for sea, and the *Niger* will be completed at Sheerness.

The following sub-lieutenants having completed their examinations have now been confirmed in their rank, namely, Messrs. Frederick H. Eagle, May 21, 1878; Rupert Blomfield, June 20, 1878; Arthur Barry, October 16, 1878; Richard H. Story, October 16, 1878; William G. Stewart, January 13, 1879.

Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, C.B., struck his flag at Devonport on Tuesday, and proceeded on leave, but will return to duty to-day. Rear-Admiral Curme's flag was shifted to the *Royal Adelaide* during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief.

The *Pioneer*, after her long stay on the West Coast of Africa and expedition of the Niger, has been ordered to Simon's Bay for repairs, and this opportunity of recruiting health will be much appreciated by the officers and crew of the ship.

A temperate but forcible letter which appears in another column, respecting the deprivation of distinctive lace now suffered by senior assistant-paymasters, we commend to the notice of the Admiralty, as an addition to the correspondence on this subject which has already reached the Board officially.

From the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty on Thursday night, it is, unfortunately, too clear that the Coastguard has no prospect of improvement in pay or pensions. As the question has been under "careful consideration," it might be supposed that there should be no cause for anticipating a different conclusion. But there is no denying that the mode of counting time for pension is better afloat than in the Coastguard; and this might, in common fairness to the shore force, be remedied.

The training-brigs attached to the different training-ships are being prepared for sea, and the squadron will shortly be ready for summer cruising.

Two gold medals in one week do not often fall to the lot of an officer, but it has happened so to Captain the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G. On Friday the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society awarded this officer the gold medal of the society for his gallantry in saving the life of a seaman, which act has already been reported in these columns; and on Saturday he was announced as the winner of the Royal United Service Institution gold medal, for the best essay on "Naval Tactics on the Open Sea with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons." The honours thus awarded to Captain Fremantle are shared, in a lesser degree, by others, the silver medal of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society being given to Sub-Lieutenant Moore, of the *Invincible*, and Cunningham, the blacksmith's mate, who also jumped overboard to save their shipmate. And as regards the Royal United Service Institution essay, among the other competitors the following received honourable mention,—namely, Lieutenant Graham Bower, in command of the *Conflict;* Lieutenant Charles Campbell, late flag lieutenant to Admiral Lord John Hay; Captain Samuel Long, now on half-pay; and Lieutenant Sydney Eardley Wilmot, of the *Vernon*.

A commission, formed to report upon the best means of developing the Russian coalfields, and substituting native fuel for the Cardiff and Newcastle coal at present used by the Fleet, will commence its sittings next week. Nearly all the public departments at St. Petersburg have appointed representatives to the commission, and the Russian Admiralty has designated two, Capt. Semetchkir, aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Constantine, and Lieut. Nozikoff, of the Baltic Fleet.

The Russian Government has decided to break up the two monitors, *Sistova* and *Nicopol*, captured on the Danube from the Turks in 1877. It has also decided to sell the corvettes *Pamiat*, *Mercury*, and *Liveetsa;* the steamers *Bratets*, *Akkerman*, *Boltoon*, *Brestovatz*, *Ablanoff*, *Bogot*, *Dotchka*, *Matooshka*, and *Meteor;* the schooner *Salgeer;* the tenders *Boug* and *Berezan*, and the steam-barges *Zimnitsa* and *Petroshani*. All these vessels belong to the Black-Sea Fleet, and most of the steamers were employed on the river Danube during the latter part of the Turkish war.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., arrived at Malta on Wednesday, to relieve Sir Geoffrey Hornby, who proceeded to Marseilles yesterday in the *Helicon, en route* for England.

Commander Edward Kennett, who has been Governor of the Naval Knights of Windsor since August, 1873, died on Thursday morning at his residence.

Rear-Admiral H. D. Hickley, Captain H. J. Carr, and the Rev. John B. Harbord, M.A., Inspector of Naval Schools, are engaged at Devonport in the revision of the training regulations for boys.

A central Asian correspondent writes to the *Cronstadt Vestnik* from Kazalinsk, that the Aral fleet has been completely reorganised, and the naval station enlarged and placed under a fresh administration. For many years the flotilla has been under a cloud, as the steamers were not considered of much service; but since the solution of the navigating of the Oxus, it has sprung into fresh importance, and fresh officials have been brought from Russia to adapt it for the uses to which it is likely to be applied, in the event of an expedition operating from Turkestan against Merv.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines was rather severely handled by Mr. Anderson in the House of Commons on Monday, and, we think, unfairly so. Doubtless, Mr. Anderson was prompted to speak as he did by some officer or officers of the Royal Marines; but it is beyond a doubt that Major-General Adair has the confidence of the majority, and is looked upon as one who has the best interests of the Service at heart, and will act, as a member of the Committee now sitting, for the general welfare of the corps. We cannot, however, be surprised that there should be soreness at the manner in which selections for commandants have been made, and our views on this question have been fully expressed in these columns. Indeed, we cannot imagine anything more likely to cause ill-feeling than to allow an officer to get within one step of the highest rank, and then to leave him as second commandant and to put a junior over his head. It stands to reason that at times the supreme command must devolve upon the second in command, and at one of the divisions a rejected officer has for some time been doing duty as commandant, and has shown himself in every way fitted for the post, although he was passed over to make way for a junior. If any colonel of Marines should have attained that rank, and yet be thought unfit for the command of a division, the best and only sensible plan would be to retire him with an addition in the way of a bonus, as some salve for damaged prospects and the sudden termination of his career in the Service.

Rear-Admiral Hood, with the ships of the Channel Squadron under his command, arrived at Lisbon on Monday, and would remain there until the 20th, when the squadron will leave for Gibraltar, arriving about the 27th.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., will shortly be again enabled to hoist his flag in a ship worthy of "his Excellency" the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. The *Euryalus* has been repaired at Malta, and will return to Bombay as soon as possible, and will probably leave Malta to-morrow. We understand that the officers ordered to inquire into the defects of her propeller have made a report which cannot be accepted as satisfactory by those responsible on board the ship.

Captain C. E. Foot, R.N., will on Tuesday evening read a paper before the Society of Arts on "Transport and Trading Centres for Eastern Equatorial Africa," the chair being taken by Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B. Captain Foot has recently been spending a portion of his term of half-pay in an African trip, and is thus posted up in the latest particulars as to the development of trading facilities.

Even now, with two deputy-assistant-adjutants-general added to the permanent establishment, the officials of the Adjutant-General's Staff find their work fully cut out, and it is almost an impossibility for them to discharge properly the whole of the duties devolving upon their Department, the proper administration of the Auxiliary Forces entailing responsibilities upon a body of officers who had quite enough to do before. In view of this state of things, a further increase of the Staff is not unlikely to take place.

Lord Ranelagh presided over a fully-attended meeting of the Metropolitan commanding officers of Volunteer Corps, at the offices of the National Rifle Association, Pall Mall, yesterday afternoon, when the decision arrived at last Tuesday respecting the postponement of the field-day having been fully discussed, it was decided:—"That, having regard to the expression of opinion of the Secretary of State for War, and the consequent orders issued from the Horse Guards, to the effect that the field-day had been abandoned, any initiative touching the suspension of Par. 419 of the Volunteer Regulations should not be taken by the Metropolitan commanding officers." A deputation, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen of Brighton, introduced by Lieutenant-General Shute, M.P., and Mr. Ashbury, M.P., had an interview previously with the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons, when Colonel Stanley intimated that it was impossible to hold the review.

A very beautiful stained-glass window, in three compartments, the subject of each being taken from the book of the prophet Jeremiah, "The potter, and the vessels made to honour," &c., has just been completed in the Cathedral of Cork. Underneath is the family arms, on a richly decorated shield; and connected therewith a tablet of polished black marble, bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of Josiah Aylmer Coghill, Lieutenant 24th Regiment, who, on January 22, 1879, with Lieutenant Melville, bore the colours of the 24th from the field of Isandlwana, South Africa; and having crossed in safety the Buffalo River, returned to aid his comrade, and with him died. Presented by friends." Alongside the "Coghill" window, in the south transept, another window will shortly be placed, in memory of Brigadier-General Augustus Travers, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, presented by his brother officers. And in the nave of the same cathedral the family of General Travers are about to add a memorial window to the previous numerous records of the bravery of that remarkable military family. The Cork Cathedral seems to have centred the attraction of several of the friends and families of many of the departed brave officers furnished to the British Army from Ireland, as well as the mourned-for local worth of the city and large diocese. The cathedral is not surpassed in the United Kingdom; no less than sixty-six memorial windows have been placed during the past five years; and, to use the words of the late Bishop of Cork, these memorials are surrounded with beauty and clothed with sanctity. (Query, would not this be a befitting place to deposit the colours saved by Lieutenants Coghill and Melville?)

We learn from India that Colonel R. Preston, C.B., Military Secretary to Sir Frederick M. Haines, has, for the present, given up his intention of proceeding home, and that the appointment of Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, Inspector of Yeomanry at Aldershot, as his successor, will, therefore, have to be countermanded.

It may be remembered that we contradicted, some months ago, a report that Colonel Sir C. K. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B., half-pay, late 3rd Buffs, was to have the command of the troops at Shorncliffe on the retirement of Major-General the Hon. R. Monck. We were told at the time that the appointment would be made in due course, but the acceptance of the command by Colonel W. Earle, C.S.I., Grenadier Guards, shows that our information was correct.

The appointments we were enabled to announce at the end of last year as likely to be made, viz., those of Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B., to the command of the Dover District, and Major-General T. H. Pakenham, from the Aldershot Staff, to Devonport, will take effect from the 1st prox., when Lieutenant-Generals Lord Alexander Russell, C.B., and the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., retire.

The Russian Government has given orders for increased machinery for the dockyard at Nicolaieff. For some time past, the authorities have meditated an extension of the dockyard. The land has already been acquired, and a sum of 500,000 roubles has been assigned by the Minister of Marine for the preliminary part of the undertaking.

Reviews.

Herat. By Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

Colonel Malleson's volume, *Herat, the Granary and Garden of Central Asia*, appears just at the right moment. People who are supposed to know a great deal about the subject, and others who know nothing, have been advancing all sorts of theories as to the future of Herat. A close study of the "argument" with which Colonel Malleson introduces his subject will amply repay the reader who really wishes to be well informed. In that very masterly document, the author considers it necessary to direct attention to the difficulties that were encountered and surmounted by the British army before the policy of our Government had triumphed, and the greater part of Afghanistan had passed into our possession. Then arises the still more important questions as to whether the *untutored* Afghans were capable of offering a successful defence of positions that were impregnable, if thoroughly well defended; and how far these chances of accomplishing this would be increased, were they tutored by Russian officers. To the first question, the author gives a direct negative; to the second, he agrees that when the headlong dash and courage of the Afghans were supplemented by technical and scientific knowledge, it merely required time to cement the already growing alliance between Russia and Afghanistan, in order to render the passes leading to Cabul absolutely impregnable. And what would have been the result? The impossibility of any effort to be made by England to recover by force of arms her lost influence in Afghanistan proving successful. In Colonel Malleson's opinion, every preparation for "a spring" had been made by Russia in 1877, and it would have been attempted, were it not for the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin. That move rendered open co-operation impossible, while secret manœuvres were stamped out by the British invasion of Afghanistan. With all this, the Afghan question is not yet settled as it ultimately must be, if we are to retain India; and the author, therefore, takes a more comprehensive view of the subject. In doing so, he draws an interesting picture of the peace and plenty that reigned in Herat, the garden of Central Asia, before the coming of the Afghan, and the desolating consequence of his rule, as recorded in the works of the illustrious Hungarian, Arminius Vambery. But notwithstanding this infamous rule, Herat retains the vital power. If she be relieved from its burden, commerce will flow back, her markets will recover their former position, and prosperity will be restored. The Afghan rule in Herat may be regarded as at its termination, and the question arises,—Which of the three great Powers, Persia, Russia, or England, is to make the push that will finally break the Afghan yoke? On this question, Colonel Malleson's observations will be read with an interest worthy of its importance. Persia, standing alone, may be put out of the question. The prize must be gained by either Russia or England. The former is already on the move, the object being the occupation of Merv by an army which will co-operate with one lead from the vicinity of the Caspian. If this movement prove successful, the occupation of Herat becomes an immediate question. If Russia gains it, she will possess the outlying bulwark from which all the conquerors of the North, with one exception, have issued to over-run India. She will, moreover, become a standing menace to Hindustan, and what is more important still, she will imperil our rule in India. The question, then, to be decided by the people of England is clearly defined. The author mentions several facts relative thereto, particularly pointing out that Herat would, in our hands, be more than an impregnable bulwark to our Indian possessions. Such is a slight sketch of the "argument" put forward by Colonel Malleson, in support of his theory on the Afghan question. He writes with considerable earnestness, but no doubt in perfect good-faith, and with the single aim of showing the necessity of at once securing the magnificent inheritance won for us by our ancestors. Feeling the great importance of this question, and having had opportunities not open to many of forming opinions in reference to it, it is not to be wondered at that he should so eloquently advocate immediate action on the part of England, the moment that the advance of Russia upon Merv is even remotely threatened. Colonel Malleson has written not only an interesting book, but one which is practically useful, as containing a history of the principality of which Herat is the capital, and a record of the routes leading from it to Candahar, Mashad, Merv, Charjui, Cabul, and to important centres in Afghan Turkestan. Whether its perusal will have the desirable effect of drawing closer and more immediate attention than has hitherto been vouchsafed to this most momentous subject, remains to be seen. The author has, at all events, written what may do right good service, but which cannot possibly do any evil.

The Secretary of the United States Navy has placed the Constellation, at Brooklyn navy yard, ready to carry food to Ireland. This ship has capacity for 2,300 barrels, and cargo to fill it is solicited. An anonymous donor offers in the *New York Herald* to furnish a quarter of the cargo, and that paper offers to furnish another quarter. Flour, oatmeal, and potatoes are in particular solicited.

THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

On Tuesday was published as a Parliamentary paper a copy of the following report made by Major-General Newdigate, commanding the 2nd Division of the South African Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, on the discipline and conduct of the troops composing that division during the campaign in Zululand:—

"18 Albert Mansions, S.W., Feb. 13.

"Sir,—As it appears from Dr. Russell's letter of the 11th inst. that the 'scares and stampedes, the floggings, &c.,' took place before Sir Garnet Wolseley had taken over the command, I cannot, in justice to the troops which formed my division, remain silent. They are for the most part still in South Africa, and cannot stand up for themselves. The division was composed of part of the King's Dragoon Guards, the 17th Lancers, N 5 and N 6 Batteries Royal Artillery, the 2nd Company of Royal Engineers, the 2-21st, 1-24th, 58th, and 94th Regiments. All the latter were composed of young soldiers. Their discipline in camp, on the march, and in action, as well as the cheerful and soldier-like manner in which they went through much hard work, reflect the highest credit upon them. There were very few instances of 'flogging.' There were no 'public-houses' to 'close' in Zululand, so the 'scares which made night hideous again and again,' 'the wild alarms,' and 'outbursts of musketry and cannonading at nothing,' are the only points to which I need refer. I don't know whether any army in the field has ever yet been quite free from night alarms, but during the two months my division was in Zululand, on one occasion only was there any firing from the laager at night. Between 9 and 10 p.m. on the 6th of June the native sentries dove-tailed in between our own picket sentries pointed out some Zulus creeping towards them. The sentries opened fire, and the officer commanding the picket fired two or three volleys. The assembly was sounded, tents struck, the laager manned, and the pickets drawn in. Firing commenced, and was quickly taken up on all sides. One shot was fired by an artillery battery. The serjeant-major swore positively that he saw a body of Zulus advancing; as, however, I heard no bullets whizzing overhead, I at once stopped the firing, and very shortly after again sent out the pickets. It was afterwards said by Zulus belonging to Sirayo's tribal force of 1,500 men that they actually intended to make an attack, but, in consequence of the hot fire by which they were met, gave it up, and never again attempted a night attack. On June 19 two shots were fired by a picket sentry on some few Zulus who were lurking about. The troops fell into their places quietly. The pickets were not withdrawn, and as no attack was made, the men were dismissed. On July 1, at the White Umvoloosi River, one of the picket sentries heard tramping in his front in the long grass. He challenged twice, but receiving no answer, and being unable to see what was before him, he fired one shot into the air to give the alarm. It turned out to be the officer of the N. N. C. returning with his escort (mounted) from visiting the native outposts. He had omitted to warn the field officers and pickets when he went out. On this occasion everything was perfectly regular except in one small portion of the laager. The battalion of natives who, in case of alarm, were ordered to form up inside, and not leave the entrenchment, carried back with them in their haste a portion of one of the regiments, and also scrambled over and through the waggons where Lord Chelmsford and his head-quarters had arranged their bivouack. Col. Lowe also, in the confusion, received an injury on his head. I regret that I must add that a picket of that regiment also retired without order, the only instance with the 2nd Division during the campaign. All the others remained perfectly steady at their posts, and the regiments fell in quietly in their places until dismissed. I blame myself entirely for the confusion which I have described. The native battalion was not bivouacking on the spot I had intended, immediately in front of their place in the laager, and consequently ran over and through the regiment and head-quarters in their hurry to get to it. In conclusion, with regard to the statement that 'all the generals of Lord Chelmsford's army set off for England as fast as they could,' I beg to state that I did not leave Zululand until after my division was broken up on July 28; that I offered my services to Sir Garnet Wolseley for employment in any capacity he might think fit; that three of my regiments were still garrisoning the different forts in that country or escorting convoys back to Emtongani, and that I did not leave South Africa until after Cetewayo had been captured.—I have &c., EDWARD NEWDIGATE, Major-General, the Adjutant-General to the Forces."

Upon the foregoing report Lord Chelmsford writes as follows to the Adjutant-General to the Forces:—

"50 Stanhope Gardens, S.W., Feb. 16.

"In reply to your letter (105—General No.—650), dated Horse Guards, Feb. 14, giving cover to one from Major-Gen. Newdigate, I have the honour to make the following remarks:—I am able to endorse all that Major-Gen. Newdigate has said regarding the behaviour and conduct of the troops that were under his command during the Zulu campaign. I had every reason to be satisfied with the cheerful and willing spirit shown by the non-commissioned rank and file of the whole force that marched with me from Blood River to Ulundi, and I consider that the general conduct of the troops, so far as regards subordination and discipline on the line of march, was exemplary. As regards the 'scares and stampedes' alluded to by Dr. Russell in his letter, Major-Gen. Newdigate has fairly detailed the several instances which occurred. With very young soldiers and equally young non-commissioned officers, it cannot be expected that at night such scares will not occur. History tells us how, during the Peninsular War, the Light Division one night experienced a panic which no one could account for, and which proved conclusively that even the highest-trained and best-disciplined troops are not exempted from the weakness to which, no doubt, younger soldiers are more liable. The steadiness of the young soldiers, however, at the battles of Kambula, Gingihlovo, and Ulundi show that, individually, the young soldiers of the present day are not in any way deficient in courage and steadiness when acting in close formation, under the immediate supervision of their officers.—I have, &c., CHELMSFORD, Major-General. The Adjutant-General to the Forces, Horse Guards."

THE BEARER COMPANY IN ZULULAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While thanking you for your kind mention of my name in a paragraph in your issue of the 6th inst., about the Bearer Company's work at Secocœni's town, permit me to correct a false impression which I think your paragraph might create, and which might, if left unnoticed, prove prejudicial to the estimate formed of the value of bearer-company work in general. What the company really did on Nov. 28 last was exactly what your paragraph warns your readers against inferring, from the words used and quoted by Col. Stanley in the House.

The Bearer Company operated with the central portion of the attack, namely, that on the "Fighting Koppe;" this was gradually approached by the troops in skirmishing order, commencing about 4.15 a.m., and carried by them by assault about 10 a.m. During the approach to the "Koppe," the Bearer Company kept close in the rear of the line of skirmishers, and during the assault it followed the assaulting party up the "Koppe," keeping close in its rear, and picked up the men who were wounded directly they fell, who otherwise must have been left where they were, unless carried to the rear by their comrades.

I quote from a letter written to me by Colonel Brackenbury on Nov. 17, when I was training the company (and he, having seen the thing at work in the German Army, should, I fancy, be considered an authority). He says,—"The Bearer Company advances in rear of the troops in the front line." This being his idea of its proper position in action, is it likely that he would have spoken of its performances on Nov. 28 as he did if it did not maintain that position?—I am, &c.,

JAMES HECTOR, M.B.

INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst the above subject is occupying attention, permit me to advert to the boot of the infantry officer. The Dress regulations, I think, require "Wellington" or "ankle" boots. The former are very good and look smart for ordinary parades and duties, and for such I would use them, but they cannot be worn with the garter. For "marching order" I would have a good, serviceable laced boot, without toe-caps or fancy work. The use of "spring-side" boots is very common, but I think them unserviceable and unsoldierlike, and would recommend their distinct prohibition. I take this opportunity of saying that the suggestion of your correspondent "X." seems a good one regarding the great-coat, viz., that it should be carried at the back of the waist-belt. It undoubtedly ought to be carried by the officer himself, and that is a better place than on his arm, or coiled round his breast; the latter mode in warm weather is insupportable.—I am, &c.,

EX-ADJUTANT.

It has been decided to limit the grant of the medal with clasp for "Jowaki" to those troops only which were in the field against the Jowaki Afridis from Nov. 9, 1877, to Jan. 19, 1878, inclusive, and a General Order, issued on the 1st inst., apprises the Army of that fact.

The following general memo. has been issued by Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth:—"Instances having occurred of leave on full pay after foreign service having been allowed to officers, who, between return to the United Kingdom and discharge from their ships, had been granted leave for extended period, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have acquainted me that the following regulations are to adopted:—1. When leave for over four days is granted by order of the Admiralty, or a Commander-in-Chief, between the time of the arrival of a ship in England and of paying off, the amount of such leave is to be deducted from the period of full-pay leave granted. 2. A similar course is to be followed, when a flag lieut., or other officer, whose discharge to half-pay is not dependent on the paying-off of the ship, is granted leave for over four days between the date of arrival in the United Kingdom, and discharge from his appointment. 3. A notice of deduction made, or to be made, is to be inserted in the full-pay leave forms transmitted to their Lordships."

The Directors of the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools and Female Orphan Home, Portsmouth, acknowledge with much thankfulness the following contributions:—The serjeants, R.M.A., £2 2s.; by sale of officers' papers, H.M.S. Minotaur, 6s. 3d.; offertory, H.M.S. Ruby, by the Rev. E. T. Fyffe, £1 6s. 8d.; a visitor, H.M.S. Warrior, by the Rev. G. M. Sutton, £2 9s. 8d.; H.M.S. Orontes, by the Rev. C. M. Gamson, offertory, £6 7s. 4d., collecting-box, £2 17s. 3d.; staff-serjeants, R.M.L.I., £5 5s.; box, H.M.S. President, £1 12s.; H.M.S. Bellerophon, collecting-box, £1 11s. 7d., paying-off box, 3s. 3d., sale of rags, 7s. 2d., besides a large and most acceptable supply of provisions; H.M.S. Jumna, box, £2 19s. 9d., canteen fund, £5, sale of rags, 5s. 11d. The directors, at their meeting in February felt warranted by the state of their funds in admitting to the Home six additional girls.

Last week a barge whilst light and riding at anchor in a very heavy gale, was blown from the Jenkin Sands to within a mile and a half south-east of the Swatch buoy. She was observed from Southend, and the lifeboat crew of that station prepared to go to her aid, but they failed to get their boat off; upon which the captain of the Southend Coastguard telegraphed to Leigh to ask if any of the Leigh men would volunteer to save the lives of those on the barge. Mr. A. G. Wilder, Geo. and Fred. Emery, and S. Lungley, with Coastguardmen Fox and Porter, quickly got aboard the smack Three Sisters and arrived just before dark alongside the barge, the boat of which had its stem broken in. F. Brusbridge, from a barge at anchor near, had rowed singlehanded to those in distress just as the Leigh crew arrived, and the latter returned to shore in two hours from starting, with Brusbridge, the captain, and the mate.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Capt. W. H. Fellowes, late of the regiment, has consented to contest Huntingdonshire in the Conservative interest, owing to the resignation of his father, the sitting member, from ill-health.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Col. Williams has issued an address seeking election for Great Marlow as an independent Conservative, the present member having retired. Brevet Major Burnaby will be the Conservative candidate for Birmingham. Capt. Home seeks re-election as Conservative Member for Berwick. The Marquis of Worcester, late captain, contests Bristol as a Conservative.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Marter arrived home from the Cape on Thursday, in the mail steamer German.

5th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Hemming passed the higher-standard examination in Persian before leaving India.

2nd Dragoons. Col. Nugent is about to retire upon half-pay, after commanding for eleven years.

5th Lancers. The following is from the *Examiner*, and expresses, we believe, the opinion of most cavalry officers in India:—"It is stated in the *Times*, in the usual weekly Indian telegram, that the Commander-in-Chief in India has superseded Brig.-Gen. Massy for the 'extraordinary apathy, in consequence of which the Afghans were enabled to withdraw unmolested on the night of Oct. 8 from their position on the Cabul heights,' and 'for want of prudence and military ability displayed by the cavalry commander on the unfortunate Dec. 11.' The foregoing are extremely serious charges to make against an officer, and if substantiated are sufficient to put an end to his career in the Army. They are made by authority, for the *Times*' correspondent at Cabul is an officer of high rank serving under Gen. Roberts. It is well-known in India that Gen. Massy is not popular with the Viceroy, who wields all authority in Army matters, to the exclusion of the Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Roberts is a *persona gratissima* to Lord Lytton; hence the recall of a man who will ever be known in history by the proud title he won in the Crimea, 'Redan Massy,' and to whose prompt action in seizing the Shaturgardan Pass immediately upon the news of Sir Louis Cavagnari's murder becoming known, the success which has crowned the Afghan campaign is mainly due."

8th Hussars. A squadron left Peshawur for Basawal, Afghanistan, on Feb. 1. The regiment is reported to be in the highest state of efficiency, and will undoubtedly be a very valuable reinforcement to the Khyber line of communications. Lieut. Grant left England on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna for India, to rejoin head-quarters from the depôt.

9th Lancers. Writing of the cavalry in Afghanistan, the Lahore paper says:—"Of the 9th Lancers we have heard that the horses have been so reduced in strength as to be unable to carry their riders over a small ditch." "W." writes:—"With reference to your note respecting Major Bushman, 9th Lancers, the acts of the authorities are as incomprehensible as the vagaries of the wind. Major and Brevet Col. Russell, C.B., 13th Hussars, has not done any regimental duty for some three years, but he has not been seconded. Whereas Major Bushman, while on his way to rejoin, has been seconded; but you have not remarked that, as he is now on the Seconded List, he is paid by England; so when he rejoins, he will find himself on English pay, as having been seconded, and Major Abadie promoted, the latter drawing the major's pay and allowances of the 9th Lancers, the Indian Budget not allowing major's pay for two majors when the establishment is one major only." 2nd Lieut. Hon. R. H. Westenra, lately promoted from the 4th Dragoon Guards, left England on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna, in charge of a draft of 82 men.

10th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Alexander sailed for India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

11th Hussars. Capt. Watson arrived home from the Cape on Thursday in the mail steamer German.

13th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Smithson and Rdgmr. Hubbard sailed for India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

15th Hussars. 2nd Lieuts. Pocklington and De Crespigny left England on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna to join head-quarters, on appointment- A draft of 48 men also took passage in the Jumna.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major A. W. Duncan, 6th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England, pending retirement; and Capt. J. W. Inge, A Brig., R.H.A., and Lieut. A. C. Bailward, 5th Brig., on medical certificate.

Capt. W. E. Denison (Conservative) retires from Nottingham at the approaching election, in order to contest North Notts.

Lieut. B. Duff, 11th Brig., has passed the higher and Lieut. J. A. L. Campbell, 5th Brig., the lower standard in Hindostanee.

Major T. Walker, 9th Brig., has been appointed to the Ordnance Department in India, as a Second-class Commissary, vice Capt. F. J. Caldecott (late Bombay), temporarily absorbed as a First-class Commissary during the retention of a field party at Candahar.

Major R. C. Smith, Comy. of Ordnance, has been granted leave from India to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The remains of the late Major E. J. Ward Ashton were interred at Woolwich on the 7th inst., with military honours.

The Queen decorated Gunner John Cantwell, in the corridor at Windsor Castle on Monday, with the distinguished-service medal, for gallantry displayed by him at the defence of the hospital at Rorke's Drift.

The funeral of Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Pickard, V.C., C.B., Assistant-Private Secretary, Assistant-Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, was solemnised at Cannes on the 6th inst. The coffin was hid by wreaths of flowers from many friends, especially from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. Conspicuous among them was a great wreath of white camellias ordered by the Queen, to which was attached, by her Majesty's command, this legend,—"A mark of high esteem, gratitude, and friendship, from Queen Victoria." By special command, too, Mr. Barbe Patteson, British Vice-Consul at Cannes, attended on behalf of her Majesty.

The following officers have been provided with passages to India in H.M.S. Jumna, which left Portsmouth on Thursday, viz.:—Capts. C. E. Beadnell, B Brig. R.H.A., and H. T. S. Yates, 8th Brig.; Vet.-Surg. J. Mills, and Rdgmr. F. Draper (from Malta).

The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Candahar on the 6th inst. that "Capt. Graves, who was wounded on the 28th ult. by a boy fanatic armed with a shoemaker's awl, has now quite recovered."

At the request of the Empress Eugénie, H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has given permission for Lieut. F. G. Slade, B Brig. R.H.A., to accompany her Imperial Majesty on her visit to Zululand.

Major H. J. Palliser, on the Half-pay List, died at 1 St. Paul's Place, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on the 7th inst., aged 38 years. The deceased entered the Army May 15, 1857; became captain, Aug. 22, 1868; major, June 11, 1877; and retired upon half-pay, Sept. 13, 1869.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. W. J. Gill, who has twice contested the Tower Hamlets, has been chosen as Conservative candidate for Nottingham at the approaching election.

The 29th Compy. left Gibraltar on the 8th inst. in H.M.S. Himalaya for England.

Brevet Col. W. A. Baker (late Bombay), Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay Public Works Department, and Chairman of the Port Trust, Bombay, is about to take furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

Major E. N. Peters has been posted to the Candahar Railway.

The Secretary of State for India having decided that no staff need be permanently attached to the Dhond and Munmad State Railway, Major T. F. Dowden (late Bombay) reverts from the Revenue to the Engineer establishment of the Railway Branch, Public Works Department. Capt. W. J. Engledue has been placed in charge of this line as well as of the Berar State Railway, with powers of manager.

Lieut. J. G. Day sailed for India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

Grenadier Guards. Col. Burnaby has consented to contest North Leicestershire at the approaching general election. Lieut.-Col. Wellesley seeks re-election as Conservative Member for Andover. Lieut. the Hon. R. C. G. Carington, who contested the seat in August, 1876, will again come forward as Liberal candidate for Buckinghamshire. The seats held by Lieut.-Col. Lord Hinchingbrook (C.), for Huntingdon, and Lieut.-Col. W. H. P. Carington (L.), for Wycombe, are not to be contested.

Coldstream Guards. The seat held by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. H. T. Digby, as Conservative Member for Dorsetshire, is not expected to be contested at the approaching general election.

1st, or Royal Scots. Major Stewart, Lieut. Boyd, 2nd Lieut. Robinson, and Qrmr. Lonsdale, 2nd Batn., left England on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna for India.

2nd Queen's. Sub-Lieut. Elston, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 8th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from Nov. 11, 1877.

4th King's Own. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Elliot, 2nd Batn., arrived home from the Cape on Thursday, in the mail steamer German. Capt. Baldwin, 1st Batn., is about to retire. Lieut. and Adjt. Green obtains his company by the retirement of Capt. Telfer.

5th Fusiliers. Col. Bigge, commanding the 2nd Batn., writes to an Indian contemporary:—"Since landing on the 4th, a paragraph in your military correspondent's letter of the last mail has caused much pain to myself, and the whole battalion I have the honour to command. The paragraph in question drew a very invidious comparison between the way in which the 30th and 5th Fusiliers embarked for foreign service. It stated that the 5th Fusiliers did not embark in a creditable manner. The facts of the case are as follows:—This regiment left Chatham on the morning of Jan. 1. Although it was New Year's morning, and Chatham is a perfect sink of iniquity, I may add, the most demoralising station in Great Britain, only *one* man was absent when the roll was called, and only *one* man was in the slightest degree the worse for liquor. This is not merely my own assertion, which pardonably might be interested, but it is as well known to Gen. Bulwer and staff, who were personally superintending the departure of the regiment, which was most orderly and creditable to all concerned. Both Gen. Bulwer and Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who personally superintended the embarkation at Portsmouth, were highly pleased with the appearance and order of the men. What your military correspondent meant to allude to was the defective arrangement to embark the regiment at the railway platform, Chatham. This young regiment had to parade in the dark, to march through that sink of grog-shops, and when we got to the station found that the railway authorities had neither the train ready, nor the platform cleared. Consequently, five companies at least had to stand under arms in a street, surrounded by a pack of prostitutes, &c., of the lowest description, and I trust you will pardon my saying that it speaks well for the discipline of my regiment that perfect order was maintained, and that only one man (and he was confined on parade) was the worse for liquor. Now, these are the plain facts of the case, and I leave you to judge my astonishment to find that in place of praise, we are blamed. The 30th Regt. *au contraire* leaving a healthy respectable station on Dover heights naturally were not exposed to any temptation whatever. I know nothing about the way they embarked, but I can safely assert that it was not more creditable than ours. You will see the account of defective railway arrangements in *Army and Navy Gazette* of either Jan. 3 or 10. I need hardly say how much our *amour propre* has been wounded by these assertions, and I trust that in fairness, you will give an authoritative contradiction in the strongest possible terms. The 5th Fusiliers have many friends in this country, who will doubtless be as much grieved as ourselves to read such an announcement in your paper.' Capt. Dyke remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion, Capt. Trafford being transferred to the 2nd Batn. Lieut. Thornhill, 1st Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Whittingdale, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate.

6th Regiment. Major Evans, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate. Major Field and Capt. Mansergh, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

7th Fusiliers. Lieut. St. Maur obtains his company, vice Capt. du Jardin, retired. Lieut. Daunt, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave from India to remain in England until June 8. Capts. Keyser and Adderley, Lieut. Anderson, and 124 men, 2nd Batn., will embark at Queenstown to-day in H.M.S. Jumna, for conveyance to India.

8th King's. Lieut.-Col. Tanner is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. Major Bannatyne remains with the 1st Batn., and Capt. Ruck joins the 1st from the 2nd Batn. Capt. Lowry, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England on medical certificate.

9th Regiment. Capt. Kerrich is to be brought on to the establishment from the Supernumerary List, vice Capt. Kane, retired.

11th Regiment. The 1st Batn. will leave Manchester next week for Preston. Capt. Thompson remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion.

12th Regiment. Capt. Dowse, 1st Batn., sailed for India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna, and Lieut. Cubitt is ordered to embark in the same transport to-day at Queenstown.

14th Regiment. An exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Hosack and Morris, Capt. Hosack joining the 1st and Capt. Morris the 2nd Batn.

15th Regiment. Capts. Dundas and Le Mottée, Lieut. Low, and 226 men, 2nd Batn., embark at Queenstown today in H.M.S. Jumna, *en route* to India.

16th Regiment. Lieut. Richardson-Griffiths, 2nd Batn., has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the Indian Staff Corps.

17th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Younghusband, 1st Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Dixon remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion.

19th Regimfnt. Capt. G. Onslow, late of the 2nd Batn., died on the 6th inst, aged 40 years. He entered the Army, Feb. 26, 1858; became lieut., July 20, 1859; and capt., May 27, 1862; and subsequently retired by the sale of his commission.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Dunnington-Jefferson sailed for India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

36th Regiment. Lieuts. Allen and Telfer are candidates for admission to the Staff College.

39th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. McCarthy has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

43rd Light Infantry. The depôt companies left Aldershot yesterday with the 53rd Regt. for Portsmouth, where they embarked in H.M.S. Assistance for conveyance to Liverpool, *en route* to Manchester.

46th Regiment. H.M.S. Himalaya arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th inst., with the head-quarters and service companies *en route* from Bermuda.

ROYAL MARINES.

Medals for long-service and good-conduct have been awarded to Sergts. Francis Staple, R.M.A., and Matthew Miller and John Madge, R.M.L.I.; Corpl. W. Nicholls, R.M.L.I.; Bombardier Alfred Trupe, R.M.A.; Musician James Kent, R.M.A.; and Ptes. Henry Poulter and George Garland, R.M.L.I.

An exchange on the officers' general foreign-service roster has been sanctioned between Captains F. M. Shairp and H. M. Clements.

50th Regiment will leave Edinburgh next week for Colchester.

51st Light Infantry. Major W. H. Hare, an old officer of the regiment, died at the Retreat, near Plymouth, on the 4th inst., aged 89 years. The deceased served in the campaign of 1808, under Sir John Moore, and was present through the memorable retreat of the army to Corunna and at the battle near that place. He also served in the expedition to Walcheren, and during the siege of Flushing in 1809; also with the regiment in the campaigns of 1811-12 and 1814 in the Peninsula, and, finally, at the battle of Waterloo.

53rd Regiment. About 29 officers, 487 men, 48 women, 67 children, and 5 horses, and the attached depôt of the 43rd Regt., proceeded by special train at 9 a.m. yesterday morning from Aldershot to Portsmouth, and embarked in H.M.S. Assistance for conveyance to Liverpool, *en route* to Manchester.

54th Regiment. Capt. Tidy sailed for India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna to rejoin head-quarters, on passing the Staff College.

55th Regiment. Lieut. Brind obtains his company, vice Capt. Barnston, retired.

57th Regiment. Lieuts. Bellingham and Bellers are to embark at Queenstown to-day in H.M.S. Jumna, for conveyance to India, to join the Staff Corps on probation.

60th Rifles. The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Candahar on March 6:—"A large convoy of sick and time-expired men leaves on Monday for India, under the command of Major Charley, of the 60th Rifles."

62nd Regiment. Lieut. Beatson has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

64th Regiment. Lieut. Steele is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and left England on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna for India, to join a native regiment on probation.

65th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Fife-Cookson, retired, has been finally adopted by the Conservatives of Scarborough as their candidate at the forthcoming election.

67th Regiment. Lieut. Briggs left England on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna for India.

71st Highland Light Infantry. The head-quarters and service companies left Gibraltar on the 8th inst. in H.M.S. Himalaya, *en route* to Edinburgh.

72nd Highlanders. On Dec. 13, after Gen. Baker had captured the Takht-i-Shah peak, a number of doolies containing officers and men wounded on the 11th and 12th on the Sherdurwaza heights were sent down the hill to Sherpur. Serjt. Cox, with 20 men of the 72nd, was in charge of the doolies, and among the wounded were Major Cook, V.C., 5th Goorkhas; Lieut. Fergusson, 72nd Highlanders; and Lieut. Fasken, 3rd Sikhs. Upon arriving at the foot of the hill, says the *Pioneer*, the road leading under the southern wall of the Bala Hissar was followed, and it was soon seen that parties of armed men were lining the parapets. Serjt. Cox, fearing to draw fire by striking across the fields towards Beni Shahr, where Gen. Baker was shelling some villages, put on a bold face, and marched on steadily. This had the best effect, as not a shot was fired from the walls. Ten Highlanders were at the head of the doolies, and ten in rear. Just as the little party got near the Bala Hissar gate, a large body of Afghans sprung out from among the willows lining either side of the road, and drawing their knives, came straight upon the advance guard. The road from Beni Shahr joins the road to Sherpur just at this point, and seeing that it would be impossible to cut through the enemy, or to retreat the way he had come (as in the latter case the men on the walls would probably open fire), Serjt. Cox pushed on, ordering his men to reserve their fire. His object was to get the doolies fairly on the Beni Shahr road on his right, and then to fall back until help should come from that quarter. The movement succeeded admirably. Waiting until he was within twenty yards of the Afghans, he ordered the ten men with him to fire a volley. This was too much for the enemy, who broke and took cover in the trees. The doolie-bearers thought all was over, and those carrying Major Cook dropped their doolie in the middle of the road. They were about to run when Serjt. Cox threatened to shoot them down unless they did their duty. They soon recovered courage, and while rapid volleys from the advance-guard kept the Afghans in check, all the doolies were got safely upon the Beni Shahr road, and finally reached Gen. Baker's force in safety. Serjt. Cox managed the whole business splendidly, and under such leadership the men were cool and collected, skirmishing and retiring without being touched by the scattered fire directed at them. After waiting an hour, the escort was strengthened by some cavalry, and the little convoy of wounded reached cantonments in safety. The position in which Serjt. Cox was placed was a most dangerous one, as the least hesitation or want of decision would have been fatal; the Afghans were, indeed, so sure of success, that they did not fire at first, but trusted to cutting up the guard at close quarters with their knives. The fate of the wounded in the doolies would have been too horrible to think upon. The three officers, whose lives were saved by Serjt. Cox's steadiness, reported the incident to Col. Money, who had sent the doolies down the hill; and it is to be hoped a strong recommendation for a substantial reward will be made by the Lieutenant-General commanding. Serjt. Cox was one of the men decorated with the distinguished-service medal on Dec. 8 for gallantry at the Peiwar Kotal, and he is now fairly entitled to the annuity of £20 per annum which is given for repeated acts of bravery by "heroes without commissions."

73rd Regiment. Lieut. Blyth has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

77th Regiment. The *Irish Times* says :—"Capt. Royds, who was attacked with scarlatina at the time of the embarkation of his corps for Dover, is now convalescent, and will shortly be able to rejoin for duty."

78th Highlanders. Brevet Major Murray has been appointed adjutant of the Deolalee Convalescent Depôt.

80th Regiment. A telegram, dated Capetown, Feb. 17, states that the regiment has arrived at Maritzburg.

81st Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chichester succeeds Col. Browne in command, Capt. Warren becoming major, and Lieut. and Adjt. Farrant captain.

83rd Regiment. Capt. Metcalfe sailed for India on Thursday, in H.M.S. Jumna.

85th Light Infantry. Major Beadon left England on Thursday, in H.M.S. Jumna, for India.

88th Regiment. Capt. Brind, 2nd Lieut. Murray, and 116 men embark at Queenstown to-day in H.M.S. Jumna, for conveyance to India.

89th Regiment. Lieut. Smith obtains his company, vice Capt. M'Murray, retired.

90th Light Infantry. 2nd Lieut. Blake has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Capt. Evetts left England for India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna, to join on exchange from the 16th Lancers, and Capt. Bennett, to join on exchange from the 24th Foot. A correspondent—an officer of the 80th—who had the details immediately after Kambula from an eye-witness, writes :—"The recent notification that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer the Victoria Cross upon a non-commissioned officer, for an act performed in the Transvaal so far back as March, 1879, must be my apology for asking your permission to draw attention to two brave soldiers who, in the opinion of many, deserved the same decoration. I refer to Lieut. Lysons and Private Fowler, 90th Light Infantry. Last March, in the operations on the Hlobana Mountain—which Gen. Wood knew how to conduct so as to lead up to the glorious victory of Kambula—a spot was reached in the descent where, from a rock or cave above, a murderous fire was directed by the enemy. Poor young Lloyd, interpreter to the General, fell, and the General's own horse was shot. Upon this, the General directed that a certain corps (not Regulars) should attack the place. Some delay occurring, Capt. the Hon. R. Campbell, principal Staff officer, true to the traditions of his regiment, volunteered, and finally obtained permission, to take half the personal escort up to this rock. Outstripping the escort, at length only Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Lysons, and Private Fowler reached the spot. As they did so, a shot from the hidden defenders of the point killed poor Campbell, showering his brains over Lyson's coat. Still the two brave boys—for they were nothing more—nothing daunted, either by what happened before they commenced the ascent or by their ignorance of what force the enemy might have concealed, pressed on, and, entering the place, fairly dislodged the enemy, who had doubtless commenced to retreat on seeing the determination of the two. At all events, one Zulu was shot by, I believe, Fowler, and others escaped. The remains of poor Campbell were then brought down, and he and Lloyd buried under fire. It may be asked why these two soldiers were not recommended, but those who saw Gen. Wood's smile of intense happiness when he perceived the Zulus trooping down upon us at Ulundi may understand that, perhaps, ordinary valour is as nothing to him, and he would probably require more than many others have required before recommending his own staff for V.C.'s. I forward my name for your information, and to show that I can have no personal interest, direct or indirect, in the matter. As things stand now, the 90th L.I. alone have received no V.C. out of the three regiments which had the honour and happiness of serving in the Flying Column."

91st Highlanders. A correspondent writes from the Cape :—"I regret to announce the death of Major W. P. Gurney, 91st Highlanders, at the Mauritius, on Jan. 28. Major Gurney shared the fortunes of the 91st Highlanders through the Zulu campaign. Was present at the battle of Gingihlovo and the relief of Etshowe, and not absent a single day from his regiment during the time they formed part of the coast column, when sickness claimed more victims than the battle-field. At the end of the war, he went to the Mauritius in command of three companies of the 91st. Having served 26 years with the regiment, his loss is deeply felt by every officer and soldier. To the surprise of all, he was not given even a brevet for his services."

101st Fusiliers. Col. Delafosse, C.B., has rejoined at Halifax, N.S., and resumed command from leave in England.

106th Light Infantry will embark at Liverpool next week, in H.M.S. Assistance, for conveyance to Ireland.

Rifle Brigade. Serjt. T. Armstrong, 2nd Batn., who was the best shot of the Army for the year 1878-79, has been awarded the prize of £20 and the silver medal. Col. Newdegate, C.B., 4th Batn., has succeeded to the brigade command in Afghanistan, vacant by the death of Brigdr.-Gen. Tytler, V.C., C.B.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Lyster is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and left England on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna, *en route* to Bombay.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Kerans, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. It has been arranged, says the *Standard*, that Col. Lanyon, C.B., C.M.G., shall retain the Administratorship of the Transvaal, on the departure of Sir Garnet Wolseley, pending the completion of arrangements for the future government of the South-African Colonies generally. Lieut. Claridge sailed for India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna, to join a native regiment, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

Medical Department. We *(Lancet)* are glad to hear that Government has sanctioned the formation of a medical officers' mess at Aldershot, and we understand it is contemplated to open one without delay in the East Infantry Barracks, South Camp. This is a step in the right direction. Aldershot is not only our largest garrison, and has therefore always a large staff of medical officers, but under present arrangements the young medical probationers are sent there, after they leave Netley, for instruction in ambulance and stretcher-drill at the depôt of the Army Hospital Corps, and for a course of riding drill; it is therefore most essential for their well-being and comfort that a mess should be provided. Netley already possesses a handsome and well-regulated mess, and we have a vivid recollection of the hospitality and sociability of the old medical staff mess at Fort Pitt in days gone by. We hope the example of Aldershot will be followed at all our large garrison towns. The Lahore paper says:—"We hear that Surg.-Gen. J. H. Ker Innes, C.B., who has long and so ably administered the Army Medical Department in India, in peace and in war, will be going home almost immediately, and that Surg.-Gen. Crawford has been ordered to Calcutta from Madras, to inaugurate the new arrangements for working the reconstituted Medical Services in this country, which come into force on April 1 next. It is stated that Mr. Innes, having been across the frontier in Afghanistan for a few days, has been granted the six months' donation batta, amounting in his case to over 12,000 rupees." We hear from Simla that Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton, whose appointment as statistical officer to the Surgeon-General, British Forces, has been abolished, succeeds to the medical charge of the Nynee Tal Depôt, vice Surg.-Major O'Leary, whose tour at the depôt has expired. The following officers have proceeded with the Bombay troops on service to Afghanistan, viz. :—Surgs.-Major J. O. Wial, S. H. Lithgow, M.D., B. Burland, M.B., W. R. G. Hinde, M.D., H. Waghorn, and J. Riddick; and Surgs. M. D. O'Connell and E. A. H. Roe. The Lahore paper has the following :—We have from time to time published correspondence implying a sense of discontent on the part of medical officers with the recognition of their field-service by the Government. In many instances, we think, the Medical Service has good ground for complaint of neglect. To take one case, we would point out that Surg.-Major W. S. Whylock, M.D., who has been favourably mentioned in Gen. Stewart's despatches, and who distinguished himself for zeal and attention during the cholera epidemic, might justly expect some decoration. This medical officer served at the siege of Delhi, and was very lately principal medical officer with the force under Gen. Hughes at Candahar. It appears to us that the conferring of a C.S.I. on this officer would be only a well-deserved mark of acknowledgment, both to himself and to the Service to which he belongs."

The Auxiliary Forces.

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MILITIA.

West Essex. Lieut.-Col. Brise seeks re-election for East Essex as a Conservative.

West Kent. Major Ross, late of the regiment, will again contest Maidstone as a Conservative.

2nd Royal Surrey. Capt. Ritchie will seek re-election as Conservative Member for Tower Hamlets at the approaching election.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders. Capt. Lord Inverurie contests Chelsea in the Conservative interest at the approaching general election.

Kerry. Capt. Lord Headley has consented to contest Marylebone in the Conservative interest at the general election.

Royal Meath. Serjt.-Major Robinson has been presented by Lieut.-Col. Probart and the officers of the 1st Batn. 9th Regt. with a handsome silver tea-pot, sugar-basin, and cream-jug. On the tea-pot is the following inscription :—"To Serjt.-Major E. Robinson, from Col. Probart and officers of the 1st Batn. 9th Regt., as a token of their appreciation of his worth, and of his long and valuable services in the battalion, 1880." Serjt.-Major Robinson was appointed to the Meath Militia from Serjt.-Major of the 9th last year, on his retirement from the Army after 21 years' service.

The *Irish Times* says:—"Current report has it that only three Militia regiments will be called up for training at this station during the ensuing drill season—viz., the Queen's Own Royal Dublin City Militia, the Dublin County Light Infantry, and the Kildare Rifles. Other Militia regiments will be trained in their own counties, with the view presumably of alleviating in a measure the existing distress."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. Artillery Company. The annual presentation of prizes took place on Tuesday evening, at the head-quarters in the City Road. Lieut.-Col. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay attended. The proceedings commenced with the reading, by Capt. Raikes (the indefatigable instructor of musketry), of the report on the progress of the shooting during the year 1879. This document first adverted to the loss which the regiment had sustained by the death of Capt. Field, and then went on to point out the large increase which had been recently witnessed in the numbers of men who had qualified as marksmen, or who had passed the ordeal of class-firing. It further stated that Serjt. T. Wace, after a two months' course of instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, had been appointed serjeant-instructor of musketry to the regiment, after having, according to the certificate which was included in the report, proved himself the best shot of 156 non-commissioned officers and men from various corps, who had just completed a similar course of instruction at the school. The report concluded by mentioning the results of large numbers of matches and shooting competitions which had been held during the regimental year. The Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay then presented to their winners the challenge and other prizes, which had been tastefully arranged at the back of the platform. At the conclusion of the distribution, Col. Loyd-Lindsay delivered an address, in which he said he thought the report of the instructor of musketry was one of which any commanding officer of a Volunteer corps might well be proud, and it was to him a matter of great satisfaction to find that the regiment year after year preserved its high standard of efficiency in shooting, and that fresh hands continually came to the front to hold their own against the veteran shots.

1st London Artillery. B (Capt. Laycock's) Baty. gave a very enjoyable concert at the Institute, South Place, Finsbury, on the 10th inst. The following officers were present :—Major Wegg-Prosser, 2nd Lieut. Prosser, 38th Regiment, Capt. Laycock, and Lieut. Pool. Amongst the visitors were Capts. Michod, 21st Middlesex, and Sadler, C.L.R.

2nd Middlesex Artillery. Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Palliser, C.B., has consented to contest Taunton in the Conservative interest.

1st Lanark Artillery. A serious accident occurred on Saturday to a party of officers who had gone to Irvine for gun-practice. Serjt.-Instr. Kirker, R.A., in loading a shell struck the fuse incautiously with a mallet, and caused the shell to explode. Kirker had his left leg blown off, and eight of the officers were more or less seriously injured. Lieut.-Col. Watson was wounded in the knee, and the amputation of his leg became necessary. He died at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. Kirker died on Saturday night. Before his death he admitted that the accident was due entirely to his own carelessness. Col. Watson was a most popular commanding officer, and in him the Volunteer service sustains a great loss.

1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifles. Lieut. Boord will seek re-election for Greenwich in the Conservative interest, at the approaching general election.

London Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Sir A. D. Hayter, Bart., seeks re-election as Liberal Member for Bath.

3rd London Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Laurie seeks re-election for Canterbury, in the Conservative interest.

15th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifles. "H." writes :—"That Lord Elcho should bestow a liberal amount of butter upon the London Scottish on the occasion of his presentation is not a matter to be wondered at; but his lordship goes a little too far when he says, speaking of Capt. Fisher, 'And here I would explain that whenever an important situation is to be filled, they come to the London Scottish.' Am I to understand that most of our great men have once belonged to this distinguished corps? If so, I shall look with greater respect than what I have hitherto upon the pale, bare legs I see under the grey kilt. His lordship also says that 'a metropolitan regiment some years ago wanted a commanding officer; they came to us, and promoted one of our privates—a Peer—to the post.' But if I mistake not, the Peer he mentions was an honorary member, and he did not go as commanding officer, but as major."

46th Middlesex (London and Westminster Rifles). Col. Sir Charles Russell, Bart., V.C., seeks re-election for Westminster.

1st A.B. Mid-Lothian Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Learmouth seeks re-election for Colchester.

The Indian Army.

4th Bengal Cavalry. It is reported that Col. Campbell has been requested to make good to Government the sum of rs. 8,148-11 incurred for the feed of the horses of the regiment during the stay of the regiment at Malta, and which he omitted to deduct at the time from the sowars at rs. 7 per mensem, as was done by other cavalry regiments there and in Abyssinia. Capt. Harenc, adjutant of the Behar Mounted Rifles, has resigned his appointment, and proceeded to join his regiment on service.

11th Bengal Lancers. Capt. E. C. Money has been confirmed in the appointment of squadron-commander, and Capt. H. H. R. Heath in that of adjutant.

12th Bengal Cavalry. The Lahore paper says :—" The 12th B.C., which has returned from the front, is a mere skeleton of a regiment, and is ordered to Nowshera to recruit. On the memorable ride of the regiment past Butkhak to meet Gen. C. Gough, many of the horses were unable to struggle up the bank of the river after crossing the stream. We are not advocates for coddling up either men or horses. Let them both do their work honestly. But we fear there is too often a reckless disregard of the means to the end. Horses' legs are not made of iron, and neither man nor beast can work well for long without food and rest. And while we write of this arm, it occurs to us to ask, with twelve regiments of Bengal Cavalry in the field, how they are all to be relieved by the seven regiments that have not yet been employed, if the war lasts, as it probably will last, for the next two years? Recruiting is, we learn from all sides, growing daily more and more difficult." Major A. P. Broome has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate. We learn from Cabul that Brigdr.-Gen. Hugh Gough has assumed the temporary command of the cavalry brigades.

14th Bengal Cavalry. The regiment, which has returned to India from Afghanistan, is said to show undoubted signs of hard work, and will require rest to bring the horses into good condition.

13th Bengal N.I. Lieut. G. A. Collins has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

22nd Bengal N.I. Surg. H. Mallins, M.B., has been granted leave to England for 1 year 182 days, on medical certificate.

26th Bengal N.I. Surg. G. F. Nicholson, lately in medical charge of the commissariat and transport camp, Jhelum, is transferred to Rawul Pindi, where he will assume medical charge of the native depôt hospital, and left wing of the 26th, garrisoned there for station duty.

28th Bengal N.I. Major G. S. Hills, second in command, has been granted leave to England for 1 year 182 days, on medical certificate.

37th Bengal N.I. Major T. D. Madden, wing-commander, has been appointed second in command, vice Hunt, retired, and Capt. J. Corse-Scott, wing-officer and qrmr., wing commander.

41st Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major J. Browne, M.D., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Native Base Hospital, Peshawur, and Surg. E. S. Brander has succeeded him in medical charge of the regiment.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. The *Times*' correspondent at Candahar telegraphs on the 6th inst. :—" Dr. M'Carthy, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was shot at and slightly wounded on the 29th ult. while riding alone near the hills in the neighbourhood of the city. Probably this was but an attempt by a robber to get his horse and property, and was wholly disconnected with fanaticism."

3rd Punjab Cavalry has been ordered to proceed from Edwardesbad to Cabul, on being relieved by the 5th Punjab Cavalry.

3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. Col. H. C. Dowker, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on private affairs.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 6, 1880

The Queen has given orders for the following promotions in and appointment, to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Col. C. P. Keyes, C.B., Madras Staff Corps; Col. C. C. G. Ross, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Col. H. J. Buchanan, half-pay, late 9th Regiment.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 12, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 13, and the current year must be understood.]

3rd Hussars—Staff Serjt.-Major H. R. J. Willis, from the Cavalry Depot, to be Rdgmr., vice Rant, appointed Lieut.

9th Lancers—2nd Lieut. R. McFarlane, from the 6th Dragoons, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Little, promoted.

Scots Guards—Lieut. B. H. Scott-Murray, from the Highland Light Infantry Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Astley, resigned.

Brigade Depot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. Cooper, having served five years as a substantive Lieut.-Col., is placed upon half-pay.

2nd Foot—2nd Lieut. G. B. Crawley has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

20th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. S. Goodlake, from the 41st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cracroft, transferred to the 81st Foot.

28th Foot—Capt. R. Davies retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

60th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. L. Pemberton, C.B., having served five years as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (March 10).

62nd Foot—Capt. J. Kyle retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

81st Foot—2nd Lieut. J. H. Young has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

86th Foot—Capt. C. Ware retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

107th Foot—The surname of 2nd Lieut. L. E. du Moulin is as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 13, 1880.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. L. F. B. Cary retires on half-pay (Feb. 1).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major H. C. Ryder retires on temporary half-pay.

Medical Department—Surg.-Major D. C. McFall has retired on half-pay (Feb. 3); Surg.-Major J. D. Sainter has retired on half-pay (Feb. 13).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg., 1st class, J. Baldock, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Vet.-Surg, 1st class.

Half-Pay—Major and Brevet Col. St. G. M. Nugent, half-pay, Unattached, Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. N. Britain, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Brevet Col. R. H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, from the 60th Foot, to be Major; Lieut. W. F. Marriott, from the 41st Foot, to be Capt.

Ordnance Store Department—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of promotion being conferred upon the under-mentioned officers, in recognition of their services during the late Zulu campaign :—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. W. F. Wright, C.B., with the local rank of Deputy-Comy.-Gen. in South Africa, to be Deputy-Comy.-Gen. (Jan. 6, 1879); Assist.-Comys. C. G. L. Campbell and J. Steevens to be Deputy-Comys. (Nov. 29, 1879); Sub-Assist.-Comy. W. J. Magall reverts to his former rank of regimental Serjt.-Major, Army Service Corps, he not being qualified for a permanent commission (March 13).

Commissariat and Transport Department—Deputy-Comy. E. W. Williams has been permitted to commute his retired pay (March 4).

Commissary and Transport Staff—The following officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department are appointed to the Commissariat and Transport Staff of the Army under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, (all dated Jan. 31, 1880) :—

To be Commissaries-General :—F. E. Watt, C.B., Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B.

To be Deputy Commissaries-General[:—R. C. Major, A. W. Downes, C.B., M. B. Irving, C.B., C.M.G., A. F. [Adams, L. W. Blacker, S. W. Hall, E. Morris, C.B., J. Long, H. J. Brownrigg.

To be Assistant-Commissaries-General :—A. W. Pigott, H. J. Wilkinson, R. C. Healy, C. Foster, J. W. Murray, A. Clerk, H. C. Lewis, C. D. O'Connor, C. L. B. Pennell, F. C. Blunt, W. G. W. Robinson, A. E. Petrie, F. Shortt, J. Milne, E. C. Saunder, B. C. Boothby, G. H. Sanders, C. E. Wrench, T. B. Prissick, H. J. Wild, R. Stanes, R. E. Hunter, A. C. Ryland, H. W. Hackman, J. Draper, J. L. Robertson, J. H. Randall, R. L. Matthews, T. A. Le Mesurier, E. Dunn, N. Ronald-Taylor, R. H. Powell, J. W. Elmes, H. S. E. Reeves, O. F. Beale, C. E. Walton, E. Hughes, C.M.G., A. W. Anderson, C. F. Leach, F. H. Armstrong, T. S. Brereton, J. I. Troup, E. T. Price, F. FitzC. Goddard.

To be Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General :—A. Meyer, G. J. Parkyn, C. J. Uniacke, G. L. Morley, F. W. B. Gattey, S. G. Granville, F. J. G. Cook, F. H. Bridgman, C. W. B. McKenzie, J. T. Skinner, W. H. Christie, T. B. Stewart, J. A. Clarke, G. Coates, E. T. Christie, B. Abbott, G. Johnson, J. K. Johnson, J. A. Scott, G. Ramsey, J. Johnson, J. S. Young, W. Robertson, W. A. Dunne, W. D. Richardson, C. H. Santi, R. A. Chermside, E. P. Elliott, W. T. Whitehead, W. T. McLeod, E. FitzStubbs, J. Smith, T. P. Shannon, F. R. Gosset, C. J. Bannister, Theodore Campbell Heliger Macdonald, George Wollaston Ottley, Casimir Arthur Bourne, Robert Arthur Nugent, A. Ely, L. A. Clutterbuck, F. E. Stevens, D. S. Skirving, A. H. Langdon, C. H. Bridge, E. Fryer, J. F. Sargent, J. G. Y. Wilson, A. A. Baker, M. Graham, A. W. Collard, M. E. R. Rainsford, E. P. B. Smith, J. Roe, W. F. Moore, J. W. B. Parkin, G. V. Hamilton, B. Heygate, L. Tracey, S. H. Winter, A. G. Hipwell, G. G. Challice, W. R. Winter, J. R. Edwards, J. Whitley, G. Stanley, E. W. D. Ward, R. B. McComb, H. J. Cousins, W. H. Winspear, E. T. S. Carter, L. A. Hope, E. S. McMurray, A. Ashley, W. Dunne, K. Arnold, M. J. Godfrey, and J. S. Nevell.

To be Quartermasters :—C. McGarry, W. W. Thelwall, J. Wood, H. T. Hayles, J. L. Dalton, V.C., W. D. Kennedy, W. Hopkins, J. Rowsell, M. P. Wasp, T. W. Lawford, C. J. Cobden, E. Phillips, J. Steele, J. Howland, G. H. Morine, Thomas Cooper, George Marsh, W. Emuss, T. Baillie, R. J. Lapham, G. L. Myers, F. De Lisle, W. Collett, J. Bendall, F. Battersby, T. Reynolds, J. Stead, J. F. Cossey, J. Phillips, G. Bolton, W. Crumplin, J. McCaffery, J. A. White, W. Ledsham, G. R. Grier, J. McLoughlin, J. J. Mullins, R. H. Robinson, W. J. Barrell, R. Nichols, W. E. McVeigh, W. Musgrave, J. Main, H. Joyce, H. W. Tyler, J. Dean E. Hornblower, and W. Wishart.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

The following Officers of the Ordnance Store Department are appointed to the Ordnance Store Department on reorganisation, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (all dated Jan. 31) :—

Commissary-General of Ordnance—W. L. M. Young, C.B.

Deputy-Commissaries-General of Ordnance—W. M. King, T. A. G. Satchwell, W. C. Nangle, J. O. Hamley, C.B., G. G. Munro, C. M. Molony, J. T. Barrington, and G. I. Pirkis.

Assistant-Commissaries-General of Ordnance—H. A. Russell, A. S. Beswick, W. F. Wright, C.B., H. F. Travers, N. R. Raven, M. J. T. Ingram, J. C. Angell, C. Ralph, H. Blakeney, R. Mead, G. E. March, S. O. Rogers, T. Sparkes, G. C. Murray, J. Elliott, S. L. D. Smith, W. B. Le Geyt, H. Taylor, G. M. Thorn, Edward Gatt, T. Pease, T. J. Rawnsley, J. H. Pearson, and W. S. Haldane.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General of Ordnance—W. Booth, T. G. Stack, H. P. Moors, P. J. C. Flynn, H. Morgan, J. C. Kellman, H. J. Mills, G. T. Pett, W. R. Mayo, R. Nicholls, F. Pridham, G. A. Jolly, J. E. Taylor, A. B. Calvert, C. E. Vansittart, C. S. Buchanan, L. F. Graham, C. D. Durnford, C. G. L. Campbell, H. H. St. George, A. W. Bridgman, R. F. King, E. G. Skinner, J. H. R. Triscott, R. T. Stainforth, W. B. Cooke, H. G. Sutleffe, R. B. Baker, F. O. Leggett, F. C. B. Richards, E. J. de Salis, G. H. Everard, E. E. Markwick, W. Horan, A. N. St. Quintin, F. G. Wintle, E. Houghton, J. L. Wheeler, H. A. D. D. Hain, F. B. Melliss, and R. F. N. Clarke.

Subordinate Section—Quartermasters :—T. Hassall, J. J. Donnelly, R. Drake, J. Kennedy-Edwards, D. Deeves, W. Graham, E. B. D'Arcy, W. S. Cox, G. Spinks, W. Johnson, J. Hendley, C. Eastmead, J. Morton, B. Longhurst, J. Berry, W. McCanlis, H. Carlin, R. Moore, F. Paterson, D. Swanson, A. McFarlane, J. Ashworth, J. Pitt.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Pemberton, C.B., 60th Foot, to be Col. (March 10).

The promotions to the rank of Lieut.-Col. (dated Jan. 30, 1880) of Capt. and Brevet Major G. P. Beamish, 36th Foot, and to the rank of Major, dated respectively Dec. 18, 1879, and Jan. 30, 1880, of Capt. J. G. B. Stopford, 32nd Foot, and Capt. J. Browne, 94th Foot, are cancelled.

Capt. J. Browne, 94th Foot, to be Major, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay S.C., deceased (Dec. 18, 1879).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. H. Pritchard, Madras S.C., placed upon the Retired List on Jan. 1 :—Lieut.-Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal S.C., to be Gen.; Major-Gen. G. Verner, Retired List, Bengal S.C., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal S.C., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Gen. and Brevet Col. R. Phayre, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, Bombay S.C., to be Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major G. P. Beamish, 37th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. G. B. Stopford, 32nd Foot, to be Major (all dated Jan. 1).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. J. K. Spence, Bengal S.C., placed upon the Retired List, on Jan. 16 :—Major-Gen. A. Boyd, Bengal S.C., to be Lieut.-Gen. (since deceased).

Lieut.-Col. apd Brevet Col. J. H. M. Babington, Madras S.C., to be Major-Gen.; Major E. W. Saunders, 14th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. Murray, 78th Foot, to be Major (all dated Jan. 16).

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Jan. 24, 1880, of Lieut.-Gen. A. Boyd, Bengal S.C. :—Major-Gen. R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bengal S.C., to be Lieut.-Gen; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. C. McCallum, Madras S.C., to be Major-Gen; Capt. and Brevet Major C. H. Chichester, 5th Lancers, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. W. Rumsey, 61st Foot, to be Major (all dated Jan. 25).

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Jan. 29, 1880, of Gen. W. Munro, C.B., Col. of the 93rd Foot :—Major P. FitzRoy, 5th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. E. Le M. Cherry, 32nd Foot, to be Major (both dated Jan. 30).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 13, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 12, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Royal Carmarthen—John Coghlan Blakemore Booker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Durham—Capt. R. W. A. Shortis is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Fife—Capt. F. H. Howard, Royal Artillery, to be Adjt., in succession to T. Gaskell, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Feb. 25).

Yorkshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—William Edwin Fell and Harry Pickersgill-Cunliffe.

ENGINEER.

Royal Monmouthshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts :—Edward Oakes and Henry Ross Blakeney.

INFANTRY.

Royal Berks—Capt. C. V. Blyth resigns his commission.

Cambridge—Leonard Julius Shadwell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 23).

2nd Royal Cheshire—Robert Henry Dewhurst, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd or North Durham—Malcolm Stewart Riach, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Essex Rifles—Baden Fletcher Smyth Baden-Powell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Glamorgan—2nd Lieut. A. B. Mayne resigns his commission.

Royal North Gloucester—2nd Lieut. A. L. Christie resigns his commission.

Hereford—Ernest Frere Rickman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Royal Lancashire—William Makant, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Wilmot Foster Elmslie, Theodore Austin Gamble, Frederick Kershaw.

Royal London—Alfred Waterhouse Somerset Taylor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal East Middlesex—Grenville Edwyn Temple, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Edward Burdon Bailey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Shropshire—Capt. R. E. Brown-Greaves resigns his commission.

West Suffolk—Capt. J. E. Oakes resigns his commission.

2nd Royal Surrey—2nd Lieut. C. M. Brunker to be Lieut.

Royal Sussex—2nd Lieut. C. G. Barton resigns his commission.

1st Warwick—Lieut. W. D. Strahan, to be Capt., vice James, deceased; William Frederic Shakespear, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire—George Stratton Esmond Caillard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Worcester—Lieut. M. H. Berkeley resigns his commission.

East York—2nd Lieut. A. W. B. Buckle to be Lieut. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Donald Robert Young and James Minden Wilson.

1st West York—Lionel Walter Grant Henshaw, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th West York—William Ellis Chute Ellis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th West York—Lieut. F. J. N. Maitland resigns his commission.

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—Francis William Ross, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Highland Rifles—Arthur Newnham-Davis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Royal Lanark—Thomas Stokes George Hugh Robertson-Aikman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Royal Lanark—John Caldwell Cochran Cook Brown, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Clare—Lionel Arthur Montagu Stopford, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Donegal—Harry Crewe Godley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal North Devon—Percy Finlay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Down—Ernest William Steuart King Maconchy, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Kerry—Robert Nash Leahy, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Kildare—James Erskine Wise Booth, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

King's County—Capt. J. G. Armitt resigns his commission.

Royal Limerick County—Cecil de Crespigny Pelham-Clay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Londonderry—Lieut. D. W. Stevenson to be Capt., vice Irvine, resigned.

Militia Medical Department—Surg. F. Bonney, M.D., 1st Royal Surrey Militia, to be Surg.-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1876 (Feb. 5).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 12, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 13, and the current year must be understood.]

Royal 1st Devon—Sub-Lieut. E. F. Studd resigns his commission; Surg. W. C. Hunt resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Dorset—Capt. Sir R. G. Glyn, Bart., resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

West Kent—Capt. and Adjt. R. Bury is granted the hon. rank of Major (Feb. 18).

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Capt. and Adjt. C. B. Molyneux is granted the hon. rank of Major (Feb. 18).

West Somerset—Capt. and Adjt. T. B. Tomlin is granted the hon. rank of Major (Feb. 18).

Westmoreland and Cumberland—George Graham Kirklington, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

Yorkshire Hussars—Roderic John Wilson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary); Capt. and Adjt. J. A. Clark is granted the hon. rank of Major (Feb. 24).

2nd West York—Capt. and Adjt. T. G. Johnson is granted the hon. rank of Major (Feb. 21).

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has, the *Standard* says, expressed to Major-Gen. Hamley, the Chief Commissioner, his sense of the admirable manner the Commissioners selected by her Majesty's Government to act on the Commission for the delimitation of boundaries under the Treaty of Berlin performed their duties.

A Fleet Circular has been issued regulating the employment of electric firing gear and of torpedoes. The firing gear supplied to her Majesty's ships is to be fitted before a ship is placed in the first division of Steam Reserve, under the immediate superintendence of the commander or a lieutenant of the Naval Torpedo School at Portsmouth, and the fittings so arranged are not to be altered without the sanction of the Admiralty. In each vessel supplied with torpedo stores, at least two of the commissioned officers of the military branch, one of whom is to be a lieutenant, are to be thoroughly instructed in their use and application, and are to be fully competent to use the torpedoes supplied. They are also, in vessels fitted with electric firing gear, to be thoroughly instructed in its use, and to be competent to carry out electric firing from the director. The electric firing wires are to be frequently tested by the gunnery officer, or torpedo officer where one is borne, and always, if possible, before exercise. Two armourers or artificers are to be specially instructed in the manner of repairing the wires when damaged, and are to be stationed in the battery at general quarters for this duty. In every ship the boat which is fitted as an outrigger torpedo-boat is to be prepared in all respects for torpedo service, and exercised at least once in each quarter by day and once by night. The gunnery lieutenant or torpedo officer is to consider it an important part of his duty to ascertain that the whole of the electric firing gear and torpedo stores are kept in a thoroughly serviceable and efficient state.

In our advertising columns will be found an announcement that Truefitt and Co., which has for more than sixty years flourished in the Burlington Arcade and Bond Street, has been turned into a limited-liability company. Mr. Truefitt's business, we may mention, in addition to hair-cutting and the manufacture and sale of toilet requisites, embraces tailoring and outfitting departments. As Mr. Truefitt is to act as manager under the new company, there is every reason to believe that the prosperity which has hitherto attended his business will continue. The board of directors is a strong one, and the statement of accounts shows that the prospect held forth in the prospectus of good dividends is likely to be realised.

EAST INDIA AGENCY,
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MESSRS. MALCOLM, BRUNKER, and CO. are prepared to execute the orders of Officers in India and elsewhere, for a moderate commission, allowing all discounts (which in many cases are very large) where orders are accompanied by a remittance.

They will buy, either where directed or upon their own judgment, and all packing and shipping expenses will be charged at actual cost.

For the convenience of their clients, they will open current accounts, and will receive remittances free of Banking Commission, allowing interest at Bank-of-England rate.

Passages by "P. and O." and other steamers engaged free of charge.

Packages received and forwarded for a charge sufficient to cover expenses.

Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.,
The City Bank.

AMERICAN
WALTHAM WATCHES,
FOR OFFICERS ON SERVICE.

These splendid Timekeepers have been supplied by **HENRY W. BEDFORD** to numerous OFFICERS on service in INDIA, CHINA, the CAPE, and other Foreign Stations. The Watch chiefly recommended is the Waltham Keyless Watch at £6 6s, in silver case; or £15 15s, in gold case, adapted for variation of climate.

The Watch made for the Indian Government is supplied at £5 5s in Nickel Case, and £6 6s in Silver.

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AGENT FOR THE COMPANY,
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUE POST FREE.

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OF
MESS COMMITTEES & OFFICERS of H.M.'s SERVICES.

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Invite the attention of Presidents of Mess Committees and Officers of H.M.'s Services to their fine Old Malt Whisky, known as

"KILMARNOCK."

This Whisky is entirely free from the peaty flavour so prominent in most Scotch Whiskies, is delicate and refined to the palate, and only requires to be better known to secure popular favour. The Name and Label are registered, and no Whisky sold under that name is genuine unless our Label is on the Bottles, and Brand on the Corks.

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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC COCOA OR CHOCOLATE POWDER.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, without Sugar, Spice, or any Admixture.

Specially adapted for Ships, Camps, Sportsmen, &c., being in a concentrated form, made with BOILING Water. Keeps in all climates, and palatable without milk.

Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper, a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young Children. Samples per post.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in H.M.'s Royal Navy.
In air-tight canisters at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d, &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

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IT is a FACT, positively and earnestly asserted, that medical men, after trying every remedy in vain, have at once relieved the agonising pains of the following disorders by the use of a VEGETABLE MEDICINE which has been brought to their notice, and testimonials have been received which prove this statement is not a false one, but can be easily verified. This medicine is

TIC-SANO—which will always give INSTANT RELIEF in
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TIC-SANO.—SCIATICA,
TIC-SANO.—LUMBAGO,
TIC-SANO.—GRAVEL,
TIC-SANO.—Nervous and Sick Headaches;

and will effect a cure in a very short time. In chronic cases of many years' standing, it has, when taken regularly, effected a complete cure, even in persons of advanced age, when the case had been pronounced hopeless.

From R. A. Allbut, Esq., L.R.C.P., Ed., L.S.A., Lond.; Physician to the Leeds Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin:

"Although I have, as a rule, a very great objection to all secret nostrums, still, for once, I must award due praise to a medicine which comes under that category. I find your Tic-Sano to be a very valuable remedy in neuralgia and rheumatic pains. I also find it most successful in many painful menstrual disorders, especially in dysmenorrhœa."

From J. L. Crombie, Esq., M.D., Berwick:

"I have now given your Tic-Sano a fair trial, and am satisfied that it is a most valuable remedy in all cases of a neuralgic nature, and one that I should not like to be without, as these complaints are very prevalent in this neighbourhood.

A London M.D. writes:—"The value of Tic-Sano is enhanced by its having no ill-effects, no stomach derangement, &c."

TIC-SANO purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and so wards off one-half the diseases the flesh is heir to.

Beware of Imitations, and ASK for TIC-SANO.

Prices, 1s 1½d, 2s 3d, 4s 6d, & 11s per bottle. Through all the principal Chemists.

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Patent "Earth to Earth" Coffins.

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EMBROIDERED UNIFORMS,
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MEDIÆVAL METAL-WORKERS in SILVER, BRASS, and IRON, ARTISTS in STAINED GLASS, and
MEMORIAL BRASSES,
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Prize and Council Medal, Great Exhibition, 1851.
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STAINED GLASS WINDOWS form one of the most important departments of Messrs. J. Hardman and Co.'s Works. In producing them it is their practice (upon receipt of a rough plan, with dimensions of window), to prepare a special drawing in each case, with estimate (free of charge), so as to fully carry out the wishes of their Clients in the subjects they may select, and at the same time adapt the design to the space to be filled, and the style of building in which it is to be placed.

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An officer in the 5th Lancers has lately hit upon the idea that an India-rubber tree, which, with ease, can be carried in the pocket, can, when put inside the boot, be inflated, filling out the boot tightly, and so making it an impossibility to shrink.

For officers on active service, autumn manœuvres, or whenever it is impossible to carry wooden trees, this invention will be invaluable.

This invention is patented for Great Britain and other countries.

Orders should be sent as early as possible, accompanied by an old boot as a pattern, to

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BIGG'S
PATENT HORSE ROUGHS.
Entirely supersedes all other methods.
Fitted on or taken off the shoes in a few minutes.
Lasts three times as long as the old method of Roughing.
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ONE OF THE SIGHTS AND ONE OF THE COMFORTS OF LONDON
Dinners and Luncheons from Daily Bill of Fare.
The Famous Table d'Hote, at Separate Tables, Every Evening,
In the GRAND SALON, the PRINCE'S SALON, and the DUKE'S SALON, from 5.30 to 8.30, 3s 6d.
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This favourite Dinner is accompanied by a Selection of high-class Instrumental Music by a newly selected Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Augustus L. Tamplin.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HONORARY RANK.—A total of twenty years is necessary, towards which previous service counts.

UNBIASSED, CORRECTION, UBIQUE, and others.—This correspondence, relative to the Marines, has been held over for want of space.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

MR. OTWAY stated in his place in Parliament, on Thursday last, that, as he understood, "more than 1,000 men had been flogged in South Africa." Whence he inferred that the lash had utterly failed as a deterrent! That is, because men commit offences, therefore the law and the police utterly fail to deter men from committing them. But what about the fact? Is it possible that even 500 men were flogged in South Africa, when an officer of Lord Chelmsford's high character as a man of honour and truthfulness has put his hand to the deliberate statement,—"I am able to endorse all that Major-General Newdigate has said regarding the behaviour and conduct of the troops that were under his command during the Zulu campaign?" What did General Newdigate say of his men?—"Their discipline in camp, on the march, and in action, as well as the cheerful and soldierlike manner in which they went through much hard work, reflect the highest credit on them. There were very few instances of flogging." Either Mr. Otway, also a man of high character and honour, has, to use the style of the day, indulged in "such gross exaggeration and transparent untruths, that he must have been made the victim of a hoax," or there has been some serious suppression of facts. It is to be inferred from Colonel Stanley's remark on the same night, "that he would not enter upon the question of the state of discipline of the troops in South Africa, till the facts were more fully and satisfactorily before him," that an inquiry is going on. We are glad the Secretary of State did not express any opinion on the point without due evidence, as he did on a former occasion. He spoke with weight and firmness in resisting further change. We wish he had done so on a certain occasion last year. He now said:—"Where there were rough characters in the Service—he was sorry to say there were such, and might be such at any time—where they had rough men, in many respects enterprising and soldierlike characters, it was necessary that proper means of maintaining discipline should be placed in the hands of those who had charge of them. In this matter, her Majesty's Government felt that they must not shrink from performing what they believed to be their duty, however unpleasant it might be." Sir W. Barttelot will not, we trust, be held up to odium as an enemy to the Army for his reference to its composition. The gallant and honourable Member observed:—"There was no one on either side of the House who would not wish that the punishment of flogging could be abolished, but it should be remembered that our Army was not an army of conscription. It was raised from different classes to those of which Continental armies were composed. There were in our Army honourable and gallant men, but there were others of a different character; but even in their case, flogging was only resorted to in the most extreme cases, and for the very worst offences." These are truths to be laid to heart, and we have nothing to add to the views on this subject which we expressed last week. An Army largely composed of lads, in which there is an infusion of rough characters, without an adequate strength of steady non-commissioned officers, needs strict discipline, in the field and out of it. All comparisons between a force of volunteers like our own and one based on conscription are worthless. Flogging is now a detestable necessity. None can be more anxious that it should cease to be so than ourselves.

Lord Airey's Report was finally settled, signed, and delivered, before Lord Napier of Magdala left London. Lord Airey has been taking a little sun at Melton, by way of a change after his hard work, and the gallant officer, now getting on to be an octogenarian, had a week's hard hunting as a refresher. We hope some of the young ones will be able to do as much as such veterans as Lord Lucan, Lord Airey, and others of the old school, when their turn comes.

The Cape Yeomanry are an acknowledged failure,—a ludicrous, a disgraceful failure, it may be said; and even the Premier, the "Honourable" Mr. Sprigg, to whom the force owes its existence, and who less than a year ago declared publicly that he and his Ministry would stand or fall with it,—even he has been compelled to make, if not verbal, at all events practical, acknowledgment of the utter worthlessness of the force as a fighting one by taking it bodily out of the field, and giving its work to the hitherto contemned and despised regular corps of the colony, the Cape Mounted Riflemen, who took over and finished it at once, and only too completely.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Stewart, who temporarily doffed the jacket in order to proceed to Afghanistan, where he has rendered good service, is to succeed the late Major Ward Ashton in command of the Ridinghouse Establishment at Woolwich. Major H. C. Magenis is likely to fill Colonel Stewart's place in C Brigade.

They do wonderful things at the War Office! We hear that Deputy Commissary Gordon, one of the very best officers in the branch of the Service to which he belongs, is "selected" for retirement! He has just returned from South Africa, where he was in charge of the Ordnance Stores of the First Division, and won the approbation of every officer who had any knowledge of his exertions and work.

With the permission of the War Office, Captain Oscar Prevost, of the Quebec School of Gunnery, has been ordered by the Government of Canada to proceed to England, to undergo a practical course of instruction in the manufacture of cartridges at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to qualify him to undertake the superintendence of an establishment which it is proposed to open in Canada for the production of all descriptions of small-arms ammunition, to obviate the necessity of supplies being drawn from England.

Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., has accepted the unattached Majority from a company in the 60th Rifles, which we lately announced would be offered to him, on his being provided for on the Staff of the Adjutant-General's Department.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has been "inaugurating" the unveiling of a monument to the memory of the "black men of Edendale who fell in Zululand." The Edendale settlement is one of a very remarkable character, and the natives educated there are negro "Covenanters," who sing psalms morning and night, and pray and slay their enemies with equal fervour and gusto.

Major-General W. Hope, C.B., has accepted the command of the troops in Scotland, vice Lieutenant-General R. Bruce.

Captain M. S. Bell, V.C., Royal Engineers, has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General on the Staff of the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department in India. Captain Bell has been for some time attached to Sir A. Alison's staff at the War Office.

Captain J. A. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, from Garrison-Instructor at Edinburgh, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay.

We regret to learn that the appointment of Adjutant-General of the Madras Army has fallen vacant, by the death of Colonel F. W. Jebb, half-pay, late 67th Regiment, which occurred at Madras on the 19th ult., of Bright's disease. Colonel Jebb entered the Service June 23, 1854, and served with the 23rd Fusiliers in the Crimea from November 14, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He passed from the Staff College in December, 1859, obtained command of the 67th Regiment, August 20, 1872, and was appointed Adjutant-General at Fort St. George, August 29, 1877.

The Russian Minister of War has appointed a Special Commission to inquire into the projected reorganisation of the Russian cavalry. The Commission consists of twenty cavalry officers, of whom two are adjutant-generals, two lieutenant-generals, seven major-generals, and the remainder colonels. Count Mushin Pushker is the president.

General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., left England on Thursday for Gibraltar, to resume his duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that fortress, from special employment in London as a member of Lord Airey's Committee on Army organisation.

Despatches by General Roberts detailing events from the 8th to the 24th of December have appeared in the Indian Government *Gazette*. General Roberts bears witness to the assistance rendered him by Lieutenant-Generals Kennedy and Vaughan, the latter of whom aided him with his experience gathered during many years' service on the frontier. The following are also mentioned as having rendered especially good service:—Major-General Hills; Brigadier-General H. Gough; Colonels Hogg, Jenkins, and MacGregor; Lieutenant-Colonels Collett, FitzHugh, Lockhart, and Heathcote; Majors Hanna, Kingsley, Hills, Morton, Kennedy, Coombe, Badcock, Woodthorpe, Moriarty, and Hastings; Captains Deane, Hall, Gordon, Eardley-Wilmot, Campbell (R.A.), Holding, Martin, Hunt, Lewis, Stratton, and Pole-Carew; Lieutenants Manners-Smith, Brabazon, Sherston, and Chamberlain; Deputy-Surgeon-General Porter (since deceased); Surgeon-Major Roe; and Surgeons Coates and Owen.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Jones, R.A., has been selected to succeed Colonel G. K. Taylor, R.A., in command of the Auxiliary Artillery in the Edinburgh District.

As we stated recently, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carrington, 24th Regiment, the well-known dashing leader of Irregular Horse, lately with the field force operating against Sekukuni in the Transvaal, has been offered, and is likely to accept, the command of the left division of the Cape Mounted Rifles—a very good appointment indeed, although some people may be expected to take exception to it, as they did to the appointment of Colonels Moore and Bayly, on the score of the injustice done to the senior officers of the corps. There is, of course, a good deal to be said in support of this view, but as believers in the doctrine of "expediency," we hold the Government is right in this, or would be right if, in superseding them, it took the undoubted and legitimate claims of these officers into consideration, and provided for them elsewhere, pensioned them off, or, at least, gave them the option of remaining in the corps in their present rank. They are mostly men who have risen from the ranks in the old Frontier Police, and have all done good service in their time, but though excellent policemen, they are not soldiers. They are entirely without military training, and have not, and indeed cannot be expected to have, the education, and with it the tact and *savoir-faire*, necessary to enable men to command successfully ordinary battalions of the Line, to say nothing of commanding such a corps as the Cape Mounted Riflemen, composed, as it is—unless the very recent mistaken endeavour to augment the force with the scum of Natal and Cape Town gives direct contradiction to this assertion—principally of educated men, taken from the upper and middle classes of English society, and amongst whom discipline has to be preserved not so much by having recourse to the law, as by the tact and personal force of character of the officers in command. We all know how much importance poor Tommy Atkins, attaches to the fact that his colonel or his captain is a gentleman, or is not one. Surely it must be, if possible, the more necessary that the officers of the Cape Mounted Rifles shall be gentlemen! Therefore it seems but common sense to suggest that the old officers of the Frontier Police, who, from a military point of view, do not know their right hands from their left, should not chafe and fret because they are not made "colonels," and given the command of battalions of gentlemen. They ought to be wise enough to see that it would never do, but by all means let them fight the Government, if necessary, with any and every legitimate weapon that may come to their hands, until their unquestionable claims on the country to be done full justice to, and they themselves be provided for, in situations suitable to their capabilities, or placed on the shelf with liberal pensions.

Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon T. P. Gudgin has accepted the Distinguished-service Reward of £50 per annum, which we stated lately had been offered to him in recognition of his services in the Zulu campaign.

We see it stated that Lieutenant Chermside, R.E., is the first subaltern of the British Army who has received the Cross of St. Michael and St. George. This is an error, for the decoration was conferred, at the close of the Ashantee campaign, upon Lieutenant J. H. Barnard, 19th Regiment, now Captain Barnard, 101st Fusiliers, for his brilliant services when employed on the Staff of the Volta expedition with Sir John Glover. Captain Barnard was the first subaltern to wear the Cross, and it was his most meritorious case which caused the Colonial Office to decide to throw the Order open to the lower grades, notwithstanding that it is an invariable rule, if not, indeed, an absolute law, that the Bath shall be conferred on none under the rank of field-officer. As Captain Barnard is now in Afghanistan on Major-General Bright's Staff, it is a simple act of justice to him to correct at once a mistake which robs him of credit fairly his.

Colonel J. C. M'Neill, C.B., V.C., arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday, from Canada, as second Equerry in Waiting, and had an audience of the Queen in the afternoon. He was the bearer of a letter from Princess Louise. Colonel Baker Russell, C.B., 13th Hussars, who was gazetted a Queen's Aide-de-Camp lately, in recognition of his services in the Secocoeni campaign, will be considered a supernumerary, pending a vacancy occurring on the establishment, when he will be placed on the list of unpaid aides-de-camp, awaiting succession to the paid establishment.

It seems to be quite an article of faith with Colonial statesmen, that in becoming "Cabinet Ministers" they become not only soldiers, but Generals as well. In nearly all the frontier wars, in disturbances which the Cape Government has undertaken to settle within the last few years, a Cabinet Minister has always rushed, if not into the thickest of the fray, at all events into the camp or bivouac of the unfortunate officer in responsible command of the forces in the field; and that these officials did not consider themselves out of place, or merely ornamental in such positions, was proved in at least one instance, in which the Cabinet Minister in the field (!)—an attorney by profession—interfered so offensively with the conduct of operations, that the officer in command—a man of spirit and choleric withal—refused absolutely to submit to his dictation, formally handed over command to the lawyer, and left the field! It appears, however, that the "Minister," having thus succeeded in obtaining the command, did not feel himself quite equal to exercising it, for he, in his turn, hastened to hand it over to another genius (a shoemaker this time), a captain of levies, who gaily carried on a scrambling sort of warfare for several months at, of course, an appalling expense to the unfortunate colony, but, happily, with but very little loss of life on either side. All this would be very amusing if it were not sometimes rather tragic, as witness the slaughter of those unfortunate farmers at Moirosi's Mountain in May last, and who lost their lives through the utter ignorance of the very most elementary principles of soldiering on the part of the "officer" supposed to command the yeomanry corps the poor fellows belonged to.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 6, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Captain George Raymond has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date; Staff Commander Richard Cossentine Dyer has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

ADMIRALTY, March 8, 1880.

The under-mentioned Fleet Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—John Cotton, M.D., and James Nicholas Dick (both dated February 26, 1880).

ADMIRALTY, March 9, 1880.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been entered as Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Oct. 1, 1879:—Gilbert Kirker, M.D., Thomas Desmond Gimlette, William Tait, M.B., Joseph Crowley, M.D., George Henry Seymour James Bankier, M.D., John Auchinleck McMann, B.A., M.B., John Brunt, and Maurice Murray Ritchie Mackenzie.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotions, dated March 4, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Captain and Musketry-Instructor James Woodward Scott to be Major, vice Johnston, retired; Lieutenant Lever Henry Gascoine Cross to be Captain, vice Scott.

ADMIRALTY, March 11, 1880.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Charles Edward Pritchard has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 4, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer William Hoyton has been placed on the Retired List from the 5th inst.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The under-mentioned gentleman has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry:—Mr. Leonard Christopher Peters (Feb. 1).

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Commander—Alfred J. W. Neville, to the Asia, for service in the Repulse.

Lieutenants—Robert S. D. Cumming, George H. Miller, and Arthur J. Loane, to the Woodlark; W. F. E. Freeland, to the Warrior.

Sub-Lieutenants—Morris E. L. Thompson and Joseph Honner, to the St. Vincent; Sidney G. Cooper and Edward L. Lowdell, to the Boscawen; Henry G. Porter and R. H. Story, to the Curaçoa; Hon. G. F. Digby and Arthur Barry, to the Implacable; J. F. S. Sargeaunt, to the Ganges; F. H. Eagles and William G. Stewart, to the Impregnable.

Chaplain and Naval Instructors—Rev. F. J. Matthews, to the Britannia, additional; Rev. Samuel Kilnah, to the Alexandra.

Deputy-Inspector-General—James N. Dick, to the President.

Fleet-Surgeon—William D. Longfield, to the Indus.

Staff Surgeon—Martin Magill, to the Valorous.

Chief Engineer—George E. M. Keey, to the Woodlark.

Surgeon—William Algeo, to the Woodlark.

Assistant-Paymaster-in-Charge—Henry J. Weaver, to the Woodlark.

Engineers—John C. Thompson, to the Penelope; Charles D. Thomas, to the Pioneer; C. Welch, to the Alexandra.

Assistant-Engineer—John Mitchell, to the Woodlark.

Gunner—M. Newell, to the Pembroke.

Acting Gunner—C. A. B. Palmer, to the Pioneer.

Boatswains—J. Leary, to the Victor Emanuel; G. W. Baldock and James Rice, to the Flora; W. Donohue and James Steel, to the Pembroke.

Carpenters—J. Henderson, to the Hector; Samuel G. Saunders, to the Flora, for Ascension.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Quartermaster—J. S. Gale, Skylark, to be chief quartermaster, in command of Adelaide, at Lymington, vice Roach.

Quartermasters—Richard Lindup, Active, to be chief quartermaster of Skylark, vice Gale; C. G. Midlane, Eagle, to be chief quartermaster, Frances.

ALBERTA, Staff Com. Balliston, is to be ready to accompany the Queen in the Victoria and Albert to Cherbourg on the 24th inst.

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. Hon. W. Hylton-Jolliffe, left Malta on March 7 for Constantinople.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. C. E. Buckle, left Portsmouth on the 11th inst., to embark the 106th Regt. at Liverpool, for Kingstown, where the Assistance will embark the 82nd Regt. for Portsmouth, *en route* to Aldershot.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Chas. Scott, having on board the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, arrived at St. Thomas on Sunday last, and was to sail on Monday for St. Paul de Loando.

BRUISER, Lieut. T. E. Maxwell, arrived at Devonport on Sunday morning from the Channel Islands. She will proceed to Queenstown in a few days.

COMUS, Capt. East, which arrived at Simon's Bay on Feb. 29, bound to China, was to leave for the Crozet Islands immediately.

CONDOR, Com. E. F. Day, left Malta on the evening of the 24th, and proceded to Volo Bay, where she arrived at noon on the 28th. After a few hours' stay, she left for Salonica, arriving there on the 29th, where she will remain until further orders.

CONSTANCE is to be launched at Chatham on May 26.

CROCODILE, Capt. Doughty, left Malta for Portsmouth yesterday morning.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Capt. M. Culme-Seymour, A.D.C., flagship of Admiral A. P. Ryder, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth. It is said that the transformation of the fore-cabin of the Duke of Wellington from a court-martial room to a nursery and servants' dormitory, will, together with some other necessary alterations for the female department, cost close upon £500. "It is true," says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, "that the captain will be much more handy in case of fire at night, or some other extraordinary call upon him, than if he were at home and in bed at Southsea. But after all, such an occurrence is so rare, and there are so many able and efficient officers always on the spot, that they could got along very well, even if the flag captain were sound asleep all the while. Such a chance as that is not worth the money and annoyance the cancelling of the former order anent the residence of women on board ship is likely to cost. There is hardly a soul to be found, except those personally interested, who give even a modified expression of approval of the new domestic arrangements."

EURYALUS, Capt. Richard King, which has been docked at Malta for examination and repair to her screw propeller, is to leave to-morrow for Bombay.

EXCELLENT, Capt. J. O. Hopkins, took over the duties of the command on Monday. Capt. Hopkins entered the Navy in Jan. 1848, and served in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, obtaining his commission as mate in Sept. 1854, and as lieut. in the following Oct., while serving in the Sanspareil, commanded successively by Sir Sydney Dacres and Sir Leopold Heath. In the Sanspareil he was present (but not in action) at the bombardment of Odessa in April, 1854; assisted in disembarking our forces at Varna, and was present in the attack of Oct. 17 on the sea defences of Sebastopol, when his ship sustained a loss of eleven killed and fifty-nine wounded. Served from Oct. 23, 1854, until the end of the war in the London (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). At the conclusion of hostilities, he returned home and passed his examination for lieut. at the Royal Naval College, April 10, 1856. In May following he was appointed to the Nile, Capt. G. Rodney Mundy, and in Nov. 1857 to the Racoon, Capt. J. A. Paynter, serving in the Channel and Mediterranean. In Nov. 1859 he was transferred, as additional lieut., to the Marlborough, flagship of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, in the Mediterranean, and in Feb. 1861 to the Neptune, Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, on the same station. In Dec. 1861 he was appointed flag lieut. to Sir Sidney Dacres in the Edgar, on the Mediterranean station, and in Nov. of the following year was promoted com. He served as com. in the Royal Oak from Dec. 1863 until promoted capt., Sept. 14, 1867, under the successive commands of Capts. F. A. Campbell and the Hon. G. D. Keane. In April, 1869, he was appointed to the Liverpool, commanded by Rear-Admiral Hornby, as flagship with the Flying Squadron, with which he served until Dec. 9, 1870. His next service was in command of the Narcissus in the Detached Squadron, from Oct. 9, 1872, to Dec. 8, 1873. Capt. Hopkins subsequently served as flag captain to Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds, at Devonport, from Nov. 1875 to Nov. 1878. He has gone through the senior torpedo course of instruction in the Vernon.

FIREFLY, Lieut.-Com. Sisson, has been ordered from Cape Coast Castle to Simon's Bay.

FLIRT, Com. J. W. Brackenbury. To enhance the enjoyment of the crew, Com. Brackenbury has generously purchased a set of 17 handbells and several other musical instruments, for the crew.

INCONSTANT, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., arrived at Malta on March 10.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., has arrived at the Piræus. Alluding to the award to Capt. Fremantle of the gold medal of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, a correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"Some people have said that the captain of a ship should leave the jumping overboard to others, and that he should stay in the ship at such a time, as the captain is of greater importance at such a moment than anyone else. To suddenly leave the bridge and go overboard while the ship was under weigh has been thought by some to be not the thing to do; but I may say that the Admiralty have not taken so very straight-laced a view of the case, and the First Naval Lord for one has spoken most highly of Capt. Fremantle for his gallantry, as well as for his professional ability, which last qualification is shown by the fact that he has won the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution for the best essay on 'Naval Tactics on the Open Sea, with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons.' It has been remarked that although Capt. Fremantle had no time to take off his coat or boots, he found time to give the necessary orders as to what should be done before he left the bridge so suddenly. This may possibly be the outcome of former experience, for it may be remembered that when he left the Eclipse on the New Zealand coast, while she was under weigh, he failed to make his instructions as to her movements quite clear, and as a result she went on shore, and was severely damaged. Then followed a court-martial, with no serious result, and on their Lordships reviewing the minutes they came to the following conclusion:—'My Lords consider that while Com. Fremantle, in his sudden determination to go on shore, showed a praiseworthy zeal and desire to perform the difficult service on which he was engaged, he should not have left the Eclipse without giving more definite instructions to the officer left in command of the ship.'"

JUMNA, Capt. G. Parsons, left Portsmouth on Thursday morning for Bombay with drafts from numerous cavalry and infantry regiments, numbering, with those to be called for at Queenstown, 78 officers, 12 officers' families, 900 men, 30 soldiers' wives, and 34 children.

MONARCH, Capt. George Tryon, C.B., which has been at Cyprus doing the duties of senior officer, left on March 9 for Limasol and Malta.

OSBORNE, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., which is in hand at Portsmouth Dockyard for her annual refit, is to be hurried forward, and is ordered to be ready for sea, if needed, on March 24.

PALLAS is ordered to be brought forward for commission at Chatham.

READY, Com. H. H. Edwards, was at Muscat according to last accounts.

REPULSE is to be commissioned at an early date. She has had to have new boilers, and her machinery thoroughly overhauled, the expenditure on the hull alone being estimated at £20,000. She has been supplied with the electric light on the ends of the bridge and on the poop, and also with 14-in. Whitehead torpedoes, which will be discharged from ports on the main deck.

ROVER is ordered to be brought forward for commission at Chatham, and is now in the hands of the dockyard undergoing repairs. It is expected that she will be sent to the West Coast of Africa.

RUBY, Com. R. H. M. Molyneux, left Bombay on Feb. 16, for Zanzibar.

SEALARK, Lieut. G. R. Bromley. The Sealark's old and well-known dog "Jack" died recently, after fourteen years' service in the ship. Mourning cards, with the likeness of the dog, and the following inscription, have been circulated:—"In affectionate remembrance of a faithful and vigilant friend, 'Dog Jack,' who, after serving devotedly for 14 years in H.M.'s brig Sealark, departed this life Feb. 24, 1880, aged 15 years."

SERAPIS, Capt. Guy O. Twiss, arrived at Malta on March 8, and left the following day for Portsmouth.

SPARTAN, Capt. R. Tracey, was at Rangoon on Feb. 16, and will receive her sailing orders for England on being relieved by the Eclipse.

SULTAN is to be completed for commission, and will, it is expected, be despatched to the Mediterranean. Her refit will have cost £50,000. She has been provided with Wilde's electric lights, and armed with Nordenfeldt guns on the gunwale and Gatlings to be mounted in the tops. Her armament has been strengthened by nine 20-pounders on the upper deck and the deck above the battery, and extra magazines have been built for storing outrigger torpedoes and gear. Two second-class torpedo boats will be carried and twelve Whitehead torpedoes, for which ports have been cut through her armour.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. the Hon. W. Carpenter, is to leave Malta on March 15 for a ten days' cruise.

TORCH, Com. Richard H. Hamond, arrived at Malta from Corfu on March 7.

VALIANT, Capt. W. C. Chapman. By permission of Capt. Chapman, the petty officers recently assembled on shore at an evening party (confined to themselves), to express the unity and cordiality which prevails among them. The evening was spent in a most enjoyable and social manner. An excellent supper was served during the evening.

VERNON, Capt. W. F. Gordon. Lieut. Eardley Wilmot, of the Vernon, is to be congratulated at having for the second time been honourably mentioned among the competitors for the prize essay of the Royal United Service Institution. Sir Cooper Key, in alluding to the essay of Lieut. Wilmot on Saturday, paid him a very handsome compliment, and spoke of his worth in the Service.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Capt. Frank T. Thomson. The Royal yacht is to be ready at Portsmouth for her Majesty on the 24th inst.

VULTURE, Com. Elliot Pringle, was at Bussorah according to last accounts.

WILD SWAN, Com. Seymour S. P. Dacres, was at Port Blair by last returns, and was to leave for Rangoon about March 4.

WIVERN, Com. J. G. Jones, has received her orders to sail for Hong Kong.

WOODLARK will be commissioned at Devonport by Com. P. C. Johnstone, on Tuesday, with a complement of 90, for service on the East Indies station.

ZEPHYR, Lieut. W. R. Clutterbuck, at Chatham, was paid off on Friday, and placed in the Steam Reserve.

The following men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—Richard Longman, armourer, H.M.S. Pembroke; John Fletcher, private, 39th Compy., and Henry Pugbsy, private, 3rd Compy., R.M.L.I; Daniel Scanlin, leading stoker, H.M.S. Bellerophon; William Burne, armourer, H.M.S. Castor; Charles Humpherson, ship's corporal (first class), H.M.S. Britannia; Richard C. Steele, gunner's mate, and Elias Paull, plumber, H.M.S. Hector; John Lynch, captain's coxswain, H.M.S. Resistance; Anthony Browning, private, R.M., H.M.S. Lord Warden; John White, commissioned boatman, Morgan J. Flinn, commissioned boatman, William Minton, commissioned boatman, Thomas Tegan, commissioned boatman, and Robert Selwood, boatman, Coastguard.

The *Pioneer* regrets to hear of rumoured difficulties in the administration of the Indian Marine Survey Department. Differences of opinion (says our contemporary) between two of the senior officers of the department have most unfortunately been allowed to come to a head, the result being, we fear, the loss to India of the services of the senior of the Royal Navy officers attached to the Survey, and one who is, moreover, probably one of the ablest and most accomplished marine surveyors of the present day, Lieut. Jarrad. It appears that Lieut. Jarrad entertained some professional objection—the etiquette of the Royal Navy being very precise in such matters—to the arrangement by which he became liable, in the absence of Com. Taylor, to receive orders from Mr. Carrington, the Deputy Superintendent of the Marine Survey Department, but not a naval officer. This led to a reference to Government, and a decision against Lieut. Jarrad, which has the effect of replacing his services at the disposal of the Admiralty. A little tact on the part of the authorities and a little private pressure brought by them to bear on the parties concerned, would have prevented the present *contretemps*.

With reference to the remains of the Naval officer lately found in the sands at the Manakau Heads, New Zealand, near where the Orpheus was lost in February, 1863, the Admiralty have forwarded a letter to Messrs. Batten and Adams, Devonport, requesting to be informed whether they supplied uniforms to any of the lieutenants of that ship.

THE NEW BOOT POLISH.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. PROPERT, Battersea Park Road, London.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

THE BURSTING OF THE DUILIO GUN.

A telegram from Spezia, dated Sunday, announced that some damage had been done to the Duilio from the bursting of one of the 100-ton Armstrong guns. The gun is composed of an inner steel tube, surrounded by wrought-iron coils, the steel tube being chambered. Loading on this occasion was effected by hand, not by machinery, the charge being a battering one, and the projectile left the muzzle in regular course. The inner steel tube broke completely across at the base of the front cone, the wrought-iron coils forming the bulk of the gun being almost entirely uninjured. They seem to have drawn asunder forward and backward. One correspondent states that the gun did not, strictly speaking, burst, but was rent longitudinally. The breech struck and damaged the back part of the turret, ripping up the backing and opening, but not bending the plates. The gun divided, and fragments were broken off. The men were not, therefore, injured by flying pieces of metal, but only by the gas. The roof of the turret was torn by a movement of the back plates to which it was fixed. The gun will, it is thought, require only a new tube. A committee assembled to investigate the cause of the accident, and telegraphed to the Minister of Marine for leave to continue firing, which the Minister granted. The committee consider that the accident should not be allowed to damage the credit of the gun, or the system on which it was built. The committee went on board and both guns of the fore turret were fired with the full charges. Nothing unusual occurred. There is a strong opinion after a preliminary examination that the accident is due to some serious flaw in the steel tube. The gun had fired 28 rounds before the accident occurred, and had also been fired with much heavier charges than those for which it was designed.

The Duilio herself has so far answered the expectations of the Government, and has recently undergone a very successful trial at sea. The machinery worked without a hitch, the speed realised being a knot more than was anticipated, a result which contrasts favourably with several late trials in Stokes Bay. Though constructed at Castellamare, the ship was engined by Messrs. Penn, of Greenwich. The displacement at the load-line is 10,650 tons, and the indicated horse-power, 7,500 horses, so that the Duilio is a more powerful engined ship than the Inflexible. Each set of engines consist of a couple of cylinders, having an effective diameter of 86 inches, with a stroke of 3 ft. 3 in., and is supplied with steam by ordinary box boilers. The official trial was made at Spezia on Feb. 16, with excellent results. The screws were 17 ft. 3 in. in diameter, and were set to a mean pitch of 19 ft. 6 in. The whole of the armament of four 100-ton guns was on board, and the ship fully equipped and ready for sea, with the exception of her shot and shell. For these, however, an equivalent weight of pig-iron ballast was put on board, which brought her down to a mean draught of 26 ft. 9 in. This is said to be her sea-going trim, but in consequence of the unexpected weight of her armour—which will probably be rectified in the Dandolo by the adoption of compound armour—is slightly in excess of her estimated load-line, which was 25 ft. 11 in. With a pressure of 30 lb. to the square inch in the boilers, the engines were found to make from 83 to 84 revolutions per minute during the full-power trial, and to exert a mean indicated horse-power of 7,710 horses, the power stipulated for on the contract being 7,500 horses, and the number of revolutions 80. The engines worked with perfect smoothness and regularity throughout the trial, while the ship herself attained a mean speed of 15·04 knots, which, notwithstanding her deep immersion, was a knot per hour more than it was expected to get out of her. The Duilio was commenced at Castellamare in 1873, and was launched in May, 1877. Like her sister-ship, the Dandolo, she is slightly longer and narrower than our Inflexible, but is heavier armoured and armed. The Duilio measures 339 ft. 7 in. between perpendiculars, and 64 ft. 7 in. extreme breadth; her main deck is 11 ft. 6 in., and her battery 15 ft. 9 in. above the water-line; and her double bottom, which is upwards of 230 ft. in length, is divided into a large number of water-tight compartments. The turrets, which are formed of solid iron plates, 19 in. thick, are placed at each end of the citadel, the same as in the Inflexible, 7 ft. 8 in. from the middle line of the ship, the advantage of the arrangement being that the fire of one does not interfere with that of the other, and that all the guns can be trained at one time upon the same object. The machinery and boilers, magazines and shell-rooms, and a portion of the machinery for working the turret-guns are enclosed in a citadel 107 ft. by 58 ft., which is covered by 22-in. armour at the water-line, 18-in. above, and 14-in. below. Above this citadel is a box, similarly armoured, which encloses the bases of the turrets and the remaining portion of the hydraulic mechanism for working the guns. The ship is also fitted with a powerful spur weighing 17 tons.

As regards the injuries received by those on board, the special correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The only grave cases among the wounded are two—a midshipman, who was severely burned, chiefly in the hand; and a sailor, who stood close beside the gun where it opened; he was burned, and sustained some injury by his head striking against the turret wall. In all the other cases the men are only slightly burned, having been below the turret. A charge of powder was on a truck below the turret, but did not ignite. Five officers were standing on the roof of the turret, but were uninjured. The general opinion is that if the gun had burst explosively, many must have been killed, and the ship set on fire by the ignition of the charge below the turret. One sailor who was on the roof of the turret fell off, and had his leg broken. The turret, which is of oval shape, and 22 ft. by 26 ft. 6 in. inside, was almost filled by the two guns and their carriages. The diameter of the breech of the gun is 6 ft. 6 in. Great exaggeration is shown in some of the accounts which have been published in Italy. There were only nine wounded, of whom two were officers. Sir W. Armstrong offers to give a thousand francs to the wounded men, and to repair the gun at his own expense. Capt. Albini, who was below the turret, was not hurt. Mr. Hutchinson, from Messrs. Armstrong's, was in the turret, and only had his hair singed. The English officers present were Captain Nicholson, naval *attaché*, and Lieut.-Colonel Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery. There were also present some *employés* of Messrs. Armstrong, but none of them were hurt. The Italian sailors were quite under control at the time of the accident, and no want of confidence is shown in the other guns." A commission has been appointed to inquire into the causes of the bursting of the gun.

In a letter to the *Times*, a correspondent states that now "The remains of the second 38-ton gun have been all collected, and a comparison can be made between them and those of the gun which burst on board the Thunderer, it will be at once seen that the conclusion jumped at on the occasion of the second explosion is, at all events, premature, for the explosions are of completely different characters. In the first gun the bore is not expanded much beyond the broken edge of the steel tube which remains in the stump of the gun. In the second the bore is expanded, and the steel tube is expanded over the whole of the space which had been occupied by the front charge of powder. In the first gun, the huge band or jacket which encircles the main body of the gun, and which weighs many tons, is quite intact; in the second, it is burst from end to end, and a portion of it is blown clean away. When the first gun was fired, the water compressor which checked the recoil was uninjured; but when the second gun was fired with two charges, the violence of the recoil was so great that it burst the compressor. In one word, the nature of the second explosion is much more violent than that of the first; the recoil was much greater, and the seat of the explosion was much farther back towards the breech of the gun. Do not these facts prove that the first gun could not have been double-loaded?"

ARMED CRUISERS.

An important paper was read by Mr. Donald Currie at the Royal United Service Institution last week, on "The Adaptation of Ocean Steamers to War Purposes." The Marquis of Lansdowne presided. Mr. Currie pointed out that England, depending upon her Naval supremacy, should be prepared not only for defence, but also for attack. Italy, France, Germany, and Russia were all increasing their naval forces; and though our insular position might protect us, it was a question whether our colonies might not be attacked and our food supplies cut off. These considerations pointed to the importance of the Mercantile Marine as an auxiliary to the Royal Navy. The vital parts of merchant steamers could be efficiently protected by iron sheets, as shown by the experiment on the Oberon at Portsmouth. They would then, if of suitable speed, be most usefully employed as mail packets in time of war, as offensive and defensive cruisers, as despatch-vessels attached to a squadron or naval station, as transports, and as gunboats, or store-ships. But the employment of merchant steamers for war could not do away with the necessity for a full strength in the Navy. There must be, in his opinion, a considerable increase in the number of our cruising men-of-war. There were not 100 ocean steamers in this country really suitable for Admiralty requirements, and fit to travel over 12 knots an hour; indeed, taking everything into account, there were not 80. He pressed upon the country the necessity for deciding one way or the other whether anything was to be done in the way of making use of merchant vessels as armed cruisers. Briefly sketching out what appeared to him to be a practical and valuable programme, he said the Government might select 10, or 20, or 30 steamers (if they could find that number), capable of steaming over 12 knots an hour for 25 to 50 days without stopping, and engage these vessels upon some such terms as these:—A payment monthly, or by the year, for their retention, making it an obligation on the owners to retain in their employ men connected with the Royal Naval Reserve. They also should keep at certain specified places, such as Ascension, the Falkland Islands, Simon's Bay, Hong Kong, Sydney, Halifax, Bermuda, Vancouver's Island, and other strategical points, a sufficient number of men of the Royal Marine Artillery and Infantry, with guns, fittings, magazines, ammunition, torpedoes, &c., necessary for the arming of the vessels retained. In the course of his paper Mr. Currie also urged that Government docks should be established at every one of the important strategical points of our widespread empire, and that all our coaling stations should be fortified. In the discussion which followed, Admiral Sir W. King Hall agreed with what Mr. Currie had said with regard to the want of docks and their fortification; he thought we should find ourselves very badly off in that respect if a war should break out. The Treaty of Paris had not only destroyed the right but also the left arm of the country. He deprecated the present system of competition in gigantic ironclads, and said that what we required was a mosquito fleet of small gunboats. Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson also thought we had not enough of fast cruisers in the Navy, and said there was no doubt the Mercantile Marine could render excellent service to the country in that respect, but though of opinion that it would be well to fit out every merchant ship so that she should be able to defend herself, he saw difficulties in the way of making such vessels available for war purposes. It would be necessary to bear in mind the weight of the guns which it would be requisite to place on board those vessels, the capability of those vessels to bear such a weight, and its bearing upon the vessels' other carrying requirements. Mr. Currie, before the meeting broke up, explained that he did not mean that merchant ships should carry for any length of time heavy guns. All he meant was that they should be so prepared that they could ship them at any moment, and that such guns should be kept in readiness at certain foreign stations.

The discussion on this paper was resumed on Thursday afternoon. Capt. Bedford Pim expressed his opinion that the condition of the Mercantile Marine was critical in the extreme, especially as regarded the proportion of foreigners in the mercantile service. If they could reduce the weight of their guns, they might have smaller vessels, which could be built for £9,000 or £10,000 each. He trusted the subject would be threshed out by practical men, and that the country might not be led into an expenditure which was useless. Admiral Hoskins thought that the question of coal depôts, docks, and the protection of them, constituted the main question for consideration. As to the employment of large merchant steamers, he thought that, if armed, they would be able to protect themselves against the class of vessels which it had been proposed to send against them. Capt. Long remarked that, as to the capacity of merchant ships for self-protection, he thought they should see that subsidies given to mail steamers should not be given without regard to this question. Lord A. Churchill thought it important to provide an admirable type of cruiser. The question of armed merchant ships divided itself into two branches—vessels which were capable of being armed to act on the offensive, and those which, being armed, could carry on legitimate commerce. If the provisions of the Treaty of Paris were violated, and we were attacked by those who put privateers into requisition, we should be compelled to do the same. Admiral Lethbridge considered that, if we went to war, the first thing would be the destruction of the Suez Canal, so that we must not look for a passage that way, but must turn attention to the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The question was, whether we should not have a flotilla there, ready to act in defence of our commerce? That touched on the coal and dock question. He would also suggest Sierra Leone as a coaling station; while Barbadoes might be selected on the opposite side of the sea. Admiral Selwyn remarked that the merchant steamers were calculated to play the part of running away, and that was their business. The instant the merchant steamer fired a gun, she provoked attack. There was the much wider question of how we should provide corn and feed our people without these merchant steamers? In the present state of maritime warfare, one cruiser would create a scare. They had experience of how the American carrying trade had suffered in two years during the civil war. The merchant steamer would do best if it continued its work. We should press forward constant experimental research, and what was wanted was to secure the last development of science. It was desirable to have a Council appointed, before which every new project might be presented, to receive the good and reject the bad. The Marquis of Lansdowne thought that there was apathy on the part of the English public with reference to this question, and it was desirable that closer attention should be paid to the subject. Our responsibilities were not diminishing, and as to our resources there were one or two points of weakness. One was the comparatively small number of cruising vessels, and there was also the fact that our ironclads were liable to get out of order. The question of men and officers was a serious one. Mr. D. Currie replied, and urged that there should be a large supply of the best Government cruisers in the service of the country. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. D. Currie for his lecture.

THE HOTCHKISS AND NORDENFELDT TRIALS.

Our Portsmouth correspondent states that at the recent trials between the 1½ in. Hotchkiss gun in comparison with the Government Nordenfeldt guns, under the supervision of Admirals Boys, Hamilton, and Herbert, and the staff of the Excellent, the mean of accuracy trials resulted against the Hotchkiss gun, the Naval 1-in. gun showing 40 % less mean deviation. For penetration, the 1½-in. steel shots of the Hotchkiss gun and the Naval 1-in. bore Nordenfeldt gun both penetrated the same thicknesses of plates at 300 yards distance; the guns were fired against several thicknesses of plates at different angles, the most interesting experiment being four steel plates of 3-16ths inch thickness, behind one another, with a few feet between each plate. These were all penetrated by both the Hotchkiss and the Nordenfeldt steel shot, but the Hotchkiss shell, which burst after passing through the second plate, only cracked and failed to penetrate the third plate. Hotchkiss shell made a slight indent on the face of a ⅝-in. steel plate, whereas Hotchkiss 1½-in. steel shot and Nordenfeldt 1-in. steel shot both penetrated but did not pass through the plate, thus showing the maximum penetration of the two steel shots to be the same.

The Hotchkiss gun always fires single shots, but the Nordenfeldt 1-in. gun can fire either single shots or volleys, as desired. Both guns were fired alternately against two small targets away from one another, and placed on different levels, in order to ascertain which of the guns could most quickly change fire from one point to another. The results showed that when both guns fired single shots, the Hotchkiss gun gave in a given time two-thirds of the number of hits noted for the Nordenfeldt gun, but that when the latter gun fired volleys, the Hotchkiss gun only registered a quarter of the number of hits given by the Government Nordenfeldt gun. We understand that these trials are to be continued on a large scale against moving targets at sea, representing torpedo-boats and other smaller craft, and we anxiously await the results of these trials.

The following are the names of the killed inscribed on the Active memorial of which we gave a description last week:—Mr. L. C. Coker, midshipman, Fort Ekowe; J. Radford, leading seaman, Fort Ekowe; J. Moore, shoemaker, Fort Ekowe; A. Smith, able seaman, Fort Ekowe; W. Stagg, private, R.M.L.I., Fort Ekowe; W. Aynsley, signalman, Isandlwana; A. Pearce, coxswain of cutter, D. Martin, able seaman, W. Seddon, gunner, R.M.A., G. Walsh, ordinary seaman, T. Liverpool, krooman, Lower Tugela; T. Duffey, signalman, A. Mabey, drummer, R.M.A., in Transkei."

Rowlando's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath; it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Its unprecedented success for more than half a century shows the universal favour in which it is held, while the fact of its being entirely free from any acid or mineral ingredients constitutes it the safest and purest tooth-powder ever used. To prevent fraud, the genuine Odonto has a 3d. Government stamp on the box. Sold everywhere. Ask for Rowland's Odonto.

INDIA.

The Transport Department comes in for a good deal of dispraise at times; but the work done is sometimes appreciated, as witness the following divisional order issued at Sherpur on Jan. 22:—"Lieut.-Col. Mark Heathcote, having handed over the office of Director of Transport, Sir F. Roberts wishes to place on record his sense of the services rendered by that officer. At the request of the Lieutenant-General, he undertook the arduous duties of the appointment, when the Cabul Field Force was in motion upon Cabul, and when the Transport organisation was far from being complete. By the exertions of himself and his assistants, reforms have been introduced and improvements made which have enabled the recent operations to be carried on with greater facility, and which promise, in course of time, to place the Transport Department on a thoroughly efficient footing, and Sir F. Roberts begs to thank Lieut.-Col. Heathcote for the assistance he has afforded him."

The Lahore paper says:—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave Calcutta for Peshawur at the end of the current month, and orders directing the formation of his camp at the latter station have been issued. His assumption of the command of the army of the field in Afghanistan will probably depend on the views of the Government in England on the future policy to be pursued towards Cabul. But we believe that the Government of India generally opposes the step. The operations against Ghuzni will in all probability be confided to Sir D. Stewart; the force under Gen. Roberts, though it might afford a detachment to co-operate with the Candahar column, having ample occupatior in the countries immediately surrounding it. The reserve division under Gen. Ross will very shortly move forward, and we understand that Gen. Arbuthnot's brigade, being now completely equipped, will push on to Cabul whenever the resumption of military operations is decided upon."

It will interest Deputy-Surgeons-General of the Indian service to know that, under G.G.O. No. 13, of 1880, they are not entitled to retire on the full pension to which they would be entitled on the completion of their tour in the grade of Deputy-Surgeon-General, but only on the pension to which their length of service at the time of their retirement entitles them, plus the extra pension of a Deputy Surgeon, £250 per annum. This is the ruling of the Military Department on the point.

The *Indian Daily News* has made a calculation showing what the demand has been on the Indian Army, and what forces, European and Native, have been left to garrison each Presidency. The Naga outbreak is taken as locking up only two battalions of Bengal Infantry, and the result of the calculation roughly is as follows:—

BENGAL.

		On service.	Left at garrison.
Artillery	52 Batteries	18	34
Cavalry	34 Regiments	19	15
Infantry	100 Battalions	49	51
Sappers	10 Companies	9	1

This, however, does not represent the full garrison of Bengal, under which term we include the Central Provinces, for it has the aid of two regiments of cavalry and fifteen and a half regiments of infantry from Madras. The actual garrison, then, of Bengal, Rajpootana, the North-West, the Punjab, and Central India may be put down as follows:—

Sappers	1 Company.
Artillery	34 Batteries.
Cavalry	17 Regiments.
Infantry	66½ Battalions.

BOMBAY.

		On service.	Left at garrison.
Artillery	21 Batteries	8	13
Cavalry	8 Regiments	6	2
Infantry	39 Battalions	17	22
Sappers	5 Companies	5	0

MADRAS.

Including Hyderabad Contingent.

		On service.	Left at garrison.
Artillery	23 Batteries	7	16
Cavalry	10 Regiments	2	8
Infantry	56 Battalions	31½	24½

Now, if we take the batteries at a uniform strength of 150, the cavalry at 450, and the infantry at 750 men, which is by no means under-estimating their average strength, we have for the garrison of the Bengal Presidency and Central India 62,525 men, for Bombay 19,350 men, and for Madras 24,275 men. But from the Bengal force must be deducted at least 10,000 men for the Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, and Lahore Divisions, leaving the actual garrison between the Nerbudda, the Sutlej, and the sea about 52,000 men.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited, 117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.—NOTICE. The Stores will be CLOSED from the 26th to the 29th March inclusive, the 26th being Good Friday, and the 29th a Bank Holiday. The execution before the closing of the Stores of Country Orders received after Tuesday, the 23rd, or of Town Orders received after Wednesday, the 24th, cannot be guaranteed.—By Order, J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would beg you to afford space in your valuable journal for a few words on the present hard case of an efficient though little appreciated class of Naval officers,—namely, the Assistant-Paymasters. In consequence of the unprecedented slowness in the promotion to the senior rank of the assistant-paymasters of the Royal Navy, her Majesty was pleased, by Order in Council dated Oct. 30, 1877, to grant to these officers the privilege, after attaining eight years' seniority, of ranking with lieutenants of under eight years' seniority, and they were shortly afterwards ordered to wear the corresponding uniform of two rows of half-inch lace round the sleeves. The Admiralty, however, by a circular letter, dated Feb. 4, 1878, directed that assistant-paymasters' of eight years' seniority should rank with but after lieutenants of under eight years' seniority, thus very materially altering her Majesty's Order in Council. And it would seem a matter of doubt if their Lordships legally have the power to alter, by a simple letter, signed by their secretary, an Order in Council signed by the Queen. Not content, however, with depriving these officers of the rank granted to them by her Majesty, the Admiralty have, by directions contained in the new Uniform Regulations, dated May 7, 1879, but only just issued, deprived them of the second row of half-inch distinction lace on the sleeve, and substituted instead a row of three-sixteenths of an inch gold braid. No doubt, the loss of a little gold lace may seem a small matter, to those unacquainted with the Service, but it is really not so. An officer, having worn a uniform symbolising a certain rank and position, honourably earned, naturally thinks it hard, for no fault of his own, to be suddenly deprived of it. Being closely concerned in the welfare of this class of the Royal Navy, is my excuse for so far trespassing on your valuable space.—I am, &c.,

FAIR-PLAY.

Obituary.

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Com. Jeffery Reid Amherst, R.N., on the Retired (O) List, died at his residence, Pershore, Worcestershire, on the 7th inst., in his 84th year. The deceased officer, who was son of the late Major-Gen. Amherst, entered the Navy in April, 1809, on board the Téméraire, 98, Capt. E. Sneyd Clay, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Manley Dixon, and continued to serve on the Baltic and Brazilian stations until promoted to lieut., May 3, 1815. During the term of his servitude in the Baltic, he was much employed in escorting large convoys through the Baltic and protecting them against the repeated attacks of the enemy's flotilla. His appointments, subsequent to the peace, appear to have been May 1, 1830, to the Caledonia, 120, bearing the flag, latterly in the Channel, of Sir Manley Dixon and Sir E. Codrington, and Nov. 26, 1831, to the San Josef, 110, flag-ship of the former officer, at Plymouth. He became retired com., Jan. 20, 1864, and was promoted to the (O) List, Feb. 12, 1874.

The death is announced of Major Benjamin Dutton Kennicott, late of the Plymouth Division Royal Marine Light Infantry. The deceased officer joined the Service in August, 1855; was promoted to lieut. in April, 1859; and to capt. in August, 1867. He served in India and China in 1857-59, was present at the attack on the forts at the Peiho in June, 1859, and served in the campaign of 1860.

We (*Standard)* understand that King William's Town and Kokstad have been selected by the Cape Government, for political reasons, as the head quarters of the two wings of the regular Colonial force, the Cape Mounted Rifles, which corps is to be increased by 800 officers and men.

At a meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., in the chair, the secretary, Mr. Edward C. Lean, drew the attention of the committee to the gallant conduct of Capt. the Hon. E. N. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., of the Invincible, who, during the recent passage of that ship from Alexandria to Aboukir Bay, and when she was steaming along at about six knots an hour, jumped overboard as he stood to the rescue of a man who had fallen from the vessel, and succeeded in reaching him and keeping his head above water until Sub-Lieut. C. H. H. Moore and Blacksmith's Mate Cunningham also jumped overboard and swam to the assistance of both. The boats arriving, all were safely taken on board. It was proposed from the chair, seconded by Admiral Sir Claude Buckle, K.C.B., and unanimously carried, that, subject to the approval of the Lords of the Admiralty, the gold medal of the society should be presented to Capt. Fremantle, and silver medals to Sub-Lieut. Moore and Cunningham.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

Amusements.

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A slight sketch, called "*Old Cronies*," just added to the playbill of the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, affords a pleasant proof of the neatness which Mr. Theyne Smith displays as a writer of brisk dramatic dialogue. The old cronies are Dr. Jacks, busy on the compilation of a new dictionary, and Captain Pigeon, a retired naval officer of mature years, who has at last resolved to venture upon matrimony, and is only puzzled as to the precise mode in which the momentous question should be popped. Eventually, he determines on proposing by a shilling telegram, when he learns by his prepaid reply that the lady has accepted another offer, and so the Captain contentedly relapses into his original belief in the advantages of celibacy. The two characters in the piece are excellently acted by Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. T. N. Wenman; and the scene, representing a substantially finished library, is admirably arranged. Comediettas with only two such characters are rare upon the stage, and the ingenuity displayed in preserving a dramatic interest without feminine intervention is therefore in this instance to be especially noted. The first piece of the kind, called "*Two O'Clock in the Morning*," was produced at Covent Garden Theatre nearly forty years ago, but that dualogue was an adaptation from the French, while this has the merit of being of home growth. Mr. Tom Taylor's popular comedy of "*Still Waters Run Deep*" will be performed on Saturday, with Miss Grahame as Mrs. Mildmay, Mrs. Kendal as Mrs. Sternhold, and Messrs. Hare, Kendal, and Terriss as Mr. Potter, John Mildmay, and Captain Hawksley.

"*Othello*" has been revived for six nights at SADLER'S WELLS, Mr. Hermann Vezin's admirable impersonation of Iago being the finest feature of the performance. Mr. Talbot, who has the peculiarity of playing Othello without darkening his visage, is more successful in the stormy speeches than in the subdued, pathetical passages. Mr. F. Wyndham is appropriately placed as Cassio, and Miss Carlisle and Mrs. Charles Calvert are competent representatives of Desdemona and Emilia. Next week Mr. Hermann Vezin will appear at this establishment as Macbeth, a character in which he excels. *Hamlet* is announced to follow, and at Easter a new drama is to be brought out, with elaborate appointments.

The late Andrew Halliday's drama of "*The Great City*," produced at Drury Lane on Easter Monday, 1867, is now being acted at the Surrey. Mr. George Sennett plays the part of Mogg the convict, formerly acted by Mr. McIntyre, and Miss Alice Ingram represents the heroine, a character in which Miss Robertson, now Mrs. Kendal, made her first appearance on the London stage. The principal situation in the piece is derived from Mr. Charles Dickens's novel of "Great Expectations."

To the lively entertainment offered by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, at St. George's Hall, was added on Tuesday evening a bustling sketch, written by Mr. Arthur A'Beckett, and called "*Three Flats*." The embarrassments of a solicitor with theatrical proclivities, who is continually receiving visits intended for the occupants of the chambers on the other floors, furnish the subject of the slight plot which brings into requisition the talents of Miss Hudspeth, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Miss Edith Brandon, Mr. Alfred Reed, and Mr. Corney Grain. The company after this week take a fortnight's holiday, reappearing on Easter Monday.

At DRURY LANE, the popular comic opera of "*Madame Angot*" will be represented, when the theatre re-opens at Easter. Mr. Augustus Harris intends to give the aspect of novelty to a well-worn production, by introducing elaborate ballets into the three scenes.

Mr. Charles Coote, the originator of the famous "Coote and Tinney's Band," so much in request at fashionable dancing parties during the last forty years, expired last Saturday evening, at his residence, 42 New Bond Street. Mr. Coote, who was a clever composer and arranger of dance-music, had attained his seventy-second year.

ALLEN AND HANBURYS' "PERFECTED" COD LIVER OIL is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eructations which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure oil, made at A. and H.'s own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process. It presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having A. and H.'s "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in imperial pints, 4s 9d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; ¼ pints, 1s 4d. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists, and of ALLEN and HANBURY, Plough Court, Lombard Street, London.

BIRTHS.

BOYLE.—On the 11th inst., at Shewalton, the wife of Captain Boyle R.N., of a son.

MOSSE.—On Jan. 16, at Mona, Jamaica, the wife of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Charles B. Mosse, C.B., of a son.

PARKYN.—On Feb. 28, at the Briars, Lee Road, S.E., the wife of G. J. Parkyn, Esq., Commissariat Staff, of a son.

WINTER.—On the 5th inst., at Chattenden Barracks, near Rochester, Kent, the wife of George Winter, Esq., Captain, Cameronians, of a son.

DEATH.

HEWETT.—On the 5th inst., at Arcachon, France, Major-General Frederick Stafford Hewett, of 1 Cambridge Park, Twickenham, in the 54th year of his age.

"THE CLUB," RICHMOND.
President.—H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B.
Vice-Presidents.—Sir T. Lawrence, Bart., M.P., and Sir H. W. Peek, Bart., M.P.
Honorary Committee.—Major-Gen. G. C. Vialls, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. C. J. Dalton, Major-Gen. J. A. Russell, Admiral H. Croft, and C. W. Selwyn, R.H.G.
Committee.—Gen. S. Allan, W. Anderson, Esq., M.P., E. Ash, Esq., Gen. Sir G. Bourchier, K.C.B., Col. F. Burdett, J.P., W. H. Cadogan, Esq., T. Capron, Esq., F. Chapman, Esq., Col. G. A. Elliot, Capt. the Hon. A. Graves, E. H. Hills, Esq., Col. H. J. King, W. B. Rickman, Esq., J. H. Taylor, Esq.
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Mr. JOHN TRESSIDDER'S (Stage Manager) FIRST BENEFIT, Monday next, March 15.

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INSPECTOR of PRISONS, New Zealand. —The Agent-General for New Zealand will receive, until APRIL 15th, written Applications for the Appointment of INSPECTOR of PRISONS in New Zealand.

The salary will not exceed £600 per annum, with the usual travelling allowances. Candidates must have a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the latest methods adopted in Prisons and Penal Establishments, and also in the Reformatories of Great Britain, in respect of discipline, appliances, and buildings. As experience in these matters is an indispensable qualification, no notice will be taken of applications from persons not possessing such experience.

Private or personal representations on behalf of any candidate will in no way serve him. The testimonials and references accompanying his application will alone be considered.

A printed statement, giving further particulars and forms of application, can be obtained by intending applicants, at the Office of the AGENT-GENERAL for NEW ZEALAND, 7 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

March 9, 1880.

MAN COOK, French, in an Officers' Mess.—Well experienced in French and English cooking. A good and economical manager. Highly recommended from Gentleman's Family. Age, 25. Please state wages.—"C. S.," 12 Percy Street, Bedford Square, W.

WANTED, immediately, a MASTER-TAILOR, for the 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards. He will be required to be attested, and join the Regiment.—Testimonials to ability and conduct must be forwarded to the ADJUTANT, 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, Chelsea Barracks.

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NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Grosvenor Hall, 200 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., on THURSDAY, MARCH 25, at 2 p.m.

By order,
J. H. LAWSON,
March 10, 1880. Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

EVENING MEETING, Monday, March 15. The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely. Major A. S. Wynne, 51st Light Infantry, on "Heliography and Army Signalling generally." To be followed by a Discussion.

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The LECTURE by Admiral Aynesley, on "The Preservation of Boilers," advertised for yesterday, the 12th inst., will be delivered on Friday next, the 19th inst.

The LECTURE announced to be delivered on March 19 by Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, on "From Bamean to Sonmeanee Bay," is unavoidably postponed until after Easter.

By order.
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS.—The ANNUAL MEETINGS of the INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS will take place as follows, in the Hall of the Society of Arts (by permission of the Council). The President, Lord HAMPTON, G.C.B., will occupy the Chair.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.
MORNING MEETING, at Twelve o'clock.
President's Address.—Annual Report of Council.
Reading and Discussion of Papers.

THURSDAY, March 18.
MORNING MEETING, at Twelve o'clock.
Reading and Discussion of Papers.
EVENING MEETING, at Seven p.m.
Reading and Discussion of Papers.

FRIDAY, March 19.
MORNING MEETING, at Twelve o'clock.
Reading and Discussion of Papers.
EVENING MEETING, at Seven p.m.
Reading and Discussion of Papers.

Papers on the Principles of Naval Construction; on Practical Shipbuilding; on Steam Navigation; on the Equipment and Management of Ships for Merchandise and for War; on Marine Engines, and other Subjects connected with Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, will be read at these Meetings.

Offices of the Institution, 5 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's Square, on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at Three o'clock precisely. His Grace the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, Lord Privy Seal, President of the Institution, in the Chair.

RICHARD LEWIS.
14 John Street, Adelphi, March 9.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
Chairman—Major-General J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.

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SHERRIES, 24s, 30s, 36s, 42s, and 48s.
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COGNAC, at 48s and 60s. "The Invalids,'" 84s, very old and delicate.
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Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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For the accommodation of the holders of these Tickets only, a Special Train for Barnes Bridge will leave Waterloo Station on the day of the Race, at a time to be announced by advertisement in the daily papers, and will return from the Bridge, with passengers for London only, about 10 minutes after the conclusion of the Race.

Early applications are desirable, as the number of Tickets will be strictly limited.

FRED. J. MACAULAY,
Secretary's Office, Secretary.
Waterloo Bridge Station.
London, February 20, 1880.

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Mr. Truefitt's interests being absolutely identical with those of the Company, in which he has reserved to himself so large a proportion of the Capital, he has agreed to occupy the position of Managing Director for a period of not less than five years, thus preserving the continuity of that management which has contributed so materially to the prosperity of the business.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IN reference to the alleged disorderly conduct of some of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal, there has been little or nothing said in Parliament or out of it respecting the position of the officers who are responsible for the maintenance of discipline. It is bad enough. There appears, so far as can be seen from the reports, to have been no military police and no properly constituted Provost-Marshals with the Army in Zululand, nor with the detached corps marching through or quartered in the provinces adjoining it, before and after the war. There may have been such officers, but we have heard of cases in which officers of rank took the law into their own hands, which makes it improbable that the camp police duty was properly executed. Provost-marshals and military police generally ought not to be needed in peace time, except in large camps, but there should be some authority to see that soldiers, when detected in the act of breaking civil or military law in such regions as Natal and the Transvaal, where there are really no police worthy of the name, are properly punished. Major-General Newdigate, in his report, remarks that there are no public-houses in Zululand, and that there were but few cases of "flogging" while he was in that country with his division. He has not specified what is his standard of comparison, so that we cannot form any idea of what he thinks few or many. There were, at all events, cases of flogging where the means of getting drunk were not at hand. But where there were public-houses—*i.e.*, in Natal and the Transvaal—and temptations to drink "more than was good for them" were ready for the men, the power of dealing with the results of temptation was limited. In future, public-houses or not, cases of flogging will be still fewer, whether there be more or less men deserving of it in the Army. The new Act only came into force in South Africa on March 1, 1880, but it is understood that copies of it were sent out to the military authorities in the autumn of last year, and that they were led to believe that, as the troops in Natal and the Transvaal were held by the lawyers not to be "on active service," it was not lawful to inflict corporal punishment. But if Secocoeni's levies were enemies, surely the whole region might come under the definition of a country "partly occupied by an enemy?" The conditions to which officers in command of troops in the field are reduced by the recent change in the law, will be best understood by the summary of the provisions of the Act of 1879. The state of things is this. Sec. 22, Mutiny Act, and "Article of War" 118, enact that no court-martial shall for any offence committed during the time of peace within the Queen's dominions have power to award corporal punishment, "provided that any court-martial may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment while on active service in the field, or on board a ship not in commission." "Active service" is defined to be "when a soldier is attached to or forms part of a force which is engaged in operations against the enemy, or is engaged in military operations in a country or place wholly or partly occupied by an enemy, or is in military occupation of a foreign country." Now, it is asserted that the authorities in Natal and the Transvaal conceived that the forces in those territories were not on active service, and that it was not competent to any court-martial to order flogging, no matter what might be the offence, or the circumstances in which it was committed. Next, let us see what are the powers of summary punishment possessed by officers when in the field. Article of War 164 allows "Provost-marshals, duly appointed according to the established usages of war and rules of our Service," to punish offenders whom they or their assistants may detect in the actual commission of crime or breach of good-order and military discipline. If the Provost does not see the offender commit the crime, but that sufficient proof of it exists, he shall report to the "Commander of our Army in the field, who is hereby empowered to deal with the case as he may deem most conducive to the maintenance of good-order and military discipline." The new Act forbids the Provost inflicting any punishment on his own authority. He can only "report" to the officer in command, who "may" thereupon, if an ordinary court-martial cannot be assembled, summon a field general court-martial to adjudicate upon any offence against the property or person of any inhabitant or resident, "which court may award any sentence which it would be lawful for any general court-martial to award for such offence." And what then, and next? The execution of the sentence? Not at all. The proceedings must be laid before and be confirmed by the officer in command, who may be far away. Take the case of an officer in charge of a detachment in Natal going down to the sea-coast to take ship with the rest of the regiment, which is going to India or to the Mediterranean from Durban. At some small hamlet a few of his men—"the rough characters" of Colonel Stanley—who have heard of the debates in Parliament last year, and of the new Act, proceed to a carouse on the maddening stuff called "Cape smoke." Then comes the state of things to which Colonel Stanley possibly referred, when he told the House of Commons, "They must remember that the point on which the British soldier was most likely to fail was in respect of his duty towards the inhabitants of the district through which he might be passing." There is a row, and there is great disorder. The men engaged in it are arrested by the picket, and are marched off to the camp, where they are placed under arrest,—*i.e.*, excused from duty—in the guard-tents for the night. Next morning the detachment marches off, and the men who have been arrested have to continue their march—for there are generally no prisons, no magistrate, no police, except at long intervals—and they have, literally, a better time of it, barring their headaches and bruises, than their comrades, because there is no adequate punishment for their offence. The lesson is not lost. The contagion spreads, and the unfortunate officer in charge is liable to official displeasure if the acts, which he cannot check, become known to the authority. This is no fancy sketch. Such is the effect of the new Mutiny Act.

The concessions to the officers of the Army in the new Warrant, which will be found elsewhere, are just, if not ample. The words are so plain, that there is no need of explaining the provisions. But if service between 18 and 20 years of age be reckoned, why not go lower? Is there anything sacred in the figures 18? Moreover, the refusal to reckon the two years between 16 and 18 only affects a limited number of officers, daily growing smaller. The extra expense would, therefore, be infinitesimal. The only justification for the compulsory retirement of officers in the prime of life is to be found in the necessity of creating a flow of promotion. This, however, is a wooden, clumsy system, equally injurious to the State and hard on individuals, for the good and bad officers are alike placed upon the shelf after completing a certain number of years' service. Surely the object of the authorities ought to be to get rid of the bad or indifferent officers, in order to make way for their more capable comrades. As matters stand now, however, the capable is frequently removed to make way for the incapable man. Only by the frank adoption of selection, tempered in the lower grades by seniority, can this absurdity be got rid of without incurring the danger of stagnation. Pure selection as regards promotion from the lower grades would not answer, for many officers are slow in developing their military qualities, and few subalterns have an opportunity of showing what they are made of. Besides, many officers begin ill, and after a time settle down to their work and turn out eventually well. We would, therefore, suggest that the majority of second lieutenants should be promoted to the rank of lieutenant by seniority, unless they should prove not quite up to the mark. With regard to the promotion to the rank of captain, we advocate a large measure of selection, for after from eight to twelve years' service, an officer's qualifications are pretty well known, and fitness for the higher rank, and the command of a company or troop is one of considerable importance in these days. Still, there are many lieutenants who are solid, if not brilliant, and not likely, at all events, to do any harm if placed in command of a company. Probably, the object in view—namely, the efficiency of the Service, combined with a stimulus to zeal—could be best effected by promoting by selection one in three of the second lieutenants, and two in three of the lieutenants. When, however, the rank of captain has been attained, all promotion should be by selection. A major, even in peace time, is frequently called upon to exercise the command of a regiment or wing, and in the field he is, of course, still more liable to be placed in that important and responsible position. This is especially the case in the little wars which we are so frequently waging, and it is obvious that the incapacity of an officer commanding four companies, a couple of squadrons, or a battery of artillery may bring about a signal disaster. The argument in favour of invariably promoting by selection to the command of a regiment is even stronger. Few men are fit for the post, which requires an unusual combination of qualities and qualifications. On the capacity of the colonel depends not only the happiness, but the efficiency of the regiment; and the mischief which a bad commanding officer causes, it takes some time to repair. It has been suggested to quicken the flow by giving the colonel's rank after three years' command, and making that the term instead of five years; but we do not advocate the measure as at present advised. Going a step higher, we cannot conceive any impartial person advocating promotion to the rank of major-general by mere seniority. A man may be a very good commander of a regiment, and yet quite unfit for the position of a major-general. It would seem, however, as if the contrary were the case, and the result is that we have a bloated list of Generals, a large proportion of whom are both unfit for employment and, in many cases, unwilling to accept it. Of course, the Commander-in-Chief is at liberty to select for appointment those whom he considers best qualified, but what is the object of having a long list of so-called "Active Generals," if, practically, only a small proportion are really available? The effect of the system suggested as above would be that in each rank there would be annually a large number of voluntary retirements, and that only the capable and zealous would attain to the rank of major-general. It would be, in fact, a system of automatic elimination. When an officer found that he was being passed over, he would, as in the German Army, take the hint and retire. Thus only the extremely capable would survive. It would be literally the survival of the fittest. Not only would such a plan stimulate zeal, and provide us with the best officers for the highest grades, but it would promote voluntary retirement to such an extent as to render compulsory retirement, save in the case of Generals on being superannuated, exceptional. The objection made by the Authorities to any system of selection is, that in time of peace it is impossible to discover who are the best men, and on that of the Army at large, that selection means simply favouritism. These two objections can, however, be easily disposed of. In every regiment public opinion is quite clear as to the merits of different officers, and the colonel is insensibly, to a certain extent, influenced by that public opinion in forming his own estimates. The general is also, to a certain extent, guided by the colonel, and not only is there one colonel and general, but generally several colonels and generals who have recorded their opinion of each officer's qualifications. It is, therefore, idle to pretend that it is impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to approximate pretty closely to the truth in comparing the merits of officers. If it really is impossible, then the whole system of annual reports is a sham. As to selection and favouritism being synonymous, the answer is, that in these days of close watching by Parliament and the Press, a Commander-in-Chief greatly addicted to favouritism would soon find his position untenable. Besides, we can scarcely imagine that colonels, Generals of Districts, and the Commander-in-Chief would all be in a conspiracy against merit. The system of promotion by selection has worked well abroad, why should it not answer in England? The question is whether, on the whole, it would not work better than the one which now prevails, and which certainly furnishes little stimulus to zeal, and does not facilitate the rapid promotion of the best men.

As at present arranged, we believe it is the intention of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to proceed to Ireland next week, to inspect the Naval Reserve.

It is with regret that we learn of the death of Manthorp Bey, of the Imperial Ottoman Navy, at Constantinople, on the 9th inst. Captain Charles Manthorp, who retired from the Royal Navy, October 1, 1873, surrendered his commission in 1877 rather than give up his appointment in the Turkish Fleet. He reconnoitred the Toultcha barrier during the late war, and led an expedition against a small Russian force on shore, having manned and armed his boats and landed to attack the enemy. When second mate in the *Miranda*, in 1854, he was highly spoken of for his able assistance in the Kola river, and in Litscha Fiord.

The introduction of new breech-loading ordnance for service afloat will necessitate a considerable alteration in the present pattern of gun-carriage, and experiments are to be immediately undertaken to test the capabilities of a carriage which has been designed.

Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B., with the Channel Squadron under his command, will to-day leave Lisbon for Gibraltar, and will arrive there on the 27th; leaving that place on April 10, reaching Madeira on the 15th; leave on the 22nd, and be at Gibraltar again on April 27.

Portsmouth is, we are glad to hear, endeavouring to raise a battery or two of Naval Artillery Volunteers, which will, unless the movement at Portsmouth assumes large dimensions, be attached to the London Brigade.

The extension of the family circle afloat progresses, and the latest domestic residence under the pendant is the *Hibernia*, as we hear their Lordships have granted the application of Commander Sir Francis Blackwood that he might be permitted to have his family on board. Former captains of home ships, who were compelled to land their belongings under the Order of 1869, now begin to think that the inconvenience they suffered "for the good of the Service" almost gives them a claim for compensation.

Her Majesty the Queen will, according to present arrangements, embark on board the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* at Portsmouth on Thursday, and will at once proceed for Cherbourg. The Royal yacht will be accompanied across the Channel by the *Alberta*, *Enchantress*, and *Galatea*.

Commander Lord Charles Beresford is at Curraghmore, on electioneering business, and it is confidently expected that he will again be returned for County Waterford. Captain Colomb, R.M.A., has been asked to stand, in the Conservative interest, for Youghal. He is spoken of by the local press as "a well-known, popular landlord, likely to be acceptable to all classes." Captain Verney and Rear-Admiral Carr Glyn are working on the other side, and hope to represent Portsmouth and Chatham respectively. Captain Bedford Pim retires from the representation of Gravesend, for which place Captain Champion. R.M.L.I., has consented to stand, in the Conservative interest. We wish him success, more especially as his corps never, to our knowledge, was represented in Parliament by one of its own body.

The long-wished for depôt for naval stores at Monte Video is at last to be established, the Government of Uruguay having consented to Monte Video being made the head-quarters of the British squadron on the Brazils station. As a consequence, the depôt which has for years existed at Rio Janeiro will be abolished.

The survey of the Sea of Marmora has not yet been completed, and the *Fawn* has been ordered from Malta to continue this duty. Captain Wharton has been reappointed on promotion, although, as far as we are aware, the Admiralty have never publicly notified this reappointment, but it will be readily acknowledged a better officer for the work could not be found.

The *Thunderer* has been ordered to Italian waters, and it is not improbable that Captain Colomb will thus be given an opportunity of witnessing some of the trials of the *Duilio* and her guns, and thus supplement the services of Captain Nicholson and Mr. Barnaby. The *Thunderer* has orders to sail from Malta for Naples to-day.

The Nordenfeldt gun, with which the accident happened on board the *Northampton*, is expected to arrive in England next week, and steps will then be taken to introduce modifications in this type of gun which, it is hoped, will prevent the possibility of a recurrence of such an accident. Meanwhile, the Admiralty has issued instructions for certain precautions to be taken in the use of this gun in rapid firing.

Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., was at Singapore in the *Vigilant* on February 17, and was about to visit Sarawak, Sooloo, and Manila.

The *Dragon* has been ordered to Madagascar, to protect British interests.

Mr. W. P. Hooper, one of the principal clerks in the Accountant-General's Department, has recently been paying a round of visits to ships paying off at the home ports, for the purpose of reporting to the Admiralty upon the working of the system of payment. It was this duty which called for his presence at the paying-off of the *Sirius*, and not on account of the absence of the paymaster, as reported.

In consequence of the *Arrow* having been removed from Greenwich, where she formerly did duty in surveying instruction, orders have been given for the *Wildfire* or *Trent* to proceed to Greenwich every Wednesday up to the end of the present term, to fulfil those duties.

An addition has been made to our Surveying Service by the employment of a schooner, called the *Meda*, in service on the coast of Western Australia. The command has been given to Staff Commander Archdeacon, who was appointed to the Commodore's ship in Australia in August, 1875, for surveying duties.

Captain Bedford Pim is under the impression that his promotion to retired flag rank has been improperly withheld, and we presume that he must have some good reason for entertaining this view. The First Lord of the Admiralty, on the other hand, declares that the Orders in Council have been carried out with great exactitude, and that Captain Pim has no right to this step in rank. As it is a matter of opinion, it has been asked on behalf of the petitioning officers that the case might be referred to the law officers, but this, Mr. Smith says, he does not think "would be right." How happy a Navy we should have, if the Admiralty never did anything more wrong!

The *Condor* has been despatched from Salonica to Catterina, to communicate with the Consul-General, and to place in his hands the ransom required by the brigands for the release of Colonel Synge. The *Invincible*, which was ordered to Salonica, relative to this matter, has returned to Malta, as she could be of no service.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., intends to leave Malta this week in the *Helicon*, for a visit to Sir Henry Layard, at Constantinople.

The good days have gone by for those officers who have managed to draw special-duty allowances for lengthened periods, thus obtaining a very considerable addition to their pay, for the attention of the Admiralty has been drawn to this matter, and it is now directed that should the service on which an officer may be employed entitle him to subsistence-allowance for more than fourteen nights consecutively at the same place, a reduction of one-third shall be made in the allowance during any further stay at that place. The reduction will, however, not take place in the case of officers not drawing subsistence-allowance under the circumstances stated, until there either be a change in the particular service on which they may be employed, or until six months have elapsed from the issue of this order.

The *Vega* may be expected at Portsmouth on Monday, when Professor Nordenskiöld and the officers of the expedition will be received by Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., Commander Beaumont, of the *Excellent*, Lieutenant May, of the *Vesuvius*, and Lieutenant Conybeare, of the *Vernon*, and other officers who served in the *Alert* and *Discovery* in 1875-76. On Wednesday, the officers of the *Vega* expedition will dine with the Royal Geographical Society, at Willis's Rooms. The committee of the proposed Arctic ballooning exploration is anxious to have the counsel of Professor Nordenskiöld, although the equipment of Commander Cheyne's expedition will not be completed so soon as was intended, it having been decided last Saturday that May, 1881, shall be the date of departure, the general election having made it improbable that the funds needed could be collected in time for the expedition to start this spring.

The new Naval breech-loading guns which are being constructed are after a pattern approaching that of the French system.

The late crew of the *Alexandra*, Sir Geoffrey Hornby's flagship, are now homeward bound in the *Inconstant*, which was ordered to leave Malta for Portsmouth on Thursday last.

It is now believed that the remains of the officer lately discovered in the sands at Manukau Heads, New Zealand, are those of the late Lieutenant William T. Mudge, who was lost with the *Orpheus*; and the Secretary of the Admiralty will be glad to hear from the relatives of that officer, with the view to satisfactorily identifying the remains. Particulars of the finding of the body and a description of the remains will be found under the head "A Relic of the *Orpheus*," in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of January 17 and 24.

Although the *Boxer* was ordered home from the North America station as a precaution, it being feared that she had not been properly disinfected after yellow fever, we hear that the report upon this subject which was called for from Captain Alington has been considered quite satisfactory.

The *Coquette* was despatched by telegraphic orders on Thursday from the Piræus to Smyrna, for the protection of British interests, there being reason to apprehend disturbances between the Mussulmans and Christians.

A Coastguard pension of the first class has become vacant, by the death of Commander James B. Kinsman, and an officer will be advanced from the second-class list. The list of Coastguard pensions is only open to officers appointed to the Coastguard before 1860, and the date of the last award is May 17, 1875.

By the death of Admiral Westphal, the Navy has, we believe, lost its oldest officer. An account of the services of this gallant veteran will be found in the "Obituary" column.

In consequence of the death of Commander Kennett, the Governor of the Naval Knights of Windsor, a vacancy has arisen on the list of Naval Knights. The Naval Knights take precedence according to their seniority as Lieutenants, and are appointed under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., by which they "are to be superannuated or disabled lieutenants of English men-of-war," and shall be "single men," without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life, to be removed if they give occasion for scandal. The deceased officer entered the Navy in 1826, and was promoted to lieutenant Nov. 1839, and, with the exception of a few months at the commencement of 1841, was employed from 1839 until 1846 in the *Satellite* and *Pique*, on the North America station. He held command of a station in the Coastguard at Woodbridge Haven from 1847, and afterwards at Christchurch, Hants, and at East Cowes, until promoted to retired commander Jan. 1866. He was appointed Naval Knight of Windsor Nov. 29, 1867, and Governor, August 15, 1873.

The decision of the Admiralty that the pay and allowances of the Army and the Royal Marines cannot be assimilated does not give satisfaction to the corps, and we have received letters from non-commissioned officers taking objection to our agreement with the view that the conditions of the two Services differ so much, that no true comparison can be made between them, and now that the scale of pensions has been assimilated, the Marine is as well off as the soldier. Having been informed in a letter that "we, the Royal Marines, feel confident that you cannot be in possession of the real facts of the case," we have taken the opinion of both Marine and Army officers on a comparative statement of the pay, &c., of the two Services which was enclosed, and the verdict is that it is one-sided, the Marines having overlooked the question of stoppages in the Line, and having made no allowance for the saving which a Marine is enabled to effect when embarked and given free rations, and the advantages of having stationary head-quarters, instead of being bucketed about with wife and family, and being put to unavoidable expenses on each move made by a regiment. It is very difficult to make an exact comparison of the two Services, but if the correspondents in the Royal Marines who have written to us will take an opportunity of talking the matter over with some of their brethren in the Line, we believe they will find much food for comfort in so doing. In the matter of lodging-money, the Marine appears to be at a disadvantage, as this allowance ceases when he embarks; but the fact of all stoppages then ceasing, there being no abatement for rations, has doubtless been considered as an equivalent. As regards promotion from the ranks, the Marines are at a decided disadvantage. The only possible commission attainable is that of quartermaster, and there have been but seven quartermasters available during eleven years. In the Army there are are more outlets from the ranks, commissions being attainable as adjutants, quartermasters, sub-lieutenants, sub-assistant-commissaries, and conductors (warrant rank). It would be well if some additional chances of promotion could be found for deserving non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines.

The increase to the German Army is portentous. Whilst we are peddling about our short-service, and tinkering our wretched Reserve, the German War Minister adds 11 regiments, or 44 battalions and 40 batteries, or 320 guns, to the prodigious force which is already available. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he will then be in a position to put 20 Army Corps on the frontier in a week, and the Ersatz Reserve in three years will furnish 150,000, or the making of six more Army Corps. The Landwehr is to be increased, so as to furnish 12 more Army Corps, equal in all to 38 corps complete; and over and beyond and behind them, there will still be 100,000 men of the Second Reserve, and 500,000 of the Landsturm. And yet Germany is not so very much more populous than the British Empire.

"Colonel the O'Gorman Mahon," we read of, in the papers. Why? The gallant Member was Captain in the 90th Regiment in the Crimea, the climate of which did not agree with him, and his name does not appear in the Index of the Army List as Colonel.

There is no use in publishing irritating revelations of what might have been, but was not. The statement that Russia proposed an anti-German alliance to France last year is best read by the light of to-day's news, that Prince Orloff is recalled, and that General Chanzy is leaving St. Petersburg, for his usual "*vacance*."

The attempt to affix on General Roberts the odium of cruel execution and unjustifiable severity appears to us to have signally failed. We trust the endeavour to shake his hold of Cabul which is imminent may be equally unsuccessful. There is a suspicious absence of news from Stewart's force and the British Afghan camp.

Viscount Melgund has made a smart attack on Mr. A. Forbes, in the *Nineteenth Century*, or more correctly speaking, he has delivered a brisk *riposte* to an article in which the special correspondent of the *Daily News* criticised the new rules for the regulation of correspondents in the field, which have been just "let drop like a hot potato." Lord Melgund, who was one of the order, and who wrote, if we mistake not, for the *Morning Post*, says a great deal that is very true, but much of what he says is true of the Press itself. "There's the rub." The most useful information which the Russians received during the war of 1854-5 was derived from the "Shipping Intelligence" of the English papers, which noted the departure, cargo, crew, equipment, &c., of every ship that sailed, as well as the preparations at the ports. It is not so much the writings of correspondents, if they be men of experience and discretion, which do harm, as the licence of the Press; and in war-time there is certainly a necessity for the control of all news relating to intended movements, or to the position and strength of forces, by sea or land.

In a despatch dated January 2, Sir Garnet Wolseley alludes to the services of Captain Macleod, the political agent with the Swazi King, in his expedition against Sekukuni, but we have not noticed any recognition of those services. Sir G. Wolseley wrote on December 20, "I attribute much of the successful result achieved by us in our dealings with these Swazis, to the good-sense with which they were managed by Captain Macleod, late 79th Highlanders, who was the special commissioner attached to them, and who accompanied them throughout the campaign. I have, therefore, great pleasure in recommending his services to your most favourable consideration." And what then?

In the despatch in which Major-General Crealock expresses his "regret that he has no brilliant victory like Gingihlovo, Kambula, or Ulundi to record," he mentions in terms of praise Commodore Richards; Captain Campbell, of the *Active;* Captain Brackenbury, of the *Shah;* and Captain Romilly, of the *Boadicea*, in connection with the services of the Navy and Naval Brigade; Colonel Pemberton (60th) and Colonel Clarke (57th), and his Brigade-major, Captain Hant (31st); Brigadier Pearson, and his Brigade-major, Captain MacGregor (29th); Colonel Rowlands, Lieutenant-Colonel Parnell (3rd), Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert (88th), Lieutenant-Colonel Welman (99th), Major Tredennick (57th), Captain Tufnell (60th), Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce (91st), Major Duncan (R.A.), Major Ellaby (R.A.), Lieutenant Lloyd (R.A.), Major Barrow (19th Hussars), Major Barton (7th), Commandant Nettleton, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker (99th), Captain Cardew (82nd), Deputy-Commissary Gordon (Ordnance), Assistant-Commissary-General Healy, Dr. Tarrant, Captain (now Major) Byng, Captain Hutton (60th), Lieutenant Colesworth (naval A.D.C.), Dr. Birdwood, Captain Addison (N.V.G.), Captain Rawlins (90th), Lieutenant Courtenay (20th Hussars), Captain Lord Gifford (57th), Captain the Hon. W. Elliot (93rd), Captains Lumley (formerly of the Prussian service), Hixon, and Gordon (of Lonsdale's Horse), Captain de Burgh and Captain Cook (N.H.), the Chief Iantzi, all the Chaplains, Captain Poole (R.A.), Captain Bally (R.A.), and he specially alludes to the service and assistance he received from Colonel Reilly, R.A., after he joined the Column.

It is proposed, we hear, that three clasps should be given with the South African war medal, one for the Kaffir war, one for the Zulu campaign, and one for the operations against Sekukuni, and it is not yet known whether a separate clasp will be granted for the defence of Rorke's Drift. It is generally thought, however, that this would be a fitting form of acknowledgment of the important services rendered by the company of the 24th Regiment, who certainly had far heavier fighting than the men engaged in the Sekukuni campaign.

We do not think it necessary now to reproduce the forecast of the report of Lord Airey's commission which has appeared in a contemporary. Already there is an uneasy feeling that the most valuable of the recommendations will not be carried, because of the expense, but "something must be done." It will be time when the elections are over to see what the War Office thinks the "something" ought to be.

The distinguished-service reward vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General T. E. Lacy has been awarded to Major-General Sir J. C. M'Leod, K.C.B.; and that left vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General J. R. Stuart, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 54th Foot, to Lieutenant-General R. Bruce. Sir John M'Leod entered the Army April 21, 1846, and served the Crimean, Indian Mutiny, and Ashantee campaigns. General Bruce obtained his first commission June 9, 1838, and served in the Kaffir war of 1851-53.

To the list of Service candidates who seek election to the new Parliament have now to be added Lieutenant-Colonel. J. B. Sterling, Coldstream Guards, who contests East Devon as a Liberal; and Lieutenant H. G. Leigh, 1st Life Guards, who has come forward as Conservative candidate for Tamworth.

Captain H. W. Griffith, 23rd Foot, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H. D'O. Torrens, C.B., commanding the Belfast District.

Lieutenant F. T. Miles. 18th Hussars, extra Aide-de-Camp, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick M'Dougall, K.C.M.G., commanding the troops in British North America, vice Captain the Hon. W. FitzW. Elliot, 93rd Highlanders, resigned.

There is no truth in the statement of a society paper that Brevet Major W. F. Butler, C.B., half-pay, late 69th Regiment, is to succeed Colonel C. F. T. Daniell, half-pay, late 28th Regiment, as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Northern District,—indeed, the appointment has already been offered to another officer, Colonel G. P. Prevost, at present commanding the 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers.

We understand that Colonel W. P. Collingwood, who commanded the 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers in Zululand, and to whose case we have several times referred, was recommended to the Colonial Office by the Horse Guards for a C.M.G., but that the Colonial Office refused to submit his name to her Majesty. We trust, however, that Colonel Collingwood's services will not be allowed to pass altogether without recognition.

As the rain clouds are forming to let fall a shower of honours on those engaged in the recent South African campaigns, it is not inexpedient to direct attention to the claims of the volunteers and of the local troops to Imperial recognition. The rewards for the Zulu war have been copious; indeed, there has been nothing like them for fullness and scope since the Coomassie deluge, although there have been some remarkable instances of neglect, but exceptions prove the rule. Some partial distribution of honours has taken place, but it would seem as if the authorities had overlooked the services of those who were engaged in the Gaika and Galika operations, and above all, the officers and men employed in putting down the rising in Griqualand West. On July 28, 1879, a resolution was passed by the Legislative Council of the province in the following terms:—"That the thanks of this House be given to His Excellency, Colonel Lanyon, C.B., C.M.G., Administrator and Commander-in-Chief, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, R.E., C.M.G., and the Volunteer Forces of this province, for their gallant, constant, and eminent services in the field, by which the late general rising of the native tribes, both within and without our border, has been suppressed." This resolution, prettily picked out in colours on a piece of paper, has been received, we believe, by Colonel Lanyon and Lieutenant-Colonel Warren; but there has been no recognition, as far as we are aware, on the part of the Government of the sacrifices, bravery, and endurance of the officers and men of the Volunteer Force. And the Griqualand West war, which had neither an Isandula nor a Kambula, seems to have been left out in the cold.

Sir H. Hoare, once the fashionable Radical Member for Chelsea, takes the chair at a meeting for securing the return of the First Lord of the Admiralty and of the gallant Sir Charles Russell for Westminster. Lord Beaumont joins the Carlton Club, abandoning the traditions of his house. The head of the Weld-Blundells marches over to the Conservatives. On the other hand, Lord Derby has pronounced definitively for the Liberals, and more secessions are spoken of. What allies Liberalism has abroad may be judged from the correspondence between M. Pyat and the incorrigible Garibaldi, if, indeed, it be genuine. Let it be remembered that Hartmann is accused of a crime in which cowardice, atrocity, and cruelty contend for pre-eminence. Garibaldi, brave and humane, is represented as declaring that "Hartmann is a brave young fellow, deserving the esteem and gratitude of all honourable men," and as holding up for "the admiration of the people" such villains as Hödel, Nobiling, and the like. No one but a madman or a dangerous miscreant could write,—"All rulers, from the mightiest king down to the more insignificant president of a Republic, must be done away with, whether it be by peaceful means or by violence," Such are the words attributed to Felix Pyat, writing from London on March 1. Does he include the Queen?

There is no doubt that the real friends of the Volunteer force are those who, like Lieutenant-Colonel Malet, strive to eliminate the civilian element as much as possible in favour of the more purely military; and the War Office would do well to listen to these true friends, in preference to the half-hearted admirers who have shrugged their shoulders at the idea of changes in the direction of those which the "soldier Volunteers" suggest, and which, one by one, have been carried out. Colonel Malet hopes, and here we agree with him, that more might be made of the Volunteers, that the material is good, and is capable of being converted into a feeder to the Regular Army, in case of necessity. So most officers think who, like Colonel Malet, have had experience of both Services; and we shall yet hope to learn that the War Office has taken the subject into consideration. Doubtless, Lord Airey's Committee will have something to say on the point. If it does not, it would be a wise thing to assemble a mixed Committee to go thoroughly into the matter, for whilst our neighbours are doing their very utmost to bring every available man under arms, we cannot afford to rest on our laurels.

Cavalry officers are asking one another "where are the despatches of the Cavalry action fought before Cabul on December 11th,—some three months and a week ago?" If these despatches were forthcoming, the Army and the public would know who really gave the order for the cavalry to charge. It is all very well making a scape-goat of General Massy. Some-one, of course, is to blame, but common justice demands that censure should rest on the right person. It is unfortunate that these despatches have not been called for in the House. Now all the Members are busy canvassing and full of the coming election, but the matter should not be allowed to rest. General Massy, we understand, is on his way home, and his reputation as a soldier rests on his being proved incompetent to command a cavalry brigade. Those who have been under his command at Cabul—and who should know better?—speak of him as having been "cruelly treated." But the Duke is not one to allow a brave soldier—and, as his subordinates will have it, a "dashing and most able leader"—to be permanently ruined for life, at the caprice of those to whom he may have given offence.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff for the forthcoming Easter Monday Review at Brighton:—To Command: General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Lord A. Seymour, Scots Guards, and Captain Hon. C. C. G. Byng, 1st Life Guards; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G.'s, Colonel F. C. Bray and Hon. J. C. Dormer. Brighton Force.—Major-General W. P. Radcliffe, C.B., commanding; Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant C. A. Mott, 2nd Foot, and Captain G. Hood, 10th Foot; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G.'s, Colonel W. W. Lynch, 10th Foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. King, R.A. 1st Division.—Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., commanding; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant V. J. Dawson, Coldstream Guards; A.A. and A.Q.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, Grenadier

Guards; D.A.A. and D.A.Q.M.G., Captain F. L. Campbell, Scots Guards. Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Waller, R.A., commanding. 1st Brigade.—Colonel E. S. Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, commanding; Brigade-Major, A.D.C. (not yet filled) 2nd Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh, 2nd Middlesex R.V., commanding; Brigade-Major, Lieutenant F. C. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards; A.D.C., Captain Gray, 2nd Middlesex R.V. 2nd Division.—Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B., commanding; Aides-de-Camp, Captain C. R. Taaffe, 16th Lancers, and Lieutenant A. Gordon Russell, Rifle Brigade; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G's., Colonel H. J. Buchanan, half - pay, late 9th Foot; D. A. A. G. and D.A.Q.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grenfell, 60th Foot. 1st Brigade.—Colonel A. J. Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, commanding; Brigade Major (not yet filled), A.D.C. (not yet filled). 2nd Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Bury, 21st Middlesex R.V., commanding; Brigade-Major Lieutenant and Adjutant E. L. S. Brett, Scots Guards; Aide-de-Camp, 2nd Lieut Hon. A. C. Keppell, Scots Guards. Lewes Force:—Major-General Sir J. Turner, C.B., R.A., commanding; A.D.C., Captain F. E. B. Loraine, R.A.; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G.'s, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Markham, R.A., and Col. W. Stirling, C.B., R.A. 3rd Division.--Major-General W. G. Cameron, C.B., commanding; A.D.C.'s, Captain E. Z. Thornton, 4th Foot, and Lieutenant St. A. B. Warde, R.H.A.; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G., Colonel Hon. E. G. Curzon, half-pay, late 52nd Foot; D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G, Captain W. T. Dooner, 108th Foot. Artillery.—Colonels Brendon, R.A., commanding. 1st Brigade.—Colonel J. Sprot, 47th Brigade Depôt, commanding; Brigade Major (not yet filled); A.D.C (not yet filled). 2nd Brigade.—Colonel (not yet filled), commanding, Brigade-Major (not yet filled), A.D.C. (not yet filled). 4th Division.—Major-General F. Peyton commanding; A.D.C.'s, Captain E. T. B. Sparkes, 98th Foot, Brevet Major W. C. F. Molyneux, 22nd Foot; A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G., Colonel Lord W. F. Seymour, Coldstream Guards; D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G., Captain E. C. Money, 87th Foot. 1st Brigade.—Colonel R. Gipps, Scots Guards, commanding, Brigade-Major (not yet filled); A.D.C. (not yet filled); 2nd Brigade.—Colonel (not yet filled) commanding; Brigade-Major (not yet filled); A.D.C. (not yet filled).

INDIA.

The following special telegram is published by the *Pioneer*:—"Gen. Travers has declined the Madras command, which Sir Donald Stewart has accepted. Sir Neville Chamberlain remains till he has been relieved."

With reference to the subject of the amalgamation of the British and the Indian Medical Services, a Calcutta paper hears that a proposal has been made by the present Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, to separate the Army from the Civil Medical Department; and that in the event of the proposal being sanctioned by the Home Government, Dr. Beatson will probably remain in charge of the Civil Medical Department until the tenure of his office expires, in November next.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on the 14th inst.:—"The troops at Cabul are about to be rein forced by four additional regiments of native infantry—the 22nd, 24th, 27th, and 45th. This will bring up the infantry to the strength of 16 battalions. Two divisions will be formed, each to consist of two brigades. The present Reserve Division will cease to exist under that name, and its present commander, General J. Ross, C.B., will take command of one of the Cabul Divisions; while General Roberts will command the other, as well as the whole of the troops in Northern Afghanistan. General Bright will command the troops holding the line of communications from Butkhak, the march from Cabul to Jamrud, one march from Peshawur. This arrangement will relieve General Roberts of much anxiety and the disposal of many matters of detail, which, added to his duties as military and political chief, at present harass him."

The *Standard* says:—"Major-Gen. Sir Francis Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., will come to England for a short time, on vacating the command of the Cabul Field Force, but will return to India to take up a permanent appointment on the Staff of the Indian Army."

We *(Times of India)* believe that the Government of India has approved of the concentration of the Bombay reserve division, as originally suggested by the Bombay authorities, but no orders on the subject have yet been issued. According to the proposed arrangement the troops composing the reserve division will be concentrated as follows.—At Jacobabad, three native cavalry regiments; at Sukkur, 3rd Regt. Native Infantry; at Hyderabad, F-2 Royal Artillery, 24th Regt. Native Infantry; at Karachi, D-B Royal Horse Artillery, head-quarters 2-11th Regt., 15th Regt., 9th Regt. Native Infantry, 23rd Regt. Native Infantry; at Bombay, wing 2-11th Regt. All the troops named above have been, or will be, equipped for service, so that if the reserve division has to take the field during the forthcoming campaign, it can move forward at once.

Special passage for the families of the following officers have been provided in H.M.S. Serapis, which sailed from India on the 17th ult. for England:—Lieut.-Col. Davies, 16th B.N.I.; Lieut.-Col. Tanner, 2-8th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 30th Punjab N.I.; Major Cruickshank, 32nd Pioneers; Major Webster, 30th Punjab N.I.; Capt. Blair, 1-18th Foot; Capt. Garnett, 66th Foot; Capt. Nares, 2-17th Foot; Capt. Chard, 2-7th Foot; Lieut. Sirr, R.E.; Lieut. Ruck, 2-8th Foot; Qrmr. Spencer, 2-8th Foot, to Malta; widow of Qrmr. Fuller, 9th Lancers; widow of Major Cock, Staff Corps; widow of Lieut. Rice, R.E. The following have been granted passages in H.M.S. Crocodile, which sailed on the 21st ult., viz.:—The families of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C.; Col. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., 12th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Le Mesurier, R.A.; Major G. F. Hogg, Poona Horse; Major F. Beauchamp, 2-7th Foot; Surg.-Major R. W. Davies, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. T. Groube, 2-7th Foot; Capt. M. W. Storm, Bombay General List; Mrs. Law; sister of Capt. C. M. Kingley, Bengal S.C.; son of late Capt. J. Becke, Staff Corps.

INDIAN ARMY REORGANISATION.

The following are the principal recommendations of the Army Commission which has been sitting at Simla, as telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—

"The Native Army is not to be reduced, but reorganised on the following strength:—Infantry regiments, eight companies, or 912 men; cavalry, four squadrons, or 600 men; two European officers to be added to the present complement. Four territorial army corps to be formed, one for employment in Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, and Oude; the second for the Punjab, the Trans-Indus frontier, and advanced posts; the third for Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajpootana, and Scinde; the fourth for Madras, Hyderabad, and Burmah. Each army corps is to be commanded by a lieutenant-general, with a complete staff, consisting of representatives of all arms, and a military secretary. The pay of the commandant of each army corps is to be 4,500 rupees monthly. He is to have full control of his territorial army, the administration of its affairs being decentralised. The commanders of the army corps are to be selected equally from the Indian and the British Army—in the former case, by the Commander-in-Chief in India, with the approval of the Viceroy; in the latter case, by the War Office or the Horse Guards. The Commander-in-Chief is to lose his seat in the Council, and to hold the same relative position in regard to the Military Secretariat of the Indian Government as the Duke of Cambridge to the War Department. The Viceroy to be the supreme head of the Army in India. The military member of the Council to be a Cabinet Minister in charge of the War Department. Garrisons to be rearranged, and several single-battalion stations to be abandoned. The commands at Julpigoree, Berhampore, Daka, Bhaugulpore, Segowlee, Gowhatty, Tezpore, Dibroghur, Jowai, and various Assam outposts, as also Hazareebagh, to be abandoned. As regards European troops in the North-West, Chunar, Goruckpore, Seetapore, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Mutra, Sepree, Lullutpore, and Jhanzi. In Bombay, Hyderabad, Scinde, Bhooj, Mehedpoor, Anjar, Deesa, Milligaum, Hoshungabad, and Dharwar to cease to exist as stations for troops; and possibly the British troops at Jubbulpore and Kamptee to be removed to Pachmaree. Troops to be be removed from Vellore, Quilon, Trichoor, Trivandrum, Pallamcottah, Merkara, French Rocks, and Vizianagram, in Madras, and British troops from Cannanore and Wellington. Arrangements to be so made that at any time an army corps consisting of 55,000 infantry, 12,600 cavalry, 240 field guns, 18 siege guns, and 21 companies of Sappers, may be immediately mobilised. Plans for mobilising the same, and for attack and defence, to be always ready in the Commander-in-Chief's office. The strength of the British Cavalry regiments in India to be four squadrons, or 586 men; of the British Infantry regiments to be eight companies, or 1,044 men; the Horse Artillery to be reduced by five batteries. The number of mountain batteries to be raised to eight, field batteries to 28, and heavy field batteries to 17. A new corps of sappers to be raised of three companies. A new guide corps to be formed; also two native pioneer regiments. Each army corps to have a reserve in the Native Army consisting of 200 per regiment, to be formed as the first reserve, and to consist of Sepoys with from 12 to 21 years' service, with pay at four rupees monthly. The reserve to be embodied at a regimental depôt for training by European officers every two years. These men after 20 years to be drafted to the second reserve, or pension list, on the same pay. They are only liable to garrison duty or to duty on an emergency up to 32 years' service, when they must permanently retire. There is to be no European or native cavalry reserve. No local army recommended, but the short-service system to be modified. European troops to be located on the hills as much as possible. Army commands to be divided into eight first-class districts, commanded by a general officer with pay at 3,500 rupee monthly; eight second-class districts, commanded by a general officer with pay at 2,500 rupees monthly: eight third-class districts, commanded by a general officer with pay at 2,000 rupees monthly. Besides these commands, six important garrisons to be given to colonels on the Staff, with Staff allowance of 800 rupees monthly, in addition to pay of rank. Minor station commands divided into two classes, first with 300 rupees added to pay of rank, second with 200 rupees added to pay of rank. Native regiments to be recruited at certain fixed recruiting grounds. Promotion to the rank of native officer to be made in Bengal and the Punjab by direct appointment, from among cadets of good family who have received a military education at a military school. In other army corps promotion to be by selection. Native States to be induced to reduce their armies gradually. Native contingents to be regarded as separate and purely local bodies. The troops of Native States to be forbidden to carry arms of precision. Their field artillery to be reduced to the smallest limits. Unnecessary interference with Scindia deprecated, but the Nizam is to be induced gradually to curtail his forces. The civil employment of military officers to be discontinued. Those choosing a civil career to resign their commissions, political employ being the exception. Staff Corps to be gradually abolished—first, by grouping three or four native infantry regiments into one regiment, and promoting officers in regiments so formed; secondly, by forming a general list of officers of each army corps, and making promotions in each list as vacancies occur in the army. The ranks for the native infantry to be one lieutenant-colonel, one major, three captains, and four lieutenants; for the native cavalry, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, four captains, and four lieutenants. Officers joining the Army hereafter to be promoted in Army rank in the list of the Army corps to which they may be posted. Regimental promotion to be according to regimental list. Officers who joined the Staff Corps before 1856 to be exceptionally dealt with. Officers now in civil employ to be kept on a separate list and promoted therein. Until they disappear, they will be considered non-effectives, unfit for regimental or departmental employ. Those whose appointments are abolished will, if of over 27 years' service, furlough counting as service, be granted the next grade of pension, plus annuity or bonus, under the retirement scheme of 1879. Those of from 30 to 38 years' service, pensions as above, with additional annuity or bonus. The system of colonel's allowances to be recast. For the future, these allowances to be considered as pensions, those succeeding to them being regarded as non-effectives. One thousand pounds fixed as colonel's allowance. Consolidated retirement after 32 years' service to be the rule. Future servants retiring before 32 years' service to be liable to recall to service in case of national emergency, or if required. Medical Department to be recast. The civil medical service to be separated from the military, and the latter amalgamated with the British Army Medical Department, forming one list. Netley Hospital to be abolished. Volunteering to be encouraged, but not made compulsory on Government servants as was proposed."

THE QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND.

This fund, for the relief of necessitous daughters of deceased Naval and Marine officers, having as patron Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and president, Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, G.C.B., is, we regret to hear, in want of assistance, as may be gathered from the following statements, issned by Sir H. Keppel, who says:—"Few know the sad struggles with poverty, sickness, and want, of some of the fatherless or entirely orphan unmarried daughters of deceased Naval and Marine officers. Brought up as gentlewomen, the ladies we refer to find themselves on the death of their parents left on the charity of friends, and as life advances, and their parent's friends fail, when health is lost and they are unable any longer to earn a subsistence, a compassionate allowance from the Admiralty gives them less than four or five shillings a week for board, lodging, clothing, and medical expenses. A committee of ladies residing in or near London has for nearly thirty years personally visited or otherwise sifted the many distressing cases of destitution brought before them. The recommendations of the ladies' committee have been further examined by a committee of gentlemen, who endeavour to raise funds for their relief. In this way many orphan daughters of Naval and Marine officers have had their more pressing necessities temporarily relieved by the very small grants which the Queen Adelaide Naval Fund has been able to bestow. Thus the Fund has assisted widowed mothers to give a useful education to their fatherless daughters; enabled unfriended young ladies to obtain the requisites in wardrobe and other expenses to enter suitable situations, afforded medical advice and needful nourishment in ill-health; and, when passed on to single life in advanced age, with greatly diminished powers for self-support, the Fund has added its little help to the four or five shillings a week granted from the Compassionate Fund. Pitiable indeed are many of the cases investigated by the ladies' committee, of aged ladies with faculties utterly worn out in the life-struggle for daily bread, and of others incapacitated in earlier years by incurable disease; yet the means at the disposal of the Queen Adelaide Fund will not admit of larger grants than from £3 to £10 a year being given to a few of these destitute gentlewomen, whilst the necessities of others are left wholly unrelieved. Delicacy forbids details being given publicly of some of the harrowing sufferings and struggles of delicately nurtured orphan daughters of former Naval and Marine officers investigated by these committees. The necessity for help has, we are assured, but to be more generally known, and friends will not fail to be forthcoming."

THE PROMOTION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

"Observer" writes:—"It appears unfair that the present warrant for promotion to Colonels in the Army gives no benefit to the lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment, or to a lieutenant-colonel holding an appointment equivalent to a command; but a major and brevet lieutenant-colonel, of whom there are very many in the Service, obtains his seniority promotion in exactly the same time as a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment, so that, in the event of his being just senior by brevet to the lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, he would still keep the seniority, although he had none of the responsibilities and anxieties of the lieutenant-colonel during the five years he held the command. It would seem fairer that lieutenant-colonels commanding regiments should be promoted to the rank of full colonel in the Army after a service of three years, and lieutenant-colonels who held equivalent commands should be raised to that rank at the same time; but other brevet lieutenant-colonels should, as now, succeed to that rank after five years, of course obtaining equal advantages with lieutenant-colonels, if in actual command of a regiment, or an equivalent to it. This change would entail no expense to the country, and it would be much appreciated by those who think the present Warrant might be changed, more especially as so many lieutenant-colonels commanding regiments have in their day seen *good service*, and have lately been passed over by those who have been fortunate enough to have seen service in the last campaigns."

Stanford's new map of Kabul is a very useful and well-designed companion to the student of the interesting military operations in the surrounding country.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Bellwood has been noted for appointment as adjutant of the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry (Sherwood Rangers).

5th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Hegan has been appointed to assist Major Wilkinson Shaw, garrison-instructor at Aldershot, until further orders.

3rd Hussars. Major Balders, who arrived home from the Cape lately, on vacating the paymastership of the King's Dragoon Guards, has been appointed paymaster.

8th Hussars. The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Lieut.-Gen. R. de Salis, C.B., which occurred at his residence in Ashley Place on Saturday last, aged 68. Gen. de Salis obtained his first commission as cornet in Dec. 1830, and became lieut. in June, 1833, capt. in July, 1838, and major in Feb. 1847. He served with the regt. in Turkey and the Crimea, from May, 1854, till the peace in 1856, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, the affairs of Bulganak and M'Kenzie Farm. He commanded the regt. during the last part of the war, including the battle of Tchernaya and the fall of Sebastopol, and commanded the cavalry at the expedition and capture of Kertch (Medal with four clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and Fifth Class of the Medjidie). From 1857 to 1859 he served in command of the regiment in Rajpootana and Central India. He was present at the siege and capture of Kotah, reoccupation of Chundaree, battle of Kotah Keserai, capture of Gwalior and of Powree, battle of Sindwaho, and Koorwye, Koondrye, and Boordah; commanded brigades at Kotah, Sindwaho, and Koorwye; commanded troops at Boordah, and received the thanks of the Governor-General of India (C.B., and medal with clasps). He became lieut.-col. of the regiment in Nov 1854, and col. in 1858, and finally, in Feb. 1865, retired on half-pay. He was promoted to major-gen. in March, 1868, and lieut.-gen. in Oct. 1877. In Sept. 1875, he was appointed col. of the regiment, which had then become vacant by the death of Gen. Hope Gibson. The deceased was the eldest son of Jerome Count de Salis, the inheritor of the estates and next representative of Charles, last Viscount Fane, by his third wife, Henrietta, daughter of William Foster, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore, and married, in Nov. 1875, Augusta, widow of Gen. Derville, of the Indian Army.

14th Hussars. Capt. Hill left India for England on the 21st ult. in H.M.S. Crocodile.

15th Hussars. Lieut. Gavin, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

17th Lancers. Lieut. Herbert left Bombay for England in H.M.S. Crocodile on the 21st ult.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A correspondent writes:—"The death of Major Ward-Ashton, which occurred at Woolwich on the 1st inst., was probably the greatest loss the garrison could have suffered. He was extremely popular, respected, and even beloved, and deservedly so. A gentleman in every sense, he made no enemies, and his friends were legion. As master of the Draghounds, he will be difficult to replace, for his courteous behavour, sporting character, and fearless riding went far towards conciliating the owners and tenants over whose land he rode; while it met with the warmest recognition from all those who followed the hounds. The funeral took place on the 5th, and many friends came from all parts of the country to testify to the great affection felt for him by all who had come in contact with him; and an illustrious lady at Chislehurst sent two members of her household to attend the mournful ceremony, and a violet cross to deck the tomb of him who had ever been the faithful friend of the exiled Imperial family, and under whose command its ill-fated Prince began his military service."

We *(Pioneer)* regret to learn that Capt. A. B. Stopford, D.A.Q.G., is very ill at Quetta, and that he is compelled to return to India at once. This officer has been with the Southern Afghan Force ever since hostilities commenced, and the hard work he has had to go through seems to have told upon him. Capt. Watling, D.A.Q.G. at Ahmedabad, has been ordered to proceed to Quetta immediately.

Major D. N. Shortland, 1st Brig., has been granted leave from India to England, to appear before a medical board.

Capt. F. A. Yorke, 1st Brig., has been appointed adjutant of the Limerick Artillery Militia.

The following officers have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee, viz., Brevet Major G. T. Pretyman, 11th Brig.; and Lieuts. A. C. Daniell, 2nd Brig.; C. H. L. Wilson, 1st Brig.; and G. B. Smith, 2nd Brig.

Major D. R. Cameron, C.M.G., commanding No. 16 Baty. 10th Brig., has been ordered from Malta to Newbridge, to join the Depôt Baty. 3rd Brig.

Major G. J. Burgman completes five years' service as instructor in gunnery at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, on the 1st prox.

Major T. W. Roberts, 2nd Brig., Capt. C. R. W. Hervey, C Brig. R.H.A., Lieut. E. B. Coke, C Brig. R.H.A., and Qrmrs. R. Green and J. Gillard left India on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Serapis for England; and Capt. J. W. Inge, A Brig. R.H.A., and Lieut. A. C. Bailward, on the 21st ult., in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Capt. W. J. Fowler, 8th Brig., arrived home from the Cape on Thursday in the mail steamer American.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The services of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Lindsay (late Bengal), engineer-in-chief of the Sukkur-Dadur line, has been warmly acknowledged by the Government of India. For rapidity of execution, the line is unexampled in the history of Indian railways. When the work was started, there was, says an official resolution on the subject, little permanent-way material in Scinde, and the bulk of it had to be drawn from the broad-gauge lines throughout India, and across nearly 100 miles of waterless country.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. St. John (late Bengal) left Candahar on the 16th ult. He has gone to Calcutta on special political duty, and will probably return to Candahar previous to the departure of Gen. Stewart's force.

The *Pioneer* says:—"Orders have been issued for 18 Royal Engineer officers to proceed at once to the front. We are unable to give the names as they are not yet out."

Lieut. D. A. Scott sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Serapis for England.

3rd Buffs. The 1st Batn. having lately returned from foreign service, the officers were presented in a body to her Majesty by the colonel of the regiment, Gen. Napier, at the Levée on the 10th inst. Those present included Lieut.-Col. Morley; Majors Blaksley and Hobson; Capts. Kerr, Graham, Kane, Reeves, Kelly, Harley, Leslie, Ommanney, and Harris; Lieuts. Fergusson, Hind, Holme, Chippindall, Coles, and Porter; 2nd Lieuts. M'Lachlan, Brine, Ravenhill, Philips, and Bird; and Lieut. and Adjt. Kekewich. The following letter appeared a few evenings ago in the *Globe*:—"Seeing in your print of the 11th inst. that the officers of the gallant 1st Batn. of Buffs were presented in a body to her Majesty, and that that is the first occasion on which officers of any regiment have been so presented, I beg leave to state that my late regiment, the 9th Queen Adelaide's Royal Lancers, were presented in a body to Queen Adelaide at a levée, headed by their colonel, the Earl of Rosslyn, and his son in command, Lord Loughborough, Lieut.-Col., on the regiment being made Queen Adelaide's Royal Lancers, for the first time dressed in scarlet. There are but few left now to record this fact.—Yours, &c., Lewis Upton, late 9th Lancers."

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn. embarked, under command of Col. Bray, C.B., on board H.M.S. Malabar, on Feb. 8 at Durban, Natal, *en route* to Bombay. The regiment embarked about 650 of all ranks, and about 190 men were transferred to the General Depôt at Pinetown for conveyance to England. Of this number, 86 were time-expired and short-service men who had served five years. About 60 were found medically unfit for India, and 40 men were left in the various hospitals in Natal and the Transvaal. Lieut. Ogilby has proceeded home to join the depôt. Major Middleton comes home on sick-leave when able to travel. Capt. MacCarthy and 2nd Lieut. Carter arrived home on Thursday in the mail steamer American.

6th Regiment. Major Evans, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

7th Fusiliers. 2nd Lieut. De Trafford, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

8th King's. Capt. Lowry and Lieut. Orme, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

9th Regiment. Capt. Farley and Lieut. Currie, 2nd Batn., left India in H.M.S. Crocodile on the 21st ult. for England.

11th Regiment. The 1st Batn. has moved this week from Manchester to Preston.

12th Regiment. Major Marcon, 2nd Batn., will be retired after the 1st prox., when he will have completed seven years in the rank of major.

13th Light Infantry. Capt. Bateman (late 31st Foot), from the District Pay Office, Devonport, has been appointed paymaster of the 1st Batn., and Assist.-Pymr. Gleig has been posted to the District Pay Office at Devonport.

15th Regiment. Lieut. Hamilton, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

16th Regiment. Lieut. Fordyce, 1st Batn., left India on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Crocodile for England.

17th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Grant, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave from India to remain in England from Dec. 24, 1879, to Jan. 5, 1881. Lieuts. Lonsdale and Stewart-Savile, and 2nd Lieut. Griffith, 1st Batn., are *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Thorburn, 2nd Batn., is returning home from Natal for the purpose of retiring on a pension. 2nd Lieut. Smythe, 1st Batn., left India on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Serapis for England. Capt. Robinson, 2nd Batn., is on his way home to join the depôt. Capt. Willoughby, 2nd Batn., is coming home on leave. Capt. Gordon, 2nd Batn., who was wounded in the attack on Secocoeni's stronghold, is returning home on sick-leave. Armourer-Serjt. Godard, 2nd Batn., one of the best armourer-serjeants in the Service, and who was much respected in his regiment, has died of fever, leaving a widow and several children.

22nd Regiment. Lieut. Goldsmid, 2nd Batn., left India on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Serapis for England.

23rd Fusiliers. Cols. the Hon. S. Mostyn, 2nd Batn., and Prevost, 1st Batn., are both about to retire. Col. Prevost will most probably get a Staff appointment, indeed his name is already associated with a vacancy likely to occur shortly in the Northern District. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Shadwell, having completed seven years' service in the rank of major, will be retired after the 27th inst., in accordance with the terms of the Royal Warrant. Mr. G. Wildes, late lieutenant, died in the Fiji Islands on Dec. 23. Lieut. Evans, 1st Batn., who was employed on the heliograph signalling in Zululand, has since been in charge of the military telegraphs in the Transvaal. Heliograph signalling in Zululand was, we understand, a most perfect success.

24th Regiment. "Colours" writes:—"Having read with much interest a suggestion in your edition of last week, that the colours of the 24th Regt., saved from falling into the enemy's hands by the heroism of Lieuts. Melvill and Coghill, should be placed in the Cathedral of Cork, where a memorial window has been erected to Coghill, may I venture to encroach upon your valuable space to suggest that the colours should be deposited in the Harrow School Chapel, where Melvill sat as a boy, and where their custody, as a legacy from the departed hero, would be considered as a sacred trust. A more fitting resting-place for them could scarcely be found than in the aisle erected in memory of Melvill's 'school-fellows' who fell in the Crimea."

25th Regiment. Col. Ruddell, 1st Batn., left India on the 21st ult. in H.M.S. Crocodile for England. Col. Ruddell will retire shortly after his arrival in England.

28th Regiment. Lieut. Moyers obtains his company by the retirement of Capt. Davies.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Seton left India on the 21st ult. in H.M.S. Crocodile for England.

34th Regiment. Lieut. Kelly is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile, which left Bombay on the 21st ult.

36th Regiment. Capt. R. B. C. Daubeny, late of the regiment, died at Southsea of congestion of the lungs on the 10th inst. The deceased entered the Army, Feb. 27, 1856; became lieut., Oct. 1, 1858; and capt., May 28, 1870. He retired upon half-pay, Oct. 31, 1871, and subsequently sold out, after being brought into the Black Watch.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieut. Widdicombe, officiating wing-officer 10th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C.

44th Regiment. Capt. Reid is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

48th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Lys sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Serapis for Portsmouth.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Admiralty have appointed Brevet Major J. Philips to be instructor of musketry at the Depôt at Deal, in succession to Capt. J. W. Scott.

A detachment, consisting of one officer (Capt. H. M. Clements), two serjeants, two corporals, and 51 privates of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, will take passage to Halfax, *en route* to Bermuda, for employment on the floating dock, in the Allan steamer, which will leave Liverpool on the 1st prox.

Medals for long-service and good-conduct have been awarded Musician A. Grinter and Private James Smith, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

50th Queen's Own have moved this week from Edinburgh to Colchester, having been conveyed in H.M.S. Himalaya. Brevet Major Falkner completes five years' service as adjutant of the 1st A.B. Surrey R.V. on the 1st prox.

53rd Regiment. The *Examiner* has the following:—"In spite of the reforms, of which so much has been made at the War Office, red-tapeism still rears its rampant head in that important State department, and a very forcible instance of what we assert occurred recently. The 53rd Regiment was ordered some time ago from Aldershot to Manchester. To most of the uninitiated it would seem that the shortest and most convenient way of getting from one to the other of these two places would be by train. The journey would occupy about nine hours, and the regiment would be fit for work on the following day. But this course was much too simple for the powers that be at the War Office, and they accordingly decided that the regiment in question should go by train from Aldershot to Portsmouth, should there embark in the troopship Assistance, and should be conveyed all round England to Liverpool, where it should disembark and proceed by train to Manchester. A delightful prospect for men, women, and children to be tossed about off the Land's End and the Longships in the month of March. This clever scheme is propounded on the score of economy, but even there it breaks down, for the third-class fare from Aldershot direct to Manchester is 16s. 2d., while that from Aldershot to Portsmouth is 4s. 2d., and that from Liverpool to Manchester is 3s. 2d. Therefore, though nominally 9s. a-head is saved in this regiment of 300 men, yet really far more than that sum is expended in the extra outlay involved by two embarkations and disembarkations, and the expenses of the troopship on the passage."

56th Regiment. Lieut. Harrison left Bombay on the 21st ult. in H.M.S. Crocodile, *en route* to England.

60th Rifles. Major Ashburnham becomes lieut.-col. and Capt. Crosbie major, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Pemberton, C.B., placed upon half-pay. Lieuts. Howden, Michell, Ward, and Thorne are about to obtain their companies. Lieut. Baynes, 2nd Batn., left India on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Serapis for England.

62nd Regiment. Lieut. Bowhill obtains his company, vice Capt. Kyle, retired.

66th Regiment. A correspondent writes to the *Times of India* from Deolalee:—"A visit to this depôt would startle a great number of persons, if they only saw the amount of work done. At one time some 5,000 souls were in camp, and had all to be provided for. The account of every soldier is to be certified at this depôt 'as correct' before he (or the officer in charge of his section) is allowed to proceed on board the troopship. The claims may be of old *standing*, with all their complications, necessitating endless correspondence with the head-quarters of the regiment, whose commanding officer has permitted his men to leave with claims unadjusted. The exposure of these discrepancies, as you may suppose, adds nothing to Col. Hogge's popularity, but we who know how valuable those services are to the State, and how conscientious are all his transactions, congratulate the late Commander-in-Chief on the selection he made when Col. Hogge was brought from the 66th Regiment to this depôt."

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Gordon is *en route* to England in H.M.S. Serapis.

70th Regiment. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on the 14th inst.:—"From the Kurum come some further particulars of the murder of Lieut. Lumsden. He had gone to his tent about 11 at night. Next morning at 7 his servant, entering, found him lying across the foot of the bed, quite dead, with 17 dagger wounds, chiefly on the right side of the chest, five of them mortal. A number of things belonging to him were missing, including a bag containing 1,000 rupees in notes, his sword, pistol, boots, and clothes. The murder was evidently the work of a robber, who had managed to elude the sentries. From the position in which the body was found it is supposed that a struggle occurred in the tent. Apparently no sound was heard in the adjoining tents. Next morning a man carrying a heavy bundle asked a boy to watch it while he crossed the river to get help. As soon as he was out of sight the boy gave the alarm. The bundle was brought into the camp, and found to contain everything missing from Lumsden's tent. No trace of the murderer has yet been obtained."

71st Highland Light Infantry arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last in H.M.S. Himalaya. The Himalaya afterwards sailed for Granton, where the regiment was disembarked, and took over quarters at Edinburgh.

72nd Highlanders. Capt. Tingcombe and Lieut. Fergusson are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

78th Highlanders. Writing to the *Times of India* from Deolallee, a correspondent says:—"You recently announced the appointment of Capt. A. Murray, 78th Highlanders, to the adjutancy of the depôt, and a harder-working man it is impossible to imagine. The arrival at, and departure from, the camp of every person is personally superintended by him, while his daily routine of office work is astounding. But it is all done with the best of spirit and greatest courtesy, and this selection is a very judicious one, although his services may be a loss to the gallant old 'Rosshire Buffs.'"

82nd Regiment. Brevet Major Thompson has taken over the duties of his new appointment as Secretary and Adjt. of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

86th Regiment. Lieut. Jackson obtains his company, vice Capt. Ware, retired.

88th Regiment. Lieut. Moore left Bombay on Feb. 17 in H.M.S. Serapis for England.

89th Regiment. Lieut. Jones is *en route* to England in H.M.S. Serapis from India.

92nd Highlanders. Capts. Cotton and M'Ewen left India on the 21st ult. in H.M.S. Crocodile for England.

99th Regiment. A draft of 80 volunteers for the 62nd Regt. in India embarked at Durban in H.M.S. Malabar on the 8th ult., Lieut. Alexander in command.

103rd Fusiliers. Capt. Burnett has been ordered to join the depôt at Naas for two years.

106th Light Infantry has been conveyed during the week from England to Ireland in H.M.S. Assistance, and is stationed at Athlone.

1st West India Regiment. Lieuts. O'Donnell and Peirse, on arrival in India as probationers for the Staff Corps, have been posted to Bombay, and Lieut. Haughton to Madras.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Qrmr. J. L. Dalton, V.C., proceeded to Windsor on Tuesday, and had the honour of an interview with the Queen. Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. R. D. Noake, Qrmrs. E. Phillips and F. de Lisle, and Conductors Reid and Watts arrived home from the Cape on Thursday in the mail steamer American. Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. H. Langdon, on arrival from Gibraltar, has been ordered to Newport, Mon. Qrmr. W. Collett has arrived in this country, invalided from Natal.

Medical Department. Surg.-Gen. W. G. Watt, P.M.O. at Malta, is about to retire, Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., P.M.O. at Cork, obtaining promotion. Brigade-Surg. J. Hannan has been appointed to officiate as deputy-surg.-gen. of the Allahabad Division, vice Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. A. Hanbury, M.B., transferred to the Reserve Division, Afghan Field Force, at Peshawur. The Government of India have adopted the combined invalid-table and reading-desk invented by Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton for use in the hospitals in India. Surgs.-Major F. F. O'Dwyer, M. and C. S. Quinlan, W. H. Clapp, and C. S. H. Richards left India in H.M.S. Serapis; and Surgs.-Major J. Meane, T. Barnwell, T. Hession, and W. Nash on the 21st ult. in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Army Hospital Corps. Hon. Capt. L. Gorman and Lieut. of Orderlies W. Pike arrived home from the Cape on Thursday in the steamer American.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Northumberland. Major M. Dodd (retired) died at Chiswick Street, Carlisle, on the 7th inst.

Worcester. A correspondent writes: "When the Brigade Depôt was established at Worcester, the Government acquired land to build the necessary barracks at Norton, about two miles distant from the county town. In addition to the barracks, it was necessary to acquire some contiguous land, with the view of encamping the Militia battalion during the annual training. The land adjoining the barracks was manifestly unfit for the purpose, for the followings reasons:—1. It was the stiffest bit of clay in the county of Worcester. 2. It was on a slope immediately below the barracks, and consequently received some of the surface-water from the large barrack parade-ground. 3. The drainage of the barracks went underneath the camp at a very little distance from the surface. 4. The ground was nearly an acre too small for the purpose, as the Royal Engineers seem to have forgotten, if they ever knew, that there were two battalions in the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia. However, it satisfied the Government, and the land was duly acquired from an influential local nobleman, who could make no use of it for farming purposes. The regiment has been encamped on this ground for two trainings. One was fine and warm, but the results from the barrack drainage, combined with the regimental latrines, which were compressed into too confined a space, made it eminently unhealthy, and caused a feeling of uneasiness not only amongst those occupying, but amongst those officials who visited the camp from time to time. The second training was somewhat stormy, and on some nights, in the lowest tents of the camp, the men were lying in mud and water. Through these circumstances, there were many men on the sick-list, from dysentery and rheumatism. If the long-expected hot summer is to visit us this year, I much fear that there will be numerous cases of dysentery and other incidental complaints amongst the men. I may mention another reason which renders the camp unsuitable for Militia—viz., its being too near and yet too far from the town of Worcester. The men, even the best characters, are constantly too late for 'roll-call,' and have to come before the commanding officer for exceeding their leave, or for absence without leave; the number of regimental defaulters, hitherto very small, has been thereby largely increased. Now, before the Worcestershire Militia come out for the annual training in July, it is a matter for grave consideration by the War Department whether it would not be better that each battalion shall get their clothing, &c., at the barracks, and then march to some healthy common in the neighbourhood of the Malvern Hills, where there are many suitable camping-grounds, and there go through the annual training. There is another course, which is to send this fine regiment to Aldershot, a course which would probably tend more to its efficiency than any other, as I may observe that this regiment is one of the best nurseries of recruiting in England, and deserves, therefore, to be treated with more than ordinary consideration by the authorities of the War Department."

West Cork. Capt. Cade has been appointed an assistant-inspector in constabulary at the Gold Coast.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Hertfordshire. A Calcutta paper hears that Lieut. Wyllie has volunteered for service in Afghanistan, and thinks the Government could not do better than accept the services of a well-trained cavalry officer.

Staffordshire. Sir Charles Wolseley, who was temporarily appointed to the 9th Lancers at Cabul, did not remain long with the regiment. He was back in India when the mail left.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

We are requested to state, for the information of the serjeants of those corps taking part in the Easter Monday Volunteer Review at Brighton, that the serjeants' mess of the 1st Sussex R.V., held at the Sussex Hotel, East Street, Brighton, will be open from Thursday, the 25th, until Tuesday, March 30 (inclusive), for the accommodation of serjeants being in Brighton between those dates. Newspapers and periodicals, latest telegrams, and writing materials will be supplied, and telegrams and letters may be addressed there. The whole will be free of charge, and the members of the serjeants' mess cordially invite the attendance of "all comers."

We have reason to believe that in the ensuing season Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, will invite the Volunteer corps under his command to take part in the various divisional and brigade field-days of the Guards at selected sites near London. It is, of course, impossible to secure any large muster of the Metropolitan Volunteers during the hours when it is usual for the Household troops to do their work; but if a few Saturday afternoons are selected, a good attendance can be ensured, and the Volunteers would highly appreciate the privilege of drilling with the Regular troops.

The Indian Army.

3rd Bengal Cavalry were to have arrived at Cabul on the 20th ult.

7th Bengal Cavalry. Major E. Hay has been confirmed in the appointment of squadron-commander, vice Creak.

10th Bengal Lancers. We learn from Lundi Kotal, under date Feb. 9:—"The 10th Bengal Lancers had just reached Lundi Khana from Jugdulluck, 450 strong, the men very fit, but horses much tucked up. Good and abundant rain has fallen, the surrounding hills being covered with snow."

11th Bengal Cavalry. A distinguished officer of the regiment, Ressaldar Wazir Zada Mahomed Afzul Khan, Khan Bahadur, orderly officer to the Prince of Wales, has been selected, the Lahore paper says, for important political employ in Cabul.

4th Bengal N.I. Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

7th Bengal N.I. Major F. C. W. Drummond, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

15th Bengal N.I. Major R. Atkins, squadron-commander, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

22nd Bengal N.I. Col. B. T. Stafford, second in command, has succeeded to the permanent command of the regiment, in room of Col. O'Bryen, deceased; and Major Bridges becomes second in command.

24th Bengal N.I. We learn from India that Capt. P. H. Wallerstein, cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, has proceeded to join his regiment, on service in the Khyber Division.

29th Bengal N.I. Lieut. R. W. MacLeod, wing-officer and adjutant, has been granted leave to England for one year 182 days, on medical certificate.

31st Bengal N.I. Col. H. M. Wemyss, second in command 39th N.I., chief of the staff with Gen. Bright's force, has been nominated to the command of the regiment, vice Langmore, retired.

5th Punjab Cavalry was to have left Cabul on the 21st ult.

4th Punjab Infantry. Major A. Hawes has been appointed recruiting officer for the Punjab frontier force at Gurdaspore, vice Major J. Finnis, 3rd P.I., transferred to Rawul Pindee and Jhelum districts, in relief of Lieut. Vaughan, 6th P.I., who rejoins his regiment.

3rd Bombay N.I. Lieut. G. F. W. MacMahon has passed the Government examination in the Sindi language.

10th Bombay N.I. Lieut. W. S. Widdicombe has been confirmed in his appointment as wing-officer.

16th Bombay N.I. Lieut. H. W. Seymour has been confirmed in his appointment as wing-officer.

ARMY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 11, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be her Majesty's Commissioner to take part in the demarcation of the frontier of Turkey in Asia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 16, 1880.

BREVET.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the rank of Lieut.-Col. being conferred upon the under-mentioned officers, in recognition of their services during the Jowaki campaign of 1877-78 (Nov. 22, 1879):—Major (since promoted Substantive Lieut.-Col.) H. C. P. Rice, Bengal Staff Corps, and Major C. E. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 20, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 19, 1880.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. A. F. E. Smith to be Capt., vice Dansey, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. H. G. Leigh to be Lieut., vice Smith (both dated March 12).

3rd Hussars—The Christian names of Lieut. Wogan-Browne are Francis William Nicholas, and not as hitherto stated.

4th Hussars—Capt. C. E. Warde, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Kington, retired on a pension.

10th Hussars—The promotion of Lieut. the Hon. J. P. Napier to the rank of Capt. is postdated to Nov. 12, 1879.

14th Hussars—Lieut. G. St. M. Palmes resigns his commission; Lieut. A. A. Cammell resigns his commission.

16th Lancers—Lieut. J. M. Babbington to be Capt., vice Hammond, deceased (Feb. 20).

20th Hussars—2nd Lieut. E. Richmond to be Lieut., vice Wetherall, promoted (March 1, 1879).

Scots Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. M. Beresford retires on half-pay.

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. S. A. Madden, C.B., from half-pay, late 51st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Robertson-Ross, C.B., placed upon half-pay.

4th Foot—Lieut. R. H. Green to be Capt., vice Telfer, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieut. A. J. Ross to be Lieut., vice Green; 2nd Lieut. J. I. Bonomi to be Lieut., vice Elliott, resigned (all dated March 6).

5th Foot—2nd Lieut. St. G. C. Henry, from the 8th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Harding, promoted.

7th Foot—Lieut. P. St. Maur to be Capt., vice Meares, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 3); Lieut. F. St. L. Tottenham to be Capt., vice du Jardin, retired on a pension (March 6).

9th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. E. Kerrich to be Capt., vice Kane, retired on a pension (March 5).

11th Foot—2nd Lieut. P. A. N. St. L. Wood, from the 105th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Dobbin, promoted.

13th Foot—Capt. A. Randall retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

17th Foot—2nd Lieut. E. H. Griffith to be Lieut., vice Buller, promoted (Feb. 11).

18th Foot—Lieut. H. W. N. Guinness has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 3); 2nd Lieut. E. B. W. J. Fraser, from the 99th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Chichester, promoted.

19th Foot—Capt. R. G. Traill retires on a pension with the hon. rank of Major.

22nd Foot—Capt. M. Fenton retires on half-pay (Jan. 1). For "Lieut. J. Deering to be Capt., vice M. Fenton, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (dated Jan 1)," as notified in *Gazette* of Feb. 24, read, "Lieut. J. Deering to be Capt., vice M. Fenton, retired on half-pay (Jan. 1)."

28th Foot—Lieut. C. H. Farmer resigns his commission. The appointment as a Probationer for the Indian S.C. of Lieut. W. Inverarity, dated Oct. 1, 1879, has been cancelled. Lieut. W. Inverarity has been superseded for absence without leave (Oct. 1, 1879).

31st Foot—Capt. J. T. A. Gardiner retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major; 2nd Lieut. H. F. K. Waldron, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Hunter, transferred to the 70th Foot (Nov. 17, 1879).

34th Foot—Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, from the 55th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Carter, promoted (Jan. 31).

36th Foot—2nd Lieut. T. L. Woodright to be Lieut., vice Cowell, promoted (Feb. 11); the names of the 2nd Lieut. appointed in the *Gazette* of Jan. 30 are Charles Edward Wegg-Prosser, and not as stated therein.

39th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy to be Lieut., vice Whalley, promoted (Feb. 25); 2nd Lieut. the Hon. W. M. Eden, from the 58th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice M'Carthy, promoted.

48th Foot—Lieut. G. A. Lewes to be Capt., vice Kane, deceased (Feb. 2).

50th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major M. de S. M'K. G. A. Clarke retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

51st Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. S. A. Madden, C.B., retires on half-pay.

54th Foot—Lieut. F. A. Harris has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 30).

55th Foot—Lieut. C. G. Brind to be Capt., vice Cargill, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 27); Lieut. P. Eyton to be Capt., vice Braddon, seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 29); Lieut. F. J. W. Smith to be Capt., vice Barnston, retired on a pension (March 6); 2nd Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, from the 34th Foot, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Martin, 34th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 14, 1879); 2nd Lieut. J. Langton to be Lieut., vice Biddulph, transferred to the 34th Foot (Jan. 31).

58th Foot—2nd Lieut. T. E. Compton to be Lieut., vice M'Mahon, resigned (Nov. 15, 1879).

70th Foot—Lieut. H. F. K. Waldron, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Burnaby, promoted (Jan. 1)

81st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. A. Chichester to be Lieut.-Col., vice Browne, retired on half-pay; Capt. W. A. Warren to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chichester; Lieut. H. C. B. Farrant to be Capt., vice Warren; 2nd Lieut. F. R. Borrow to be Lieut, vice Farrant (all four dated March 6); 2nd Lieut. T. H. Smith, from the 99th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Young, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

88th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. W. Freckleton to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Martin, 87th Foot, promoted (Feb. 25).

89th Foot—Lieut. G. O. Smith to be Capt., vice McMurray, retired (March 6).

94th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. Cowper to be Lieut., vice Harding, resigned (March 6).

98th Foot—Major T. T. Simpson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Sceberras, retired on full pay; Capt. H. R. Stracey to be Major, vice Simpson; and Lieut. H. D. Williams to be Capt., vice Stracey (all three dated March 6); 2nd Lieut. G. Chichester to be Lieut., vice Powis, promoted (Jan. 7).

101st Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major M. W. Hyslop retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

109th Foot—Lieut. C. G. Currie resigns his commission.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, from half-pay, late 3rd Hussars, to be an Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry in Great Britain, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. C. Wilkinson, placed on half-pay, for service on the Staff in India.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major J. Mahony, C.M.G., to be Staff Pymr., in recognition of his services during the Zulu campaign of 1879 (July 1, 1879). The date of the retirement on temporary half-pay of Pymr. and Hon. Major H. C. Ryder is Feb. 21, and not March 13, as stated in the *Gazette* of March 12. The appointment of Capt. M. Fenton, from the 22nd Foot, to be Pymr., as notified in the *Gazette* of Feb. 10, is cancelled. Capt. M. Fenton, from half-pay, late 22nd Foot (having resigned his combatant commission), to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated Feb. 17, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Jan. 5, 1880).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major W. P. Ward is placed on retired half-pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg. (Feb. 27). Surgs.-Major M. C. Jones is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg.; G. A. Davidge is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg.; G. N. Irvine, M.D., from half-pay, to be a Surg.-Major (Feb. 27).

Half-Pay—Capt. and Brevet Major H. M. Thompson, from the 82nd Foot, to be Major; Capt. and Brevet Major A. W. O. Saunders, from the 21st Foot, to be Major; Capt. R. T. Gwyn, from the 4th Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. J. Wightman, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (Dec. 6, 1879).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. J. L. Dennis, C.B., Col. of the 52nd Foot, placed upon the Retired List, on March 4:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., Col. of the 55th Foot, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. C. C. M'Intyre, C.B., Retired List, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major and Brevet Col. F. L. Whitmore, from half-pay, unattached, to be Major-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. W. H. A. Feilding, from half-pay, late Coldstream Guards, to be Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major C. W. M'Niell, half-pay, late

Military Train, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. D. G. Anderson, 58th Foot, to be Major (all dated March 4).

INDIA OFFICE, March 18, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retirement from the Service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. C. C. Ekins, Bengal S.C. (Dec. 23, 1879); A. G. Forsyth, Bengal S.C.; E. B. Clay, Bengal S.C. (both dated Dec. 31, 1879); H. S. Rammell, Madras S.C. (Dec. 21, 1879); Lieut.-Cols. A. E. Downing, Bengal Army (Dec. 31, 1879); C. P. Hunter, Bengal S.C.; E. L. Earle, Bengal S.C.; E. J. L. Twynam, Bengal S.C.; J. M. Williams, Madras Army (all four dated Dec. 31, 1879); H. E. Mottet, Madras S.C. (Dec. 24, 1879); Major L. Blathwayt, Bengal S.C. (Jan. 12); Capt. C. J. Johnston, Madras Army (Dec. 2, 1879); Surgs.-Major T. T. Sherlock, Bengal Army (Feb. 13); J. J. Heffernan, Madras Army; H. T. Shaw, Madras Army (both dated March 1); Surg. W. J. Butler, Madras Army (Feb. 25).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. C. C. Ekins Bengal Staff Corps (Dec. 23, 1879); A. G. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps; E. B. Clay, Bengal Staff Corps (both dated Dec. 31, 1879); H. S. Rammell, Madras Staff Corps (Dec. 21, 1879).

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. A. E. Downing, Bengal Army; C. P. Hunter, B.S.C.; E. L. Earle, Bengal Staff Corps! J. M. Williams, Madras Army (all four dated Dec. 31, 1879); H. E. Mottet, Madras Staff Corps, (Dec. 24, 1879).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major L. Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps (Jan. 12).

The Queen has approved of the following promotion among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. M. Prendergast (Jan. 4), Majors G. F. Graham, and A. Copland (both dated Jan. 14).

To be Major:—Capt. G. Alexander (Dec. 30, 1879).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. R. K. Ridgeway, G. L. Eliot, C. W. Monypenny, J. B. Lynch, R. Gordon (all five dated Jan. 8), C. A. Coles (Jan 9), and C. W. J. Hingston (Jan. 22).

BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Major:—Capt. M. H. Court (Jan. 20).

INFANTRY.

To be Majors:—Capts. H. E. Eliot, A. R. Wilkinson, F. H. Thomas, C. O. W. Apperley (all dated Jan. 4): G. D. Reid, J. N. Steel (both dated Jan. 20).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major D. W. Laughton (Jan. 14).

To be Majors:—Capts. F. Hole and E. S. Skinner (both dated Jan. 4).

To be Captains—Lieuts. B. H .Pollard (Dec. 25, 1879); C. H. E. Adamson and Capt. E. A. E. Wylly (both dated Jan. 8).

MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Majors—Capt. and Brevet Major W. D. B. Ketchen (Jan. 4).

INFANTRY.

To be Major—Capt. H. A. A. Prior (Dec. 29, 1879).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors and Brevet Col. A. G. F. Hogg and T. E. Strong (both dated Jan. 4).

To be Major:—Capt. W. F. Prideaux (Jan. 12).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. F. B. Peile, J. Grant, H. H. Penton, R. H. Daniell (all four dated Jan. 8); and E. L. Elliot (Jan. 22).

BREVET.

To be Colonels—Lieut.-Cols. S. W. Lennox, Madras Infantry (Dec. 27, 1879); R. B. Kennedy, Madras Infantry (Jan. 20).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major J. Hopkins, Bengal Unattached List (Sept. 23, 1879).

To be Majors:—Capt. (now Major) A. F. Jones, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. W. B. Salmon, Bombay S.C., placed on the Retired List (Nov. 17, 1879); Capt. (now Major) J. G. Macleod, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. G. Verner, Bengal S.C., placed on the Retired List (Nov. 20, 1879); Capt. T. O. Wingate, Bengal S.C. (Dec. 30, 1879).

"HELIOGRAPHY AND ARMY SIGNALLING GENERALLY."

Major A. S. Wynne, 51st Light Infantry, read a paper on this subject at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday. The lecturer pointed out that it is now nearly five years since a lecture on the heliograph, or sun-telegraph, was delivered at the Institution by Mr. Samuel Goode, who claimed for Mr. H. C. Mance, of the Government Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, the invention of this valuable instrument for signalling purposes. It was then explained that as early as the year 1869, Mr. Mance brought his heliograph to the notice of the Government of India. It was very favourably received, and subsequent reports testified to the success of experiments which had been tried to ranges of 50 miles without telescopes, one memorandum going so far as to state that with a six-inch or eight-inch mirror signals could be seen with the naked eye at a distance of 100 miles. Since then, the heliograph has fully realised the expectations of its supporters. The Government of India sanctioned its adoption in 1875, and each succeeding year its efficiency has been more and more generally recognised. It was used, for the first time on active service in India during the Jowaki-Affridi expedition of 1877-78, and in the campaigns of the last two years in Afghanistan and Zululand it has been put to every possible test, with such satisfactory results that it must soon become an established addition to the signalling equipment of all armies. The lecturer went on state that his experience of the heliograph had been mainly acquired in a practical way on service. He had nothing to add to the theoretical knowledge of sun-telegraphy, but as he had the honour and good-fortune to be placed in superintendence of the signalling operations with the Peshawur column of the Jowaki Expedition and of the Kuram column during the first phase of the Afghan campaign; he had decided to do what he could to explain the results obtained and the inferences to be drawn from the working of the heliograph during those campaigns. In conclusion, he said that army signalling is likely to play a much more important part in warfare than has hitherto been the case. However old the use of mirrors may be for flashing, their employment for conveying verbal intelligence is of quite recent date. We hear nothing of heliograph messages in the American Civil War, the Prusso-Austrian, the Abyssinian, the Franco-German, or the Turko-Russian campaigns, and we may, perhaps, accept this as sufficient proof that no such instrument was then in use. During the last two or three years, however, the heliograph has proved of such incalculable value, that its importance cannot be overrated. The subject is well deserving the serious attention of the authorities, in order that the Service may be provided with the best possible equipment, and Army signallers encouraged to make themselves proficient in the art of heliography.

In consequence of the disturbed state of Madagascar, we understand that the Foreign Office has considered it advisable that telegraphic orders should be sent to the station for the despatch of one of her Majesty's ships to the island for the protection of British interests.—*Standard.*

SERVICE AND RETIREMENT OF COMBATANT OFFICERS.

Victoria R.,—Whereas we consider it desirable to amend the regulations for the retirement of combatant officers of our Regular Forces, and to make certain other provisions as to the reckoning of their service, our will and pleasure is that Articles 87 to 90, 1,161, 1,163, and 1,165 to 1,167 of our Warrant of May 1, 1878, and Articles 87*a*, 117*a*, and 130*b*, added by our Warrant of Sept. 6, 1878, be cancelled, and that the following articles, together with the additional articles—viz., 23*A*, 88*a*, 88*b*, 90*a*, 90*b*, 1,175*a*, and 1,175*b*, which shall be administered and interpreted with our said Warrants of May 1 and Sept. 6, 1878, be the sole and standing authority on the matters herein treated of.

23*A*. A lieutenant-colonel who shall have been placed on half-pay, otherwise than for his own convenience, or on account of his demerit, and who shall subsequently be employed on full pay and complete the service qualifying him for the rank of colonel, shall have his commission as colonel so antedated that such half-pay service shall count towards the five years' service, under Article 23 (*f*), or the eight years' service under Article 23 (*g*), after which he would be eligible for the rank of colonel.

87. Full-pay service only shall reckon towards promotion and towards voluntary retirement, except in the cases of officers promoted from the ranks provided for in Articles 116, 120, 121, and 122, and as provided in Articles 88*a* and 88*b*.

87*a*. Time on half-pay shall not, in the case of an officer of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, or our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, reckon towards the extra-annuity specified in Article 1,170*a*, except as provided in Articles 88*a* and 88*b*.

88. Half-pay service and leave of absence, with or without pay, shall reckon towards the period on completion of which an officer shall be liable to removal from a regiment or corps.

88*a*. An officer placed on half-pay on account of ill-health incurred in and by the Service, may reckon time on half-pay, not exceeding one year, as full-pay service towards voluntary retirement.

88*b*. An officer placed on half-pay, on the reduction of his regiment or corps, or an officer granted promotion to half-pay, may count any time on half-pay, not exceeding two years, as full-pay service towards voluntary retirement.

89. The service of an officer shall be reckoned from the date of his first permanent commission, except in the case of an officer promoted from the ranks. Service rendered before the age of 18 shall not, however, except as provided in Article 90, reckon towards the period qualifying an officer for retirement (other than on retired full-pay, under Article 116, or on half-pay under Article 120). Service before the age of 20, in whatever rank rendered, shall not reckon towards the period after which an officer shall be removed from his regiment, nor towards the period disqualifying an officer for promotion.

90. The one year's service granted to the garrisons which defended Lucknow and the Alumbagh respectively, prior to the advance of any portion of the forces under the late Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, shall reckon as actual service towards voluntary retirement; but it shall not reckon towards the period on the completion of which an officer shall be liable to removal from his regiment, nor towards the period disqualifying an officer for promotion.

90*a*. Service in our Militia after the age of 18, while embodied, shall, in the case of a combatant officer, who shall enter our Regular Forces after the date of this our Warrant, reckon towards voluntary retirement, and after the age of 20, towards the period after which he will be liable to removal from a regiment or corps, and towards the period disqualifying him for promotion, provided he was transferred directly from our Militia to our Regular Forces without break in the continuity of his service.

90*b*. Service in our Militia after the age of 18, while embodied, shall, in case of a combatant officer who entered our Regular Forces before the date of this our Warrant, reckon towards voluntary retirement, provided he was transferred directly from our Militia to our Regular Forces without break in the continuity of his service.

117*a*. An officer of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, or our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, who shall retire on a pension under Indian retiring regulations after the following service, viz.:—

If a regimental colonel, five years' service in the rank;
If a regimental lieutenant-colonel, five years' service in the rank;
If a regimental major, seven years' service in the rank, and not less than twenty-seven years' service in all above the age of 18:
If a captain, seven years' service in the rank, and not less than twenty years' service in all above the age of 18;

may be granted, in addition to such pension, the extra annuity specified in Article 1,170*a*.

130*b*. An officer who was transferred from our Indian Forces to one of the following regiments of our Cavalry and Infantry, viz.:—

The 19th, 20th, or 21st Hussars.
The 101st to the 109th Regiment, inclusive,

may retire from his regiment upon half-pay after completing 20 years' service after the age of 18.

1,116. An officer, not of the Coast Brigade of our Royal Artillery, permitted to retire from our Army, shall receive upon retirement a gratuity or pension according to the following scale:—

(*a*.) After 12 years' service, if a lieutenant, captain, or major,
  a gratuity of £1,200
  After 15 years' service, a gratuity of... 1,600
  ,, 18 ,, ,, ... 2,000
(*b*.) After 20 years' service, if not above the substantive rank of captain, in addition to half his brevet pay, if holding brevet rank for distinguished service in the field—
  If aged 38, a pension of ... ... £170 a-year.
  ,, 39, ,, ... 185 ,,
  ,, 40, or upwards, a pension of ... 200 ,,
(*c*.) After 23 years' service, if a substantive major, or a mounted officer of the Foot Guards—
  If aged 41, a pension of ... ... £215 a-year.
  ,, 42, ,, ... 230 ,,
  ,, 45, or upwards, a pension of ... 250 ,,
  At any time after 12 years' service, if a substantive lieut.-colonel, other than a captain and lieut.-colonel in our Foot Guards, a pension of £250 a year.
(*d*.) After 27 years' service, if a major other than that of our Foot Guards, of not less than 7 years' service in that substantive rank, or a mounted officer of our Foot Guards of not less than 7 years' service as a mounted officer—
  If aged 45, a pension of ... ... £260 a year.
  ,, 46, ,, ... 280 ,,
  ,, 47, or upwards, a pension of ... 300 ,,
  If a substantive lieut.-col., a pension of £300 a year.
(*e*.) After thirty years' service, if a substantive lieut.-col.:—
  If aged 48, a pension of ... ... £320 a year.
  ,, 49, ,, ... 340 ,,
  ,, 50, or upwards, a pension of ... 365 ,,
(*f*.) If a brevet-colonel—
  removed from a regiment, after five years' service as a substantive lieut.-col., or as regimental major in our Foot Guards, or after completing five years' service as substantive lieut.-col. on the Staff,
  or at the age of 55, if on Oct. 1, 1877, on half-pay, and qualified to succeed to the establishment of General officers.
  Or if retired under Article 137,
  a pension of £420 a year in the case of an officer of our Cavalry or Infantry, or of £450 a year in the case of an officer of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.
(*g*.) After 40 years' service, an unattached general officer of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, or a brevet-col. of our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers—
  If aged 58, a pension of ... ... £515 a year.
  ,, 59, ,, ... 550 ,,
  ,, 60, or upwards, a pension of ... 600 ,,

1,163. A captain permitted to retire from our Army under Article 99, or a major permitted to retire from our Army under Article 106, shall be granted:—

(*a*.) On retirement from our infantry of the Line, a pension not exceeding £259 a year, according to age, and subject to that limit, equal in value to £3,200 at the full Government commutation rate. In the case of an officer, whose service exceeded 25 years on Jan. 1, 1878, the limit of £259 a year shall not be enforced.
(*b*.) On retirement from our household cavalry or our cavalry of the Line, a gratuity equal to the regulation and over-regulation value of the commission he held on Oct. 31, 1871, less £1,600, and a pension—
  If aged 38, of ... ... £155 a year.
  ,, 39, of ... ... 165 ,,
  ,, 40, or upwards ... ... 180 ,,

1,165. A captain and lieutenant-colonel of our Foot Guards permitted to retire from our Army under Art. 101, shall receive a special pension:—

If aged 38, of ... ... £210 a year.
,, 39, ,, ... 230 ,,
,, 40, or upwards... ... ... 250 ,,

1,166. A captain and lieutenant-colonel of our Foot Guards permitted to retire from our Army under Art. 102, shall receive a gratuity equal to the over-regulation money to which he would be entitled on retiring on half-pay under the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, and a special pension at the following rate:—

If aged 48, a pension of ... ... £395 a year.
,, 49, ,, ... 420 ,,
,, 50, or upwards, a pension of ... 450 ,,

1,167. A major of our Infantry of the Line permitted to retire from our Army under Article 105, or a lieutenant-colonel permitted to retire under Article 109, shall receive a gratuity equal to the sum of money to which he would be entitled on retirement on full pay after 30 years' service under the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, as over-regulation money or bonus, and a special pension at the following rate:—

If aged 43, a pension of ... ... £250 a year.
,, 44, ,, ... 270 ,,
,, 45, or upwards, a pension of ... 292 ,,

1,175*a*. In the case of an officer who has retired on a gratuity under our Warrant of Aug. 13, 1877, or under our Warrant of May 1, 1878, and whose gratuity would have been larger, or who would have become entitled to a pension had this our Warrant been in operation, the difference of gratuity shall be paid to him, or he shall be placed on pension from the date of his retirement on repaying the gratuity already issued to him. In the case of an officer who has retired under either of our said Warrants on an annuity or pension which would have been greater if this our Warrant had been in operation, his pension or annuity shall be made up to such greater sum from the date of this our Warrant.

1,175*b*. An officer shall not have any claim to arrears of pension or gratuity on either of the following grounds:—

(*a*.) That he might have retired with a gratuity or on pension before the date of this our Warrant, except as provided in Article 1,175*a*.
(*b*.) That having already retired on pension or with a gratuity he might, had this our Warrant being in force, have retired at a date earlier than the date of his actual retirement.

Given at our Court of St. James's, this 5th day of February, 1880, in the 43rd year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
Fred. Stanley.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL TATUM, C.B.

"A" says:—I think you have very properly drawn attention to the strong claims of Comy.-Gen. Tatum, C.B., to be promoted a K.C.B. I know Mr. Tatum as a most able and hardworking officer, who at the War Office did exceedingly good service, and, although in a very anomalous position, acquitted himself in the most admirable manner. An experienced and able Ordnance Store officer like Mr. Tatum is a most useful man at head-quarters, but it is a great mistake to make him either director or assistant-director of stores, to deal with war material and the accounts.

The opening dinner of the season of the members of the Navy Club took place on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., presided; Gen. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., was the guest; and the following were present:—Admiral Hon. Arthur Duncombe, Admiral Lord Edward Russell, C.B., Admiral Erskine, Admiral D'Eyncourt, Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., Admiral Montgomery, Admiral Sir Claude Buckle, K.C.B., Admiral Hand, Admiral Blake, Admiral George St. Vincent King, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Hon. J. W. Spencer, Rear-Admiral Seccombe, Rear-Admiral Murray Aynsley, C.B., Rear-Admiral Soady, Capt. Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., Capt. Hippisley, Capt. Noel C. Hoare, Com. Sir J. Heron Maxwell, Bart., and Mr. H. J. Kelly, R.N., secretary.

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TIC-SANO.—NEURALGIA,
TIC-SANO.—GOUT,
TIC-SANO.—SCIATICA,
TIC-SANO.—LUMBAGO,
TIC-SANO.—GRAVEL,
TIC-SANO.—Nervous and Sick Headaches;

and will effect a cure in a very short time. In chronic cases of many years' standing, it has, when taken regularly, effected a complete cure, even in persons of advanced age, when the case had been pronounced hopeless.

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An officer in the 5th Lancers has lately hit upon the idea that an India-rubber tree, which, with ease, can be carried in the pocket, can, when put inside the boot, be inflated, filling out the boot tightly, and so making it an impossibility to shrink.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Tale of the Three Tinkers; Time's Whisperings: Sonnets and Songs (Remington).—Milton's Arcades and Sonnets (Longmans).—What I Saw in Kaffirland (Blackwood).—Fraeshwiller, Chalons, Sedan (Paris: Charpentier).—On Duty: a Ride through Hostile Africa (Chapman and Hall).—The Voyages and Works of John Davis, the Navigator (The Hakluyt Society).—Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes, (Kelly and Co.)—Kriegs-Telegraphie (Stuttgart: Kitzinger).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MAJOR PARKER.—The recommendations of Lord Airey's Committee will, we think, meet many evils. The "shortcomings" of the present Army organisation are now admitted on all sides. Some of your suggestions are excellent. But can the men be got? And the money?

LEICESTER LODGE, TEDDINGTON.—Will you repeat the statement? Yours of March 9 was mislaid. We cannot answer your question yet.

PATHAN.—We understand the question of equipment is "under consideration." It certainly is not above it. But why call the arrangement the "Sam Browne Swordbelt?" It is very like what we saw in India 23 years ago.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

CAPTAIN VERNEY has been trying to win his way into the hearts of the electors of the borough of Portsmouth by showing his disregard for the feelings of the Admiralty or the traditions of the Service, and he has shown his readiness to advocate any radical change which would, in his opinion, be popular. But it seems, after all, that the Service is inclined to try the Conservative side. This is the reason, we presume, why the Conservative candidates for Portsmouth were waited upon by a deputation of petty officers and seamen from the ships at the port, who are evidently ready enough to stick to the Conservative side if that side will stick to the Service, and if the Members returned by the Ports will do what they can to forward the interests of the Navy. The first question which was brought forward was the long-standing one of the Widows' Pension Fund, a movement which we have supported from the first, knowing that no effort on the part of the men could be more beneficial to the Service, as a whole, than the establishment of such a fund, assisted by the Crown as it might well be, by the proceeds of the sale of deserters' effects, mulcts for leave-breaking, and fines for drunkenness. It is mainly to a Conservative Member, Commander Price, who represents Devonport, that this question has been persistently brought before Parliament, and although there has been an unwillingness to rush headlong into establishing a fund which might prove more costly than was ever anticipated, yet the Admiralty has shown willingness to assist, if it is proved by the actuaries in whose hands the matter has been placed, that there is reasonable hope that in time it would become fairly self-supporting, and not constantly calling for supplementary grants. The strong desire of the men to put aside a certain sum monthly for the benefit of those they may leave behind them is worthy of all praise, and calls for hearty support. With a Navy largely composed of men ready and willing to deprive themselves of immediate comforts for the sake of their wives and families, it is not surprising that an opportunity should have been taken to impress upon Mr. Bruce and Sir Drummond Wolff that the Service felt very keenly the stigma that had been cast upon it by the statements made by Captain Pim in Parliament as to the amount of crime and punishment afloat, and the remark that this officer would no longer be a member was received with applause. There is no doubt that the Member for Gravesend has disappointed the Service, for much was expected from him, his promises were so great. But these expectations have not been fulfilled, and Captain Pim's last speech on the Navy Estimates has been looked upon by our seamen as a gratuitous insult. It is the wish of the men of the Fleet to uphold the high character which they now bear, and to do all in their power to improve the tone of the lower deck; and in their efforts in this direction they must win the sympathy of everyone. To this feeling is to be attributed the objection raised by the deputation relative to the sources from which some of the boys are recruited. The new plan of taking a certain number of boys from mercantile training-ships, instead of accepting none but those passed through the Royal training-ships, is objected to, for it is found that though the boys may be smart enough, and be fit for their work, they are not always of such good character as could be desired. This is a matter worth looking into attentively, for it is among the young hands that offences are rife. A boy who has never known influences of home life, but who may find his way from the gutter to a mercantile training-ship, and thence into the Royal Navy, is not so satisfactory a recruit as the lad who has to comply with the regulations for entry on board one of the Royal training ships. The saving effected by accepting these boys, taking into consideration the bounty paid to the ship which provides them, cannot be much, and the loss of character and tone to the Service generally by allowing doubtful boys to be entered cannot be lightly set aside. The petty officers drew attention to some disadvantages under which they laboured, in comparison to non-commissioned officers of Marines, with regard to pensions, and now that the question has been placed in the hands of the Conservative candidates for Portsmouth, we may hope that the attention of the Admiralty may be brought to this point. Mr. Smith has spoken of his desire to retain the services of men after their first ten years, and no surer method of doing this can be found than in giving them sufficient remuneration for their services. Altogether, the deputation expressed thorough satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Bruce (who has taken much care to make himself acquainted thoroughly with the arguments respecting the Widows' Pension Fund) and his colleague met their views, and this quiet reception of the men "at home" is, after all, a more satisfactory way of doing things than going on the stump with "the lash" as a cry. It is, indeed, worthy of notice that the deputation volunteered the statement that although "the cat, fast becoming a thing of the past in the Navy, they thought its use should be retained," and one representative added that "no good seaman need be frightened of flogging." Such a straightforward statement from our seamen, without being prompted in any way, is convincing that flogging should not be entirely abolished; and Captain Verney must now be inclined to think that in his endeavour to raise a popular cry for a Naval constituency, he has managed to get on the wrong tack.

The publication of the essential parts of the Simla Report, before the document had been officially received at home, has given great offence, and will cause strict inquiry. The recommendations in reference to the armies of the Native States are calculated to create much excitement and agitation.

Captain C. W. B. Bell, 8th Hussars, who has been holding for some time past the adjutancy of the Yeomanry School at Aldershot—a position which he has filled with the greatest credit to himself—has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Professor of Hindustani at the Staff College, vacant by the promotion of Major F. Chenevix-Trench, 20th Hussars, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment.

Major J. K. Watson, 60th Rifles, has been appointed Chief Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe, vice Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Barnes, half-pay, late 14th Foot, who is proceeding to the Cape as Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Colonel R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, half-pay, late 3rd Hussars, takes up the appointment of Inspector of Yeomanry Cavalry at Aldershot, vice Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, appointed to the Staff in India. Colonel Blundell must certainly consider himself fortunate in having been so soon selected for employment, the more so as he has been provided for before more than one officer of his rank standing senior to him; but the fact of his being in possession of the Staff-College certificate, and never having held an appointment on the Staff, has been considered to give him a priority of claim.

It is generally understood that Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, on arrival in India, will join the Staff of the Cabul Expedition as Cavalry Brigadier, in the room of Colonel Dunham Massy.

Major-General J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., has been appointed a Brigadier-General on the Staff of the Aldershot Division, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Major-General T. H. Pakenham to the command of the Devonport District.

Captain H. G. Worsley, 25th Regiment, accompanies Major-General Pakenham from Aldershot to Devonport as aide-de-camp.

No officer has yet been recommended to her Majesty to fill the colonelcy of the 8th Hussars, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General R. de Salis, C.B.; but the appointment will, it is believed, be conferred upon Lieutenant-General W. C. Forrest, C.B., formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and for some time in command of a brigade in India.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment, which we some time since stated to have been recommended, of Colonel R. H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 60th Foot, as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in Scotland, vice Colonel St. G. M. Nugent, resigned, in consequence of ill-health.

Colonel Stracey, we hear, has been spending his leisure since he assumed command of the school in Birdcage Walk in arranging the battalion drill in the Field Exercise, so that the officers of the Militia and Volunteers who present themselves for instruction at Wellington Barracks might be able to comprehend it, and it is satisfactory to know that he has succeeded, for General Armstrong has lately approved the work, which we shall hope shortly to see made public.

Colonel Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., is placed on the paid establishment of Queen's Aides-de-Camp, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to the rank of Major-General.

There will shortly be a considerable number of vacancies in the Commissariat and Transport Staff, in the grade of Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General, and for these there are many applicants. There is still uncertainty, however, as to the conditions of admission for those officers who have not passed through the Staff College. It is to be hoped that further regulations on this point will be issued without delay, as officers are in doubt whether to apply to have their names recorded as candidates for appointment, or not.

There are eighteen, and not seventeen, Lieutenant-Colonels, as Mr. Bass stated a few evenings ago in the House of Commons, still serving under the old system. Their names are as follows:—Colonels A. Nugent, 2nd Dragoons; A. G. Montgomery Moore, 4th Hussars; E. T. St. L. MccGwire, 1st Foot; W. Roberts, 5th Foot; G. H. Waller, 7th Foot; J. Davis, 20th Foot; Hon. S. Mostyn, C.B. and G. P. Prevost, 23rd Foot; R. T. Glyn, C.B., 24th Foot; J. A. Ruddell, 25th Foot; S. A. Madden, C.B., 51st Foot; H. de R. Pigott, 70th Foot; J. I. Macdonell, 71st Foot; H. Kent, 77th Foot; T. S. Brown, 83rd Foot; F. E. Appleyard, C.B., 85th Foot; N. Stevenson, 87th Foot; and H. E. T. Williams, 108th Foot. All these officers obtained their appointments prior to the abolition of Purchase —before October 31, 1871—and by the present regulations cannot be interfered with. Meanwhile, the Lieutenant-Colonels of all other Line regiments are being removed on completing five years in the rank. It will be seen how serious is the disadvantage under which the officers labour in the regiments which these "Purchase Colonels" command, and none will feel disposed to question the wisdom of Colonel Stanley's decision, to menace with a Warrant men who evidently had no intention of retiring voluntarily, and who have been blocking the way to all professional advancement in the case of their unfortunate subordinates.

The Brigade Depôt at York is about to be formed, the depôts of the 14th Regiment proceeding there from Bradford, where they have been for some time past provided with temporary quarters, and those of the 25th Regiment from Devonport. The Bradford Depôt will then be broken up, and the Staff will be amalgamated with that of the 6th Sub-District.

Consequent upon the reorganisation of the Commissariat and Transport Staff, the Secretary of State for War has approved of the following appointments:—Commissary-General Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B., to be senior Commissariat officer in Ireland; Deputy-Commissary-General A. W. Downes, C.B., to be Senior Commissariat officer, Southern District; Deputy-Commissary-General L. W. Blacker to be Senior Commissariat officer at Gibraltar; Assistant-Commissary-General H. J. Wilkinson, to be Senior Commissariat officer, Western District; Assistant-Commissary-General R. C. Healy, to be Senior Commissariat officer, Dublin District; Assistant-Commissary-General C. Foster to be Senior Commissariat officer, Cork District; Assistant-Commissary-General H. C. Lewis to be Senior Commissariat officer, Home District; Assistant-Commissary-General A. E. Petrie to be Senior Commissariat officer, Eastern District; Assistant-Commissary-General C. E. Wrench to be Senior Commissariat officer, Belfast District; Assistant-Commissary-General T. B. Prissick, at Cyprus, will return to England, being succeeded by Assistant-Commissary-General C. F. Leach.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Wood, half-pay, late 3rd Buffs, Staff Officer of Pensioners, at Manchester, retires on the 1st prox., on full-pay pension, and will be succeeded in his appointment by Brevet Major E. Rogers, half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, from Chester. The latter officer will hand over the pension duties of the district to Major Robbins and the officers of the 18th Brigade.

One Commissary-General, two Deputy-Commissaries-General, seventeen Assistant-Commissaries-General, and eight Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General would seem to be required to complete the establishment of the new Commissariat and Transport Staff Corps, and seven Assistant-Commissaries-General of Ordnance and twenty Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General of Ordnance to complete the new Ordnance Store Department.

The following officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department have been retired—many of them voluntarily—on the reorganisation of the Department, viz.:—Commissary-General J. Scott Robertson, C.B.; Deputy-Commissaries-General J. B. Lundy, H. Moore, and C. Palmer; Assistant-Commissaries-General C. R. Shervington, G. Bridgett, R. H. Dundee, and G. H. Phillips; Commissaries C. B. Knapp, R. G. D. Selby, W. H. Newland, S. R. Brown, P. G. F. Furse, C. W. Penrice, J. F. W. Des Barres, G. H. Telfer, and S. W. Rains; Deputy-Commissaries W. Bridgman, W. J. J. Warneford, R. S. B. Leech, C. W. Hawtayne, M. W. R. Rushton, C. H. Toller, W. J. Birnie, R. D. Noake, and M. S. J. Woollett; and Assistant-Commissaries J. Gallagher, J. Stephenson, H. N. Mitchell, H. Chipp, P. O'Leary, T. Hibbert, R. Croisdale, E. J. Dolton, W. J. B. Bampfield, J. A. Boyd, E. Gaussen, H. J. L. Harvest, F. S. Christian-Hart, H. G. Rice, E. J Pocock, J. Hunter, and H. T. Hayles.

Captain J. A. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, does not proceed to Bombay with Sir James Fergusson, as stated by us last week, having been selected to succeed Major A. A. Godwin, 103rd Fusiliers, as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General on the Staff of the Colonial Forces in South Australia.

Sir James Fergusson's Staff has now been completed. Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. D. Stracey, Scots Guards, will, as we stated a fortnight ago, accompany Sir James as Military Secretary. Lieutenants H. J. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, and Hon. G. FitzRoy Somerset, Grenadier Guards, have been appointed aides-de-camp.

The post of Commandant of the School of Instruction for officers of the Auxiliary Forces at Wellington Barracks, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Stracey, Scots Guards, as Military Secretary to Sir James Fergusson, has been accepted by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Montgomery, Scots Guards, lately employed as Assistant-Quartermaster-General on the staff of General Newdigate's column at the Cape.

Colonel S. A. Madden, C.B., 51st Foot, has been offered, and has accepted, the command of the Brigade Depôt vacated by Colonel P. Robertson Ross, C.B.

Erratum.—A "little sun" was printed for a "little run" last week. The one is more easily enjoyed than the other.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 12, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer James A. Wilson has been placed on the Retired List from the 10th inst.

ADMIRALTY, March 13, 1880.

Sub-Lieutenant James William Combe has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of February 7, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Charles Dominique Jacques Odevaine has been placed on the Retired List from the 9th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from the same date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Ebenezer Bennett has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The Rev. Hugh Knyvet Upcher, M.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 2, 1880.

ADMIRALTY, March 17, 1880.

Staff Surgeon Maxwell Rodgers, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet-Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 6th inst. Engineer Charles William Nibbs has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority to 12th inst.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers: Hastings Corps.—Mr. Arthur Jorwerth Joseph to be Sub-Lieutenant (March 17).

ADMIRALTY, March 18, 1880.

Retired Commander Hugh Robert Stewart having on the 1st inst. attained fifteen years' seniority as a Commander has been advanced, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, to the rank of Retired Captain from that date.

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice to such Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and to such Lieutenants retired with the rank of Commander, as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply at this office, either personally or by letter, on or before the 21st day of April next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the will, an extract from which is herewith appended:—"These gentlemen are to be superannuated or disabled lieutenants of English men of-war, single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life; to be removed if they give occasion for scandal." By the Act 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 100, widowers are deemed single men within the meaning of the will in question."

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Commanding—Edward G. F. Law, to the Firefly, vice Hallett, invalided.

Lieutenants—R. N. Gresley, to the Royal Adelaide; L. E. Wintz, to the Revenge; J. W. Combe to the Alacrity; and T. Y. Greet, to the Hecla; F. F. W. Ingram, to the Boadicea.

Sub-Lieutenants—Henry G. Porter, to the Curaçoa; J. F. S. Sargeaunt, to the Impregnable; Sidney G. Cooper, to the Ganges, for service in the Sealark; and R. H. L. Risk, to the Boscawen, for service in the Seaflower.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. Samuel Kenah, to the Alexandra.

Fleet Surgeons—William Ross, to the President, additional, for temporary service at Deptford Yard; W. Telfer, to the Britannia.

Staff Surgeons—H. A. Close, to the President, additional, for temporary service at Deptford Yard; A. G. Colquhoun, to the Pembroke.

Paymaster—J. H. Cleverton, to the Hercules.

Engineer—Robert Pattison, to the Achilles.

Boatswain—J. Robins, to the Duncan.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—John Stephens, Killybegs, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Cromane Point, vice Mullens; Samuel Dickinson, Knockallow, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Kilcredane, vice Kinnedy; William Oliver, Torcross, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Whitenose, vice Seaward, pensioned.

Agincourt, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, leaves Lisbon to-day for Gibraltar. The following account of the accident to her launch is given by a correspondent of the *Standard*, at Lisbon. The steamer Minho, one of the Royal Mail Steam Line, arrived here on Sunday, March 7, and brought the Southampton and seamen's mails for the squadron. On the arrival of any English steamer in the Tagus, she is immediately boarded by an officer from the ship having the guard, which ship is distinguished from the rest by flying a small Union Jack at the mizen-royal masthead. On Sunday it was the Agincourt's turn for this duty, and her steam launch proceeded, with a lieutenant, the officer of the guard, the midshipman of the boat, and the usual crew of stokers and blue-jackets, down the river to board the Minho. The tide was running out at a great pace, and as the steam pinnace got alongside the Minho it was noticed by the officer of the watch of the Minotaur that some accident had happened, and boats were immediately despatched from that ship and the Agincourt. After an interval of suspense the Minho steamed up the river, towing three boats; but no steam pinnace was visible, and a signal was made that she had been sunk and two men drowned. The Minho was to have sailed directly after coaling, but her master at once applied for an inquiry into the causes of the unfortunate accident, as he was naturally anxious that the evidence of himself and his officers should be taken at once, and while the matter was still fresh in their minds. The officer of the guard was equally anxious for an investigation, and so a court of inquiry was held early on Monday on board the Achilles, Capt. Heneage, of that ship, and Com. Patterson, of the Minotaur, sitting on it. The inquiry lasted for some hours, and a large number of witnesses were examined, and immediately it was over the Minho proceeded on her outward voyage to the Brazils. It appeared that the fluke of the Minho's bower anchor caught the gunwale of the steam pinnace and ripped her open. She sank immediately, and as the tide was running out very fast the boat's crew were swept away some distance before the Minho's boat could be lowered to go to their assistance, and one bluejacket and one stoker were drowned. The officer of the guard, embarrassed as he was with his clothes and his sword, made a noble effort to keep one of the unfortunate men afloat, but at last had to let him go, being almost exhausted himself. The opinion of the court of inquiry has not yet been made public.

Ajax, which was launched last week at Pembroke, is similar in construction to the Inflexible, but much smaller, being an attempt to reduce the size of ironclads. This reduction of size implies diminution in cost. The Ajax has a length of 280 ft., a breadth of 66 ft., and a displacement in tons of about 8,500. She will carry heavier armour than any other vessel in the Navy except the Inflexible, the two revolving turrets being plated with iron 1½ ft. thick. The turrets, which are placed *en échelon*, will contain each two 38-ton guns, each revolving. The watertight compartments, instead of being empty, are to be filled with cork, the object being to prevent her from sinking if struck below the water-line. The Ajax is built with a citadel or central compartment, which is kept afloat by the two unprotected ends of the vessel. Within the walls of this citadel are enclosed the magazines, engines, boilers, and ordnance, with its hydraulic loading gear. The armour which protects this citadel is 18 in. thick, and on the turrets is 16 in.; on the citadel it is, as in the Inflexible, of two thicknesses. The outer, or face armour will probably be of steel. This will be strengthened by vertical angle-iron girders 11 in. wide and 3 ft. apart, the space being filled with teak. Behind this backing and these girders will be riveted the rest of the armour, which will, in its turn, be backed by horizontal girders and another thickness of teak. The turrets are placed *en échelon* inside the citadel. The plan has this advantage—that by placing the turrets on each side of the keel, in a slanting position, all the guns can be used at once, or on either beam, or in pairs, in any direction that may be required. In addition to the ordinary decks—the lower, middle, and upper—there is a superstructure, running lengthways with the keel, and erected above the upper deck, for the purpose of working the vessel. The protection of horizontal armour is largely used. This is no less than 3 in. thick on the upper deck, and on the lower decks, both before and in the rear of the citadel, 6 ft. under water, the same thickness of plating is used.

Alberta, Staff Com. Balliston, is to be ready to accompany the Queen in the Victoria and Albert to Cherbourg on Thursday.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Chas. Scott, having on board the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, arrived at Jamaica on the 12th inst., and was to sail on Monday.

Boadicea, Comdre. Richards, was at Accra up to Feb. 18.

Britomart, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Atkinson. A Guernsey paper says, in reference to the recall of the Britomart, "It had been anticipated that she would have been stationed here permanently, owing to the great success which has attended her mission, and it is thought, even now that her order to depart has been given, that if the matter were laid before the Admiralty, showing how great a thing it is to raise nearly fifty men in a small place like Guernsey, an order might be made out to make this her permanent station. The unanimity which has existed between the Registrar at the Custom House (H. Hallett, Esq.) and the commander of the vessel (Lieut. Atkinson), and the earnestness which has been exhibited by both officials, have brought about the great results, which when compared, or rather contrasted, with the ill-success of the Bruiser in Jersey, is something to be proud of. The men of the Britomart have conducted themselves in an admirable manner, and nothing has occurred to mar the pleasantness of the visit of the gunboat to our island."

Cherub, Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton. A court-martial has been held on board the Duncan for the trial of Mr. Edward Baggs, boatswain of the Cherub, on a charge of scandalous and oppressive behaviour on February 16, for that he, whilst in the execution of his duty, did strike George Thomas Stevens, a domestic of the second class, serving on board the Cherub. Capt. Sulivan, of the Duncan, was president of the court, and Mr. H. G. Barlow, R.N., officiated as Deputy Judge Advocate. Capt. Brown, of the Penelope, prosecuted. Evidence was given by Lieut. A. G. Fullerton, of the Cherub, and others. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty," but the court found him guilty of striking Stevens, and sentenced him to be dismissed his ship.

Comus, Capt. East, which reached Simon's Bay on Feb. 29, has by her performances (says the *Times*) justified the Admiralty in building the "C" class of ships. The Comus left Plymouth on Dec. 24, and arrived under sail at Ascension Jan. 25, having made an excellent passage and proved herself a capital sailer. The Comus called in at Tristan d'Acunha on Feb. 8, the expectations of the captain to make the whole distance under canvas not having been fulfilled; for as the wind fell light, it was found necessary to get up steam. The object of the ship's calling at the island was to present, in the name of the President of the United States, the senior resident, Peter Green, with a gold chronometer watch, the next in rank with a binocular glass, and the rest of the settlers with £40 in money for their having been the means of saving the lives of an American shipwrecked crew. The Comus did not anchor off the island, but the captain, with nearly all the officers, went on shore and were met on the beach with great rejoicings by the inhabitants, who were very anxious to sell them provisions. The settlers number, all told, 105 persons, who seemed very healthy and comfortable. Indeed, disease is well-nigh unknown on the island. The Comus arrived at Simon's Bay on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 14, after having experienced squalls and much bad weather, and the crew had the pleasure of hearing that the mails which they had missed at Madeira had been forwarded to the Cape. After visiting the Crozet Islands in search of a supposed shipwrecked crew, the Comus would proceed to Singapore and China.

Crocodile, Capt. Doughty, passed Gibraltar bound for Portsmouth on Wednesday.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, has been ordered to St. Helena and Ascension, returning to Accra about May 8.

Dido, Capt. Compton E. Domvile, which arrived at Simon's Bay on Feb. 29, is to remain there as senior officer until the return of the Boadicea.

Dryad, Com. J. Hext. Lieut. Hugh Talbot, who was promoted in December last, and is now serving in the Dryad, has invented a contrivance for indicating the course run by a vessel, and it has been submitted to the Admiralty, for their Lordships' consideration. Of course it is not the first tell-tale of its kind that has been brought under notice, but it is very creditable to a young officer to have brought forward a simplification of the systems already made known.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Dwarf, Com. W. St. Clair, after completing her refit at Ascension, will probably visit the Congo.

Eclipse, Capt. Charles Rising, left Malta on the 9th for Port Said and the East Indies.

Euphrates, Capt. C. J. Brownrigg, sailed from Portsmouth March 16, with drafts. A court-martial assembled on board the Victory, on Saturday, for the trial of Mr. James Lyons, assistant-paymaster, of the Euphrates. First, for that he did on Feb. 25 wilfully disobey the lawful command of Capt. Brownrigg, in that he did leave the ship without permission; and secondly, for that on Feb. 25 he was absent from the ship without leave. Lieut. Cotton, of the Euphrates, stated that he remembered that on Aug. 21 last, when the ship was at Simon's Bay, Capt. Brownrigg sent for the prisoner, and gave him an order relative to leave. The order was that he was not to go on shore without the captain's permission, and without also obtaining leave from the paymaster. Witness considered that order as binding, both at home and abroad. The prisoner served at the time as assistant-paymaster on board the Euphrates. The order extended to Mr. Inch, assistant-paymaster, as well as to the prisoner, but only so far as the paymaster's leave was concerned. On the date of the order, however, Mr. Inch had to obtain the captain's leave as well, but that order only applied to the time the ship was away. In cross-examination, witness said that when the captain gave the order to the prisoner, he did not say, "You will not leave the ship without my permission, while we are abroad." He was aware that Mr. Inch had slept out of the ship several times since the ship had arrived at Portsmouth, but that was with his permission, the captain being away. It was customary for officers to use the "leave-board" to obtain leave, so as to save trouble, but the use of the leave-board did not extend to the prisoner. He could not undertake to say that the leave-board was not frequently used by the prisoner. He was not aware of any fault having been found with the prisoner for using the leave-board. While the captain was away on Admiralty leave, witness did not find fault with the prisoner for going on shore by means of the leave-board. He was aware that the prisoner had a wife and family residing at this port. The prisoner was under punishment on Feb. 24. Witness, as a messmate of the prisoner, was aware that he went on shore occasionally to see his wife and family. Re-examined by the prosecutor: The order as to the stoppage of Mr. Inch's leave applied only to Simon's Bay. Mr. Herbert, paymaster of the Euphrates, gave corroborative evidence. Lieut. Harris deposed that on the evening of Feb. 25 he was doing duty as senior lieut. About six o'clock Capt. Brownrigg directed him to send for the prisoner. He did so, but the prisoner could not be found. The prisoner had not obtained his leave to go on shore. On the following morning the prisoner came on board, and witness asked him who had given him leave to go on shore. The prisoner replied that he did not think it necessary to obtain leave. Witness told him that an officer of his standing must know that it was necessary to obtain the permission of the senior lieut., and that he would see the captain during the morning. The captain subsequently saw the prisoner, who offered nothing in defence of his conduct, and the captain placed him under arrest. In cross-examination, witness said the prisoner told the captain he thought his order only applied to abroad. Mr. Inch, assist.-pymr. of the Euphrates, deposed to seeing prisoner return on board at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult. The prisoner, in his defence, submitted that the order given by the captain only applied to foreign parts, and that he honestly thought he had a right to use the leave-board. The court found both charges proved, and adjudged him to be dismissed her Majesty's Service.

Euryalus, Capt. Richard King. A report has been received from Malta of the result of the inquiry into the defects of the Euryalus, and the causes thereof; and it is hinted that the disablement of the ship's screw, and the defects developed in her rudder, are not so clearly avoidable accidents as their Lordships would have wished. As a consequence, the Engineer Department is likely to hear something not entirely to its advantage.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Fawn, Capt. Wharton, has been ordered from Malta to complete the surveys she is making in the Sea of Marmora.

Firefly, Lieut.-Com. Hughes-Hallett, was at Accra on Feb. 18, and is ordered to the Cape, and will go thence to the South Sub-division.

Flirt, Com. Brackenbury. The Flirt has received orders to leave to-day for the West Coast of Africa, and among her first duties will be a visit to the Gambia. Com. Brackenbury has, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, done his best to make things comfortable on board his ship, and but for the station on which she is first to be employed, she bids fair to be "happy." If any one has cause to regret being ordered to the Coast of Africa, it is the Commander himself, for he has only been married a week or two. There are some, however, who will rejoice at the arrival of the Flirt, for her presence on the West Coast will relieve the Forester, which was commissioned in January, 1878.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. Sydney Smith, was at Quittah, on Feb. 18, and was to leave for the Brass River, making Accra her head-quarters until relieved by Decoy.

Himalaya, Capt. H. Brent, arrived at Spithead on Saturday with invalids, about 200 in number, from the Cape. The men are mostly those who were wounded at Ulundi, the serious character of their injuries having prevented them leaving before for England. They will go on to Netley Royal Hospital. The Himalaya also brings the 71st Regiment from Gibraltar, and will proceed with them to Granton.

Industry, Staff Com. W. T. Tregidgo, is ordered to the Cape, calling at the South Coast ports.

Invincible, Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., has arrived at Malta from the Piræus.

Jackal, Lieut. the Hon. R. Bingham, has been directed to proceed to Devonport about March 20 to be docked, and have defects made good. She is to be ready to resume her duties at the Hebrides about the middle of May.

Malabar, Capt. J. F. Grant, sailed on the 17th inst. from Bombay for Portsmouth.

Minotaur, Capt. Harry Rawson, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hood. A correspondent, writing from Lisbon, says:—"The Minotaur has a very powerful eleven amongst her ship's company, notably a very good wicket-keeper; and in a match, 'Officers versus Men,' the men were successful, and handsomely beat their officers, which is worthy of record, as showing that Jack can do other things as well as cross upper yards. On Tuesday the two five-masters, the Minotaur and Agincourt, had an exciting game with the three-masters, the Northumberland and Achilles, and on the first innings the five-masters just pulled it off by four runs only. As there was not time to play it out, victory rested with the two flagships, but the other ships are thirsting for their revenge."

Newcastle, Capt. Kelly, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday, from Lisbon, and will probably proceed to the eastward to refit.

Northampton, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. McClintock, was to visit St. Kitt's and Jamaica, and to be at Bermuda to-day.

Orion returned to Chatham Dockyard on Tuesday, after having made a trial of her engines at the measured-mile off the Maplin Sands. The trial was perfectly satisfactory, and the vessel has been placed in the repairing basin, to be brought forward for commission.

Osborne, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., is ordered to be ready for sea, if needed, to accompany the Victoria and Albert to Cherbourg on Thursday.

Pilot has been ordered to be commissioned at Devonport on the 23rd inst., instead of the 9th prox., by Lieut. John Giles, of the Royal Adelaide, as tender to the Impregnable.

Pioneer, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre, having refitted after her expedition up the Niger, is to accompany the Boadicea to the Cape.

Rifleman, Com. Inglis, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday, from the East Indies. She has made a passage of four months from Zanzibar, *viâ* the Suez Canal. The Rifleman was commissioned at Chatham in March, 1873, and recommissioned at Bombay in April, 1876. She has left for Sheerness and Chatham to pay off.

Rupert, Capt. Edward J. Pollard, was to leave Malta for Cyprus on the 18th inst.

Sealark, Lieut. G. R. Bromley, is now preparing for her summer cruising.

Temeraire, Capt. the Hon. W. Carpenter, was to leave Malta on March 15, for a ten days' cruise. The *Hampshire Telegraph* states that a letter from the Admiralty has been received on board the Temeraire, in which their Lordships express their opinion that it reflects much credit upon Mr. William Castle, the chief engineer, and engine-room staff of the ship, that during the two and a half years she has been in commission there have been no defects of any consequence in the machinery. The engines are by Humphry and Tennant, and they are evidently good work, and have been well used and looked after.

Turquoise, Capt. B. Medlycott. For being absent without leave for two days, Mr. Gough, engineer of the Turquoise (to which ship he was only appointed in September, 1879), has been tried by court-martial, and has been severely reprimanded and deprived of one year's seniority.

Tyne, Com. J. E. Stokes, arrived at Trincomalee on Sunday, and was to leave for England last Thursday.

Valorous, Capt. G. D. Morant, went into harbour at Devonport on Saturday morning to refit.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. Frank T. Thomson. The Royal yacht at Portsmouth will embark her Majesty on Thursday, for passage to Cherbourg.

Wivern, Com. J. G. Jones, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday morning for Hong Kong, *viâ* the Suez Canal. She was off Cape St. Vincent, all well, on Wednesday.

Woodlark, Com. P. C. Johnstone, was commissioned on Tuesday, with a complement of 90, for service on the East Indies station.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long-service and good-conduct:—George Preston, leading stoker, of the Urgent; William Triggs, ship's corporal, first-class, of the Vernon; John H. Montgomery, gunner's mate, of the Excellent; Alfred Burton, leading stoker, of the Duke of Wellington; John Halloran, sailmaker's mate, of the Revenge; Thomas G. Carey, torpedo artisan, of the Northampton; William Tuck, chief boatman in charge; Joseph Records, chief boatman; William Goffin, commissioned boatman; John Taylor and Alfred Tucker, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

The statement of the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* that, "at the request of the Russian Government, nearly all the ironclads of the Italian fleet are being equipped for a cruise in Turkish waters during the spring and summer," is contradicted.

The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern is being got ready for a cruise. It is said that in the latter part of the summer the Crown Prince and Crown Princess propose to embark in her in order to meet their son, Prince Henry, on his return from a voyage round the world.

The Admiralty having received a memorial from a society of Odd Fellows, pointing out the inconvenience occasioned by the refusal of Naval surgeons to give certificates of sickness and recovery to members of the society, their Lordships have replied that they have been pleased to give directions that, when applied to, medical officers of the Royal Navy may in future certify to the secretaries of established friendly societies the nature of the illness from which any officer or man being a member of such society is suffering.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The Institution of Naval Architects commenced its annual meetings on Wednesday in the hall of the Society of Arts. After the report, which showed that the affairs of the society were prosperous, had been read, 23 new members were elected. The president, Lord Hampton, who has held office for 21 years, retired, and the Earl of Ravensworth was unanimously chosen to take his place. In accepting the appointment, he expressed his high sense of the honour which had been done to him, and referred to the valuable services of the institution in bringing to bear on a great national industry all the talent the nation can command and in assisting the Admiralty with their combined experience. Lord Hampton, in his address, said they would have most implicit confidence in the abilities and competence of his successor. He alluded to the explosion of the large gun on board the Thunderer, remarking that it had formed a subject of discussion at their last meeting, and it was satisfactory now to find that their conclusions at that time that breech-loading guns were best suited for naval purposes were about to be acted on by the Admiralty. Afterward she drew attention to the use of steel for facing armour plates and for other purposes in shipbuilding, and he commended the proposal to employ mercantile vessels in time of war as cruisers. A paper was then read by Mr. B. Martell, chief surveyor of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, on "Causes of Unseaworthiness in Merchant Steamers." The first obvious cause was structural weakness, but from his experience, he said, he could deny that recent losses were due to this source of unseaworthiness. Deterioration of materials in the structures led to loss, but this danger was rapidly diminishing through the practice of cementing the insides of iron ships. The arrangements for the security of the sea-cocks and for pumping facilities were now much improved, but still required attention. No danger was to be feared from water-ballast tanks provided they were suitably arranged and formed in regard to the design of the ship. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Merrifield, F.R.S., deprecated the common running of steamers with too small margins of stability. Sufficient money, he considered, was not spent in obtaining calculations of the stability of merchant ships. Mr. J. Scott Russell, F.R.S., objected to double bottoms, holding them to be a great source of danger. He commended longitudinal central bulkheads, urging that no serious objections could brought against them. Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson thought that water ballast contributed to the stability of a ship, and this, he said, was the opinion of every one with whom he had spoken. It was stated by other speakers that water-ballast tanks fitted in the holds of vessels had been tried, but, the ballast being higher up, more water had to be carried, and the excessive quantity was in danger of breaking adrift.

On Thursday morning the day's proceedings commenced with a paper by Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., on "The Nelson Class," in which the author at the commencement dealt with the steaming powers of the Nelson and Northampton as well as the two types of engines presented by those vessels. The real question, he said, concerning the Nelson class was, now that they were completed, were they fit for their proposed service? The ships might be looked at from two points of view. They might be regarded as armoured ships, having to meet armoured ships, or as protected cruisers. Comparing these vessels with the Bellerophon, he claimed that they were both better armed and better protected and their coal capacity was greatly superior. The Nelson is a 14-knot ship without the use of the steam blast; and her sister ship, the Northampton, is at present only a $13\frac{1}{4}$-knot ship with the use of the steam blast; the Nelson is 12 feet out of water, the Northampton $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The difference in the draft of water, computed as that realised by the vessel, was excused on the ground that the introduction of newly-devised sources of warlike efficiency was preferable to a strict adherence to a particular computation. The armour in the Nelson is reduced in extent compared to the Bellerophon; but the thickness is 7·28 inches instead of 5·28 inches, with 60 tons of fuel per day. She should make a speed in smooth water of $10\frac{1}{2}$ knots, and should steam 5,000 knots. Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson complimented the designer of the type, asserting that no war-ships belonging to other Powers were able to carry so much coal. It was his opinion, however, that under sail they would not be of much service, seeing they carried two screws. He closed his remarks by deeply lamenting the slow speed of our smaller class of ironclads. Mr. A. C. Kirk, of the firm which built the Northampton, and who designed the Nelson's engines, considered that the lesser speed of the Northampton was due to the different position of her propellers and the non-compounding of her engines. It was pointed out by Mr. J. Scott Russell, F.R.S., that the Nelson had eight unprotected guns in addition to four protected, which would be of the greatest advantage in delivering a broadside at close quarters. These could be fired by electricity, but he did not think our seamen would skulk behind the armour should they be required to work the unarmoured guns. Mr. A. C. Kirk, M.I.C.E., a member of the institution, contributed a paper on "A Method of Analysing the Forms of Ships and Determining the Lengths and Angle of Entrance." Mr. J. A. Normand, a member of the council, read a paper on "The Steam Trial of Her Majesty's ship Iris, and the Resistance of Screw Propellers." Mr. J. Scott Russell, F.R.S., vice-president, contributed the principal paper for the morning's consideration. It was entitled, "On the True Nature of the Resistance of Armour to Shot." Mr. Scott Russell concluded his paper in the following rather striking terms;—The armour, which has hitherto been fastened on by bolts and nuts over the outside, shall no longer be so fastened, because these bolts are not only in themselves weak places, but each of them forms a centre of radial cracks, and assists in extending the cracks of the others. I, therefore, strongly urge that all ships-of-war should be so built, that the armour-plates should be on the inside skin of the ship instead of on the outside. This can be easily and conveniently accomplished in the original design, and it might be so arranged that the ship and its machinery might be thoroughly complete and fit for use without the armour, and that when the convenient time arrives the armour could be at once placed in the cells of the cellular side which had been made to receive them. In this case each plate of armour would preserve its integrity, and in the case of an engagement the steel plating might be split, and even broken in fragments, without being displaced, or the replacement of injured armour could be rendered easy and convenient. The above, with the discussion consequent on each paper, concluded the morning's programme. At the evening's sitting—Lord Houghton in the chair—the following papers were read:—"Twenty Minutes with Passenger Steamers on the Long Ferry," by Mr. J. R. Ravenhill; "The Stability of Yachts," by Mr. Dixon Kemp; "On a Wave Line Form of Midship Section," by Mr. J. Scott Russell, F.R.S., vice-president. The proceedings of the session closed after the reading of some papers, with the presentation of an address to Lord Houghton from the members and associates of the Institution.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION

On Tuesday, the annual general meeting was held at Willis's Room's, the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. The annual report stated that since the last meeting twelve new lifeboats had been placed on the coast. During 1879, the lifeboats had saved 637 persons, nearly the whole of them when ordinary boats could not have been employed without great risk of life; and had helped last year to rescue 21 vessels. 25 silver medals and votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £2,250 had been granted by the Institution. Although the boats had been manned during the past twenty-eight months by about 30,000 persons, only four lives had been lost. The number of lives saved since the establishment of the Institution, either by its lifeboats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 26,906. For these services it had voted 93 gold and 902 silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £59,800. The total amount of the donations, subscriptions, and dividends received during that period had been £30,125, of which sum £5,081 were special gifts to defray the cost of eight lifeboats. The expenditure had amounted to £36,546. The committee appealed with renewed assurance and confidence to their fellow-countrymen at large to help them, not only to maintain the great life-saving fleet which the toil and anxiety of many years had produced, but also to assist them to perpetuate the great work, and to extend it as opportunities are presented.

In Callao Bay, on January 21 and 22, says the *Panama Star*, the jolly tars of old England, composing the officers and crew of H.M.S. Triumph, Shannon, Turquoise, and Pelican, indulged in a regatta. Sailing and rowing races were the order of the day afloat, in which the honours of victory were about equally devided. On board of the Triumph and the Shannon a number of Callao and Lima ladies and gentlemen witnessed the exciting contests, and in the intervals wiled away the hours in dancing to the music of the splendid bands of the ships. The following officers composed the committee:—Capt. John D'Arcy, Staff Com. J. J. Covey, Lieut. F. Coddington, Triumph; Lieut. W. H. Madan, Shannon; Lieut. H. N. Dudding, Turquoise; Lieut. W. T. Bourke, Pelican. Capt. A. H. Markham, judge; Lieut. F. Coddington, starter; Staff Com. J. J. Covey, treasurer.

Launches and Pinnaces.—Four Entries. 1st Prize, Triumph pinnace 2nd Prize, Triumph launch.

Cutters.—Nine Entries. 1st Prize, Shannon; 2nd Prize, Turquoise 3rd, Triumph.

The Admiral's Cup.—For all boats, any rig—no false keels—water-ballast allowed, and that not to be started—time allowance, 15 seconds per foot of length for all boats.—Eighteen Entries. 1st, Triumph pinnace; 2nd, Triumph launch; 3rd, Triumph barge; 4th, Triumph cutter; 5th, Turquoise cutter.

Copper Punts.—Any rig, and shovels only to be used for propulsion —1st Prize, Triumph; 2nd, Shannon.

Between the second and third races there was an amusing greasy pole contest, which excited much merriment.

Six-Oared Galleys.—Four Entries. 1st Prize, Triumph, 1st gig; 2nd, Shannon.

Launches and Pinnaces.—Four Entries. 1st Prize, Triumph launch 2nd Prize, Turquoise pinnace.

Twelve-Oared Cutters.—Five Entries. 1st Prize, Shannon; 2nd Prize, Pelican; 3rd Prize, Triumph.

Ten-Oared Cutter.—Three Entries. 1st Prize, Triumph cutter.

Royal Marines in Twelve-Oared Cutters.—Four Entries. 1st Prize, Pelican; 2nd Prize, Turquoise.

Five-Oared Whalers.—Seven Entries. 1st Prize, Turquoise; 2nd Prize, Pelican; 3rd Prize, Pelican.

Stokers in Twelve-Oared Cutters.—Two Entries. 1st Prize, Shannon.

Officers' Race, in Five-Oared Whalers, for a Cup presented by Mr. Grace, of Callao.—Three Entries. 1st, Turquoise.

Dingies, one mile race, number of oars optional.—Four Entries. 1st, Shannon; 2nd, Triumph.

Any boat, with any number of oars and men, double banked or otherwise. Prize £3.—13 Entries. 1st, Admiral's barge, Triumph; 2nd, Pelican's cutter.

Consolation Stakes.—For any boat that has pulled, and not won a prize. Prize £2.—Three Entries. 1st, Admiral's galley, Triumph.

Of the sailing matches, the third race, the Admiral's Cup, produced the most interest, there being no less than 18 entries. The Triumph's pinnace, coming in first, was sailed by Com. Acland; the Triumph's launch, second, by Sub-Lieut. Willson; and the Admiral's barge, Triumph, third, by Flag Lieut. Moore. The two former boats were "De Horsey" rigged, with spinnakers, &c., for running. In the race for the cup presented by Mr. Grace, the officers of the Turquoise came in a good first, but the race would have been closer had the Triumph's and Shannon's gigs not fouled in rounding the buoy. On Wednesday, C D'Arcy and officers entertained on board the Shannon, and the following day, Rear-Admiral Stirling, Capt. Markham, and officers, on board the Triumph.

Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eructations which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure Oil, made at Allen and Hanbury's own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process, and presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial $\frac{1}{4}$ pints, 1s 4d; $\frac{1}{2}$ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

ADJUTANTS OF AUXILIARY FORCES.

"Adjutant of Volunteers" writes:—I cannot allow the remarks of "Umtagati," of March 6, to pass by unchallenged. He says a Volunteer adjutant's fixed pay is £321 6s. 9d. per annum, less income-duty; in this sum, I presume horse and stable allowance is included. I make my pay, all told, to be £314 17s. 11d. Items as follows:—Daily pay, 11s. 7d.; fuel and light, 6d.; servant's allowance, 1s.; lodging allowance, 2s. 3d.; horse allowance, 1s. 6d.; and stable allowance, 9d. The cheapest way of keeping a horse in London is at livery; this costs at the very least £75 a year. The cheapest lodging to be obtained, including light, fuel, and attendance, is 25s. a week, or £75 a year. I do not say what I give myself, I merely mention what I think to be a reasonable price. These two sums make a total of £150 a year, which, taken from the above amount, leaves a little over £164; I am deducting income-duty, which I put at about £5 a year. "Umtagati" says the fixed income of a Militia adjutant is £248 6s. 9d.; but, of course, as he has quarters and stabling allowed him at the brigade depôt, he has only to feed his horse; he has also quarters for himself, and the advantages of a soldier servant. Therefore, I think it will be not far under the mark when I say his horse-keep will not amount to more than £48 a year. This would leave him £200, as against the £164; and add to this the £25 he gets for recruits, and it will leave him £61 to the good in the year. He says Volunteer adjutants are allowed to recruit; so they are, but they never get a chance of obtaining any men, and as a matter of fact, this source of income is entirely closed to them. He says a Volunteer adjutant attends an evening drill of each corps in his district twice or thrice a quarter, and six days' battalion drill in the year. An adjutant of Volunteers is on parade four nights a week for at least eight months in the year, and for the rest, when not on leave, from two to three nights a week. This is putting it, I think, below the mark. The amount of correspondence he also questions; yet, as almost all information is imparted to Volunteers (who live all over the place) in this way, it is necessarily very great. I could show that "Umtagati" is wrong on almost every point, and I can agree with him only in what he says in the last few lines of his letter, which applies equally to the appointments of adjutants of Volunteers.

The iniquity of their Lordships' order depriving assistant-paymasters of eight years' seniority of the recently-granted second stripe, has been brought to the notice of the Board by more than one Commander-in-Chief, so that there can be no excuse for persisting in doing this injustice to a class of officers who are already most unfortunately circumstanced with respect to position and promotion. The evil of allowing assistant-paymasters this distinctive lace could not have been very great, seeing that the order for them to wear it remained in force for two years, and even now has only been cancelled in a half-hearted way, no General Order having been issued. The change only became known by the issue of the new book on Naval uniforms, and although that was dated May last, no steps were taken to have this change in uniform made known. It has been allowed to slip out in a most unusual manner, and their Lordships do not appear to care much whether the change is made or not. Some assistant-paymasters have already taken off the second stripe, while others are waiting to see how the wind blows, and are inclined to take the usual grace allowed when a change of uniform is ordered.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

An alteration is to be made in the engine-room complement of the composite gun-vessels of the Forward and Forester class, and instead of carrying an assistant-engineer as well as an engineer, as at present, the place of the junior engineer officer will be filled by a chief engine-room artificer. This is an arrangement which the Service at large would be glad to see extended to the furthest possible limits, nor does the *Hampshire Telegraph* think the branch itself would object to see a reduction in the numbers borne on the lists of the officers of the steam branch. It would be for the benefit of the cloth, especially as regards their position as officers, if there were not so many juniors as at present, who are called upon to do the minor duties of the engine-room and stoke-hold, and there can be no doubt that promotion would be accelerated if the junior lists were not so out of proportion to the absorbent qualities of the senior lists.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Obituary.

Admiral Philip Westphal died on Tuesday, at Ryde, at the advanced age of 98 years. The deceased was born in the year 1782, and entered the Navy in 1794 as a first- class volunteer on board L'Oiseau, and after serving for about 12 months on the coast of North America and in the West Indies, joined the Albatross and the Shannon, on the home station. He soon afterwards joined the Asia, and was again employed in North America until the end of 1800. He then became master's mate on board the Blanche, and in that ship took part in the action of Copenhagen on April 2, 1801. Three days after that event he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and transferred to the Defiance, flagship of Sir Thomas Graves. His next appointment was to the Amazon, in which vessel he saw some active service in the Mediterranean. He shortly afterwards accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies and back in search of the combined fleets of France and Spain. In 1806, Lieut. Westphal took part in a long running fight, which ended in the capture of two of the enemy's vessels. He was subsequently employed on the coast of France and on the north coast of Spain. In 1812 he was appointed first lieutenant on board the Junon, on the North American station, where he saw much service, and contributed to the capture of several vessels. In January, 1815, he was transferred to the Albion, bearing the flag of Sir George Cockburn, and shortly afterwards, on his return to England, he was promoted to the rank of commander. His last appointments were to the Warspite and Kent. He was advanced to captain in 1830. He attained his flag-rank in 1855, and became an Admiral on the Retired List in 1866.

Com. James B. Kinsman died on the 11th inst. in his 71st year. The deceased officer obtained his commission as lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1846, and from the following March until Feb. 1847, served in the Wanderer, 12, Capt. Philip H. Somerville, on the African station. He subsequently was attached to the Tortoise, store-ship, at Ascension, from Feb. 1847 until compelled to invalide Jan. 19, 1848, and was employed in the Coastguard service at Porthpean, Cornwall, from March 6, 1851, until promoted to the rank of retired commander, March 31, 1866. He was awarded a Coastguard pension, May 7, 1872.

The following questions were put by Mr. A. M. Sullivan (for Mr. O'Shaughnessy) to the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House on Thursday:—"If Mr. Marcus Allen, Act.-Staff-Surg. of H.M.S. Albatross, with seniority as Surgeon of November, 1870, was admitted as a patient into Haslar Hospital in November, 1878, and after remaining some time under treatment was reported by Dr. Watt Reid (now Medical Director-General of the Navy) as suffering from incurable disease and a fit object for survey, with a view to his being invalided out of the Service; whether it was true that such survey was not granted by the late Medical Director-General; whether Mr. Allen was subsequently discharged 'as relieved,' not cured, and detailed for service afloat; whether on his applying to the Admiralty for permission to be surveyed at Haslar as to his fitness for duty, he was surveyed at the office of the then Medical Director, and being pronounced fit to serve he proceeded to take up the appointment, when his health completely failed, and he tendered his resignation in consequence; and whether he would be given any compensation for his services, or whether his case would be referred back to Dr. Watt Reid, the present Medical Director-General?" Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply, said: "Mr. Marcus Allen, while a patient in Haslar Hospital, in 1878, was recommended for survey by Dr. Watt Reid, on the ground that he was suffering from an incurable disease, but one which, nevertheless, was not beyond remedial measures. This survey, however, was not then ordered by the Medical Director-General. On Mr. Allen's discharge from hospital, he was appointed to a Coastguard cruiser. In accordance with the practice of the Service, he was medically surveyed in London, and not at Haslar, as he had requested, and was reported fit for active service. On this he requested permission to resign, as not equal to the responsibilities of the position, either mentally or physically. His resignation was accepted, and he never joined his ship. It is not customary to give compensation to officers who resign, nor to reconsider their cases with a view to their readmission into the Service, for which an Order in Council would be required."

THE NEW BOOT POLISH.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. PROPERT, Battersea Park Road, London.

Amusements.

Until the electioneering excitement has abated, our London lessees well know that novelties of the stage have small chance of attracting attention, and at most theatres the run of the pieces already fixed in public favour will be prolonged to the latest possible date.

Mr. Tom Taylor's comic drama of "*Still Waters Run Deep*," originally produced at the Olympic under Alfred Wigan's management in May, 1855, is likely to have a renewed career of prosperity at the ST. JAMES'S, where the play has been brought out with remarkable attention to scenic accessories. When first represented, a quarter of a century ago, the stage decoration of this piece was thought to be more than usually perfect, but the art of building-up substantial interiors, and aiding the illusion of the scene by costly upholstery, was then quite in its infancy. The drama was founded on a novelette written by the late Charles de Bernard, called "*Le Gendre*," and published only two months before Mr. Tom Taylor constructed his clever adaptation. The original cast included Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. George Vining, and Mr. Emery, whose characters of John Mildmay, Captain Hawksley, and old Potter are now admirably filled by Mr. Kendal, Mr. Terriss, and Mr. Hare. The self-willed aunt, Mrs. Sternhold, and the erring wife, Mrs. Mildmay, first played by Mrs. Melfort and Miss Maskell, are now much more effectively portrayed by Mrs. Kendal and Miss Grahame, the former character being raised into a prominence never before attained. The subordinate personages in the piece are excellently illustrated by Mr. Wenman, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Draycott, and Mr. Denny, and the whole performance is at once perfectly artistic and thoroughly enjoyable.

A four-act play, called "*The Battle of the Heart*," has been produced at the DUKE'S THEATRE by Mr. Clarance Holt, who sustains the principal character of Gilbert Greystone, the pirate, his original part when the piece was first acted in the provinces thirty years ago. The author, John Wilkins, died during the autumn of 1853, in his thirty-third year. The melodrama, which has some striking situations, is now adequately supported by Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Laura Darrell, Mr. G. F. Leicester, and Mr. E. Major. Mr. Burnand's extravaganza of "*Paris*," in which Miss Lisa Weber and her burlesque troop perform, has been revived as a lively after-piece.

A new and original comedy, in three acts, called "*Cobwebs*," and written by Mr. Charles Wills, whose name has not yet been made familiar to playgoers, will be produced at the VAUDEVILLE next Saturday evening.

"*Ninon*" will be performed at the ADELPHI till the middle of April, when Mr. Dion Boucicault will appear in his own drama of "*The Shaughraun*." At the close of Mr. Boucicault's engagement, "*The Corsican Brothers*" will be revived, with entirely novel ghostly illusions. Mr. Henry Neville is now appointed stage-manager.

The subscription list for the eight weeks' performances of French plays at the GAIETY, commencing on May 24, already reaches the sum of £15,000.

"*The Merchant of Venice*," at the LYCEUM, will probably run to the close of the season. "*The Corsican Brothers*" is, however, ready for production at a week's notice. The version is the one Mr. Boucicault prepared for the Princess's, Mr. Henry Irving having purchased the right of representation from Mrs. Charles Kean.

A new comedy, by Mr. G. R. Douglas, called "*Rival Candidates*," has been tentatively produced at the FOLLY for a morning performance. It is only fair to the author to defer criticism until the novelty takes its place in the evening programme.

The well-known amateur company, known as "The Irrationals," gave a special entertainment at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place, on Saturday night, under distinguished patronage, and in aid of the Irish Relief Fund. In the comedietta of "*The Little Sentinel*," Miss Ellen de Vere, Miss Hester, Capt. E. C. Johnson, Col. Rideout, R.H.A., and Mr. G. H. Phillips delighted the aristocratic audience assembled.

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A HINT TO CANDIDATES AT THE COMING ELECTION.—Many a good speech is spoilt by inability on the part of the speaker to give clear utterance to his words, and there is no greater cause of indistinctness of speech than imperfect teeth. A man who aspires to oratorical honours should preserve his teeth, and how can he do this so effectually as by using ROWLAND'S ODONTO, which prevents decay, and at the same time sweetens the breath. Its unprecedented success for the last 50 years shows the favour in which it is held, while the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients, renders it the safest tooth-powder that can be used.

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THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—At 7, Jessamy's Courtship—At 7.45, Ninon—At 10, Katherine and Petruchio.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, Rothomago.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9.30, The Peri of Peru—At 10.50, Snow-Ball Ballet.

COURT.—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

CRITERION.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

DUKE'S.—At 7.30, The Battle of the Heart—At 9.30 Paris

FOLLY.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, The Spitalfield's Weaver—Bardell *v.* Pickwick—At 7.30, In the Orchard—At 8, The Spitalfield s Weaver—At 9, Bardell *v.* Pickwick—At 10, Our Clerks.

GAIETY.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Rajah of Mysore—At 3, Little Doctor Faust At 4.30, Stage Struck—Colleen Bawn—At 7, Operetta—At 7.30, Sweethearts and Wives—At 8.45, Kerry—At 9.50, Address—At 10, Robbing Roy.

GLOBE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Les Cloches de Corneville—At 7, The Happy Man—At 8, Les Cloches de Corneville.

HAYMARKET.—At 8, Money.

IMPERIAL.—Morning performance daily, at 2.45, As You Like It.

LYCEUM.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.15, The King and the Miller—At 8, The Merchant of Venice.

OLYMPIC.—At 7.45, Red Tape—At 9, The Heir-at-Law.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, The Children's Pinafore—At 4.30, A Juvenile Party—At 7.45, In the Sulks—At 8.30, Children's Pinafore—At 10.30, After All.

PRINCE OF WALES.—At 7.50, A Happy Pair—At 8.40, Forget-Me-Not.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7, Delicate Ground—At 7.50, The Streets of London.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT.—At 7, Who Speaks First—At 8, A Dramatic Fever—At 8.30, During Her Majesty's Pleasure.

ROYALTY.—At 7.15, The Goose with the Golden Eggs—At 8.15, Jo.

ST. JAMES'S.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Still Waters Run Deep—At 8, Old Cronies—At 8.45, Still Waters Run Deep.

STRAND.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, The School for Scandal—Chiselling.

BIRTH.

CLARKE.—On March 7, at 4 Regent's Terrace, Leeds, the wife of Lieut, E. H. Clarke, R.N., H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRÆME.—At Madeley Manor, Staffordshire, on Thursday, March 18, Charles E. H. Græme, late lieutenant-colonel of the 104th Bengal Fusiliers, aged 51.

MURRAY.—At 10 Drummond Place, Stirling, on the 12th inst., Ada, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stewart Murray, late 72nd Highlanders, and Highland Borderers L.I. Militia.

Advertisements.

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THE reporters seem to have been putting some curious remarks into the mouth of the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness has, in the course of the year, to make many after-dinner speeches on a familiar theme, and few men can speak more to the point than the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, when he is returning thanks for "The Army." But we are fairly puzzled to reconcile one part of his speech with another, at the Civil Engineers' dinner. It is clear, if words have any sense, that the illustrations used by the Duke of Cambridge to indicate the superiority of experienced men to raw lads implied that his Royal Highness thought long service was better than short service, that he liked long service and did not like short service, and that he considered the experienced soldier better than the inexperienced soldier. But why not say so? The *Times* did not report the speech at all, and the *Observer* plainly mistook what the Duke said, but the morning papers generally coincide in the sense of the versions they gave. "There has been a great controversy going on—some people holding the opinion that you cannot have soldiers serve too long; whilst, on the other hand, the new-fashioned opinion is that a soldier serves too short a period. I appear amongst you to-day as a neutral, and I wish to remain perfectly neutral between these two opinions."—*Morning Advertiser.* "There has been a great controversy going on, some old-fashioned people holding the opinion that you cannot have soldiers serve too long; whilst, on the other hand, there are new-fashioned people whose opinion is that a soldier cannot serve too short a period."—*Morning Post.* The *Daily Telegraph* agrees in sense. Why should one in the commanding position of the Duke of Cambridge have no opinions on the vital question which lies at the very root of our Army Organisation, and why should he abstain from declaring the faith that is in him, or decline to express an opinion, except by implication and inference? All allowance must be made for the difficulty and delicacy of the Royal Duke's position. The Commander-in-Chief is now the subaltern of a Parliamentary Chief, who is the representative of the varying and variable policy of the party which may be in power; but whatever may be the mischiefs to the Army from such changes as are, it would seem, inevitable in dealing with our military institutions, they are immensely aggravated if there be no fixed military policy, no opinion at all, at the Horse Guards. It may be necessary for the representative of the Queen at the head of her Army to abstain in public from opposition to the military policy of the Government of the day. He may be deterred from resigning his high office by motives of the most elevated character when he disapproves of what is done, and yet be obliged to hold his tongue when he is addressing his fellow-countrymen; just as he must, on all occasions, maintain that the Army is efficient, and eulogise the courage and devotion, which, thank God, no one can doubt. But on such a question as that of short service, or what we may call no service, as compared with full service, surely the Commander-in-Chief, if he has to speak at all, may speak out, with the courage of his convictions. His Royal Highness, however, is represented as having told the intelligent assemblage that he stood before them as a neutral between the two opinions. We take it from the context of his remarks that the Duke of Cambridge expressed his preference for long over short-service. Having announced what his position was, and having alluded to some sharp criticism on the Army somewhere or other, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief referred to the recent experience of Lord Chelmsford, "who could say more on the point of" [long and short service] "than he could pretend to do;" and then put it to his hearers to say whether they would not prefer to have workmen of some experience in what they undertook rather than boys, to prove the proposition that a certain length of service is necessary to make a good soldier. Here is a distinct avowal for which the Duke of Cambridge, as a soldier, need feel no shame or sorrow; and the illustration with which he followed up his successful sortie from the neutral ground he had professed to occupy was perfectly happy and just:—"You find in your workmen that there is a certain happy medium of age, when all a man's physical energy is developed, without his losing any of the dash and spirit of youth. And as such a man would be most useful to you in your great undertakings, so it is with us in the Army. What we want to determine is, up to what period of life a man should remain in the Service, so that the country should not lose the benefit of this combination. We have not yet decided this point, but I hope we shall soon do so."—Amen!

In the Parliament which has just been dissolved, there were no fewer than 123 officers or ex-officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces. Judging from the number of naval and military candidates, there will be no lack of M.P.'s connected more or less with the Services in the new House of Commons. Several of the military Members will be officers on full pay, and they will bring into the House an amount of fresh and practical knowledge much needed. The Authorities do not approve of officers on full pay being in Parliament, and there is no doubt much to be said on their side of the question. In the first place, their Parliamentary duties, with their incidents, must take such Members a good deal away from their military duties. In the second place, they are in rather a false position, for if they are outspoken as Members, it may happen that they are obliged to criticise or blame their military superiors, especially the Horse Guards. Considerations of the general public advantage ought, however, to override mere departmental objections, and it is of the utmost importance, especially in these days, when great military questions are so often discussed in Parliament, and the House virtually constitutes itself a military censor, that there should be among the Members men qualified, both by past experience and present knowledge, to speak with authority on matters connected with the Army. Unfortunately, all Liberals have what may be termed a congenital dislike to soldiers; and those among them who, either as officials or as mere amateurs, are fond of trying their hands at tinkering the Army, dislike the exposure of their theories which military Members occasionally indulge in. Besides, soldiers are generally Conservatives. Hence there is on this point a consensus of opinion, on the part of both Liberals and the Horse Guards, that full-pay officers ought not to sit in the House. Happily, not even Mr. Gladstone or Lord Cardwell have ventured to propose a Bill rendering full-pay officers ineligible for seats in the Lower House. The day, however, may come when such a step will be taken. We trust to the good-sense of the House to render it abortive. The arguments in its favour would, we suppose, be,—firstly, that an M.P. cannot perform satisfactorily both his parliamentary and his military duties; secondly, that if an officer contemplates a parliamentary career, it is no great sacrifice to retire or go on half-pay; thirdly, that there are sufficient retired and half-pay officers to instruct the House on military matters, without the aid of officers actually serving. If an officer were certain that he had many years of continuous parliamentary life before him he would not, in all probability, hesitate to quit the Service, as soon as he was elected. As a matter of fact, however, the tenure of a seat is very uncertain, and an officer really fond of his profession would not care to resign his commission, in exchange for, perhaps, only a few months at St. Stephen's. As to the third argument, Members with military titles abound, but comparatively few of them possess much military knowledge of a useful description, and still fewer are able to impart their knowledge in an impressive, attractive manner. Some of the so-called Military Members owe their titles only to a connection—a connection more or less slight—with the Yeomanry, Militia, or Volunteers, and are greater authorities on agriculture than on soldiering. Others, though they have, at one time or another, served in the Regular Army, are in reality, no greater authorities than their comrades of the Auxiliary Forces. What military knowledge, save that part of it relating to finance, does Sir George Balfour possess? Sir Arthur Hayter only served as a subaltern in the Guards, and has been out of the Army for years. Of the remainder, many have either served solely in the Guards, and therefore do not possess a knowledge of the general requirements of the Cavalry and the Line, or are Artillery and Engineer officers, animated by that particularism which so strongly prevails among members of the Ordnance Corps, though we must say a word for the good work done by Major Arbuthnot and Major Nolan. If Sir William Codrington is elected for Lewes, we shall have in him a soldier, full of knowledge of and sympathy with every branch of the Army, but he has been for some time out of harness, and is a Codrington. Colonel Mure and Sir Charles Russell are good military representatives, but their personal experiences are not fresh. Sir Alexander Gordon is a bundle of crochets and cranks; Sir Henry Havelock has abundance of knowledge, ability, and experience, but is given a little to "fads." There are none others who strike us as worthy of mention, for Colonel Barttelot is only a politician, though he dabbles in military matters. There, therefore, is urgent need for an addition of full-pay officers, and we only regret that the number of those who are candidates is so small.

The ninth Brighton Volunteer Review, to be held on Monday, will not be the large gathering which had been anticipated, and in this respect will not bear comparison with those of previous occasions. This may, in some measure, be accounted for by the vacillation of the Government in first sanctioning, then postponing (which really meant abandoning), and finally, resanctioning, the display; but besides this, there are not wanting other evidences which prove that there is considerably less of interest in the event than was formerly shown, not only by the Volunteers themselves, but also by the general public. There is a natural charm in the idea of a "review" to the Volunteers, whose opportunities of working in divisions and brigades are, unfortunately, too few; and for this reason, as well as the very laudable one of giving the brigade commands to officers of the Regular Army who have a direct interest in the regiments under their leadership, the field-day will serve a useful purpose. With all the preparations at the War Office and the Horse Guards, however, combined with the energy of the Volunteer commanding officers, we are afraid that the result, viewed practically, will not be very beneficial. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has prepared an "idea," which, according to the plans we have inspected, appears to be about the best that could be conceived, considering the limited area of the ground to be manœuvred over and other restrictions. The physical powers of the Volunteers will undoubtedly be taxed, and their general efficiency tested in scaling the steep and rough down-land. Some of them will have to parade as early as half-past three in the morning, travel upwards of 100 miles, march 15 miles or more, and be under arms 20 hours. All this is useful, demonstrating as it does what they would be capable of, if required. The transit to the coast in a few hours of many thousands of men, should also be reckoned among the lessons to be acquired. There is nothing to be said against all this, but much against the farce which will be enacted on the Downs, with all the seriousness of a divisional field-day at Aldershot. The field-battery of the Honourable Artillery Company having now withdrawn, the artillery will be represented by 30 guns of position, horsed and equipped, most of the 18-pounder muzzle-loaders and 40-pounder Armstrongs having to be conveyed from London for the purpose. To our mind, the best part of the Easter programme is that which has been sketched out by the Volunteers who propose performing the journey to Brighton by march route. Some 5,000 officers and men will adopt this useful method of learning the work of soldiers. The marches will be conducted as if passing through an enemy's territory; outpost and picquet duties will be practised, and guards mounted at the halting-places during the nights. Ambulance and commissariat waggons will accompany the columns, some of which will have to cover between fifty and sixty miles of ground. A feature in the distribution of the forces arranged at the War Office is, that four of the brigadiers will lead the brigades they have the actual command of. These are Colonel Burnaby, Grenadier Guards (the City Brigade), Colonel Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards (the Victorias, St. George's, Irish, Paddington, and Bloomsbury corps), Colonel Sprot (Surrey Brigade), and Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards (the Grey Brigade, composed on this occasion of the South Middlesex, the London Scottish, Queen's, Inns of Court, and Artists'), Colonels Waller, R.A., and Brendon, R.A., have very judiciously been appointed to the Artillery commands. Most of the Staff appointments have already appeared in our columns, and we would only now further mention that the two vacant Volunteer commands have been offered to and accepted by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis (1st Essex) and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives (36th Middlesex), formerly of the Coldstream Guards. The corrected list of the distribution of the forces shows that the probable attendance will not exceed 19,000 of all arms.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, arrived at Queenstown in the *Lively* on Wednesday, and will proceed on a tour of inspection of the Coastguard on the Irish coast, and will take the opportunity of visiting the distressed districts on the west coast.

Navigating-Lieutenant Jarrad, who has been borne on the books of the flagship in the East Indies since 1874 for employment in the marine survey of British India, has resigned his appointment, in consequence of a junior being placed over him. It appears that the other officers engaged in the survey are also much dissatisfied with the manner in which the Department has been administered by the civil official who has been unwarrantably placed over them in the absence of the superintendent. This official is Mr. Carrington, who was formerly employed as a draughtsman in the Hydrographic Department at the Admiralty, and without being duly gazetted to act for the superintendent, he has taken upon himself to address orders to Mr. Jarrad on matters relating to his professional duties. The Government has supported Mr. Carrington in his assumption of authority over his seniors, although it is difficult to see how his former appointment at the Admiralty as a draughtsman, or his more recent office at Calcutta, as head of the drawing branch, can have enabled him to become an authority in matters connected with the duties of a Naval surveying officer.

Captain John Moresby, who has now nearly reached the head of his List, and has seen so many preferred before him in the award of honours, has at last been remembered, the First Lord of the Admiralty having awarded him the good-service pension vacant by the promotion of Rear-Admiral Herbert. Captain Moresby has done good service, some of an exceptional kind, and has been several times under fire, and has been "mentioned" and specially promoted, although he has not yet been rewarded with the C.B. As Gunnery Lieutenant of the *Thetis*, he commanded her small-arm men in an expedition against Vancouver-Island Indians in 1853; and as Senior Lieutenant of the *Driver*, in 1854, he was at the capture of Bomarsund; in action with gunboats and batteries off Aboo, and other operations against the Russians. In the *Hawke*, in 1855, he was engaged with the batteries and gunboats off Riga; and when Commander of the *Snake*, in China, in 1861, was in charge of a force of Chinese troops defending Shanghai from an attack of Taepings; was actively employed against Chinese pirates, and captured or destroyed fourteen piratical junks, manned by 240 men. He commanded the *Argus* during the operations in Japan, when opening the inland sea, and was gazetted and promoted for services in the action at Simono-seki. As Captain of the *Basilisk*, he surveyed and explored the shores of S.E. New Guinea; discovered a new and shorter route between Eastern Australia and China, and placed on the chart over 400 miles of coast line, more than 140 islands (25 of which were inhabited), and many valuable harbours, anchorages, and rivers which were previously unknown.

In the United States Navy the hammock is being superseded, so far as the midshipmen are concerned, and the young officers are being provided with "steerage berths of bird's-eye maple and black walnut," while the ports are large enough to get out of. Writing-tables, lockers, permanent wash-stands, supplied from tanks, and an inlaid deck, are a few of the fittings now to be seen in the latest addition to the United States Navy, the *Galena*.

Out of a much larger number of applicants, many of whom were disqualified from not having sufficient service, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to submit the names of three officers of the Royal Marine Artillery and twenty of the Light Infantry for admission into the Indian Staff Corps, viz.:—Artillery—Lieutenants J. B. Woon, J. B. R. Butler, and W. F. Trotter. Light Infantry—Lieutenants G. Skipwith, C. H. Hayes, E. T. Paul, W. W. Taylor, C. V. W. Williamson, E. V. Goldsmid, C. H. Powell, H. C. Powell, R. Baillie, H. M. Abud, W. V. Quintin, F. G. Atkinson, C. H. Edge, A. Hatton, A. G. Cochran, W. J. Langford, J. M. Plumbe, J. B. Stevens, D. J. Kysh, and J. F. Daniell.

The position of those retired Rear-Admirals who were barred from any rise in rank, owing to the existence of the service qualification for Vice-Admirals, has been more than once referred to by us, and we have urged the fairness of giving them a step in rank, now that the service clause has been abolished. We believe the Admiralty has seen that it will be but just to these officers to remove the disqualification in their case, as well as in the case of officers on the Active List, and we have reason to hope that before long retired Rear-Admirals, who would have been qualified had they remained on the Active List, will be given a step on the Retired List. Perhaps their Lordships will also give attention to the grievance as to rank under which the Captains on the H I K List have so long suffered?

It is with surprise that we learn that the proposal of a Naval officer to commute, he being at the time bankrupt, has been favourably entertained by the Admiralty. We imagine that there is no law by which it becomes compulsory that a bankrupt should be compelled to commute any pension of which he may be in receipt, although he can be compelled to set aside a portion of that income for the benefit of his creditors. But to permit an officer, who is in financial difficulties, to commute his retired pay, is to aid and abet him in becoming a pauper and bringing the Service into disrepute.

An assurance from the First Lord of the Admiralty, that come what may, in regard to the amalgamation of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, the claims and interests of those now serving will be carefully guarded, has been received by the corps with much satisfaction. The suspicion that some hard fate might be in store for the Marine Artillery arose mainly from the extreme reticence observed as to the subjects under discussion by the Committee. And when Mr. Smith said in the House that he did not think it advisable to make known what questions were under consideration, it was naturally feared that some most unpopular scheme was about to be smuggled through, if possible.

Gunnery officers of Coastguard ships and the gunners of drill-ships of the Royal Naval Reserve are in future to attend annually on board one of the gunnery-ships, in order that they may be put through a short course, with the view of becoming acquainted with any alterations in drill or *matériel* which may have been introduced.

The bursting of the *Duilio*'s Armstrong gun has been a "nut" of the finest flavour for Messieurs the "Metallurgists," and they have been working their organs over it vigorously. They demand the surrender of Woolwich to them, and the capitulation of the Government garrison, but they bring up a very odd siege-train to bear on the official defences. There are all sorts, sizes, shapes, and systems, and ammunition to match; and "Sir Joseph," "Sir William" (No. 2), Mr. Parsons, &c., are lugging up their pet pieces, armed with tables of conclusive experiments and learned formulæ. Would it not be as well for the metallurgists to agree as to the gun of the future before they combine to oust the Woolwich makers, as a preliminary to a fight when they gain the position among themselves? The Gun Factories are busily engaged just now in manufacturing long breech-loading guns to meet the new requirements especially, of the Navy; and if these fail, it will be time enough to let in the "metallurgists," who cannot even calculate the force of the causes which destroyed the Tay Bridge, and who have certainly no standard gun to introduce at the present writing.

It is highly satisfactory to find that after six days' trial the case against Mr. James Dunn, Assistant-Constructor at the Admiralty, has broken down, and a verdict has been given in his favour. It would have been a lamentable thing for the credit of the Admiralty Office had an official of such standing not been able to clear himself of the charge of taking a commission of £500 when arranging for the purchase of a vessel by the Government. Although the First Lord of the Admiralty was constrained to take up the prosecution, the evidence given by him, by the Controller of the Navy, and others high in office at the Admiralty, tended to show that Mr. Dunn stood well in the estimation of those in authority at Whitehall.

In notifying last week that Captain Colomb, R.M.A., and Captain Champion, R.M.L.I., were candidates for Parliament at the coming election, we observed that the Corps of Royal Marines had never, to our knowledge, been represented in Parliament. We find, however, that these officers are not the first candidates who have presented themselves from the Marines, and that about the year 1832, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Torrens was Member for Ashburton, and had been so for several years.

From information which reaches us, it might be advisable if the Commander-in-Chief on the China station were to issue a memorandum calling attention to the necessity of strict compliance with the station order against taking in water from the shore. It will be remembered that last year cholera appeared on board some of the ships on the Japan division of the station, and in the opinion of the medical officers, it was caused by water which had been allowed to be taken in. It was alleged that it was only intended for washing purposes, but seeing that water can be condensed without great cost, and that the station orders and the opinion of the medical officers were against this water from the shore being admitted on board, it is evident that there are commanding officers who go out of their way to run counter to orders and the opinions of others than themselves. The ships of the United States Navy in Japanese waters are very strict on this point, and no water is allowed to be fetched from the shore on any pretext whatever, for it is well known that wells and cesspits are mingled together, regardless of the consequences of contamination.

Professor Nordenskiöld's sentimental idea that some of the credit of the circumnavigation of Asia and Europe would be lost to him, if he left the Vega and came homewards overland from Naples or Lisbon, has, combined with strong easterly winds, upset the arrangements for his reception in this country. Every preparation had been made by his countrymen, members of the Scandinavian Club, to fête him at the Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday night, and the Royal Geographical Society intended to dine him at Willis's Rooms on the following evening. But the *Vega*, well fitted as she was for Arctic work, is a slow steamer, having small engines with much stowage for coal, and the unfavourable winds have put her "nowhere" on her passage from Lisbon, as she did not arrive at Falmouth until Thursday night.

The command of the *Rapid* has fallen vacant by the promotion of Commander Fitzgerald, who has been in command for two years. Captain Fitzgerald has worked his way well up to the head of the Commanders' List, and has reached the senior grade at an age that gives him but little time to spare if he is to attain the highest rank in the Service.

After passing over Lieutenant Haye some fifty times their Lordships have at last come to the same conclusion as was held by all who knew this officer, namely, that he ought to be promoted. Of course, the delay that has taken place in giving this step to Commander Haye will ever be felt by him in his future career, because it is impossible to recall those long years which have been spent by him on the Lieutenants' List after he had reached a position on the List from which he might have hoped to have been advanced. And Commander William Hope, who is also in this week's gazette, was becoming quite the old lieutenant before the Admiralty awakened to his merits. Not so, however, the remaining two new Commanders, for one has been promoted from his place as eighty-fifth on the List, and the other from the one-hundred-and-fifteenth place. Commander Lang should be considerably younger than Commanders Haye or Hope, for instead of having been largely promoted over, he has had the good-fortune of twice passing over the heads of many seniors, his arrival on the Lieutenants' List being materially hastened by his promotion out of the Royal yacht. Commander George Atkinson is even a greater success at getting through the Service by leaps and bounds, but his having passed over more than a hundred sub-lieutenants was due to his distinguishing himself in the Abyssinian operations, and for the same reason, we presume, he has now gone over more than a hundred lieutenants. The Service is by no means averse to seeing war services or any special work well recognised, and when a sub-lieutenant makes his mark, he deserves something more than getting his advancement to the Lieutenants' List a little hastened, for it is much more easy to get on than to get off the Lieutenants' List. At the same time, their Lordships should be able to give the most satisfactory reasons for promoting a lieutenant who is more than a hundred from the head of his List, and should be able to state with a clear conscience that no equally distinguished officer has been passed over. As it happens, there are, or rather were, above Commander Atkinson, one or two officers who have also gained special approbation and even early promotion for their services; and our reason for drawing attention to this matter, and making remarks which may appear a little ungracious, is that they may be remembered when future vacancies arise, for the officers to whom we allude have already been long enough serving as Lieutenants.

When the Admiralty altered its mind, or what passes for that in a collective body, and deprived certain officers of the second gold stripe on their cuffs, we did not hesitate to speak plainly against the Board thus playing with her Majesty's Order in Council of October, 1877, which gave Assistant-Paymasters over eight years' seniority, relative rank with Lieutenants under eight years. This Order in Council was published in the *Navy List*, and the Admiralty authority for wearing two rows of distinction lace, remained in force, and in the *Navy List*, until January last. But in the face of that, the Uniform Regulations, bearing date May, 1879, deprived these officers of their second stripe, and gave them a bit of narrow braid instead. Such a very unjust order, actually depriving officers of their stripes, and thus disrating them in the eyes of the Service, could not be allowed to pass without strong protest; and we have reason to hope that their Lordships have now seen the consequences of their thoughtless order. At all events, the obnoxious order has been partially rescinded, and there will be no "disrating," as those who were entitled to the second row at the date of the issue of the cancelling order will be permitted to retain it; but the privilege will not be accorded to those attaining the required seniority after the issue of the regulations. Needless meddling usually ends in muddling.

The officers of the African branch of the Commissariat Staff have reason to feel that they have been very unfairly treated with regard to the new Warrant. Not only are they debarred from all the privileges of the Warrant, but no steps have been taken to open to them any prospect, and they are doomed to serve on, apparently with no future before them. Promotion has remained for some time past in a stagnant condition, and so it will continue unless means are devised for helping them on. It would not surely be too much to offer them transfer to the General List after a given term of service. Considering the nature of the climate in which they are employed, it would be but an act of common justice to extend to them the advantages which have accrued to their brethren under the new regulations, and we trust that the War Office may be induced to take a favourable view of their case, which is admitted on all hands to be a very hard one.

There is no excuse for confounding two very distinct identities, and so we shall try not to invent one, but "Major O'Gorman" and "Colonel the O'Gorman Mahon" were confounded in our columns. The "Colonel" never was in the 90th Regiment or in the Crimea. The "Major" was in both.

We have had placed in our hands an interesting set of figures showing the inferior value of Staff-Corps pensions when compared with those granted to officers lately in the Indian Service, but now in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and the new Line regiments of cavalry and infantry. A captain of 20 years in the latter branches receives respectively £341 12s. and £350 a year as pension, while the Staff-Corps captain of 20 years' service receives only £191 12s. Majors in the above branches of 24 and 20 years' service have a pension of £482 and £500, as compared with only £292 a year for Staff-Corps majors of 24 years' service. Lieutenant-colonels, late Indian Artillery and Engineers, of 28 years' service have a pension of £595 a year, those of only 20 years' service in the new Line regiments receiving £600 for cavalry and £575 for infantry, while the Staff Corps man of 28 years' service is allowed £365 a year. Again, all absence on leave counts as service for pension, excepting in the Staff Corps, where all absence exceeding sixty days in any one year counts against service for pension. These facts are sufficient to show that the Staff-Corps officers are by no means as fortunate as the public generally supposes, and that there is a necessity for a large increase to be effected, if not in their pay, at least in their pensions.

The last Blue-book on South African affairs contains an "animated" discussion between Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Garnet Wolseley, which went on last September and October in reference to Pondoland politics. Sir Bartle applied for troops "to preserve the peace" and smash Umquikela, whom he called a "besotted chief," because his Excellency said his people stole cattle. Sir Garnet refused, very tersely, and said he thought the troubles needed police interference alone. There is evidently a good deal of polite official heat in the correspondence. The same Blue-book contains Colonel Bayly's despatch about the capture of Morosi's mountain, whom Sir Bartle calls an "old freebooter." We are told the "schanzen were stormed after a desperate resistance," but we see there was only one man (a native) killed, two men dangerously and two slightly wounded, and several "slight contusions" from stones and other missiles. So the desperation was not very destructive, at all events.

The following touching statement by Sékukuni *(sic)* appears in the Parliamentary Blue-book, March 10:—Further Correspondence, &c. (c. 2,505), sent by Sir Garnet Wolseley:—"I left my kraal before the fighting commenced, and was high up in the mountain in a cave, watching. The Swazis killed lots of people going down, and cleared out many of the caves. The one in which I was, they overlooked. After they had passed down, we went out to see who had been killed. I saw my brothers, Muriwani and Simpupuru, dead—the first shot, the other assegaied. I saw my two sons lying dead, assegaied by the Swazis. I saw six other children of mine dead, killed by the Swazis. I am childless and alone now. My wife and the two girls with me are all that are left."

The announcement of the desires, rather than intentions, of the Indian Government in regard to the armies of the great native Indian States, such as Gwalior and Hyderabad, must be regarded as very unadvisable and impolitic. In fact, it seems to be a great blunder. But Scindia, and Sir Salar Jung representing the ruler of the Hyderabad State, will probably be informed that there is no reason to apprehend any violent infraction of their treaty rights. It is very likely that if Scindia got back the Rock of Gwalior, and Sir Salar could secure the restitution of the Berars, they would gladly enter into an arrangement for a large reduction of their objectionable military establishments.

There does not seem to have been any reason for placing the discipline of the forces in South Africa and in Afghanistan on the same level, but Colonel Stanley spoke of them in the same breath. From all we can hear, the regiments in Afghanistan have behaved so well that there has been little need, if any, of the lash. The regiments in Afghanistan are not all constituted in the same way in which some of the South African corps were composed, and the average age of the non-commissioned officers and men is considerably greater in the former than in the latter. Besides which, they were under no demoralising influences. In fact, according to the accounts we have received, the punishment-roll in Afghanistan has been as light as it has been the reverse in South Africa.

Those of our readers who are looking out for employment in civil life will be interested in learning that the Governorship of Clerkenwell Prison has fallen vacant, by the death of Captain Todd, who held the appointment since 1861.

It may be interesting to readers to learn that the pay of officers of the Austrian Army is as follows, according to the Estimates for the present year, viz.:—Field-marshals, £1,050; generals, £840; lieutenant-generals, £630; major-generals, £420; colonels, £300; lieutenant-colonels, £210; majors, £168; 1st captains, £120; 2nd captains, £90; 1st lieutenants, £72; lieutenants, £60. But then no officer in any army has anything like the expenses to bear which are cast by the State on the unfortunate British officers.

It appears from the new Austrian Army and Navy Lists that there are in the Austrian Army 1 Field-Marshal (Archduke Albrecht), 24 feldzeugmeister and generals of cavalry, 77 lieutenant field-marshals, 129 major-generals, and 310 colonels on active service. On half-pay are 17 feldzeugmeister and generals of cavalry, 18 brevet feldzeugmeister and generals of cavalry, 81 lieutenant field-marshals, 63 brevet lieutenant field-marshals, 127 major-generals, 109 brevet major-generals, 356 colonels, and 135 brevet colonels. The general staff numbers 45 lieutenant-colonels, 44 majors, and 154 captains. The Infantry, the rifles, and the regiment of pioneers number 150 lieutenant-colonels, 362 majors, 2,316 captains, 2,578 senior lieutenants, 6,066 lieutenants, and 1,068 cadets. The cavalry has 42 lieutenant-colonels, 63 majors, 378 captains, 725 senior lieutenants, 906 lieutenants, and 111 cadets. The Artillery, 30 lieutenant-colonels, 72 majors, 422 captains, 596 senior lieutenants, 1,208 lieutenants, and 124 cadets. The Engineers, 28 lieutenant-colonels, 24 majors, 175 captains, 161 senior lieutenants, 285 lieutenants, and 8 cadets. The Train, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 57 captains, 55 senior lieutenants, 260 lieutenants, and 42 cadets. The Navy has 2 vice-admirals, 8 contre-admirals, and 17 captains of the first class, on active service; on half-pay, are 3 vice-admirals, 9 contre-admirals, and 8 captains of the first class.

In each succeeding *Gazette* notices appear of promotions which have been accorded to and decorations conferred upon members of the several administrative departments of the Army, in recognition of services performed during the recent campaigns at the Cape. We still look in vain, however, for any acknowledgment of the services of one department—the Veterinary—which seems to the official mind to be undeserving of the slightest encouragement, and altogether beneath notice. Have the Horse Guards no power to obtain justice for a body of officers whose one and only fault is that they are unpossessed of influence? In the interests of the Service, it is most desirable that something should be done to remove the discontent which at present exists by reason of the great and, as all will allow, most unjustifiable, indignities which are being heaped upon a body of most deserving officers.

Colonel Godfrey Clerk, Rifle Brigade, has, we learn, received the offer of the Adjutant-Generalship of the Madras Army, vacant by the death of Colonel F. W. Jebb, half-pay, late 67th Regiment.

On December 24, Sir Garnet Wolseley sent a dispatch to the Colonial Office, to bring to favourable notice the names of the officers who had "cordially assisted" him in operations since his arrival in South Africa, for such marks of favour as the Queen may see fit to bestow, and announced his intention of sending a supplemental dispatch with other names for notice. In the highest terms he mentions Sir G. Colley, Sir H. Bulwer, Colonel Lanyon, Mr. Herbert (his private secretary), John Dunn, Mr. Osborn, Bishop Schreuder, Mr. Shepstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury (now in India, as secretary to Lord Lytton), and Captain M. Clarke, R.A. On February 28, Sir M. Hicks-Beach writes that he notes with pleasure the testimony Sir G. Wolseley bore to the ability, &c., "though I regret," he adds, "that where so many have served with distinction, it will be impossible to signify the Queen's appreciation of their services by any mark of royal favour, except in the case of a very small proportion of the whole number." That is very like irony, but it is only the expression of an official difficulty. On December 27, Sir Bartle Frere, forwarding a despatch from Colonel Lanyon to the Colonial Office, alludes to the sense he has expressed of the great services rendered by Colonel Lanyon and Lieutenant-Colonel Warren.

Colonel D. S. Greene, C.B., R.H.A., we understand, stands next to Colonel W. B. Saunders, R.H.A., on the Seniority List of regimental colonels for foreign service. Both these officers are likely to retire, unless the terms of a recent Circular from the Horse Guards are set aside.

From what we have heard, it would be as well for the public who are interested in the subject to suspend the formation of any opinion on the merits of General Massy's case till further information has been received here. We are inclined to think that on the particular occasion which has been made the pretext for depriving him of his command, General Massy has a right to be heard, and that there is a good deal to say. A very legitimate decision may be vitiated, if the cause assigned for it be destitute of foundation.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., may shortly be looked for in England, on vacating his appointment at the head of the Canadian Militia. No man could have worked more zealously than Sir Edward Smyth, and he will leave the Dominion regretted by all. General Smyth has not confined his energies altogether to the Militia forces under his command. He has foreseen the necessity of sterner armaments than the excellent and well-trained Militia under his control. His desire has been to lift Canadian people one step, as it were, out of the Militia stage, and to induce them to form a few regiments of Regular troops for Imperial as well as Colonial defence. In this he has not proved successful, though there is no doubt his wishes will ultimately be realised. He, however, will leave the Canadian defences in a very different condition to that in which he found them, and if ever an officer deserved recognition on resigning a command he does, for the devotion with which he has from the first stuck to the post, notwithstanding repeated disappointments and much official discouragement.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, is about to return to duty at Aldershot as deputy-assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Captain W. F. Gatacre, 77th Regiment. Colonel Robinson held the appointment previous to his departure on special service to the Cape.

Colonel T. S. Brown, 83rd Regiment, who has been officiating for some time past as a Brigadier-General on the Bombay establishment, has been confirmed in that appointment, in succession to Colonel Howard Vyse, half-pay, late 3rd Hussars, resigned.

The Vote for the Militia in the Army Estimates for 1880-81 shows on paper an increase of some 1,555 men, of which it would appear the Artillery absorb 618, and the Infantry 935. Part of this increase is, no doubt, due to the praiseworthy efforts of the 2nd Surrey, and 1st and 6th West York in raising 2nd Battalions.

It may interest our readers at this season to know that it is now nineteen years since the first Easter Monday review was held at Brighton, when Lord Ranelagh, then, as now, at the head of the South Middlesex Rifles, had about 7,000 men under his command, General Sir James Scarlett watching the operations on behalf of the War Office. In 1862, about 17,000 of all arms were present, under Lord Clyde; and in 1863, nearly 15,000, under General Lord William Paulet. In 1864 the site was changed to Farley Heath, near Guildford, where upwards of 16,000 Volunteers assembled, under General Sir J. Pennefather, but this affair was not so satisfactory as its predecessors, and in 1865 Brighton was again the *locale*. Upwards of 20,000 were then assembled under General Sir Robert Walpole, and as many in the following year, when the operations were conducted by General Sir Robert Garrett, and witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales. In 1867, the site was again changed, Dover being selected, and General M'Cleverty had upwards of 23,000 men under his command; and in 1868 Portsmouth was for the first time visited, the force of 28,000 being under General Sir George Buller. In 1869, nearly 24,000 were again at Dover, this time under General Sir Hope Grant, the Commander-in-Chief and Prince Arthur being also present. This was the occasion of the memorable storm, which necessitated the dismissal of the men by Sir Hope Grant, and the fortunate revocation of the order by the Duke of Cambridge, when he arrived on the scene. In 1870, General Sir James Scarlett had nearly 26,000 men under his command at Brighton; and as many were present in the following year, when Sir Hope Grant directed, and subsequently made the report which has been so frequently referred to as an argument in opposition to these large field-days. The last Brighton field-day came off in the following year, under General Ellice, and was very favourably reported upon.

Assistant-Commissaries J. A. Boyd, E. Gaussen, H. A. L. Harvest, F. S. Christian-Hare, H. C. Rice, and E. I. Pocock, of the late Commissariat and Transport Department, are to be brought into the new Commissariat and Transport Staff as deputy-assistant-commissaries-general, as vacancies occur.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Saunders, late 3rd West India Regiment (commuted pension), was installed on Saturday as a Military Knight of Windsor, Lower Foundation, to fill the vacancy in succession to Captain P. M'Innes, deceased. Colonel Saunders served at Sierra Leone and the Gambia from 1836 to 1841; was present with the expeditionary force in the interior in 1837; employed on a special mission to convey despatches to the French at Senegal in 1838; commanded the troops at a riot at the Gambia in 1838, and whilst at night patrolling captured a gun. Served in the Indian mutiny, and was mentioned in despatches as having distinguished himself, and for most devoted and gallant conduct (Brevet of Major and medal). After his retirement he served for some time in the Royal Body Guard.

The Vote for the Channel Islands Militia has been raised from £5,560 to £8,250; the increase being under the head of pay, &c., of the Permanent Staff. We trust this betokens a desire on the part of the authorities to place the Militia of these islands on a more satisfactory footing. As now constituted, it is difficult to see what possible use the force would be in war time.

We learn that Lieutenant H. H. Harward, 80th Regiment, has been placed under arrest, and will be brought to trial for cowardice in face of the enemy in the surprise at the Intombe River, where Captain Moriarty and a number of men of the 80th Regiment lost their lives. The officer commanding the 80th Regiment lately recommended Colour-Serjeant Anthony Booth for the Victoria Cross, "For his gallant conduct on March 12th, 1879, during the Zulu attack on the Intombe River, in having, when considerably outnumbered of the enemy, rallied a few men on the south bank of the river, and covered the retreat of fifty soldiers and others for a distance of three miles, and by his coolness saved the lives of the whole party, when it must otherwise have been killed by the enemy." It turned out that Lieutenant Harward was in command after Captain Moriarty fell, but that he had mounted a horse and made away to give an alarm, leaving his men under command of the serjeant. Captain Carey having been tried by court-martial, there was no alternative but to try Lieutenant Harward also.

The Secretary of State for War has finally decided to retire the seventeen lieutenant-colonels of regiments, still commanding, who obtained their rank previous to the abolition of Purchase in 1871. On the abolition of Purchase, all regiments should have been placed on an equal footing, and every colonel compelled to vacate his command after five years' tenure of office. Had this been done, the senior majors and captains of all regiments in the Service would have been promoted either previous to or in 1876, and next year the junior majors and second captains would be looking forward to their steps. As it is, even if the colonels be retired at once, ten years must elapse before, in the ordinary course of events, the senior captains of these seventeen unfortunate regiments could obtain command; but as their average total service exceeds twenty-three years, and their average service in the rank of captain sixteen, it is evident that length of service will prevent more than two or three ever attaining that position. It is said the colonels are to be allowed a reasonable time to retire on half-pay, and receive Staff appointments; and that, should the majority be willing to go, no Warrant will be issued. We cannot see what the majority has to do with the matter. Why should a gross injustice be done to one regiment any more than to sixteen? Many of these colonels have, we believe, been frequently offered brigade depôts, and refused them; so unless compulsory steps be taken, it is nearly certain that all will not go. Officers are quite satisfied with the regimental system, and never grumble at seeing juniors promoted in other regiments; but in the present case, the majors and captains of these seventeen regiments feel they have a strong grievance, as they think, and with reason, that they are unfairly treated.

With reference to the letter which we printed recently from Colonel Ross, of the Highland Rifle Militia, remarking that his regiment had been inadvertently included among those we had mentioned as not objecting to the change of uniform to red, our authority was based on the questions sent to commanding officers of Militia regiments, August 1, 1876:—"Do you see any objection to the clothing of a Militia regiment being assimilated to that of the Line battalions of the sub-district to which it belongs? Answer: "No, except the expense to the officers, which in this regiment would be considerable, it being a rifle regiment." We are afraid if individual interests are always to be considered, as is now the fashion, no reforms of any kind can be effected, and our military organisation will remain a curiosity to the Continental Powers.

A correspondent writes from India by last mail:—"The Commander-in-Chief is at last going up *towards* the front. The horses leave Calcutta to-day, and the Chief and Staff will follow in another week or so. You will, of course, have heard by telegram of this move, but you may not have heard that Sir Frederick Haines has not been permitted to take over the charge of military operations into his own hands, which he has for a long time been wishing to do. The Viceroy, however, is obdurate, and will not sanction Sir Frederick's leaving India, and sent him a few days ago from the Foreign Office a voluminous budget of 'political' reasons. What these may be has not transpired, and I cannot even guess at their nature, as it is difficult to perceive how the political aspect of affairs can be affected by the assumption by the Commander-in-Chief of the conduct of operations. So Peshawur is at present the chief's destination, but all the Head-quarter Staff are eager to move on, and, with a man like General Greaves to second him, it will not be long, I imagine, before Sir Frederick finds some pretext for the necessity of his presence on the other side. It has been doubtful for some time as to whether the troops now on their way from Bombay to Southern Afghanistan were intended as a relief to General Stewart, or a reinforcement. The former was the generally accepted idea, as the Kandahar Force have now been out in the field a long time, and have never apparently had much to do. The Bombay troops are indeed a 'relief,' but the Bengal troops, on the Quetta and Kandahar line, relieved by them, will not return direct to India, but go further on afield. General Stewart is to march upon Ghazni, and when that citadel is in our hands there will not be much more in the way of fighting to be done, as far as Afghanistan is concerned. It will then only remain to carry out the provisions of the Government for the future administration of the country, whatever these may be, and retire whatever troops are not required to India; General Stewart's force probably taking the Gomal route, with a view to punishing the Waziris on their way. To Ghazni General Stewart's force have about 220 miles of lofty climbing on bad roads to get over, and they will not do it in less than six weeks; but by the beginning of May affairs should begin to assume a settled aspect; at least, by that time we ought to have some indication of what the future policy is to be. The Government are at length profiting by experience, and have formed on paper a second Reserve Division, which is to be at once embodied, should that which is now under the command of General John Ross at Peshawur have to be pushed forward. Everybody has been warned, and as no more troops are forthcoming from Madras, the civil authorities are prepared to augment the police force, with a view to taking over some of the garrison duties in Bengal."

We learn from St. Petersburg that Colonel Charles MacCarty, of the United States Army, has arrived in that capital, to offer to the Russian Government the exclusive right to his new species of rocket, and his system of transporting dynamite and other explosives on the field of battle. It is stated that the Russian Government invited him to visit St. Petersburg, to explain his appliances to the military authorities.

The Italian army, according to the *Annuario Militare*, numbers 2 generals, 46 lieutenant-generals, 84 major-generals, 282 colonels, 304 lieutenant-colonels, 731 majors, 2,002 captains, 3,493 premier lieutenants, and 4,770 sub-lieutenants. The number of military cadets is 2,025.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Lieut. Leigh has not accepted the invitation to stand as a Conservative candidate for Tamworth.

2nd Life Guards. At the service at Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, on Easter Sunday, the music, including "The Hymn of Praise" and "The Silver Trumpets," will be played by the full band of the regiment, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Arthur Robins. The following correspondence will be read with satisfaction by the whole of the troops of the Household Brigade:—"Holy Trinity Rectory, Windsor, March, 1880.—My Lord Archbishop,—In page 40 of 'The Memoirs of Catharine and Cranfurd Tait,' your Grace writes, 'on every side were evident signs of the vice and misery which a garrison is apt to spread around its neighbourhood.' This must be taken to mean that the military element is 'apt' to demoralise all that comes within its reach. I have long had relations with the soldiers here, and that there are no such signs of 'vice and misery' reflected from this garrison I am in a position to affirm. An experience of many years in close association with the Brigade of Guards at Windsor has not made me acquainted with that 'vice and misery' which your Grace seems almost to believe is inseparable even from a peaceful military occupation. On the contrary, there is no more vice of any sort, amongst soldiers, than is to be found amongst civilians. Moreover, whenever they are led away by any of the infirmities of the flesh, they are not unfrequently more sinned against than sinning. When I came here, some years ago, there was urgent need of another church in a very poor district of my large parish. I went straight to the Guards, and told them what I wanted to build. Their answer was, 'Go and build, and we will do what we can to see you through it.' To a very great extent, by their liberality it came to pass that the church was built, and by their continued support of my work many a stronghold of vice and misery in this town has been shaken. The Household Troops have been most zealous in helping me to deal vigorously with the vicious and miserable. Officers and men alike have all done their best to strengthen my hands. I am confident your Grace will be gratified to hear that all garrison towns are not apt to be sources of contamination to their neighbourhood, and that the influence of the soldiers in Windsor is an influence for good.—I have the honour to remain, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's very faithful servant, Arthur Robins, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen, Rector of Holy Trinity, and Chaplain to H.M.'s Household Troops at Windsor. To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."—"Lambeth Palace, March, 1880.—My Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for your letter. I am glad that your experience has enabled you to form so favourable an opinion of the influence of the military element in a garrison town.—Yours very truly, A. C. Cantuar. The Rev. Arthur Robins."

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud visited Regent's Park Barracks on Tuesday morning, and were present at some "rides" in the school, and at an exhibition of swordsmanship by non-commissioned officers and troopers. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards lunched with Lieut.-Col. Ives and the officers of the regiment.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Dewar arrived home from the Cape on Wednesday in the mail steamer African.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Brevet Major Stewart has been appointed to act as military secretary and chief of the staff to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, at the Cape.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). When we heard from Afghanistan head-quarters, two squadrons were doing duty with the Jellalabad garrison, one squadron being attached to the movable column. We (Lahore paper) hear from Simla "that Major Goldie, of the Carabiniers, assistant-adjutant-general at Simla, has received orders to join army head-quarters in Calcutta at once, to act as military secretary to Sir Frederick Haines, vice Col. Preston, proceeding home." In a subsequent issue we read:—"The report we mentioned last week as to the officer to be appointed military secretary to the commander-in-chief is confirmed. Major Goldie is already en *route* for Calcutta, and will releive Col. Preston at once.

5th Lancers. A telegram to the *Times*, published on Monday, says:—"The majority of the Indian papers express much sympathy with Gen. Massy. They argue that the censure passed upon him by the Government and the Commander-in Chief for his conduct on the day the guns were lost was too severe, if not wholly unmerited, and they devote considerable space to the defence of him."

6th Dragogns. The Lahore paper of the 4th inst. says:—"Capt. McKean, of the Inniskillings, has proceeded to join his appointment as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. F. Maude, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Rawal Pindi division."

8th Hussars. The funeral of Lieut.-Gen. De Salis, colonel of the regiment, took place at Harlington Church, near Hillingdon, on the 18th inst. Cols. Mussenden and Montague and Capt. Field were amongst the mourners. The coffin-plate bore the following inscription:—"Gen. Rodolph de Salis, Count of the Germanic Empire, C.B., and colonel of the 8th Regt. of Hussars. Died, March 13, 1880, aged 68 years."

9th Lancers. When we heard from India, Capt. Lord W. Beresford, V.C., had returned from Cabul. Lord W. Beresford is said to have made the journey from Cabul to Calcutta in a very little over nine days, thus, in the phraseology of the sporting press, having performed the journey in the shortest time on record. The *Indian Daily News* protests against "the recall of so admirable a troop-leader as Lord W. Beresford from Cabul, where men of his stamp are so much wanted. Nothing can be more unfair and more destructive of true military spirit than the system which prevails, of allowing officers on staff employment to go galloping about the world wherever there is a chance of distinction, and to get the cream of the fighting and the cream of the rewards." Capt. Chisholme assumes command of the depôt at Canterbury, where Lieut. Trower also takes up duty, vice Evans.

11th Hussars. The *Bombay Gazette* has the following:—"The *London Gazette* of the 30th ult. announces that Capt. Rivett-Carnac, the assiduous military secretary to his Excellency the Governor, has been honoured with a brevet majority 'for services rendered in India.' These services are very various and valuable. Major Rivett-Carnac, who has been 23 years in the Army, did arduous and perilous work during the Mutiny, for which he has not perhaps received all the credit which was deserved. Recently, as military secretary to the Governor, it was his fortune to contribute, by his exertions, to the prompt and satisfactory despatch of the Malta expedition, and again in Sind and in Beloochistan, he ably and efficiently seconded the successful efforts of his chief to surmount the difficulties of transport which at one moment seemed insuperable. We are glad that this recognition, which many will probably consider inadequate of the services of this energetic and self-denying officer, has been made before his Excellency the Governor leaves office."

14th Hussars. Capt. the Hon. H. G. Gough, who is at home on leave from India, has been attached to the staff of the Dublin District for one month for staff work, preliminary to his being examined for admission to the Staff College.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A special troop train, conveying Nos. 14 and 15 Batys. 9th Brig., under command respectively of Majors Crawford and Arbuckle, arrived in Bombay on Feb. 23 from Deolalee. Both batteries were originally ordered to Aden, but the orders were countermanded, and they were ordered to the front. Soon after the arrival of the train in Bombay, the men of the 14th Baty. were embarked on board the transport Chilka. The men of the F-2 Baty. were also embarked on the Chilka. The following are the names of the officers who embarked:—F-2, Major Dewar, Capt. Blakeley, and Lieut. Bunbury; 14-9, Major Crawford, Capt. Buckle, Lieuts. Calder and Ogilvie.

Lieut. J. M. S. Brunker, 6th Brig., has joined the Ordnance Field Park at Lundi Kotal.

The following movements of the Royal Horse Artillery will take place during the season:—A Baty. A Brig., at Aldershot, will relieve H Baty. B Brig., at Newbridge; K Baty. A Brig., at Exeter, will be relieved by H Baty. B Brig., from Newbridge; A Baty. A Brig., at Aldershot, will be relieved by K Baty. A Brig., from Exeter; C Baty. A Brig. will be removed from Aldershot to Dublin, in relief of G Baty. B Brig.; G Baty. B Brig. will be removed from Dublin to Woolwich, in relief of H Baty. A Brig.; C Baty. A Brig., at Aldershot, will give place to H Baty. A Brig., from Woolwich; I Baty. B Brig. will be transferred from Ballincollig to Woolwich, relieving E Baty. C Brig.; K Baty. B Brig., at Canterbury, will be relieved by E Baty. C Brig., from Woolwich; K Baty. B Brig. will be removed from Canterbury to Ballincollig, in relief of I Baty. B Brig.

Capt. A. J. Bigge started last week for the Cape, to make preparations for the inland journey of the Empress Eugénie; and Lieut. F. G. Slade sailed on Thursday in the suite of the Empress. Capt. Bigge and Lieut. Slade were intimate friends of the Prince Imperial, who was attached to the battery of artillery to which these young officers belonged, at the autumn manœuvres. They both behaved with signal courage in the recent campaign, and were mentioned in the despatches narrating the victory of Kambula. At Ulundi, also, they distinguished themselves by their coolness and bravery.

The following appointments have been made by the Government of India:—"No. 2 Field Baty., Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieut. G. R. Moore, R.A., subaltern, No. 4 Field Baty., to be subaltern, vice Capt. S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., who vacates on promotion. No. 4 Field Baty.—Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, R.A., officiating subaltern, No. 2 Field Baty., to be subaltern, vice Lieut. Moore."

Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Brackenbury arrived in India on Feb. 28 from Natal, in H.M.S. Malabar, to take up the appointment of private secretary to the Viceroy.

Brevet Major R. G. S. Marshall, B Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal), has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

The changes for the field batteries are arranged as follows:—M Baty. 3rd Brig. from Limerick to Woolwich in relief of A Baty. 6th Brig.; N Baty. 4th Brig., at Woolwich, will be succeeded by the N Baty. 3rd Brig., from Clonmel; O Baty. 3rd Brig., at the Curragh, will relieve L Baty. 4th Brig. at Hilsea; N Baty. 3rd Brig. will be relieved at Clonmel by I Baty. 4th Brig. from Newcastle; M Bat. 4th Brig., from Newcastle, will take up the quarters of M Baty. 3rd Brig. at Limerick; N Baty. 4th Brig., at Woolwich, will relieve M Baty. 4th Brig. at Newcastle; I Baty. 4th Brig., at Newcastle, will be replaced by A Baty. 6th Brig. from Woolwich; and L Baty. 4th Brig. will be moved from Hilsea to the Curragh, in succession to O Baty. 3rd Brig.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Indian Gazette* contains the following:—"Major T. F. Dowden, R.E. (late Bombay), will officiate as superintending engineer in Beloochistan and secretary to the agent to the Governor-General, vice Lieut.-Col. R. de Bourbel (late Bombay), who, on relief, will join his permanent appointment as consulting engineer to the Government of India for State Railways."

It is announced in the *Gazette of India* that Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., has been granted "leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of four months."

The services of Capt. G. M. Cruickshank (late Bombay) have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department in India for employment as field engineer at Candahar.

It is reported from Meerut, on very good authority, that Major B. Blood, who was so long associated with the Bengal Sappers and Miners, will assume command of the corps, vice Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C. (late Bengal), whose wound, it is said, will compel him to come home for a time.

The *Standard* says:—"The report of the acceptance by Col. Gordon—'Chinese Gordon'—of employment under the Chinese Government is devoid of any foundation, as Col. Gordon, on return from Egypt, has been restored to the effective establishment of the Royal Engineers, and will shortly resume duty."

Capt. F. I. Edwards, extra Groom-in-Waiting, has been appointed Groom-in-Waiting-in-Ordinary to the Queen, in the room of Lieut.-Col. A. Pickard, V.C., C.B., deceased.

The Jellalabad correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on March 1:—"Lieut.-Col. St. John has resigned the Astrabad Consulship, and returns to Candahar as Political Agent in independent charge after Gen. Stewart's departure. He left Calcutta on Wednesday, carrying a letter and presents from the Viceroy to Sirdar Shere Ali. The Indian Government is to be congratulated on having succeeded in retaining the services of an officer who is eminently fitted for this delicate and responsible position, and who, as Gen. Stewart's political assistant, has already had no small share in securing the order and prosperity which have prevailed in Candahar during our occupation."

Major G. S. Hills has been appointed commanding R.E. to the Reserve Division, Cabul Field Force.

Scots Guards. Col. Walker, C.B., is to be brought on to the establishment, vice Col. Beresford, retired upon half-pay.

2nd Queen's. It is reported from India that the 2nd Batn. will be ordered to the front from Bareilly, and will be replaced at that station by the 30th Regt.

3rd Buffs. Lieut. Drury, 1st Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 38th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from May 31, 1878.

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn. arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, from Durban, on the 16th ult., and after a detention of 30 hours for coaling, H.M.S. Malabar proceeded on her voyage to Bombay, where she arrived on Feb. 28. The regiment, under command of Col. Bray, C.B., disembarked the next day, and proceeded to Poona, where it is to be quartered. The officers who took passage from Natal in the Malabar were Brevet Lieut.-Col. Twentyman; Capts. Knox, Leggett, Lawrence, Sharp, Moore, and Crofton; Lieuts. R. Rowlandson, Shephard, Gawne, and Penrose; 2nd Lieuts. J. H. Bonomi, Ridley, and James; and Qrmr. Rowland. Lieut. Carter remained at Pinetown sick. 186 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, were left at Pinetown—time-expired men and those unfit for Indian service. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Elliot is about to retire. Capt. Green remains with the 1st Batn. on promotion. Lieut. Hutchinson obtains the company vacant by the promotion of Capt. Gwyn to a half-pay majority.

5th Fusiliers. We learn from India that Col. Roberts, 1st Batn., proceeds at once to Cabul to command a Brigade there.

7th Fusiliers. Col. Waller is about to retire from the command of the 1st Batn. Capt. St. Maur has been posted to the 1st, and Capt. Tottenham to the 2nd Batn. on promotion. Lieut. Donald, 2nd Batn., did not accompany his regiment to Afghanistan, owing to the state of his health. He has been recommended by his medical officer to remain at Kurrachee for the benefit of his health, on one month's leave. Major Kerr, 2nd Batn., has been invalided to England from Afghanistan.

9th Regiment. Capt. Kerrich is posted to the 2nd Batn., on being brought in from the Supernumerary List. Capt. Ind, 1st Batn., reverts to regimental duty, having completed his term of appointment as Superintendent of the Colchester Gymnasium.

12th Regiment. Letters from Sufed Sung state that 500 men of the 1st Batn. are attached to the movable column there, 100 being with the garrison column.

13th Light Infantry. Lieuts. Gallwey (adjutant) and Justice (instructor of musketry), 1st Batn., are obtaining their companies, vice Capts. James, deceased, and Randall, retired.

15th Regiment. Another Indian troopship has been lentto the Bombay Government, the Malabar, which was under orders to convey the 2nd Batn. from Bombay to Kurrachee, *en route* to Afghanistan. The 2nd Batn. was to have left Bombay on the 7th inst., in H.M.S. Malabar, for Kurrachee, *en route* to Afghanistan. The officers procedding in the Malabar were Majors Dashwood and Smyth; Capts. Allen, Johnston, Roupell, and Rushbrooke; Lieuts. Ward, Garnett, Conran, Steele (adjt.), and Forster; 2nd Lieuts. Piers, Davies, Sherard, Hodges, Alpin, and Maunsell; Pymr. Barr; and Surg.-Major Hore. Lieut.-Col. Cuthbert has been obliged to take leave to England on medical certificate.

19th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Phayre is expected to obtain Capt. Traill's company.

20th Regiment. Brevet Major Briscoe has joined the head-quarters of the 2nd Batn. at Mullingar, on reverting to regimental duty from the adjutancy of the 5th Kent R.V.

22nd Regiment. Lieut. Goldsmid, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

24th Regiment. The *Standard* is glad to say that a monument has been placed over the graves of Lieuts. Melville and Coghill, near Rorke's Drift, where they sold their lives so dearly in the gallant and successful endeavour to save the colours of their regiment.

25th Regiment. When we heard from Jellalabad, 500 men of the 1st Batn. were attached to the movable column, and 100 to the garrison.

29th Regiment. Three companies have moved from Deolalee to Ahmedabad.

30th Regiment. If the 2nd Batn. 2nd Queen's, is ordered to Afghanistan from Bareilly, it will be relieved, it is said, by the 30th from Ranikhet.

31st Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Butler obtains Capt. Gardiner's company.

34th Regiment. Lieut. Kelly joins the depôt, in place of Lieut. Ovens.

40th Regiment. Capt. Kelly left the regiment at Shahjahanpur on Feb. 29 for Bombay, for embarkation for home, preparatory to his retiring on full pay. Extract from regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. W. D. Shipley, commanding the 40th Regt.:—"Camp, Shahjahanpur, Feb. 28, 1880.—No. 357.—On the departure of Capt. Kelly from the 40th Regt., the officer commanding begs to express the extreme regret he feels at losing such an excellent officer, and to thank Capt. Kelly most heartily for the admirable service he has done in the many posts he has held in the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Shipley feels that in losing him he loses one of the very best officers in her Majesty's Service—one who, with a complete knowledge of his duties, combined a zeal and capacity for hard work, rarely found, and one, too, who looked after the interests of the men in the most admirable manner. In saying good-bye to Capt. Kelly, the officer commanding assures him that he carries the best wishes of the officers and men of the 40th Regt. for his future prosperity, and their very sincere regret that he should so soon be lost to the regiment.—By order (signed), H. K. Cavaye, Lieut.-Adjt., 40th Regt."

44th Regiment. Lieut. Carter is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, on probation.

ROYAL MARINES.

Serjt. George Miller (lately invalided from the Marine Band at Plymouth) has been presented by his comrades with a writing desk as a mark of their regard and esteem. The presentation was made by the bandmaster (Mr. Froehnert).

50th Queen's Own. The regiment has arrived at Colchester from Edinburgh, and taken over quarters. Lieut. Brock is expected to obtain the company vacant by the retirement of Brevet Major Clarke.

51st Light Infantry. By later accounts from Afghanistan, head-quarters and four companies were at Pezwan, where Col. Acton was commanding, and four companies at Kotal. Major and Brevet Col. Acton succeeds to the command, vacant by the retirement of Col. Madden, C.B.; Brevet Major Chatfield, from the Indian Staff, becoming major.

57th Regiment. Capt. Weigall, a candidate for the Army Pay Department, has proceeded from Dublin to London, to complete the period of his probation at the War Office. Capt. Lord Gifford, V.C., proceeded to Windsor on Tuesday in the evening, and had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner-party.

60th Rifles. Lieut. Bewicke, 4th Batn., has joined the staff of Sir Ashley Eden in India, as aide-de-camp. Capt. Croft, 4th Batn., is about to retire from the Service.

63rd Regiment. Information has reached England of the death of Lieut.-Col- W. F. F. Gordon, commanding the regiment, which occurred on the 17th inst., at the age of 42 years. Col. Gordon, who was eldest son of the late Brigdr.-Gen. Gordon, H.E.I.C.S., joined the Army May 1, 1855; became major in the 20th Foot, Jan. 24, 1873; exchanged to the 63rd March 26 of the same year, and succeeded to the command of the regiment as lieut.-col. Aug. 6, 1879. By Col. Gordon's death Major Auchinleck, who exchanged to it from the 53rd in Aug., 1876, will most probably become lieut.-col., and Capt. Gwynne major.

64th Regiment. The *Standard* states that Capt. Dugmore is announced as Home-rule candidate for Athlone.

66th Regiment. We learn from Sibi on Feb. 26:—"The 66th Regt. leaves at noon to-day for Quetta."

67th Regiment. Lieut. James, a probationer, squadron-officer, 2nd Madras Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., with effect from Jan. 7. 1878.

68th Light Infantry. Major Kay is about to retire upon the pension of his rank.

70th Regiment. Major A. O. Rutherfurd, late of the regiment, died in London on the 19th inst.; aged 59 years.

78th Highlanders. Two companies have moved from Poona to Baroda. Lieut. Christopher has been appointed acting aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay.

80th Regiment. The regiment arrived at Maritzburg on the 12th ult. This is the regiment which was detained at Potchestroom on account of the expected excitement in connection with the arrest of Pretorius. The plan of sending them overland to the Cape had to be abandoned, as there was no probability of obtaining sufficient stores *en route*. On the arrival of the regiment, Lieut. Harward, who was in command of that unfortunate Intombi affair, was arrested, and is to be tried by court-martial. This step seems most peculiar, as the mistake of which Lieut. Harward was guilty, or is supposed to be guilty, occurred in March last, and he has been allowed to retain his position for nearly twelve months. The correspondent of the *Natal Witness* writes from Newcastle on Jan. 30:—"Our old friends, the gallant 80th Regt., arrived here on Wednesday, having completed a 21 miles' march that morning without any apparent fatigue or weariness; as the men were soon seen dispersed over the town looking up old friends, for both officers and men have made friends of the colonists wherever they have visited, the officers by their obliging, affable, and social agreeableness, and the men by their good behaviour. *The regiment has not, like some other corps, disgusted the colonists by rowdy ruffianism or thefts. Their conduct both in camp and field while in South Africa is deserving of special favours from the British and colonial publics.* This regiment, after marching over more ground in South Africa than any other corps ever has done, looks better in health and physique than when they first arrived, and has lost fewer men by sickness than any other regiment. The 80th Regiment deserves great credit for their coolness on the night of July 3, *when their bivouac was rushed by the native irregulars of Newdigate's column during one of the periodical scares*, and without creating any alarm they drove the intruders back, restored order, and turned in again with the greatest coolness. The whole affair passed off with so little noise that although I was sleeping only a few yards off, it did not disturb me, and although the 80th drove back the frightened kaffirs with bayonets, there was no serious casualty, and the eve of the battle of Ulundi passed without further trouble. The regiment started at 2 a.m. this morning. Col. Tucker will rejoin them at Ladysmith; he left here yesterday to visit Rorke's Drift and Isandhlwana. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm of the British public, which has been so warmly expressed on the return of the first batch of heroes, will not be so far cooled down as to neglect those whose duties detained them longer in South Africa." 2nd Lieut. Williams arrived home from the Cape in the mail steamer African.

82nd Regiment arrived at Aldershot on Tuesday from Dublin, and took over quarters in the north camp.

83rd Regiment. Two companies, under Capts. Bond and Bell and 2nd Lieuts. Harris, Barnett, and Kettlewell, have proceeded to Satara from Belgaum. The Lieut.-Colonelcy is about to fallvacant, Col. Brown having been confirmed in his brigade command in India, and being about to be placed upon half-pay.

85th Light Infantry. Capt. Hon. C. Dutton has temporarily vacated his Staff appointment in India, and proceeded on field-service to Afghanistan. The Lahore paper says:—"Capt. Welman passed through Lahore the other day, to join his regiment in the Kurum. Capt. Welman left England when hostilities recommenced in September, but had to return from Malta suffering from a sunstroke. He brought out drafts of about 300 men for the 72nd Highlanders and the 100th Regiment." A draft, under command of Capt. Ives, reached Thull on Feb. 20.

91st Highlanders. The Mauritius *Commercial Gazette* thus announces the death of Major Gurney:—"With deep regret we have to announce the death of Major W. S. Gurney, commanding the detachment in Mauritius of H.M.'s 91st Highlanders, who died on Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Villa, Moko. But a few days ago Major Gurney was apparently well and strong, taking an active part in the athletic sports of his regiment and in various regimental amusements, notably in the performance of the Garrison Dramatic Club, of which he was president. He was foremost in promoting the social and moral welfare of the soldiers under his command, and more than one of his men has spoken to us of him as 'the soldier's friend,'—a proud and distinctive title, not enjoyed by many commanding officers. The deceased had done good service in the late Zulu war, and it is believed that the privations and hardships he there underwent must have enfeebled his constitution, so as to have rendered him susceptible to the prevalent fever of this island. Major Gurney was one of the most popular officers that has ever been stationed in this colony, beloved alike by his officers and by his men, and his death has cast a gloom over military and social circles here, which time alone can dispel. In him, his brother officers have lost an example which they may well be proud to imitate, and his men a lenient and just commanding officer, a ready and true counsellor, and, as we said before, a real friend. The funeral of the deceased officer took place on the 28th inst., at 5 p.m., with military honours, at Beau Bassin."

92nd Highlanders. At Sherpur arrangements are being made for mounted infantry, 60 men, to be chosen from the 67th, 72nd, and 92nd Regts. Major White, of the 92nd, is mentioned as the probable commandant.

94th Regiment. Lieut. Cowper arrived home from the Cape on Wednesday in the mail steamer African.

101st Fusiliers. Lieut. Allen obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Brevet Major Hyslop.

104th Fusiliers. The regt. has moved from Belfast to Dublin and taken over quarters, relieving the 82nd. Col. C. E. H. Græme, who was placed upon half-pay a few weeks ago from command of the regt., under the five years' system, died at Madeley Manor, Staffordshire, on the 18th inst., aged 51 years. Col. Græme served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-59, as interpreter to the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, and as assist.-comy.-gen. to Sir Hope Grant's and Sir Alfred Horsford's divisions, and was present at the final siege of Lucknow (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). He joined the Army, Feb. 20, 1847; became capt., June 17, 1858; major, March 2, 1868; lieut.-col., Feb. 25, 1875; and col., Feb. 25, 1880.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Salmon, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 30th Bengal N.I., on probation.

Commissariat and Transport Department. Deputy-Comy. W. T. C. Wilton, on the Retired List, died at Ramsgate on the 22nd inst., aged 46 years. The deceased, who was a son of the late Rev. E. Wilton, M.A., of West Lavington, Wilts., entered the War Office as temporary clerk in March, 1855; was appointed purveyor's clerk in 1857; served at the capture of Canton and throughout the Crimean campaign as secretary to the principal medical officer (medal, with clasps). He was appointed deputy-comy., June 23, 1870, and lately retired.

Ordnance Store Department. The *Natal Mercury* has the following:—"Although from the nature of their duties—viz., the custody and distribution of all military equipment, ammunition, and general army stores (food alone excepted)—the officers of the Ordnance Department do not usually come under fire in action, nevertheless, judging by the experience of the recent operations in South Africa, the strain imposed upon them would appear to be nearly as fatal in its results as the fire of an enemy, as may be seen by the following illustrations:—The two Ordnance officers who, under the instructions of Comy.-Gen. W. F. Wright, performed all the duty devolving upon their department with the army during the late Gaika-Galeka campaign—Comy. Hillier and Assist.-Comy. Hunt—died at Kingwilliamstown shortly after the conclusion of that war. During the progress of the Zulu war, Deputy-Comy. Phillimore, the Ordnance officer attached to Col. Wood's column, died at Utrecht from exhaustion. Assist.-Comy. Hobbs, attached to Col. Glyn's column, after lying stricken with fever for a long time at Helpmakaar, was invalided to England. Assist.-Comy. Wainwright, attached to Col. Pearson's column, and in charge of the great depot of ordnance stores on the Lower Tugela, was invalided to England on the evacuation of Fort Pearson, after having suffered from dysentery and coast fever for many months previously. Assist.-Comy. Barrett, stationed at Port Durnford, and afterwards at St. Paul's, was also invalided from the same causes; and now we learn that Assist.-Com. de Ricci, who had sole charge of the ordnance depot at the base of operations from Sept., 1878, to August, 1879, is lying seriously ill at Durban. On the other hand, in the lists of promotions, decorations, and other rewards, published in the *Gazette*, we seek in vain for the names of any of the officers of the Ordnance Department. Entirely absorbed—from their most courteous and gallant chief down to the last subaltern—in the performance of their arduous and trying duties, the officers of this department appear to have been entirely lost sight of."

Pay Department. "Probationer" writes:—"The re-organisation of the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments being now an accomplished fact, it behoves the Army Pay Officers to look well to the position they now hold in comparison with the officers of those Departments. It will be seen that they now hold a subordinate place, for, at present, the highest rank that can be obtained by them is that of staff paymaster, with honorary rank of major; whereas in the sister Departments, there are no less than four grades, namely, commissary-general, ranking with major-general; deputy-commissary-general, ranking with colonel; assistant-commissary-general, after five years, ranking with lieutenant-colonel; deputy-assistant-commissary-general, ranking with captain. The highest rank a paymaster can rise to being that of major (no matter how long he serves), thus keeping him junior to an assistant-commissary-general of five years. This cannot be right. It must be borne in mind that before an officer can join the Army Pay Department, he must be a captain in the Army, he must forfeit all his commission-money, and 'what for!' Why, an increase of pay of a few shillings, with the very uncertain prospect of promotion (particularly for those who joined since April 1, 1878), more particularly for those now joining. They have not even now the privilege of drawing their allowances for either servants or lodging, notwithstanding the Royal Warrant issued on the formation of the Department. The boon (which certainly was great) has now been withdrawn, but at the time it was allowed was one of the inducements for officers to come forward at first, and who would otherwise not have thought of it. The department is now one of the most important branches of the Service, has to be composed of men upon whom the greatest trust must be placed, and upon whom the very great responsibility of the disbursement of large sums of public money rests. It is thus evident that their position must be improved if the authorities wish to obtain the services of the most efficient men."

Medical Department. We (Lahore paper) understand that the Government of India have made requisition on the home authorities for a considerable increase to the working strength of the Medical Department.

Veterinary Department. Inspecting Vet.-Surg. Steel was lately appointed to the charge at Dublin, vice Inspecting Vet.-Surg. Death, retired. The *Veterinary Journal* has the following:—"It cannot be concealed that perhaps never at any period in the history of the Army Veterinary Department has there been more dissatisfaction prevailing, to use the mildest term, than during the last month. As is well known, since the accession of the present principal to the head of the Veterinary Service, great changes have been made; more life has been infused into it; mere seniority has not been looked upon as a sufficient claim to promotion; the qualifications of candidates for admission to the department have been most carefully examined and rigidly tested; and we believe everything has been done that man can do, under the circumstances, to give this section of her Majesty's Army an amount of efficiency, honourable feeling, and a degree of *esprit* which it never before possessed. The first occasion on which the new order of affairs was really put to the test was the outbreak of the Zulu war. The efficiency of the Department was suddenly subjected to a severe strain. Shipload after shipload of horses, ready for active service, left our shores on the longest sea-voyage our mounted corps had perhaps ever made; and the success with which they were carried to South Africa was largely due to the veterinary-surgeons on board. The losses were astoundingly small, and the corps were disembarked at Durban in almost as good condition for the urgent work before them as if they had just left their troop-stables at home. It was the same in the field. The veterinary-surgeons shared the hardships and dangers of their brother-officers, and exerted themselves to the utmost to discharge their oftentimes most exacting and harassing duties. On every side, from the General Commanding-in-Chief downwards, their conduct during the campaign has been lauded in the strongest terms, whether for the manner in which they discharged their professional duties, or for bravery in presence of the enemy, and the favourable recommendations transmitted to the authorities at home were neither few nor insignificant. On the termination of the war, honours and rewards were distributed on a most liberal scale, and C.B.'s and C.M.G.'s were conferred without stint, seemingly, on every department except the veterinary. Notwithstanding the most pressing representations, the services of the veterinary officers have been completely ignored at home, so far as public recognition is concerned. We believe the Veterinary Inspector, who held the grade of principal veterinary surgeon in Zululand, and ranked as colonel, has, after much delay, been offered a good-service pension of £50 a year—the very lowest which could be given, and which is usually that conferred upon the most subordinate officers! This is all the reward and acknowledgment! It is needless to say that an intense feeling of degradation and discontent, if not something stronger, has been engendered by what is considered most unfair and ungenerous treatment; the complaints at the slight the department has received, if they are not loud, are at least strong and bitter. The C.B. and C.M.G. are unsparingly conferred, and even officers at home have received these decorations for their services in regard to the war in South Africa. Surely the Principal Veterinary-Surgeon was as deserving as these officers, and certainly the Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon in the field was as worthy as many who were decorated." The Commander-in-Chief in India has appointed First-class Vet.-Surg. J. Anderson, R.A., Superintending Vet., Surg. Khyber Line, from Peshawur to Latabund, vice Principal Vet.-Surg. F. F. Collins. Vet.-Surg. J. J. Philips, R.A., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Armagh. The detachment assembled at Armagh for preliminary drill consists on parade of two subalterns, the adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, 22 serjeants, 7 buglers, and 171 privates.

Royal Monmouthshire Engineers. Col. J. S. Payne, lately in command of the regiment, died suddenly at Weston-super-Mare, on the 23rd inst., of apoplexy, aged 57 years. The deceased served formerly in the 14th Regt., as a subaltern.

The following is the list of successful candidates in the recent competition of subalterns for Line commissions, placed in order of merit:—Lieuts. D. G. Gregorie, Kilkenny; W. D. Stuart, Bedfordshire; W. R. P. Wallace, Hants Artillery; H. d'A. P. Taylor, 1st Warwick; A. Leetham, 1st Norfolk; G. O. G. Massy, Fermanagh; A. J. C. Ward, Antrim Rifles; E. E. B. Oldfield, Dorset; C. D. Johnstone, 2nd Lanark; C. Tritton, 2nd Middlesex; F. W. G. Wadeson, Dublin City; P. M. Staunton, Limerick City Artillery; W. J. Goold, West Cork Artillery; Sir C. J. H. Miller, Bart., 5th W. York; W. E. Peel, W. Kent; R. B. Finnie, 1st Royal Lanark; E. Davies, Royal Berks; H. B. Vaughan, Northampton; W. Anstruther-Thomson, Fife Artillery; C. J. Randolph, 2nd W. York; R. D. Sinclair-Wemyss, Highland Rifles; Constable, York Artillery; G. Laing-Meason, Forfar and Kincardine Artillery; T. Forsyth-Forrest, Durham; A. J. Howlin, Wexford; G. G. Bather, Shropshire; G. F. Ottley, Wilts; and J. H. Learmonth, West Essex; 2nd Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, Wicklow Artillery; Lieuts. W. A. Hicks-Beach, 2nd N. Gloucester; L. Baillie, N. Durham; H. E. Watts, N. Down; T. R. J. Murray-Grant, Highland Light Infantry; and A. J. H. Bill, 3rd Stafford.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st London Engineers. Marching detachment (150 officers and men) left London by rail yesterday for Redhill, thence marched to Cuckfield, and to-day to Brighton.

1st London Rifles. Detachment of about 250 officers and men went yesterday by rail to Balcombe, marching thence to Lewes.

1st Middlesex Rifles. Detachment, 70 of all ranks, under the command of Capt. Halkett, went by train on Thursday to Dorking, marching thence to Horsham and Brighton. Another detachment followed from Victoria yesterday morning.

1st Surrey Artillery, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hope, V.C., on Thursday occupied Grain Fort, Sheerness, where they remain till Tuesday.

2nd London Rifles. Detachment, numbering 200 officers and men, under Capt. Cantlon, proceeded yesterday by rail to Croydon, marching thence to Redhill, where a second detachment, under Capt. Thimm, joined, subsequently going on to Cuckfield and Brighton.

4th Middlesex Rifles. One hundred officers and men went by rail yesterday morning from Victoria to East Croydon; Col. Somers Lewis in command, with Capt. and Adjt. Brougham and other officers. Marched to Horley, and to-day go on to Brighton.

9th Kent Artillery proceeded on Wednesday to Sheerness, for duty in quarters and gun practice, till Monday next, Lieut.-Col. Hughes in command.

9th Middlesex Rifles, under command of Capt. Edwards, proceeded yesterday morning by rail from Victoria to Redhill, marched thence to Cuckfield, and to-day to Brighton.

11th Middlesex Rifles. One hundred officers and men, under Major Bird, proceeded by special train yesterday morning from Victoria to Three Bridges; thence marched to Hayward's Heath, and to-day go on to Brighton.

15th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifles. Marching detachment, under Capt. Swanston, left London on Thursday evening, by rail from Charing Cross, for Tunbridge; yesterday march route to Uckfield, completing the journey to-day. Strength, 120 of all ranks.

19th Middlesex Rifles. One hundred officers and men paraded yesterday morning at Victoria, under Capt. and Adjt. Read, and went by train to Redhill, marching thence to Lindfield, reach Brighton to-night.

19th Surrey Rifles. A detachment, under Capt. Florence, went yesterday by rail from London Bridge to Redhill, thence marched to Cuckfield, and to-day goes on to Brighton.

20th Middlesex Rifles have proceeded to Aldershot for five days' duty, and taken over the huts in H Line, North Camp. A fatigue party, under Capt. Whewell, acting qrmr., left London on Wednesday. The advance guard, under Capt. Wickenden, left head-quarters on Thursday morning; the main body, under Col. Gore Browne, in the afternoon; and the rear guard, under Capt. Long, in the evening.

22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Rifles. Marching detachment, 120 strong, under command of Capt. Probyn, commenced the march to Brighton on Thursday evening, leaving Westminster Hall at 6 p.m.

36th Middlesex Rifle Regiment. Detachment, 100 officers and rank and file, under Capt. the Hon. A. Egerton, proceeded yesterday morning by rail from Victoria to Hayward's Heath, marching thence to Brighton.

37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles. Advanced guard, 70 officers and men, left London by rail on Thursday evening to Croydon; marched to Redhill, where it was joined by the main body, 350 of all ranks, yesterday morning, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Richards. Route-march to Horsham; and thence by rail to Brighton.

38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles, in battalion strength, with one company of the 2nd Middlesex A.B., went yesterday by rail from Victoria to Hassack's Gate, Major Edis commanding.

49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. The Telegraph Company of this regiment will furnish the flag-signalling party for the Brighton force on Monday.

The twenty-first annual prize meeting, at Wimbledon, of the National Rifle Association will begin on Monday, July

12. The camp will be ready for occupation on Saturday, July 10. It is the intention of the council to revert to the custom of opening their gates to the public free of charge after evening gun-fire during the meeting. The council will be glad to receive contributions in kind, to be added to the list of "Extra" prizes.

The 21st annual prize meeting, at Wimbledon, of the National Rifle Association will open on Monday, July 12. The camp will be ready for occupation on Saturday, the 10th.

The Indian Army.

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12th Bengal Cavalry. Gen. Roberts has issued the following Divisional Order at Cabul:—"The Lieutenant-General commanding wishes to place on record the excellent services rendered by the 12th Bengal Cavalry, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 14th Bengal Lancers while under his command. The 12th Bengal Cavalry served throughout the Kurum campaign, including the capture of the Peiwar Kotal. The 5th Punjab Cavalry joined the force in December, 1878, and took part in the expedition in the Khost Valley. The 14th Bengal Lancers joined in April, 1879. All three regiments bore a prominent part in the advance on Cabul and the operations of December last. By their conduct and discipline in camp and in quarters and their gallantry in the field, they have added to their previous high reputation of the Punjab and Bengal Cavalry. On their return to India, they carry with them the best wishes of Gen. Roberts and his companions in arms." Major A. P. Broome, squadron-commander, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

14th Bengal Cavalry. *Vide* 12th Bengal Cavalry.

13th Bengal N.I. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"Lieut.-Col. Playfair was second-in-command and holding the officiating command of the 13th; he is now on general duty at Meean Meer, under circumstances which appear to involve harsh treatment of an old officer of Col. Playfair's standing." Lieut. G. A. Collins, wing-officer and adjutant, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

18th Bengal N.I. In addition to the 10th N.I., which has left Barrackpore, the 18th have now been ordered from Dacca, to proceed to the scene of the Naga disturbances.

37th Bengal N.I. Capt. J. Corse-Scott has been appointed to officiate temporarily as D.A.Q.M.G., Rohilkund District, Bengal, from Sept. 15 last, vice Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, 85th Foot, proceeded on field-service.

39th Bengal N.I. Major Gellie succeeds to the appointment of second-in-command, vice Wemyss, Capt. Forbes becoming wing-officer.

41st Bengal N.I. Col. St. G. Tucker, Director of Transport, has been appointed second in command of the regiment at Peshawur, but will not join till the close of the operations in the field, unless the regiment proceeds to the front.

45th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. Woodruffe has been confirmed in the appointment of second in command, vice Inglis, Capt. Waller becoming a permanent wing-commander. This fine regiment is said to be in thorough fighting condition, but "Rattray's Sikhs" always are.

1st Goorkhas. We are glad to hear that Major C. N. Hodgson, Bengal S.C., who was displaced in the 32nd Pioneers by the return to the corps of Major Crookshank, has been appointed to the 1st Goorkhas as a wing-commander.

5th Punjab Cavalry. *Vide* 12th Bengal Cavalry.

1st Sikh Infantry. The announcement of the bestowal of the well-deserved honour of K.C.B. upon Brigdr.-Gens. Keyes and Ross, for the successful expedition against the Jowakis, has been followed by the bestowal of the decoration of C.B. upon Major H. C. P. Rice, Bengal S.C., commandant. To quote the words of Brigdr.-Gen. Keyes' despatch of March 8, 1878, "Major Rice commanded his regiment with much skill and gallantry up to Jan. 16, 1878, when he was dangerously wounded whilst personally conducting the retirement of the rear skirmishers of his regiment through the Nani Khula. This officer has always distinguished himself by his zeal and intelligence. I am much indebted to him for a valuable reconnaissance which he made by my desire previous to the attack on Jamu, and other prominent services during the operations."

3rd Sikh Infantry. Lieut.-Col. G. N. Money, wing-commander and second in command, has been confirmed in the appointment of commandant, Major C. J. Griffiths as second in command, Major W. B. Aislabie as wing-commander, and Lieut. W. Cook as wing-officer.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry. The following circular has been issued by the Qrmr-Gen., Bombay:—"The two squadrons 1st Light Cavalry, at Neemuch, will march at once, without relief, to Khundwa, and there take rail for Poona, to relieve the 2nd Light Cavalry. The squadron 1st Light Cavalry, at Nusseerabad, will march at once, without relief, to Neemuch. Families to accompany the above squadrons. The head-quarters of the 1st Cavalry will remain at Neemuch. The 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, at Poona, will, on relief, march to Bombay for embarkation in accordance with instructions already issued."

3rd Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. Strutt and Lieut. W. S. Birdwood have rejoined for duty, from leave, by order of the Secretary of State for India.

9th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. L. H. Sibthorpe has returned to duty as second in command.

10th Bombay N.I. Major A. Durand has returned to duty as second in command, Major C. E. Blower as wing-commander, and Capt. L. A. T. M'Cudden as wing-officer.

17th Bombay N.I. Head-quarters and four companies have moved from Darwar to Satara.

22nd Bombay N.I. Capt. A. Wetherall, wing-officer, has been appointed adjutant of the Sind R.V.C.

29th Bengal N.I. Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C,B., has been selected for the Brigade command in Afghanistan, vacant by the death of Gen. Tytler, V.C., C.B.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 20, 1880.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, Paymaster-General of the Forces, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and Theodore Martin, Esq., C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 22, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Fleetwood Isham Edwards, of the Royal Engineers, Extra Groom-in-Waiting, to be Groom-in-Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Frederick Pickard, C.B., R.A., V.C., deceased.

WAR OFFICE, PALL PALL, March 23, 1880.

8th Hussars—Lieut.-Gen. W. C. Forrest, C.B., to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. de Salis, C.B., deceased (March 14).

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. E. W. Childers (late Madras), from the Supernumerary List, to be Col. on the Seconded List; T. I. M. Hog (late Madras) to be Col., vice Pearse (late Madras), promoted Major-Gen.; F. C. Trevor (late Madras), from the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Hog (late Madras), promoted (all three dated Feb. 26); Capt. S. de L. Lacy to be Major, vice Duncan, who retires upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (March 1); Capt. M. L. Porter, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major upon the Seconded List; Capt. and Adjt. W. R. Stirke to be Major, vice Ward-Ashton, deceased (both dated March 2, 1880). Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. N. Lockyer, upon the Seconded List; F. C. Ord, vice S. de L. Lacy, promoted (both dated March 1); W. J. Tydd, vice W. R. Stirke, promoted (March 2); A. H. Whitehorne, from the Seconded List, vice E. B. Evans, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as Adjt. of the Wicklow Artillery Militia (March 13); R. G. W. Hepburne, vice E. J. Machell (late Bengal), who retires upon a pension and extra annuity with the honorary rank of Major. Lieuts. J. S. Frith, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Murray, promoted (Feb. 15); A. H. Browne, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Lugard, promoted; G. Bourke, W. A. Smith, and J. S. Minter to be Lieuts. upon the Seconded List; Capt. C. Greer to be Adjt., vice Saunders, who resigns the adjutancy only (March 25); Vet.-Surg. W. Oliver, on temporary half-pay, has been permitted to resign his commission (March 21).

Coast Brigade—Serjt.-Major E. Dixon to be Lieut., vice Dixon, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

BREVET.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion to the rank of Major of the under-mentioned officers, in recognition of their services while attached to the Commissariat and Transport Department during the late Zulu campaign (dated Nov. 29, 1879):—Capts. E. Essex, 75th Foot, and H. C. Huntley, 10th Foot.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Huyshe, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who died on Feb. 25, 1880:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. B. Kemball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. W. S. Hatch, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. G. G. Pearse, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major M. Browne, half-pay, late 24th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. W. Keays-Young, 18th Foot, to be Major (all dated Feb. 26).

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 27, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 26, 1880.

17th Lancers—Lieut. the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Frith, killed in action (Dec. 30th, 1879).

18th Hussars—Capt. G. E. B. Beale-Browne, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Capt., vice Bolton, who exchanges.

19th Hussars—Capt. C. H. Fairlie retires on half-pay.

2nd Foot—2nd Lieut. P. L. Stevenson, from the 31st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Crawley, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

4th Foot—Capt. C. E. Wright retires on temporary half-pay.

9th Foot—The first Christian name of 2nd Lieut. S. D. Shortt is Sausmarez, and not Saumarez, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 30.

12th Foot—Lieut. A. M. Leslie from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice Warner, who exchanges.

13th Foot—Major J. C. Conington retires on a pension, with the hon rank of Lieut.-Col.

27th Foot—Lieut. J. F. W. Charley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Irvine, promoted (Dec. 31, 1879).

34th Foot—Gent. Cadet, Abraham Fuller, from the Royal Military College, to 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Langton, 55th Foot, promoted.

57th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. C. B. D. Michel to be Lieut., vice Bellers, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (March 10); Lieut. M. T. Lyde has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (March 15).

60th Foot—Lieut. C. R. B. Thorne retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

63rd Foot—The third Christian name of 2nd Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien is Thom*ond*, and not Thom*as*, as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 24.

64th Foot—Lieut. St. G. L. Steele has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (March 10).

77th Foot—Lieut. M. Singleton, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Banbury, who exchanges.

87th Foot—Lieut. A. Banbury, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Singleton, who exchanges; 2nd Lieut. the Hon. E. B. L. H. Stopford, from the 25th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Freckleton, 88th Foot, promoted.

94th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. H. C. Long, from the 6th Dragoons, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cowper, promoted.

101st Foot—2nd Lieut. P. H. Saulez has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (March 10).

Rifle Brigade—Capt. A. E. Drummond retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. W. E. Bolton, from the 18th Hussars, to be Capt., vice Beale-Browne, who exchanges: Lieut. G. Brennan retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. A. W. Lyster has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 10); Lieut. F. B. Winter to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Gray, who has resigned that appointment (Nov. 1, 1879).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. F. E. Shelley Claridge has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (March 10); Lieut. E. R. J. Warner, from the 12th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Leslie, who exchanges.

Medical Department—Surg.-Gen. W. G. Watt is granted retired pay. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons, dated March 6, 1880:—Frederick Rowland Barker, M.B., Alfred Keogh, M.D., Charles Birnie Hill, James Richardson Andrew Clark, Harold Edward Bickerson Flanagan, Henry James Michael, Thomas Dorman, M.D., Arthur Walter Patrick Inman, M.B., Thomas Martin Corker, M.D., Edmond Henry Myles, M.B., George Somerville Robinson, Thomas Beattie Moffitt, Charles Alfred Webb, John George Stephen Lewis, Henry Martin, M.B., Arthur England Johnson Croly, Robert Oriel Cusack, Ernest Frederic Smith, William Daniel Amherst Cowen, Robert Hall Forman, M.B., Samuel James Flood, David Williams, M.D., George Windsor Robinson, Nathaniel Cameron, M.B., John Watson, M.D., Octavius Todd, M.B., Alfred Osmond Geohegan, M.D., Constantine Richard Egan, M.B., James Dunne Day, M.B., William Robert Henderson, M.D., Robert Frederick Cumming, Arthur Maher Kavanagh, John Gasson Harwood, Robert Dickie Donaldson, M.D., Henry Lawrence Esmonde White, Charles Mason Johnstone, John Lees Hall, Arthur Hyde Burlton, Edward North, George Frederick Poynder, George Kilworth Sherman Bigg, George Frederick Alexander Smythe, Henry Lewis Batterby, Augustus Hewett, Edward Laudon, Peter Mulvany, James Edward Nicholson, Thomas William Beale, Francis Edward Charles Hood, William Owen Wolseley, Thomas Frederick McNeece, Benjamin Thomas McCreery, M.B., Arthur Patrick O'Connor, James McMullen Bolster, Douglas Wardrop, M.B., George Taylor Goggin, Hotham George Christian, M.B., John Matthew Jones, Fausset Maher Baker, M.B., Charles Williamson, John R. Oliver, Alfred Asbury, Patrick Maurice Carleton, M.D., Fitzroy Beresford Maclean, Henry Lawrence Cox, M.B., John P. Carmody, M.D., Raglan Wykeham Barnes, Thomas Pakenham Walsh, George Henry Kenneth McDonald O'Callaghan, Patrick H. Fox, and Henry Arthur Wall.

Royal Military Asylum—Major H. M. Thompson, half-pay, late 82nd Foot, to be Secretary and Adjt., vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, half-pay, late 15th Foot, whose priod of service in that appoitment has expired (March 20).

Half-Pay—Capt. Fitz.R. Wilson from the Rifle Brigade, to be Major.

Commissariat and Transport Department—Depty.-Comy. M. W. R. Rushton has been placed on retired pay, under the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1878 (Feb. 1).

Ordnance Store Department—In *Gazette* of March 12, the name of Assist. Comy.-General of Ordnance F. W. Wright, C.B., should have appeared in the grade of Deputy Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, next below that of Deputy.-Comy.-Gen. Molony; and the name of Deputy Assist. Comy.-Gen. Campbell should have been next below that of Deputy Assist. Comy.-Gen. Buchanan. Deputy Comy. J. Steevens to be Deputy Assist. Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance from Jan. 31, and to be placed next below Deputy Assist. Comy.-Gen. Campbell; not to carry back pay prior to Feb. 25. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. D. Gibbons retires under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, on the reorganisation of the department (April 1); Deputy-Comy. W. C. Gordon has been placed on retired pay under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, on the reorganisation of the department (March 24); Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. H. Young retires under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, on the reorganisation of the department (April 1).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. M. R. Bruce, Bombay Staff Corps; J. L. Benwell; and C. B. L. Smith, Madras Staff Corps (all dated Jan. 20, 1880).

MEMORANDA.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. R. Tyler, late Major 80th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (March 9); Major C. B. Tew, half-pay, late 15th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay (March 26); Capt. C. H. Fairlie, half-pay, late 19th Hussars, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 24, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 23, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Argyll and Bute—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. N. Lamont and J. M. Mutter.

West Cork—Lieut. J. T. Cramer resigns his commission.

Devon—Lieut. C. E. R. Walker to be Capt., vice Yeo, resigned (Feb. 21).

Durham—Cluny McPherson Henderson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hampshire—Lieut. A. Vizard resigns his commission.

Hants, Isle of Wight—Capt. A. Berthon, whose resignation was notified in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 20, is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (Feb. 21).

Kent—Capt. G. Fireplace, Royal Artillery, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Hutchinson, R.A., who has resigned that appointment (March 1).

Limerick City—George Frederick Bunbury, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Wicklow—2nd Lieut. G. H. Kirwan to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

Hampshire—2nd Lieut. E. B. Comyn-Platt resigns his commission; Frederick Andrews Larking, gent., to be 2nd Lieut., vice Comyn-Platt, resigned.

INFANTRY.

2nd Royal Cheshire—The under-mentioned Gents. to be 2nd Lieuts.; Evan Paul Arbuthnot Haines, Arthur Henry Rainey, and Frederick Morgan (all dated March 15).

Royal Cumberland—2nd Lieut. J. K. Parker resigns his commission; Capt. E. M. Carter, 34th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Jordan, who has retired from the Service (Feb. 1).

1st Derby—Streynsham Robert Master, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Dorset—Gilzean Roland Whately Stuart, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 12).

The Essex Rifles—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieuts F. C. W Parr and J. Chandos-Pole; 2nd Lieut. W. F. McDonell.

Royal Flint—Lieut. R. W. W. Eyton to be Capt., vice Nickson, resigned.

Royal Glamorgan—Samuel James Langston Faddy, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hereford—Capt. J. L. M. Parkinson resigns his commission.

Hertford—Lieut. W. P. Alleyne resigns his commission.

Huntingdon—Capt. and Hon. Major F. J. Rooper to be Major, vice Duke of Manchester, resigned; Lieut. F. R. Beart to be Capt., vice Rooper, promoted.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Capt. C. Birch to be Major, vice Lake, resigned; Lieut. R. G. Chambres to be Capt.; the appointment of 2nd Lieut. P. R. W. Wetherall, notified in the *Gazette* of March 20, to bear date Feb. 19, and not as therein stated; the under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Hugh Gerard Stewart Young (Feb. 20); Charles Arthur William Osmond (Feb. 21).

5th Royal Lancashire—Capt. L. A. Druce resigns his commission.

6th Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned Gents. to be 2nd Lieuts.:—James Thomas Waddell-Boyd and Geoffrey Heywood Kynaston.

7th Royal Lancashire—Capt. R. Fraser resigns his commission.

Royal London—2nd Lieut. D. G. Boucicault resigns his commission.

2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment—Lieut.-Col. G. R. S. Black is granted the honorary rank of Col.; the Hon. Cecil Edward Bingham to be 2nd Lieut. (March 3).

4th, or Royal South Middlesex—Major E. Whyte resigns his commission.

Northampton and Rutland—The name of the 2nd Lieut. whose appointment was notified in the *Gazette* of July 29, 1879, is "The Hon. Thomas Atherton Powys," and not as therein stated.

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Benjamin Bacon Dering-Williams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—The Hon. Arthur John Bethell, Charles William Albert Law, and Arthur Hutchinson Sturges.

The (King's Own) 2nd Stafford—2nd Lieut. A. F. Manley resigns his commission.

West Suffolk—Lieut. H. J. Deane resigns his commission; Sir William Henry Charles Hoste, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Royal Surrey—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Hartnell to be Lieut.-Col., vice Sharp, deceased.

Royal Sussex—2nd Lieut. M. C. Kirby, from the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut.; Stephenson Robert Clarke, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th West York—Henry Ernest Heydemann, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. J. Lang, A. Scott-Elliot, E. R. Smith, C. F. H. Davidson, and H. D. Crawford.

The Highland Rifles—Charles Irvine Wimberley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Antrim—Robert Stewart Irvine, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Armagh—Robert Waugh Leeper, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 13).

Cavan—The Hon. Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh de Moleyns to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal North Down—2nd Lieut. G. W. Spankie to be Lieut.

Dublin County—2nd Lieut. G. P. M. Browne to be Lieut.

King's County—Richard John Quain, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Louth—Charles Reginald Gasper, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

South Mayo—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Charles Theobald Walsh Church and Luke Joseph Macdonnell.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date March 24, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 23, 1880

Royal North Devon—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. L. Desborough and Lieut. G. M. Marker.

Dorset—The Hon. H. N. Start to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

Hampshire—Capt. and Adjt. W. M. Powell is granted the hon. rank of Major (March 2).

Leicestershire—2nd Lieut. G. G. C. Fenwick resigns his commission.

Montgomeryshire—Edward Pryce Jones, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Northumberland—Capt. and Adjt. R. D. Upton is granted the hon. rank of Major (March 1).

Shropshire—Surg. S. B. Gwynne resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Yorkshire Hussars—Capt. Lawrence, Earl of Zetland, resigns his commission.

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Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876.
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The United Service (Philadelphia: Hamersly and Co.)—Proceedings of National Rifle Association, 1879 (Waterlow.)—Imperial England (Cassell.)—Nineteenth Century (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—The Cornhill (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Shipwrecked Mariner (S. M. Society.)—Fraser (Longmans.)—Not a Fair Start (Moxon, Saunders, and Co.)—Have I a Vote? (Sampson Low and Co.)—Back Again; or, Five Years' of Liberal Rule, 1880-1885, a Forecast (the same.)—Cassell's Magazines (Cassell).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. W. A.—The information shall be furnished as soon as it is obtainable.

A LOVER OF RIGHT.—Your fond alarms are uncalled for. The Frolic is ordered home, as you would have known if you read the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

R. M.—Thank you. The correction was already made.

UBIQUE.—Your fears are groundless, as you would have been made aware had you read the article on the Navy Estimates in the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE for February 28.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Want of space this week compels us to hold over letters from the following correspondents:—"N. C. O." and "K. O. D."

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

A CENTURY after the event, the story of the desperate sea-fight between Captain Pearson, R.N., in H.M.S. *Serapis*, and the celebrated Paul Jones has been revived by the publication of a letter from Mr. Walter Stafford Northcote, stating that the first "Star-Spangled Banner" ever sent to sea by the United States still exists, having been saved from capture in the above action by Lieutenant Bayard Stafford. It is not, however, with that flag that we are now concerned, but with an incorrect account of the fight which has been given by a daily contemporary in one of those anecdotal leaders—a combination of fact and fiction—for which it is somewhat renowned. That account is so manifestly unfair to the Navy and to the memory of the gallant Sir Richard Pearson, that we feel it a duty we owe to the Service to place before our readers something more reliable than the hastily-written story which has been accepted by many as true. Our contemporary says that no sharper action was ever fought at sea than that in which Captain Pearson's ship, the *Serapis*, "carrying 41 guns of heavier calibre, tried conclusions with the *Bonhomme Richard*, with 40 guns, of which only six were 18-pounders, and the rest little better than field artillery;" but no mention whatever, either through ignorance or design, is made of the *Alliance*, a 40-gun frigate, which raked the *Serapis* fore and aft, while she was grappling and fighting with the *Bonhomme Richard*, commanded by Paul Jones. Of what account was the superior weight of the guns of the *Serapis*, as compared with the *Bonhomme Richard*, when another of Paul Jones's vessels was pouring a deadly fire into the British ship? Our contemporary has probably gathered its information from an American source, but we prefer taking the Admiralty record of the fight, and the official report of Captain Pearson. It was on the evening of September 23, 1779, when off Scarborough, that Captain Pearson, in the *Serapis*, of 40 guns, and Captain Piercy, in the hired armed ship *Countess of Scarborough*, of 20 guns, sighted the enemy's squadron, consisting of the *Bonhomme Richard*, of 40 guns and 375 men, commanded by Paul Jones; the *Alliance*, 40 guns and 300 men; the *Pallas*, 32 guns and 275 men; and the *Vengeance*, 14 guns and 75 men. Making a signal for the *Countess cf Scarborough* to join him, and for the convoy, valued at £600,000, to make the best of its way, Captain Pearson made sail to windward, to get between the enemy's ships and the convoy, and thus saved it from capture. With his two ships, with a total armament of 64 guns and 380 men, the gallant Sir Richard Pearson went out to "try conclusions," not with a ship of lighter armament, as would appear from our contemporary's "leader," but with a squadron of four ships, carrying 126 guns and over a thousand men. Assistance from the *Countess of Scarborough* was impossible, for she, a hired vessel, had more than she could do to fight against the odds brought to bear upon her by the frigate *Pallas*, and the armed brig *Vengeance*, and after two hours' fighting she had to surrender. Captain Pearson, in the *Serapis*, was meanwhile making a gallant fight with the *Bonhomme Richard*, the two ships having dropped alongside each other head and stern, while the muzzles of their guns were actually touching each other's sides, and the fire was so hot that, on several occasions, the ships were in flames. While this hand-to-hand fight was going on, the *Alliance* kept sailing round the two ships, raking the *Serapis* fore and aft, until almost every man on the quarter and main decks was killed or wounded; and about half-past nine at night, after the fight had been progressing for more than two hours, a number of cartridges were exploded on board the *Serapis*, scorching and maiming the officers and men abaft the mainmast, and thus the whole of those guns were rendered useless. At last, when there was hardly a man left to stand to the guns of the *Serapis*, the *Alliance* again came astern and poured another broadside into the over-matched British ship, which had not then a gun she could bring to bear upon the enemy, and as the mainmast went by the board at that moment, and the helpless condition of the *Serapis* became so evident, Captain Pearson ordered the colours to be struck. This is the action which has been described as though the *Serapis* had the advantage of guns, no mention whatever being made of the second frigate which tackled her astern, where she had not a gun to answer the broadsides poured into her, and raking her fore and aft, while Paul Jones held on to her alongside. And if any evidence were required of the effective manner in which the *Serapis* "tried conclusions" with the *Bonhomme Richard*, it is to be found in the fact that that ship was so knocked to pieces that she had to be abandoned the next day, and sunk with a number of her wounded on board. His Majesty, having conferred the honour of knighthood upon Sir Richard Pearson, is another assurance that he made a gallant stand against superior odds, for in the old fighting-days honours were not conferred upon those who lost their ships, unless it was proved beyond all doubt that nothing could have saved them.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Friday, May 7, at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, was sixty-one years of age yesterday.

The following General Order, No. 140, was issued from head-quarters, Pietermaritzburg, on February 7:—"Subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brackenbury, Royal Artillery, Military Secretary and Acting Chief of the Staff, is granted leave for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta to join the Staff of his Excellency the Viceroy of India. He will embark to-morrow in H.M.S. *Malabar* for Bombay. Captain Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., is appointed Acting Military Secretary. Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury being called away to high and important duties in India, the General commanding desires to record in General Orders his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Colonel Brackenbury in South Africa. Deeply read in the science of his profession, he is marked out by his zeal, ability, and business-like aptitude as a first-rate Staff officer, and, in wishing him good-bye, the General commanding thanks him sincerely for the cordial assistance he has rendered to him at all times.—By order, HERBERT STEWART, Captain, Acting Military Secretary and Chief of the Staff."

The appointment of Colonel Brackenbury, R.A., to the office of private secretary to Lord Lytton, in succession to Sir G. Colley, was made direct at South Africa, without reference to the authorities at home, as the Viceroy made urgent demands for the immediate services of a successor to Sir G. Colley. Of course such a step was not in accordance with the custom of the Service, but it was considered expedient under the circumstances. Sir G. Colley is expected in London this week, on his way to take up his command in South Africa, and he will arrive there before Sir Garnet Wolseley has left to assume his charge at the Horse Guards.

The retirements from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, consequent on the absorption of the Lieutenant-Colonels whose services have been dispensed with by the Indian Government, are now, it is said, to be gazetted in May.

The contemplated reduction of five batteries of Horse Artillery on the Indian Establishment seems likely to result in a reorganisation, at least of that branch of the Royal Regiment. At present, to a strength of 29 batteries there are no less than 12 regimental Colonels and 16 Lieutenant-Colonels—nearly one to every battery—an extravagant arrangement, only kept up, we fancy, to provide snug berths for officers disliking foreign service.

In addition to that of Surgeon-General W. G. Watt, three retirements will take place from the administrative ranks of the Army Medical Department in the course of the present year, under the 60 years' clause of the Royal Warrant. Surgeon-General J. H. K. Innes, C.B., has already attained the age for retirement, and will shortly be gazetted to pension; Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., becomes 60 on May 26 next; and Surgeon-General H. G. Gordon, on August 2. Sir William Muir will complete seven years in his present appointment on April 1, 1881. Surgeon-General H. H. Massy, M.D., C.B., will be 60 on August 4, 1881. Surgeon-General D. R. Mackinnon will have to accept retirement on May 21, 1881, and Surgeon-General W. Munro, M.D., C.B., on November 30, 1881. These retirements would take up seven of the present Deputy-Surgeons-General, viz.:—G. A. F. Skelton, M.D., P.M.O. in Canada; Sir W. D. Home, V.C., K.C.B., P.M.O. at York; W. A. Mackinnon, C.B., P.M.O. at Hong Kong; J. A. Woolfreyes, M.D., C.B., C.M.G., P.M.O. at the Cape; H. Kendall, M.D., at Umballa; G. H. Fasson, M.D., P.M.O. in the West Indies; and M. F. Manifold, P.M.O. at Mhow.

Surgeon-General E. Gilborne from P.M.O. in Ireland succeeds Surgeon-General Watt at Malta, Deputy-Surgeon-General J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., from the Cork District, being appointed to Irish Head-quarters, on promotion.

Surgeon-General D. R. Mackinnon is to be transferred from the Aldershot Division to Netley, as Principal Medical Officer, being succeeded by Deputy-Surgeon-General G. A. F. Shellon, M.B., who is ordered home from Hong Kong, in anticipation of his early promotion.

There is an assumption on which the so-called Army reformers have relied in working their wicked will with it. It is that this country is very liable to invasion. Therefore, there ought to be a strong home Army, and a good Reserve. But the fact is that our Army is mainly employed in active service abroad, and some way or other, is always engaged with foreign enemies, so that the excellence of the first line should be always maintained, and its efficiency should be constant. There can be no question of the necessity of restoring the first line to its former condition as soon as possible. The linked battalions are joined in a very unhappy alliance, and the sooner the ill-assorted couples are set free the better.

One of the higher Staff appointments at all events, the announcement of which was said to have no authority, has been admitted this week as an accomplished fact. And the others?

We have received an advance proof of a paper on the case of the Quartermasters, which will appear in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* next month, and we intend to refer to the subject presently. Their fate, says the writer, "induces the belief in the minds of Quartermasters that by the Civil element at the War Office they are looked upon as a distinct species, for whom any treatment is good enough. The Quartermasters are a very intelligent class."

A distinguished-service reward of £100 per annum is vacant, by the appointment of Lieutenant-General W. C. Forrest, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 8th Hussars.

The Cape news does not indicate any reduction of the British regiments in Natal and the Transvaal, nor any justification of the assurances that the prospects of confederation were hopeful. Nor do we see anything about the trial of M. Pretorius and M. Bok for treason; but the Boers, in presence of armed force, have postponed their promised mass meeting. They are tenacious of purpose, and as yet our efforts to reconcile them to the appropriation of their country have been signally unsuccessful.

The forthcoming retirements in the Royal Artillery are likely, we understand, to promote the nine senior lieutenant-colonels.

Brevet Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars who did such good service in command of the cavalry of Major-General Crealock's column, and earned the marked thanks of the Major-General in command of the division, has been selected by Sir D. Lysons as one of his Aide-de-Camps at Aldershot, where he was on duty previous to his employment in South Africa. The other appointment is likely to be filled by Captain J. F. C. Hayward, 25th Regiment.

Captain Lord Gifford, V.C., 57th Regiment, will receive a step of rank on his retirement from the Service, to take up his appointment at Ceylon. It is to be regretted that the Army will lose an officer of promise and performance, but the country will still have the advantage of his zeal in another branch of the work she has to do.

Brigadier-General Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Chatham District, left Southampton on Thursday in the suite of the Empress Eugénie for the Cape.

The departure of the Empress Eugénie for the scene of her son's death must revive most painful memories, in connection with that memorable episode in a war which will probably be known in time to come mainly in connection with it. There is no use in disguising the fact that the expedition of the afflicted lady is viewed with something like alarm by the authorities in South Africa, as the means of rendering honour to such an illustrious visitor are limited; but Lady Frere and her daughters will do everything in their power to make the Empress's short stay at Cape Town of interest and comfort. The voyage will, no doubt, prove beneficial to her Majesty's health, for she does not suffer from sea-sickness, and has indeed, it is said, rather a liking for a little rough weather. It is understood that the Queen has given her approval and encouragement to the pilgrimage, and it may be readily imagined how deep must be the sympathy excited by such an errand. If there be a "good bar" at Durban, there will be no discomfort to face till the main road is left at Greytown, in Natal, and the march across country begins; but even then, unless there be heavy rains and bad weather, there will be nothing like hardship, as the party are provided with every appliance, light travelling-waggons, saddle horses, tents, &c., for the journey to the valley of the Ityoso. How very different is the departure of Queen Victoria, in all its surrounding circumstances! How great the contrast between the exile of France and the Empress-Queen, and yet they have a bond in common, in the motives which guide the one to the lonely valley in Zululand, and the other to the silent chapel at Darmstadt.

Lieutenant-General E. A. Whitmore, C.B., who has returned from Malta, will succeed General Sir A. Horsford, G.C.B., as military secretary to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on the 1st inst., as we announced some months ago it had been arranged.

It is with regret we learn that the authorities have definitely decided to move H Battery A Brigade, R.H.A., to Aldershot. This battery has already been a considerable time at Woolwich; it stood first on the roster for Ireland, and its destination is changed that another less favoured battery should take its place. This continual subservience to certain individual interests, which has been the characteristic of the office of the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery for the past few years, has now become a grave scandal, and calls for the attention and intervention of the highest authorities.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 19, 1880.

The Rev. J. Black, B.A., to be Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 1.

ADMIRALTY, March 23, 1880.

The following promotions have been made from March 19, 1880:— Commander Charles Cooper Penrose FitzGerald to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet; Lieutenants James Bridgeham Haye, Richard William Hope, Henry Briggs Lang, Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes, George Lambart Atkinson, to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet.

The dates of the commissions of the following officers have been altered as follows:—Commanders: Charles Reynolds Harris, to date Dec. 31, 1878, instead of Feb. 4, 1879; Orford Churchill and Charles Philip Giffin Hicks, to date Dec. 31, 1879, instead of Jan. 29, 1880.

The under-mentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date:— Solomon Kellett, James D'Arcy Harvey, Thomas O'Sullivan, M.D., and Joseph Wood, M.D.

ADMIRALTY, March 24, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Paymr. Frederick Christopher Fleuley has been placed on the Retired List from the 11th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Conyers Lang, to the Agincourt; John R. Prickett, Francis G. S. Laye, Francis A. A. G. Tate, Francis Powell, Howard F. Hay, Arthur C. Woods, Charles H. Cockran, and Herbert A. Warren, to the Excellent, for a short course of gunnery.

Midshipmen—H. M. Wyatt, to the Agincourt; Walter G. Elliot, to the Northumberland.

Fleet-Surgeon—Maxwell Rodgers, to the Royal Adelaide, for Plymouth Hospital.

Surgeon—S. W. Vasey, to the Seagull.

Assistant-Paymasters—T. R. B. Rogers, to the Seagull; R. S. Jones, to the Thunderer.

Engineers—William W. Wootton, to the Penelope; Robert J. Norman, to the Indus, for service in the Banterer; Edward Irish, to the Pembroke, for service in the Niger; and John R. Atkins, to the Indus, for service in the Swiftsure.

Assistant-Engineer—Henry T. Liversedge, for temporary service.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Edward Kinsley, Carlingford, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Ballygally, vice Lane, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—Thomas M'Mahon, Shoeburyness, to be chief boatman, Bacton, vice Jeans, promoted.

AGINCOURT, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, left Lisbon on Saturday for Gibraltar and Madeira.

ALBERTA, Staff Com. Balliston, accompanied the Queen in the Victoria and Albert to Cherbourg on Thursday.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, having on board the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, left Jamaica on the 22nd inst., and proposed leaving Bermuda for England on April 3.

BEACON, Com. Charles Woodruffe, was in dock at Bombay on Feb. 14. The *Bombay Gazette* reports that while Lieut. Dick, R.N., and Surgeon Hamilton, of the Beacon, were sitting in the ward-room mess, on board the hulk Auckland, a bullet flew past, just grazing them, and lodged in the bulkhead beside them. An Arab in a neighbouring dhow, examining his banduk, let it off, in order to find out whether it was in good order, and thus nearly shot two officers, either of whom would have been a great loss to the Royal Navy.

BRITANNIA, Capt. Henry Fairfax, C.B. The Admiralty have for some time had a scheme under consideration for extending the cadets' gymnasium and boathouse at Sandquay, Dartmouth, and Mr. J. Haite, C.E., Admiralty Surveyor for the Western District has surveyed Messrs. Moore's shipbuilding yard, which adjoins the premises already belonging to the Admiralty. It is probable that the purchase of this yard will be recommended.

CONFLICT, Lieut. H. G. Archer, leaves Sydney early in April for New Ireland.

CONSTANCE. Instructions have been received at Chatham directing the Constance to be launched on May 26.

CONTEST, Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey, has, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, recently paid a visit to that out-of-the-way spot, Turk's Island, and was gladly welcomed by the inhabitants. The most welcome visitor was the surgeon of the Contest, Mr. Ralph Brereton, who rendered some timely medical assistance to the people, who have to manage, as a rule, as best they may without a doctor's aid.

CROCODILE, Capt. P. Doughty, which left Bombay on the 21st ult., arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday with 17 officers, 16 officers' wives and relatives, 10 children, 545 men, 43 women, and 70 children of her Majesty's different regiments. Her passengers included the family of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, V.C., K.C.B.

CURACOA, Capt. W. H. Cuming, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday afternoon for a week's cruise in the Channel.

DASHER, Com. Charles Vernon Anson, is now at Portland undergoing repairs.

DRAGON, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, which has been ordered to Mauritius to be docked, will proceed to Madagascar, instead of the Ruby.

EGERIA, Com. C. Johnstone, was at Singapore by last accounts, dated Feb. 17.

EURYALUS, Capt. R. D. King, which left Bombay on Dec. 13 for Malta, and arrived at Malta on Feb. 1, left on March 20 for Bombay, having completed her repairs. On arrival there, she will rehoist the flag of Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones, C.B.

FLIRT, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., was inspected at Devonport on Wednesday, and is under orders for the West Coast of Africa. Among her first duties will be a visit to the Gambia.

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Nowell, which left Hong Kong for Singapore on Nov. 29, remained at the last-named place by last accounts.

FROLIC, Com. Stuart Rickman, has relieved the Mosquito at Amoy.

HECLA, Capt. Morgan Singer, has returned to Portsmouth after an experimental cruise.

HECTOR, Capt. C. Simpson, is to pay off on March 31, to recommission on April 1.

HELICON, Lieut.-Com. Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., hoisted the flag of Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., on March 12, and left at midday for Marseilles with Sir Geoffrey and Lady Hornby and family, under a salute of 17 guns, all ships in harbour manning yards.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. W. Brent, arrived at Harwich on Monday with the 50th Regt. on board, from Granton, for Colchester, and left for Devonport on Tuesday.

INCONSTANT, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, arrived at Malta on the 10th inst. The following day the Alexandra was paid off, and recommissioned on the 12th, as Sir Beauchamp Seymour's flagship, with the relief crew brought out by the Inconstant. Admiral Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby and family left in the Helicon for Marseilles on the 12th, when Sir Beauchamp Seymour assumed the command of the station. The Inconstant arrived at Gibraltar on the 23rd, and was to sail for Portsmouth on the same evening.

INDUSTRY, Staff Com. W. T. Tregidgo, is ordered to Devonport to pay off, and may be expected to arrive in April.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., is at Malta. We are asked to state that the ship's company return their sincere thanks to Captain and Mrs. Browning for their valuable present of books and papers sent to the ship in the Dardanelles last year, and again at Salonica this year.

JACKAL, Lieut. the Hon. R. Bingham, after having defects made good at Devonport, is to be ready to resume her duties at the Hebrides about the middle of May.

JUMNA, Capt. G. Parsons, arrived at Malta on March 22, and left for Bombay on the 23rd.

LIVELY, Lieut. C. Le Strange, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday evening with Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, for Queenstown, on a tour of inspection around the coast of Ireland. The Lively arrived at Queenstown on the 24th.

MINOTAUR, Capt. H. Rawson, flag of Rear-Admiral A. W. A. Hood, C.B. A theatrical performance was given on board this ship by the officers on March 11 (for the amusement of the ships' companies of the squadron, consisting of "*Ici on Parle Française*," and "*A Regular Fix*." The following evening the same pieces were performed, when the Rear-Admiral commanding, Capt. Rawson, and the officers of the Minotaur entertained the minister (Mr. Morier, C.B.), Mrs. Morier, and the English residents at Lisbon, and several Portuguese families, also Admiral Waddilove and the captain and officers of the squadron in the Tagus. The arrangements were of the most complete description, the quarter-deck being transformed into a theatre, seats rising tier upon tier from the deck to the bridge. No trouble had been spared by the performers to place the pieces on the stage as they should be, and the frequent applause told the actors that their efforts were thoroughly appreciated. Afterwards, dancing was kept up with great spirit till midnight. The Minotaur left Lisbon on Saturday for Gibraltar and Madeira.

MONARCH, Capt. George Tryon, C.B., which has been at Cyprus doing the duties of senior officer, arrived on March 21 at Malta.

NEWCASTLE, Capt. Kelly, has moved from Plymouth Sound into Hamoaze.

OSBORNE, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., accompanied the Victoria and Albert to Cherbourg on Thursday.

PILOT, Lieut. John Giles, was commissioned at Devonport on Tuesday as tender to the Impregnable.

RALEIGH, Capt. C. T. Jago. With reference to a paragraph in a letter of Lloyd's agent at Colombo, stating that lights have been seen on Amsterdam Island, denoting probable presence of shipwrecked persons, instructions have been given by the Admiralty for the Raleigh, now on passage for the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, to examine Amsterdam Island, so as to ascertain whether there are any persons on it.

RIFLEMAN, Com. Ingles, put into Portland on Tuesday on her way to Sheerness and Chatham to pay off. A sad accident occurred on board the Rifleman in Plymouth Sound. Just after she had anchored, a seaman named Moorshed went aloft, when he slipped and fell on deck with great force. The poor fellow has been away from England for over six years, and was in hopes of joining his friends at home in a few hours.

SERAPIS, Capt. Guy O. Twiss, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last week, from Bombay. She had on board 40 officers and 890 time-expired men and invalids, together with several women and children. Six deaths occurred during the passage.

SWINGER, Lieut.-Com. Tudor. The Admiralty have decided not to make any claim for salvage for the services rendered by the Swinger in towing off the steamer Yeshin when she went ashore some time since at Chefoo. The sum paid over as deposit has accordingly been returned by Mr. Gardner, British Consul at Chefoo.

TAMAR, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived at Jamaica on March 23, and would sail on the 26th for Barbadoes.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter, left Malta on March 15, for 10 days' cruise on the coast of Sicily. Rear-Admiral Watson left for England by the P. and O. steamer. Com. Atwell P. M. Lake, of the Alexandra, has been appointed to the Temeraire temporarily as acting captain.

THUNDERER, Capt. P. H. Colomb, arrived at Naples on Wednesday from Malta, and will leave in a week for Spezia.

TRIUMPH, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Stirling, arrived at Acapulco on the 13th inst., and is expected to arrive at San Francisco on April 6.

VALOROUS, Capt. G. D. Morant, has been ordered to Queenstown for service connected with the Irish relief, and will go to Dublin.

VESTAL, Com. Dashwood G. Tandy, has been ordered from Mozambique Channel to Aden, to await relief by the Dryad.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Capt. Frank T. Thomson, having on board her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and suite, and escorted by the Osborne and Alberta, arrived at Cherbourg on Thursday. The Queen was to pass the night and Friday on board the Victoria and Albert, and would leave for Paris this (Saturday) afternoon.

VIGILANT, Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, returned to Singapore from her cruise in the Straits of Malacca on Feb. 14, and left for Borneo and Hong Kong on the 17th.

VULTURE, Com. Elliot Pringle, was at Muscat according to last accounts at the disposal of the Resident.

WIVERN, Com. J. G. Jones, left Gibraltar on March 22 for Hong Kong, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

WOLVERENE, Comdre. J. C. Wilson, arrived at Sydney on March 23, and will leave for New Zealand on April 7, returning to Sydney to meet the Raleigh.

The Admiralty have awarded medals for long-service and good-conduct to the following men of the Serapis:— Alexander Anderson, chief quartermaster; William H. Jean, second capt. of foretop; and Michael J. Lawler, capt. of forecastle.

The Italian ironclad Principe Amadeo, Commander Admiral Martini, from Spezia to Lisbon, with the Marquis Oldoini, the Italian Minister to Portugal, and family on board, put in at Gibraltar on Monday, through stress of weather. The Admiral and Minister visited Lord Napier of Magdala, and subsequently dined with his Excellency.— —*Reuter*.

Austrian precautionary measures against the Irredenta are not limited to the occupation of the Tyrolese frontier. Four corvettes and one frigate, under the command of Rear-Admiral Eberau, have been told off to cruise on the Istrian shore, to prevent the landing of seditious agents.

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Copenhagen. Admiral Sir William R. Mends, K.C.B., presided, and Col. T. Furness Wilson, C.B., was the guest. There were also present Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, K.C.B., Admiral Arthur Cumming, C.B., Rear-Admiral R. Vesey Hamilton, C.B., Rear-Admiral J. C. Soady, Rear-Admiral H. H. Bennett, C.B., Rear-Admiral Richard C. Mayne, C.B., Capts. Richard S. Bateman, W. A. de V. Brownlow, C.B., Thomas C. Bruce, W. H. Whyte, N. Spratt, Edward White, Robert Anstruther, Edward J. Church, Hippisley, Blackburne, Fairman, P. H. Dyke, Horatio Nelson, F. C. B. Robinson, and Edward H. Seymour; Coms. James Brown, E. D. Law, V. Lovett Cameron, C.B., Lyndoch Moncrieff, and Reginald Custance; and Mr. H. J. Kelly, R.N., the secretary.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has contributed £1,000 towards the expense of laying out the new public gardens which are being made on the land on the south-west side of the House of Lords on the Thames Embankment, and overlooking the river.

The transfer of the Naval Depôt from Rio de Janeiro is to take place immediately, and Navigating-Lieut. Hilliard and Paymaster Richard Wily will make a move to Monte Video with their charge, although they have both well exceeded three years in their present appointments. Apart from the fact that it would be unwise to make a change in the staff just at the moment when the depôt will have to be moved and rearranged, it would appear that their Lordships are quite unconcerned as to the length of time officers are permitted to hold these appointments. The most glaring case of leaving a paymaster in charge of a depôt, being borne all the while on ship's books, is that of Mr. John Bremner, who was appointed to the Victor Emanuel as long ago as Jan., 1872, as naval and victualling storekeeper of the depôt at Hong Kong, and who remains there, even unto this day. It is not every one who has an affection for Hong Kong, it is true. But there are advantages connected with these appointments which make them far preferable to serving in some stations, and much better than being kept on half-pay. Mr. Mainprize has been enjoying himself as paymaster in charge of victualling stores since June, 1877, and the duties are not so peculiar but that there are many who are willing and able to take the post. None of these store appointments, carrying full pay and time, ought to be held by any officer for more than a commission of three years.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

The Admiralty, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, direct that whenever a requisition is received by any officer in command of one of H.M.'s ships, for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, or officer administering the government of a colony, the senior officer present may direct the special flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with and on requisition from that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of his government or high commission, in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879. If the senior officer considers it in any circumstances undesirable to hoist the flag, he is to inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and at once report the same to the Admiralty. In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a colony being detached on a foreign mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which, the senior officer present is to exercise his discretion, in consultation with the official proceeding on the mission.

I MUST NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF COMMENDING THE "PERFECTED" COD LIVER OIL lately introduced by Messrs. Allen and Hanburys. It is so pure and tasteless that, when oil will agree at all this is sure to do so.—"On Loss of Weight, Blood-Spitting, and Lung Disease" (New Edition), by Horace Dobell, M.D., Consulting (late Senior) Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, &c. See also the opinions of the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *Medical Times*, *Practitioner*, &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

THE ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is with the utmost reluctance that I again trespass upon your kindness, by asking you to insert in your valuable paper a reply which seems, to some extent, called for by Mr. Main's letter in your issue of Feb. 28, impugning the accuracy of my statement in the previous week's edition; but under the circumstances, I would beg a small space to conclude the controversy, as far as I am concerned. In the first place, I must beg that gentleman to deal with my assertion as it stands, and in so doing would refer the late Professor at the R.N. College, Portsmouth, to the article in your paper of the 14th ult., which called forth from me the remark that "up to only a recent date, the examination for both branches" (viz., Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry) "was identical." Mr. Main replies, that "if the writer means to say that the final examination of both classes of officers was identical, his statement is not borne out by facts." It must be perfectly clear to every one that, as I said nothing, so I could have meant nothing, about a "final" examination, for the simple reason that the Light Infantry officers were not called upon to pass more than one examination. My contention was on the broad principle of a general education, not the pounding or cramming of any particular subject, such as "practical gunnery." The three competitors I referred to met for the first and only time, to compete for direct commissions in the Royal Marines. No. 1 and 2, as they stood in the order of merit, were not offered a prospective commission in the Artillery; but No. 3 was, on account of his having obtained a higher number of marks in the one subject of mathematics, and was sent accordingly to the Royal Naval College, for a special course of study; surely Mr. Main will not contend that No. 3 was in June, 1866, better educated than Nos. 1 and 2. No one will deny that No. 3, after twelve months' course under Mr. Main's careful tuition, was not better informed in the special subject to which his attention had been exclusively devoted during that time, than Nos. 1 and 2. On the other hand, no one can dispute that if the general knowledge and proficiency of Nos. 1 and 2 obtained for them a higher number of marks than that accorded to No. 3, that the educational attainments of the former were not inferior to those of the latter. I still hold to my opinion that the examination for entry into both branches of the Royal Marine Service was identical; that, during a certain period, the candidates for the Artillery were selected from those who showed a higher knowledge of one particular subject, irrespective, it might be, of general proficiency; and that the comparison made of their educational attainments at that time, to the detriment of those who *nolens, volens*, were given infantry commissions was hardly consistent with facts. I made no allusion to the *subsequent* training and study of the Artillery candidates, as it is a natural sequence that in those special subjects they would be better educated than the infantry officer, and I could scarcely have been so foolish as to contend that the two branches were on a footing, as regards a certain "scientific education." Exception can hardly be taken to the evident bias that pervades Mr. Main's letter. He merely endorses my statement, so far as it goes, which was made with no view to disparage the Royal Marine Artillery, but to dispel any erroneous opinion as to the qualifications of the Royal Marine Light Infantry officer, that your article of the 14th ult. might lead many of your readers to form. Apologising for again troubling you, I must, notwithstanding Mr. Main's strictures on my former letter, still subscribe myself,

Unbiassed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Unbiassed" appears to have a greater desire to seem impartial, than to show himself well informed on the subject he discusses, in your issue of February 21. Dissociating matters of fact from matters of mere opinion, it is certain that there is not any officer on the list of the Royal Marine Artillery (from the senior general to the junior subaltern) who has not passed a higher professional educational test than would qualify for admission into the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Such tests have been subject to modification from time to time, but never at any period during the last thirty-nine years has it been possible for an officer to obtain appointment to the Royal Marine Artillery, without additional educational training, to attain this higher standard,—*subject, in case of failure, to reversion to his former qualification for the R.M.L.I.* If the Royal Marine Artillery is, or has been, of any value to the State, such value has certainly arisen from this system, and its natural result of *esprit*, produced by exclusive and special training for particular service. In a narrower sense, distinction and advantage have been derived by individuals, as shown by the number of officers R.M.A. who are noted as "Passed Staff College," including those who hold instructional appointments at the Naval and Military Colleges respectively. The other points raised by your correspondent appear to fall under the head of mere opinion, and therefore need not be more particularly referred to by Correction.

"R. A." calls attention to the fact that adjutants of the Auxiliary Forces belonging to the Royal Artillery only receive the daily pay of 11s., which is 7d. less than that of infantry adjutants. An adjutant of Artillery Volunteers has far more work, both in drill and correspondence, than his "opposite number" in the Rifles, so it seems hard that he should have less pay.

It is officially announced that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer upon the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P., her Majesty's Paymaster-General, the Grand Cross of the Civil Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and that the Hon. David Plunket, M.P., who has been sworn in of the Privy Council, has been appointed Paymaster-General, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Stephen Cave, G.C.B., who retires from Parliament.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following further details of the Simla Committee's Report was telegraphed by the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta on Sunday:—"I am now able to supplement with some further particulars the summary I gave last week of the recommendations of the Army Commission. It is, of course, doubtful how far the recommendations will be adopted, and in respect of some of them the Commissioners were, it is believed, not unanimous. It will be seen that they contain few proposals which have not been already brought forward by various military reformers. Under the head of distribution and organisation, the main points not mentioned last week are the following:—The Punjab Frontier Force to form part of the Regular Army under the Commander-in-Chief. The distribution of the troops to be based on the principle of abolishing single-battalion stations and maintaining compact bodies at strategical centres. The following are the main obligatory points to be held:—Calcutta, Dinapore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Mooltan, Kurrachee, Nusseerabad, Ahmedabad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Poona, Bombay, Secunderabad, Bellary, Bangalore, Madras, Shillong, and Rangoon. The secondary stations to be those on the frontier and those intermediate to the main centres. The Territorial Army Corps to be divided into district commands, which will be of three classes. The following are the districts proposed:—Bengal Army Corps—first-class districts, Lucknow and Meerut; second-class districts, Calcutta and Gwalior; third-class, eastern frontier, Bareilly and Nowgong. The Punjab Corps—first-class districts, Lahore and Rawul Pindee; second-class, Peshawur and Kurum; third-class, Umballa and Mooltan. The Madras Corps—first-class districts, Hyderabad and Bangalore; second-class, Madras and Burmah; third-class, Belgaum. The Bombay Corps—first class districts, Scinde with Beloochistan and Poona; second-class districts, Bombay and Mhow; third-class, Nusseerabad, Nagpore, and Aden. Colonels on the staff to command at Allahabad, Agra, Lundi Kotal, Bellary, and Pishin. The following troops to be always available for field service:—Horse and field artillery, 30 batteries; heavy artillery, three batteries; mountain artillery, seven batteries; garrison artillery for siege trains, three batteries; British cavalry, five regiments of 2,930 sabres; native cavalry, 16 regiments of 9,744 sabres; British infantry, 18 regiments of 18,792 bayonets; native infantry, 40 regiments of 36,480 bayonets; Sappers, 21 companies. Under the head of "Military administration," several changes are proposed. The War Secretary should hold office five years, and have local rank of Major-General. All War Department offices to be concentrated in one building at Simla. The appointment of Chief of the Staff to be permanently adopted. The departments of Adjutant and Quartermaster-General to be united under the title "General staff." Each army corps to have a chief of the staff. When the army corps commanded belongs to the British service, its chief of the staff to belong to the Indian service, and *vice versâ*. An intelligence department to be formed, consisting of one officer from each army corps, working under the Chief of the Head-Quarters Staff. A Military Education department to be formed. The Judge-Advocate-General's department to be reduced from fifteen to five. The total number of officers of the General Staff, including those of the War Department, the Commander-in-Chief, of Army Corps, and first and second-class stations, to be 136 officers, instead of 209 as at present. The following are the proposals made regarding the British Army in India:—The European garrison to consist of six regiments of cavalry, 43 battalions of infantry, ten horse, thirty-eight field, four heavy, eight mountain, and seventeen garrison batteries. Soldiers under three years' service not to be embarked for India, nor any who have not extended their period of service to nine years. A committee of officers to fix suitable uniform. The following additional proposals regarding the reorganisation of the Native Army may be mentioned:—Several regiments are to be reduced, but the remainder are to be increased in strength, so that there will be no reduction in the total strength of the native forces. The Guide Corps to be raised to the strength of 800 privates, four squadrons, and two guns. It is to be available for general service, but to be ordinarily at the disposal of the civil Governments. Its command is to be intrusted to specially selected officers, and all its officers to be carefully chosen from any army corps. Three similar corps to be raised and posted at Kurum, Tank, and Pishin respectively. Each native regiment to have a fixed depôt in its recruiting ground. As to Reserves, there are to be 200 men per regiment in the 1st Reserve and 300 in the 2nd. In the Cavalry there will be no 1st Reserve. The total of the 1st Reserve, 19,200 Infantry; of the 2nd Reserve, 31,000 Infantry and 6,000 cavalry. A committee to be appointed to revise the uniforms of each army corps. Next comes the head of Officering the Native Army and Departments. The plan recommended for remedying the defects of the Staff Corps system is that of forming a general list of officers for each army corps, limiting the number of each rank, and making promotions only as vacancies occur. Young officers of the British service should not be debarred joining the Indian service; but the Commission consider that a better plan for recruiting officers for the Indian service would be to get them by direct commission from Sandhurst, first subjecting them to training with military corps at home. The proposal as to officers in civil employ in respect to retirements and pensions was given last week. The reorganisation of the medical service is treated at great length, and some recommendations have already been carried out. The Commissioners consider that the Indian services and the British medical service in India should be amalgamated into one medical corps; but if the present institution is to be kept, then they propose that the military should be separated from the civil branch of the service, one military surgeon-general to be appointed ordinarily from the British service, three deputy-surgeon-general for each army corps, and twenty-four brigade surgeons. Several other proposals are made, and the total saving under the head of medical administration is estimated at 23,65,200 rupees annually. A number of reforms are suggested in the Army departments, with the view of saving expense and increasing efficiency. Then comes the question of lines of communication. Military railways required to Quetta, Lundi Kotal, and Kohat, on the Khyber route, are declared more important than railways for the Kurum line. The Northern Bengal Railway should be extended towards Assam. A railway from Rangoon to Tonghoo is necessary. Lines from Umballa to Kalka and from Ramnuggur to Moradabad are considered advisable. Plans should be ready to turn a railway to the best advantage in time of war. The formation of separate railway corps is not recommended. It is estimated that the total saving accruing from the proposals of the commission would be about £1,250,000."

The *Times* says:—"In the event of the adoption of the recommendations of the Indian Army Commission, very important changes will be rendered necessary in the constitution of the British regiments in India, probably extending to the establishment of all the corps in the Army from which the Indian reliefs are furnished. The British Cavalry force in India is now composed of nine regiments, each of three squadrons, and 479 officers and men. The aggregate strength is therefore 27 squadrons and 4,312 officers and men. Under the proposed scheme each Cavalry regiment will consist of four squadrons, or 568 of all ranks, and upon this footing seven regiments, or 28 squadrons in all, would about replace the present establishment. Apparently, therefore, two regiments would be transferred without relief to the home establishment. The two standing next for return are the 15th and 10th Hussars, to which would be added the 13th Hussars, in the event of the King's Dragoon Guards not being required in South Africa after the present year. In the Infantry, the ordinary Indian establishment is now made up of 50 battalions, at a total strength of 916 each, making in the aggregate about 45,800 officers and men. The new proposals are to the effect that each battalion should be maintained at a strength of 1,044 of all ranks, and upon this footing 44 battalions would be the ordinary number in India, instead of 50. Owing, however, to the state of affairs in Afghanistan, there are at this moment five additional battalions, or 55 in all, actually serving in India and Afghanistan. There are also five battalions at home that are held in readiness to embark for India during next winter. If the decision to send out these five battalions is adhered to, and the reductions contemplated by the Indian Army Commission are carried out, no less than 16 battalions would be ordered England. The 16 standing first on the list for home are the 2nd Batn. 1st Royal Scots; 1st Batn. 5th Fusiliers; 73rd, 59th, 83rd; 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles; 1st Batn. 6th; 92nd Highlanders; 85th, 48th, 62nd; 1st Batn. 21st Fusiliers; 39th, 1st Batn. 17th; 66th and 81st. Of these, the 1st, 5th, 73rd, 59th, 60th, 6th, 92nd, 48th, 62nd, 21st have their linked battalions already abroad; while those of the 83rd, 85th, 39th, 17th, 66th, and 81st are upon the home establishment. For this reason, probably, two of the latter corps would be retained in India till after the return home of the 89th and 72nd, standing lower on the list for relief, but having their linked battalions (94th and 91st) also abroad. In the Artillery, there is to be a reduction of five batteries (from 14 to 9) of Royal Horse Artillery, and an increase apparently of about four batteries of field-artillery (from 41 to 45). This change would appear to involve little more than the conversion of so many batteries of Horse Artillery into field-batteries, and the organisation of the Royal Artillery out of India would not be materially affected. Not so, however, with the cavalry and infantry of the Line. The adoption of the recommendations of the Commission would throw upon the Government at home two regiments of cavalry and six battalions of infantry not at present borne upon the Estimates, and not required for ordinary purposes. It would seem to follow, therefore, that either so many regiments would have to be disbanded, or the regiments at home must be each reduced by a number of officers and men equal in the aggregate to those transferred from India to England. With regard to the infantry, however, it is to be noted that the plan proposed would enable the Authorities to carry out the linked-battalion system fully, even with the present strength of five battalions in South Africa. Thus we should have for India, 44; Hong Kong, Straits, and Ceylon, three; South Africa, five; West Indies, Bermuda, and Nova Scotia, five; and Mediterranean, 11; making a total of 68 battalions on foreign and 73 for home service, leaving a margin of five for exceptional requirements."

"C. O." writes:—"In continuation of 'Observer's' remarks on the promotion of lieutenant-colonels in your last edition, I wish to draw attention to another point which it appears to me he has missed, viz., the great flow of promotions that would be caused were commanding officers to get their step in three years, as it is well known that many officers merely remain on for this step. In a few years, a full colonel commanding a regiment will be a *rara avis*, and as field brigadiers both on active service in the field and in the camps of instruction at home are largely drawn from commanding officers of regiments, it would be an advantage to have some officers at home of senior rank among the commanders of regiments, and it would sometimes ease the soreness that is sometimes felt when the commander and commanded are of the same rank. It is to be hoped that some of the military M.P.'s in the new Parliament may ventilate this subject."

A Bombay paper says:—"The appointment of Sir James Fergusson to be Governor of Bombay is very popular here."

A committee of officers, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Barrett, 2nd Batn. 19th Regiment, and two regimental adjutants, has been ordered to assemble at Aldershot, to consider and report upon a military catechism forwarded from the Horse Guards.

INDIA.

The following extract from a letter from the Adjutant-General of India, dated Feb. 9, to Gen. Roberts has been published at Cabul:—"In acknowledging receipt of your despatch of the 23rd ult., with its enclosure, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to express to you the extreme pleasure with which his Excellency has read your reports conveying, as they do, in a most soldierlike and graphic manner a full and vivid description of the events recorded. Sir Frederick Haines desires me to congratulate you and the troops under your command, on the ability and gallantry with which the operations from Dec. 11 to 23, against overwhelming numbers, have been carried out from first to last, and I am to request that you will communicate his Excellency's sentiments to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of your force. The condition in which you were placed, owing to defective information as to the extent of the combination against you, in having your force scattered in various directions was most serious, and his Excellency considers that very great credit is due to you for the ability with which you extricated yourself from such a difficult position, and concentrated your troops in the cantonment of Sherpur. In this operation you were well and gallantly seconded by all ranks. Sir F. Haines can quite understand the reluctance with which you surrendered the Bala Hissar and city of Cabul to the enemy, but his Excellency is fully satisfied that the decision come to by you was, under the circumstances, the right one. The subsequent defence of the cantonment and the final dispersion of the enemy were most satisfactory. The Commander-in-Chief has read with pride your reports of the acts of valour and devotion performed by individuals, and Sir F. Haines will take care that your recommendations regarding those whom you believe to have most distinguished themselves receive his fullest consideration and support. His Excellency deplores, in common with the whole force, the loss of so many gallant officers and men, British and native, among whom the following appear to have been most prominent:—Major Cook, of the 5th Goorkhas; Capts. Spens, 72nd, and Butson, 9th Lancers; Lieuts. Forbes, of the 92nd, and Montanaro of the Artillery; Jamadars Jung Bahadur of the Guides, and Jhunda Sing of the 5th Cavalry; Serjt.-Major Spittle of the Lancers; Col.-Serjts. Drummond of the 92nd and Yule of the 72nd; Duffadar Jeward Sing of the 5th Punjab Cavalry; and Havildar Sham Sing of the 5th Punjab Infantry. The deeds of such men remain for ever in the memory of the Army, which, while deeply mourning their loss, dwells with pride on the noble example of devotion they have set. In conclusion, I am to state that Sir F. Haines quite concurs with you in the reasons through which you originally decided on the occupation of the Sherpur cantonment in preference to the Bala Hissar, and he further agrees that you acted quite rightly, under the circumstances, in not destroying the villages, though their destruction, so as to make a clear space round the cantonment, was, as a military precaution, desirable. Your policy in endeavouring to render the British occupation of Cabul as little irksome as possible to the inhabitants was, in his Excellency's opinion, perfectly correct, notwithstanding that carrying this out you left standing villages and walled enclosures, from which considerable trouble resulted during the subsequent defence of the cantonment."

The *Standard* says:—"A number of appointments to and promotions in the Order of the Star of India will shortly be made, on the recommendation of the Government of India, in recognition of the services rendered and proffered by native Princes during the troubles in Afghanistan."

The Lucknow paper says:—"The question of reducing the term of service of European regiments in India is receiving the serious consideration of Government. I believe the proposition is to keep infantry regiments seven years and cavalry five, give to the former four drafts of recruits and to the latter three. The proposition is a good one, but the attractions for volunteering must be increased before it will answer. Of late years, owing to the abolition of the bounty of 60 rupees, volunteering has been steadily on the wane."

A Permanent Defence Committee has been established by order of the Governor-General in Council, composed as follows:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, president; Adjutant-General in India; Quartermaster-General in India; Inspector-General of Artillery for India; Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazine, Bengal; Inspector-General of Military Works; Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, in India, members; Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India; Officer in charge of Torpedo Defence, for Coast Defences. An Officer of Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, secretary.

Major-Gen. A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., brother of the Bishop of Manchester, has been appointed a temporary member of the Council of the Governor-General, in the place of Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Michael Kennedy, K.C.B., R.E., has been appointed an additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, for supply and transport duties.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The Commander-in-Chief has abandoned all idea of taking the field in person."

Lieut. S. M. Schneider, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. J. H. Schneider, C.B., commanding the Northern Division, Bombay Army, from the 12th ult.

Cols. G. A. Williams and A. P. Davis, Bengal Staff Corps, are about to retire, with effect from the 24th and 28th ult. respectively.

Col. Sir George Colley, the new Governor of Natal, had left Calcutta when the mail was made up, and had gone to Simla before coming to Bombay to take steamer for South Africa. Lord and Lady Lytton went down to the station to see him off. The night before his departure, the Viceroy invited a large number of gentlemen to meet him at Government House.

THE ADVANCE ON GHUZNI.

From its Lahore correspondent the *Standard* has received the following:—The force with which Gen. Donald Stewart will advance on Ghuzni consists of the regiments which have garrisoned Candahar and the Pisheen Valley, since the first declaration of war in the winter of 1878-79. It will be divided into two brigades, the first of which is commanded by Brigdr.-Gen. Barter, and will be made up of the following regiments:—2nd Batn. 60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs, and 25th Punjabis, and eight guns. There is also a company of Sappers attached to it. This brigade may, therefore, be computed to muster about 2,000 bayonets; and it is in full march up the Turnak Valley towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai, where there is a garrison of 1,000 men. It is probable that this garrison will be left for some time in possession of that place, and will be withdrawn by way Candahar, and not with the main body through Khurum. The second brigade is more numerous, and is under the immediate command of Gen. Stewart. It will be made up of two native cavalry regiments—the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of which a wing is at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and the 19th Bengal Lancers—the 59th Foot, 3rd Ghoorkas, 2nd Sikhs, 19th Punjabis, one battery of Horse Artillery, and 12 guns of Field Artillery, including two howitzers. There are also another company of Sappers, Field Hospital, and Ordnance head-quarters attached to it. Gen. Stewart's Brigade musters, therefore, about 700 sabres and 3,000 bayonets—the whole force advancing on Ghuzni numbering rather more than 6,000 men, of whom one-third are British infantry and artillery. It is particularly strong in the latter arm, but were the difficulties of transport and forage not so great, it might be wished that there was a larger cavalry force accompanying it. It must not be supposed that the withdrawal of Gen. Stewart's Division will denude Southern Afghanistan of troops. The regiments that during the last three months have been marching up from Bombay have now all reached their destinations; and from the Bolan to Candahar there are at the present time not fewer than 10,000 men, of whom a large proportion are seasoned European regiments. In command of this army is Gen. Phayre, who will, however, leave shortly for India, when his place will be taken by Gen. Primrose, who has been for some time in command of the reserve Bombay column. After the capture of Ghuzni, Gen. Stewart's Division will, as at present intended, retire into India by the Kurum Valley, where the supplies are being collected.

The following changes have been ordered in the distribution of the Cabul and Khyber forces:—The Second or Khyber Division is to be broken up, and portions of the troops composing it to go to Cabul. The Reserve Division at Peshawur is also to be broken up, and merged into the line of communications. The force at Cabul is to be divided into two divisions—the first under Gen. Roberts's immediate command, the second under Major-Gen. J. Ross. Gen. Bright to be appointed Inspector-General of the line of communications. This line is divided into three sections—namely, the first from Jamrud to Basawal, under Brigdr. Gib; the second from Basawal to Sufed-Sang, under Brigdr. Doran; the third from Sufed-Sang to Butkhak, under Brigdr. Hill. Brigdr. Roberts, of the 5th Fusiliers, will proceed to Cabul, to command the brigade in the second division. Brigdr. Arbuthnot will command the movable column at Jellalabad and Sufed-Sang. The force under Gen. Roberts is to be styled the Cabul Field Force; that under Gen. Bright, the Khyber Line Force. Col. Gordon, 29th Punjab N.I., obtains command of the brigade in the Kurum, vacant by Gen. Tytler's death.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CADETSHIPS.

An examination for cadetships will take place at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, W., on Monday, July 5, 1880, and following days, the first day being devoted to the medical examination. The subjects—age, and other conditions—will be those specified in the regulations issued with G.O. 88 of 1876 and 69 of 1877. There will be 108 cadetships to be competed for, of which 8 will be for West India Regiments. Twelve cadetships will also be offered for competition by University candidates, as provided for in pars. 21 and 22 of the Regulations above quoted. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College, as gentlemen cadets, on Sept. 1, 1880. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with pars. 13 and 14 of the Regulations above quoted, May 15 next being the latest date on which applications can be received. Candidates who have been previously examined, should forward with their applications a certificate of good-conduct for the intervening period. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination, they should apply by letter to the "Military Secretary," Horse Guards, War Office, S.W.—War Office, March, 1880.

HALF-PAY CAPTAINS OF THE LINE.

"Miles Antiquus" writes:—Allow me a few lines to entreat "Purchase" captains who happened to be on half-pay when Purchase was abolished, not to accept the compromise offered them, *i.e.*, half their half-pay service and the pension of a "post-purchase captain." As "purchase" captains they are entitled to the higher pensions, and meanness could no further go than to endeavour to bribe them out of the Service by so paltry a consideration. I trust there are none so dispirited or impecunious as to compel them to accept the offer. Their case is pre-eminently one that should be taken up in the House of Commons. Is there no military member who will make himself acquainted with the case, and insist upon justice being done?

ADDITIONS TO THE NEW INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.

"H. G." writes:—"With your permission, I will make, through your valuable columns, the three following suggestions:—1. That a pair of strong chamois-leather gloves should be served out to each man with the new infantry equipment, as they would correspond in colour with the belts, and also prove much warmer and more endurable than those at present in use. 2. That the bright portion of the bayonet should be coloured in a similar manner to the breech-block of the Martini rifle. This would prevent the steel rusting on active service, when the various articles necessary to keep accoutrements clean are not always at hand; and this change would also permit sentries employed on outpost duty fixing bayonets on bright days and moonlight nights, which they are at present debarred from doing, owing to the brightness of the steel. Sentries, by having their bayonets fixed, would also be placed in a better position of defence in case of attack. 3. In order to do away with petty robberies, and at the same time permit men of a better class who enlist keeping various private necessaries, a small locked box should be served out to each man on home service. These boxes would add wonderfully to the comfort of our soldiers, and act as an inducement to many men to enlist of the better class."

Reviews.

A Guide for All Ranks of the Auxiliary Artillery. By Capt. Du Pré. (Manchester: Sowler and Co.)—Capt. Du Pré's handbook has already passed through two editions, and its author has now been induced to add considerably to its value, by revising it, and inserting much useful information which was omitted in the previous editions.

Sermons to Naval Cadets. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—In this little volume the reader will find several sermons or exhortations on subjects of the highest moment,—"Strength," "Obedience," "Christ's Boyhood," "Fearlessness," "Prayer," "Hope," "Self-Control," "Sin," "Pleasing God," and "Patriotism." Although they are specially addressed to Naval cadets, they may be made profitable by other earnest readers.

Time. Edited by Edmund Yates.—The April number of *Time* is good in every respect, except, perhaps, in that of bringing to a conclusion "The Seamy Side," a story which has interested many readers for months past. Several of the characters are drawn with striking effect, and the plot of the story is cleverly wrought out. No doubt exceptions may be taken to the absence of sufficient motive on the part of "the writing-master" to act as he did, and also to some of the "goings-on" of young Nick; but, nevertheless, the last-mentioned young gentleman will be regarded by many as a perfect little gem, which afforded them amusement from the beginning to the end. In the present number of *Time*, "Violet Fane," whose poetical effusions have been so much admired, contributes the first part of a story in prose, entitled "Sophy; or, the Adventures of a Savage." "The Pocket-book of a State Prisoner" is exhausted in this number, and few will feel sorry. Mr. F. C. Burnand contributes a paper on "The Stage as a Profession." The illustrations are quite excellent, both "Ape" and "Spy" and "At the Queen's Drawing-room." Altogether, it is an excellent number.

Cassell and Co.'s Publications.—In the *Quiver* for April, and also in the *Family Magazine*, will be found some articles above the average. We should particularly direct attention to "Short Arrows," in the former. In the latter, rather an interesting announcement appears,—namely, that of a series of prizes in connection with *Cassell's Family Magazine.* The *Magazine of Art* for April is exceedingly good.

Amusements.

It is now eighteen years since the metropolitan theatres were permitted to be open during Passion week (Good Friday excepted), but it has been repeatedly made obvious from that date that our London managers care little about availing themselves of a concession on which they had previously strongly insisted. The list of theatrical performances is often at this period greatly curtailed, and during the first four days of the week now ending, the ordinary entertainments have been suspended at the Haymarket, the Lyceum, the Olympic, the Vaudeville, the Globe, the Opera Comique, the Royalty, and the Surrey.

The Easter novelties are not numerous, and the pretty fairy extravaganzas, which used to be a conspicuous feature of the holiday entertainments at this period, have now no representatives anywhere. At Drury Lane will be played the drama of "*Lady Audley's Secret*," followed by a reproduction of "*La Fille de Madame Angot*," supported by a numerous choral and ballet company. The Gaiety performers appear at the Olympic, in Halliday's adapted drama of "*Little Em'ly*," with a burlesque as an afterpiece. A new three-act comedy, written by Mr. Charles Wills, and entitled "*Cobwebs*," is to be brought out at the Vaudeville. The comic opera of "*The Naval Cadets*" will be the attraction at the Globe. Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy of "*The Upper Crust*" will be produced by Mr. Toole at the Folly on the Wednesday in Easter week. The Royalty will be reopened with a farcical comedy from the French, Anglicised as "*Themis*." At the Duke's, Messrs. Baker and Farron, Irish and Dutch comedians, appear in a drama called "*Conrad and Lisette*." For the Surrey, Messrs. Henry Pettitt and Paul Merritt have produced a new drama called "*Brought to Justice*." "*Clancarty*" is to be transferred to Sadler's Wells, and Astley's reopens with "*Arrah na Pogue*."

The distinctive feature of the Easter week at the theatres would appear to be the engagement of the remarkable pantomimic troupe known as the Hanlon Lees, who appear at the Gaiety, in an adaptation by Mr. Robert Reece of the three-act vaudeville called, "*Voyage en Suisse*," in which they achieved such a remarkable success at the Variétés, Paris, in September last year. Acrobatic, gymnastic, and pantomimic feats are blended liberally with the farcical story.

The only novelty of the week has been a slight comedietta adapted from the French by Mr. Alfred Maltby, and brought out at the Criterion, under the title of "*Verbum Sap.*" The trifle is a free translation of Léon Gozlan's well-known vaudeville, "*La Pluie et la Beau Temps*," already adapted, under other titles, for the Haymarket, the Princess's, the Globe, and the Gallery of Illustration. Miss Mary Rorke and Mr. Lytton Sothern now represent the lady who is so terribly bored in her country mansion by several weeks of rainy days, and the gallant stranger, Captain Norman, who eventually enlivens her dreary solitude, and suggests matrimony as a certain cure for *ennui*.

Mr. Gye has issued his prospectus for the ensuing season at the ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, announced to commence on April 13, the subscription covering thirty-four nights. Madame Adelina Patti and a numerous company of vocalists will be found engaged, while Madame Albani is advertised to return to the lyric stage, after an absence of nearly two years. Fifty-three operas are included in the repertory. After the first week, performances will take place every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the Floral Hall Concerts will be resumed, with Sir Julius Benedict as the director.

The first production in London of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new comic opera of "*The Pirates of Penzance*" is deferred to Saturday evening, April 3. In the meantime, the OPERA COMIQUE is closed, to permit the needful redecoration and rehearsals.

THE NEW BOOT POLISH.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. PROPERT, Battersea Park Road, London.

A monument has been erected in Victoria Park, Portsmouth, to the officers and men of the Shah who fell whilst forming part of the naval brigade in Zululand. The monument stands near a similar obelisk erected by the Active, and is of white Sicilian marble.

The Czar has presented the Prince of Bulgaria with a war steamer, besides 40,000 rifles and several Krupp guns. The Bulgarian officers have hitherto been Russians, excepting two, who were Prussians.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

The United States flagship Ticonderoga, which is on a commercial and scientific tour, arrived at Singapore from Penang on Feb. 12, *en route* to Labuan and Borneo, and will afterwards proceed to Hong Kong. The voyage has been a most interesting one, and as many ports which were not well known in the commercial world have been visited, the official record of the voyage is being looked forward to. On Feb. 14, official intimation having been received of the death of Rear Admiral Reynolds, who was formerly in command of the United States squadron in China, the flags of the Ticonderoga and of all the British men-of-war were at half-mast, and minute-guns were fired from the American man-of-war at noon.

MR. WEIL, of 14, St. George's Place, Albert Gate, has now Cigars of the Finest Brands for the coming Season, and his celebrated Belgrave Cigarettes were never better, for delicacy of flavour and aroma. The popularity of these cigarettes is now well established, both at home and in the colonies. Smokers who really understand good tobacco should lose no opportunity of inspecting Mr. Weil's cigarettes.

A HINT TO CANDIDATES AT THE COMING ELECTION.—Many a good speech is spoilt by inability on the part of the speaker to give clear utterance to his words, and there is no greater cause of indistinctness of speech than imperfect teeth. A man who aspires to oratorical honours should preserve his teeth, and how can he do this so effectually as by using ROWLAND'S ODONTO, which prevents decay, and at the same time sweetens the breath. Its unprecedented success for the last 50 years shows the favour in which it is held, while the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients, renders it the safest tooth-powder that can be used.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—At 7, Jessamy's Courtship—At 7.45, Ninon—At 10, Katherine and Petruchio.
ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, Rothomago.
CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9.30, The Peri of Peru—At 10.50, Snow-Ball Ballet.
COURT.—At 8, The Old Love and the New.
CRITERION.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.
DRURY LANE.— Lady Audley's Secret—La Fille de Madame Angot.
DUKE'S.—At 7.30, The Battle of the Heart—At 9.30, Paris.
FOLLY.—Morning performance Easter Monday—At 2.30, Uncle Dick's Darling—The Steeplechase—At 7.30, In the Orchard—At 8, The Spitalfields Weaver—At 9, Bardell *v.* Pickwick—At 10, Our Clerks.
GAIETY.—At 7, Operetta—Farce—At 8.45, Voyage en Suisse.
GLOBE.—At 7, Born to Good Luck—At 8, Naval Cadets.
HAYMARKET.—At 8, Money.
IMPERIAL.—Morning performance daily, at 2.45, As You Like It—Evening performances Saturday & Wednesday, at 7.30, Farce—At 8, As You Like It.
LYCEUM.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.30, The King and the Miller—At 8, The Merchant of Venice.
OLYMPIC.—The Gaiety Company—Little Em'ly—Little Doctor Faust.
PRINCE OF WALES.—At 7.50, A Happy Pair—At 8.40, Forget-Me-Not.
PRINCESS'S.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Streets of London—At 7, Delicate Ground—At 7.50, The Streets of London.
ROYALTY.—Themis—Balloonacy.
ST. JAMES'S.—At 8, Old Cronies—At 8.45, Still Waters Run Deep.
STRAND.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.
VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, Once Again—Cobwebs

MARRIAGES.

GARRETT—CLAVELL.—On February 26, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Drury, R. Vernon Garrett, Lieut., Hyderabad Contingent, to Mary Janet (Daisy), only daughter of the late Richard King Clavell, Lieut.-Gen., Royal Marine Light Infantry.

IRVINE—CORRIE.—On Saturday, March 20, at Fawley, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. H. Almack, D.D., uncle of the bride, Gerard James Irvine, Surgeon, Royal Navy, eldest surviving son of the late Gerard Irvine, Esq., M.D., of Bungalow, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, to Henrietta Frances, youngest daughter of William Byrom Corrie, Esq., of Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

BOLTON.—At Kandahar, Afghanistan, on Feb. 27, to the inexpressible grief of his family and friends, Robert Henry Bolton, Surgeon-Major, A.M.D., aged 40 years, second and last surviving son of Robert C. Bolton, Esq., Doneraile, county Cork. (By telegram.)

D'ARCY.—Died, at King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, on February 3, 1880, Oliver Barker D'Arcy, late Major 18th Royal Irish, and Cape Mounted Riflemen, aged 69 years.

MAUNSELL.—On March 16, at Aldershot, aged 36, Madeline Cecilia, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major S. E. Maunsell, A.M.D.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Grand Holiday Programme. Special engagement of All the Star Artists. Every evening at 8.0. Miss Nelly Power, Messrs. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, John Le Clair, Joe Lawrence, Sam Torr, Miss Violet Tyrrell, Professor Mark, and the Bros. Dare. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERI OF PERU at 9.0. M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d to £2 2s.

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PORTS (as used in Oporto), 30s, 36s, and 48s.
COGNAC, at 48s and 60s. "The Invalids,'" 84s, very old and delicate.
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From Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Dec. 11, 1868.

Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

*** Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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CAUTION.—It having come to my knowledge that, by means of a forged signature, money has been obtained in my name from one of my late brother officers, this is inserted to warn others, in case a similar attempt should again be made.—STEPHEN MASSETT WEBB, M.D., Surgeon-Major, A.M.D. (H.P.), late of 36th and 23rd Regiments, and Rifle Depôt, 9 Headland Park, Plymouth, Devon.

INSPECTOR of PRISONS, New Zealand.—The Agent-General for New Zealand will receive, until APRIL 15th, written Applications for the Appointment of INSPECTOR of PRISONS in New Zealand.

The salary will not exceed £600 per annum, with the usual travelling allowances. Candidates must have a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the latest methods adopted in Prisons and Penal Establishments, and also in the Reformatories of Great Britain, in respect of discipline, appliances, and buildings. As experience in these matters is an indispensable qualification, no notice will be taken of applications from persons not possessing such experience.

Private or personal representations on behalf of any candidate will in no way serve him. The testimonials and references accompanying his application will alone be considered.

A printed statement, giving further particulars and forms of application, can be obtained by intending applicants, at the Office of the AGENT-GENERAL for NEW ZEALAND, 7 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.
March 9, 1880.

WANTED, immediately, a MASTER TAILOR, for the 1st Grenadier Guards. He will be required to be attested, and join the Regiment.—Testimonials to ability and conduct must be forwarded to the ADJUTANT, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, Chelsea Barracks.

DURHAM ARTILLERY MILITIA.—WANTED (on augmentation of Regiment), for the Permanent Staff of the above, THREE SERJEANT-INSTRUCTORS.—Apply to the ADJUTANT, Durham Artillery Militia Barracks, Hartlepool.

ST. JAMES'S WHIST SOCIETY.—Established with a view of cultivating the game of Whist as an intellectual pastime, and not as a vehicle of gambling. Gentlemen desirous of giving their moral support to effect this object are requested to communicate with the SECRETARY, 8 Bennett Street, St. James's.

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NAVY CLUB ("THATCHED HOUSE.")

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The Members are hereby informed that, at the GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB, at Willis's Rooms, on the 16th inst., it was resolved that the Meeting on the Dinner Card for APRIL 6 should not be held.

By direction of Committee,
HENRY J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.
FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE SET of UNIFORM, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, including dress and undress Belts, Patrol Jacket, Mess Coat and Waistcoat, Tunic, and Gold Lace Trousers, Cocked Hat and Feather, also a Sword; all in good condition, and in Tin Case made complete for the Uniform. The property of an officer lately deceased. May be sold together, or separately.—Apply to Messrs. DAVIS and CO., Jewellers, &c., Green's End, Woolwich.

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14

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IN a paper in *Fraser's Magazine* for this month, entitled "The Zulu Campaign from a Military Point of View," Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, R.E., answers the criticisms of Mr. Forbes on the strategy and tactics of the late Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. He says himself he is better able to appreciate and realise the position of affairs previous to the second invasion of Zululand, than those who came out after the disaster at Isandlwana on January 22. It is to be presumed from the antithesis suggested by the title of the paper, that Mr. Forbes's trenchant article in the *Nineteenth Century* is considered by Lieutenant-Colonel Harness to be written from a "civilian" point of view; but we must say that on some matters in dispute, it is questionable whether the civilian, if Mr. Forbes can be so styled, is not as well qualified as any military man to form conclusions. Supposing the opposing critics to be equal in their capacity of judgment, Lieutenant-Colonel Harness possesses claims to attention when he speaks of the actual facts. He disclaims the spirit of an advocate, though he certainly "advocates" the case of Lord Chelmsford. There can be no question, we think, about the fact that if Lord Chelmsford had advanced on one front, or even two fronts, instead of four, Islobane and Isandlwana could not have occurred. Mr. Forbes's strictures on the four separate invading-column movement are justified by Lord Chelmsford, when, with much larger forces, he invaded Zululand a second time with two columns only; and there is the further fact to be gleaned, that Crealock's column became a virtual *gaspillage* of force. Either the original plan was wrong, or it was right. That the original plan was wrong in the eyes of the General who contrived it, may be inferred from the abandonment of it by the contriver when he made his second move. The radical rottenness of our whole scheme of polity in relation to the Zulu King was exhibited in the assumption that Cetewayo could invade, and meant to invade, Natal and the Transvaal. He never, we believe, contemplated such a measure. When Lord Chelmsford had retreated into Natal, leaving Pearson shut up in Ekshowe, and Wood and Buller on the defensive in the north-west, Cetewayo might have made raids into Transvaal and Natal, had he been minded to do that which he had abstained from doing for many long years. He, indeed, could have done it very readily and easily. But he had not invaded Natal or Transvaal when they were quite defenceless. It was we who made and declared war on him, and yet we set out with the initial idea that the concomitant of our invasion would be a counter-invasion by those whom we attacked. In the little book of instructions, compiled under the eye of that ill-used and deserving officer Colonel Bellairs, the Zulu army is very minutely dissected and described. They are credited with a taste for night attacks. They never made a night attack during the war. Colonel Harness speaks of "their disregard of life and their powers of endurance." Now, without disparagement to their martial qualities, we may remark that barring their success at Isandlwana and their behaviour at Kambula, their disregard of life was not so very conspicuous at any of the actions of the war. Their "powers of endurance" seem to have been greatly over-estimated. They were capable of one great "effort;" then they collapsed, and needed repose. At the first general advance, Wood and Buller swept them away from their front as easily as Pearson did at Inyezane, without laagering or entrenching, or dreaming of either. We venture to think that Lord Chelmsford's force ought not to have needed either trench or laager, had it been properly constituted and properly handled, on any one occasion,—not even at Isandlwana. Why, the 200,000 Germans who invested the 500,000 Frenchmen inside the walls of Paris never dreamt of such a procedure, but sat down in the open for weeks ere they threw up their batteries! It is degrading to discipline, courage, and civilisation to insist on trained soldiers, with cavalry, artillery, and the finest breech-loading arms, boxing up their horsemen inside carts and trenches, and hiding their guns and infantry behind earthworks, in order to enable them to resist the onslaughts of a naked host, wretchedly provided with miserable old muskets, and bundles of large arrows or little spears, whichever we please to call their assegais. Indeed, as Colonel Harness says, in speaking of Isandlwana, "opposed to an enemy without artillery, and with the worst description of firearms, the use of which they little understood," our troops were not badly placed. If we examine the accounts of Rorke's Drift, Gingihlovo, and Ulundi, we shall find reason to doubt whether the Zulus were so very regardless of life at all. After the failure of their early attack on the little garrison at the first-named place, they fell back, and potted away feebly till they drew off altogether; and if there were 3,000 of them, as there were said to be, the loss inflicted on them was by no means frightful or demoralising. In truth, had they all been as brave as the few who came up to the mealie-bags, they must have "rushed" the men, as their fellows dealt with the poor fellows in the defective position in which they were placed in front of Isandlwana. At Gingihlovo, the Zulus crept up as close as they could in the grass, but at no time did they try to "storm" the earth-work,—not for a moment did they make such an advance as the Light Division did at the field-works over the Alma; or such attacks as our troops delivered at the Quarries or the Redan, unsuccessful as the latter were. At Ulundi they were checked almost instantly, the firing did not last twenty minutes, and the nearest dead man to the square did not come within twenty yards of it, nor did the whole force at any time break cover out of the grass, and come on as troops must if they are to win a battle. We shall probably never know the real cause or causes of the catastrophe at Isandlwana (which it is the fashion to write of as if it were of some quasi-supernatural and diabolical agency), but it is plain, from all the accounts, that the Zulus did not come to close quarters, even when they were encouraged by the runaways to advance till the 24th Regiment was uncovered, and began to give ground, owing to failure of ammunition. We do not think that Colonel Harness scores much by his point raised in Lord Chelmsford's favour, that he had "a very natural expectation of being able to deal with the Zulu army" in a somewhat similar manner to that in which he had dealt with the Cape Colony Kafirs. But he insists at the very outset that the easy way in which the troops under Lord Chelmsford crushed the miserable Gaikas and Galekas, had caused the General and his officers and his men to undervalue the Zulu army. Lord Chelmsford's preparations, the force he assembled, the orders he issued, showed that he did not take that view, unless there is more potency in "somewhat" than is usually given to it. But there can be no doubt, we think, that the troops were not prepared for such courage as the Zulus showed, as they were puffed up with their easy march over the black races they had met in the field. And that is one of the very causes of deterioration in troops, which should be checked by very rigid discipline. A recent French critic, comparing the armies of France and Germany, observes that the latter possesses one great advantage over the former,—they have never been demoralised by fighting against uncivilised races like Arabs, Africans, and Cochin-Chinese. Our Generals may be somewhat exposed to error in their estimates of the forces which have to be dealt with in European warfare by their African and Asiatic experiences. Thus puffed up, the collapse of the bladder, on which our confidence rested, brought the whole fabric to the ground. In some instances, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Harness shows Mr. Forbes was wrong, he has not made it clear that Lord Chelmsford was right; but there is a statement respecting the *morale* of the Army which, read between the lines, cannot but add to the uneasiness which exists in the public mind respecting the discipline of the young soldiers in Africa. Lieutenant-Colonel Harness says:—

> "There is no doubt that the natural feeling of both officers and men, after Isandlwana, was one of caution. There also prevailed a feeling of determination that on no occasion should they be found unprepared. These feelings were strengthened by the disaster which befell a company of the 80th Regiment near the Intombi River; and the reinforcements, on their arrival from England, found the troops they had been sent out to assist, and with whom they were to work side by side, strongly under the influence of these feelings, which were probably at first regarded as extreme and exaggerated by the new-comers, but which were certainly very generally shared by them eventually. The occasional false alarms that took place were partly the result of the cautious spirit pervading the army, and partly due to the intercourse with the friendly natives who were co-operating with us, ever ready to over-estimate the powers and tactics of the enemy, of whom they stood greatly in awe—awe amounting almost to superstition. As to the discipline which existed among the troops, I think all officers will acknowledge to a certain amount of difficulty in keeping non-commissioned officers and men steadily to their work, for the first few days after their arrival at a town or post where drink was obtainable. Where drink is to be obtained and hard work has to be done, where officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are in such constant association as is unavoidable in camp life, offences resulting from intemperance are sure occasionally to occur, and doubtless did occur in South Africa. Unwilling as all officers are to put into action the powers accorded to them by the law on the subject of corporal punishment, yet I feel sure that I represent the convictions of a large majority of officers who served in the field in South Africa, when I say it is the only means of maintaining that strict discipline which is so essential to the well-doing of an army, during active operations in time of war."

The Easter Monday Review of the Volunteers at Brighton this year was of special interest. It is eight years since one had taken place, and the public were anxious to learn what progress had been made by the Force in the interval. Year after year the gratifying announcement has been published that the number of men enrolled and the proportion of "efficients" had gone on increasing, and a strong desire was felt to ascertain whether the encouraging statistics really represented a practical improvement. The most sceptical must have been convinced last Monday that the increase in efficiency was actual. Faults there were, of course—there always are faults at the manœuvres of any large body of troops, whether they belong to the Regular or Volunteer Forces—but those faults were chiefly committted by brigadiers and commanding officers of regiments. We will not go so far as the Commander-in-Chief in our praise of the Volunteers, but we are ready to admit that if not yet equal to the Line, their inferiority is much less marked than it was eight years ago. The Volunteers marched up the steep hill on to the Brighton Downs and from the summit to the scene of operations with great steadiness, and well closed up. From all accounts, there was absolutely no straggling. During the manœuvres they were steady and well in hand, and the firing was reasonably deliberate. The skirmishing was likewise well performed. The marching-past has been praised, but in our opinion it ought to have been better, considering that the troops went by in quarter-column, and that the number of files per company was often as low as sixteen, and seldom more than twenty. Still, there was not much fault to be found with this part of the performance. Manœuvring up and down steep hills, following a long march to the scene of operations, tends to make the best troops unsteady for mere drill purposes, and the march-past would probably have been better had it taken place before instead of after the sham-fight. The most encouraging feature of the Review was the business-like manner in which the Volunteers conducted themselves. They were thoroughly in earnest, evidently determined to do their best, and—a great point—kept silence in the ranks. They have at length realised the fact that "Volunteering" only applies to the joining the force and leaving it voluntarily, and that as long as they are in uniform, the obligations of discipline are as much incumbent on them as on Regular soldiers. Their conduct, too, at Brighton, to which place many of the Volunteers repaired a day or two before the Review, was simply admirable in every respect. Not only were they properly dressed, orderly in behaviour, and smart in bearing, but they were prompt to salute all officers. In short, they were throughout animated by the best possible spirit. We have referred to mistakes committed by some of the brigadiers and commanding officers. These were very serious, and not unfrequent. A quarter-column was seen marching across the front of the enemy, quite exposed to both artillery and rifle fire, at a distance of 1,400 or 1,500 yards; and in several instances battalions advanced in line, with closed files, under an infantry fire maintained by their opponents at distances varying from 400 to 1,200 yards. The most outrageous error of all was, however, perpetrated by a battalion which stood at ease in quarter-column in a valley, while a company of the enemy from the top of the hill fired steadily into them at a distance of 400 yards. For these glaring absurdities both the commanding officers and the brigadiers were to blame, and they lead to the conviction that the authorities should be more careful in their selection of officers for these appointments. With an indifferent Colonel, the best regiment of Volunteers in the world is liable to expose itself to censure. It is probably assumed that, in the first place, the Adjutant, and, in the second place, the Brigadier, would interfere to prevent or correct errors such as we have described. It is, however, often the case that the more ignorant a Volunteer colonel is, the more he resents the advice of his adjutant; while, as to the Brigadiers, the average capacity of those employed last Monday was much below that which might have been secured. Four out of the eight Brigadiers were Volunteer colonels, all of whom, we believe, served once in the Regular Army. It is long, however, since they quitted the latter, and in two instances no higher rank than that of Ensign was attained. There can be no object save that of gratifying personal vanity in employing Volunteer colonels as brigadiers, and it is very certain that colonels of the Regular Army infinitely superior in skill and experience could be obtained. To the latter, practice in handling a brigade would be of great value, while it is thrown away on Volunteer officers, for no one in his senses would dream of giving them the command of a brigade in the event of an invasion. The suggestion of a military critic in the *Times*, that the Volunteers should be permanently organised in brigades, seems to us worthy, at all events, of consideration. It would also, we think, be advisable to endeavour to provide, as a rule, Volunteer corps with field-officers who have served in the Regular Army, with at lowest the rank of Captain. Among the interesting circumstances connected with the Review we may mention the following:—Almost every Volunteer was provided with a haversack, water-bottle, and great-coat, though it is to be regretted that the pattern was not uniform. A telephone with the latest improvements was employed successfully by General Radcliffe's force, and the trained signallers of the 49th Middlesex Volunteers likewise did good work with flags. In the opposing force, three captive balloons enabled General Turner to obtain valuable information as to the movements of the enemy; and one of these balloons, guided and kept from mounting too high by three sets of ropes—two of which were held by men of the Royal Engineers, and the third attached to a machine on wheels—floated past the Commander-in-Chief at the close of the march-past. By the employment of balloons on this occasion, a great impulse has been given to that which promises to become a most valuable means of reconnoitring on the field of battle. If captive balloons can be conveyed and inflated without much difficulty—and of this there seems to be little doubt—and if the weather is tolerably calm and clear, they cannot fail to render important services to Generals. Especially useful would they be in an enclosed or slightly undulating country. At a siege also they would be worth their weight in gold, both to besiegers and besieged. The chief objection likely to be urged is that on being struck by a missile, they would descend so rapidly as to cause the death of the occupants. This objection, however, becomes less formidable, if we examine it closely. It would be easy to cause the balloon to mount to such a height as to be safe from rifle bullets, and also to render it practically almost impossible for it to be injured by a shell, even if the latter were fired from a long-range gun placed on the reverse slope of a hill and given an extreme elevation. Rockets might, it is true, prove formidable, but great accuracy with these missiles can rarely be obtained. Hence the danger of the balloon being struck may be regarded as comparatively slight. Even, however, if it were to be struck, it ought to be possible to minimise the evil consequences. It must surely be possible to build the balloon in compartments, so that one rent would not entirely destroy buoyancy. Besides, if the balloon were to be brought to the ground by a fragment of shell, the rapidity of the descent might be a good deal checked by the use of parachutes. After all, if the aeronauts are occasionally killed, they will suffer no worse fate than many of their comrades fighting on *terra firma*, and the risk will purchase results of immense value.

The law on the French Staff has at last passed through both Houses of Parliament. Never, perhaps, was Bill in any country so warmly discussed, and subject to so many turns of fortune. Now it was the advocates of the closed system who gained the upper hand, then the partisans of the open system triumphed. Several advantages, too, were gained by those legislators who, in favour of a compromise, proposed that the Staff should be left ajar. However, the end of all this wrangling is that a law has been voted and promulgated by which the Staff becomes an open branch of the Service,—open to any officers able to pass certain examinations. No officer will be able to retain a Staff appointment for more than four years at a time. At the expiration of that period, he will have to return to his duty as a regimental officer, either in the infantry, cavalry, or artillery. The present Staff will consequently be broken up as quickly as possible without interfering with the efficiency of the Service. As this decision has been hanging over the heads of the Staff officers for the last seven years, rendering their existence precarious and disagreeable, the voting of the new law has caused them little dissatisfaction. The present Staff officers will, of course, be allowed to compete for appointments. With the passing of the law on the Staff, the French Parliament and special military and other committees have nearly terminated that thorough reorganisation which was commenced directly peace with Germany was signed. Its leading features include compulsory service, army corps, district recruiting applied to the reserves and the Territorial Army, and the substitution of five years (or in reality not four years) for the seven years' active service of the Empire. This labour has been accomplished under many political difficulties, and a dozen changes of War Ministers. Fortunately, however, for France, and much to the credit of French patriotism, both Radicals and Reactionists, have laboured together to efface, as far as possible, all traces of the late disastrous war, to place their country in a position similar to that she occupied before the invasion. No Radical orators opposed the war estimates, which are now far higher than those which excited their wrath under Napoleon III. Even when Marshal MacMahon was President, and the Duc de Broglie, considered by the Radicals as the incarnation of all that is wicked, was his Prime Minister, there was no meddling with the military budget on the part of politicians, who, as far as principles go, object to standing armies. The reorganisers have now got nearly to the end of their labour. They have yet to draw up and pass a law regulating promotion, and the relations which should exist between officers commanding and the Commissariat. They will also have to come to some decision with regard to the mounting of infantry captains, who will never be able to command companies 250 strong on foot—250 strong in the event of war—and when unacquainted with four-fifths of their men.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited Glengariff Harbour, county Cork, on Friday, and remained till Saturday. A careful examination of the harbour and inquiries as to deep-sea fisheries were made. Thence the Duke of Edinburgh proceeded to Kilkierran Bay to meet the *Valorous*, and ordered gunboats there for distribution of seed potatoes, to save delay. On Monday his Royal Highness arrived at Galway on board the *Lively*, and spent several hours in making inquiries respecting the distribution of relief afforded by the Duchess of Marlborough and Mansion House Funds. He was entertained at luncheon at the Galway Club-house, and an enthusiastic greeting was accorded him. He gave directions for the *Imogene* to take Lord F. G. Osborne from Foynes to islands off Cork and Kerry coasts with food and clothing; and on Wednesday evening telegraphed from Kilkieran Bay to the Admiralty to the following effect:—*Valorous* arrived from Dublin on March 29, has distributed in the district 119 tons seed potatoes. *Hawk* takes 25 tons of potatoes to Newport on March 31. *Bruiser* takes potatoes to Killala on the 1st inst. *Orwell* and *Goshawk* will, on arrival, take remainder of potatoes. *Valorous* and *Lively* are distributing clothing. Relief Squadron will return to Galway on completion of distribution of cargo of *Valorous*.

The Channel Squadron will remain at Gibraltar, to take in provisions and ammunition, sent out in the *Wye*. It is, therefore, probable that the ships will be at Gibraltar until the middle of April.

The test to which the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss guns are to be put in firing at a moving target has now been arranged, and a report of the merits of these guns against torpedo-boats may soon be anticipated. Models of torpedo-boats have been constructed, to be rapidly towed through the water while being fired upon by the rival guns.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour is expected at Constantinople, on a visit to Sir Henry Layard, on the 12th inst.

The *Albatross*, which was commissioned at Chatham in October last, has met with a partial break-down in her machinery, and recently became disabled in the Straits of Malacca. The *Egeria* was sent to her assistance, and brought her to Singapore in tow.

The few remaining survivors of the Antarctic expedition will regret to hear of the death of Staff Commander Charles T. Tucker, in his 70th year. Staff Commander Tucker entered the Service in 1824, and served as Master of the *Erebus*, under Captain Sir James Ross, in his voyage of discovery and research, 1839-43, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, the unfortunate vessels in which Sir John Franklin and crews met their untimely end. For twenty-three years Staff Commander Tucker held the appointment of Harbour-master of the Port of London, and has not long lived to enjoy the Naval pension granted him by the Admiralty in September last.

Commodore Richards, C.B., was on the West Coast of Africa on February 20, having visited Accra, and was about to leave in the *Boadicea* for the Brass River.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock intended to leave Jamaica in his flagship, on March 12, for Bermuda.

The Rev. S. Beal, M.A., R.N., rector of Folstone, has been presented to the rectory of Wark, vice Bellamy, deceased; and the Rev. Robert Picton, B.A., chaplain of Chatham Yard, has been presented to the rectory of Folstone, vice Beal.

The Captains' Naval pensions of £80 a year, vacant by the promotion of Retired Captains Bedford, Wilson, and Pickard, have been awarded to Captains J. W. Webb, J. Simpson, and A. Morrell; and the Commander's Naval pension of £65 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Captain Wake, to Captain Edwin C. Symons.

It was impossible to carry out the programme arranged to welcome the leaders of the *Vega* expedition, owing to the delay in her arrival. The *Fire Queen*, with Sir George Nares and other Arctic officers, and deputations from the Swedish Legation and Royal Geographical Society, remained several nights at Spithead with steam up, ready to go out and board the *Vega*; a banquet, at which the Prince of Wales was to have presided, was to be given in London; and various fêtes and entertainments were postponed from day to day. Professor Nordenskjöld and Lieutenant Palander arrived in London on the evening of Good Friday, and were entertained on

Saturday by Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., the party from the *Fire Queen* being invited to meet them. On Sunday a luncheon was given in their honour by the Swedish Consul-General, and a dinner by Sir Allen Young. The Earl of Northbrook, President of the Royal Geographical Society, invited them to dine and sleep at Stratton on Monday; and on Tuesday morning a flying visit was paid to Winchester. Thence they proceeded to Coombe Bank, the residence of Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society; and on their return to London, were entertained by Mr. Clements Markham at luncheon. On Wednesday evening the Scandinavian Club gave their twice-postponed fête, for which several songs had been expressly composed, and a most enthusiastic welcome was given to the voyagers by their countrymen. The Professor is now in Paris.

A change in the constitution of the Admiralty Board will probably shortly have to be made, owing to the return of Liberals to office. In the interests of the Navy we should wish to see Mr. Goschen again at the Admiralty rather than any untried member of the new Ministry; for, while at the head of Naval affairs, Mr. Goschen showed every wish to render the Service efficient, but was tied down by the "economy" craze of his party.

The efforts to reach the North Pole have, in the opinion of some, engaged sufficient attention, and the verdict of Sir George Nares, "Pole impracticable," has been accepted by many as the truth. Thus it appears that an opposition Pole hunt is likely to be started, that rising Naval Power, Italy, being the first to move in the matter. The plan of an Italian expedition to the South Pole has been prepared for submission to the King and the Cabinet. The international exploration of the North Pole and the ballooning expedition of Commander Cheyne are, however, to try and make a move next spring.

On Thursday, the first day of the financial year 1880-81, the changes in the Secretariat at the Admiralty were confirmed. Mr. Swainson is now formally installed as Assistant-Secretary and Principal Clerk of the legal branch; Mr. Evan MacGregor, formerly Private Secretary to Sir Cooper Key, is Principal Clerk of the military branch; Mr. Awdry, formerly Private Secretary to Mr. Egerton, takes charge of the civil branch. The Naval branch is placed in the charge of Mr. Neale, with Mr. Primrose and Mr. Jeffreys as assistants. Mr. Yorke has succeeded Mr. Noel as Assistant-Private Secretary to Mr. Smith; Mr. Voules has superseded Mr. Awdry as Secretary to Mr. Egerton; Mr. Birch has transferred his services from Lord Clanwilliam to Sir Cooper Key, vice Mr. MacGregor; and Lord Clanwilliam has selected Mr. Clayton as his Private Secretary. Mr. Gifford has transferred his services from Rear-Admiral Hall to Sir Edmund Commerell, vice Mr. Thomas; and Mr. Englefield has been appointed Private Secretary to the Naval Secretary.

It was only recently that Captain G. L. Sulivan, when in command of the *Sirius*, reported the discovery of some relics of Columbus at San Domingo, and now news is received of an interesting antiquarian discovery at Martinique. On his third voyage, in 1498, Columbus anchored at Arenas Point, and during the night encountered some danger from a tidal wave. The only damage suffered, however, was the loss of the anchor of the ship; and this has, it is said, recently been found by Señor Agostino, while digging in his garden at Point Arenas. The anchor weighs 1,100 lb., and was at first supposed to be of Phœnician origin, but careful inspection revealed the date "1497" on the stock, and it is believed that the anchor is a relic of Columbus.

The cadets of the *Britannia* terminated their Easter holidays and rejoined their ship yesterday.

Mr. Henry F. R. Yorke, who was for many years private secretary to the Senior Naval Lord, has been appointed assistant private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, vice Mr. J. G. Noel, retired.

One of the sons of the late Captain C. A. P. V. Robinson, R.N., has been elected by the Council of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, to fill the Ogle exhibition, founded by the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., to provide in perpetuity for the gratuitous board and education of the son of a post-captain. The late Captain Robinson, who had seen much active service, died some time ago, leaving a large family without provision, beyond the pension and compassionate allowance.

Commander Lynedoch Moncrieff, whose name was recently connected with the manufacture of small-arms, has now been appointed her Majesty's Consul for French Guiana, and will reside at Cayenne. We wish a few more Consulships were placed at the disposal of Naval officers, who are particularly fitted for such appointments.

There is every reason to hope that the alarming rumours spread at Portsmouth respecting the *Atalanta*, will be found to be altogether without cause. Nothing but the merest conjecture that she had been lost could be given, as there was simply no news of her proceedings, and it is cruel to circulate, as a fact, a mere idea that misfortune may have befallen her. We have been nervous about our sea-going training ships since the *Eurydice* was lost, and that is sufficient to make the slightest suggestion of harm believed in by those interested in the *Atalanta*. The idea of the Admiralty that she has put in at the Azores, will, we trust, be found correct. She was ordered to be home during the first week in April, so that she cannot be said to be really overdue.

We hear that the inquiry into the recent collision at Lisbon between the steam launch of the *Agincourt* and a mail steamer, has resulted in a decision adverse to the lieutenant who was in charge of the boat. It will be remembered that she was sunk and that two lives were lost, and in the opinion of those who sat on the inquiry so lamentable an event might have been avoided, had the officer in charge shown more judgment when attempting to go alongside the mail steamer.

The Japanese, like our own Constructors, appear to have their disappointments, and their ships do not always give the results anticipated. An Imperial yacht has lately been built at Yokoska, but her trial trips have been the reverse of satisfactory as regards the speed attained, and her engines broke down in the effort.

The senior torpedo class will assemble at Portsmouth on the 7th inst., but owing to the alterations now being made in the drainage of the College in the yard, the officers will not be accommodated with quarters there. In some instances, especially in the case of those who applied early to join the class, lodging allowance will be given, but others will be expected to provide themselves with lodging at their own expense. This is the way in which Naval officers on half-pay are encouraged to go through a voluntary course of torpedo practice.

Rear-Admiral Richard V. Hamilton, C.B., has been appointed senior officer on the coast of Ireland, in the place of Vice Admiral W. Montagu Dowell, C.B., promoted in January, and Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert has been appointed Director of Naval Ordnance, in the place of Rear-Admiral Hamilton. We announced these appointments as being probable some weeks ago, but their Lordships have had a hitch about the Irish command.

Their Lordships have at last seen fit to remove from the list of Retired Lieutenants the name of one who has recently been occupying a position of unenviable notoriety, and whose peculiar notions of honour found for him a temporary residence in one of her Majesty's prisons.

Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Grandy Pearse, an "old mate," of October, 1829, has not been heard of officially for many years, and as he has not drawn the pension granted for his wounds, it is not unreasonably supposed that he is dead. His name has therefore now been removed from the Navy List.

Admiral Sir John Hay has lost his seat in Parliament, and the Navy has, in consequence, lost an excellent friend, and one who spoke up for the Service regardless of party. For forty years Stamford had returned a Conservative Member, but now it has been pleased to oust Sir John Hay for a Liberal Member. The absence of the gallant Member from his place in the House will be much regretted by the Navy generally, for he was one who thought more of the Service as a whole than of special classes and branches. Captain Price has been returned again for Devonport, as well he might, for he has shown a readiness to take up the seamen's plea for the establishment of a widows' fund, and has not been content to rest with official vague promises, but has returned to the charge again and again, and has pledged himself to carry the idea through, if it be possible to establish such a fund. Rear-Admiral Carr Glyn, who has attempted to get a seat as the representative for Chatham, has been defeated, and the former Conservative Member has been re-elected. The prospects of Rear-Admiral Carr Glyn were never brilliant, and his assisting at a meeting which declared that her Majesty's Government were unworthy of confidence did not help him with the Chatham electors. Captain Verney, too, has failed at Portsmouth, and it is plain that the home ports do not look with favour on Liberal candidates, the distressed dockyard men not having yet been forgotten.

The Admiralty does not show heartiness in giving a helping hand to the Colonies, and any request for a visit of a ship-of-war is generally met by an official regret of inability to comply. When other nations sent their manufacturers' goods to the Sydney Exhibition by Government vessels, England declined to lend such assistance to her colony, the Admiralty stating in reply to the request that there was no ship available. What construction their Lordships may place upon the word "available," we will not attempt to conjecture, but any one who glances at the *Navy List* cannot but wonder what all the ships can be doing, that not one could be spared to make a trip to Australia. Melbourne has now met with treatment similar to that accorded to Sydney, and the application that "a first-class man-of-war" might be sent to Melbourne, to be present as the representative of the British Navy at the opening of the exhibition, has been refused. Their Lordships, in their official reply to the application, "regret that they have no man-of-war to place at the disposal of the colonists other than the one already on the station." Where is the Navy? might well be asked, when so much difficulty is made about such a trifle as sending a ship to visit one of our colonies. Surely it would not have been throwing away money to send out something larger than a corvette, to which Commodore Wilson might have temporarily shifted his pendant. As the matter now stands, the English Navy will, in point of class, probably be the worst represented Navy in Australian waters at the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

Sub-Lieutenants Charles Payne, Thomas Dundas, Ernest Carus-Wilson, Henry Sharp, George Walsh, William Chads, and Henry Monckton, having passed their final examination, have been confirmed in their rank.

Commander Swinton Holland, of the *Northampton*, who was appointed to the ship on her commissioning as flagship to Sir Leopold M'Clintock, has returned to England by mail steamer.

Lieutenant Henry Ponsonby, who was appointed to the *Shannon* as supernumerary, and proceeded in her to the Pacific, has returned to England, on completing two years' service.

Lieutenant George Temple, R.N., deserves the greatest credit for the energy shown by him in his surveying voyage on the coasts of Norway and Lapland, and the manner in which his paper was received recently by the Royal Geographical Society must have been very gratifying to him. But what we desire to know is, when the Hydrographer is likely to give the world the benefit of Lieutenant Temple's work. For too long already has this valuable contribution to hydrographical knowledge been pigeon-holed at the Admiralty, and if, as has been stated, the funds at the disposal of the Office have been required for other services, it would be well for the First Lord to ask Parliament to sanction the extra expenditure of the few pounds required to complete Lieutenant Temple's work, and to put the book through the press.

The inventor of the Gatling gun invited the Press to inspect his improved type of gun on Saturday, at the offices of Sir William Armstrong. The nature of the improvements have already been fully stated in these columns, and we trust that should there be any idea of ordering more guns of the Gatling type for the use of the Navy, the improved pattern will be adopted, instead of sticking to the present Service pattern. The last order given, and we believe not yet completed, was for the old pattern although the improvements had then been introduced by the inventor. Why was this?

Again has the *Huascar* lost her commander in action. It was a Peruvian monitor, the *Mancocapa*, looked upon as almost a harmless foe, which succeeded in damaging the *Huascar* and occasioning some loss of life, the Peruvian having pluckily gone out from under the forts of Arica, where she had been taking shelter, for the purpose of engaging the *Huascar* and the corvette *Magellanes*, and, after an hour's fighting, came out of the action almost unhurt. The *Huascar* does not now appear to be quite so well handled as she was when under the Peruvian flag. According to latest advices, the *Huascar* has been bombarding Arica three hours daily. Twelve thousand Peruvians were defending the place, and their batteries have inflicted much injury on the *Huascar*. She has captured a British ship with a cargo of arms for Peru.

A site has been selected for the proposed residence of the General commanding the Aldershot Division, in close proximity to the Camp and the Farnborough Road, and the works will be entered upon at once.

Seventeen Militia regiments in England and Scotland, the majority in large centres of population, have failed to raised a second battalion: and one, the 1st Lanark, is now apparently to be excused from maintaining one at all, though it has two Line battalions attached. It would thus seem that every endeavour is made by the War Office to save trouble.

General the Hon. J. Macdonald, who has been residing at Hyères for the benefit of his health, will be at the Horse Guards, it is hoped, about the middle of this month.

Belfort, which was the only place in France which successfully resisted a regular siege on the part of the Germans in 1870 and 1871, is honoured above all French towns; and now we see that a colossal lion has been unveiled in front of the château, which overlooks the surrounding country. For eight years the sculptor laboured at this animal, which is to represent the heroic defence by Colonel Denfert and his garrison. What right had the French to take a lion? What will the British lion say to this? or the Venetian lion at St. Mark's? or the Belgian lion which guards the field of Waterloo, or the Swiss lion which slumbers at Lucerne? Why did the French not cling to the eagle? Alas! the eagle was sick. The king of birds had been chipped out of Imperial buildings in Paris, or decently swathed in calico. Why not have taken the tiger? There was a *tigre national* at one time, which succeeded the Royal Bengal tiger. Or why not have taken the British leopard, which Napoleon was always driving into the sea? However, the French have their lion, and it is only to be hoped, for their sake, that it will be able to guard the gap of Belfort for them, in case of need.

Among the officers designated for the impending Turcoman campaign is Colonel N. Grodekoff, commonly known in Russia as the "Russian Burnaby." In 1878, Grodekoff, wishing to return home on leave, received the sanction of General Kaufmann to take the somewhat roundabout road *viâ* Afghanistan and Persia. From Tashkent to Samarcand, Grodekoff posted in the usual Turkestan conveyances; but after reaching the city of Tamerlane, he took to his saddle, and rode all the way through Bokhara, Afghanistan, and Persia, to the Caspian, touching on the road at Balkh, Saripool, Maimene, Herat, Meshed, and Asterabad. At Herat the Russian Staff officer was treated with the greatest respect, and was allowed to roam freely about the city in search of information. Unlike several English travellers, Grodekoff wore his usual uniform, and took no pains to disguise himself or the object of his journey. During his ride he received a most enthusiastic reception at the hands of the Uzbek populace at Saripool and other Afghan-Turkestan towns, who told him they hated the Afghan and longed for Russian rule. Grodekoff's personal narrative of his ride is being prepared for publication by Mr. Marvin, whose account of the disastrous campaign last year against the Akhel Tekke Turcomans has just been brought out by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. Colonel Grodekoff has provided Mr. Marvin with a map of his march through Afghanistan, which he drew up for the Russian État Major upon his return home from Herat.

The French Deputy M. Laisant, who takes an active interest in military matters, wrote lately to General Farre, asking him to give an order for ammunition-shoes to the town of Nantes, which M. Laisant represents. The War Minister replied that there were more shoes in store than are necessary, but that in order to prevent the disorganisation of the Nantes workshops, he would take 13,500 pair. The shoemakers of Nantes will think none the worse of the Republic, if General Farre has overstepped his strict duty in this matter. The order in question, by the way, seems to imply that there is no immediate probability of the Gallic infantry, as was reported, being given something more solid and handy than the shoe and gaiter.

We have been favoured with the following letter, written by a Line Field-Officer who served on the Umpire Staff at the Review on Monday last. The letter will be read with interest and no small degree of satisfaction by the Volunteer Force and its many admirers, and it is only fair to state that the high opinion of the Force here expressed is being endorsed by every officer who appeared at Brighton in any official capacity, from the Duke of Cambridge downwards:—"I promised you a line or two about the Brighton Review. I was sent down there as an Umpire on the Staff of General ——, and was attached to —— Division. Before going to Brighton, I made up my mind to inspect closely the Volunteers, as I had never had an opportunity of seeing any number of our civilian soldiers collected together. I had heard all sorts of reports about them,—how they lounged about, slovenly dressed, pipes in mouth, and a general air of uncalled-for swagger about them,—and now I'll tell you what opinion I have formed of them. On Saturday, 28th, I went to Brighton and I walked about that vast 'London-super-Mare' all the evening. On Sunday I walked about for many hours, and although there were upwards of 4,000 Volunteers in the town, I only saw *one* intoxicated Volunteer, and even he had sufficient sense to discern that I was an officer, though in mufti, for he drew himself up and saluted. I can assure you, as a fact, that during the three days and a-half that I was in Brighton, that man was *the* only one I saw the worse for liquor. A few smoked pipes and cigars, one or two only had mufti great-coats on; but all were smart, well set up, and most punctilious in saluting their officers. I was never more pleased in my life. As an umpire, I had an opportunity of closely watching the movements of the Volunteers in the field, and I unhesitatingly aver that, with few exceptions, the Regular troops of to-day are in no wise superior in steadiness or obedience to their officers' words of commands. In my report I have given them every credit. I have also pointed out a few faults, which I hope the authorities will take in good part. One fault, in particular, is the absence of the whistle. We find that musical (?) instrument of immense service when there is a high wind, or when heavy firing is going on. The human voice on these occasions cannot be heard. Some of the regiments did not march past well, whilst others performed that evolution in a perfect manner. I believe it is fully intended to appoint a Line field-officer to each administrative battalion, and I think it should be done at once. As regards the Review itself, I do not think it teaches the Volunteers anything, the time being too short for evolutions, &c., but no doubt there is something to be learnt by them, viz., the way to embark and disembark in and from railway trains. The regularity and quietness with which the regiments performed this part of the programme was a source of utter astonishment to the *Line* officers who superintended the arrival and departure of the regiments, at least, so they tell me. The new words substituted for embarking and disembarking are "en train" and "de train." I don't know who invented these terms. I should like to see more uniformity in the manner of wearing the haversack. Some had it slung over the right shoulder, others over the left. These bags on some men hung as low as the knee, whilst others were up under the arm, but I hold that commissioned officers and the adjutants are responsible for this. To sum up, I think that if a sprinkling of good Line officers could be included in the strength of our Volunteer regiments, the latter would benefit greatly. On the whole, I think England ought to be proud of her citizen soldiers. I would just remark *en passant* that I saw upwards of 100 men wandering about the Downs—rifle over shoulder—utterly indifferent as to the part they should have taken in the day's proceedings. I was sorry to see it, as it destroyed in a slight degree the pleasant opinion I had formed of the behaviour of the Volunteers. But I understand the fault was due rather to the Brigadiers than to the men themselves, as many commanding officers were in perfect ignorance until Monday morning as to what hour the parade of their battalion was to take place, and could not therefore inform their men when and where they would assemble."

If no king in the Biblical days went to war without first sitting down and counting the cost, this process is doubly necessary now that such formidable masses of men take the field. The French have just been painfully reminded of the expense of their attempt to march on Berlin, and to seize the Rhenish provinces. The war indemnity claimed by the Germans amounted in round numbers to £230,000,000, the military expenses to £50,000,000, the keep of the German troops to £12,000,000. The losses in the way of taxation, &c., are set down at £80,000,000, the reconstitution of the war materiel at a similar sum, and military pensions and revenue lost by annexation £12,000,000; say, about £500,000,000. France may have settled her account with Germany, but she remains saddled with an extra taxation of some £25,000,000 a year. In addition to this, although £80,000,000 has been laid out in reconstructing lines of defence, replenishing magazines, and rearing the troops, it is calculated that another £80,000,000 will be required, in order to terminate the work. Not only must the active Army be provided for, but the reserve of that Army; the Territorial Army, and the reserve of the Territorial Army; and other irregular corps, like the Custom-house officers, the woodrangers, &c. It has been for some time the fashion to say that Germany did not profit by the war indemnity levied on France, but this is what a French economist wrote in 1875:—

> "It is beyond doubt that the payment of this immense sum has permitted the German Empire not only to pay off the expenses of the war, but also singularly to augment its military power without demanding any fresh pecuniary sacrifices from its subjects. It has permitted Germany, too, to constitute important reserves which will place it in a position to commence a new war without having recourse to a loan, forced currency, or increased taxation. Finally, it has permitted the country to transform its money and to obtain a more handy and modern instrument of exchange."

The writer then went on to describe what was done with the celebrated five milliards extracted from France. About £12,000,000 were required to cover the expenses caused by the war, which expenses, it will be observed, were about the same for both countries. About £38,000,000 were distributed in the way of pensions and among the families of soldiers which had been expelled from France. A sum of £1,000,000 was set aside for the German Fleet, although there were no naval engagements during the war. Under chapter C, £26,000,000 were devoted to the increase of the military power of Germany,—to the building of fortresses, &c., and the securing of her conquests. About £5,000,000 were spent in civil works, such as the construction of a House of Commons, and £20,000,000 were laid out in the purchase of railways. Large sums were also distributed among the States which had aided Prussia in the struggle, and Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden were handsomely remunerated for their services. The French writer, after having added up his figures, found that no less an amount than £60,000,000 was missing, and his natural conclusion is, that this vast sum has been placed in the famous reserve, where it will be idle until some other imprudent Power ventures to attack Imperial Germany.

Volunteering for continuance of service in India has now almost come to a close. It has for many years been the custom that when the Indian term of service of a regiment had nearly expired, and the regiment was about to leave for England, soldiers who wished to remain in India were allowed to volunteer for certain regiments which had some years of Indian service before them. But the men who enlisted under the Act of 1870 are liable to be transferred to any regiment of the same branch of the Service, and those who have re-engaged under the Act come under the same ruling. The same happy-go-lucky system of filling up a regiment of boys from England with a proportion of older soldiers from several other regiments will still go on, but with this important difference,—that instead of soldiers going by their own free choice to such regiments as they prefer, they are liable to, and probably will be, transferred bodily to any regiment in proportion required to fill up its numbers to a fixed standard. This gives the enormous advantage (to the War Office) that the total of a force can be at once computed by simple multiplication, so that if we have five regiments (say in Madras), each exactly 600 strong, it can be at once computed that there are 3,000 men there, with the exception of a few who perversely die in order to upset the arithmetical calculation as much as possible. If soldiers were sheep, or bundles of matches, the advantages of the simplicity of the system would allow of little being said on the other side. But the British soldier has—and we may be proud of it, for it is the basis of his warlike qualities—a strong, sturdy independence of his own, and he most peculiarly objects, as a rule, to be transferred without having a word to say in the matter himself. Has that exceedingly unfortunate occurrence been completely forgotten, when the Company's regiments, who would have been proud to serve the Queen if they had been asked to do so, and given a bounty of 5s. apiece, objected to being handed over or transferred by a printed order? The expense incurred by that error cost the country far more than a large bounty to each man would have come to. The British soldier is still the same man, and it may be confidently predicted that if transferment by order is carried out, even those men who would have volunteered for the regiment they find themselves in, will feel a grievance at the option not being allowed to them, and most certainly all others will have some grounds for dissatisfaction.

One of the principal points for the consideration of the Committee now inquiring into the Staff-College system should be the mode of entry. The queries that the board, composed of the commanding officer and two seniors, have to answer, respecting a candidate's qualifications, would seem to be sufficient to prevent an officer being recommended who was not likely to prove efficient; but we know from practical experience that many gain admission to the College, and pass the examination, who possess by no means the requirements essential for the efficient performance of a Staff officer's duty. It is, in fact, a question whether the Staff College has produced better Staff officers than we had before its introduction, when Generals chose their own, usually selecting men who had practically proved their capabilities for the work, as smart adjutants of their regiments. A well-known Colonel, lately deceased, said some years ago:—"I have to-day recommended two of my officers for the Staff College. Both will pass in, and both get their P.S.C., but I should be sorry to have either of them on *my* staff!" He was asked why he recommended them. "How could I help it?" he said. "They did their duty well enough; there was nothing against their character; they had plenty of book-learning. All they lack is *common-sense*; so why should I prevent them from striving to better themselves, when half the men who go to the Staff College are worse; besides, how can I *prove* they are wanting in the commodity of common-sense? Had I been asked to *select* an officer, I could have sent one (not so learned), but a man who would have been a really good staff officer." This is what we would suggest, viz., that commanding officers, in conjunction with Generals of districts, should select. Let each regiment have the privilege of nominating an officer every three or four years. Let officers thus selected enter the College without any examination, be reported on in three months, and if considered educationally disqualified sent back to their regiments. Let there be no competitive examination, but, after a year's study, let all officers who come up to a certain standard be passed. It seems ridiculous, when we consider the peculiar qualifications necessary for the efficient performance of staff duties, that an officer should be allowed to say of himself, "I'm the man for the Staff," when perhaps his comrades think that he is not even the "man" for captain or subaltern of the day! In fact, there could scarcely be a better way of picking out good Staff officers, than by leaving the officers of a regiment to select the best they had themselves. They, in fact, are the best judges of the character, disposition, and military acquirements of the men they associate with day after day. How frequently we hear the remark in a regiment, even if the officer spoken of be a favourite, "Fancy Jack Smith a Brigade-Major!" and, when this remark is passed, it generally happens that "Jack Smith" does not give all the satisfaction to his General that that officer would wish.

It is well that a committee has been appointed to investigate the best mode of dealing with military prisoners, and no doubt the committee will gather much valuable information from the evidence of experienced and practical men. We expressed our opinion at some length on this subject about six months ago. The present mode of dealing with soldiers imprisoned for military crimes cannot be more anomalous and unsatisfactory, and we trust that the starting-point in a reform will be to revert to the system as first established in 1845, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Military Crimes and Punishments, presided over by Lieutenant-General the Earl Cathcart, viz.:—"Placing military prisoners entirely in military hands, in which soldiers might be subjected to the discipline and punishment best suited to their military habits and to the nature of their offences." We repeat that there never was a greater mistake made than closing so many military prisons, and sending soldiers to Millbank and other ordinary prisons, thus placing them under the administration of the Director-General of Convict Prisons, who naturally introduced the convict system, which has proved a signal failure. We are at a loss to understand why the system of punishment in military prisons should have been condemned, and a number of them closed some ten years ago, because the structural arrangement of some of them necessitated the prisoners being thrown into association, and prevented the maintenance of strict discipline. Those retained at Gosport, Dublin, and Cork appear to work very satisfactorily. There must surely be many civil prisons which were closed upon the Government taking them under control, which could be used for military purposes. We have seen cases taken up by the Press with great indignation when soldiers wearing her Majesty's uniform have been refused admission to certain seats at places of entertainment, or in public conveyances. Has the assembling of over 500 soldiers in the convict prison at Millbank, and sending some 600 more round the country to the several county and borough gaols, raised the status of the Army, or been the means of reducing military crime? We fear the result has proved the reverse. The punishment of military offences, which can be dealt with more summarily than civil crimes, should be short and severe, but the military element should be maintained; and unless a soldier has committed a crime which necessitates his discharge from the Service, he should not be placed in the same category as a burglar, pickpocket, wife-beater, or other degraded criminal. Again, when a soldier rejoins his regiment on release from these prisons, he remains non-effective for weeks, while he is put through a course of drill which he has forgotten, and to "set him up," after the stoop he has acquired from so much oakum-picking and stone-breaking. Why not make drill, and military instruction and discipline, cleaning accoutrements, &c., part of prison punishment in military prisons, and thus enable a soldier to resume his place in the ranks, instead of being made as unfit for it as possible. All this requires a radical change, and no doubt prompt measures will soon be taken to remedy the present evil, which is discreditable to the Army.

The new French War Minister, General Farre, has just written a circular, the result of which will in due time be watched with peculiar interest. He has decided upon calling out this year those conscripts of the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878, who are termed as being "at the disposal of the military authorities;" also the men belonging to the auxiliary services, from 1872 to 1879. The first mentioned category comprises men who, for a variety of reasons, are relieved from active service in time of peace,—men whose presence at home is essentially necessary to their families, the eldest sons of widows, lads of weak constitution who have been accorded a delay, and soldiers who have been permitted to return home by special Ministerial orders. The men of the second category comprise conscripts under height, or not strong enough for active service. These men, according to their special aptitudes, are distributed among the hospitals, military workshops, magazines, the administration, and commissariat. When we say that the men belonging to the auxiliary services will be called up this year, we should add that they will simply be passed in review at the chief towns of their various districts, and, therefore, the Ministerial measure will entail no great hardship. It will procure for most of the men concerned an agreeable holiday. As for General Farre, his desire naturally is to try the new machine, and to see if it be effective or defective. A French military critic, writing on this matter, remarks:—"The review about to be held is a veritable innovation. Although the principle was long ago laid down in the Recruiting Law, it had neither been supplied nor regulated. It is necessary all those interested should know that, in the event of not attending the review, they will expose themselves to be sent to prison." We may add that the annual number of conscripts in France is somewhat in excess of 300,000. Of these, some 30,000 are altogether exonerated in consequence of physical or mental infirmities, while some 70,000 lads are exempted for active service in time of peace, being indispensable to their families, &c. The number of lads told off for the auxiliary services averages close upon 30,000 each year. The above figures will show the importance of the review upon which the French Minister of War has decided, and which will take place in the summer, at dates which will probably be left to the prefects of the various Departments, so as to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience. It is of course necessary, where such large bodies are concerned, that the military authorities should have some experience in handling, and that the men themselves should be made acquainted with the duties they may be called to fulfil in the event of war, and be prepared to settle down in their places at a moment's notice. Wars nowadays leave little or no time for preparation; they come on suddenly and are quickly over, giving one but small chance of repairing errors.

EASTER, 1880.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"Upon no consideration will any man be permitted to enter a publichouse." This was part of the instructions given, in my hearing, by Major Edis to the 38th Middlesex Rifles last Sunday morning. Probably had I been enabled to be in other places besides the space in front of the Town Hall, Brighton, where the Artists—scrupulously neat and perfectly dressed, even to the wearing of white gloves—were drawn up in column, I might have heard similar orders given to other regiments; but, like a celebrated bird, I could not conveniently be, and therefore such observations as I shall endeavour to note here are derived from observation of the conduct of our Auxiliaries on the march,—in some cases extending over three days; in quarters,—barns, schools, and other places which could be utilised; in the streets of Brighton and Lewes; and finally, on the day of the review, on the Downs. No matter what military critics may say respecting the plan of operations last Monday, and the insurmountable difficulties which were apparently so easily overcome, there can be no question about the eminently practical manner in which all the marching arrangements were carried out. About twenty regiments had detachments on the road, representing nearly 6,000 officers and men, and it was obvious from the repute of these battalions, from their regimental orders, and the appearance in full marching order of the detachments, that the work they had engaged in was solely for instruction, and to prove that, given the opportunity, the Volunteers are not only willing and anxious to give up their hard-earned holiday for this purpose, but also to submit to pecuniary sacrifices and undergo the inseparable discomforts connected with "roughing it." Some regiments, better off than others, were enabled to enjoy comfortable billets, but the majority, composed, as the force may now be said to be, of the working-classes, had to put up with straw on the hard floor for their beds, and were not able to take off their clothes for four days. All this, however, was cheerfully submitted to. Men who had to get over twenty miles in the day were required for guard during the night, and did the duty, I am assured, without a murmur. During the marches, advance and rear-guards were formed, the baggage and commissariat waggons were correctly protected, outpost duty was practised when time and opportunity permitted, open country skirmished over, and in most cases officers and non-commissioned officers made sketches of the country passed through, and reported on picquet duties, as laid down in the "Field Exercise." On Sunday afternoon I visited the quarters of the marching detachments of the West London, West Middlesex, 19th Middlesex, 36th Middlesex, 38th Middlesex, 2nd London, and some other corps, in Brighton. All these were located in schools and other buildings, and though a few had only just come in (about three in the afternoon), there was not the slightest evidence of irregularity. At the Richmond Street Board School, of the 150 men of the 2nd London who, smothered with white dust, had arrived only an hour previously, two only were footsore, and not a few were sorry that the march was over. Here, as, indeed, in the other buildings, the details of barrack life were closely followed, even to the special pass, duly signed and countersigned, to be absent till tattoo. Orders were very strict respecting the dress and appearance of the men, and par. 37, sec. 6, of the Queen's Regulations, were posted at most of the quarters. It runs as follows:—"The dress and appearance, as well as the demeanour of soldiers, should, on all occasions and in all situations, be such as to create a respect for the military Service. Soldiers are not permitted to go beyond the precincts of the barracks unless properly dressed, and are not to smoke in the streets." To say that pipes were not to be seen on the parade and in the streets in the afternoon and evening would not be correct, but they were so few as to be only noticeable for this reason, while the general deportment and conduct of the men was admirable, and contrasted remarkably with what could have been seen in the early days. Most of the officers—Regular and Auxiliary—were in mufti; those who only appeared in uniform were saluted, though it appeared to me that few Volunteers salute correctly. Of course the public-houses were full; but the watchful supervision of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who knew that the reputation of their corps might be brought into disgrace by the excesses of half-a-dozen youngsters, was sufficient to prevent any disorder. Moreover, pickets, supplied by each regiment, were out from an early hour, and patrolled the streets till midnight. In the enclosures on Monday morning there was much to see and admire. It is estimated that 10,000 Volunteers were in Brighton and Lewes by Sunday night; the remaining half, with military punctuality, reflecting equal credit on the exertions of the railway authorities, were in their appointed brigades before nine o'clock; and half an hour later, the attacking and defending forces were on their way to the Downs. Here it was evident that the force of 1880 was very different to that which mustered in 1872. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men drilled and looked like soldiers. There was little, if any, confusion even during the most exciting incidents of the fight, and I was particularly struck with the prompt and correct manner in which the orders of the divisional and brigade commanders were carried out. Many experienced officers of the Regular Service were profuse in their expressions of satisfaction and admiration, which was shared by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the foreign officers on the field, and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief received with evident pleasure the verdict of the chief commander for that day. In the march-past nearly all went by so well, that it would not be fair to particularise. Some few, however, deserve special mention, viz., the 3rd Middlesex (a really splendidly turned-out brigade) and 10th Kent Artillery; and among the Rifles the 3rd London (who, with the 5th Hants, carried off the palm for soldierly bearing and general appearance), the Artists, Scottish, and 36th, 37th, 40th, and 46th Middlesex. The advance made by the two last-named corps within the past few years is something wonderful, and Colonels Malet and Routledge have good reason to feel proud of their commands, the marching of both regiments having called forth an expression of approval from the Commander-in-Chief, who was heard several times to say "very good," "very good indeed," as company after company passed the saluting point. Had there been a few regiments of cavalry on the field and some field batteries, the manœuvres would have been more real and instructive. As it was, the Volunteers acquitted themselves well, and can look back with satisfaction to their Easter work of 1880.

THE CASE OF MR. ALLEN, LATE SURGEON, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your influential journal, to make a few remarks with reference to the question put by Mr. A. M. Sullivan to the First Lord in the House? Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply as to Surgeon Allen's case, said that "Mr. Allen, while a patient in Haslar Hospital in 1878, was recommended for survey by Dr. Watt Reid, on the ground that he was suffering from an incurable disease, but one that was not beyond remedial measures. This survey, however, was not then ordered by the Medical Director-General. On Mr. Allen's discharge from hospital he was appointed to a coastguard cruiser. In accordance with the practice of the Service, he was medically surveyed in London, and not at Haslar, as he had requested, and was found fit for active service." In all justice, does it not appear extraordinary that an incurable disease should be within the range of "remedial measures;" and even if it could be alleviated, was it merciful to immediately order that officer to fill an appointment in a cruiser off the bleak coast of Scotland? It also appears strange that a medical board in London, who only saw Mr. Allen for a few minutes, should have found him fit for active service, and have ignored the opinion of such an able man as Dr. Reid, who had treated Mr. Allen for some time, and officially reported him as suffering from an incurable complaint. Is it then to be wondered at, that on this "he requested permission to resign, as not equal to the responsibilities, either mentally or physically?" Mr. Smith says that it is not customary to give compensation to officers who resign, or to reconsider their case with a view to readmission into the Service, for which an Order in Council would be required. With this admission, could not an Order in Council be procured to meet such a truly painful case, and give some compensation to an officer who spent the best years of his life in the Navy, and who sacrificed health and prospects in the service of his country? It seems a pity, in these times, when all endeavours are being adopted to make the Navy popular with the Medical profession, that this case of undoubted hardship should have cropped up. Surely their Lordships, who are all-powerful, could meet it?—I am, &c.,

Retired Medical Officer, R.N.

[Much depends upon the nature of the disease under which Mr. Allen was suffering; but we believe there is no reason for assuming that this officer contracted it on duty, or that he especially "sacrificed health and prospects in the service of his country."—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

The *Royal Navy List* for April shows an increase of information in all its parts, and contains the Zulu war services. The confidence and support of the Admiralty has been shown in placing it in the ships' libraries.

The Members for Portsmouth, Mr. Bruce and Sir Drummond Wolff, aided by Sir James Elphinstone, have pressed upon the Admiralty the grievances of Warrant officers, and the following memorandum, issued by Admiral Ryder, may be accepted as showing the intention of their Lordships to move in the matter:—"Their Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having had under their consideration the position of Warrant officers, you are to furnish a return showing—(*a*) The number of Warrant officers on the complement of her Majesty's ship under your command who are in receipt of the scale of pay allowed for other ships, but whose duties are analogous to those discharged by Warrant officers in seagoing ships. (*b*) The remaining number of Warrant officers borne, and who are in receipt of the lower scale of pay, specifying the duties they are required to discharge.—(Signed), A. P. Ryder, Admiral."

The Queensland National Bank, Limited, as Banking Agents of the Government of Queensland, have been empowered to receive tenders for £2,000,000 of the Queensland Four per Cent. Loan of 1879, being part of the total authorised issue of £3,053,000, constituting the entire loan, which is secured upon the consolidated revenues of the colony, and is for the execution of certain permanent works of public utility and convenience, viz., railways, harbours and rivers improvement, public buildings, roads and bridges, electric telegraphs, and for certain other purposes.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. When we heard from Natal, Vet.-Surg. Longhurst had received orders to join the head-quarters of his regiment in the Transvaal.

2nd Dragoon Guards. The annual regimental steeplechases took place on the Baldoyle Racecourse, Dublin, on Thursday.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The annual steeplechases are fixed to come off at the Maze, Dundalk, on the 15th inst., under the Irish National Hunt Steeplechase rules.

4th Hussars. "A Looker-on" writes:—"I hear from good authority that the 4th Hussars, now quartered at Shorncliffe, are to be moved in June next to Aldershot. This move surely cannot be judicious, considering the present state of the regiment, which has lost nearly all its old soldiers. It is well known that the regiment cannot turn out strong enough for a commanding officer's parade, as none of the recruits, of which it is almost entirely composed, are fit to be dismissed their drills. A few months more in a quiet quarter like Shorncliffe, where the adjutant and drill instructors have better opportunities and more time at their disposal, will do the men more good in the way of learning their drill, than if the regiment were sent to Aldershot to take part in brigade and divisional movements, for which at present it is quite unfit."

5th Lancers. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"I am, indeed, most gratified to learn that Brigdr.-Gen. Dunham Massy, notwithstanding his recent removal, is likely to receive a Companionship of the Bath in recognition of his services with the Cabul expedition. Some people there are who blame Gen. Massy for the massacre of British cavalry before Cabul, but I have reason to know that the General was in no way responsible. He received orders to do a certain duty, he did it, and did it with that thoroughness which has earned for him a world-wide reputation. It was his duty to obey the instructions he received, as Lord Cardigan did on a memorable occasion, a quarter of a century ago. The instructions were carried out to the letter, with what result one distinguished British regiment knows only too well. The blame for the disaster rests on other shoulders than Gen. Massy's, and though he may have to bear the onus for a time, eventually the truth will become known, and then the General's character will be re-established. It is strange, if he was at fault that not a single cavalry officer at Cabul considers him so."

9th Lancers. In his despatch to the Commander-in-Chief in India, giving an account of the operations before Cabul on Dec. 11, Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts writes:—"Brig.-Gen. Massy specially mentions Lieut. and Adjt. E. B. M'Innis and Lieut. C. J. W. Trower, both of the 9th Lancers, for their gallantry; whilst I personally witnessed the devoted bravery of the Rev. J. W. Adams, the chaplain attached to my force. Mr. Adams dismounted to assist a wounded man of the 9th Lancers, and, whilst so occupied, lost his horse; when, making his way back on foot, and although the enemy were but a few yards' distance from him, Mr. Adams, regardless of his own safety, was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of two men of the 9th Lancers, who were caught under their horses, which had fallen in a watercourse, and who, but for his aid, must have been speedily killed by the advancing enemy. Capt. J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie and Capt. Bloomfield Gough, both of the 9th Lancers, distinguished themselves on this occasion; the former officer bringing the regiment out of action and remaining in the field until late in the day, although suffering from a severe contusion. Brig.-Gen. Massy brings to notice the very forward conduct of 2nd Lieut. J. Hunter, 9th Lancers, and the following non-commissioned officers and men of that regiment are stated to have been conspicuous for their gallantry and coolness: Qrmr.-Serjt. H. Finn; Troop Serjt.-Major H. England; Troop (now regimental) Serjt.-Major R. Young, by whose gallantry and exertions Lieut.-Col. Cleland's life was saved; Troop Serjt.-Major H. Spittle (since killed in action); Pts. H. Lougheed, S. W. Haisent, H. J. Oakes, and F. Dryce.'

13th Hussars. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"Col. Baker Russell, C.B., is, it is stated at the Colonial Office, to receive the Cross of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services in the attack and capture of Secocoeni's stronghold, as Sir Michael Hicks Beach is desirous of marking the services rendered by him to the colony."

14th Hussars. Brevet Major Gardner, lately on service in Zululand, has joined the 11th Hussars at Aldershot.

19th Hussars. The annual competition in swordsmanship and horsemanship took place at Limerick on Tuesday. The committee of judges were:—Major Coghill, Capts. Kynaston and Williams, and Lieut. French. There was a fine display of swordsmanship. The first prize was won by Pte. Chapman, the second by Serjt.-Major Bailey, the third by Pte. Whitefield, in swordsmanship. In this class Serjt.-Major Mason executed some extraordinary feats.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. W. L. Davidson, 9th Brig., who recently returned from service at the Cape, has been ordered to embark for India and rejoin No. 12 Baty. at Cabul.

Major-Gen. R. P. Radcliffe will continue for some months longer as dpty-adjt.-gen. at the Horse Guards, as his successor, Col. Arbuthnot, is employed on special duty in Afghanistan.

The quartermasters who became supernumerary in India by the recent reduction have arrived home, and will be provided with appointments in the Militia Artillery.

Capt. P. R. Lempriere, late of the Bombay Artillery, died on the 24th ult. at Manchester, where he had been for some time connected with the local branch of the Bank of England. He was 40 years of age.

Lieut. F. T. S. Carter, 2nd Brig., died at Fermoy Barracks a few days ago from the effects of a fall from his horse in the hunting-field. The deceased entered the Army Jan. 6, 1872.

The last general orders published at Simla announce the alterations that have been made in the reliefs for 1879-80. The complete list is as follows:—No. 9 Baty. 8th Brig., from Tougoo to Aden; 14-8, from Secunderabad to Aden; 2-9, from Allahabad to Aden; 5-8, from Bombay to Candahar; 13-8, from Deolale to Bombay; 18-8, from Aden to Attock; 12-9, from Attock to Cabul; 13-9, from Peshawur to Agra; 14-9, from Ferozepore to Quetta; 15-9, from Mean Meer to Kurrachee; 10-11, from Delhi to Peshawur.

"Seventeen Pence a Day" writes:—"The reference of your correspondent, 'R. A.,' last week to captains of Artillery, when adjutants of Militia, receiving less pay than Infantry captains holding similar appointments, touches a question that presses on the whole of the captains belonging to the so-called 'Scientific' Corps, whose pay is actually 7d. a day less than that of any other officers of similar rank. This anomaly is not the less felt because rarely put forward; indeed, its mention generally meets incredulity, or else a reply that there *must* be some compensating advantage—which, however, is never specified! But explanation is not far to seek. The present rate of pay is that formerly received by 2nd captains of Artillery and Engineers. This rank was abolished in 1872, when all the first captains were promoted majors, their pay being increased, and ultimately made up to that of majors of infantry, but the pay of captains has remained that fixed by Royal Warrant for second captains. This is one of the 'disadvantages attaching to officers of Royal Artillery,' to which the motion of Col. Arbuthnott, M.P.—carried in the House of Commons last year against the Government, but regarding which nothing has been since announced—was designed to draw investigation; the confidence that their case would be among the first to be remedied thereby, appears to have deterred from complaint hitherto both the captains concerned and the corps at large. It has been urged against the claim of Ordnance captains for the same pay as the Infantry, that the 'extra' pay of Engineer officers is a compensation; but this is far from the case, as it is given in lieu of quarters, &c., the expense of which it rarely covers, while the objection in no way applies to officers of Artillery. Again, it has been said that Royal Artillery captains, having no special charge, are not entitled to so much pay as officers commanding companies; but the superior qualifications demanded for their admission to the Service, and their general estimation therein, lead to the contrary inference, viz., that their value to the country is not less than that of Infantry officers of corresponding rank. Moreover, the latter, while on leave, receive the same pay as when commanding their companies; while Royal Artillery captains, when commanding batteries—which, taking the whole, they may be said to do during at least one-quarter of each year—draw (since command allowance has been abolished) eleven shillings a day only,—*i.e.*, 7d. less than Infantry captains, while doing work for which it was found advisable to give Royal Artillery first captains a step of rank, and an increase of pay from 12s. to 16s. a day. The point to which I have endeavoured to draw attention, though apparently trivial, is in principle important, as affecting the relative advantages of different branches of the Service, which the country at large, as well as aspirants to commissions, are beginning to consider. In the foregoing, no prejudice whatever is intended to infantry captains, who, it is believed, would rather aid than oppose the plea urged in favour of the Ordnance officers. The anomaly is so evident, and the remedy would cost so little, that it would appear only to require the attention of the Secretary of State for War to be directed thereto, for its removal, by the addition to the pay of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer captains."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I. (late Bombay), has been appointed secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., resigned.

4th King's Own. Lieut.-Gen. Warre, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, inspected the 2nd Batn. at Bombay on its arrival lately from Natal. The *Times of India* says:—"The regiment had just landed from the Malabar, and appeared before the Commander-in-Chief in their weather-beaten and war-worn garments, which they have worn for fourteen months. The appearance of the regiment was unusual to our unaccustomed eyes. Their coats, once red, were black, their helmets tattered from wear, their accoutrements not pipe-clayed; but their bronzed and weather-beaten faces showed what hardships they had undergone in the recent campaign." The battalion seems to have met with a hearty reception at Poona. A local paper says that long before the arrival of the train which brought them from Bombay, there was a dense crowd of natives assembled in the station-yard and on the adjoining roads, "in fact, the collection of heads, a regular sea, was so great as would have delighted the very heart of a phrenologist!" "When the shrill whistling of the train was heard in the distance, there was a rush to see the heroes from Natal. A few moments more, and the snorting engine came gliding in with its freight of 'red-coats.' The men stepped out on the platform, and formed up in a short time, many of them, it was observed, being encumbered with luggage. The men were soon drawn up in the yard, the band and pipes of the 78th Highlanders, and the band of the 18th Native Infantry, taking their positions in the meantime. All being ready, the word was given to march, and the band of the 78th striking up a lively tune, which, however, could hardly be heard, on account of the terrible shouting of an excited and joyous crowd, the gallant King's Own sped away, and were soon out of sight to the multitude. It was some time before the latter dispersed."

13th Light Infantry. Brevet Major Cary, adjt. 2nd Somerset Militia, obtains the majority vacant by the retirement of Major Conington. Lieut.-Col. Brown, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to England from India, having applied to retire from the Service.

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Pearson, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Pay Department, lately attached to the 7th Hussars, will shortly proceed to the War Office for a further term of probation.

19th Regiment. A correspondent writes from Bermuda, on Jan. 20:—"Orders have just been received for the regiment to move back again from Prospect to St. George's on the departure of the 46th for Gibraltar early next month. As the regiment will probably leave the island altogether in the autumn, on completion of its three years' stay, this new move is very hard on all ranks, especially as the 99th might just as well land at St. George's as here, and thereby save the 19th a move. Col. Vigors has resumed command of the battalion, and Major Hereford has gone on leave. The battalion was inspected on Dec. 22 by H. E. Sir Robert Laffan, K.C.M.G., and fully sustained its old reputation. The annual athletic sports came off on Dec. 18, and were well attended, the events well contested, and the behaviour of the men excellent. Last Saturday there was a football match (Association rules) *v.* the officers R.E., in which, however, some of the old R.E. cup team players—Von Donop, Rawson, Wood, &c.—got together, and proved too many for the 19th, the R.E. winning by three goals to one, after a most exciting game. The following officers played for the regiment:—Major Handley, Lieuts. Eden, Phayre, Hadow, Chauncey, Davies, Searle, Kennedy, and Fearon. The health of the battalion is most satisfactory, and the only death in the year was by drowning." Major Traill, late of the 1st Batn., has taken up his duties as resident magistrate of King's County, on appointment.

32nd Light Infantry. Major Stabb' who has been acting as president of the "Claims Board," has been ordered home from Natal to rejoin his regiment.

ROYAL MARINES.

In alluding to the volunteering of Marine officers for service in the Indian Staff Corps, the *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"If any proof were needed that the officers of the Royal Marines were not altogether satisfied with their condition, and were ready to accept other employment, it would be found in the eagerness with which eligible subalterns have accepted the offer of the Indian Government to join the Staff Corps. The numbers who have applied are greater than those accepted, for many were not quite of the seniority and service required, but even the names of those who have been submitted will, if all accepted, cause a very considerable thinning-out of the Lieutenants' Lists of 1876 and 1877. From the Portsmouth Division there volunteered Lieuts. William Taylor, Charles Herbert Powell, embarked in the Hercules; Robert Baillie, embarked in the Warrior; Archibald Cochran, and Douglas Kysh. From Chatham—Lieuts. Cyril Williamson and Everard Goldsmid, embarked in the Indus; Harry Powell, embarked in the Duncan; H. Abud, embarked in the Valiant; W. Quentin, embarked in the Asia; C. Edge, J. Plumbe, and J. Daniell. From Plymouth—Lieuts. Grey Skipwith, Clarence Hays, Ernest Paul, and Francis Atkinson, embarked in the Duncan, Arthur Hatton, embarked in the Northumberland, William Langford, and George Stevens. Taking into consideration that only those of certain service can avail themselves of the offer of the Indian Office, and that volunteering has only been open to those on the home station, the rush has been very considerable. Even an officer of the seniority of Oct., 1873, who has given more than six years' service to the Marines, is anxious to transfer his services. Of the 28 officers of 1877, 12 have come forward as candidates, as also have exactly half the officers of 1877. There is no reason to suppose that the Light Infantry officers can have been influenced by the uncertainty existing as to what the Marine Committee might recommend, for it is generally felt that even if the Artillery branch should be in any way the losers by amalgamation, the Light Infantry will have nothing to fear, but will probably reap some benefit. So it is only too plain that the Indian Staff Corps is more popular than the Marines."

Good-conduct medals have been awarded 1st Serjt.-Instructor of Infantry Samuel Rust, Corpl. Alfred Cliff, and Ptes. James Keylock and Pinder Watts.

51st Light Infantry. A telegram to the *Times*, dated Jellalabad, March 23, states that "2nd Lieut. Thurlow, of the 51st Light Infantry, has been shot dead by a band of marauders, supposed to be Marchti Kheyls. Lieut. Read, who was with him, escaped. Both officers were out riding at the time near Jagdalak Kotal. A party, under the command of Major Ramsay, of the 25th King's Own Borderers, went out immediately and recovered the body of Lieut. Thurlow. The hills on both sides of Jagdallak are to be swept by a body of our troops. The 31st Madras N.I., the 1st Ghoorkas, and the Hazara mountain battery are on their way to Gundamuck to take part in the operations." The deceased was appointed 2nd lieut. May 11, 1878.

80th Regiment. We learn from a Cape paper of Feb. 27 that the proceedings with reference to Lieut. Harward, of the 80th, in connection with the Intombi disaster, were on Feb. 26 brought up to the delivery of the defence. "The accused was assisted in his defence by Mr. Advocate Turnbull, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Advocate Bale. In reading his defence, Lieut. Harward addressed the Court with calmness, good taste, though, we need not add, at the same time, with much feeling. He carefully analysed the evidence, and noted many points in which it was defective. Pending the decision of the Court, we refrain from publishing the evidence, but will put our readers *au courant* with any points of interest which we may be in a position to publish. The President of the Court was Colonel Alexander, K.D.G., &c., &c.; the Prosecutor, Capt. Howard, of the 80th, and the officiating Judge-Advocate, Adjutant Fox, R.A." The following complimentary address was presented to the regiment by the inhabitants of Newcastle, whilst it was passing through the town, *en route* for England:—"To the Officer Commanding the 80th Regiment.—Newcastle, Natal, Jan. 4, 1880.—Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Newcastle, take this opportunity of expressing our regret at having to bid adieu to the gallant regiment under your command. For upwards of two years considerable portions of the 80th were stationed here, and we have lately watched its movements in the Zulu campaign and in the Transvaal with pride and interest, finding that always and everywhere the 80th has behaved with bravery, steadiness, and discipline. And now, finding that the conduct of some portions of her Majesty's troops is being called into question, we wish to contribute our testimony to the excellent conduct of your regiment, as far as our acquaintance with it has gone. During the whole time of its stay here, the 80th won the respect and good-will of all alike, by the invariable good conduct of the men, the soldier-like qualities of the officers and non-commissioned officers, and the admirable discipline which was sustained through all ranks. We do not think a better-behaved regiment ever came to Natal, and we wish your stay with us could have been longer. But you deserve your long-delayed return to the old country, and we heartily wish you and those under you a safe and pleasant journey home, and every prosperity in the future.—We are, Sir, yours faithfully, T. R. Haddon, W. F. Cooke, D. Moodie, E. Button, and 46 others."

89th Regiment. Lieut. Gordon, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Buckingham at Madras, is slowly recovering from a bad sunstroke, which he sustained lately while shooting on the Travancore Hills.

99th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Wellman completed the usual term of five years' qualifying service for promotion to the rank of col. on the 31st ult.

103rd Fusiliers. Major Godwin has been ordered to vacate his colonial appointment as Deputy.-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of the Volunteer Force in South Australia, and rejoin his regiment, on promotion. Lieuts. Gray and Pentland have been awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society for their recent gallantry in saving the life of a man in the River Lee.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. and Adjt. Kenyon-Slaney obtains his company, vice Capt. Drummond, retired.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The *Irish Times* says:—"Comy.-Gen. Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B., has obtained an extension of his leave of absence to April 15, and the duties of commissary-general in Ireland will continue to be carried on by Comy.-Gen. J. Scott Robertson, C.B., whose retirement will not take place until May 1. We are glad to learn that Sir Edward Strickland has quite recovered from his recent illness, brought on by overwork whilst in commissariat charge of the Zulu expedition. Sir Edward Strickland has been in Italy for some time past, having proceeded there by the advice of his medical attendants."

Medical Department. Brig.-Surg. A. P. M. Corbett, M.D., died at the Garrison Hospital, Haslar, on the 25th ult., aged 49 years. Dr. Corbett, who entered the Army, Oct. 27, 1854, served with the 68th Regt. in the Crimea from March 18, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal).

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The under-mentioned officers joined the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot on the 1st inst., viz.:—Lieuts. Oldham, North Devon; Harter, Bucks; and Grove, Wilts; and 2nd Lieuts. Beresford, Lanarkshire; Schofield and Platt, Duke of Lancaster's; Norris, Oxfordshire; Broadwood, East Lothian; Evans, Montgomery; Tritton, Warwickshire; Gladstone, Royal Wilts; and Chapman, Dorset. Capt. Tritton, Middlesex, will join on the 15th.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

20th Middlesex Rifles. For the third successive year the regiment has, under Lieut.-Col. Gore Browne, proceeded to Aldershot for six days' military duty. Col. Gore Browne, since taking command, has persistently refused to join the metropolitan commanding officers in proposing or assisting at the Volunteer Review, believing that the weak point of Volunteers will be materially rectified in adopting the course he has pursued with success in his own battalion. On Monday H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the battalion on the Queen's Parade, when it underwent a long ordeal, the bayonet exercise being a noteworthy feature. At the termination of the movements his Royal Highness addressed the regiment as follows:—"Col. Gore Browne, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 20th Middlesex Rifles—It has afforded me much pleasure to see you here to day, and it will be my duty to make a most favourable report of what I have seen. The marching-past was very good, particularly in quarter-column, the ranks being well locked up. All the movements were creditably performed, considering this early period of the drill season. If I must direct special attention to any one thing in particular, it is to skirmishing. Skirmishing cannot be acquired in a day; in fact, it can only be done after very considerable practice. The section is the most important unit of the skirmishing line in modern drill, and it is absolutely necessary that section commanders should have their sections well under control, as it is impossible that captains commanding companies can control the action of the whole skirmishing line, except through the section commanders. I must say that I think it reflects great credit upon you to come here for five or six days' duty to rough it as soldiers, as you have done this Easter, instead of proceeding to Brighton for holiday-making. It will be a source of satisfaction to yourselves when you return to your numerous civil avocations in London, to remember that your time has not been uselessly employed, as you have all acquired knowledge that will be useful to you as soldiers. I repeat that I shall have much pleasure in making a favourable report to the General commanding." During their stay in camp the officers were made honorary members of the messes of the Royal Artillery, detachment of Brigade of Guards, and 82nd Regt.

The Indian Army.

1st Bengal Cavalry. The following appointments have been made:—Lieut. W. H. Cazalet, officiating squadron-officer, to officiate as squadron-commander, vice Lieut. R. F. Gartside Tipping, appointed assistant to the Road Commandant Kuram Field Force; Lieut. A. MacW. Renny, officiating squadron-officer, to officiate as squadron-commander, vice Cazalet.

17th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. C. J. Robarts, from 2nd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed officiating squadron-officer.

6th Bengal N.I. Surg. J. Moran, M.D., has been appointed to the medical charge, vice Surg.-Major S. C. Amesbury, who has been transferred to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

13th Bengal N.I. Col. N. Barton, second in command 25th N.I., has been appointed officiating-commandant, vice Col. J. T. Watson, proceeded on furlough.

16th Bengal N.I. march into Rawul Pindee 712 strong, with seven European officers, on Feb. 29, and expect to reach Peshawur about March 9.

22nd Bengal N.I. Col. B. T. Stafford, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant, vice O'Bryen, deceased; Major C. H. Bridges, second-in-command, and Capt. A. S. MacRae, wing-commander.

31st Bengal N.I. The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Candahar, on March 27:—"Fort Battye was attacked last night. Lieut. Angelo, of the 31st Bengal N.I., and seven men were killed, and nineteen wounded. The enemy, who were driven off, left six dead behind them, but succeeded in carrying off their wounded."

39th Bengal N.I. Major F. Gellie, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Wemyss, appointed commandant of the 31st N.I., and Capt. E. M. Forbes, wing-commander, vice Gellie.

44th Bengal N.I. The Konoma despatches are published this week. In the operations against the Angami Nagas on Nov. 22, Lieut. Forbes, Major Cock, and many brave men of the 43rd and 44th N.I. lost their lives. In submitting Brigdr.-Gen. Nation's despatches to the Government of India, the commander-in-chief, through the adjutant-general, calls attention to the gallantry and devotion displayed both by officers and men in capturing Konoma, an operation which is fittingly described as one well worthy of a prominent place in the long list of gallant deeds performed by the Native Army of India. This praise is endorsed by a special resolution of the Governor-General in Council. It is mentioned that Capt. Ridgeway has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, wing-officer and adjutant, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

45th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. C. L. Woodruffe, wing-commander, has been appointed second in command, vice Ingles, deceased; Capt. R. J. Walter, wing-officer and adjutant, succeeding him as wing-commander. Lieut. H. N. M'Rae has been appointed adjutant, and Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland quartermaster.

3rd Punjab Cavalry. The Lahore paper says:—"We understand that the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, from Edwardesabad, proceed straight to Cabul, on being relieved by the 5th Punjab Cavalry. There now only remain four regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the 4th Punjab Cavalry, the 4th Sikh Infantry, the 3rd Punjab Infantry, and the 6th Punjab Infantry, which have not yet been employed in the Afghan campaigns. The last-named regiment is, we hear, expecting orders to proceed on service shortly.

1st Punjab Infantry. The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Candahar, on Monday, March 27:—"Capt. H. F. Showers, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, commanding the Belooch Guides, has been killed by Kakars while travelling between Chappar and Quetta."

1st Bombay N.I. Major W. R. Trevelyan, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

2nd Bombay N.I. (Grenadiers). Capt. C. M. Ryves has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

9th Bombay N.I. Major C. H. Coles has returned to India from leave in England, and resumed duty as wing-officer.

20th Bombay N.I. Capt. H. L. Robinson, formerly of the regiment, died on the 13th inst. from the effects of an accident at the Crystal Palace Station.

24th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. M. Chambers has returned to India from leave in England, and resumed duty as second-in-command.

26th Bombay N.I. Col. J. Miles has returned to India from leave in England, and resumed his duties as commandant.

27th Bombay N.I. Major A. Hogg, wing-commander, has been confirmed in his appointment as second-in-command, and Major M. H. Nicholson as wing-commander, in succession to Col. A. P. Davis, retired.

30th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. F. T. Humfrey, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

ARMY GAZETTE.

HORSE GUARDS, War Office, March 22, 1880.

MEMORANDUM.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Edmund Augustus Whitmore, C.B., to be his Military Secretary from April 1, 1880, in succession to General Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford, G.C.B., Colonel of the 14th Foot, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.—(Signed) C. H. Ellice, Adjutant-General.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 2, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. R. Stanes has been permitted to retire under Art. 52 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (March 6); the appointment of Sub-Assist.-Comy. J. L. Dalton, V.C., to be Qrmr., as notified in *Gazette* of March 12, 1880, has been cancelled; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. W. Pigott to be Deputy-Comy.-Gen., to complete Establishment (April 1); Supernumerary Deputy-Comy.-Gen. M. B. Irvine, C.B., C.M.G., is absorbed into Establishment of Deputy-Comy.-Gens. (April 1); Deputy Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. Meyer to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., to complete Establishment (Feb 23); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. G. I. Parkyn to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice Stanes (March 6); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. C. J. Uniacke, G. L. Morley, F. W. B. Gattey, S. G. Granville, F. J. G. Cooke, F. H Bridgman, B. Abbott, to be Assist.-Comy.-Gens., to complete Establishment (April 1); Assist.-Comy. J. A. Boyd, of the late Commissariat and Transport Department, to be Deputy.-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Feb. 23); Assist.-Comy. E. Gaussen to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (March 1); Assist.-Comy. H. A. L. Harvest to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen.; Assist.-Comy. F. S. C. Hare to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Assist.-Comy. H. G. Rice to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen; Assist.-Comy. E. I. Pocock to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (all four dated April 1).

Commissariat and Transport Department.—Sub.-Assist.-Comy. J. L. Dalton, V.C., to be Assist.-Comy. (Dec 13, 1879). The following officers are retired under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880, having completed the prescribed periods of service in their several ranks:—Deputy-Comy.-Gens. J. B. Lundy and H. Moore (both dated April 1). The following officers have been retired under the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1878, on the reorganisation of the department:—Assist.-Comy.-Gens. G. Bridgett and G. H. Phillips; Assist.-Comys. H. Chipp, H. N. Mitchell, and J. Hunter (all dated April 1). The following officers have been retired under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880:—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. R. H. Dundee, Comy. R. G. D. Selby, Deputy-Comys. W. Bridgeman, W. J. J. Warneford, and R. S. B. Leech, Assist.-Comy. J. L. Dalton, V.C. (all dated April 1).

INDIA.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Lahore, under date March 29:—"A week ago I sent you a list of the regiments included in the force now marching on Ghuzni under Gen. Donald Stewart; and it may be interesting to enumerate the regiments that remain disposable in Southern Afghanistan, between Candahar and Sukhur. There are no English cavalry regiments, but three Native regiments have passed through the Bolan, and will all have arrived at Candahar in the course of a few days. They are the 1st Scinde Horse and the 2nd and 3rd Light Cavalry, and when joined to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, already at Candahar, will make up an effective brigade of 1,500 sabres. Of Horse Artillery there will be the D Baty., which comes from Mhow. The 2nd and 5th Companies of Bombay Sappers are attached to this force, while the 4th and 10th proceed northwards with Gen. Stewart. The Royal Artillery consists of two batteries, 5-11 and F 2, in addition to the 2nd Mountain Native Artillery, thus making up an artillery force in all of 22 guns. There is at present only one regiment of European Infantry, the 2nd Batn. of the 15th, but others have been placed in positions whence they can advance without delay. There nine Native regiments, however, the 1st, 3rd, 9th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, and 27th of the Bombay Army, and the 2nd Belooches and 30th, or Jacob's Rifles, thus giving an infantry force of at the lowest computation 7,500 bayonets. In addition to this division, which is of an effective strength of almost 10,000 men, there are other troops available at Kurrachee, Hyderabad (Scinde), and Jacobabad, while at the first-mentioned place a wing of a second English regiment (the 2nd of the 11th) is in readiness to be sent forward at a day's notice. It will thus be seen that the advance of Gen. Donald Stewart on Ghuzni, far from denuding Candahar and Pisheen of troops, leaves us as strong there as is requisite. There is a sufficient force to garrison the city and surrounding districts, and also to supply a flying column, should movements among the chiefs in Zemindewar render such a step necessary."

The Horse Guards having called the attention of the Indian authorities to the irregularity of permitting regimental officers to act as Press correspondents, the Government, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, has extended to these officers the prohibition against writing for newspapers, which formerly applied only to Staff officers. The new order will not come into force for six weeks yet, so as to give papers time to make fresh arrangements. This order will cause much inconvenience, both to the Press and to the public. It is generally deemed absurd and unnecessary. The only argument in its favour—namely, that officers' military duties leave them no time for writing, although, perhaps, true as regards the Staff, will not bear examination in the case of regimental officers.

A telegram, dated Calcutta, March 29, states that "Intelligence received here from Assam states that on the troops occupying Konoma and the adjoining villages, the Khels of Konoma tendered their submission to the British."

The following are the chief points in the new arrangement of the Medical Department, which comes into force on April 1. There are to be seven chief medical appointments—namely, one surgeon-general with the Supreme Government, at a salary of 2,700 rupees monthly; one surgeon-general for each presidency of Madras and Bombay, with a salary of 2,500 rupees monthly; one deputy-surgeon-general, with the local rank of surgeon-general for each of the provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab; and one deputy-surgeon-general without local rank for the Central Provinces.

The *Official Gazette* announces the formal constitution of an Intelligence Department at the Army head-quarters. It will form a branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office, and will be presided over by Lieut.-Col. Sanford, R.E.

Col. Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.B., Bengal S.C., shortly takes privilege leave, when Mr. Jones, Commissioner of Berar, will act as Resident of Hyderabad.

Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Bengal S.C., is making arrangements with the Marri tribe for the protection of the railway and telegraph lines to Candahar.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an allowance of 3,500 rs., in continuance of tentage to Generals Sir S. Browne, Biddulph, and Roberts while commanding divisions in the field.

The *Pioneer* correspondence gives the following officers as appointed to the new Mounted Infantry:—Commandant, 1st Brigade, Major Baker, 67th Foot; 92nd, Lieut. Dick Cunyngham; 23rd Pioneers, Captain Eyre; 28th Punjaub Infantry, Lieut. Lane. Commandant, 2nd Brigade, not yet appointed; 72nd, Capt. Lendrum; 3rd Sikhs, Capt. Kirkwood; 5th Punjaub Infantry, Lieut. Welchman; 5th Goorkhas, Lieut. Yielding. Commandant, 3rd Brigade, Major Morgan; 9th Foot, Lieut. Lombe; 2nd Goorkhas, Lieut. Travers; 4th Goorkhas, Major Mannering; 24th Punjaub Infantry, Lieut. Lamb. In 45th Sikhs, belonging to 2nd Division, Lieut. Retallick gets an appointmen in the Guides Infantry, at present attached to no brigade.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
LADY-PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Royal Navy List (Witherby).—A Record of Red-Tape: Its Rapacity and Wrigglings. A *Resumé* Addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for India (Edinburgh Publishing Company).—The Adaptability of the Gatling Gun for Naval Purposes (United States Navy Bureau of Ordnance).—British Dogs (*Bazaar* Office).—The Veterinary Journal (Ballière, Tindall, and Cox).—The Elements of Indian Hygiene (Churchill).—Young England (Houlston).—Day of Rest (Strahan).—Colburn's United Service Magazine (Hurst and Blackett).—Tales from Blackwood (Blackwood).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have a letter for "Miles Antiquus."

AN INQUIRER.—We understand that no special provision is made for such officers, but we should recommend you to apply. There would be no harm done by your adopting this course.

J. G.—There are difficulties in the way of an officer serving in India, and we know of no case in which they have been surmounted. The Government of India does not offer encouragement to officers.

A CONSTANT READER.—Relative rank certainly carries with it the usual privileges as to choice of quarters, unless otherwise stated.

ISANDULA.—The subject is under consideration.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra. Want of space this week compels us to hold over the letter from "Diagamma."

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1880.

THAT "comparisons are odious" is well known, and a recent speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty, based on a comparative return of the state of the Navy in 1874 and 1879, has given rise to quite a wordy war. The return from which Mr. Smith took his text, when making a sweeping condemnation of the inefficiency of the Navy under the Liberal Government, has been characterised as misleading, and the imputation which it has been the endeavour of some to throw upon Mr. Smith is that his figures have been cooked, and the return has been framed for political purposes. The return, however, has not been hastily prepared for the present struggle between parties, but was presented to Parliament some time ago. How very sore the Liberal side feels at this charge of neglect may be judged by the energy shown in trying to shift the blame, and convince the public that there is a want of truthfulness about the First Lord's remarks. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre have all attacked Mr. Smith, in defence of the former Admiralty administration; but we believe that there is enough truth in the First Lord's figures to enable Mr. Smith to make good his words, and he is not only willing, but anxious, that an inquiry should be ordered by the new Parliament. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre complains of returns which have been made to Parliament, and that a return which he asked for was refused. Mr. Smith replies that the return was refused because, as he was told, it would have been misleading, if given in the form in which he asked for it. Mr. Lefevre makes a very grave charge against Admiralty officials, when he says:—"I could point out a number of vessels most unfairly put into the list of those alleged to be unfit for action in 1874, and as many most questionably placed in the list at the present time as fit for action, and which, if judged of by the same test as that applied to 1874, should be excluded." This accusation is met by the First Lord by a direct denial. The Service knows that the "rotten row" at each of our home ports in the time of Mr. Childers was a disgrace to the Naval administration, and that ships when needing repair after long commissions were, in numerous instances, simply laid up and left untouched, the money for repairs and new boilers being unprovided in the effort to keep down the Navy Estimates. When Mr. Hunt came into office, he felt it his duty to tell the House of Commons of the condition of the Fleet; but so loth were people to believe that there had been such maladministration, that his speech on the subject was scarcely credited, and he was looked upon by many as an alarmist. Time, however, proved how right Mr. Hunt was, and his statements were borne out, when the survey of the worn-out vessels figuring in the *Navy List* as ironclads was carried out. Some were forthwith removed to the list of inefficient ships fit for no further sea-service, and thus the country saw its Armoured Fleet thinned down by the removal of those "paper ships" which were used to swell the total of the vessels of the Royal Navy, but the retention of which on the list of effective men-of-war was most misleading, and encouraged the country to rest in a sense of false security. If the Navy was as efficient as the members of the late Gladstone Government would have the country believe, how was it that such vast sums had to be expended by Mr. Hunt, on taking office, in repairs to the ships' hulls, their machinery, and their boilers? There are such things as returns giving the money spent in repairs on each ship which was laid up when the Liberal Admiralty left office, and these will afford conclusive proof that Mr. Smith is within the mark in his comparative statement of the Navy then and now. In concluding a letter answering some of the counter-arguments advanced by the members of the Gladstone Ministry, which we have named, Mr. Smith says, "Mr. Childers and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre claim that they were right, in devoting themselves to building ships which could not have been completed until long after a war had ended, if a war had suddenly broken out. We think differently. We have replaced the worn-out boilers in good ships left to us by our predecessors, and have so made them ready for service; and we have also added largely to the tonnage of new ships. I repeat there were in 1874 only 102,000 tons of ironclads in an efficient condition of ships, boilers, and engines. There are now 270,000 tons of ironclads in that condition. Our statements are disputed. I am prepared to ask on the assembling of Parliament for a joint Committee of the two Houses, to examine into the state of the Navy in 1874, as compared with 1880, and I trust I shall be supported by those who have questioned my allegations." This, on the face of it, is the language of one fully confident of being able to bring proof of all he has said as to the inefficiency of the Navy in 1874.

We hear that Sir G. Wolseley is not expected at the Horse Guards till the summer.

The Army cannot fail to feel disappointment at the result of the general election. Already two Service Members—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wellesley, Grenadier Guards, and Captain Milne Home, Royal Horse Guards—have lost their seats; whilst three new candidates have proved unsuccessful, viz., Major Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards, at Birmingham; Major Duncan, R.A., in Finsbury; and Captain Gill, R.E., at Nottingham. Lieutenant Lord Baring, Grenadier Guards, takes his seat in the new Parliament as Liberal Member for Manchester.

Captain P. E. Pope, 4th Dragoon Guards, joins the staff of Major-General J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., at Aldershot, temporarily as Aide-de-Camp, but will be relieved ultimately by Captain J. H. Spurgin, 21st Fusiliers.

The system of seconding would seem to be very unfairly carried out. Let us take an instance or two, to show the injustice which is suffered by some corps. In the 32nd Regiment, a couple of officers have received appointments under the Colonial authorities at the Cape—viz., Captain C. E. Le M. Cherry and Lieutenant W. F. D. Cochrane. Both these officers are seconded. In the 9th Regiment, Captain A. G. Wavell, who long since joined the Staff of the Cape Volunteers as a local inspector, has not been seconded; and another case is that of Captain R. G. Southey, 10th Regiment, who has been, since October last, lieutenant-colonel commanding the 2nd Yeomanry Corps at the Cape. Promotion has not been so rapid, either in the 9th or 10th, to justify the authorities in denying to the subalterns of those regiments privileges which the more favoured Light Infantry regiment enjoys.

A despatch has been addressed to Sir Garnet Wolseley by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, complimenting Major Dartnell and the Natal Mounted Police on "their efficiency and gallant conduct during the Zulu war."

The venerable Chaplain-General, Dr. Gleig, who is on a visit to the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye, though in his 84th year, enjoys excellent health. His severe illness, some time ago, caused the loss of one eye, but his sight is good, his hearing is as quick, and his carriage as erect as ever, and he takes out-of-door exercise daily—a splendid type of the Church militant, "pius miles, fortis sacerdos."

There is nothing new from India to add to the intelligence which was given in the papers early this week, but we may expect to hear important and interesting information on Monday.

The bulk of English voters do not care for foreign politics or Imperial policy,—that is, they do not concern themselves with the great affairs on which the prosperity of the Empire may greatly depend, and they are now emancipated from the control of the intelligent persons who understood such questions. Therefore the appeals of the Conservative candidates to the success of the Government in preventing war in Europe, and in resisting Russia in the East, were very much lost on masses of the constituencies, who would sooner have had promises of remedial measures against hard times and poverty and bad trade. The evil of fluctuations of policy in dealing with the Services is fearful. We are now menaced with a return to power of the men who have given us a short-service Army, the linked battalions, and the miserable imitations of foreign systems which have rendered our military organisation a mere *corpus vile*, for professional and unprofessional quacks to operate upon. What will become of the Airey Report now?

It is now over three months since a majority fell vacant in the 90th Regiment, by the promotion of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, V.C., to the command of that corps. The senior captain was then, as now, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Hackett. Seeing to what a serious extent this officer has suffered as a result of the part he played in the Zulu war, it was naturally supposed that the War Office would have done all in its power to make amends to him. It will scarcely be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that the unfortunate officer is denied promotion because there is some difficulty as to pension to be overcome, and all this time the 90th is allowed only one major. For over a year it was left without a lieutenant-colonel, and from all appearances it may have to wait for an indefinite period before the majority is filled. A regiment which has lately distinguished itself as the 90th has done in action, deserves better treatment, and it is not to be wondered at that the officers are beginning to complain of the unfairness with which they are treated. Their complaint is more than justified.

The following conversation took place with a German officer on the Mall, after the Levée on the 10th ultimo. The questions were put by the German:—"Who are those officers with cocked hats and silver lace?" "They are not officers; they are deputy-lieutenants."—"What are deputy-lieutenants?" "Civilians, who are county magnates."—"Then why dress them in scarlet uniform, when they are so unmilitary in appearance, don't you think it is wrong?" "Yes I do."—"Who are these officers approaching us?" "They are officers of the Regular Army."—"Then why do they hurry along so, and appear ashamed of themselves, as if they wished to get out of sight as quick as possible?" No answer.—"Why did those two soldiers pass that officer without saluting him?" "They probably did not see him." "Yes they did, but he did not happen to look at them, so they passed on without saluting."—"Look at that sentinel! He walks up and down not looking at anything; he did not salute that officer in proper time." No answer.—"Look again! These two officers were almost past when he saluted, and then how carelessly he did it." "I must own it is so."—"With us, a sentinel is obliged to keep his eyes open, and if he saluted in the careless way yours do, mein Gott, he would catch it! We make no excuse for sentinels or soldiers walking not seeing officers; they must see them! No wonder your discipline is going down!" We are glad our German friend did not see the little flirtations in which sentries on duty sometimes indulge not far from the Horse Guards and at barrack gates. He mistook one of the surgeons-major at the Levée for a General!

We have nothing to say against the appointment of Colonel H. Blundell to one of the few posts which are within the reach of cavalry colonels, as far as the merits of the officer go. He is a Staff College man, and bears a very good service reputation; but we learn that officers with far higher service claims, and with good records of war service, were passed over in favour of Colonel Blundell.

Colonel Lyttelton Annesley has returned to the Horse Guards, after his leave of absence in the Mediterranean and Algiers.

Is there any hope of escape from the cruel wrong which threatens those Purchase Captains who will not have attained their brevet majorities by October 1 next? Their right to this step is unquestionable; it is, in fact, a vested interest incidental to their captains' commissions, and part of the consideration contemplated in their purchase. There can be no reason, logical or equitable, for conceding the right to any who may achieve it by a date arbitrarily fixed, while withholding it from those coming after who may claim the consideration on identical grounds. It is to be hoped that this point will be reconsidered, and a serious cause for dissatisfaction removed. A direct appeal to a long-suffering spirit of loyalty, and to a magnanimity rarely reciprocated, succeeded in a former instance in disarming remonstrance; but silent acquiescence in so grave a breach of good-faith can scarcely be claimed from a body of officers to whom the promise was made—and how kept?—that after the passing of Lord Cardwell's Act they should not be placed in a worse position than they were in before it, and whose interests, moreover, have not in recent changes been over-tenderly dealt with. In conjunction with the foregoing, it should be noted that these officers have already endured the grievous hardship of supersession by their juniors of the Scientific Corps.

Major R. Traill, who has just retired from the 19th Regiment, was appointed Resident Magistrate for King's County, Ireland, on the 20th ult.

The lists of Umpire Staff at the Volunteer Review at Brighton on Monday last, as published by the daily papers, are very inaccurate, owing, no doubt, to changes which it was found necessary to make at the last moment in the official programme. The following officers are those who did duty with the Force:—Colonels H. A. Smyth, R.A., G. F. C. Bray, A.A.G., Southern District, the Hon. C. J. Addington, 43rd Brigade Depôt, and H. Wilkie, 46th Brigade Depôt, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Brockman, 86th Regiment, Major S. W. Rawlins, 69th Regiment, and Brevet Major H. M. E. Brunker, D.A.A.G., Southern District. The embarking and disembarking of troops at Brighton was entrusted to Brevet Major A. B. Tulloch, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Southern District, and it is satisfactory to know that this officer speaks in terms of the highest praise of the behaviour of the Volunteers at the station, and the alacrity with which they obeyed orders, not a single case of confusion or insubordination having come under his notice.

Captain A. A. Saunders, R.A., has been appointed an instructor at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, vice Major F. G. Baylay, R.A., whose period of Staff service has expired.

Captain J. S. Rothwell, R.A., has been selected to succeed Brevet Major F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General on the Staff of the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department. Captain Rothwell passed the final examination at the Staff College in December last.

The recently issued Army Estimates give the sum of £6,142 as being absorbed by the pay, &c., of the riding establishment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich. To this may be added the cost of forage for 112 horses, besides wear-and-tear; so that the total expense of this establishment, whose duties are principally confined to tuition at the Royal Military Academy, cannot fall short of £10,000 a year.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 24, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Frederick Fleuley has been placed on the Retired List from the 11th March, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, March 27, 1880.

Navigating Lieutenant Robert Towers has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 26th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Chaplain the Rev. John William Lewis Bampfield, M.A., has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, March 30, 1880.

Assistant-Paymaster John Carlisle has this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, March 31, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April, 30, 1877, Engineer Robert Milne Rodger has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Chaplain the Rev. R. Picton, B.A., has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 4, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Commander Lynedoch Needham Moncrieff, R.N., to be her Majesty's Consul for French Guiana, to reside at Cayenne.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admirals—Richard V. Hamilton, C.B., to be senior officer on the coast of Ireland, vice Vice-Admiral Dowell; F. A. Herbert, to be Director of Naval Ordnance, vice Rear-Admiral R. Hamilton.

Captain—Richard Carter, to the Hector.

Commander—Wilmot H. Fawkes, to the Northumberland.

Lieutenants—James Brant and Arthur Barrow, to the Excellent; Henry K. Gregson and Edward P. Powell, to the Newcastle; Reginald F. H. Henderson, to the Ganges.

Sub-Lieutenants—W. V. S. Howard, to the Firefly, for navigating duties; Richard Morissey, to the Newcastle.

Midshipmen—George Couper, Rowland Nugent, Windham Richardson, Edmund P. Jervoise, Percy D. M. Henderson, Basil C. Barber, and Archibald G. H. Moore, to the Newcastle; John D. Hickley, to the Minotaur, as supernumerary; Charles H. Askwith, W. L. Grant, and Henry Thompson, to the Northumberland; Sir Charles L. Cust, Bart., to the Achilles; Francis Haworth Booth, to the Agincourt.

Naval Cadet—Arthur P. James, to the Northumberland.

Staff Surgeon—Thomas Hickey, to the Resistance.

Surgeons—Robert A. Williams, to the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines; James Dunlop, to the Orwell; George H. S. Bankier, to the St. Vincent, for Martin; William D. Isaac, to the Boscawen, for Seaflower.

Engineers—James Leighton, to the Hector; John Crichton, to the Valiant; Andrew R. Stewart, to the Penelope, for Cherub.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—J. Membery, Cromarty, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Pennant, vice Morris, pensioned, and Sedgwick, removed; and Thomas Bennett, Shoreham, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Batticombe, vice Cleverdon, to be removed to Exmouth on April 1.

Commissioned Boatmen—Thomas Smith, Rush, to be chief boatman, Mouth of Boyne, vice Kinsley, promoted; Henry Elliott, Tarbert, to be chief boatman, Roundstone, vice Harris, pensioned; George Miller, Kilkee, to be chief boatman, Blacksod Point, vice Leahy, pensioned; John Ahern, Kilcummin, to be chief boatman, Rathmullen, vice Dickenson, promoted; Lot Connell, Dingle, to be chief boatman, Killybegs, vice Stephens, promoted; John Brown, Eastbourne, to be chief boatman, Worthing, vice Reid, promoted; and W. H. Brown, to be chief boatman, Cromarty, vice Membery, promoted.

Achilles, Capt. Algernon C. F. Heneage, arrived at Gibraltar on March 25, *en route* to Madeira.

Agincourt, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, arrived at Gibraltar on March 25, *en route* to Madeira.

Alacrity, Lieut. W. C. Moore, was ordered to leave Auckland for Fiji on March 15.

Alberta, Staff Com. Balliston, which accompanied the Queen in the Victoria and Albert to Cherbourg on Thursday, returned to Portsmouth on Saturday.

Alexandra, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., will leave Malta about April 5, for a cruise of three or four weeks, visiting Syracuse, Messina, Brindisi, Avlono, Corfu, and Zante.

Atalanta, Capt. F. Stirling. Some anxiety is, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, being felt at the continued absence of news respecting the Atalanta, training-ship for ordinary seamen, Capt. Stirling, and a correspondent suggests the desirability of sending the Hecla in search of her. Our correspondent states that according to the altered arrangements the ship was expected home by the end of February, instead of early in April. Several days since Admiral Ryder, the Commander-in-Chief, finding that some anxiety prevailed respecting the non-arrival of the vessel, telegraphed to the Admiralty for information respecting her, and the reply, which we gave at the time, was to the effect that there was no cause for anxiety, as the vessel had probably put into the Azores, with which there is no telegraphic communication.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, having on board the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, will probably leave Bermuda for England to-day.

Beacon, Com. Charles Woodruffe, was in dock at Bombay on March 13, and is to go to the Persian Gulf early in April.

Blanche, Capt. G. F. Knowles, which has been watching over British interests at St. Thomas's and St. Croix, was to be at Bermuda by March 20.

Boadicea, Comdre. Richards, C.B., was at Accra up to Feb. 18, and would leave on Feb. 22 for Brass River, to meet Firebrand and Forester.

Condor, Com. E. F. Day, is ordered to leave Malta for the Piræus.

Conflict, Lieut. H. G. Archer, which has been refitting, leaves Sydney early in April for New Ireland.

Cormorant, Com. James Bruce, remained at Wellington on Feb. 18, and was to return to Auckland in March, probably leaving for Sydney in April.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Festing, is to be relieved at the Piræus by the Condor.

Crocodile, Capt. P. Doughty, has been placed under the sheer-legs in the extension basin at Portsmouth to receive new compound engines, which are to supersede the engines originally fitted.

Cruiser, Com. F. A. Wetherall, is ordered to leave Malta on a cruise between Malta, Sicily, and Corfu. Mails should be sent to Syracuse.

Curacoa, Capt. W. H. Cuming, returned to Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, after a week's cruise in the Channel.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. Wilson, left Larnaca for Limasol on March 29, under sail.

Dasher, Com. Charles Vernon Anson, is now at Portsmouth, undergoing repairs.

Dido, Capt. Compton E. Domvile, which arrived at Simon's Bay on Feb. 29, remained there as senior officer on March 1.

Druid, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, was at Port Royal on March 11.

Eclipse, Capt. C. C. Rising, arrived at Port Said on March 9, *en route* to the East Indies.

Emerald, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, was to leave Hobart Town, so as to be at Sydney by the end of March.

Euphrates, Capt. C. J. Brownrigg, arrived at Port Said on Sunday, and left Suez for Bombay on Tuesday.

Flamingo, Com. W. H. Hall, was at Port Royal on March 11.

Flirt, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., has left for the West Coast of Africa. Among her first duties will be a visit to the Gambia.

Hector, Capt. Richard Carter, Coastguard ship at Southampton, was paid off on March 31, and recommissioned on April 1.

Himalaya, Capt. H. W. Brent, is at Devonport, making good defects, prior to starting on a round of troop-service.

Humber, Com. John L. Way, will, on completing repairs at Sheerness, proceed to Ascension.

Inconstant, Capt. Robert FitzRoy, arrived at Spithead on Sunday evening from Malta, with the crew of the Alexandra, and will pay off to-day.

Invincible, Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., is to remain at Malta for the present.

Jumna, Capt. G. Parsons, left Suez for Bombay on March 29.

Kestrel, Com. Edwards, was paid off at Hong Kong and laid up on Feb. 23.

Lively, Lieut. C. Le Strange, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, is now on the Galway coast.

Malabar, Capt. J. F. Grant, arrived at Suez from Bombay on Tuesday.

Midge, Capt. H. Salmond, was paid of at Hong Kong on Feb. 23.

Minotaur, Capt. H. Rawson, flag of Rear-Admiral A. W. A. Hood, C.B., arrived at Gibraltar on March 25, *en route* to Madeira.

Monarch, Capt. George Tryon, C.B., was docked at Malta on March 23, and will remain there for some time.

Neptune. The Neptune was to have been completed for sea by March 31, but will remain for some time longer in the dockyard at Portsmouth. Upwards of £30,000 has been spent upon the hull since she was purchased from the Brazilian Government. The Whitworth steel guns in the turrets have been superseded by 38-ton guns, and workmen are working extra time in fitting the new compound sights to the turret guns. The Neptune has been deprived of her topgallant yards and double-reefing gear.

Northampton, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. McClintock, returned from St. Kitt's, and anchored at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the evening of March 4, when the usual salutes were fired. The ship was to leave on March 12 for Bermuda.

Northumberland, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, arrived at Gibraltar on March 25, and will leave for Madeira.

Orontes, Capt. Kinahan, left Simon's Town for Natal on March 27.

Osborne, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., which accompanied the Victoria and Albert to Cherbourg on Thursday, returned to Portsmouth on Saturday, and has been taken into dock.

Plover, Com. H. B. Stewart, was at Port Royal on March 11, and, on being relieved by the Fantome, will sail for Portsmouth.

Rapid, Capt. C. FitzGerald, was at Cyprus on Tuesday.

Ready, Com. H. H. Edwards, was to be at Bahrein early in March.

Rifleman, Com. J. Ingles, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday from the East Indies station, to pay off at Chatham. The Rifleman called at Plymouth, and also put into Portland for shelter on her passage up Channel.

Ruby, Com. R. H. Molyneux, was expected to return to Zanzibar by March 24.

Rupert, Edward J. Pollard, was at Cyprus on Tuesday.

Seagull, Com. F. W. B. M. Heron, arrived at Aden on March 2, from Socotra, whither she had conveyed the celebrated botanist, Professor Balfour, who was accompanied by Lieut. Colburn, of the 1st Batn. 6th Regt., to make sketches of the island. Professor Balfour expected to make a stay of about six weeks on the island, which is very rich in botanical specimens, he having obtained about 100 new varieties during the first two days after landing. The Seagulls pitched the tents of the two gentlemen, and saw them amply provided for before leaving. The Seagull remains senior officer at Aden.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Spartan, Capt. R. Tracey, was at Rangoon by last accounts, under orders for England on being relieved by the Eclipse.

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, which was to leave Jamaica on the 26th March for Barbadoes, may be expected at Portsmouth about the 9th inst.

Tenedos, Capt. E. S. Adeane, was senior officer at Barbadoes on March 10, about to visit Trinidad.

Terror, Capt. J. Moresby, who has been awarded the captain's good-service pension, entered the Navy in 1842, and was a naval cadet on board the America on the Mediterranean station. He attained the rank of mate, March 15, 1849, and served in the Excellent from Nov. following until appointed Dec. 1850 to the Amphitrite. On July 2, 1851, he was promoted to lieut., and was appointed additional in the Portland, flagship of his father, in the Pacific, but on Sept. 26 following removed into the Thesis, on the same station, until paid off in 1854. On March 9 of that year was appointed to the Driver, in the Baltic, where he removed into the Cæsar, and on Feb. 8, 1855, was transferred to the Hawke, and was paid off at the close of the Russian War. He was flag-lieut. to Sir Henry D. Chads, K.C.B., at Queenstown, from April 1, 1856, until promoted to commander, Dec. 11, 1858; commanded the Snake, on the East Indies station, from 1861 until paid off in 1863; and the Argus, on the East Indies station, from Nov., 1863, until posted, Nov. 21, 1864. While in command of the latter ship, he was highly spoken off by Sir A. L. Kuyser, in his official despatches, for the zeal and activity he displayed during the operations in the Straits of Simono Seki, Japan, in Sept. 1864. He was also instrumental by his judicious management, when in command of the Argus, in towing off the Perseus, and apparently without damage, on the 7th of that month, she having on the day before, whilst covering the landing on the morning of that day, been driven on shore by a strong eddy of the current, and, resisting all efforts to get her off, she remained fast until midnight of the 7th. In Jan. 1871 he commissioned the Basilisk at Sheerness, and left England in the following month. The Basilisk discovered several new islands heretofore supposed to be part of New Guinea, and Capt. Moresby, as usual in such cases, hoisted the National flag. He also discovered several fine harbours. On July 1, 1874, she returned to Singapore, having successfully completed a survey which will considerably alter the figuration of the New Guinea coast as now given on the charts, for not only have supposed straits been found to the bays, but supposed bays have been discovered to the straits; while that which was thought to be main land, turns out to be an island. The Basilisk returned to England and was paid off at the close of 1874. He afterwards commanded the Endymion, 22, Coastguard ship in the river Humber, from Sept. 1876, until March, 1878.

Torch, Com. Richard H. Hamond, is about to visit Tripoli, Tunis, Oran, Cartagena, Port Mahon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, returning to Malta.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. P. Dennistoun, was at Port Royal on March 11.

Tyne, Com. J. E. Stokes, arrived at Aden from Trincomalee on March 31, and was to leave for England.

Valorous, Capt. G. D. Morant, has proceeded to the Galway coast for services connected with the Irish relief.

Vestal, Com. Dashwood G. Tandy, had been ordered to cruise in the Mozambique Channel until March 24, when she would go to Aden, to await relief by the Dryad.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. Frank T. Thomson, having disembarked her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and suite, at Cherbourg, returned to Portsmouth on Saturday.

Vulture, Com. Eliot Pringle, was, according to last accounts, to be at Bahrein early in March, and then go to visit Bushire.

Wild Swan, Com. Seymour S. P. Dacres, was to leave Trincomalee for Bombay on March 13, and after docking and refit to join East Coast of Africa Division.

Wivern, Com. J. G. Jones, arrived at Malta on March 28, on her passage to Hong Kong, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

Wolverene, Comdre. J. C. Wilson, was at Hobart Town on Feb. 18, and will return to Sydney to meet the Raleigh.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long-service and good-conduct:—John Cole, second captain of the forecastle, of the Impregnable; Samuel Pengelly, second captain maintop, and George H. Rooke, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the Cambridge; William R. Sweet, leading stoker, of the Indus; and the following belonging to the Coastguard:—John Devereux and John Trevett, commissioned boatmen; and Richard Tremlett, Thomas Knight, James R. Ryder, and Edward R. Prince, boatmen; Samuel J. Redman, chief quartermaster, of the Achilles; William G. Hallett, boatman; Frederick Walker and Solomon Hayter, commissioned boatmen; John Kennedy, Timothy Donoghue, and Thomas Hennings, boatmen, of the Coastguard; Richard Addicott, leading stoker, of the Express; George Wittcombe, stoker, of the Enchantress; William G. T. Parish, yeoman of signals, of the Bellerophon; Henry Moyle, private Royal Marines, of the Implacable; Alfred J. Callaway, chief gunner's mate, of the Dædalus; Ben. Roberts, head krooman, of the Dido; John Stevens, qrmr., of the Téméraire; Fredk. J. Torpey, qrmr., of the Express; Thomas Brien and James Pitts, boatmen, John Lynch, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard.

The Dutch naval authorities have established in the Kaaphoofd battery at Nieuwe-Diep a system of signals and posts of observation, which will supply instantaneous information as to the position of any war vessels which should attempt to pass through the straits connecting the North Sea with the Zuyder Zee, between the Helder and the Island of Texel, at the extreme point of North Holland.

The examination of dockyard apprentices in May next and in future will commence on the Thursday after the first Tuesday in the month, instead of on the first Tuesday, as heretofore.

The New Boot Polish.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. Propert, Battersea Park Road, London.

THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

Since the first introduction of the Whitehead torpedo, the secret chamber has been an object of the greatest curiosity to all who have seen the weapon or witnessed its performances. Many explanations have been attempted, but until quite recently no one has ventured to give a lucid description of that which constitutes the secret, viz., the cause which enables the torpedo to maintain an uniform depth throughout its course, and places at the disposal of the operator the power of adjusting the depth within certain limits, according to circumstances. The general appearance and capabilities of the torpedo are familiar to most Naval and many Military officers; but to a privileged few only has the secret been imparted, and then the recipient has been required to sign a declaration to the effect that, without the special permission of the Authorities, he would, under no circumstances, give any information that might lead to its discovery, and would regard the knowledge so acquired to be used solely for the benefit of the public service. Lieutenant Sleeman, R.N., late a commander in the Imperial Ottoman Navy, in his work, *Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare*, gives the latest and apparently authoritative statement of the principle on which the Whitehead torpedo works. According to him, the torpedo is simply steered under water by means of a horizontal rudder, connected by suitable mechanism to a spring, the tension of which is adjusted to correspond to the fluid pressure at the required depth, any variation from which so affects the rudder mechanism that the rudder itself is moved, so as to correct the deviation from the true horizontal course, an automatic balance serving as a sort of regulator. Whether this be the true explanation or not, can, of course, only be known to those who are in possession of the secret; but the dissatisfaction with which the appearance of the book has been greeted in certain quarters would lead one to suppose that, if not the whole truth, it is, at any rate, nothing but the truth. There has been some difference of opinion as to the right of Lieutenant Sleeman to publish a book containing much information acquired while he was under instruction as a gunnery lieutenant, and which it has been usual to regard as confidential. Legally, he is perfectly innocent of any offence in so doing, though, with regard to the moral culpability of the proceeding, different people will, doubtless, take different views. It is but natural that their Lordships should be very angry with Mr. Sleeman, for he has undoubtedly succeeded in meeting a want that has been long expressed by the Service, while placing before the world in general, and the Naval officer in particular, a mass of most useful information, in a form equally agreeable for reading or reference; but it should be remembered that had the Authorities had the wisdom to avoid undue secrecy with respect to their officers, there would have been no demand for an outside work on torpedoes, and the recently published book would probably not have been written. But no; the "secret and confidential" manuals published by authority were sparingly issued, could never be purchased, and the shortsightedness of the policy has been followed by the serious consequence of a publisher being able to offer the inquiring British or foreign officer a book better written, and containing fuller and more recent information, than the confidential *Torpedo Manual*. We have already favourably noticed the new work, and have nothing further to say of its merits. The facts it contains are for the most part culled from the specifications lodged by the inventor of each torpedo at the Patent Office, and are therefore accurate. A word with regard to Lieutenant Sleeman may possibly prevent a good deal of misconception of the motives which induced him to publish such a work. Mr. Sleeman was retired at his own request, after having completed the theoretical but not the practical portion of the course of instruction for a Gunnery Lieutenant. He had attended the course of torpedo practice, but had not passed the examination, and had received no instruction in the Whitehead Torpedo. His reason for wishing to retire must have been satisfactory to their Lordships, or it is to be presumed that they would have withheld their sanction, as he had not the length of service required by the Regulations to constitute a right to the request. Perhaps he may have considered that his talent could be turned to better account out of the Service than in it. At any rate, he retired, and received no intimation that he was to regard the portion of the course he had passed as confidential, and is therefore at liberty to use the knowledge so gained for any purpose he may choose. He cannot, therefore, be blamed for the production of his work. Besides, most of its contents is public property, obtainable at the Patent Office by those who care to devote time and trouble to searching and hunting-up the documents. We believe that the subject was suggested to him as one that would be of great service to himself, and be most useful to his brother-officers, the majority of whom will heartily welcome this work, and we feel satisfied, will wish every success to the author, who, for the comparatively small sum of four-and-twenty shillings, provides them with what could not be obtained for love nor money from the Admiralty. In conclusion, we may remark that the author acknowledges that he has obtained much useful material from the works of various writers, and the receipt of assistance from one or two gentlemen whose names are mentioned. For the rest, he has simply called upon his experience during the Russo-Turkish war. It appears that he had an opportunity of making a complete examination of a Whitehead torpedo, picked up by the Turks, and to thus have became possessed of the long-kept secret; and if anyone have reason to complain of its publication, surely it is the Turkish, and not the English, Government. If the Admiralty are at all inclined to be generous, it would be a graceful compliment to Mr. Sleeman to substantially reward him for the service he has performed in writing a valuable text-book, which, if it does nothing else, may cause them to consider the pecuniary prospects of Lieutenants R.N. at the present rate of promotion, and render them more anxious, by increased inducements, to keep those officers who are likely to be valuable in, instead of out of the Service.

Reviews.

Cyprus. By Sir Samuel Baker. (Macmillan and Co.)

Two very interesting works on Cyprus, one by Mrs. Scott Stevenson, the other by Sir Samuel Baker, have been recently published. The former relates impressions and facts; the latter takes a wider range. Before entering upon his personal examination of the island, the author draws a brief, but interesting, outline of its geographical position, which caused its early importance, and which causes it to be still regarded as a strategical position, dominating the eastern portion of the Mediterranean, and supplying the link in the chain of fortified posts from England to the shores of Egypt. Cyprus, "which the researches of undoubted authorities point to as an island that possessed a written character peculiarly original, and which was occupied by a people highly civilised, according to the standard of the early world, at so primitive an era, that all records have disappeared, and we are left in the darkness of conjecture," has recently become a point of interest in party warfare at home. Sir S. Baker considers that the "Convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey," which was signed on June 4, 1878, contains terms which render it impossible that any good could under it accrue to England. "If," continues the author, "England had purchased Cyprus, I could have understood the plain, straightforward, business-like transaction, which would at once have established confidence both among the inhabitants, who would have become British subjects; and through the outer world, that would have acknowledged the commencement of a great future." It is almost unnecessary to say that the author has written a pleasant and instructive book, which describes the present condition of the island; exhibits its actual resources, together with the numerous disadvantages resulting from a peculiarity of climate and the total neglect of all public works during three centuries; points out that no source of income exists except that of agricultural productions, that metallic wealth is exhausted or undeveloped, that the forests have been destroyed, the harbours clogged with silt, the communications most deficient, and that yet withal the revenue yields an average of about £200,000 annually, which represent £1 per head of the entire population. As to an increase of imports, it cannot be expected, until the general advance of internal prosperity shall enable the population to extend their demand for foreign manufactures. The result of Sir Samuel Baker's political reflections as to the past, present, and future of Cyprus seem to be, that if the island belonged to England or any other Power, it would be a valuable acquisition; that under the Ottoman rule it was a small mine of wealth, and that it still remains in that position to its recent masters; that if we held Cyprus, without purchase, as a conquered country, such as Ceylon or Mauritius, it would occupy the extraordinary position of a colony that could advance and pay its way entirely by its own surplus revenue, without a public loan; that in spite of Turkish maladministration the island has no debt, but that England has acknowledged £96,000 to be the surplus of the island, which thus holds a better financial position than any of our colonies. The problem to be solved is, how much revenue should England, by good management, obtain when Turkey, by gross mismanagement, obtains £96,000 a year? In reply, the author writes thus:—

> "The fact is that, as usual, the English Government has been hoodwinked in their hasty bargain. The island can pay its way, and if free from Turkey would become most prosperous; but we have inherited an estate so heavily mortgaged by our foolish Convention, that the revenue is all absorbed in interest, which leaves nothing for the necessities of development. There is no money for any improvements, and the boasted surplus will just suffice for absolutely necessary payments."

In considering the possibility of a rupture with Turkey, which would bring about a Russo-Turkish combination, the author observes:—

> "In the event of such a rupture, Cyprus would exhibit its importance as a strategical position that would entirely command the coasts of Syria and the approach to Egypt. As I have already stated, the value of the island is conditional upon the permanence of the Turkish alliance. Should Turkey and England remain friends and allies, Cyprus is quite unnecessary as a British military station; but our possession will probably *entail the absolute necessity of Turkish good-faith*, as the restored arsenal and harbour of Famagousta would complete a position that would dominate the whole of the Turkish shores upon the Mediterranean, and in conjunction with Greece, which would assure the refuge of Corfu to our fleets, the naval power of Great Britain would be absolute to the east of Gibraltar."

Cyprus as I Saw It is a work of interest and importance.

SOME MAGAZINES.

The new number of the *Nineteenth Century* has attracted, and not unnaturally, some hostile criticism as to the large space it devoted to purely party literature. Mr. Lowe leads the way with a trenchant attack on the present Government, and is well supported by at least three other contributions. General Sir John Adye sends an ably written and thoughtful paper on "Our Native Armies in India." The Earl of Dunraven's contribution, "Days in the Woods," is quite a gem in its way.

Fraser, for April, dips more deeply than usual into politics, publishing more than one article on electioneering matter. The question of Lord Chelmsford's conduct of the war in Zululand is treated by Col. Harness, who went through the war from the commencement to the end. In the course of the article he presses occasionally on Mr. Archibald Forbes, and questions some of his assertions. A Mr. Blackmore's serial, "Mary Anerley," proceeds, its merits become more fully developed. It is worthy of the highest commendation.

London Society is a good number. The "Mystery in Palace Gardens" has become serious, indeed, to more than one of the actors.

Cornhill still spreads its "White Wings," and obliges us to continue listening to the old Laird's platitudes. The article on "Illusions of Memory" is a remarkable one.

DEATHS AND REMOVALS IN THE NAVY.

The following officers' deaths have been reported to the Admiralty since Dec. 20, 1879:—Flag-officers: Rear-Admiral Charles W. Hope; on Reserved and Retired Lists—Admiral Richard Crozier, Horatio B. Young, and Admiral Philip Westphal. Capts. on Retired Lists—Frederick W. Wilson, Richard S. Smith, John A. L. Wharton, Baldwin A. Wake, Augustus J. Burton, and George T. M. Purvis *(b)*. Coms. on Retired List—James S. Tonkin, Samuel Brokensha, Jeffery N. Amherst, William Anley, Daniel McN. Beatty, William Breedon, Lewis D. Mitchell, James Irwin, Edward H. Kennett, Robert J. St. Aubyn, Robert H. Moubray, and James B. Kinsman. Lieuts. Walter Bathurst; on Retired List—Lord William B. Phipps. Naval Cadet—Anthony B. Sclater-Booth. Staff Coms. on Reserved List—Alfred L. Halloran and Frederick Wise. Nav. Lieuts., on Retired List—George Richards and Augustus G. Whichelo. Nav. Sub-Lieut., on Retired List—Alfred B. Scott. Chaplain, on Retired List—Rev. George Bellamy, D.C.L. Naval Instr.—Richard H. Rowland. Chief-Engineers, on Retired List—Robert Fothergill, Andrew Douglas, and Charles A. O'Dwyer. Engineer, on Retired List—William Bremner. Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, on Retired List—John Dunlop, M.D. Fleet Surgs. Peter M. Roe; on Retired List—Pierce B. Mansfield, B.A., M.D. Staff Surgs. Michael O. Hurlstone; on Retired List—William Robertson, M.D. Surgs. George Gibson; on Retired List—William Anderson *(b)*. Paymaster-in-Chief William Hickman. Paymasters Henry N. Scaife; on Retired List—Peter Vernez, Edward F. Heaslop, William Brydone, and Charles G. Smith. Boatswain William Prideau. Officers of Royal Marines: on Retired List—Brevet Major Benjamin D. Kennicott, Brevet Major Ringrose D. Tully, and Lieut. John M. Coppinger.

Since the same date, the following officers' names have been removed from the Active List:—Lieut., on Retired List—Charles E. Grissell. Sub-Lieuts. Eyre M. B. Shaw; on Retired List—Thomas R. H. G. Pearse. Acting Sub-Lieut. Bowes R. Daly. Naval Cadets: H. W. M. Mair, A. W. Fellowes, L. C. N. Parnell, H. Stenhouse, F. L. Branfill, W. D. Pinney, and J. A. M. Wilson. Chaplain: Rev. R. H. Treffry, M.A. Pymr.: William B. Jennis. Assist.-Pymr.: James Lyon. Clerk: Frederick N. Wilkinson. Engineer: Edward W. Marsh. Boatswain: James Taylor (*a*). And the following Warrant officers have been pensioned:—Chief Boatswains: Samuel Carter and John Eastcott. Chief Carpenter: William H. Head. Gunner: Henry Ley. Boatswains: George Todd and John Beckingham. Carpenter: Isaac Morgan.

According to a Reuter's telegram from Valparaiso, March 2, twenty transports, carrying twelve thousand Chilian troops, sailed from Pisagua on Feb. 24 to attack Arica. Nine thousand men having landed at Ilo without meeting with any resistance from the Allies, who were reported to be concentrated at Moquegna, the Chilian ram Huascar and the corvette Magallanes, on the morning of Feb. 27, attacked Arica, the forts of which and the Peruvian monitor replying vigorously. During the engagement trains conveying troops were observed leaving Arica. The Huascar had seven men killed and nine wounded. The Magallanes received three shots in her hull. The Chilian vessels having withdrawn to their anchorage, the Peruvian monitor Mancocapas sallied out to meet them. The Huascar encountered the monitor, which was circling round discharging cannon at one hundred yards' distance, but she desisted from ramming the Peruvian vessel, as the latter was towing a torpedo vessel. A shell from the Mancocapas destroyed the Huascar's mizenmast and killed her commander, Captain Thompson. The engagement continued for an hour afterwards, when the Chilian vessels again returned to their anchorage.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a Conservative, but that will not prevent me from trying to do justice to one of the ablest First Lords of the Admiralty we have had during this generation. When Mr. Childers took charge at Whitehall, the whole Navy personnel and materiel was in a disorganised condition. Officers were starving on a pittance which excited the contempt of the ordinary mechanic, and the Active List was crowded with the inefficient and the aged. In his zeal to have an effective and manageable Navy, the retirements were doubtless made too general, and consequently the *élite*, whose abilities enabled them to command employment elsewhere, eagerly took advantage of an offer so liberal that many could hardly realise their good-fortune. In the simplicity of his heart, an old veteran, whose services extended over near half-a-century, said to the writer,—"Do you really think the country can stand giving me such an enormous retirement?" The burden has not been found unbearable during my old friend's lifetime, for he did not long live to enjoy his well-earned retirement. Relatively, there are good reasons for inferring that, under the régime of the last Liberal Admiralty, the Navy was stronger than it now is, simply because the development of foreign navies has increased in effectiveness in a manner as unprecedented as it was unexpected. Germany, France, Russia, Italy, and Greece are striving successfully to have fleets which shall individually command respect, although not able, singly, to aspire to the command of the seas. In the Pacific, Chili and Peru, notably the former, have shown an aptitude for maritime warfare which must command the respect of every seaman, and the representative ship of our Navy on that coast is not more than a match for a single Chilian ironclad. But I must warn my countrymen not to stick their head in the sand in lieu of looking the danger steadily in the face while we have time to do so. It is, however, when we turn to the lack of cruisers to protect our commerce, that we see how small the advance has been in a necessary class for this important end. Had we gone to war in 1870-1, the risk of the captures or destruction of English grain ships would have been as nothing to what it now is, and it is not too much to add that the Navy has failed in this respect to keep pace with the times. The much-wanted steel corvettes, whose speed, it was alleged, would be twenty knots an hour, do not, even on the measured mile, when ready for sea, exceed fourteen. We need not go far to ascertain the reasons, which were fully detailed in a magazine article, when their keels were laid. It will be an evil day for England if an unexpected war finds her with light ships whose maximum speed is not within two or three knots of the merchant steamers of the enemy, for the majority of the latter are built with the object of converting them into men-of-war, if necessity requires it.—I am, &c., AN ENGLISHMAN.

The United States frigate Constellation has left New York for Dublin, with 3,058 barrels of provisions and a quantity of clothing, for relieving the distress in Ireland. Com. Potter, of the Constellation, has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to deliver the cargo to the *New York Herald* Relief Committee, on arrival at Dublin. The whole of the services connected with loading, lighterage, towage, pilotage, &c., were contributed free. The Philadelphia Relief Fund reaches more than 37,000 dollars.

The officers and men late of the Shah have, like those late of the Active, erected a monument in Victoria Park, Landport, to the memory of their deceased shipmates. The memorial consists of a white marble obelisk. The face and the back bear the following inscriptions:—"Erected by the officers and ship's company of Her Majesty's ship Shah, to the memory of the officers and men who died during the commission in the Pacific and in the Zulu war;" and, "Her Majesty's ship Shah, commissioned at Portsmouth, August 14, 1876; paid off at Portsmouth October 31, 1879;" while on the two sides are recorded the names of the dead as follow:—Mr. Richard Childs, carpenter; Mr. C. H. F. Jauncy, midshipman; Walter Winstead, Henry A. Broughton, and Thomas Andrews, able seamen; Thomas Clark, R.M.A.; Ebenezer J. Clayton, plumber; John Hunter, captain's crew; John Poor, captain forecastle; George Midwinter, O.S.; Henry Bryan, leading stoker; J. W. Phillimore, E.R.A.; John Pritchard, private; James Eades, C.B.M.; Aaron Long, able seaman; Philip Crompton, R.M.A.; Owen Cooper, James Wheadon, and Thomas Barge, able seamen; James E. Symonds, cooper; Richard Oliver, A.B.; Patrick O'Brian, private; James W. Longford, chief mate; Edward Sheppard, A.B.; Jos. Oates, 2nd captain forecastle.

At a dinner in Glasgow for the sons of the clergy, in returning thanks for the Army, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Anderson thanked the company for the cordial way in which they had received the toast. He had served in what was euphoniously called the non-combatant branch of the Army, and the only thing he wished to impress upon the company was that unless limited service was abolished or modified, he would not give one snuff for the British Army in the future. He was convinced that unless they had a proportion of old, seasoned soldiers in the regiments, they might as well think of flying as think of fighting Continental armies with success. It was well known that one good old soldier was just like a nurse to the young soldiers in a regiment. The Commission that had been appointed might modify the present system, and he did not think they would return to the long service which was formerly exacted, but he believed that five or six years' service under the colours was simply nonsense. This is the opinion of an officer of much experience, and it is the general belief of old officers that enlistment for 10 years at first, and then free discharge, or encouragement to extend the service to 21 years and a pension, is the best system for the British Army. Too young non-commissioned officers carry no respect with them among men of their own standing.

SUMMARY OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE-MATCH FOR 1880.

1. Open to regiments of Cavalry, the Royal Engineers (divided for the purposes of the match into five battalions), battalions of Infantry (excepting those on the Indian Establishment), and brigade depôts of Infantry and Cavalry; also to officers on leave of absence from regiments in India. 2. May be shot for by any two (or larger number) of officers and men of the same battalion on any day or days between April 11 and Sept. 19, and on any range. 3. Battalions entering eight or more men to be eligible for the "team" prizes, with an aggregate made up of the eight best scores of any eight men who have entered and shot in the match. Battalions entering less than eight (and not less than two) to be eligible for the individual prizes only; these are also open to men shooting for the team prizes. 4. Subscriptions, £1 for each officer, and 10s. for each man. 5. Number of "team" prizes, two; which, if forty battalions enter for these prizes, will amount to £80 and £40 respectively, to be disposed of by battalions in the purchase of a piece of plate for the mess, or otherwise, as may be deemed proper. 6. The "individual" prizes will be given in two lists; one for the officers, the other for the men, and irrespective of the battalions to which the makers of the winning scores belong. Their number and amount, supposing 120 officers and 480 men to have entered, will be as follows:—Officers, total amount, £75; number, 15; and varying in value from £12 10s. to £3; winners of first prize to receive, in addition, a gold badge. Individual prizes, men's—total amount, £151; number, 62, and varying in value from £6 and a gold badge, to £2. 7. Those distinguishing themselves in these lists will be noted for the trial for entrance into the Army team for the match against the Volunteers for the Donegall Challenge Trophy. 8. Rifles, carbines, and ammunition, Government. 9. Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards; position, any. 10. Number of shots, seven (with two sighting shots, if desired) at each distance, 11. Targets and scoring, Wimbledon, 1880. 12. The firing, in order that there may be no mistakes in the taking-off of the hits, to be conducted singly,—*i.e.*, one man must complete his firing at a distance before the next commences. 13. Superintendent at firing-point and marker in butt to be officers. The winning scores will be decided by the register tickets kept by the latter. 14. There are various other rules for making the competition a perfectly fair one. 15. Entries to be made to the honorary secretary, Capt. F. M. Salmond, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Edinburgh, not later than April 11; after which date they will be subject to an additional 25 per cent. as "post" entries. Entries from battalions abroad will be received up to the end of April, and later still if reasons be given why they were not made in proper time. 16. On receipt of the entry, the secretary will furnish the register-tickets, registers, envelopes, &c., which must be used in the scoring. 17. The entrance-money cannot be returned except under the most special circumstances—such, for instance, as embarkation for active service. 18. For further information, apply to the honorary secretary.

THE COLONIAL FORCES.

"K. O. D." writes from Natal:—"Your having been good enough, in your number of January 10th to favourably comment upon a letter of mine, on the subject of soldiers' rations in the field, emboldens me to send you a few lines, with reference to the raising of a local force here of friendly Zulus, officered by Englishmen, which I see you notice as having been already suggested. Since it was mooted by the home papers that, eventually, this and other South African colonies, will have to organise a system of home defence, the above subject has been continually occurring to me, so convinced am I that amongst the native population here there exists splendid raw material for the soldier. Unfortunately, I am as yet unacquainted personally with any of our sepoy regiments, but, judging from natives of East India, whom I have seen here and elsewhere, the Kaffir is his superior in every way as an animal. I am sorry to say it is the *colonial* 'proper thing' to do to run him down at all times, and if colonists here had their way, we should have another case of the 'bag and baggage' policy; but when properly treated they prove themselves excellent fellows, being most willing and obliging, and when he has had his 'scoff,' if it has only consisted of porridge made of Indian corn, 'Johnnie' is the most light-hearted fellow imaginable, and ready to go through enough hard work to knock up at least three of us. With regard to his pluck, I think there can but one opinion, and if he were taught the proper use of the rifle, of which, luckily for us, our late enemies were utterly ignorant, a brigade composed of Zulu Kaffirs, properly led; would, in my humble opinion, be a hard nut to crack. As to the fear of a mutiny, one of the objections which the white population here would be certain to raise, could not this be obviated by a system of exchanges with our native troops in India, say two-thirds of the South-African troops to be stationed in India, their places here to be filled by Sepoy regiments? I believe there would not be the slightest difficulty in officering these corps from the same sources from which the officers of the Natal Native Contingent in the late war were drawn, and there must be many young men at home on the look-out for something to do, sons of retired officers and so on, who would only be too glad of this chance of employment in a manner suited to their tastes. Some of the appointments might be filled up from the class to which the writer has the honour to belong, namely, the non-commissioned officers of the regiments at present serving here."

The Chandernagors, whose mysterious destination recently excited so much conjecture and suspicion, is stated by the *Times* to have arrived off New Ireland. The Baron de la Croix, on behalf of the Marquis de Rays, took possession of the territory, as also of the Port of Likiliki and the Laughlan Isles, the natives offering no opposition, but taking flight to the mountains.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

"N. C. O." writes:—"As it is generally admitted that the well-being of an army depends in a very great measure on the efficiency of the non-commissioned-officer class, anything that would have the effect of making them still more efficient and contented in their several spheres would be a gain to the Service, I beg to make a suggestion that would have a material influence in obtaining the desired end. It is a well-known fact that, as a rule, it is not a boon to confer a commission on a non-commissioned officer, because, in most cases, those who by their zeal and ability deserve such a mark of favour are only laying themselves open to a constant struggle in their endeavour to maintain themselves in the style an officer and a gentleman is expected to keep up. The introduction of the new rank of Warrant officer into the regimental system, by giving the Warrant rank to the superior regimental non-commissioned officers, with the privileges and emoluments attached to that rank, would prove not only more beneficial in the end to the recipients than a commission, but would also go far to elevate the standard of the good non-commissioned officers (without making them uncomfortable by being placed in a false position) and attract the right sort of men for carrying on satisfactorily the important and onerous duties which they are constantly called upon to perform, and also add to the efficiency of our regiments. It should be borne in mind that since the introduction of the short-service system, the duties and responsibilities of non-commissioned officers have considerably increased, and it is now more than ever necessary that the very best material that can be obtained should be incorporated into the higher ranks of non-commissioned officers. Years ago, under the old system, a man enlisted for 21 years, was trained for about two years, and then turned out a fairly good soldier. Now, a man enlists for six, in a few cases for 12 years, so that for every man formerly trained and turned into an efficient soldier, there are about three men so trained now, thus throwing an enormously increased amount of work on those to whom the duty of getting our men into shape primarily falls. This of itself would constitute a claim to some further consideration and improvement in the status of the non-commissioned officer, but if the increasing difficulty of getting good men to fill the higher grades of non-commissioned officers be considered for a moment, by any one acquainted with the Army in its present state, the necessity for some change must be apparent, or the class of men relied upon as one of the chief elements in making our Army what it should be will soon be gone, without a provision having been made sufficiently attractive to others to take their place. It is all very well to point to those who have obtained commissions from the ranks, and hold them up as examples to others; but I question, if it were put to them, whether they would not, in the majority of cases, much rather have had a Warrant, with its concurrent advantages, than have been placed in a position altogether foreign to their ideas and habits; for whatever may be said to the contrary, a man who is promoted from the ranks to a commission is always, as it were, on sufferance, and although his brother-officers try to make no difference in their manner towards him, he cannot help feeling that he is not one of themselves, 'not having been born in the purple.' Why not, therefore, give the Warrant rank to those 1st-class non-commissioned officers who, after a probation of six or twelve months, have been found to fulfil their duties to the satisfaction of their commanding officers, and are recommended for this distinction (of course retaining their services in the regiments to which they belong). This would at once have the effect of keeping many good men in the Service who now take their discharge at the expiration of six or twelve years (when their services are really of the most value), as they see no prospect of eventually attaining a position commensurate with their services to the country. Of course, I am aware that a few non-commissioned officers from regiments have been appointed to the Warrant rank, but they have been transferred to the Commissariat Department, which is taking them away from the position where their services are more urgently required, and sending them to a place they know nothing of. Besides the few who have obtained the Warrant from regiments are in a very small minority, in comparison with those appointed from the Commissariat Department. Every one thought that the Royal Warrant of January, 1879, would have given the Warrant rank to the superior regimental non-commissioned officers (in their regiments); but it seems that the real working soldier is always to be left out in the cold, while everything worth having is almost exclusively kept for the comfortable departmental corps."

A horse biscuit is being manufactured in Russia, which is to take the place of oats, in case of difficulties. It is made of crushed oats and flour of grey peas, mixed with hempseed-oil and salt, and about 4 in. in diameter. A day's ration, as put on a wire and packed for transport, weighs four pounds, and is said to be equal to an ordinary ration of ten pounds of oats. It has been found that the horses like the biscuits when soaked in water exceedingly, and if fed exclusively on them, though they lose somewhat in flesh, are still fit for fatiguing work.

The Canadian Government has adopted Sir William Palliser's system of artillery manufacture. It is said to be cheap and simple, and therefore quite within the power of their manufacturers, who have already tested a gun in the presence of the Minister of Militia. The coiled iron barrels, named by gunsmiths "twist barrels," are placed loose into their casings, so that, as Sir William maintains, his guns are in the proper state for doing what engineers call "work." It was to prove this that some of his guns were lately fired doubly loaded. The Marquis of Lorne has visited the engineers' works in Canada, where the Palliser 7 in. breechloading rifled guns are being made. There are now about 2,000 Palliser guns in the British service. These are in constant use, and it is stated that no accident has ever happened with them.

HELIOGRAPHY.

"B." writes :—"With reference to the lecture by Major Wynne recently delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, will you allow me to point out that at p. 1,178, volume xlii., of the 'Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences,' for the year 1856, there is a full account of a system of heliography invented by M. Lesaurre, an officer in the Algerian Telegraph Service, and experimented on in the same year, by order of the French Minister for War, under the direction of M. Le Verrier, at the Imperial Observatory in Paris? The use of the sun's rays for a day telegraph had been previously suggested in the columns of the *Times*, in July, 1855, by the late Charles Babbage; so that the invention may be still claimed by England, though only recently brought into use."

ADJUTANTS OF AUXILIARY FORCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

An "Adjutant of Volunteers" writes :—"Referring to various letters on the subject of the difference of pay and allowances between Adjutants of Militia and Volunteers, may I ask whether the Militia adjutant has the boon of medical attendance found by the Government, and if so, whether his exposure to risks by rail, road, and weather makes this sum not quite sufficient to meet expenses? I do not wish to grumble, and am grateful for small mercies, but really the liberality of the allowance for medical attendance is too small to excite my thanks. As an adjutant of Volunteers, I travel at least 150 days yearly, and besides being exposed at night (always) in all weathers, have to do a goodly quantity of getting a bed anywhere and everywhere. Now, not being as young as formerly, I find this exposure telling terribly both on my health and pocket, and but a small portion of my doctor's bill is met by the allowances for the purpose sanctioned by the War Office, viz., 2d. weekly, a total of 8s. 8d. yearly. My pay is not more than £320 yearly, to cover everything. Had I not private means, I do not think I could afford to be an Adjutant of Volunteers."

The good old Royal yacht Victoria and Albert has found her match in speed in the younger Osborne, the latter yacht having, during their late run together to Cherbourg, more than held her own, in spite of being deeply immersed with all her coals and stores on board, the Victoria and Albert flying light.

Mr. Weil, of 14, St. George's Place, Albert Gate, has now Cigars of the Finest Brands for the coming Season, and his celebrated Belgrave Cigarettes were never better, for delicacy of flavour and aroma. The popularity of these cigarettes is now well established, both at home and in the colonies. Smokers who really understand good tobacco should lose no opportunity of inspecting Mr. Weil's cigarettes.

A Hint to Candidates at the Coming Election.—Many a good speech is spoilt by inability on the part of the speaker to give clear utterance to his words, and there is no greater cause of indistinctness of speech than imperfect teeth. A man who aspires to oratorical honours should preserve his teeth, and how can he do this so effectually as by using Rowland's Odonto, which prevents decay, and at the same time sweetens the breath. Its unprecedented success for the last 50 years shows the favour in which it is held, while the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients, renders it the safest tooth-powder that can be used.

Amusements.

The Easter novelties have not been numerous, and all that need be said about them can be briefly told. At Drury Lane the conspicuous feature of the programme was a grand reproduction of Lecocq's melodious comic opera, "*La Fille de Madame Angot*," the English version adopted being that by Mr. H. J. Byron, produced at the Philharmonic Theatre in October, 1873. The opera is now illustrated with a splendour of accessories and a regard to the strength and ability of the choral and orchestral departments never exhibited before. The prominent vocalists, Miss Alice Burville as Clairette, Mdlle. Cornélie D'Anka as Mdlle. Lange, and Mr. Wilford Morgan as Ange Pitou, can act as well as sing, and there is some effective dancing introduced in the elaborate scene of the illuminated garden. The two-act drama of "*Lady Audley's Secret*" precedes the opera, with Miss Louise Moodie as the unscrupulous heroine, Miss Dolores Drummond as Phœbe, and Mr. Gibson as the bibulous gamekeeper, Luke Marks. This adaptation by Mr. Walter Roberts, was first produced at the St. James's Theatre in February, 1863, with Miss Herbert, Miss Ada Dyas, and Mr. Frank Matthews in the above-named characters.

At the Gaiety the pantomime comedy of *Le Voyage en Suisse*, adapted from the French by Mr. Robert Reece, has proved, as was anticipated, a marked success. The humorous activity and gymnastic dexterity of the Hanlon-Lees and M. Agouste, who represent in the funniest fashion two German students, their two valets, and a French professor, will keep crowded audiences in the merriest mood for the next seven weeks to come. Some of the scenic contrivances are marvels of mechanical ingenuity.

At the Vaudeville has been produced a new three-act comedy, called *Cobwebs*, written by Mr. Charles Wills, hitherto unknown as a dramatist to the London stage. The piece is singularly weak in story, and is not strong in dialogue. Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne throw away their talents on the impersonation of a gin-drinking undertaker and a love-smitten engineer, but the actors have no chance of moulding their materials into a substantial form, and the managers have to acknowledge, unfortunately, another failure.

"*Naval Cadets*," the new comic opera produced at the Globe, proves a very sprightly entertainment, destined, like its predecessor, to enjoy a prolonged run. The composer, Herr Richard Génee, is a German musician of the school of Offenbach, and his strains fall pleasantly on the ear. The present adaptation is from "*Cadet de Marine*," brought out in Brussels last January by the "Fantaisies-Parisiennes," but other versions of the German piece have been acted under various names both in America and on the Continent. The scene is laid at Lisbon, and the attachment of the Queen of Portugal to the Captain-General of her Fleet supplies the theme of the story, which is, indeed, identical with that of a French vaudeville, called "*Le Capitaine Charlotte*," produced in Paris as long ago as 1842. The prominent personages are well represented by Miss Violet Cameron, Madame Dolaro, and Mr. Loredan, while Mr. Paulton provokes much laughter by a burlesque lecture on navigation, which he quaintly delivers as the verbose Don Prolixio.

At the Folly, on Wednesday night, was successfully produced Mr. H. J. Byron's new three-act comedy, called "*The Upper Crust*," the first new piece brought out at this theatre under the present management. Mr. J. L. Toole plays in his most humorous manner Barnaby Doublechick, an ambitious tradesman who is eager to get his daughter introduced to the higher circles of society, and the means he employs for the purpose furnish the audience with cause for uproarious merriment.

"*Brought to Justice*," at the Surrey, is a substantial drama in four acts, by Messrs. Pettitt and Meritt, which is wholly to the taste of the audience.

At the Duke's, Messrs. Baker and Farron have appeared in a drama they have brought over with them from Australia, entitled "*Conrad and Lisette*." They amuse the auditory by singing German and Irish songs in characters which have been long since familiar to the London playgoer.

To Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall Mr. Corney Grain has added a clever song called "Rotten Row," descriptive of Hyde Park at the height of the season. Dr. Lynn, the expert and entertaining conjuror, has opened his elegant hall in Piccadilly with an attractive performance of legerdemain. The "Moore and Burgess Minstrels" have an entirely new programme, in which Miss Elizabeth Philp's spirit-stirring song of "The Captain's Wife" is a prominent feature. At the Canterbury, an admirable variety entertainment has been given, with the grand ballet from the "Peri of Peru."

Obituary.

Capt. Robert Phillipps, R.N., on the retired (U) list, who died at 31 St. James's Square, Bath, on March 24, in his 74th year, entered the Navy in August, 1820, and became lieut., Feb. 26, 1830. He served from Jan. 15, 1837, until paid off at the close of 1840, as first lieut. in the Sparrowhawk, 16, Capt. Shepherd (H), on the Brazils and Cape of Good Hope stations, and held command of the Bloodhound from July 18, 1845, until promoted to com., Nov. 22, 1848. On August 2, 1855, he obtained command of the Alecto, 5, fitting for the West Coast of Africa, which he commanded until May, 1856. He became retired capt., July 1, 1864.

Instead of Taking an Ordinary Cod Liver Oil and attempting to disguise its flavour by all sorts of devices and mixtures, they (Allen and Hanburys) have studied anew the processes of manufacture of Cod Liver Oil, for which they have always had a great reputation; and, as a result of this study, they have produced a Cod Liver Oil which is so delicate in flavour as to be free from all the usual nauseous properties of fish oil, and has almost the delicacy of salad oil.—*British Medical Journal.* All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Epps's Glycerine Jujubes.—Caution.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

THE THEATRES.

Adelphi.—At 7, Jessamy's Courtship—At 7.45, Ninon—At 10, Katherine and Petruchio.

Alhambra.—At 7.45, Rothomago.

Canterbury Theatre of Varieties.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9, The Peri of Peru—At 10.15, Snow-Ball Ballet.

Connaught.—Morning performance to-day—At 3, Grand Panorama—Paris Exhibition, 1878—At 8, Grand Panorama—Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Court.—Morning performance to-day—At 2, The Old Love and the New—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

Criterion.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

Drury Lane.—At 7, Lady Audley's Secret—At 8.40, La Fille de Madame Angot.

Duke's.—At 7.30, Hornet's Nest—At 8, Conrad and Lizette.

Folly.—Morning performance to-day—At 2.30 Tottles—The Birthplace of Podgers—At 7.30, The Married Bachelor—At 8.15, The Upper Crust—At 10.15, Deaf as a Post.

Gaiety.—Morning performance to-day—At 2.30, A Cup of Tea—The Critic—At 7.15, Operetta—At 8, Tale of a Tub—At 8.45, Voyage en Suisse.

Globe.—At 7, Born to Good Luck—At 8, Naval Cadets.

Haymarket.—At 8, Money.

Imperial.—Morning performance daily, at 2.45, As You Like It—Evening performances Saturday & Wednesday, at 7.30, Farce—At 8, As You Like It.

Lyceum.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.30, The King and the Miller—At 8.15, The Merchant of Venice.

Olympic.—The Gaiety Company—At 7, Little Em'ly—At 9.45, Little Doctor Faust.

Opera Comique.—The Pirates of Penzance.

Prince of Wales.—At 7.50, A Happy Pair—At 8.40, Forget-Me Not.

Princess's.—At 7, Delicate Ground—At 7.50, The Streets of London.

Royalty.—At 8, Themis—Balloonacy.

St. James's.—At 8, Old Cronies—At 8.35, Still Waters Run Deep.

Strand.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.

Vaudeville.—At 7.30, Once Again—At 8, Cobwebs—A Military Manœuvre.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER,
AT
WILLIS'S ROOMS, FRIDAY, MAY 28,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
H.R.H. the COLONEL-IN-CHIEF in the CHAIR
For Tickets, apply to J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq., Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court., S.W.

FRENCH GALLERY,
120 Pall Mall,
IS NOW OPEN.
The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES. The CONTRIBUTIONS of ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS.—Admission, 1s.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS. — An EXPERIENCED MESSMAN wishes an ENGAGEMENT with a Militia Regiment during the Training. Moderate terms. First-class testimonials and Bank reference.—Address, "S. A. W.," Post Office, Aldershot.

WANTED, a MESSMAN, for the 1st Batn. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Cambridge Barracks, Woolwich.—Apply to P. M. C.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY, LIMITED,
117 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.
NOTICE.
The DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, on the Society's subscribed Capital, which was declared at the General Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on March 25, will be payable on application on and after April 8.
By order,
J. H. LAWSON,
March 28, 1880. Secretary.

INSPECTOR of PRISONS, New Zealand. —The Agent-General for New Zealand will receive, until APRIL 15th, written Applications for the Appointment of INSPECTOR of PRISONS in New Zealand.

The salary will not exceed £600 per annum, with the usual travelling allowances. Candidates must have a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the latest methods adopted in Prisons and Penal Establishments, and also in the Reformatories of Great Britain, in respect of discipline, appliances, and buildings. As experience in these matters is an indispensable qualification, no notice will be taken of applications from persons not possessing such experience.

Private or personal representations on behalf of any candidate will in no way serve him. The testimonials and references accompanying his application will alone be considered.

A printed statement, giving further particulars and forms of application, can be obtained by intending applicants, at the Office of the AGENT-GENERAL for NEW ZEALAND, 7 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.
March 9, 1880.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
UNDER CONTRACT FOR HER MAJESTY'S MAILS TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY.
SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.
WEEKLY DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY.
FORTNIGHTLY " " CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
" " " CHINA AND JAPAN.
" " " AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Offices—122 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., and
25 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

BEST BIRD'S EYE.
WILLS' BEST BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO.
By the courtesy of the French Government, is now SOLD in PARIS at the Bureau of the REGIE, GRAND HOTEL. Price, in 8-oz. and 2-oz. Packets, at the rate of 12 francs per lb. Cigarettes, 80 centimes per box, containing 10.
W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

BIRTH.

Elliot.—On March 30, at Regent's Terrace, Exeter, the wife of Surg.-Major A. F. Elliot, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Irvine—Corrie.—On Saturday, March 20, at Fawley, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. H. Almack, D.D., uncle of the bride, Gerard James Irvine, Surgeon, Royal Navy, eldest surviving son of the late Gerard Irvine, Esq., M.D., of Bungalow, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, to Henrietta Frances, youngest daughter of the late William Byrom Corrie, Esq., of Cheltenham.

Wintz—Wright.—On March 31, at Buckland Monachorum, by the Rev. R. J. Hayne, Lewis Wintz, Lieutenant Royal Navy, to Blanche Isabel, second daughter of Colonel Wright.

DEATHS.

D'Arcy.—Died, at King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, on February 3, 1880, Oliver Barker D'Arcy, late Major 18th Royal Irish, and Cape Mounted Riflemen, aged 69 years.

Des Barres.—On the 28th ult., at 1 Clarence Villas, Walmer, Isabella, widow of the Hon. Augustus Wallett Des Barres, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, and only daughter of the late James Stuart, Esq., of Greenock, N.B.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage; Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of All the Star Artistes. Every evening at 8.0. Miss Nellie Power, Messrs. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, The Brothers Dare, &c. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERI OF PERU at 9.0. M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects. Received with immense applause. Arranged by M. Dewinne. Première Danseuse, Mdlle. Ada. Supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

A FRENCH COOK wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MESSMAN or CATERER. Five years with last regiment. Highest testimonials.—Address, Mr. P. DENOJEAN, 60 High Street, Aldershot.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, Friday, April 9th. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Major A. Parnell, R.E., on "Remarks on the Application of Iron-plating to the Protection of Men-of-War, with Suggestions regarding the Employment of Unarmoured Fighting Ships in European Squadrons."
By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary

AUSTRALIA.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT 4 per Cent. Loan of 1879. Issue of £2,000,000, being part of £3,053,000 4 per Cent. Debentures. Authorised by Act of the Colonial Legislature, 43 Vic., No. 10, assented to September 15, 1879.

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, limited, as Banking Agents of the Government of Queensland, are empowered to receive Tenders for £2,000,000 of the above Debentures, being part of the total authorised Issue of £3,053,000, constituting the entire Loan, which is secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony, and is for the execution of certain permanent works of public utility and convenience, viz., Railways, Harbours and Rivers Improvement, Public Buildings, Roads and Bridges, Electric Telegraphs, and certain other purposes.

The Balance of the Loan will not be negotiated for at least one year from the date of present Issue.

The Bonds, which are for £1,000, £500, £200, and £100, bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum—commencing from July 1, 1880—the Coupons being payable on January 1 and July 1 in each year, at the Offices of the Banking Agents of the Government in London.

The principal will be payable on July 1, 1915, in London, Brisbane, Sydney, or Melbourne, at the option of the holders.

Copies of the Act authorising the Loan can be seen at the Queensland National Bank, Limited, where statistics of the colony may also be procured.

TENDERS in the form annexed will be received at the Queensland National Bank, Limited, 50 Old Broad Street, until 1 o'clock on Friday, April 9, where and when they will be opened by the Directors in the presence of such of the Applicants as may be in attendance.

The Debentures will be allotted to the highest bidders, but no Tender will be accepted at less than £89 for every £100 of Debentures.

Tenders at a price including a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not be preferentially accepted, and should the equivalent Tenders exceed the Debentures to be allotted, a *pro rata* distribution will be made.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.:—

On application (to be enclosed in Tender), 5 per cent.

On Allotment (payable April 15), so much as will leave a balance of 75 per cent.

The subsequent Instalments are to be paid to the Consolidated Bank, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C., as follows, viz.:—

On June 1, 25 per cent.
On July 15, 25 per cent.
On October 5, 25 per cent.

Payment can be made in full at any time after allotment, under discount of 1 per cent. under the Bank of England rate at the date of such payment.

Scrip Certificates will be issued without delay, and Debentures will be delivered in exchange as soon as practicable.

Prospectuses and Forms of Tender may be obtained of the Queensland National Bank, Limited.

The public Debt of Queensland amounts at present to £10,196,086, which has been applied to purposes similar to those above stated, more than half of the total having been expended on Railways.

By the Local Government Act, no Municipality, Road District, Harbour Trust, or other Local Body, can borrow money, except from the Central Government. The above sum, therefore, represents the total public indebtedness of the Colony, including that of Municipalities, Public Trusts, and all other local bodies, with a few unimportant exceptions, incurred before the Act came into operation.

Queensland National Bank, Limited,
50 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.,
April 2nd, 1880.

FOR SALE, a CHESTNUT MARE, by "EGLINTON." 7 years. Good hunter and charger. 15 hands 2 in.—Apply, Lieut.-Col. HESSE, Wrington, Somerset.

A LADY wishes to Recommend a HOME for CHILDREN, in Clifton, near the College and Downs, where her own were most carefully brought up during her six years' absence abroad.—Address, "H. H.," care of Major-General Thring, Wimborne, Dorset.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—Visitors to Brighton will find every comfort at ROSS-TREVOR HOUSE, Private Hotel and Boarding Establishment, 2 The Drive, West Brighton. It is close to the Sea, contains Hot, Cold, and Sea-Water Baths, and visitors may use the private Lawns of the Estate. The accommodation is first-class and charges moderate.—ALFRED LUCAS, Proprietor.

PRIZE DRAWINGS.—On the 1st of each Month PRIZES will be drawn, amounting to £25,000, £20,000, £10,000, down to £20 sterling. The DRAWINGS are guaranteed by the respective Governments, performed in the presence of the Public, and the Prizes paid immediately in CASH. Every Share has a *bonâ fide* chance. ONE SHARE, £1; SIX SHARES, £5. Remittances to be made in Bank Notes, Cheques (crossed), or Post-Office Orders payable at G.P.O. Prospectuses and Lists of Drawings gratis. Apply to the AGENCY FOR PUBLIC FUNDS (Geneva), 33 Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

EVEN FIRST-CLASS MEDALS and the only Gold Medal awarded for this class of Machinery.

GOLD MEDAL.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.

DOWS, CLARK, & CO.,
46 FRITH STREET, LONDON.

Partial List of Regiments Supplied with Outfits:—

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS, 9TH and 12TH LANCERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS, 9TH, 34TH, 43RD, 48TH, 51ST, 67TH, 78TH, and 89TH REGIMENTS.

P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTERWATER, called by J. von Liebig "a treasure of Nature," on account of its high degree of Chlorides, recommended as a mild aperient and well-tried curative for regular use by such medical authorities as Sir Henry Thompson, Virchow, Frerichs, &c. Cures constipation, indigestion, phlegm, hæmorrhoids, chronic catarrh, disorders of stomach and bowels, gynæcological complaints, gout, congestion, depression of mind, impurities of blood, and scorbutic affections. To be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Mineral Waters.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE,

OF WARRANTED QUALITY.

MAPPIN & WEBB'S CELEBRATED CANTEEN CASES.

FOR HOME AND FOREIGN SERVICE.

No. 1 Size contains	35 articles of Plate and Cutlery		£5 15 0
" 2 "	48 " " "		9 15 0
" 3 "	62 " " "		11 15 0

These and Larger Sizes always in Stock.

SPECIAL LIBERAL TERMS to all Messes and Officers of both Services.

COSTLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.

MAPPIN & WEBB,
Oxford Street (76, 77, 78), West End;
AND
Mansion House Buildings, City,
LONDON.

Manufactory and Show Rooms: The Royal Cutlery Works, Norfolk Street, Sheffield.

NOTICE.—ARMY and NAVY and HAYMARKET CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—Members are still supplied direct by MAPPIN and WEBB, Manufacturers, on the same advantageous terms of discount allowed to Members of all Co-Operative Societies. Terms and Catalogues on giving number of ticket to Mappin and Webb.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS.

DUC de MONTEBELLO'S

EXTRA CUVÉE VINTAGE 1874, SEC, TRÈS-SEC, OR BRUT.

Having secured a large reserve of this fine wine, we are offering it at 72s per dozen, or 76s for 24 half-bottles.

MEURICE AND CO.'S CARTE BLANCHE REIMS.

This delicate Champagne we specially recommend, at 48s per dozen, or 52s for 24 half-bottles.

CLARETS, 15s, 24s, 30s, 36s, and 42s.
SHERRIES, 24s, 30s, 36s, 42s, and 48s.
PORTS (as used in Oporto), 30s, 36s, and 48s.
COGNAC, at 48s and 60s. "The Invalids,'" 84s, very old and delicate.
WHISKY, very old Highland, 42s, and finest old Dublin, 42s per dozen.

Sample Bottles same price, and Detailed Price List, on application to

THE WINE SHIPPERS' AGENCY,
2 VERE STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.
All Goods Delivered Free in London and Suburbs.

Cheques and P.O.O.'s payable to ALFRED NEWTON, crossed "London and Westminster Bank.' Terms—Remittance with order. Orders for £5, carriage paid, to any Railway Station in England.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

INDOOR RIFLE RANGE, price 3s; post free, 3s 6d.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c.

Cheapest House combined with Quality. Testimonials from all parts.

SHOOTING PRACTICE.—Exbogy Exploding Ball Trap, most efficient, throws any direction, all Steel and Iron. Price 15s. Acknowledged the cheapest and best. None are genuine without Name Plate. Glass Balls, 7s per 100.

These Guns are not the cheap rubbish lately introduced in the Market.

Agents Wanted.—PATENT BELL BALL FOR TRAP-SHOOTING.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS, from	£0 15 6
BREECH " " "	3 0 0

LOADED CARTRIDGES, 1879.—REDUCTION in PRICE.

ELEY'S CASES, Pin or Central Fire, charged with best Powder, Grease Proof, thick Felt, and Cloth Wads.

Prices, including Packing:—Twelve gauge—Green, 11s; Blue, 10s; Brown, "E. B.," 8s 6d per 100.
For further particulars, see Price List.
Best Powder, 2s lb. Cases: Chilled Shot, 6s 6d Bag; Revolvers, from 6s; Duck Gun, from 40s.

JONES, GUNMAKER, FISHING ROD, and TACKLE MANUFACTURER,
BLACKBURN, LANCASHIRE.

P.O.O. payable to T. JONES, Bank Top Post Office. Cheques crossed Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

FURNISHING.—S. WEBB & Co.'s

ONE GUINEA DINING ROOM CHAIRS, in real morocco, excel any ever before offered. All goods are marked in plain figures at the TRADE PRICE for prompt cash.—**434, 435** OXFORD STREET, W.

S. WEBB & Co.'s HIRE SYSTEM

for **FURNISHING** affords exceptional advantages. Full particulars with Furnishing Guide, post free.—S. WEBB and CO., Wholesale Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers and Bedding Manufacturers,

434, 435 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1855.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,400 tons, will sail on April 10.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Trentham Hall	April 24.
Rydal Hall	May 8.
Wistow Hall	May 26.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEERS CLUB.

Annual Subscription, £3 3s now, including 1880.

Application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB,
Grafton Street, W.
Established in 1870.

Enrolled Members, 1,200. For the next 300 members, the Entrance Fee will be £10 10s; Annual Home Subscription, £7 7s; Annual Foreign Subscription, £1 1s. Open to all officers of her Majesty's Regular Forces, and those who have retired from the same.

RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

NAVY CLUB ("THATCHED HOUSE.")

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The Members are hereby informed that, at the GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB, at Willis's Rooms, on the 16th inst., it was resolved that the Meeting on the Dinner Card for APRIL 6 should not be held.

By direction of Committee,
HENRY J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

WANDERERS' CLUB, PALL MALL.

Lord HEADLEY—President of Committee.

This Club now numbers 1,600 members, of whom about 500 are Officers of her Majesty's Services.

Officers on full pay can obtain immediate admission.

Annual Subscription—For Officers not quartered in London, Four Guineas; on Foreign Service, One Guinea. The Entrance Fee is Ten Guineas.

Apply to Major-Gen. S. STALLARD, R.A., Honorary Secretary; or to

C. W. PINEO, Secretary.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £175,000.

HEAD OFFICE,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods Deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock, and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

REVERSIONARY and LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY, or other SECURITIES and ANNUITIES purchased, or loans thereon granted, by the

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (Limited),
10 Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, Strand.
Established 1835. Paid-up capital, £480,000.

If required, interest on loans may be capitalised.

F. S. CLAYTON, } Joint
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CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances, and Loans in connection therewith, on moderate Terms, with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England, 82 King William Street.

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JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.

LOSS of TIME is LOSS of MONEY.

ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF TIME.

And may be provided against by a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGER'S ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Oldest and Largest Accidental Assurance Company.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
MODERATE PREMIUMS.
BONUS ALLOWED TO INSURERS OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.

A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF HAS BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or

64 CORNHILL, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, *Secretary.*

ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE.—Successful preparation in France: Guines, near Calais; by English and Foreign Graduates. Terms Moderate.—Address, Mr. POPIEUL BERTIN, Britannia House, Guines.

CARSHALTON HOUSE SCHOOL, SURREY.

Boys prepared to pass into Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Navy. Military Drill and Discipline.—For particulars, apply to the HEAD MASTER.

ISLE of WIGHT COLLEGE.

The next TERM will COMMENCE at 9 o'clock on FRIDAY, April 30.

The Head Master, Rev. F. PENTREATH, D.D.

All particulars from J. W. FARDELL, Secretary, Cambrian House Offices, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

TO MILITIA CANDIDATES for the ARMY.—A Course of Instruction in Military Subjects, Fortification, Topography, Tactics Law, &c., as required by the new Regulations, given by Major Daubeny and A. Pinhey (late R.A.).—Address, A. PINHEY, Burlington House, Isleworth, W.

ARMY, SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, MILITIA COMPETITIVE, UNIVERSITIES.—Messrs. ASKIN will be happy to forward (gratis) PROSPECTUSES of SUCCESSFUL TUTORS. References kindly allowed to Chaplain-General to the Forces, and others.—9A Sackville Street, W.

A LADY desirous of retaining in full her present most efficient staff of GOVERNESSES and MASTERS, is willing to fill Three Vacancies for next Term at reduced fees, namely 60 and 70 guineas inclusive terms; usually 90 and 100 guineas. Locality, a well-known health resort.—Address, "B. H. M.," May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

TO OFFICERS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.—A MILITARY TUTOR in the Country wishes to meet with an OFFICER capable of assisting in teaching Mathematics for Woolwich and the subjects for Lieutenants of Militia competing for Line Commissions. If with capital a Partnership might be arranged after sufficient mutual acquaintance.—Address, "CLERICUS," May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

EDUCATIONAL.—A YOUNG LADY, daughter of a gentleman, desires an immediate Engagement as GOVERNESS, to Children from seven to nine years. Would take entire charge; teaches English, French, Drawing, Elementary Music. Excellent testimonials. Would not mind the Salary being small, to commence with, if the family she entered treated her as a lady.—Address, "M.," care of Miss King, 18 Prah Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

THE Rev. JAMES WATNEY, Canwick Vicarage, Lincoln, desires most cordially to recommend to Parents and Guardians an excellent PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS, between the ages of 6 and 13. Two of his own Sons have been prepared there for a Public School. The boys are thoroughly grounded in English, Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, and enjoy all the comforts and care of a happy and refined Christian home.—Address, Rev. J. WATNEY; or "MATER," care of Mrs. BURNET, Stationer, Grove Lane, Camberwell.

BEAUMARIS SCHOOL, N. WALES.

Governing Body—The LORD BISHOP OF BANGOR, Colonel HAMPTON LEWIS, Captain VERNEY, R.N., and others.

Head Master—STEPHEN D. ORME, M.A., Trin. Col., Dublin, late Assistant-Master of Rossall School.

Assistant-Master—W. H. RICHMOND, B.A., late Scholar of Magdalen Coll., Cambridge, and others.

This School has a mild and healthy situation, by the sea; and valuable Scholarships attached.

Inclusive terms, for Sons of Clergymen and Officers, £50. Next Term begins April 30.

NAVAL CADETS, ASSISTANT CLERKS
HOPE HOUSE, SOMERSET PLACE,
SOUTHSEA.

Principal—Mr T. H. VICKERY.

In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the examination required for the above.

At the Competitive Examinations in 1878 and 1879 for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, SIXTEEN Pupils were successful in the competition. At the recent Examination in November Pupils took the First and Third places.

MILITARY EDUCATION, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE A. WILKINSON, late Royal Engineers, will have VACANCIES at EASTER.

Pupils are prepared for the Examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and through the Militia; also for the Examination in Military Surveying, Military Law, Fortification, and Tactics, required by Militia subalterns.

During the two years Colonel Wilkinson has been engaged at this undertaking, Ten Pupils have passed the Preliminary Examination first trial, seven have passed through the Sandhurst Examination, One through the Woolwich Examination, and Four have received the necessary Qualifying Certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, through the Militia. At the last Examination for Sandhurst, Two out of Three were successful.

Apply either to Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court, London; or direct to Colonel BERDOE A. WILKINSON, Heinrichstrasse 108½, Darmstadt.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 464 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost, or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

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(KNIGHT of the ORDER of LEOPOLD of BELGIUM and of the LEGION of HONOUR)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

The PUREST. The MOST PALATABLE. The MOST DIGESTIBLE. The MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL WHICH PRODUCES THE FULL CURATIVE EFFECTS IN
CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS,
GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES of CHILDREN,
RICKETS, and ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B. (Rear-Admiral Waddilove)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Surveying service
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (Vice-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. R. Wells (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Atalanta	4	106	Training-ship	Capt. F. Stirling	Sept. 17, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Avon	2	73	S. gunvessel	Com. L. C. Keppel	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	On passage home
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. S. P. Woodruffe	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. B. Phillimore, C.B.	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Henry Fairfax	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. T. Le H. Ward	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
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Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
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Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. C. H. Hawkins	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. Mather Byles	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. W. St. Clair	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. W. de C. Cookson	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. C. J. Brownrigg	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Capt. W. J. L Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Ed. G. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	For W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Frolic	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. S. H. Rickman	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. J. E. Erskine	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Growler	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. C. E. D. Willcox	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China (on pass. home)
Hart	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard Carter	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Sir B. Walker	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Hornet	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. J. S. Eaton	Re. Feb. 25, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inconstant	16	674	S. iron frigate	Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy	Feb. 5, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsm'uth (pyng. off)
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Industry	2	64	S. store vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	March 14, 1877—Devonport	W. C. Africa (ord. hm.)
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. H. E. G. Earle	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. L. Ryder	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Rear-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Newcastle	31	515	S. frigate	Capt. Edward Kelly	July 22, 1879—Chatham	Particular service
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir L. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. W. S. Brown (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. J. Giles	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Particular service
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. C. P. FitzGerald	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Resistance	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	May 17, 1877—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Ingles	Re. April 14, 1876—Bombay	Paying off
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. R. H. Molyneux	June 14, 1877—Sheerness	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. G. Horne	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. F W. B. Heron	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. T. Pullen	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal
Spartan	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. R. E. Tracey	June 15, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. Liddell	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Oct. 25, 1876—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. E. Pilkington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. Hon. W. Ward	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vestal	9	170	S. sloop	Com. D. G. Tandy	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Zanzibar	E. Indies (ord. home)
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	East Indies
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Wivern	4	152	S. turret ship	Com. J. G. Jones	Jan. 14, 1880—Portsmouth	Hong Kong
Woodlark	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	March 16, 1880—Devonport	For East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1876—Sheerness	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15, 1875—Chatham	Fitting out

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO APRIL 3.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, *c.*	St. John's Wood	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, *c.*	Windsor	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	O. L. C. Williams, *c.*	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, *c.*	Transvaal—Aldershot	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dublin	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Dublin	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	A. Nugent, *c.*	Dundalk	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	A. G. M Moore, *c.*	Shorncliffe	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	Woolwich	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Edinburgh	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, *c.*	Cahir [bury	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Peshawur field force—Canter-	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	R. S. Cleland	Cabul—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury.	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Aldershot	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. C. Le Quesne	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars	H. T. Butler, *p.s.c.*	Lucknow—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	Meerut—Canterbury	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Brighton	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, *p.s.c.*	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Hounslow	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Ballincollig	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix Trench.	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	E. B. Wake	Leeds	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, *c.*	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	E. S. Burnaby, *c.*	Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion	[mantle, *c.*	Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	A. J. Lyon-Free-	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. Gipps, *c.*	Shorncliffe	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Tower	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion	E. St.L. MccGwire, *c.*	Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	Jubbulpore—Glencorse	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal) 1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly—Guildford	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Fleetwood	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. W. Bray, C.B., *c.*	Poona—Fleetwood	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	W. Roberts, *c.*	Peshawur field force--Berwick	1866	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, *c.*	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	Aden—Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. H. Waller, *c.*	Cork—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Afghanistan—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, *c.*	Koorum Valley—Warrington	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Kinsale—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Afghanistan—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, *c.*, *p.s.c.*	Colchester—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	M. L. M'Causland	Preston—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Afghanistan—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, *c*	Afghanistan—Bury St. Edm's.	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	W. E. Brown	Bellary—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., *c.*	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Peshawur field force—Bradf'd	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, *p.s.c.*	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Afghanistan—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Belfast—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Secunderabad—Bedford	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Peshawur Valley—Shorncliffe	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd	Nusseerabad—Shorncliffe	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Peshawur field force--Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, *p.s.c.*	Bermuda—Richmond, Yorks.	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	R. D. Barrett	Aldershot—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. Davis, *c.*	Mullingar—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Dublin—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. P. Prevost, *c.*	Woolwich—Wrexham	1857	India—Bombay	1869
— 2nd Battalion	Hon. S. Mostyn, C.B., *c*	Devonport—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion	R. T. Glyn, C.B., *c.*	Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Gibraltar—Brecon	1878	Cape	1878
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. A. Ruddell, *c.*	Afghanistan—Plymouth	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Chatham—Hamilton	1865	Bombay—Bengal	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, *c.*	Fermoy—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—

Regiments.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad.	To—From	Returned.
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	G. W. Puget	Ranekhet—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, *c.*	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Fleetwood—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, *c.*	Pembroke Dock—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. de W. R. Thackwell	Curragh	1857	India—Bengal	1872
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi—Weymouth	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Dum Dum—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, *c.*	Chatham—Cardiff	1865	Bengal—Aden	1875
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. *c.*	Parkhurst—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., *c.*	Burmah—Aldershot	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	J. I. Preston	Aldershot—Shorncliffe	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	W. FitzRoy	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Cannanore—Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	J. Thompson, *c.*	Colchester—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)		Peshawur Valley—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell	Aldershot—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, *c.*	Manchester	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	C. M. Clarke, C.B.	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, *c.*	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Kandahar—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Winchester—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins	Afghanistan—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion		Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	R. W. Hinxman, *c.*	Agra—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett, *c.*	Malta—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, *c.*	Morar—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)		Umballa—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	F. C. D'E. Barclay	Afghanistan—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, *p.s.c.*	Cabul—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	H. de R. Pigott, *c.*	Subathoo—Kingston	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	J. I. Macdonell, *c.*	Edinburgh—Fort George	1868	Gibraltar — Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	F. Brownlow, C.B.	Cabul—Stirling	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow—Hamilton	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, *c.*	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar; Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Aldershot—Weymouth	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice	Sheffield—Halifax	1868	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. Kent, *c.*	Dover—Hounslow	1857	N. S. Wales—Bengal	1870
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Poona—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	(On passage home)—Curragh	1872	Singapore---Transvaal	1880
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	H. A. Chichester	Rawul Pindee—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Aldershot—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	T. S. Brown, *c.*	Belgaum—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Curragh—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	F. E. Appleyard, C.B. *c*	Afghanistan—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Dover—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	N. Stevenson, *c.*	Limerick—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, *c.*	Rangoon—Armagh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., *c.*	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B.	Cape, &c.—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	Cabul—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	S. Malthus, C.B.	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	C. F. Parkinson	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Halifax, N.S.—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	T. T. Simpson	Malta—Templemore	1863	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman,	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	H. Cook, *c.* [C.B.	Sealkote—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H. G. Delafosse, C.B., *c*	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, *p.s.c.*	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, *p.s.c.*	Cork—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell	Dublin—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	H. J. Bell	Newry—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	E. L. Robertson	Athlone—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Guernsey—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. E. T. Williams, *c.*	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Duke of Connaught	Aldershot—Winchester	1861	Canada—Canada	1870
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, *c.*	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	G. Clerk, *c.* [C.B., *c.*	Dublin—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. R. L. Newdigate,	Murree Hills—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Jamaica	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Aldershot
B —	Dublin
C —	Aldershot
D —	Peshawur
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Afghanistan
G —	Lucknow
H —	Woolwich
I —	Afghanistan
K —	Exeter
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Mhow
E —	Kirkee
F —	Exeter
G —	Dublin
H —	Newbridge
I —	Ballincollig
K —	Canterbury
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Woolwich
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Afghanistan
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
K —	Theyetmyo
L —	Trinchinopoly
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Deesa
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Hyderabad
D —	Afghanistan
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kirkee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Athlone
K —	Kilkenny
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Barrackpore
B —	Benares
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Nowgong
E —	Campbellpore
F —	Dinapore
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Ferozepore
I —	India
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Limerick
N —	Clonmel
O —	Curragh
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Jullundur
F —	Saugor
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Aldershot
I —	Newcastle
K —	Aldershot
L —	Hilsea
M —	Newcastle
N —	Woolwich
O —	Weedon
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon
B —	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Trowbridge
H —	Morar
I —	Seetapore
K —	Bareilly
L —	Mean Meer
M —	Fyzabad
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Woolwich
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Fort Victoria
2nd —	Golden Hill
3rd —	Fort Brockhurst
4th —	Fort Fareham
5th —	Portsmouth
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	St. Helena
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Mauritius
11th —	Cape
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Maker
20th —	Devonport
Depot	Portsmouth

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Afghanistan
2nd —	India
3rd —	Rangoon
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Colaba
6th —	Lucknow
7th —	Rangoon
8th —	Devonport
9th —	Bombay
10th —	Theyetmyo
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Deolallee
14th —	Secunderabad
15th —	Aden

8th Brigade (*con.*)

16th Battery	Darjeeling
17th —	Mhow
18th —	Aden
19th —	Mean Meer
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Aden
2nd —	Allahabad
3rd —	India
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Dover
7th —	Dover
8th —	Shoeburyness
9th —	Dover
10th —	Govindghur
11th —	Lundi Kotal
12th —	Attock
13th —	Peshawur
14th —	Ferozepore
15th —	Mean Meer
16th —	Calcutta
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	Theyetmyo
20th —	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Jersey
7th —	Spike Island
8th —	Carlisle Fort
9th —	Guernsey
10th —	Alderney
11th —	Camden Fort
12th —	Weymouth
13th —	Malta
14th —	Malta
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
19th —	Plymouth
Depot	Cork

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Afghanistan
6th —	Afghanistan
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Agra
10th —	Delhi
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Sheerness
13th —	Sheerness
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Sheerness
16th —	Tilbury
17th —	Woolwich
18th —	Woolwich
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment … … Woolwich. | Remount Establishment … … Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Transvaal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—St. George's Bks.
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton
20th—Chatham (Survey)
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Bermuda
26th—Halifax, N.S.
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (Field) (o.h'm)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps… … … … Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

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15

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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CONSIDERING the fondness of the Liberals for sweeping changes and heroic legislation, we think it extremely probable that the reorganisation of the Indian military system will be carried out with energy and promptitude. There might, in the minds of ordinary people arise a doubt as to whether it was wise to change horses while crossing a stream, but such petty considerations are beneath the notice of the Gladstone school. We shall not, therefore, be surprised at finding that even before we have done with the Afghan war, the task of reconstructing a monster, delicate, and elaborate machine has been begun. The members of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme of reorganisation were selected in some instances apparently for the precise reason that they were wanting in practical experience with regard to important branches of the subject, and the regimental element was sparingly represented. There is, therefore, some hope that their suggestions will be subjected to modification by the Home Government. Beginning at the top, we find that the Viceroy is to be the supreme head of the Army. He is that already, and the only object of the recommendation is that his patronage and his power in executive matters may be increased and placed beyond dispute. Taken in conjunction with the suggestion that the Commander-in-Chief should lose his seat in Council, the intention evidently is to reduce that officer to the position of Chief of the Staff. Indeed, it is candidly admitted that it is intended that he should occupy towards the Military Secretariat the same position as that of the Duke of Cambridge towards the Secretary of War. The Military Member of Council would, according to the scheme, hold the same position as the Secretary of War. What the object of these arrangements are, unless to gratify the vanity of the Viceroy for the time being, and the Indian bureaucracy, we cannot imagine. If the idea is carried out, the interests of the Army will be most imperfectly represented in the Government, for the Military member of Council has as often as not had little practical experience of regimental life, and important military operations would be planned by one man totally ignorant of them, advised by another whose existence has been spent chiefly in an office. The only objection to the present system is that the Commander-in-Chief has not had enough power. Yet it is proposed that he should be deprived of the little he now possesses. The fusion of the Armies of the Three Presidencies has often been advocated, and though there may be some practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out, we are inclined to advocate the adoption of that step. The advantages of the new scheme, by which four Army Corps are to be maintained, would seem to be nullified by the full control granted to Army Corps commanders. Necessarily, the peace army corps cannot correspond with the war army corps, but each army corps ought, in peace, to have one or two divisions organised so as to be able to take the field in its entirety. Perhaps, however, this will be done. Indeed, we are informed that arrangements are to be made for mobilising at once an army of 15,000 infantry, 12,600 cavalry, 240 field-guns, 18 siege guns, and 21 companies of Sappers. In connection with this subject, we may mention that the distribution of the troops is to be extensively altered. This is a step in the right direction, for the existing distribution has grown up gradually, and has been based on local and temporary requirements, rather than on any comprehensive scheme, or existing circumstances. The strategical value of the railways, for instance, has been only partially recognised. The increase in the strength of European infantry regiments would be a wise measure, considering how long a period must elapse before properly trained men can be obtained from England, in order to fill up the vacancies caused by sickness or casualties in action. The modification in the short-service system, it has long been seen, was inevitable, for two reasons :—1. It is specially essential that European regiments in India should be composed of men, not boys, if we are to keep up the prestige on which our power so greatly depends. 2. The expense of constantly sending home soldiers who have completed their time, and replacing them by others, is becoming a serious item in the Estimates. A local army has been advocated by many. Few unprejudiced persons, however, who are acquainted with and have studied the subject would endorse such a recommendation. A great gain to health, and eventually to economy, will be gained, if the bulk of the European infantry are, as recommended by the Committee, stationed in the hills. The sick-rate would undoubtedly diminish, and invaliding cease to be the heavy drain on the training that it now is. There is, however, it must be admitted, another side to the question. Unless the men are kept constantly employed in road-making and similar work, they will soon become tired of a hill station. Indeed, it is no secret that they find hill stations very dull. Then there is the difficulty as to drill, musketry, &c. The expense of feeding is also very great. Finally, it is desirable that the natives should *see* our European troops. As to the changes recommended in the Native Army, the constitution of a Reserve, formed from men of from twelve to twenty years' service, is an excellent notion. The recommendation that in a portion of the Army Native officers should be obtained by direct appointment from among cadets of good family, who have been trained at a military school, is—if men of good family will join these schools—a good idea. We cannot see, however, why this system should only be introduced in the Bengal and Punjab Armies, and why in the other Army Corps promotion should be by selection. There is no reason why there should be any distinction. Certainly the Army Corps whose district is Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Scinde, will produce men more fitted for direct commissions than Bengal and Assam. We should also have been glad had some indication been given that it was in contemplation to improve the status of Native officers, and assimilate the position of some of them to that of British officers. One of the chief defects of the existing organisation is the paucity of British officers. The Commission propose that in future there should be nine officers to a regiment of Native Infantry, and ten to a regiment of Native Cavalry. We cannot but think that it would have been better to have either reverted to the old Irregular system, or to have adopted the Regular system in its entirety. Nine or ten officers will be either too many or too few; it will be too many for mere supervision, too few for executive command. The Staff Corps, we trust, is doomed; at all events, the Commission have recommended its abolition, suggesting that there should be a combination of Brigade and Army Corps promotion. We also rejoice to observe that the absurdity of officers who have not done a day's soldiering since they were ensigns, thirty years ago, holding the rank of colonel or General is to be swept away. It is recommended that, with the exception of political employ, all officers accepting civil duties should resign their commissions. The above is an outline of the proposed changes, but no doubt some important modifications in the scheme will be made by the Home Government.

In the new Parliament, the Navy will be almost unrepresented by its own cloth, and will have to depend upon Members for the ports who may be willing to be coached up in any question coming before the House. This is a very great disadvantage, for experience has shown how easy a thing it is for a Department like the Admiralty to "obfuscate" a non-professional Member, so soon as he has got to the bottom of his list of questions, and his figures and facts are exhausted. Among the old Members that have gone, none will be more regretted than Admiral Sir John Hay and Commander Lord Charles Beresford, both of whose seats were looked upon as safe, more especially that of the last-named officer. But in the present humour of Ireland, an officer in her Majesty's Fleet is not the sort of man that Waterford wanted, and one who would be ready to advocate radical changes is more to the liking of the electors. Admiral Edmonstone, who hardly said enough, but was wise when he did speak; and Captain Pim, who said too much, and was not over-wise when he got on his legs, have both resigned their seats. Commander Price has retained his place in the House, and Commander Lord Ramsay has won a seat. But while the Navy has every confidence in the Member for Devonport, the new Member for Liverpool is as yet untried, and has shown some symptoms of disregard for precedent which make the Service a little doubtful as to the value of his support. Of unsuccessful candidates, Liberals and Conservatives alike have their share, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell and Captain Field being unsuccessful on the Conservative side, and Rear-Admiral Carr Glyn and Captain Verney on the Liberal. The Marines have no Member, unfortunately, neither Captain Colomb, R.MA., or Captain Champion, R.M.L.I., having been returned for Youghal or Gravesend respectively. Mr. E. J. Reed has once more been returned, this time for Cardiff, for he seems to find the commercial element more in his line than anything connected with the Navy, and he left the dockyard borough of Pembroke for the trading port of Cardiff. Mr. Donald Currie may be counted as of service in bringing forward measures for forming a reserve of merchant ships for war purposes, a subject to which he has devoted some attention. But taking the new Parliament all in all, it is a remarkably poor House for the Navy, and the Service may expect a period of inactivity, for the new Admiralty will feel tolerably secure from awkward questioning. Mr. Childers is now generally spoken of as the coming First Lord of the Admiralty, though we had hoped that Mr. Goschen would have again taken office at Whitehall; and it is not even now too late for him to accede to what would be satisfactory to the Navy. There are not wanting those who believe in Mr. Childers's desire to do well with the Naval Service, but his reforms were too severe; and if ever a man made the Navy smart, he did. Mr. Goschen had the advantage of coming into power when the great reorganisation craze had partially passed away, and he did what he could to smooth over those troubles into which hasty legislation had brought the Fleet. Mr. Goschen also has a far better idea than Mr. Childers of what is true economy, and did not look upon the fact of keeping the public money in the public purse as a real gain to the country, when the Fleet stood in need of repair and the Service was dissatisfied at the want of sympathy shown towards it, almost every request being denied, on the ground that it would cost something to carry out. That a retirement scheme for officers was urgently needed there is no denying, and we should be the last to hesitate in rendering to Mr. Childers the praise he deserves for the manner in which he handled so very difficult a question. It is true that much that he did has had to be undone, and modifications without number have had to be introduced, yet it was he who first tackled the question in all its difficulties, and gave to successors a scheme upon the lines of which they could work and improve. Still, as we have said before, Mr. Goschen would be a far more popular First Lord of the Admiralty than Mr. Childers; and the Service would not object to see Mr. Thomas Brassey given a berth as Parliamentary Secretary or Civil Lord at the Admiralty. He has the interests of the Service more at heart than most civilians, and although he may have his "fads," even to excess, and may feel that he is competent to take command of a fleet or build us a new Navy on his own designs, there is much in him that makes him a valuable friend to the Navy, and some official connection with that Service should be in store for him.

When a State is governed alternately by a body of men holding diametrically opposite views, it necessarily follows that the acts of the one can never be approved by the other, or by their supporters; and so whatever party may hold the reins for the time being, when estimates for the Services are brought forward, it stands to reason that their opponents are prepared to charge them with extravagance, each in turn crying out that the sum proposed for the Army and Navy is in excess of requirements. Recently, however, financial statements in Parliament have been remarkably free from animadversions of this nature, and the sums proposed for both branches of the Service have been passed with few remarks, and with little or no opposition. Doubtless the time has arrived when men feel themselves bound to accept the fact that the Services, both as regards pay of the men and provision of matériel, cannot be dealt with on the same limited scale as they were a century or half a century ago. Looking back a hundred years, we find the Army costing only £1,027,000, and the Navy £1,248,400; while at the beginning of the present century, when England was at war with Russia, France, and Spain, the cost of the Navy only reached £11,833,500, and that for the Army £12,238,200. At an intermediate date, when peace reigned, and before the introduction of the improvements of later years, we find the expenditure for the Army standing at £4,895,800, and that for the Navy at £4,420,000, but the votes of late years have reached respectively ten and fifteen millions, those for the current year being, for the Army, £15,541,300, and for the Navy, £10,492,935; thus in a time of peace the estimates for the Services in the one case exceed, and in the other are little less, than their cost when the country was engaged in an expensive war with three powerful nations. The British tax-payers may, however, rest satisfied that this state of things is not without necessity. To have an efficient Army and an efficient Fleet, the wages of the soldiers and of the sailors must be increased in proportion as the wages of the labouring population are advanced in the United Kingdom, otherwise both Services would become inefficient and undermanned. Forty years ago the pay was lower. Good-conduct money, good shooting, and other monetary rewards, as an inducement to good character and successful instruction, were unknown; and the addition of these items alone, to both Army and Navy, where, in round numbers, 200,000 men are concerned, form no small addition to an annual estimate. But the chief cause of increase is attributable to the present class of ships and war matériel for both Army and Navy. Before the Crimean war, the great nations of the world were satisfied with "Brown Bess" for their Army, and wooden three-deckers, carrying 32 and 24-pounders, for their Navy. But from that date the talent of Artillerists and Engineers has been brought to bear on the requirements of modern warfare, resulting in improved rifles, ponderous ordnance projectiles, compared with which the old 32-lb. shot was but a toy, and ironclads reaching the enormous measurement of over ten thousand tons. Added to this, the reduction of the sailing fleet and proportionate increase of vessels propelled by steam, the improvement and consequent increased cost of marine engines, the introduction of torpedoes and torpedo-boats, with the constant experiments and consequent changes which become necessary in the present day, it is not surprising that the estimates for the Services should be in excess of what they were forty or fifty years ago. All these improvements, however, and consequent increase of cost, are but the result of competition with other nations, a competition which must ever exist, so long as one nation pretends to hold its own with another. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the burthen is no greater on the taxpayer at the present period than it was at the time when the cost of the Services was at one-half, inasmuch as the prosperity of the country has proportionately increased, and can therefore better afford the outlay. It would be a false economy to check the advance of Naval and Military Science by ceasing to profit by the known results of experiments or inventions, suggested for the better protection of the United Kingdom; and therefore our legislators who have the welfare of their country at heart must never shrink from providing the ways and means, even if they find them to be in excess of former years.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh continues on the west coast of Ireland, superintending the relief of the distressed districts and islands, and the *Lively*, bearing the flag of his Royal Highness, has made Galway its head-quarters for the present. A large number of islands on the Galway coast have been visited, and supplies distributed by the *Valorous* and the smaller vessels of the Relief Squadron. Finding on arriving on the coast that the arrangement of placing certain vessels entirely at the disposal of one or other of the agents of the two Relief Committees was likely to lead to delay in carrying out whatever might be the most pressing service of the moment, the Duke of Edinburgh requested the Admiralty to place all vessels employed in relief work directly under his orders. His Royal Highness has also given assistance in house-to-house visiting and distribution of clothing.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales will shortly arrive in England, as the *Bacchante* was to leave Bermuda for Portsmouth on the 3rd instant.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., will, we believe, after his stay with Sir Henry Layard, pay a visit to Cyprus in the *Helicon* before returning to rehoist his flag on board the *Alexandra*.

Her Majesty will embark on board the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* at Flushing on the 16th inst., according to present arrangements, and will proceed to Queensborough. The *Osborne*, *Alberta*, and *Syren* will be the accompanying squadron.

Rear-Admiral Maxse has been writing to the French papers, to assure the Republic that the real friends of France are to be found among those whose society the Admiral frequented when he was aiding in agitating against the Beaconsfield Government. According to Admiral Maxse, France must look for her English friends among "the English Positivists, Radicals, and the London Democracy." He assures his French readers that they "may confidently rely on their friendship for Republican France." Is this a compliment?

The existing Board of Admiralty, not desiring to commit the succeeding Board to the formation of a Detached Squadron, has sent orders that the ships which had been named for this purpose need not now be brought forward, as was intended. This suspension of the order will only cause a slight delay, should the Liberal Admiralty decide upon re-establishing a Flying Squadron. Meanwhile, Lord Clanwilliam's chances of hoisting his flag as Admiral Commanding lie in abeyance.

We learn from the Admiralty that her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Order in Council, to direct that on all occasions on which Royal Marines are embarked on board her Majesty's ships, whether as part complement, supernumeraries, or in battalions for service on shore, they shall be subject to the provisions of the Naval Discipline Act in force for the time being, provided the following directions, contained in Sub-clause *b.*, Clause 8, of Section 171, of the Army Discipline and Regulation Acts, 1879, are not infringed, viz.:—"If any such officers or men of the Royal Marines are employed on land, the senior Naval officer present shall, unless such officers and men are serving with seamen under the immediate command of a Naval officer on shore, order that they shall, during such employment, be subject to this Act; and while such order is in force, they shall be subject to this Act accordingly."

The Admiralty and the India Office are by no means satisfied at the result of the recent prosecution of Mr. Dunn, who for so many years has been employed in a responsible position in the Constructors' Department. It will be remembered that Mr. Dunn was accused of having, as Deputy-Constructor of the Navy, agreed with a shipbroker that a vessel purchased for the India Office should be charged for at the sum of £20,000, whereas her real price was £18,500, and the difference was to be divided between Mr. Dunn and the broker. We can quite believe that the Admiralty would not have been party to taking proceedings against an official of the position of Mr. Dunn, had there not been very strong presumptive evidence of his guilt; and therefore, it is not surprising that a new trial has been moved for, and granted, on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence. The Solicitor-General, in moving for a new trial, brought forward as an argument, in favour of the application being granted, that "it would put an end to a practice which was supposed to exist in the Government Departments." This, we think, is rather a sweeping charge, and hardly fair to a Service in which bribery is, as a rule, most rare.

The naval power of Russia in the East is daily increasing with no unmeasured stride. The Naval depôt at Vladivostock is to be partially abandoned when a more suitable port is opened to her Siberian Fleet. The island of Saghalien is to be made a naval station, Russian convicts being sent there in great numbers to carry out the necessary works, and the Siberian Fleet is to be doubled, five ships of war having just been appropriated for this purpose. The volunteer fleet is also moving in that direction, three, we believe, being already on the spot. It looks as though there were warm work in store for somebody, and the question is, whether we shall be altogether out of it.

Captain Charles Cruttenden, late of the Indian Navy, and formerly Deputy-Director of Transports at the Admiralty, has assumed his duties as consulting officer for the Indian troop service, and is retained to represent Indian interests in the Transport Department. The new arrangements under which the Indian troopships are to be maintained, in accordance with the agreement arrived at between the India Office and Admiralty, will be found summarised in another column.

The officer who was in charge of the launch of the *Agincourt* when she got across the bows of the mail steamer *Minho*, and foundered, with the loss of two lives, has been ordered to be sent home, to be placed on half-pay, as a mark of their Lordships' opinion that he showed want of judgment in handling the steam-launch.

The widow of Mr. Greet, who was in command of the Coastguard cruiser *Fanny* when she was run down and sunk by the steamship *Helvetia*, has, we are glad to find, been successful in an action for compensation brought against the Steamship Company. The jury assessed the damages at £1,500 for the widow and her six children.

The undermentioned half-pay officers joined the torpedo class which commenced on board the *Vernon* on Wednesday last:—Captains Musgrave, Dupuis, Fane, Lloyd, and Prattent; Commanders Stopford, Poynder, Lecocq, Nesham, Rainier, Churchill, Bosanquet, Young, Hewitt, and Usborne; Lieutenants Duncan, Levett, Harrison, Eliot, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Count Metaxa.

Admiral Popoff, whose head-quarters are at Glasgow, where he is superintending the building of the new Imperial yacht *Livadia*, assisted at the blessing of the vessel this week, in the presence of a number of spectators. Great progress is being made with this new vessel, the breadth of beam of which is very remarkable.

It is with regret that we learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Williams, R.M.A., is lying so seriously ill at his quarters at Eastney Barracks as to give cause for much anxiety.

Commander John H. Rainier, who has been promoted out of the *Excellent* on completing his term as senior Staff officer, has been fortunate in passing over nearly 120 lieutenants. Commander Rainier has been constantly employed, and is known as an excellent officer. He cannot be said to have gained his step too soon.

The petty officers of the ships at Portsmouth have been enjoying themselves, and a ball which they gave on Wednesday night reflects much credit upon the class.

Commander Atwell Lake, late of the *Alexandra*, was appointed acting captain of the *Téméraire* during the delays which occurred in filling that command, on the promotion of Rear-Admiral Watson. Commander Lake now returns to England by mail steamer, having been relieved by Captain the Hon. W. Carpenter on March 28.

Of all the charges which have from time to time been brought against the Naval Service by "economists" of the worst form, not one has been found who could muster the courage to say that the officers were overpaid. The cost of ships, extravagance in the purchase of stores in excess of the demand, the maintenance of large Royal yards instead of going to private builders, and all manner of holes, have been picked in the Administration, so far as it concerns the *matériel*. But not even the reddest Radical in his most ramping moods has been able to say that either officers or men received too much pay. Seeing, then, with what care the pay of the Navy has been kept down to the present low rates, with the drawback of compulsory idleness and half-pay, it might have been thought that some extra allowance would be made in the case of ships serving on expensive stations. Take Japan as an instance, where everything except provisions is about three times the price that it is in England, the purchasing power of the dollar being about equal to that of the shilling at home. Clothing on that station is very expensive, and the cost of having supplies sent out by an outfitter makes a very considerable increase in the tailor's bill. There was a time when parcels could be sent out by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers free of charge, if necessary; but those good times have passed by, and with less money, or rather with an income worth less, officers are put to greater expense than formerly. This is very unreasonable, especially as the Navy does not know the privilege of drawing batta.

The Japanese training-ship *Tsukuba Kan* is ordered from Yokohama to America. Thirty students from the Naval College are to join her, to obtain a practical knowledge of navigation.

The crew of the *Alexandra*, on being paid off on Saturday at Portsmouth, were granted seven weeks' leave, the extra week being given on the recommendation of Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby.

Six revolving Hotchkiss cannon, constructed for Naval, field, fort, mountain, and other uses, are now to be seen at the offices of the Company, 43 Parliament Street. The French Government has ordered a considerable number of these cannon, and the Russian Government ordered 200 of them last week. A full description of these guns appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* on March 6 and 13. The Hotchkiss resembles the Gatling in most points, with this exception, that it has only one lock for all the barrels, whereas the Gatling has one lock to each barrel. An accident to either the lock or to one of the barrels of the Hotchkiss will disable the gun. As we have before stated, this would only disable one barrel in the Gatling gun, leaving the remaining barrels efficient and serviceable. We hope, therefore, that before deciding to purchase any further supply of machine guns out of the sum appropriated in this year's Estimates for that purpose, both the Admiralty and the War Office will carefully consider the defects we have enumerated in the various systems now competing for adoption, to the end that the English Service may eventually be supplied with the very best machine gun it is possible to procure. We are informed that great improvements have been made in the Nordenfeldt gun. These are said to render the premature explosion of cartridges absolutely impossible.

The monitor *Solimoens* is, according to a telegram from Rio, missing, not having returned from gunnery practice, for which purpose she put to sea. She had been four days absent when the telegram was despatched, and some vessels had gone out to look for her.

We regret to hear of the sudden death at Eastney, on Sunday, of Lieutenant-Colonel Poore, R.M.A., who had been unwell for some time, but was not on the sick-list. Colonel Poore entered the Service in 1847, and served with the Royal Marine Battalion in the operations against Bomarsund.

The cadets on board the *Britannia* rejoined their ship, the Easter leave, on Thursday, the announcement that they rejoined on Friday, last week, being an error.

The independent cruise of the *Raleigh* will cause no greater wear-and-tear to the ship than if she were employed on a station, and the saving will be very considerable, for her own complement can be reduced, the supernumeraries for passage on the outward and homeward voyages doing their share of the work, instead of going out in hired steamers and having their passages paid for them. It is better, too, for the young hands that they should be kept under the pendant, than be sent out as passengers; and although it has been customary to place such drafts under the charge of Naval officers, yet the life is not the same. We hope this use to which the *Raleigh* has been put may be extended, and that it may be made possible to arrange in the future for sending reliefs to distant stations on board men-of-war. It matters little on what station a ship may be, so long as the strength of the station she leaves is maintained; and if we moved ships a little more often, making them do some useful work at the same time, instead of keeping them going from one port to another, visiting the same haunts, of some of which the men must be heartily tired, the service would gain in popularity. An attempt has been made to exchange ships between such stations as the West Coast of Africa, the South-East Coast of America, and the West Indies, but the system might be much more generally adopted, and such exchanges might be made more general between stations on which similar classes of ships are employed. A vast sum of money could be saved by utilising the movements of ships of war for sending out stores and reliefs.

Colonel the Hon. S. Mostyn, C.B., 23rd Fusiliers, has been appointed to the command of the brigade depôt at Wrexham, which became vacant some time ago on Colonel W. Cooper completing his four years' service in the appointment.

Captain G. E. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, who is favourably known at Colchester, where he was employed from April, 1874, to April, 1879, as brigade-major, has been selected to succeed Brevet Major H. Spalding, 104th Fusiliers, as a deputy-assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general at the Cape of Good Hope.

We wish to invoke the protection of the Authorities for the young officers who have entered the Militia for the purpose of obtaining a commission in the Regular Army. In a large number of cases, these young officers are anything but well off, yet the pulls on their pockets are serious. Indeed, we have reason to believe that it is thought quite legitimate to make them pay somewhat heavily for the convenience which they make of the Militia. Even, however, if such is not the case, the ordinary expenses of a Militia regiment are unnecessarily heavy. The officers are apt to look on the training as an opportunity and excuse for a stirring bout of dissipation. Champagne flows like water, and late hours are the rule, though, considering how short a time the training lasts, it might be thought desirable that Militia officers should rise for their early drills with clear heads and refreshed by a good night's rest. Then there is the inevitable ball on a most expensive scale, and many subscriptions for the band, which never can be very good, and from which enjoyment is only derived during one month in the year. We have even heard of a Derby drag in one regiment belonging to the Metropolis. There are also fees, tips, and subscriptions of every sort. Thus, one way and another, the poor candidate for the Line has rather a bad time of it. The idea seems to be that it is very fine to lead a roystering life, and that it is the correct thing to earn the reputation of a crack corps. As a matter of fact, this sort of style is very amateurish, and the more there is of it, the less resemblance there is to a regiment of the Regular Army. The Authorities really ought to look into the matter.

It is with satisfaction we announce that one of the last acts of Lord Beaconsfield's Government has been one of justice to a number of distinguished and meritorious colonial officers and officials, whose services in South Africa have as yet met with no reward, while those who have received military recognition are now honourably provided for by the Colonial Office, the opportunity having been taken advantage of for further recognising the services rendered by Colonels Lanyon, Russell, and Carrington.

Thirty-two years ago, on April 10, 1848, the Duke of Wellington (the memorable Iron Duke) fortified the public offices, the Bank, the bridges, &c., against the Chartist demonstration, of which the present Sir Charles Read (Chairman of the School Board) was, if not the actual, at least *a leader*. Since then thirty-two years have passed, and on this April 10, 1880, we find the country rejoicing over the election of a Bradlaugh, a Broadhurst, a Bryce, a Passmore Edwards, a Thorold Rogers as Members of the House of Commons. *O tempora, O mores!*

The following Royal Warrant has been promulgated:—"Whereas, we deem it expedient to amend in certain respects the regulations which govern the Staff appointments of officers of our Regular Forces, and to make provision for all appointments to the Staff of our Army being in future gazetted, our will and pleasure is that Articles 91, 156, and 157 of our Warrant of May 1, 1878, be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof, and that a fresh article be added after Article 151,—Article 151 (*a*). 91. An officer's Staff service shall reckon towards qualification for promotion from the day after the date of *Gazette* notifying his appointment to the Staff, or from the date specified in the *Gazette*. No period of acting Staff service of less than six months' duration shall reckon, unless it be converted into actual Staff service by subsequent confirmation. 151 (*a*). All appointments to the general or personal Staff of our Army shall be notified in the *London Gazette*. 156. The staff pay of an officer appointed to the Staff at home shall commence from the day after the date of *Gazette*, but such pay shall in no case be issued for a period prior to the commencement of duty. 157. The pay of an officer appointed to a station abroad shall, in the event of his being at such station, commence from the date on which he assumes the duties of his appointment. In other cases, his pay shall commence from the date of his embarkation for such station."

The officering of the Native Army in India being so limited now as regards European officers, compared with the number of officers in the days of the old East India Company, the following extract from the military reminiscences of Colonel James, who entered the Madras Army in 1791, is interesting. We must bear in mind that in those days a native regiment on service could boast of something like three times seven British officers (seven being the average number now), and had, besides, a serjeant-major and quartermaster-serjeant, both Europeans. Colonel James says:—"In October, 1804, the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Madras N.I., commanded by Captain John Brown, was sent against Sasselgaum, about twelve miles south of Chandore. Brown and another European officer were killed, more were wounded, and a considerable number had been left behind ill with fever. In fact, every European officer was *hors de combat*, and the surgeon of the corps overheard the quartermaster-serjeant and the serjeant-major squabbling as to which of them should assume command. The serjeant-major claimed it as his right by virtue of his superior appointment, and the quartermaster-serjeant as the oldest soldier, neither considering the surgeon to be a gentleman, nor to rank with officers, nor that there were 18 or 20 subadars and jemadars, native officers, holding commissions from Government. The arrival of a reinforcement next morning put an end to the debate, and the question was left unsettled." How curiously these lines read to-day, some seventy-five years after they were written! Everything is changed now, and if poor Captain Brown had lived in these days, instead of commanding the 7th Madras N.I., he would doubtless have been a wing-officer in that distinguished corps. And the quaint dispute between the serjeant-major and the quartermaster-serjeant as to which should assume command of the corps, they being fully in accord only on the point that the surgeon of the regiment was not a gentleman, and that the native officers were nobody!

The sixteenth part of the great work of the German General Staff on the Franco-German war, which has just been published, contains a most interesting episode of that campaign, the seven-day struggle round, and for the possession of, Le Mans. Only two more parts are to appear, which will complete the work, and will treat of the operations of the other parts of the German Army during the last month of the war.

Colonel W. Earle, C.S.I., Grenadier Guards, has been appointed to the command of the Chatham District during the absence of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., who has proceeded to the Cape with the Empress Eugénie.

The Natal Frontier Light Horse have presented Colonel Redvers Buller with a testimonial, consisting of a pair of silver lamps, value one hundred and fifty guineas. The vases are of a Greek design taken from an antique.

Respecting the change being effected in the rifle (the Werndl) with which the Austrian infantry is armed, the Vienna correspondent of the *Pesti Naplo* writes:—"It is a well known fact that Germany, Italy, later France, and even now Roumania, have armed their troops with rifles which carry a good deal farther than the Werndl, invented in 1867. In consequence, all the rifles of the Austrian Army will undergo alteration. The work of adapting the present for the improved arm is being actively proceeded with in the Vienna arsenal, and in the well known small-arm factory at Steyr. The whole process of change consists in adapting, by various operations, the present rifle for the reception of a larger and longer cartridge. Experiments made have shown that it was not necessary to change the system altogether, that the old rifle is not deteriorated or weakened by the alteration, and that, with regard to range and precision, the improved arm is on a level with that of the Powers above mentioned." If the facts are as stated, and we have no reason to doubt their accuracy, Austria is very fortunate in being able to introduce an improved arm at a small expense.

General Miliutin has sent a special commission to Poland, to investigate a number of frauds by Military officers which have recently been brought to light. In one instance, as much as 20,000 roubles is stated to have been embezzled from the regimental funds of a Warsaw cavalry regiment. The commander and several of his subordinates have been placed under arrest.

We are informed that the publication of Colonel Grodekoff's "Ride to Herat," to which we referred last week, has been entrusted to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. Grodekoff's opinion that Merv is not the key of Herat is likely to occasion attention to be drawn to the work, which will also derive further importance if, as expected, Grodekoff proceeds to the Caspian as Chief of General Skŏbeleff's staff.

The manœuvres of the Austrian Army in the camp at Bruck will take place this year in five periods, extending from May 12 to September 7.

There were, until lately, 73 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army wearing the Victoria Cross. The allowance drawn by each man thus decorated is £10 per annum, and the total cost to the Imperial Government was £780, £30 being paid by the Indian Government. The deaths of the following men decorated with the Cross have lately been reported, viz.:—Lance-Serjeant S. M'Gaw, 42nd Highlanders, and the following discharged men—Private J. Freeman, 9th Lancers; Private T. Murphy, 24th Foot; Corporal W. Oxenham, 32nd Foot; Private P. Mylott, 84th Foot; and Privates T. O'Hea and J. Bradshaw, Rifle Brigade.

The new French Minister of War appears to have made a pretty clean sweep in what are called the bureaux, and thus to have proved that it is not absolutely necessary to put a civilian at the head of the Administration of the Army in order to operate changes in the *personnel*. General Farre, who brought himself into notice during what may be termed the second portion of the Franco-German war, has treated his old comrades with very little ceremony, and he is naturally accused of having acted from political motives. This may or may not be the case, but it is well known to all acquainted with French military matters that the predecessors of General Farre were mere puppets in the hands of the bureaux; that the Minister, in fact, had no real power, all his good intentions being thwarted by the permanent authorities at the War Office. There seems to be little or no objection to the General officers who have been called upon to replace those superseded. However, the departure of General Séré de Rivière is much regretted, as he was a very able and energetic officer, who had exhibited great professional skill in the reconstruction of the French fortresses. Unfortunately, he had attained the limit of age, and hence his removal. He is replaced by General Cosseron de Villenoisy, who is highly spoken of. We may remind our readers that this officer was placed on the Retired List some years ago by General de Cissey, for having petitioned the National Assembly to bring Marshal Bazaine to trial. It was no wonder that General Cosseron de Villenoisy got into trouble, for showing himself so officious and unmindful of discipline, especially as M. Thiers, who was President of the Republic at the time, was opposed to a court-martial, being aware that it would not redound to the honour and glory of France. Great things are expected by the advanced Liberals from General Farre, but then they expected great things from General Billot and from General Gresley.

There must be something radically wrong in a system of appointing adjutants, when young officers of a few months' service, and under twenty years of age, are gazetted to the position. What possible influence can these young men have, and how is it likely that they will be looked up to and respected, when they have so little experience, and have seen little or nothing of the world? Commanding officers cannot, of course, be blamed; they recommend those among their officers who are best qualified, and they nominate juniors in order to avoid the consequences of constant changes; but their hands ought not to be so tied, and in certain cases captains should, in the interests of the Service, be eligible for the employment, for it is more than ever necessary now that the adjutant of a regiment should not only be well qualified to perform his duties on parade, but be of such age and standing in his regiment that he may carry weight in the orderly-room, and among his brother-officers when off duty.

THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, commanding the 3rd Middlesex R.V., writes:—"In your article last week on the Easter Monday Review, you say that a battalion stood at ease in quarter-column in a valley, while a company of the enemy on the hill fired into them at a distance of 400 yards. I believe that this refers to the battalion under my command, and I will ask you as a matter of justice to insert a short explanation. After the enemy's outposts were driven out of Balsdean Farm, my battalion advanced in extended order along the valley and the sides of the adjacent hills, towards Newmarket Hill. On approaching the enemy, my skirmishers on the right gained, unperceived, the flank of a battalion in line, and drove it back. This enabled the left to push forward and gain a most advantageous position, from which they fired into two battalions of the enemy in close formation. The grey uniform seemed to conceal our movements, and to give great advantage over the red opposed to us. When time had been allowed for this fire to take effect, an attempt was made to carry the steep hill on the left front, and I think, if an umpire had been present throughout, he would probably have held that, under all the circumstances, the attack succeeded. But there was no umpire on the spot, our slain foes came to life again, the skirmishers soon got within 100 yards, and in accordance with the orders, I directed my men to cease fire. After this, an umpire came up on the enemy's side, and no doubt, finding us inferior in numbers, signalled to us to retire. Such a retreat would have been impossible, in real warfare, without complete destruction. Consequently, I ordered my battalion to fall back from quarter-column and stand at ease, as a sign that it was out of action. Within five minutes, the 'Cease fire' sounded, and hostilities ceased. I venture to think that such a course as I adopted is more instructive to all parties concerned, and more conducive to good discipline, than persisting in an impossible resistance. At all events, I trust that after this explanation you will consider your criticism hardly justified by the facts."

Herr Krupp, at Essen, has purchased 1,300,000 cwt. of Swedish iron. This immense quantity will be conveyed in 30 steamers from Oxeloe Sound Harbour to the Pomeranian harbours. The greater part of it is to be converted into warlike material.

Dr. Lynn, who may fairly lay claim to the title of the "King of Legerdemain," has opened the Piccadilly Hall. Dr. Lynn's entertainment is of the most interesting character, and will amply repay a visit. Conveniently situated as his hall is, his venture ought to prove successful, and we feel assured that it would do so were the public aware what a high place he holds in the world of magic. To our minds he has no equal.

ARMY GAZETTE.

DOWNING STREET, April 6, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, for services rendered in South Africa:—To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Col. W. O. Lanyon, C.B, C.M.G., Administrator of the Government of the Tranvaal; Col. Baker C. Russell, C.B., 13th Hussars, lately in command of the troops employed against Sikukuni in South Africa.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Lieut.-Col. Frederick Carrington, 24th Regiment, Commander of "Frontier Light Horse" in the Transkei war, South Africa; Capt. Marshall J. Clarke, R.A., District Commissioner, Lydenburg, Transvaal; P. J. Ferreira, Esq., lately Comdt. of Local Cavalry in the Transvaal against Sikukuni; Norman MacLeod, Esq., 42nd Highlanders, Comdt. of Swazi Contingent against Sikukuni; Lieut.-Col. Charles B. H. Mitchell, R.M., Colonial Secretary of Natal; Loftus J. Rolleston, Esq., lately Comdt. of the Diamond Fields Horse, Griqualand West; James Siveright, Esq., General Manager of the Telegraph between the Cape of Good Hope and Natal; Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., lately in command of a Basuto Regiment in the Zulu War.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 10, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 9, 1880.

14th Hussars—Lieut. A. J. English is seconded for service on the Staff.

16th Lancers—Lieut. R. G. Sharman-Crawford to be Adjt., vice Babington, promoted.

19th Hussars—Brevet Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., from supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Fairlie, retired on half-pay (March 27.)

Grenadier Guards—Major and Brevet Col. W. Earle, C.S.I., retires on half-pay (April 1).

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. V. J. Dawson is seconded for service on the Staff.

Scots Guards—Brevet Col. F. W. E. F. Walker, C.B., from supernumerary Capt. and Lieut.-Col, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Beresford, retired on half-pay (March 20).

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. S. Mostyn, C.B., from half-pay, late 23rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Cooper, who has completed five years' service in that appointment.

2nd Foot—Capt. G. D. King-Harman is seconded for service on the Staff.

3rd Foot—Lieut. J. B. Backhouse to be Capt., vice Harris, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. A. McLachlan to be Lieut., vice Backhouse (both dated March 15).

4th Foot—Lieut. F. M. G. Hutchinson to be Capt., vice Gwyn, promoted Major on half-pay; 2nd Lieut. E. A. F. Carter to be Lieut., vice Hutchinson (both dated March 20).

6th Foot—Capt. J. B. Hopkins retires on half-pay (April 1).

7th Foot—Lieut. R. Hardy, from the 3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. St. Maur, promoted.

12th Foot—Capt. L. W. Wilmer retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

13th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major T. A. Cary to be Major, vice Conington, retired on a pension (March 27); Lieut. E. J. Gallwey to be Capt., vice James, deceased; 2nd Lieut. C. W. Napier to be Lieut., vice Gallwey (both dated Feb. 26).

18th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. H. J. Moore to be Lieut., vice Guinness, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (March 3).

19th Foot—Lieut. R. Phayre to be Capt., vice Traill, retired on a pension (March 20).

23rd Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. S. Moston, C.B., retires on half-pay.

28th Foot—Lieut. W. Moyers to be Capt., vice Davies, retired on a pension (March 13).

31st Foot—Lieut. H. Butler to be Capt., vice Gardiner, retired on a pension (March 20); Lieut. G. A. Carruthers has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 15).

35th Foot—Capt. B. P. Cary is seconded for service on the Staff.

40th Foot—Capt. T. Kelly retires on half-pay (March 15).

41st Foot—Major A. H. Warner retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

49th Foot—Lieut. J. T. F. Otway resigns his commission.

51st Foot—Major and Brevet Col. C. Acton to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Madden, C.B., retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major C. K. Chatfield to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Acton (both dated March 20).

57th Foot—Lieut. S. E. Bellingham has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (March 13).

58th Foot—Lieut. H. M. Nuthall retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

60th Foot—Major C. Ashburnham to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Pemberton, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. J. G. Crosbie to be Major, vice Ashburnham; Lieut. J. D. Howden to be Capt., vice Crosbie; Lieut. C. Mitchell to be Capt., vice Brevet Col. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., promoted Major on half-pay (March 13); Lieut. F. M. Ward to be Capt., vice Whittaker, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 1); 2nd Lieut. E. J. S. Wortley to be Lieut., vice Michell (March 13); 2nd Lieut. D. C. W. Lysons to be Lieut., vice Story, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (March 15).

62nd Foot—Lieut. J. H. Bowhill to be Capt., vice Kyle, retired on a pension (March 13).

66th Foot—Lieut. A. J. Price to be Capt., vice Harris, seconded for service on the Staff (March 4).

70th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. F. D. Hamilton, from the 104th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Waldron, promoted.

77th Foot—Lieut. R. F. Westmacott is seconded for service on the Staff (March 11).

79th Foot—Capt. J. Busfeild retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

86th Foot—Lieut. W. H. H. Jackson to be Capt., vice Ware, retired on a pension (March 13).

91st Foot—Capt. H. G. Robley to be Major, vice Gurney, deceased (Jan. 28).

92nd Foot—Capt. A. P. B. S. Dunbar, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

98th Foot—The promotions to the rank of Major and Capt. respectively of Capt. H. R. Stracey and Lieut. Williams, notified in the *Gazette* of March 19, are cancelled; Capt. A. G. Raper to be Major, vice T. T. Simpson, promoted; Lieut. H. D. Williams to be Capt., vice Raper (both dated March 6).

101st Foot—Lieut. G. Allen to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Hyslop, retired on a pension (March 20).

106th Foot—Lieut. D. W. Purdon has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps (March 17).

Staff—Major and Brevet Col. R. H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 60th Rifles, has been placed on the staff of the Army serving in Great Britain as an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., North British District, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Nugent, half-pay, unattached, who has resigned that appointment; Capt. E. E. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, to be Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Capt. and Brevet Major Spalding, 104th Foot, who has resigned that appointment (May 20); Capt. and Brevet Major R. B. Lane, Rifle Brigade, to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. E. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the Troops, South-Eastern District (April 1).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned officer, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army:—Capt. L. R. Dowdall, from the 102nd Foot, dated Oct. 1, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to April 10.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. 1st Class J. Lambert, from the 17th Lancers, to be Vet.-Surg. 1st Class; Vet.-Surg. S. M. Wilson, from the 12th Lancers, to be Vet.-Surg.

Retired Full Pay—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. C. D'E. Barclay, half-pay, late 66th Foot, retires on full pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen. (Feb. 26).

Half-Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. FitzT. Shadwell, from the 23rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. (March 29); Major E. Marcon, from the 12th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. W. Woods, from half-pay, late 3rd Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major (both dated April 1); Lieut. A. T. Middleton, from the 15th Hussars, to be Capt.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. D. R. Welman, C.B., 99th Foot, to be Col. (March 31); Capt. T. D. Backhouse, half-pay, late 70th Foot, to be Major (Oct. 1, 1877); Surg.-Gen. W. G. Hunter, M.D., Bombay Medical Department, to be Honorary Surg. to the Queen, vice Surg.-Gen. Arnott, C.B., deceased; Surg-Major J. D. Sainter, half-pay, Medical Department, to have the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg. (Feb. 13).

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death, on March 13, 1880, of Lieut.-Gen. R. de Salis, C.B., Col. of the 8th Hussars:—Major-Gen. F. R. Elrington, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen. (dated March 14, 1880).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. C. Stuart, colonel of the 49th Foot, placed upon the Retired List, on March 16, 1880:—Lieut.-Gen. R. W. Penn, Earl Howe, C.B., colonel of the 17th Foot, to be Gen. (March 16); Major-Gen. C. L. Nugent to Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. W. Burroughs, C.B., from half-pay, late 93rd Foot, to be Major-Gen.; Major J. P. Campbell, 30th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. J. Fryer, Rifle Brigade, to be Major (all five dated March 16).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen, Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., C.B., V.C., has been permitted to assume the surname of Allan in addition to and after that of Havelock. Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Garlick, late Major, 106th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (March 9). Capt. and Brevet Major T. D. Backhouse, half-pay, late 70th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the Service, receiving the value of his commission (March 13).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 10, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 9, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Devon—A. W. Daniel, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh—Ronald James Smith-Sligo, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 1).

Hampshire—FitzRoy David Lyon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hants, Isle of Wight—Capt. C. F. W. Fendall resigns his commission; Lieut. J. A Lainson to be Capt., vice Fendall, resigned.

Royal Pembroke—Frank James Gordon Thomas, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

Royal Bucks—Capt. G. A. S. C. Rose resigns his commission.

Royal Carnarvon—Capt. C. G. Duff resigns his commission.

2nd Royal Cheshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Richard Ernest Hill (March 15); Charles Harrop Beck (March 17).

Royal Cumberland—Lieut. T. Ramshay resigns his commission.

2nd or South Devon—George Sydney Strode Lowe, gent., to be 2nd Lieut (March 8).

2nd or North Durham—Frederick McIvor Roome, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Flint—Capt. H. F. Twynam resigns his commission.

Hertford—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Francis Skipwith (March 12); and Harry Morton Stamford (March 16).

East Kent—Major J. R. B. Monypenny is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Thomas Francis Nicholson, Esq., to be Capt.

5th Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned Gents. to be 2nd Lieuts.:—George Westley Richards (March 11); George Brittain (March 13); and Rolf Creke (March 17).

7th Royal Lancashire—Lieut. J. P. Arrowsmith, from the Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia, to be Lieut., with date in the General Militia Service of Aug. 11, 1875; Augustus Cunningham Glen, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 10).

Leicester—Capt. A. E. Acheson is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Royal North Lincoln—Harry Clifford Franks, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster—Major L. Hough is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; Major J. H. Turner resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

4th or Royal South Middlesex—Aubrey Arbuthnot Jones, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 1).

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Lieut. J. W. Arrowsmith, from the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. B. Newcomen resigns his commission.

1st Royal Surrey—Major F. W. Benwell is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

2nd Royal Surrey—Lieut. C. B. Lightfoot resigns his commission.

3rd Royal Surrey—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions: Capt H. B. M. Carvick, Lieut. A. F. Waters.

3rd West York—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Charles Freeman Thomas, William Henry Vernon, Henry Stirling Walker.

6th West York—The Christian names of Capt. Logan, 76th Foot, whose appointment as Adjt., dated Feb. 9, 1880, was notified in the *London Gazette* of March 2, 1880, are "Albert Arthur Ronald."

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Charles Thomas Gordon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Perth—Clarence Tweedale, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Antrim—Philip Henry Hickman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Armagh—Robert Macnevin Bradshaw, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 13).

Fermanagh—Ralph Manley Gore, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 15).

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—Lieut. M. V. Blacker, from the Armagh Militia, to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Pall, April 9, 1880.

Royal North Devon—Capt. and Adjt. N. C. Chichester is granted the honorary rank of Major (March 12).

Royal Gloucestershire—Lieut. J. B. Baillie resigns his commission (April 10).

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—Archibald Pratt-Barlow, gent, to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10).

Shropshire—Capt. and Adjt. R. P. Smith is granted the hon. rank of Major (March 10).

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Stanley Hughes le Fleming, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary) (April 10).

1st West York—Capt. G. B. C. Yarborough resigns his commission (April 10).

2nd West York—Capt. C. G. Edwards to be Major, vice Foster, deceased; Lieut. W. Holdsworth to be Capt., vice Edwards, promoted (both dated April 10).

THE MUTINY MEDAL.

"Sobraon" writes:—"Shortly after the above medals were issued, I came into possession of one with five bars, viz., 'Central India,' 'Lucknow,' 'Defence of Lucknow,' 'Relief of Lucknow,' and 'Delhi.' It is inscribed on the edge 'A—— B——, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.' The fact of one man having been the recipient of five bars has been impeached, and for the honour of the 'gallant old Ens's,' with whom I served through the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns, I should like some one who was with them through the Mutiny to solve the *apparent* paradox of how a man could be present at the 'Defence' and also at the 'Relief' of Lucknow. That it is capable of solution I am certain, but an orthodox statement of the facts would set the matter at rest for ever."

The Russian Government has sent to the Japanese station the Kniaz Pojarski, armour-plated frigate, ostensibly for the purpose of continuing the hydrographic survey of the Japanese coast. The frigate carries an armament of ten 300-pounders, and has the reputation of being a fast sailer.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that in the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a subscriber to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund, during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits from the fund.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Bengal Army:—"Capt. P. Walker, 34th Foot, to be a Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, vice Major E. Beddy, resigned."

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Lucas has been noted for the adjutancy of the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and been granted an extension of his leave of absence from the 8th to the 19th inst., pending his appointment. Capt. Bellwood has been ordered to proceed to Worksop, to assume the duties of adjutant of the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, pending his appointment being gazetted.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). The following appointment has been made to the personal staff of Gen. Sir F. Haines in India, viz.:—" Major J. Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. Army Head-quarters, to officiate as military secretary, vice Col. R. Preston, C.B., resigned, from March 1, 1880."

7th Dragoon Guards. Capt. B. R. Bury, late capt. and adjt. of the West Kent Yeomanry, died at Wateringbury, Kent, on the 1st inst.

4th Hussars. A well-informed correspondent assures us that "the regiment by June next will be quite fit to take their place in the cavalry brigade at Aldershot. By that time the majority of the recruits will be dismissed, and the young horses in the ranks; and though a young regiment, the men are of an exceptionally good stamp, and likely to make good horsemen. Shorncliffe is, no doubt, a pleasant summer quarter, but the regiment has been there long enough, and the drill-ground is confined and unfit for cavalry manœuvring. Possibly 'Looker-on' may prefer the 'Lees' of Folkestone to the dust of the Long Valley, or a bell-tent on Cove Common."

5th Lancers. In a despatch from the Adjutant-General in India to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Roberts, K.C.B., Gen. Massy's case is referred to as follows:—" Turning from the consideration of these gallant acts, I am to express to you the pain with which his Excellency feels it to be his duty to refer to the affair of Dec. 11, when so many casualties occurred in the endeavour to extricate the guns of F-A, R.H.A., which had eventually to be spiked and left for a time in the hands of the enemy. It is perfectly clear that, in obedience to your orders, Brigdr.-Gen. Massy, who commanded on this occasion, should have moved along the road towards Ghuznee, and not struck across country, as it must have been evident that the guns should have been kept to the road as long as practicable, and he should not have become engaged with the enemy until he had joined with Brigdr.-Gen. Macpherson. His conduct in commencing an engagement with the small force under his command, composed only of cavalry and guns, without any infantry in support against an enemy so numerous and determined as he reports them to have been, on ground such as that described, is, to his Excellency's mind, quite incomprehensible. Brigdr.-Gen. Massy's subsequent operations in continually advancing arms of precision and long range, such as the guns of the present day are, and thus losing their fire for the time, and in afterwards dismounting thirty lancers with carbines to stop the advance of 10,000 men, show him to have been quite unable to cope with the difficulties of the position to which he had committed himself. I am, by the Commander-in-Chief's orders, sending you with this a confidential letter dealing with the matter more in detail, and containing his Excellency's instructions thereon. The Commander-in-Chief is quite satisfied that the conduct of the officers and men under Brigdr.-Gen. Massy's orders, on this unfortunate occasion, was all that could be desired." In commenting upon the above, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—" The matter lies in a nutshell—was Gen. Roberts or Brigdr. Massy in command? We remember that after October 8, there was fault found with Gen. Massy for not storming Deh-i-Mozung with his cavalry. But the conclusion we have come to are that if Sir F. Roberts knew that the men of Maidan were advancing, that provisions for the city were stopped, especially from Logar, that the Kohistanis were advancing; so that south-east, south-west, north, and north-west of him, he knew that bodies of Afghans were in motion; yet, instead of reconnoitring the country on Dec. 7 and 8 with his cavalry, he held a grand parade of all arms, and so wasted Dec. 8. With one English and two native cavalry regiments at Sherpur, he made no attempt to scour the roads, or keep touch of the Maidan and Kohistan forces. When he did move, he made an elaborate and misplaced exhibition of strategy, since, instead of going for the nearest body of the enemy, and accounting for them, he elaborated a combined movement, which served no other purpose than to divide his available field strength, and leave him no better immediate reserve than four R.H.A. guns and 214 troopers. The fact that he was moving by two columns ought to have necessitated the formation of a reserve, so posted as to be available as support or shelter for either, or as a means of opening rapid communication between them. This being so, we do not see how any one but the General can be blamed for all that took place, and we trust that Brigdr. Massy is not to be sacrificed."

9th Lancers. Lieut.-Col. Cleland was to have left Cabul on the 12th ult. for Bombay to embark for England, travelling easy stages. He is accompanied by a medical officer. A convoy of sick and wounded left on the 11th ult. in charge of Capt. Shearburn, who has been ordered home to the depôt. The Calcutta papers do not agree in their statements about the movements of that energetic and highly favoured officer, Lord William Beresford. One of them says he has been "recalled," to resume his place on Lord Lytton's staff; another assumes the same thing, and expresses much, and perhaps very natural indignation thereat; but now the *Asian* says his lordship has only come away from his regiment on short leave. Capt. Chisholme left Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar for England.

10th Hussars. Lieut. Fisher is reported by Gen. Roberts "as having behaved in a conspicuously cool and gallant manner while in charge of the transport animals during the withdrawal from the Bala Hissar hill," during the operations before Cabul in December last. The name of Lieut. Durham has been substituted for that of Lieut. Fisher, in the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depôts. Lieut. Durham sailed for England on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar.

12th Lancers. Capt. Hayes is retiring. Capt. Beck has been told off for duty at the Wellington Depôt, Madras, during the present year. The death is announced from India of Lieut. E. C. Fulcher. The deceased entered the service, Aug. 14, 1873.

13th Hussars. The name of Lieut. Doyne has been added to the list of officers detailed for duty with regimental depôt.

15th Hussars. It is said that the regiment has received orders to proceed on service to Afghanistan.

17th Lancers. 2nd Lieut. Quintin has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

20th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Chenevix-Trench has joined at Newbridge, from the Staff College, and assumed command, on promotion, vice Lieut.-Col. Lockwood, retired.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

In his despatch on the actions before Cabul in Dec. last Gen. Roberts writes:—" From Lieut.-Col. B. L. Gordon, commanding the artillery, I have received every assistance; and I take this opportunity of recording the services rendered by Major C. A. Gorham, R.A. (Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the force), whose technical knowledge was of the greatest service in utilising the Afghan guns and ammunition. Capt. H. Pipon, F-A. Royal Horse Artillery, has also done excellent service; and Lieut.-Col. Gordon informs me that he has found his adjutant, Lieut. F. E. Allsopp, R.A., active and useful."

In his despatch on the capture of Konoma, Naga Hills, Brigdr.-Gen. Nation reports, "The manner in which Lieut. Mansel, R.A., assisted by his three bombardiers (John Watts, H. McAndrew, and Thomas Portman), served the guns brought up under the very walls of the enemy, with little or no cover, elicited most deserved admiration from all."

Lieut. A. H. Browne has been appointed to act as Third-Class Commissary of Ordnance in India, vice Lieut. H. H. Champion, R.A., who rejoins his battery, the 5-8th, about to be changed from a garrison battery to a mountain battery.

Lieut.-Col. E. Tierney (late Bengal), Superintendent of the gunpowder factory at Ishapore, has been granted leave from India to England until Nov. 24 next, on private affairs.

Col. C. H. Owen and Lieut.-Col. Eardley Maitland, who have been sitting as members of the Ordnance Committee, assembled recently to report on the relative merits of the breech *v.* muzzle-loading system, have, it is said, been noted for Staff employment, in recognition of their services.

The *Irish Times* says:—" Lieut.-Col. H. Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, who has been acting as military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley at the Cape, and who has by this time arrived in India to take up his new appointment as private secretary to Lord Lytton, is likely to be created a C.B., in addition to being promoted brevet colonel, in reward for his recent services; at least it is Sir Garnet's wish that he should gain both distinctions, and Sir Garnet generally carries his point."

Lieut. N. B. Inglefield, 1st Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate, and Lieut. E. Peel, 9th Brig., from Feb. 26 to July 25.

The following officers are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult., viz.:—Brevet Major R. G. S. Marshall, B Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal); Capts. F. A. Yorke (1st Brig.), D. Mack, D. Waterfield (9th Brig.), and C. H. H. Mayne (2nd Brig.); Lieuts. C. C. Townsend (9th Brig.), and N. B. Inglefield (1st Brig.); Qrmrs. T. Briggs, W. Gunn, E. Hamby, W. Cliffe, B. Ashbee, T. Langrish, and A. Walker; and Vet.-Surgs. J. J. Philips and S. Gillespie.

Major H. J. E. Ford, 4th Brig. (late Bengal), the possessor of a Staff College certificate, has been appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Calcutta.

"Common-Sense" writes:—" Your remarks concerning the absurd cost entailed on the country by the manner in which the so-called Riding Establishment is kept up at Woolwich will, I trust, in all probability, induce the new Secretary of State to look into the matter. As at present constituted, it is a farce, simply playing at bad cavalry, doing no good to the regiments at large, and costing the country a lot of money, with an establishment of officers with nothing to do."

The following Royal Warrant was promulgated on the 1st inst.:—" Whereas it has been represented unto us that it is expedient to offer special inducements to certain officers of our Royal Artillery to retire voluntarily from our Service, with a view to carrying out, without unduly interfering with the prospects of promotion in the regiment, a reduction which has become necessary in the number of field-officers of that arm of our Service, our will and pleasure is that an extra-annuity of £150 shall be granted to each of 14 officers of our Royal Artillery not under the regimental rank of Lieut.-Col., who shall have completed the requisite periods of service to entitle them to retirement upon full pay or pension under our Warrants of May 1, 1878, and Feb. 5, 1880; and that such extra-annuity shall be granted in addition to the retired full pay or pension already earned by the officer, under the provisions of any of our Warrants now in force."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Lahore paper says:—" As the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E., to be an additional secretary to the Government, in the Military Department, appears to be popularly misunderstood, it may be well to explain that the effect of it is to make him more immediately responsible to the Government and subordinate to the Military Member of Council. As Controller-General of Transport and Supply, he was absolute and irresponsible, except, perhaps, to the Viceroy; and we receive the intelligence of his new appointment with the more satisfaction, that it appeared to us highly desirable that some check should be imposed upon a course of action which was more conspicuous for costliness than for increased efficiency."

Gen. W. E. B. Broughton, colonel-commandant, died at Surbiton on the 5th inst., in his 76th year. The deceased entered the Army Aug. 6, 1825; became 1st-lieut., Feb. 24, 1829; capt., April 1, 1841; lieut.-col., June 20, 1854; brevet col., June 20, 1857; col., April 18, 1860; major-gen., Jan. 1, 1868; lieut.-gen., June 19, 1872; colonel-commandant, June 19, 1872; and gen., Oct. 1, 1877.

Scots Guards. Lieut.-Col. Stracey has left England for Bombay, in company with Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., the new Governor, as Military Secretary.

2nd Queen's. 2nd Lieut. Crawley, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer 22nd Bengal N.I., on probation.

4th King's Own. Col. Bray, C.B., 2nd Batn, has been appointed temporarily to the staff of the Bombay Army, as a brig.-gen., in succession to Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., appointed to a command in Afghanistan.

6th Regiment. Capt. Grundy has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. and Adjt. Ball, 1st Batn., left Bombay on the 17th ult., in H.M.S. *Malabar*, for England.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Sweny completes his five years' service as adjutant of the 26th Kent R.V. on the 17th inst. Major Kerr, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months on private affairs, and is on passage in H.M.S. Malabar, which left Bombay on the 17th ult.

8th (the King's). Capts. Cope and Blake-Humfrey have joined from England. Lieut. Balfour has been appointed a probationer in the 13th Bengal Lancers. Lieut.-Col. Tanner leaves the 2nd for the 1st Batn., on promotion, regretted by all, after 22 years' continuous service in it. We take the following from one of our Indian contemporaries at Kurum:—" Looking up to the Peiwar Kotal, I can just see the smoke of the huts, though the ground there has at least five feet of snow over it; but the inhabitants are stout-hearted mountaineers by now, and care little for frost and snow; indeed, it would be difficult to find in the Army better or grander material than now composes 'The King's.'" Writing from the Kurum Valley on Feb. 28, a correspondent of the Lahore paper says:—" It would be difficult to find in all our Army sounder or better material than now compose the 8th King's." The behaviour of this battalion throughout the Afghan campaigns has been most creditable. Lieut. Fletcher, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing-officer 27th Madras N.I., on probation. Capt. Turner, 2nd Batn., left India on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar for England. Capt. Turner was present at the battle of the Peiwar Kotal, and obtained leave to Europe at the conclusion of the first Afghan campaign. On the resumption of the war, he returned to India and accompanied the late lamented Brigdr.-Gen. Tytler in the Zaimukht expedition.

9th Regiment. Capt. Stockley, 2nd Batn., Brigade-Major of the 1st Brigade at Kandahar, has been recalled to his regiment at Cabul, owing to the paucity of officers.

12th Regiment. Brevet Major Pearson, Brigade-Major of the Khyber Brigade, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Major Kinloch, 60th Rifles. Capt. Triphook and Lieut. MacDonnell, 1st Batn., sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar for England.

13th Light Infantry. Capt. T. Hoban, qrmr., on the Half-pay List, died at Jellalabad Villa, Deal, on the 1st inst., aged 62 years. The deceased served with the regiment throughout the campaigns in Afghanistan from 1838 to 1842 inclusive, and was present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee (medal), and was one of the volunteers who previously reconnoitred the fort, and was also a volunteer for the storming party; was present at the forcing of the Jugdulluck Pass, where he commanded a party of six men who mounted the highest point of the pass, and took possession of it from the enemy. Again, with a similar number of men, he took possession of a breastwork from a party of the enemy more than thrice his number (highly complimented by Sir R. Sale). He was subsequently in the heroic defence of Jellalabad, including sorties of Nov. 14 and Dec. 1, 1841 (twice defeated opponents in single combat) (medal); storming the heights of Jugdulluck, Sept. 8; action at Tezeen on Sept. 12, in which he played a conspicuous part, he having, when his company was detached to reinforce the Goorkha Sappers, who were overpowered and driven from the heights, been the first to mount the hill in face of a heavy fire from the enemy; was in the general action at Tezeen on Sept. 13, 1842, and recapture of Cabul (medal). Served in the Crimea from June 30, 1855, including the battles of Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). Served in the Indian campaign from Oct. 3, 1857, and was present at the relief of Azimghur, April 6, 1858 (mentioned in despatches). Also in the Trans-Gogra campaign, including action of Toolsepore (medal). He was promoted to an ensigncy Jan. 12, 1855; was appointed quartermaster May 25, 1855; and retired upon half-pay, with the hon. rank of capt., July 27, 1866.

14th Regiment. Lieut. Wemyss, 1st Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Vanrenen, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult.

15th Regiment. Brevet Major Burnett has been appointed Brigade-Major on Gen. Phayre's Staff at Kandahar. Lieut.-Col Cuthbert, Capt. Allen, and Lieut. Pogson, 2nd Batn., left Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar, for England.

16th Regiment. Capt. Harden and Lieut. Cowper-Coles, 2nd Batn., have been appointed to the Wellington Depôt, Madras, for duty during the present year.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Lye has resigned the adjutancy of the 1st Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Francis has taken over the duties temporarily. Major Stevenson, who recently retired on a pension from the 1st Batn., is *en* *route* to England in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Bovill, 1st Batn., is to do duty at the Wellington Convalescent Depôt for another year. Lieut. Wilson, 1st Batn., has been appointed adjutant of the Pachmachi Convalescent Depôt, vice Capt. Durrant, 33rd Foot, proceeded home from India to join his regimental depôt.

22nd Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Rattray, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 22nd Bengal N.I., on probation. Capt. Newington, 2nd Batn., sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar, for England.

24th Regiment. The command of the 1st Batn., just returned from active service in Zululand, is about to fall vacant by the retirement of Col. Glyn, C.B., who did duty uninterruptedly at the Cape from the first outbreak of hostilities. Col. Glyn obtained command of the battalion as far back as Feb. 1867 Twelve years is a long period for an officer to pass at the head of a battalion in these days of compulsory retirement! The truth about the state of the dead on the field of Isandhlwana is probably to be found in the official report of the magistrate (Mr. Fynn), and the police officer, who were sent to inspect. This document states that they found that nearly every trace of the conflict had disappeared. But in a great many instances the earth had been partly washed away from the graves, exposing the bones to view. "It is recommended that Europeans, under proper supervision, may be sent to re-bury such of the dead as are now only covered by earth and stones, by digging deep graves at the sides, and moving the remains and the earth about them into the new graves." The dead were too far apart to be conveyed to one spot. Capt. and Pymr. C. B. Griffith, from the York District, has been appointed to the 2nd Batn. as Pymr.

32nd Light Infantry. We learn from Natal that "Major Stabb, with a party of Engineers, has left Natal for the Ityotyozi river, to erect, on the spot where the Prince Imperial was killed, the cross of which we spoke last week."

33rd Regiment. Capt. Fawcett left Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar for England, invalided.

34th Regiment. Capt. Walker has been appointed a D.A.A.G. for Musketry on the Staff of the Bengal Army. Lieut. Rose, aide-de-camp to Lord Lytton, has obtained leave of absence to Cabul for three months.

35th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. R. Newton-King died at Auberge de Bavière, Malta, on the 23rd inst., from paralysis of the heart. He entered the Army June 29, 1879.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Cumberland sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar for England.

40th Regiment. Capt. Story has been appointed officiating D.A.Q.M.G. of the Sirhind Division of the Bengal Army. Capt. Kelly left India on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar, for England.

43rd Light Infantry. The following notice appears in the Indian papers:—"Murdered by thieves in the Kurum Valley, Feb. 20, Gordon Hugh Lumsden, lieut., 13th Bengal Lancers." A correspondent, writing to the Lahore paper from the Kurum Valley, on Feb. 28, says:—"The murderer of poor young Lumsden has not yet been discovered, and as all the stolen property, including cash, has been recovered from an old Mahommedan tomb in the neighbourhood, there is really no clue left likely to lead to a discovery. The incomprehensible part of the affair is that the murderer should not have been disturbed in the act. The deceased's orderly was asleep within three paces of his master's bed, and from the circumstance of every article in the tent that was *not* marked with blood having been removed with the money, it can only be inferred that a candle must have been lighted. Not the least sinister feature of the business is that it is now said all the wounds, some fourteen in number, were inflicted with a bayonet. If you regard the position of the officers' tents in the 13th Lancers camp, placed as they are along the edge of a ravine, the question irresistibly suggests itself as to where the sentries were. I regret to say there were none—none, at least, that could have been of any service; and it is sad to think the catastrophe might have been altogether averted by ordinary precautions." Lieut. Curtis has been posted to the Wellington depôt, Madras, for duty during the present year.

47th Regiment. Capt. Biscoe will shortly be appointed adjt. of the Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers.

ROYAL MARINES.

The new schools for the children of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, are now complete, and have been handed over to the Royal Marine authorities. The schools will accommodate 150 girls, 150 boys, and 200 infants. In addition to the children of the men at present serving, the children of Marine pensioners in the employ of the Admiralty will be allowed to attend.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. Poore, R.M.A., who died on Sunday, were interred on Thursday afternoon at the Portsmouth Cemetery, with full military honours. The cortége, consisting of firing party of 300 men of Royal Marine Artillery, bands of R.M.A., R.M.L.I., and 108th Regt., left Eastney Barracks at two o'clock. A large number of naval and military officers, including Lieut.-Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and staff, were present.

51st Light Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Farrington, and Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. Bengal, has been appointed officiating D.Q.M.G. of the Oudh Division. Qrmr. Murray is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult.

54th Regiment. Lieuts. Hickman and Bowring are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which left Bombay on the 17th ult.

57th Regiment. Capt. Lord Gifford, V.C., has been granted leave of absence, pending his embarkation for Ceylon, to take up the duties of his appointment under the Colonial Government.

59th Regiment. Capt. Poignard, lately employed as garrison instructor in Bombay, has received a similar appointment on the Staff of the Bengal Army.

60th Rifles. Capt. Chalmers, 2nd Batn., has been appointed brigade-major of the 1st Brigade at Candahar, vice Capt. Stockley, 9th Regt., reverted to duty with his batn. at Candahar. We learn from Allahabad, dated March 12, that Lieut. Kitson, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, has fallen from his horse and broken his ribs. The testimonial of the county of Devon to Col. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., has been completed, at a cost of £800, and will be presented in a few days. The testimonial is a centrepiece, the principal figures of which are Col. Buller in hunting costume, with a friendly Zulu on the watch crouched at his feet. The panels of the pedestal, from which three figures rise. bear representations of the rescue of a dismounted trooper by the Colonel in the affair of Zomblani, for which act he received the Victoria Cross; and another bas-relief pictures the field of Ulundi. On either side of the central figures are dismounted troopers and their chargers, the man in one case being the Colonel's orderly, and in the other a member of the Mounted Infantry. The whole design is very spirited. The testimonial is of solid silver. Qrmr.-Serjt. P. Lyons (late of the 1st Batn.) has been granted a medal and gratuity of £10 as a reward for distinguished or meritorious services, to commence from April 1, 1879.

63rd Regiment. Capt. Palmer has been granted leave to England for six months, and is on passage in H.M.S. Malabar, which left Bombay on the 17th ult.

65th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wolseley, officiating D.A.A.G., Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as D.A.Q.G., Rohilcund District, vice Capt. Corse-Scott, 37th N.I.

66th Regiment. A letter from Quetta, dated March 9, states:—"The 66th Regiment arrived to-day, and will encamp for a few days, before proceeding to Kandahar."

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Stewart, a probationer, wing-officer 15th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Oct. 30, 1879.

72nd Highlanders. In his despatch on the action before Cabul in December last, Gen. Roberts writes:—"The ground was most difficult, and the enemy fought with the greatest obstinacy; the Highlanders and Guides were, however, not to be denied, and eventually reached the highest peak, where a number of Ghazis stood fast, determined to die. Here a great struggle took place, and I wish to bring to particular notice the conduct of Lance-Corporal George Sellar, 72nd Highlanders, who had rushed on well in advance of his comrades, and fell to the ground in combat with one of the Ghazis, from whom he received a severe sword-cut on the arm. The forward gallantry of the corporal excited the admiration of all who saw it, and I purpose addressing the Military Secretary a recommendation that he may be granted the decoration of the Victoria Cross." We learn from India that Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond has resigned his appointment on the personal staff of Sir Ashley Eden, and proceeds to join his regiment, the 72nd, in Cabul.

78th Highlanders. The death has been officially announced of Capt. H. H. Douglas, on the Half-pay List. The deceased entered the Army, March 12, 1814; became lieut., April 14, 1818; capt., June 30, 1824; and retired upon half-pay, July 16, 1826.

80th Regiment. A Cape paper says:—"No fewer than eighteen men have been gazetted as deserters; the runaways including the paymaster-sergeant, a colour-sergeant, and a sergeant." Capt. Howard is a candidate for the Pay Department, and will most probably obtain the regimental paymastership.

81st Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Young is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 13th Bengal N.I., on probation.

83rd Regiment. Capt. Cooke-Collis has proceeded from Bombay to Candahar as Brigade-Major with Gen. Primrose's staff. Lieut. Graves is a passenger to England in H.M.S. Malabar which sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult.

84th Regiment. Capt. Quill has been appointed superintendent of gymnasia at Glasgow. The death has been officially announced of Lieut.-Col. J. A. West, major on the Retired Full-pay List. Col. West entered the Army July 6, 1826; became lieut., Feb. 28, 1828; capt., April 8, 1842; major, June 20, 1854; and retired upon full-pay with the honorary rank of lieut.-col., Nov. 27, 1857.

85th Light Infantry. Capt. Welman left Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar, for England.

87th Fusiliers. Capt. Phibbs, adjt. of the Leitrim Rifles Militia, has been transferred to the Roscommon Militia.

88th Regiment. Lieuts. Wood and Webb and 2nd Lieut. Clough-Taylor have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. A handsome monumental tablet has been erected in the parish church of Ross, Herefordshire, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, to the memory of Lieut. Thirkill, who died while on active service in Zululand. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple has been confirmed in the appointment of Military Secretary to Lord Lytton at Calcutta, vice Gen. B ker, who has resigned, and retains his Afghan command at Cabul.

89th Regiment. Lieut. Maxwell left Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar for England.

90th Light Infantry. Capt. Hutchinson is about to retire upon half-pay. Lieut. Campbell is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Malabar. Lieut. Heathcote has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. A correspondent asks:—"Can it be true that the War Office has finally determined that the boy's service of Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hackett, the unfortunate senior officer of the 90th who lost his sight in Zululand, shall not count towards pension? If this be so, the unfortunate officer will be compelled to retire on a captain's annuity of £220 a year, together with such blood-money as a grateful country may afford."

91st Highlanders. In announcing the death of the late Major Gurney, the *Mauritius Gazette* says:—"With deep regret we have to announce the death of Major W. P. Gurney, commanding the detachment in this colony of H.M.'s 91st Highlanders, who died on January 27, at eight o'clock, at The Villa, Moka. But a few days ago Major Gurney was apparently well and strong, taking an active part in the athletic sports of his regiment, and in various regimental amusements, notably in the performances of the garrison dramatic club, of which he was president. He was foremost in promoting the social and moral welfare of the soldiers under his command, and more than one of his men has spoken to us of him as 'The soldier's friend,' a proud and distinctive title, not enjoyed by many commanding officers. Among his brother-officers he was known by the name of 'The good creature.' The deceased had done good service in the late Zulu war, and it is believed that the privations and hardships he there underwent must have enfeebled his constitution, so as to have rendered him susceptible to the prevalent fever of the island. Major Gurney was one of the most popular officers that has ever been stationed in this colony, beloved alike by his officers and by his men; and his death has cast a gloom over military and social circles here which time alone can dispel. In him his brother-officers have lost an example which they may well be proud to imitate, and his men a lenient and just commanding officer, a ready and true counsellor, and, as we said before, a real friend. The funeral of the deceased officer took place on the 28th ult., with military honours, at Beau Bassin."

92nd Highlanders. In his despatch on the operations of Dec. 11 before Cabul, Gen. Roberts writes:—"The 92nd Highlanders led the advance, under Major G. S. White, who has so frequently distinguished himself during the present campaign; and the attack on the enemy's first position was gallantly headed by Lieut. St. John W. Forbes, who, together with the colour-serjt. of the company, James Drummond, was killed in a hand-to-hand fight. The leading men of the 92nd Highlanders were most resolutely charged by the enemy, who had a very considerable advantage both in numbers and position. After the loss of the officer and colour-serjeant, there was a momentary waver, when Lieut. W. H. Dick Cunyngham rushed forward, and, gallantly exposing himself to the full fire, poured upon this point, rallied the men by his example and cheering words. A large portion of the enemy being thus prevented from uniting themselves with those occupying the Takht-i-Shah, the 92nd Highlanders and Guides, covered by the fire of Major Swinley's guns, which had by this time gained the summit of the lower ridge, and aided by that of G-3, R.A., from the plain below, continued the advance on the conical hill, fighting for some distance every foot of the way. The position of the enemy was enormously strong, but by 11.30 a.m. the 92nd Highlanders and Guides had reached the summit, where they were met by some of the 72nd Highlanders, 3rd Sikhs, and 5th Goorkhas, under the command of Major J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkhas, who had arrived there a few minutes before. Colour-Serjt. John Yule, 72nd Highlanders, was the first man up, and captured two standards. This gallant non-commissioned officer was, I regret to say, killed on the following day." Referring to the action on Dec. 14, the General says:—"Serjt. J. McLaren and Corpl. E. McKay, 92nd Highlanders, distinguished themselves by great personal gallantry on this occasion." Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. Oxley has been directed to proceed to England at the public expense, to take up the adjutancy of the Aberdeenshire Militia, for which he has been selected. Capts. M'Callum and Gordon have been invalided to England from Cabul. The colonelcy has become vacant, by the death of Gen. G. Staunton, C.B., which occurred on Sunday last at The Hall, Brampton Bryan. The deceased served in the 10th and the 31st Regts. With the former he was present in the Sutlej campaign of 1846, including the battle of Sobraon (medal). He commanded the 31st in the Crimea from May 22, 1855, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol and attacks on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8. He commanded the 2nd Brig., 4th Division, as a brigdr.-gen. from Nov. 13. For his services during the war he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the fourth class of the Medjidie, and medal and clasp for Sebastopol. For some years he was in receipt of a reward for distinguished service, which he enjoyed till his appointment as colonel of the 92nd, in Dec., 1871. He was nominated a C.B. in 1873. He entered the Army as ensign, by purchase, in Oct., 1826, and obtained the rank of lieut.-col., by purchase, in July, 1849; was promoted to col. in Nov. 1854; major-gen., Jan. 1864; lieut.-gen. April, 1872; and gen., Oct., 1877.

100th Regiment. Lieut. Coles has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Lieut. Coles left Bombay on the 17th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar for England. Lieut. Thomson is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 3rd Goorkhas, on probation.

102nd Fusiliers. The *Irish Times* says:—"When Col. Brackenbury, R.A., completes his period of service as superintending officer of garrison instruction, he will most probably be succeeded by Brevet Major Wilkinson Shaw, of the 102nd Fusiliers, who has been allowed to retain his appointment as Garrison Instructor at Aldershot for an indefinite period, from the 1st inst., in acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by him in inventing the model battle-field, and conducting classes for the special instruction and training of officers in the principles of minor tactics. A more popular appointment could not be made, for no man in the Army has devoted himself to his profession more thoroughly than Major Shaw has done."

Rifle Brigade. A telegram to the *Times*, dated Calcutta, April 4, states that "Col. Newdigate, of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to the command of a brigade in Kurum." Lieut. Mildmay, 4th Batn., is a passenger to England in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult. Capt. Mansel has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. J. Ross, C.B., commanding reserve division, Peshawar, with effect from Jan. 12. Lieut. F. H. J. Fergusson, 2nd Batn., will leave England on the 21st inst., *en route* to join the staff of Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., at Bombay. Capt. the Hon. C. D. Home, 1st Batn., reverts to regimental duty from the Staff of the Devonport District, where he has been employed as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Hon. L. Smyth, C.B.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major R. Murphy has passed the lower standard in Hindostanee. The *Pioneer* says that it has been decided that the secretary of the principal medical officer of a division of the Army in India shall be considered as attached to the division, and not a personal staff officer of the principal medical officer. Should the principal medical officer be removed to another division, the secretary does not accompany him, but continues his post under the successor. We learn that in consequence of a despatch from Lord Lytton requesting that the order for Surg.-Major O. Barnett to revert to his departmental duty might be withdrawn, it has been decided to retain him on the seconded list for so long as Lord Lytton may hold the Viceroyalty of India. An Indian up-country paper lately published a report to the effect that Surg.-Gen. J. H. Kerr-Innes' donation batta for crossing the frontier in the late Afghan war amounted to above rs. 12,000. A correspondent now writes to say that Surg.-Gen. Kerr-Innes has merely received the six months' pay of a colonel, viz., at the rate of rs. 670-15 per month. The death of Surg.-Major R. H. Bolton is announced by telegram from Candahar, Afghanistan. The deceased, who was 40 years of age, entered the Department Sept. 30, 1863, and became Surg.-Major April 28, 1876. He embarked for the Gold Coast with the 2nd Batn. 23rd Fusiliers, and had medical charge of the left wing throughout the second phase of the Ashantee campaign of 1874 (medal with clasp). The Malta correspondent of the *Evening Post* announces the death of Surg. W. J. Moylan, which occurred on board H.M.S. Euphrates, whilst on passage to India. The deceased entered the Army April 1, 1871. The following appointments have been made in India :—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. H. B. Hassard, P.M.O. Khyber Division, to be P.M.O. Cabul Field Force, vice Officiating Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. H. Porter, deceased; Officiating Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. A. Hanbury, M.B., P.M.O. Reserve Division, Peshawur, to be P.M.O. Khyber Division, vice Hassard; Surg.-Major A. M. Tippetts to be P.M.O., Reserve Division, Peshawur, vice Hanbury, and to have the temporary rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. from the date of his taking up the duties of the appointment." The following officers have been granted leave of absence from India to England :—Surg.-Majors T. Kingston, M.D., J. J. d'Altera, E. L. Low, M.B., E. M. D. FitzGerald, M.D., J. Candy, M.D., to England, on medical certificate; and Surg.-Major I. Bourke, M.B., six months, on private affairs. The following officers are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 17th ult., viz. :—Surgs.-Major J. Kellie, E. Low, W. Cattell, T. S. Hollingsworth, I. Bourke, E. M. D. Fitzgerald, J. Candy, F. E. Scanlan, and W. D. Wilson, and Surg. W. B. Miller.

Veterinary Department. The Lahore paper says :—"Veterinary surgeons in charge of transport animals will in future get a staff allowance of rs. 75 per month for the work. Hitherto nothing in the shape of remuneration has been given. The veterinary service is the best abused and worst paid of any in this country." First-class Vet.-Surg. J. Baldeck has been posted for Aldershot for duty with the Royal Horse Artillery, on transfer to the department from the 3rd Hussars. Vet.-Surg. G. Aitken has taken up duty with the 16th Lancers at Brighton on appointment.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Suffolk Artillery. Capt. R. H. Pennell, senior captain of the regiment, died at Dane John, Canterbury, on the 2nd inst. The deceased had been many years in the regiment, in which he obtained his battery in May, 1866.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Derbyshire. Capt. M'Taggart, 14th Hussars, has resigned his appointment as adjutant, and is to be succeeded by Capt. Lucas, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

West Kent. The adjutancy is vacant, by the death of Capt. Bury, which occurred at Wateringbury, Kent, on the 1st inst., at the age of 39 years. Capt. Bury had held the appointment since June 1, 1870.

Northamptonshire (Sherwood Rangers). Capt. Bellwood, 3rd Dragoon Guards, is about to be appointed adjutant.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles. It is announced in the orders of this regiment that every colour-serjeant who shall produce at the end of the year 125 efficients, shall be entitled to a prize. The 37th is a well-ordered battalion, and it would appear from this that they intend to maintain their efficient strength, which last year reached nearly 1,000. Guard-mounting, the mode of posting and relieving sentries, and the bayonet exercise are now part of the weekly instruction, and might with great advantage be introduced into other regiments.

38th Middlesex (Artists') Rifles. A match with the Martini-Henry was fired on Wednesday at the Scrubs between teams of ten men of this regiment and ten of the Queen's Westminster, resulting in the defeat of the latter by two points—817 against 819; usual Queen's ranges, seven shots. The highest score (94) was made by Pte. T. W. Wilson (Artists), and the next highest by Pte. Fletcher, of the same regiment, and Serjt. Wilson, Queen's, 90 each.

The Indian Army.

2nd Bengal Cavalry. The command has become vacant, by the retirement of Col. O. Wilkinson, C.B., who was appointed March 11, 1871.

7th Bengal Cavalry. Major J. L. Ferris has been moved up a grade, in succession to Major H. C. Creak, Major J. Hay succeeding him as squadron-commander.

10th Bengal Cavalry. Sowar Bhugwan Sing and Sowar Zeadeh Khan, of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, have also been admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, the former for gallant conduct whilst carrying the mails from Pezwan to Jugdulluck, when much anxiety was felt about Gen. Hugh Gough's column; and the other man for conspicuous gallantry in attacking single-handed a party of marauders between Mandoria and Chapri, in the Khurum Valley, on Nov. 20, and compelling them to abandon their plunder and disperse.

11th Bengal Cavalry. We quote the following extract from the *Gazette of India* :—"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit Ressaldar Bahawaldin Khan, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of a fortified serai near Cabul, on Dec. 13, 1879."

13th Bengal Cavalry. A telegram from Calcutta, dated April 4, states that "a fire has occurred in the stables of the 13th Bengal Cavalry. Fifteen horses were burnt to death and 50 were injured, while a large quantity of arms and accoutrements was destroyed. It seems certain that the fire was accidental."

14th Bengal Cavalry. Col. Ross has been confirmed in command of the regiment. For conspicuous gallantry in action in the Chardeh Valley, on Dec. 11 last, the name of a native officer, Jemadar Gopal Sing—the brave fellow has since died of his wounds—is to be placed in the list of those on whom the Third Class of the Order of Merit has been bestowed. A non-commissioned officer of the same regiment, Duffadar Kanhiya Lala, has been granted the same Order.

18th Bengal Cavalry. It is stated that the officer commanding has applied for sanction for his regiment to be equipped as lancers, and that the question of the equipment of the whole of the Bengal Cavalry with the same weapon is at present under the consideration of the authorities. (See 10th Bengal Cavalry.)

5th Bengal N.I. The command of the regiment in Afghanistan, now on service, has become vacant, Col. W. J. P. Barlow having been obliged to resign, in consequence of ill-health. Col. Barlow was appointed Feb. 18, 1873.

6th Bengal N.I. Major A. G. Handcock, wing-commander, assist.-adjt.-gen, Candahar Field Force, has been appointed as assist.-adjt.-gen. on the Bengal Establishment.

10th Bengal N.I. A wing of the regiment has been ordered from Barrackpore to Cachar.

18th Bengal N.I. A wing of the regiment has left Julpigoorie for Golaghat, to be added to the reserve force in Cachar.

19th Bengal N.I. arrived at Candahar on March 4.

29th Bengal N.I. Extract from the Indian Government gazette :—"Col. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., commandant, 29th Punjab N.I., to command a brigade in the field, vice Brigdr.-Gen. J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., deceased. While so employed, Col. Gordon will have the temporary rank of Brigdr.-Gen, 2nd class." Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. N. Channer, V.C., has rejoined his regiment with the Kurum Field Force, from leave in England.

31st Bengal N.I. Col. H. M. Wemyss, second-in-command 39th N.I., has been appointed commandant, vice Col. E. G. Langmore, retired.

40th Bengal N.I. We understand that Capt. Hutchinson, wing-commander, is the likely candidate for the adjutancy of the Mussoorie Volunteers, which has been vacant since the death of Capt. Crofton, 60th Rifles.

41st Bengal N.I. Capt. H. M Rose is officiating as a D.A.Q.M.G. in India.

44th Bengal N.I. A telegram from Calcutta to the *Times*, dated April 4, says :—"There is reason to hope that the Naga war may now be considered at an end. The Konoma Nagas have given in and surrendered their arms, and their fortifications have been occupied by the 44th N.I."

Bengal Medical Service. Extract from Indian Government gazette :—"The under-mentioned officers of the Bengal Army are permitted to retire from the Service, from the dates specified :—Surg.-Gen. J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., March 29, 1880; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. F. F. Allen, C.B., March 31, 1880." Surg.-Major J. M. Cunningham has been appointed Surg.-Gen., in succession to Dr. Beatson.

4th Goorkhas. The following announcement has appeared in the Indian papers :—"At Thull, Kurum Valley, on the morning of Feb. 14, 1880, Brigdr-Gen. J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., commanding a brigade, Kurum Field Force, and commandant 4th Goorkha Regiment. Very deeply regretted by all ranks of the regiment he commanded for 16 years, and by all who served under him whilst Brigdr.-Gen. in the Afghan war of 1878-79-80." Capt. Gordon, Bengal S.C., has been attached to the regiment, as a temporary measure.

5th Punjab Cavalry. In his despatch relating to the action before Cabul on Dec. 11, Gen. Roberts says :—"The 5th Punjab Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Williams, again distinguished themselves, Majors F. Hammond and J. C. Stewart both leading successful charges." Col. B. Williams will shortly proceed to join the Saharunpore depôt, on army remount work. Col. Williams has the reputation of being one of the best judges of horseflesh in the Service.

1st Punjab Infantry. Capt. Howe Showers, whose death we announced last week, was an officer of great promise, bearing a name well known in India for every soldier-like quality. He was the son of the late Major-Gen. St. G. Showers, who commanded a brigade at the siege of Delhi, and the nephew of another General of the same name. Educated at Wellington College, Capt. Showers went to India in 1861, and shortly afterwards joined the 104th Fusiliers, of which regiment he soon became adjutant. On receiving his company Capt. Showers entered the Staff Corps, and was posted to the Central India Horse, which regiment he left in 1872 for the 1st Punjab Infantry. In 1877 he was appointed a garrison instructor in Bengal, but threw up the post in order to join his corps on service. Here his talents as a linguist and a draughtsman brought him into notice, and he was speedily placed by Sir Donald Stewart in the Intelligence Department. Accompanied by a handful of men, Capt. Showers was in the habit of traversing unknown routes, returning with plans full of invaluable information. On more than one occasion he was attacked either by the Kakars or by some kindred clans, escaping only by his personal valour and skill at arms. Recklessly gallant, he has now fallen, and, though her Majesty has lost many brave and good men in the course of the operations in Afghanistan, none better or braver has met a soldier's death than Capt. Howe Showers.

6th Punjab Infantry marched out of Abbottabad 770 strong for service in Afghanistan on March 5. This regiment is short of its complement by three British officers, a large proportion out of a total of seven.

29th Madras N.I. Lieut. S. W. Jervis, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

11th Bombay N.I. We regret to hear, through the medium of a Poona paper, that Major Fulton has met with a serious accident, through his horse rolling over with him, by which he sustained a severe injury to his right arm and shoulder, and is confined to his bed, being unable to move without assistance.

25th Bombay N.I., which arrived lately at Bombay from Aden, has not been sent to Belgaum, as at first ordered, but is to be stationed at Bombay. The *Times of India* says :—"This regiment occupies a high place for proficiency in shooting, and it would probably have been selected for active service had there not been of late a great deal of sickness among the men."

INDIA.

The following alterations have been made in the command and distribution of the force now in Cabul and on the Khyber line :—"1. The Second Division of the Cabul Field Force, hitherto under the command of Major-Gen. Bright, C.B., will be broken up. 2. The Reserve Division, under Major-Gen. Ross, C.B., will also be broken up, and absorbed into the line of communications. 3. The force in Cabul, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, will be divided into two divisions. The 1st Division will be under Sir F. Roberts's immediate command, and the 2nd Division under Major-Gen. Ross, C.B. 4. Major-Gen. Bright, C.B., is appointed inspector-gen. of the line of communications, and will command all troops thereon stationary, in movable columns or passing along the line. Major-Gen. Bright will report direct to Army head-quarters. 5. The Peshawur District will be temporarily commanded by Brig.-Gen. Hanki, 4th Bengal Cavalry, hitherto in command of the Cavalry Brigade Reserve Division. 6. The line of communications will be divided into three sections :—1st. From Jumrood to Basawul inclusive, under Brigdr.-Gen. Gib. 2nd. From Basawul to Safed Sung, but not inclusive of either, under Brigdr.-Gen. Doran, C.B. 3rd. From Safed Sung to Bootkak inclusive, under Brigdr.-Gen. Hill. 7. The General Staff for Major-Gen. Bright's command will consist of Col. Wemyss, Deputy-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.; Major Thompson, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.; Major Creagh, Asst.-Qrmr.-Gen.; Lieut. Maisey, Deputy Asst. Qmr.-Gen. 8. The Divisional Staff under Major-Gen. Ross, C.B., will consist of Major Boyes, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.; Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, Asst.-Qrmr.-Gen.; and a Deputy Asst.-Qrmr.-Gen., to be detailed by Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts. 9. Col. Evans, commanding R.A. on the line of communications, will proceed with the Staff to Cabul as Commanding R.A. 2nd Division, Lieut.-Col. Purvis, R.A., taking up the duties of Commanding R.A. under Major-Gen. Bright. Lieut.-Col. Limond will proceed to Cabul as Commanding R.E. 2nd Division, and Major Hill will assume the duties of Commanding R.E., to Major-Gen. Bright. 10. Brigdr.-Gen. Roberts (5th Fusiliers) will proceed to Cabul, to command a brigade in the 2nd Division. 11. Brigdr.-Gen. Arbuthnot, C.B., will command the movable columns at Jellalabad and Safed Sung. 12. The force under Sir F. Roberts in Cabul will be styled the 'Cabul Field Force,' and the force under Major-Gen. Bright will be styled the 'Khyber Line Force.'"

Brigdr.-Gen. H. F. Brooke, half-pay, late 10th Regt., Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, and Brigdr.-Gen. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., Bombay S.C., have been detailed for brigade commands with the forces in Southern Afghanistan.

A Quetta correspondent writes :—"The brigades to relieve Gen. Stewart are to be composed as follows :—1st Brigade—The 66th Foot, the 1st Grenadiers, and the 19th Bombay N.I. 2nd Brigade—The 7th Fusiliers, the 16th Bombay N.I., and Jacob's Rifles. The 10th Native Light Infantry and 4th Rifles will garrison this place."

The following appear in the Bombay General Orders :—Capt. Watling, D.A.Q.M.G., Northern Division, Bombay Army, has proceeded to Quetta for duty with the 1st Bombay Division. Major A. R. Heyland, Bombay S.C. (brigade-major, Deesa), to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., in succession to Capt. J. T. Watling, who has been appointed to the Staff of the Candahar Field Force. Capt. J. M. Heath, Bombay S.C. (wing-officer 26th N.I.), to officiate as brigade-major, in succession to Major Heyland. Major Heyland is posted to the Northern Division, and Capt. Heath to the Deesa brigade.

Major A. G. Handcock, wing-commander 6th N.L.I., A.A.G., Candahar Field Force, has been appointed A.A.G. on the Bengal Establishment, vice Col. A. G. Forsyth, retired.

It is rumoured that Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.B., is likely to succeed to the command at Candahar, on the advance of Sir D. Stewart.

The following appointments have been made on the Bombay Staff, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Primrose, C.S.I., proceeded on field service :—Brigdr.-Gen. G. T. Brice (commanding Belgaum Brigade) to officiate on the Divisional Staff. Brevet Col. E. W. Bray, C.B., 4th Foot, to the Brigade Staff temporarily, with the rank of brigdr.-gen. whilst so employed. Brigdr.-Gen. Brice is posted to the Poona Division, and Brigdr.-Gen. Bray, C.B., to the Belgaum District.

We hear that the formation of a second division of the Reserve is probable, in the event of prolonged hostilities rendering it necessary, the command of which will be given to Brigdr.-Gen. J. I. Murray, C.B., Bengal S.C., now commanding the Lahore Division, with Major Dyson Lawrie, 34th Regt., as A.A.G.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. G.—The date of the *Gazette* we are unable to give, but the officer was afterwards dismissed from the Navy.

STUDENT.—Youths are not entered at the Naval hospitals to qualify as Naval medical officers.

ECIR.—We know of no such work.

Want of space this week again compels us to hold over the letters from "Othello" and "Digamma."

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

IT is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable features of our Army that most Staff Officers imagine themselves made of totally different material to that of which the rest of the Army is composed. It is very evident that Staff Officers appear to be not as other men, and although in reality it may be so, nevertheless it is almost pitiable that they themselves, by their conduct, should impress this opinion upon those around them. The definition of what a Staff Officer should be, as regards his bearing and demeanour, is admirably expressed in Sir Garnet Wolseley's "Soldier's Pocket-book;" and if officers in Staff employ would but digest thoroughly the injunctions contained in that work, their duty would be pleasanter to those about them, as well as to themselves. "Some Staff Officers," writes the author of the work alluded to, "acquire a notoriety by brusqueness and incivility. Where such men are tolerated, it is always to the detriment of the Army. The motto for the Staff should be, 'Affability and reticence.'" Alas! it is only too often the case that an ordinary man who, by dint of hard work, passes through the Staff College, commences his subsequent career with an overweening appreciation of his superiority to the generality of military mankind. Such a man sometimes climbs the Staff ladder successfully, but it is by sheer plodding that he is enabled to do so. If he gains the higher rungs of the Staff ladder, it will for a surety be found that with his years his self-sufficiency increases, and he will cause it to be universally felt that he is virtually the head of the Military district to which he belongs, although there is a General Officer commanding it. Moreover, should any commanding officers of regiments or others show the slightest disinclination to grasp this fact, his memoranda and other official correspondence with them will very soon set them right, and act as a preventive to any future misapprehension. There are, of course, men who graduate at the Staff College from a pure love of the Service, who seek Staff employment because it opens out to them a larger field of duties than that embraced by regimental officers, who gain distinction without having courted notoriety, and whose characters, "come weal, come woe," never alter. Such men as these do not stand upon their dignity, indeed, they hardly know the meaning of the word. They always have plenty of work to do, they do it, leaving a feeling of satisfaction on the minds of all with whom they come in contact, and generally they wear themselves out before their time comes to reap the higher rewards which could be bestowed upon them in the Service to which they belong, and which they adorn. It is much to be regretted that many Staff Officers do not thoroughly realise the positions they hold. They may be leading men in their respective districts, and it may be that nothing is done in those commands without their advice, and yet they are only holding important posts in different fractional portions of our Empire, which is by no means the greatest military empire in the world. With such pride in such appointments, how irrepressible would they be, if they held positions which rendered their fame world-wide? They would become very Alexanders, claiming kinship with the Gods! It must be clearly understood that we allude to pride in general behaviour, to what is commonly and perhaps vulgarly termed "swagger." There are times when the sweetest tempers and most equable dispositions may be ruffled, and may show by their conduct that they are so. Far be it from us to expect men in authority to be civil and pleasant when errors are made, duty neglected, or orders disobeyed; but surely we may reasonably maintain that Staff Officers should be courteous and affable in the general tenour of their ways, and in the every-day course of human affairs. When it is otherwise, it springs usually not only from the esteem in which certain Staff Officers hold themselves, but also from the adulation they receive from regimental officers and those around them. As soon as an officer dons Staff uniform, every one helps to spoil him by making too much of him, and it is only partly his own fault if he does not successfully resist the temptations to arrogance which beset his path. When an officer is at home in his department, there is method in all things; every subordinate works in his own sphere, without hurry or bustle, every document has its appointed place, every duty its specified time. To enter such a man's office is a matter of pleasure, and not a disagreeable duty. A stranger is received civilly, if not cordially, and although the tables may be covered with returns and papers of various kinds, yet his business receives prompt attention and consideration, and if what he requires can be done, it is at once accomplished, or if he seeks information, it is afforded him without delay. There is no waiting in an ante-room for perhaps hours, and then a hurried interview, followed by a curt dismissal, or, perhaps, a reference to some other department, as is the case in many instances. As a rule, it may safely be concluded that in all Staff and Garrison Offices where urbanity presides the routine of work will generally be best carried out, because it is the men who do not know their work who are usually given to flurry and hot haste. We would, moreover, particularly impress upon the minds of Staff Officers generally a consideration of the littleness of little things, and urge upon them the necessity of "affability and reticence," which, after all, only form a part of that valuable virtue styled common-sense.

We understand that Colonel Stanley, had he remained in office, had intended to send all Militia candidates for commissions in the Line for two months' training at Sandhurst, after passing the qualifying literary examination. They were to wear their Militia uniforms, and to mess apart from the cadets. The notion is not a bad one, and is worthy of the attention of Colonel Stanley's successor.

The Brigade Depôt at York is to be formed on the 1st proximo.

Speculation is rife in military circles as to who will be the successor of Colonel Stanley and his movable subordinates at the War Office. No decision has, however, yet been come to on the subject, save with respect to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who will revert to his old post as Financial Secretary. We have reason to believe that Major-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, V.C., would not be averse to a berth in Pall Mall, and there can be no doubt that the Army would much prefer him to a half-informed amateur military reformer like Mr. Holms, for instance. Sir H. Havelock-Allan's advanced views on political subjects have procured him a certain amount of abuse by officers, but every one is willing to concede that he is animated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare and efficiency of the Service. His abilities, too, are considerable, and few soldiers have studied their profession more earnestly, or have gained such extensive experience as he has. We therefore hope that those entrusted with the redistribution of place in the War Office will not overlook the claims of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, V.C.

A distinguished-service reward of £50 per annum has fallen vacant by the death of Captain T. Hoban, Quartermaster on the Half-pay List, late 13th Light Infantry.

We believe that the statement of the *Irish Times* will obtain official confirmation, and that General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, G.C.B., will be Sir John Michel's successor in the command in Ireland, in August next, for a feeling prevails pretty generally that Sir A. Cunynghame was not treated with proper consideration when he was so suddenly recalled some time ago from the Cape, on his representing the difficulties of the situation, and the danger which we should run by taking the field with an insufficient force.

Lieutenant-General H. Hamilton, C.B., notwithstanding his recent promotion, is to be allowed to retain his command of the Cork District for another year. He was appointed in April, 1877, and entered upon his duties on the same day as Lord Alexander Russell, just removed from Dover, and the Hon. L. Smyth, who has been deprived of the Devonport appointment, on attaining the higher rank.

Colonel W. Bellairs, unattached, has been appointed colonel on the Staff commanding the troops in Natal and the Transvaal.

The regimental colonelcy vacant by the death of General G. Staunton, C.B., 92nd Highlanders, is, we understand, to be given to Lieutenant-General the Hon. R. Rollo, C.B., General M. K. Atherley, who was transferred a few weeks ago from the 109th to the 93rd Highlanders, being offered transfer to his old regiment, the Gordon Highlanders.

Surgeon-General H. H. Massy, M.D., C.B., is about to retire on the pension of his rank.

Captain F. G. Firth, Deputy-Commissary, on the Retired List of the Commissariat and Transport Department, who was for some years on the Staff of the Army Service Corps at head-quarters, and has since his retirement filled the Deputy-Governorship of Coldbath Fields Prison, has been appointed Governor of the County Prison at Dorchester.

A comparison of the Army and Navy Budgets of the six Great Powers of Europe show that, though the forces of Great Britain have a large empire to guard, the sums spent for military and naval purposes are not near so high as those expended by Russia or by France. The latter country disburses the inordinately large amount of £37,315,000, the figures being taken from last year's estimates. Russia follows, with £31,695,000; next comes England, with £26,330,000; Germany requires £23,000,000, Italy £12,160,000, and Austria £11,410,000, for military and naval expenditure. France, again, taxes herself to the utmost of her capacity for the sake of keeping up a large army and an imposing fleet, quite out of proportion to her requirements, exacting for this purpose alone, from a population of about 37 millions, a contribution of 19·9s. per head. In England, with a population of 34 millions, the proportion is 15·3s. per head, which, for the reason already stated, cannot by any means be considered too high. In the remaining countries, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Austria, with populations of 44, 28, 80, and 38 millions, the proportion per head is 10·3s., 8·7s., 7·9s., and 5·8s. respectively.

Deputy-Surgeon-General Sir A. D. Home, V.C., K.C.B., has been appointed principal medical officer of the Madras Army, vice Surgeon-General T. Crawfod, M.D., transferred to Indian Army Head-quarterrs.

The fortifications of Spandau (the Prussian Woolwich Arsenal) are reported to have now been completed. Its works have been considerably extended and strengthened, and in their present state they may be said to form one of the strongest fortresses of Germany, the importance of which, though it has no frontier to guard, is greatly enhanced by the immense amount of war material stored there. Another bulwark of the empire, at its eastern frontier, Posen, is also rapidly advancing towards completion. It is expected that its nine large and three smaller works will finished by 1883. In strength, Posen, as designed, is by some cities considered superior to Metz. However that may be, we may be sure that the Germans will not err on the side of over-confidence, especially as they have on their eastern frontier a neighbour whose ill-concealed enmity may develop any day into open hostility.

Major-General the Hon. R. Monck is permitted to retain command of the troops at Shorncliffe, as a temporary measure, and has not vacated the appointment, as stated.

We hear that the Russian Government intends despatching a number of Army doctors abroad, to report upon the medical service in other countries. It is understood that particular attention will be paid to army hospitals in England, and the sanitary and hygienic regulations in force in our Army.

Captain J. de Lancey, 71st Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed temporary aide-de-camp to Major-General W. Hope, C.B., commanding the North British District.

The construction of barracks is carried on vigorously in Russia. Quite recently, no less than £4,500,000 was set aside for the purpose, the money required being taken from the fund which has been accumulating for years from the Military Exemption Tax, capitalised at from five to five-and-a-half per cent. In Moscow, monster barracks, of a frontage of 3,300 feet, have just been completed. The estimated cost was close upon £350,000, but a saving is said to have been affected of £60,000.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Jones, R.A., has assumed the duties of officer commanding the Auxiliary Artillery in the Aberdeen District, vice Colonel G. K. Taylor, R.A., whose period of Staff service has expired.

Hitherto, for financial reasons, only one class of the Reserve and one class of the Landwehr of the French Army were called in each year. This year, however, and for the first time, the new military law will be applied in its whole extent. According to official statistics, the active army will then number 497,793 men, the Reserve (in two classes) 313,850 men and 2,850 officers, and the Landwehr about 149,000 men and 4,800 officers, bringing up the whole strength of the French Army to 968,000 men.

Lieutenant-General W. C. Hadden succeeds the late General W. E. D. Broughton on the List of Colonels Commandant of the corps of Royal Engineers. General Hadden is in receipt of a distinguished-service reward, which will fall vacant on his appointment.

Colonel H. T. Arbuthnot, R.A., relieved Colonel F. Close, R.A., on the 1st inst., as superintendent of the Royal Small-Arms Factory, Enfield; and on the same day, Colonel G. H. Fraser, R.A., was succeeded in his appointment as superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lyon, R.A.

Brevet Major G. A. Furse, 42nd Highlanders, is to retain his appointment as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General at head-quarters; and Major W. F. Butler, C.B., does not return to his former position, on arrival home from the Cape.

The Committee sitting at St. Petersburg to consider the question of the reorganisation of the Russian Army, together with the future uniforms to be worn, have decided, according to the *Novosti*, for the early reorganisation of the cavalry, and the adoption of the Austrian uniform. Its present strength will be maintained; but in place of generals of division, there will be commanders of brigades, the latter being incorporated with the reserve. On the whole, the Russian cavalry will consist of four divisions of twelve regiments each. As regards the uniform, that of the Hungarian Hussars will be adopted in its entirety, with these exceptions, that the Hungarian caps and czacos will be replaced by the Russian sheepskin caps, the long Austrian sword being also exchanged for the curved Cossack sabre. The Russian Uhlans will likewise have this sabre, but in all other respects they will be dressed and accoutred like the Austrians. As regards the lances, Uhlans, Hussars, and Cossacks will be armed with the Austrian pattern. Finally, all the Cossacks will have the national costume, as worn by the great Russians.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 5, 1880.

The following promotion has been made:—Lieutenant John Harvey Rainier to be Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 4th inst.

ADMIRALTY, April 6, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer James Thomas Page has this day been placed on the Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—William F. S. Mann, to the Rapid; Edmund F. Jeffreys, to the Vernon; H. H. Grenfell, to the Phœnix, when commissioned.

Lieutenants—Francis D. S. Scott, to Duncan, for Naval Barracks, Sheerness; John H. Henderson, to Ganges.

Sub-Lieutenants—Richard Morrisey, to Curaçoa; Henry C. Kingsford, to the Ganges, for Sealark.

Midshipmen—Edmund P. C. Cooper, to Northumberland; Edmund M. C. Key, to Newcastle; Hon. Granville W. R. Somerset, to Eclipse.

Staff Surgeons—Septimus Evans, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus; Joseph Wood, M.D., to the Himalaya; Duncan McN. Johnson, to the Hector; Richard V. McCarthy, to the Flying Fish.

Chief Engineer—James Ireland, to the Pembroke, for the Conqueror.

Paymasters—Henry C. Jenkins, to Flying Fish, when commissioned; Francis R. C. Whiddon, to Duke of Wellington, for Victory; Frederick Penfold, appointed Secretary to Rear-Admiral Hamilton, senior officer to the coast of Ireland.

Surgeons—William Tait, M.B., to the Impregnable, for Pilot; Joseph Crowley, M.D., to the Implacable, for Liberty; John A. McMunn, to the Ganges, for Sealark.

Engineer—Thomas G. Coomber, to the Assistance.

Assistant-Engineer—John G. L. Baker, to the Pembroke, for Flying Fish.

Gunners—John Marshall, to Minotaur; John Bateman, to Terror.

Boatswain—Edward J. Case, to Serapis.

Carpenter—John A. King, to Impregnable.

PROMOTIONS.

Assistant Engineers—The following have been promoted to be Engineers, with seniority, 21st March, 1880:—John J. Robins, Matthew W. Ellis (acting), Elijah Thomas, John J. Atkinson.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatmen—James Ingram, Salcombe, to be chief boatman, Hill, vice Buckler, promoted; William Paul, Mousehole, to be chief boatman, Torcross, vice Oliver, promoted; Thomas Walton, Fowey, to be chief boatman, Sidmouth, vice Gill, pensioned.

Alberta, Staff Com. Balliston, will accompany the Queen in the Victoria and Albert, to Queenborough on the 16th inst.

Alexandra, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., left Malta April 6, for a cruise of three or four weeks, visiting Naples, Syracuse, Messina, Brindisi, Avlono, Corfu, and Zante. Letters for the Alexandra should be sent to Brindisi, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, so as to arrive there not later than April 16; to Corfu, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, so as to arrive there not later than April 26; after that, to Malta.

Assistance, Capt. Claude E. Buckle, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from the Channel Islands, with detachments of Royal Artillery.

Cambridge, Capt. Le Hunte Ward. On Monday afternoon, a seaman named James Rowe, belonging to the Cambridge, hired a small sailing boat to go to the Curaçoa in the Sound, but soon after he had left the ship for the shore a squall capsized the boat. The Whiting, gunboat, bringing in the liberty men from the Sound, which was coming in, sent her boat and rescued the man, otherwise he must have been drowned.

Charybdis, Capt. C. Hotham. Among other news from the China station is the saving of the crew of a wrecked merchantman by the boats of the Charybdis. The ship went ashore at the entrance to Nagasaki Harbour during a heavy gale, and soon began to show signs of breaking up and becoming a total wreck, but thanks to the services of the boats of the Charybdis, the master and his wife and family, consisting of four daughters, and the whole of the crew, were safely taken off the wreck.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Condor, Com. E. F. Day, left Salonica on the 23rd for Katerina Scala to embark H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Mr. Blunt, and Col. Synge, but, owing to a heavy surf, communication was not possible, left Katerina Scala on the 24th, and proceeded to Leptoro Khori, where she embarked H.B.M.'s Consul-General and Col. Synge, arriving at Salonica March 25. She arrived at the Piræus on the 6th inst. to relieve the Coquette.

Dragon, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, has been ordered from Mauritius to Madagascar, the unsettled state of affairs in the latter island, says the *Standard*, calling for the protection of British interests. The origin of the disturbance is the forcible seizure of a chief by the commander of a French vessel-of-war, the chief having destroyed the property of a trader of French nationality at St. Augustine Bay.

Elk, Com. H. Clanchy, was at Buenos Ayres awaiting orders on Feb. 28.

Euphrates, Capt. C. J. Brownrigg, arrived at Suez on Tuesday, *en route* to Bombay.

Flirt, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., called at Vigo on the 8th inst., on her way to the West Coast of Africa.

Flying Fish, now being got ready for sea at Sheerness, is ordered to be commissioned on the 15th inst.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Brickdale, has orders to leave Monte Video for Maldonado, with the mails of April 26.

Garnet, Capt. Erskine, was at Monte Video on Feb. 27, and was to leave after the arrival of the mail due on Feb. 28 for the Falkland Islands, returning to Maldonado in April. Letters will be forwarded to the Garnet at Chupat.

Growler, Com. C. E. Wilcox, which left England in 1869, and was repaired at Hong Kong and recommissioned in 1877, will soon be home now to pay off, as she left Hong Kong for England, *viâ* Singapore, on Feb. 12. She has the same boilers now as were put on board when she was launched in 1868, so that she will require extensive repairs. —*Hampshire Telegraph.* The Growler arrived at Galle on March 11, and left on the 16th for Aden.

Hector, Capt. Richard Carter, who we stated last week has obtained command of this ship, entered the Navy in 1844, and served as acting mate in the Daphne, 18, Capt. Edward G. Fanshawe, in the Pacific from Jan. 9, 1851, until paid off in October, 1852. On Dec. 6 following, he was appointed to the Furious, 16, frigate, Capt. G. C. M. Loring, fitting at Portsmouth for the Mediterranean, and on Oct. 22, 1853, was promoted to lieutenant. On Jan. 17, 1854, he was appointed to the Euryalus, 51, Capt. George Ramsay, fitting at Chatham, and on Feb. 14, 1855, was transferred to the Nankin, 50, Capt. the Hon. Keith Stewart, also at Chatham, fitting for the East Indies, and returned to England and was paid off early in 1859. On May 13 of the year last named, he was appointed to the Emerald, 51, iron frigate, Capt. Arthur Cumming, fitting at Sheerness for the Channel Squadron, which ship was flagship for a short time of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., at the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, and was afterwards employed again with the Channel Squadron, into which ship he was promoted, June 24, 1862, to the rank of commander. His appointment to the second captaincy of the Emerald is dated three days afterwards, and on Oct. 30, 1863, he was paid off after a servitude of more than four years and five months. He commanded the St. Vincent, 26, training-ship for boys at Portsmouth, from April 24, 1866, until July 20, 1869, when he was superseded, having been promoted to post-rank on the 1st of the previous month. He was not again employed until March 10, 1874, when he obtained command of the Spartan, 8, screw sloop, on the North American and West India station, which he brought home and paid off in May, 1875. From the following July until August, 1876, he commanded the Repulse, 12, flagship in the Pacific successively of Rear-Admirals the Hon. A. A. L. P. Cochrane, C.B., and George Hancock, when, at his own request, he was superseded. He subsequently commanded from June, 1877, until paid off in the spring of 1879, the Volage, 18, on the south-east coast of America.

Himalaya, Capt. Harry W. Brent, at Devonport, refitting, has been placed in dry dock in Keyham Yard for overhaul. Capt. Brent has proceeded on leave of absence.

Humber, Com. Way, arrived at Spithead on Thursday morning from Sheerness, and after embarking naval supernumeraries for the West Coast of Africa, men for the 1st Dragoon Guards at the Cape, and men belonging to the 7th Brigade for Mauritius, proceeded on her voyage in the evening.

Impregnable, Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B. An officer's servant, named Lucas, belonging to the training-ship Impregnable, was drowned at Devonport on Sunday afternoon. He and a companion hired a sailing-boat, but had not left the landing-place more than five minutes before a gust of wind capsized the boat off the Victualling Yard. The other man, who could swim, was saved.

Inflexible. The whole of the armour having been affixed to the fore-turret of the Inflexible, the turning machinery has been tried for the first time at Portsmouth. The turret was estimated to weigh 320 tons, and it was rotated by hydraulic power in one minute and eight seconds, and reversed in one minute ten seconds.

Liberty, Lieut. G. O'Connor, has taken up her moorings at Plymouth, ready for summer cruising.

Lively, Lieut. C. Le Strange, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, remains on the Galway coast.

Malabar, Capt. John F. G. Grant, arrived at Malta from Port Said on Tuesday.

Meda. The late small addition to the Fleet, the surveying schooner Meda, experienced very heavy weather on her passage to Madeira, *en route* to Australia. She arrived at Madeira on March 22 rather damaged by the gales she had experienced, and had to make good defects before again putting to sea.—*Hampshire Telegraph.* The Meda sailed again on March 27.

Nautilus, Lieut. A. Blennerhasset, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, for a short cruise, and afterwards returned between the island and main.

Osborne, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, will proceed to Flushing on 15th inst., to accompany the Victoria and Albert to Queenborough.

Philomel, Com. H. R. Berners, succeeded on March 6 in towing the Cunard liner Batavia afloat in the Straits off Perim, after that vessel had been two days ashore. The Batavia had to throw part of her cargo overboard. She proceeded to Bombay.

Revenge, Capt. C. M. Buckle. Rear-Admiral Richard Vesey Hamilton, C.B., who, we have already announced, has been appointed junior officer on the coast of Ireland, in the place of Vice-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., promoted, was born in 1829, and entered the Navy in 1843. He served as mate in the Excellent, Capt. Henry D. Chads, C.B., from Sept. 12, 1849, until appointed Feb. 28, 1850, to the Assistance, discovery ship, Capt. Erasmus Ommanney, from which ship, on Feb. 16, 1852, he was transferred to the Resolute, 2, Capt. Henry Kellett, C.B., his commission as lieutenant being dated back to Oct. 11, 1851. He remained in the Resolute until 1854. While attached to the Resolute, he addressed his commanding officer thus:—"Beechy Island, Aug. 14, 1852. Sir,—On the 11th inst., Messrs. Domville, Alston, and myself, walked to Caswell's Tower. At the foot of it, facing the south-east, and about 300 yards from the beach, we found the remains of an old Esquimaux encampment, consisting of about 30 ruined huts. One of Edwards's small potato-cases attracted our attention, and on searching we discovered several of Goldner's preserved-meat canisters, seven or eight wine bottles, a fireplace, and a small well, the bottom of it was lined with small stones. A pathway of large, flat stones led to the well. No cairns or documents were found. These articles evidently belonged to some of Sir John Franklin's party, most probably a shooting party. I then ascended the tower, which is about the same height as Beechy Sound, but much steeper. Neither cairns nor documents were found. Five bears were seen during our walk; one of them was severely wounded by Mr. Domville. The land was very barren—a little moss and sorrel was the only vegetation seen." He served in the Desperate, 8, screw, Com. Richard D. White, in the Baltic, from Jan. 16, 1855, until Feb. 26, 1856, when he was appointed to the command of the Haughty, 2, gunboat, from which he was promoted to the rank of commander, Aug. 10, 1857. He commanded the Hydra, 6, paddle-sloop, on the West Coast of Africa, and on the West India and North America station, from June 4, 1858, until July 16, 1862, when he was transferred to the command of the Vesuvius, 6, paddle-sloop, on the station last-named, and in her returned to England, and was paid off Nov. 8, 1864, his post-commission being dated back to Jan. 27, 1862. He commanded the Sphinx, 6, also, on the West India and North America station, from April 27, 1865, until April 17, 1868; and the Achilles, 26, Coastguard ship at Portland, from April 12, 1870, until May 15, 1873, when he was transferred to the command of the Indus, guard-ship of the Steam Reserve, at Devonport, which ship he joined on the 30th of the same month, under the flag of the Admiral-Superintendent, Sir William King Hall, K.C.B., and remained until appointed, March 15, 1875, captain-superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, from which post he was advanced to flag-rank, Sept. 27, 1877. He was nominated C.B. May 29, 1875. He was subsequently Director of Naval Ordnance.

Swallow, Com. J. B. Warren, which arrived at Monte Video on Jan. 10 from the Cape of Good Hope, remains as senior officer during the absence of the Garnet.

Sylvia, Com. Pelham Aldrich, which left England as long ago as Feb. 1874, and was recommissioned at Hong Kong in May, 1877, will be very shortly ordered home to pay off. The Sylvia was launched at Woolwich in 1866, and has been constantly employed since then. She received new boilers in 1873, and is now in need of a thorough overhaul. She will not arrive in England until towards the end of the year in all probability, for she is to come home by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and it is not improbable that she may be called upon to survey one or two doubtful points on that station on her passage.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, was to leave Jamaica on March 26 for Barbaboes, and is now about due at Portsmouth.

Torch, Com. W. H. Selby. Letters for the Torch should be sent to Barcelona, addressed to the care of H.B.M.'s Consul, so as to arrive not later than May 6; to Marseilles, addressed to the care of H.B.M.'s Consul, so as to arrive not later than May 12; then to Malta.

Tyne, Com. J. E. Stokes, arrived at Suez from Trincomalee on the 8th inst., and was to leave for England to-morrow.

Victor Emanuel, Comdre. T. Smith. There were three courts-martial on board the Victor Emanuel on Feb. 11. Drunkenness, desertion, and theft in one case, and absence without leave and contempt towards a superior in another, gave two seamen each six months' imprisonment with hard labour; and drinking to an extent to produce illness cost a warrant officer six months' seniority.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. F. Thomson, will embark her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and suite, at Flushing on the 16th inst., and proceed to Chatham.

Wivern, Com. J. G. Jones, left Malta on the 4th inst. on her passage to Hong Kong, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

Woodlark, 3, Com. P. C. Johnstone, was inspected in Barnpool on Tuesday by Capt. T. Le H. Ward.

Wye, Staff Com. Sarratt, left Devonport on Tuesday, and will meet the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar on the 10th inst., according to her orders, and will there transfer her cargo of provisions and ammunition to the ships and the depôts on shore.

Zephyr, which was recently paid off at Chatham on her arrival home from the North American station, is ordered to be sent to Sheerness to be repaired.

The Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—George Witticombe, stoker, of the Enchantress; William G. T. Parish, yeoman of signals, of the Bellerophon; Henry Moyle, private Royal Marines, of the Implacable; Alfred J. Callaway, chief gunner's mate, of the Dædalus; Benjamin Roberts, head krooman, of the Dido; John Stevens and Frederick J. Torpey, quartermaster, of the Téméraire and Express; John Lynch, commissioned boatman, Thomas Brien and James Pitts, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

The Admiralty has been pleased to direct, by Fleet Circular No. 5, N.S., that, whenever a money-chest is returned into store from a ship in a defective condition, through the loss of any of the keys, the superintendent of the yard or depôt at which the chest is landed is to ascertain (by applying to the commanding officer of the ship, if the information is not otherwise obtainable), to whose default the loss is due, and he is to report the facts to the Commander-in-Chief or senior officer, in order that the cost of altering the lock and making the keys complete may be charged against the officer in default. In future, before a money-chest is returned to a yard or depôt, the accountant officer of the ship is to obtain a receipt for it from the carpenter, stating whether the chest and its locks are in good condition and the keys are complete. When a survey is held, on the death or removal from any cause of the accountant officer during the ship's commission, a statement is to be made upon the report of survey whether the money-chests and their locks are in good condition, and the keys are complete.

ALTERATIONS IN INDIAN TROOP SERVICE.

It has been arranged between the Lords of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for India that the following alterations in the arrangements of the Indian Troop Service shall take place from the termination of the present season (1879-80). Commuted rates of charge by the Admiralty will be substituted for direct charges in the case of the pay, wages, and allowances of the officers and crews of the five troopships, and the victualling of the crews and troops. The former will be rates per ship per day for the trooping and non-trooping season respectively, and will include travelling expenses at home; the latter will be rates per ration, and will include the cost of implements, mess utensils, and medicines. There is no longer a separate "India Branch" of the Transport Department, and after March 31, 1880, India will no longer be charged with the salaries of certain individuals, but will make fixed contributions towards the cost of the Transport Department and for pensions. The control of the Indian troop service, the record of its financial transactions, and the preparation of the accounts, estimates, and returns required by the India Office in connection therewith will, however, still rest with the Director of Transports, whose approval will therefore be as necessary as heretofore in the case of all expenditure not covered by the commuted rates. Certain descriptions of stores on board the troopships will cease to be Indian property, the quantities of serviceable articles remaining on board at the termination of the season being transferred to the Admiralty by survey at the prices charged to India when they were supplied or at a valuation, all unserviceable articles being returned and disposed of for the benefit of India. All supplies or returns of such stores thenceforward will be treated, as regards supply and charge, both at the yards and on board ship in the same manner as similar supplies to or returns from Imperial troopships. The balances of cash in the paymaster's hands at the termination of the season will be transferred to the Admiralty on repayment, and all moneys required by them for the public service from that date will be drawn from Naval funds in accordance with the ordinary regulations of the Navy, or as may be directed by the Accountant-General. The payments to the Suez Canal Company for passage of the ships through the Canal will, however, continue to be made as formerly in bills on the Secretary of State for India in Council, the customary advice being sent to the Director of Transport. The paymasters will render their cash accounts to the Accountant-General of the Navy instead of to the Director of Transports as heretofore. The expenses of all kinds incurred by the Naval department in respect of the Indian troop service, including the commuted rates for pay and victualling, will be included in one quarterly claim, and a quarterly statement of credits due to the troop service will be rendered at the same time. After examination a certificate in payment of the claim will be furnished to the Accountant-General for presentation to the India Office; and a certificate of the credit due will be issued by the Transport Department to the India Office, on receipt of which the necessary receivable order will be sent to the Accountant-General of the Navy.

NAVAL UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would you do me the kindness to insert the following proposed alteration and adaptations in the Naval uniform in your paper? I am aware that it is already a well-canvassed question, and that everyone has his own particular ideas on the subject, but I think there are one or two points in these suggestions which have not been mentioned before. Without further preface then:—Naval uniform.—Full dress: As at present, except that the breast-flaps should be lined inside with white silk, in order to be buttoned back on certain occasions, such as balls, &c.; *(a)* sub-lieutenants and all officers ranking with them to wear gold-lace trousers, the same width as lieutenants. Undress: Frock-coat, with epaulettes, gold-lace trousers, full-dress sword-belt and cocked-hat, gold sword-knot. Duty dress: Frock-coat, without epaulettes, plain trousers, plain sword-knot *(b)*, and belt; cap. Working dress: Double-breasted monkey jacket *(c)*, four buttons on each breast, and distinction-lace on sleeves; cap. Mess dress: Jackets and epaulettes *(d)*, gold-lace trousers, mess or white waistcoat; dress boots or shoes. Mess undress: Jackets, without epaulettes, plain trousers, mess or white waistcoat. In hot climates:—Tunic: White drill, single-breasted, turn-up cellar, fittings for epaulettes, and instead of distinction-lace on the sleeves, stripes of the same size and arrangement, &c., of blue jean, doctors wearing red braid between their stripes, &c. The arrangement of buttons in all branches to be strictly adhered to. Helmet: Plain white, with blue silk puggaree, fittings for a gilt chain, and for a button on top. Shoes: White or black. Sword-belt: White duck, with ornaments the same as black leather undress belt. Full dress: Tunic buttoned, epaulettes, full-dress sword-belt outside, white trousers, white shoes, gold distinction-lace on sleeves, helmet with button and chain. Undress: Tunic buttoned, epaulettes, white sword-belt outside, white trousers, white shoes, blue distinction stripes, helmet as in full dress. Duty dress: Tunic buttoned, without epaulettes, sword-belt outside, helmet without button or chain. Working dress: Tunic either buttoned or not, straw hat; if sword is worn, the belt inside the tunic; the hat to have a ship's ribbon and straight brim. Mess dress: White jacket, navy buttons, no lace, white waistcoat, blue-laced trousers. Mess undress: White jacket, as before, but plain blue trousers. Great-coat: Thick blue stuff, such as pilot cloth, &c., coming down to the ankles, high turn-down collar, having two buttons behind on the hips, with a connecting flap to adjust the coat for sitting or walking, a hole for the sword-hilt the left side, and to be made loose enough about the shoulders to admit of being worn over epaulettes. Plain sword-knot: Of exactly the same pattern as the full-dress one, but entirely of blue silk, and strong enough to be thoroughly serviceable. White shoes: Quite plain, without toe-caps or straps. Mess waistcoat: Blue-cloth, single breasted, with turn-down collar, three buttons, the outer edge of the collar to have one line of very narrow gold braid, and the same down the front and along the bottom edges of the front; a plain line along the top of each pocket, turning down at each corner, at right angles, for half inch. No crow's feet or other ornamentation about it. *Notes.*—(*a.*) Sub-lieutenants in the Royal yacht are obliged to have them as it is. (*b.*) The present knot is valueless as a sword-knot, always expensive, and very seldom an ornament, as it tarnishes and frays out so soon. It should be the "full-dress sword-knot," see "plain sword-knot" above. (*c.*) This will be adding no new garment. It should be allowed on board when not on watch, in harbour, always at sea, except Sunday forenoons, and for boat-work. A sword can always be worn under. (*d.*) This and the following are the regulation now on the Mediterranean station, ship or shore dinners, &c., Admiral's dinners, &c., with the exception of the epaulettes and mess-waistcoat, and are called officially by those names in the signal-books, &c. Mess waistcoats look much more dressed than plain blue, and are much more comfortable than white ones.—I am, &c.,

A Lieutenant.

The Admiralty has been pleased to issue the following regulations respecting the employment of electric firing-gear and of torpedoes (Fleet Cir. No. 28):—The electric firing gear supplied to H.M.'s ships is to be fitted, before a ship is placed in the 1st Division of the Steam Reserve, under the immediate superintendence of the commander or a lieutenant of the Naval Torpedo School at Portsmouth (timely information being afforded to the captain of the Vernon through the captain of the Steam Reserve), and the fittings so arranged are not to be altered without the sanction of their Lordships. The work is to be carried out by the fitters who have been instructed at the Torpedo School. The circuit, when completed, is to be tested by an officer of the Naval Torpedo School, and one firing battery charged. A copy of the results of testing the electric firing gear is to be furnished by the captain of the Vernon to the captain of the Steam Reserve, for delivery to the commanding officer of the ship when commissioned. In each vessel supplied with torpedo stores, at least two of the commissioned officers of the military branch, one of whom is to be a lieutenant, are to be thoroughly instructed in their use and application, and are to be fully competent to use the torpedoes supplied; they are also, in vessels fitted with electric firing gear, to be thoroughly instructed in its use, and to be competent to carry out electric firing from the director. The names of the officers are to be inserted in the half-yearly report of progress in gunnery and torpedo practice. The electric firing wires are frequently to be tested by the gunnery officer, or torpedo officer, where one is borne, and always, if possible, before general exercise. Two armourers or artificers are to be specially instructed in the manner of repairing the wires when damaged, and are to be stationed in the battery at general quarters for this duty. A small box is fitted upon each side of the battery for the use of these men, and is to contain short pieces of india-rubber tubing, india-rubber tape and solution, binding screws, pliers, twine, short lengths of insulated wire fitted with binding screws and tubing for bridging over temporarily a break in the main wires, spare branch wires complete, and, at general quarters, spare boxes of electric gun-tubes. In every ship, the boat which is fitted as an outrigger torpedo-boat is to be prepared in all respects for torpedo service, and exercised at least once in each quarter by day, and once by night. The date and hour when the practice was carried out is to be noted in the half-yearly report of torpedo practice. Though electric firing and torpedo stores supplied to ships are in the gunner's charge, the gunnery-lieutenant, or torpedo officer where one is borne, is to consider it an important part of his duty to ascertain that the whole of these articles are kept in a thoroughly serviceable and efficient state. These stores are only to be used for the purposes for which they are supplied. Every case of failure, when using any of the torpedo stores or electric firing gear supplied, is to be reported in the half-yearly report of torpedo practice, together with the probable cause of such failure. Captains are to satisfy themselves, before their ships leave the port where they are commissioned, that the stores provided for electric firing and for torpedo purposes are efficient; the spare batteries are not, however, to be charged, nor the boxes of tubes and detonators opened, unless there is reason to believe that they are *not* efficient. On all occasions of inspections by commanders-in-chief or senior officers, the state of efficiency of the electric firing gear, and of all apparatus in connection with torpedoes, is to be ascertained and inserted in the report of inspection. Circular No. 4 S., of Feb. 24, 1876, is cancelled.

A ball was given on Wednesday night at the Portland Hall, Southsea, by the chief and first-class petty officers of the whole of her Majesty's ships at Portsmouth. The hall made a capital ball-room, and the decorations were profuse and effective. Invitations had been addressed to and accepted by Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief, and the whole of his staff, together with Capt. Culme-Seymour and officers of the Duke of Wellington, Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, Admiral Superintendent, Capt. Richard Wells and officers of the Asia, Capt. J. O. Hopkins and officers of the Excellent, Capt. Gordon and officers of the Vernon, Com. R. F. Britten and officers of the St. Vincent, and the principal officers of other ships in port, a large number of whom were present. The invitations to the sister-Service were distributed in the proportion of six to the serjeants' mess of the Royal Marine Artillery, six to the serjeants' mess of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and two each to the serjeants' messes of the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, and regiments of the Line stationed in the Portsmouth and Gosport Garrisons. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and the National Anthem, which brought to a conclusion one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the kind ever given in Portsmouth, was played about three o'clock on the following morning

THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The following is the programme of afternoon and evening meetings, after Easter, 1880:—Friday, April 9.—Major A. Parnell, R.E., "Remarks on the Application of Iron-plating to the Protection of Men-of-War, with Suggestions regarding the Employment of Unarmoured Fighting-ships in European Squadrons." Monday, April 19.—Major W. Geddes, 53rd Regt., on "Manual Transport." Friday, April 16.—Major Wilkinson Shaw, Garrison Instructor, Aldershot, on "The Organisation and Tactics of Military Convoys in War." Wednesday, April 21.—Professor A. Vambéry on "The Past and Future of the Turcomans." Friday, April 30.—Capt. William Gill, R.E., on "The Chinese Army." Friday, May 7.—Capt. Walter H. James, R.E., on "Modern Rifle Fire; its Influence on Armament, Training, and Tactics." Monday, May 10.—Sir William Thomson, Knt., F.R.S., &c., on "Improvements in his Patent Compass." Friday, May 14.—Capt. Samuel Long, R.N., on "The Tactical Aspect of the Utilisation of Ocean Steamers for War purposes." Friday, May 21.—Col. George G. Walker, commanding Scottish Borderers Militia, on "Our Militia, and how to Improve It." Friday, May 28.—Major-Gen. Sir Michael A. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., on "The March of the Quetta Column from the Indus to the Helmund River, and Back." Friday, June 4.—Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins, C.B., on "The Defence of our Australian Colonies." Friday, June 11.—Discussion on the subject of the Naval Prize Essay, viz.—"Naval Tactics on the Open Sea, with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons." Friday, June 18.—Major-Gen. Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., on "From Bamean to Sonmeanee Bay." Friday, June 25.—J. K. Laughton, Esq., M.A., R.N., Mathematical Instructor and Lecturer in Naval History, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on "Naval Promotion, arithmetically and historically considered." Monday, June 28.—T. Nordenfeldt, Esq., on "Nordenfeldt Guns generally." The Fridays meetings are at three, the Mondays at half-past eight o'clock.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

"A Parent" writes:—"The 'breaking-up' for holidays of a public school is an interesting scene for paterfamilias, and repays a long journey. The joyous faces, the bustle and excitement, the variety of vehicles and animals chartered for the occasion, all amuse; but above all, the opportunity of studying the masters and boys his son or sons associate with should not be lost. If he has time, the anxious parent can renew inquiries into the character of the neighbourhood, as to health, morality, and what is said of the administration of the school. Wellington College is now upon its trial before a Royal Commission, and a few observations on that institution may not be uninteresting to the public. I noted that the tone and general style of the boys continue satisfactory, but I regret that some defects in the management are too apparent, and shall briefly detail some of these, in the hope that you will draw the attention of the Commission to the same, as follows, viz.:—1. The absence of any superintendence at the railway embarkation of the boys, evinced especially by the ruthless manner in which their luggage is treated at the station, the van-men throwing heavy packages from a height in the most reckless fashion, to the serious damage of property. An inclined plane and supervision would correct this. 2nd. I submit that an inspection of the ditches would furnish the Commission with another proof of bad management and absence of sanitary precaution. These and the fences are in a state which would be considered disgraceful even in Ireland, and may account for the recent outbreak of measles in the preparatory school and village of Crowthorne. Who is responsible for the filthy state of the College ditches nearly opposite the Crowthorne chemist's shop, and also below the residence of the medical officer? I apprehend that the College authorities are, and no time should be lost in purifying those fetid places, as in hot weather they will be dangerous, if left in their present condition. 3rd. Permit me next to refer to another blot on Wellington—at all events, in my humble opinion—*i.e.* that junior masters exercise the power of corporal punishment, and frequently so chastise without taking time to reflect or refer to superior authority. In the Royal Navy, even in olden days, junior officers had no such authority delegated to them; and the captain, with whom alone this power rested, was required to sign a warrant and pause for twenty-four hours before carrying out his sentence. Surely if a youth fresh from Oxford or Cambridge has such a power assigned to him, a similar check to temper and impulse might advantageously be placed upon him. Finally, many persons allege that reform in the interior economy and general management of Wellington College is absolutely necessary (the amount of labour obtained from outdoor employés being a subject of ridicule). And this cannot be wondered at, if the administration is conducted, as I was informed, by a Treasury clerk at Whitehall, who rarely visits the place."

A meeting was held on Monday evening, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for the Portsmouth Royal Dockyard Annual Regatta. It was decided to hold it this year on July 19, and the committee hope to make the regatta still more successful than that of last year. There will be several extra prizes. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Edward Allen, the indefatigable secretary, was presented by the committee with a handsome marble timepiece, in recognition of his services. The timepiece bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Edward Allen, by the Portsmouth Royal Dockyard Regatta Committee, in appreciation of his successful efforts as honorary secretary of their first annual regatta, held on Aug. 25, 1879."

Mr. W. Quigley, chief officer of Coastguard at Exmouth, has been promoted to the command of the Dingle Division, county Kerry. Mr. Quigley has been stationed at Exmouth for nine and a half years, and during that time has filled the office of honorary secretary of the local branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, in which capacity he has rendered efficient service, which the parent society suitably acknowledged last year by the presentation of a testimonial.

MILITIA TRAINING, 1880.

The Militia will assemble for preliminary drill and training, as stated below, and will be accommodated in lodgings and billets, except where otherwise stated :—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Regiment.	Recruit Drill.		Regimental Training.		Places of Assembly and Training.
	Date of Assembly.	Date of Dismissal.	Date of Assembly.	Date of Dismissal.	
Anglesey Engineers	April 26	...	May 24	June 19	Beaumaris.
Bedford Lt. Inf. ...	Feb. 23	...	April 19	May 15	Bedford (1).
† Berks	Mar. 15	...	May 10	June 5	Reading (1).
† Bucks	April 5	...	— 31	— 26	High Wycombe
Cambridge	Feb. 9	May 1	— 3	May 29	Ely.
Cardigan Art.	Mar. 5	...	April 30	— 26	Aberystwith.
Carmarthen Art. ...	— 8	...	May 3	— 29	Carmarthen.
Carnarvon Rifles ...	— 1	...	April 26	— 22	Carnarvon.
Cheshire, 1st	Feb. 23	...	— 5	— 1	Chester.
— 2nd	— 23	...	— 19	— 15	Macclesfield.
Corn'all R'ng. Rifls.	Mar. 22	...	May 3	— 29	Bodmin.
— Miners Art	— 22	...	— 3	— 29	Falmouth.
Cumberland	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	Carlisle (3).
Denbigh & Mer'n'th	Mar. 29	...	May 3	May 29	Wrexham (1).
Derby, 1st	Feb. 23	...	April 19	— 15	Derby (1).
— 2nd Chatsworth	— 23	...	— 19	— 15	Chesterfield.
Devon, 1st, or East	April 5	...	May 31	June 26	Exeter.
— 2nd, or South ...	Mar. 22	...	— 17	— 12	Plymouth.
— Artillery	— 8	...	— 3	May 29	Devonport (4).
Dorset	— 22	...	— 10	June 5	Dorchester (5)
Durham, 1 or South	April 26	...	June 21	July 17	Barnard C'tle
— 2nd, or North ...	May 3	...	— 28	— 24	Durham (6).
— Artillery	April 19	...	— 14	— 10	Hartlepool.
Essex, East, Rifles	Mar. 29	...	May 24	June 19	Colchester.
— West	— 1	...	April 26	May 22	Warley.
Flint Rifles	— 15	...	— 19	— 15	Mold.
Glamorgan Lt. Inf.	May 1	...	June 26	July 22	Cardiff.
— Artillery	April 5	...	May 31	June 26	Swansea.
Gloucester, 1 or S.	Mar. 1	May 22	July 5	July 31	Horfield.
— 2nd, or North ...	— 29	...	May 24	June 19	Cirencester.
Hampshire	— 1	...	April 26	May 22	Winchester.
— Artillery	— 1	...	— 26	— 22	Gosport.
— Engineers	Sept. 1	Nov. 30	(All Recruits.)		Gosport.
Isle of Wight Art.	April 12	...	May 10	June 5	Newport.
Hereford	Mar. 15	...	— 10	— 5	Hereford.
Hertford	— 29	...	— 24	— 19	Hertford (2).
Huntingdon Rifles	— 1	...	April 26	May 22	Huntingdon.
Kent, East	— 8	...	May 3	— 29	Canterbury.
— West	— 1	...	April 26	— 22	Maidstone.
— Artillery	— 1	...	— 26	— 22	Dover.
Lancashire, 1st	— 22	June 12	June 28	July 24	Lancaster.
— 2nd, Rifles	April 26	...	— 7	— 3	Warrington.1
— 3rd	Feb. 23	May 15	— 28	July 24	Preston (24).
— 4th, Lt. Infantry	Mar. 15	...	April 26	May 22	Warrington.1
— 5th	Feb. 23	...	— 19	— 15	Burnley (6).
— 6th	— 16	May 8	June 28	July 24	Ashton (17).
— 7th, Rifles	— 16	...	April 12	May 8	Bury.
— Artillery	Mar. 15	...	— 12	— 8	Liverpool.
Leicester	— 8	...	May 3	— 29	Leicester.
Lincoln, North	April 5	...	— 3	— 29	Lincoln (1).
— South	— 19	...	— 31	June 26	Grantham.
London	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	Finsbury.
Middlesex, 1st (E.)	— 18	...	July 12	Aug. 7	Hounslow (2).
†— 2nd (R. Edmon.)	April 12	...	June 7	July 3	Barnet.
— 3rd (R. West.)	— 5	...	May 31	June 26	Hounslow (2).
— 4th (R. South)	— 12	...	June 7	July 3	Hounslow (2).
— 5th (R. Elthorne)	May 10	...	July 5	— 3.	Hounslow (2).
Monmouth Eng.	April 5	...	May 31	June 26	Monmouth.
Montgomery Rifles	Mar. 29	...	— 24	— 19	Welshpool.
Norfolk, 1st (West)	Feb. 23	...	April 19	May 15	Norwich.
— 2nd (East)	— 2	...	Mar. 29	April 24	G't Yarm'uth.
— Artillery	Mar. 1	...	April 26	May 22	G't Yarm'uth.
North. & Rutland	May 3	...	May 31	June 26	Northampton
Northumberland ...	June 7	...	July 5	July 31	Alnwick (2).
— Artillery	— 7	...	Aug. 2	Aug. 28	B'w'k-on-T (8).
Nottingham	Mar. 8	May 22	May 31	June 26	Newark (2).
*Oxford	April 5	...	— 31	— 26	Oxford.
Pembroke Art	Feb. 23	...	April 19	May 15	Haverf'dwest.
Shropshire	— 16	...	— 12	— 8	Shrewsbury.
Somerset, 1st	May 10	...	July 5	July 31	Wellington.
— 2nd	— 3	...	June 28	— 24	Bath.
Stafford, 1st, K. O.	April 12	...	May 24	June 19	Lichfield (9).
— 2nd, Lt. Inf.	— 1	May 22	— 24	— 19	Stafford.
— 3rd, King's Own	May 10	...	June 21	July 17	N'castle-u-L.9
Suffolk Artillery ...	April 5	...	May 31	June 26	Ipswich (10).
— West	Feb. 9	May 1	— 3	May 29	B'y S. Ed'ms 1
*Surrey, 1st	April 5	...	— 31	June 26	Kingston.
— 2nd	— 5	...	— 31	— 26	Guildford (2).
— 3rd	— 5	...	July 5	July 31	Kingston (2).
Sussex Lt. Inf.	Feb. 23	May 15	June 28	— 24	Chichester (11.)
— Artillery	Mar. 15	...	May 10	June 5	
T. Hamlets, 1 K. O.	— 1	...	April 26	May 22	Dalston. [Sq.
†— 2nd Queen's O.	April 26	...	June 21	July 17	Victoria Park
S. Wales Borderers	Mar. 1	...	April 26	May 22	Brecon.
Warwick, 1st	April 5	...	May 31	June 26	Warwick.
— 2nd	May 10	...	July 5	July 31	Warwick.
Westmoreland L. I.	— 3	...	June 28	— 24	Carlisle (3).
Wilts	— 10	...	July 5	— 31	Devizes.
Worcester	April 5	Sept. 25	— 5	— 31	Worcester. 12.
York, East	— 19	...	June 14	— 10	Beverley (12).
— North, Rifles ...	— 19	...	May 31	June 26	Richmond.
Yorkshire Art	— 19	...	— 31	— 26	Scarborough.
— West, 1st Rifles	May 10	...	June 21	July 17	Pontefract (12)
— — 2nd, Lt. Inf...	April 12	...	May 24	June 19	York.
— — 3rd, Lt. Inf....	Mar. 29	...	— 24	— 19	Pontefract (12)
— — 4th	Feb. 23	...	April 19	May 15	Leeds.
— — 5th	Mar. 8	...	May 3	— 29	Knaresboro'h
— — 6th	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	Halifax (12).

* When not trained with Regiment. † Train at Aldershot.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	April 12	...	June 7	July 3	Aberdeen.
Argyll Artillery ...	— 13	...	— 7	— 3	Campbellto'n
Ayr	June 7	...	July 5	— 31	Ayr Camp.
Edinburgh, County	May 31	...	June 28	— 24	Glencorse (12)
— City Artillery ...	Mar. 29	...	May 24	June 19	Edinburgh.
Fife Artillery	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	Cupar (13).
Forfar Artillery ...	— 3	...	— 28	— 24	Montrose.
Haddington, &c., A.	April 5	...	May 31	June 26	Dunbar.
High. Borderers ...	May 31	...	July 12	Aug. 7	Stirling.
The Highland Lt.I.	April 30	...	June 4	June 30	Inverness (14)
The High. Rifles ...	Jan. 9	Mar. 30	April 9	May 5	Fort George.
Lanark, 1st	May 3	...	June 14	July 10	Hamilton (15)
— 2nd	June 7	...	July 12	Aug. 7	Lanark.
Perth Rifles	— 7	...	— 5	July 31	Perth.
Renfrew (P. of W's)	May 24	...	— 5	— 31	Paisley (16).
Scottish Borderers	— 10	...	— 5	— 31	Dumfries (17).

IRELAND.

Antrim Rifles	April 26	July 17	July 19	Aug. 14	Belfast (2).
— Artillery	Mar. 22	June 5	June 7	July 3	C'rrickf'rgus.
Armagh Lt. Inf. ...	— 8	May 29	May 31	June 26	Armagh (2).
Carlow Rifles	April 26	...	June 21	July 17	Carlow.
Cavan	Mar. 8	May 29	May 31	June 26	Cavan.
Clare	— 15	...	— 10	— 5	Ennis.
Cork, 1st or N. Rifles	— 8	...	— 3	May 29	Buttevant (12).
— 2nd or S. Lt. Inf.	— 1	...	April 26	— 22	Fermoy.
— 3rd or W. Art...	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	Kinsale.
— City Artillery ...	Mar. 29	...	May 24	June 19	Kinsale (18).
Donegal (P. of W's.)	— 5	...	— 28	— 23	Lifford.
— Artillery	April 26	May 27	July 19	Aug. 14	Letterkenny.
Down, North Rifles	Mar. 15	July 17	June 7	July 3	Nw'tn'rds (2).
— South	April 5	June 5	May 31	June 26	D'npatrick (2).
Dublin C'nty L. Inf.	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	Curragh.
— City	— 3	...	— 28	— 24	Curragh.

IRELAND (*continued*).

Regiment.	Recruit Drill.		Regimental Training.		Places of Assembly and Training.
	Date of Assembly.	Date of Dismissal.	Date of Assembly.	Date of Dismissal.	
Dublin City Art....	July 5	...	Aug. 16	Sept. 11	Dublin (19).
Fermanagh Lt. Inf.	April 5	...	May 31	June 26	Enniskillen.
Galway	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	Loughrea.
— Artillery	— 3	...	— 28	— 24	Galway.
Kerry	April 23	...	— 19	— 15	Tralee (2).
Kildare Rifles	— 5	...	May 31	June 26	Naas.
Kilkenny Fusiliers	— 5	...	— 31	— 26	Kilkenny (2).
King's Co'nty Rifles	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	Birr (2).
Leitrim Rifles	April 5	...	May 31	June 26	Carr'k-on-Sh.
Limerick	Mar. 1	May 22	— 24	— 19	Limerick.
— City Artillery ...	May 3	July 24	July 26	Aug. 21	Tarbert.
Londonderry L. Inf.	April 12	...	May 24	June 19	L'nd'nd'rry (2)
Longford Rifles	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	Longford (12).
Louth Rifles	April 23	July 15	July 19	Aug. 14	Dundalk (20).
Mayo (North)	Mar. 29	...	May 24	June 19	Ballina.
— (South) Rifles ...	April 19	...	June 14	July 10	Westport (21).
Meath	— 5	...	May 31	June 26	Navan.
Monaghan	Mar. 9	May 31	June 3	— 29	Monaghan.
Queen's C'nty Rifles	May 3	...	— 28	July 24	Maryboro' (2).
Roscommon	April 26	...	— 21	— 17	Boyle.
Sligo Artillery	Mar. 29	...	May 24	June 19	Sligo.
Tipper'ry 1st S. Art	May 3	...	June 28	July 24	D'nc'nnon (22)
— 2nd N. Light Inf.	— 3	...	— 28	— 24	Clonmel.
Tyrone Fusiliers ...	Mar. 9	May 31	— 3	June 29	Omagh (2).
Mid-Ulster Artill'ry	July 14	...	Aug. 30	Sept. 25	Dungannon.
Waterford Artillery	Mar. 8	May 21	May 24	June 19	D'nc'nnon (23)
Westmeath Rifles...	May 10	...	July 5	July 31	Mullingar.
Wexford	Mar. 8	May 29	May 31	June 26	Wexford.
Wicklow Artillery	April 5	...	— 31	— 26	Wicklow.

(1) Recruits in Barracks. (2) Regiment in Camp. (3) Regiment train at Brackenber Moor. (4) Tregantle Forts. (5) Recruits at Dorchester Barracks, Regiment at Weymouth Barracks and Camp. (6) Regiment train at Redcar Camp. (7) Regiment at Southport Camp. (8) Recruits at Berwick-on-Tweed Camp, Regiment at Dunbar Camp. (9) Regiment at Whittington Heath Camp. (10) Regiment train at Landguard Fort. (11) Recruits at Lewes, Regiment at Eastbourne Camp. (12) Recruits in Barracks, Regiment in Camp. (13) Regiment train at Dunbar Barracks. (14) Regiment train at Muir of Ord Camp. (15) Regiment train at Lanark Muir Camp. (16) Train at Irvine Muir Camp. (17) Train at Kingholm Camp. (18) Recruits at Fort Elizabeth. Regiment, Kinsale Camp. (19) Train at Wicklow Camp. (20) Regiment at Drogheda. (21) Regiment train at Castlebar, if Barracks available. (22) Recruits at Clonmel, Regiment at Duncannon Fort. (23) Recruits at Waterford, Regiment at Duncannon Fort Camp. (24) Regiment at St. Anne's-on-Sea Camp.

THE ARMY DISCIPLINE ACT.

It is notified in a General Order that under the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, every description of court-martial has jurisdiction to try every description of offence, but in the disposal of a charge against a soldier of having committed an offence, commanding and other officers will be guided by the following rules:—1. A commanding officer may, without reference to superior authority, dispose summarily of, or try by regimental court-martial, a charge of an offence under Sections 11, 15 (excepting absence without leave exceeding 21 days), 19, 24, and 40. A charge for any other offence will, excepting as provided for in para. 3, be referred to a superior officer. 2. A superior officer to whom a case is referred may deal with it as follows:—(*a*) He may refer the case to a superior officer, or (*b*) he may direct the disposal of the case summarily, or by regimental court-martial; or (*c*) if he has power to convene a district court-martial, he may convene a district court-martial to try it; or (*d*) if he has power to convene a general court-martial, he may convene either a general or district court-martial to try it. But an offence punishable with death or penal servitude should not be disposed of summarily, or by a regimental or district court-martial, excepting under the orders of an officer who has power to convene a general court-martial, or as provided for in par. 3. 3. In any case where a commanding officer or a superior officer is of opinion that delay is inexpedient, he may dispose of the case without any reference to a superior officer; but in such case he must immediately report his action, and his reasons for it, to the officer to whom otherwise he would have referred the case. 4. The proper authority to convene a regimental court-martial is the commanding officer of the person charged, and although an officer who is authorised to convene a general court-martial, or to convene a district court-martial, has power to convene a regimental court-martial, he should, when he orders a case to be disposed of by regimental court-martial, direct the commanding officer to convene the court, instead of convening it himself, unless the commanding officer is unable to form an adequate court from the officers under his command.

A ship canal across the neck of Cape Cod, which was projected more than 200 years ago, has at last been commenced. It is estimated to cost between £600,000 and £700,000, and expected to improve the harbours at either mouth. The proposed canal from Kiel, on the Baltic, to the estuary of the Elbe is still under discussion. At a recent meeting of the Central Association for the Promotion of German River and Canal Navigation, held at Berlin, Count Moltke rather threw cold-water on the project, observing that, in his opinion, it would be wiser to spend the money required on the national fleet than on a canal. At the same time, if the money could be found without State help, he, for one, should not oppose the scheme. The capital required will be about three millions sterling, and the canal can be completed in six years. A short-cut across Holstein, as proposed, would save the passage through the Sound and the Sound dues, and be of service, not only to the Germans, but to all the neighbouring nations.—*Iron.*

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

Amusements.

The event of the week in the theatrical calendar has been the successful production of the new melodramatic opera, by Messrs. Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert, at the OPERA COMIQUE. There has been quite as hearty a welcome given to "*The Pirates of Penzance*" in the metropolis as was bestowed in New York, when the novelty was introduced last New-Year's Eve to an American audience at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. That the "*Pirates*" will rival in popularity the "*Pinafore*" can hardly be expected, but the droll incongruities of the librettist, and the pretty and playful melodies of the composer, will certainly ensure for the production a prolonged career. There is an exceedingly effective overture, and the music, especially of the second act, is of a higher order of composition than might be anticipated. This whimsical operetta receives admirable support from its interpreters. Miss Marian Hood, a young soprano possessing a fresh, well-trained voice, has made a brilliant *début* as the heroine Mabel, and Mr. G. Power as her lover, Mr. R. Temple as the Pirate King, Mr. George Grossmith as the Major-General with the accusing conscience, and Mr. Rutland Barrington as the timorous Serjeant of Police, sing and act with equal spirit. Miss Everard, having been unfortunately disabled by an accident during rehearsal, when some portion of the scenery fell upon her head, has been compelled to resign her part of the nurse, Ruth, to Miss Emily Cross. An exquisite love-duet, "Oh, leave me not!" will be recognised as one of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's most charming compositions. The comic opera has been brought out with the utmost attention to completeness in every department, and the two scenes respectively representing a rocky sea-shore on the coast of Cornwall and the chapel ruins adjacent have been most artistically painted.

Mr. Byron's new comedy of "*The Upper Crust*," with one scene ingeniously sufficing for the story, unfolded in three acts, has proved a substantial success at the FOLLY, and Mr. J. L. Toole, as the retired tradesman who has made a fortune out of the sale of his patented diaphanous soap, has added a new character of undoubted value to his repertory. His peculiar power of humorous expression has never been developed to greater advantage, and two hours of continuous merriment form the result. Mr. John Billington and Miss Thorne, Miss Lilian Cavalier and Mr. E. D. Ward, sustain with good effect the other prominent characters, and a sporting baronet, acted by Mr. Garden, is most adroitly portrayed.

Under the title of "*Themis*," a version of "*Les Pommes du Voison*," written by Victorien Sardou, and brought out at the Palais Royal in 1864, has been successfully produced at the ROYALTY. The odd adventures of the two principal personages are amusingly illustrated by Miss Rose Cullen and Mr. Charles Groves, and considerable cleverness of contrivance is shown in the change of a house from an interior to the exterior, where there is an exciting chase of everybody over the roof.

A novel and interesting experiment is about to be tried at the GAIETY, where Mr. Hollingshead will shortly revive some of those old plays which attracted considerable attention during the earlier part of the century, but which are scarcely known to the present generation of playgoers. The series will commence on Wednesday week with George Lills's tragedy of "*George Barnwell*," not acted in London for nearly forty years.

"*The Shaughraun*" will be revived at the ADELPHI on Saturday, April 24, when Mr. Dion Boucicault will make his reappearance in London.

Mr. H. J. Byron is writing for the OLYMPIC a new burlesque, which will be produced at the end of the month. The subject is the popular opera of "*Il Trovatore*," which has been treated before in travestied fashion.

The brief career of *Cobwebs* is now brought to a close at the VAUDEVILLE, and Mr. Buckstone's comedy of *Married Life*, originally brought out at the Haymarket, in August, 1834, will be acted till another novelty is ready for production.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA season will commence next Tuesday. HER MAJESTY'S OPERA will not open till the middle of May.

Mr. Edward Ledger has received a silver dessert service, of the value of £600, as a testimonial of the zeal he has displayed, as editor of the *Era*, in the defence of the interests of the Dramatic profession. The presentation took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre, with Mr. Henry Irving as president.

One of the latest acts of the Admiralty has been to order £50 worth of half-worn ships' library books to be presented to the Seamen's and Marines' Orphans' Home and Schools at Portsmouth.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The *Irish Times* hears that arrangements are at present being made for a concentration of troops at the Curragh for the drill season of the current year, and that all arms intended to participate will be moved to the camp by the end of next month.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer on Augusta Mary Elizabeth Bentinck, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Cavendish-Bentinck, the honour of a peerage of the United Kingdom, by the style and title of "Baroness of Bolsover, of Bolsover Castle, in the county of Derby."

The second annual Malta rifle meeting, open to the men of the Navy and Army stationed in Malta, has been fixed for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, April 1, 2, 3, and 5, at Pembroke Camp ranges, under the patronage of his Excellency Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, and Major-Gen. the Hon. Percy Feilding, C.B.

THE NEW BOOT POLISH.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. PROPERT, Battersea Park Road, London.

THE ANNESLEY CUP.

The following is the result of the first annual competition for the challenge cup presented by Col. A. L. Annesley, to be shot for by cavalry regiments:—1. 4th Hussars (the cup), 41·47 points; 2. 18th Hussars, 40·50; 3. 7th Dragoon Guards, 32·52; 4. Cavalry Depot, 30·59; 5. 1st Dragoons, 30·47; 6. 2nd Dragoon Guards, 28·54; 7. 5th Dragoon Guards, 28·53; 8. 6th Dragoons, 28·41; 9. 2nd Dragoons, 27·08; 10. 7th Hussars, 26·94; 11. 21st Hussars, 26·16; 12. 3rd Dragoon Guards, 24·78; 13. 11th Hussars, 24·18; 14. 5th Lancers, 20·74; 15. 16th Lancers, 16·66. First prize—Won by Pte. F. Gmilkowsky, 7th Hussars, 87 points. Second prize—Serjt. P. O'Brien, 4th Hussars, 86. Third prize—Serjt. J. Wilkinson, A Troop, 4th Hussars, 73; Pte. J. Grady, B Troop, 4th Hussars, 78; Pte. F. L. Hill, C Troop, 4th Hussars, 82; Troop Serjt. Major W. K. Wright, D Troop, 4th Hussars, 81; Pte. J. Watt, E Troop, 4th Hussars, 75; Pte. H. Lee, F Troop, 4th Hussars, 70; Lance-Corpl. J. Fisher, G Troop, 4th Hussars, 66; Pte. M. Salter H Troop, 4th Hussars, 83.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND HANBURYS have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste. They present in their "Perfected" article the oil in a beautifully bright and but very little coloured state. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it in its this more perfected form—*Lancet.* No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed—*Medical Times and Gazette.* All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Obituary.

Gen. W. C. Macleod, on the Retired List, late Madras Infantry, died at 62 Gloucester Gardens, on the 4th inst. He served in the first Burmese war, and was present at Donabew, Prome, and many other affairs during the campaign in Ava (medal and clasps). The deceased entered the Army April 27, 1822, and became Gen. Oct. 1, 1877.

The *Morning Post* says:—"The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to appoint Major G. S. Byng, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade, to be his Grace's private secretary, in the room of Mr. Percy B. Bernard, resigned. He has also been pleased to appoint Capt. Dudley King, 69th Regt., extra aide-de-camp, to be aide-de-camp, in place of Major Byng."

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally held in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being free from all deleterious and acid compounds. Price 2s 9d per box. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowland's.

TO ARMY AND NAVY AND CIVIL-SERVICE STORE TICKET-HOLDERS.—Parkins and Gotto offer the following important advantages over all or any Store in England:—1st, Cheapness. Goods being much better bought, prices are frequently lower. 2nd, Very superior quality of manufacture. 3rd, Immensely larger and much better selection. 4th, All articles perfectly new and fresh, and not old stock and half soiled. 5th, Prompt attention, civility, and easy selection. 6th, Guaranteed saving of from 10 to 20 per cent. below the net prices charged at houses affiliated to the Stores, after all their deceptive and misleading discounts are taken off. 7th, Goods sent home free.—Parkins and Gotto, Manufacturers and Importers of Articles for Presents, 27 and 28 Oxford Street.

MR. WEIL, of 14, St. George's Place, Albert Gate, has now Cigars of the Finest Brands for the coming Season, and his celebrated Belgrave Cigarettes were never better, for delicacy of flavour and aroma. The popularity of these cigarettes is now well established, both at home and in the colonies. Smokers who really understand good tobacco should lose no opportunity of inspecting Mr. Weil's cigarettes.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The next General Quarterly Court of this Corporation will be held at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, London, on MONDAY, April 19, 1880, at 12 o'clock precisely.

J. WAGSTAFFE, Secretary.

Offices, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

THE PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, formerly the Adult Orphan Institution for the Education as Governesses of the Orphan Daughters of Clergymen, of Naval and Military Officers, and of Members of the Civil Service. An ELECTION of WARDS will take place in JULY. Candidates' applications must be forwarded to Secretary, St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, on or before 1st May.

BICYCLES! TRICYCLES! BICYCLES!
Before purchasing either, send for Illustrated Price List, to
WARMAN, LAXON, and CO., Coventry,
Patentees and Inventors.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—At 7, Jessamy's Courtship—At 7.45, Ninon—At 10, Katherine and Petruchio.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, Rothomago.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—At 8, Variety Entertainment—At 9, The Peri of Peru—At 10.15, Snow-Ball Ballet.

CONNAUGHT.—Morning performance to-day—At 3, Grand Panorama—Paris Exhibition, 1878—At 8, Grand Panorama—Paris Exhibition, 1878.

COURT.—Morning performance to-day—At 2, The Old Love and the New—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

CRITERION.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

DRURY LANE.— At 7, Lady Audley's Secret—At 8.40, La Fille de Madame Angot.

DUKE'S.—At 7.30, Hornet's Nest—At 8, Conrad and Lizette.—At 9.30, Muldoon Guards.

FOLLY.—Morning performance to-day—At 2.30, The Upper Crust—At 7.30, Deaf as a Post—At 8.30, The Upper Crust—At 10.15, The Married Bachelor.

GAIETY.—Morning performance to-day—At 2.30, A Cup of Tea—The Critic—At 7.15, Operetta—At 8, Tale of a Tub—At 8.45, Voyage en Suisse.

GLOBE.—Morning performance at 2, Naval Cadets—At 7.15, The Happy Man—At 8, Naval Cadets.

HAYMARKET.—At 8, Money.

IMPERIAL.—Morning performance daily, at 2.50, As You Like It—Evening performances, Saturday and Wednesday, at 7.30, Farce—At 8.15, As You Like It.

LYCEUM.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.30, The King and the Miller—At 8, The Merchant of Venice.

OLYMPIC.—The Gaiety Company—At 7, Little Em'ly—At 9.45, Little Doctor Faust.

OPERA COMIQUE—At 8, In the Sulks—At 8.45, The Pirates of Penzance.

PRINCE OF WALES.—At 7.50, A Happy Pair—At 8.40, Forget-Me-Not.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7, Delicate Ground—At 7.50, The Streets of London.

ROYALTY.—At 8, Themis—Balloonacy.

ST. JAMES'S.—At 8, Old Cronies—At 8.35, Still Waters Run Deep.

STRAND.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 7.15, Ruth's Romance—At 8, Madame Favart.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, Once Again—At 8, Cobwebs—A Military Manœuvre.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS MEDALS and the only Gold Medal awarded for this class of Machinery.

GOLD MEDAL.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.

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PATRONISED BY HIS LATE R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

COWVAN'S CANTON STRAP,
OR FOUR-SIDED RAZOR SHARPENER.

For Grinding, Setting, Strapping, and Finishing Razors, Penknives, and Surgical Instruments. To all who value ease and comfort in shaving, this Strap will be an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife may be instantly restored to its primitive keen edge.

Prices, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 9s 6d. Cowvan's Razor Paste, 6d and 1s per packet.

Warehouses—5 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.; and 93 and 95 CITY ROAD, E.C., LONDON.

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Which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

And without which none is genuine.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

"I ALWAYS USE IT MYSELF,

And recommend to my Patients,

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP,

In preference to any other, as being

More free from excess of Alkali and other impurities prejudicial to the skin."

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MR. JAMES STARTIN.

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ONE GUINEA DINING ROOM CHAIRS, in real morocco, excel any ever before offered. All goods are marked in plain figures at the TRADE PRICE for prompt cash.—434, 435 OXFORD STREET, W.

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434, 435 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1855.

DEATHS.

BOLITHO—On the 3rd inst., at 42 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh, Elizabeth Agnes, wife of Glynn Bolitho, Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, aged 23.

CREED.—On March 22, at Moor Hall, Glasnevin, Surgeon James Creed, A.M.D., late of the 20th Regiment, eldest son of the late Edward Moore Creed, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Advertisements.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of All the Star Artistes. Every evening at 8.0. Miss Nellie Power, Messrs. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, The Brothers Dare, &c. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERI OF PERU at 9.0. M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects. Received with immense applause. Arranged by M. Dewinne. Première Danseuse, Mdlle. Ada. Supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

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IS NOW OPEN.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES. The CONTRIBUTIONS of ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS, including a COLLECTION of FOREIGN WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS on the first floor.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, Friday, April 16. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Major Wilkinson Shaw, Garrison Instructor, Aldershot, on "The Organisation and Tactics of Military Convoys in War."

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 tons, will sail on April 24.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and state-rooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

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Wistow Hall ... ... May 26.
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For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

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SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

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They are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY, DELICACY of FLAVOUR, BRILLIANCY, and GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

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3 HAMPTON STREET, Walworth; and 13 LONDON ROAD, Tunbridge Wells.
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Mr. THOMAS H. EVANS, late Serjt.-Major, A.S.C., our Military Representative,
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INSPECTOR of PRISONS, New Zealand. —The Agent-General for New Zealand will receive, until APRIL 15th, written Applications for the Appointment of INSPECTOR of PRISONS in New Zealand.

The salary will not exceed £600 per annum, with the usual travelling allowances. Candidates must have a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the latest methods adopted in Prisons and Penal Establishments, and also in the Reformatories of Great Britain, in respect of discipline, appliances, and buildings. As experience in these matters is an indispensable qualification, no notice will be taken of applications from persons not possessing such experience.

Private or personal representations on behalf of any candidate will in no way serve him. The testimonials and references accompanying his application will alone be considered.

A printed statement, giving further particulars and forms of application, can be obtained by intending applicants, at the Office of the AGENT-GENERAL for NEW ZEALAND, 7 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

March 9, 1880.

BANDSMAN.—A Good Bassoon Player is required for a Flagship in H.M.'s Navy.—Apply to BOOSEY and CO., 295 Regent Street London, W.

MAN COOK (experienced) requires RE-ENGAGEMENT. Officers' Mess, Hotel, or any business place. Good testimonials.—"Z.," 43 Lowden Road, Herne Hill.

AS thorough good COOK, in an Officers' Mess (held that capacity for a long time before), any large Establishment, or good Gentleman's family (military preferred). Fish, Soups, Entrées, &c. Highest references, and good character.—"H. D.," 21 Sussex Square, Hyde Park.

TO ARMY PENSIONERS.—REQUIRED at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the first week in May, a Man to look after the Engine in the Boys' Kitchen.—Applications in writing only to be made to the COMMANDANT, with copies of testimonials of recent date.

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, to children under 12. English, music, drawing, and fancy work. Highest references. Salary, £30. London preferred.—A. KELLY, 5 Victoria Road, Gipsy Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.

A LADY wishes to Recommend a HOME for CHILDREN, in Clifton, near the College and Downs, where her own were most carefully brought up during her six years' absence abroad.—Address, "H. H.," care of Major-General Thring, Wimborne, Dorset.

WANTED the entire Charge of one or more CHILDREN, by a WIDOW, who is residing with her two Daughters in a pretty country place; very healthy; good garden; every home comfort and mother's care. References exchanged.—Address, "M. G.," care of Miss DAVEY, Castle Hedingham, Essex.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—Visitors to Brighton will find every comfort at ROSS-TREVOR HOUSE, Private Hotel and Boarding Establishment, 2 The Drive, West Brighton. It is close to the Sea, contains Hot, Cold, and Sea-Water Baths, and visitors may use the private Lawns of the Estate. The accommodation is first-class and charges moderate.—ALFRED LUCAS, Proprietor.

ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEERS CLUB.

Annual Subscription, £3 3s now, including 1880.

Application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court.

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CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to maintain the full number of 200 girls without reduction.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to

C. R. LOW, Secretary.

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On the 1st of each Month PRIZES will be drawn, amounting to £25,000, £20,000, £10,000, down to £20 sterling. The DRAWINGS are guaranteed by the respective Governments, performed in the presence of the public, and the Prizes paid immediately in CASH. Every Share has a *bonâ fide* chance. ONE SHARE, £1; SIX SHARES, £5. Remittances to be made in Bank Notes, Cheques (crossed), or Post-Office Orders payable at G.P.O. Prospectuses and Lists of Drawings gratis. Apply to the AGENCY FOR PUBLIC FUNDS (Geneva), 33 Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances, and Loans in connection therewith, on moderate Terms, with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England, 82 King William Street.

JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3 Pall Mall East.
Edinburgh, 3 and 5 George Street.
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JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.

LOTS 110 and 111.—Lot 110, very soft old Pale Sherry, at 30s; and Lot 111, very soft old Oloroso Solera, pale gold, at 33s per dozen. Sherries of the old style, mellowed by age, very soft, and entirely free from the fieriness which has been so detrimental to the consumption of Sherry These exceptionally large Lots are placed in the hands of the Association for forced realisation, and are offered to the public while on the Special Lot List at greatly reduced prices, instead of being sold by auction.—The London Co-operative Wine Association (Limited), 10 and 12 John Street, Adelphi, W.C. (removed from 446 Strand).

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NOTICE.—ARMY and NAVY and HAYMARKET CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—Members are still supplied direct by MAPPIN and WEBB, Manufacturers, on the same advantageous terms of discount allowed to Members of all Co-Operative Societies. Terms and Catalogues on giving number of ticket to Mappin and Webb.

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INDOOR RIFLE RANGE, price 3s; post free, 3s 6d.

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Cheapest House combined with Quality. Testimonials from all parts.

SHOOTING PRACTICE.—Exbogy Exploding Ball Trap, most efficient, throws any direction, all Steel and Iron. Price 15s. Acknowledged the cheapest and best. None are genuine without Name Plate. Glass Balls, 7s per 100.

These Guns are not the cheap rubbish lately introduced in the Market.

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MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS, from £0 15 6
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ELEY'S CASES, Pin or Central Fire, charged with best Powder, Grease Proof, thick Felt, and Cloth Wads.

Prices, including Packing:—Twelve gauge—Green, 11s; Blue, 10s; Brown, "E. B.," 8s 6d per 100.

For further particulars, see Price List.

Best Powder, 2s lb. Cases: Chilled Shot, 6s 6d Bag; Revolvers, from 6s; Duck Gun, from 40s.

JONES, GUNMAKER, FISHING ROD, and TACKLE MANUFACTURER,

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CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE,

Which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, and Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, &c.

From Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Dec. 11, 1868.

Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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(With power to add to their number.)

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In the meantime, the Directors have resolved to make a further issue of Shares at par, to be allotted in priority of application. For prospectuses and forms of applications for shares, apply to

H. P. ANLEY, Sec. *pro tem.*

March 27, 1880.

UNITED SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Notice.—APPLICATIONS for SHARES by the general public should be made without delay.—For prospectuses and forms of application for shares apply to.

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This Bank grant DRAFTS on all their Branches and Agencies, and transact every description of BANKING BUSINESS connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

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All particulars from J. W. FARDELL, Secretary, Cambrian House Offices, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

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A LADY desirous of retaining in full her present most efficient staff of GOVERNESSES and MASTERS, is willing to fill Three Vacancies for next Term at reduced fees, namely 60 and 70 guineas inclusive terms; usually 90 and 100 guineas. Locality, a well-known health resort.—Address, "B. H. M.," May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

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At Naval Cadet Examination of June, 1879, Pupils took 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 12th, and 32nd places. Pupils who passed into Clifton and Wellington this year have been well placed. Burgoyne House is close to and directly facing the Sea. Pupils have good BATHING and BOATING.

SCHOOL SHIP CONWAY, Liverpool. Established for training young gentlemen, with a view to their becoming officers in the Mercantile Marine. Terms, 50 guineas per annum, including uniform and all other extras. The sons of Members of the Mercantile Marine Service Association and of Officers of the Navy are received at the reduced rate of 40 guineas. Age for admission, 12 to 16. Quarter-days, Feb. 1, April 10, August 1. and October 10.—Apply to Captain C. B. H. FRANKLIN, R.N., Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

BEAUMARIS SCHOOL, N. WALES.

Governing Body—The LORD BISHOP OF BANGOR, Colonel HAMPTON LEWIS, Captain VERNEY, R.N., and others.

Head Master—STEPHEN D. ORME, M.A., Trin. Col., Dublin, late Assistant-Master of Rossall School.

Assistant-Master—W. H. RICHMOND, B.A., late Scholar of Magdalen Coll., Cambridge, and others.

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In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the examination required for the above.

At the Competitive Examinations in 1878 and 1879 for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, SIXTEEN Pupils were successful in the competition. At the recent Examination in November Pupils took the First and Third places.

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AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Army is full of anxiety as to the fate of the recommendations of Lord Airey's Committee. That they will be substantially adopted we fear is out of the question, and that no steps at all in connection with military reform will be taken this year seems pretty certain next year. Some changes, however, can hardly be avoided, for Lord Cardwell himself has tacitly admitted that his system was not a complete success. That such is the case is, indeed—*pace* Sir Garnet Wolseley—obvious to all, save such doctrinaires as Mr. Holms. The expedient of making up regiments to their established strength, for active or even ordinary colonial service, by inviting volunteers from the rest of the Army, is palpably vicious, and has led to many bad results. It is bad alike for the regiment which gives and the regiment which receives the volunteers. It is admittedly only an expedient, but has been so frequent as to take rank as a system. Lord Cardwell's idea was that the home battalion would be able to supply all the men needed by the foreign battalion; but that plan could only be realised on condition that to each battalion abroad was linked a battalion at home, and it has been found impossible to carry out that arrangement. Another indispensable condition is also wanting,—namely, that the home battalion, acting as a feeder to its linked battalion abroad, should be always sufficiently strong in trained soldiers to supply the necessary drafts. In order to fulfil that function, the home battalion should have a higher establishment than its linked battalion, for the waste of the latter is the greater. The principle adopted has, however, been the very reverse of this, the home battalion being, as a rule, the weaker of the two. Even, therefore, a Liberal Secretary of War can hardly deny that, at all events, an important modification of the present system is needed. It is no uncommon thing, upon a sudden emergency in the colonies, for half a dozen battalions to be sent abroad at a moment's notice. At least half a dozen, therefore, should be kept in readiness for such demands. By this, we mean that not only should the paper-strength of each of these battalions be the field establishment, but that every man borne on the rolls of the head-quarters should be fit, as regards health and training, to embark. To carry out this scheme, it would be necessary either to have supernumeraries with the head-quarters, or to bear on the strength of the depôt all recruits, weakly men, and men whose period of service is about to expire. Even, however, with this arrangement, it would always be found at the last moment that at the head-quarters of the regiment there were some thirty or forty men who would fail to pass the doctor. It would be necessary, therefore, either to raise the strength of each of the first six battalions on the roster to about thirty or forty above the field establishment, or to fill up the vacancies suddenly made by inviting men of the First-Class Reserve to rejoin. It might be as well to supplement this arrangement by instituting some two or three general depôts, from which trained men could be taken to supply the defects of the ordinary system. As to the recommendation of Lord Airey's Committee, that the length of service with the colours should be extended to eight and a half years, we have grave doubts as to its adoption. It would be regarded by a large section of those Liberals who ignorantly dabble in military matters as a retrograde step. Indeed, Mr. Holms has long been clamouring for a reduction of service with the colours to three years. As we have repeatedly pointed out, he ignores the important distinction between drill and training. That even the six years' system—however good in theory—has produced most lamentable results, is admitted by those who best understand the subject,—namely, regimental officers. We therefore are in great hopes that Mr. Holms's proposals will not be adopted. That, however, the six will be extended to eight and a half years, is not, we regret to say, to be expected. The principle that regiments should during peace be merely training-schools would be all very well, were there never any necessity for employing those establishments in colonial wars. As it is, the notion is simply puerile; but the shorter the service with the colours, the closer the resemblance of a regiment to a mere school. There is little or no chance of the abolition of the present costly and useless Brigade Depôts; too much money has been spent upon them. On the other hand, it is just possible that the pay of non-commissioned officers will be increased, for even the most rabid Radical must admit that the younger the soldier, the greater the necessity for securing the services of first-rate serjeants and corporals. These, at all events, must be induced to make the Army their profession, and they can best be induced to do so by paying them at least as much as they would get in civil life. On one subject alone do we feel at all sanguine, and that is promotion. We really do entertain some hopes that a sincere effort will be made to stimulate zeal and talent among our officers, and that promotion by selection will henceforth cease to be the delusion that it has hitherto been. It is, however, unsatisfactory work to try and forecast the military policy of the Liberals, for they will not be their own masters, and the pernicious vagaries of the Radicals are beyond all calculation.

A fortnight ago we endeavoured to allay the growing apprehension as to the fate of the *Atalanta*, by pointing out that as her original orders were for her to return to England during the first week in April, she was not actually over-due when the rumour of her loss was circulated. Last week we did not venture to touch on the subject, as allusion to the alarming rumour, without giving additional hope, would, we felt, only tend to strengthen the doubts entertained as to the safety of the vessel. Further, it had meanwhile transpired that Captain Stirling and others had written home from Bermuda on January 30, saying that the ship was then about to sail for England, and would probably be at Spithead before the Bermuda mail arrived in England. It thus became only too apparent that some serious mishap, how serious it was impossible to say, had happened to this sailing training-ship, for even had the Captain decided to remain out to the full extent of his original sailing orders (although he had informed the Admiralty that he was making the best of his way homewards from the West Indies, owing to the appearance of a case or two of yellow fever), it was beyond all probability that he would remain out voluntarily one day after April 4, when he was due, under any circumstances, at Spithead. Added to the certainty that the *Atalanta* sailed from Bermuda, intending to make direct for England, on January 31, a circumstantial account of the discovery of a large copper-bottomed ship of about a thousand tons, bottom up, by a Brazil mail steamer, seemed to make it worse than idle to attempt to explain away the feeling of anxiety which has taken hold of the public mind, and which at this moment prevails at the ports. Happily, an authoritative contradiction has since been given by the captain of the mail steamer as to the reported sighting of a capsized ship; and on Tuesday the Admiralty issued a statement of their view of the possible causes which may have kept the *Atalanta* from reaching home. In that statement, the Admiralty point out that her orders were to return home on April 4, but in consequence of two cases of yellow fever occurring on board, Captain Stirling determined to proceed at once to Bermuda, where he arrived on January 29, and left on January 31 for England, the crew being then in good health, since which date no intelligence of the *Atalanta* has been received. Until last week, it was hoped that the non-arrival of the ship was caused by Captain Stirling, after leaving Bermuda, deciding to prolong his cruise in accordance with the original orders. That time having passed without any news of the ship, orders were given for the *Salamis* to proceed from Gibraltar to the Azores, and make inquiries at each of the islands for any traces of the *Atalanta*. The ships of the Channel Squadron also received orders on the 10th inst. to proceed from Gibraltar to the Azores, and cruise home on the track from Bermuda. The *Bacchante* is now on passage home from Bermuda. It is therefore hoped that, if the *Atalanta* has been dismasted, she may be fallen in with. When the *Atalanta* left Bermuda there were 109 tons of water on board, and an ample supply of provisions. The ship was in all respects sound, possessed of unusual stability, and commanded by an officer of good judgment and high professional qualifications; but the Admiralty remarks, "the unexpected delay in her arrival affords cause for anxiety for her safety, bearing in mind the many disasters which have occurred during the past two months, consequent on the very severe weather which has been experienced in the Atlantic. There is, however, still ground for hope that she may be only dismasted, and may yet arrive in safety." Such was the official view of the case on Tuesday, and now the ship has been 76 days out from Bermuda, and not one word has been heard of her. Little wonder, then, that as many as 200 personal calls have been made at the Admiralty, and 150 inquiring telegrams have been received there in one day, and the Admirals' offices at the ports have been almost thronged with anxious relatives. True, there is yet hope that the ship may have been dismasted, and having thus become little better than a helpless log on the waters, has been buffeted about by the prevailing gales, and has been carried far from our shores by adverse winds. There is this hope, and we fervently trust that it may be realised, and that the country may be spared the deep sorrow of the loss, in two years, of two training-ships, with picked officers and crews, and with a complement of young seamen just starting on their career in her Majesty's Navy. The gloomy prognostications of evil which were made when the ship became due and failed to put in an appearance have been, in a measure, an outcome of the remembrance of the loss of the *Eurydice*. But that the *Atalanta* can have turned turtle in the Atlantic by being overtaken by a heavy and unseen squall, is too improbable. That she has experienced very heavy weather, in common with all ships which have been making the homeward passage during the past two months, there can be no doubt; but she must have been as prepared for bad weather as it was possible to make her, and owing to the great care that was taken to ensure her stability and to prevent any suspicion of overmasting, those who fitted out the ship or saw her when rigged cannot bring themselves to believe that she can have capsized. Such was the confidence felt as to her actual safety, though making a very bad passage, that it was not until last Saturday that the Admiralty ordered any search to be made for her, and although the *Wye* and *Salamis* started almost at once, the Channel Squadron did not get away from Gibraltar until Wednesday. As is usual, uneasiness was felt at the ports long before it was at Whitehall, and even in the second week in March many a wife and mother was asking why the ship had not come in, knowing that six weeks was too long a passage from Bermuda. But now that twelve weeks have elapsed the anxiety is general, and the suspense which has for so long been suffered by relatives has become almost unbearable. Some tidings of the ship are sorely needed. God grant that they may be good tidings.

Up to the hour of going to press, nothing was known at the War Office as to who will be the incoming War Minister. Five names are mentioned, viz., those of Lord Hartington, Sir Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan; and it is generally believed that one of these will be called upon to relieve Colonel Stanley. There is no doubt as to which appointment would be most acceptable to the Army. Lord Hartington was at the War Office before, and he would, therefore, the more readily fall in to the routine work of the office. Mr. Goschen, again, gained for himself a high reputation at the Admiralty, and should his views on the question of the county franchise not be considered to disqualify him for a seat in the Cabinet, he would doubtless stand a fair chance of being chosen to watch over the interests of one of the Services. For our own part, we question the probability of Sir Vernon Harcourt's appearance in Pall Mall, as there are other offices which will be open to him where he will find work more congenial. For the Financial Secretaryship, Mr. John Holms is spoken of, whilst the Surveyor-Generalship of the Ordnance will, no doubt, be filled, as it certainly should be, by a soldier, or, at any rate, by one who has had experience of the Army. Two names present themselves, those of General Sir Alexander Hamilton-Gordon and Major-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, and it is no secret that the respective claims of these two officers are being considered. Of the two there is no questioning which the Army would prefer. Sir Alexander Gordon is a man with a grievance against the Horse Guards, which he is never tired of ventilating, and his appointment would, it is to be feared, result in constant petty misunderstandings between the two departments, besides which he is possessed of an uneven temper, which he cannot at all times control, as he has more than once shown. Sir H. Havelock-Allan, on the other hand, extreme as are his political views, has the interests of the Service at heart, is thoroughly conscientious, and would do his utmost, we believe, to maintain the Army in an efficient condition. He has had large experience, both as a regimental and Staff officer, has served through several campaigns, is a good speaker, and has on more than one occasion stood up manfully to resist proposals which he felt would produce an injurious effect. His services could not fail to prove most valuable to the Government.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, arrived in Dublin on the 9th inst. from Galway, on duty connected with the relief of distress in the West of Ireland. His Royal Highness, who is the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at the Viceregal Lodge, has had an interview with Mr. Hepworth, representing the *New York Herald* Fund Committee, and Mr. W. Lane Joynt, representing the Mansion House Committee, and joint action was arranged for the relief of the islanders on the western coast. At the request of Mr. Hepworth, the Duke took charge of the distribution of the supplies for the western islands which are coming from New York in the U.S. ship *Constellation*. His Royal Highness reports that the *Valorous* was to leave Galway on the 9th inst., taking 37 tons seed potatoes, 80 tons meal, and 5 tons rice, also clothing and clothing materials, to Kilkierran Bay. Captain Morant had orders to visit Westport, and to proceed in the *Hawk* to Belmullet (Blacksod Bay), returning to Galway. The *Hawk*, on arrival at Galway, was to convey 12 tons seed potatoes from Ballyvaughan to Boffin Islands. His Royal Highness has visited north Isle of Arran in the *Lively*, and was to proceed to Kilkierran Bay on Tuesday. The *Goshawk* conveyed 8 tons seed potatoes from Sligo to Killala Bay, and returned on the 10th inst.

A telegram from Larnaca on Thursday states that heavy gales prevail round Cyprus, and the *Cygnet* has arrived from Limassol with her fore-topmast carried away. The *Rupert* and *Tyne* were at Larnaca.

Captain Ernest Rice, who was for some time Assistant-Director of Naval Ordnance at the Admiralty, has been selected to relieve Captain Nicholson, as British Naval Attaché at the Maritime Courts of Europe.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has returned to his official residence from Torquay. Probably the question of moving furniture is now uppermost in the mind of Mr. Smith and some of his colleagues, and the Navy must take care of itself until the members of a new Board have got well into their seats.

Commander Hubert Grenfell, who was recently employed as additional Naval Attaché for Europe, will commission the *Phœnix* at Devonport on the 20th inst., for service on the North America station.

The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* will embark her Majesty at Flushing to-day, and will sail immediately, accompanied by the *Osborne*, *Alberta*, and the Trinity House yacht *Syren*, and may be expected to arrive at Queenborough about four o'clock this afternoon. This is the first time her Majesty has returned from the Continent *viâ* Flushing and Queenborough.

The *Iris*, after many delays, owing chiefly to her failing in attaining the speed expected of her, is shortly to be commissioned by Captain Edward H. Seymour. As the first of our new type of swift steel despatch-vessels, with engines developing two horse-power for each ton of displacement, her performances will be watched with interest.

Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B., with his flag flying in the *Minotaur*, left Gibraltar on Wednesday, with the *Agincourt*, *Achilles*, and *Northumberland*, for the Azores, whence they will cruise homewards on the track from Bermuda, in search of the *Atalanta*.

Commodore Wilson was in the Tamar River, North Tasmania, on March 1, in the *Wolverene*, and would arrange to return to Sydney in time to meet the *Raleigh*.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., was at Bombay, as usual, on March 27, awaiting the return of his flag-ship from Malta.

Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., arrived at Hong Kong on March 10, having visited Borneo and Manila in the *Vigilant*. The Admiral was about to leave in the *Iron Duke* for Amoy and Foochow, and will then go to Shanghai in the *Vigilant*.

From Plymouth we hear that some anxiety is felt at no news having been received of the arrival of the *Fantôme* at Port Royal, for which place she sailed from Devonport on January 27. She arrived at Madeira, all well, on February 7, and left for Jamaica on the 10th of that month. As no dispatch was required in reaching the West Indies, Commander Karslake would use his judgment in the consumption of coal, and not incur a large expenditure in pushing on against head winds. The next mail from the West Indies, which was due at Plymouth last Sunday, but which has been spoken at sea disabled, will probably bring news of the *Fantôme's* arrival at Port Royal. The *Fantôme*, having only just been commissioned, has a large amount of provisions on board.

The series of competitive trials of machine-guns at Shoeburyness will not be resumed for some time, as we are glad to hear that the Boxer cartridge, which we have so persistently condemned, has at last been abandoned by those in authority. The result is that the guns, which were formerly specially fitted, at the request of the Government, with barrels suited for the Boxer cartridge, will now be returned to the manufacturers to allow of their being replaced by barrels chambered to receive the solid-drawn cartridge-case. We also understand that this cartridge will ultimately be generally adopted throughout both Services for the Martini-Henry rifle.

The question of the formation of a Canadian Naval Reserve has, we are glad to hear, been brought to the notice of the Royal Commission on Colonial Defence by an officer late of the Royal Navy, and now settled in Canada. In acknowledging the suggestions of this officer, the secretary of the Commission admits the great importance of the question, and states that it will undoubtedly occupy the attention of the Commission. We hope that something may result from this movement, for Canada should certainly have a Naval Reserve of such proportions as to hold a considerable place in the defensive force of the Colony.

Captain J. O. Hopkins has been spoken of as a likely private secretary to replace Captain Codrington on the retirement of the First Lord from office. If this arrangement be carried out, it will probably be with the view of finding Captain Codrington one of the best-paid commands on the Home station, while Captain Hopkins will be kept on the move, he having already had two appointments in as many months. Surely a more ardent and advanced Liberal than Captain Edmund Hope Verney is not to be found, and if the new First Lord intends to look out for the friends of party, Captain Verney might be remembered. He has a ready pen, and an almost too ready tongue, and his views are scarcely popular with the Navy. But what of that so long as a place can be found for a thorough-going Liberal, who was even ready to sacrifice his prospects in the Service, if need be, for the sake of his new colours, having given up true blue for a kind of bilious chrome. Few Naval officers have elected to serve under those colours (a kind of quarantine flag, suited to "a policy of decomposition"), and those who have set the example may certainly look for office as the price of their devotion.

By Order in Council, it has been made compulsory on all Captains of Royal Marines promoted to that rank subsequent to October, 1871, to pass an examination similar to that in force for the Army, and to obtain a certificate of qualification, before they can be promoted to the substantive rank of Major. Captains serving afloat may be promoted provisionally, the rank to be confirmed only on their obtaining the necessary qualifying certificate within twelve months after disembarkation.

The promotion of captains to flag rank has been remarkably rapid during the present year, and out of the seven steps which are available annually, five have been already filled. It therefore remains only for Captains the Hon. W. J. Ward and Henry Wratislaw to become flag officers between this and December 31.

Two Naval breech-loading guns of the new pattern are now in course of construction. The heaviest is a 12-inch, 43-ton gun, and the other a 25-ton gun. It is anticipated that the trials of these guns will be made at Shoeburyness about September next.

Should a vacancy occur in the representation of Portsmouth, by the appointment of Sir H. Drummond Wolff as Ambassador at Constantinople, we hear that it is not improbable that Commander Lord Charles Beresford will be invited to come forward to represent the port, where he is so well known and so popular with all classes.

Under the new rearrangement of the Admiralty Office and Departments, the Director of Stores is to have the advantage of the services of an assistant-director, and it has been decided to confer that appointment upon Mr. Desprez, Naval storekeeper at Portsmouth Yard. The former services of Mr. Desprez at the Store Department of the Admiralty have been remembered, and a better choice could not have been made.

The *Forester*, which did such good surveying work at Port Durnford, has had the misfortune to bump rather heavily on the bar at Opobo, whither she had been despatched to make inquiries as to the loss of two merchant vessels.. The *Forester* was in charge of a pilot at the time, so that blame cannot attach to the commanding or navigating officer of the ship.

The movement of the Russian Fleet in the East, to which we alluded last week, appears to be becoming more and more important, and it is now asserted that some ten additional ships will be added to the Siberian command. Among them is the *Duke of Edinburgh*, on board which will be the second son of the Archduke Constantine. The fleet will be commanded by Admiral Butakoff.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., was at the Piræus, with his flag flying in the *Helicon*, on the 7th inst., *en route* to Constantinople. The Admiral will arrive in Cyprus on the 25th inst.

Rear-Admiral Henry Phillimore, C.B., who has been promoted to flag rank this week, has gained that step some months earlier than might have been anticipated, owing to the voluntary retirement of Rear-Admiral Montgomerie, C.B. Rear-Admiral Phillimore is fortunate in reaching the Flag List at an age below the average, and the Service will consequently have the benefit of this officer's services for many years to come, as he will reach the highest active flag rank before being retired.

The total loss of the Portuguese gunboat *Don Carlos*, off the east coast of Africa, a rumour of which was published some time since, has been confirmed by a telegram received from Mozambique.

Sir Charles Dilke is the nominee of the *Daily News* for the post of First Lord of the Admiralty. The Navy has been compelled to have at its head a successful colonist, a financier, and a successful man of business, but let us hope that while there is a Goschen, England's pride may be spared the rule of a Dilke of Sir Charles's type. The Navy would be glad once again to see a Peer given the post of First Lord, for the Navy has during the last ten years been managed rather too much like a business concern.

We stated some time since that the Admiralty had under consideration the question of placing retired Rear-Admirals, who had been barred from rising another step in consequence of the restriction as to service, on an equal footing with those who had been promoted since the removal of the said restrictions. The Order in Council embodying their Lordships' views has now been issued, and it is laid down that (1) Captains who have been or may be retired from that rank (unless retired on account of non-service) are to be allowed to rise to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the Retired List, if before retirement they have or shall have served the time necessary to qualify a Captain for promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Active List. 2. Such advancement to be conferred according to seniority, any officer hereby qualified for Vice-Admiral's rank, and who had been debarred from rising above the rank of Rear-Admiral by the restrictions of the Order in Council of February 22, 1870, to date his promotion to Vice-Admiral from the day on which he would have been promoted had such restrictions not been in operation. 3. Promotion not to confer claim to increase of retired pay.

As the possibility of Japan being called upon to enter upon a war with China with reference to the Loo Choo question has recently been frequently commented upon, it may not be uninteresting to give the following statement of the state of the Navy of Japan, as gathered from an official source :—

The Japanese Navy numbers in all 24 vessels. The Adzuma-kan, ironclad, screw, 700 tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p ; Amaki-kan, fourth rate, screw, 908 tons, 9 guns ; Asama-kan, third-rate, screw, 1,104 tons, 12 guns, 300 h.p ; Chiyoda-gata-kan, sixth-rate, 100 tons, 3 guns, 60 h.p ; Fujiyama-kan, third-rate, 1,000 tons, 13 guns, training sailing-ship ; Fuso-kan, twin-screw, armour-plated, second-rate, 3,740 tons, 3,500 h.p., 12 guns ; Hieyci-kan, screw, third-rate, composite corvette, 2,200 tons, 2,500 h.p., 13 guns ; Hosho-kan, fifth-rate, screw, 173 tons, 4 guns, 60 h.p.; Iwaki-kan, screw, 600 tons, 650 h.p., 3 guns, building at Yokoska ; Jinjei-kan, P.W. Imperial yacht, built at Yokoska ; Kaimon-kan, 1,490 tons, 1,250 h.p., compound engine, 8 guns, building at Yokoska ; Kasuga-kan, flagship, fourth rate, paddle-wheel, 1,015 tons, 7 guns, 300 h.p. ; Kenko-kan, fourth-rate, screw, training-ship, 300 tons ; Kongo-kan, screw, third-rate, composite corvette, 2,200 tons, 1,500 h.p., 13 guns ; Moshiun-kan, fifth-rate, 305 tons, 4 guns, 100 h.p. ; Nisshin-kan, fourth rate, screw, 784 tons, 18 guns, 250 h.p. ; Raidem-kan, old, 240 tons, 80 h.p., 4 guns ; Riojo-kan, third-rate, iron-belt, screw, 1,459 tons, 14 guns, 280 h.p. ; Set'tsu-kan, fourth-rate, store-ship ; Sei-ki-kan, fourth-rate, screw, 898 tons, 8 guns, 180 h.p. ; Soo-riu-kan, yacht ; Teibo-kan, fifth-rate, screw, 125 tons, 5 guns, 60 h.p. ; Tenrio-kan, screw, 1,490 tons, 1,250 h.p., compound engine, 7 guns, building at Yokoska ; Tsukuba-kan, third-rate, screw, training-ship, 1,033 tons, 12 guns, 200 h.p.

We notice by Friday's *Gazette* that Major Warner has retired from the 41st Regiment. Major Warner's case is a very hard one, and we will explain it for the benefit of our readers, who may be guided by it. Major Warner entered the Army February 1, 1856, at the age of about 17 years, and was promoted captain July 7, 1866. On the Royal Warrant of August 31, 1877, appearing, he applied for permission to retire upon pension, but was informed that he was not eligible until November, 1878. The senior major of the 41st, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wavell, was appointed to the Intelligence Department some two years ago, and was seconded on May 8, 1878, when Major Warner, as senior captain, received his step. On completing his 20 years' service in November, 1878, Major Warner applied again for his pension, but was refused, as he had been promoted major beyond six months from October, 1877. He then asked to be antedated to such date as would bring him within six months of October 1, 1877. This request was refused. He then applied to have his promotion cancelled, and be allowed to retire on the pension of a Purchase captain. This he was told he could not do, as he had done duty as major. He now has retired, being obliged to do so from family reasons, on a pension of £215.

The Government of India, having called for eighty subaltern officers from the Line to fill vacancies existing in the local Staff Corps, it is desirable that the War Office should make due provision for filling the gaps which will thus be created on the British Establishment. The list of unsuccessful candidates at the recent examination for entrance to the Royal Military College might be turned to again, and a selection made from among those who have taken the highest places.

The Rev. Robert Foster, A.B., late curate of St. Peter's, Athlone, has been appointed to the chaplaincy of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

Is nothing to be done for the unfortunate brevet majors who obtained that rank on July 5, 1872, to place them in a fair position as regards the first captains of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, promoted on that date to substantive majorities? The first officer promoted from the List to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was Colonel W. Paterson, of the Sandhurst Staff. This was in December, 1878. There still remain between fifty and sixty officers to be promoted, and these are daily suffering the mortification of seeing the officers of the Ordnance Corps promoted over their heads.

Combatants and non-combatants alike are at a loss to understand on what principle the War Office Authorities have acted in their selection of officers to receive commissions in the new Commissariat and Transport Staff and Ordnance Store Departments. It was naturally supposed that the best men would be kept, and the indifferent ones sent to the right-about, but there is too much reason to fear that the opportunity has been taken advantage of by some one in office to get rid of officers who have made enemies solely by reason of their high ability. We are sorry to have to think this, but in two cases, which are being referred to in all military garrisons, this is the only explanation which it is possible to give. There is no occasion to suppress names. The two officers referred to are Commissary C. B. Knapp, of the Commissariat, and Deputy-Commissary W. C. Gordon, of the Ordnance. Mr. Knapp's character is well-known, every General and Staff officer with whom he has been brought in contact admitting him to be the most hard-working, efficient, and reliable Commissariat officer in the whole Service. Yet he has been shelved to satisfy the petty spite of some one in office, who has doubtless felt some measure of jealousy at finding an ex-purveyor so constantly brought to notice. The only reason that the War-Office officials can give for overlooking Mr. Knapp's claims is that they do not consider that he is "the stamp of man to make a good assistant-commissary-general," a view with which General Hamilton and the entire staff of the Cork District—who certainly must know what the officer's capabilities are—disagree entirely, as the representations now being made to the War Office are sufficient to show. Mr. Gordon's case is even more inexplicable than that of Mr. Knapp, Mr. Gordon having only lately returned from active service at the Cape. Immediately upon arriving in Natal, Mr. Gordon was sent up to the front with the column for the relief of Ekowe. From this time, he was on General Crealock's staff until that officer left the field. He formed the Ordnance Store Depôts at Chelmsford, Port Durnford, and St. Paul's, and as the senior Ordnance officer of the column caused the duties of his department, under exceptional difficulties, to be carried on at three stations, and also at Fort Pearson, and in fact, all stations coming within the district of General Crealock's command, with the greatest efficiency. After the fall of Ulundi, he remained in Zululand until the whole of the stores which had been collected in the country were taken back to Natal. He was the senior Ordnance Store officer in the field in Zululand. This, coupled with the universal expression of satisfaction at the ability and promptitude with which he carried on his duties, might well have warranted him in supposing that some mark of approbation would have been shown him as a reward for his services; but the War Office seems to have overlooked him entirely, for while other junior officers who have been engaged in the war have obtained their promotion, he has not only been neglected, but has been compulsorily retired, to the regret of every member of his department, by all of whom he was regarded as an officer whose ability and perseverance were bound to carry him on to the highest positions which he was well qualified in all respects to fill. What are we to say when the Service is robbed of such men as these? Their loss, we hope and trust, will be but temporary, for we cannot think that any Secretary of State for War, having the interests of the Army at heart, would allow personal feelings to militate against the future prospects of officers, whose one and only fault, from all accounts, seems to have been that they have worked too well, and have thus incurred the grave displeasure of persons less able than themselves. Both cases are being represented, and are backed up by the highest testimonials, and we feel certain that one of the first acts of the in-coming Secretary of State for War will be to reverse a decision which it is only too plain has been given by his predecessor in ignorance of facts.

In spite of much that has been done to raise the standard of the technical knowledge of officers of the Cavalry and Infantry, it cannot be denied that much remains to be done. The successful candidate for a commission is sent to Sandhurst or to a garrison class, where he undergoes a very good, but short, practical course in the scientific part of his profession, which, combined with the administrative knowledge he acquires on joining his regiment, is sufficient for the rank of a 2nd Lieutenant. So far, so good. But what follows? Until an officer aspires to field rank, he is not required to pass an examination in anything but in administration and drill, yet it cannot be maintained that the scientific knowledge requisite in a junior subaltern ought to be sufficient for a Captain of some standing. Indeed, as a matter of fact, many an officer fresh from Sandhurst has a greater knowledge of the theoretical and scientific part of his profession at that time than he has ten or fifteen years afterwards. In the interval he has had, perhaps, little inclination to study this part of his profession, and there has been no necessity to do so; he has forgotten much of what he learnt at the College, and what he still recollects has become partially obsolete. The remedy for this state of affairs would not, we think, be difficult to find. The examinations for promotion to the successive ranks should be more searching and of wider range. Greater facilities should be offered to officers to prepare for these examinations by developing still further the system of garrison instructors, or by a course of study and an examination.

The scheme for the consolidation of the administrative brigades and battalions of Volunteers throughout the country, in accordance with the recommendations of Lord Bury's Committee, is now being so rapidly carried out, that there is reason to believe before the inevitable change of Administration takes place it will be completely effected. Ten Artillery brigades and 59 rifle battalions have already changed their designations. The (late) 1st Administrative Brigades—Cinque Ports, Devonshire, Forfarshire, Glamorganshire, Gloucestershire, Orkney, and Worcestershire retain their numerical designations in those counties, but, omitting the "administrative," are for the future to be known as "Artillery Volunteer Corps," as other consolidated corps were, or should have been, previously, for there are plenty of cases, in our knowledge, where corps have dubbed themselves "brigades" with no right to the title. It will be seen by the *Army List* that a good number of regiments have still to undergo the change, which will be beneficial in many ways. We have not yet heard of any actual cases of amalgamation in the case of small consolidated corps, but we understand that a list has been prepared of those regiments which are likely to be affected by the War-Office proposals. This matter of amalgamation, it is apparent, must be dealt with delicately, for apart from the always vexed question of seniority of officers, there are also the local and other interests of each corps to be considered. Colonel Stanley has already assured the Volunteers that it will not be attempted hurriedly, and as much correspondence is going on between the commanding officers and the authorities in Pall Mall on the subject, it is evident that he is fully aware of the difficulties which stand in the way. At the same time, we should not be surprised if some active measures were taken before the reins of office are handed over to the new War Minister.

The case of the unfortunate Purchase captains promoted to majorities beyond six months from October 1, 1877, would appear to call for consideration, for it must be admitted that the Regulations, as they stand at present, press very severely. It will be found, on reference to the Royal Warrant of February 5 last, that "boys' service" is allowed to count from the age of 18; but at the age of 41, the Purchase captain promoted to a majority beyond six months from October, 1877, only receives a pension of £215 per annum, the commutation of which is about £2,815. The Purchase captain at the age of 40 can, however, retire on a pension of about £242 per annum, and commute for £3,200.

We fear that that most deserving body of officers, the Quartermasters, may find that the elections and consequent change of Government will delay for some time the issue of the warrant which is to confer upon them benefits they well merit, and which they have hitherto asked for in vain. However, they may console themselves by a knowledge of the fact that they are not without friends in Pall Mall, and that their case is in good hands.

Colonel Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., has arrived in England from India, and will leave next month for the Cape, to assume the duties of his new appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

One of the Military features of the forthcoming Exhibition of the Royal Academy will be from the studio of Mr. C. B. Birch, whose noble work, the "Last Call," attracted general admiration last year. Mr. Birch sends this year a life-size statue of the late Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, V.C., killed at Cabul in September last. The statue represents the gallant young officer in uniform, engaged in combat with the assailers of the British Embassy.

Colonel J. P. Cox, half-pay, late Royal Engineers, who resigned his Inspectorship under the Local Government Board last year, in order to accept the Military Secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has been appointed Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust; and Brevet Major E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, Military Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, succeeds him as Military Secretary to General Warre.

It is admitted by universal consent that for the British Army the establishment of an efficient system of transport is a problem which urgently demands solution. The suggestion, therefore, of any practical device which may tend in any degree to facilitate the solution of this question can hardly fail to be of use. This being so, we are glad to hear that during last month Lieutenant-Colonel F. Chenevix-Trench, 20th Hussars, exhibited to Sir Thomas Steele, commanding the troops at Aldershot, and also to Lord William Seymour, the Assistant-Quartermaster-General, a portable transport cart, which he has designed and built with the special object of endeavouring to show how to supply the long-felt want of a vehicle which, in addition to being strong and serviceable, can readily be taken to pieces, and which, being therefore really portable, can be taken with British troops wherever they may be sent,—*i.e.*, of course, wherever any wheeled vehicles can be used at all. Hitherto, in all our petty wars, the want of vehicles which could be packed in a convenient size and compass, which could be shipped or sent by rail or in boats, and at once be put together on disembarkation, for the use of the troops, has very often entailed the necessity of our having recourse in a most extravagant degree to that most wasteful and unsatisfactory system of transport,—viz., pack transport. The following advantages are claimed by the inventor for his portable transport cart, viz. :—"Firstly, strength and simplicity of construction. The cart can be put together or taken to pieces in a few minutes by any two or three men who have once been shown its construction; there is nothing in it which is likely to get out of order; there are no bolts, nuts, or screws, which have to be adjusted or taken off in either process. Consequently, no skilled labour or tools, not even a 'spanner,' are required either for putting the cart together or for taking it to pieces and packing it for transport. In packing the cart the sides and ends fold inwards and shut down flat upon the bottom. The body of the cart is detached from and made so as to lift off from the axle-tree bed. This improvement enables the cart to be packed in a far smaller compass than is possible when the axle-tree bed is, with the projecting axle-irons, a fixture to the body of the cart. When taken to pieces, the component parts of this vehicle are seven in number. Secondly, great economy of bulk when packed for carriage by rail or sea. The cart can be packed, when taken to pieces, in so small and convenient a compass, that it is calculated that in a couple of ordinary railway trucks, putting the wheels in one truck and the other component parts in the other, from eighteen to twenty of these carts might be packed. They can also be easily packed in boats or on board ship. Thirdly, facility of repair in case of accident or breakage. Fourthly, great ėconomy in storage room. Fifthly, a considerable reduction on the weight of the cart, viz., more than 1¼ cwt., as compared with the latest pattern of the general service cart as manufactured at Woolwich, while its cubic capacity is nearly the same." When the cart was exhibited at Aldershot, Sir Thomas Steele, Lord William Seymour, and several other officers who saw it, expressed themselves much pleased with its portability, its simplicity of construction, and the rapidity with which it was taken to pieces and put together again by three men of the Army Service Corps, who had never seen it before, and were unanimously of opinion that, provided the vehicle was found to stand the necessary practical tests of fair wear-and-tear, it would supply a want which has long been felt in the Service. About a fortnight ago, Colonel Chenevix-Trench received instructions from the War Office to hand over the cart to the Ordnance Store Department at Aldershot, for transmission to Woolwich, where it will be subjected to the usual inspection and trial. The weight of the cart is only 7 cwt. 20 lbs.

THE NAVAL MACHINE-GUN.

The Nordenfeldt gun adopted by the Admiralty for the defence of ships against the attacks of torpedo boats, has undergone several important alterations at the hands of the inventor, who has successfully overcome the defects alluded to in these columns as existing in the loading and cocking device in the guns first supplied to the Navy. The projecting trigger-comb at the rear of the gun has been removed, and locked while the lever is loading, so as to render impossible further accidents from the gun being inadvertently fired, as on board the *Comus*, and the guides serving to direct the cartridges into the chambers of the barrels have been altered. Previously, should a miss-fire take place and the extractor break, or from any other cause fail to act, the point of the advancing steel shot would strike fair in the centre of the cap of the non-extracted live cartridge. This would naturally fire the cartridge and cause an explosion, such as the one which took place on board the *Northampton*. Now, however, the point of the advancing steel shot can no longer strike the cap of the cartridge in front of it, and an explosion is, therefore, out of the question. A jamb while loading from the cartridge feed-case never occurs in the heavy calibre machine-guns. It is only in the small-bore mitrailleuse that any danger is to be feared from cartridges being crushed and exploded by friction and concussion, and it is for this reason that we hope soon to see the use of the Boxer cartridge discontinued in these rapid-firing weapons. We understand that Naval officers are satisfied that the Nordenfeldt gun, as improved, may be pronounced safe to handle, and the above-mentioned improvements are to be forthwith applied to all the guns of this pattern in the Service. The Nordenfeldt gun, as now being manufactured, will not necessarily require specially-trained men to work them, provided ordinary care is taken in its manipulation. There is no necessity to work the lever roughly when firing. On the contrary, when a check is felt, it is at once overcome by drawing the lever backward a distance not exceeding the length of a cartridge, when the extractor, acting upon the obstruction, allows it to drop to the ground or deck. Drawing back the lever in this manner only disturbs the jambed cartridge, and the others remaining in position, can forthwith be rammed home and fired, the gun firing nine instead of ten shots in each volley when one barrel is choked. This action answers to that of extracting one or more locks in the Gatling gun. There is no corresponding mode of overcoming such a difficulty in the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, in which, should one barrel be choked, the whole of the others are rendered useless. As we have already stated in these columns, the choking of one or more barrels did not materially interfere with the rapidity of the fire delivered either by the Nordenfeldt or Gatling mitrailleuses during the Shoeburyness trials. To place untrained men to fire a machine-gun, as was done on board the *Northampton*, is somewhat similar to allowing children to play with firearms. The danger to life and limb in either case is the same, however safe the weapon may be in trained hands. As yet, however, no "machine-gun drill" has been issued, but this omission will, we are informed, be shortly rectified. Foreign Governments seem to consider shell more efficacious in repelling torpedo-boats than the solid steel shot adopted in the Nordenfeldt mitrailleuse. It is therefore satisfactory to know that our own Naval Authorities are now giving the matter serious attention, and that the trials between the Hotchkiss revolving cannon and the Nordenfeldt are soon to be begun at Spithead, the guns being fired at floating targets representing the deck of a vessel and a model of a torpedo-boat, in order to test the relative merit of the Hotchkiss shell and the Nordenfeldt solid shot. In the event of the Hotchkiss 1½-inch shell doing more execution than the Nordenfelt 1-inch solid shot, the 1½-inch Nordenfelt will be tried, and shell can be substituted for solid shot in this calibre, if necessary. The trials are certain to be most exhaustive, and we do not doubt that the Navy will find itself armed with as effective a weapon for repelling torpedo-boat attacks as are those of other Maritime Powers. From two to six Nordenfeldt 1-inch guns have been allotted to each ship, according to her size, for repelling torpedo-boat attacks, while from one to four Gatlings of small calibre, for service with landing parties and clearing an enemy's decks from the tops, are also to be supplied to the ships of the Royal Navy.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

The Court of Appeal at Lincoln's Inn (consisting of Lords Justices James, Bramwell, and Baggallay) had before it, on April 13, the appeal ("Kinlock *v.* the Secretary of State for India in Council") on behalf of the Secretary of State for India against a decision of Vice-Chancellor Hall, overruling a demurrer to the plaintiff's statement of claim. The plaintiff, who is a retired chaplain in the Army, and brought this action "on behalf of himself and all other persons who, under the Royal grant of November 22, 1866, are entitled to share in the Banda and Kirwee Booty," was attached to Sir George Whitlock's column during the operations in the year 1858 against the two Mahratta Princes, Narrain Rao and Madho Rao, and the town of Kirwee, in the course of which a large quantity of treasure and booty was captured by our forces. By his statement of claim the plaintiff stated that after the capture Sir G. Whitlock and other officers applied to her Majesty for a grant of the captured property among the troops forming the column, to which her Majesty was pleased to assent, that disputes having arisen as to whether other forces were not entitled to share in the captured property, which was estimated to be of the value of £700,000, all claims to share were, by Order in Council, referred to the judge of the Admiralty Court, who was ordered to make a decree as to the persons who and the proportions in which they were entitled to share. That in June, 1866, the Court of Admiralty decided that the only persons entitled to share were the personal representatives of Lord Clyde and his staff in the field at the time of the capture and the officers and troops under Sir George Whitlock; and that, in Nov. 1866, by a further Royal order and proclamation, her Majesty granted to the Secretary of State for India in Council the captured property "in trust" to distribute the same among the persons who, by the judgment of the Court of Admiralty, were entitled to share. The plaintiff then averred that part (about £500,000) of this property had been distributed, but that the defendant still had in his hands a large amount (about £200,000) which he refused to distribute or account for, although repeatedly applied to do so. To this statement of claim the Secretary of State for India demurred on the ground that it did not show any title in the plaintiff to the relief which he sought. After hearing Mr. W. Pearson, Q.C., and Mr. W. Bund, counsel for the plaintiff, the Vice-Chancellor held that the grant to the defendant was in such a form as to create a trust in the grantee, and that the case of "Alexander *v.* the Duke of Wellington" did not stand in the way of the Court overruling the demurrer, because there was merely a scheme for distribution which it was competent to vary, and not, as here, a final grant. Their lordships were of opinion that in this case no trust was created by the Crown, and therefore they allowed the appeal, but without costs.

THE CURRAGH DRILL SEASON.

We (*Irish Times*) have reason to believe that the War Office has sanctioned the formation of a division this year at the Curragh for drill. The drills will take place during the months of June and July. The division will consist of a brigade of Cavalry, and two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, three batteries of Field Artillery, one company of Royal Engineers, one company of Army Service Corps, with two brigades of Infantry, the whole being under the command of Major-Gen. J. Glynn, C.B., who will proceed to the Curragh for the purpose. The Cavalry Brigade will be under the command of Major-Gen. Fraser, C.B., V.C., and the Infantry Brigades will be most probably commanded by Col. G. Clerk, Rifle Brigade, and Col. Davis, 20th Regiment. Owing to the uncertainty as to the reliefs between regiments in England and Ireland, it would be premature to state confidently of what regiments the two Infantry Brigades will be formed. We fancy, however, that they (seven in number) will be selected from the following:—1st Batn. 22nd Foot, 2nd Batn. 20th, 28th, 38th, 47th, 64th, 104th, 105th, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade. The Cavalry Brigade will probably be found to be formed by the 2nd Dragoons and 19th and 20th Hussars. Besides the two brigadiers, there will be several temporary staff appointments to be filled. It consequence of the general depression in trade, &c., only three Militia regiments will be trained at the Curragh this year. We believe these are the Kildare Rifles and the Dublin City and Dublin County Militia—the Kildares training in June, and the others in July. The time is short for training Militia regiments, and there is so much to learn that an occasional day with the Regulars in brigade will be as much as they will be able to afford. Should the weather be favourable, we may anticipate a very pleasant two months for the troops on the Curragh of Kildare.

SURGEONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is rumoured that a new Warrant for the Medical Service of the Navy is in contemplation; might I be permitted to suggest that the clause affecting the age of candidates for the Service should be reconsidered? Why should the age-limit be fixed so early as 28? Is it not possible that by this regulation the Service may shut out many desirable surgeons, and if so, why do we retain it? A number of apparently good reasons can, no doubt, be given in its support, but I cannot help thinking that these may be shown to be invalid. It will be said that there is a certain amount of rough, trying work to be done, in small ships or in unhealthy climates, for which the robust health of strong, young men is essential. True, but while still questioning whether a man is better fitted for gunboats and African or West Indian stations at 28 or at 32, I would point out that by allowing men to join up to a later age we do not deprive ourselves of the young men who are at our disposal as things are now. Why should the young candidates enter the less because the age-limit is longer? We should simply widen our field for selection, including more men of experience than at present. Again, it will be said that if a man enters later in life he must necessarily serve a shorter time, and, therefore, the country will lose by him, as compared with one who begins sooner. True, but such a reason carries little weight. How few doctors remain in the Service until compelled to retire, and if we adhered, as we ought, to the rule compelling them to retire at 65, then the men who had joined when older, having been promoted no faster than their younger colleagues, would not have attained to so high a rank on reaching that age, and their pensions would cost the country no more than do those of the numerous staff and fleet surgeons, who retire now long before they are obliged. This consideration also would induce men to join as early as possible, wherever the limit of age were fixed. Indeed, I am confident that doctors would serve longer if they joined when a little older, and after more mature consideration, for we see to-day how very many retire after a few years in the Service, having no doubt joined young, and soon becoming tired of it, not realising how much pleasanter it is than civil practice, of which perchance they know little or nothing. There exists, too, it would seem, to induce us to retain the regulation, a sort of undefined feeling that we do not want to have a lot of old men in the Service who are a little past their work, &c. But this vague feeling rests on no rational ground. And lastly, the age-limit is said to be "a safeguard to the Service against the admission of those who may have been the failures and rolling-stones of civil practice." This is no tenable objection. The best safeguard against the admission of unsuitable men is the examination by the very efficient staff of the Department, who would not fail to reject such as are professionally incapable; while a man who is professionally competent may have failed in civil practice, through a lack of some personal qualities which might not prevent him being a good Naval doctor and a good shipmate; but it is not by simply drawing a hard line at 28, that we can hope to secure as candidates none but men of the best tone. It can thus be shown that by lengthening the limit of age to 32, or even more, we lose nothing, and distinctly increase our opportunities of selection; while we throw open the Service to a number of men who have tried civil practice (gaining thereby valuable experience), and finding it very different from the golden ideas cherished by the lately-qualified student, who, looking upon an easy thousand a year and a neat brougham as things of the immediate future, turns his back contemptuously upon the "Services," enter it with a full appreciation of its advantages, and a will to remain in it. The newly-qualified students, with plenty of boyish folly, talk pretty tall about "the doctor's position on board," &c.; but the older and more sensible men will recognise the solid advantages, as well as the pleasure, of cruising under the white ensign, honoured and respected everywhere, wearing the blue uniform, and enjoying continually charming society; while his well-assured fees are easily earned by attendance on patients under the same roof as himself, as contrasted with the thousand vexations and miseries of a country or small town practice ashore. Having abundant opportunities of observing the attitude of students towards the Service in a large medical school, I feel confident that an extension of the age-limit would produce a larger and better supply of candidates, and as one who entered the profession solely with a view of joining the Navy, I naturally write with the best of intentions and wishes towards it.—I am, Sir, &c.,

Medical Student.

A FUSILIER BRIGADE.

"Digamma" writes:—"I was interested in seeing in a recent number of your paper a paragraph on the brigading of regiments, with a special reference to the difficulties in the way of applying the system to the Highland regiments. Some months ago I had the honour of pointing out in your columns the facilities for and advisability of brigading those Fusilier regiments who are intimately connected with and recruited in Ireland. They are the following:—87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, recruited at Galway; 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, recruited at Tralee; 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, recruited at Naas; 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, recruited at Naas; 104th Bengal Fusiliers, recruited at Tralee. Why should these five regiments not be formed into an Irish Fusilier brigade,—say two battalions at home, two abroad, and always one stationed in Dublin, so as to form, in fact, a kind of Irish Guards? The regiments are almost entirely composed of Irishmen, and the only objection is that the 87th is linked with another regiment, and has not those associations linked with the others that they have, being all old company's regiments, and among the oldest in the Service. But, even leaving out the 87th, why should the others not be formed into a Fusilier brigade?"

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). A massive brass tablet to the memory of the late Sir Charles Fitzgerald Rushout, Bart., has just been placed in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor. This handsome and well-merited tribute has been subscribed for by the officers of the regiment, in which the late baronet served. It is mounted on black marble, and measures 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 3 in. The entire work has been executed by Messrs. E. Matthews and Sons, 377 Oxford Street, London, W.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. The regiment has been made the subject of so many and such virulent attacks since it left England for Zululand, that it must be gratifying to all ranks to know how highly its services are spoken of by all officers who have returned from the seat of war. Gen. Marshall has placed on record his sense of its admirable conduct, and Sir Garnet Wolseley also speaks in the highest terms of the regiment.

2nd Dragoon Guards will move from Dublin to the Belfast district about the end of this month or the first week in May. The head-quarters will proceed to Dundalk, two troops to Belfast, one to Belturbet, and one to Longford.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Bellwood has assumed duty as Adjutant of the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry at Worksop, pending appointment.

4th Dragoon Guards proceed from York to Aldershot for the drill season.

5th Dragoon Guards are to be moved from Aldershot after the drill season.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). On Jan. 13 a squadron turned out with two guns of C-3, R.A., the whole under the command of Lieut.-Col. Fryer, and proceeded to near Ali Boghan, where a large body of Mohmunds were attempting to cross the river. The enemy were successfully shelled and driven back, some of their leaders being killed. On the 15th Capt. Burnley's squadron from Basawul formed part of Col. Boisragon's force, at the defeat of the Mohmunds, near Dakka. A squadron of the regiment took part in the Lughmann Valley expedition, which left Jellalabad on Jan. 27, and explored the country as far as Buddiabad, returning to Jellalabad on March 5. The whole regiment is at present at Jellalabad, with the exception of Capt. Calvert's troop, which is at Barikhab. It is expected that the regiment will be stationed for the hot weather at Jellalabad, with one squadron at Gundamuck.

7th Dragoon Guards will, according to existing arrangements, winter at Aldershot.

5th Lancers. The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta on the 11th inst. :—"Gen. Massy has had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief at Umballa. It is reported that Sir F. Haines has acquitted him of disobedience of orders, but holds that he was wrong in his tactics. It is said, however, that several cavalry and artillery officers who were present at the action of Dec. 11 have made statements in writing which entirely exculpate Gen. Massy. The matter now awaits the Viceroy's arrival at Simla for final decision." The *Pioneer* defends Brigdr.-Gen. Massy in regard to the Military points which have been raised in connection with his recall. It says :—"He was obliged to fight. The noise of his firing informed General Macpherson of his whereabouts, and enabled the 200 men of the 72nd to run up and bar the way to Sherpur, which otherwise was open to the enemy. General Massy's attack also held the enemy in check at a period when every moment of time was of value in re-establishing the safety of Sherpur, left almost denuded of troops by the absence of the three brigades, which were wandering about, independent of each other, in search of an enemy of which the Intelligence Department had no news." "This," says the *Times of India*, "is probably as favourable a view of the matter as can be taken, but it is far from a satisfactory one. Even granting that he was obliged to fight, he was not obliged to advance his guns after they had first opened fire upon the enemy. Moreover, he had no line of retreat ready for the guns, although he had advanced them—contrary to instructions—over exceptionally unfavourable ground. It was not his 'firing' which enabled the 200 men of the 72nd to run up and bar the way to Sherpur, nor was it the attack which he made, but the operations conducted under the immediate orders of Gen. Roberts, which held the enemy temporarily in check. From the first moment that the enemy discovered themselves to Gen. Massy they maintained a steady advance, and his obvious course under the circumstances was to maintain a steady retreat, a course which would have multiplied the resisting power of his small force." The *Civil and Military Gazette* joins with the Allahabad paper in questioning Gen. Roberts's freedom from blame in the matter. It says :—"Gen. Massy appears to have been left not only without infantry to get him out of a scrape in the event of his falling in with the enemy, but without information of the enemy's movements, without any instructions except those very indefinite ones which we have already noticed, and without even guides. Told to gain the Ghuzni road, he seems to have attempted to carry out his orders; but why was he not furnished with a route and guides to take him the way intended by Gen. Roberts, if indeed that officer knew his own mind as to the route Gen. Massy was to take?" "These," again says the *Times of India*, "may be very pertinent questions as affecting the Commander-in-Chief, but Gen. Massy knew the nature and capabilities of the force he commanded, and his action has therefore to be judged of wholly apart from anything for which his chief may be blameworthy."

6th Dragoons march from Edinburgh for Colchester, on being relieved by the 21st Hussars from Leeds early in May.

11th Hussars leave Aldershot after the drill season. Brevet Major Rivett-Carnac, late military secretary to Sir Richard Temple at Bombay, has been appointed military secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Warre, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

20th Hussars. Capt. Lloyd is about to join the intelligence branch of the Quartermaster-General's office at Dublin.

21st Hussars. The regiment commences its march from Leeds to Edinburgh to-day, and will arrive at its destination about the 1st prox. Lieut.-Col. Wake is about to retire upon a pension.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A numerous company assembled on Tuesday afternoon, in the daintily-appointed theatre attached to the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, when the annual assault-of-arms in aid of the Garrison Charities took place, under the patronage of Major-Gen. Turner, C.B., which, principally through the energetic exertions of Capt. Anstruther, R.A., who has always been the very life-blood of the movement, Lieut. Barker, R.A., superintendent of the Gymnasium, and Serjt.-Major Bryan, Royal Gymnasium, resulted in a most well-deserved and thoroughly expected success.

The Director of Naval Transports (Vice-Admiral Sir W. Mends, K.C.B.), who is on a visit of inspection at Portsmouth, has approved of the following round of artillery troop-service for H.M.S. Assistance :—To leave on Friday, April 16 (yesterday), for Dublin, with 7th Baty., 4th Brig.; Dublin for Avonmouth on 20th, with 6th Baty. 2nd Brig.; Avonmouth for Cork on the 22nd, with C Baty. A Brig.; Cork for Liverpool on the 26th, with I Baty. B Brig.; Liverpool for Dublin on the 29th, with I Baty. 4th Brig.; Dublin for Birkenhead on the 1st prox., with N Baty. 3rd Brig.; Liverpool for Dublin on the 3rd prox., with M Baty. 4th Brig.; Avonmouth for Dublin on the 6th, with A Baty. A Brig.; Dublin for Avonmouth on the 10th, with H Baty. B Brig.; Avonmouth for Dublin on the 13th, with K Baty. B Brig.; and Dublin for Portsmouth on the 17th, with G Baty. B Brig.

Lieut. E. W. Fleming, 8th Brig., has passed the lower standard in Hindostanee.

The day previous to her departure for Zululand, the Empress Eugénie was conveyed over in her carriage from Chislehurst to Woolwich, and presented to the Royal Artillery officers' mess a very large and handsome shield; and the same mess has also received an addition to its large stock of ornamental plate in the shape of a very elegant centre-piece from a distinguished officer, who occupies an exalted position in the Army.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following Government gazette extraordinary has been issued in India :—"Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E., having resigned his appointment as Secretary to Government Public Works and the Railway Departments in this Presidency, the Governor in Council desires to avail himself of this opportunity of placing on record his sense of the exemplary zeal and the conspicuous ability displayed by this officer at all times, in the discharge of his duties in the Bombay Public Works Department. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Michael Kennedy joined the Department on June 23, 1843, and served in Khandesh, Surat, Aden, and Satara until April 29, 1861, when he was appointed Superintending Engineer, Southern Division; which post he held till July 18, 1863, when he was nominated Secretary to Government Public Works and Railway Departments. His general acquaintance with the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, combined with his conscientious zeal, excellent judgment, and remarkable ability, render his services particularly valuable to Government at all times in disposing of important questions relating to Public Works of every description; but especially so during the famine of 1876 and 1877, when he rendered Government devoted and able assistance in its efforts to organise a system of relief suitable to the circumstances which then existed, adapting them to the professional and non-professional resources of the State; developing suitable projects of public works; obtaining an adequate return for expenditure on relief; ensuring village inspection being carried out for the prevention of mortality among the poorer classes; securing on the one hand the safety of the people, and on the other hand economy of the public expenditure; and in all these respects showing a tenacity of purpose and a capacity for administration which proved most valuable to the Government he served. The Governor in Council, while congratulating him on the great results of his past labours in this Presidency, desires to express his best wishes for Sir Michael Kennedy's future welfare."

Lieut. H. L. Wells, having returned from an arduous survey in Cashmere, has been appointed Assistant Field Engineer, 3rd Division, Khyber Force.

The death is announced of Gen. J. A. Ballard, C.B., LL.D., Lieut.-Gen. on the Retired Full-pay List (late, Bombay). The deceased was born about the year 1830, and entered the Army as 2nd lieut. in 1848. He obtained a first lieutenancy in 1854, and was promoted to capt. in 1858. He became col. in 1866, and in due course obtained field rank. He formerly held the post of mint-master at Bombay. He was employed in the campaign on the Danube in 1854-5, under Omar Pasha, and took part in the siege of Silistria, the battle of Giurgevo, and the advance to Bucharest. He was also engaged in the Crimean campaign, including the siege of Sebastopol, the operations of Eupatoria, and the occupation of Kertch. He subsequently took part in the campaign in Mingrelia, under Omar Pasha, and was present at the battle of Ingor. He served as assistant-qrmr.-gen. and superintendent of the Intelligence Department of the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1856-7; he also served as assistant-qrmr.-gen. with the Rajpootana Field Force and Malwa Division in the Indian Mutiny campaign, in 1858-9.

2nd Queen's. We learn from India that Capt. Hood, 2nd Batn., has proceeded from Bareilly to join the Kurum force as brigade-major, vice Major Jones, invalided.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Backhouse remains with the 2nd Batn. on promotion. The five companies of the 2nd Batn. at Singapore have completed their annual course of musketry for 1879-80. The best is D (Capt. Howarth's), figure of merit, 111·26; the next best E (Capt. Alexander's), 109·94. D company is about to be sent to Malacca to relieve F, which has been there since the arrival of the batn. in the Straits Settlements. 2nd Lieut. Bunbury has joined the head-quarters at Singapore. Lieut. Knight-Bruce proceeds to England, to join the 1st Batn.

4th King's Own. Capt. Hutchinson remains with the 2nd Batn. on promotion.

6th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Ball obtains his company, vice Capt. Hopkins, retired upon half-pay. Lieut.-Col. J. E. Tewart, late capt. and brevet major, died at 81 Jermyn Street, S.W., on the 13th inst., aged 47. The deceased served in the Indian campaign in 1858, and was present in the affair at Peroo and subsequent operations in the Judgespore Jungle (medal). He joined the Army July 8, 1853, and retired after 20 years' service. He afterwards joined the Q.O. Tower Hamlets Militia as major (May 10, 1873), and some time since received the hon. rank of lieut.-col.

7th Fusiliers. Schoolmaster Barton, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

11th Regiment. Capt. Andrews, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

12th Regiment. Brevet Major Pearson obtains the majority, vice Major Marcon, retired under the seven years' rule. Lieut. Hutton-Riddell gets his company, vice Pearson, and Lieut. and Adjt. Townley, vice Capt. Wilmer, retired.

13th Light Infantry. Major Cary is posted to the 1st Batn., on promotion, as is also Capt. Gallwey. Capt. Clarke, 2nd Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 2nd Somerset Militia, vice Major Cary, who vacates on promotion. The officers of the 1st Batn. gave a most enjoyable ball in the Plymouth Guildhall on Tuesday night.

15th Regiment. Lieut. Inglefield, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

17th Regiment. Col. C. Seagram, captain on the Retired Full-pay List, late of the regiment, died at 2 Richmond Hill, Bath, on the 8th inst., in his 77th year. The deceased served with the 45th Regt. in the Kaffir war of 1846-47 (brevet of major and medal). He joined the Army June 21, 1826, and he retired, with the rank of col., Oct. 30, 1857. Lieut. Whitby, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, and 2nd Lieut. Beale has passed the lower standard.

19th Regiment. Capt. Phayre remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion.

23rd Fusiliers. Major and Brevet Col. Elgee succeeds to the command of the 2nd Batn., vice Col. the Hon. S. Mostyn, retired, Brevet Major Tilly getting the majority. Brevet Major Williamson will be promoted Major, in succession to Brevet Lieut.-Col. Shadwell, who has been retired under the seven years' rule.

24th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Degacher, C.B., left England on Thursday for Gibraltar, to resume command of the 2nd Batn.

25th Regiment. The depôt, 1st and 2nd Batn., proceeds from Devonport to York to join the Brigade Depôt at that station, which is to be formed on the 1st prox. Major Hope, 1st Batn., is told off for duty with the depôt for two years.

27th Inniskillings. On Feb. 25 a handsome and massive silver five-branched candelabra was presented to the Rev J. Henderson, garrison chaplain at Hong Kong. It is supported by three sphinxes; on the sides of the pedestal are the Castle of Inniskilling, with St. George's colours, and the inscription; and on the plinth are three horses, the white horse being one of the emblems of the regiment. The design is taken from a centre-piece belonging to the regiment, and is elegant and chaste. The inscription was as follows :—"Presented to the Rev. John Henderson, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, 27th Inniskillings, February, 1880." The presentation was made by Lieut.-Col. Geddes, in a very flattering speech.

29th Regiment. Lieut. Conyngham and 2nd Lieut. Begbie have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

35th Regiment. Lieut. Cafe is named for the vacant company.

40th Regiment. An officer is, it is said, to be brought in to fill the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Kelly.

41st Regiment. No promotion is to take place in consequence of Major Warner's retirement, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wavell being brought again on to the establishment from the Supernumerary List.

ROYAL MARINES.

The following promotions, dated April 5, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz. :—Major F. E. Halliday to be Lieut-Col., vice Poore, deceased; and Capt. (Supernumerary) F. A. Ogle to be Major, vice Halliday; Capt. Ogle, consequent on his promotion, will vacate the appointment he holds as adjutant of the Antrim Artillery Militia.

Lieut. J. C. R. Scott, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Audacious, will, on the expiration of three weeks' leave of absence which has been granted him, be relieved by Lieut. C. H. Edge, R.M.L.I.

With reference to Article 1,096, page 345, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, under which it is necessary that if a non-commissioned officer of Royal Marines serving afloat is reduced for misconduct, he must be reduced to the ranks, and to the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Acts, 1879, under which Marines serving on shore may be reduced either to a lower grade of non-commissioned officer, or to the ranks, the Admiralty, with a view of assimilating the practice afloat and on shore, are pleased to direct, by Circular No. 9 L of April 7, 1880, that non-commissioned officers of Royal Marines serving on board her Majesty's ships shall no longer, when reduced, necessarily revert to the ranks, but may be reduced to a lower grade, or to the ranks. This decision modifies Article 1,096, page 345, and that part of Appendix VI., page 685, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, which has reference to the reduction of Royal Marines.

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Preston, having passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter, vice Capt. Smyth.

53rd Regiment. Mr. J. G. Scott, late lieut., died in

Alfred Place West, S.W., on the 10th inst., aged 37 years. He entered the Army, June 30, 1863; became lieut., May 8, 1866; and retired ten years ago by sale of his commission.

54th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hughes succeeds Col. Ralston, 70th Regt., in the command of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depôt.

57th Regiment. The *Standard* says:—Lord Gifford, V.C., has not accepted the Colonial Secretaryship of Ceylon, but a similar appointment in another of her Majesty's Colonies. Before leaving England, Lord Gifford is to be married to Miss Street, the daughter of Gen. Street. The marriage is fixed for the 22nd inst. 2nd Lieut. James is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and is about to embark for India to join a native regiment on probation.

59th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Lacy, commanding the regiment, writes to us from Candahar:—"The following paragraph appeared in your issue of Dec. 20 last:—'We always thought that a lieutenant-colonel was compelled to retire on attaining the age of 60 years? Then, why allow exceptions to the rule? In the case of one officer commanding a British regiment at Candahar, the limit was reached some time ago, and the officer still continues in the performance of his duties. The matter must necessarily be of importance to the officers of the regiment, as we find the junior captain has 27 years' service, and it would be rather unfair to deny him promotion, when all the time he has been held back in consequence of the retention of a senior who is over age.' As the only two British regiments at Candahar for some time previous to the date of your paper were the 59th and the 2nd Batn. 60th, and as Lieut.-Col. Collins (who commands the latter) is comparatively a young man, I am led to suppose that the paragraph in question refers to me. If so, I beg to inform you it is perfectly untrue, as at the time of the insertion, instead of having reached the limit of age therein stated, I had over two years to run. If your informant happens to be an officer who is at present in the regiment, or one who has been in it, it is quite inexcusable of him giving you the wrong information, as he could, by referring to the officers' records, which are kept in the orderly-room, and are open to the inspection of any of the officers, have ascertained that the information he gave you was incorrect."

60th Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Ashburnham joins the 3rd from the 2nd Batn. on promotion, and Major Crosbie the 2nd from the 1st Batn. Capts. Howden remains with the 1st Batn.; Capt. Michell is transferred from the 3rd to the 2nd Batn.; Capt. Ward from the 4th to the 1st Batn. Capt. Carpenter, 1st Batn., returns to regimental duty on the 1st prox., on the completion of his term of service as a superintendent of gymnasia.

70th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ralston is about to be relieved in command of the Darjeeling convalescent depôt.

72nd Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Clarke is announced by telegram from India to have died at Allahabad on the 10th inst., from illness contracted at Cabul. Col. Clarke served with the 53rd Regt. in the Indian campaign of 1857-9, including the actions of Chutra, Gopalgunge, Khodagunge, and entry into Futtehghur, the storming and capture of Meangunge, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the affair of Koorsie, the passage of the Gogra, at Fyzabad, the action of Toolsepore, and minor affairs (mentioned in despatches, and medal and clasp). He entered the Army, Aug. 19, 1851; became lieut., Dec. 2, 1853; capt., Aug. 9, 1860; major, June 14, 1872; and brevet lieut.-col., Nov. 11, 1878. By Col. Clarke's death, Capt. Guinness and Lieut.-Kane will obtain promotion.

79th Highlanders. Lieut. Dalzell obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Busfeild.

80th Regiment, on arrival home from Natal, is to be stationed at Dublin, where it will occupy Richmond Barracks.

81st Regiment. Brevet Major Jones, who has been employed with the Kurum column as brigade-major, has been invalided from Afghanistan.

84th Regiment. Capt. Newbigging is about to retire on a pension of £200 a year, with the honorary rank of major. Major Lees is ordered to proceed to Pontefract, to relieve Major Simpson at the depôt.

87th Fusiliers. Capt. Ferguson will retire on full pay during the present year, on the completion of the prescribed term of service.

88th Regiment. Serjt.-Major Morrison has been recommended for the quartermastership, vice Cousins, transferred to the Roscommon Militia.

94th Regiment. We learn from the Transvaal that two companies have been moved from Fort Albert to Marabastadt. A company has proceeded from Lydenburg to form the garrison of Middleburgh. In consequence of the prevalence of fever among the troops at Sekukuni's Town, it has been decided that they will be removed at an early date.

95th Regiment is held in readiness for removal to Aldershot during the early part of next month. Capt. Sparkes is a candidate for an appointment in the Army Pay Department.

102nd Fusiliers. Lieut. Way acts as musketry-instructor to the Carlow Rifles Militia during this year's training.

103rd Fusiliers. The *South Australian Register* has the following:—"The popularity of Major Godwin with the Volunteers of South Australia was pretty conclusively proved by the way the men mustered voluntarily to bid him farewell on Sunday, Feb. 22, on the occasion of his departure by the mail steamer Assam for Southampton. When it became known that the Major intended to leave for England, and had sent in his resignation as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the S.A.V.M.F., officers and men vied with each other to show their sense of his worth and their regret at his departure. By the officers he was banquetted and presented with a splendid album containing the portraits of the officers, cabinet-size (coloured), and the men showed their esteem for him by requesting to be allowed to bid him farewell with military honours. Accordingly on Sunday, Feb. 22, all branches of the force—cavalry, artillery, and infantry,—paraded to the number of nearly 500 at North Terrace, and proceeded to Glenelg by the morning train. Nearly all the officers were present. The Volunteers were drawn up in order under command of Lieut.-Col. Mathews, and led by the band, marched down the jetty, where they drew up in line on both sides of the pier. Major Godwin came down the jetty about three o'clock, and was saluted, the band playing 'Auld Lang Syne.' Col. Mathews then conveyed to the Major an expression of the cordial feeling with which he was regarded by the whole force, and their thorough appreciation of his qualities as as officer and a gentleman. He added that he had never known an officer of the Volunteer Force of South Australia accorded a more earnest and flattering farewell, and he was sure Major Godwin would be much missed by those who knew how zealously he had striven to promote the interests and discipline of the Volunteers. Major Godwin, having briefly returned thanks, remarked that in all probability he should visit South Australia again. Three hearty cheers were given by the Volunteers, and the Major, accompanied by Mrs. Godwin and several immediate friends, left in the Fairy for the mail steamer."

106th Light Infantry. Capt. Whitby is a candidate for admission to the Staff College, and will go up for the entrance examination in June. Capt. James has been appointed superintendent of gymnasia in the Chatham District, from the 30th inst. Capt. Berwick has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Durham Militia.

Rifle Brigade. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited Aldershot yesterday, and inspected the 1st Batn., which, under command of Lieut.-Col. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, was drawn up on the Queen's Parade, North Camp. The inspection over, the Prince proceeded to the saluting point and saw the battalion march past. A few movements having been precisely and steadily executed, his Royal Highness expressed his approbation of the clean, smart, and soldier-like appearance of the battalion. The Prince of Wales was afterwards conducted by the Duke of Connaught and Lord E. Clinton to the officers' mess, where he partook of luncheon. The 3rd Batn., stationed at Richmond Barracks, Dublin, will be moved to the Curragh early next month for the drill season. Brevet Major Buller, 3rd Batn., has joined the depôt at Winchester for two years.

Ordnance Store Department. Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. R. T. Stainforth is ordered from Athlone to Chester, to relieve Assist.-Comy.-Gen. W. B. Le Geyt.

Medical Department. The *Pioneer* has the following:—"After a service of 38 years, Surg.-Gen. J. H. Ker Innes, C.B., is about to retire from the Army, having made over charge of his important duties to Surg.-Gen. Crawford, Dr. Innes, having been transferred from Malta to India in March, 1876, has filled the position of principal medical officer of the British Forces in India since that date, has conducted the entire medical arrangements of both the late Afghan wars, and was present at the attack on and capture of Ali Musjid. Under his arrangements, the new system of general hospitals has been introduced into the field, thus leading to greatly increased efficiency and diminished expenditure. In taking leave of Dr. Innes, we may declare with confidence that he carries with him the respect and good-wishes of his important department, which he has always administered with justice and firmness, tempered by kindness to his officers and sympathy for the sick; and, while wishing him farewell, we can only regret that his services should have been so badly requited, and that an officer who has done so much, and has been for 20 years a Companion of the Bath, should be allowed to leave the Army without having been advanced to the knighthood he so well deserves." The following appointments have been made to the Administrative Medical circles in the Bengal Presidency from the 1st inst.:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Gibbons, C.B., to the Allahabad Division; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. E. I. Franklyn, M.D., to the Meerut Division; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. T. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., to the Oudh Division; and Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Smith, M.D., C.B., to the Rohilcund District, Rawul Pindee Division; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. H. B. Hassard, to the Sirhind Division; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. H. Fraser, to the Peshawur District. Surg.-Major F. W. Moore to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy-Surg.-Gen., British Medical Service, Rawul Pindee Division, during the absence on field service of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. Smith, M.D., C.B. Surg.-Major J. Hannon, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy-Surg.-Gen., British Medical Service, Sirhind Division, during the absence on field service of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. H. B. Hassard. Surg.-Major J. R. Croker has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Bedford. Capt. Whittuck, 16th Foot, has been selected for the adjutancy, vacant by the retirement of Brevet Major Jocelyn, 96th Foot.

1st Durham Fusiliers. Capt. Berwick, 106th Foot has been selected to succeed Capt. Pechell in the adjutancy.

2nd Somerset. Capt. Clarke, 13th Foot, obtains the adjutancy, vice Major Cary, who returns to duty with his regiment, on promotion.

Queen's Own Tower Hamlets. Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. E. Tewart died at 81 Jermyn Street on the 13th inst., aged 47. The deceased, after retiring from the 6th Foot, as capt. and brevet major, joined the regiment as major, May 10, 1873.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders. Capt. Oxley, 92nd Foot, has been appointed adjt.

The Indian Army.

14th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. T. G. Ross, Bengal S.C., has been confirmed in his appointment as commandant.

13th Bengal N.I. Major G. B. Stevens, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Lieut.-Col. W. Playfair; and Capt. E. H. Bingham, to be wing-commander.

18th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. Winson, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on private affairs.

44th Bengal N.I. In his despatch on the capture of Konoma, Naga Hills, Brigdr.-Gen. Nation writes:—"Where all behaved with such extreme gallantry and self-devotion, it would be almost invidious to make distinctions, but I cannot help particularly mentioning the brave Col. Nuttall, who was always the first to lead, and the last to withdraw when an assault had been made." Lieut. Ridgeway also behaved most gallantly. "We (Lahore paper) greatly regret to hear that the regiment is to remain broken up in small detachments in the Naga hills during the ensuing summer. A more efficient plan for injuring in every possible way one of the finest native regiments in the Service could hardly be devised. The gallant little Goorkhas who compose the regiment have already lost fifty men killed in action, fifteen more are about to be invalided from wounds, and a great number are going on sick-leave. Reduced in strength and charged with the task of keeping order in a very extended line of operations, frittered away in small bodies and harassed by continued exposure, the regiment is not receiving fair-play, to say nothing of suitable recognition for its recent distinguished services. The troubles in the Naga country are far from over, and in neglecting to provide the necessary reinforcements, and in not relieving troops already overworked, the Government of India, in its military department, is deliberately inviting disaster." Major T. N. Walker, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant, vice Nuttall, retired; Lieut.-Col. D. Robertson, second-in-command; and Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, wing-commander.

1st Hyderabad Cavalry. The following appointment has been made:—Lieut. G. Adye, officiating squadron-officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be squadron-officer (supernumerary) and adjt., vice Major J. G. D. Walker, who vacates on promotion.

3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. We (*Bombay Gazette*) learn that the acting command, vacant by the absence of Col. Dowker, on two years' furlough, has been given to Major Oswald FitzGerald, the second in command. The appointment was closely contested, both by Major FitzGerald and Col. Hill, of the 4th Cavalry. Col. Hill, although senior in rank, has not been so long in the Contingent as Major FitzGerald, and as the latter officer belongs to the same regiment, it was but fit that he should get the vacant command. Major FitzGerald is a gallant officer, and was present during a part of the Franco-German war. He is very popular with both Europeans and natives, and the men of his cavalry almost venerate him. We need not say that Major FitzGerald's recent appointment has been received with much approval and satisfaction by the men of his corps and by his many friends.

4th Punjab Infantry. The following appointments have been made:—Lieut. O. C. Radford, wing-officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. T. J. O'D. Renny, died of wounds received in action near Zawa, in the Zaimucht country; Lieut. A. Daniell, wing-officer, to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. Radford; Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, officiating wing-officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be wing-officer, vice Lieut. Renny.

Bengal Medical Service. The following appointments have been made to the Administrative Medical Circle, Bengal Presidency, from the 1st inst.:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. B. Beatson, M.D., to the Lahore Division; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. J. Clarke, M.D., to the Eastern Frontier District; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. E. Tuson, M.D., to the Presidency District; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. R. H. Perkins, to the Gwalior and Saugor Districts; and Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. C. C. De-Renzy, to the Punjab Frontier District.

Central India Horse. Capt. H. A. Vincent has passed the high proficiency examination in the Urdu language.

3rd Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Strutt has returned to duty as wing-commander, from leave in England.

19th Bombay N.I. Major W. Jacob has resumed duty as second-in-command, from leave in England.

30th Bombay N.I. Lieut. D. Cole, officiating wing-officer and quartermaster, 14th Bengal N.I., has been appointed wing-officer.

1st Madras N.I. The *Bombay Gazette* has the following:—"Officers of the Bengal Army now serving in the Khyber and at Jellalabad, are somewhat exercised to find that the healthiest troops in that unhealthy region belong to the despised Madras Army. In Bengal they look down upon the regiments from the dark Presidency with the most supreme disdain, and the aspirations of the latter to have a share in the batta and other rewards that are being showered so plentifully upon the Northern army have been treated with scarcely concealed contempt. To send the wretched Madras sepoy to the snows and frosts of Afghanistan was to send him, according to Bengal, to certain death; and however useful he might be in taking over Bengal and Punjab stations, and so liberating the regiments there for service at the front, it was confidently assumed that he was not fitted to cope with Afghans on their native hills. So far as appearance goes, it is a fact, we believe, that a Madras sepoy, in his ridiculous dress, does look a somewhat miserable object on a cold morning in the Khyber, but for some mysterious reason these miserable-looking men contrive to bear up against the hardships of campaigning far more successfully than do the dashing-looking Sikh or Poorbia of the Bengal corps. We learn that a short time ago the 4th Madras Infantry at Jellalabad had only one man in hospital, while Punjab regiments at the same station had from 70 to 80 men unfit for duty. At Dakka—considered the most unhealthy station on the line—the 1st Madras N.I. have only a dozen men on the sick-list, although the regiment has seen some hard marching and bivouacking in the open, during which the sepoys had a capital opportunity of testing their constitutions, by a slight error in commissariat arrangements which deprived the corps of rations or food for three days. Possibly the serviceable condition of the corps above referred to, coupled with the fact that, unlike Bengal sepoys, Madrasees never desert in the field, may induce the authorities at home to pause before carrying into effect the sweeping reduction of the old coast army recommended by the recent Simla Commission."

4TH MADRAS N.I. (See 1st Madras N.I.)

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

WAR OFFICE, April 12, 1880.

The Queen has signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Trooper Peter Brown, Cape Mounted Rifles, whose claim has been submitted for approval, for his meritorious conduct at Moirosi's Mountain on April, 8, 1879. During the assault on Moirosi's Mountain on April 8, 1879, whilst lying under cover waiting for the order to recommence the advance, Trooper Brown heard two men, who had been wounded some time before, crying out for water. He carried a water-bottle to these men, under a heavy fire, to an adjacent rock to which they had crept for shelter. Whilst giving the first man water he was wounded severely in the right thigh, and immediately afterwards a bullet shattered his right arm, the use of which he has never recovered.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 13, 1880.

Royal Artillery—Major E. D. Tarleton, from the Seconded List, to be Major, on augmentation. Capts. F. J. Caldecott (late Bombay), upon the Seconded List, to be Major; F. Lodge (late Bombay), from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Walker (late Bombay), placed upon the Seconded List; W. B. Hemans and G. W. Hawkins, from the Seconded List, to be Capts. on augmentation; G. Mackinlay, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Pennethorne, placed upon the Seconded List; R. S. Watson, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Wilson, placed upon the Seconded List for service as Adjt. of the 1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers; H. Crofton, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Barron, placed upon the Seconded List for services as Adjt. of the 1st Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers (all dated April 1st); W. P. Blandy, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Pringle, placed upon the Seconded List for service as Adjt. of the West Cork Artillery Militia (April 10); Lieuts. A. R. Fraser to be Capt., vice Bigge, placed upon the Seconded List for service on the Staff (April 12); A. F. Liddell, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Lyall, promoted; W. H. Darby, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Leach, promoted (both dated April 14). The date of retirement of Major M. H. C. B. Steinman, half-pay (late Madras), upon a pension, announced in the *Gazette* of Jan. 23, 1880, is altered to April 4. Coast Brigade—Master-Gunner E. Aldridge to be Lieut., on augmentation (April 14). Brevet—Lieut.-Cols. F. T. Whinyates, W. N. Waller, and B. L. Gordon, R. (late Madras) A., to be Cols. (all dated April 1).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 16, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 17, and the current year must be understood]

92nd Foot—Gen. M. K. Atherley, from the 93rd Foot, to be Col., vice Gen. Staunton, C.B., deceased (April 5).

93rd Foot—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. R. Rollo, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Atherley, transferred to the 92nd Foot (April 5).

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt. G. E. Rogers, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Capt., vice Godson, who exchanges.

1st Dragoons—Qrmr. G. Clements retires on half-pay with the honorary rank of Capt.

3rd Hussars—Capt. R. G. Godson, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice Rogers, who exchanges.

5th Lancers—Lieut. A. F. Macmillan-Scott resigns his commission.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. J. H. Learmonth, from the West Essex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Long, transferred to the 94th Foot.

8th Hussars—2nd Lieut. F. J. Carandini to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Rawlinson, promoted (Nov. 14, 1879).

12th Lancers—Lieut. E. H. G. Quicke is superseded for absence without leave; Qrmr.-Serjt. W. McMahon Weir to be Qrmr., vice Denyer, retired on temporary half-pay.

13th Hussars—Lieut. W. Anstruther-Thomson, from the Fife Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Torin, promoted.

14th Hussars—Lieut. P. M. Staunton, from the Limerick City Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Palmes, resigned; Lieut. A. J. Howlin, from the Wexford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Cammell, resigned.

20th Hussars—Lieut. A. Leetham, from the 1st or West Norfolk Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Williams, transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. T. Forsyth-Forrest, from the Durham Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sir J. C. Burke, Bart., promoted.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. Sir C. J. H. Miller, Bart., from the 5th West York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. Pole-Carew, seconded for service on the Staff.

1st Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. C. W. S. Hallett, who has resigned his appointment as probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Altham, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Lieut. W. Douglas to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Altham, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (both dated March 24).

4th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M'Dowell retires on a pension; 2nd Lieut. A. I. H. Bill, from the 3rd (King's Own) Stafford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Serres, transferred to the 33rd Foot; Lieut. F. B. Matthews to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Crofton, promoted (Oct. 14, 1879).

6th Foot—Capt. G. W. B. Collis retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major; Lieut. M. Q. Jones to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Ball, who has resigned that appointment (March 2).

8th Foot—Capt. J. P. Jones retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major; 2nd Lieut. F. H. Smalpage, from the 12th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Henry, transferred to the 5th Foot.

10th Foot—The restoration to the establishment of Capt. R. G. Southey, vice Burnaby, seconded, dated Oct. 22, 1879, is cancelled, and Capt. Southey remains seconded for service with the Colonial Forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

17th Foot—The promotions to the ranks of Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieut. G. J. Buller and 2nd Lieut. E. H. Griffith, in succession to Capt. Turner, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department, dated Feb. 11, 1880, are antedated to Dec. 23, 1879; 2nd Lieut. V. Semini, from the 61st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Griffith, promoted.

18th Foot—Lieut. D. G. Gregorie, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Moore, promoted.

19th Foot—Lieut. A. J. C. Ward, from the Antrim Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cartwright, promoted; 2nd Lieut. E. E. B. Oldfield, from the Dorset Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bunny, transferred to the 66th Foot.

20th Foot—Lieut. H. E. Watts, from the Royal North Down Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Blencowe, promoted.

22nd Foot—Capt. C. D'O. Bowers retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

25th Foot—Lieut. F. W. G. Wadeson, from the Royal Dublin City Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Stopford, transferred to the 87th Foot.

28th Foot—Lieut. H. D'A. P. Taylor, from the 1st Warwick Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Farmer, resigned.

31st Foot—Lieut. C. D. Johnstone, from the 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Douglas, resigned; Lieut. C. Tritton, from the 2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Stevenson, transferred to the 2nd Foot.

35th Foot—2nd Lieut. F. H. Yate has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 24).

44th Foot—Lieut. W. G. Carter has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Feb. 20).

45th Foot—Capt. J. O. Gage retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. J. C. Swann has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 15).

51st Foot—2nd Lieut. C. H. Chapman, from the 1st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Thurlow, deceased.

57th Foot—Lieut. W. Scott-Moncrieff, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Lyde, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 15).

58th Foot—Lieut. W. E. Peel, from the West Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Eden, transferred to the 39th Foot; Lieut. L. Baillie, from the 2nd, or North Durham Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Compton, promoted.

60th Foot—Lieut. Lord F. FitzGerald to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Marsham, who has resigned that appointment (Feb. 23).

62nd Foot—Lieut. G. O. G. Massy, from the Fermanagh Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice FitzGibbon, transferred to the 52nd Foot.

66th Foot—Sub-Lieut. J. W. H. Fitzgerald to be Lieut. (June 24, 1877).

71st Foot—Lieut. C. J. Stutfield to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. Spencer, promoted (March 19).

74th Foot—Lieut. R. E. Goold-Adams has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 31).

76th Foot—Lieut. W. J. Goold, from the West Cork Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Molyneux, promoted.

77th Foot—Capt. W. S. Henderson retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major; 2nd Lieut. W. S. Wood to be Lieut., vice Fenton, promoted (Aug. 6, 1879); 2nd Lieut. W. Scott-Moncrieff, from the 57th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Graham, promoted (March 10); 2nd Lieut. N. W. Bardnardiston to be Lieut., vice Westmacott, seconded (March 11).

78th Foot—Lieut. W. W. Sandeman to be Capt., vice Alexander, seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Lieut. J. H. Ewart to be Lieut., vice Sandeman (both dated March 5).

79th Foot—Lieut. T. R. J. M. Grant, from the Highland Light Infantry Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Probyn, resigned; the appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. G. Money is antedated to Dec 19, 1879.

81st Foot—Lieut. E. Davies, from the Royal Berks Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Borrow, promoted.

84th Foot—Capt. R. G. Newbigging retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

92nd Foot—Capt. the Hon. J. S. Napier, from half-pay, late 92nd Foot, to be Capt., vice Dunbar, retired on half-pay.

94th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. R. P. Wallace, from the Hampshire Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Adam, transferred to the 40th Foot.

96th Foot—Lieut. R. D. Sinclair-Wemyss, from the Highland Rifle Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sandwith, transferred to the 17th Foot; Lieut. G. H. Kirwan, from the Wicklow Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Pearce, promoted.

97th Foot—Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Aitken, transferred to the 29th Foot.

99th Foot—Lieut. C. J. Randolph, from the 2nd West York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Smith, transferred to the 81st Foot.

101st Foot—Capt. G. H. Holley retires on half-pay.

104th Foot—Lieut. G. G. Bather, from the Shropshire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hamilton, transferred to the 70th Foot.

105th Foot—Lieut. G. F. Ottley, from the Royal Wiltshire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Kennedy, transferred to the 97th Foot.

107th Foot—Capt. H. W. Franks retires on half-pay; Lieut. G. Laing-Mason, from the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Woodhouse, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment—2nd Lieut. R. H. Townshend, from the 1st West India Regt., to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Claridge, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Staff—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, to be D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at Aldershot, vice Capt. Gatacre, 77th Foot, whose period of service on the Staff has expired (April 15).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., to be Surg.-Gen., vice Innes, C.B., who is granted retired pay (Jan. 27); Deputy.-Surg.-Gen. G. Pain is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Surg.-Gen.; Surg. W. A. Duke to be Surg.-Major (March 15).

Half-pay—Capt. J. F. Reyne, from the 37th Foot, to be Major; Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier, from the 92nd Foot, to be Capt.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. E. Jerome, V.C., half-pay, late 62nd Foot, Fort Major, Guernsey, to be Col. (July 31, 1879).

MEMORANDA.

Major J. F. Reyne, half-pay, late 37th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay; Capts. H. W. Franks, half-pay, late 107th Foot, and G. H. Holley, half-pay, late 101st Foot, retire on pensions with the honorary rank of Major; Hony. Lieut.-Col. J. V. Hesse, late Capt. and Brevet Major, 58th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension; Hony. Major F. T. O. Hopson, late Pymr., 15th Foot, has been permitted to commute his half-pay (both dated March 31, 1880).

INDIA OFFICE, April 14, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer to the Half-Pay List of the Indian S.C.:—

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Major S. M Hay (April 16).

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. W. S. Marshall, from the 40th Foot (dated Sept. 27, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 21, 1874).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Sub-Lieuts. P. G. Huggins, from the 34th Foot (Nov. 19, 1877, but to rank from April 19, 1876); H. E. M. Mason, from the 51st Foot (July 3, 1877, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876); M. H. S. Grover, from the 89th Foot (March 4, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876); and H. Elston, from the 2nd Foot (May 6, 1878, but to rank from Nov. 11, 1877).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—W. S. Widdicombe, from the 43rd Foot (dated Oct. 17, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876).

INDIA.

The Government of India have recently established a fund for the benefit of the families of native soldiers killed in Afghanistan, and the subscription list is headed with a donation of 400 rupees from Thakur Protab Kudr Sing, Talukdar of Rampur Mathura in the Sitapur district.

The reduced "Simla allowances" are to be applied *mutatis mutandis* to officers required to accompany the several local governments to hill stations and other sanataria.

Cols. H. F. Disbrowe, Bombay S.C., and O. Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, have been permitted to retire from the Service.

Gen. J. Ross, C.B., formerly of the Rifle Brigade, is to succeed Major-Gen. R. O. Bright, C.B., in command of the 2nd Division, Khyber Field Force. Gen. Bright is to be inspector-general of communications between Cabul and Peshawur, under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and is not in any way subordinated to Gen. Roberts. Brig.-Gen. Hankin is to command the Peshawur district on Gen. Ross's departure. Gen. Hill is to command the second brigade of the Reserve Division, with his head-quarters at Gundamuck.

In view of the publication of the official Quarterly *Army List* now in preparation at the War Office, the Secretary of State as Editor-in-Chief has called for statements of the Staff and War Services of officers of the Indian Army. Every officer of the Bengal Staff Corps and Indian Army, combatant or non-combatant, is required to prepare and transmit to the Adjutant-General at Simla, as soon as possible, a statement of his staff service (*i.e.*, service in appointments equivalent to appointments on the General Staff of the Army,) and the campaigns, &c., in which he may have been engaged, the decorations and rewards he may have received, and any mention that may have been made concerning him in published despatches."

The Lahore paper has the following:—"As we long ago predicted would certainly come to be the case, our reserve of European officers for service in any of the numerous capacities which war creates, is completely exhausted. We have no young gentlemen to fill the vacancies of subalterns in native regiments, nor older and more experienced officers for the departments which, under the strain of campaigning, demand constant replenishing. As the war drags along and men get sick and worn out, this pressure will increase; when the work suffers, Government will awake to the mischief effected by successive incompetent heads of nearly all the Simla bureaux during a series of years; but the task of the reconstruction of an army is not easy, and by no possibility can it be brief. We yet await any sign of preparation for a new organisation such as will give us men, not boys, for British soldiers; such as will give us a native army numerically equal to its work, and with a sufficient complement of English officers to lead it. But these two simple desiderata are as far from official discernment as ever, and schemes for retrenchment of army expenditure are alone capable of obtaining a hearing. How long this dangerous system can last without catastrophe is the problem we appear to be practically working out."

The Government of India has conferred a boon on all officers, by having decided to publish monthly, like the War Office, instead of in the *Gazette of India*, such instructions and regulations relating to financial and administrative subjects connected with the Army as may be thought fit. The first monthly number has been issued.

The following consolidated sums have been admitted by the Controller of Military Accounts for the medical charge of field and base hospitals in Afghanistan:—For a surgeon-major over 20 years' service, Rs. 1,250 per mensem; for a surgeon-major under 20 years' service, Rs. 1,050; for a surgeon above five years' service, Rs. 850; for a surgeon under five years', Rs. 450.

ARMY TRANSPORT.

At the Royal United Service Institution, yesterday afternoon, Major Wilkinson Shaw, garrison instructor at Aldershot, delivered a lecture on "Army Transport; the Organisation and Tactics of Military Convoys in War." Lieut.-Gen. Walker, C.B., Director-General of Military Education, presided. The lecturer said the subject was directly connected with one of the burning Military questions of the day. Up to the present time, we had always consistently waited for the outbreak of hostilities before we organised our war transports, and the results had been inextricable confusion, extravagant outlay, and inefficient establishments. What was indispensable to meet the true requirements of the case was a carefully considered system, based upon recognised principles. Some efforts in the right direction had lately been made, but as yet the immediate subject of the lecture had not received official attention. He described the duties of the transport officers, baggage-masters, and advocated the principle of sub-divisions of about 25 carriages under one transport officer, which he spoke of as "the tactical unit of the convoy." In considering the general possibilities of attack on the convoy, the commander should not disguise from himself that there were many advantages on the part of the attackers, who were able to choose the time and place of attack. The composition of the force by which the convoy was assailed became an important consideration in the defence. By the aid of a model representing a convoy of 100 waggons, the lecturer pointed out, in case of threatened attack, the disposition of the troops and guns, the packing of waggons, and so forth, showing how a force of attackers should be resisted by the smaller party forming the convoy. He attached great importance to careful reconnaissances on the part of advanced scouts, remarking that in these days of arms of precision these reconnaissances must be of an extended character. The lecturer also dwelt at length upon convoys by water and by railway, and then proceeded to consider the inseparable connection between the tactics of convoys and the economy of the transport service. Were we before long, as might not be impossible, to find ourselves confronted with an enemy skilled in the art of war, he could not but believe that those who had the power would, after all the warnings we had had, act with ordinary common-sense in the matter, and not wait to be aroused from their inaction by the pertinacious sound of the first shot fired in anger on the continent of Europe. He would, therefore, assume that the future organisation of our Transport Corps would be exclusively military, and they could not fail to purceive that the nearer the status and duties of transport officers approached those of officers of the general Staff, the more completely would the new organisation work in connection with the Army. The highest praise that could be bestowed upon the Army was to say that it could go anywhere and do anything; but without transport, an army could go nowhere and do nothing. If it was admitted that an efficient army transport was indispensable to the success of military operations in the field, it would not be denied that its organisation, discipline, and tactics were of great importance to those of the fighting branches. In the discussion which ensued, Lieut.-Col. Hale pointed out that a convoy on the march was greatly extended, and he asked the lecturer how he would defend his convoy from an attack by 600 mounted infantry, firing with long-range rifles. Mr. de Fonblanque urged that the department responsible for supply must have the control of the transport. Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B., who said he had seen a great deal of rough campaigning in New Zealand and Zululand, referred to the transport organised by Sir Evelyn Wood as most efficient in the face of enormous difficulties, standing out in strong contrast to the transport of other divisions. As a commissary-general of her Majesty's Army, he would not undertake the commissariat charge of any troops in the field, if any attempt was made to take from him the thorough command of his transport. He wished to see a school for transport duties established. The discussion was continued by Capt. Cockburn, Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Irvine, and Capt. Pratt, R.A. Major Shaw briefly replied. The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, mentioned that Sir M. Biddulph had told him that in the Afghan war he drilled his transport, and practised attacks from varying directions on the transport when in movement.

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N.B.—CORRECT REGULATION PATTERNS GUARANTEED.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Eyesight; The Mouth and Teeth; Long Life; The Throat and Voice (Ward, Lock, and Co.).—History of the Zulu War (Chapman and Hall).—The Russian Campaign (Allen and Co.).—University Magazine (Hurst and Blackett).—The Angler's Diary.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. M. C.—Certainly he can do so.

Owing to a great press of matter, we are compelled to leave over a number of letters in type.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

UNPOPULARITY in a greater or less degree is the portion of every Military Secretary at head-quarters. As the adviser of the Commander-in-Chief in all matters of patronage, the holder of that office has to say "No" to many, while he can say "Yes" to few. Men are naturally apt to handicap themselves highly in the race for professional advancement, and when the Military Secretary's estimate of their merits falls short of their own, their discontent often blossoms into a feeling of resentment more or less subdued. Of Sir Alfred Horsford, who has just relinquished the appointment, we may in all honesty say that during his five and a half years' tenure, he has earned—and what is more, has obtained—the very minimum of ungrateful feeling throughout the officers of the Army. On the many occasions upon which he has had to dissipate fond hopes and aspirations, he has done so with the courtesy of a high-bred gentleman and the kindliness of a sympathising comrade-in-arms. If, on the one hand, this description be not universally correct, if there be one or two—we do not think there are more—exceptions to it, it must, on the other hand, be borne in mind that there are certain men with an overweening estimate of their own claims, or even without such estimate, a determination to achieve by persistence what they have no right to by service. Patience, not excepting official patience, has its limits, and a peremptory refusal is sometimes inevitable. We are rather too well in the way of hearing complaints in this respect, but in the case of Sir Alfred Horsford, our "Lion's mouth" has been very much like a pillar-post in an uninhabited island. No doubt during his tenure of office there has been a feeling in the Army that certain corps have enjoyed an exceptional amount of official favour. It is hardly to be denied that those whose regimental career was associated with the green jacket obtained a large number of Staff appointments. But of none of the officers thus favoured can it be said that he was not well up to the work for which he was selected, or that in their case the public was not well served. The Military Secretary put forward those whom he personally knew to be fit, when probably there were others known to him only indirectly who were equally fit. But when we have said this, we have said all that could be urged by the best instructed and most zealous *advocatus diaboli;* and Sir Alfred Horsford retires from a peculiarly difficult and trying position with the cordial respect and good-feeling of those over whose professional fortunes he has for more than five years exercised the most powerful influence.

Her Majesty has confirmed the appointment of Major-General R. G. A. Luard as General officer commanding the Canadian Militia, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., whose period of service in the appointment has expired. General Luard, who held previous to his promotion the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Northern District, was for many years an Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers.

No fewer than seven regiments—viz., the 1st Dragoons, 3rd Hussars, 5th Lancers, 12th Lancers, 16th Lancers, 17th Lancers, and 21st Hussars—are now without veterinary surgeons, and some of them have been so for some months past. We trust pressure is not being brought on the head of the Veterinary Department by the War Office, to compel him to introduce the miserable departmental organisation which has had the effect of damaging so seriously a sister-Service. We know that the tendency at the War Office just now is to put a nail in the coffin of the regimental system, whenever an opportunity offers; but, in the case of the Veterinary Department, there is no reason, that we can see, why the old lines should be broken through. Yet it must be admitted that the delay which has taken place in filling vacancies has an ominous look.

The appointment of Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, has become vacant, Colonel R. C. Stewart, C.B., half-pay, late 2nd Foot, having accepted the offer of a brigade command on the Staff of the Madras Army. Colonel Stewart was Adjutant-General in Madras for some years previous to receiving the Netley appointment.

Major-General Campbell, C.B., will complete his period of service in his appointment as Director of Artillery and Stores in August next, but it has been decided to extend the officer's term of service for two years, his great experience as an artillerist being all-important, now that the question of large guns is again in a transitional state. General Campbell's continuance in office will be particularly acceptable to the officers of the Ordnance Store Department, for although they would naturally desire to have a permanent direction, yet of all past administrators of the Department, not one has so signally interested himself in its welfare. This is well known, and it would be a source of regret to the officers, as well as a misfortune to her Majesty's Service at large, for this Staff appointment to be handed over to another Artillery officer, when the present holder has shown such ability and knowledge, combined with tact and will, in his multifarious and difficult duties. We think there is matter for congratulation all round, save to the one who was waiting to step into vacant shoes.

Writing from Indian Head-quarters, a correspondent, who is behind the scenes, says:—"It is a matter of some regret that the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy do not rub along very amicably. Throughout the recent operations in Afghanistan, the Commander-in-Chief's opinions and advice have been practically set at naught. Sir Frederick Haines is regarded as a somewhat old-fashioned soldier, and it is possible that he may be so, but it is equally probable that he knows as much about soldiering as a man who has spent his life in composing verses in the bureaux of minor diplomatic posts. Long since Sir Frederic recommended most strongly that a strong division in reserve should be posted at Peshawur, ready to act in any emergency. This advice was deemed a too expensive precautionary measure by the Government of India, and General Roberts is now, in consequence, left with insufficient forces in the Sherpur cantonment, and the reserve division has, after all, to be raised, when the time for its effective action may, perhaps, be passing. At the same time, the Government of India issue a memorandum of their intentions with regard to the movement of troops, and the poor Commander-in-Chief has been absolutely ignored. At the Viceroy's levées, the Commander-in-Chief is observed to be very much out of spirits, and it is not much to be wondered at. He has, however, as far as it is possible for him, had his slap at the Government. Shortly before the late crisis at Cabul, Sir Peter Lumsden, the late chief of the Staff and Adjutant-General, went home on furlough, and Sir Frederic issued a farewell order, which it is acknowledged could not have been more elaborate had it been an obituary notice. In it all the successes in Afghanistan Sir Frederic ascribed to himself, as the result of the ability and omniscience of his Chief of the Staff, and the order is in consequence regarded throughout the service in India as a manifesto against the Viceregal appropriation of the conduct of military affairs. It really would seem that the time has come for a stand to be made against this universal domination of the civilian in India. A distinguished public servant not long ago made the remark that "the day had gone by for the rough-and-ready soldier administration of India." That is quite possible, and the army do not in the least desire to interfere in any way with the functions of the civilian. At the same time, it would be desirable that in military matters the civil element should be equally entirely unknown. The present disturbances in the Naga Hills are a case in point. At the first outbreak of the storm, Mr. Damant, a civilian, requested that the settlement of affairs might be left in his hands. Troops were sent forward, but Mr. Damant would have none of them, and did all he knew to keep them off the scene. The result was that on Mr. Damant's taking the matter into his own hands, and showing himself bodily and personally to the insurgents, they took his head off; and now the military have not only to quiet affairs in that district, but also to avenge a totally unnecessary murder."

Brevet Major C. L. Harvey, 71st Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed Garrison Instructor in North Britain from the 8th inst., in succession to Captain J. A. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, who, as we stated some weeks ago, has resigned the appointment, in order to proceed to South Australia as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General to the local forces. Major Harvey held the appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Army Head-quarters, Ireland, when he was sent on special service to South Africa in May, 1878. He was employed as Staff Officer during the Secocoeni campaign, 1878, and throughout the Zulu campaign, 1879. No officer who served in South Africa did more useful work and earned more thoroughly official recognition.

The distinguished-service reward vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General W. C. Forrest, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 8th Hussars, has been awarded to Major-General W. F. Macbean. General Macbean entered the Service July 7, 1837, and became Major-General October 1, 1877.

The step of unattached promotion granted to Lieutenant Middleton, 15th Hussars, is an act of justice to an old subaltern of Cavalry who has been disappointed in his promotion by the retention of his regiment in India. The course adopted by the Horse Guards cannot fail to meet with approval, and is a further evidence of the desire of that department to do what lays in its power to meet cases of personal hardship produced by the exigencies of the Service.

The Honorary Secretary of the Army Inter-Regimental Rifle-Match writes to say that the entries up to date, and not including those from regiments serving abroad—the list being open to the end of the month in their case—are as follows:—Officers, 116; non-commissioned officers and men, 344; battalions with entries exceeding seven of all ranks, and therefore qualified to compete for the team prizes, 33. These numbers are very satisfactory, considering the high entrances which were purposely imposed, in order that none but the best and most confident rifle-shots might be induced to come forward; and it is expected they will be considerably increased by entries from Bermuda and the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and South Africa.

We understand that Captain J. T. Bowers, late of the 6th and 59th Regiments—in the former, he was for some years adjutant of the 1st Battalion—has been offered and has accepted the adjutancy of the Left Wing, Cape Mounted Riflemen. Captain Bowers obtained his commission May 18, 1855; and retired from the 59th eight years ago.

An official *communiqué* to the daily papers confirms the announcement we were able to make about six weeks ago as to the retirement of General Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., from his appointment as chief of the Army Purchase Commission, which position he accepted in 1871. The pay attached to the office was £1,500 per annum. General Lugard, as we stated, is to be succeeded by an unpaid official.

The army corps which will take part in this year's autumn manœuvres of the German Army will be the Corps of Guards and the Third Army Corps. Time and place of the movements remain yet to be determined. The other German army corps will confine themselves to brigade and divisional manœuvres, as well as to regimental drill. Cavalry operations will also, as usual, take place this year on an extensive scale. Prolonged pontoonier exercises, lasting six weeks, will be undertaken on the Elbe, near Harburg.

The Chief Constableship of Norfolk is vacant, Colonel Black having resigned the office on the grounds of advancing years and failing health. There are 300 candidates for the appointment, which is worth about £700 a year.

Brevet Major R. B. Lane, Rifle Brigade, who was aide-de-camp to Major-General Newdigate at Chatham, and afterwards in Zululand, has rejoined that officer's staff at Dover in a similar capacity.

Only quite recently statistical data have been published of the losses suffered by the Russians during the campaign in Asia Minor. They are officially stated as follows:—Officers: killed, 453 (4·3 per cent.); wounded, 1,650 (15·8 per cent.); missing, 18 (0·17 per cent.); total, 2,139. Rank and file: killed, 14,493 (3·02 per cent.); wounded, 51,066 (10·5 per cent.); missing, 4,450 (0·9 per cent.); total, 70,478. The army, as we know, was divided into two portions, of which the active force, under General Melikoff, operated against Erzeroum; the so-called frontier army had to suppress the insurrection in the Caucasus, and was to have taken Batoum. In the former army, 355 officers were killed, 1,232 wounded, and 15 reported as missing; of its rank and file, 11,458 were killed, 38,969 wounded, and the large number of 3,847 described as missing. The frontier army lost, in officers, 98 killed, 418 wounded, and 3 missing; in rank and file, 3,035 killed, 12,097 wounded, and 603 missing. It has not yet been exactly determined what are the numbers of those that succumbed to disease after the war. Those losses, however, were frightful; though the lists sent in account for only 50,000, the total of mortality from the latter cause will probably amount to double that figure.

A distinguished-service reward has fallen vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General the Hon. R. Rollo, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 109th Regiment; and a second, by the death of Lieutenant-General J. W. Armstrong, C.B.

The Service has suffered a great loss in General J. W. Armstrong, whose death it is our painful duty to record this week. General Armstrong had been connected with the Horse Guards ever since November, 1871, when he was transferred from Ireland to fill the position of Deputy-Adjutant-General, which had become vacant by the late General Egerton's appointment as Military Secretary. Since then he has done much useful work, and his death creates a blank which it will be difficult to fill.

As a first step towards the reform of the corps of officers, and the reduction of the number of officers in the Spanish Army, the recent order of the War Minister deserves notice. Formerly the Captain-Generals (commanders of provinces) appointed half-pay officers to the higher and lower grades in the active army. This privilege was abolished by the Royal Order of July 4, 1846, which laid down the rule that occurring vacancies should be filled up by officers of the active army. Yet, notwithstanding this royal Order, and from various causes, the old practice continued, appointments thus made being sanctioned by the War Minister. It has now been ordered that officers of this category now in active service are to retire, and in future no such appointment will be permitted.

An amusing cause of objection to the establishment of an Intelligence Department in India, held, strange to say, by many of those in high command, is that the "Intelligence officers" are intended to wander into wild countries, and thus provoke war. This was actually given not long ago by a lieutenant-general commanding a division, as his reason for being adverse to the proposal for the establishment of an Indian Intelligence Bureau.

The following particulars respecting the Zulu carrier corps, which was raised at the latter end of the campaign, will be found interesting, especially to those who advocated the formation of a carrier corps when first the war broke out. There were 4 officers from European regiments, 3 interpreters, 20 indunas, and 2,000 men originally recruited from the Natal Border Guard; but these were afterwards disbanded, and replaced by Zulus who had surrendered to the coast column, as it advanced into the country. They performed the following amount of work during the period they were embodied:—85,000 lb. were carried from Fort Pearson to Fort Chelmsford, distance 19 miles; 442,000 lb. were carried from Durnford to St. Paul's, 35 miles; 12,000 lb. were carried from Durnford to Hinza, 40 miles; 40,000 lb. were carried from St. Paul's to Hinza, 17 miles; 25,000 lb. were carried from Durnford to Half-way House, 16 miles; total weight carried, 604,000 lb; total number of miles, 127. With the Transport in its then attenuated condition, it would have been quite impossible to have removed this quantity of food, which was required for the use of the troops at the various stations on their return from Ulundi, and during the search after Cetewayo. Cost:—Carriers at 1s. per diem, and indunas at 1s. 8d. per diem, £4,403; European officers' extra pay, £443; rations, £5,153; total, £9,996. Ox-transport, even if obtainable, would have cost at least £13,000, computing a team of oxen with waggon at £90 per mensem, and making good losses by disease. Major Schwabe, of the 16th Lancers, organised and commanded the corps, and it is not yet too late to recognise the service rendered by this officer.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 7, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of March 24, 1880, the under-mentioned officers have been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the Retired List, with seniority as stated against their names:—

Rear-Admirals:—E. Tatham, C.B. (Nov. 12, 1876); G. Wodehouse (Dec. 31, 1876); T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., and C. J. F. Ewart, C.B. (both dated March 9, 1878); R. A. Powell, C.B., J. Borlase, C.B., R. Hall, C.B., J. M. Hayes, C.B., and E. P. B. Von Donop (all five dated March 21, 1878); G. W. Preedy, C.B. (Jan. 30, 1879); E. W. Vansittart, C.B., J. J. Kennedy, C.B., M. S. Nolloth, R. D. White, W. J. S. Pullen, and G. Le Geyt Bowyear, C.B. (all six dated Feb. 1, 1879); S. S. L. Crofton and G. J. Napier (both dated June 15, 1879); T. Cochran and E. K. Barnard (both dated Aug. 2. 1879); W. R. Rolland, C.B. (Sept. 9, 1879); M. Connolly, A. C. Gordon, and F. H. Shortt (all three dated Jan. 20, 1880).

ADMIRALTY, April 8, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and August 5, 1875, Rear-Admiral John Eglinton Montgomerie, C.B., has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Consequent on the foregoing retirement, Captain Henry Bourchier Phillimore, C.B., has been promoted to Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet from this date.

ADMIRALTY, April 13, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Assistant-Engineer Frederick James Donnelly has been placed on the Retired List from the 9th inst.

Royal Marine Forces—The following promotions, dated April 5, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz.:—Major Francis Edward Halliday to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Poore, deceased; Captain (Supernumerary) Frederick Amelius Ogle to be Major, vice Halliday.

ADMIRALTY, April 14, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer John Boles has been placed on the Retired List from the 9th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Thomas Barnardiston, to the Belleisle, vice Phillimore, promoted; Edward H. Seymour, to the Iris, when commissioned; Ernest Rice, to be Naval Attaché in Europe, vice Nicholson, from May 1.

Staff Commander—John H. Ellis to the President, for temporary service.

Lieutenants—Richard F. Hoskyn, Edward H. Bayly, Arthur Channer, Herbert A. Warren, George Pirie, and George W. Gubbins, to the Flying Fish; Francis E. Walker, to the Royal Adelaide, for the Bruiser; W. J. Scullard, to the Asia, for the Volage; G. H. Cherry, to the Hector; Southwell G. T. Bourke and T. W. Woodhead, to the Phœnix; Charles W. Herbert, to the Excellent, for service with the Sub-Lieutenants at the Naval College.

Sub-Lieutenants—Mansfield G. Smith and Henry W. V. Elliott, to the Hecla; Henry L. Bethune, to the Phœnix.

Midshipman—Hon. Patrick B. Lyon, to the Achilles.

Chaplains—Rev. William E. Smith, to Chatham Dockyard; Rev. Richard Measham, to the Marine Depôt, Walmer; Rev. Samuel W. Payne, to Plymouth Hospital; Rev. Edward A. Williams, to Sheerness Dockyard; Rev. William H. Lloyd, to the Duke of Wellington, for Marine Division at Eastney; Rev. James de Glanville, to the Royal Adelaide, for temporary service at Plymouth Hospital.

Staff Surgeon—Richard J. P. Griffiths, to the Duke of Wellington, for Portsmouth Dockyard.

Paymasters—Charles W. Sturgess, to the Belleisle; James Cox, to the Phœnix; Alfred Whiffin, to the Temeraire.

Chief Engineer—James Stephens, to the Flying Fish.

Engineer—Richard Green, to the Pembroke, for the Foam.

Assistant-Engineer—John G. L. Baker, to the Flying Fish.

Clerk—Frederick J. Krabbé, to the Phœnix.

Assistant Clerk—Benedict J. Dinnis, to the Iron Duke.

Achilles, Capt. Algernon C. F. Heneage, left Gibraltar on Wednesday, in search of the Atalanta.

Agincourt, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, left Gibraltar on Wednesday, in search of the Atalanta.

Alberta, Staff Com. Balliston, will accompany the Queen in the Victoria and Albert to Queenborough from Flushing to-day.

Alexandra, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., is on a cruise, visiting Messina, Brindisi, Avlono, Corfu, and Zante. Letters for the Alexandra should be sent to Corfu, care of H.B.M.'s Consul, so as to arrive there not later than April 26; after that, to Malta.

Assistance, Capt. C. E. Buckle, left Portsmouth yesterday on a round of troop service, proceeding to Dublin with the 4th Baty. L Brig. She will leave Dublin again for Avonmouth on the 20th with the O Baty. 3rd Brig.; Avonmouth for Cork on the 22nd, with A Baty. C Brig.; Cork for Liverpool on the 26th, with B Baty. I Brig.; Liverpool for Dublin on the 29th, with 4th Baty. I Brig.; Dublin for Birkenhead on the 1st prox., with 3rd Baty. N Brig.; Liverpool for Dublin on the 3rd prox., with 4th Baty. M Brig.; Avonmouth for Dublin on the 6th prox., with A Baty. A Brig.; Dublin for Avonmouth on 10th prox., for B Baty. H Brig.; Avonmouth for Dublin on the 13th, with B Baty. K Brig.; and Dublin for Portsmouth on 17th, with B Baty. G Brig.

Atalanta, Capt. F. Stirling, is now being searched for by the Channel Squadron and the Wye. The following is given by the *Portsmouth Times* as a list of men drafted to her from the Duke of Wellington before leaving on her cruise:—

A.B.'s.—David Henderson, Hugh McCleur, John Gosling, Thomas Page, Joshua Webster, Henry Mitcher, John Vowles, Allen Read, James Bracon, James Emmett, James Buss.

Ordinary Seamen.—John Smith, Charles Hinds, Charles Hare, David Brown, William McCormack, James Allen, John Casey, Benjamin Solomon, Robert Patten, John Easton, James County, Thomas Hall, Samuel Fever, Miller Herley, Samuel Stockly, William Cripps, Alfred Stanswell, Charles Hicks, Thomas Gibson, James Adcock, George Lewes, Benjamin Wallace, William Owens, Mathew Britton, James Seawant, Walter Bridge, James Wren, Daniel Walker, Thomas Steel, William Dogman, Francis Fitzpatrick, William Bunting, George Williams, Ives Neaves, Anthony Hamar, Thomas Buckland, James Woodford, George Yeaman, Charles Palmer, James Bonus, Alfred Hardy, Alfred Richards, Mark Dyer, Joseph Pearcey, Harry White, Vernon Daniels, George Aiken, Daniel Willard, William Thompson, Edward Horn, Thomas Jessop, James Cole, William Hunter, Frank Getterfield, William Standwich, Thomas Biggs, William Mills, Alfred Wise, Francis Davis, James Wheeler, James Lewcock, Elmer Ellis.

The following were received from Sheerness:—

Ordinary Seamen.—Henry S. Cunningham, Edward McGuire, William Loppin, William Willis, Samuel Neate, Henry James, Thos. W. Hands, Andrew White, Daniel Fulton, William Cole, William Chatling, Henry Mole, Arthur J. Pooley, Edward Matthews, and the following from Plymouth:—Frank Cribb, John Verting, John Warren, Joseph C. Steed, John Lake, George Lacey, Thomas Chapman, Roderick Griffiths, Francis Drake, William H. McTurk, Richard D. Owens, Richard Worth, John F. Thomas, Albert Spacey, William Collins, Gilbert Robson, John Connolly, Charles Johnson, John Kelley, Francis Quin, Matthew Lock, Richard Duffey, Philip Smither, William W. Towel, William Nale, William Robinson, Charles Cleal, John J. Barry, Richard Jenkins, George Smyth, Frank Ryan, Michael Leahy, Joseph H. Nagle, George H. Moulton, David MacMillin, John M. Cormack, Wm. T. Hill, Robert Brighton, John Grierson, William Heatley, Joseph H. Griffin, David Jones, William Powell, William Magnor, Robert Allen, John Mitchell, Patrick Green, Lemuel McCarthy, William Ainsworth, Thomas Jenner, William T. Barnes, John Lee, John Duncan, William Polkinghorne, George F. Bilham, John H. Cross, William Flux, Robert A. Jameson, Christopher G. Clements, John Allen, Richard A. Moore, Arthur B. Casson, Joseph Winter, James F. Crabb, William Kennington, Frederick Bond, William H. Morse, William Joyce.

Boy Writer, Richard Smith; Ship's Corporals, Henry Meerefield and William Morford; Lamp Trimmer, William Johnson; Ordinary Seamen, John Hutchinson, William Smith, Robert Greenway, Joseph Gage, Thomas Moy, John Coghan, Henry Cloak, Henry Pawsey, John Hutchinson, James Snoswell, Charles Kemp, and William Neale; A.B.'s, William Pratt and Sidney Staughton.

Before leaving Portsmouth, the following men were sent to Haslar Hospital:—A. Cotton, quartermaster; P. Burk, ship's corporal; Sidney Burroco, tailor; William Edwards, A.B.; William Monk, ordinary seaman. Should either of the vessels which have been sent in search of the Atalanta come across any traces of the missing vessel she will make for the nearest port with all despatch, and the intelligence she may bring will be instantly circulated by the Admiralty. The Malabar arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay this morning. It was the Malabar which was reported to have taken in tow the Atalanta, but those on board neither sighted nor spoke the vessel. Com. B. H. Key has sent a letter to the *Hampshire Post*, giving an account of his experience of the Atalanta, which was his first ship. He says:—"I cannot understand how an accident could have happened to her in ordinary sailing. She is a 'stiff' ship, carrying her ports well above the water for a sailing frigate, and these would invariably be closed at night. Her masts, too, are 6 ft. shorter than when she was the Juno. She may possibly have been caught in a heavy squall in the night, with more than her usual sail; but even in such a case, there is, I think, no record of a frigate capsizing and foundering except in the case of the Eurydice, a ship known to be inferior to the Atalanta, while the squall, which was of peculiar force and concentration, caught her under full sail with her ports open." A report received at Lloyd's states that the steamer Para, the delay in whose arrival at Plymouth it was supposed might have arisen from her having fallen in with the missing Atalanta, had been spoken with by an Italian steamer with her shaft broken. The captain of the Para reported all well on board, and declined assistance.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, having on board Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, is expected at Spithead at the end of this month, when she will have completed the cruise for which she was specially commissioned. She was to have become flag-ship of the Flying Squadron, which was to have been formed in May, but the Admiralty have intimated that the squadron will not now be formed. The Bacchante being now on passage home, it is hoped she may fall in with the Atalanta, *en route*.

Bittern, Com. Edward B. Pusey, will be at Cyprus on 25th inst., to meet the flag.

Cockatrice, Com. H. T. Grenfell, was to leave Malta on the 15th inst. to resume her duties in the Danube.

Crocodile, Capt. F. P. Doughty. The contract with Messrs. Humphrey, Tennant, and Co. for the supply of new engines for the Serapis and Crocodile, before they proceed on their next trooping service, has been signed, and the work is now well in hand. The engines, which, with the usual spare gear, will cost £30,700 for each ship, will be of a vertical compound description, and are to realise 4,200 indicated horse-power.

Cruiser, Com. F. A. Wetherall, which is on a cruise between Malta, Sicily, and Corfu, will return to Malta on May 8.

Curacoa, Capt. Cuming, has sailed from Devonport for the China Station, *viâ* Suez Canal.

Defence is to be ready at Devonport for commission to relieve the Resistance, as Coastguard-ship at Rockferry, by the 8th prox. Her boiler pressure will be reduced to 10 lb.

Dwarf, Com. W. St. Clair, after paying a visit to the Congo, will remain at St. Paul de Loando, until relieved by the Dido.

Firebrand, Lieut.-Com. V. E. J. B. von Donop, has been ordered to Fernando Po, to await orders.

Firefly, Lieut.-Com. E. G. Law, is ordered to accompany the Commodore to the Cape, and will go thence to the South Sub-division.

Flirt, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., which called at Vigo on the 8th inst, on her way to the West Coast of Africa, is reported to have been sent in search of the Atalanta.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. S. Smith, arrived at Opobo, West Coast of Africa, on March 3, to make inquiries regarding the losses of the Teutonia and the Zefyr (before reported), and to take evidence. In coming in, with a pilot on board, she struck very heavily on the bar, but no visible damage was done.

Gannet, Com. F. Bourke, was at Iquique on Feb. 15, about to proceed to Coquimbo and Callao, and about June 15 would leave Callao to relieve Penguin at Panama, as Senior Officer on Central-American coast.

Griffon, Com. F. R. Boardman, arrived at Barbadoes from St. Kitts and Antigua on the 4th, and was to leave again for Demerara on the 20th, returning to Barbadoes early in April.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer, has been undocked, an examination of her having shown that her starboard side was not materially damaged, as was expected, by a torpedo explosion while she was at Spithead.

Himalaya, Capt. Harry Brent, is to be out of the hands of the Devonport Yard by the end of this month, and the cost of her repairs is not to exceed £600. She is to take a new crew to the London at Zanzibar, after which she will be for 18 months under repair.

Inconstant, which recently brought home the crew of the Alexandra from Malta, is ordered to have defects made good immediately, and to be held in readiness for sea.

Jumna, Capt. G. Parsons, arrived at Bombay on Saturday morning.

Lively, Lieut. C. Le Strange, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Superintendent of Naval Reserves, remains on the Galway coast. She proceeded to the north Isle of Arran on the 7th inst., and returned to Galway on Thursday.

Malabar, Capt. J. F. Grant, was expected to arrive at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday. She has on board 55 officers, 153 invalids, and 13 time-expired men for Woolwich; 481 invalids and 158 time-expired men for Netley; 96 women, and 231 children.

Minotaur, Capt. H. Rawson, flag of Rear-Admiral A. W. Hood, C.B., left Gibraltar on Wednesday in search of the Achilles.

Nautilus, Lieut. A. Blennerhasset, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday, for a short cruise.

Northumberland, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, left Gibraltar on Wednesday, in search of the Atalanta.

Osborne, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, will leave Flushing to-day, to accompany the Victoria and Albert to Queenborough.

Osprey, Com. Hon. H. A'Court, was at Coquimbo on Feb. 1, and was to leave on March 1 with packages for Pitcairn Island, and wonld visit other islands of the Society Group, returning to Coquimbo about July 20.

Pegasus, Com. H. A. Hood, having spent the winter on the Japanese division of the China Station, may look for a move to the northern division or to the Straits before long. Until this rather long rest in Japanese waters she had been remarkably busy, never having been more than three weeks in one place between April, 1879, when she left Plymouth, and November last. She had been twice round Japan since joining the station, and had also been to Russian Tartary.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Pelican, Com. F. R. Dicken, joined the Triumph at Galapagos Island on Feb. 23, and sailed the same day for Acapulco, arriving there on March 4; sailed thence on March 13 for Vancouver's Island, calling at San Blas, Mazaltan, and La Paz *en route*.

Penguin, Com. A. C. Paget, arrived at Acapulco on March 3, having left La Paz on Feb. 15, and called at Goymas, Mazatlan, and San Blas. She sailed for Panama on March 10, calling at intermediate ports, and will be relieved by the Gannet in June.

Phœnix will be commissioned at Devonport on the 20th inst. by Com. Hubert H. Grenfell, for service on the North-America and West Indies station. Com. Grenfell, late our second Naval attaché for Europe, who has passed for interpreter, who has been awarded the Beaufort testimonial, who obtained his lieutenant's commission for meritorious examination at the Royal Naval College, and who, as we announced last week, is to command this ship, served as acting sub-lieut. in the Meeanee, Capt. G. Wodehouse, in the Mediterranean, from March 15, 1865, until paid off, March 1, 1866. He obtained his commission as lieut. June 19 following; and on Jan. 4, 1867, was appointed additional of the Princess Royal, Capt. W. G. Jones, flagship at China of Vice-Admiral G. St. V. King, C.B. He removed into the Pearl, Capt. John F. Ross, June 10 following; and was transferred to the Serpent, Com. C. J. Bullock, also at China, June 14, 1869, and returned in her to England, and was paid off in September. In the same month, he was appointed to the Excellent, Capt. H. Boys; and in December, 1870, was transferred to the Immortalite, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., with the Detached Squadron, from which ship, in Nov. 1871, he again joined the Excellent, and remained until March 24, 1875. He subsequently served in the Resistance, Capt. E. W. Hope, with the Channel Squadron, from Aug. 12, 1876, until promoted to commander, Dec. 31 following, and early in the following year was appointed our second "Naval Attaché for Europe." While attached to the Excellent he was for some time hon. secretary of the Junior Naval Professional Association, and in 1876, in conjunction with Chief Engineer Edward Newman, obtained a patent for the invention of improved arrangements of mechanism to facilitate and control the elevation, depression, running in and out, and training of heavy guns, for moving ships' rudders over to given angles, also for lifting or forcing other bodies or weights.

Repulse, upon which more than £30,000 has been expended at Portsmouth, is to be ready for the pendant in a month or six weeks.

Rifleman, Com. J. Ingles, will pay off at Chatham on the 29th inst.

Salamis, Com. FitzGeorge, left Gibraltar on the 13th inst. for the Azores, in search of the Atalanta.

Shannon, Capt. John D'Arcy, was at Callao as senior officer on the coast of Chili and Peru, with the Turquoise, on Feb. 12.

Sultan, having had £40,000 expended upon her at Portsmouth in refitting, is nearly ready for commission.

Tenedos, Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G., senior officer of the Barbadoes division, was to leave Barbadoes, with the Governor, for Nevis and other dependencies about the 20th inst.

Thetis, Capt. P. W. Stephens, was at Coquimbo on Feb. 5, about to proceed to Valparaiso, returning to Coquimbo.

Triumph, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Stirling, was at Acapulco on March 13.

Turquoise, Capt. B. Medlycott, was at Callao on Feb. 12.

Tyne, Com. J. E. Stokes, was at Larnaca on passage to England on Thursday. The following passengers are on board—Com. Henry Salmond, Lieut. John W. W. Wells, Lieut. John L. Eagles, Navigating Lieut. John H. Woolward, Assist.-Pymr. Richard P. Hawkshaw, Boatswain Joseph Pill, late Midge; Com. Frederick Edwards, Lieut. P. C. Underwood, Navigating Lieut. William B. Meade, Assist.-Pymr. Charles E. Byron, Chief Engineer Jas. Edmonds

Engineer William Landells, late Kestrel; Staff Com. G. P. Heather, from Hong Kong Dockyard; Lieut. J. R. Broadley, late Lily; Lieut. A. E. Clark-Kennedy, Midshipmen A. S. Shuckburgh and C. F. Thursby, Clerk W. J. Willoughby, late Iron Duke; Boatswains James Wilson and Benjamin Thompson, late Victor Emanuel. Military—Capts. F. Coffey and G. H. Michaelson; Lieut. A. H. Young, 27th Inniskillings; Surg. C. F. Pollock, A.M.D., and Mrs. Pollock: Mrs. St. Clair, and three children; and Rev. John Henderson, late garrison chaplain. The following is an extract from a letter written by one of the passengers:—"We left Hong Kong on Feb. 28, having the following passengers:—Mrs. St. Clair, wife of the brigade-major at Hong Kong, and three children; Mrs. and Surg.-Major Pollock, who is in charge of military invalids; Capt. Salmond and officers and crew of H.M.S. Midge (excepting the chief engineer, Mr. Fawcett, who remains behind in charge of Kestrel and Midge's engines temporarily until arrival of new crew and officers for the Midge, coming out in the Wivern); Com. Edwards, officers, and crew of the Kestrel, paid off on the 23rd inst.; one lieutenant (Mr. Broadly) from the Fly; a Dr. Armstrong, returning to his ship, the Encounter, at Singapore, who had been lent from her to the Fly in the absence of their own doctor, invalided home two months ago; the Rev. J. Henderson, chaplain to the Forces at Hong Kong; and Staff Com. Heather, late master-attendant of the yard there; so you see we have quite a large party. Of course time-expired men and invalids from the 27th, under Capt. Coffee, a Mr. Young, and Capt. Michaelson, from the same regiment, must not be forgotten to make our complement complete. We have had a splendid trip down with fair winds, and have been, this being the 5th, only six days or a little less in the trip of 1,470 miles. The weather has been glorious; the ship is a splendid one for comfort and accommodation, and captain and officers vie with each other apparently in kindness to the passengers. There are no orders yet about our going to Plymouth, but we hope for a telegram between this and Malta."

Valorous, Capt. G. D. Morant, employed on the Galway coast for services connected with the Irish relief, has received orders to visit Westport, returning to Galway.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. F. Thomson, will embark her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and suite, at Flushing, to-day, and proceed to Queenborough.

Volage has been taken in hand at Portsmouth, and is having preliminary work carried out, preparatory to undergoing a refit.

Woodlark, Com. P. C. Johnstone, was taken outside Plymouth Breakwater on Monday for a six-hours' steam trial, which proved very satisfactory. She sailed for the East Indies on Tuesday.

AN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We spoke recently of a project set on foot in Italy for an expedition to the South Pole, and now learn that Lieut. Bove has presented his project to the Minister of Marine, by whom it has been favourably received, although the question of financial aid is reserved until the result of private subscriptions is known. The *Pungolo* now announces a work in which Lieut. Bove and the Commendatore Negri have explained their project of "an Italian Antarctic expedition, undertaken with a view to explore the Southern lands and seas to the lowest latitude which it is possible to attain." The sum required is 600,000 lire, which is to be collected by private subscription; and to effect this committees are to be appointed in every town of Italy and in her colonies, the committee of Genoa being the centre of communication. Into details of construction of the vessel to be provided, the crew, and scientific instruments, it is unnecessary to enter. They will be in all respects such as have been suggested by the experience of former Arctic voyagers. The expedition will take its departure "possibly" about the end of May, 1881, arriving about the beginning of August at Montevideo, where it will make such changes in the material provision of the vessel and in the crew as experience may have shown to be desirable. On the Plata a vessel will be engaged to carry supplies of coal to Tierra del Fuego, and at the end of September the expedition will again start on its course between Patagonia and the Falkland Isles, tending always to the South Shetland Isles. The promoters of the expedition speak of the certainty of the existence of land around a great part of the Antarctic circle, if not of the whole of it. At the South Shetland Islands, which are well known, and are now the resort of many whalers, French especially, they hope that some day or other Italian whalers will be found. From the Shetlands the expedition will steer to the south-west, and endeavour to penetrate a line of land which was observed by Dallman, a Hamburg whaler, some few years since. Thence a movement will be made towards the land where Bellinghausen marked the lofty capes of Alexander and Peter, and the western lands observed by Wilkes in 1839. At this point a serious discussion must arise as to future movements. It would be desirable to coast along the land of Bellinghausen, if there were any appearance of a "continued mass," steam for the back of the islands which Wilkes believed to exist, and thus enter on the south of Ross's Sea, where the winter might be spent. Should, however, expectation be disappointed, the winter might be passed on the Bellinghausen land, and preparations might be made for entering Ross's Sea. The intrepid voyagers think that with a strong vessel it would not be impossible to penetrate beyond Ross's Sea, and complete the studies which were made of the flora, the fauna, and the mineralogy of the Antarctic region. Having examined these lands and sea, it is proposed to move towards Adele, discovered by D'Orville in 1840, and here it is thought it might be possible to land and winter. Continuing their course to the west, they intend running along by the Southern Continent, where the existence of land is certain, and endeavour to penetrate through the ice, as did D'Orville, Wilkes, and Rossel. The hope is that canals in the ice might be found through which they might attain a remote latitude, or, running along them when massed into a continent, arrive at Kemp or Endermet, where they could pass the second winter. Before returning to Italy it would be necessary to find some port to refit, and Hobart Town is suggested. "Such," says the *Pungolo*, "are the chief points of the project of Commendatore Negri and Lieut. Bove, which, so far from regarding as rash, they consider to be secure, with a strong, well-provided vessel." In some respects it may require modification, but, as a whole, it has been pronounced by good authorities to be practicable. The time employed on this voyage will be about three years.

THE PROTECTION OF WAR SHIPS.

At the Royal United Service Institution, on the 9th inst., Major A. Parnell, R.E., read a paper on the application of iron-plating to the protection of men-of-war, with suggestions regarding the employment of unarmoured ships in European squadrons. Admiral Sir F. Nicholson presided. Major A. Parnell reviewed the discussions which have been raised at various periods by competent authorities, on various points connected with the unsettled subject of armour-plating on ships-of-war and the classing of ships, and summed up the result of the discussions as showing that in 1873 the opinion of authority, both in England and France, was practically that armour-plating was not essential for the protection of the guns and gunners; while in 1878 the opinion of authority in England was that armour-plating was not essential for the protection of the ship from being sunk. He held that it would be necessary to have armour-plated ships for attacks on well-armed European fortresses; but he thought that there should be a type of unarmoured ship to be devoted solely to operations against ships in the open sea and blockading an enemy's ports. He submitted that our ships for European war should be divided into two great classes, designed respectively for fortress and squadron warfare, as one kind of fighting was different from the other. The attack of fortresses would seldom involve the use of rams, Whitehead torpedoes, light guns, or musketry. The essential characteristics of fortress-attack ships should be great powers of battering and of resisting battering, and light draught of water. These ships should be armed with the heaviest guns, and be protected by armour of immense strength. In addition they and their tenders should be thoroughly equipped for breaking booms, clearing away mines, and guarding against the attacks of torpedo craft. If we could see our way to the disuse of armour in the ships intended to compose European fleets and squadrons, our active Navy would gradually resolve itself into three classes, viz.:—1. Battering or fortress-attack ships, consisting of ironclads without sails, including most of our present turret-ships, but consisting in future of ships specially designed for this warfare and reserved for attacking European fortresses. 2. Fighting, squadron, or battle-ships, unarmoured, yet with their vital parts protected, without sails, of comparatively small size, and reserved for European squadrons. 3. Cruisers, comprising all existing sailing broadside ironclads, as well as all unarmoured frigates, corvettes, and sloops specially built for cruising. He entered into speculations as to the construction of class 2, and he proposed to use in this class two bow and stern 10-inch (18-ton) guns, two beam centre-pivoted 12·5-inch (38-ton) guns, mounted *en barbette*, four bow and stern front-pivoted 7-inch (90 cwt.) guns, firing through ports, eight 64-pounders, and a complement of boat guns and Nordenfeldt's or other bullet machines. Each ship, too, would be built as a ram of 4,000 tons, with twin screws and two independent sets of engines. Capt. Long, R.N., Com. Curtis, R.N., and Capt. Cameron were among the speakers on the paper, and their criticisms were directed to points of detail, upon which Major Parnell admitted he had had no experience, adding that he had given suggestions merely for others to work out.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter from "Calpe," published in your issue of Feb. 28, on the present and probable future position of the corps of Royal Marines in connection with the Royal Navy, deserves much consideration, for there can be no doubt there exists throughout the whole of that Service a feeling of uncertainty and distrust, which, sooner or later, will destroy the *esprit de corps* and efficiency which has hitherto been unequalled by any body of men in her Majesty's Service. This feeling is increased by the official secrecy and whisperings of the Select Committee now sitting with closed doors to adjudicate on matters submitted by the Board of Admiralty of possible vital importance to their future interest and welfare, made all the more suspicious by the First Lord's persistent refusal in the House to divulge the questions at issue. Many officers of the corps are quite alive to the fact that the special duties for which their service was created have passed away, the whole personnel and matériel of the Navy has been so entirely changed, the morale and discipline of the British seaman so much improved and "militarised," if it may be so termed, that the Royal Marine as a mere military element is, perhaps, no longer required in any large force on board ship; and taking into consideration the unsatisfactory status of the Marine officer when embarked, the constant friction with the Naval Executive, kept alive by enforced restraint and consequent forced inactivity on the one part, and by jealousy and an assumed superiority on the other, it is only natural that unless their service and rank is not more generously recognised afloat, and more responsible freedom of action as regards their own men accorded them, they would view with small regret the abolition of their corps. Your correspondent "Calpe" has ably remarked on the antagonism that undoubtedly exists in the Royal Navy to the Royal Marines, more especially to the employment of its officers afloat; and I quite agree with him in saying, "far, far better abolition, than permit mismanagement and petty jealousy to produce the gangrene of mistrust, loss of prestige, and consequent lowering of the character of "the corps." But has the time yet arrived for the doing away entirely with the Marine afloat? How many captains of the Navy are prepared to sail on a lengthened foreign cruise with a crew composed exclusively of Blue-jackets? Is there one of any experience that would willingly do so? No; however much the Naval Executive might like to dispense with the Marine officer on board ship, he would still cling to the rank and file, as not only adding to the "pomp and circumstance" of his command, but also to his sense of security. Let the Navy by all means, then, continue to have such a force as a part complement of a ship's company, but let no fresh officers be appointed; let those now serving in the old corps die out, and as far as the rank and file are concerned, let them dwindle down to such numbers as would be actually required for embarkation as a Marine police, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, with rank of a warrant officer, their future training to be carried out in the several naval barracks, under the supervision of naval officers. There must be something "rotten in the state of Denmark," when old officers of the corps refrain from putting their sons into it; and when there is a difficulty in getting volunteers for commissions from candidates who have barely qualified for Sandhurst,—in itself tending to lower the status of the corps, in being reduced to accept an evidently inferior educational efficiency to that required by the other Services. As a land force of her Majesty's Service, the corps is now rarely or ever utilised, and then only in a moment of extremity—the last to be employed, and the first to be dispensed with. Witness the late battalion sent to South Africa, the last force out, the first home. The Marine officers, however, themselves well understand the feeling that prevails generally with General officers against the employment of that force with the Army proper. Mark the reticence of the First Lord of the Admiralty as to the corps, in his speech, when lately bringing the Navy Estimates before the House! Though all other branches of the Navy were more or less brought prominently into notice, he never once alluded to this fine body of men—once so valuable and prized an auxiliary of England's Navy. Their name only once passed his lips, —the very last word, in fact, of his speech,—when he moved for the first vote "to provide for 58,800 men and boys, including 13,000 Marines."—I am, &c., Othello.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, in giving an account of the attack upon Arica, says:—"It has been the luck of the Huascar and the Manco Capac to exchange fire in the waters of Arica. The Huascar seems to have carried with it fatality against its commander since the death of the unfortunate Grau, its commander having died in the fight. On Feb. 27 the Chilian monitor Huascar approached the Morro of Arica and was received with a steady artillery fire by the land forts and the monitor Manco Capac. The Huascar replied at once, as did also the Chilian corvette Magellanes, which was with her, to maintain the blockade of the port and assist her. Soon after the engagement commenced the Huascar received a ball in the hull. As the Chilian vessels observed trains leaving Arica with troops, they directed their fire upon them, and the engagement became more and more obstinate. While the Huascar was keeping up fire on the trains, the land batteries killed seven and wounded nine men aboard her. The Chilian vessels then retired to the anchorage outside, whence they maintained their blockade, and as they observed the Manco Capac coming towards them the Huascar went to meet her, firing all her guns at the Peruvian monitor when 200 métres off. The Huascar then prepared to ram the Manco Capac, but desisted on discovering that the Peruvian had a torpedo launch. While the Huascar was discharging her cannon and circling about the Manco Capac, she received a shell, which carried away the mizen-mast and killed instantly her commander, Captain D. Manoel M. Thompson, one of the most distinguished and popular officers of the Chilian Navy, and who was second commander of the Esmeralda when the Covadonga was captured from the Spaniards, and was afterwards in command of her. The second commander of the Huascar, Señor Valverde, took command and kept up the engagement an hour longer. Meanwhile the Magellanes maintained a fire on the town, but received three shots in her hull. The fight terminated with the return of the Chilian vessels to their anchorage, and it is undeniable that they received a rough repulse, although the telegrams do not say so. Captain Condell, of the Magellanes, has taken command of the Huascar. Nothing is known in Chili of what the despatches say relating to the Peruvian losses." The *Buenos Ayres Standard* says:—"The attack on Arica has revived the interest in the West Coast war. The Peruvians, it appears, have thrown fresh troops into that town, the capture of which may cost the Chilians more than they expect. It is impossible at the present stage of this campaign to offer any opinion as to its length, or even its results. The Chilians, notwithstanding their preponderating strength both by sea and land, fight under such great disadvantages that the Peruvians, if they resolutely defend their country against the invader, may in the end exhaust his strength and repel his advance."

At the Cronstadt Navy Club on Tuesday, Professor Martens gave a lecture on the Central Asian question. He denied that Russian dominion in Central Asia was a source of danger to the British possessions in India, and asserted that the idea of an invasion of India was absurd. It had been said that Russian influence in Asia diminished that of England in India. Professor Martens maintained that this was impossible in the case of a nation possessing the resources of the British Empire, and that the rivalry between the two countries must, on the contrary, be a benefit to civilisation, instead of leading to war and bloodshed.

The U.S. Navy Department, at Washington, has received information that United States men-of-war have established coaling stations on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama.

The New Boot Polish.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. Propert, Battersea Park Road, London.

THE TREATMENT OF GENERALS MACPHERSON AND MASSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article of January 17, you pay a just tribute to General Massy for his splendid conduct near Sherpur on December 11. No one at Cabul, no impartial judge doubts for a moment that he and General Macpherson saved Sherpur, and with Sherpur the whole of our stores and ammunition. General Roberts, carrying out that narrow-minded policy by which he has all along sought to cry up himself and the Viceroy's Secretary, General Baker, at the expense of men better than himself, attempted, in his now notorious telegram, to fasten the blame of his own incapacity on the man who had justly earned the gratitude and admiration of the whole force. It is satisfactory to military men in India and Afghanistan to learn from your admirable article that more accurate intelligence has reached you. Will you give me permission to recount a few of the *facts* of that surprising day? First of all, it cannot be repeated too often that Macpherson and Massy saved Sherpur. In Sherpur, almost denuded of defenders, were all our stores, ammunition, our sick and wounded, and our followers. If once the enemy had reached Sherpur before the scattered brigades had been recollected, a second Isandlhwana must inevitably have ensued. But Gen. Macpherson, acting on his instincts as a tried soldier, most fortunately disobeyed orders. He was on his way to Argandeh, sixteen miles from Cabul—Argandeh, the appointed rendezvous of himself and Massy—when the sound of Massy's guns arrested his attention. He instantly made for the direction of the sound, and thus foiled the plans of Mahommed Jan, though at the same time he had left his road in the very face of his orders. No wonder Macpherson, on a calm review of the actual situation, glories in his action. Massy, too, is said to have disobeyed orders in engaging the enemy; but this was really not the case. Yet there are times when foolish orders are not to be regarded, and if General Massy had disobeyed his, we may feel quite sure he would have had ample reason to do so. The fact is, if he had not gallantly opened fire on the advancing hosts of the enemy, Macpherson would have continued his march to Argandeh, and Sherpur would have been lost. That a couple of hundred lancers were over-matched by 15,000 infantry ought not to be regarded as a misfortune, but rather that unmatched courage which animated their hearts when, like the heroes of Thermopylæ, they offered themselves freely as a check to the advance of the enemy, should be not only lauded, but amply rewarded. Various were the surmises in English papers, which were induced by General Roberts's misleading and disingenuous telegram. Those who said Massy had fallen into a trap were mistaken. He saw the enemy long before his action began. It was not until after they had been advancing some time, that he opened fire at a distance of 2,900 yards. I have this from a gunner, an eye-witness of the whole affair. Did this look like falling into a trap? It is true Massy had no idea of the tremendous numbers of the enemy. But who was to blame for that? General Roberts, most assuredly, who believed there were perhaps 2,000 men somewhere about,—he did not know where. Other papers imagined that Massy had been advancing over-confidently with no advanced guard. The exact truth is this,—that he had a strong advanced guard more than a mile ahead of him, and that in a country where the view was pretty open, so that he himself could discern an advancing enemy at a much greater distance. No. As I said in a former letter, every possible precaution was taken *consistently with the information possessed by General Roberts*, and indeed, if anything, much greater precaution than otherwise. Before the cavalry had a man or a horse hit, General Roberts arrived, and virtually took over the command. After his absurd orders, in obedience to which, like another Balaclava Six Hundred, Massy and his lancers hurled themselves against overwhelming numbers, two guns fell into a ditch, and had to be abandoned. But now, to show what rhodomontade gets talked by correspondents in the field, let me end by giving the precise facts in connection with the recovery of these guns. Colonel Macgregor, Chief of the Staff, a most excellent officer, and brave as steel, had left the village where the guns had fallen some time before Massy and the cavalry did so. Macgregor, with a few stragglers, took the nearest road to Sherpur, that by which the cavalry had come out. Massy accompanied General Roberts by order by a different road towards Sherpur. Both these roads led over kotals or passes. Macgregor halted on his kotal, as did Roberts and the cavalry on theirs, which two kotals were separated by a ridge about two miles in length. It soon became evident that Macpherson, in his counter-march towards Chardeh and Sherpur, was driving Mahommed Jan away from his position at the villages where the guns had been left, and Massy, it is averred, then suggested to Roberts that some spare artillery teams should be brought out from Sherpur, and that he should be permitted to take them back for the guns. This advice was acted upon, and on the arrival of the teams, Massy started for the village, where he found that Macgregor had already extricated the guns from the ditch, and set them once more on the road. Macgregor, in fact, had stopped the guards of Macpherson's baggage, which was returning to Sherpur by the road on which he was stationed, and extending them in skirmishing order, had returned, having first sent on a mounted Afghan to ascertain the position of the enemy. This Afghan reported the villages to be clear, and no enemy to be within four miles. So that it will be seen that the recovery of the guns was no such great matter, after all. It was not an occasion for the display of daring, or even judgment, though at the same time Macgregor is just the man to display both when circumstances require it. The rest of the story has, I believe, been fairly reported. On the 14th, our infantry were defeated, and Roberts compelled to shut himself up in Sherpur, outside of which none of our men dared to venture for ten days. The "glorious victory" of the 23rd has still to be told by impartial lips. In conclusion, I do not think any praise can be too extravagant for General Massy and his brave gunners and lancers, whose noble spirit and magnificent courage, assisted by the calm, excellent judgment of Macpherson in returning, and by the steady behaviour of a few of the 92nd, who had issued from Sherpur, saved our whole Army from a frightful disaster, and excepting in the telegrams of General Roberts, won for themselves immortal renown.—I am, &c.,

MILES.

Peshawur, India.

THE REVISED ARMY ESTABLISHMENTS.

With the commencement of the financial year, a re-arrangement of the regimental establishments of the Army has been made, principally having regard to the position of each corps for home or foreign service. In the Cavalry of the Line the regiments that stood next after the King's Dragoon Guards for service in India, according to the date of their last return from that country, were the Inniskilling Dragoons, 7th Dragoon Guards, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Queen's Bays. Of these, the Inniskilling Dragoons and 7th Dragoon Guards had been placed on the higher establishment, preparatory to a tour of Indian service. The latter regiment has been taken off the roster, and the 3rd Dragoon Guards and Queen's Bays have not been placed upon it, three light Cavalry regiments, the 7th, 19th, and 20th Hussars taking the place of the heavier corps. The four Cavalry regiments now standing next for foreign service in order are therefore (1) the Inniskilling Dragoons, (2) 19th Hussars, (3) 7th Hussars, and (4) 20th Hussars. Their period of embarkation must, however, be regarded as very uncertain. It will depend upon the ability of the authorities in South Africa to dispense with the King's Dragoon Guards and send them to India, and also upon the embodiment of the recommendation of the Indian Army Commission reducing the number of British Cavalry regiments in India from nine to six. Should that recommendation be at once carried out, the 15th, 10th, and 13th Hussars would return to England, most probably without relief, and no cavalry regiment at home would be required for India until the relief of the 9th Lancers. In the Infantry of the Line several modifications have been made in the arrangements of the last financial year, some regiments being placed on the higher and others on the lower establishments indicating their liability to service abroad. Under the new programme, they are thus classed:—The first six at a strength of 800 rank and file each are the 1st Batn. 23rd Fusiliers, 38th, 41st, 47th, 77th, and 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, all of which, except the 47th, are designated for embarkation for India during the next relief season. The second batch of six, at a strength of 720 rank and file, consists of the 26th, 84th, 86th, 95th, 96th, and 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade. The third batch—640 rank and file each—is made up of the 2nd Batn. 18th, 31st, 49th, 52nd, 1st Batn. 60th Rifles, and 75th; and the fourth—560 rank and file each—of the 2nd Batn. 20th, 45th, 53rd, 56th, 64th, and 82nd. All the other batns. at home are placed upon an establishment of 480 rank and file each. The 80th Regt., on its way to Ireland from Natal, will be placed upon the same strength, its supernumeraries being transferred to the linked Batn. (the 38th), in order to bring it up to the Indian Establishment. The battalions officially noted to come home from India next season are the 2nd Batn. 1st Royal Scots, 1st Batn. 5th Fusiliers, 59th, 73rd, and 80th, to which the 1st Batn. of the 6th, at Aden, will be added in the ordinary course. But in the event of the report of the Indian Army Commission being at once acted upon, some 11 more battalions will necessarily be brought to England.

We learn from Dublin that "the usual confirmations were held prior to the great festival of Easter. The ceremonial at Christ Church Cathedral was peculiarly impressive, when a goodly number of the fine boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School were confirmed. Their neat uniform, healthy appearance, and decorous conduct were the admiration of many."

The officers who passed out of the Staff College last December will report themselves at Aldershot on May 1, to go through a course of instruction with the several branches of the Army, in accordance with Staff College regulations.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 12, states that Gen. Sir P. L. Macdougall has arrived from England, and assumed the chief command of the forces in Canada.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND HANBURYS have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste. They present in their "Perfected" article the oil in a beautifully bright and but very little coloured state. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it in its this more perfected form.—*Lancet.* No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed.—*Medical Times and Gazette.* All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ½ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Armstrong, C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General for Auxiliary Forces, died at St. George's Square, S.W., on the 12th inst. Gen. Armstrong's death deprives H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of one of the most valued and experienced members of his Staff, one who has not only proved himself a brave and gallant officer in the field, but who, by a deep study of his profession, had placed himself in the foremost rank of our Generals. Entering the Service in 1843, Gen. Armstrong ran rapidly through the junior ranks of the Army, and before he had completed 12 years' service had attained his lieutenant-colonelcy, which, together with his majority, was bestowed on him for his gallantry in the Russian war. Landing in the Crimea in September, 1854, Capt. Armstrong was nominated brigade-major in the 2nd Division. He was present at the battle of the Alma, when his conduct was brought prominently to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief by Lord Raglan, at Balaklava, and at Inkermann, where his horse was killed under him. On June 7, 1855, he commanded one of the columns of attack on the Quarries, and in this sharp affair he was twice severely wounded. For these services Col. Armstrong, besides receiving two steps in rank, gained our own war medal with four clasps for Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, the Turkish medal, the Legion of Honour, 4th class of the Medjidie, and the Companionship of the Bath. Shortly after his return to England Col. Armstrong was appointed to the command of a depôt battalion at Canterbury, and was subsequently transferred to the Horse Guards as an Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. In 1876, when Sir Garnet Wolseley was nominated a member of the Indian Council, Gen. Armstrong was selected to succeed him as Inspector-Gen. of Reserve Forces. In this responsible post he has done not a little to draw closer the bonds which unite the Auxiliary forces with the Line; and his long experience, both as a regimental and Staff officer, has been invaluable to the Commander-in-Chief and the War-Office authorities, as well in his own department as in the broader question of army reorganisation. The Volunteers will lose in him a kind adviser and a steadfast friend, and the service will mourn the loss of one whose highest ambition was to be considered a "soldier."

Col. E. O'B. Horsford, Bengal S.C., died at Clifton on the 10th inst., aged 48 years. The deceased officer entered the Army Dec. 9, 1848, and became col. Dec. 9, 1879.

Capt. Charles Sedgwith Fitton, R.N., on the Retired (U) List, died at Brook Lawn, Arundel, on the 8th inst. He served in the Arethusa, 50, Capt. T. M. C. Symonds, employed on particular service, as mate, from Aug. 7, 1851, until Jan. 1853, when he was transferred to the Bellerophon, 78, Capt. Lord George Paulet, in the Mediterranean, and in May, 1854, removed into the Vulture, 6, Capts. F. H. H. Glasse and George Parker, in which ship, on Feb. 3, 1855, he was promoted to lieut., and served in the Baltic and Mediterranean until 1860. On June 22, 1860, he was appointed to the Edgar, fitting for service with the Channel Squadron, as the flagship of Rear-Admiral John E. Erskine, and continued in the same ship, under Capt. G. P. Mends, and the flag of Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres, C.B., until Aug. 1862. He served in the Canopus, 8, Capt. C. H. May, at Devonport, from April 2, 1863, until Sept. 3, 1864, when he was transferred to the Brisk, 16, Capt. C. W. Hope, fitting for Australia, and was promoted to commander, April 11, 1866. He was afterwards inspecting officer in the Coastguard at Ramsgate, from Sept. 1868, until 1870, when he was appointed to the command of the Lee, gun-vessel in the Mediterranean, which he paid off in Aug. 1871. He became retired capt., Oct. 1, 1873.

Com. Charles James Fox Campbell died on the 7th inst., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth. He entered the Navy in 1823 as a first-class volunteer, became midshipman in 1836, and took part in the battle of Navarino on board the Asia, the flagship of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. He obtained his commission in 1832, and was promoted to commander on the Retired List in 1866. He had since been employed in the Royal mail service.

Several instances having occurred in which exorbitant prices have been paid in foreign ports for supplies of soft bread for her Majesty's ships, the Admiralty, taking into consideration the short time ships are at sea, do not consider it advisable or necessary that every time a port is visited for a few days, the Crown should be put to the expense of providing soft bread at exceptional prices, and therefore direct, by Fleet Circular No. 6 V. of March 24, 1880, that, with reference to Article 1,753, page 557 of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 4d. per lb. is to be considered the limit, beyond which purchases are not to be made except in cases of emergency or for health reasons. When purchases are made at a higher rate than that now authorised, the purchase voucher is to be accompanied by the commanding officer's certificate explaining the ground on which they were considered to be necessary.

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* publishes a paragraph stating that, in consequence of alarms on the Chinese frontier, Vice-Admiral Aslenbegoff, the commander of the Russian Pacific Squadron, has been recalled, and that his successor, whose name the journal refrains from mentioning, will set out shortly.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

TO ARMY AND NAVY AND CIVIL-SERVICE STORE TICKET-HOLDERS.—Parkins and Gotto offer the following important advantages over all or any Store in England:—1st, Cheapness. Goods being much better bought, prices are frequently lower. 2nd, Very superior quality of manufacture. 3rd, Immensely larger and much better selection. 4th, All articles perfectly new and fresh, and not old stock and half soiled. 5th, Prompt attention, civility, and easy selection. 6th, Guaranteed saving of from 10 to 20 per cent. below the net prices charged at houses affiliated to the Stores, after all their deceptive and misleading discounts are taken off. 7th, Goods sent home free.—Parkins and Gotto, Manufacturers and Importers of Articles for Presents, 27 and 28 Oxford Street.

ALDERSHOT DIVISIONAL STEEPLECHASES.

This meeting was opened on Wednesday, and was continued on Thursday and yesterday. The principal events were as follows :—5th Dragoon Guards' Sweepstakes—Won by Mr. Mackeson's ch g Weston (Owner). The Ligonier Plate of 25 sovs.—Won by Mr. M. A. Burke's b g Bullfinch (Owner). 11th Hussars Maiden Hunters' Steeplechase—Won by Mr. W. Harrison's b g Kanista (Mr. Peyton). 5th Dragoon Guards' Veteran Cup—Won by Mr. Mackeson's ch g Huascar (Capt. Atherton). The Regimental Challenge Cup, value 100 sovs.—Won by Mr. J. Scott's ch g Fez by Mogador (Owner). The Regimental Challenge Cup—Won by Mr. A. F. Peyton's br g The Maze by Young Orlston (Owner). The Divisional Steeplechase—Mr. H. S. Dalbiac's ch g Cymrw (Mr. Roch) and Mr. Fenning's br g High Priest (Mr. Annesley) tied. The Farmers' Steeplechase—Won by Mr. Beeber's br m Lady Caradoc (Owner). Cavalry Race—Won by Mr. Burke's ch g The Major (Owner). A Light-weight Steeplechase—Won by Mr. Morgan Lindsay's ch g Sir Morgan. The Military Hunt Steeplechase—Won by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's br g Leonidas (Mr. Hope Johnstone). A Hunters' Plate—Won by Mr. J. Scott's ch g Turk (Owner). The Aldershot Cup —Won by Mr. H. S. Dalbaic's br g Pernambuco (Owner). The Military Handicap Steeplechase—Won by Mr. H. S. Dalbiac's ch g Cymrw (Mr. W. H. Johnstone). A Welter Plate—Won by Mr. H. S. Dalbiac's br g Pernambuco (Capt. Annesley). A Selling Hunters' Steeplechase—Won by Mr. Lindsay's ch g Sir Morgan by Distin (Owner).

At the quarterly meeting of the Naval Medical Compassionate Fund, held on the 13th inst., Dr. H. J. Domville, C.B., Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £70 was distributed among the various claimants.

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

MR. WEIL, of 14, St. George's Place, Albert Gate, has now Cigars of the Finest Brands for the coming Season, and his celebrated Belgrave Cigarettes were never better, for delicacy of flavour and aroma. The popularity of these cigarettes is now well established, both at home and in the colonies. Smokers who really understand good tobacco should lose no opportunity of inspecting Mr. Weil's cigarettes.

Amusements.

The Italian Opera season commenced at COVENT GARDEN on Tuesday, with M. Massenet's "*Il Re di Lahore*," a noisy opera, recommended more by its spectacular accessories than its striking musical merits. The chief interest attached to the occasion was derived from the reappearance of Mdlle. Turolla as Nair, and the first appearance in England of Signor di Reszke as Indra. Both had a favourable reception, and the general rendering was satisfactory. On Thursday evening was performed Donizetti's "*La Favorita*," and the programme of the week includes the re-appearance of Madame Albani after an absence of two years, on which occasion "*Lucia di Lammermoor*" is presented. Signor Vianesi remains at his post as conductor. It is now definitely arranged that Mr. Mapleson will open HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Saturday, May 15th, and the prospectus of his opera season will be issued in a few days.

At the OLYMPIC, which has not been very prosperous lately, an improved attendance has accompanied a reconstituted programme, composed of Mr. H. J. Byron's lively three-act comedy of "*Partners for Life*," originally produced at the Globe Theatre in October, 1871; and Mr. Burnand's Gaiety burlesque of "*Robbing Roy*." Miss Fanny Josephs, resuming her original part in the first piece, plays Emily Mervyn with all her former grace and refinement, and both comedy and burlesque are very efficiently supported.

At the VAUDEVILLE has been brought out Mr. Buckstone's ingenious comedy of "*Married Life*," first produced at the Haymarket in August, 1834, and since frequently revived. Five married couples constitute the characters of the play. In the first act they are introduced, and their tempers and peculiarities are explained; in the second act, they all quarrel and separate; and in the third act, a general reconciliation takes place. The revival is exactly suited to the capabilities of the VAUDEVILLE company, and Mr. David James and Miss Marlborough, as Mr. and Mrs. Coddle, with Mr. Thomas Thorne and Miss Sophia Larkin as Mr. and Mrs. Dove, create so much merriment that the piece seems likely to be retained on the playbill for some weeks.

With this week the operatic spectacle of "*Rothomago*" closes its career of four months at the ALHAMBRA, and on Monday next will be produced Mr. Farnie's adaptation of "*La Fille du Tambour Major*," brought out last December at the Folies Dramatiques. On the following Saturday will be produced a new grand ballet of action, called "*Diana, or the Statue*," with novel decorative accessories designed by the accomplished artist known as Wilhelm.

French *matinées* will be given by Miss Geneviève Ward at the PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE on May 12 and 19. The representations will receive the personal patronage of the Prince of Wales, and at his request the play selected is "*L'Aventurière*," by Emile Augier, which was adapted by Mr. T. W. Robertson under the title of "*Home*."

Madame Helena Modjeska, a Polish actress, who has acquired some popularity in the United States as the heroine of tragic plays, will make her London *début* on Saturday afternoon, May 1, at the COURT THEATRE, appearing in "*Heartsease*," Mr. J. Mortimer's version of "*Dame aux Camelias*" of Alexandre Dumas.

The fiftieth representation of "*As You Like It*" was given at the IMPERIAL THEATRE on Wednesday evening, the character of Hymen being introduced into the last scene, in accordance with the Shakespearean text. The restoration of the mythological personage was appropriately accompanied by a wedding-chorus, expressly composed for the occasion by Mrs. Tom Taylor.

The autumnal novelty at DRURY LANE will be a sensational five-act drama by Mr. Paul Merritt, uniting strong situations with striking pictorial effects.

Mr. Charles Rice, the well-known actor and lessee of the Theatre Royal, Bradford, expired somewhat unexpectedly on Monday night. He made his first appearance in London at the Britannia Theatre in April, 1851, became afterwards a performer in burlesque at the Strand, and for three consecutive seasons rented Covent Garden at Christmas for the production of pantomimes.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally held in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s 6d.

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BIRTHS.

CROZIER.—On April 3, at Gibraltar, the wife of Burrard R. Crozier, Esq., 46th Regiment, of a daughter, stillborn.

HAYTER.—On Feb. 22, at Highfield Waiau, Nelson Prov., N.Z., the wife of Commander F. Hayter, R.N., of a daughter.

ROE.—On April 4, at West Brighton, the widow of the late Fleet Surgeon, Peter Mitchell Roe, H.M's. Dockyard, Malta, of a son.

PALMES.—On April 10th, at Naburn Hall, York, the wife of Guy St. Maur Palmes, late 14th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OMMANNEY—SIMMONS.—On the 15th April, at the Parish Church, Wrington, Somerset, by the Rev. Canon Perry, M.A., Rector of Waddington, Lincolnshire, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., and the Rev. G. D. W. Ommanney, M.A., Albert Edward Ommanney, Captain, The Buffs, eldest son of the Rev. E. A. Ommanney, Prebendary of Wells, to Gertrude Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. C. Tynte Simmons, formerly Rector of Shipham, Somerset.

DEATHS.

PARKYN.—On the 14th inst., at the Briars, Lee Road, S.E., George Julian, aged six weeks and four days, infant son of Assistant-Commissary-General G. J. Parkyn, Commissariat and Transport Staff.

TEWART.—On the 13th inst., at 81 Jermyn Street, S.W., Major John Edward Tewart, of Glanton House and Swinhoe, Northumberland, late 6th Royal Regiment; and Lieut.-Col., Tower Hamlets Militia, aged 47. Deeply mourned.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Madame Albani (her first appearance these two years). Début of Mons. Engel.

This evening (Saturday), LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Madame Albani; Enrico, Signor Graziani; Raimondo, Signor Capponi; Arturo, Signor Sabater; Normano, Signor Fille; and Edgardo, Mons Engel (his first appearance in England). Conductor, Signor Vianesi.

Monday, April 19, IL RE DI LAHORE. Naïr, Mdlle. Turolla; Kaled, Mdlle. Pasqua; Scindia, M. Lassalle; Indra, Signor de Reszke; and Alim Signor Gayarre.

Second appearance of Madame Albani.—First appearance this season of Madame Scalchi.—Tuesday, April 20, RIGOLETTO. Gilda, Madame Albani; Maddalena, Madame Scalchi; Contessa di Ceprano, Mdlle. Morini; Rigoletto, Signor Graziani; Sparafucile, Signor Silvestri; and Il Duca, Signor Carpi.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

Programmes of the season, with full particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Edward Hall, at the Box-office, under the portico of the Theatre, where applications for boxes and stalls are to be made.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of All the Star Artistes. Every evening at 8.0. Miss Nellie Power, Messrs. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, The Brothers Dare, &c. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERI OF PERU at 9.0. M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects. Received with immense applause. Arranged by M. Dewinne. Première Danseuse, Mdlle. Ada. Supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

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AND OTHERS.
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14TH (PRINCE of WALES'S OWN) REGIMENT.

The DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at the CRITERION at 8 o'clock on FRIDAY, March 7.

Officers at present serving and late of the regiment are requested to communicate their intention of dining, before May 1, to the MESS PRESIDENT, 1st Battalion, 14th (P.W.O.) Regiment, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The FIRST ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers of the ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT will take place at the CRITERION, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, May 24, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine will kindly communicate with Captain H. H. ROUTLEDGE, Army Pay Office, Woolwich, Hon. Sec., *pro tem.*

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

EVENING MEETING, Monday, April 19. The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely. Major W. Geddes, 53rd Regiment, on "Manual Transport."

LECTURE, Wednesday, April 21. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Professor A. Vambéry, on "The Past and Future of the Turcomans."

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY,
120 Pall Mall,
IS NOW OPEN.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES. The CONTRIBUTIONS of ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS, including a COLLECTION of FOREIGN WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS on the first floor.—Admission, 1s.

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTERWATER, called by J. von Liebig "a treasure of Nature," on account of its high degree of Chlorides, recommended as a mild aperient and well-tried curative for regular use by such medical authorities as Sir Henry Thompson, Virchow, Frerichs, &c. Cures constipation, indigestion, phlegm, hæmorrhoids, chronic catarrh, disorders of stomach and bowels, gynæcological complaints, gout, congestion, depression of mind, impurities of blood, and scorbutic affections. To be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Mineral Waters.

THE UNITED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT for the purchase of Wedding Presents in Antique Silver, China, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., is at MAURICE MOSES', 201 Oxford Street, W.

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P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

DOMVILLE MEMORIAL FUND.

The Committee of Management propose to erect a Memorial Tablet in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Haslar, and invest the balance of the Fund under Trustees, the interest thereof to constitute a Gift, to be bestowed annually, or biennially, on the necessitous orphan of a Naval Medical Officer.

The proposal meets the approval of the relatives of the late Inspector-General W. S. Domville, C.B., and will therefore doubtless obtain the cordial support of his numerous friends and brother-officers.

The Subscriptions already amount to £212, and the Committee feel assured the proposal now intimated will result in an increased amount.

It is requested intending subscribers will shortly forward their subscriptions, in order that arrangements may be made to carry out the objects of the Fund.

ALEXANDER TURNBULL, M.D., Staff Surgeon,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
Royal Hospital, Haslar, Gosport, April 14, 1880.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE proposed increase of the Standing Army of Germany has naturally caused considerable surprise in political circles, principally because it was so unexpected, the German Government having kept its plans secret up to the last moment. The proposal need astonish no one who takes the trouble to look into the question. For years past, the leading military circles have been preparing for the time when, after the lapse of the septennate agreed upon in 1874, a thorough reorganisation of the German Army had to be thought of. Field-Marshal Moltke, in his two celebrated speeches of 1874 and 1877, repeatedly pointed out that the political position of Europe compels Germany to work steadily on her armaments, in order to preserve the successes obtained after enormous efforts and by heavy sacrifices. In 1877, more especially, he drew attention to the continuous military preparations of France, and the massing of large forces on the western frontiers of Germany, and insisted, at the same time, upon the necessity growing upon the latter of increasing her forces in the same degree, as a precautionary measure. By the law of 1874, the permanent peace strength of the German forces was fixed, for a term of seven years, at 1 per cent. of the population, or 401,659 men, not including the one-year volunteers. It is now proposed to increase the standing Army by 34 battalions of infantry, 40 batteries, one regiment of Foot Artillery, and one battalion of Engineers. Reckoning the peace footing of an infantry battalion at 550 men, the battery at 120 men, the regiment of Foot Artillery at 1,000 men, and the battalion of Engineers at 550 men, this gives an augmentation of the German Army in time of peace of 20,050 men and about 4,000 horses. But beyond this considerable increase in the effective of the active army, the new law contains a radical and decisive measure of great importance respecting the *Ersatzreserven* (supplementary reserves). Hitherto, those reserves have never been called in in time of peace, and when required in time of war, they had consequently to be drilled just like raw recruits before being available for service. By the proposed law, the *Ersatzreserven* are subjected to the following provisions. In the first place, the first class of those reserves may be called in for drill in time of peace, the men having undergone that drill remaining in that class during the whole term of their military liability. Secondly, the terms of drill are four in number, the two first of a length of eight weeks each, the two last of a length of two weeks each. Each calling-in to the colours counts for one drill. The advantages offered by the new provisions with respect to the greater usefulness of the called-in reserves, and their availability for speedy incorporation in the battalions of the Landsturm, formed in time of war, are consequently not inconsiderable. The additional inconvenience and burden thus imposed upon the population are certainly very onerous; but, considering the present position of Germany, they are unavoidable. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says that it cannot be denied that, "in order to keep on a military equality with our powerful neighbours, we must make up our minds to increase our Army. Although the times may look ever so peaceful, it is imperative that we should always be armed. If the French had been afraid of us ten years ago, they would have left us in peace!" The *Heeres-Zeitung* is equally forcible in its plain-speaking. Our military contemporary does not disguise the probability that in the next war Germany will have to face two ways, and that an alliance of France and Russia must be met by measures of precaution now. The causes of Russian hostility are well known. Germany gave great offence to the Russian Government by her attitude of mediator before and at the Berlin Congress. That by itself was a most unthankful part to play. But the *Heeres-Zeitung* exposes another cause of Russian enmity. Russian statesmen will never forgive Prussia and Germany for having emancipated themselves from the political tutelage which to a certain degree they have always claimed to exercise in the affairs of the Fatherland. Prince Bismarck, in putting an end to this somewhat humiliating position, expected the result of the step he was taking, and with his usual foresight, though not without some difficulty—for the Russophil party at the Prussian Court is a very strong one—he succeeded in obtaining the Emperor's consent to the Austrian alliance, and thus baffled his Russian opponent. The German Chancellor has thereby added another to the many claims which he has upon the gratitude of the German people, though the further sacrifices he now calls upon them to make will be severely felt by all classes. They will have this consolation, that they are inevitable. It is probable that, as in 1874, the permanent peace strength of the German Army will be voted for a term of seven years, and that constitutional scruples will be overborne by the stern fact of military necessity.

The effort made to retain in the Navy the services of men who had served their first term, has not resulted in the re-engagement of so great a number as the Admiralty anticipated; and far too many of the seaman class, who have been trained in the Service, and who have, after the expiration of their first term, become most valuable men on board ship, leave the Service, and have to be replaced by boys. It is satisfactory to find that this matter has been under the consideration of the Board, although no decision has as yet been arrived at, and that it is proposed to hold out further inducements to men to stick to the Service. The First Lord of the Admiralty even thinks of inducing men to remain after they have completed twenty years and have won their pension, and a leaven of such old hands would, doubtless, be invaluable in most ships. But by this system, should it ever become a rule rather than the exception to retain pensioners on active service, we shall run the danger of very materially reducing the Reserve of pensioned seamen and petty officers who are now bound to serve on being called out by Royal proclamation. At the present time, there are more than five thousand such pensioners in the prime of life, and an equal number who are past fifty years of age, a large per-centage of whom would be found unfit for service afloat, if called upon. To greatly reduce this, our reliable Reserve, which takes rank next to the Coastguard in time of necessity, and leave the Navy little but the Royal Naval Reserve, which would be scattered over the face of the globe in merchant ships, and would not be available when war was declared, would be unwise, and it is to be hoped that no desire to reduce the cost of the training service may prevail, and thus deprive the Navy of a portion of its already limited power of expansion. That the maintenance of the many training ships now stationed at the home ports is a source of great expense is undeniable, and any scheme by which the waste of our seamen may be averted, and the demand for new entries may be checked, is deserving of the closest attention. The idea of retaining the services of pensioned seamen in her Majesty's ships is also the more tempting, from the fact that their presence adds to the efficiency of those ships. But we would rather see twenty years' service the rule, and let our pensioned seamen take their pensions, and go on what is nothing less than a reserved list. Every encouragement should be given to men to re-engage for the second term of continuous service, for they are of more true value to the State during their second ten years than while serving as boys and young seamen. It is the young element in the first term that swells the returns of punishments, for as it is not to be expected that old heads can be placed on young shoulders, it is the first-term men who yield to the temptations of the shore, receive their punishments, and, to a certain extent, become disheartened. Thus it is that, when their ten years are up, and they have the chance of going free, they accept the chance, although they receive no reward for their past services, rather than re-enter for another ten years, on almost the same terms. It is at that moment that the inducements to stay by the Service should be held out, and many a man who had been racketty as a young Ordinary, and had failed to make much progress in the Service, would put his shoulder to the wheel, and with better pay, and the prospect of advancement and ultimate pension at the age of thirty-eight, prove himself to have been quite worth the extra allowances and pay awarded to him on account of his re-engaging. Whatever their Lordships might be pleased to offer, although they might look upon it as almost extravagant, it could never amount to the cost of the training of an efficient boy, who would be required to fill the vacancy caused by the discharge of the efficient seaman, who failed to find the Navy sufficiently attractive to re-engage for a further term of ten years.

The recent capture by the Zulus of the colours of the 24th Regiment has not only given rise to some correspondence in the Press as to the advisability or otherwise of taking colours into action, but has set many military men of experience thinking whether it is an absolute necessity that regiments, now-a-days, should be troubled with colours at all. The 60th Rifles and the Rifle Brigade have neither of them colours, and yet it needs not the presence of these ensigns to inspire these glorious old battalions with zeal and courage in the presence of an enemy. The peculiar duty in the field of these rifle regiments in former times was to skirmish, and, as a rule, to skirmish only, so that colours would have greatly incommoded them in their movements. But in these days, when the extended formation is the principal feature in the drill of our battalions, it is found that the colours are not only a great incumbrance, but a sad hindrance to a regiment in the field. Almost any day when the troops are at drill at Aldershot, small parties of officers and men in charge of colours may be seen wandering about in search of a place of shelter, or of some company under whose protection they may place themselves, whilst their regiments are skirmishing over the plains. In these days, when the scarcity of non-commissioned officers is so much felt, it is very questionable whether they should be employed in looking after colours, instead of affording assistance to the officers of their companies. The colour party of a regiment consists of two officers and five non-commissioned officers, and when this number is multiplied by the number of battalions having colours, it will be seen that 284 officers and 710 non-commissioned officers are employed in escorting the flags. We are here only taking into calculation the Infantry of our Army. The Cavalry regiments have only a standard, carried by a non-commissioned officer; and this standard is not consecrated, as are the colours of an Infantry battalion, and it is possible that no such traditions are attached to its possession as are associated with the colours of an Infantry battalion. Far be it from us to counsel the entire abolition of colours; but it is thought that if one, the regimental colour, was taken away, it would release at least one officer and three non-commissioned officers in each regiment, and these would then be available for duty with their companies, an arrangement very greatly to be desired. During the Mutiny in India, the colours of the 71st Regiment were safely stowed away on the back of a camel, and in charge of two or three men, who could be easily spared from their battalion. Another regiment in the same division always had the colours with it, and they were found to be sadly in the way when a long march had to be accomplished, or an engagement fought, as not unfrequently happened, in a hot sun. It has been said that the colours serve as a rallying-point, around which in times of emergency the soldiers might assemble; but would not one colour serve the same purpose equally well? It is the opinion of many old officers that the colours of a regiment should only be used on review or gala days, but it is certain that, under the present system of manœuvres, they should never be taken into the field. It is an old Hythe maxim that a man who cannot shoot is useless, and an encumbrance to a battalion. This is partly true only; yet what must the colours of a regiment in the field, guarded by seven officers and non-commissioned officers, be, but a very great encumbrance?

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has had placed under his control the distribution of the provisions and stores brought for the distressed Irish from the United States by the *Constellation*, and the *Valorous* will at once take a portion of these stores to the West Coast, for distribution.

The Duke of Edinburgh has contrived, in the intervals of the relief work on which he has been engaged with characteristic energy, to enjoy a little sport in the way of salmon-fishing, and has taken some good fish in the West of Ireland. His Royal Highness is expected at Queenstown, with the *Lively*, *Valorous*, and the relief squadron of gunboats, and we hear the Duke was expected to be present at the fancy ball in Cork last night, to which Captain Potter, U.S.N., and the officers of the U.S. frigate *Constellation* were invited.

The Cabinet-making which has been indulged in so generally during the past week, is only equalled by the Board-making in Naval circles. That Mr. Childers will return to office is certain, but another place than the Admiralty will, probably, be found for him, as it is suggested that Admiral Sir Cooper Key could not well remain as senior Naval Lord with Mr. Childers at the head of the department, and more than that, he would not be generally popular with the Fleet. It is hoped that Lord Northbrook may be placed at the head of Naval affairs, and he is the favourite among the nominations that have been suggested. Of others who are looked upon as probable members are Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., or Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., vice Lord Clanwilliam; Rear-Admirals Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., or Rear-Admiral Carr Glyn, C.B., C.S.I., vice Sir Edmund Commerell; Lord Camperdown, vice Sir Massey Lopes; and Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., as Parliamentary Secretary.

The first of our ironclad fleet are to be brought to the hammer. The *Research*, *Enterprise*, *Favourite*, and *Pallas* are doomed, provided a buyer can be found. They are useless as men-of-war, having been condemned when paid off after their last commissions, and now they will probably go to the ship-breaker's yard to be turned into old iron. If the price obtained should be very small in comparison to their cost, and far below the return obtained by the sale of wooden ships when worn out, we shall have another unpleasant disadvantage of the new navy over the old. The ships named have only seen about three commissions each, they were costly to build, expensive to maintain, rapidly became unserviceable, and will probably sell for a mere song, owing to the amount of labour required to take them to pieces.

Captain John Sandwith, of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marines, is to be added to the list of those of the Services who have been called to the Bar, the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn having on Wednesday called him to the degree of barrister-at-law.

The *Northumberland*, in returning to the anchorage at Lagos, after target practice, managed to part her cable and lose her anchor, which was let go while the ship had too much way on. The anchor and portion of the cable were, however, recovered before the Channel Squadron left for the Azores.

We are glad to learn that the Admiralty Committee on the duties of Messengers and Storehousemen at the Naval Departments and Yards has decided that in future, in selecting men for these appointments, preference shall be given to Pensioners. No men could be better fitted for such appointments, and we hope that no attempt at effecting too great an economy at the cost of the men will be made, by taking into consideration their pension, already earned, when fixing the rates of pay to be given for the work to be performed.

Some hitch has arisen with regard to the volunteering of Marine officers for service in the Indian Staff Corps, and we believe that but a comparatively small proportion of those who have already sent in their names as candidates will be transferred to the service of the Indian Government.

Rear-Admiral Hood, with the ships of the Channel Squadron under his command, may be expected to arrive at Bantry Bay about May 8, from their search for the *Atalanta*. Letters for the ships of the Squadron should be addressed to Castletown, Berehaven.

The ships of the First Reserve Squadron have received orders to proceed to the different ports for overhaul and refit before proceeding to sea on the annual cruise. The *Resistance* has already been ordered to Devonport, and the *Hector* to Portsmouth. The *Warrior* will go to Portsmouth on the 30th inst., the *Valiant* to Devonport on May 1, the *Hercules* to Portsmouth on May 7, the *Penelope* to Chatham, the *Belleisle* to Devonport on May 8, the *Lord Warden* to Portsmouth on May 14, and the *Audacious* to Chatham at a date not yet named.

Lieutenant Burr, R.N., was on Tuesday entertained at a dinner given in his honour by the United African Company, and was presented with a handsome testimonial taking the form of a silver salver and claret jug. On the salver was inscribed, "Presented, with a silver claret jug, by the United African Company, Limited, to Lieutenant J. Leslie Burr, R.N., late commanding H.M.S. *Pioneer*, in recognition of the invaluable services to civilisation and commerce rendered by him in the protection of British life and property at Onitsha, River Niger, during the Expedition of 1879." There were present all the directors of the Company, together with many others, amongst whom were Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., and also his brother, British Consul of the Bights of Benin and Biafra, who is about to take up his appointment on the West Coast of Africa; and Captain Burr, h.p., 17th Regiment. Sir William Hewett made a very complimentary speech in honour of the guest of the evening. We have on a former occasion spoken highly of the services rendered by Lieutenant Burr, and the honour done him is a fitting recognition of his gallant conduct.

Commander Racquier, the Italian Naval Attaché, and a number of Italian officers arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and inspected the *Inflexible*, *Iris*, *Neptune*, *Dreadnought*, and the ships in course of construction, over which they were shown by Mr. Barnaby, C.B.

Captain Sir Thomas Cuppage Bruce, R.N., packet superintendent at Dover, who has received the honour of Knighthood, entered the Navy in 1836 as a midshipman on board the *Bellerophon*, and served at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1846, and was subsequently employed in the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and other stations. He became a captain on the Retired List in 1876.

Vice-Admiral Dowell, C.B., struck his flag on board the *Revenge* at Queenstown at sunset on Saturday, and transferred the command to Rear-Admiral R. Vesey Hamilton, C.B.

The Naval pension of £50 a year vacant by the death of Staff Commander Charles T. Tucker, on the 23rd ult., has been awarded to Staff Commander Richard O. White.

Several articles have been appearing of late in the St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* on Captain Colomb's work, "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," in which the opinion is expressed that Russia ought to give up her ironclad fleet, and devote her whole attention to cruiser warfare, as being the best means of destroying the mercantile supremacy of England. The semi-official *Cronstadt Vestnik*, referring to these articles, observes:—"We have always been supporters of the cruiser system of warfare, but there is a tendency to carry the idea to absurd lengths just now. It should not be forgotten that an ironclad fleet is an absolute necessity, if Russia intends to defend her coast. Of course, one good cruiser would do England far more damage than ten ironclads, but we must not overlook the fact that these ironclads would be needed to protect the cruiser while proceeding through narrow seas to the open ocean."

The Celestial Empire appears to be getting into very hot water, and unless a different attitude is assumed, she will want all her new gunboats for the protection of her shores. Russia, France, Japan, Portugal, and Siam are all more or less at loggerheads with China and her dependencies, and Russia is endeavouring to induce Burmah to join the Japano-Siamese alliance, while Siam promises support to Portugal in the event of the Macao quarrel coming to blows. France, like ourselves, is not sufficiently well provided with gunboats for river work, a disadvantage she has discovered now she has a dispute with the Annamite Government.

We were right in our conjecture last week, that the next mail from the West Indies would bring us news of the *Fantôme*, about which Devonport, where she fitted out, was getting anxious. From February 10 to April 17 was certainly a long time to wait for news of a ship on a passage from Madeira to Port Royal. But the mail was delayed, as we pointed out, and now it appears that the *Fantôme* was close to Port Royal, all well, on March 12.

Rear-Admiral Robert Scott is not, we hear, quite satisfied that the Government has sufficiently rewarded him for the labour and expense incurred by him in developing certain improvements in Naval gunnery well known to the Service. He has certainly received an award, but the cost of invention is great, besides the wear of brain. The Admiralty, however, shows no inclination to reopen the case, and is desirous that the grant which was made should be the final one, and be accepted as compensation in full, for those inventions of Admiral Scott which have been adopted in the Navy.

The supplies of coal sent out to the China station were not long since cut down on the adoption of Labuan coal for use on board her Majesty's ships. But according to last accounts, Labuan can no longer be counted as a coaling-station, as the working of the coal has, for some reason, been stopped.

By an age-retirement scheme which has been promulgated by the Admiralty, it is now ruled that clerks and others who form the Civil staff of the Admiralty Departments in London and at the ports are to be retired on attaining 60 years of age, provided they have completed 40 years' service for pension. The retention of an officer after 60 will be in every case dependent upon his thorough efficiency, and the Board reserves the power of retiring civil servants at 60, even though they have not completed a service of 40 years. Retirement at 65 will be in every case compulsory.

Lieutenant Henry Chamberlain, who has been borne in the *Vernon* since September, 1878, for the purpose of qualifying as torpedo lieutenant, has, we regret to hear, been compelled to withdraw from the course, owing to ill-health.

The annual report of the Army and Navy Institute at Gosport is, we are glad to find, of a satisfactory nature, and looking to the advantages of these institutions to the men of the Services, Admiral Ryder has ventured to express a hope that the Admiralty may be induced to make a yearly grant to establishments of this nature. The money would certainly be well spent.

Mr. Childers has, "for political reasons," resigned his office as Chairman of the Royal West Indies Mail-steamer Company, a post which he has filled while out of office, and he is now free to accept a seat in the Cabinet.

Lieutenant Louis Palander, of the Swedish Navy, who, as commander of the *Vega*, was rather eclipsed by Professor Nordenskjöld at the receptions given to the returned explorers, has not been forgotten by the Royal Geographical Society, which, on Monday, resolved to award him the gold medal of the Society.

There is a point to which we desire to call the attention of Mr. Swainson, Assistant Secretary at the Admiralty, knowing his readiness to undertake reform where it may be needed. We allude to the manner in which the appointments of officers are made out for the benefit of those who go to the Admiralty to obtain this information for the Press. It is not every man who can write a fairly legible hand, although that is one of the requirements of the Civil Service Commissioners; nor is every one equal to deciphering bad writing. The result is that in the course of the year an immense number of appointments are wrongly announced, while others are omitted altogether, owing to the names, as given in the waiting-room, being little short of illegible. If only one paper failed to give the correct names of the officers and ships to which they were appointed, there would be no reason for putting the blame on the system at the Admiralty; but it is frequently noticeable that nearly the whole of the daily papers fall into the same error. For instance, last week almost every paper announced that Captain Seymour had been appointed to the *Trio*, that being the best that could be made out of the *Iris*, owing to the illegibility of the writing of the official whose duty it was to place the information in the waiting-room. If, again, the publication of this information were for the benefit of the Press only, there would not be so much room for complaint; but it is for the benefit of the public service that appointments of officers should be announced, many an officer gaining information of his appointment through the papers long before the official communication reaches him; and as this information does not appear in the *Gazette*, it is only right that care should be taken to have it correctly announced. This week the appointments have been most carelessly announced, no Christian names being given in some instances, and in others names not to be found in the *Navy List* have been announced, such as "Lieutenant Lionald Lawrence." As there are several Lieutenants named White and Wood, we have given their appointments as we have received them from the official source, and have made no attempt to decide who are the officers appointed. There are, surely, some writers at the Admiralty who can write a plain hand, even if the higher officials have no idea of attending to such minor details as Christian names and the dotting of *i's* and crossing of *t's*; and if it be impossible to have printed lists of appointments for issue to the papers, we would suggest to Mr. Swainson that someone who can write should be deputed to prepare the list of appointments for the waiting-room.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C,B., arrived at Larnaca on board the *Helicon* on Thursday evening, *en route* to Crete and Malta.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., was at Bombay on May 3. He proposed to sail in the *Euryalus* about the 20th inst. for Trincomalee, and, after consulting the Viceroy, would make a southern tour, visiting Mauritius, Bourbon, Zanzibar, Seychelles, and Colombo, returning to Trincomalee. Later on Admiral Jones would visit Madras, Calcutta, and Rangoon.

We regret to learn by a telegram from Nice that Mr. Alexander Luard, midshipman of the *Téméraire*, has been killed by a fall from aloft. The funeral of this unfortunate young officer took place on Thursday. The coffin was placed upon a gun-carriage, preceded by a band, and escorted by the officers and men of the *Téméraire* and *Thunderer*, and a detachment of Royal Marines to the Protestant cemetery.

A report has been diligently circulated that another "*Thunderer* accident" has only been most narrowly escaped in the Channel Squadron. It is alleged that during practice at sea, a gun on the main deck of one of the ships missed fire when an electric broadside was fired, and that the gun's crew failed to detect the non-discharge of their gun, which was then run in and double-loaded, the original battering-charge and Palliser shot being supplemented by a full charge and Palliser shot. In this case, there were no hydraulic gear, but the running in and loading was done by the crew; and this makes the story most improbable, or brings home more than a suspicion of gross carelessness. We shall be glad if a contradiction of this alleged double-loading can be given.

Captain Culme-Seymour has been named as probable successor to the command of the *Britannia* in August next, which will give him an opportunity of moving into even more comfortable married quarters than those which have been constructed for him, at great cost, on board the *Duke of Wellington*. The Commander-in-Chief will then possibly be allowed to influence the Admiralty in the selection of an officer as his flag-captain, a privilege which was denied Admiral Ryder, on his hoisting his flag in the *Duke of Wellington*. It is questionable, however, whether Captain Colomb would care to give up the command of the *Thunderer*, to take up a harbour appointment, even if their Lordships gave him the option.

Again have we been asked the cause of the delay in issuing the medal to the officers and men of the Naval force engaged in the Perak campaign of 1875-6. Her Majesty's approval to the issue of this medal was given long ago, and we believe the delay now lies with the authorities responsible for the production of the medal and clasp. Five years does seem a long time to wait for a medal, and the number of applicants must by this time have been considerably thinned by death.

There is little or nothing more to be said as to the missing *Atalanta*, for all inquiries are answered with the stereotyped reply, "No news." Our hopes and fears have already been fully expressed, and, until bad news is received, we must hold to the old saying that "No news is good news." There is the possibility of her having drifted by this time far away in a northerly direction, and it is not improbable that their Lordships may order the Channel Squadron to leave Bantry Bay on another search, should the ships gain no tidings of the *Atalanta* before their present orders have been carried out. One or two notices respecting the ship issued by the Admiralty this week, and some correspondence from those qualified to form an opinion on the fate of the ship, will be found under her name in another column.

Vice-Admiral Pothuau, Ambassador for France, has this week presented to her Majesty his letters of recall from the Court of St. James's.

A strong and at the same time a very natural feeling appears to be growing in the Naval and Military Services on the subject of wearing decorations and medals in plain clothes, or after retirement. Although there is scarcely an officer in either the Army or Navy possessed of a war decoration who has not a feeling of pride in wearing it, yet the *amour-propre* of most Englishmen is so strong, that few care to make themselves peculiar by exhibiting a decoration on a black coat, when they have doffed the uniform to which it was affixed, and this not because they would not readily wear it, if the custom had received general sanction, but simply that they will not take the bull by the horns, and brave public opinion by making themselves singular. It is true that here and there an officer who has retired from either of the Services has had the pluck to pin the insignia of the C.B. to his black dress-coat; but although the wish is general, the instances are few and far between. This does not obtain among officers of Continental services, for after retirement their orders and medals are as freely and as proudly paraded as before, and not put away in lavender, as a thing to be ashamed of, and doomed never again to see the light. The Service papers of late have teemed with letters on this subject; but if officers wait until a General Order appears suggesting and approving the wearing of ribbons in plain clothes, we fear they will have long to wait for what has never been prohibited; while on the other hand, if all those who write in support of the subject will only give their example by wearing their own, what is now the exception will soon become the rule, and gallant officers, although retired, will still (as they should) be distinguished from civilians, or from their undecorated brethren.

The announcement that Sir Garnet Wolseley has been sent for in all haste to come to London, and that he may be expected about May 20, seems to be well founded; but we cannot see what is the reason for urgency now in the matter, any more than that which may be presumed to have existed a month or two months ago. There is no doubt that Sir Garnet, considering his work to be done, was most anxious to come home long ago, and it was thought probable he would look for a seat in Parliament; but there may be some more important professional duties in store for him; and although in many points Sir Garnet Wolseley is a Liberal, he has, we think, very strong opinions on the necessity of a policy of dignified interference, in all matters which affect the power of the Empire and the maintenance of its interests and renown. Things are not going well in India, and it would not be quite unnatural if the incoming Government refused to carry out the arrangements at the War Office which were contemplated by the present Ministry. Should Sir Garnet Wolseley take his seat at the Horse Guards, the Airey Report may be regarded as a fiasco, and the short-service experiment will be carried out to some sort of end, but we do not think there is much chance of a harmonious whole being worked out at Pall Mall.

The decision of the War Office to hasten on the retirement of those Lieutenant-Colonels of regiments who obtained their appointments prior to the abolition of Purchase has met with the hearty approval of all well-wishers of the Service, but it will have the effect of reducing the chances of the five years' Lieutenant-Colonels of obtaining further employment. The Authorities are doing what they consider best for the interests of the general body of officers, but we trust that the claims may be kept in view of the dozen or so officers who now find themselves doomed to pass their time in enforced idleness. The numbers will go on increasing whilst the openings are limited in extent, but in filling the higher appointments on the Staff of the Army, these officers should be considered to possess a priority of claim.

It will have been noticed that Colonel W. L. Pemberton, on retiring upon half-pay from command of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, has been gazetted Brevet-Colonel from March 10; whilst Colonel W. H. Welman, C.B., 99th Regiment, has obtained the rank from March 31, the dates upon which they respectively completed five years in rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. We cannot think that it is intended that these officers, who both of them commanded regiments in the Zulu campaign, are to be allowed to remain junior on the list to Colonels Rogers, of the 90th, and Bond, of the 58th, both of whom served as majors in the Zulu campaign. Colonels Rogers and Bond were very properly accorded promotion as brevet colonels; but it would only be fair to give to all officers who actually commanded regiments in the late campaign the higher rank, to place them in a proper position with regard to their juniors. As we stated some time ago, representations are being made on the subject to the Horse Guards, and that Department can scarcely refuse to entertain the application of the officers interested, seeing that their supersession is to them a matter of great importance, and that the granting of a step of rank would entail no extra expense.

Our Infantry are not good marchers. In spite of some remarkable instances to the contrary, they have never enjoyed a good reputation in that respect, and with the lower average of age, and the substitution of railway journeys for march-routes, they are not likely to improve, unless some special pains be taken. The Authorities order regiments to march out periodically during the winter, but a march-out along a good road for five miles or so, and back again, does little more than give an appetite for dinner. What should be done is to try and bring long walking-matches into fashion in the Army, and a little money granted by Government, for providing prizes to be competed for at the principal garrisons, and—by soldiers—at the chief athletic sports, would be cash judiciously expended. At the same time, an endeavour should be made to lighten the soldier's kit, and to make his dress more suitable for violent exercise. Great improvements, in both respects, have taken place during the last few years, but much remains to be done. No one, for instance, would pretend that any man would set out on a shooting expedition or pioneer journey on foot in the costume assigned to our soldiers for a campaign.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is at length interesting. On the 21st General Ross marched with his division from Cabul towards Ghuznee, in order to stretch out a hand to General Stewart, who was advancing from the opposite direction. The day previously the advance picket of General Ross's force was fired on, and compelled to retire, which proves the wisdom of attempting a diversion from Cabul. On the evening of the 22nd, or morning of the 23rd, General Ross came into communication with General Stewart by heliograph, and learnt that on the 19th that officer had had a severe encounter with the enemy about 25 miles south of Ghuznee. While on the march, General Stewart came in sight of an army of tribesmen, estimated at 15,000 men, occupying a strong position. Preparations were at once made to attack them, but before that could be completed, 3,000 Ghazis, sword in hand, rushed on our troops, surging round both flanks. Of the details of the fighting which ensued, we are told nothing, but it must have been desperate work, and a good deal of it hand-to-hand, for it lasted an hour, and when at the end of that time the enemy fled, they left behind them 1,000 dead bodies. Unfortunately, the necessity of protecting a lengthy baggage-line prevented pursuit by the cavalry, and the foe scattered all over the country without interference. After the action General Stewart resumed his march, and reached Nani, nine miles distant, that evening. On the morrow, the advanced cavalry entered Ghuznee without opposition. The loss of the British was 17 killed and 115 wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant Young, 19th Bengal Lancers, dangerously; Captain Corbett, Horse Artillery, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawson, 59th Regiment; Colonel Yorke, 19th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant Watson, 59th Regiment; and Lieutenant Stewart, 2nd Bengal Cavalry—all slightly. There were no officers among the killed. On no previous occasion have the Afghans shown so much resolution, and the steadiness of General Stewart's force under this fierce and resolute attack reflects the greatest credit on them and their able commander. With this victory, the campaign south of Cabul may be considered at an end, and our signal success will probably greatly influence the decision of those chiefs with whom Mr. Lepel Griffin is negociating for a settlement of the country.

It is not only the financial administration of the Wellington College, now being investigated by a Royal Commission, which needs looking into. The discipline evidently needs reform. We hear of boys being caned till their jackets were cut open, and the head master admits that he delegates the power of inflicting corporal punishment to his subordinates. All this is wrong, and contrary to the spirit of the age. It is evidently desirable to get Wellington College out of the hands of the clique which manages it, for whatever their good intentions, they have not succeeded in giving satisfaction to the Army,—*i.e.*, to those for whose benefit the College was founded.

We earnestly trust that the new Secretary of War, whoever he may be, will take into his serious consideration the propriety of doing something for that hard-working, meritorious, but friendless class of officers,—Quartermasters and Ridingmasters. The position of almost all ranks, save theirs, has been improved of late years, and their grievances are very substantial. We hope to go into the matter at length on some future occasion; but we may draw attention briefly to the following points:—The Quartermaster and Ridingmaster remains a Lieutenant throughout his service, and on retirement only receives the honorary rank of Captain. Considering the responsibility, labour, and expense of his position, it would be only just to increase his pay. It should be remembered that no regiment can be either efficient or comfortable, especially in the field, unless it has a good Quartermaster. And where would a Cavalry regiment be without its Ridingmaster? Formerly Quartermasters had such valuable prizes as Paymasterships to look to. Now they have no chance of getting those much-coveted appointments. Till within a year or two, they were assigned special quarters—two rooms, and a kitchen. Now they only enjoy one room and a share of a kitchen. Formerly, they could hold with their pension the appointment of Quartermaster of Militia. This privilege has been withdrawn from them. One of their great grievances is that in the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments they are entered in the Army, but as members of a "subordinate branch." Now, as the term "subordinate branch" is in India applied to warrant officers and apothecaries, the Quartermasters say that their position has been lowered. It is little enough that the Quartermasters and Ridingmasters want, and surely that little might be granted, considering how great are the concessions made to the Army Doctors.

A war between Russia and Germany is not very probable, yet it is possible; and against this possibility, the Germans are wisely providing. Along the long line of frontier—a frontier, by-the-by, inviting attack, as we learn from a recent pamphlet, from the pen of a German officer, treating of its defence—they have been and still are erecting a line of formidable bulwarks, in the shape of first-class fortresses. Posen is one of them. The great works for converting it into such a fortress were commenced in 1876, and include nine detached forts and several minor intervening works. Only two of the forts are at present completely finished, but the construction of the others is proceeding so rapidly, that it is expected that by 1883 the most formidable fortress of Germany on her eastern frontier will be completed. The time consumed in effecting the transformation of a second-rate stronghold into one of the first magnitude will therefore be seven years.

Is nothing to be done for the 300 or 400 Purchase Captains who will be left without brevet rank on October 1 next? The case of these officers is a very hard one. Having entered the Army with the sure hope that, by good and long service, they would one day attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, they are now cut off from all possibility of doing so, through no fault of their own. Not only have they given the best years of their lives to their profession, but in many instances they have invested all the money they possessed in the purchase of their commissions, and in a great many cases they have even borrowed the money to enable them to purchase their present rank. By par. 14, clause 124, Army Circular, September 1, 1877, after January 1 next they become ineligible for promotion on completing 25 years' service. A great many cannot possibly hope to obtain regimental promotion in time to save them from the effect of this clause; so, after probably serving 23 or 24 years, they will have to take retirement as Honorary Majors, and be on an equality, as regards Army rank, with the non-purchase Captains of 20 years' service. To most of these men, the dearest wish in their lives has been to attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and considering the years they have spent in the Service and the sacrifices they have made to gain this object, will it not be most unfair, after what Lord Cardwell promised,—"That no officer should be in a worse position for the passing of his Warrant"—if the country allows them to be thus treated? To give them all brevet rank on October 1, and to enable them to retire with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, will cost the country nothing, will be an injustice to no branch of the Service, and will only be treating a body of devoted servants with common fairness.

General Ernrot, the newly-appointed Bulgarian Minister of War, is a Finn by birth. When a young man, he entered the Army of the Caucasus, and rose in the course of time to be commander of the Caucasian Rifle Battalion. During the Polish revolt of 1863 he held the command of the infantry in the Warsaw District, and on the outbreak of the recent Turkish war, he was appointed as chief of the 11th Infantry Division. Ernrot has the reputation of being a brave and skilful officer and a clever administrator. Under his direction, Russians anticipate that the Bulgarian army will be raised to a high degree of efficiency.

A translation of Baker Pasha's work, "The War in Bulgaria," is appearing in the *Voennoi Sbornik*, which serves as the mouthpiece of the Russian War Department. The translator is Captain Sologoob.

The Distinguished Service Reward, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General the Hon. R. Rolls, C.B., to the Colonelcy of the 109th Regiment, has been given to Colonel S. A. Madden, C.B., commanding the Perth Brigade Depôt, and lately in command of the 51st Light Infantry in Afghanistan. Colonel Madden entered the Army July 7, 1843; served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53, was on board the E.I.C. steam-sloop *Sesostris* during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein, May 19, and repulse of the night attack on Prom, December 8, 1852 (medal with clasp for Pegu).

An old French caricature represents a courier carrying despatches to the commander of an army in the field. In front, he carries a bag labelled "Mes Ordres;" behind, a second bag, on which is written, "Mes Contre-ordres." The British War Office of to-day is nearly as bad, as regards issuing numerous orders and counter-orders, as was the French Ministry of War in the time of Louis XIV. No sooner does a warrant, general order, or circular appear, than it is followed by explanatory, supplementary, or cancelling documents of some sort. Our readers will hardly credit it, but it is a fact that in 1878 there appeared 119 General Orders and 213 Army Circulars, and during the first nine months of 1879, 125 General Orders and 245 Circulars. Many of these inaugurated the most trifling button-and-buckle matters. Some few of them were, however, important, Now, official copies of such documents are only sent to commanders of corps and Staff officers, and other officers and non-commissioned officers can merely obtain a hasty glimpse of them in the orderly-room, for they are not to be purchased, save in a bulky form and long after issue. Officers and non-commissioned officers on detachment or on leave, indeed, are very liable to remain in ignorance of the very existence of such orders. It strikes us, therefore, that the suggestion of a correspondent is a very good one. This suggestion is that all General Orders and Circulars should be sold at cost price to officers, in a pamphlet form, at regular intervals, say, monthly, General Orders and Circulars being kept separate, so that each might be bound up at the end of the year, with a proper index.

MANUAL TRANSPORT.

At the United Service Institution on Monday last a most interesting paper on "Manual Transport" was read by Brevet Major W. L. Geddes, 53rd Regiment, who commenced by stating that his object was to examine more particularly that part of the transport question which dealt with the carriage of such necessaries as ought always to be within reach of the soldier on active service, namely, food, ammunition, and intrenching tools. He laid stress upon the necessity for troops to carry rations *with them* in the field, and supported his observations by a quotation from Colonel Home's "Précis on Modern Tactics." The lecturer subdivided his subject as follows:—1st. That transport should be divided broadly into two parts, viz., the train accompanying the army, and the transport drawing supplies from great magazines to fill the trains. 2nd. That the train should be a "disciplined body, with the very best plant." 3rd. That the conditions under which we usually fight do not admit of our keeping up in sufficient numbers the disciplined body which European warfare demands. 4th. That the soldier must carry rations. The watchword of the evening appeared to be "mobility." Rapidity of fire means great expenditure of ammunition, celerity of movement means plenty of rations for those who are moving; and on these points great stress was laid throughout the lecture. With reference to entrenchments, the lecturer proceeded to remark that the question how tools are to be carried has never yet been satisfactorily answered, and explained the different methods which are in vogue for carrying such implements in the Prussian, French, Russian, and American armies. Major Geddes then submitted his design for "an ammunition and entrenching-tool carrier," which is a single wheel, surrounded by a yoke, to which the several articles are attached, and which may be worked by three men on a road, or four men across country, although there is space enough for six men, if necessary. The equipment of this "carrier," subject to modifications, is 4 picks, 4 spades, 4 shovels, 2 saws, 2 felling-axes, 2 hatchets, and 4 regulation boxes of ammunition (each of 600 rounds). The idea is to have 2 "carriers" per company, and thus to enable every company of 100 men to go into action with intrenching tools for 24 men, and a reserve of ammunition at the rate of 50 rounds per man. Major Geddes most diffidently explained that he is simply a regimental officer who by chance has designed a mechanical substitute for a pack animal, and explained that his machine needed no food, could not run away when its services were required, and that the men with it could always be utilised in the fighting line, if wanted. The lecture was most attentively listened to throughout, and was followed by a discussion, during which Sir Henry Norman remarked that he thought the machine unsuitable for very mountainous regions, and a bad substitute for the ordinary train. Major-General Burroughs suggested that the machine appeared to be intended as a supplement, and not a substitute, for the train; and his view was endorsed by Colonel Clive, Grenadier Guards, the chairman. A vote of thanks, ably expressed by Colonel Clive, terminated the proceedings. And here we may remark once more upon the merits of this most worthy institution, devoted to the advancement of military learning. There are frequently very instructive lectures by day, and those in the evening are dedicated to machinery and inventions, in order that mechanics may be induced to attend. Surely, in this age of wars and rumours of wars, our United Service Institution demands a better place among us than its present cramped space, and is not only worthy of our regard, but also deserves our support.

There will be 80 vacancies for admission in September next to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be competed for at the examination which has already been announced to take place in July of this year.—War Office, April, 1880.

The Land and Mortgage Company of Egypt, Limited, has been incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1879, with limited liability, with a capital of £1,000,000, and announces its first issue of £500,000, in 25,000 shares of £20 each. The principal operations of the company will include loans on the mortgage of land, the purchase, sale, and improvement of land, and the general business of land agency in Egypt. Lists for shares will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, for London, and on Tuesday, the 27th, at 4 o'clock, for country subscribers.

INDIA.

The *Times of India* says:—"As we anticipated, Gen. Brooke, the Adjutant-General, has been appointed to the command of one of the brigades now in formation at Candahar, and Gen. Burrows, our late popular Quartermaster-General, gets the other. Our telegram from Calcutta states that Gen. Phayre is to resume command of the line of communication, and this, we imagine, will be a disappointment to the General, who has really done good work." We fancy, however, that the arrangement is merely temporary, and that the command of the 2nd Division is in reserve for him. Everybody will be glad if our surmise should prove to be correct."

Major W. E. Chambers, Bengal S.C., has been appointed transport staff officer with the Naga Field Force and commandant of the Coolie Corps, which is to be employed on the line of communication.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Little, Bengal S.C., officiating D.Q.M.G., Intelligence Branch, has been appointed A.Q.M.G. on the permanent establishment of the general branch of Qrmr.-Gen.'s Department in India, vice Lieut.-Col. Sanford, appointed D.Q.M.G., Intelligence Branch.

We stated some time ago that the military authorities were trying to procure mules from Cyprus for the new European mountain battery, which has been formed for service in southern Afghanistan. We now learn that the application to Gen. Biddulph, the High Commissioner, has been successful, and that 180 mules have been or are about to be dispatched to India. Upon arrival in Bombay they will be sent on to Poona, where the battery is at present undergoing preliminary training.

The appointment of Col. A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay S.C., to be Quartermaster-General, Bombay, has been confirmed by Lord Cranbrook.

It is officially announced that Brigdr.-Gen. H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., has been appointed to command the Cavalry Brigade, Cabul Field Force, vice Brigdr.-Gen. W. G. D. Massy.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that during the hot weather, the Government of India, in the Military Department, will have an officiating secretary at Calcutta, and Col. Lees is gazetted to the post. All correspondence about furlough and leave, promotion and retirement, pay and allowances, medals, clothing, and such reports and returns as are not wanted specially at Simla, are to be sent to Calcutta.

The following appointments have been made in the Quartermaster-General's Department, Bombay:—Brevet Major F. Karslake, 83rd Foot, to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., in succession to Major Adam, proceeded on service; Capt. J. M. Heath, 26th Bombay N.I., to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., in succession to Capt. Watling, proceeded on service; Capt. E. L. Elliot, 1st Bombay Cavalry, to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., in succession to Capt. Harris, proceeded on service; Major J. Jopp, A.Q.M.G., Poona division, has been transferred to Bombay district; Capt. J. M. Heath is posted to the Northern division, Major Karslake to the Sind district, and Capt. Elliot to the Poona division.

The names of the following officers have been placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—Major-Gen. A. Boyd, Bengal S.C. (since deceased), is placed on the list of lieut.-gens., and Col. C. C. McCallum, Madras S.C., on the list of major-gens., in consequence of the death of Lieut.-Gen. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay S.C., on Dec. 17, 1879. Lieut.-Gen. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., on the list of Gens.; Major-Gen. R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bengal S.C., on the list of lieut.-gens.; and Col. T. Greenaway, Madras S.C., on the list of major-gens., in consequence of the retirement from the Service of Gen. H. Pritchard, Madras S.C., on Jan. 1, 1880. Major-Gen. H. Nicoll, Bengal S.C., on the list of lieut.-gens.; Col. C. M. Barrow, C.B., Bombay S.C., on the list of major-gens.; and Major St. G. Caulfeild, Madras S.C., on the list of lieut.-cols., in consequence of the retirement from the Service of Lieut.-Gen. J. K. Spence, Bengal S.C., on Jan. 16, 1880.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I solicit only a small space to give expression to a very general approval of the letter of "Othello" on the Royal Marines, in your impression of the 17th inst. The suggestions contained therein are welcome, and that they may take a real shape is the prayer of many of the distinguished corps, as at present administered.—I am, &c.,

RED-JACKET.

Experiments were made at Portsmouth on Tuesday with various kinds of flashing signals. Mr. Palmer, of Devonport, has been engaged for some time erecting gas apparatus as used at Devonport, and argand and other burners had been fitted. The Commander-in-Chief proceeded to Spithead in the Fire Queen at nine o'clock, to witness the experiments.

At a quarterly court of governors of the Marine Society, held at the offices, in Bishopsgate Street, the Earl of Romney (president) in the chair, the report of the committee stated that notwithstanding the difficulty experienced at the present time in finding ships for boys, the number sent to sea during the quarter had not fallen below the average of the last two years, being 29 to the Merchant Service and 15 to the Royal Navy. It was impossible to over-estimate the good that had been done by the Marine Society during the century and a half that had elapsed since it first began the work of rescuing boys from the perils of the streets, and training them to do good service for their country at sea. No less than 58,840 had now been sent to sea, and the example had of late years been followed by many other institutions. Five medals for good service at sea had been granted during the quarter, and one fine seaman produced a watch that had been presented by his owners as a mark of approbation of his conduct. On account of the defective condition of the upper and main decks of the Warspite, a heavy expense of £700 had been unavoidably incurred for repairs, which made the need of additional subscriptions more felt.

AN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Lieut. Bove, the Italian officer who accompanied Prof. Nordenskjöld and the Swedish Arctic Expedition, has written the following interesting letter to Prince Teano, the President of the Italian Geographical Society, advocating the despatch of an Italian expedition to the Antarctic Seas:—

"The great British Association for the Advancement of Science, even in its earliest days, represented to the Government that in order to establish on a firm basis the science of marine geography, and the general physical geography of the globe, it was necessary to add to the study of the northern hemisphere—already well advanced—similar studies of the southern hemisphere. This suggestion of the Royal Society was received with acclamation by all the eminent men then existing in England, and in the world; and one result of it was the Antarctic Expedition of James Ross, the most glorious after that of Capt. Cook. From that time forth, by the continued encouragement of the above-named Society, of the Geographical Society, and of the Admiralty, there succeeded each other various English expeditions into the Arctic seas,—expeditions which form the noblest naval epic that history can boast of. Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France applauded and envied these pacific triumphs of maritime England, which were as great as her previous triumphs in war. Nay, those countries resolved to imitate her example; and, under the patronage of thrones and parliaments and societies, assisted by private and public donations, several expeditions started from Europe and America, hotly rivalling and sharing the glory of the English mariners. Now such expeditions are becoming more frequent year by year, as general science is extending itself, and great honour is achieved by the nations who undertake them. But Italy, who can boast such great and ancient naval glories, has not yet displayed her honoured flag in either Polar circle. The opportunity for doing so may, however, soon present itself, since from the day of the Vega's arrival at Naples there has arisen in Italy a general desire to emulate the Swedish triumphs, and to despatch into the Frozen Ocean an expedition bearing the Italian flag and manned and officered by Italians, which shall serve for the increase of physical science and the honour of the nation. Such an expedition would be directed by preference to the Antarctic regions, as being those in which science desires to find the means of comparing and collating the various facts and observations already gathered in the North, in which since the days of Cook and Ross no other scientific expedition has appeared, or at least only for a brief glimpse, and in which, finally, no expedition has ever wintered beyond the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude, and where the physical phenomena have been examined but for short periods, and exclusively during the Austral summer. Thither, rather than to the North, to which already numerous scientific expeditions are annually despatched, should the Italian expedition be directed. There, during the period of three years which would be assigned to it, it could pass two winters; and there it would be enabled especially to study the problem of terrestrial magnetism, which is still very much questioned and very obscure, notwithstanding the serious studies of Ross, and the too brief ones of D'Urville and Wilkes, not to mention those made recently by astronomers in observing the passage of Venus across the disc of the sun, which studies were doubtless accurate enough, but necessarily made in haste and only in low latitudes. Moreover, the Italian expedition would pay constant attention to the possibility of opening new sources of material prosperity to Italy. We are entirely aloof and apart from the great fisheries of Newfoundland, of the Australian seas, and even from those of the Pacific, with the exception of the mere coast fisheries of California and Peru. The Italian expedition, in going to and returning from the Polar seas, would have to traverse vast tracts of ocean frequented by foreign whalers; and the members of the expedition would be attentive to gather any particulars which might stimulate our navigators to take a share in the lucrative enterprises of the French, the English, the Germans, and the Americans. It is true, indeed, that all English Admirals (*sic*), in recommending various expeditions to be sent to both Polar seas, have invariably placed in the chief rank the consideration that in such a hard school men and officers are trained and elevated to that high sentiment of honour from which all noble deeds are derived. At the same time, they never neglected any material advantages which might spring from such an enterprise; and in fact, they obtained copious and obvious advantages in the matter of the great fisheries. May our country also obtain such from the Italian expedition!"

LIFEBOAT WORK.

By the issue of the annual report of the National Lifeboat Institution it appears that during the past year 12 new lifeboats have been placed on different stations. During 1879, the lifeboats of the Institution rescued 637 persons. The lifeboat districts and the names of the officers who have charge of them are:—No. 1, the London district, Capt. the Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, R.N., who has charge of 34 lifeboats, stationed between Southend, Essex, and Lyme Regis, Dorset. No. 2, the Bristol district, Com. C. Laprimaudaye, R.N. This district comprises the West of England, and the whole of Wales, and extends from Sidmouth, South Devon, to Rhyl, Flintshire, the life-boats being 70 in number. No. 3, the Dublin district, Lieut. H. T. G. Tipping, R.N. The lifeboats contained in this district are 48 in number, and they comprise those on the north-west coast of England and the whole of the Irish coast. No. 4, the Edinburgh district, Lieut. H. A. Monteith, R.N. This officer has under his charge 53 lifeboats, viz., those in Northumberland and Scotland. No. 5, the Hull district, Com. St. Vincent Nepean, R.N. This district embraces the east and north-east coast of England, from Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, to Whitburn, county Durham, and it contains 64 lifeboats. By this arrangement every lifeboat station will be more frequently visited and thoroughly inspected. From the last official returns, the number of shipwrecks in a year on our shores amounted to 4,436, accompanied by the loss of 892 lives. The services of the lifeboats of the Institution during each month of the year were as follows:—January, 170 lives saved; February, 81; March, 78; April, 46; May, June, and July, 35; August, 47; September, 60; October, 6; November, 58; and December, 56. Total lives saved 637, in addition to 21 vessels, the number of lifeboat launches on service amounting to 206. In addition to the lifeboat services recorded above, 218 lives were saved from shipwreck by shore boats and other means, making a total of 855 lives preserved in 1879, for which honorary or pecuniary rewards were made by the Institution. Attention is drawn to the number of lives thus saved and reported every year, proving the absolute necessity in a great maritime country like ours of a national institution for the preservation of life from shipwreck. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by means of the rocket apparatus belonging to the Board of Trade, and worked so efficiently by the Coastguard and the rocket volunteer brigades, and by ships' boats and other means. The number of lives saved during the 56 years from the establishment of the institution to the end of the year 1879, either by lifeboats or by special exertions for which it has granted rewards, is 26,906, as clearly recorded in each successive year, commencing in 1824 and ending in 1879. The Institution has just issued a green-book containing full instructions on the management of a lifeboat station. The expenditure of the Institution last year was £36,546, against receipts, including dividends and interest, of £30,125. For more than 30 years its committee have had the satisfaction, year after year, to report that the sphere of operations of the Institution was extending, and that, in proportion to that extension, the support of the public had liberally corresponded. Happily, they are in a position to renew that statement this year.

On Saturday evening the Duke of Edinburgh gave a dinner-party on board the Lively. Amongst those present were:—Sir Valentine Blake, Mr. Pierce Joyce, D.L., Capt. O'Hara, D.L., Professor Townsend, Dr. Moffett, Henry S. Persse, Col. Bagot, and Capt. Gardiner. The Duke has become very popular in Galway, and has expressed himself well pleased with his loyal reception. An interesting anecdote is told of his visit to the islands of Arran, where, while on the island of Inishmore distributing the relief, the wife of one of the islanders gave birth to a daughter. On being informed of the event, the Duke sent Dr. Drew, the medical officer of the Lively, to visit the woman and child. He requested that the young stranger should be named Marie, after the Duchess of Edinburgh, and sent a cheque for a handsome sum to the Rev. Father Concannon, P.P. of the island, to provide necessaries and comforts for mother and child.—*Morning Post.*

It is stated by the *Globe* that the Moscow Cruiser Committee have laid before the Cesarewitch several proposals respecting a further development of the cruiser fleet. One of these is that the Government should lend the committee 10,000,000 roubles, without interest, to enable it to purchase several more steamers, establish a regular naval station in the Pacific, and effect in every respect as regards steam-boat communication in the Pacific what the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company has done for the Russian trade in the Black Sea and Mediterranean. In the event of this assistance from the Government being refused, the committee propose that a subsidised Pacific Steam Navigation company should be instituted, and affiliated with the Moscow Cruiser Association. In this case the entire commercial affairs of the Moscow committee would be handed over to the company, and the committee would only take an active interest in their steamers in the event of a war. Both fleets and steamers, however, would be mainly intended for cruiser operations, and on the outbreak of hostilities the steamers of the subsidised companies would pass under the management of the Moscow committee.

It seems that the Admiralty, mindful of the charge brought against the former Administration of leaving behind them a fleet of dummies and paper ships, have now decided to sell out of the Service three ships which have been rotting in reserve, "unappropriated." It has long been wondered what would become of our obsolete ironclads, and now a beginning of the end is to be made, by offering the smallest of them for sale. The Enterprise was launched at Deptford in 1864, and was engined by Ravenhill, the cost of hull and machinery being £60,000. But in less than ten years she was worn out, her last commission having terminated in August, 1871, and since that time she has been waiting for the sentence of death. The Pallas was launched at Woolwich a year after the Enterprise, and was engined by Humphrys and Tennant, the cost of her hull and machinery being just £200,000. The last seven years of her life were spent in the Mediterranean, on which station she remained from 1872 until she came home to pay off last July. But although she was kept going, and was patched up at Malta at considerable expense, she was quite inefficient for a long time before she was spared from the station, for while England was making a naval parade in the vicinity of Constantinople she was of some service, inasmuch as she did *look* like an ironclad, although she was unfit for work. The Research, which was another dummy in the Mediterranean, on which station she was employed for eight years, having left England in July, 1871, and returned in July, 1879, was built at Pembroke, and launched in 1863. She was engined by Watt, and her cost of hull and machinery was rather over £65,000. Judging by these three vessels, it would appear that the life of an ironclad for really good work cannot be reckoned on as more than ten years.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The prospectus of the Clogwyn-y-Gwin Slate Quarry Company, Limited, appears to offer a sound investment. The quality of the slate is reported to be unsurpassed, and its colour and cleave excellent. The brook which runs through the property renders steam machinery unnecessary, and the North Wales Narrow-Gauge Railway will have reached the quarry by the end of April, affording ready means of access to the shipping port.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 17, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut.-Col. H. Brackenbury, R.A., and Lieut.-Col. J. Murray, 94th Foot, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 20, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Major Henry Trotter, R.E., her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum.

Capt. William Codrington, R.N., Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Ralph Henry Knox, Esq., Deputy-Accountant-General of the War Office.

WINDSOR CASTLE, April 20, 1880.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Capt. Thomas Cuppage Bruce, R.N., Superintendent of Packets, Dover.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, April 20, 1880.

Erratum in the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of April 6, 1880:—In the List of the Nominations to the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, for the words "Norman Macleod, Esq., 42nd Highlanders," read the words, "Norman Magnus MacLeod, Esq., late Captain, 74th Highlanders."

DOWNING STREET, April 21, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Natal, and High Commissioner for South-Eastern Africa.

NAVAL CADETS' REGATTA.

The annual regatta held by the Naval Cadets on board the Britannia was held on Wednesday afternoon. The weather was fine, but a stiff south wind prevailed. The Rev. J. C. P. Aldous, principal instructor; Mr. Keightley, boatswain; and Sergt. Slaney most efficiently carried out the duties of umpires and judges, and Lieut. Rolleston was the starter. The sports commenced about 1.30, and were concluded by 6.

First race.—Four-oared gigs for fourth-form cadets. First prize, £1, Freak—Sanders, de Clair, Nicholson, Tothill (cox.); second, 10s., Flying Fish—Grenfell, Luard, Berkeley, Campbell, Grenville (cox.); third, 5s., Breeze—Nicholas, Scroggs, Purris, Walter, Gibbons (cox.). Five started. Freak led throughout, and came in a considerable distance ahead. There was a stiff pull between Flying Fish and Breeze for second position.

Second race.—For four-oared gigs rowed by third-form cadets. First, £1, Dart—Comber, Alexander, Paynter, Ryan, Learmouth (cox.); second, 10s., Freak—Chichester, Gwynne, Birdwood, Blakiston, Carey (cox.). In consequence of a foul between Flying Fish and Breeze, the third prize was withheld.

Third race.—Pair-oared gigs with coxswains, for boys under five feet. First, Rose—Hockin, Henderson, Dillon (cox.); second, Jenny—Dineley, Atkinson, Hornby (cox.); third, Fly—MacHutchin, Masters, Clarke (cox.). Pigeon passed the committee-boat a considerable distance ahead of her competitors, but she was disqualified through fouling.

Fourth race.—For four-oared gigs rowed by first-form cadets—First, £1, Flying Fish—Stanley, Bolton, Sinclair, Sowerby, Hardy (cox.); second, 10s., Freak—Bruen, Fowler, Rushworth, Cameron, Ogilvy (cox.); third, 5s., Dart—Chetwynd, Kemp, Haywood, Munroe, Horne (cox.). Five started. Flying Fish maintained her lead to the end, coming in some lengths ahead.

Fifth race.—Twelve-oared cutters. Starboard watch v. port watch. Prize, a silver challenge cup. First, starboard—Grenfell, Dawson, Chichester, de Clair, Scroggs, Purvis, Nicholson, Sanders, Poland, Carey (c.), Paynter, Walter, Greville (cox.); port—Comber, Bremmer, Alexander, Tothill, Nicholas, Neville, Luard, Ryan, Sheppard, Campbell, Gwynne, Gamble (cox.). Starboard led, and maintained her lead throughout, though closely followed.

Sixth race.—For scullers under five feet; to be rowed in heats. First, Pigeon, Grenfell; second, Fly, Farquhar; third, Annie, Dillon. Five started in the final heat.

Seventh race.—For scullers over five feet. First, Pigeon, Walter; second, Bee, Scroggs; third, Fly, Stewart. Five started in the final heat.

Eighth race.—Four-oared gigs to be rowed by boys selected from the different study classes—First, £1, Daring (Mr. Johnstone's class)—Sanders, Scroggs, Montressor, Walter, Gibbons (cox.); 2nd, 10s, Flying Fish (Mr. Paul's class)—Grenfell, Luard, Purvis, Campbell, Greville (cox.); third, 5s, Hawke (Mr. Lane's class)—Ryan, Bremmer, Paynter, Alexander, Learmouth (cox.)—Eight started in capital style; the race between Daring and Flying Fish was a very close one.

Ninth race.—For pair-oared boats, to be rowed by boys over five feet, with coxswain. First, Pigeon—Purvis, Walter, Gibbons (cox.); second, Jenny—Luard, Scroggs, Greville (cox). Eight boats started.

Tenth race.—For four-oared gigs, to be rowed by second-form cadets. First, £1, Breeze—Marescaux, Parr, Villiers, Dawson, Wemyss (cox.); second, 10s, Flying Fish—Green, Warey, Sheppard (b), Bushe, Fortescue (cox.); third, 5s, Freak—Sheppard (a), Egerton, Ward (b), Hunter, Fanshawe (cox). Five started.

Eleventh race.—Scratch crews in four-oared gigs—First, £1, Breeze—Greville (cox.); second, 10s, Falcon, Clarke (cox.); third, 5s, Dart, Hornby (cox). Seven started.

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined together at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday evening, in commemoration of Lord Rodney's action. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B., presided, and Gen. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B., was the guest. There were also present—Admiral Robert F. Stopford, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, K.C.B., Admiral Sir F. W. Nicholson, Bart., C.B., Vice-Admiral Robertson Macdonald, Vice-Admiral Richard A. Oliver, Vice-Admiral Powell, C.B., Rear-Admiral Herbert W. Ingram, Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Sullivan, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral J. C. Mends, Rear-Admiral J. C. Soady, Rear-Admiral John C. Byng, Capts. H. J. Fletcher Campbell, C.B., Richard S. Bateman, Francis Durrant, John Fellowes, Lynedoch Moncrieff, Edmond J. Church, Henry H. Hippisley, F. T. B. Hankey, P. Hart-Dyke, Alfred Fairman, Bushnell, Andoe, V. O. Inglefield, and Horatio Nelson; Commanders Sir John Swinburne, Bart., E. D. Law, Craigie, V. L. Cameron, C.B., W. Bailey, James Brown, R. H. Hamond, and F. W. Martin; and Mr. H. J. Kelly, R.N., secretary.

Com. Lord Ramsay, M.P., owing to the public demands on his time, has resigned the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Forfarshire, which he has held for four years.

Messrs. C. H. May and Co., of Gracechurch Street, have issued their *Press Manual for* 1880, which appears to contain much useful information and advice to advertisers and the public generally, besides a complete list of newspapers published in the United Kingdom.

The New Boot Polish.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. Propert, Battersea Park Road, London.

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. The *Globe* says:—"The latest reports from Sir Garnet Wolseley as to the state of affairs at the Cape are more reassuring, and should nothing unforeseen arise, the King's Dragoon Guards will probably be withdrawn and sent to India in the autumn."

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. W. C. J. Campbell, formerly of the regiment, died at Hastings on the 16th inst., aged 72 years.

2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), at Dundalk, have been placed under orders to proceed to Dublin, to relieve the Queen's Bays.

5th Lancers. There is one point in which, if the *Englishman* is rightly informed, the action taken against Gen. Massy is open to obvious criticism. Our contemporary hears that not only was he removed from his command without having been first called upon for any explanation of his conduct, but the decision which resulted in his removal was arrived at by the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India as the result of correspondence and deliberations carried on entirely without his knowledge. In short, we are led to infer that Gen. Massy received the order removing him before he was even aware that his conduct was called in question. Gen. Massy has with him the sympathy and admiration of the Army in Afghanistan, by whom he is styled the "Saviour of Sherpur." A correspondent writes to the *Bombay Gazette* regarding Massy's arrival at Peshawur:—"Immense sympathy is expressed and felt for him. His new title, the 'Saviour of Sherpur,' given to him by the Army at Cabul, had preceded him by some weeks. The voice of the Army, in fact, not only entirely exonerates him from blame, but loads him with praises. Opinions in news-rooms I listen to every day, and they are certainly unanimous. Officers from the front declare that Massy, with a soldier's instinct, realised the frightful damage with which the unexpected army of Mahommed Jan threatened Sherpur, and that he was *obliged* to fight to save the cantonments, inasmuch as he knew the sound of his guns would certainly arrest Macpherson's advance to Argandeh, and draw him back to the Chardeh Valley. They say this was the only means by which the cantonment could be saved, for, if Massy had retreated, the enemy in force would have pursued him into Sherpur, and there, in the absence of all three brigades, there would have been a massacre of all our sick and wounded before which Isandlwana would have paled. As to the minor points, men say that Massy did *not* leave the Ghazni road, as his original starting-point, Killa Anshai, was more than two miles off the road; and further, that Gen. Roberts, a distant spectator, ordered the charge of Lancers before the guns had stuck at all, and when Massy was busy in front under a heavy fire. Men here are enthusiastic about Massy's gallantry, and say Gen. Roberts never intended to compass his recall, and sympathises with him."

9th Lancers. Capt. Shearburn has been appointed to the depôt at Canterbury, in place of Capt. Apperley.

17th Lancers. Capt. Alexander is about to retire from the Service, and has arrived in England from India to make the necessary arrangements.

3rd Buffs. Mr. W. S. Cooper, late lieut., died at Hill Morton Paddox, Rugby, on the 19th inst., of congestion of the lungs, at the age of 37.

7th Fusiliers. An exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Keyser and Daly, Capt. Keyser joining the 2nd and Capt. Daly the 1st Batn. Lieut. Woolley, 2nd Batn., a probationer, officiating squadron-officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from Sept. 11, 1878. A telegram, dated Constantinople, April 15, says:—"Osman Pasha, the Minister of War, has dismissed Col. Coope from his command in the gendarmerie, in consequence of his refusal to proceed to Erzeroum. Col. Coope gave as the reason of his refusal that he was without money, and he had not received any pay for the last three months. Sir Henry Layard, the British Ambassador, has addressed remonstrances to the Porte on the subject." Col. Coope was formerly a Capt. in the 7th.

9th Regiment. When we heard from Cabul on the 25th ult., the 2nd Batn. was ordered to go under canvas with Gen. Gough's head-quarters at Siah Sung. The Lahore paper thinks that "His Excellency the Viceroy might do worse than send for 'Turkoman Butler,' and give him another roving commission to the Oxus territories. Capt. Butler may or may not have behaved rather indiscreetly during his last expedition, but even if he did, that would matter little in the present position of affairs; for there would no longer be any object in keeping Capt. Butler's botanising travels secret, even from the Muscovites, and it is a fact that the gallant officer was a great favourite with the chiefs whom he visited. He won their confidence much less by reason of the cheap-jack watches which he brought to them as presents, than of his genial manner, and the pains he took to coach them up in fortification, and all the other means of resisting, if not thrashing, the Russians, whom they both abhorred. If Capt. Butler has been the offender which the Government would make him out to be, why, then, in another trip to the Persian frontier he might possibly meet the just rewards of his misdeeds. If, on the other hand, and as we believe it to have been the case, he has been scurvily treated, and his mistakes exaggerated, the trip might afford Capt. Butler an opportunity of re-establishing his reputation with the public. We now see how very fully his forecast of events in the Turkoman country has been justified by the results. In opposition to the ordinary notions on the subject, he showed that the Turkoman tribes possessed a very considerable element of cohesion. And he maintained that a Russian reverse would forthwith be followed by something in the nature of a Turkoman anti-Russian federation of tribes; and that if this took place, General Kauffmann would have much harder work to go through than he possibly bargained for. Joint action began shortly after the reverse at Geok Tepe; and our readers may recollect that the telegraph lately brought the report that the Khan of Merv was taking steps to oppose the threatened invasion of his territories." Qrmr. Reeves, 2nd Batn., is about to be appointed qrmr. of the 2nd Norfolk Militia.

15th Regiment. An exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Nagle and Dundas, Capt. Nagle joining the 1st Batn. at home, and Capt. Dundas taking his place with the 2nd Batn. in India.

16th Regiment. A correspondent, writing from the 2nd Batn., at Cannanore, says:—"Major Wetherell has proceeded home on six months' leave. Major Cholmeley has been ordered to rejoin head-quarters at Cannanore, from detachment duty at Fort St. George. Capt. Wilmot rejoins head-quarters from the convalescent depôt, Wellington. Capt. Harden and Lieut. Cowper Coles have been detailed for a year's duty at Wellington." Head-quarters and four companies are at Cannanore, two companies at Fort St. George, one company at Calicut, under Capt. Riddell, and one at Malliapoorum, under Local Major Shanly. Lieut. Lamb, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 24th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from March 22, 1879.

17th Regiment. An exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Webb and Anderson, Capt. Webb joining the 2nd and Capt. Anderson the 1st Batn.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Cunningham, 1st Batn., has been ordered from the Curragh to Carrick-on-Shannon, to act as adjutant of the Leitrim Rifles, till further orders.

23rd Fusiliers. Col. Mostyn, having been appointed to the command of the Brigade Depôt at Wrexham, took leave of the officers of the 2nd Batn. at Devonport last week, at a dinner given in his honour. On Tuesday he proceeded to the Millbay railway station, accompanied by the regiment, headed by its band, and on parting received an ovation, testifying unmistakably to the respect in which he was held. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment spontaneously unharnessed the horses of the carriage, and drew it into the station, amid hearty cheers.

24th Regiment. The remains of Lieut. Anstey have just been removed from Southampton for interment at Woking. The deceased fell at Isandhlwana, and his body was recovered the following September by his brother.

29th Regiment. Capt. Ross has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Lushington, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 6th Hyderabad Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from Feb. 7, 1879.

35th Regiment. It appears from the *Malta Times* that the regiment has been rather fortunate in the second annual rifle meeting, which took place at Malta on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th inst., taking off two out of the three cups which were among the prizes, the Valletta Cup being won by Lieut. Donne, with 46 points out of a possible 50, at 500 yards, and the Champion Cup by Pymr.-Serjt. Currie, with 44 points out of a possible 50, at 800 yards; also the field firing, at 400 yards, in which, having tied the 20th Regt., fired off and were victorious by a number of hits. In the inter-regimental match they took third place, thereby showing an improvement on last year's competition.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Farrer is ordered home from India to join the depôt.

42nd Highlanders. Capt. Walker will complete his five years' service as adjt. of the 2nd Surrey R.V., on the 8th prox.

44th Regiment. Lieut. Barrett, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from Jan. 17, 1879.

45th Regiment. Capt. Gage, who has just retired from the Service, is, it is stated, about to be appointed resident magistrate at Parsonstown.

48th Regiment. Capt. Sedley is about to retire on pension, having been appointed Warden of Christ's Hospital.

50th Regiment. The New Zealand papers announce the death of Major W. Wily, late of the regiment, and staff officer of pensioners for the South Wales district, as having taken place on Feb. 6, at the Falls, Auckland. The deceased, who had risen from the ranks, distinguished himself as a subaltern during the Sutlej campaign in 1845-46. At the battle of Sobraon, and during the hottest part of the engagement, he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and brought it out of action; his gallantry in the hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy attracting and calling forth the marked and written approbation of Sir Harry Smith and Brigdr. Penny. Major Wily was mentioned by Lord Gough in the Sobraon despatches "as one worthy of reward for meritorious conduct in action with the enemy." He retired from the regiment in 1851, and after serving on the pension staff in Canada and in South Wales, sold out of the Army to settle in New Zealand, where he held a commission in the colonial militia.

53rd Regiment. Serjt. Browne has been discharged to pension of 2s. 3d. per diem, after a service of upwards of 22 years, and has been transferred to the permanent staff of the Shropshire Militia at Shrewsbury.

54th Regiment. Lieut. Yeilding, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 5th Goorkhas, is about to be admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 21, 1879.

57th Regiment. The *Standard* says:—"Col. Clarke, C.B., 57th Regt., who was strongly recommended by Sir Garnet Wolseley, has refused the appointment of Commandant-General of the Local Forces at the Cape, preferring to retain his command of his regiment, in which position he has three years to run." On Thursday afternoon, by special licence, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, was solemnised the marriage of Capt. Lord Gifford, V.C., and Miss S. C. Street, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. J. A. Street, C.B. The wedding party assembled at the church at half-past two o'clock, the bridegroom arriving early, accompanied by Capt. C. W. Hume (late Rifle Brigade), and Capt. Wyndham, 83rd Foot, who acted as groomsmen. Lord and Lady Fitzhardinge, Dowager Lady Fitzhardinge, and many other friends, on leaving the church, proceeded to the Grosvenor Hotel, Belgravia, where Gen. and Mrs. Street entertained about 150 guests. Shortly before five o'clock Lord Gifford and his bride started for Cranford House, Lord Fitzhardinge's residence, near Hounslow.

73rd Regiment. Lieut. Blyth, having passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter.

83rd Regiment. Col. Brown, having been selected for the brigade command in Bombay, which lately fell vacant by the resignation of Brigdr.-Gen. Howard Vyse, will now retire upon half-pay from the command of the regiment, which he has held since August, 1871." Brevet Major Karslake has been appointed officiating D.A.Q.M.G., Sind District, Bombay, vice Major Adam, Bombay S.C., proceeded on service to Afghanistan.

84th Regiment. Capt. Briscoe proceeds shortly from Dublin to Pontefract, for two years' duty with the 7th Brigade Depôt.

86th Regiment. Lieut. Swaine, it is expected, will succeed Capt. Jackson as instructor of musketry to the regiment. Lieut. Knox is named to proceed to the depôt at Belfast.

87th Fusiliers. The *Irish Times* says:—"Col. Stevenson, a Purchase officer who rose from the rank of ensign to the command of his regiment in less than thirteen years, is about to vacate the command, having been offered a Staff appointment."

88th Regiment. The following appointment appears in the Indian Government Gazette:—Lieut.-Col. W. L. Dalrymple is confirmed in the appointment of Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-Gen. from Jan. 21, 1880, vice Col. (now Brigdr.-Gen.) T. D. Baker, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, resigned.

92nd Highlanders. A Central News telegram states that Lieut. Dick Cunynghame has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, in recognition of his distinguished gallantry displayed in action before Cabul.

103rd Fusiliers. Major Brind has proceeded from Cork to Naas, for two years' duty with the 66th Brigade Depôt. Major Godwin, late Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of Colonial Volunteers in Australia, has rejoined head-quarters at Cork for duty, on promotion.

104th Fusiliers. Brevet Major Spalding has rejoined head-quarters at Dublin for duty, on the resignation of his appointment as Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at the Cape.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. Cooper does duty as instructor of musketry to the Royal North Down Militia at Newtownards during this year's training.

106th Infantry. Capt. Allan has been ordered to the depôt at Sunderland, in relief of Capt. James, appointed superintendent of gymnasia at Chatham.

108th Regiment. Capt. Apthorp has been selected for the adjutancy of the Londonderry Militia.

109th Regiment. The *Irish Times* says:—"It is considered probable that Major G. C. Bartholomew will retire on full pay on the completion of thirty years' service next month. He has held the rank of major for seven years." Lieut. Lay is a candidate for an appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, and has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for Bombay.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Chamberlain, 3rd Batn., has rejoined head-quarters at Dublin on the completion of his term of service with the depôt at Winchester. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robinson took up his duties as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at Aldershot on the 16th inst. An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieuts. Perry and A'Court, Lieut. Berry joining the 4th and Lieut. A'Court the 3rd Batn.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Yate, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 27th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 10, 1879.

2nd West India Regiment. The *Standard* says:—"Col. Sir W. O. Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., has elected to remain in colonial service, and will not assume the active command of his corps, the 2nd West India Regiment, to which he was some time ago promoted."

Medical Department. Tuesday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order: Surg.-Major S. Rowe, C.M.G., Governor of her Majesty's West Africa Settlements. Surgs.-Major J. D. Edge and G. Ashton have taken up duty in India. Surg.-Major G. N. Irvine has been ordered to embark for service at Barbadoes, as soon as passage accommodation can be provided for him.

Chaplains' Department. First-class Chaplain the Rev. R. C. Halpin is about to retire, on the pension of his rank.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

2nd Norfolk. Qrmr. Reeves, 9th Foot, is about to be appointed qrmr.

Worcestershire. The recruits assembled at Norton Barracks, Worcester, on the 5th inst., and are a very good class of men. The regiment being up to its full strength, none but the best men have been enlisted. The officers serving are Lieut. Holden and 2nd Lieuts. Kelly, Lee, and Vale.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders. The recruits assembled at head-quarters, King Street Barracks, Aberdeen, on the 12th inst., to the number of 232, under the command of Capt. Hay, acting adjt. The other officers present are Capt. Turner, Lieut. A. C. S. Erskine, and 2nd Lieuts. Abercomby and Gordon, Surg.-Major Morison, M.D., and Qrmr. Phyn. The regiment has been selected as one of those to go through the full Line course of musketry this year.

Londonderry. Capt. Apthorp, 108th Foot, has been selected for the adjutancy, in succession to Capt. O. Gage, 45th Regt., retired.

The *Standard* states that "a scheme has been drawn up, with the approval of the Government of Canada, for the establishment of an Army Reserve, consisting of ten thousand men, drawn from the Dominion Militia, who would be liable to be called out for service in the Dominion, in England, or abroad, in the event of Great Britain being involved in war."

The following regiments assembled on Monday for their annual training at the places indicated :—Bedford, at Bedford; 2nd Royal Cheshire, at Macclesfield; 1st Derby, at Derby; 2nd Derby, at Chesterfield; Royal Flint, at Mold; 5th Royal Lancashire, at Burnley (this regiment trains at Redcar Camp); 1st Norfolk, at Norwich; Royal Pembroke Artillery, at Haverfordwest; and 4th West York, at Leeds. The recruits of the following regiments also assembled on Monday for preliminary drill :—The Durham Artillery, at Hartlepool; Royal South Lincoln, at Grantham; the East York, at Beverley; the North York Rifles, at Richmond; the Yorkshire Artillery, at Scarborough; and the South Mayo Rifles, at Westport.

The Indian Army.

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5th Bengal Cavalry. Sir Frederick Haines, in a letter addressed to the Government of India, has placed on record his high appreciation of the very able and satisfactory manner in which Brigdr.-Gen. C. J. Gough, V.C., C.B., conducted the "extremely difficult operation" of advancing his force from Gundamuck to relieve Gen. Roberts at Cabul in December last, and "his Excellency feels sure the Government of India will be satisfied that the conduct of the troops, British and Native, was all that could be desired." Gen. Gough's account of the operations will be found elsewhere.

17th Bengal Cavalry. We learn from Cabul, dated March 24, that "the regiment marched in this morning from Butkak, and is encamped at Sherpur."

1st Bengal Infantry. Major G. R. Gryles has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

5th Bengal N.I. When we heard from Allahabad on the 21st ult., the regiment was proceeding to Kurum, being relieved by the 13th Native Infantry. Col. W. J. P. Barlow, having resigned command of the regiment, has been posted to Almorah, Pithoraghur, and Lohooghat for general duty.

7th Bengal N.I. Lieut. E. G. Barrow has been appointed officiating D.A.Q.M.G., Oudh Division.

13th Bengal N.I. (See 5th Bengal N.I.)

24th Bengal N.I. A correspondent telegraphs from Cabul on March 19 :—"The 24th N.I. and Rattray's Sikhs marched in this morning from Butkak, and camped on the Siah Sung heights, close to the fort."

27th Bengal N.I. We learn from Cabul on March 25 :—"The 27th N.I. arrived at Butkak to-day, and will march in here to-morrow. One wing will go to the Bala Hissar and the other to Siah Sung."

28th Bengal N.I. Writing from Cabul on the 24th ult., a correspondent says :—"This morning the head-quarters and one wing of the 28th P.N.I., with two guns of Morgan's battery, marched out for Lataband, where they will stay for the present."

31st Bengal N.I. We learn from Jellalabad on the 24th ult. that the regiment had left that place for Gundamuck. Lieut. J. L. O'Bryen, wing-officer, has been appointed adjutant.

45th Bengal N.I. (See 24th N.I.)

1st Goorkhas. When we heard from Jellalabad on the 24th ult., the regiment was under orders to proceed to Gundamuck.

4th Goorkhas. When we heard from Cabul on the 25th ult., the regiment was ordered to go under canvas with Gen. Gough's head-quarters at Siah Sung.

1st Punjab Cavalry. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to advance Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan, Punjab Frontier Force, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in the action fought at Saiad-Bud, in Shorawak, on March 27, 1879.

3rd Punjab Cavalry. The following temporary appointment has been made in the department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India :—"Major J. Davidson, Bengal S.C., squadron-officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and assistant-adjutant-general, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as additional assistant-secretary."

1st Madras Light Cavalry. Orders have been issued for the regiment at Secunderabad to proceed to Sind, to form part of the 2nd Bombay Division. Lieut.-Col. W. G. Morris has been granted leave to England on medical certificate.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry. Capt. E. L. Elliot has been appointed officiating D.A.Q.M.G. of the Poona Division, Bombay, vice Capt. Harris, on field service, to Afghanistan.

3rd Sind Horse. Capt. P. J. Maitland, second squadron commander, has been appointed a D.A.Q.M.G. on the Staff of the Intelligence Department in India.

19th Bombay N.I. On the night of the 16th, a large body of Pathans overpowered, after gallant resistance, the Dubrai post, between Chaman and Candahar, held by a party of the regiment. Almost all the defenders killed, including Major Waudby, Road Commandant, who had halted there. Major Waudby entered the Army Sept. 4, 1858; became lieut., May 12, 1859; capt., Sept. 4, 1870; and major, Sept. 4, 1878.

26th Bombay N.I. Capt. J. M. Heath has been appointed officiating D.A.Q.M.G. of the Northern Division, Bombay, vice Capt. Watling, Bombay S.C., proceeded on field service to Afghanistan.

27th Bombay N.I. Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for six months on medical certificate.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 20, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Department—The following officers having completed 30 years' full-pay service are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement (April 1, 1880) :—Deputy-Comy.-Gens. J. B. Lundy and H. Moore to be Hon. Comy.-Gens.; Comy. R. G. D. Selby to be Hon. Assist.-Comy.-Gen.; Comy. W. Fryer has been permitted to commute his retired pay (April 6).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—In the *Gazette* of March 12, 1880, under the heading "to be Assistant-Commissaries-General," the name of "Ashley Cooper Ryland" should have been "Ashley Cowper Ryland." The following Assistant-Commissaries, transferred from the Ordnance Store Department to the Commissariat and Transport Department, to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General (dated April 1, 1880) :—J. Stoneman, G. H. Jessop, A. F. R. Creagh, G. T. Colebrook, J. Rogers. The under-mentioned Assistant-Commissaries of the Commissariat and Transport Department to be Quartermasters (dated Jan. 31, 1880) :—J. Gallagher and P. O'Leary.

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy. W. H. Howell has been placed on retired pay, under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (April 1); Assist.-Comy. J. C. Stanley has been placed on retired pay, under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (April 12).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Honorary Major A. Davidson, 105th Foot, is placed on half-pay (April 21).

BREVET.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred on the under-mentioned officers in recognition of their services during the recent operations in South Africa (dated April 21, 1880) :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Majors W. F. Butler, C.B., half-pay, late 69th Foot; P. R. Anstruther, 94th Foot; H. A. Bushman, 9th Lancers.

To be Majors :—Capts. E. L. Fraser, 60th Foot; J. F. Maurice, R.A.; M. J. Clarke, R.A.; W. R. Fox, R.A.; W. G. Knox, R.A.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 23, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 24, and the current year must be understood.]

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Gen. W. C. Hadden to be Col.-Commandant, vice Gen. Broughton, deceased (April 6); Lieut. M. W. Skinner is placed upon the temporary Reserve List (March 17).

2nd Foot—Major and Brevet Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., is placed on the Half-pay List, for service on the Staff.

STAFF.

Major and Brevet Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 2nd Foot, is placed on the Staff of the Army serving at the Cape of Good Hope, as a Col., with a view to his commanding the troops in Natal and the Transvaal.

Capt. J. S. Rothwell, R.A., has been placed upon the Staff of the Army serving in Great Britain as a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr. Gen., with a view to his being attached to the Intelligence Branch at head-quarters, vice Major Clarke, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, whose period of service on the Staff has expired (April 9).

Brevet Major C. L. Harvey, 71st Foot, to be Garrison Instructor in the North British District, vice Capt. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, who has resigned that appointment (April 7).

Capt. E. Wood, Royal Engineers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., Royal Engineers, Inspector-General of Fortifications, vice Capt. Watson, Royal Engineers, who has resigned that appointment (April 19).

BREVET.

Major-Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in Afghanistan (Nov. 11, 1879).

Major and Brevet Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 2nd Foot, to have the local rank of Major-Gen. whilst in command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal.

Lieut. M. W. Skinner, R.E., to have the local rank of Capt. whilst employed as Superintendent of Public Works at Barbadoes under the Colonial Office (March 17).

INDIA OFFICE, April 21, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Majors G. R. Hennessy, M. C. Perreau, R. S. Robertson (all three dated April 4), H. D. E. W. Chester (Feb. 20).

To be Major :—Capt. and Brevet Major T. O. Wingate (Feb. 16).

To be Captains :—Lieuts. A. M'L. Mills (Feb. 1), H. A. Abbott (Feb. 15), and G. Gaisford (Feb. 22).

BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Major :—Capt. W. W. Biscoe (Feb. 4).

INFANTRY.

To be Majors :—Capts. R. O. Vyvyan (Feb. 4) and J. H. C. G. Lassalle (Feb. 20).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Majors F. J. Hicks (Feb. 1); H. M. S. Clarke (Feb. 4); C. H. Plowden (Feb. 14); J. B. Reid and G. S. B. Hewetson (both dated Feb. 20); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Hunt (March 7).

MADRAS ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Majors :—Capts. R. Hunter, H. E. D. Bayley, and J. H. Gaussen (all three dated March 3, 1880).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Majors S. F. McGillivray (Feb. 4), A. Durand, and J. M. Boyd (both dated Feb. 20).

To be Captain :—Lieut. H. B. Ternan (Feb. 22 1880).

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—

To be Surgs. (Oct. 31, 1879) :—Bengal—G. W. P. Dennys, J. W. U. Macnamara, H. O. Stuart, J. Sykes, J. F. Tuohy, M.D., C. A. Daubeny. Madras—J. C. Marsden, J. L. Poynder, J. Hoey, A. G. Collington. Bombay—A. R. Campbell, M.D., A. C. Thompson, F. Burness, G. J. Ward, F. C. Reeves.

The Queen has approved of the grant of honorary rank to the under-mentioned native officer of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—Subadar-Major N. Bahadur (Queen's Own) Madras Sappers and Miners, to have the honorary rank of Lieut. from April 23.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—Lieut-Cols. and Brevet Cols. James Mansfield Nuttall, C.B., B.S.C. (Dec. 12, 1879); Erskine Grant Langmore, Bengal S.C. (Jan. 31); H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., M.S.C. (Feb. 1); A. P. Davis, B.S.C. (Feb. 28); Lieut.-Col. R. Cadell, B.S.C. (Feb. 20); Major R. G. Briggs, Madras Army (March 10); Surg.-Gen. G. Smith, M.D., Madras Army (April 10); Deputy Surg.-Gens. J. R. Theobalds, Madras Army (April 1); W. J. van Someren, M.D., Madras Army (April 3); D. Wyllie, M.D., Bombay Army (March 31).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals :—Lieut-Col. and Brevet Cols. J. M. Nuttall, C.B., Bengal S.C. (Dec. 12, 1879); E. G. Langmore, Bengal S.C. (Jan. 31); H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., Madras S.C. (Feb. 1); and A. P. Davis, Bombay S.C. (Feb. 28.)

To be Colonel :—Lieut.-Col. R. Cadell, Bengal S.C. (Feb. 20).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major R. G. Briggs, Madras Army (March 10).

To be Surgeon-General :—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. D. Wyllie, M.D., Bombay Army (March 31).

To be Deputy Surgeon-General :—Surg.-Major H. T. Shaw, Madras Army (March 1).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 23, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 24, and the current year must be understood]

ARTILLERY.

Donegal—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieutenants :—Thomas Montgomerie Webb and Richard Silvester Cahill.

Fife—2nd Lieut. J. A. Blackwood resigns his commission.

Hants, Isle of Wight—Geoffrey Warburton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 3).

Royal Lancashire—Lieut. M. P. Molesworth resigns his commission.

Northumberland—Lieut. W. B. Jones to be Capt.

Waterford—Sir Thomas Henry Gratton Esmonde, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 17).

Yorkshire—Capt. J. A. Travers resigns his commission.

ENGINEERS.

Royal Anglesey—Rodolph Ernest Wootton Isaacson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Monmouthshire—2nd Lieut. A. D. Homfray to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

Bedford—Capt. C. T. Lindsell resigns his commission.

Royal Berks—Lieut. A. W. Craven resigns his commission; Lieut. T. J. Wheble to be Capt.

Cambridge—Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Baldwin to be Major; Lieut. H. D. Fryer to be Capt.

Royal Carnarvon—Lieut. H. L. Peel to be Capt., vice Duff, resigned; H. R. H. Lloyd-Mostyn, late Sub-Lieut., 23rd Foot, to be Lieut. (April 2).

1st Royal Cheshire—The appointment of W. Cronk, gent., as 2nd Lieut., notified in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 20, is cancelled.

The Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own—Lieut. H. Trelawny resigns his commission; Edwin Archibald Ley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 25).

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Capt. F. H. Barker resigns his commission.

2nd or South Devon—Lieut. C. R. Porter resigns his commission.

2nd or North Durham—Lieut. J. M. Greenwell resigns his commission (April 12).

The Essex Rifles—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—The Hon. Edward Herbert Scott Napier and Arthur John Galsworthy (both dated March 25); Arthur Southwell Fitzgerald (April 3).

Royal Flint—2nd Lieut. E. Lloyd to be Lieut.; Henry Benjamin John Tydd, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Gloucester—Lieut.-Col. Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal North Gloucester—Henry Charles Talbot Rice, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 1).

Huntingdon—Charles Edward Seymour Ball-Hughes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut, (April 1).

1st Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. C. E. Every-Clayton resigns his commission.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Edward Molyneux Seel, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire—Arthur Edmund Thursby, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 27).

6th Royal Lancashire—Augustus Graham Pomfret Foley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal London—Henry Francis Lovibond Brooks, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment—2nd Lieut. H. E. Maud to be Lieut.

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster—Lieut. G. C. Anderson resigns his commission.

Royal Montgomery—Charles St. Clair Gordon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd or East Norfolk—2nd Lieut. R. J. Spurrell to be Lieut.

Northampton and Rutland—2nd Lieut. E. St. F. Moore to be Lieut., vice Christie, deceased; Sydney Charles Fitzpatrick Vernon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 16).

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Freke Henry Drummond-Williams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Shropshire—Capt. and Hon. Major J. B. Sladen resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

The King's Own 1st Stafford—Lieut. G. B. Henderson resigns his commission. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—W. J. S. Blacklock and T. E. Hickman. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieutenants :—Charles Hare Maclurcan, George D'Aguilar Lawrence, and Francis Charrington (all dated April 4).

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions :—Capt. C. E. Lyon and Lieut. E. G. Amphlett.

West Suffolk—Capt. H. F. Speed is granted the hon. rank of Major (March 28).

1st Royal Surrey—Lieut. E. H. L. Sage resigns his commission.

2nd Royal Surrey—Capt. J. Atkinson to be Major; Harry William Ralph Ricardo, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10).

3rd Royal Surrey—Lieut. R. A. Willis to be Capt., vice Carvick, resigned; 2nd Lieut. F. W. Westropp-Dawson to be Lieut., vice Willis, promoted.

6th West York—Henry Lempriere Molesworth, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Highland Light Infantry—Capt. H. Brodie resigns his commission.

The Highland Rifle—James Stirling, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 25).

2nd Royal Lanark—Frederick Harcourt Stevenson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Scottish Borderers—Sir Alexander Davidson Grierson, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut.

Antrim—Major A. Murray is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Armagh—Lieut. G. G. Lemon to be Capt.

Royal South Down—George Archdale, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Dublin County—Capt. and Hon. Major W. F. Darley resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Dublin City—George Paul Carden, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Fermanagh—2nd Lieut. P. J. L. Tottenham resigns his commission.

King's County—Lieut. H. S. West resigns his commission.

Royal Limerick County—J. F. Campbell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Londonderry—2nd Lieut. S. A. M. Bruce to be Lieut.

Louth—Bernard Daly, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

North Mayo—Lieut. W. B. Murphy resigns his commission, (March 23.)

North Tipperary—Charles Augustus Fry, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—2nd Lieut. R. Armstrong-Yerburgh resigns his commission; Conyngham Richard Cecil Ellis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major W. Rose, Royal Bucks Militia, whose resignation was notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 14, 1879, is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (Nov. 15, 1879).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 24, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 24, and the current year must be understood.]

Royal 1st Devon—Albert de Winter Baker, gent., to be Surg., vice Hunt, resigned.

Dorset—Montagu Scott Williams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

Royal East Kent—John Rigden, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Lanarkshire—The Right Hon. John Adrian Louis, Earl of Hopetoun, to be 2nd Lieut.

Lancashire Hussars—Sub-Lieut. G. N. R. Wetherall resigns his commission.

Leicestershire—Capt. T. A. Craven resigns his commission.

Middlesex—Lieut.-Col. A. Richards resigns his commission.

Montgomeryshire—2nd Lieut. B. E. Morgan resigns his commission.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Capt. J. Thorpe to be Major, and Lieut. C. Wright to be Capt. (both dated March 16).

West Somerset—Major H. A. F. Luttrell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Yorkshire Hussars—Lieut. G. Whitehead to be Capt., vice the Earl of Zetland, resigned.

1st West York—The Hon. W. T. W. Fitzwilliam, late Lieut. Royal Horse Guards, to be Capt. (March 27).

2nd Wsst York—Frederick Walter Hawden, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

The *Irish Times* states that the troops to be concentrated at the Curragh and Newbridge for the forthcoming drill season will be formed into and organised as a division on May 31, and so continue until July 30. The troops will be distributed, and the divisional and brigade staff constituted as follows :—Major-General Commanding—Major-Gen. Glyn, C.B.; Commanding R.A.—Capt. Disney, R.A.; Commanding R.H.A.—Brevet Col. Whinyates, R.H.A.; Commanding Field Batteries, R.A.—Lieut.-Col. Percival, R.A.; Commanding R.E.—Brevet Col. W. O. Lennox, V.C., C.B., R.E.; Assistant-Commissary-General, Commissariat Department—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Short; Camp Quartermaster—Qrmr. J. C. Brind; Provost-Marshal—Qrmr. W. Silk. The cavalry brigade will be commanded by Major-Gen. Fraser, V.C., C.B.; the 1st Infantry Brigade by Brevet Col. G. Clerk, Rifle Brigade, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade by Brevet Col. J. Davis, of the 20th Regt.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. A.—You will see some comment on your query in another column.

B. B.—A great deal depends upon the circumstances of the case. There is no actual rule, we believe.

ONE OF THE INTERESTED FEW.—We think it highly probable that something will be done for those in your category.

Owing to a great press of matter, we are compelled to leave over a number of letters in type.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

WHEN a Ministry goes out of office, it is usual, for the sake of public business, for the head of departments to leave, for the guidance of their successors, memoranda on the state of important questions, and recommendations or suggestions on abstract and on personal matters. It would be interesting if one could get at Colonel Stanley's recommendations to the new War Minister, whoever he may be, respecting Lord Airey's Report, the Army Reserve, and many other subjects which were just handled and laid aside. The last official reference to Lord Airey's Report in Parliament treated it as *non-avenu*, but every one knows pretty well what the recommendations are, and so far as the intentions of the incoming Government may be inferred from their words, we suppose the Report may be regarded as waste-paper. As to the Reserve, from which so much is expected, and for which, we must add, so much has been sacrificed, Colonel Stanley's last admission of its unsatisfactory state was accompanied by a promise that measures would be taken to improve its condition and efficiency, but we do not know the nature of those measures, or how far, if worked out at all, they will gain the approval of the new Minister. Colonel Stanley's administration of the War Office was not remarkable for any violent or even considerable changes, and as we think many changes are not reforms, we ought to be thankful, perhaps, that the temptation to set his mark on the Army, which seems to beset the Secretary of State for War in every Ministry, was resisted by him so successfully; but he certainly is to be credited with some useful measures, and the majority of the members of the Medical Department, at all events, have reason to feel grateful to the man who removed some of their real grievances. His official memory, however, must hang under the cloud of want of backbone in more than one difficulty, and especially in the debate on the Army Discipline Act, in which he yielded to the Irish Obstructionists, and deprived officers of the most effectual means of preventing and punishing military crime among soldiers in the field, when they are not before the enemy. An instance of a very different sort of spirit is to be placed to the other side of his account, when Sir G. Wolseley was going to the Cape. It may be remembered that Sir Garnet Wolseley had come over from Cyprus to attend the Airey Commission, and that a Cabinet Council decided to send him out to supersede Lord Chelmsford. Soon after the news of the catastrophe at Isandlhwana had unnerved the authorities, it was proposed to send out Sir Garnet to Zululand; but strenuous opposition in certain influential quarters defeated the project. Then came the months of preparation, which looked like inaction, and of caution, which looked like "funk," and the Ministry, disgusted and alarmed, pounced on Sir Garnet as their best man, and dispatched him to relieve Lord Chelmsford of his Military functions, and Sir Bartle Frere and Sir H. Bulwer of their respective administrative responsibility. It was necessary for Sir Garnet Wolseley to sail at once, and he set to work and drew up a list of a very numerous personal Staff, and of officers for special service, whom he desired to take with him. With this list he repaired to the Horse Guards; but it was the Derby week, and the day on which Sir Garnet made his way to Pall Mall was the Derby Day. "Where is the Duke?" "His Royal Highness is gone to the Derby." "I want to see Sir Charles Ellice." "The Adjutant-General is at the races." "Well, then, I wish to see Sir A. Horsford;" "The Military Secretary is gone with the Commander-in-Chief." "Where is Sir D. Lysons?" "He is at Aldershot." What was to be done? Time pressed. Next night the vessel sailed from Dartmouth, and passages must be arranged for, and kits prepared,—all in a few hours. So Sir Garnet Wolseley sought out the Secretary of State for War, list in hand, and obtained his signature to an order for their nomination to the new South African Staff, and when the Duke came back to town he was petrified at finding the whole business settled, cut and dry, without his participation in it; nay, in some instances, in direct opposition to his wishes, for there were officers named for appointment whom it was well known the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief would not have allowed to go out if he had had his way. What will happen presently it is not very easy to forecast, but the Army may be prepared for changes of considerable magnitude.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, we regret to learn, is suffering from a severe attack of gout, which confines him to his house, and prevents him from transacting business and seeing his friends.

A vacancy will be created on the List of Queen's Aides-de-Camp by the retirement of Colonel W. J. E. Grant, C.B., Royal Artillery, Colonel H. A. Welman, half-pay, late of a depôt battalion, now employed as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Eastern District, being placed on the paid Establishment. Colonel Welman was gazetted Aide-de-Camp, December 30, 1876.

Some six or eight retirements may be anticipated shortly among the senior veterinary-surgeons, owing to the disinclination which is shown by the senior members of the department to fall in with the requirements as regards service in India. Complaints will doubtless be made of hard treatment, but it must be admitted that those juniors have really a grievance who are compelled to proceed on service after having spent but two and a half years at home, whilst seniors who have enjoyed their ease at home stations for twenty and twenty-five years persistently refuse to believe in the existence of such a thing as a roster.

Captain E. Wood, R.E., succeeds Captain C. M. Watson, R.E., as Aide-de-Camp to the Inspector-General of Fortifications.

We trust the report may prove true which certain of the evening papers published the other evening, that Colonel H. G. Deedes, the Assistant-Under-Secretary of State for War, is to be recommended by Colonel Stanley for a Companionship of the Bath. Colonel Deedes has the strongest possible claims upon the outgoing Government, he having served it now for six years, and served it well, too. The Army admits that the Conservatives have been an undoubted success at the War Office; and certainly they leave the Military Service—at any rate, so far as the officers are concerned—in a very different state to what they were when they took over the reins. But how much of their success as military legislators is due to Colonel Deedes, only those behind the scenes can form any idea, and it would be ungracious were Colonel Deedes' services to be passed over unacknowledged, when rewards are being reserved for officials in other departments who have not done more, if they have done as much as he has, to promote the interests of the retiring Ministers. It is not too much to say that a better and more popular official never held a position in Pall Mall, and it would be gratifying to the Army at large to find zeal rewarded, in the case of one whose aim it would seem to be as unofficial as possible, and always ready to get a grievance redressed, and do a kind turn for those who solicit his advice or assistance.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Clery, half-pay, late 32nd Regiment, is, we understand, to receive an offer of qualifying Staff employment, in recognition of his services in Zululand. Colonel Clery threw up an appointment in order to proceed to the Cape.

Lieutenant M. W. Skinner, Royal Engineers, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of Public Works under the Government of Barbadoes.

We have reason to believe that the forthcoming retirements in the Royal Regiment of Artillery will include Major-Generals J. W. Domville, H. P. Goodenough, C. W. Younghusband, C.B., A. Thompson-E. H. Fisher, and J. R. Gibbon, C.B.; Colonels C. T. Du Plat, A. C. Hawkins, C.B., W. J. E. Grant, C.B., and G. A. Wilkinson, and four other names—probably in the Lieutenant-Colonels' list—yet to be approved. As we have already announced, they will be gazetted by the middle of next month.

So attenuated is the condition of the 107th Regiment at Guernsey and Alderney, that it is with difficulty it finds sentries and guards. As its linked battalion is at Malta and on a peace establishment, Army reformers would do well to turn their attention to its state when Parliament reassembles.

The death of Lieutenant-General Armstrong will, we hope, again raise the question as to the insufficiency of the Staff at Head-quarters. It has long been felt by those who have business transactions with the Horse Guards that the number of officers provided to carry out the duties of the several departments is altogether inadequate, and that this is the cause of the great, and what would appear to be quite unnecessary, delays which are occasioned in the despatch of official business. That the Adjutant-General's Department is under-officered there can be no doubt.

Brevet Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars, has been selected for the appointment of commandant of the Yeomanry School at Aldershot, vice Captain C. W. B. Bell, 8th Hussars, transferred to the Staff College as Professor of Hindustani.

Major-General R. P. Radcliffe completes his period of service as Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery on the 1st prox., but no date is fixed for his retirement, as all depends upon when his successor, Colonel Arbuthnot, now commanding a Brigade in Afghanistan, arrives in England. General Radcliffe's retirement will be greatly regretted throughout the regiment of Artillery, for no man could have carried on the duties of his important position more conscientiously than he has done during the five years he has held office at the Horse Guards, and it reflects no little credit upon him that he should have been able to do what he has, considering how defective the organisation of our Artillery is.

An entire change will take place amongst the Aides-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, consequent upon the withdrawal of the Duke of Marlborough from Dublin Castle, on the resignation of the Ministry.

The rivulet of appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which was foretold some time ago, has flowed through the *Gazette*, and has watered some of the South Africanders who had been left stranded on the bank of expectancy. Colonel Lanyon, already a Companion of the Bath for good services elsewhere, becomes Sir Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., for his civil and military services in Griqualand West and the Transvaal. Colonel Baker Russell, also a C.B. for former work in the field, becomes Sir Baker Russell, K.C.M.G., for his share in the attack on Sekukuni's Mountain. Some time ago, when a gallant officer, whose friends very justly thought he was not sufficiently rewarded with the offer of the C.M.G., was told he would get nothing else, it was observed that the C.M.G. was an "inferior" Order, and the observation caused great umbrage in the highest quarter. The person who made it was informed that it was thought to be very wrong to designate an Order with which the Queen intended to reward distinguished officers by such an adjective; but nevertheless, the M.G. will, to the end of time, be considered "inferior" to the Bath, and is so considered at present. It is not easy to acquit of a certain amount of caprice and arbitrariness of decision the distribution of the M.G. and Bath respectively, and the mode in which the distinctions of service are made; but it seems to be now hardening into a rule that when a C.B is to be further rewarded, he is not to expect a K.C.B. if his services have been in a colony or in British possessions abroad; and that the K.C.M.G. is a *tertium quid* which ought to satisfy him—or with which, at least, he must rest contented.

Colonel J. Fulton, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, becomes major-general, vice Major-General E. W. E. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, deceased, and a step will, at the same time, be given to the senior major and captain in the Army.

We are requested to state that, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the premises occupied by Messrs. Roworth and Sons, the printers of the monthly *Army List*, it will be impossible to issue that publication for the ensuing month, the type of the work and all the material necessary for its construction having been destroyed.

General the Right Hon. Sir E. Lugard, G.C.B., being about to retire from the Army Purchase Commission as paid Chief Commissioner, has consented to continue the performance of the duties without salary.

The Madras Army has suffered a considerable loss lately in Captain R. H. Fawcett, 33rd Regiment, who has been obliged to take leave to England, owing to ill-health. Captain Fawcett was for some time employed on special service at Indian Head-quarters, and has been acting for the last year as a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General on the Madras Establishment. He is an officer of exceptional ability, and one who has enjoyed most thoroughly the confidence of the highest authorities in India, and he can ill be spared at a time when there are so many pressing questions awaiting settlement which closely affect the future well-being of both the British and local forces in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley Maitland, R.A., has been appointed Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, vice Major-General C. W. Younghusband, C.B., who is about to retire, after having had the post since the 1st of August, 1875. Colonel Maitland was for five years Assistant-Superintendent of the Department.

Major G. C. Strahan, C.M.G., late Royal Artillery, Governor of the Windward Islands, and for some time Governor of the West African Settlements, has been appointed Governor of Tasmania.

We understand the authorities are still in labour over the vacant appointment of Colonel of Horse Artillery at Bengalore. It is probable, as we anticipated, the recent Circular laying down a roster of seniority for foreign service will be set aside, and a selection made with the well-known desire to further the interests of the country as characteristic of our military administration.

We have often had opportunity of directing attention to the various criticisms by foreign officers on the state and efficiency of our Army. Some of them have been proved to be the outpourings of captious critics, others the expositions of competent censors, well-meaning, if severe, and we have answered them according to their deserts. But it is not often that we have to reply to indiscreet friends. It appears that the London correspondent of the Vienna *Presse* was carried away by a very lively imagination when, in discussing the strength of England as a Military Power, he represents her as "the first Power of the world, before which all others have to humble themselves, for Great Britain can bring into the field more than eight hundred ships and several millions of soldiers!" According to our friend, "we can draw millions of the best soldiers in the world from India; with our Navy we could take them and employ them anywhere, even in our northern climes." No wonder that such exaggerated statements excite some merriment on the Continent. Herr Spiridion Gopcevicz takes the trouble, in the columns of the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, of exposing the fallacies to which the correspondent in question gives expression. Herr Gopcevicz is a military critic of no mean ability, who knows his subject both theoretically and practically, and on that account any observations he may make on such a subject are deserving of every attention. His remarks ought to be read by everybody taking an interest in the Service. As to our friend, he would have done much better to have held his peace, and the next time he takes up the cudgels in our behalf, we would advise him to consult more accurate sources of information than he appears to have made use of in this instance.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 16, 1880.

The following promotions have been made from this date:—Staff Commanders William Mayes and Frank Inglis to be Staff Captains in her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Henry Hill Justice has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

ADMIRALTY, April 19, 1880.

The under-mentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 23, 1880:—Bernard Renshaw and John Allan Robertson, M.B.

ADMIRALTY, April 20, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Francis Elliot Walker has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List from this date:—William Ball and Thomas Goldsmith Woodfield.

ADMIRALTY, April 22, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Malcolm Hugh Drummond has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Captain—Frank Inglis is appointed Harbour-Master at Portland for a further period of three years.

Commanders—H. F. Crohan, to the Trincomalee, vice Pilkington, whose time has expired; C. Caffin, to the Duncan; W. M. Lang, to the Kestrel; Jeffreys and Wilson, to the Vernon.

Lieutenants—Robert H. Archer, Cecil H. Whist, Gilbert E. Harrison, Lionald A. W. B. Lawrence (?), and Thomas C. Fenton, to the Iris; Gardiner, to the Valiant; Wood, to the Royal Adelaide; White, to the Northumberland; Price, to the Phœnix.

Navigating Lieutenant—Henry E. Woods, to the Iris.

Sub-Lieutenants—Henry V. Hart, Arthur Dodgson, and Lewis Bayly, to the Iris; Davies, to the Pelican; Gwynn, to the Coquette; Anson, to the Decoy; Hughes-Hughes, to the Antelope.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—Leeper, to the Téméraire.

Chaplains—Rev. Edward J. Penny, to Bermuda Dockyard; Rev. Robert A. B. Ross-Lewin, to the Audacious; Rev. John A. Rivington, to the Téméraire; Rev. George J. Blake, to the Newcastle; Rev. Arthur W. Mayo, to the Achilles.

Fleet Surgeon—Arthur B. Johnson, to the Iris.

Paymasters—William B. Ramsey, to the Iris; Horniman, to the Hector.

Surgeon—Dr. Gilbert Kirker, to the Iris.

Chief Engineers—Joseph Sharpe, to the Phœnix; George Thomson, to the Iris.

Assistant-Paymasters—Francis C. Alton, to the Revenge; George F. M. Kent, to the Iris; William J. Nash, to the St. Vincent; Edgar Le H. Whiddon, to the Crocodile; Cecil Reid, to the Implacable.

Engineers—Thomas M'Intosh, to the Himalaya; Henry W. Wilkins, Francis J. Moore, George Welch, William L. Wishart, and Joseph Brand, to the Iris; Henry Cook, to the Newcastle; William E. Grigg, to the Indus, for Defence; W. H. Matthews, to the Victoria and Albert.

Assistant-Engineers—Frank W. Hawkins, to the Phœnix; James Fairbrother, to the Iris, for temporary service.

Boatswains—Thomas Doyle, to the Invincible; James Taylor to the Asia, for the Volage.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Thomas Cummings, of the Warrior, to be acting chief officer, Coastguard, Charleston, vice Merrifield, pensioned.

Achilles, Capt. Algernon C. F. Heneage, is cruising in search of the Atalanta.

Agincourt, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, remains cruising in search of the Atalanta.

Alberta, Staff Com. Balliston, which accompanied the Queen in the Victoria and Albert to Queenborough from Flushing, has returned to Portsmouth.

Alexandra, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., is on a cruise, visiting Avlono, Corfu, and Zante. Letters for the Alexandra should be sent to Malta.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. Walter Hylton Jolliffe, left Constantinople on Saturday, April 10, for Chanak, arriving there early the following morning, where she was shortly after joined by H.M.S. Helicon, carrying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., who left by the Antelope the same day for Constantinople, arriving on Monday, 12th, remained until Thursday, 15th, when he again left in the Antelope, to rejoin Helicon at Chanak, and in that vessel proceeds to Mitylene, Rhodes, Cyprus, &c., fetching Malta the first week in May. Sir Beauchamp Seymour was the guest of Sir Henry Layard during his stay at Constantinople.

Assistance, Capt. C. E. Buckle, will leave Cork for Liverpool on the 26th, with B Baty. I Brig.; Liverpool for Dublin on the 29th, with 4th Baty. I Brig.; Dublin for Birkenhead on the 1st prox., with 3rd Baty. N Brig.; Liverpool for Dublin on the 3rd prox., with 4th Baty. M Brig.; Avonmouth for Dublin on the 6th prox., with A Baty. A Brig.; Dublin for Avonmouth on 10th prox., for B Baty. H Brig.; Avonmouth for Dublin on the 13th, with B Baty. K Brig.; and Dublin for Portsmouth on 17th, with B Baty. G Brig.

Atalanta, Capt. F. Stirling, is still being searched for by the Channel Squadron. We are requested to publish the following:—"To prevent confusion of names, it may be mentioned that the steamship Atalanta, belonging to Messrs. Smith, Sundius, and Co., is expected to arrive in the Channel very shortly, having passed Gibraltar on the 16th inst." The following has been issued by the Admiralty:—"Information having been given that a boat was washed ashore on Feb. 22 near Vianna de Castello, Portugal, having the appearance of belonging to a man-of-war, telegraphic inquiries have been made, and a report has been received from her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon stating that the words 'S.s. Navarino' were deciphered on the fragments of the boat referred to." The conviction grows stronger that no tidings relative to the Atalanta may be expected from the Azores. The Avon, Com. Keppel, which left Fayal on the 4th inst., reports that the whalers she spoke described the weather experienced during February, at which time the Atalanta would be approaching the Azores, had been worse than they ever recollected. The Avon saw in the vicinity of the Azores a large quantity of timber, but her officers do not think that it was likely to be that of the Atalanta. Admiral Sullivan writes to the *Times* to correct an erroneous impression respecting the Atalanta. He says:—"The Atalanta has been called 'a sister-ship to the Eurydice,' but the truth is they were totally different' except as to tonnage and armament. The Juno (Atalanta) was one of the well-known Vestal class of Sir W. Symonds, —a class known to be the broadest and shortest ships for the frigate class that were ever built; while the Eurydice was long and narrow in comparison. Like the sloop class of Sir W. Symonds, his small frigates were the stiffest vessels under a press of sail we ever possessed; so much so that he would not at first allow them more than five tons of ballast, instead of from 30 to 60 tons, which old class vessels of equal size would have had. Their stiffness prevented this being dangerous, except when the water and provisions were nearly expended, in which case the tanks had to be filled with salt water. Two or three of the brigs, and in one instance one of the small frigates, were thrown on their broadsides in a heavy sea when flying light, but righted again; and until sailing ships were nearly obsolete in the Service, the small frigate class were such favourities, both as sea-boats and for their wonderful sailing qualities, that a young captain who got one of them was considered most fortunate. Not one of them was ever lost, and additional ballast in them and the sloop class made them as safe ships as the navy of any nation possessed. In one of the brigs, in which I had increased the five tons of ballast to 35 tons, I spent four years on surveying duties south of the River Plate, more than half of the time being near the Falkland Islands. On one occasion, besides the usual heavy weather of that region, we encountered off the River Plate the celebrated storm in which her Majesty's ship Gorgon went on shore. Yet neither then nor at any time du ing the four years did she receive the slightest damage, even of hammock-netting or head-rail, and not a single defect of hull was reported either year to the senior officer, except in course of time a necessary caulking. I only mention these facts to show that in choosing a ship of that class as a training-ship, the Admiralty could not possibly have made a safer choice; and as it is stated that she had a full amount of ballast and reduced masts, she would be in all human probability as safe as any ship afloat, even if her water and provisions were nearly out. The one danger that no human care can guard against is the floating wrecks or dismasted hulls of forsaken ships, which could not be seen on dark nights, and if struck by a ship going fast the collision might be fatal."

Avon, 4, gun-vessel, Com. L. C. Keppel, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday, from the south-east coast of America, to pay off. The Avon was commissioned at Portsmouth on the 1st of June, 1876.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, having on board Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, is expected at Spithead at the end of this month. She sailed from Bermuda on April 13.

Belleisle, Capt. Thomas Barnardiston, who was on Wednesday last appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Phillimore, entered the Navy in February, 1847, and after serving off Lisbon and in the Mediterranean, and at the Cape of Good Hope, joined the Winchester, 50, and served with the boats in the River Irrawaddy during the Burmese war (medal), and was with Capt. Loch when he and many others were killed in action near Donabew upon the stronghold of a robber chief (gazetted), Feb. 4, 1853. He next served in the Arrogant, 46, in the Baltic (medal), where he witnessed the fall of Bomarsund. He was promoted to lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1855, and during the next two years was employed again in the Baltic and on the Mediterranean and home stations. He commanded a rocket boat at the bombardment of Sweaborg, in August, 1855, and was again gazetted. He served on the south-east coast of America from November, 1857, until advanced to commander, June 24, 1862; was employed at Sheerness Naval Barracks from February, 1863, to January, 1864, and from the last-named date until September, 1866, was successively inspecting officer in the Coastguard service at Hastings and Harwich. He served in the Lord Clyde, 23, with the Channel Squadron from September, 1866, to January, 1867, and from June 8, 1867, until posted, Aug. 14, 1868, commanded the Nymphe, 4, in the East Indies. He was next appointed, Sept. 24, 1873, to the command of the Sphinx, 5, on the North American and West Indies station, in succession to Capt. (now Rear-Admiral) Phillimore, who applied to the Admiralty to be superseded, and, after visiting the North Atlantic, Bermuda, Kingston, Port Royal, Halifax, &c., returned with her to England, and was paid off September, 1874. He afterwards commanded the Rover, 18, in the West Indies and North America, from July 2, 1875, until April, 1879. This ship is ordered from Kingston about May 8, to refit at Devonport.

Bellerophon. Orders for her repair have been suspended. Her defects are of a seriously extensive character, and are estimated to cost over £60,000 to make good. Considering the obsolete class to which she belongs, it is doubtful if any further expense will be incurred in her repair.

Comus, Capt. J. W. East, has searched the islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen, and the Crozets for the shipwrecked crews who were said to have found refuge there, but the search has been totally without success. It was hoped that the crew of the Liverpool ship Knowsley Hall would have been found on Kerguelen Island.

Cruiser, Com. F. A. Wetherall, which is on a cruise between Sicily and Corfu, will return to Malta on May 8.

Fawn, Capt. William J. L. Wharton, surveying vessel, arrived at Constantinople on Thursday, April 15, and after coaling, giving leave, &c., would, in about 10 days' time, resume her surveying in the Dardanelles.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer, is being prepared at Portsmouth for some further torpedo practice, probably at Bantry Bay.

Iris. Capt. Edward Hobart Seymour, who is appointed to the command of this ship, entered the Navy in 1853, and served as mate in the Mersey, 40, and Impérieuse, 51, with the Channel Squadron, and in China from March, 1859, until promoted to lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1860. As lieutenant he served in the Chesapeake, 51; Waterman, tender to the Princess Charlotte; and Impérieuse, 51, all on the China station, from March, 1860, until 1863; and from March in that year until promoted to commander, March 5, 1866, was flag-lieutenant to Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. He was inspecting officer in the Coastguard service at Queenstown and Plymouth from Jan. 11, 1868, until June 25, 1869; and from the latter date until June 20, 1870, commanded the Growler, 4, gun-vessel, on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station. His next appointment was Jan. 9, 1872, to the command of the Vigilant, despatch vessel, from which, on May 15 following, he was transferred to the Lively, with the Channel Squadron, and remained until posted, Feb. 13, 1873. During the following year he was studying at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and from Jan., 1876, until March, 1879, commanded the Orontes, training-ship.

Lively, Lieut. C. Le Strange, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Superintendent of Naval Reserves, was expected to arrive at Queenstown yesterday.

Malabar, Capt. J. F. Grant, arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th inst. from Bombay. During the voyage, which was favourable, there were 16 deaths and 3 births. Measles having broken out among the families of the troops on board, and a similar disease being prevalent at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, all families, with the exception of 25, were sent to the New Barracks, Gosport. Some stories lately published respecting the homeward pasage of the Malabar appear to have had no foundation. The lunatic who "jumped overboard, swam two miles after the ship, and was drowned," was not drowned. The ship was steaming 10 or 11 knots an hour at the time the man went overboard. The engines were stopped and reversed instantly, and a boat launched long before the ship had lost her momentum. The behaviour of the crew was very good, and they saved the man, for which all concerned were complimented by Capt. Grant. The statements published regarding the second-class passengers are stated to be as baseless as that respecting the lunatic.

Minotaur, Capt. H. Rawson, flag of Rear-Admiral A W. Hood, C.B., continues in search of the Atalanta.

Northumberland, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, continues her search for the Atalanta.

Osborne, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, which accompanied the Victoria and Albert to Queenborough last Saturday, has returned to Portsmouth.

Phœnix, Com. Hubert H. Grenfell, was commissioned at Devonport on the 20th inst., for service on the North American and West Indies station.

Rapid, Capt. C. C. P. FitzGerald, remains at Constantinople as senior officer, but expects to be relieved shortly. Com. William Frederick Stanley Mann, who is appointed to the command of this ship, served as acting sub-lieutenant in the Victoria, 102, in the Mediterranean, from October, 1865, until May, 1867, when he removed into the Caledonia, 30, and remained until 1868. On April 1 of the same year he was appointed to the Prince Consort, 24, fitting at Devonport for the Mediterranean, from which ship he was paid off in October, 1871. In February, 1872, he was appointed additional of the Excellent, from which ship, in July, 1873, he was transferred to the Amethyst, 14, fitting at Devonport for the West Coast of Africa. While attached to the Amethyst, he was thus spoken of by Comdre. W. N. W. Hewett, in his despatch from Cape Coast, March 3, 1874:—"Capt. Hunt Grubbe informs me that the services of Lieut. William F. S. Mann, who acted as adjutant to the brigade, were most valuable. This officer bears a reputation of being a smart and energetic officer." He was afterwards appointed, June 11 1874, to the Osborne, Royal yacht, from which he was promoted to commander May 15, 1876, and was subsequently employed, from Aug. 11, 1876, until June 26, 1877, as second captain in the Bellerophon, 15, under the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, in the West Indies and North America.

Rifleman, Com. J. Ingles, will pay off at Chatham on Thursday next.

Salamis, Com. FitzGeorge, which left Gibraltar on the 13th inst. for the Azores, in search of the Atalanta, has not yet made any communication to the Admiralty.

Trincomalee. Com. Herbert F. Crohan, who has been appointed to the command of this ship, vice Pilkington, time expired, served as acting Lieut. in the Fawn, 17, Com. Ralph P. Cator, on the Australian station, from Jan. 2, 1862, until the close of that year. He subsequently served as additional lieut. in the Excellent, gunnery ship, from May 22, 1863, until July 14, 1864, when he removed into the Royal Sovereign, 5, cupola ship, Capt. Sherard Osborn, C.B.; and, on Dec. 5, 1864, was transferred to the Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart. On Sept. 17, 1865, he was appointed additional for disposal to the Duncan, 81, Capt. Robert Gibson, flagship, on the North America and West India station of Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., and on June 12, 1866, removed into the Cadmus, 21, Capt. A. C. Gordon, and returned in her to England and was paid off in 1868. He again served in the Excellent from July 22, 1868, until May 4, 1869, when he was transferred to the

Liverpool, 30, Capt. J. O. Hopkins, flagship of Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, and was paid off Dec. 2, 1870. He afterwards commanded the Tyrian, gunboat, from Feb. 1, 1871, until July 20, when he was transferred to the Pheasant, and commanded her at Gibraltar until promoted to commander, Feb. 13, 1873. He subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and in Oct., 1873, was appointed additional for special service in the Active on the West Coast of Africa. He commanded the Flying Fish in the East Indies and Mediterranean from June 1874 until June 1878.

TYNE, Com. J. E. Stokes, arrived at Malta from Cyprus on April 22.

VALIANT, Capt. W. C. Chapman, is expected to arrive at Devonport from the River Shannon on May 1, to have defects made good.

VALOROUS, Capt. G. D. Morant, employed on service connected with the Irish relief, was sent to Queenstown on the 21st inst. to take out of the Constellation such part of her cargo as it is necessary to remove owing to damage sustained on the voyage from America, and to assist, if necessary, in taking her to the West Coast of Ireland.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Capt. F. Thomson, which conveyed her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and suite to Queenborough, has returned to Portsmouth.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long-service and good-conduct:—Andrew Stephens, quartermaster, of the Britannia; Samuel Penny, chief quartermaster, of the Hector; Henry Cridford, leading stoker, of the Warrior; Richard May, captain's steward, of the Valiant; Samuel Reeves, sailmaker, of the Alexandra; Charles M. Jope, painter, 1st class, of the Himalaya; James Lake, caulker, of the Excellent; John Street, carpenter's mate, of the Dasher; William H. Lee, armourer, Timothy Donovan, chief boatman-in-charge, John G. Cooper, chief boatman, George Ballard, William Fleming, William M. Barry, John Grant, William C. Hamilton, James Bowler, James Lyden, James January, and John Roche, commissioned boatmen, Joshua Doney, Henry Hill, Robert Blanchard, Richard Cobb, and George M'Kinley, boatmen, and Samuel Stevens, of the Coastguard.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND HANBURYS have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste. They present in their "Perfected" article the oil in a beautifully bright and but very little coloured state. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it in its this more perfected form.—*Lancet.* No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed.—*Medical Times and Gazette.* All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Amusements.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, the re-appearance of Madame Albani has been heartily welcomed. On Tuesday evening the favourite songstress appeared as Gilda in Verdi's opera of "*Rigoletto,*" Madame Scalchi making her first appearance this season as Maddalina. Meyerbeer's grand opera of "*Le Prophète,*" with Signor Gayarré as John of Leyden, and Gounod's "*Faust and Marguerite,*" have been included in the week's programme.

The only novelty has been brought out at the ALHAMBRA, where, on Monday evening, Mr. Farnie's adaptation of "*La Fille du Tambour Major,*" produced at the Folies Dramatiques, Paris, last December, met with a very favourable reception. This is about the hundredth work of the popular composer, and the music is best described as a compound of airs selected from his ninety-nine previous compositions. The melodies, if not strikingly original, are all, however, pleasant to hear, and the story, which has a close affinity to that of the "*Daughter of the Regiment,*" though not worth pursuing in detail, supplies some effective opportunities for musical expression. The period indicated is that of seventy years ago, when the armies of the French Republic were engaged in driving the Austrians out of Italy. The daughter of the Drum-Major is Stella, admirably embodied by Miss Constance Loseby, and the adventures through which she passes, and the various disguises assumed, are in strict accordance with the course of the original plot. Mr. Carleton, a valuable acquisition to the Alhambra company joins, as Stella's lover, Captain Robert in some tuneful duets, which are the best compositions in the opera, and an efficient cast is provided, with Miss Edith Bland as the Vivandière Claudine, Miss Fanny Edwards as the Duchess, and Miss Fanny Leslie as the little Drummer. The main recommendations of the new operatic spectacle to the general public will be found, however, in the brilliancy of the embellishments, which show a command over decorative resources not possessed by any other establishment in the metropolis. The new scenery, by Mr. Albert Callcott, is exceedingly picturesque, and the skirmish with the French vidette at the close of the second act, the spirited tarantella and tambourine dance in the third act, and the grand processional entry of the French army into Milan, which terminates the piece, are brilliant examples of the progress made in the pageantry of the modern stage.

Hardly to be classed under the heading of "amusements" is the performance at the GAIETY, on Wednesday afternoon, of Lillo's old-fashioned and lugubrious tragedy of "*George Barnwell.*" It is announced by Mr. Hollingshead as the first of a series of revivals of a similar kind, but it is to be doubted whether the public will show sufficient interest in these attempts at dramatic resurrectionism to make it worth while often to repeat the experiment.

Mr. Clifford Harrison, the youngest son of the late William Harrison, the once popular tenor, made on Monday night a favourable first appearance as Romeo at NEW SADLERS WELLS THEATRE.

When Whitsuntide arrives the company of the Princess's Theatre will be transferred to the Standard, and the establishment will then be pulled down and rebuilt, to be opened again in the autumn under the management of Mr. Walter Gooch.

Mrs. Manders, an actress of much repute in her day, and lately known at the Adelphi and Strand Theatres as a representative of old women, expired last Saturday at the age of 79.

The Council of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, have recently opened a new reading-room and study, and, following the example of Rugby, have erected a workshop for the use of the pupils.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

MR. WEIL, of 14, St. George's Place, Albert Gate, has now Cigars of the Finest Brands for the coming Season, and his celebrated Belgrave Cigarettes were never better, for delicacy of flavour and aroma. The popularity of these cigarettes is now well established, both at home and in the colonies. Smokers who really understand good tobacco should lose no opportunity of inspecting Mr. Weil's cigarettes.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally held in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being free from all deleterious and acid compounds. Price 2s 9d per box. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowland's.

BIRTH.

DOLPHIN.—On the 17th inst., at Springfield, Inverness, the wife of Commander Dolphin, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THORNE—DROUGHT.—On the 17th April, 1880, at St. Cross, by the Rev. J. Gordon Crowdy, M.A., Precentor of Winchester Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Andrewes, Master of St. Cross, Charles Radley Brittain Thorne, late 60th Rifles, to Alice Heathfield, youngest daughter of the late General Thomas Armstrong Drought, Colonel 15th Regiment.

DEATHS.

FESTING.—On the 17th inst., at 55 Beaumont Street, London, Caroline Jane, widow of the late Captain B. M. Festing, K.H., Royal Navy, aged 73 years.

RONEY-DOUGAL.—On the 10th inst., at Ashley House, Lillington, Leamington, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Roney-Dougal, in his 60th year.

SCOTT.—On the 10th inst., at Alfred Place, West, John Guillum Scott (late 53rd Regt.), aged 37, only son of the late Henry Scott, of 71 Onslow Square, South Kensington.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Madame Albani, Mdlle. Pasqua, Signor Gayarre.

This evening, April 24, FAUST E MARGHERITA. Margherita, Madame Albani; Siebel, Mdlle. Pasqua; Mefistofele, Signor Vidal; Valentino, Signor Cotogni; and Faust, Signor Gayarre. Conductor, Signor Vianesi. Doors will open at half-past 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

Mdlle. Turolla, Madame Scalchi; Signor Gayarre.—Monday, April 26, LES HUGUENOTS (concluding at the end of the third act). Valentina, Mdlle. Turolla; Margherita di Valois, Mdlle. Schou; Urbano, Mdlle. Scalchi; Conte di San Bris, Signor de Reszke; Conte di Nevers, Signor Cotogni; Marcello, Signor Vidal; and Raoul di Nangis, Signor Gayarre.

Mdlle. Valleria, Mdlle. Pasqua; Début of M. Engel.—Tuesday, April 27, IL TROVATORE. Leonora, Mdlle. Valleria; Azucena, Mdlle. Pasqua; Il Conte di Luna, M. Lassalle (his first appearance in that character); and Manrico, M. Engel (his first appearance in England).

Madame Albani.—Thursday, April 29, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Madame Albani; Enrico, Signor Graziani; Raimondo, Signor Capponi; and Edgardo, Mons. Engel. Conductor, Signor Vianesi.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; commencing at half-past The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

Programmes of the season, with full particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Edward Hall, at the Box-office, under the portico of the Theatre, where applications for boxes and stalls are to be made.

WANTED, an experienced MAN-COOK, one accustomed to mess work preferred, for a permanency.—Apply to J. CREIGHTON, Officers' Mess, Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury.

SERJEANT-INSTRUCTOR WANTED, for the 24TH LANCASHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. Will be required to take charge of the regimental clothing (receiving extra pay for the work). Must be a first-rate drill.—Address, sending testimonials, to ADJUTANT, 24th L.R.V., Head-quarters, Rochdale, Lancashire.

ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEERS CLUB.

Annual Subscription, £3 3s now, including 1880.

Application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Messrs. COX and CO., Craig's Court.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of All the Star Artistes. Every evening at 8.0. Miss Nellie Power, Messrs. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, The Brothers Dare, &c. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERI OF PERU at 9.0. M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects. Received with immense applause. Arranged by M. Dewinne. Première Danseuse, Mdlle. Ada. Supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

FRENCH GALLERY,
120 Pall Mall.
IS NOW OPEN.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES. The CONTRIBUTIONS of ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS, including a COLLECTION of FOREIGN WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS on the first floor.—Admission, 1s.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,
Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,
ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
28 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Any instructions given to Mr. ROBERTS will be personally attended to.

He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

POTATOES!
J. H. BREEZE,
POTATO, FRUIT, AND CARROT SALESMAN,
SPITALFIELDS MARKET, LONDON,

Is daily receiving Consignments of BEST POTATOES from Growers in England and Scotland. Sack, containing 168 lb., carriage-paid to all parts of London.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

20TH HUSSARS.

The DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 8 o'clock.

Officers late of the regiment are requested to communicate their intention of dining by 10th May, to Colonel R. ALEXANDER, Union Club, Brighton.

14TH (PRINCE of WALES'S OWN) REGIMENT.

The DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at the CRITERION at 8 o'clock on FRIDAY, May 7.

Officers at present serving and late of the regiment are requested to communicate their intention of dining, before May 1, to the MESS PRESIDENT, 1st Battalion, 14th (P.W.O.) Regiment, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

102ND ROYAL MADRAS FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on FRIDAY, May 28th, at 7.30 p.m., at the GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT, in Bond Street.

Officers intending to be present are requested to communicate with the HONORARY SECRETARY (if they have not already done so), 20 The Boltons, South Kensington.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME,
Hampstead.
Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
Chairman—Major-General J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to maintain the full number of 200 girls without reduction.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to

C. R. LOW, Secretary.

No. 7 Whitehall, London, S.W.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS.

DUC de MONTEBELLO'S

EXTRA CUVÉE VINTAGE 1874, SEC, TRÈS-SEC, OR BRUT.

Having secured a large reserve of this fine wine, we are offering it at 72s per dozen, or 76s for 24 half-bottles.

MEURICE AND CO.'S CARTE BLANCHE REIMS.

This delicate Champagne we specially recommend, at 48s per dozen, or 52s for 24 half-bottles.

CLARETS, 15s, 24s, 30s, 36s, and 42s.
SHERRIES, 24s, 30s, 36s, 42s, and 48s.
PORTS (as used in Oporto), 30s, 36s, and 48s.
COGNAC, at 48s and 60s. "The Invalids,'" 84s, very old and delicate.
WHISKY, very old Highland, 42s, and finest old Dublin, 42s per dozen.
Sample Bottles same price, and Detailed Price List, on application to

THE WINE SHIPPERS' AGENCY,
2 VERE STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.
All Goods Delivered Free in London and Suburbs.

Cheques and P.O.O.'s payable to ALFRED NEWTON, crossed "London and Westminster Bank." Terms—Remittance with order. Orders for £5, carriage paid, to any Railway Station in England.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, Friday, April 30. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Capt. William Gill, R.E., on "The Chinese Army."

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The PRIZE ESSAY, by Captain the Hon. EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, C.B., C.M.G., R.N., on "Naval Tactics on the Open Sea, with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons," will appear in No. 104 of the "Journal," now in the press, and will not be published in separate form. Only a certain number of copies of No. 104, beyond the usual edition, will be printed. An early order to the Publishers, Mitchell and Co., 39 Charing Cross, is therefore requested.

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.
Whitehall Yard, April 20, 1880.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *via* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship RYDAL HALL 2,700 tons, will sail on May 8.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and state-rooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—
Wistow Hall ... ... May 26.
Speke Hall ... ... June 12.
Branksome Hall ... ... June 26.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS MEDALS and the only Gold Medal awarded for this class of Machinery.

GOLD MEDAL.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.

DOWS, CLARK, & CO.,
46 FRITH STREET, LONDON.

Partial List of Regiments Supplied with Outfits:—

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS, 9TH and 12TH LANCERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS, 9TH, 34TH, 43RD, 48TH, 51ST, 67TH, 78TH, and 89TH REGIMENTS.

P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

LOTS 110 and 111.

LOT 110, very soft old Pale Sherry, at 30s; and Lot 111, very soft old Oloroso Solera, pale gold, at 33s per dozen. Sherries of the old style, mellowed by age, very soft, and entirely free from the fieriness which has been so detrimental to the consumption of Sherry. These exceptionally large Lots are placed in the hands of the Association for forced realisation, and are offered to the public while on the Special Lot List at greatly reduced prices, instead of being sold by auction.—The London Co-operative Wine Association (Limited), 10 and 12 John Street, Adelphi.

THE
CLOGWYN-Y-GWIN SLATE QUARRY COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

Registered under the Acts 1862 and 1867, whereby the Liability of each Shareholder is limited to the nominal value of the Shares subscribed for.

CAPITAL. £40,000, IN 8,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

£1 on Application, and £2 on Allotment, and the Balance when required. Should no Allotment be made, the Deposit-Money will be returned in Full.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. R. CHICHESTER, Esq., 97 Belgrave Road, S.W., and Athenæum Club.
J. C. R. READE, Esq., 8 Duke Street, St. James's, and White's Club.
W. McADAM STEUART, Esq., 2 East India Avenue, E.C. (late of Gillandors, Arbuthnot, and Co., Calcutta.
HERM SCHULTZ, Esq., 71 Great Tower Street, E.C., Director of the Richmond Consolidated Mining Company). Limited.
R. R. WILLIAMS, Esq., Carnarvon, Quarry Proprietor.
(With power to add.)

BANKERS.—London—Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, and CO. Lombard Street, E.C. Carnarvon—Messrs. WILLIAMS and CO., Old Bank.
SOLICITORS.—London—Messrs. WALKER and MEWBURN-WALKER, 12 Furnival's Inn. Carnarvon—Messrs. R. D. WILLIAMS and HUGHES.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.—G. FITZROY COLE, Esq., Assoc. Memb. Institute C.E., 54 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
BROKERS.—Messrs. DETTMAR and HUGHES, 20 Change Alley, E.C.
SECRETARY.—WILLIAM STEWART MILLER, Esq.
OFFICES.—25 MINCING LANE, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purchase and working of the "CLOGWYN-Y-GWIN" SLATE QUARRY, situate in the County of Carnarvon. It is held on a lease for 21 years (renewable) direct from G. W. D. ASSHETON SMITH, Esq., the owner in fee of the renowned Llanberris Slate Quarries.

This Quarry is situate on the north side of the valley of Bettws Garmon, at the base of Snowdon, and about nine miles from the Port of Carnarvon.

The Slate Vein is of very great extent, being some 300 yards in width, encased on each side by granite, and is the well-known "Bangor" Vein. It is of an excellent quality, possessing a good cleavage, and for colour and texture cannot be surpassed. It has been found, since the Report on the other page, that the width is upwards of 200 yards more than stated in the Report.

The Vein is sufficiently opened up to admit of at once putting on bargains for slate-making, and in fact there are some Hundreds of Pounds worth of Slate already on the ground.

The Quarry already opened can be extended the whole width of the Vein, and as it is situate on the slope of the hill, the field is practically inexhaustible, as the vein extends, and is proved to run through the whole estate, which comprises nearly 200 acres, and includes part of Glanrafon Vein (a sister Quarry), as shown in the annexed Plan.

The North Wales Narrow-Gauge Railway System will, when completed, run through the property, and be within 200 yards of the Quarry, and an incline will connect the Quarry with the same. At present there is about one mile of the Railway to be completed, and the Works are in active progress, and will, when finished, connect the Quarry with the Port of Shipment.

There is ample tip-room, a most important matter in the working of a Slate Quarry.

The opening of Galleries for the extension and proper working of the Quarry is now effected.

All motive power can be had, without the aid of steam, as there is an abundant supply of water adjoining the Quarry, for driving planes, saws, and every necessary machinery in the driest seasons.

As before mentioned, the Lease is direct from GEORGE WILLIAM DUFF ASSHETON SMITH, Esq , the owner of one of the finest Quarries in the world, and who has never granted a Lease before (except that of the sister-Quarry which adjoins), and which has very recently been sold for a large sum to residents in the neighbourhood.

The Quarry is held for twenty-one years, renewable on favourable terms. The terms of the present Lease are as follows. For dead or certain rent, £20 per annum; and royalties as follows, viz.:—

Best Slates	2/6	per Ton.
Seconds	2/-	"
Thirds	1/6	"
Slabs	1/6	"
Moss and Drawing Slates	1/-	"

Owing to the comparatively low price of labour, the present is a most opportune time for developing and further opening out the Quarry, in order to meet the rapidly-increasing demand.

As to the sale of the produce of this Quarry, the Directors have no fear, as they have been in communication with some of the leading merchants in Carnarvon, who have expressed their willingness to enter into contracts for the purchase of all the output, as they are so well acquainted with its colour, quality, and marketable value. On a careful estimate, the Directors are satisfied that, with an expenditure of £3,000 to £6,000 of Working Capital, Dividends of not less than £15 to £20 per cent. will be realised.

To prove the high opinion the Vendor has of the ultimate value of the Quarry, he has agreed to take a large portion of the purchase-money in Shares, and to join the Board of Directors.

The price to be paid for the whole of this valuable property is £20,000, of which the Vendor takes £7,000 in cash, £13,000 in Shares fully paid up, which will not rank on Dividend until the general body of Shareholders shall receive Dividend after the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

A reference to the Reports appended will show the opinions of practical men upon this Quarry, who have from time to time inspected its operations, and carefully observed its development.

The only Contract entered into is that between RICHARD ROGERS WILLIAMS of the one part, and ROBERT BOWMAN TENNENT, on behalf of the Clogwyn-y-Gwin Slate Quarry Company, of the other part, and dated the 3rd of October, 1879.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

TALYSARN SLATE QUARRIES,
11th January, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I visited and carefully inspected your Slate Quarry, situate on the north side of the Valley of Bettws Garmon, distance of about nine miles from the shipping port of Carnarvon.

The Slate Vein is here presented in a site highly adapted for economical quarrying operations, while it is of a very great extent, and is also of an excellent quality, and possesses a remarkably good cleavage, with a marketable light blue colour.

Although the depth attained is merely tops, the Slates produced are sound and sonorous, which is rarely the case in any other Quarry in Wales.

The magnitude of the property admits of the formation of an extensive Quarry, inasmuch as the Slate Vein is extending through the property for many hundred yards, with ample tip-room to deposit the rubbish.

The facilities for opening this valuable Slate Vein in galleries, and the advantages for clearing tops without the aid of machinery, such as steam-engines, &c., enhance its value very considerably.

I observe that you have water-power available for driving any kind of machinery.

This Slate property affords advantages for economical operations that are not surpassed by any other in Wales that are within the circle of my knowledge.

The Narrow-Gauge Railway is being brought within 200 yards of the Quarry; consequently, the item of carriage of Slates will be comparatively small.

Looking at the probable mineral wealth of the property, together with all the advantages connected to it, I believe, if a sufficient Capital was raised to develop the Quarry vigorously, and that laid out with a judicious and economical management, that the production of Slates will be such as to yield a profitable return.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM DAVIES,
Manager of the Talysarn Slate Quarries, Nantlle.

RICHARD R. WILLIAMS, Esq , Carnarvon.

CLOGWYN-Y-GWIN SLATE QUARRY, RHYD-DDU, NEAR CARNARVON.

I have on several occasions visited and closely inspected Clogwyn-y-Gwin, and every time found better prospects for a good Quarry. The Vein is very pure, of a light-blue colour, excellent cleavage, with very good back joints, and producing, already, Slates better in quality and more in quantity, in proportion to the depth of the Quarry, than any other in Wales. There is also a plentiful supply of water for working machinery. About 200 yards of incline will bring the Quarry into connection with the Narrow Gauge to Carnarvon. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Clogwyn-y-Gwin Slate Quarry only requires to be developed to turn out very profitable.

WM. ROBERTS.

Penyronsedd Quarry, Nantlle, February 12, 1876.

After an interval of over two years, during which time the Quarry has been opening up, Mr. DAVIES again visits the Quarry, and reports most favourably.

And again, on March 13, 1880, he writes to the Directors:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have nothing to add to my former Reports. As I mentioned to you when you visited the Quarry, on the 16th January, this year, the sum I have named will put it in thorough working order, and I can only endorse my former Reports by saying that you have a most valuable property, and that you should lose no time in completing your works, as the demand for this class of Slate is greatly on the increase.—I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM DAVIES.

Since the above Reports were obtained, Mr. G. Fitzroy Cole, Assoc. Memb. Inst. of Civil Engineers, of 54 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, has lately visited North Wales, and spent some days in visiting the Clogwyn-y-Gwin Slate Quarry, and in making general inquiries. His Report, dated the 14th April, is most favourable and exhaustive, but being of some length, it cannot well be printed with this Prospectus; copies, however, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER CONTRACT FOR HER MAJESTY'S MAILS TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY.
SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

WEEKLY	DEPARTURE	FOR	BOMBAY.
FORTNIGHTLY	"	"	CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
"	"	"	CHINA AND JAPAN.
"	"	"	AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Offices—122 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., and
25 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

THE
ARUNDEL & CALEDONIAN HOTELS.

The ARUNDEL is near the New Law Courts, in the Strand, being next door to the Temple Station.

The CALEDONIAN is on the Adelphi Terrace, and close to Charing Cross.

These two old-established Family Hotels, from their especially advantageous position, both overlooking the Thames Embankment, combine light, air, and perfect quiet, although in the centre of London. They are now under one management, and are conducted on the principle of a fixed charge of SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER DAY, which includes a good Bedroom, Breakfast of hot and cold meats, Luncheon, Dinner of six courses, and Tea and Coffee in the evening; also the use of large, well-appointed Sitting-rooms, including an ELEGANTLY-APPOINTED DRAWING-ROOM.

These Hotels, containing upwards of 200 Rooms, have been for many years largely patronised by Members of Parliament, the Clergy, and by Military and Naval Officers and their Families, by reason of their central, but retired localities, affording all the comforts and luxuries of high-class Hotels.

J. R. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

PERFECTLY PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—By the use of this, the most simple, speedy, and successful agent, after an experience of 45,000 cases, Mr. B. L. MOSELY, the Dentist, Member of the College of Dentists, England, and original introducer of this Gas, guarantees entire immunity from pain in every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery, and successful painless adaptation of artificial teeth. The daily experience of Hospital and extensive private practice demonstrates that, unlike every other anæsthetic, the Nitrous Oxide Gas is innocuous and even pleasant, while want of success or the least pain is simply impossible. For confirmation of this, vide *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, of 15th January, 1870, and opinions of leading members of the faculty. In the use of Mr. B. L. Mosely's Painless Artificial Teeth, the following results may be confidently relied on. All loose Teeth are permanently fastened, and the Artificial Teeth as firm in the mouth as the natural. Such entire comfort, combined with a fit so perfect is secured by this spécialité that the wearer, so far from being inconvenienced by his Artificial Teeth, is actually uncomfortable without them. In appearance and in use, both for eating and speaking, they are precisely the same as natural teeth—there is no difference whatever.

"Ease and comfort most apparent, while mastication appears completely provided for."—*Advertiser*.

From the *Lancet*, April 2nd, 1870 (p. 480):—"The reasons why we advocate the use of *Nitrous Oxide Gas* are 'Its safety;' 'The rapidity with which anæsthesia can be induced, viz., from 50 to 100 seconds;' Because it is actually pleasant to inhale, and therefore fright and mental distress are avoided;' 'Because recovery is usually bright, pleasant, and complete, after-discomfort being extremely rare.'"

Teeth from 5s; sets, 5 to 30 guineas. Only addresses, 312 Regent Street, opposite the Polytechnic; and 49 Moorgate Street. Established 1820. Consultation free.

N.B.—PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 HIGH STREET, ALDERSHOT, FROM 11 TILL 5.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS.

MESSRS. MORTLOCK,
OF OXFORD STREET,

Manufacture PORCELAIN of an exceptionally hard and fine quality, at very low price, specially for Regiments, Clubs, and large Institutions.

Quotations and Samples forwarded free.

DINNER SERVICES.
DESSERT SERVICES.
CUTLERY.
GLASS.
ELECTRO-PLATE.
LAMPS.

Estimates and Patterns 15 *per Cent. Cash Discount.*

JOHN MORTLOCK & CO.,

SOLE ADDRESSES—202, 203, 204 OXFORD STREET; and
30, 31, and 32 ORCHARD STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

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BARRY & REYNOLDS'

(CROWN BRAND)
GENUINE MUSTARD
In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Tins.

B. & R. first offered GENUINE MUSTARD for consumption in 1852, before which time it was an article little known to the public.

EXCELLENCE OF
PREPARED COCOA,
THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE.
Sold only in Packets.

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE STORES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
And without which none is genuine.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

CARSHALTON HOUSE SCHOOL,
SURREY.

Boys prepared to pass into Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Navy. Military Drill and Discipline.—For particulars, apply to the HEAD MASTER.

TO PARENTS or GUARDIANS.—A LADY, the widow of a medical man, having a large house, newly furnished with every comfort, in a desirable locality, two minutes from rail, train, and tram, S.W. district, is desirous of RECEIVING as BOARDERS, three or four YOUNG GENTLEMEN, who may be studying at College.—Address "F. R.," care N. Woods, Esq., 41 Limes Grove, Lewisham, S.E.

THE PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE (formerly the Adult Orphan Institution), for the Education as Governesses of the Orphan Daughters of Clergymen, of Naval and Military Officers, and of Members of the Civil Service. An ELECTION of WARDS will take place in JULY. Candidates' applications must be forwarded to Secretary, St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, on or before May 1.

UNITED SERVICE PROVISION MARKET (Limited).

The Prospectus will be issued in a few days, preparatory to an early commencement of Business. Those to whom a Copy may be sent and the Services generally, are invited to apply for shares.

W. HARDING, Secretary (*pro tem.*).

Temporary Offices, 21 Union Court Chambers' Old Broad Street, E.C.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, Arms, Coronet, Crest, and Address Dies Engraved as Gems, from original and artistic designs. NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES brilliantly illuminated by hand in gold, silver, bronze, and colours.

BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s per 100.

All the New and Fashionable Note Papers kept in stock.

A VISITING CARD-PLATE. ELEGANTLY ENGRAVED, and 100 SUPERFINE CARDS PRINTED for 4s 6d.

BALL PROGRAMMES.—All the new patterns of the season arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. BILLS of FARE, GUEST CARDS, REGIMENTAL BAND CARDS, BOOKPLATES, and INVITATIONS in every variety.

At RODRIGUES', 42 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W

GUSTAVE GIBERT'S
CHAMPAGNES.

These fine Wines may now be procured for prompt cash on favourable terms. Dry, delicate, at 46s; Gold Crown, dry, at 54s; Vin du Roi, at 76s per dozen, from

FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO.,

33 Wellington Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
20 Sloane Street, Chelsea, S.W.
London Bridge, S.E.
Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

FALKNER'S "REAL MALT" WHISKEY.

PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only. A stock always kept in bond ready for shipment to India and the Colonies.

LONDON, 40 CHARING CROSS.
DUBLIN, 83 GRAFTON STREET.

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTERWATER, called by J. von Liebig "a treasure of Nature," on account of its high degree of Chlorides, recommended as a mild aperient and well-tried curative for regular use by such medical authorities as Sir Henry Thompson, Virchow, Frerichs, &c. Cures constipation, indigestion, phlegm, hæmorrhoids, chronic catarrh, disorders of stomach and bowels, gynæcological complaints, gout, congestion, depression of mind, impurities of blood, and scorbutic affections. To be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Mineral Waters.

LAMPLOUGH'S

PYRETIC SALINE.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES, AND USE NO OTHER. This alone is the true antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, having peculiar and exclusive merits. For the protection of the public against fraudulent imitations, I have applied for and again obtained a perpetual injunction, with costs, against the defendants. Observe the GENUINE has my NAME and TRADE-MARK on a BUFF-COLOURED WRAPPER.

113 HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.)

The best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the HAIR, WHISKERS, OR MOUSTACHES, and preventing them turning grey.
Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.

C. and A. OLDRIDGE,
22 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.

AND ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

For children it is invaluable, as it forms the basis of a magnificent head of hair, prevents baldness in mature age, and obviates the use of dyes and poisonous restoratives.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 464 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost, or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

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Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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The REPORT presented at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held at the Offices on Wednesday, April 21, FRANCIS WEBB, Esq., in the Chair, stated that:—

The proposals received in the year were 810 for £261,483, and the policies issued were 603 for £176 307, yielding in new premiums the sum of £5,664 14s 5d.

The total income amounted to £21,929 6s 10d.

The claims by death during the year amounted to the sum of £8,409 12s 5d. The funds in hand at the end of the year were £61,120, which amount was about equal to the total sum of the entire premiums received since the formation of the Company on all Policies in force at date of the Report.

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The REPORT made to the Shareholders and Policyholders at the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, held at the Offices on Wednesday, April 21:—

The Annual Premium Income amounted to	£135,621	7	11
The Interest, less Income Tax, to	28,787	6	7
The Claims were	145.817	9	5
The Surrenders were	11,959	4	2
The Expenses, including Commission, were	8,234	17	0
The Funds in hand	672,121	2	1

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Prospectus, Directors' Report, giving full particulars, Form of Application for Shares, and any information required, can be obtained either personally or by letter, at the Company's Offices, 110 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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(*b.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, settle, improve, irrigate, and cultivate any lands, hereditaments, or other property in Egypt.

(*c.*) To develop the resources of any lands or hereditaments in Egypt the property of the Company, or of others, by building upon, planting, clearing, irrigating, or otherwise dealing with the same.

(*d.*) To invest on any security, such as the money of the Company may be invested upon, the money of any persons employing the Company to make such investments, with or without the Company's guarantee of interest, or of principal and interest.

(*e.*) To buy, sell, let, manage, cultivate, irrigate, or otherwise deal with, either as principals upon their own account, or upon commission or agency terms, real and personal property, merchandise, and effects of every description.

(*f.*) To sell, exchange, let, or otherwise dispose of, any of the lands, hereditaments, mortgages, securities, or other property of the Company, and as respects any such mortgages and securities, with or without the guarantee of the Company for the payment of the principal or interest thereof, or any other part thereof.

(*g.*) To buy, sell, traffic, and deal in securities and property in Egypt of any kind.

(*h.*) To subscribe for, purchase, hold, and deal in, any part of any loan to be issued in Egypt, any part of the security for which consists of land in Egypt.

(*i.*) To accept in payment for any property sold by the Company, either cash, or deferred, or annual, or other periodical payments, either for a fixed term of years, or terminable with a life, or lives, or otherwise, or payment in such other manner as may be determined.

(*j.*) To work, cultivate, irrigate, and develop any lands or property of the Company upon the terms of allowing the fellahs, the peasants, or others employed a participation in the profits of the land.

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To India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum; viâ *Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d.*

OBJECTIONS have repeatedly been raised in this country regarding the facilities afforded to foreign officers to acquire information as to the nature of any experiments carried out to improve the *matériel* of the Services, notwithstanding that foreign Governments do not fully reciprocate this courtesy; and we hope that the following may serve to bring about reform, and cause foreign officers to be denied such privileges as their own Governments may be only too ready to accept, while quite unwilling to grant. A few months ago the Attaché to the Embassy at Berlin reported that experiments were about to be made in Germany with machine-guns. The Admiralty thereon applied to the German Government for permission for Commander Grenfell to attend; but this application, like others of a similar nature, was politely but decisively refused. The Admiralty, finding it utterly useless to keep Commander Grenfell continually searching for information he could never succeed in obtaining, unless, indeed, he had had recourse to bribery, recalled him, and discontinued the appointment he held. The experiments were duly made, but in what manner, and with what weapons, the Admiralty are unaware. The generally received opinion in this country is that the Hotchkiss and Nordenfeldt guns were tried. We are now informed on good authority that the Hotchkiss gun alone was experimented with, the Nordenfeldt gun never having left the works of Herr Gruson, at Buckau, near Magdeburg, since it was first sent there, owing to the German authorities having decided that only guns of a calibre sufficiently large to fire the smallest shell admissible under the Russian Convention should be experimented with, and believing the Nordenfeldt principle admitted of no larger bullet than one of one-inch calibre or seven ounces in weight. They declined to try this gun, and proceeded on the assumption that the Hotchkiss was the only shell-firing machine-gun available. The results obtained have evidently been considered to be satisfactory, for we understand that Captain Sachs, the late Director of Naval Ordnance in Berlin, ordered the Hotchkiss machine-gun to be supplied to the six ships forming the German summer evolutionary squadron which Captain Sachs has recently vacated his post in Berlin to command. The announcement that the English Admiralty had adopted the Nordenfeldt gun has, however, taken the German Authorities by surprise. They thought this gun had no chance, basing their calculations as to the relative merits of machine-guns on the per-centage of hits in any given number of shots, regardless of the time taken to fire them, instead of on the actual number of hits in a given time, regardless of the number of shots fired. That the latter mode of computing the efficiency of a machine-gun is the correct one, will be apparent when it is remembered that these guns, on board ship, are used to destroy advancing torpedo-boats. These small craft can approach a vessel to within about three hundred yards without being perceived. Thirty seconds then brings them alongside, and their deadly torpedo explodes. The gun on board the ship has, therefore, but thirty seconds in which to sink or disable and arrest the progress of the torpedo-boat, and it is self-evident that a gun making 15 per cent. of hits in that time, as does the Nordenfeldt when firing 60 shots a minute, is of more value even than a gun which would make 100 per cent. of hits on 60 shots, but take six minutes to fire them.

The record of the trial by court-martial of Lieutenant Harward, of the 80th Regiment, is at once a melancholy and a warning document. This officer was in command of a detachment on the Utrecht side of the River Intombi when the detachment on the other side was surprised and almost entirely destroyed. On the alarm, Lieutenant Harward formed up his men promptly, and opened fire across the river. At the end of a few minutes, however, seeing that the Zulus were crossing in great strength, he mounted his horse and rode into Utrecht for reinforcements, leaving his party under the command of a serjeant, who carried out the retreat with great firmness and courage. Soon after Lieutenant Harward was invalided to England, and while at home he was given the opportunity of resigning his commission. He, however, demanded a court-martial, and as soon as his health was re-established, returned to South Africa for trial. His defence was that if he had erred, he was merely guilty of an error of judgment. It was essential to obtain reinforcements as quickly as possible. He was not aware that any man in the detachment could ride, so he went himself. The evidence was to the effect that he had shown no signs of fear or disturbance, so we are bound to accept his explanation of an act very difficult of explanation on any other ground than cowardice. The court accepted the explanation, and acquitted the prisoner; but Sir Garnet Wolseley only confirmed, but did not approve the finding. On a simple statement of the fact that an officer, when a detachment under his command is in extreme peril, and wants all the aid which his professional knowledge and personal example can give, leaves his men and rides off for assistance, carries its own condemnation with it. Nothing can excuse Lieutenant Harward's conduct. We presume the court-martial acquitted him of misbehaviour because they believed that his motive was really a desire to obtain succour for his men, and not to secure his own safety. Still, though we accept the finding, which virtually is that Lieutenant Harward was not actuated by cowardice, we cannot too strongly reprobate his conduct, too earnestly caution others against imitating it. Officers should bear in mind that the post of danger is the post of duty as well as of honour, and that nothing can excuse such an abandonment of his men as that of which Lieutenant Harward was guilty. It is difficult to conceive any man being so wrong-headed, so devoid of common-sense, as to believe that it was his duty, to quit his men at such a conjuncture. Had there been another officer present, Lieutenant Harward might have sent him for aid; but nothing would justify the commander going himself. It is most improbable that there was no man present able to ride, and it does not appear that the question was ever asked. To sum up, if Lieutenant Harward was not guilty of misbehaviour, —and we gladly accept the verdict of the court-martial —he was utterly ignorant of his duty, and sadly incompetent for even the smallest independent command. That, in future, no officer in circumstances of a similar nature may follow his example, and be forced to show that he was a fool, in order to prove that he was not a coward, a General Order on the subject ought to be published.

The Reorganisation scheme under the Admiralty and War-Office Retirement Act, does not seem to have given general satisfaction at the Admiralty. Some of the officials have been interviewing the First Lord, and there is much dissatisfaction and discontent amongst the Lower-Division Clerks, which is undoubtedly sufficiently justified. We have the Established Admiralty Writers, who were promoted *(sic)* to be Lower-Division Clerks. These gentlemen were, previous to the reorganisation, assured by their Lordships that the establishment of the Lower Division of Clerkships afforded means of improving their position and pay. Well, the Reorganisation Order appears, and in the first place, they are called upon, after many years' service, to work an extra hour a day for 10d., or the pay given to a copyist for the simplest mechanical work. In the next place, after an interval, they are promoted to the Lower Division, and the pay for the extra hour is then reduced (upon promotion!) to £10 a year, or 7½d. an hour, which is 25 per cent. lower than the pay of a Copyist; and even this miserable remuneration, by some manipulation too complicated to explain here, is still further reduced, until it becomes in some cases as low as 4½d. an hour, and then finally disappears. Of course, it is obvious to any impartial observer that there is no improvement so far, and the question arises,—Where is the improvement? This is difficult to answer, for it is hard to discover where the promises of improvement have been fulfilled. Certainly, these gentlemen are now entitled to progress to a maximum of £250 a year, by triennial increment of £15, instead of stopping at £160; but even on looking into this benefit, it will appear that, with one or two exceptions, several years must elapse before these gentlemen derive the slightest advantage therefrom. Moreover, owing to the large reductions which have been made in the higher Division, they are performing more responsible work than when their scale of salary was established, without any additional remuneration; for notwithstanding the promises of the Lords of the Admiralty that "duty pay" would be considered in framing the next year's Estimates, no sum is proposed to be voted for that purpose, except for one favoured Department, at all adequate to the requirements of the case, and in comparison with what is provided for other Departments of the State. In fact, duty pay is considered a delusion and a snare, and this treatment of Lower-Division Clerks in the Admiralty must produce ill-effects, especially amongst those who enter by open competition, when they compare the advantages in this respect their colleagues in other offices possess.

Lord Cardwell's promise, given in the House of Commons during the debates which preceded the Abolition of Purchase, that no officer should find himself in a worse position under the new system than he was under the old, would seem to have been entirely ignored. In some cases, at any rate, the present Regulations press most severely. Especially is this the case as regards officers whose bad-luck it was to find themselves upon half-pay on October 31, 1871. Take the case of a captain promoted to an unattached company, or one placed on half-pay in consequence of ill health. As a Purchase captain, he ought by rights to be entitled, on retirement, to a sum of £3,200. But as the Warrant stands, or as it is interpreted, an officer can demand only £1,600. Thus he becomes a loser of £1,600, and there is no appeal. And yet there are some who argue that the British officer has been handsomely treated, and that though grievances are ventilated, they are purely imaginary; that the

Government has acted honourably, and that those who complain, do so needlessly. Generally speaking, the terms offered are, we think, as fair as could be expected; but instances are continually brought to light in which officers have received but scant justice, and it must be admitted that half-pay officers of all ranks—those, that is to say, who happened to be in receipt of half-pay when the new order of things came into operation—have a substantial cause of grievance, and we shall yet hope to find steps taken to put them right.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Queenstown on Wednesday evening in the *Lively* for Galway. Some of the relief stores from the United States' frigate *Constellation* were placed on board the *Lively* previous to her sailing, and will be distributed under the personal superintendence of his Royal Highness. The remainder of the *Constellation's* cargo will be forwarded to Galway by the *Valorous*. The Duke landed at Valentia on Thursday, and was received by the principal inhabitants and a relief deputation.

Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales are now due at Spithead in the *Bacchante*, having completed their first cruise in a sea-going ship. The cruise has been a success, and the young Princes have taken kindly to the life, and are much liked. The reception given them at Port Royal will not soon die out of their memories, for it was a spontaneous welcome by the coloured population.

The Earl of Northbrook was introduced to her Majesty on Wednesday, and kissed hands on taking office as First Lord of the Admiralty. The new Board will be formed almost immediately, so that business may not be delayed by the want of a properly patented Board. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre returns to his old post at the Admiralty, and as yet Mr. Thomas Brassey is not in that office to which it is generally believed he aspires, and in which he would work with a will.

It has been notified to the authorities at Pembroke Dockyard that the new armoured barbette ship which is to be constructed there is to be named the *Collingwood*. We congratulate the Admiralty on the choice of such a good old name.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., will shortly rehoist his flag on board the *Alexandra* at Malta, and will then take the Squadron under his command for a long cruise. According to the programme drawn up by the Admiral, the ships under his orders will have one of the most enjoyable cruises which has fallen to the lot of the command for a long time. Visits to the ports of the Adriatic, of Italy, France, and Spain are to be made, and the officers may expect much sight-seeing and gaiety. This will, in some measure, make up for the weary work in Besika Bay and the Sea of Marmora.

We are glad to learn that, before going out of office, the Admiralty has had under consideration the claim of Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, of the *Vernon*, to some recompense for the very severe hurts received by him in the execution of his duties. The matter has been laid before her Majesty, who has been pleased to sanction a pension of £150 per annum being granted to Lieutenant Wilmot.

The Russian Minister of Marine has decided to take part in the exhibition that is to be held at Moscow next year, and has assigned the sum of 180,000 roubles towards the representation of the Russian Navy and merchant shipping.

After an experimental cruise of the *Iris* in the Mediterranean, it is not improbable that, should she prove in all respects satisfactory, she will go through the Canal, and join the flag of Admiral Coote. The dispatch with which she would be able to move from place to place, and the special acquirements of Captain E. H. Seymour, a former Naval Attaché, would certainly make her a valuable "Intelligence Department" for the China station, where a watchful eye is only too much wanted at the present time.

Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., is the favourite for a seat at the Board, in Lord Clanwilliam's vacancy, and his services in the Mediterranean, especially the manner in which he arranged for the occupation of Cyprus, are deserving of reward. It is not surprising that many expected to see his lordship made a K.C.B. even before the present promotions in the Order were made; but in that matter he has been overlooked.

The retiring First Lord of the Admiralty has shown his regard for the office, and the high esteem in which he holds many of the heads of departments, by the number of recommendations he made for the honourable distinction of the Bath. The services of Captain Codrington as private secretary to Mr. Smith were undoubtedly very much appreciated by the late First Lord, and he was of opinion that the four years passed by that officer at Whitehall quite entitled him to the distinction of a civil C.B. Colonel Pasley, R.E., Director of Admiralty Engineering Works, and Mr. James Wright, Engineer-in-Chief in the Controller's Department, as also Mr. James Noel, who recently retired from the Secretariat, have also been nominated to Companionships. It was anticipated that, in the distribution of these honours, the late chief clerk, Mr. Thomas Wolley, C.B., might have been remembered, and have been given a step in the most honourable Order.

Lieutenant Malcolm Drummond, who has this week been retired with the rank of Commander, has left the Active List of the Royal Navy, with the view to accepting an important appointment in the far East.

A lieutenant's Naval pension of £50 per annum has this week fallen vacant by the death of Commander William H. Moore, who was awarded the pension in December, 1870. Commander Moore obtained his commission as lieutenant in February, 1815.

We hear that the Danish Government has been requested to direct inquiries to be made on the coast of Greenland for any traces of the *Atalanta*.

The Queen in Council has been pleased to approve of a memorial from the Admiralty, suggesting that they be empowered to confer the Flag Officers' Good-service Pensions of £300 a year on officers, whether on the Active or the Retired List, provided in the case of retired officers that retirement has taken place after attaining flag-rank, and that the retired pay, together with the good-service pension, shall not exceed the half-pay of an Admiral of the Fleet; also that a flag officer be allowed to receive his good service pension, notwithstanding appointment to full pay or civil salary.

Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels of Marines will in future be subject on retirement to the rule in force as regards captains of the Royal Navy, viz.:—They shall be allowed to receive in retired pay, together with good-service pension, a sum not exceeding £600 a year, but should the two together exceed that sum, they shall be retired on £600 a year, relinquishing the good-service pension.

With reference to the directions laid down in the Queen's Regulations, as to the practical examination of engineers for the rank of chief engineer, the Admiralty direct, by Fleet Circular 10, of April 15, 1880, that in future no engineer shall be allowed more than two trials to pass his practical examination, and that failure at the second examination will render him finally ineligible for the rank of chief engineer. Failure to pass a practical examination before the proper examining officers must be in every case reported for the information of the Admiralty.

A correspondent writes to thank us for the remarks in our last issue with reference to the carelessness with which notices of appointments, &c., are given at the Admiralty, and he alludes to several cases in which appointments have never appeared in any paper, causing much inconvenience in consequence. We are glad to observe that the initials, and in many cases the Christian names of officers, have been given this week.

Will they never leave Captain Hopkins alone? From a seat on an important Committee, he was sent to a ship in the Mediterranean, and ordered home by the next mail to assume command of the *Excellent;* and no sooner does he begin to get into the work of that exceptional command, than he is spoken of as the coming Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook.

The two Admirals of the Fleet who were but K.C.B.'s have now been given a step in the Order, and Sir George Sartorius and Sir Thomas Symonds are, like their three brother officers, honoured with the dignity of the Grand Cross. Admiral the Hon. James Drummond, on the Retired List, has also been made a G.C.B., and Admiral George Wellesley has been advanced to a Knight Commander of the Order. From these steps having been given at this moment, we may presume that the prospects of a birthday gazette are not promising.

The announcement that the Queen has been pleased to confer a Companionship of the Bath upon Commander Charles Burney, Superintendent of Greenwich Hospital School, will be received with satisfaction, for it must be admitted that it is to his zeal that the School has been brought to its present state of perfection. Successive First Lords of the Admiralty have not failed to speak in the highest possible terms of the state and condition of this Naval institution, and it is but right that the officer who has worked so hard in bringing about such satisfactory results should meet with some recognition.

It is satisfactory to find that the seaman, John Varling, who was invalided from the *Atalanta* and came home in the *Tamar*, has given a denial to the statements which were attributed to him, and published in the daily papers, as to the alleged want of stability of the *Atalanta*. Comment on this man's reputed partial condemnation of the sea-going qualities of the ship, his allusion to the inexperience of her officers and the inefficiency of her crew, has been made in all quarters, and the opinion drawn has not been favourable to the Admiralty. The cry of "Who's to blame?" had already been set up in the papers, and naturally enough their Lordships thought it as well to have Varling interviewed on behalf of the office, and a report is to be forwarded to the Admiralty. The too eager correspondents who first saw John Varling were evidently not prepared to take his common-place remarks that he had nothing to say against the ship, and that the officers and ship's company thought well of her. They jumped at some allusions made as to her rolling, and by an error, doubled the result. Should the ship be lost, an inquiry will, in all probability, be demanded by public opinion, and it is satisfactory to find that there are at least six men and one officer who have sailed in her this commission who will be able to give their personal experiences of her behaviour at sea.

We regret to hear of the death of Navigating-Lieutenant William B. Meade, late of the *Kestrel*, on board the *Tyne*, at sea, on April 19.

In promoting Commander Arthur Wilson to Captain's rank, their Lordships have selected a deserving officer, and one who has worked hard and well for his promotion. He has been constantly employed, and had the fortune to see service both in the Crimean and China wars. He has now passed over the heads of a goodly number of seniors, but has not been pushed forward so much by the power of selection as by his own merits and his special acquirements.

The surveying duties of the *Alert* in the Straits of Magellan are to be temporarily suspended, if she has not completed the work, as she was to proceed to Talcahuano and Coquimbo in April.

China appears to have begun her hostile policy towards European Powers, and Portugal is the first to be attacked, Macao being reported blockaded. Seventeen vessels are said to have been captured by the Chinese, but of what their blockading squadron consists no intelligence has yet been received. Portugal has ordered the wooden corvette *Rainha de Portugal* to Macao from the Mozambique; but surely something stronger than that will be wanted if China is in earnest, and means to bring her Naval forces to bear upon Macao.

The Swedish explorers have not been without honour in their own country, for Professor Nordenskjöld has been created a baron and Lieutenant Palander has received a patent of nobility, while other members have been decorated by the King with the Order of the North Star. A thanksgiving service for the return of the explorers was held on Sunday in the Castle Chapel at Stockholm.

By the quarterly return of Naval courts-martial just issued to the Fleet, it appears that during the last quarter twelve officers and fifty-seven petty officers, seamen, and marines were brought to trial. Of the officers tried, two were sub-lieutenants, two assistant-paymasters, five engineers, two boatswains, and one gunner, all of whom were found guilty of the charges brought against them, except one of the engineer officers, who was acquitted. Of the petty officers and men, forty pleaded guilty, and the rest were found guilty with one exception.

Rear-Admiral H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., desires it to be known that the statement that he was likely to accept service under the German flag is totally devoid of foundation.

We hear from Portsmouth that further trials of the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss guns, against moving targets to represent torpedo-boats, are to take place on board the *Medway*, at Spithead, upon the arrival of another Hotchkiss gun. The Nordenfeldt gun, as recently improved, was tested on board the *Excellent* last week, and gave thoroughly satisfactory results. The value of the modifications made in the mechanism of the gun, with a view to its being perfectly safe under all circumstances, was fully proved, and every attempt made to cause premature explosion by intentional jamming of the cartridges and interference with the regular working of the mechanism failed. 2,000 rounds of ammunition were fired, and the greatest rapidity previously obtained was even exceeded, 40 shots having been fired in a little over seven seconds, thus giving over 300 shots per minute.

The following officers were invalided at Malta Naval Hospital on April 10:—Captain F. R. Beechey, R.M.L.I., and Lieutenant A. T. Down, R.M.A., of the *Monarch;* the Rev. C. E. York, M.A., chaplain of her Majesty's ship *Téméraire;* and Lieutenant Lawrence Connolly, R.M.A., of her Majesty's ship *Thunderer*.

It is officially announced that the remains of the officer of the *Orpheus*, found at the Manukau Heads, New Zealand, are now considered to be those of Mr. W. J. Taylor, second master of that ship.

Colonel Commandant Henry Adair, whose three year's term of command of the Royal Marine Artillery expired in March last, has been reappointed by the Admiralty for a further short term. By an Order of Council, dated January, 1878, the commands in

Marine Commandants were limited to three years, and their retirements to £600 per annum. It seems contemplated by their Lordships, in Colonel Adair's case, not to make this Order retrospective, he having been in command of a division of Marines when the Order referred to was made. Their Lordships' decision in this matter is looked forward to with much interest by many officials, more especially by the Chief Constructors of the Dockyards, whose position, a precisely similar one to that of Colonel Adair, would seem to merit equal consideration, and the order for whose compulsory retirement at 60 years of age, instead of 70, as heretofore, should equally be considered not a retrospective one. Colonel Adair has been 31 years in the Service, of which one year and a half has been spent abroad, and he has seen no active service.

The Scheldt Royal Shipbuilding Company, which lately took over the Royal dockyard at Flushing, has just completed two despatch gun-vessels for the Civil Government of the Dutch East India Islands. These vessels are named the *Valk* and the *Arend*. Several novel features have been introduced into their construction, of which we hope in a short time to be able to give a full description. They are intended, it is said, to carry each two Nordenfeldt guns, to assist in repelling the attacks of the pirates, while employed clearing the narrow straits and seas around Java, Borneo, and Sumatra of the last relics of those piratical communities Rajah Brooke so efficiently and effectually exterminated a few miles further north.

Of the many useful and necessary changes introduced by the late Government into our Military system, not the least important was the conversion of some of the Infantry Militia regiments into Engineer Militia. The scheme, when first mentioned to those principally concerned, was met with gloomy forebodings as to its practicability. It will be a great satisfaction to those who are responsible for bringing about the change to know that it has been crowned with success. It was said that recruits would not readily flow in to a regiment where the pick and shovel had to be wielded; but so far from this being the fact, the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia, now undergoing its preliminary training under the command of Captain Sir A. W. Mackworth, Bart., Royal Engineers, has obtained more recruits this year than in any year during the last ten, notwithstanding that the standard has been raised two inches, making the recruiting more difficult. Previous to 1877, there were Artillery, Rifles, and Infantry Militia, but no Engineer.

Lieutenant Sinclair, R.E., left Cyprus on April 3 for Bombay, in charge of a number of native mules, which were shipped at Larnaca, and are intended for service in Afghanistan. A further convoy of 150 were to have left last week for the same destination.

At least a fortnight must elapse before we see any fresh impulse given to affairs beyond the Caspian by the arrival of General Skobeleff on the spot. The General set out from Moscow for Tiflis last week, and ought to arrive at his destination next Monday. Quite a fortnight must then elapse before he reaches Chikisliar, and until he arrives at that place nothing may be expected to transpire respecting his intentions. The Russian newspapers are altogether silent on the subject of the fresh campaign, the Censor having issued instructions a month ago for them not to refer in any shape or form to the matter. No newspaper correspondents this time have been allowed to set out with the new commander, and we shall have to depend for our news of the Turcoman campaign upon Mr. O'Donovan, the *Daily News'* correspondent at Gumuche Tepe, and the letters of the English news-writer at Meshed.

The command of the Auxiliary Artillery in the following districts has fallen vacant, consequent upon the promotions gazetted last night in the Royal Artillery, viz.:—The York, vice Colonel C. R. Hill; Portsmouth, vice Colonel N. O. S. Turner, C.B.; Colchester, vice Colonel A. Bendon; and Cork, vice Colonel C. E. Oldershaw.

The following cutting from the *Liverpool Echo* is amusing, as showing either how ignorant people are of Army matters; or if that is not the case, to what lengths they will go to gain their own ends:—"Attention is being called to an Army grievance which deserves immediate remedy. It is stated that although the Queen's Regulations expressly declare that while 'canteens are established for the convenience of troops, it is to be clearly understood that soldiers are in no way to be prevented from resorting to markets and shops in the neighbourhood,' this stipulation is practically disregarded, and a sort of truck system prevails to a large extent. Most officers are shareholders in the canteen, and the men know that they are expected to deal at these official stores, though they can get better and cheaper value at the outside shops. Instances are not wanting of direct pressure being put on by these traders in uniform. At least one colonel is known to potter about among the married women, with almost as many samples and of the same kind as a 'Scotchman;' and he is so obliging, that a reel of cotton and a paper of pins is not regarded as too mean an order for his dignity to undertake. The men are not so rich, that they can afford to spend their outlay to fill the officers' pockets. But the principle which underlies the matter is one unfortunately transgressed in directions civil as well as military. The perfect liberty of the subject may be an ideal, but it is one which our political creed aims to accomplish. Neither for profit nor pleasure has one man a right to obtain from another that which, were the latter a free agent, he would not grant. To attempt this in any degree, is oppression; to take advantage of another's necessity is tyranny in kind, if not degree, as bad as that of the slave-driver, the Turkish pasha, the Tory landowner, whom we so roundly and justly abuse. It is quite possible for a man to have Liberalism on his tongue, and very little of it in his practice; and the great doctrines which Gladstone and Bright champion mean as much freedom for the private to spend his pence away from the canteen, as the release of our corn from tax, or the protection of Bulgarian maidens from the violence of a filthy soldiery." What next shall we hear?

By command of her Majesty, a fountain is in course of erection at Balmoral to the memory of the late General Sir Thomas Biddulph, K.C.B. The site is near the Victoria Bridge, and a tablet on the front bears a suitable inscription.

A telegram from the Viceroy, received in London yesterday, gives the following list of casualties in recent actions in Afghanistan, including Bright's, Stewart's, and Roberts's forces:—"Killed—Lieutenant E. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps; Serjeant J. MacCarthy, 51st Foot; Private F. Rutherford, 59th Foot; Serjeant Cherson, Privates G. Ward and W. Crook, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot; and Private Keane, 92nd Foot. Major Waudby, 19th Bombay N.I., killed at Dobrai, southern Afghanistan. Officers wounded—Captains C. Hamilton and R. Corbett, Royal Artillery; Colonel Yorke and Lieutenant Young, 19th Lancers; Lieutenant Stuart, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Captains Nugent and Kennett and Lieutenant Reid, 51st Foot; Colonel Lawson and Lieutenant and Adjutant Watson, 59th Foot. Died of wounds—Serjeant Smith, 92nd Highlanders."

The colonelcy of the 85th Light Infantry, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Percy Hill, C.B., is to be filled by the appointment of Lieutenant-General H. J. Warre, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

We learn from Durban of the safe arrival there of Mrs. Deeble, lady superintendent of the Netley nurses, together with Sisters Grey, Gerrard, and McWilliam, from the Transvaal. Mrs. Deeble has been suffering from a severe attack of fever, contracted while nursing the sick at Middelburg. After a short and much needed rest, the ladies were to embark for England.

Colonel Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., 2nd Queen's Royal; Colonel Baker Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 13th Hussars; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Martin 1st Dragoon Guards, proceeded to Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and dined with the Queen. On Wednesday morning, Colonel Baker Russell was introduced into her Majesty's presence by General Sir H. Ponsonby and received the honour of knighthood, and was invested by the Queen with the insignia and badge of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Commandant Lonsdale, of "Lonsdale's Horse," may be expected in England shortly from the Cape, where he has done such good service during the recent operations. After a short sojourn among us, he intends, we understand, to proceed to Canada.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore scarcely does justice to Captain Butler—"Turcoman Butler," as he is called—in the paragraph which we copied from its columns last week. It might be inferred from the observations of our Indian contemporary that Captain Butler was recalled to India in consequence of having failed in his mission. This, however, was not the case, for Lord Lytton, Sir Frederick Haines, and Sir Francis Roberts all agree that he carried out his important duty fearlessly, manfully, and honourably, and to their full satisfaction. In fact, he did too well, and succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Indian Viceroy, in enlisting the sympathies of the Turcomans in our favour.

We have from time to time touched on the question of "crammers'" establishments, but we cannot too often take up our pen to expose the evils which must inevitably result from a residence at most of these establishments. The crammers, in many instances, at the best, assist in their studies those who are the heroes of some grave scandal. The idle lad is subject to no pressure, and the greatest license is allowed out of study hours. Every sort of low dissipation and irregularity is connived at, and extravagance passes quite unchecked. In fact, the crammer seems to think that as long as he is ready to teach those who are willing to learn, he has no further responsibility; and pupils placed in his charge are allowed to consort with low women, get drunk continually, and run up bills to any amount. At one rather well-known crammer's, indeed, the head of the establishment is frequently drunk himself, is notoriously living in a state of concubinage with his housekeeper, and has been known to come in to breakfast with nothing on but his night-shirt. All are not so bad as this man, but it is a lamentable fact that lads at crammers' are, as a rule, under little or no restraint, and consume spirits and spend money to an alarming extent. Some conscientious tutors are sadly needed.

The 27th Brigade Depôt, at Leicester, under command of Colonel E. Chippendall, C.B., A.D.C., will be formed about the end of the ensuing month, by which time the new barracks are to be ready for occupation.

A very important addition to military literature has been made lately, in the shape of a bulky volume of 650 pages, entitled, *Opesanie Vengerskoi voine* 1849 *Goda*, a description of the Hungarian war of 1849. The author is E. Oreoos, of the Russian État-Major, and the work, which is furnished with fourteen maps and plans, is derived almost exclusively from official sources. M. Oreoos divides the work into two parts: one dealing with the military and political aspect of Austria on the outbreak of the war, and the other describing the operations of the Russian Army. In his criticisms, he professes to be impartial, and whether the public will agree with him on this point or not, it is certain that he does unduly eulogise the Russian commander, Prince Paskievitch, charging him, indeed, with "moving his army hither and thither, fruitlessly and without obvious reason, and giving way to exaggerated cautiousness and want of decision." Appended to the volume are a number of valuable appendices dealing with the Russian Army, and altogether, the work is one that an officer suffering from a superabundance of leisure might advantageously employ his time in translating for English readers.

General C. Crutchley, Colonel 23rd Fusiliers, is about to be placed on the Retired List, on attaining the age of 70 years, with effect from 12th ult.; General Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B., Colonel 4th Dragoon Guards, from the 19th ult.; Lieutenant-General Ralph Budd, from the 25th ult.; and General Brook Taylor, Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, from the 29th ult.

A correspondent, writing from Cabul on March 26, says.—"The following military arrangements have been made here:—1st Division, under the personal command of General Roberts: 1st Brigade, under General Macpherson, includes 92nd and 28th Light Infantry, and 45th Sikhs; 2nd Brigade, under General Baker, includes 72nd and 3rd Sikhs, 5th Goorkhas, and 5th Punjab Infantry. 2nd Division, under Colonel Ross: 1st Brigade, under Colonel Roberts, comprises 67th and 2nd Goorkhas, and 27th Punjab Infantry; 2nd Brigade, under General C. Gough, comprises 9th Foot, 4th Goorkhas, and 24th Punjab Infantry, Guides and 23rd Pioneers remaining separate. The Cavalry Brigade, under General H. Gough, to be the 9th Lancers, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and 17th Bengal Cavalry. A force has been ordered to be got ready for service with as little delay as possible. Winter kit is to be stored in the Bala Hissar, and only the service kit taken with the force. General Charles Gough commands the force, which consists of the 9th Foot, the 4th Goorkhas, 24th Punjab Infantry, No. 4 Mountain Battery, No. 2 Sappers, all Mounted Infantry, one squadron 3rd Bengal Cavalry Major White, 92nd Highlanders, has been appointed to command the Mounted Infantry; Lieutenant Hughes, of the Guides, has been nominated Adjutant. The following movements of troops have been ordered:—8th Foot, 4th Goorkhas, from Bala Hissar to Siah Sung; No. 3 Sappers from Lattabund to Sherpur; 45th Sikhs from Siah Sung to Sherpur; 67th Foot from Sherpur to Bala Hissar. The head-quarters and 1st wing of the 27th Punjab Infantry from Lattabund to Siah Sung, left wing, 27th Regiment, from Lattabund to Bala Hissar. General H. Gough will command the brigade at Siah Sung; Lieutenant-Colonel Knowles, 67th Regiment, will command at Bala Hissar. Captain Prettyman has rejoined General Roberts's staff as Aide-de-Camp. Lieutenant Rose, 34th Regiment, acts as Brigadier-General Baker's orderly officer. The Transport Department has been arranged as follows:—Major Lowe, director; Lieutenant Booth, Staff officer to director; Lieutenant R. H. F. Wilson, 1st Brigade; Captain Wynter, 2nd Brigade; Lieutenant Cotton, 3rd Brigade; Lieutenant E. G. Robertson, Ordnance; and Lieutenant R. B. Fisher, to the Cavalry; Captain Downes, Paymaster; and Lieutenant Kitch, equipment and supply.

The Purchase Captains of the Army may be divided into two classes. The first (about 75 in number at this date) complain justly that not only will their brevet promotion cease on October 1 next, contrary to the understanding which existed when they entered the Army and when they obtained their companies, but that they were superseded on July 5, 1872, by some hundreds of Artillery and Engineer captains, and that they are still passed over by captains of those services who are not only junior to them as captains, but also in the Army. The senior captain of Artillery, for instance, is of May, 1872, and entered the Service in 1859, whereas some of the Linesmen—such as Captain Shinkwin, 59th—have 28 years' service, and many others 25. The other class includes all whose companies range from February 10, 1868, to October, 1871, some 300 in number, February 10 being the date of company of the junior captain promoted over the Line officers in 1872, and October 1, 1871, the date of abolition of Purchase. Clearly, therefore the 75 in the first class have claims for promotion on two grounds, namely, supersession and retrospective legislation adverse to their interests, and as their number (deducting all likely to be promoted before October 1, 1880—say, 25) will not probably exceed 50, the expense will hardly be objected to by the most economical. After eight years, such a concession might compensate, in some degree, for past injustice. The Queen's birthday might appropriately be selected for this act of grace. The other class is deprived of its rights by the legislation consequent on the abolition of Purchase, but has not been superseded by the Ordnance Corps. It might therefore be placed on its proper footing either by the temporary suspension of the brevet clause in the Warrant of 1877, or by annual brevets, until the whole body of Purchase captains disappear from the *Army List*.

A number of officers from the Marines have, we notice, volunteered for the Indian Staff Corps, under the new regulations. Are these officers aware that none of their service prior to their arrival in India will be reckoned for pension? If not, a word of warning may save them much subsequent heart-burning and wrath. In exchanging Services young officers are very apt to overlook such "trifling" considerations as conditions of furlough and pension, &c.; all thoughts of retiring are far distant, and unless their attention is called to the subject, it would not occur to them that they would ever possibly be called upon to resign all their previous service. General Order 117, of 1878, paragraph 13, says:—"Their service for furlough and pension will be reckoned from the date of their first arrival in India." It is a fact that some officers, who accepted appointment to the Staff Corps under these regulations, were under the impression that the paragraph quoted referred to certain special Indian pensions, to which, of course, their previous service would not entitle them (and the coupling of "furlough" and "pension" would tend to encourage this idea, furlough being a specialty, and there being no other connection between them); but they did not realise the fact that their previous service would be entirely lost, and that they would not be permitted to claim even the pensions to which they would become entitled in the British Service. A few figures illustrating the loss actually entailed by this rule will serve to impress the fact more forcibly than anything else. An officer who enters the Staff Corps, after a previous service of five years, must serve twenty more before he can claim any pension at all; he will then be entitled to retire on £191 12s. per annum. Were he, however, to remain in the British Service, and not enter the Staff Corps, he could retire in fifteen years on £200 per annum. It must be borne in mind also that in the twenty years which he must serve in the Staff Corps, he is only permitted to reckon a limited amount of furlough, and if that period is exceeded, whether on sick-leave or otherwise, it has to be subsequently made good before the pension can be claimed. In the British Service, on the other hand, he may take all the leave he can get. It is difficult to conceive on what principle the Indian pension rule is drawn up, and the injustice of it is shown in any case of exchange. The officer who exchanges into the Staff Corps must serve twenty more years for pension, while the officer who exchanges from the Staff Corps into the British Army may reckon his service from the date of his first commission. In fact, a Staff Corps subaltern desiring to retire from the Service may make a very good speculation of it by exchanging into the Line, completing at home, perhaps, his twelve years' service, and then obtaining the gratuity of £1,200 on retirement. It is very certain that until this regulation is modified, candidates for the Indian Army will be few and far between. Officers from the West India regiments and the Marines may, indeed, be induced to volunteer, as they may be willing to discount their future rather than continue a service which is disagreeable to them, but the subaltern of the Line will not be so caught.

ARMY QUARTERMASTERS.

"Quartermaster" writes:—"I trust you will accept my best thanks for again making mention of the hard case of Quartermasters in your columns. For my own part, however, I have not much hope of any success. I have in my possession a letter not very old, in which are the following words, written by an official of the War Office: 'There is no present intention of altering position of Quartermasters.'"

The annual general meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army will be held on Thursday, May 13, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, on which occasion Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., will preside. A fancy bazaar, under the especial patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, in aid of the funds of the School, will be held by the kind permission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in the Riding School, Knightsbridge, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 1, 2, and 3.

INDIA.

With the approval of the Government of India, the following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Bombay column, Candahar Field Force:—Lieut.-Gen. Primrose, C.S.I. (commanding Poona Division), to command; Brevet Major C. J. Burnett, 15th Foot (Brig.-Major Reserve Brigade), to be A.A.G.; Major F. J. S. Adam, Bombay S.C. (A.Q.M.G., Bombay District), to be A.Q.M.G.; Capt. T. Harris, 66th Foot (D.A.Q.M.G., Sind District), to be D.A.Q.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. G. F. Beville, Bombay S.C. (second-in-command 21st N.I.), to be Deputy-Judge-Advocate; Surg.-Major J. O'Nial, A.M.D., to be P.M.O.; Col. W. French, R.A., commanding R.A.; Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.A., Adjt., R.A.; Lieut.-Col. J. Hills, R.E., commanding R.E.; Capt. E. M. Larminie, R.E., to be Brig.-Major R.E.; Major-Gen. R. Phayre, C.B. (commanding Brigade Candahar Field Force), to command line of communications; Brigdr.-Gen. G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay Infantry (commanding Reserve Brigade), to command a brigade; Brigdr.-Gen. H. F. Brooke, h.p., late 109th Foot (Adjt.-Gen.), to command the brigade; Major M. H. Nicholson, 27th Native Infantry (Brig.-Major, Candahar Field Force) to be Brig.-Major; Capt. W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot (D.A.A.G., Bombay District), to be Brig.-Major; Capt. G. M. Cruikshank, R.E., to be Field Engineer.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Scott, Bengal S.C., has been appointed officiating A.A.G. at Army Head-quarters, vice Major J. Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, officiating military secretary to Sir F. Haines.

Col. W. Creagh, Bombay S.C., is about to retire on a pension of £456 5s. and a special annuity of £468 6s., from April 9.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Bombay Army:—Lieut.-Col. A. Wardrop, Bombay S.C., D.A.G., to officiate as A.G. during the absence of Brigdr.-Gen. Brooke, in command of a brigade in Southern Afghanistan; Col. E. A. Green, Bombay S.C., A.A.G., to officiate as D.A.G., vice Lieut.-Col. Wardrop; Capt. A. G. Spencer, 56th Foot, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to officiate as A.A.G. at Army Head-quarters, vice Col. Green.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday last announces that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered that the thanks of the Indian Government be conveyed to the Naga Expeditionary Force.

The *Morning Post* states that "the Marquis of Ripon, who has accepted the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, will leave England as early as arrangements can be completed to assume the functions of his exalted post. The Marchioness of Ripon, it is said, will not leave England for India till the autumn."

The *Bombay Gazette* hears:—"As soon as adequate building accommodation can be secured at Simla, the amalgamation of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's Departments under the chief of the Staff will be completed. Col. C. C. Johnson will for the remainder of his term of office act as deputy quartermaster-general of the Army."

Lieut.-Col. A. Wardrop, Bengal S.C., depty.-adjt.-gen., will be adjt.-gen. Bombay Army during the absence of Brigdr.-Gen. Brooke, on active service in southern Afghanistan.

A bounty is to be given to every recruit enlisted for field service in Afghanistan or in mobilised reserves. This payment is authorised by the Government of India with a view to facilitate recruiting for native-infantry regiments, and applies to all the three Presidencies. 25 rupees will be paid on enlistment to every recruit medically passed, and 25 rupees on discharge at the conclusion of three years' service. Those desiring to continue in the Army at the end of their three years' enrolment will, if pronounced medically fit for further service, and if then permitted to re-enrol, receive the sum of 25 rupees, to which they would have been entitled had they been discharged on the completion of their first three years' service. Men discharged on account of physical unfitness in and by the service before the termination of their three years' engagement will receive the deferred bounty. In no case is the augmented strength of regiments, 800 sepoys, to be exceeded. This grant of bounty does not apply to recruits brought to regiments by native gentlemen who, in consequence, receive commissions, under recently published rules. The grant of bounty is purely temporary, and is to remain in force for nine months.

Says the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"For some time a report has been current that a new force—partaking of the characteristics of the Army, the police, and the Intelligence Department—is to be formed for the protection of our interests in the belt of Afghan territory just acquired by us. Rumour goes on to say that the force will be raised as much as possible from the Pathan or Pushtoo speaking tribes along our frontier, and officered by volunteers from the various Indian Services. If this be so, let us hope that a knowledge of Pushtoo—which might so well be insisted on in the Punjab police and present frontier force—will be a *sine quâ non*. Some real inducement will be necessary, and we hope will be offered, to get really competent men to volunteer to immure themselves in a country that offers not one single advantage as a place of residence, and among a people whose chief family characteristics are disingenuousness and dirt. Col. C. M. M'Gregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., has been mentioned as likely to be entrusted with the formation of the force, and as its future commandant. We think this rumour far more likely to be correct than that one which would have us believe that the present frontier force will be enlarged by the formation of new regiments."

The *Standard* states that "in consideration of the short period he has held the appointment (18 months), Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is, with her Majesty's permission, allowed to retain the command of the Portsmouth District for another year, on promotion to full General in the Army."

GENERAL MASSY'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I happen to be in a position to know the truth about much which occurs beyond the frontier. It is quite impossible to accept any official account of any matter of policy or action in Afghanistan without great reservation. Gen. Massy's case is now the great topic of interest. When time has cleared away the accumulation of mirepresentations—this is a strong word, but an appropriate one—with which his affair of December has been invested, it will be seen and acknowledged that his tactics on that occasion were simply admirable. The *true* reason of his recall are:—1. He believes Lord Lytton's policy a most mischievous one. 2. He entirely disapproved of the hanging and shooting and flogging of men, whose only crime was fighting fairly against us. 3. He is well known to be engaged on a *true history* of the present Afghan campaign. No justice will be accorded to him here. He is the only General whose action and conduct have lent to this wretched Afghan business the splendour of a true glory; but he is not in favour, and so he is pushed to the wall. I wish to draw your attention to the following indubitable facts about Massy's action of Dec. 11:—1. He was never on the Ghaznee road, or any other road at starting, and therefore could not have left it. 2. He had scouts out, and had taken every precaution. 3. He *had no orders not to engage* the enemy. 4. When the enemy first appeared over the hills, about four miles ahead, he naturally supposed them to be the beaten rabble of 1,500 villagers whom he had been sent to intercept. 5. Finding, after joining action, that Roberts's information was all at sea, and that he had an army of 10,000 men to deal with, he began to retire, but slowly, in the hope of inducing Macpherson to change his direction, and come to his assistance, and thus help to save Sherpur, where we had only 500 bayonets, and where Roberts had turned 100 sick men out of the hospitals to help to man the walls. 6. He had made two retirements in perfect order, and successfully, his casualties at that time being only one man wounded and two horses disabled, when Gen. Roberts appeared and took command. 7. His responsibility at that moment entirely ceased. 8. Roberts changed the direction of the retirement, and ordered the charge of Lancers before the guns were in difficulty. 9. Roberts ordered forward, at this critical moment, 2 guns, 400 yards, to cover the falling-back of the cavalry after their charge. 10. He ordered the guns into a walled enclosure, surrounded by a deep moat, where he had to abandon them. 11. Macpherson, having approached on the enemy's left rear, and driven them from the scene to the hills on their proper right front, Massy returned for the purpose of recovering the guns. 12. He arrived on the spot only a few minutes after Col. Macgregor, who had just succeeded, with some spare teams, in putting the guns once more on the road, the enemy at that time being at least four miles off. 13. He (Massy) handed the guns over to a squadron of the 9th Lancers, and directed them to be taken at once to Sherpur. 14. Having so done, he rode back to the Deh Mozung Gorge, expecting to find Roberts still there, but found he had retired with the rest to Sherpur. 15. He then rode into Sherpur, and arrived there at 8.30 p.m., darkness having set in for some hours. Posterity will acquit him; the Army acquits him now; but neither the verdict of the Army, nor that of posterity, will acquit others for an act of tyranny and gross injustice.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS THE FULL FACTS.

Cabul, March 31, 1880.

THE LATE CAPTAIN MORIARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading an old copy of a Cape newspaper, I came across a letter from a correspondent lately with Col. Wood's Column. In it I read that poor Captain Moriarty was stabbed in coming out of his tent. I cannot help wondering how this correspondent has not been able to ascertain facts of events so well known since our disaster on the Intombi River. Will you do me the favour of publishing, for the information of all who knew Capt. Moriarty, that he killed three of Manjoba's sons at his tent door before he was wounded, and that afterwards, whilst he bravely made his way in the midst of the overwhelming numbers by which he was surrounded, he killed seven others—Zulus, of course—before he reached the left side in the middle of the laager, where he was shot in the chest, and was heard to say, "I'm done! Fire away, my men! Death or glory"? Then he fell, and was assegaied again, but it is believed he must have been dead. His body was not touched like the others; he was not mutilated in the least, and his face wore a calm and peaceful expression, as if he had not suffered pain. For the authenticity of part of this information, I refer you to the officer commanding the 80th Regt. The rest is sadly told by the few survivors who managed, by some extraordinary way, to escape being massacred. Capt. Moriarty was known by the Kaffirs in the vicinity of his temporary camp by the "Inkosi" with the white head, and he impressed them greatly with the brave manner in which he fought. Let this poor consolation for his loss meet the eye of his bereaved friends:—"We have lost a good soldier, and a kind, congenial friend." Truer words were never expressed. His loss is mourned not only by those who knew him intimately, but by those, also, that chance had brought him in contact with. Let the words *Noble, Simple*, and *Brave* be conspicuously written on his tombstone. "*Requiescat in pace*."—I am, &c.,

A FRIEND.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The buildings for the Household Cavalry which have been erected on the site of the old barracks at Knightsbridge are now so far completed that they will be ready for occupation in a few days' time, when they will be taken over by the regiment from Albany Street Barracks. Built of red brick and stone, the new quarters form an irregular oblong, the quadrangle for the troopers on one side, the married soldiers' quarters on the other, the riding-school and other buildings further on towards the Albert Memorial, and then the officers' quarters and stables. Besides the introduction of the most approved sanitary appliances, it is evident that the health and comfort of man and horse alike have been studied to the utmost extent, the rooms and stables being large, well-lighted, and ventilated, while above are baths and wash-houses, lavatories, &c., and a terrace, covered in, for smokers. The married soldiers' quarters exhibit the same careful attention to detail, even to the providing of a covered play-ground for the children, while every married soldier has the use of a suite of apartments, comprising sitting-room and kitchen, bed-room and scullery. There is also a well-appointed canteen and reading-rooms. The principal feature of the officers' quarters is the mess-room, the frontage of which is to the Exhibition ground—a handsome apartment, 36 ft. long by 24 ft. wide. Over the principal window are busts of former commanders, including Wellington, Marlborough, Anglesea, Combermere, Oxford, Raglan, and Hill.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Capt. Rogers has been ordered to embark for Natal to join head-quarters, on exchange from the 3rd Hussars.

2nd Dragoon Guards. The regiment has moved during the week from Dublin to Dundalk, relieving the Scots Greys. The *Irish Times* points out that the services of the regiment are of special interest to Irishmen. Two hundred years ago, when the horrors of war were desolating this country and the rival armies of James and William were struggling for supremacy, the 2nd Dragoon Guards, at that time styled the "3rd Horse," landed in Ireland, and in the early part of 1690 were present at the siege of Charlemont, afterwards effecting a junction with the forces commanded by William in person, and taking part in the famous battle of the Boyne, this being the first general engagement at which the regiment was present. On the dispersion of James's army, and his flight from Dublin, the 3rd Horse marched to Dublin to occupy the city, and subsequently shared in the sieges of Limerick and Kinsale and the siege and storming of Athlone, returning to England in 1692. From this date the regiment was frequently quartered in Ireland, and was always employed with the British armies when on the Continent, likewise taking a prominent position in the actions fought against the Pretender in 1715, notably at Preston, where its gallant behaviour gained it the title of "the Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Horse," and in 1847 it received its present designation. In 1857 the 2nd Dragoon Guards landed in Calcutta, and took part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and then gained the honour of carrying "Lucknow" on its colours, returning to England in 1870. It will thus be seen that this distinguished regiment has for nearly two centuries been honourably engaged, and its conduct both in the field and in quarters has ever been pre-eminently conspicuous, as conducing to the retention of the high character borne by the British soldier in peace or in war.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The regiment has moved during the week from Dundalk, &c., to Dublin.

6th Dragoons. The regiment commenced its march from Edinburgh to Norwich, &c., yesterday, the first party being due at its destination on the 29th inst.

17th Lancers. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"It deserves to be mentioned that among the legacies left by the late Capt. Wyatt-Edgell was one of £500 to Capt. John Brown, paymaster of the regiment, and lately adjutant. Capt. Brown served as a trumpeter with the 17th Lancers in the Crimea, and had his commission purchased for him in 1867 by Col. Drury Lowe, in view of his appointment as adjutant. No officer of the regiment has done more to promote its interests than Capt. Brown, and Capt. Edgell's acknowledgment of his services is only one of many instances which might be quoted in which the officers of the 17th have borne testimony of their respect for him as a soldier and a comrade."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following exchanges have been sanctioned:—Between Major L. W. Taylor, of G Baty. 2nd Brig., at Neemuch, and Major J. C. W. Townsend, of No. 8 Baty. 9th Brig., at Shoeburyness; between Major A. R. Cruikshank, of No. 1 Baty. 7th Brig., at Jersey, and Major W. D. Carey, of No. 6 Baty. 10th Brig., at Fort Victoria; between Major T. Walker, of No. 3 Baty. 9th Brig., at Delhi, and Major H. H. Murray, of No. 8 Baty. 11th Brig., at Colaba; between Capt. H. Ryan, of L Baty. 3rd Brig., at Woolwich, and Capt. F. N. Innes, of No. 6 Baty. 10th Brig., at Fort Victoria; between Capt. E. H. Walker, of B Baty. 4th Brig., at Allahabad, and Capt. W. P. Georges, of the Depôt Baty. 8th Brig., at Plymouth; between Capt. T. Mayhew, of B Baty. 5th Brig., at Sheffield, and Capt. H. Vaughan, of No. 8 Baty. 8th Brig., at Devonport; between Capt. L. J. A. Chapman, of No. 3 Baty. 9th Brig., at Delhi, and Capt. H. T. Lugard, of No. 5 Baty. same Brig., at Pembroke Dock; between Lieut. H. C. D. Simpson, of G Baty. 1st Brig., at Woolwich, and Lieut. J. Shiffner, of M Baty. 6th Brig., at Kamptee.

Major-Gen. E. W. E. Walker (late Bengal) died at Mussoorie on March 24, in his 55th year. The deceased served with the army of the Sutlej in 1846, the expedition against Kote Kangra, throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, being present at the actions of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and in the Mutiny. He took part in the battle of Agra, the relief of Lucknow, and the attack on Fort Rooyab (twice mentioned in despatches, two medals, each with two clasps, and brevet majority).

Major R. C. Smith, commissary of Ordnance, Secunderabad, died on March 30, off Southampton, on his passage from India, aged 44 years. The deceased served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, and was present in the affair of Jelalpore (medal). He joined the Army, Sept. 24, 1855; became Capt., Dec. 17, 1864; and Major, March 11, 1874.

Capt. A. P. Stopford, D.A.Q.M.G. on the Bombay Establishment, has been granted leave to England for six months, on medical certificate.

Capt. G. M. Lloyd, 1st Brig., has applied for permission to retire from the Service.

The 6th, 7th, and 9th Batys., 9th Brig., have proceeded from Dover to Sheerness, being relieved by the 12th, 13th, and 15th Batys., 11th Brig., from Sheerness.

It is semi-officially announced that "the Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-Gen. R. Biddulph, C.B., High Commissioner of Cyprus, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; and Lieut.-Col. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., late her Majesty's Commissioner for the demarcation of the frontier of Turkey in Asia, to be a Companion of the said most distinguished Order."

Major E. S. G. Showers (late Madras) died at Cheltenham on the 7th ult., aged 71 years.

We learn from Natal that Brevet Major M. J. Clarke, R.A., has been appointed commissioner to the Waterberg and Zoutpansberg districts.

C Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. arrived at Dublin from Aldershot on Saturday, Capt. A. E. England in command. Lieuts. Hotham, Knight, and Trotter accompanied the battery.

G Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. (Major Walton) has embarked in H.M.S. Assistance at Dublin, for conveyance to Liverpool, *en route* to Woolwich.

H Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., consisting of five officers, 147 men, 105 horses, 26 women, and 28 children, has arrived at Aldershot from Woolwich.

M Baty. 3rd Brig., under command of Major Maunsell, arrived at Dublin on Monday from Limerick, and moved into Portobello Barracks, awaiting embarkation in H.M.S. Assistance to-day for England.

The move of M Baty. 3rd Brig. from Limerick and the N Baty. from Clonmel to Dublin, to proceed to Woolwich, has been cancelled for the present.

In consequence of a change in the programme of reliefs, the moves of all batteries of Royal Artillery in Ireland have been countermanded for the present.

Major A. Dixon, C Brig. R.H.A., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Our Woolwich correspondent, writing last night, says:—"The Coast Brigade of Artillery disappears from Woolwich to-day, having become absorbed in the District Staff. The regimental bands and others engaged in garrison duties were transferred to the District Staff, under the command of Col. R. Oldfield, some time since, and it has been thought desirable that the whole of the 'employed' men should be placed under one head. Capt. Garnham, in command of the 9th Division, Coast Brigade, will be removed, with a remnant of about forty men, to another station, not yet named, and the rest of his division will be taken on the roster of the District Staff at once. An anomalous system which has existed since the disestablishment of the Depôt Brigade is thus terminated. Major-Gen. Younghusband, R.A., terminated his duties as superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, yesterday, being one of the General officers who have accepted the retiring allowances granted in the recent Royal Warrant. He was presented with a farewell address yesterday morning by the officials and foremen of the department. He quits the Royal Artillery after a service of 42 years, during the whole of which time his skilful attainments have found employment in special duties, chiefly connected with the manufacturing departments. He is said to have been the youngest cadet commissioned in the Royal Artillery, having been barely 17 years of age when he received his first commission. He will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Eardley Maitland, R.A., formerly assistant-superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; but a month's interregnum will elapse, during which Gen. Younghusband goes on leave, and in this interval the department will be in charge of the second officer in command, Major Porter, R.A."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Pioneer* states that Lieut.-Col. St. John has been permanently appointed to reside at Candahar as the political representative of the Indian Government, and the scheme which would have transferred his services to the British Foreign Office has been abandoned. The Government of India represented to the Home Authorities that they could ill spare Col. St. John, and intimated, at the same time, their desire to offer him the agency at Candahar, on terms which would enable him to decline the appointment at Astrabad without incurring personal loss. After a short interval, the Secretary of State announced his consent to this proposal. Hitherto Col. St. John has been in subordination, in political matters, to Gen. Stewart, but now he is to be recognised as in independent management of political affairs at Candahar.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Col. Ponsonby Cox, the new Chairman of the Port Trust, took his seat for the first time yesterday (April 2). Col. Cox has the reputation of being a capable man, and when he begins to understand something of Bombay and its trade, he will, no doubt, make an efficient chairman. But the marvel is very great how, and by whom, an officer quite new to India, and with absolutely no local knowledge whatever, has been made the Chairman of the Port Trust."

Col. R. Harrison, C.B., lately employed on special service in South Africa, succeeds Lieut.-Col. R. Grant, transferred to Devonport as second in command of Royal Engineer troops at Aldershot. Col. Harrison returned home from Natal by way of the Suez Canal, and was introduced to the Sultan of Zanzibar by the captain of the Asiatic, mail steamer. The Sultan received them before the palace, where his army was drawn up with presented arms, the band playing "God Save the Queen," and subsequently conducted them through the palace, and entertained them with coffee and sherbet.

A detachment of the 31st Compy., consisting of 6 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, and 145 rank and file, under command of Capt. Alexander, left Cyprus for England, on board H.M.S. Tyne, on the 17th ult. They were played out of the camp at Polemidia by the band of the 1st Batn. 20th Regt., and marched to Limasol for embarkation. The head-quarters of the company, commanded by Capt. Patten, remain on the island. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Dumaresq, commanding, has left Cyprus on four months' leave of absence, Capt. Patten, R.E., performing the duties during his absence.

The *Irish Times* says:—"Capt. M. S. Bell, V.C., Royal Engineers, who has accepted an appointment on the Intelligence Staff in India, has been specially recommended to the notice of the Indian authorities, who applied for the services of an officer of tried ability to assist in starting the intelligence system in that country. He will be given one of the highest appointments on the new Staff, at the head of which Lieut.-Col. G. E. L. Sanford, of the Royal Engineers, is to be placed. Capt. Bell will be remembered as the engineer officer brought to notice by Sir Garnet Wolseley on account of his gallantry in the Ashantee campaign."

We regret to see that a sapper and a bugler of this corps are in custody of the civil power at Carrigaline, Ireland, on a charge of outrage on a girl in a cottage, which they entered under pretext of searching for deserters. The corps is remarkable for good-conduct generally. The brother of the girl, a youth of 18 years of age, made no attempt to defend his sister or procure assistance, and the affair has a suspicious look.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Companion of the Civil Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Mr. Gerald Gould, her Majesty's Minister Resident at Belgrade, and on Major H. Trotter, R.E., her Majesty's Consul for Koordistan.

Scots Guards. For the first time since the reign of Henry VIII., a military mass is now celebrated in the Tower, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic officers and men of the Guards stationed there. This result has been mainly brought about by the Rev. Father Bowden, who was formally an officer in the Household Brigade.

2nd Queen's. Lieut. Montgomery obtains his company, vice Capt. Mott, seconded.

4th King's Own. Brevet Major Middleton is about to be promoted major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Elliot, retired on pension.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. W. D. Legge, late of the 1st Batn., son of the late Rev. H. Legge, rector of Lavant, Sussex, died in Paris on the 24th ult., aged 43 years. The deceased entered the Army, Feb. 19, 1858, became Capt., April 16, 1866; and subsequently retired by sale of his commission.

6th Regiment. Lieut. King, 2nd Batn., has been detailed for duty at the depôt. Capt. Ball remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion. Lieut. O'Beirne obtains his company, vice Capt. G. Collis, retired on a pension.

7th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. is in readiness to move from Cork to Pembroke Dock.

8th King's. Lieut. Taylor becomes capt., vice Brevet Major Jones, retired on pension.

10th Regiment. Capt. Dale joins the 2nd from the 1st Batn., on promotion.

12th Regiment. Major Pearson joins the 2nd from the 1st Batn. on promotion. Capt Hutton-Riddell is posted to the 1st and Capt. Townley to the 2nd Batn.

17th Regiment. The depôts will remain at Norwich until the barracks at Leicester are ready for occupation at the end of the month. Capt. Middlemass, 2nd Batn., has been appointed officiating D.A.A.G. of the Bombay District, vice Capt. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Regt., proceeded on service to Afghanistan.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Graves obtains his company, vice Brevet Major Burke, retired on pension. Capt. Tufnell, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

20th Regiment. Col. Davis, 2nd Batn., has sent in his application to retire upon half-pay. Brevet Lieut. Clarkson, 2nd Batn., relieves Major Johnstone, at the depôt, at Bury.

22nd Regiment. Lieut. White obtains his company, vice Capt. Bowers, retired on pension.

23rd Fusiliers. Col. Elgee is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Majors Tilly and Williamson both remain with the 1st Batn., as do also Capts. Mayhew and Clough-Taylor.

24th Regiment. Capt. Halliday, of the 1st Batn., is exchanging into the 2nd Batn. at Gibraltar.

25th Regiment. Capt. Hogarth, 1st Batn., is a candidate for a Volunteer adjutancy.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Seton has been detailed for duty at the regimental depôt.

36th Regiment has been placed under orders of readiness to proceed from Fleetwood to Ireland.

37th Regiment is in readiness to move from Pembroke Dock to Cork, being relieved by the 1st Batn. 7th Fusiliers from that station.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Cumberland has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

41st Regiment. Capt. Shaw Kennedy has applied to retire on temporary half-pay.

45th Regiment. The depôt will proceed about the end of May from Norwich to Leicester, to join the 27th Brigade Depôt, which is to be formed at that place.

ROYAL MARINES.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded Serjt. H. Bailes, Musician M. Marks, and Bugler H. C. Quick, R.M.L.I., and Gunner W. B. Robinson, R.M.A.

51st Light Infantry. We take the following notes from the *Bugle*, the excellent little paper published by the regiment, the last copy of which, dated Pezwan, Afghanistan, March 1, has been sent to us:—"We were all glad to hear very excellent accounts of Col. Madden's health. He arrived safely in England after a good passage, and has greatly benefited by the change. Capt. Drury, who was adjt. of the regiment for many years, has obtained a company in the 65th Regt. Major Wynne received his well-earned brevet for his services as superintendent of Army signalling in the last Afghan war. It is well remembered with what success he filled a similar position in the Jowaki campaign. It is with pleasure we hear that Pymr.-Serjt. Isaac Webster, who was badly wounded at Ali Musjid last year, has completely recovered, and is now at Dover. Ptes. Downey and Gall, who were wounded the same night, have also safely arrived in England. Qrmr. Murray has been obliged to appear before a medical board, and has been ordered home at once. Capt. Kennett rejoined his company at Jugdallak, having relinquished his appointment as station staff officer at Basawal."

53rd Regiment. Lieut. Murray obtains his company, vice Capt. Bonney, retired on pension.

56th Regiment. Captain Spencer, A.D.C. to Gen. Warre, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has been appointed officiating assist.-adjt.-gen. at head-quarters, Bombay.

57th Regiment. Capt. Collins is about to be seconded, on appointment as equerry to H.R.H. the Princess Louise at Ottawa.

62nd Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Fryer is a candidate for the Bombay S.C.

63rd Regiment. Consequent on the departure for England of Capt. Palmer, the committee of paymastership has been reconstructed as follows from Feb. 28, viz. :—Capt. Gwynne, president, and Capt. Gronow and Lieut. Cook, members.

74th Highlanders. A local paper, published at Shrewsbury, gives the following account of the services of an old soldier :—"The death of Mr. John Owen, formerly assist.-serjt.-major in the 74th Highlanders, and which occurred recently, leaves another gap in the thinned list of the men who in their early manhood saw service in the Peninsular war. The deceased, who was a native of Shrewsbury, enlisted in the 74th on May 2, 1811, at the age of 18 years, and after serving for a period of 22 years and 48 days, was, on Aug. 8, 1832, discharged with a pension. He rose to be successively corpl., serjt., colour-serjt., and assist.-serjt.-major, which last-named position he filled from Nov., 1829, to the date of his discharge. He served nearly three years in the Peninsula and in France, nearly eight years in North America, and one year and nine months in the West Indies, and was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos. At this last-named scene of heroic British encounter and endurance, the deceased was slightly wounded in the groin; whilst at the battle of Vittoria, Lieut. Atkinson, of the 74th, dating Cork Barracks, June 9, 1830, thus speaks of Owen's gallantry :—'I certify that I remember Serjt. John Owen from the time he joined the regiment in 1811. He was one of the men who composed the storming party in the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo in Jan., 1812. He afterwards was present at the siege of Badajos, when he was wounded in the storming of Fort Pecorina. He was in the retreat from Madrid, 1812; and at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, at which latter his gallantry was most conspicuous, and met with strong approbation from all who witnessed his conduct. He was skirmishing with his company, and having discharged his piece, he, with bayonet fixed, charged two French soldiers from behind a tree, receiving the fire of both, from one of which a ball passed through his cap, and the powder was blown in his face. In fact, his conduct during the whole of the Peninsular war was always exemplary and gallant, particularly in the following engagements,—Pyrenees, Orthes, Nivelle, Toulouse, besides various skirmishes on outpost duty.' His conduct was so exemplary, that on his discharge a gratuity of £15 was awarded 'for meritorious conduct;' which fact the Secretary of War at the time desired the Churchwardens of Shrewsbury 'to make generally known in the parish to which he belonged.' Among other medals possessed by the deceased was one presented to him by the officers of his regiment, bearing the following inscription :—'This cross was given to John Owen, 74th Regiment, for his brave and gallant conduct in the forlorn-hope at the storming of Badajos and Rodrigo, and also at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, at which battles his gallantry was most conspicuous, and met with the strongest approbation.' On the late Lord Hill's recommendation, the deceased was appointed to a situation by the late Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., and this position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employer. The deceased expired on April 16, at the advanced age of 88. In addition to the medal mentioned above, he was in possession of the Peninsular medal and clasps for the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, as well as for the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos."

76th Regiment. Capt. Gore is likely, we hear, to exchange to a regiment now serving in India.

77th Regiment. Capt. Gatacre, from the Supernumerary List, is to be brought on to the Establishment, vice Capt. Henderson, retired on a pension.

80th Regiment. We learn from the Cape papers that a general court-martial assembled at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, on Feb. 20, for the trial of Lieut. H. Harward, with reference to the disaster which occurred to a detachment of this corps at the Intombi river on March 12, 1879, when Capt. Moriarty and a considerable number of men lost their lives. Col. Alexander, King's Dragoon Guards, was the president of the court. Two charges were preferred against Lieut. Harward. The first was for misbehaviour before the enemy, in shamefully abandoning a party of the 80th Regiment under his command when attacked by Zulus, and riding off at full speed from his men. The second charge alleged conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having neglected to take proper precautions for the safety of the party. Lieut. Harward pleaded "Not Guilty." The witnesses consisted of Serjt. Booth and several men of the 80th Regiment, who formed part of the detachment. It appeared from the evidence that on the night of March 11 a company of the 80th—about 100 men—were encamped on the river. The greater portion of them were on the left or Derby bank, under Capt. Moriarty, and the remainder, some forty men, in a position facing their comrades, were on the right, or Luneberg Bank, under Lieut. Harward. On the latter side of the river lay Luneberg, from four and a half to five miles distant, and on the road to Luneberg, some 400 yards from the encampment, was a mission station. At about five in the morning of the 12th a force of Zulus, estimated at 4,000 in number, attacked and speedily overcame Capt. Moriarty's men on the left bank of the Intombi. This party was at once almost annihilated; a few attempted to escape, some naked and unarmed, across the river. On the left bank there was a hand-to-hand conflict, and most of those attempting to escape were assegaied in the river, and the Zulus began crossing in numbers. On the right bank the orders had been, in case of attack, to assemble at the provision waggon. When the alarm was given some nine men so assembled, under Serjt. Booth, who commenced firing with the view of covering the retreat of their comrades coming from the left bank of the river. Lieut. Harward came from his tent with a saddle and saddled his horse, gave a command to one of the men to retire on the mission station some 400 yards distant, and told him he was going off to Luneberg for reinforcements. He accordingly galloped off to Luneberg. This appears to have been from three to five or six minutes after the alarm was given. Serjt. Booth and his nine men remained about ten minutes after Lieut. Harward left, firing 25 rounds, and then retreated. The Serjeant swore he did not think that if Lieut. Harward had remained more effectual help would have been given to those on the Luneberg side or those escaping from the Derby side, or that the retreat would have been more orderly or soldierlike. He could not say if his departure influenced the men in leaving. The nine men who remained with him were cool and collected. The attack took place at break of day, when it was misty; it had been raining all night. There was no reserve ammunition on the Luneberg side. The Zulus followed about three miles on the road to Luneberg. They were investigating the road with the apparent intention of cutting him off, and he would have been cut off if the Zulus had not eventually retired. The witnesses stated that that so long as he remained after the alarm Lieut. Harward was cool and collected in manner. The fact of Lieut. Harward galloping away was not in dispute, and his defence rested upon the theory that in doing so he acted in a manner not only not open to blame, but deserving credit for good judgment and care for the party. His was the only horse with the party; he was, as far as he knew, the only person who could ride; the main body on the other side had been annihilated; his own men, excepting the nine who rallied with Serjt. Booth, were scattered; he knew that the Zulus were adepts in the art of signalling the movements of our troops, and his idea was that their seeing him riding off for reinforcements would have the effect of deterring them from pursuit. Lieut. Harward repudiated the imputation of misbehaviour, and rather claimed credit for having acted with good judgment and for the interests of the party. He stated that when he was invalided home afterwards, on account of ill-health, he was offered by the Horse Guards the option of retiring from the Army in the ordinary way, but he refused to do so, owing to the imputations to which it would subject him in the circumstances, and asked for trial by court-martial. He complained much of the comments of Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons, and some of the newspapers at home; and it appeared that Lord Chelmsford, in his despatch relating to the disaster, had described him as having done his utmost. The court-martial adopted Lieut. Harward's view, and acquitted him of both charges. Sir Garnet Wolseley disapproved the proceedings, but ordered him to return to his duty.

85th Light Infantry. The colonelcy has again fallen vacant, by the death of Lieut.-Gen. Percy Hill, C.B., which occurred on Saturday last. Gen. Hill commanded the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade in the Crimea subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol. Commanded the battalion throughout the whole of its services in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, including the capture of Lucknow and numerous affairs during the Oudh and Trans-Gogra campaigns; frequently mentioned in despatches (C.B., medal with clasp). He joined the Army, April 24, 1835; became Lieut., Oct. 5, 1838; Capt., Jan. 23, 1846; Major, Oct. 22, 1850; Lieut.-Col., Dec. 29, 1854; Col., Dec. 29, 1857; Major-Gen., March 6, 1868; Lieut.-Gen., Oct. 1, 1877; Col., 85th Foot, Sept. 27, 1879.

88th Regiment. The following have been appointed a committee of paymastership, viz :—Capt. Baldwin, president, and Lieuts. Mann and Wood, members.

91st Highlanders. Major Robley, recently promoted, embarks to-morrow to join head-quarters at the Cape. Capt. Fallowfield has been appointed to the depôt.

92nd Highlanders. Capt. Oxley has arrived home from India, to take up his duties as adjt. of the Royal Aberdeenshire Militia. Capt. M'Callum and Gordon and Lieut Bethune have been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

98th Regiment. Lieut. Chapman is about to be promoted capt., vice Capt. Cooper, retired.

103rd Fusiliers are under orders of readiness to leave Cork for England, and will occupy quarters in the Northern District.

Medical Department. The following appear in the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay :—"Surgs.-Major J. D. Edge and G. Ashton are placed on general duty, Poona Circle. The under-mentioned medical officers are appointed for duty as stated opposite their respective names :—Surgs.-Majors O. Codrington, W. J. Wilson, R. Keith, general duty, Presidency Circle, and F. Lyons, general duty, Poona; Surgs. J. W. H. Flanagan and J. G. MacNeece to field service, Candahar; Surgs.-Major F. W. L. Hodder and A. Anderson are transferred from the Mhow Circle to general duty, Presidency Circle; Surgs.-Major E. McGrath to remain in England from Feb. 23 to June 22, 1880, on medical certificate; Surgs.-Major A. Moffitt and C. Haines to remain in England from Feb. 23 to Aug. 22, 1880, on medical certificate; Surg. J. B. Emerson to remain in England from Feb. 29 to May 28, 1880, on medical certificate." Surg. R. W. O'Donnell is under orders for service at the Cape. Surg. O. G. Wood is on passage home from Cyprus in H.M.S. Tyne, which sailed from Limasol on the 17th ult. The Halifax (N.S.) *Evening Mail* contains the following :—"We shall soon be called on to bid farewell to the most general favourite ever known in the Halifax garrison, the genialP. M.O., Dr. Shelton, who has been ordered and promoted to Aldershot. We are selfish enough to wish that the gallant doctor had not got his step, and we are quite sure that he himself will hardly appreciate the professional advancement which will estrange him from scenes and faces to which he has become attached. We can only hope that some happy influence will bring him back to us, and that the good example set by so many junior members of the service will not be lost on one who, though at the top rung of the ladder, is still young in years, and very young in heart."

Army Hospital Corps. Lieut. of Orderlies D. Whiteley and a detachment of men are on passage home from Cyprus in H.M.S. Tyne, which sailed from Limasol on the 17th ult.

Veterinary Department. First-class Vet.-Surg. H. Dawson has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Durham Artillery. The preliminary drill of the regiment began on 19th ult., at head-quarters, the Barracks, Hartlepool, under the command of Capt. Grubb, the adjt. There are 190 men now assembled, and the following officers :—Capt. Scott, Lieut. Murphy, 2nd Lieut. Cluny M'P. Henderson, Surg.-Major Rawlings, and Qrmr. Green, R.A. The recruits are a fine body of men, and are more numerous this year, owing to the regiment having been selected for increase by one battery.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Honourable Artillery Company. The members of the corps gave a performance on Tuesday evening at the Imperial Theatre. The entertainment included Mr. Maddison Morton's well-known farce, "*Whitebait at Greenwich*," and Mr. James Albery's ever-popular "*Two Roses*," to which thorough justice was done by those engaged in its representation, Staff Serjt. Matthews' John Small and Jenkins, Serjt. Mackenzie's Caleb Deecie, Drill-Serjt. Williams' Digby Grant, and Miss Kate Langford's Ida calling for special commendation. The proceeds of the entertainment were devoted to the Hon. Artillery Company's Lifeboat Fund. The annual dinner of the Light Cavalry Troop was held on Wednesday evening. The troop now numbers 60 sabres, mostly hunting men. Lieut. M'Dougall presided, while the vice-chairs were occupied by Serjt. Margetson and Pte. J. H. Rowley, the hon. sec. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the toast of "The Light Cavalry" was proposed by Capt. Jacobs, senior officer of the regiment present. In responding, Lieut. M'Dougall said that although they were in a fairly prosperous state now, they hoped to be still more so soon, as at Whitsuntide they intended to go to Bishops Stortford for a day or two, with a view to picking up eligible recruits from the disbanded Herts Light Horse. There were many of the old members of that corps who would like to volunteer into a cavalry regiment with a good "backbone," and such they had in the H.A.C. Light Cavalry Troop.

The Volunteers will, as usual, be allowed to drill with the Regular troops at Aldershot this year, and the dates of attendance will be later, so as to give officers and men a better chance of attending. The dates at present proposed are July 31, and Aug. 7, 14, and 21.

The Indian Army.

9th Bengal Cavalry. Col. H. L. Campbell has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

11th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. E. E. Money has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the regimental, general, or personal staff.

7th Bengal N.I. Major F. C. W. Drummond, second-in-command, died at Malta on the 1st ult., aged 39 years. Major Drummond served with the 53rd Foot in the Indian campaign of 1858, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Koorsee, and passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore (medal with clasp); and served in China with the late 70th Bengal N.I. in 1859-60 (medal). He joined the Army, Dec. 20, 1857; and became major, Dec. 20, 1877.

8th Bengal N.I. Capt. A. Fishe has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the regimental, general, or personal staff.

36th Bengal N.I. Capt. T. G. Thomson has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the regimental, general, or personal staff.

2nd Punjab Infantry. Capts. J. M. D. Lewes and A. D. Strettell have passed the examination qualifying them for employment on the regimental, general, or personal staff.

3rd Punjab Infantry. Major C. K. Mackinnon has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the regimental, general, or personal staff.

3rd Sikh Infantry. Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

2nd Hyderabad Cavalry. We learn that Dr. Riddell will shortly retire from the Service.

Bengal Medical Department. Surg.-Gen. W. G. Hunter, M.D., and Deputy-Surg.-Gen. F. G. Joynt, M.D., have elected to retire from March 31. Surg.-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

4th Madras N.I. Capt. J. E. Porteous has been appointed provost-marshal at Ali Musjid.

16th Madras N.I. Col. C. E. Bates, commandant, has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

Madras Medical Department. Surg.-Major A. Sanderson, M.D., has been granted leave to England for 20 months, on medical certificate.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, Bombay S.C., attached to 2nd Sind Horse, has been appointed squadron-officer, vice Capt. M. James, appointed squadron-commander, 2nd Sind Horse.

2nd Sind Horse. Capt. M. James, squadron-officer, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, has been appointed second squadron-commander, vice Capt. Lucas, appointed second-in-command.

2nd Bombay N.I. Col. G. H. W. Fagan has returned to duty as second-in-command, from leave in England.

11th Bombay N.I. Capt. W. F. Hume has been appointed officiating instructor in Army signalling and telegraphy, Bombay, during the absence of Lieut. Selby, R.E., on field service in Afghanistan.

14th Bombay N.I. Major C. J. S. Cahill has returned to duty as wing-commander, and Capt. H. B. Ternan as wing-officer, from leave in England.

26th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ross has been granted leave to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate. Capt. F. G. T. Welch has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the regimental, general, or personal staff.

Bombay Medical Department. Surg.-Major H. O. Thorold has been granted leave to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE,

DOWNING STREET, April 12, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Major-General Robert Biddulph, C.B., R.A., her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Cyprus. To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Major Francis Coningsby Hannam Clarke, R.A., late her Majesty's Commissioner for the delimitation of the Asiatic Frontier of Turkey.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 27, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date April 28, and the current year must be understood.]

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. F. C. Strickland-Constable, from the Yorkshire Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Viscount Dalrymple, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. W. H. Johnstone, from the 7th Hussars, to be Capt., vice Warde, transferred to the 4th Hussars.

10th Hussars—The seconding of Capt. and Brevet Major B. A. Combe, and the promotion in his succession of Lieut. Brabazon, are antedated to Nov. 13, 1879.

11th Hussars—2nd Lieut. T. Forsyth-Forrest, 20th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut. vice Fort, promoted.

13th Hussars—The seconding of Capt. H. H. F. Gifford, and the promotion in his succession of Lieut. Freeman, are postdated to Dec. 7, 1879.

16th Lancers—2nd Lieut. S. Frewen to be Lieut., vice Taaffe, promoted (Jan. 9); 2nd Lieut. W. H. Wyndham-Quin to be Lieut., vice Babington, promoted (Feb. 20).

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. F. Davies to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Earle, C.S.I., retired on half-pay (April 1); Lieut. Francis George, Viscount Baring, retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

Coldstream Guards—2nd Lieut. C. P. W. Kindersley, from half-pay, late 52nd Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lambton, resigned; 2nd Lieut. D. J. Hamilton, from the 109th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Dawson, seconded for service on the Staff.

2nd Foot—Lieut. C. A. Mott to be Capt. vice King-Harman, seconded for service on the Staff (April 10); Capt. C. A. Mott is seconded for service on the Staff; 2nd Lieut. H. B. H. Lethbridge to be Lieut., vice Mott (April 10).

6th Foot—Lieut. E. A. Ball to be Capt., vice Hopkins, retired on half-pay; 2nd Lieut. H. Mansel to be Lieut., vice Ball (both dated April 1).

7th Foot—Lieut. G. S. Nicholson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Tottenham, promoted (March 6).

10th Foot—Lieut. M. Dale to be Capt., vice Burnaby, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. W. G. Grant to be Lieut., vice Dale (both dated Oct. 22, 1879).

11th Foot—Lieut. V. Frisby, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice Carden, who exchanges; Lieut. H. C. Carden to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Thompson, promoted (Feb. 25).

12th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major H. P. Pearson to be Major, vice Marcon, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; Lieut. C. F. Hutton-Riddell to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Pearson (both dated April 1); Lieut. C. R. Townley to be Capt., vice Wilmer, retired on a pension (April 10); 2nd Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson to be Lieut., vice Hutton-Riddell, promoted (April 1); 2nd Lieut. A. M. Brabazon to be Lieut., vice Townley, promoted (April 10).

13th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. H. H. Parr to be Capt., vice Randall, retired on a pension (March 20); 2nd Lieut. G. H. H. Couchman to be Lieut., vice Bagot, seconded for service on the Staff.

18th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major T. Burke retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

19th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. T. Cotesworth to be Lieut., vice Phayre, promoted (March 20).

23rd Foot—Major and Brevet Col. C. Elgee to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Mostyn, C.B., retired on half-pay (April 10); Capt. and Brevet Major J. Tilly to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Shadwell, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (March 29); Capt. and Brevet Major J. Williamson to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Elgee (April 10); Lieut. C. G. A. Mayhew to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Tilly (March 29); Lieut. E. H. Clough-Taylor to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Williamson (April 10).

35th Foot—Lieut. L. J. Trafford to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Gem, promoted (March 15).

36th Foot—Lieut. F. S. Allen to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Browne, appointed Lieut. Instructor at the School of Musketry (April 1).

40th Foot—Lieut. A. F. G. Richardson to be Capt., vice Kelly, retired on half-pay (March 15).

41st Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Wavell, from Supernumerary Major, to be Major, vice Warner, retired on a pension (April 10); 2nd Lieut. W. C. F. Giffard to be Lieut., vice Marriott, promoted Capt. on half-pay (March 13).

50th Foot—Lieut. T. H. Brock to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Clarke, retired on a pension (March 20).

53rd Foot—Capt. C. H. Bonney retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major (April 3).

55th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. M. Richards to be Lieut., vice Brind, promoted (Feb. 27); 2nd Lieut. D. H. Morrieson to be Lieut., vice Eyton, promoted (Feb. 29).

60th Foot—Lieut. F. S. Marsham retires on temporary half-pay; Lieut. G. T. Campbell is seconded for service on the Staff; 2nd Lieut. C. A. T. Boultbee to be Lieut., vice Ward, promoted (April 1).

62nd Foot—The seconding of Capt. H. M. Carter, and the promotion in his succession of Lieut. Denniss, are postdated to Jan. 7.

79th Foot—Lieut. R. H. C. Dalzell to be Capt., vice Busfeild, retired on a pension (April 10).

83rd Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. S. Brown is placed on half-pay, on appointment to the Staff.

91st Foot—Supernumerary Capt. V. Chater to be Capt., vice Robley, promoted (Jan. 28); Lieut. H. A. Schank to be Capt., vice Rogers, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 10).

93rd Foot—The retirement on a pension of Capt. and Brevet Major F. B. Staples, and the restoration to the establishment of Capt. the Hon. W. F. Elliot, dated Feb. 25, 1880, are antedated to Feb. 5.

98th Foot—Capt. L. L. A. Cooper retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major; 2nd Lieut. W. F. Trevelyan to be Lieut., vice Williams. promoted (March 6).

101st Foot—The seconding of Capt. J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., and the promotion in his succession of Lieut. Hare, are antedated to Oct. 22, 1879.

109th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. K. Huddart to be Lieut., vice Currie, resigned (March 20).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. A. Carden, from the 11th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Frisby, who exchanges.

Staff—Gen. Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., to be placed on the Staff of the Army serving in Great Britain as a Lieut.-Gen., with a view to his commanding the division at Aldershot, in succession to Gen. Steele, K.C.B., whose period of service on the Staff has expired (July 1); Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to be Qrmr.-Gen. at head-quarters, in succession to Gen. Lysons, K.C.B., appointed to command the division at Aldershot (July 1); Major-Gen. J. H. F. Elkington to be Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. at head-quarters (for the Auxiliary Forces), vice Lieut.-Gen. Armstrong, C.B., deceased; Capt. T. S. Gildea, 72nd Foot, from Captain Instructor School of Musketry, Hythe, to be Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. (for Musketry) at Gibraltar, vice Major Pearse, 76th Foot, who vacates that appointment on promotion (May 1).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major W. Hensman is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surg. (April 1); Surg. J. A. Campbell to be Surg.-Major (March 2). The under-mentioned Surgs. to be Surgs.-Major (March 31):—T. Lewis, M.B., G. E. Dobson, M.B., J. Fraser, M.D., J. Walker, M.B., E. V. MacSwiney, M.D., J. S. Conyers, M.D., J. H. Ussher, M.B., J. Leader, W. C. Gasteen, M.B., R. Anderson, W. Geoghegan, M.B., A. H. L'Estrange, M. Knox, R. M. Creig, J. R. Rahilly, A. L. Brown, A. A. Macrobin, M.B., F. Waghorn, M.D., C. B. Jennings, H. H. Burford, T. W. Jackson, M.B., D. Thornton, J. Latchford, M.B., P. T. Frazer, W. J. Campbell, W. F. Samuels, F. A. L'Estrange, O .S. Eager, and D. Parke.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. 1st-class J. C. Berne, from the Royal Artillery, to be Vet.-Surg. 1st-class.

Retired Full Pay—Major T. Gardiner, half-pay, late 98th Foot, Superintending Officer Recruiting Service, Cork District, retires on full pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Cols. C. L. R. Glasfurd, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Col. (Feb. 20); E. D. Harvest, half-pay, late 97th Foot, Commandant and Staff Officer of Pensioners, Western Australia, to be Col.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. H. Walker-Myln, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; and the honorary rank of Col.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. T. E. Green, half-pay, late Military Train, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; H. B. Vaughan, half-pay, late 20th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission (all three dated April 3); Capt. and Hon. Major C. P. Stone, half-pay, late 16th Foot, retires on a pension (Feb. 5).

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 30, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 1, and the current year must be understood.]

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—Brevet Cols. O. R. Stokes, vice Du Plat, who retires upon full pay and a special annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., vice Hawkins C.B., who retires upon full pay and a special annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., from the Seconded List, vice E. A. Williams, C.B., promoted Major-Gen.; G. C. Henry, upon the Seconded List; N. O. S. Turner, C.B., from the Seconded List, vice W. J. E. Grant, C.B., who retires upon full-pay and a special annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; P. J. Campbell, vice the Hon. D. Fraser, C.B., promoted Major-Gen.; A. W. Twiss, vice Barry, C.B., promoted Major-Gen.; R. Curtis, vice Yates, C.B., promoted Major-Gen.; A. Brendon, vice Turner, C.B., promoted Major-Gen.; Cols. C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., from the Seconded List, to complete the Establishment for India; G. H. J. A. Fraser, from the Seconded List, to complete the Establishment for India.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. K. Taylor, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Jones, appointed a Commanding Officer of Auxiliary Artillery (March 20).

Capt. H. L. Mackenzie (late Bengal) retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major.

Lieut. A. H. P. Turner to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment to the Hyderabad Contingent.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to have a step of honorary rank upon retirement, viz.:—

To be Lieutenant-Generals:—Major-Generals J. W. Domville, R.A., H. P. Goodenough, R.A., C. W. Younghusband, C.B., R.A., A. Thompson, R.A., E. H. Fisher, R.A., J. R. Gibbon, C.B., R.A., all of whom retire upon full-pay and extra annuities.

To be Major-Generals:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. C. R. Hill, R.A., J. E. Hope, R.A., J. D. Haviland, R.A., G. A. Wilkinson, R.A., H. R. Simpson, R.A., all of whom retire upon pensions and extra annuities.

The following promotions to the rank of Major-Gen. to take place in consequence of the foregoing retirements, viz.:—Cols. W. W. Barry, C.B., R.A., vice Domville; the Hon. D. McD. Fraser, C.B., R.A., vice Goodenough; H. P. Yates, C.B., R.A., vice Younghusband. J. E. Michell, C.B., R.A., vice Thompson; N. O. S. Turner, C.B., R.A.; vice Fisher; E. A. Williams, C.B., R.A., vice Gibbon; Lieut.-Col. E. T. W. Purcell, to be Col. (April 14); Capt. S. G. Fairtlough, R.A., to have the local rank of Major whilst employed as an Instructor at the Royal Military College at Kingston, in the Dominion of Canada (Feb. 22).

Grenadier Guards—Supernumerary Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Davies, promoted (April 1).

School of Music (Kneller Hall)—Major R. T. Thompson, 56th Foot, to be Comdt., vice Major-Gen. Whitmore, who vacates that appointment on promotion.

Commissariat and Transport Department—Comy.-Gen. J. S. Robertson, C.B., has been retired under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, having completed the prescribed period of service in the rank.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 30, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 1, and the current year must be understood.]

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Lieut. J. E. McClean resigns his commission.

Argyll and Bute—2nd Lieut. J. D. B. Harrington to be Lieut.; Simpson Duguid, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 13).

Fife—Arthur Manners, Kerr, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 7).

Limerick City—Capt. Sir C. C. Crespigny, Bart., resigns his commission.

Waterford—Marcus Beresford Armstrong, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 7).

INFANTRY.

Royal Carnarvon—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. H. Benyon, Lieut. C. W. Roberts.

1st Royal Cheshire—Harold Girvin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Royal Cheshire—Lieut. J. W. Traill, from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, to be Lieut. (April 9); Charles Herbert Hicks, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 6).

Royal Cumberland—Henry Lowther, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Dorset—Capt. and Hon. Major F. J. A. Dunn resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

2nd or North Durham—Walter Samuel Welch, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 16).

West Essex—Algernon Alexander Learmonth to be 2nd Lieut. (April 17).

Royal Flint—Sub-Lieut. C. E. W. Eyton to be Lieut. (June 30, 1877).

Royal Glamorgan—The under-mentioned gents. to be 2nd Lieuts.;—Henry Robert Bullen Thurston, Frederic James Heyworth, Lionel Arthur Lindsay (all three dated April 12).

Huntingdon—2nd Lieut. E. H. Thornhill to be Lieut., vice Beart, promoted (April 13).

2nd Royal Lancashire—Abraham George Coats, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Royal Lancashire—The second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. Young, whose appointment was notified in the *London Gazette* of March 23, is "Gerald," and not "Gerard," as therein stated; Arthur Willoughby Biddell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (March 25).

5th Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. E. C. Tonkin (April 9); E. S. Cooper (April 16).

Royal East Middlesex—Lieut. R. E. Firminger resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. J. H. R. Cox to be Lieut.

Royal Elthorne, or 5th Middlesex—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. S. Etheridge, F. W. Duff, and F. L. Beddy; Arthur John Gant, gent., to be Lieut.

Shropshire—The promotion of 2nd Lieut. R. Jenkins to the rank of Lieut., notified in the *London Gazette* of March 2, to bear date Feb. 16, and not as therein stated.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Herbert Edwin Galt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 9, 1880).

1st Royal Surrey—Lieut. W. F. West resigns his commission.

2nd Royal Surrey—Lieut. G. A. Flower to be Capt., vice Godwin-Austen, resigned; 2nd Lieut. E. D. Gosling resigns his commission.

Royal Sussex—Ernest Edward Hugh Riley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Westmoreland—2nd Lieut. R. Y. James resigns his commission.

1st West York—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. G. Hewett resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

6th West York—Alfred William Adams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10).

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Capt. A. P. B. S. Dunbar, half-pay, late 92nd Foot, to be Capt. (April 10); J. M. Grant, Esq., late Lieut., 92nd Foot, to be Capt. (April 12); William James Breadalbane Stewart-Menzies, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—Capt. W. H. Campbell resigns his commission.

The Highland Rifles—2nd Lieut. M. Mackenzie resigns his commission.

1st Royal Lanark—Eustace Smallwood, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Perth—Major J. W. Ogilvy resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Francis Grant Fanning and John Swinburne.

Antrim—Joseph Herbert Acheson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 13).

Armagh—Henry Mary Paul d'Etchegoyen, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Clare—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Westropp resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. John Massy-Westropp, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 16).

North Cork—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. R. U. P. Fitzgerald and Lieut. Sir G. St. J. Colthurst, Bart.

South Cork—Lieut. A. D. Jackson resigns his commission.

Royal Dublin City—Ellerton Bailey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Galway—Capt. S. H. Gardner, 88th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Lowry, placed on retired allowance (Nov. 21, 1879).

Londonderry—Thomas Richard Olphert, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 10).

North Mayo—2nd Lieut. J. H. Ormsby to be Lieut. (March 24); 2nd Lieut. C. F. Boothby resigns his commission.

South Mayo—William Wentworth Forbes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 8).

Roscommon—Hon. Major and Adjt. J. A. H. Gorges resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (April 14); Capt. and Adjt. G. Phibbs, from the Leitrim Militia, to be Adjt., in succession to Gorges, placed on a retired allowance (April 15).

North Tipperary—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—G. Wolfe, B. P. E. C. Bunbury.

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—Henry Hutton Vignoles, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Wexford—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Graven resigns his commission also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. C. H. W. Donovan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, April 30, 1880.

Buckinghamshire—Sub-Lieut. H. Theobald resigns his commission.

Royal 1st Devon—Walter George Barttelot, Esq., late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt.

Dorset—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. J. H. Fellowes and Sub-Lieut. W. R. Bankes.

West Kent—Lieut.-Col. H. D. Streatfeild resigns his commission.

Shropshire—Hillyar David Chapman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary); John Daniel Lloyd, gent., to be Surg., vice Gwynne, resigned.

Suffolk—Sir C. C. de Crespigny, Bart., late ensign, 60th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

Warwickshire—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. G. Guy, Earl of Warwick, resigns his commission; G. Guy, Earl of Warwick, late Lieut.-Col. Comdt., to be Hon. Col. of the regiment.

1st West York—The under-mentioned gents. to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Frederick Lee (April 5); Francis William Green (April 8).

2nd West York—Lieut. H. J. Trotter resigns his commission.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Othello" will, I think, find many officers to support him in his proposed method of dealing with the Marines. The officers of this corps are practically useless on board a ship. They have no authority, no active duty, for I do not call inspecting reliefs, visiting sentries, and the tomfoolery of a so-called drill-day active duties, no practical responsibility, and nothing whatever to make them take an interest in the ship. In these days of gunnery lieutenants, seamen gunners, and efficient police, the number of Marine officers and men embarked might be considerably reduced, and the detachments placed under the supervision of the gunnery lieutenant. I cannot, however, agree with "Othello" when he says, "for there can be no doubt there exists throughout the whole of that Service a feeling of uncertainty and distrust, which, sooner or later, will destroy the *esprit de corps* and efficiency which has hitherto been unequalled by any body of men in her Majesty's Service." *Esprit de corps* has long ceased to exist. It was crushed out years ago, about the time when Gen. J. O. Travers threw up his appointment of Inspector-General, and the only feeling in the minds of the officers generally is to get as good a pension as they can out of the Service. They have no ambition, because official despotism will not allow them to compete with other Services. They do their work, it is true, but they do it mechanically, and they feel no pride in their corps. Indeed, as a rule, they are rather shy of admitting to strangers that they belong to it. It is not the officers' fault, but the Government's, for habitually treating the Service with indifference, contempt, and injustice. The majority have brothers or relations of some kind in the Army or Navy. Why, then, should they be thought less of, if it is not from the different way in which they are treated.—I am, &c., Patience.

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N.B.—CORRECT REGULATION PATTERNS GUARANTEED.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Fraser's Magazine (Longmans and Co.)—The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Blackwood's Magazine (Blackwood).—The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul and Co).—The Theatre (C. Dickens). —Young England (Houlston).—Unclaimed Money (Preston).—Practical Boat-building (Bazaar).—Who was the Founder of Sunday Schools? (Moxon.)—Moxon's Select Novelettes (Moxon).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S.—It is best not to notice the subject. No good could be done by the insertion of your letter, and there are always some enemies of the soldier to make capital out of such unpleasant episodes.

A BRIDGNORTH READER.—There is some difficulty in obtaining the information at present, as the list is not complete, but we have made a note of your request.

INQUIRER, Cape.—You will be allowed to serve on to complete 20 years.

H. G. A.—The charge is a legal one.

D. W. TYNE.—Thank you very much for information.

VALIANT.—Always glad to receive any ship news.

SHANNON.—We are much indebted to you for your interesting communication.

ANONYMOUS MARINE.—A very sour and crabbed production. No wonder you hesitated to enclose your card.

SEAMANSHIP and BLUEJACKET.—You will see that an authoritative denial has been given on behalf of John Varling.

"BILIOUS CHRONIC."—Glad we agree on some points.

The letters of "Nemo," "Q. M.," "Fiat Justicia," "Senior," "Hope Deferred" are in type, but unavoidably held over.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Owing to a great press of matter, we are compelled to leave over a number of letters in type.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

THE Parliamentary return of the number of courts-martial, desertions, and minor punishments in each regiment of Cavalry, brigade of Artillery, company of Engineers, and battalion of Infantry, during the year 1878, has apparently been compiled on the usual official principle of giving as little real information as possible. The civilian reader, on glancing at the summary of this document in the *Times* last week, must have been much misled, and formed very erroneous ideas as to the comparative amount of crime in different regiments, for the good reason that neither the strength nor the station of each regiment was furnished. Without knowing both these facts, it is quite impossible to constitute a comparison. Nor even had columns giving the strength and station been added, could the comparative state of discipline have been accurately ascertained, for there are often peculiar and accidental circumstances connected with the composition of a regiment, which greatly influences its conduct. We need not, after the lengthy criticism in the *Times*, go into details, but we would point out that there are several different establishments in the same branch of the Army, and that some corps are complete, while others are often very far from being so, Then as to composition. In 1878, several regiments had given a large number of volunteers to other regiments, and filled up with recruits. Others had received,—1st, a large number of recruits; 2nd, several hundreds of volunteers from a dozen different corps, the men sent being often of extremely bad average character; 3rd, a large number of Army or Militia Reserve men. This was undoubtedly the case in the regiments of the First Army Corps, which were by this means raised to a strength of over 1,000 non-commissioned officers and men. To compare one of these regiments, suddenly doubled in strength by a mass of strangers from all regiments of the Service, with another homogeneous regiment, about 500 strong, is obviously misleading and unfair. Then it must be borne in mind that a weak regiment, full of old soldiers and quartered at some quiet single-battalion station, was naturally much less likely to behave ill than a strong corps, stationed at, say, Dublin, Aldershot, Woolwich, or Portsmouth, where temptations to crime of every sort abound. While on this point, we may observe that the Guards are particularly exposed to temptation, being for the most part quartered in London. The Colonies vary very much. In some of them liquor is cheap, bad, and plentiful; while, on the other hand, in most of them successful desertion is so hopeless, that it is rarely attempted. Finally, there is a vast difference between Colonels as well as between Generals. One Colonel invariably tries by court-martial for an offence which another Colonel considers sufficiently punished by cells, and one General grants district courts-martial freely, while another seeks every opportunity to get crime dealt with by regimental courts. It is evident, therefore, that without the most full and detailed information, showing the strength, station, average age and service, the composition of the regiment, and each offence committed, no exact comparison of crime can be made; but even an approximate comparison is rendered impossible by the omission of the strength of the different corps enumerated in the return which is the subject of these remarks. Without, however, attempting a comparison, this return gives ample food for instructive reflection. It is melancholy to think that in some regiments the average of minor punishments was three to every man, and of courts-martial one to every five or six men in the year. Can nothing be done to remove such a stigma?

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Friday next, at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentation to his Royal Highness at this levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

We are glad to be able to state that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been enjoying perfect health, and that the report as to his indisposition which was circulated on Friday week was unfounded. On the contrary, the Duke of Cambridge has been perfectly well, and has been constant in attention to the duties of his office.

The Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War, arrived at the War Office at a quarter to four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and formally assumed the official duties of the department. The right hon. gentleman was accompanied by Captain Lyttelton, his private secretary.

Earl Morley has been selected to succeed Lord Bury as Under-Secretary of State for War, and Mr. A. Campbell-Bannerman, who was Financial Secretary under Lord Cardwell's administration of the War Office, resumes his former position under the present Government.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Captain the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Rifle Brigade, and Captain G. W. A. FitzGeorge, 20th Hussars, to be his private secretaries. Captain FitzGeorge has been assistant private secretary to Colonel Stanley since Colonel Deedes' appointment as Assistant-Under-Secretary of State for War.

It is only just to Colonel Stanley and his predecessor, Lord Cranbrook, to bear tribute to the zeal and energy which they have displayed during their six years of office. Fettered by schemes which they had opposed, but which they were bound to try honestly to carry out, hampered by financial considerations and harassed by ignorant or unprincipled opposition, they yet did their best to work a machine which had been thrown thoroughly out of gear by the previous Administration. We cannot here enumerate all that they did to increase the efficiency and contentment of the Army, for the memory of their improvements is still fresh in the memory of our readers. We will, however, say that they did much to remedy the blunders and muddles of Lord Cardwell, and that they inspired all ranks of the Army with a conviction that their interests were dear to those who presided at the War Office.

Veterinary-Surgeon B. L. Glover, Royal Artillery, has been strongly recommended to the notice of the Military Authorities to receive a step of promotion, in recognition of his recent services at the Cape. Mr. Glover was sent out from England on the first outbreak of hostilities, and is spoken of on all hands as having displayed great ability in the discharge of his important, and at times most trying, duties. Since his return, he has visited America in connection with the purchase of mules for transport service, and he has handed in a most elaborate report to the head of his department on the subject of the horse and mule supply of the American Continent. The Veterinary Department has been so slightingly treated in the matter of rewards for the Zulu campaign, that we trust advantage may be taken of this opportunity of acknowledging the claims of one who has rendered valuable service to the State, and has shown himself to be well deserving of the favourable consideration of the War Office.

As we mentioned some weeks ago was probable, General Sir Daniel Lysons has suggested the appointment of Brevet Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars, and Captain J. F. C. Hayward, 25th Regiment, as his aide-de-camp at Aldershot. The appointments, however, have yet to be approved.

The assumption of the chief command of the army of Northern Afghanistan, this week, by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B., is likely to bring the war to a rapid conclusion. When the events of December around Cabul exhibited such a strange want of political sagacity, as well as military foresight, in Sir F. Roberts, public men in India became seriously anxious concerning the course of events beyond the frontier. Private letters and telegrams state that Lord Lytton, with as much delicacy as he could use, hastened virtually to supersede General Roberts in his political capacity by Mr. Lepel Griffin. Subsequently, when Sir Frederick Haines heard from General Massy, at Umballa, how military matters had been managed and shuffled, and how General Roberts's many blunders were attempted to be smoothed over by making victims of one or two, and praising all the rest all round in his despatches, his Excellency, though not having the moral courage to fully admit his own error in condemning, without explanation, by sending back the Cavalry General to his command, still hastened to inform Sir Donald Stewart that he wished him, the very moment Ghuzni was captured, to proceed to Cabul and supersede General Roberts in command. Sir F. Roberts is an officer of much activity and personal courage; but every man in India considers him better suited to the useful command of a brigade than of an army corps. It is also very generally believed in India that the war would have been terminated last November had Sir Donald Stewart commanded the expedition to Cabul.

We understand that it has been definitely decided to station a battery of Royal Horse Artillery at the St. John's Wood Barracks, on their vacation by the Household Cavalry next month. We further believe this will be made a permanent quarter for artillery. The first battery to occupy the new station will be the Chestnut Battery of A Brigade, which was to have gone to Ireland this spring.

We are glad to learn from Cyprus that the health of the troops since last October, when they arrived at Polemidia Camp from Mount Troödos, has been excellent, and the advisability of remaining in the present camp for the summer months, instead of again marching to the almost inaccessible heights of Troödos, has been seriously discussed. The choice of a site for the present cantonment and future barracks has been attended with the best results, as the health reports testify, there not being a single man of any corps in hospital for fever or any climatic disease at the time our advices left the station.

We have received some interesting details illustrative of the bungling policy pursued by the Government of India in regard to the transport arrangements of the Afghan expedition, and it would be satisfactory to learn that an inquiry had been instituted into the subject, if only to guard against similar mistakes in the future. We have it on the authority of one whose statements we cannot but respect, that the losses sustained under this head alone, in connection with the Afghan campaign, may be estimated at the very lowest computation at one million sterling. This is a large sum, and yet our authority is in a position to speak with a full knowledge of facts, and he furnishes us with the names of officers in high position who bear out his views as to the utter inefficiency of the transport system in India.

Colonels Saunders and Greene, Royal Horse Artillery, being the two senior colonels on the roster for foreign service, have been placed under orders for India. Such an act of vigour on the part of the Authorities is as gratifying as it is unexpected. No date has, however, been fixed for the embarkation of these officers, one of whom, we presume, will proceed to Bangalore.

We are glad to be able to announce that some dozen steps will shortly pass to the senior majors and captains in the Army. This fillip to promotion will be appreciated, for there certainly has been cause for discontent of late, in consequence of the slow rate at which advancement has reached one class of officers, the majors of July 5, 1872, who have had to suffer the mortification of finding themselves superseded in each gazette by the favoured members of the Scientific Corps.

Captain H. H. Oldham, 79th Highlanders, has been appointed Captain-Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe, vice Captain T. S. Gildea, 72nd Highlanders, transferred to the Staff at Gibraltar as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General for Musketry.

Captain H. H. Parr, 13th Light Infantry, vacates his appointment as Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere at the Cape of Good Hope.

The new Veterinary School which Colonel Stanley announced some time ago in the House that it was proposed to establish, will be started at Aldershot in the course of a week or so, and a Warrant has been drawn up by the War Office providing for the necessary appointments in connection therewith. The Professorship is to be filled by Veterinary-Surgeon J. Lambert, late of the 17th Lancers, who is recognised as one of the ablest and best read officers of his department. Mr. Lambert will receive a special allowance of £150 per annum, and he has lately been pursuing a special course of study at Edinburgh, in order to fit himself for the discharge of the duties of his new position.

Captain the Hon. W. FitzW. Elliot, 93rd Highlanders, who has lately been employed as aide-de-camp to General Sir Patrick M'Dougall, K.C.M.G., commanding the troops in British North America, has arrived home from Halifax, to join the Staff of the Intelligence Department.

The Royal Warrant has at length been promulgated providing for the retirement of Purchase Lieutenant-Colonels. It is laid down that, "Whereas we have been pleased to take into consideration the disadvantageous position in regard to promotion in which the officers under the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in certain regiments of our Cavalry and battalions of Infantry of the Line, are placed, in consequence of the officers commanding those regiments and battalions not being subject to the rule now generally in force under which a lieutenant-colonel in command is required to vacate his appointment at the end of five years; and whereas we deem it inexpedient that the officers in question should be required to continue to serve under conditions less advantageous in regard to promotion than officers in the same rank in other regiments and battalions of our Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, our will and pleasure is that the limitation of the date of October 31, 1871, in Article 131 of our Warrant of May 1, 1878, shall be cancelled; and that henceforth all lieutenant-colonels commanding such regiments or battalions shall, on the completion of five years' service as such, be removed from the command of their regiments or battalions. It is our further will and pleasure that officers now serving who are affected by the provisions of this our Warrant shall be removed from the command of their regiments or battalions, as the case may be, at the expiration of two months from this date.— Given at our Court at Windsor this 21st day of April, 1880, in the 43rd year of our reign." The following officers will have to retire at once, viz.:—Colonels A. Nugent, Scots Greys; A. G. Montgomery Moore, 4th Hussars; E. T. St. L. MccGwire, 1st Battalion Royal Scots; W. Roberts, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers; G. H. Waller, 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers; J. Davis, 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment; G. P. Prevost, 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers; R. T. Glyn, C.B., 1st Battalion 24th Regiment; J. A. Ruddell, 1st Battalion 25th Regiment; H. de R. Pigott, 70th Regiment; J. I. Macdonnell, 71st Highlanders; H. Kent, 77th Regiment; F. G. Appleyard, C.B., 85th Regiment; N. Stevenson, 87th Fusiliers; and H. E. T. Williams, 108th Regiment.

It certainly appears strange that an officer of the standing of Chinese Gordon should have hitherto gone unrecognised since his return to England. We cannot think that the Government has overlooked Colonel Gordon intentionally, yet it is a subject of general remark that one of the ablest men of our Army, who has lately been performing most valuable service, has received no acknowledgment whatever, notwithstanding all he has done to promote the welfare of a Power in which Great Britain is considerably interested. He has not even been honoured by a summons to attend at Windsor. There may be some difficulty in decorating him, but there can be no reason why he should be treated with indifference after all he has done since he was last in England.

Brevet Majors H. Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, H. M'Calmont, 7th Hussars, and Lieutenant A. G. Creagh, Royal Artillery, will accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley to England from the Cape. It is the intention to provide Major Stewart with a Staff appointment as soon as opportunity offers, but it is not known in what manner his services will be utilised.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 22.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Cosmo Frederick Maitland Gordon has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rankand title of retired Commander.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 23, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. R. Sartorius, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet Sir T. M. C. Symonds, K.C.B., and Admiral the Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, K.C.B. To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C.B., and Major-Gen. F. A. Campbell, C.B.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Col. C. Pasley, R.E., Director of Engineering and Architectural Works under the Admiralty, J. G. Noel, Esq., late of the Admiralty, Major V. D. Majendie, R.A., Inspector of Explosives under the Home Office, and Col. A. Moncrieff, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL GARDENS, April 26, 1880.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the "Albert Medal of the Second Class" on Mr. George Oatley, gunner's mate in the Royal Navy, and Drill Instructor of the Royal Naval Reserve at Peterhead.

The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—On Monday, the 16th February, during a very heavy gale, a vessel, which proved to be the Swedish schooner Augusta, was observed by the Coastguard at Peterhead showing signals of distress, and labouring heavily in the trough of the sea. On reaching the opening of the Peterhead South Bay, the vessel headed for the land. As it was clear that she would come ashore, the life-saving apparatus was at once started, but by the time it reached the beach the vessel had struck on the rocks near Boddam, about four miles south of Peterhead, and drifted towards the shore, where she lay exposed to all the fury of the gale. Two rockets were fired, and the second carried the line over the stern of the vessel, but the crew were quite ignorant of the working of the apparatus, and were unable to avail themselves of the assistance. Oatley thereupon took off his clothes, and swimming through the breakers and broken water, reached the smooth water between the ship and the rocks, and was pulled on board by a rope thrown to him. He then proceeded to haul in the line and fix it to the rigging, after which the crew, five in number, were one by one drawn ashore. Oatley, who contrary to the captain's wishes, was the last to leave the ship, was landed benumbed with cold and fatigue, and cut and bleeding from contact with the rocks. Oatley is not of a strong constitution, and was invalided five years ago for phthisis.

ADMIRALTY, April 27, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and March 3, 1873, Assistant-Paymaster John Henry Boulton has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The following promotion has been made from April 20, 1880:—Commander Arthur Knyvet Wilson to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, April 28, 1880.

Navigating-Lieutenant Selby Lilburn has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date; Navigating Sub-Lieutenant William George Barr has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 16, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant John Clark Drew has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 25th instant.

ADMIRALTY, April 29, 1880.

Navigating Lieutenant John Thomas Partridge has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 22nd ult.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Captain—William Mayes, to the President, additional.

Commander—W. M. Lang, to the Iron Duke.

Lieutenants—G. W. Tyler, to the Hector; Cæsar F. de M. Malan and Alexander R. C. Hood, to the Urgent; Frederick W. Shortland and William S. Bastard, to the Flying Fish; John R. Prickett, to the Dido; Frederick P. Trench, to the Monarch; Frederick F. Feyen, to the Achilles.

Sub-Lieutenants—H. W. Meredith, to the Tourmaline; Hon. G. F. Digby, H. C. Burrows, and C. G. Lindsay, to the Victoria and Albert.

Chaplains—Rev. W. V. Lloyd, to the Artillery Division of Royal Marines at Eastney; Rev. Thomas F. Morton, to Malta Dockyard Hospital; Rev. William S. Hams, to the Revenge; Rev. Charles J. Corfe, to the Naval establishment at the Cape of Good Hope; Rev. Walter L. Tucker, to the Duncan.

Fleet Surgeons—W. Patrick, to the Britannia; William Richardson, to the Unicorn.

Staff Surgeon—J. Browne, M.D., to the Royal Adelaide.

Naval Instructor—J. H. Walker, to the Northampton.

Paymasters—F. B. Baverstock, to the Iris; W. B. Ramsey, to the Revenge.

Chief Engineer—Robert Dixon, to the Tamar.

Assistant-Paymaster—G. F. N. Kent, to the Terror.

Surgeon—W. Congreve Sandys, to the Hecla.

Engineers—J. W. Dupen, to the Serapis; W. G. Parsons, to the Asia, additional for Cyclops; E. Thomas, to the Pembroke, additional for Agamemnon; Edwin W. Bolton, to the Asia; Richard John Weeks Earl, to the Indus.

Assistant-Engineer—Robert Harding, to the Hecla.

Boatswains—James Dyer, to the Euphrates; Patrick Barry, to the Terror.

Carpenter—Samuel Childs, to the Euphrates.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—Robert Jeffers, Strangford, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Lambay Island, vice Thomas, promoted; James Cady, Pinehill Detachment, of Harwich, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Tilbury, vice Tunbridge, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Henry Jenkins, Kessingland, to be chief boatman, Harwich, vice Cady, promoted; John Sweet, Ballygally, to be chief boatman, Strangford, vice Jeffers, promoted; George Priest, Hayling Island, to be chief boatman, Langstone Harbour, vice Nineham, pensioned; Henry Sinden, Boiling Gap, to be chief boatman, Grand Redoubt, vice Bennett, promoted, from Shoreham.

ACHILLES, Capt. Algernon C. F. Heneage, cruising in search of the Atalanta, may be expected at Bantry Bay on Saturday next.

AGINCOURT, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, cruising in search of the Atalanta, may be expected at Bantry Bay on Saturday next.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., which has been on a cruise, visiting Avlono, Corfu, and Zante, is on her way back to Malta. Letters for the Alexandra should be sent to Malta.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. C. E. Buckle, will leave Dublin for Birkenhead to-day, with 3rd Baty. N Brig. R.A.; Liverpool for Dublin on the 3rd, with 4th Baty. M Brig.; Avonmouth for Dublin on the 6th, with A Baty. A Brig.; Dublin for Avonmouth on 10th, for B Baty. H Brig.; Avonmouth for Dublin on the 13th, with B Baty. K Brig.; and Dublin for Portsmouth on 17th, with B Baty. G Brig.

ATALANTA, Capt. Francis Stirling. In consequence of numerous applications made at the Admiralty by friends and relatives, the following list of officers and men on board the Atalanta, according to the latest intelligence, is published:—

Capt. Francis Stirling; Lieuts. F. A. Blackett, A. Dove, P. F. Fisher, A. R. Beck, and A. W. Ainslie; Sub-Lieut. E. P. Charrington; Navigating-Lieut. W. H. Stephens; Staff Surg. E. L. Moss; Surg. L. W. Corcoran, B.A., M.B.; Chaplain Rev. R. Nimmo, M.A.; Pymr. John Ashton; Gunner David Silk; Boatswains Fredk. Standish and R. Clancy; D. J. Anderson and E. Angus, ordinary; J. Adcock and J. Allen, ordinary 2nd class; G. Aikin, ordinary; R. Allen, ordinary 2nd class; W. Ainsworth and J. Allen, ordinary; W. Adams, private R.M.; F. E. Bailey, shipwright; E. Beer, Cooper; H. Burrowes, P.O. 1st class; C. Bartlett, captain's coxswain; J. C. Barnard, P.O. 1st class W. Baker, ordinary 2nd class; G. Blake, M. Britton and W. Bridges, ordinary; M. Bunting, T. Buckland, and J. Bonus, ordinary 2nd class; G. Brown and J. Buss, A.B.; D. Brown, J. J. Barry, ordinary 2nd class; R. Britton, ordinary; W. T. Barnes, ordinary 2nd class; G. F. Bilham and F. Bond, ordinary; A. Berry, private R.M.; R. Collins, P.O. 1st class; T. F. Cook, armourer; A. J. Cassidy, master-at-arms; J. J. Cooper, 2nd steward boy; J. County, W. Cripps, and H. S. Cloke, ordinary 2nd class; J. Cogan, J. H. Cole, H. F. Cummings, W. Cole, W. Chatting, and F. Cribb, ordinary; T. Chapman, W. Collings, J. Connolly, and C. Cleal, ordinary 2nd class; W. Canty, J. H. Cross, C. G. Clements, and A. B. Casson, ordinary; J. Casey, ordinary 2nd class; M. Duhig, P.O. 1st class; T. Dowell, P.O. 2nd class; H. Dyer, P.O. 1st class; J. W. Davis, A.B.; J. Donovan, leading seaman; J. Dyble, ordinary; W. J. Dagman, ordinary 2nd class; Mark Dyer, ordinary; P. Daniels and F. E. Davies, ordinary 2nd class; R. Duffy and J. Duncan, ordinary; J. Dudman, private R.M.; T. Edgcombe, P.O. 1st class; E. J. Eakland, ordinary; J. Easton, ordinary 2nd class; J. Emmett, A.B.; E. E. Ellis, ordinary 2nd class; H. Earnshaw, private R.M.; W. G. Ford, writer 3rd class; C. Fuller, butcher; J. Fitzgerald and E. W. Ford, ordinary; S. Feaver and F. Fitzpatrick, ordinary 2nd class; D. Fulton and W. Flux, ordinary; E. Field, private R.M., D. Garratt, shipwright; J. Gallagher, A.B.; T. Gibson, ordinary 2nd class; R. H. Greenaway, ordinary; J. Gage, ordinary 2nd class; J. Grierson and J. H. Griffin, ordinary; P. Green, ordinary 2nd class; M. Galvin, private R.M.; J. Headon, P.O. 1st class; G. M. Hazel, P.O. 2nd class; G. Harvey, barber; S. Hoskins and J. Hounsell, domestics 2nd class; E. W. Hathaway, P.O. 1st class; E. Hill, stoker; S. J. Hooper, domestic 2nd class; J. N. Hunt, ship's cooper 2nd class; H. Howard, P.O. 2nd class; G. Harvey, ordinary 2nd class; T. Hall, ordinary; M. Harley, ordinary 2nd class; J. Hodges, A.B.; C. Hicks, ordinary; A. Hamer and A. J. Hardy, ordinary 2nd class; E. Horn, ordinary; W. Hunter, ordinary 2nd class; D. Henderson, A.B.; C. Hinds and C. Hare, ordinary 2nd class; John M'K. Hutchison and T. W. Hands, ordinary; W. H. Hill, ordinary 2nd class; W. Heath, ordinary; H. Irving and T. Jessup, ordinary 2nd class; W. Johnson, lamp-trimmer; H. James, C. Johnson, R. H. Jenkins, and D. J. Jones, ordinary 2nd class; T. Jenner, R. A. Jameson, and W. Joyce, ordinary; F. H. Kevern, A.B.; W. H. Knowlton, domestic 1st class; W. Kishiliski, sailmaker; W. F. Knott, ordinary; C. B. Kemp, ordinary 2nd class; J. Kelly and W. Kennington, ordinary; H. Lock, painter 1st class; J. Lewis, leading seaman; A. Lawrence, A.B.; H. Leat and R. Lawrence, ordinary; G. J. Lewis, J. H. Lewcock, and W. Loppin, ordinary 2nd class; J. Lake and G. Lacy, ordinary; M. Locke, ordinary 2nd class; M. Meahy, ordinary; C. M'Clusky, leading seaman; F. J. Miners, engine-room artificer; W. Main, ship's cook 1st class; J. Mahoney, A.B.; G. May, sick-berth attendant; J. M'Quade, A.B.; C. M'Carthy, bugle-boy; W. M'Clure, A.B.; F. Malley, H. Morgan, J. Murrell, and W. Mills, ordinary; T. E. Moore, ordinary seaman; H. Merrifield, ship's corporal; W. M'Cormick, ordinary; W. R. Morford, ship's corporal; H. Mole, E. Matthews, E. Maguire, W. H. M'Turk, G. H. Milton, D. M'Millan, J. M'Cormick, W. Magnor, J. Mitchell, L. McCarthy, R. H. Moore, W. H. Morse, J. H. Nagle, J. B. Neaves, W. F. Neal, S. Neat, and R. D. Owens, ordinary; W. J. Osborne, signalman; W. Owens, ordinary; J. W. H. Osborne, corporal R.M.; C. Palmer, P.O.; J. A. Pennie, leading seaman; W. Purcell, captain of hold; J. Peterkin, A.B.; S. Poor, cook's mate; J. Philips, private R.M.; R. Paxton, C. Palmer, J. Piercey, and H. Pawsey, ordinary; W. Pratt and T. G. Page, A.B.; E. Painter, A. J. Porley, W. Powell, W. Polkinghorne, and F. Quinn, ordinary; J. Rundle, ropemaker; R. Rowland, leading seaman; J. H. Robinson, E. Ranger, A. Richards, G. Robson, W. Robinson, and F. Ryan, ordinary; E. Roberts and G. Rhines, privates R.M.; J. Stacey, P.O.; G. Squance, A.B.; G. Stride, dom.; J. H. K. Simms, P.O.; J. Schofield and S. Staughton, A.B.; R. W. Smith, boy writer; R. Simmons, B. Solomon, J. Smith (1), J. Smith (2), S. Stockley, A. Stansell, J. Servant, T. H. Steele, J. Snoswell, F. Setterfield, W. M. Strudwicke, William Smith, J. C. Steed, A. Spacey, P. Smither, and G. Smith, ordinary; J. Sanson, T. Salter, privates R.M.; J. Thompson, yeoman of signals; W. Threadingham, P.O.; J. Thornton, chief carpenter's mate; J. W. Thorne and W. Thompson, ordinary; E. Tavernor, A.B.; J. F. Thomas and W. W. Towell, ordinary; H. Thompson, private R.M.; W. Vale and J. Verling, ordinary; A. Vosper, ship's steward; C. H. Westcott, caulker; G. Woolcott, ship's corporal; G. H. Wyatt, naval schoolmaster; B. W. Wallace, J. Wren, G. Williams, J. Woodford, D. Willard, A. Wise, J. Whiller, ordinary; J. Webster, A.B.; D. R. Walker, H. White, W. Willis, A. White, J. Warren, R. Worth, T. Westlake, J. Waiter, ordinary; T. Webb, private R.M.; C. Young, leading seaman; G. Yeoman, ordinary.

Instructions have been given to the Blanche, or other ship of war, shortly expected at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to cruise from lat. 48 to 50 as far as long. 36, and remaining a fortnight after passing the banks of Newfoundland, in search of any trace of the above ship. Among the passengers by the Tamar was an able seaman named Varling, who was invalided from the Atalanta, and received on board the Tamar at Barbadoes. He left in hospital two ordinary seamen named Thomas Westlake and Alfred Stansell, belonging to the same ship. He also states that Frank Ellis missed the training-ship at Barbadoes, and was in consequence transferred to the Tenedos, and that two young seamen, named John M'Cormick and John Jessop, had been sent on shore for 42 days' imprisonment. Varling reports that after leaving Teneriffe on the outward passage, they were obliged to heave-to for seven days and nights in a gale, the top-gallant masts being housed and the upper yards sent down upon the deck. Capt. Stirling scarcely ever left the deck, and the work of shortening sail and sending down the spars was left to the able seamen on board, who, including marines (mostly servants), petty officers, and cooks, numbered about 50 in a crew of 250. The number was further diminished at this time by the death of John M'Clure, an able seaman, who fell into the sea from the topgallant-yard, and was drowned, despite every possible effort made to save him. Varling states that the young sailors were either too timid to go aloft, or were incapacitated by sea-sickness. He adds that they hid themselves away, and could not be found when wanted by the boatswain's mate. It took the ship thirty-one days to go to Barbadoes from Teneriffe, the former port being reached on Jan. 1, or about nine days after time. The result was that provisions ran short during the voyage, 15 lb. of biscuit being served out every two days for a mess of ten men. The Atalanta left Barbadoes on Friday, Jan. 9, for Antigua, where they caught the yellow fever. Two men, whose names Varling cannot remember, had already died from the disease. When out on their way from Antigua they met the Tourmaline, to whom they signified their condition, and after transferring their sick, they proceeded to Halifax. There the training-ship received sailing orders for England. The ship called in at Bermuda on Jan. 30 for water and provisions, and finally left for home on the 31st. An officer who served in the Atalanta writes, relative to Varling's statement:—"On referring to my journal, which is copied from the ship's log, I find that in one gale of wind experienced on our passage home from Bermuda, our lee lurches are logged over 40 deg. The exact amount could not be registered, as we had no means of measuring over that amount; but this maximum was frequently exceeded. When I state that during that time no anxiety for the safety of the ship was felt by Capt. Stirling or his officers, I think you will agree with me that very little faith must be placed in this man's statement. That the officers, with the exception of two, were as much untrained as the crew, is absurd, as, in addition to the experience they have all had in former ships, four out of seven have served on board her in her previous cruises. That the captain should be continually on deck in bad weather, and that the bulk of the work aloft should fall to the trained portion of her crew, is only natural. Capt. Stirling, knowing the capabilities of his crew, is always careful to place his ship under snug canvas on the appearance of any bad weather. She carries 44 trained seamen, all of whom are available for work aloft in bad weather, the work on deck being done by the untrained men, who are incapacitated from sickness, and the Marines and idlers, who number about 26, in addition to which there are nearly 20 excused idlers, who could be turned up in case of emergency. This complement of 44 men is about what a merchant ship of the same spread of canvas would carry, all told, and be considered well manned. These are the circumstances the ship would be under on meeting with bad weather soon after leaving England. On her passage home none of her crew would be incapacitated from sea-sickness, and a good number of her men under training would be available aloft; besides which, she would probably be bringing home time-expired men, and would have their assistance. Thus we cannot say she is under-manned; on the contrary, for her size, she is better manned than most ships in the Service."

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott. A correspondent, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, on March 24, says:—"On the landing of the young Princes, the streets were lined with thousands of spectators, who had come out to see the sons of the Prince of Wales. All the way from the wharf to the outskirts of the town—rather more than a mile and a half, by the route that was taken—their progress was a real, hearty ovation, as only loyal colonists who see the members of the Royal Family but seldom can give. At last, however, they reached the open country, and the carriages then bowled along merrily at an accelerated rate of speed, taking them shortly to the residence of the Governor, where they were received and entertained at luncheon; and it being understood that their Royal Highnesses would visit the grounds during the afternoon, streams of people poured out there by every practicable road and path."

CRUISER, Com. F. A. Wetherall, which has been on a cruise between Sicily and Corfu, will return to Malta next Saturday.

CURACOA, Capt. Cuming, sailed from Malta on April 29 for the China station.

DRUID, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, was to be at Port Royal on April 12.

FANTÔME, Com. Karslake, was refitting at Port Royal when the last mail left.

FLAMINGO, Com. W. H. Hall, was at Port Royal, refitting, according to last accounts.

FORESTER, Lieut.-Com. Sydney Smith. On March 11 an inquiry was held at Old Calabar on board this ship into charges of atrocity alleged against the Egbomen men. In April last year a treaty was signed between the King of Calabar and England in which the acts of the Egbomen were pronounced illegal, but since then several murders have been committed, hence the inquiry, which had been ordered by Lord Salisbury. The acting Consul presided, and several missionaries and prominent traders were present. In only one case, in which a woman's neck had been broken, the murderer was sentenced to death, and was handed over to the Regent of Duke Town for execution. Another case, in which a woman had been beaten to death, was adjourned, owing to the absence of the Ekot Emu. The Qua murder, which occurred during the lifetime of Consul Hopkins, was also investigated. The King of Calabar was examined as a witness, and said that the murder was committed with his knowledge, which was in violation of the treaty. It was thought, however, that the matter had been dealt with by the late Consul, and that the King was not aware of the significance of the treaty. The acting Consul, therefore, impressed upon him the importance of the treaty, and said he would have been punished, but for his advanced age.

FORWARD, Lieut.-Com. Ernest Brickdale. According to the *Standard*, the captain of the Portuguese schooner Christina reports that when off Monte Video, he heard, at 2.15 a.m., voices calling for help. He hove to, anchored, and made signals to announce to those in distress that aid was at hand. He then lowered a boat, which, in consequence of the agitated state of the sea and the violence of the wind, capsized and sank, four of his men escaping with difficulty. He at last sighted, by the flash of his signal-lights, a boat bottom upwards, to which several persons were clinging, and floating at the mercy of the wind and tide in the direction of his vessel's prow. He, with difficulty, succeeded in getting the men on board, but could not secure their boat. After doing his best to restore them, and after they had slept about an hour, he weighed anchor, and arrived at Monte Video about 8 a.m., when he delivered the persons he had saved to the captain of the port, who conveyed them on board the Forward. At 4 p.m, the Forward hailed them, and lowered a boat. One of the officers saved came on board, to return the clothing with which he had been supplied. It seems that some of the officers of the Forward had gone shooting to the River Santa Lucia, but that when off the point Espinillo their boat capsized. They succeeded in getting on to the keel, and, as above stated, had the good-fortune to be rescued from their perilous position by the Portuguese schooner.

Hart, Com. Evans, sailed from Malta for Plymouth on April 29.

Hotspur. Messrs. Laird, Birkenhead, have undocked the Hotspur, which has been in their hands for some time past, for alterations and repairs. The principal alterations made are the substitution for the old fixed turret of a revolving turret of the latest construction, protected with compound-steel armour-plates, equal in resisting-power to about 12 in. of iron, and carrying two guns of equal power to the one 600-pounder originally carried. Appliances for working the Whitehead torpedo have been provided, and new boilers have been put in.

Iris was commissioned on Tuesday morning, at Portsmouth, by Capt. Edward H. Seymour. Her present orders are for service in the Mediterranean.

Kestrel, Com. William Metcalfe Lang, who has been appointed to command this ship, entered the Navy in 1857, and served as acting-lieutenant in the Orestes, Capt. Alan H. Gordon, at the Cape of Good Hope and in the East Indies, from April 13, 1863, until paid off in June, 1865. He was lieutenant in the Topaze, Capts. W. M. Dowell, C.B., and R. A. Powell, C.B., in the Pacific, from Jan. 24, 1866, until paid off in the summer of 1869; and from April 14, 1870, until paid off in May, 1873, served in the Orontes, troopship, Capt. J. L. Perry. He commanded the Goshawk, tender to the Revenge, at Queenstown, from Sept. 1, 1873, until promoted to commander, Dec. 31, 1875, and after subsequently studying at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, took out a gunboat built for the Chinese Government; and in June, 1877, was transferred to the command of the Magpie, vice Com. Anson, invalided; and at the close of 1878 removed into the Nassau, also at China, and brought her to England, and was paid off in April, 1879.

Lively, Lieut. C. Le Strange, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Superintendent of Naval Reserves, arrived at Valentia, from Queenstown, on Thursday.

Minotaur, Capt. H. Rawson, flag of Rear-Admiral A. W. Hood, C.B., will complete her search for the Atalanta, and return to Bantry Bay about Saturday next.

Northumberland, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, now in search of the Atalanta, will arrive at Bantry Bay about Saturday next.

Philomel, Com. H. R. Berners. The *Hampshire Telegraph* hears that the ship had the misfortune recently to ground in Souakim harbour, but there is no reason to believe that she has been strained or otherwise injured to an extent worth mentioning. The causes of her taking the ground have naturally been canvassed on board, and some are inclined to think that a possible "wigging" is in store for somebody, though nothing serious need be looked for.

Plover, Com. H. B. Stewart, left Port Royal on March 15, for Portsmouth, calling at the Bahamas and Bermuda.

Shannon, Capt. John D'Arcy, was at Callao on March 25.

Sparrowhawk, Lieut.-Com. C. Carpenter. In alluding to the relief of her late commanding officer, the *Colonial Standard* says:—"Among the passengers for England, *viâ* New York, by the s.s. Alps, on March 3, was Lieut. Thomas F. Pullen (Oct. 29, 1875), who, after four years' unremitting and zealous service, has, in his capacity as commander of the surveying schooner Sparrowhawk, completed the surveys of Jamaica in so thorough a manner as to leave the navigation of the approaches to the several ports of the island a matter of perfect safety, with the display of the most ordinary care on the part of captains, &c. During his stay in Jamaica Mr. Pullen has made many friends, who, whilst they unite in regretting his departure, are no less earnest in their good wishes for his prosperity and further advancement in the Service."

Tamar, Capt. W. H. Liddell, which arrived at Spithead late on Sunday night from Bermuda, brought no news of the missing training-ship. The Tamar's passage from the Bermudas was pleasant and eventful, the weather being fine throughout, and no wreckage was encountered. She left Bermuda on April 11, and brought from the West Indies drafts belonging to various regiments, naval time-expired men, court-martial prisoners, invalids, and six officers. A serjeant-major of the Royal Artillery died of delirium tremens on the passage between Barbadoes and Bermuda. The Tamar has proceeded to Devonport to refit.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. P. Dennistoun, was to leave Port Royal on March 24, to give leave to her crew, and would be back at Jamaica in the first week in April.

Tyne, Com. J. E. Stokes, sailed from Limassal, Cyprus, on the 17th ult., and arrived at Malta on April 22, and xpects to be at Portsmouth about May 5. She embarked at Limassal, Cyprus, for Portsmouth, Capt. A. C. Alexander and detachment R.E.; Surg. O. G. Wood, A.M.D.; Lieut. of Orderlies D. Whiteley and detachment A.H.C. On the night of the 17th, Ordinary Seaman S. Mitchell died at sea, and the funeral was held on the following Sunday morning. The naval officers who embarked at Hong Kong were:—From Midge (paid off): Capt. Henry Salmond, Lieut. John. W. W. Wells, Lieut. John L. Eagles, Navigating Lieut. John H. Woolward, Assist.-Pymr.-in-Charge R. P. Hawkshaw, Boatswain Joseph Pill. From Kestrel (paid off): Com. F. Edwards, Lieut. P. C. Underwood, Navigating-Lieut. W. B. Meade, Chief Engineer J. Edmonds, Surg. O. P. Browne, B.A., M.B., Assist.-Pymr.-in-Charge C. E. Byron, Engineer W. Landells. From Naval Yard, Hong Kong: Staff Com. G. P. Heather. From Iron Duke (for passage home, to pass examination): Acting Sub-Lieuts. G. Shuckburgh and C. F. Thursby. From Iron Duke (invalided): Lieut. A. E. Clark Kennedy. From Hong Kong: Acting Military Chaplain the Rev. J. Henderson. Navigating-Lieut. William B. Meade died at sea, off the island of Crete, on the afternoon of Monday, April 19. Funeral held on the morning of the 20th; naval honours; troops paraded.

Valiant, Capt. W. Chapman, has arrived at Devonport from the Shannon to refit. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Tarbert in the Lively on April 22, and was saluted with eleven guns from the Valiant. His Royal Highness paid an official visit, as Admiral of Naval Reserves, to the Valiant. The crew was mustered and inspected, and during the forenoon exercised at general quarters, fire quarters, &c. The Duke expressed himself highly pleased with the discipline and cleanliness of the ship. In the afternoon, he visited and inspected the Coastguard Station at Tarbert Island, in company with the district captain. In the evening, his Royal Highness was entertained by Capt. Chapman on board the Valiant at dinner, and the following gentlemen had the honour of invitations:—The Knight of Glin, Glin Castle; Mr. Reeves, Bessborough; Mr. Leslie, Tarbert House; Mr. Blennerhassett, Shannon Lawn; Lieut. Le Strange, R.N., equerry to H.R.H.; Mr. Rickard, R.N., secretary to H.R.H.; Com. Boyes, Lieuts. Needham and Jackson, and Capt. St. John, R.M.L.I., of H.M.S. Valiant. The Duke returned to the Lively at 11·30 p.m., and immediately proceeded to Queenstown.

Valorous, Capt. G. D. Morant, employed on service connected with the Irish relief, has left Queenstown with stores from the Constellation for the West Coast of Ireland.

Wye, Staff Com. Sarratt, which was despatched in search of the missing training-ship Atalanta, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday. The Wye started from Gibraltar on the 20th ult., in search of the Atalanta, and arrived at Vigo on the evening of the 23rd. She left Vigo on the morning of the 24th, and, when about 20 miles from that place and four miles from Ons Island, a small fishing-boat, with a man in a recumbent posture, was observed. It was blowing hard at the time from the north-east, with a heavy sea. A boat having been lowered, the fishing-boat was taken in tow, brought alongside the Wye, and hoisted on board. The occupant turned out to be an old fisherman, apparently about 70 years of age. He was perfectly unconscious when brought on board, and only lived about 20 minutes, although every effort was made by the medical officer, Dr. Lyon, to restore animation. The Wye returned to Vigo and delivered over the body to the Spanish authorities, who expressed their gratitude to the commander for the attention shown. It is supposed the man was a Spaniard. The boat had only one oar, and had evidently drifted off the shore, or out of one of the bays. The Wye had been ordered to the Azores, but the Channel Fleet were despatched in search of the Atalanta instead, and the Wye left Vigo the next morning for Plymouth. A look-out was kept from that port to Plymouth, but nothing of the Atalanta was seen. The Wye has proceeded to Portsmouth and the Thames.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARIES, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I crave a short space in your columns to advocate a change of title for those assistant-paymasters serving in admirals' offices, viz., that instead of "secretary's clerk" they be termed "assistant-secretary?" The title of "passed clerk" was transformed some years ago into that of assistant-paymaster, and there can be no reason why these assistant-paymasters should still be called clerks, as their duties are those of assistant to the secretary, and in his absence his important duties devolve upon these assistants.—I am, &c., A. O.

The Admiralty has awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—William Ferguson, quartermaster of the Pembroke; Henry J. Norris, chief gunner's mate, of the Swallow; William Lawrence, armourer's crew, of the Albatross; Joseph Gaforino, captain's cook, of the Fawn; Richard A. Cathie, gunner's mate, of the Euryalus; John York, ships' corporal (first class), of the London; James Symes, quartermaster, of the Flamingo; Joseph Baker, corporal, R.M.A., of the Northampton; Allen Tamon, ropemaker, of the Tourmaline; C. B. Brett, private, R.M., of the Flora; Joseph Eales, leading stoker, of the Firefly.

The members of the Navy Club dined at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, Vice-Admiral Hon. John W. S. Spencer, C.B., occupied the chair, Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle being the guest. There were also present—Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B., Admiral Lord Edward Russell, C.B., Admiral Sir Alexander Montgomery, Bart., Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield, K.C.B., Admiral John E. Erskine, Vice-Admiral Richard Oliver, Vice-Admiral J. Miller, Rear-Admiral Horton, C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins, C.B., A.D.C., Capt. N. Bowden Smith, Capt. Henry B. Hankey, Capt. Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., and Com. Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart.

It has recently been stated in the papers that the recreation-ground at Sheerness is making good progress, and will shortly be a very creditable and enjoyable spot. Portsmouth, too, will soon have its naval recreation-ground in a fit and proper condition, if the Treasury will consent to the estimated expense being incurred. The amount required to be spent in making it all that can be wished is not far short of £2,000, and to this extent, I am assured, their Lordships are prepared to go. The expenditure comes under the heading of "extraordinary," and consequently the keepers of the public purse have to be consulted, and with them will rest the question as to whether the whole of the proposed work shall be done.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The New Boot Polish.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. Propert, Battersea Park Road, London.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ARICA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

I send you a short account of the bombardment of Arica, which you may think worth publishing. It is interesting, if only as showing what a great advance is being made even in so small a navy as the Chilian, and as being, perhaps, the first example of an armed merchant steamer taking an active part in a bombardment. In October, 1879, the *Belle*, of Cork, a three-masted merchant steamer, which not long before had been running between the English and Irish ports, arrived in Valparaiso. She had been purchased in Europe by the Chilian Government as being a very fast steamer. After two months' trooping-service, she returned to Valparaiso to be armed with one long-range, heavy gun (hereafter described) and a Hotchkiss mitrailleuse, and was then sent to assist the squadron blocking Arica. She had been renamed the *Angamos*, after the action off Angamos Point, in which the celebrated *Huascar* was captured by the Chilian Fleet. Arica, a Peruvian town, important as being the principal outlet for Bolivian commerce, is a well-fortified place, and its partially sheltered roadstead is defended by about twenty guns. Ten of these are mounted on the Marro, a high cliff close to, and S.W. of, the town; the rest are in batteries near the beach, and in detached forts inland. Some are 250-pounder rifled guns. Under the batteries lays the Peruvian monitor, the *Manco Capac*, with smooth-bore guns in her turret loaded with 500-pounder round shot; but being only capable of steaming three knots, she did not venture to move out. The *Angamos* arrived on February 29, two days after a smart engagement between the *Manco Capac* and the *Huascar* now one of the Chilian fleet. Captain Thompson and eight men of the latter vessel were killed, but neither ship received serious injury. On Sunday, February 29, the *Angamos* opened fire on the town and forts, at the extraordinary range of 7,000 yards. The effects of the bombardment were soon apparent. The inhabitants fled to Tacna, the troops withdrew inland, and the men who manned the batteries lay helplessly behind their entrenchments, unable to pitch their projectiles more than half-way to the little Cork pig-boat that was causing all this alarm. The bombardment continued for a week, and on March 6 the *Angamos* withdrew, having thrown nearly two hundred shot and shell at ranges from 6,000 to 8,000 yards. There were very few casualties on the Peruvian side, and not much damage was done to the town, as it is built, for the most part, of sun-dried mud bricks and corrugated iron. The shot went clean through the walls without knocking them down, and then could be seen ricochetting away some miles inland, and the shell, though they did great damage on bursting, did not set fire to the town. Another action took place on March 17 between the Chilian ironclads and the Peruvian ships and batteries, but the town will probably not be bombarded again until the Chilian Army, which has landed at Ilo, arrives to invest Arica on the land side. A rough description of the *Angamos's* remarkable gun may be interesting. It was made at Sir W. Armstrong's works, and is a breech-loader on the improved French system. Extreme length, 18 ft. 4 in.; weight, 11½ tons; calibre, 8 in.; rifling, polygroove; vent, at right angles to bore; projectile, 180 lb., no studs but gas-check; charges—battering, 90 lb., in two parts, with large air space; full, 65 lb. about; powder chamber larger in diameter than bore. The projectiles were 18 seconds in travelling 8,000 yards; the slide pivotted on its centre, and was worked on a circular cogged racer. The great length of the gun and the narrow beam of the ship ensured the muzzle projecting over the ship's side on either beam. Neither ship nor gun were injured in the slightest degree.

THE CONSTELLATION.

The Imogene, Coastguard cruiser, went alongside the Constellation on Saturday, and received a portion of her cargo, and left soon afterwards for Galway. When taking her departure the United States flag was run up at the fore, and as she steamed past the Duke of Edinburgh's ship, the Lively, the latter vessel hoisted the stars and stripes, and the other naval ships in port followed suit. Crowds of people visited Queenstown, and steamers laden with passengers, bands accompanying, went to and fro, and cheers were raised on passing the Constellation. On Saturday the Lord Mayor of Dublin visited the Duke of Edinburgh on board the Lively, and invited him to the Mansion House ball, and an invitation was also given by the Mayor of Cork to his Royal Highness to attend the banquet to the captain and officers of the Constellation. The Duke visited the relief ship, accompanied by the commander of the Lively, equerry-in-waiting. An address was presented on Saturday by the Queenstown people to Capt. Potter, who promised to forward it to the Secretary of the United States Navy, and said it would probably go before Congress. Mr. Moran, a prominent Nationalist at Queenstown, afterwards waited on Capt. Potter with an address, which he assured him contained nothing political. The address concluded with "God save Ireland." The captain, who appeared surprised, received the address, and merely said "Thank you."

Messrs. Allen and Hanburys have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste. They present in their "Perfected" article the oil in a beautifully bright and but very little coloured state. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it in its this more perfected form.—*Lancet.* No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed.—*Medical Times and Gazette.* All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

THE PURCHASE CAPTAINS.

"Etonian" writes:—"Your advocacy of the claim to brevet promotion of the pre-abolition captains on Oct. 1 next deserves their gratitude. The claim is irresistible, if Lord Cardwell's solemn promise is not to be broken; it is right that a Liberal Government should complete its work, by fulfilling its word. Those officers who obtained their companies between the years 1866 and 1871 have suffered hitherto most by the abolition of Purchase; they are for the greater part men who have seen service, but been unfortunate, in that they have failed to obtain regimental promotion. The bestowal upon them of brevet rank will in some degree recompense them; the expense must of necessity be small, as the great majority must shortly retire, if not from choice, by compulsion. It is to be hoped that the new House of Commons will be urged by a sense of justice not to deny to the backbone of the regimental system the boon they ask. The senior captains of the Army deserve before they leave it some reward for having for nearly a quarter of a century borne the burden and heat of the day; their services in the Crimea, India, China, and in southern and western Africa deserve a general recognition."

QUARTERMASTERS AND RIDINGMASTERS.

"Justice" writes:—"I see by a paragraph in the *Standard* of the 13th inst. that the War-Office Authorities are contemplating the bestowal of the honorary rank of captain, after a certain period of service, on quartermasters, special reference being made to those in the Royal Artillery. I sincerely trust that the claims of the ridingmasters will at the same time be considered, particularly those in the Royal Artillery, a majority of whom, from their long service, on being commissioned are married and have large families, and who are infinitely worse off than the quartermasters, both in respect of pay and quarters, especially the latter."

AN UNJUST RULE.

"Major" writes:—"I thank you for having noticed the hard case of the Purchase captains promoted major after six months from Oct. 1, 1877. Major Warner's case appears monstrous, and my own, if wishing to leave now, would be much the same. As far as I can make out, I can get no pension till 41 years, which would be next April, and then only £215; while I must serve two years more to get as much as a Purchase captain, who was fortunate enough not to be promoted, can get at any moment if of 20 years' service. I never had the chance of availing myself of the benefit as a Purchase captain, for even counting boy's service (which was not allowed at the time), I had not 20 years till April 30, 1878, just a month too late. But why should my juniors now be able to retire on a much larger amount than I can? I fancy no junior ought to be able to get more than his seniors, unless it can be shown that the latter has neglected to avail himself of some advantage held out."

Reviews.

Naval Ordnance and Gunnery: a Text-book, prepared for the Use of the Cadet Midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy. By A. P. Cooke, Commander U.S. Navy, in charge of instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery at the U.S. Naval Academy. 1 vol., illustrated. (Trübner and Co., London; John Wiley and Son, New York.)—This work was undertaken by the instructors in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, to supply a deficiency which has long been felt. The manufacture of guns is first discussed, the work commencing with a treatise on the metallurgy of iron, or the art of extracting iron from its ores. Cast-iron, wrought-iron, steel, bronze, are severally treated, and their properties and qualities are fully discussed, to enable the student to understand what are the qualities necessary in metals for cannon. The manufacture of cast, built-up, and steel guns is then carefully explained, and the American, British, French, and German systems are compared. The principles on which guns are rifled, the methods adopted, and the various systems, are all classified and explained. The student is then led to study the different forms of projectiles used and in use, their various effects on different substances, variable projectile force, the advantages of one kind over another, and, in fact, all the phenomena which obtain in the science of gunnery. Gun-carriages are then fully gone into, and the advantages of mechanical carriages, such as the Moncrief, are well set out. A general consideration of explosives, followed by a description of the manufacture of various kinds of gunpowder and explosive compounds, will be found in Chapter viii. The following chapter is devoted to pyrotechny, including a description of the various means to fire cannon; fuses, signals, and the preparation of various kinds of ammunition. Having thus taught the student everything concerning the gun, its ammunition, manufacture, and attributes, Commander Cooke leads him on to study the practice of gunnery, and concludes a most able work with a chapter on "Naval Operations on Shore." This chapter is divided, like all the preceding ones, into sections. It opens with general considerations on the employment of a Naval force on shore, discusses the necessary preparations, the landing, the march, engaging the enemy, throwing up field fortifications, siege operations, surprises, sorties, and concludes with the retreat and embarkation of the Naval brigade. A list is appended to this work of fifty-three of the principal authorities consulted or quoted by the author, and among these are found many English standard works. The author has spared no pains to make his work what it professes to be, a thoroughly reliable text-book of Naval ordnance and gunnery, and there is no doubt that it should find a place in every Naval officer's library.

Cassell and Co.'s Publications. —Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s publications for May are as attractive as usual. There is no occasion to refer to them more particularly.

Obituary.

Capt. George Oldmixon, R.N., on the Retired (U) List, died at Super Valley, West Calne, Chester County, Pa., U.S.A., on April 8, in his 84th year. He was son of the late Sir John Oldmixon, and entered the Navy in June, 1808, on board the Bellona, 74, Capt. John Erskine Douglas. In the Bellona he witnessed Lord Cochrane's destruction of the French shipping in Basque Roads, and was present at the siege of Flushing in 1809; and subsequently, when attached to the Prince of Wales, he served on shore at the reduction of Genoa in April, 1814. After cruising six months in the Channel on board the Hope, 10, Capt. Henry Fyge Jauncey, he sailed for Jamaica as a supernumerary in the Warrior, 74, bearing the flag of his former captain, then Rear-Admiral Douglas. He was promoted, on his arrival, to a lieutenancy, June 1, 1815, in the Tanais, 38, Capt. Joseph James, in which frigate he remained until June, 1816. He was subsequently appointed, Nov. 10, 1842, to the command of the Megæra steamer, which vessel he unfortunately lost off Port Royal, Jamaica, in March, 1843; Jan. 12, 1844, as senior, to the Hecate, steam-sloop, Capts. J. P. Bower and J. West, employed at first on particular service, and next on the coast of Africa; and June 11, 1846, to the acting command of the Flying Fish, sloop, on the station last mentioned. He was advanced to commander Sept. 27, 1847, and promoted to retired captain Aug. 1, 1860.

Fleet Surgeon Edward Heath, M.D., R.N., on the Retired List, died at Dovercourt, Essex, on April 22. He served during the operations in the Yang-tse-Kiang in 1842, as assist-surg. of the Belleisle, and during the Russian war was employed as surg. in the Dauntless, 33, in the Baltic. He was afterwards, from Nov. 1858, until May, 1862, Surg. and Medical Storekeeper at Jamaica, and again served in the Dauntless at Southampton from Jan. 1863, until April, 1864, when he was turned over to the Irresistible, also at Southampton, and in Aug. 1865, joined the Frederick William at Queenstown, and remained until 1866.

The *Morning Post* says:—"Lady Wolseley has left town for a few weeks, when she will return to Fleming's Hotel, Half-Moon Street, to await Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is expected to arrive in England about May 25." Sir Garnet and his staff leave Capetown for England on May 4, by Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Royal Mail steamer Conway Castle.

Epps's Glycerine Jujubes.—Caution.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

To Emigrants, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—Eno's Fruit Salt is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Mr. Weil, of 14, St. George's Place, Albert Gate, has now Cigars of the Finest Brands for the coming Season, and his celebrated Belgrave Cigarettes were never better, for delicacy of flavour and aroma. The popularity of these cigarettes is now well established, both at home and in the colonies. Smokers who really understand good tobacco should lose no opportunity of inspecting Mr. Weil's cigarettes.

Amusements.

The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has this week presented "*The Huguenots,*" with the last act omitted, "*Il Trovatore,*" and "*Lucia di Lammermoor,*" no special feature of these entertainments demanding notice. This (Saturday) evening, Madame Albani appears as Amina in "*La Sonnambula,*" her first appearance in that character for three years.

The return of Mr. Dion Boucicault to the Adelphi, after an absence from London of five years, has been accompanied by a very cordial greeting, and his performance of the roguish vagabond, Conn, in his own drama of "*The Shaughraun,*" is characterised by all its old vivacity. The revival is now rendered attractive by some picturesque scenery painted by Mr. Julian Hicks, and by two thoroughly artistic embodiments presented by Mr. James Fernandez and by Mr. R. Pateman, who represent the venerable priest, Father Doolan, and the scoundrelly informer, Harvey Duff, with a noteworthy absence of exaggeration.

Even the sprightliness of the Gaiety company, now transferred to the Olympic, has failed to make Mr. H. J. Byron's latest perversion of a popular opera welcome as a valuable contribution to the store of theatrical merriment. "*Trovatore; or, Larks with a Libretto*" is a slight parody, framed in three scenes, to suit the requirements of those members of the company who have been so long identified with parts of a similar description. Miss Kate Vaughan is the travestied Leonora, Miss E. Farren Manrico, Mr. Royce Ferrando, and Mr. Edward Terry the Count de Lana, with a topical song, "Why shouldn't a gentleman marry his niece?" which elicited the only burst of hearty laughter heard during the evening.

"*Cupid; or, Two Strings to a Beau,*" just produced at the Royalty, is a mythological extravaganza, depending entirely on the brilliancy of its accessories. The lively songs and dances of Miss Amalia and Miss Kate Lawler, as Cupid and Pysche, a ballet performed by figurantes, recommended by the possession of youth and symmetry, and some effective scenery painted by Mr. Bruce Smith, secured for the novelty a very favourable reception.

New Sadler's Wells is now in possession of one of the most powerful and interesting dramas presented on the London stage for many years. The freshness of its subject, and the originality of its treatment, deeply impressed the large audience assembled on Monday night, and a success has undoubtedly been obtained of a very notable kind. Not merely the play, but the entire company by which it is supported, comes from America, and for the last three years both the drama and the actors associated with it have acquired considerable popularity in the chief cities of the United States. Joaquin Miller's five-act drama of "*The Danites,*" here represented for the first time in England, gives a vivid picture of life in California, as so ably depicted in the stories of Bret Harte. The title is derived from the name bestowed on the members of the secret society formed to avenge the death of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism. Two fanatics of the sect, who, like the sons of Dan, have dedicated their lives to vengeance, have resolved to exterminate a family named Williams, and the interest of the story is derived from the cunning and relentless manner in which this purpose is pursued. Mary Williams, an orphan, and the object of their search, is played with great force and pathos by Mrs. McKee Rankin, the wife of the manager of the company and Mr. M'Kee Rankin delineates with graphic power a rough, good-hearted miner, who is the hero of the play. Each character—and there are twenty to be portrayed—receives the most careful interpretation from its representative; and Mr. W. E. Sheridan, who figures prominently as a savage gold-digger, whose heart is softened by the loss of his physical strength, displays histrionic ability of a very high order.

The gloom cast over theatrical circles by the sudden death of Mr. George Grossmith, the well-known lecturer and entertainer, while presiding at the weekly dinner of the Savage Club, will not soon be dispelled. Never was a man more missed from his accustomed haunts, and never was one more widely esteemed and affectionately regarded. Of this worthy gentleman, whose age was sixty-two, it may be literally said that he died surrounded by troops of friends.

Rowland's Macassar Oil is universally held in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s 6d.

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BIRTH.

Webb.—On the 27th ult., at Ponsbourne Park, Herts., the wife of Retired Commander R. Orme Webb, of a son.

DEATH.

Noble.—On the 23rd ult., Mary, wife of Colonel William Hatt Noble, of the Royal Engineers.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Madame Albani, Signor Gayarré.

This evening (Saturday), May 1, Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Albani; Lisa, Mdlle. Zenari; Teresa, Mdme. Corsi; Conte Rodolfo, Signor De Reszke; Alessio, Signor Raguer; Notaro, Signor Fille; and Elvino, Signor Gayarré. Conductor, Signor Vianesi.

Monday, May 3, Verdi's Opera, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Mdlle. Turolla, Mdlle. Ghiotti, Mons. Lassalle, Signor Carpi.

Tuesday next, May 4, Gounod's Opera, FAUST E MARGHERITA. Madame Albani, Madame Scalchi, Signor Gayarré, Signor Cotogni, Signor Vidal. On this occasion the doors will open at half-past Seven, and the Opera will commence at Eight o'clock.

Thursday next, May 6 (Subscription Night, in lieu of Tuesday, July 27), Wagner's Opera, LOHENGRIN. Madame Albani, Mdlle. Pasqua, Signor Gayarré, Signor Cotogni.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; the Opera commences at half past.

The Box-office under the Portico of the Theatre is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

Programmes of the season, with full particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Edward Hall, at the Box-office, under the portico of the Theatre, where applications for boxes and stalls are to be made.

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WANTED, a SERJEANT-INSTRUCTOR, for the 19th LANARKSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS (Glasgow). Must be a First-class Drill. He will be required to take charge of the Clothing, for which extra payment will be made.—Apply, forwarding testimonials, to the ADJUTANT, 19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, Crown Halls, Glasgow.

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9TH (EAST NORFOLK) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, 68 Regent Street, on THURSDAY, 27th May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same as soon as possible to Mr. ANDREW LAWRIE, 70 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.

15TH (YORK, EAST RIDING) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on THURSDAY, May 27, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

55TH REGIMENT.

The Regimental Dinner will take place at SHORNCLIFFE on THURSDAY, June 3.

Officers late of the Regiment, and also those now serving, are requested to communicate their intention of dining to the MESS PRESIDENT, 55th Regiment, Shorncliffe, by May 25, 1880.

ROYAL MARINES.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Royal Marines (Artillery and Light Infantry), will take place at the CRITERION, Piccadilly, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst, at 8 o'clock. General W. G. Suther, C.B., will preside.

Officers who intend to be present are requested to communicate with Major G. F. BLAKE, 7 New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., on or before the 28th inst.

82ND FOOT (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEERS).

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on FRIDAY, May 28, at 7.45 p.m.

Those intending to dine are requested to give as early intimation as possible to the Treasurer, J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq., Junr., Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

92ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on TUESDAY, 25th May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same as soon as possible to Messrs. C. and A. PAINTER, Ship and Turtle Tavern, 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The FIRST ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers of the ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT will take place at the CRITERION, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, May 24, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine will kindly communicate on or before MAY 10, with Captain H. H. ROUTLEDGE, Army Pay Office, Woolwich, Hon. Sec., *pro tem.*

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The PRIZE ESSAY, by Captain the Hon. EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, C.B., C.M.G., R.N., on "Naval Tactics on the Open Sea, with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons," will appear in No. 104 of the "Journal," now in the press, and will not be published in separate form. Only a certain number of copies of No. 104, beyond the usual edition, will be printed. An early order to the Publishers, Mitchell and Co., 39 Charing Cross, is therefore requested. Price 5s.

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.
Whitehall Yard, April 20, 1880.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, Friday, May 7. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Capt. Walter H. James, R.E., on "Modern Fire; its Influence on Armament, Training, and Tactics."

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS.—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, May 8, at 1 o'clock p.m.

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, May 22. Voting Papers can be obtained on and after May 12, upon application, personally or by letter, to the Manager.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 298, is Published THIS DAY.

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Issued as a Supplement to THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.] [MAY 1, 1880.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO MAY 1.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, c.	St. John's Wood	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, c.	Windsor	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	O. L. C. Williams, c.	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, c.	Transvaal—Aldershot	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dundalk	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Dublin	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	A. Nugent, c.	Dublin	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	A. G. M. Moore, c.	Shorncliffe	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	Woolwich	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Edinburgh	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, c.	Cahir	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Peshawur field force—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	R. S. Cleland	Cabul—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury.	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Aldershot	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. C. Le Quesne	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars	H. T. Butler, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	Meerut—Canterbury	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Brighton	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Hounslow	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Ballincollig	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix Trench.	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	E. B. Wake	Leeds	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, c.	Canterbury	—	—	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	E. S. Burnaby, c.	Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
—2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
—3rd Battalion		Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	A. J. Lyon-Freemantle, c.	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
—2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. Gipps, c.	Shorncliffe	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
—2nd Battalion		Tower	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion	E. St.L. McGwire, c.	Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
—2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	Jubbulpore—Glencorse	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal) 1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly—Guildford	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Fleetwood	1874	Gibraltar	—
—2nd Battalion	E. W. Bray, C.B., c.	Poona—Fleetwood	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	W. Roberts, c.	Peshawur field force—Berwick	1866	Bengal	—
—2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, c.	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	Aden—Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
—2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. H. Waller, c.	Cork—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Afghanistan—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, c.	Koorum Valley—Warrington	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Kinsale—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Afghanistan—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, c., p.s.c.	Colchester—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	M. L. M'Causland	Preston—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Afghanistan—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, c	Afghanistan—Bury St. Edm's.	1854	Bengal	—
—2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—2nd Battalion	W. E. Brown	Bellary—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., c.	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Peshawur field force—Bradf'd	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, p.s.c.	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Afghanistan—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Belfast—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Secunderabad—Bedford	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Peshawur Valley—Shorncliffe	1870	Bengal	—
—2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd	Nusseerabad—Shorncliffe	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Peshawur field force—Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
—2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, p.s.c.	Bermuda—Richmond, Yorks.	1877	Bermuda	—
—2nd Battalion	R. D. Barrett	Aldershot—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
—2nd Battalion	J. Davis, c.	Mullingar—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
—2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Dublin—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. P. Prevost, c.	Woolwich—Wrexham	1857	India—Bombay	1869
—2nd Battalion	C. Elgee, c.	Devonport—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion	R. T. Glyn, C.B., c.	Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Gibraltar—Brecon	1878	Cape	1878
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. A. Ruddell, c.	Afghanistan—Plymouth	1875	Bengal	—
—2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Chatham—Hamilton	1865	Bombay—Bengal	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, c.	Fermoy—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—

Regiments.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad.	To—From	Returned.
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	G. W. Puget	Ranekhet—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, c.	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Fleetwood—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, c.	Pembroke Dock—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. de W. R. Thackwell	Curragh	1857	India—Bengal	1872
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi—Weymouth	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Dum Dum—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, c.	Chatham—Cardiff	1865	Bengal—Aden	1875
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. c.	Parkhurst—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., c.	Burmah—Aldershot	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	J. I. Preston	Aldershot—Shorncliffe	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	W. FitzRoy	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Cannanore—Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	J. Thompson, c.	Colchester—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	C. Acton, c.	Peshawur Valley—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell	Aldershot—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, c.	Manchester	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	C. M. Clarke, C.B.	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, c.	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Kandahar—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Winchester—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins	Afghanistan—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
—3rd Battalion	C. Ashburnham	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
—4th Battalion	R. W. Hinxman, c.	Agra—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett, c.	Malta—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, c.	Morar—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)		Umballa—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	F. C. D'E. Barclay	Afghanistan—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, p.s.c.	Cabul—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	H. de R. Pigott, c.	Subathoo—Kingston	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	J. I. Macdonell, c.	Edinburgh—Fort George	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	F. Brownlow, C.B.	Cabul—Stirling	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow—Hamilton	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, c.	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar; Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Aldershot—Weymouth	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice	Sheffield—Halifax	1868	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. Kent, c.	Dover—Hounslow	1857	N. S. Wales—Bengal	1870
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Poona—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	(On passage home)—Curragh	1872	Singapore—Transvaal	1880
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	H. A. Chichester	Rawul Pindee—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Aldershot—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)		Belgaum—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Curragh—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	F. E. Appleyard, C.B. c	Afghanistan—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Dover—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	N. Stevenson, c.	Limerick—Galway	1866	Gibraltar—Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, c.	Rangoon—Armagh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., c.	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B.	Cape, &c.—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	Cabul—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	S. Malthus, C.B.	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	C. F. Parkinson	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Halifax, N.S.—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	T. T. Simpson	Malta—Templemore	1863	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman, C.B., c.	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	H. Cook, c.	Sealkote—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H. G. Delafosse, C.B., c	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Cork—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell	Dublin—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	H. J. Bell	Newry—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	E. L. Robertson	Athlone—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Guernsey—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. E. T. Williams, c.	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Duke of Connaught	Aldershot—Winchester	1861	Canada—Canada	1870
—2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, c.	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
—3rd Battalion	G. Clerk, c.	Dublin—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—4th Battalion	H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., c.	Murree Hills—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Jamaica	—	—	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	—	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	—	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Aldershot
B —	Dublin
C —	Dublin
D —	Peshawur
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Afghanistan
G —	Lucknow
H —	Aldershot
I —	Afghanistan
K —	Exeter
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Mhow
E —	Kirkee
F —	Exeter
G —	Woolwich
H —	Newbridge
I —	Ballincollig
K —	Canterbury
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Woolwich
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Afghanistan
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
K —	Theyetmyo
L —	Trinchinopoly
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Deesa
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Hyderabad
D —	Afghanistan
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kirkee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Athlone
K —	Kilkenny
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Barrackpore
B —	Benares
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Nowgong
E —	Campbellpore
F —	Dinapore
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Ferozepore
I —	India
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Limerick
N —	Clonmel
O —	Curragh
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Jullundur
F —	Saugor
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Aldershot
I —	Newcastle
K —	Aldershot
L —	Hilsea
M —	Newcastle
N —	Woolwich
O —	Weedon
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon
B —	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Trowbridge
H —	Morar
I —	Seetapore
K —	Bareilly
L —	Mean Meer
M —	Fyzabad
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Woolwich
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Fort Victoria
2nd —	Golden Hill
3rd —	Fort Brockhurst
4th —	Fort Fareham
5th —	Portsmouth
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	St. Helena
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Mauritius
11th —	Cape
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Picklecombe
20th —	Devonport
Depot	Portsmouth

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Afghanistan
2nd —	India
3rd —	Rangoon
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Colaba
6th —	Lucknow
7th —	Rangoon
8th —	Devonport
9th —	Bombay
10th —	Theyetmyo
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Deolallee
14th —	Secunderabad
15th —	Aden
16th Battery	Darjeeling
17th —	Mhow
18th —	Aden
19th —	Mean Meer
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Aden
2nd —	Allahabad
3rd —	India
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Dover
7th —	Dover
8th —	Shoeburyness
9th —	Dover
10th —	Govindghur
11th —	Lundi Kotal
12th —	Attock
13th —	Peshawur
14th —	Ferozepore
15th —	Mean Meer
16th —	Calcutta
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	Theyetmyo
20th —	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Jersey
7th —	Spike Island
8th —	Carlisle Fort
9th —	Guernsey
10th —	Alderney
11th —	Camden Fort
12th —	Weymouth
13th —	Malta
14th —	Malta
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
19th —	Plymouth
Depot	Cork

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Afghanistan
6th —	Afghanistan
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Agra
10th —	Delhi
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Sheerness
13th —	Sheerness
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Sheerness
16th —	Tilbury
17th —	Woolwich
18th —	Woolwich
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment … … Woolwich. | Remount Establishment … … Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Transvaal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—St. George's Bks.
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton
20th—Chatham (Survey)
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Portsmouth
25th—Bermuda
26th—Halifax, N.S.
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Gibraltar
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (Field) (o.h'm)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Devonport (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps … … … … Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. Heneage	Re. May 17, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B. (Rear-Admiral Waddilove)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Surveying service
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (Vice-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. R. Wells (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Atalanta	4	106	Training-ship	Capt. F. Stirling	Sept. 17, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Avon	2	73	S. gunvessel	Com. L. C. Keppel	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Paying off
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. S. P. Woodruffe	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. J. Barnardiston	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Henry Fairfax	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. T. Le H. Ward	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. G. Archer	Re. Feb. 13, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. G. Festing	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	251	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Cuming	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. C. H. Hawkins	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. Mather Byles	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. W. St. Clair	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. W. de C. Cookson	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. C. J. Brownrigg	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Capt. W. J. L Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Ed. G. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	For W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Frolic	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. S. H. Rickman	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. J. E. Erskine	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Growler	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. C. E. D. Willcox	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China (on pass. home)
Hart	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Evans	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard Carter	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Sir B. Walker	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Hornet	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. J. S. Eaton	Re. Feb. 25, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Industry	2	64	S. store vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	March 14, 1877—Devonport	W. C. Africa (ord. hm.)
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iris	10	—	S. steel D. vessel	Capt. E. H. Seymour	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Fitting out
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. W. M. Lang	To be recom. at Hong Kong	For China
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. H. E. G. Earle	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. L. Ryder	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Rear-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Newcastle	31	515	S. frigate	Capt. Edward Kelly	July 22, 1879—Chatham	Particular service
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir L. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. W. S. Brown (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Phœnix	6	120	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Grenfell	April 20, 1880—Devonport	For N. America & W.I.
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. J. Giles	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Particular service
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. Wm. F. Mann	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Resistance	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	May 17, 1877—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. R. H. Molyneux	June 14, 1877—Sheerness	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. G. Horne	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. F W. B. Heron	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. A. Carpenter	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal
Spartan	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. R. E. Tracey	June 15, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. Liddell	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Oct. 25, 1876—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. Hon. W. Ward	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vestal	9	170	S. sloop	Com. D. G. Tandy	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Zanzibar	E. Indies (ord. home)
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	East Indies
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Wivern	4	152	S. turret ship	Com. J. G. Jones	Jan. 14, 1880—Portsmouth	Hong Kong
Woodlark	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1876—Sheerness	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15, 1875—Chatham	Particular service

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE accession of Mr. Childers to the chair of the War Minister in Pall Mall gives the Army a change of bowlers, at all events. It occurs at a momentous period. At any time this country may be called upon to put forth her military strength in support of her rights, and in discharge of her treaty obligations. Highly as we estimate our maritime power, and prize the strength of the British Fleet and the skill and courage of British sailors, there can be no doubt that now-a-days Naval operations play a less important part in deciding the fate of international conflicts than they did, and navies can no longer starve out nations and dictate peace, as of yore. The unsatisfactory condition of the Army cannot be denied. Colonel Stanley's last admission concerning the waning of the Reserve gave additional force to the reasonable apprehensions which were expressed by so many of the witnesses before Lord Airey's Commission, that our military forces would prove inadequate to meet the strain of European war, or to enter upon any great contest with well-grounded hopes that they would be able to maintain the honour and renown of our arms. Mr. Childers is what is called a strong man. He dealt the Navy a blow which nearly staggered it and sent it under water, but he evinced a very creditable disposition to deal fairly with officers and men; and he also said a good word for the rights of soldiers, and showed an equitable spirit, in which Radical reformers do not always abound. He will have strong men around and with him, and we do hope and trust he will inquire with all his earnestness and force of will into the actual condition of the Army, and not let himself be hoodwinked by official reports,—that he will not be defeated by the elaborate contrivances of official artifice in concealing the truth. Let him ask the Duke of Cambridge, with whom he has already established the most friendly relations, what would happen if he were called upon to send out a corps of 30,000 men, with reasonable notice, to co-operate with an ally in some enterprise of war, and see how the whole edifice of Linked Battalions and Brigade Depôts would sustain the demand. Let him see for himself what the country gets here, and in India, for an annual expenditure of some thirty-two millions sterling on the Imperial and Indian Armies. Let him inquire how our battalions are filled, and how they are depleted; let him make a searching investigation into the working of the Short-service system, which we hold to be a delusion and a snare, unless it be coupled with conscription. It is too late now to lament over the angry and impetuous action which cost the nation, one way or another, some £20,000,000, or to go back to the system which achieved marvellous practical results, illogical as it was, and indeed indefensible in theory; but it is quite plain that we must at once set about the reconstruction of the Regimental system, if we would avert shame and disgrace. Zulus and Afghans, brave as they may be, do not furnish any measure of the sort of work an army would have to do in the field against European enemies, and Holland and Belgium are not many gun-shots from our shores. There ought to be at Aldershot now a complete Division fit for service. If Mr. Childers inquires into the state of that Division, or of any other, as regards the physical efficiency and discipline of the men, he may satisfy himself there is much to be done ere this country can be said to be in a position of security, or even moderate safety.

It was very gratifying to learn recently from so authoritative a source as the Senior Naval Lord, that the Admiralty watch with great interest the proceedings of the Royal United Service Institution, and look with favour upon those officers who come forward with papers on professional subjects. This assurance was certainly needed, for an impression had got afloat that their Lordships did not look kindly upon the efforts of officers who had read papers before the Institution, and that in more than one instance the action of a young officer in tackling a difficult subject had been looked upon as presumption on his part. Such old-fashioned views may by this time have been dispelled, as we sincerely trust, but there can be no doubt that there was good reason for the Navy to believe that any attempt at reviewing the state and condition of the Service, or any criticism on the ships given to the Service by the Constructor's Department, was resented by the Board. It is still remembered by the Service how a rising young officer had to withdraw a paper setting forth some of the needs of the Navy, as the Authorities at Whitehall thought that the reading of such a paper, (which would doubtless have had the support of the majority) would be next akin to a rebuke to the Board for not having done that which was acknowledged to be wanted. Thus it happened that after the lecture had been duly advertised, the subject was never discussed, but the officer withdrew it, on receiving an Admiralty hint. Again, we have but recently seen how the head of another department has resented the part taken by an efficient and zealous officer, in telling the world what was wanted in the way of surveying work. That there should be such vast expanses of water and lines of coast unsurveyed rather astonished the multitude, who never believed so much of the globe was in the present time unexplored, or at least, unsurveyed, and therefore unsafe for navigation. The result of that paper has been disastrous, for although a Lord of the Admiralty was in the chair, and the remarks met with his approval, the officer who had shown up the weakness of our Surveying Service was ever after viewed with suspicion by his chief, and was ultimately unexpectedly dismissed. With such examples of the consequences of venturing to open one's mouth on professional subjects, we feel that the declaration of Sir Cooper Key has not come a day too soon. Difficulty has been experienced by the Council of the Royal United Service Institution in persuading Naval officers to come forward and read papers. So far has the Service felt gagged and under the thumb of the seniors at Whitehall, that many an officer has left unsaid what he wished to say in the discussions, because he found a senior officer had taken an opposite view of the case, and to venture to differ with a senior might again be construed into "disloyalty to a senior." It is painful to have to confess as much, but after a few years of naval training, any semblance of differing from a senior, much less actually combatting his views in a public assembly, has to the naval mind the likeness of a crime. In the sister Service there is more freedom of speech, and where one Naval officer takes up his pen to write on a professional subject, ten of the Army ventilate their views on subjects connected with their profession. Sir Cooper Key ascribed the difficulty in inducing Naval officers to come forward with papers to that innate modesty for which the Service is so noted. But, after all, there is a kind of modesty which arises from the fact of a youngster being habitually told to "shut up," immediately he opens his mouth. The days are not so very far distant when the right to think was only allowed to senior officers, and the whole aim in life of every one else on board a ship-of-war was simply to do what he was told. As the education of the masses has progressed, so it has dawned, even upon the old school, that men are no longer the mere machines they were in days of old, but that they have the power of reasoning, and consequently greater latitude has been allowed to them, and their liberties have been increased. And now it would really seem that that ancient institution an Admiralty Board, is awakening to the fact that freedom of speech on professional subjects might, possibly, be for the good of the Service, and therefore Sir Cooper Key has been good enough to give an assurance that the gag is to be removed, and that their Lordships watch with interest the reading of papers and the discussion which takes place, and note with favour such officers as distinguish themselves on these occasions. We call special attention to this fact, knowing that an opposite impression has for so long prevailed; and we hope that Naval officers will now take courage, and in the compulsory idle hours of half-pay, they will turn their attention to subjects connected with their profession. By so doing, they must improve their own professional knowledge, even if they fail to evolve anything new to others.

In support of his allegations that the discipline of the troops in South Africa was not invariably all that could have been desired, Dr. Russell gave some specific instances of gross misconduct at Heidelberg, among other places. Sir Garnet Wolseley, without waiting till the matter had been carefully and exhaustively inquired into, wrote an intemperate, discourteous letter, flatly denying Dr. Russell's accuracy. This official contradiction, supported as it was by the Home Authorities, would have silenced most men; but Dr. Russell is used to official denials of truthful statements, and declined to be summarily shut up. Consequently, Sir Garnet Wolseley was obliged to really look into the matter. Among other steps, he caused his acting chief of the Staff to write to a Mr. Goodliffe, one of the leading inhabitants of Heidelberg, asking him to say what he knew of the robberies and burglaries alleged by Dr. Russell to have been committed by the troops Much, no doubt, to the surprise and discomfiture of Sir Garnet Wolseley, Mr. Goodliffe declares that on three occasions his poultry-yard was robbed by soldiers, who were twice caught and once seen in the act. On October 8, a detached building on his premises was broken open and robbed of a quantity of clothing and property. A portmanteau was found cut open near the King's Dragoon Guards' camp, and a soldier's helmet was discovered near the place of the robbery. On another occasion, in October, two parties of soldiers attacked Mr. Goodliffe's house, broke open a case, from which they took much property. Two of the soldiers were convicted, and sentenced to two months' hard labour, which they performed in uniform. Another was caught coming to join the thieves, and a fourth was seized by Mr. Goodliffe himself in the verandah. Mr. Goodliffe asserts that he has seen where the dwelling-house of the store next to his house was broken into, and property stolen. He adds that both the canteens were broken into, liquor being stolen from both, and money from one; and that a soldier was sentenced to hard labour for robbing a dwelling-house behind his, Mr. Goodliffe's, dwelling. These, he says, are some instances which have come within his own knowledge. He continues:—"I do not add statements of what I have heard, and of the complaints of the people in Heidelberg, and on the line of march hence to Pretoria. The Heidelberg church clock was stolen, but it was not traced by whom it was taken." So much for Dr. Russell's "transparent untruths" and "gross misrepresentations." Surely the least that Sir Garnet Wolseley can now do is to make him a handsome and public apology for the unfounded and discourteous denial which, in utter ignorance of the facts of the case and singular disregard alike of prudence and good-breeding, he permitted himself to indulge in.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived on Wednesday morning in Galway Bay from Kilkerrin, where the Duke had been distributing some of the relief stores brought by the U.S. ship *Constellation*.

Lord Northbrook has assumed the duties of First Lord of the Admiralty, and has this week moved into the official residence at Whitehall.

Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., is, we are assured, to succeed Lord Clanwilliam at the Board of Admiralty, and Rear-Admiral Hoskins may be looked upon confidently as the junior Naval Lord who will replace Sir Edmund Commerell, V.C., K.C.B. Lord John Hay certainly has claims for his services in the Mediterranean, to which we recently referred, and as he has had experience of Admiralty routine, his selection will tend to keep the Board well together. Vice-Admiral Willes, C.B., has run Lord John very close as a candidate for a seat at the Board, and we cannot but think that that officer's claims for office or employment afloat should at once be recognised by a Liberal Admiralty.

We began to think that the chances of Mr. Thomas Brassey being given a seat at the Admiralty Board were getting rather remote, so many names had been mentioned for the post of Civil Lord, and the appointment of Parliamentary Secretary having been filled by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre last week. But all things come to one who waits, and Mr. Brassey has now been selected for the post vacated by Sir Massey Lopes, and we are sure that the Service at large will be more than pleased that Mr. Brassey has a place in the new Admiralty patent. The interest he has always taken in the sea service, and the pains he has been at to qualify himself as a seaman, have not been lost upon the Navy, and that would be sufficient to make the Service look kindly upon what has sometimes appeared like an excess of zeal, and the riding of hobbies. As Civil Lord, he will have opportunities of drawing closer his acquaintance with the Naval Service, and will doubtless be on the high-road to a future appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Neither Captain Hopkins nor Mr. Clements Markham, who were both named as probable successors to the office of Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, have been chosen, Lord Northbrook having expressed a wish that Captain James Erskine, now senior officer on the south-east coast of America, should be called home to relieve Captain Codrington. Captain Erskine has not been fortunate in seeing active service, but he has made good progress in the Navy, and is now the youngest Captain, and the one who has been fewer years in the Service than any of those whose commissions date from 1868. But if he has not had the opportunity of winning decorations and rewards in active service, he has shown himself to be the possessor of tact—no small recommendation, for a First Lord's Private Secretary—and has won the praise both of the Admiralty and the Colonial Office for the manner in which some complications respecting the Newfoundland fisheries were handled by him. Indeed, so impressed was the Colonial Office that he was the right man in the right place in connection with those fishery questions, that it was asked that he might be reappointed to the North-American station for those duties, when he had returned to England and paid off his ship. In the meanwhile, however, the Admiralty had selected him for the appointment of senior officer on the Brazil station, and the request of the Colonial Office was set aside. We hope that this selection of Lord Northbrook may be found satisfactory to the Service.

Sir Massey Lopes, during his term of office at the Admiralty, has won for himself something more than a passing regard from those with whom the honourable baronet has been brought in contact; and so strong is the feeling of friendship towards him, that the unusual course of marking his departure by a presentation has been adopted. The relic of the old *Victory* presented to him, a box made from her timbers will, we feel sure, be treasured by Sir Massey Lopes as a memorial of his period of office as Civil Lord of the Admiralty; for in being given such a mark of regard by those officials of a public office over whom he has been called upon to preside, an especial and exceptional honour has been paid him.

The following would now seem to be the constitution of the new Admiralty Board:—The Earl of Northbrook, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., Rear-Admiral Anthony Hoskins, C.B., Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P.; First Secretary, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.; Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral Robert Hall, C.B.

Mr. George Lambert, who acted as private secretary to Sir Massey Lopes at the Admiralty, will transfer his services to Mr. Thomas Brassey.

Mr. Alpin MacGregor, who was Assistant Private Secretary to the late First Lord of the Admiralty, will now assume the duties of Private Secretary to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.

Commander Noel, who is a gold medallist of the Royal United Service Institution, and is now serving in the Royal yacht, has, we hear, been giving his attention to the development of a system of defence against torpedoes, and has laid his ideas on the subject before the Admiralty. We believe his proposals have been well received by the Board, and it is probable that experiments with his system will be tried at an early date.

The Admiralty has directed the crew of the *Bacchante* to be given a week's leave, to visit their friends after their cruise with the Royal Midshipmen. The conduct of the men at the various places of call has been most satisfactory.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour arrived at Malta in the *Helicon* on Monday, and will transfer his flag to the *Alexandra*, and take the ships under his command for a lengthened cruise along the European shores of the Mediterranean.

The number of Lieutenants of Royal Marines who will be permitted to transfer their service to the Indian Staff Corps has, we hear, been decided, and eleven only of the twenty whose names were sent in as candidates will be allowed to resign their commissions in the Royal Marines.

It is reported that one of her Majesty's ships has been ordered to La Guayra, for the protection of British interests, news having been received of the blockade of the mouths of the Orinoco.

At the request of her Majesty's Government, we understand that both France and Denmark will cause inquiries to be made on the coasts of Iceland and Greenland, for any news or traces of the *Atalanta*. The search in more southern latitudes has been thus far barren of results, and there is, we fear, little reason to think that the frigate heard of by the *Salamis*, as under sail in a heavy gale on April 11, was the *Atalanta*.

The three second-class cruisers which were ordered by the late Admiralty, and appeared in the shipbuilding programme for 1880-81, are to be named the *Arethusa*, *Leander*, and *Phaeton*.

From time to time we have reported the progress of the Sailors' Club at Bermuda, and have marked its successful establishment with pleasure. Our last report was that the necessary funds had been collected to make a start, and the occasion of the visit of the *Bacchante*, with their Royal Highnesses Prince Edward and George of Wales, was taken as a fitting one for the laying of the foundation-stone of the building, a ceremony which was performed by the sons of the Prince of Wales, as reported in another column. Money for the building fund has already been collected, and further contributions are required to enable it to be suitably furnished. By the time the builders have completed their work, we trust that the treasurer will be able to proceed with the furnishing.

It is satisfactory to learn that the crew of the Portuguese gun-boat the loss of which, off Barazuta Island, we recently reported, was saved, though the vessel was totally lost. The only hope of assistance was from Mozambique, but the Portuguese authorities at that place did not hear of the stranding of the vessel until nearly two months after the event, and by that time she had gone to pieces.

The system of discharging torpedoes from our large ships is not altogether perfect, for some of these weapons prove veritable divers. In home waters, not celebrated for their clearness, many a torpedo has been lost, and an instance of one lately discharged from the *Invincible* at Malta, going almost straight down and ramming its nose into the mud in eleven fathoms, explains how many have been irretrievably expended through not being discharged at the correct angle.

The *Vestal*, which was recommissioned at Zanzibar on January 1, 1879, has had her orders for Aden, *en route* to England, her recommission having proved a failure. From what we hear, not a man on board the ship regrets this, not so much because they are all naturally anxious to be home again, but because the ship is not noted for her being even comfortable, much less "happy."

The Admiralty, with a view to the extension of instruction in navigation and pilotage duties to junior officers, has decided that the provisions contained in Article 998, page 320, of the Regulations, to the effect that the navigating officer in each ship shall instruct the junior officers appointed for navigating duties in pilotage and the practice of navigation, is to be in future extended to all the junior Executive officers who have not passed their examination in navigation at the Royal Naval College. The captain of each ship in which junior officers are borne is to appoint one or two of such officers, for periods of from two to three months, to assist the navigating officer in his special duties, such as taking observations by day and night, finding the position of the ship, and the variation and deviation of the compass; taking observations when swinging the ship to adjust compasses; piloting the ship into and out of harbour, and in narrow channels; laying off the position of the ship on a chart; ascertaining the errors and rates of chronometers, and all other practical duties connected with navigation and pilotage. During the time that a junior officer is appointed for these duties he will not necessarily be exempted from attendance for instruction by the naval instructor, but the duties above specified will take the place of his ordinary duties, such as watch-keeping, boat duty, &c.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock has received a flattering address from the citizens of Kingston, on his paying his first visit to Jamaica. The address and reply will be found under the name of the *Northampton*.

The *Navy List* for May announces the deaths of Engineer W. J. Honeysett and Lieutenant-Colonel John Poore, R.M.A., and the following removals from the Active List:—Naval Cadet Walter Trevelyan, withdrawn; Temporary Service Engineer James Turnbull, resigned; Boatswain Joseph Tyler, pensioned.

The *Bacchante* having arrived at Spithead on Sunday evening with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George on board, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, left London on Monday morning for Portsmouth, where they were received by General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Admiral Ryder, and Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley. On arriving at Portsmouth their Royal Highnesses embarked in the *Fire Queen*, and proceeded to the *Bacchante*, which they inspected, and after having lunched on board with Captain Lord Charles Scott, they returned to London, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George. The Rev. J. N. Dalton is in attendance on the two Princes.

Commander Courtenay Hayes, who obtained his lieutenant's commission in 1862, and retired as a commander in 1873, is, we hear, a candidate for appointment to the vacancy for a Naval Knight of Windsor.

The American Arctic expedition is about to be succoured, some uneasiness as to the position of the *Jeannette* and some icebound whalers being felt. A U.S. Government vessel will be dispatched with stores, and will go in search of the ships.

The old *Resolute*, from whose timbers some furniture was recently ordered to be made for the President of the United States, to whom it will be presented by her Majesty's Government, is also to provide some furniture for the Queen, orders having been received at Chatham, where the old Arctic ship is being broken up, for some more of her timbers to be selected for this purpose.

The death of Commander John Monk, a lieutenant of 1814, is reported. This officer served in the boats of the *Berwick* at the capture of a convoy in Calvacie Roads in 1813, and was wounded at Algiers, he then being lieutenant on board the *Impregnable*.

Captain Arthur Wilson has established himself as a necessity on board the *Vernon*, so intimately is he acquainted with the duties of the torpedo ship and submarine warfare. His appointment as a commander dates from April, 1876, and he has now been re-appointed as additional captain, on promotion. When Commander Jeffreys, who is borne as additional, has been fully initiated into the work of the torpedo school, Captain Wilson will be placed on half-pay.

As the *Conway Castle* is a fast steamer, Sir Garnet Wolseley may be expected to arrive in London about the 26th of this month, when he will take up his appointment at the Horse Guards, after a few days' repose. The idea of a Zulu element in a South African Confederation, which Sir Garnet Wolseley is credited in the Cape papers with enunciating at his farewell banquet, appears to be quite fantastical and impracticable on any theory of representative institutions. But then the admission of the Transvaal would be almost as difficult, and notwithstanding the assurances and promises which reach us, we are but little inclined to believe that the day of Confederation is near at hand. When it comes, it may prove to be of very doubtful benefit to the Empire, and of small comfort to the natives, Kaffirs, Zulu, or Basuto. We trust some mark of favour may be in store for General Clifford, whose term of service in Natal was one continuous self-sacrifice and one energetic working-up of the personnel and matériel of every Department.

The Cape papers which arrived by this mail contain, we regret to observe, reports of far too many instances of Military crime to allow any friend of the Service to be content with the state of the troops in South Africa. Cases of using the knife, of burglary, assault, robbery, and larceny, are dealt with by the civil power, but the expressions of indignation in the local press at the frequency of these offences seem to demand the attention of the authorities at home, who are assured that the Army in South Africa is in the highest state of discipline and order. A correspondent of the *Natal Witness*, who signs himself "A Non-commissioned Officer, 3-60th Rifles," in a highly non-commissioned officer's sort of letter observes, "as long as the conditions of the Service allow a large sprinkling of our criminal population to find a refuge in our midst, we can never hope to free the Army from crime." All we can do is to give officers full power to punish crime, if we insist on their commanding "a large sprinkling of our criminal population." We believe if the blackguards were kept out, their places would be taken by men of good character, who are now deterred from the Service by their dread of such associations.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in filling the post of Military Secretary with a suitable officer. It was offered to Colonel Annesley and to Colonel Stanley Clarke; but these officers did not see their way to the advantages of leaving their present positions, and declined the honour.

An interesting experiment took place at St. Petersburg last week. The Uhlan Regiment of the Russian Life Guards rode without resting for 90 miles, the object being to test the endurance of the troops. On completing the 45th mile the troopers exchanged their horses for fresh ones, being allowed for this purpose just sufficient time to dismount and mount again. The entire distance was traversed in ten hours, and the condition of the men was considered at the end of the ride to be excellent. All the officers of the force, and one or two volunteers from other cavalry regiments, took part in the experiment.

The following officers, being the seniors of their respective ranks, may anticipate early promotion, consequent upon the steps which are about to pass to the Army, in succession to vacancies on the establishment of General Officers, viz.:—Majors J. H. Kirke, half-pay, late 19th Foot; B. S. Robinson, 89th Foot; E. A. Anderson, 18th Foot; G. H. Cochrane, 8th Foot; J. J. S. O'Neill, 20th Foot; J. L. Moore, half-pay, late 34th Foot (S.O.P.); C. E. Stirling, half-pay, late R.A.; J. M. Straton, 47th Foot; W. H. Rowland, 55th Foot; W. S. Richardson, 46th Foot; G. C. Bartholomew, 109th Foot; and C. H. Roddy, half-pay, late Ceylon Rifles; and Captains R. J. Callwell, 45th Foot; A. H. Josselyn, 9th Foot; N. Campbell, 79th Foot; T. C. Wray, 18th Foot; W. Thorburn, 21st Foot; the Hon. H. Legge, 9th Lancers; H. R. Stracey, 98th Foot—this works off the list of Captains of 1866; M. G. Taylor, 104th Foot; N. Montgomery, 41st Foot; J. H. Shaw, 108th Foot; E. Kerrich, 9th Foot; and W. Gordon, 73rd Foot.

Veterinary-Surgeon J. Lambert, the newly appointed Professor at the Veterinary School at Aldershot, will double the duties with those of Veterinary-Surgeon to the Staff, relieving Veterinary-Surgeon J. W. Callow, who has been attached to the Staff of the Division since June, 1867.

Calculating at the present rate of promotion, it would take about two years to work off the list of Captains of 1867—to give them all their brevet, that is to say. It will be seen from this what a serious effect the abolition of the Brevet will have upon the Purchase officers if the Clause in the Royal Warrant is acted upon, and promotion by seniority is discontinued from October 1. But we have hopes that the Horse Guards will represent the matter, and induce the War Office to cancel for a time a rule which would prove most disastrous to the future prospect of a large body of inoffending officers, whose bad-luck it has been not to have made headway in the Service, and who must be allowed to have suffered sufficiently already from the effects of the new system.

Captain M. F. Thrupp, 45th Regiment, is about to be placed on the Staff of the Division at Aldershot as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, to succeed Major F. A. Le Mesurier, R.E., as Inspector of Army Signalling, Major Le Mesurier's five years in the appointment expiring on the 15th inst.

The appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the Viceroyalty (ought it not to be the Vice-Imperilism?) of India may be taken as a proof of the belief in high places that whatever is is best. And we believe it will turn out to be a very good appointment. Hindoos and Mahommedans are not so very particular about the colour of a Christian's ribands as the Christians are, and Roman Catholicism, Anglicanism, and the "isms" of Greeks, Germans, Scotch, and Russians are to them all of the same hue, so that the Viceroy's religious tenets *quoad* Christianity are to them of no consequence. At any rate, if his Excellency were to be actuated by any undue influences in favour of his faith, the members of which have flourishing missions and schools in India, which owes to their evangelists and early missionaries its first knowledge of Christianity, the sturdy Biblicism of Colonel Gordon, who is a Christian of the Cromwellian type, would effectually neutralize the zeal of his chief. There is, however, little danger of any such exercise of forces being called into play. In Colonel Gordon the Viceroy has secured as Private Secretary a man of extraordinary experience, originality, and power. In his capacity of dealing with the people so unpleasantly numerous, all over the world, whom the English call "natives," Gordon is unrivalled, but he has hitherto worked without a master and on his own lines. According to the new system, the Military Secretary will have the control of the Viceregal Vice-Imperial establishment, and will not exercise the larger powers enjoyed or assumed by Colley or Baker. It seems to us that if a soldier of position is desired for the post, the *maestro della casa* should be discharged by the senior A.D.C., who ought to be selected *ad hoc*. Lord Lytton will, it is said, retire from the delights of Simla and the cares of Calcutta, without regret, if not with positive satisfaction, and will contentedly resume the life of culture and elegant abstraction in which he delights, leaving to his rugged Generals the accomplishment of the work of pacification within the lines of the scientific frontier, which will, no doubt, be effected when Roberts and Donald Stewart have killed the last Sirdar or bribed the last Ameer who can fight. The change of Government is what is vulgarly called a "sell" for Colonel Brackenbury, who had scarcely got into the Secretary's saddle ere he was dismounted.

We hope that one of the first acts of the new Surveyor-General of the Ordnance will be to examine into the claims of some of those officers "selected" for retirement on the reorganisation of the Commissariat and Ordnance, and we would direct his attention to the names of the two whose cause we have already advocated, viz., Commissary C. B. Knapp, of the Commissariat, and Deputy-Commissary W. C. Gordon, of the Ordnance Department. We cannot but think that to exclude officers of unquestionable experience and ability is to inflict a positive loss upon the Service, and that these two officers were experienced and able men the testimonials in their possession suffice to show. Then why shelve them on full pension, and pay others to do less efficiently work that they are in all respects able to perform? Is this wise? Nay, is it just either to the individuals themselves or the State, which is thus unnecessarily taxed?

Art and war go hand-in-hand in Russia. Bogolouboff, one of the leading painters at St. Petersburg, is stated to have on hand orders for battle scenes of the Russo-Turkish war which will take him five years to accomplish. Already the walls of the Winter Palace display the pictures of the war which he has painted for the Emperor since 1878. Another painter, Verestaguine, has just cleared £10,000 by the sale of a portion of his collection dealing with scenes of the same war. As for English connoisseurs, their attention is so occupied with grubbing about after the "Old Masters," that they cannot afford time to encourage our artists in the manner that wealthy noblemen and merchants do Bogolouboff and Verestaguine. In this respect, their patriotism compares unfavourably with that of Russians.

The recent Warrant on "Boy Time" appears on examination to be a masterpiece of official finesse, taking away with one hand what it gives with the other. As an example, a major who joined at 18, and has served seven years in that rank, with a total of 27 years' service, has, by the new Warrant, his pension reduced from £300 to £260 per annum.

It is notified that there will be 80 vacancies for the examination in July next for the Royal Military Academy. That will be nearly double the usual number. The last two examinations—those in July and December, 1879—were exceptionally severe ones, the lowest marks gained by the successful candidates being 4,000 in the former and 4,500 in the latter case. Age will prevent many lads who got about 4,000 marks at the last examination from competing in July next. As there are at this minute so many vacancies, we would suggest that some of these lads be taken into the Academy at once, as has been done on several occasions for Sandhurst. At the next examination in July, in all probability lads will be admitted with about 2,500 marks, or less, on account of the large number of vacancies, while those who obtained about 4,000 at the last examination are thrown out, though there have been unfilled vacancies at Woolwich since immediately after the last examination, in consequence of a double batch of cadets having been passed into the Army. The interests of the Service seem to suggest that the War Office should take a common-sense view.

There was a flaming exhibition of what the French call "chauvinisme," and the British of to-day term "jingoism," and the Americans "bunkum," in the *Times* on Wednesday, *à propos* of Mr. Whymper's climbing exploits on the Andes. There can be no doubt about the vigour of British cragsmen and climbers, but it must be remembered that in all ascents of difficult mountains there are guides and porters, on whose broad shoulders and stout legs fall much of the heat—or cold—of the day. Nothing is more ludicrous than the sight, not seldom seen at Chamouni or Zermatt every season, of some feeble youth swaggering about after his ascent of Mont Blanc or Mont Rosa, to the summit of which he was dragged and shoved by the "professional" Jacques and Pierre, who are placidly awaiting fresh jobs in the courtyard of the hotel. Mr. Whymper is an eminent and successful climber, and no one would more willingly render just praise to his agents and companions in exertion and danger than he would. The *Times* seems to be astonished that the citizens of Quito should not be agitated by the ambition to climb Cotopazi and Chimborazo, but surely the denizens of Printing-House Square are not always climbing the ball of St. Paul's. There is a big Ben on a deer forest, not far from Invergarry, round which many a wearied Saxon has crept, under the guidance of the stalwart forester. One of them asked the stalker one day, "How high is Ben Something?" "Andeed, and I canna preceesely say; it's well on three thousand feet!" "And what's on the top?" "And wha kens? There's jist nothin'. It would be a doited body wad gae there." The aspiring stranger went up, and was duly rewarded by what he found on the top, but the stalker could have done it with far less trouble, if he liked. Considering that Chilians and Peruvians are now engaged, with commendable energy, bombarding each other's cities and cutting each other's throats, it is rather absurd for our contemporary to take on itself to lecture "young South-American gentlemen" for "squandering their youth in careering about the streets."

The law on the French Staff has not yet been voted, and the probability is that this measure, which has now been under the consideration of Parliament and the military authorities, will meet with further delay, in consequence of the late Ministerial changes. In the meantime, Staff officers are being drawn from the superior military school; and we see in a notice published by the *Journal Militaire Officiel*, that "Lieutenants and Captains of all branches of the Service will be admitted to take part in the competitive examinations, without conditions of age, provided they can show that they have held the rank of officer for five years, and have served actively with their corps for three years."

The French military chaplains are to be done away with. They have only been in office a few years, and frequent complaints have been made of their meddling. They even went so far as to establish a kind of confraternity, in which privates found themselves holding a more exalted spiritual rank than their officers. In fact, the chaplains appear to have played the devil with the Service and its discipline. There were chaplains under the Restoration, when the power of the French priesthood was almost unlimited; but they disappeared with the fall of the Bourbons. They were not tolerated under Louis Philippe, nor during the Second Empire, and they only reappeared a few years back, when the Duc de Broglie was Minister, and had at his back a clerical majority. Matters have greatly changed since then, and the priests are being gradually deprived of all the hold they had upon the nation. It may be mentioned that General Farre refused to go as far as the Committee of the Chamber desired. He insisted that the military chaplains should not be driven from the hospitals, but he promised to keep a strict eye upon them. Some letters recently addressed by *curés* to colonels, on the subject of religious duties, have been published in the French papers, and their tone is certainly very overbearing. They have all the appearance of having been written by a superior to an inferior. One *curé* wrote to a colonel informing him of the wishes of Madame Ducrot, the wife of the General who applied for and received the Papal benediction before turning out for autumn manœuvres.

The small-pox appears to have been very prevalent among French troops in some quarters of late, and the fort of Vincennes has been severely visited by this scourge. We read a few days ago that, in consequence of the spread of the contagion, the Governor of the fort had determined to have all the soldiers and the workmen attached to the laboratories revaccinated, and that a calf chosen for this purpose had been secured. The calf is anything but a warlike animal, and it is difficult to believe in any calf, however patriotic, being able to preserve a garrison from the attacks of an insidious and terrible foe. By the way, a French mother wrote to the papers a short time ago to complain that during the bitter cold weather last month the authorities at the camp of Satory insisted on vaccinating all the young soldiers. As this lady remarked, vaccination is usually followed by more or less fever, and a more propitious moment might have been selected. She had parted with her son, she said, without a murmur, but that was no reason why his life should be needlessly exposed. At the moment in question, the French troops in camp were suffering greatly from the cold.

Trials with homing pigeons for military purposes will be resumed this year in Spain. They have been proceeding since 1878, with a view of testing the practicability of this means of communication in time of war, and of demonstrating its advantages and usefulness for the defence of the country. The Spanish Government introduced 56 pairs of the birds in February, 1878, at an outlay of only £102. It will be remembered that Prussia, at the close of the Franco-German war, spend £160 for 30 pairs. The pigeons were housed at Guadalajara, and separated into three sections, so as to prevent the spread of disease, eight pigeons having succumbed to various complaints soon after being imported. The birds introduced were employed solely for breeding purposes, and up to the present time 209 young pigeons have been reared. The young, on attaining the age of five to six months, undergo a preliminary training, as recommended by La Perre le Roo and Dr. Chappuis, their flight being then increased by degrees up to a distance of twenty miles. The results have been most satisfactory, only three birds were lost, and it is supposed that they were killed, for several arrived wounded by shot.

The new fortifications at Spandau are now nearly complete, forts having been constructed on the western, southern, and northern sides of the place. The fort on the eastern side, at Ruleben, in the direction of Berlin, has not yet been commenced. The statement of a London newspaper that the German military authorities were occupied with a plan of defence for Berlin, and that at least 20 detached forts were to be constructed round the city, after the manner of Paris, is without foundation. It was so far correct, that the authorities at Berlin had been discussing the best means of defending the capital, but a decision was arrived at that the defences ought to be of a temporary character, of earthworks, since the city is capable of easy defence, especially on the north and southern sides, the approach to which, owing to the marshy nature of the locality, is passable only along narrow avenues. The equipment of the larger fortresses of Alsace-Lorraine is being pushed rapidly ahead, and the Germans hope before the year is out to complete the girdle of forts round Strasburg. The works in connection with the principal fortress wall will require, however, at least three years to complete; so that it will not be till 1882 that the defences of Strasburg will be finished. At Metz, next autumn, the authorities intend to commence the construction of a fort on the Lower Moselle, near the locality of Saint-Elois. On the eastern frontier of Germany, the works in connection with the development of the defences are also approaching completion; at least, at the principal fortified points. At Thorn, they have been pushed on with such remarkable energy that they may be now considered as complete, and the same is the case with Königsberg. At Posen, out of nine forts and three intermediate batteries, the construction of two forts and one battery has so far advanced of late, that there remains only some internal work to complete them, and the engineers express their belief that they will be entirely out of hand by June. The remainder of the forts are to be finished by the beginning of 1883. Recently the attention of military circles at Berlin has been drawn to the defenceless condition of Upper Silesia, and the minds of critics have been much exercised by the fact that Breslau is almost unprotected against the attacks of open force. It seems extremely probably that the result of this agitation will be the erection of another first-class fortress in Upper Silesia. Both of the turrets intended for the defence of the permanent bridge across the Rhine at Hamm have been fixed in their places, and have received an equipment of two guns apiece. Similar ironclad towers have been erected on the coast defences at the mouth of the Weser, and others, in all probability, will be erected at other points along the coast. Just now the authorities are considering the advisability of establishing a naval station at Dantzig. Such a station, however, would only possess importance in the event of the man-of-war harbour being able to accommodate ironclad frigates drawing from 24 to 26 feet of water; whereas the Vistula has a depth of 18 feet, and at one place only 14, while the depth of the harbour of Dantzig itself does not exceed 17. The scheme, put forth a short time ago, for the formation of a man-of-war harbour at Lake Jasper, with a canal connecting it with the Vistula and an outlet of its own in the Baltic, is not at all a new one, having been proposed so long ago as 1867. But even in this case the difficulties cannot be regarded as removed. Lake Jasper lies on the left bank of the Vistula, outside the sphere of action of the guns of the Dantzig fortifications, and in the event of a man-of-war harbour being constructed there, it would be necessary, in order to preserve the ships from the peril of bombardment by an enemy besieging Dantzig, to surround the lake with a costly network of defences of its own. It is obvious that even the adoption of this latter project would not do away with the water-way obstructions mentioned above. This year, a fresh establishment has been added to the German Navy,—a torpedo college has been organised at Kiel. A decision has also been arrived at to add six more vessels to the German Fleet.

AN EXCHANGE OF IDEAS.

[*Scene.—Aldershot, May* 5, 1880.

An Illustrious Lady.—I have great pleasure in expressing to you, Sir Thomas, my very favourable opinion of the discipline and appearance of the troops. It is "perfectly impossible efficient instruction can be afforded to the men, under the circumstances" which the Adjutant-General has made known to me, but when I remember "the many difficulties which both officers and men labour under," it is not to be wondered at that I express my satisfaction at what I have seen.

Sir Thomas.—I thank your Majesty. Officers and men will feel deeply gratified for the expression of your gracious approval. It might appear to some captious critics that the Army was in a better state in "other days, when beardless boys and skeleton battalions were not the mainstay of the British Army," but all military authorities agree that everything now is as it should be. Your Majesty's artillery are the first in the world, for no one pays any attention to the fact that some of these foreigners have far more powerful pieces in their horse artillery and field batteries. They cannot touch us in marching past. The cavalry cannot be excelled, though I must admit the regiments are rather weak; and if the infantry be composed largely of boys, they are "our boys," and are preferred by eminent officers to "well-bronzed, stalwart, bemedalled men." Your Majesty will be glad to hear that only 37 per cent. of the whole strength of the Division are absent, and you will, no doubt, have observed a good deal of the unsteadiness which is characteristic of youth in some of the battalions, and—— The Illustrious Lady bowed. The division marches back to quarters.

THE COLONIAL FORCES AT THE CAPE.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The Colonial Forces for the defence of the frontier of the Cape Colony consist at the present moment of the following arms:—1. Cape Mounted Riflemen. 2. Cape Mounted Yeomanry. 3. Volunteers. The Cape Mounted Riflemen "is to consist," so states Act No. 9, of 1878, Cape Mounted Riflemen, "of such a sufficient number of fit and able men as Parliament shall from year to year provide for." The number now estimated for is 1,000. At the present moment, only one wing exists, of some 500 men, under Colonel Bayley, late 9th Regt.; but a second wing is in process of formation. In order to ensure efficiency in the corps, a Mutiny Act is imperative. At the present time, the men for any offence may be tried by the superior Courts of law in the colony, by the court of the resident magistrate of the district, or by a board of officers of the corps, and the right of appeal from his commanding officer's decision to that of a civil court, for even a purely military offence, is allowed to a man. This cannot be otherwise than fatal to discipline. Such a system may have been necessary hitherto, as the stamp of man holding the position of officer necessitated some court of appeal, the men having had no confidence in their officers, and still less in their decisions. Latterly more circumspection has been used in the selection of officers, and more still is needed, as from the peculiar service of the corps, necessitating the splitting up of wings into troop detachments, and even into smaller bodies, great powers and responsibilities have to be entrusted to troop officers. The Government would do well to secure the services, if possible, of Imperial officers, whose military training and habits of discipline, their freedom from all local interests and prejudices, would enable them to act independently of such and in concert with the Commandant-General, who is henceforth to be an Imperial officer. Great reform is required in recruiting for this corps. Not sufficient attention has been paid to the material forming the rank and file. Decayed gentlemen, always discontented and above their work, loafers, ne'er-do-weels, picked up without regard to their ages, characters, or other qualifications, have been enrolled. The class of recruits required is not to be found in the colony. Young colonists will not enrol, finding occupation and means of livelihood in commercial and agricultural pursuits. England is the only field. Some person who knows what he is about should be employed in England to enrol young men. This duty has, so it is believed here, been carried out by an emigration agent, and though the recruits sent out have been infinitely superior to those enrolled in the colony, they fall very far short of being what is required. By the present system, a man receives so much pay per diem, ranging according to his rank from 9s. to 4s. 6d. per diem, out of which he has to provide himself with lodging, food, horse, forage and stabling for horse, and clothing. It would be very much better if the men were provided with everything, and given a less rate of pay, which would go far towards checking intemperate habits, and would be conducive to health, as money now expended oftentimes on drink by the man would be then spent by the Government, in providing him good rations and clothing and sufficient forage for his horse. Now, as to the Cape Yeomanry. The sooner the three regiments of this most useless and expensive of forces cease to exist, the better. Colonels and staff selected for political reasons, officers commanding troops unable to complete their establishments, discipline alone conspicuous by its absence, failure in every operation undertaken, notably at Moirosi Mountain, so creditably and easily captured recently by the Cape Mounted Riflemen, supplemented by native corps, demand the conclusion of the farce of a Cape Yeomanry. Nor would it be possible, were competent officers selected, that this force could be efficiently reorganised. The yeomen of South Africa are too independent to bow to discipline and too apathetic in peace-time as to the defence of their country. At present, this force, or rather farce, costs the country a large sum of money, the pay and allowances of the three Colonels-Commandant amounting in the aggregate to £2,700, which would be better spent on the possible forces of the country, viz., the Cape Mounted Riflemen and the Volunteers. Finally, as to Volunteers—Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Rifle. Whatever prejudice there may be against this force, and such a feeling does exist, the country, being convinced that amateur soldiering runs away with much money, and fails to give the return as regards efficiency, it is an undeniable fact that the Volunteers, during the late war, went willingly to the front and did good service, and that had they been thoroughly drilled and ably commanded, would have rendered even more valuable service. Were it possible to maintain a standing Army in the colony, which is out of the question, as the country will not pay for it, there would be no need to utilise the services of Volunteers; and seeing that the Yeomanry has been such a fiasco, and that the burgher law, which, if properly administered, might be serviceable, has failed in all former wars to render the services expected of it, the Volunteers remain the only possible second line of defence. This force is certainly the cheapest, and if properly organised, encouraged in every way by higher capitation grants, and efficient drill instructors, might be made really effective. Great circumspection will, however, have to be used in the selection of officers, who should only be appointed in the first place or promoted afterwards, if in possession of a certificate of proficiency in drill from the Inspector of Volunteers, of whom more hereafter, either based on his own personal examination or that of a board of officers. If a greater impetus were given to the movement by the above measures, the Volunteer force of this country would increase rapidly in numbers. The organisation and supervision, and indeed, the command of battalions should be entrusted to Imperial officers, headed by an Inspector of Volunteers, upon whom would devolve the same duties as pertain to that office in England. The newly-appointed Commandant-General has hard work before him, for nothing short of complete reorganisation of Colonial forces will avail, and above all, must he put his foot down and insist upon his rights of independent action, effectually putting a stop to the interference of the Colonial Secretary's Office, Capetown, which has completely paralysed all previous efforts.

NOTES ON THE SIMLA COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

[FROM AN INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.]

It would appear from the delay in the publication of any official notice of it, that the Report of the Indian Army Commission has met with considerable opposition at home. Occasional items of its recommendations are alluded to and discussed in the Indian journals, and one of the Bombay papers published a short time since what purported to be a detailed *résumé* of the Report. It is, perhaps, needless to say that in this *résumé* there are some errors of omission and commission, although there is much in it that is substantially correct. Some of the recommendations invite comment, and the ventilation of them in the columns of an influential journal at home may not be out of place, and may be of benefit to the Indian Service. According to the *résumé* above referred to, the Commission appear to have condemned the civil employment of Military officers, and have recommended that officers accepting civil employment should resign their commissions. It is not probable that the recommendation has been couched in these hard-and-fast terms; or if it has, it is scarcely possible that it will be accepted as it stands. The example set by the War Office might be followed with advantage. An officer of the British Service may hold a civil situation for ten years, during which time he is seconded from his regiment, and it is not until the completion of that period that he has to elect between retiring from the Army and rejoining his regiment. There is no doubt that hitherto the employment of military officers in civil situations in this country has in some cases led to rather ridiculous results. Young officers appointed to the old Indian Army were not unfrequently taken into civil employ immediately on arrival in India, and they have risen to be General officers without having ever served with a regiment, or even learned the rudiments of drill. Their rank, or rather titles, are of course anomalous and misleading, but this is of little real significance, as they would under no circumstances be given military command, nor do they hold any while employed in a civil capacity. However, although there is no doubt that there is some necessity for regulations governing the employment of military officers in civil situations, there is no occasion whatever to rush into the opposite extreme, and arbitrarily to compel military officers to decline civil employment altogether or resign their commissions. Such a step would be both ungenerous and unwise. Provided that an officer has previously received a few years of sound military training, a subsequent limited period passed in some civil capacity is not calculated to lessen his competency as a soldier. There are unfortunately grounds for believing that some of those now at the head of the Army, are so illiberal and obstinately antiquated as to hold the belief that a man who spends a few years in exercising his brain and developing his mental faculties instead of devoting his attention to the continuous repetition of the details of musketry and the varied intricacies of the march-past, is not subsequently fit for military employment; but we may hope for the recognition of this fallacy, under the more enlightened administration of a later generation. Another point for consideration in regard to this subject is the footing upon which military officers in civil employ will be placed, if they have to resign their commissions. What Service will they belong to? Certainly not to the Army, having resigned their commissions. Is it proposed that they should come under the same regulations as the Covenanted Civil Servants, and will their claims to promotion be equally regarded? Officers of the British Service in civil situations happen to be mostly employed under the Colonial or Foreign Office; and when they are required to resign their military commissions in order to retain their appointments, they hold substantive positions in the Colonial or Foreign Service, and are entirely subject to the regulations of those services for pension, leave, and appointment or promotion in common with, and on equality with, the other members of the Services. It will be only fair, then, that the same rule should apply to India, and officers of the Indian Army who have to resign their commissions in order to retain civil appointments should be admitted into the Civil Service, graded with civilians of the same standing, and be recognised equally with them in all cases of promotion, &c.; and not be given to understand, as at present, that they may expect to be frequently superseded by junior civilians, in virtue of the training of the latter, without regard to merit or service. It will be observed that the Commission make no recommendation as to reducing the qualifying service for promotion to the rank of Captain. Their recommendations, indeed, point to the advisability of abolishing the system of promotion by length of service, but in the event of no action in that direction taking place, it would have been as well had they remarked on the comparative seniority of the Staff Corps subalterns. It is probable also that they would have done so, had they not been misled on the subject. The Horse Guards furnished them with a return, based on several *past* years, showing that the average length of service at which the British subaltern obtained his promotion was not under twelve years, and the Commission, therefore, did not see the necessity for introducing any alteration in the Indian regulation. This return of the Horse Guards, however, cannot be taken as a criterion of either the present or the future rate of promotion in the British Army. At present, the average length of service in which all the junior Captains of the British Army have obtained their rank is ten and a half years, and this average would be reduced to less than ten, were it not for some twenty-five or thirty regiments in which promotion since the abolition of Purchase has notoriously stuck. When the last Promotion Warrant has begun to take effect in these regiments a great change will take place, and it may be confidently asserted that in another two or three years the average length of service in which promotion will be obtained in the British Service will be under ten years. The present circumstances are a matter of universal complaint among the Staff Corps subalterns, and the hardships of the case are at once illustrated whenever there is any active service. The last two years' fighting in Afghanistan has been productive of many young captains in the British regiments, and they supersede senior subalterns of the Staff Corps in the command of detached parties, &c. (this is especially the case in the Cavalry), obtain all the *kudos* of successful action, and are in the way for brevet promotion, when their less fortunate brethren can obtain no rewards whatever. One omission in the *résumé* of the Report is a clause referring to the Staff College. It is believed that the Commission have strongly recommended that in the selection for Staff appointments, a preference should be given to officers who have passed through the Staff College. This is a step in the right direction. At present, there is no inducement to an Indian officer to go to the Staff College; in fact, he loses pay and service by it, and the letters *p.s.c.* are not considered any special qualification for subsequent Staff employ. Hitherto, there has been no competition for the two admissions to the College placed annually at the disposal of the Indian Service; but, provided that the question of pay and service are properly adjusted, the result of this recommendation will probably be an immediate rush of candidates.

A SCHEME TO RENDER THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA MORE EFFICIENT THAN IT IS AT PRESENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—According to the present *régime*, there are to each regiment of Native Infantry 7 European officers and 16 native officers, making a total of 23 officers holding commissions, in whose hands the interior economy, discipline, and well-being of a regiment rests. Now, considering the character of the Native Sepoy, with his conservatism and innumerable caste prejudices, and that Native officers have, with isolated exceptions, exactly the same ideas as the Sepoys, the present proportion of officers, European and Native, appears to my mind preposterous, and seriously subversive of discipline and efficiency. Although I say it is preposterous, I fail to see how this proportion can be effectually altered, whilst regiments continue to have 8 companies of an individual strength of under 100 rank and file; with only 7 European officers, 2 Native officers per company is, I think, certainly desirable. Therefore, in order to change advantageously the proportion of European and Native officers, I am of opinion that the companies of a regiment, both as regards number and individual strength, should first be altered. To do this the number of regimental companies should be reduced from 8 to 4, each having the following establishment:—2 European officers, 1 native officer, 1 colour-havildar, 8 havildars, 8 naiques, 3 buglers, 2 lascars, and 150 sepoys; 175 all ranks, not including six recruit boys. Each of these companies, composed as above, would be entirely independent, as far as its interior economy is concerned, to the other three companies; and would be capable of being employed on detachment duties, with the same completeness as a wing is in the present formation. Each of the 4 companies should have its promotions separate from the other 3, and in the case of the native officer of a company being pensioned, the man to fill his place should be selected out of the same company, and so on through the different grades. The accounts would be in the hands of a pay orderly, as at present, and who would be assisted by a writer who could write English, and would perform duties similar to a wing writer. A company on detachment would thus have its own separate establishment, and would be complete in every particular. With 4 companies as above, a regiment should have the following establishment:—European: 1 commandant, 4 commissioned commanders, 4 commissioned officers, 1 adjutant and paymaster, and 1 transport officer; total, 11. Native Commissioned: 1 jemadar-major, 4 jemadars, 1 jemadar schoolmaster; total, 6. Non-Commissioned Rank and File: 1 havildar-major, 1 transport havildar, 1 drill havildar, 1 drill naique, 1 drum-major, 1 tindal, 8 lascars, 4 colour-havildars, 32 havildars, 32 naiques, 12 buglers, 600 sepoys; total, 694. Recruit boys, six per company. Band separate, and as at present. The non-commissioned staff should be completely separate from each company establishment, and should in no way diminish its strength. In time of war, the regiment should be supplemented by 200 men, or 50 per company, in the manner proposed by Capt. Anderson, of the Bengal S.C. I think no one could say that 11 Europeans, with a doctor, were too many to watch over the welfare of over 700 natives; fewer under the four-company system would certainly be inadvisable. Each company commander would be mounted, and have under him a subaltern unmounted, with the official designation of company officer. He should have at least five years' service before being eligible for, and receiving the pay of a company commander, subject to passing a qualifying examination. On parade, the regiment would stand in 8 divisions, with each of the 4 companies divided into 2 sub-divisions, the first being commanded by the European subaltern on foot, and the second by the jemadar of the company. The rank of subadar would be abolished. The jemadar-major's duties would be a combination of those of the present subedar-major and jemadar-adjutant. The latter post I should do away with, thereby saving much needless trouble and formality. The combined duties would be quite within the capacity of one man, who should be selected for efficiency and trustworthiness, not long service merely. A jemadar of long service wouldd be more fitted for the charge of a company, in place of the necessarily active duties of jemadar-major. The jemadar schoolmaster should be required to attend every regimental parade as a supernumerary, and would only command a company in the absence of any of the other native officers. In appointing a non-commissioned officer to the colour-havildarship of a company, great care, I think, should be exercised, and he should be examined in drill and general qualifications by a regimental committee, before being appointed to the post, as he should invariably succeed the jemadar, on the vacancy occurring. Should he not be considered fit to fill the higher grade, another man should be immediately appointed to the colour-havildarship. The pay of the native commissioned grade might be regulated on the following scale:—Jemadar-major, 120 rs. per annum; two 1st grade jemadars, 80 rs.; two 2nd grade jemadars, 50 rs.; jemedar schoolmaster, 20 rs., staff pay. In place of quartermaster, I have written transport officer, a name I think, more suitable to the duties of the post. One of the causes of inefficiency is undoubtedly the system of appointing outsiders to fill the most important posts in native regiments. An officer to command his men successfully and intelligently must know them, and be acquainted with their qualifications. Now-a-days an officer is brought into a regiment from outside, to watch over the welfare of some two hundred men that he has never seen before; he cannot feel an interest in them, or they in him. If it is not fair to the officers concerned, how great the injustice to the men themselves to have a new man put over them every two or three years? Such a system is bound to make them careless and disinclined to work. The new wing-commander, not knowing anything of their real claims to advancement, will, very naturally, judge of their qualifications by their good looks and general outward appearance, which are both doubtless advantages, but ones that should be taken into consideration after their professional abilities have been taken into account. Regarding the appointment of native officers to a regiment, I think the idea of filling up vacancies by selecting and inducing well-to-do native youths to come forward as candidates, is beset with many difficulties. With such a conservative being as the native Sepoy, it would be sure to breed discontent. An educated youth, of good family, being appointed direct to a jemadarship, would require a most thorough course of training before being eligible for any sort of command. This training would certainly extend to a period of eighteen months, at least, during which time he could hardly be called a useful officer, and would be, in fact, an encumbrance to the battalion. If such appointments were made, a native military college would be necessary, the expense of which alone would render such a thing impracticable. Let a commanding officer choose his own native officers from the ranks of his regiment, and they will surely be better than any outsiders. The undue preponderance of native officers is, I think, the great defect. With a proportion of eleven combatant European officers and six native officers, as I have proposed above, I think the efficiency of a regiment would be, or ought to be, ensured. Above all, when an officer joins a native regiment, let him rise in that regiment alone, and let the post of commandant be the one, of all others, to be coveted and sought after. Let me remark, in conclusion, that should the four company system ever be adopted under the conditions above noted, the efficiency of native regiments would certainly be greater than it is at present. Care in giving promotion is the mainstay of efficiency. Let sepoys rise by their individual merit alone, and not, as is too often the case, simply by favouritism and a taking outward appearance.—I am, &c.,

NEMO.

MILITIA EXPENSES.

"Sterling" writes:—"In your impression of last Saturday you published a paragraph deprecating, from a pecuniary point of view, the hardships imposed upon young officers who enter the Militia for the purpose of obtaining a commission in the Army. As a Militiaman, I cannot allow such remarks to pass unchallenged, for if they are true, they must apply to one or two badly conducted regiments, and not to the majority of Militia regiments of the present day. In the olden days, there may have been "the roystering, dissipation, late hours, and champagne flowing like water," mentioned by your correspondent; but the Militia, like every other phase of society, has undergone a change since the days of our grandfathers, and there is too much real hard work for the regiment to get through during the short time it is out, to allow an officer, even were he so disposed, to indulge in those vices with which your correspondent seems to think the name "Militia" must necessarily be associated. I cannot see that the expenses of a Militia regiment are unnecessarily heavy, but as I much prefer facts to mere surmise, I have written to several officers in different regiments, and asked them to send me a *bonâ fide* statement of their expenses in connection with the Militia, and I shall have much pleasure in sending you the result, as soon as I have their answers. Militia regiments, owing to the short time they are out, must incur certain expenses with which the Line are unacquainted, such as the hiring of a mess-room, if they are not under canvas; but I shall be much surprised if the average of fees, subscriptions, &c., in a good Line regiment for one month is not as heavy as those of the Militia. The inevitable ball does not always come off; if it does, it ought not to cost each officer more than £5; and it is undoubtedly the best way in which a regiment can return the civility shown it by the county people. Would your correspondent have the Militia officer live upon bread and water for a month, and do away with all that good-feeling which ought to exist between the county and its regiment? His remarks read as though he would, and if so, he would at once destroy the principle upon which Militia regiments are founded. And allow me to observe that the Militia is not a force formed solely for the use of young officers who wish to pass into the Army. Nevertheless, those who do use it for this purpose are chiefly the sons of gentlemen living in the county, who take as much interest in seeing the regiment hold its proper position as your correspondent would in seeing it become a grabby, cold-mutton-eating regiment, without a spark of *esprit de corps*. Why should not a Militia regiment drive a drag to the Derby? Is a man not to go to the Derby because he happens to be in the Militia? Your correspondent is too vague, when he talks about fees, tips, and subscriptions, to allow of any refutation but by solid facts, with which I hope to confront him next week, for in nearly every regiment the colonel is too particular in protecting the pocket of his youngsters to allow expenses which are not necessary. If the officers were perpetually under the influence of big dinners and roystering dissipation, I do not think that the Militia could have earned its reputation for proficiency and discipline with which officers of the Line are always ready to express surprise and admiration.'

THE HALF-PAY PURCHASE OFFICERS' CASE.

"F. O." writes:—"As I know you sympathise with officers who have been treated with injustice, will you kindly permit me to state the treatment I have received from the Government consequent on the action of the Army Regulation Bill, as affecting officers who were guilty of the crime of being on the Half-pay List in 1871? I was by purchase promoted to unattached rank as a reward for active services, and the rules of the Service permitted me at any time to exchange from half-pay to either serve on full pay or retire, provided there was not more than five years' difference in age between the officers so exchanging. At any time, however, an officer on half-pay could realise the value of his commission, receiving the same from the Reserve Fund; but a year or two prior to the issue of the Bill, this permission was in a gazette suspended. After a time I decided, for private reasons, to exchange to full pay and retire. I tried to do so accordingly, and had I been permitted to effect this, I should have received a handsome bonus; but an objection was raised, and before I could make other arrangements, I was caught by the Army Regulation Bill, which not only deprived me of my over-regulation or return to full pay, but for a time threatened the loss of my regulation, as a clause in the Bill allowed only a certain number of half-pay officers annually to be permitted to receive the value of their commissions. But owing to certain representations, the iniquitous clause was cancelled. I made application accordingly to retire from the Service, minus my over-regulation, and in a few days I received a formidable document containing numbers of questions as to state of health, asking for the names of two medical men, also that of an intimate friend. In fact, I was treated exactly as if I were going to borrow money, rather than to receive back my own, which I had so foolishly lent to the Government at about 5 per cent. I eventually had to go before a medical board, and I received my money after a great struggle. I made an attempt for redress, and received a letter referring me to Clause 13 of the Army Regulation Bill, which I give you:—'13. No appeal shall be had from any decision of the Commissioners under this Act. And the Commissioners shall not be compelled by mandamus, injunction, or order of any Court to exercise, or abstain from exercising, any power conferred on them by this Act.' I would, in conclusion, wish much to know to what purpose the Reserve Fund, amounting to nearly two millions, was applied?"

The Army.

1st Life Guards left St. John's Wood Barracks on Wednesday, and proceeded to Windsor.

2nd Life Guards vacated their quarters at Windsor on Wednesday, and proceeded to London, where they have taken over quarters at Regent's Park. Col. Ewart had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party at Windsor Castle on Saturday last.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue) left Regent's Park Barracks on Wednesday, and took over the new block of barracks at Knightsbridge. Mr. Edward Sullivan writes from Prince's Gate:—"Three years ago, an influential deputation of noblemen and gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge petitioned the Minister for War that the barracks might not be rebuilt on their present site, and that the neighbourhood might be relieved from the immorality and rowdyism that they asserted resulted from the presence of the soldiers. The petition was refused, but actually the result they desired was obtained; the barracks were pulled down, and for three years not a soldier has been quartered in the district. They are now rebuilt, and in a day or two a regiment of the Household Brigade will march in to occupy them, and the occasion offers a fair opportunity for comparing the present moral atmosphere of the district with what it was three years ago, when contaminated by the presence of a 'licentious' soldiery. Are there fewer public-houses and dancing-shops? Fewer disreputable loungers of either sex, who toe the almost invisible line that separates vice from crime? Not a bit of it. My own impression, from seeing the neighbourhood constantly by night and by day, is that not only has it not improved, but that it is actually worse than it was three years ago. I doubt whether at this moment there is a more unsavoury quarter in London, not for squalid misery, but for wilful vice; certainly I know none where so many public-houses are crowded into so small a space. In the 300 yards facing the new barracks there are no less than seven or eight public-houses, many of them very large ones; and in the neighbouring alleys, with an area of another 300 yards, 1 have no doubt there are as many more. All of them apparently are driving a roaring trade, and who are their customers? The soldiers quartered in the Knightsbridge Barracks and their friends? On the contrary, for three years scarcely a soldier of the Household Brigade has been seen in one of them; they are touts, horse-copers, horse-gamblers, household servants going and gone to the bad, waiters on the malevolent providences of the racecourse. It is not the military element, but the dregs of the racing community, that debauch the district of Knightsbridge; and in strict justice, it would be more reasonable for the commanding officers of the Household Brigade to petition the Government to remove their men from a district where the temptations to vice are so great, than for the residents in the district to petition for the removal of probably the most respectable element in it."

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers). Major Goldie has returned to duty as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Army Headquarters, in India, from the officiating military-secretaryship to Sir F. Haines. Lieut. Massy, who had been at Cabul as orderly officer to his brother, the Cavalry Brigdr., accompanied Gen. Massy through the Khyber Pass to Peshawur, and then returned to join his regiment at Jellalabad.

8th Hussars. The will (dated July 13, 1876), with a codicil (dated Oct. 27, 1879), of Lieut.-Gen. R. de Salis, C.B., colonel of the regiment, late of 27, Ashley Place, Westminster, who died on March 13 last, has been proved by W. F. de Salis, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

10th Hussars. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"It is well known that Lord Ralph Kerr was in a very indifferent state of health when he left England some months ago to assume command of the 10th Hussars in Afghanistan, and the disasters which befel his regiment on the return march made a great impression on him, and for a time it was almost feared that his lordship would be obliged to seek a change of climate. All who know Lord Ralph Kerr will be glad to learn that he has been able to stick to his post, and that there seems every prospect of his retaining his command for the full period for which he appointed. He was promoted in May, 1876, and he has, therefore, a year to run." Lieut. Rose and 2nd Lieut. Allsopp have been invalided home from India. 2nd Lieut. C. G. B. Saunders died at Murree on the 29th ult. of typhoid fever. The deceased, who was a son of Col. Saunders, R.H.A., was 20 years of age, and entered the Army May 11, 1878.

11th Hussars. Capt. T. R. Silver, cornet on the Half-Pay List, and late captain and adjutant of the West Kent Yeomanry, died at Maidstone on the 3rd ult. The deceased served with the regiment in the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the affair of Bulganac and battle of Alma (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He was promoted to a commission Nov. 5, 1854, and retired upon half-pay Nov. 10, 1856, in order to accept the Yeomanry appointment.

12th Lancers. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Russell, who has been doing duty with the Scots Greys, is to be attached to the 2nd Dragoon Guards at Dundalk until required to embark to join the head-quarters of his regiment in India.

14th Hussars. William Poole, late of the regiment, died on Wednesday unexpectedly at his residence, 92 Wynn Street, Birmingham, aged 95. He was engaged all through the Peninsular war, and though not present at Waterloo, marched on the battle-field on the following day. He had been for many years in receipt of a pension, and a few weeks since received a gratuity of £5 from a military charity.

16th Lancers. Capt. W. R. Corballis, late of the regiment and afterwards of the 17th Foot, died at Gormanstown Castle, Ireland, on the 1st inst., aged 42 years.

17th Lancers. The *World* regrets to learn that the recovery of Lieut. Jenkins from the bullet-wound in the lower jaw which he received at Ulundi, has been very tedious, and is by no means yet complete.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A correspondent writes to us from India:—"By the death of Major-Gen. E. W. E. Walker, which occurred at Mussoorie on March 24 last, another old and meritorious officer of the late Indian Artillery has ceased to be borne on its rolls. Gen. Walker had been promoted but very recently, and is another instance of early loss of command by too rapid promotion from regimental colonel to major-general. He was nominated to the command of the Royal Artillery, Oudh Division, in Feb. 1879, and had to vacate in the February following. His services in the field began at a very early period. Owing to the temporary illness of his superior officer, he commanded a battery as a very young subaltern during the action of Chillianwallah in January, 1849, and was present also with his battery at the crowning victory of Goojerat, receiving a medal and two clasps for the Bengal campaign. In the year of the Sepoy Mutiny, being attached to Gen. Greathed s column, he took part in the dispersing and pursuit of the rebels at Agra, Oct. 10, 1857. He was present at the final relief of Lucknow, and served in the defence of the Alumbagh. Subsequently he was present at the attack on Fort Roohya, under Gen. Walpole, and throughout the operations in Rohilcund, receiving a medal and clasp and a brevet majority."

Lieut. O. Rowe is a candidate for the Bengal S.C., and has been appointed officiating squadron-officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

Col. C. Clarke (late Bombay) has been granted leave from India to England from March 11 to Sept. 10 next, on medical certificate.

When we heard from India, Capt. H. S. Higginson had been ordered to proceed to Cabul forthwith, reporting himself to the officer commanding R.A. at Peshawur.

The changes of stations of the under-mentioned batteries have been, or are about to be, carried out:—A Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. (Major S. J. Nicholson), from Aldershot to Newbridge; C Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. (Major F. A. Whinyates), from Aldershot to Dublin; H Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. (Major F. S. Talbot), from Woolwich to Aldershot; G Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. (Major W. M. B. Walton), from Dublin to Woolwich; H Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. (Major J. M. Burn), from Newbridge to Exeter; I Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. (Major H. Chichester), from Ballincollig to Woolwich; K Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. (Major W. G. Martin), from Canterbury to Dublin; E Baty. C Brig. R.H.A. (Major G. W. Borradaile), from Woolwich to Canterbury; F Baty. 2nd Brig. (Major J. R. J. Dewar), from Kirkee to Hyderabad; M Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major W. S. Maunsell), from Limerick to Woolwich; N Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major J. H. Lloyd), from Clonmel to Woolwich; O Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major J. H. Alexander), from the Curragh to Hilsea; I Baty. 4th Brig. (Major C. D. Chalmers), from Newcastle to Clonmel; L Baty. 4th Brig. (Major P. B. Raikes), from Hilsea to the Curragh; M Baty. 4th Brig' (Major H. H. Goodeve), from Newcastle to Limerick; N. Baty. 4th Brig. (Major A. A. Stewart), from Woolwich to Newcastle; A Baty. 6th Brig. (Major W. Bisset), from Woolwich to Newcastle; No. 1 Baty. 7th Brig. (Major W. B. Carey), from Fort Victoria to Jersey; No. 2 Baty. 7th Brig. (Major C. E. B. Leacock), from Golden Hill to Guernsey; No. 5 Baty. 7th Brig. (Major M. C. Newall), from Portsmouth to Sandown, I. of W.; No. 8 Baty. 7th Brig. (Major H. L. Ellaby), from St. Helena to Mauritius; No. 10 Baty. 7th Brig. (Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Owen), from Mauritius to the Cape of Good Hope; No. 11 Baty. 7th Brig. (Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. J. Tremlett), from the Cape to St. Helena; No. 6 Baty. 9th Brig. (Major W. Newman), from Dover to Sheerness; No. 7 Baty. 9th Brig. (Major E. O. Hollist), from Dover to Sheerness; No. 8 Baty. 9th Brig. (Major L. W. Taylor), from Shoeburyness to Tilbury Fort; No. 9 Baty. 9th Brig. (Major H. C. Farrell), from Dover to Sheerness; No. 6 Baty. 10th Brig. (Major A. R. Cruickshank), from Jersey to Fort Victoria; No. 9 Baty. 10th Brig. (Major T. H. Ouchterlony), from Guernsey to Golden Hill; No. 10 Baty. 10th Brig. (Major W. B. Hall), from Alderney to Fort Brockhurst; No. 12 Baty. 11th Brig. (Major T. A. de Moleyns), from Sheerness to Dover; No. 13 Baty. 11th Brig. (Major O. H. Goodenough), from Sheerness to Dover; No. 15 Baty. 11th Brig. (Major J. C. Murray), from Sheerness to Dover; and No. 16 Baty. 11th Brig. (Major H. B. Maule), from Tilbury Fort to Shoeburyness.

The following farewell order has been published at Cabul:—"The Kohat mountain battery being about to leave the Force under the command of Gen. Roberts, he wishes to record his sense of the service rendered by Capt. Morgan, the officers, and men of the battery. Joining the Kurum Force on its first formation in 1878, the battery shared in the assault on Peiwar, where its gallant commander, Capt. Kelso, fell in action. The General has much pleasure in bringing to notice its excellent services at Shutargardan and in the operations in Dec. 1879, and feels sure the reputation acquired for accuracy and skill will always be maintained; his best wishes for the future accompany Capt. Morgan and the Kohat battery."

Major J. F. Meiklejohn (late Bengal) has been directed to proceed from Morar to England, with a view to his embarking for Bermuda to join No. 3 Baty. 10th Brig., into which he has been promoted.

Major R. F. Lowis, Comy. of Ordnance, 2nd Class, and Assist. to the Inspector-Gen. of Ordnance and Magazines, Bombay, has been appointed Comy. of Ordnance, 1st Class, Bengal, vice Lieut.-Col. F. V. Eyre, retired.

Lieut. T. V. W. Phillips, 8th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

The *Times of India* says:—"The number of mules purchased at Cyprus for the mountain batteries in India is 250 and the animals are now on their way to Bombay. The 5th Baty. 8th Brig. R.A., which should have been at Kandahar a month ago, is still detained at Poona for want of mules." The *Bombay Gazette* has the following:—"Lord Cranbrook was obliged, after all, to sanction the purchase of Cyprus mules for the 5th Baty. 8th Brig., R.A. It was a case of Hobson's choice with his lordship; those or none. They are expected to arrive here about the 25th inst., and will, we suppose, be sent on to Poona, where the battery is now practising with the mules and guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery, and working very hard to make itself efficient. The Cyprus mules will be a valuable addition to the Candahar Field Force."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. J. B. Sharpe has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Amongst the portraits of interest in the collection now exhibiting at the Grosvenor Gallery, there is not one more interesting than that of the bust of Major Chard, V.C., from the chisel of Mr. E. G. Papworth (executed simultaneously with Mr. Butler's work for the Queen), from sittings given in the past few months.

A correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing from Killa Abdilla, March 24, says:—"The Naib of Quetta was removed from his appointment in consequence of his supposed (and almost certain) complicity in the murderous attack upon Lieuts. Hewson and Kuhnhart, of the Royal Engineers. You will, I dare say, remember that while these two officers were superintending some coolies' work, they were suddenly and without provocation attacked by some of the coolies. Lieut. Hewson was killed on the spot, but Kuhnhart, though badly wounded, managed to defend himself with stones, &c., until he was rescued by Capt. Scott, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, who received the Victoria Cross for his bravery. It is pleasing to European ears to hear that within an hour of this murder, when substantial proof was forthcoming that the Naib had connived at the crime, if he had not prompted it, Capt. Scott, with a company of his men, marched with fixed bayonets into the Miri, and turned him out of his stronghold, without so much as allowing him time to get together his household goods. Poor Hewson lies in the small graveyard of the station, within a hundred yards of the spot where he fell. A marble cross is erected over his grave, with this inscription:—'In memory of Lieut. J. T. Hewson, Royal Engineers, who was assassinated at Quetta, July 17, 1877. Friends, comrades, and brother officers have erected this cross to his memory.'"

Col. E. Belfield, from the York District, has been selected to succeed the late Col. Lovell, as commanding R.E. at Halifax, N.S.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. H. Maitland, lately serving in Cyprus, has been appointed to do duty at Aldershot.

Capt. W. A. H. Hare has left the Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards, where he has been serving for some time past, and has proceeded to Ireland for duty.

Capt. F. Q. Edmondes has been appointed to the command of the 20th Compy. at Chatham.

The 7th Compy. at Chatham (Capt. P. S. Reid) and the 24th at Aldershot have been constituted field companies.

Brevet Major W. P. Jones has succeeded Capt. E. Wood in the command of the 15th Compy. at St. George's Barracks.

The *Morning Advertiser* says:—"The following officers of the Royal Engineers have been specially selected for employment under the Foreign Office in connection with the delimitation of boundaries under the Treaty of Berlin, viz., Capts. M. T. Sale and F. R. de Wolski, and Lieuts. F. W. Bennet, J. J. Leverson, and V. H. Caillard."

We regret to learn of the death of Col. J. Lovell, C.B., commanding R.E. in British North America, which occurred at Halifax, N.S., on the 24th ult. Col. Lovell went to Turkey on service in March, 1854, and was employed surveying the position at Buysak Tchekmidji; was appointed a division engineer to the 2nd Division of the Army of the East, which he accompanied through Bulgaria and the Crimea. Was the Royal Engineer officer appointed to attend Sir George Brown and Marshal Canrobert in their reconnaissance of the west coast of the Crimea, previous to the landing of the Allied Armies. Landed with the Army at Old Fort, and was present at the affairs at the Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, battles of Alma (mentioned in despatches) and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol, whence he was invalided while brigade-major Royal Engineers in Nov., 1854 (medal with three clasps, brevet of major, C.B., 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He entered the Army, June 14, 1841; became brevet lieut.-col., Dec. 15, 1861; lieut.-col., Jan. 5, 1864; brevet col., Jan. 5, 1869; and col., Aug. 3, 1872.

Grenadier Guards. Col. Clive, commanding the 3rd Batn., had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party at Windsor Castle, on Saturday last.

3rd Buffs. Lieut. Tate, 1st Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer 6th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Sept. 17, 1878.

4th King's Own. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Stokes and Lieut. Bromley, 1st Batn., have arrived home from the West Indies in H.M.S. Tamar.

5th Fusiliers. Lieut. Williamson succeeds to the adjutancy of the 2nd Batn., vice Lieut. Cherry, promoted.

8th (the King's.) The *Times of India* says:—"The 8th Foot, which has spent the winter at the Peiwar Kotal, is reported to be in splendid condition, and over 900 strong. The 85th King's is also a fine regiment, 770 strong, and up to any amount of campaigning." "Nemo" writes:—"In a much appreciated paragraph in your issue of Feb. 27, you allude to some highly-deserving officers whose services during the Afghan war have been overlooked in the distribution of honours and promotions hitherto published. Permit me to mention another officer who has been also overlooked, and one whom I think you will consider equally deserving. I refer to Capt. Dawson (senior captain), 8th (the King's), who has served throughout the Afghan war as major, and is still doing duty in that position. He was second-in-command of his regiment at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, as well as during the whole 'period of considerable peril,' when Col. Tanner commanded. A full knowledge of the circumstances of this case induces me to trouble you with this communication, which I believe your well-known love of justice will dispose you to excuse."

9th Regiment. Lieut. Cunliffe, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 4th Sikh Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from April 18, 1879.

10th Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Colchester, is under orders of readiness to proceed to Aldershot.

11th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. M'Causland, 1st Batn., is about to retire.

14th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Vanrenen, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

15th Regiment. The depôt of the 2nd Batn. is at Deesa, whilst the service companies are in Afghanistan.

17th Regiment. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"In connection with the death of Lieut. Wiseman, 17th Regt., some time ago, in Afghanistan, I learn on the authority of an officer just returned from India that a singular blunder occurred. During the infantry charge, just as Wiseman attacked the party who surrounded the large standard of the enemy, an officer rode up and ordered the 17th to retire. They did not do so immediately, but the order was repeated, and they then fell back, leaving behind poor Wiseman's body, he having been cut down just as he ran his sword through the standard-bearer's body, and secured the standard. Unfortunately for himself, the brave fellow had no revolver, and before he could recover his sword, he fell mortally wounded. The order for the retirement of the 17th did not originate with the General, and was a blunder. Scarcely had the movement been made—most unwillingly made by the gallant fellows who were pressing close upon the enemy—when it was countermanded; but the countermand came rather late, and although the 17th hastened to the attack, the enemy had begun their retreat, and the 17th were not able to overtake and close with them, as they had been doing when ordered to retire." Lieut. Peacock, 2nd Batn., has been appointed temporary aide-de-camp to Brigdr.-Gen. Brice, commanding the Poona Division, Bombay Army. Lieut.-Col. Boyd, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months.

18th Royal Irish. Major Toppin, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Commandant of the School of Instruction at Aldershot for officers of the Auxiliary Forces, vice Brevet Major Prince, 53rd Regt., who has left the station.

20th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. will be moved from Mullingar to the Curragh about the end of the month, for the drill season.

24th Regiment. The *Irish Times* says that "Lieut. Browne, V.C., who did such good service in Zululand with the Mounted Infantry, and travelled, perhaps, over more ground than any other man attached to the expedition, has been noted by the Cape Government for an appointment in the Colonial forces."

26th Cameronians. Lieut. Barrow is acting temporarily as military secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Warre, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

27th Inniskillings. We learn from Hong Kong that "March 17 being St. Patrick's Day, an anniversary dear to all lovers of the Emerald Isle, the 27th Inniskillings held high festival. As few duties as possible were exacted from the men, and generally throughout the military cantonment, the reins of discipline were slackened. At midnight the band of the regiment commenced by promenading Murray Barracks to the tune of 'St. Patrick's Day in the Morning,' the 'Sprig of Shillelagh,' and other popular Irish airs, afterwards visiting Victoria and Wellington Barracks, where they kept the neighbourhood alive till well on for gun-fire. At nine o'clock there was a voluntary parade of the Roman Catholics who desired to be present at divine service in the Cathedral in Wellington Street, at which a good number attended. During the course of the day several cricket and football matches were contested on the Garrison Parade-ground, and the day throughout was one of fun and jollity."

29th Regiment. Capt. Claremont is acting as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Warre, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, vice Capt. Spencer, 56th Foot, officiating as A.A.G. at Head-quarters, Bombay.

32nd Light Infantry. The regiment is under orders of readiness to proceed from Jersey to Aldershot.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Parkinson has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

42nd Highlanders. The regiment is under orders of readiness to proceed from Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, to Aldershot.

ROYAL MARINES.

The annual corps dinner of the officers of Royal Marines (Artillery and Infantry) is to be held at the Criterion on the 28th inst., when Gen. W. G. Suther, C.B., will preside.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded Serjt. John Fairchild and Corporal James Saunders, R.M.A., and Bugle-Major John Elliott and Musician Alfred Wild, R.M.L.I.

51st Light Infantry. The following is an extract from a private letter dated Pezwan, March 26:—"Lieut. Thurlow and Lieut. Reid, of the 51st Regiment, were at Jagdalak Kotal, and were riding down to Jagdalak, three miles off, on the afternoon of the 22nd, when, about a mile from the Kotal, they were fired into by a party of Ghilzais. Thurlow was hit by two bullets, one through the neck and one through the lungs, and fell back dead. Reid's pony started off, but he pulled up and went back, getting there just as one of the Ghilzais arrived at the body. The man fired at Reid so close that six inches of his sleeve were cut away and his coat and jersey burnt. Nothing but his pony shying at the barrel of the gun saved him. He turned round and blew the man's brains out with his revolver. All this time 30 or 40 men were running down, firing at him, and seeing that Thurlow was quite dead, he galloped off to Jagdalak and got some men who brought the body in. They had nearly cut his head off; otherwise he was not much mutilated. Reid could not have behaved better. He rode back at the risk of his life, and only after seeing that he could be of no use, and having fired every barrel of his revolver, rode off."

53rd Regiment. Lieut. Hickman, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

54th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Shiffner is about to proceed home from India, on account of ill-health.

56th Regiment is under orders of readiness to proceed to Aldershot from Parkhurst. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Huskisson is to be brought, on to the establishment to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Major Thompson to be commandant of the School of Music, Kneller Hall.

57th Regiment. We (*Irish Times*) hear that Col. Clarke, C.B., who is on leave of absence, is about to retire on half-pay, having accepted the appointment of commandant of the Local Forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

62nd Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Fryer, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 6th Bombay N.I.

66th Regiment. Qrmr. Jones has been granted leave from India to England for nine months.

68th Light Infantry. The Lahore paper says:—"Orders from Government were received the other day by the 68th Light Infantry at Meean Meer, for an overhaulage of tentage, camp kit, &c. This order was followed by another for the immediate purchase of 250 ponies for regimental transport, and Rs. 6,000 have been granted for this purpose. What is the meaning of all this? Surely the regiment cannot be moved now or for some months to come. A possible solution of the enigma may be that Government is going to try the experiment of having a permanent transport for English troops similar to that of the frontier force, and has selected the 68th Light Infantry for it."

72nd Highlanders. The *Times of India* has the following:—"Many of our military readers in England will learn with regret of the death of Brevet Lieut-Col. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders. The deceased officer was obliged to leave his command in Cabul in consequence of serious illness, and it was his intention, we believe, to proceed to England. On his way down to Bombay his illness increased, and he was obliged to stop at Allahabad, where he died on the 7th ult. Sir F. Roberts, on hearing the sad news, issued the following divisional order:—'The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Cabul Field Force announces, with deep regret, the death, at Allahabad, of Lieut.-Col. Clarke, of the 72nd Highlanders, from illness contracted on service in the field. Both when in command of a wing of the 72nd in the Khost Valley expedition and the regiment itself at Charasiab and the operations of December last, he rendered excellent service, and exhibited the same soldierly qualities which distinguished him in the 53rd Foot during the Mutiny. Sir F. Roberts is sure that he is but expressing the regret felt by all ranks of the Army at the untimely death of this gallant officer.'"

78th Highlanders. Lieut. Davidson has been appointed to the command of the Teethul Sanitarium for the summer.

80th Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"Allow me to point out an error in your article on the 'court-martial' of Lieut. Harward. He rode into 'Luneberg,' not 'Utrecht,' the latter place being at least 40 miles from that part of the Intombi River." The *Natal Witness* says:—"The 80th Regiment will embark in a day or two on board the Orontes. We have so frequently borne testimony to the unimpeachable character and gallant conduct of this regiment during its four years' service in South Africa, that we can only re-echo all that we have said, and that others have said, by way of recognition and regret. It is seldom that a regiment takes away with it so clean a record of orderly behaviour. The name of the 80th will be ever identified with the fortunes of the Zulu war during its most trying period. It fell to its lot to hold advanced positions like that of Luneberg, and to do escort duty, during the most critical months of the campaign, before reinforcements had arrived, and when naught but depression prevailed; but whatever duty it had to do was done zealously and well, We heartily wish *bon voyage* to Col. Tucker, his officers and men, and a fitting reception 'at home.'" The head-quarters and the service companies are expected to reach Kingstown to-day in H.M.S. Orontes.

81st Regiment. Capt. Jones, brigade-major, 3rd Infantry Brigade, Kurum Field Force, has been granted leave to Cashmere and the hills for six months from March 13.

87th Fusiliers. Capt. Ferguson has been selected for the adjutancy of the Leitrim Rifles.

92nd Highlanders. Lieut. Boyd has been invalided from Afghanistan, suffering from pneumonia.

95th Regiment will be conveyed over from Ireland in H.M.S. Orontes, which is expected at Kingstown to-day from the Cape, with the 80th Regt.

97th Regiment. On removal to the Mediterranean from Halifax, the regiment is to be stationed at Malta.

99th Regiment. Lieuts. Jones and Winter have arrived home from the West Indies in H.M.S. Tamar.

100th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Carr, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating squadron-officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

106th Light Infantry. Capt. Berwick has taken over the duties of adjutant of the 1st Durham Militia, in anticipation of his appointment being gazetted.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Howard, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to Gibraltar for four months, pending his exchange to the 2nd Batn. As H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was driving from his residence at Bagshot to the North Camp, Aldershot, on Thursday, the horse shied at a waggon of straw, his trap was upset, and his Royal Highness was thrown violently out, as also was his servant. The shafts of the trap were broken off. In the fall the Prince was but slightly hurt. The accident happened close to the Tumbledown Dick Inn, from whence his Royal Highness procured a cab and went to the Camp.

1st West India Regiment. Capt. Bale, Lieuts. Apthorp and Marshall, and Qrmr. Nicholson have arrived home from the West Indies in H.M.S. Tamar.

2nd West India Regiment. Capt. Caulfeild and Lieut. Bond have arrived home from the West Indies in H.M.S. Tamar.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Comy.-Gen. Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., has arrived in Dublin, and has assumed the charge of the Commissariat arrangements from the 1st inst.

Army Service Corps. No. 4 Company has arrived in Dublin from Woolwich, and will proceed to the Curragh Camp, for service during the drill season.

Medical Department. The following postings of deputy-surgeons-general have been ordered in the Bombay Presidency of India:—Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. M. F. Manifold, A.M.D., to the Northern and Mhow Divisions, head-quarters station at Mhow; G. Auchinleck to the Poona Division, head-quarters at Poona. The following officers have been appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England from India in H.M.S. Jumna:—Surgs.-Major J. Warren, W. Tanner, W. R. Kerans, W. Taylor, and G. B. Mouat. The *Times of India* says, "H.M.S. Euphrates, which has just arrived, reports the sudden death of Surg. W. J. Moylan, A.M.D., a promising young officer, from an epileptic fit, the day before the troopship arrived at Gibraltar. He was buried at sea next morning. His widow returned to England from Malta." Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Shelton, returned from Halifax, Nova Scotia, assumes the duties of Surg.-Gen., Aldershot, on June 11. His name will appear in an early gazette as Surg.-Gen. Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. H. Kendall, M.D., and W. A. Thomson are about to return from India.

Army Hospital Corps. Sir William Muir, K.C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, visited Aldershot on Monday, and made an official inspection of the corps and a number of young medical officers who have been going through a course of instruction at the camp. The corps paraded in review order about 12 o'clock, and formed up on its parade-ground, under the command of Surg.-Major S. Moore. Sir W. Muir, who was accompanied by Brigade-Surg. H. T. Reade, V.C., the acting principal medical officer at the station, having arrived on the parade-ground, was received with a salute, after which the troops marched past. The young medical officers were afterwards tested as to their knowledge of stretcher drill, and the care of, and attendance to, wounded on the field. The Director-General expressed his satisfaction with the practical training and instruction which the officers had received. In the list of the passengers to Portsmouth by H.M.S. Tyne will be found the name of Lieut. of Orderlies D. Whitely, who proceeded during the season of 1878 to Cyprus, and under the direction of Surg.-Gen. Sir A. D. Home, K.C.B., assisted in successfully organising field and station hospitals for the troops in different parts of the island, during a period of great pressure and extraordinary sickness. We are correct, we believe, in stating that Mr. Whitely landed at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Crocodile with the hospital establishment of A Brig. R.H.A., from Bombay, at the close of the year 1876, after twelve years' uninterrupted service in Bengal.

Chaplains' Department. The Ven. Archdeacon H. Piers Wright, M.A., on the Half-pay List, has been appointed to the living of Greatham, near Petersfield, where he has been officiating since his return from Vancouver's Island. The rev. gentleman, who carried off the Durham University Essay Prize in 1836, and was afterwards Gisborne and Hale Scholar and Classical Prizeman of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, took his B.A. degree, and was ordained deacon in 1841 by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and priest in 1842 by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. After holding the perpetual curacy of St. Mary, Leeds, in 1845-1846, he in the latter year, became chaplain to the Forces, and was also chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge. Between 1846 and 1853 he served in the Ionian Islands, and from 1854 to 1856 he was principal chaplain to the Army in the Crimea. He was promoted for "meritorious conduct in the field," and obtained the medal and four clasps for Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, the Turkish medal, and the Fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidie. He also has a distinguished-service pension of £100 a year. The Archdeacon was for some time stationed at Portsmouth. On entering the Retired List in 1876, he went out as Archdeacon of British Columbia. He is the author of "Recollections of a Crimean Chaplain;" "Story of Prince Daniel and Montenegro," 1857; "Letters to General Peel, Secretary of State for War, on Matters Affecting the Body, Mind, and Soul of the British Soldier," 1858; "Story of the 'Domus Dei,' of Portsmouth;" "The Church in the Army," &c. The gross income of the rectory of Greatham is £275 and a house.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

1st Durham Fusiliers. Capt. Berwick has arrived at Barnard Castle and taken over the duties of adjutant, pending his appointment being gazetted.

Highland Rifles. The regiment was seen on parade on the 29th ult. by Major-Gen. Hope, C.B., commanding in Scotland, who visited Fort George to inspect the 55th Brigade Depot. The General told Col. Ross, who commanded, that he had often heard of the Highland Rifles, and now that he had seen them, he approved of them in every respect. He particularly commended their steadiness, which he said could not be surpassed by any Militia regiment in the kingdom; indeed, he added that he had seen many Line regiments which were not nearly so steady as they had drilled that day.

South Cork. The regiment now training at Fermoy, under command of Col. Sir A. Warren, Bart., consists on parade of 3 field-officers, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, the adjutant, quartermaster, 25 serjeants, 19 corporals, 7 buglers, and 678 privates. This is the first regiment of Irish Militia which has assembled for this year's training.

Leitrim. The adjutancy is to be filled by the appointment of Capt. Ferguson, 87th Foot.

The establishment of the 159 regiments of Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry in the United Kingdom ordered for training this year has in many cases been increased. Thus, in the Artillery, the Lancashire advances from 620 to 823, the Durham from 516 to 619, the Northumberland, from 516 to 619; and the Galway from

208 to 414. The general result shows an increase in this arm of 615 of all ranks. In the Engineers, the only change is an increase of two permanent staff serjeants in the Hampshire Submarine Miners, the total of the three regiments standing at 1,317 as against 1,315. In the Infantry, the additions are in the case of the 1st and 2nd Staffordshire battalions, which are raised from 679 and 678 to 903 and 902 respectively; the 1st Batn. Glamorganshire, from 903 to 1,126; the Cornwall Rangers, from 883 to 903; the 1st Batn. of the Hampshire, from 1,106 to 1,126; and the 1st Batn. of the Aberdeen, from 904 to 1,127. There is only one reduction, that of a major on the establishment of the Meath. Four regiments have the large establishment of 1,349 each—the 1st Batns. of the 4th, 5th, and 7th Lancashire, and the Nottinghamshire. Twenty-two regiments remain at 1,126 of all ranks, two at 1,127, two at 1,125, no less than 57 at 903, two at 904, and five at 902. The regiments for which it is contemplated to form second battalions are the Northumberland, East York, North York, 3rd West York, 4th West York, 4th, 5th, and 7th Lancashire, Glamorgan, Leicester, Wiltshire, Dorset, Hampshire, Berks, Aberdeen, Perth, and Edinburgh County.

It has been notified to the General Commanding at Aldershot that the under-mentioned regiments of Militia will undergo their annual training at the Camp this year, viz.:—The Royal Berks; the Royal Bucks, to arrive on the 31st inst., and encamp on Rushmoor; the Oxford, to arrive on the 31st inst., and encamp on Church Plateau; the 1st Royal Surrey, to arrive on the 31st inst., and encamp on Rushmoor Hill; the 2nd Middlesex, to arrive on the 7th prox., and encamp on Swan Inn plateau; and the Queen's Own Tower Hamlets, to arrive on the 21st prox., and encamp on Redan Hill.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The Queen's Own Oxford and the Yorkshire Hussars assembled on Saturday last for their annual training—the former at Oxford and the latter at York—and were dismissed yesterday. The establishment of these two regiments for this year is fixed at 375 and 434 respectively. The Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers) were dismissed at Mansfield on the 1st inst., the South Nottinghamshire at Bulwell on Tuesday last, the Leicestershire at Leicester on Monday, and the Suffolk at Bury St. Edmund's on Wednesday. Thirty-two regiments have yet to assemble. There is a decrease in the establishment of the Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers) this year from 498 to 375 of all ranks, and an increase in that of the Wiltshire from 474 to 498.

The Indian Army.

◆

2nd Bengal Cavalry. Major C. W. Campbell, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant, vice Wilkinson, retired; Major F. Knowles, second-in-command, vice Campbell; Major H. C. Kemble, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession; Major C. T. M. Higginson, squadron-commander, vice Kemble; and Lieut. M. K. Martin, adjt., vice Salkeld, dated Feb. 16, 1880.

9th Bengal Cavalry. Major J. L. N. Willis, squadron-officer, has been appointed squadron-commander, vice Sampson, resigned the Service; and Lieut. G. L. Garstin, from the 5th Bengal Cavalry, squadron-officer, vice Willis.

11th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, from 10th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed squadron-officer, vice Burn, confirmed in his appointment in the Pay Department.

12th Bengal Cavalry. The Lahore paper says:—"We understand that owing to the very severe losses and hardships undergone by the 12th Bengal Cavalry, during the last 16 months it was on active service, the horses of the regiment are so greatly reduced as to be quite unable to take the field again for at least 12 months to come, and the Chunda fund is entirely exhausted. The regiment is at present on its way to Jhelum from the front."

16th Bengal Cavalry. The following temporary appointment has been approved by the Government of India:—Major A. W. R. Becher to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., Rohilcund District, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wolseley.

19th Bengal Cavalry. Major A. G. Owen has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

5th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. E. Venour, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant, Major H. A. Lewis second in command, and Capt. C. H. Stoddart wing-officer and adjutant, in succession to Col. Barlow, retired. Major A. T. Davis has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

11th Bengal N.I. See 13th N.I.

13th Bengal N.I. A correspondent writes from Allahabad:—"The losses of the 11th and 13th N.I. are great; both together muster only 240 effectives. Of the 13th, 160 died in the winter, and 150 are now in hospital. The 11th losses are nearly as great."

17th Bengal N.I. Major T. Dawes, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Walker; and Capt. H. J. Barr, wing-officer and adjutant, wing-commander, vice Dawes.

27th Bengal N.I. Capt. L. J. H. Grey, Bengal S.C., late in civil employ under the Bengal Government, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India, has been appointed officiating wing-officer. Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, supernumerary to the establishment, has been appointed wing-officer, vice Jackson, retired.

30th Bengal N.I. Col. T. Boisragon is, it is said, leaving India for good.

38th Bengal N.I. It is reported in the Punjab that the regiment is likely soon to be converted into a Pioneer corps.

3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. This corps, under Major Fitzgerald, was to have left Mominabad for the frontier on April 5. A wing of the 4th Cavalry relieves the 3rd at Mominabad. According to the *Army List*, the regiment has only three officers attached to it, and one of these proceeded on furlough in Dec. last. The staff of the regiment, therefore, consists of Major C. J. F. Fitzgerald as commandant, and Major H. S. Stewart as everything else. The armament of the regiment is as great a curiosity as its officering. Half the regiment may be said to be lancers, according to the popular report, but according to the *Army List*, its armament consists of smooth-bore carbines, pistols, and camel guns.

4th Sikh Infantry. Col. H. F. Boisragon has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

Bombay Medical Service. The *Times of India* says:—"Surg.-Gen. Hunter, whose retirement we recently announced, leaves Bombay for England to-day. As the head of the medical profession in Western India, Dr. Hunter rendered important service to the cause of medical science, and his retirement will cause a void in the Indian medical world not easily filled. His personal friends, medical and other, had a meeting the other day, when it was decided to commemorate his services in some suitable and permanent manner. An influential committee was appointed to raise subscriptions and draw up a farewell address, and was authorised to decide upon the form which the memorial should take. Dr. Lyon, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Dr. Succaram Arjoon were appointed hon. secretaries to the committee."

1st Madras Light Cavalry. The strength of the regiment proceeding to Jacobabad for service with the 2nd Bombay Division is 8 officers, 10 native officers, 269 men, 280 horses, 110 privates, and 470 public followers. This is at the rate of two followers for each sabre.

12th Madras N.I. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"One word more in regard to Madras regiments, which are certainly suffering under a plethora of field-officers. The 12th Madras N.I. has one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, five majors, no captains, and one lieutenant. The 26th N.I. has one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, three majors, two captains, and one lieutenant. The 28th N.I. has one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, three majors, one captain, and one lieutenant; and finally, the 33rd N.I. has one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one captain, and no subaltern at all. More and more does one's admiration increase for that almost perfect institution, the Staff Corps."

21st Madras N.I. We learn from India that Lieut.-Col. Rideout, 27th M.N.I., officiates as commandant 21st M.N.I. at Mooltan, vice Col. Scott, going on furlough.

26th Madras N.I. See 12th M.N.I.

28th Madras N.I. See 12th M.N.I.

33rd Madras N.I. See 12th M.N.I.

39th Madras N.I. The death, in Rumpa, of Surg. R. H. Robinson, who was in charge of the regiment, is announced. Surg. Robinson entered the Service in 1877, and has fallen a victim to an attack of malarial fever contracted in that feverish district.

Madras Medical Service. Surg.-Gen. Smith, late head of the Indian Medical Department in Madras, took farewell of that city on April 7, after a service in various capacities extending over 35 years. In his early youth (says a Madras paper) he saw some service in the Gumsur campaign, and served with a troop of Horse Artillery; but he was soon selected as a man of marked ability to proceed to the Presidency, and fill the office of Garrison Assistant-Surgeon, then conjoined with the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College. In this office Dr. Smith remained for several years, and in his professional capacity, and as Secretary to the Medical College Council, he exercised a marked and decided influence on the medical education of the day. In 1854 Dr. Maclean resigned his appointment as Superintendent of the Hyderabad Medical School. The introduction of medical education in the Nizam's country had been so successful, that Lord Dalhousie paid Dr. Maclean the great compliment of asking him to name his successor. Dr. Maclean chose Dr. George Smith, the Madras anatomist, and the fact that he did so speaks volumes for Dr. Smith's repute as an educator and scientific man. Subsequently, he filled the office of Principal of the Medical College, and Professor of Medicine and Physician to the General Hospital. Changes and vacancies brought him to be Deputy-Surgeon-General in Mysore, and on Dr. Balfour's retirement he succeeded to the office of Surg.-Gen., Indian Medical Department. In all these responsible employments Dr. Smith's public services have been more than respectable, and deserve some recognition. If he has not been able to do all that his friends hoped for him in his latest and highest office, it has been for no want of a desire to benefit the Service. His last public act was to forward a spirited appeal on behalf of the members of his service, whose prospects of promotion have been injured by recent administrative changes. He leaves the country accompanied by the good wishes and respect of many of the members of the Department, and of friends outside his own profession.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. The depôt is established at Deesa during the absence of the regiment on field service.

1st Sind Horse. The depôt has been established at Jacobabad. Lieut. G. F. Francis has been confirmed in his appointment as adjutant.

2nd Bombay N.I. The depôt has been established at Poona during the absence of the regiment with the Reserve Division, Afghan Field Force.

3rd Bombay N.I. The depôt is at Sholapore.

4th Bombay N.I. The depôt has been transferred from Kurrachee to Surat.

9th Bombay N.I. The depôt is at Surat.

12th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. T. Reid, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command, and Major W. F. Elden, wing-commander, in succession to Col. Heathcote, appointed commandant, 19th N.I.

16th Madras N.I. Col. C. E. Bates has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

19th Bombay N.I. Col. C. T. Heathcote, second-in-command 12th N.I., has been appointed commandant, vice Col. Creagh, retired.

23rd Bombay N.I. The depôt is at Ahmednuggur.

24th Bombay N.I. The depôt is at Mhow.

25th Bombay N.I. Surg. W. A. Barren has been appointed to the medical charge, vice Surg.-Major Heffernan, resigned.

26th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ross has been granted leave to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

27th Bombay N.I. The depôt has been established at Hyderabad.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 4, 1880.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Sir C. K. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B., half-pay, late 3rd Foot, to be Governor and Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. C. Stewart, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, who has been appointed to command a Brigade in Madras (May 5, 1880); Capt. E. Barton, 27th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. E. W. Donovan, commanding the troops in China and Hong Kong, vice Lieut. Drummond, Scots Guards, who has vacated that appointment (March 22, 1880).

Commissariat and Transport Department—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. C. Palmer, having completed 30 years' service, has been granted retired pay with the honorary rank of Comy.-Gen. (April 29); Comy. W. H. Newland has been retired under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (May 1). The under-mentioned officers have been retired under the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1878, dated May 1, 1880:—Comy. G. H. Telfer, Assist.-Comy. J. Stephenson; Deputy-Comy. C. H. Toller has been granted retired pay on the reorganisation of the Department (May 1); Assist.-Comy. H. M. B. Beevor, on temporary half-pay, has been retired under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (April 20).

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy. J. Jones, to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (March 24); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. of Ordnance W. Booth (March 31) and T. G. Stack, to be Assist.-Comy.-Gens. of Ordnance (April 1); Assist.-Comys. H. T. Wyon (March 31), F. H. Arnold (April 1), and H. G. Fincham (April 1) to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. of Ordnance; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance H. P. Moors to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (April 1); Assist.-Comy. Thomas James Kernaghan to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (April 1); Assist.-Comy. Robert Scipio M. de Ricci has been retired under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880, on reorganisation of the Department (April 15); Deputy-Com.-Gen. of Ordnance G. J. Pirkis, having completed 30 years' service, has been placed on the Retired List; Deputy-Com. A. Montenaro has been placed on retired pay on reorganisation of the Department; Qrmr. T. Hassell has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Captain; Assist.-Com.-Gen. of Ordnance H. A. Russell to be Deputy-Com.-Gen. of Ordnance; Deputy-Assist.-Com.-Gen. of Ordnance P. J. C. Flynn to be Assist.-Com.-Gen. of Ordnance; Assist.-Com. G. O. Warren to be Deputy-Assist.-Com.-Gen. of Ordnance (all six dated May 1).

Brevet.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Watson, V.C., C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to have the local and temporary rank of Major-Gen. whilst commanding a division in the North-West Frontier of India (March 22, 1880).

Capt. W. R. C. Wynne, R.E., to be Major, in recognition of his distinguished services during the Zulu campaign of 1878-9 (April 2, 1879). (Since deceased.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 7, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 8, and the current year must be understood.]

1st Dragoons—Serjt.-Major H. L. Webb to be Qrmr., vice Clements, retired on half-pay.

5th Lancers—2nd Lieut. L. H. Jones to be Lieut., vice Macmillan-Scott, resigned (April 17).

7th Hussars—2nd Lieut. R. L. Walter, from the 18th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Johnstone, promoted into the 5th Dragoon Guards.

12th Lancers—Capt. J. B. Hayes retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

16th Lancers—2nd Lieut. M. H. Woods, from the 17th Lancers, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wyndham-Quin, promoted; Lieut. T. J. Graham-Stirling, from the Royal Perth Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Frewen, promoted.

17th Lancers—Capt. J. F. Alexander retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. C. W. Darby-Griffith, from the Royal Berks Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. G., Viscount Baring, retired.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. Lord D. W. C. Gordon resigns his commission.

Scots Guards—Lieut. M. D. D. Dalison has been seconded for service as a Lieut.-Instructor at the School of Musketry (March 1); Lieut. A. C. Knollys to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Dalison, appointed a Lieut.-Instructor at the School of Musketry (Feb. 10).

1st Foot—The under-mentioned Lieuts. have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C.:—D. Fitz-A. R. Anckettill and W. W. Pakenham.

2nd Foot—Lieut. W. Montgomery to be Capt., vice Mott, seconded for service on the Staff (April 28); 2nd Lieut. T. J. Atkinson to be Lieut., vice Montgomery (April 28).

3rd Foot—Sub-Lieut. H. Blackburn to be Lieut. (Oct. 28, 1876); C. L. Connellan to be Lieut. (Nov. 11, 1878).

4th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major O. R. Middleton to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Elliot, retired on a pension; Lieut. W. H. B. Little to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Middleton (both dated April 17); Capt. W. H. Sawyer, from the 43rd Foot, to be Capt., vice Wright, retired on temporary half-pay; 2nd Lieut. A. B. Ridley to be Lieut., vice Little (April 17); 2nd Lieut. C. Tritton, from the 31st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Carter, promoted.

5th Foot—Lieut. R. Williamson to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Cherry, promoted (Jan. 26).

6th Foot—Lieut. A. M. O'Beirne to be Capt., vice Collis, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieut. G. E. G. W. Bird to be Lieut., vice O'Beirne (both dated April 17).

8th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major C. B. Brown retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. H. A. Fletcher has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Feb. 25).

9th Foot—Capt. J. A. Ind retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

12th Foot—Lieut. A. J. Watson to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. Dowse, promoted (Feb. 12).

13th Foot—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Brown retires on half-pay.

14th Foot—Lieut. C. G. Adye has been seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 29); 2nd Lieut. A. F. Hogge has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 14).

17th Foot—The removal to half-pay on appointment to the Staff of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. H. Cobbe, and the promotions in his succession of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B., Capt. and Brevet Major J. O. Travers, and Lieut. E. A. H. Webb, dated June 14, 1879, have been postdated to July 15, 1879; 2nd Lieut. R. A. Cole to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Swann, 45th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 15).

18th Foot—Lieut. J. W. Graves to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Burke, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieut. W. Jolliffe to be Lieut., vice Graves (both dated April 28).

22nd Foot—Lieut. L. O. White to be Capt., vice Bowers, retired on a pension (April 17).

26th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., to be Capt., vice Burton, seconded for service as a Captain Instructor at the School of Musketry (April 1); 2nd Lieut. C. C. Douglas to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Goold-Adams, 74th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 31).

28th Foot—Lieut. N. Irving-Noble has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 21); 2nd Lieut. W. R. P. Wallace, from the 94th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Moyers, promoted.

31st Foot—2nd Lieut. E. S. Gillman to be Lieut., vice Butler, promoted (March 20); Lieut. P. H. T. Fellowes to be Adjt., vice Butler, promoted (April 12).

35th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. E. B. St. John to be Capt., vice Cary, seconded for service on the Staff (April 10).

36th Foot—Lieut. W. J. Browne has been seconded for service as a Lieut.-Instructor at the School of Musketry (March 1).

37th Foot—Lieut. G. A. W. Forrest to be Capt., vice Reyne, promoted Major on half-pay (April 17).

41st Foot—Gent. Cadet Lancelot Shute Barrington Tristram, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Goodlake, transferred to the 20th Foot.

43rd Foot—Capt. O. W. De Satgé-de-Thoren, from half-pay, late 38th Foot, to be Capt., vice Sawyer, transferred to the 4th Foot; Lieut. A. R. Duncan resigns his commission.

44th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. E. Orman to be Lieut., vice Carter, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 6).

46th Foot—Lieut. G. R. MacMullen has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 14).

48th Foot—Capt. F. Sedley retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

49th Foot—Lieut. J. G. Ponsonby to be Capt. vice Dickson, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

50th Foot—Capt. W. H. Wilson retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

52nd Foot—Capt. R. M. Pulteney retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

53rd Foot—Lieut. P. H. Murray to be Capt., vice Bonney, retired on a pension (April 3); 2nd Lieut. O. Ward resigns his commission.

57th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. M. Clarke, C.B., is placed on half-pay, for service as Comdt.-Gen. of the Colonial Forces at the Cape of Good Hope; 2nd Lieut. H. James has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S C. (April 21).

58th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. M. O'Donel to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lewes, 48th Foot, promoted (Feb. 2).

60th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. J. Nevill to be Lieut., vice Thorne, retired (March 27); 2nd Lieuts. A. P. Crawley to be Lieut., vice Marsham, retired on temporary half-pay; D. G. R. Ryder to be Lieut., vice Campbell, seconded for service on the Staff (both dated April 28); Gentlemen Cadets Henry Anstruther Kinloch, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lysons, promoted; Stephen Ormston Eaton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wortley, promoted.

63rd Foot—Major W. L. Auchinleck to be 2nd Lieut.-Col, vice Gordon, deceased; Capt. N. X. Gwynne to be Major, vice Auchinleck (both dated March 18).

72nd Foot—Lieut. M. N. G. Kane to be Capt., vice Gildea, seconded for service on the Staff (April 1).

77th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. W. F. Gatacre to be Capt, vice Henderson, retired on a pension (April 17); 2nd Lieut. G. B. Lempriere to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Bellingham, 57th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S C. (March 13); 2nd Lieut. G. W. W. Savile to be Lieut., vice Scott-Moncrieff, transferred to the 57th Foot (March 15).

78th Foot—The restoration to the establishment of Lieut. Ewart, as notified in the *Gazette* of April 16, is cancelled.

80th Foot—Lieut. H. H. Harward resigns his commission.

83rd Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Meurant to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Brown, placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff (Feb. 28).

86th Foot—Lieut. A. T. Swaine to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Jackson, promoted (April 14).

87th Foot—Lieut. C. S. Kincaid, from the 107th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Russell, who exchanges.

91st Foot—Lieut. D. G. M. Fowler to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. (now Capt.) Schank, who has resigned the appointment (Jan. 20).

92nd Foot—2nd Lieut. R. D. Sinclair-Wemyss, from the 96th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. the Hon. Napier, promoted Capt. on half-pay.

93rd Foot—2nd Lieut. H. Wright has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 1).

101st Foot—Capt. J. S. Jeffares retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major; Capt. T. A. Mills retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major; Lieut. J. G. Cooke to be Capt., vice Holley, retired on half-pay (April 17). The appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. P. S. Druitt is antedated to Nov. 29, 1879.

102nd Foot—Capt. J. J. Osmer, from half-pay, late 35th Foot, to be Capt., vice Dowdall, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

104th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. S. Ormerod to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Allen, 101st Foot, promoted (March 20).

105th Foot—2nd Lieut. L. Dorling to be Lieut., vice Tombs, promoted Capt. on half-pay (Nov. 15, 1879); 2nd Lieut. B. Witherby to be Lieut., vice Cooper, promoted (Jan. 24).

106th Foot—2nd Lieut. R. B. Barker to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Goad, 68th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 17, 1879); 2nd Lieut. W. J. Murphy to be Lieut., vice Menzies, transferred to the 68th Foot (Jan. 7).

107th Foot—Lieut. C. Russell, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Kincaid, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Brevet Major A. H. T. H. Somerset, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Fergusson, seconded for service on the Staff (March 1); Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. W. Robinson, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Drummond, retired (March 27).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. V. E. Hunt retires on temporary half-pay.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Nason, half-pay, late Brigade Depôt, is placed upon the Staff of the Army serving in Great Britain, as an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., with a view to his being attached to the Northern District, vice Major-Gen. Daniell, who vacates on promotion to that rank.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—The appointment of Deputy-Comy. E. T. Price, Commissariat and Transport Department, to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., dated Jan. 31, which was notified in the *Gazette* of March 12, is cancelled.

Army Pay Department—Capt. P. T. Lloyd, from the 60th Foot, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (Sept. 5, 1879).

Medical Department—The second Christian name of Surg.-Major Conyers, M.D., is Salt*us*, and not Salt*ers*, as notified in the *Gazette* of April 27; Surg.-Major T. Clark is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig. Surg.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. G. D. Whitfield is placed on temporary half-pay (March 5).

Half-Pay—Capt. H. T. Jones, from the 81st Foot, to be Major; Lieut. F. W. Saunders, half-pay, late 5th Foot, to be Capt.; Lieut. H. W. W. Spooner, from the 94th Foot, to be Capt.

Retired Full-Pay—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Grantham, half-pay, late 89th Foot, retires on full-pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (April 9); Capt. T. Kelly, half-pay, late 40th Foot, retires on full-pay, with the hon. rank of Major (March 31).

BREVET.

Capt. J. J. Osmer, 102nd Foot, to be Major (Oct. 1, 1877); Lieut.-Gen. J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, is removed to the Retired List, from April 14, 1880, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 31, 1877.

Apothecaries P. Anderson and P. Kinsley, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Surg.; Hon. Surg. H. Godbier, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Surg.-Major on retirement.

The Christian names of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Simpson, R.A., whose retirement on a pension with the honorary rank of Major-Gen. was notified in the *Gazette* of April 30, 1880, are *William* Henry Randolph, and not as therein stated.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. C. Crutchley, Col. of the 23rd Foot, placed upon the Retired List on April 12:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. W. M'Mahon, Bart., C.B., Col. of the 18th Hussars, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. P. A. Butler, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. F. T. Daniell, from half-pay, late 28th Foot, Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Northern District, to be Major-Gen. (all dated April 12).

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death, on April 12, 1880, of Lieut.-General J. W. Armstrong, C.B., Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces; Major-Gen. R. O. Bright, C.B, serving on the Staff in India, to be Lieut.-Gen. (April 13).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B., Col. of the 4th Dragoon Guards, placed upon the Retired List on April 19:—Lieut.-Gen. A. Maxwell, C.B., Col. of the 34th Foot, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. W. Sankey, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. K. M'Leod, from half-pay, late 74th Foot, to be Major-Gen. (all dated April 19).

The following officers to be Hon. Captains:—Deputy-Commissaries and Hon. Lieut. J. Miller, V.C., and T. Heathcote, Bengal Establishment (both dated May 29, 1879). To be Hon. Lieutenants:—Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries E. W. Allum and G. Leonard, Bengal Establishment (both dated May 29, 1879.)

MEMORANDA.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. Grey, half-pay, late 68th Foot, has been permitted to assume the surname of Hamilton, in addition to and before that of Grace; Honorary Major W. B. Lindsay, late Capt., 102nd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (April 17); Capt. T. Horniblow, half-pay, late 24th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major (Feb. 5).

INDIA OFFICE, May 7, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. O. Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Army (March 6); G. A. Williams, Bengal S.C. (Feb. 24); J. Murray Grant, Madras S.C. (March 30); H. F. Disbrowe, Bombay S.C. (March 1); W. Creagh, Bombay S.C. (April 9); J. Thacker, Bombay S.C (April 17); Lieut.-Col. A. C. Forth, Madras S.C. (April 2); Major R. H. Hudleston, Bengal S.C. (March 21); Surg.-Gen. J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., Bengal Army (March 29); Deputy Surg.-Gen. F. F. Allen, C.B., Bengal Army (March 31); Surg.-Major E. Taylor, Bengal Army (March 15).

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Army is permitted to resign the Service:—Surg.-Major M. Heffernan (March 24).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. O. Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Army (March 6); G. A. Williams, Bengal S.C. (Feb. 24); J. M. Grant, Madras S.C. (March 30); H. F. Disbrowe, Bengal S.C; (March 1); W. Creagh, Bengal S.C. (April 9); J. Thacker, Bengal S.C. (April 17).

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. A. C. Forth, Madras S.C. (April 2).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major R. H. Hudleston, Bengal S.C. (March 21).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 8, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 7, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Qrmr. W. Gunn, R.A., to be Qrmr., in succession to Arbuthnot, deceased (April 21).

Durham—Qrmr. R. Green, R.A., to be Qrmr. (April 21).

Royal Glamorgan—Robert Bowen Robertson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut (April 24).

Limerick City—Capt. F. A. Yorke, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Souper, appointed a probationer for the Army Pay Department (April 20).

Suffolk—Lieut. C. J. Easton to be Capt., vice Pemell, deceased (April 23).

Yorkshire—Arthur Henry Morris, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 24); Capt. H. S. Murray, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Lodge, promoted Major in the Royal Artillery (April 12).

INFANTRY.

Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own—Capt. R. H. Andrew is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Devon—Capt. H. B. T. Wrey is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Durham—Capt. E. R. C. Pechell, 106th Foot, resigns his commission as Adjt. (April 26).

Royal Flint—Lieut. A. F. Jones to be Capt. (April 19).

East Kent—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Beales is granted the hon. rank of Col.

West Kent—Charles Henry Halford, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 24).

2nd Royal Lancashire—Henry William Norman Abbott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Royal Lancashire—Qrmr. T. H. Smith resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance (March 1).

3rd Middlesex or Royal Westminster—Lieut. H. R. Hamilton resigns his commission (May 8).

1st or West Norfolk—2nd Lieut. A. G. B. Bax to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. C. F. Sewell, from the 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. (both dated April 19).

2nd or East Norfolk—Capt. J. E. Jameson resigns his commission.

Northampton and Rutland—2nd Lieut. W. R. Currie to be Lieut. (April 26).

2nd Somerset—Capt. R. S. Clarke, 13th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Brevet Major Cary, promoted Major in the 13th Foot (April 20)

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—The under-mentioned gents. to be 2nd Lieuts:—Osborne James Goren (April 9). William Daniel McSwiney, and George Joseph Plevins (both dated April 24).

3rd Royal Surrey—Henry Philip B. Pigott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 16).

Royal Sussex—Capt. T. C. Kearney resigns his commission.

1st West York—Francis Elliott Stuart, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 16).

3rd West York—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. H. Fullerton, H. C. Booth (both dated April 15).

6th West York—2nd Lieut. W. N. Daubeny resigns his commission.

The Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry—D. Younger, Esq., to be Capt.

The Highland Rifle—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts—G. F. H. Dillon, G. M. G. Munro, H. R. Baird, T. Grant, A. Newnham-Davis (all dated April 17).

Scottish Borderers—Robert Rundall Swinton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 21).

Cavan—William Henry Malcolmson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 22).

North Cork—Lieut. R. F. Smith to be Capt. (April 22).

Dublin County—Lieut. M. O. Kirwan to be Capt., vice Darley, resigned (April 24).

Fermanagh—Capt. F. J. Hort is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Louth—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. resign their commissions:—T. St. G. R. Montgomery; W. A. Montgomery.

Queen's County—Charles Fitzgerald Thomas Cochrane, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 17).

Westmeath—2nd Lieut. H. F. Burke resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 7, 1880.

Gloucestershire—Lieut. E. T. G. Darell resigns his commission (May 8).

Lancashire Hussars—Lieut. the Hon. F. J. Preston resigns his commission (May 8). 2nd Lieut. T. W. Legh to be Lieut. (May 8).

INDIA.

It is officially announced that Sir F. Haines has appointed Col. H. C. Wilkinson to be his Military Secretary, in succession to Col. R. Preston, C.B., resigned. Major Goldie, who officiated for some time, has reverted to his appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters.

The following officers are about to retire from the Service from the date specified, viz.:—Cols. A. A. Des Vœux, Bombay S.C., from March 20, 1880; and J. M. Grant, Madras S.C., from March 30, 1880.

It is officially announced in Bombay orders that "Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Sexton, Bombay S.C., is appointed Superintendent of Army Clothing, vice Col. J. Thacker, Bombay S.C., who retires on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., and capitalised value of annuity £7,038, from April 17."

A subordinate branch of the Quartermaster-General's office for intelligence has been formed, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India. The functions of this branch will (says the official notification) extend throughout India, and all correspondence connected with it be carried on under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief by the Quartermaster-General. He will correspond direct with the various departments of the Government of India, and the permanent minor departments under them in all questions connected with intelligence. "For the purposes of intelligence" he is empowered to communicate direct with local Governments, heads of administrations, and civil authorities generally. As an ordinary rule, however, such communications should take place through the local military authorities, as at present. Agents to the Governor-General, residents, and other political officers are to be communicated with through the Foreign Department.

The following notification appears in the Government Gazette:—"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the Staff of the Intelligence Branch of the depôt of the Quartermaster-General in India:—Lieut.-Col. G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., assistant-quartermaster general, and officiating deputy-quartermaster-general of the Army, to be deputy-quartermaster-general of the Intelligence Branch; Capt. M. S. Bell, V.C., R.E., to be assistant-quartermaster-general; Capt. P. J. Maitland, Bombay S.C., 2nd Squadron Commander 3rd Sind Horse, to be deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general. The above posts will be tenable for five years, under the regulations which govern retention of appointments on the Staff. Two paid attachés to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, as required."

Sir Neville Chamberlain having represented to the Government of Madras the great scarcity of recruits and the difficulties to be met in obtaining them, even after every endeavour had been made, the local Government, the *Madras Mail* hears, has sanctioned the formation of two recruiting depôts for the Madras troops on field service in Afghanistan. One depôt will be formed at Trichinopoly and another at Vizagapatam. The Government have also, to facilitate recruiting, reduced the standard of height for native infantry recruits from 5 ft. 5 in. to 5 ft. 4 in., but retaining the chest measurement at 32 in. above the nipple and 31 below. Pensioned native officers will also recruit, and the civil authorities will render whatever aid they can to the military in seeking for recruits.

It is stated from Simla, according to the *Central News*, that a number of the proposals of the Committee on Indian Army Organisation do not meet with the approval of the Government of India, and that among others the reduction of the establishment of European troops will be strongly resisted by the highest powers.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday last contained a number of despatches relative to the operations in Afghanistan. The principal of these is from Gen. Roberts, who sends to the Commander-in-Chief a minute account of the operations which took place in the neighbourhood of Cabul, in Dec. last, and concludes with these sentences:—"I wish to place on record my very high sense of the services performed by the troops under my command, and of the spirit by which they were animated. All and every night, in most severe weather, officers and men were at their posts, or sleeping with their arms in the immediate vicinity of the trenches, and each day fatigue parties were employed in strengthening our defences. Hardships and exposure were cheerfully borne, and I never for one moment doubted that when the assault should be delivered, it would be successfully and decisively repulsed."

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta on May 2:—"Owing to the aspect of affairs in Afghanistan, a reserve division of Bombay troops is about to be mobilised and sent towards the Candahar line, as soon as the transport is available. The division will be composed as follows:—D Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., F Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A.; 1st Scinde Horse; 2nd and 3rd Light Cavalry; 2nd Batns. 11th and 15th Foot; the 3rd, 9th, 23rd, and 24th Bombay Native Infantry; possibly, also, the 8th Native Infantry. It is rumoured in Bombay that Brigadier Wood, now commanding the Deesa Brigade, will command the reserve division."

Brigdr.-Gen. F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, commanding Aden Brigade, Bombay Army, has been granted furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

"Senior" writes:—"During the present stirring times, consequent upon the General Elections and change of Ministry, the question as to the state of discipline of the Army has naturally fallen in abeyance for the moment. Having served in two branches of the Service, both at home and abroad, allow me through the medium of your paper, to make a suggestion, which, if acted upon, would, I believe, be for the good of the Service, viz., give the junior officers more power in time of peace, and then on active service, or in cases of emergency, the men under their command will more readily obey them. The whole organisation of the British Army was changed on the introduction of the Short-service system. There are, undoubtedly, good points in the new system, but on the other hand, there are very bad ones, the principal defect being the youth and inexperience of the non-commissioned officers. When the new order of things came into force, very slight alterations in discipline were made to counteract the evil effects of advance of so sweeping a character. If the privates in the Army are scarcely out of the nursery, and the non-commissioned officers were schoolboys, it is evidently necessary to rule them with a much stronger hand than heretofore. Habit is second nature; teach the young soldier, therefore, to obey implicitly whoever is in command, and do not bring him up under the belief that the colonel is the only man who can award him punishment. In the Prussian service, the company or troop officer is called the company father, and the men look up to him as such. In our Service, the private soldier looks down on the company officer, knowing as he does that the officer has no more power than a serjeant-major to punish him. In the Queen's Regulations, the amount of punishment which a company officer can award is anything under seven days' confinement to barracks, subject to the approval of the commanding officer. Surely captains of companies, who all have, or should have, from eight to ten years' service, are capable of awarding a small punishment of this sort without it being questioned. The punishment awarded is very often erased or reduced to a minimum, and the company officer on the next occasion allows crime to pass unpunished sooner than suffer the indignity of being jeered at by the men under his command. Is it likely that the soldier will look up to and respect the superior whom he is thus taught to sneer at? Teach the young soldiers to consider their troop or company officers as powerful as their colonel, then, when on active service, they will obey those officers, irrespective of their rank, and the habit of stern discipline will prevent them from committing the atrocities of which Dr. Russell accuses them, and which, under our present system, must be of daily occurrence when regiments are in the field."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. V. E.—The rule is still in existence, and the officer whose case you refer to would come under its operations.

T. F.—Certainly, the discharge can be purchased.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Owing to a great press of matter, we are compelled to leave over a number of letters in type.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

THE gratitude of the country is due to the correspondent of the *Times* who, in his account of the Review at Aldershot last Wednesday, exposed the unsatisfactory state of the Army and the baneful results of Cardwellism. Sir John Adye and Sir Garnet Wolseley may talk till they become hoarse, write till they are tired, about the advantages of the Short-service and Linked-battalion system. Hereby they have had their rewards, but the fact remains that our Army consists of skeleton battalions, and our stalwart soldiers have been replaced by striplings in scarlet. A battalion so weak that all tactical instruction is impossible cannot, *pace* these political Generals, be considered an efficient unit; neither can any experienced officer in his heart prefer an immature lad to a fully-developed, thoroughly-trained soldier. On Wednesday last, the men were, many of them, unfit, from want of drill, to take their place in the ranks. The correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:—"Von Moltke maintains that a soldier cannot be trained in two years, and even then, he insists on seven hours' drill daily. At Aldershot, the recruit, be he a genius or be he a dullard, must join the ranks within four months of his enlistment, and during that time he rarely, if ever, receives more than four hours' drill a day. Once in the ranks, his education ceases. He has become—Heaven save the mark!—a trained soldier, and must take his full share of fatigues, garrison duties, orderly work, guards, &c. The little he has learnt gradually fades from his memory, and when on great occasions he falls in with his company, his ignorance becomes marked, and his awkwardness spoils the appearance of his corps." The above pregnant passage deserves to be pondered over, both by the amateur military reformers who have done so much to destroy our Army, and by the military officials who have too weakly yielded to them. We endorse every word that the *Times*' correspondent says, with the exception of the sentence relating to training. We feel convinced that Von Moltke never said that a soldier could be *trained* in two years. He probably said *drilled*. For training, which means acquiring the soldier-instinct, at least four or five years are required; but for drill, one year is, in the case of an infantry-man, sufficient. Four months is, when we consider the time devoted to musketry and gymnastics, manifestly insufficient. Indeed, many commanding officers can probably mention instances in which they were obliged and, despite the Regulations, managed to keep a recruit seven or eight months at drill. As to the weakness of battalions, we learn that many on Wednesday were under 400, and the strongest could not have been above 500, or less than half the war strength. One regiment, on a certain day this month, paraded, we are told, under its Lieutenant-Colonel, for instruction in minor tactics. There were but 84 privates in the ranks. How can tactical instruction be given under such circumstances? Will our Military Nihilists kindly supply an answer? Bad, however, as was the case of the regiment above mentioned, we know of one much worse. A little over two years ago, a certain regiment fell in on morning parade without a single private dismissed drill being present. The weakness of the battalions at Aldershot, which, it may be noted, turned out "as strong as possible," is due partly to the low establishment; but another cause is the enormous deductions for men on guard, in hospitals, in prison, employed, and at recruit drill. The paper strength of the Division was, on the occasion of the review, 10,644 of all ranks, but there were only 6,728 under arms. The sick numbered 560, which gives an alarming per-centage due to the physical weakness and immaturity of our recruits. The 7th Dragoon Guards had actually 18 per cent. sick. In the winter of 1855-56 the per-centage of sick in the Crimea was, only 5 per cent. On guard there were 217 men, while those employed on other duties amounted to 1,644. This seems a large proportion, but amongst these were included schoolmasters and school assistants, firemen, military police, clerks, and grooms. The *Pall Mall* naïvely implies that the people responsible for these large deductions are commanding officers, and suggests that, as in France no men should be excused parade, save by permission of the General commanding. ' As a matter of fact, however, the commanding officers wage constant war with the Staff to prevent their men being taken away for work with the Engineers, orderlies for chaplains and Staff officers, clerks for brigade and division offices, and even for making and repairing croquet and lawn-tennis grounds. Certainly, however, the matter does need looking into; but even with more strictness in this respect, our battalions are, what with recruits, musketry and signalling instruction, &c., far too weak to render it possible to give them that tactical instruction which is so indispensable a part of modern military training.

We are authorised to state that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on the 31st inst., at St. James's Palace, on her Majesty's behalf.

The following is the composition of the Marquis of Ripon's Staff, as far as it has been settled:—Private Secretary—Colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B., Royal Engineers. Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant E. L. Brett, Scots Guards; Captain Lord W. L. De la Poer Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers; Captain E. H. Clough-Taylor, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant C. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain F. O. Barrington-Foote, Royal Artillery; Captain the Hon. W. C. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, Royal Horse Guards. Surgeon-Major John Anderson, Medical Department. Major the Hon. H. Wood, son of Lord Halifax, who has seen a good deal of service as special and Staff Officer, was offered the post also, but declined it.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Financial Secretary at the War Office, has appointed Mr. Ralph Dalzell as his private secretary. Mr. Dalzell has been holding, for some time past, the appointment of private secretary to Colonel Stanley, and was Mr. Bannerman's private secretary when he was at the War Office before as Financial Secretary.

The Earl of Morley, Under-Secretary of State for War, has appointed Sir Bruce Seton, Bart., as his private secretary.

Colonel Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., accompanied by Lady Colley, leaves England by the mail steamer *Warwick Castle* on Thursday next for Natal.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by General the Hon. J. Macdonald, is on a visit to his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who has been entertaining a succession of distinguished guests at his hospitable head-quarters at Portsmouth. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has quite recovered his attack of gout, and has been daily at the Horse Guards this week up to the day of his departure for Portsmouth.

We understand that Colonel Godfrey Clerk, Rifle Brigade, will probably be the Adjutant-General at Madras, as Sir Neville Chamberlain is desirous of his being appointed. No better officer could be found for the post, and those who are acquainted with the circumstances under which Colonel Clerk was prevented from passing the language examination, will fully understand the propriety of the extension of time and conditions which has, we believe, been accorded in his case for that purpose.

The appointment of Major-General Sir J. M. Adye to be Surveyor-General of the Ordnance was made—not as a *pis-aller*, for the gallant officer is second to none in the Service as a professional soldier, barring some technical crochets, but—as an escape from a trilemma, consisting of a choice between Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Sir A. Gordon, and General Balfour. We believe that it was decided it would be safer to incur the rage of the "still vexed Bermoothes," and the statistical energies of the Indian financier, than to pass over the gallant officer, who has hereditary and personal claims to consideration at the hands of his party, and that the letter offering the post to Sir H. Havelock-Allan was actually written, when at the last moment it was thought better to take an officer as yet new to Parliament, though not to military office, and so Sir John Adye, whose advanced views in military organisation are well-known, was pitched upon, no doubt to the detriment and regret of the students at the Military Academy. The readers of the *Army and Navy Gazette* do not need to be reminded of the long battle which we waged with Sir John Adye in support of the claims to fair trial of the breech-loading ordnance which he persistently opposed, although every nation in Europe of military experience or position had formally adopted it; but the gallant Surveyor-General has now seen the errors of his ways, and he no longer insists on the super-eminent and unapproachable merits of his muzzle-loading, "hardest-hitting, furthest-reaching, flattest-trajectoried," most armour-piercing, and most man-destroying artillery in the world, and we welcome him to Pall Mall with the most implicit trust in his desire and ability to carry out the work of the department on the lines laid down by Lord Eustace Cecil. The future of our Artillery is in his hands, and we trust that the experiments which are in the programme will be worked out to their legitimate conclusions.

General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., Colonel 31st Regiment, attains the age of 70 years on Monday next, when, according to the terms of the Royal Warrant, he should be placed on the Retired List. General Sir J. Hope Gibsone, Colonel 17th Lancers, becomes 70 on May 21st; and General H. Darby Griffith, Colonel 5th Lancers, on May 22. Thus seven officers become liable to retirement in the space of five weeks, Generals C. Crutchley, Sir E. Hodge, R. Budd, and Brook Taylor having, as we stated last week, reached the limit of age during the month of April.

Brigadier-General Dunham Massy was posted last week to command of the Brigade at Rawul Pindee. This was a compromise of what the whole Indian Press characterises as an act of unexampled tyranny towards that officer, and many of his friends say he should not have accepted such a conclusion, but have returned to England, and fought the matter out. However, men with grievances generally go to the wall, and in this country it is too much the habit for authority to support authority, irrespective of the merits of a case. We therefore think General Massy has shown himself a well-disciplined officer in obeying orders to resume a brigade command, which is as great an acknowledgment as could be expected from the Commander-in-Chief in India of the rashness with which he acted in condemning a distinguished brigadier, before accepting one word in his defence. It will be recollected that General Massy was summarily removed, not only from his command at Cabul, but also from his brigade in India. The Adjutant-General, Colonel (local Major-General) Greaves, with new-born zeal and a sense of fair-play, probably learnt in the Ottoman atmosphere of Cyprus, telegraphed to him to Cabul, when he asked to be allowed to make a defence, that it "was impossible to give him any command in India, as the case had been finally decided." The voice of all the officers of the Army in India outside a narrow clique, and the indignant demands of the Press for ordinary English fair-play, however, compelled the Commander-in-Chief and his Adjutant-General to listen to General Massy, and the consequence of a three-hours' interview at Umballa was a request to him to give up continuing his successful rejoinders to General Roberts's special pleading, and to accept a brigade. He will not be muzzled, but has accepted the Rawul-Pindee Brigade, which has been confirmed to him by the Viceroy, who is said to be utterly disgusted with the rashness and injustice of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain W. E. Montague, 94th Regiment, has been appointed Garrison Instructor at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Distinguished-Service Reward, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General J. W. Armstrong, C.B., has been awarded to Lieutenant-General J. M'N. Walter, C.B. General Walter served throughout the Kaffir campaign of 1846-47 as Adjutant of the 90th Light Infantry, and Field Adjutant of the 1st Division (medal). Served with the 53rd Regiment in the Punjab campaign in 1849, and was present at the battle of Goojerat (medal with clasp); also with a brigade on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-52. Served with the 35th Regiment in the Indian campaign of 1858-59; commanded the Arrah Field Force in the actions of Sirthooa, Bramineegunge, Rampoorperoiora Jemaon, and Kareesath; subsequently a Light Column in the operations in Shahabad, including the action before Nonoodhee (C.B., and medal). He joined the Army, July 31, 1835; became Major-General, March 6, 1868; and Lieutenant-General, December 21, 1878.

Colonel J. Nason, half-pay, late of a Brigade Depôt, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Northern District, vice Colonel C. F. T. Daniel, promoted to the establishment of General Officers.

Captain E. Barton, 27th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General E. W. Donovan, commanding the troops at Hong Kong, vice Lieutenant A. S. Drummond, Scots Guards, resigned that appointment.

Sir W. Sullivan has done good service in calling attention to the disgraceful state of the Knightsbridge district at night, now that the barracks have been unoccupied (and non-existent) for three years, and justly says that it is the officers of Household Cavalry regiments, condemned to such ruffianly associations, who ought to petition the Authorities to save their men from the contamination of the thieves—and worse—who haunt the place.

Sir G. Colley will not leave England till the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who may be expected about the 25th of this month, if the *Conway Castle* makes as good a passage as usual.

We hope that the artist who furnished sketches to the *Graphic* this week, of the Duke of Edinburgh's proceedings on the coast of Ireland, made a mistake in representing his Royal Highness as "visiting the United States' relief frigate *Constellation*" in a pot hat and a great-coat. Our American brethren, Republicans as they are, do not care for the Republican simplicity which has a soul above lace and buttons.

There was a very full attendance of Naval and Military officers at the Levée yesterday. The presentation of officers "by corps" is a great improvement.

Surgeon-General E. Gilborne, P.M.O. in Ireland, has been appointed to be P.M.O. at Malta, and embarks at once to take up his duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton, Grenadier Guards, has consented to submit to private view his collection of war medals issued to the Army and Navy, from the battle of Dunbar to the present time, at 168 New Bond Street, to-day, from 4 to 6 p.m.; and to the public on Monday next, when the proceeds will be devoted to the funds of the Guards' Industrial Home.

Having done its best in time past to back up the authors of the disorganisation of the British Army in their work, the *Times* now utters piteous lamentations over the result. The account of the Review by the Queen of the Aldershot Division, written by an experienced military critic, which was published in the leading journal on Thursday, was simply appalling. And yet the Duke of Cambridge gets up, as he reminded the Royal Academicians this day week, and repeats countless times each year the usual stereotyped phrases and comfortable assurances, that her Majesty's Army is in a most efficient condition, and that the country may rely on it with the utmost confidence for any duty it may be called upon to perform.

The Navy.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 27, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of Commander Charles Burney, R.N., Superintendent of Greenwich Hospital School, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ADMIRALTY, April 30, 1880.

The following promotions have been made:—Navigating Lieutenant George Kains Moore to be Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 16, 1879. Navigating Lieutenant William Pearce to be Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 30, 1880.

ADMIRALTY, May 4, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Nathaniel Farrant has been placed on the Retired List from the 26th ult.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Charles Thomson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 28th ult.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Henry F. Nicholson, to the Penelope, vice Brown, whose period of service has expired; Arthur K. Wilson, additional, to the Vernon; Loftus F. Jones, to the Garnet, vice Erskine.

Staff Commander—B. S. Jackson, to the Revenge.

Lieutenants—Henry F. C. Cavendish, to the Duncan; Henry J. Davison, to the Hercules; Robert L. Groome, to the Albatross; John A. Home, to the Monarch; John A. M. Fraser, to the St. Vincent; Frederick D. Sturdee, to the St. Vincent, for the Martin.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—T. Maclean, to the Orwell.

Staff Surgeons—A. Close, to the Trincomalee; E. A. Hudson, to the Lord Warden.

Chief Engineer—Henry Hull, to the Resistance.

Surgeon—M. Fitzgerald, to the Excellent.

Engineer—James C. Sanders, to the Indus.

Boatswain—Richard Cox, to the Monarch.

Gunners—J. Cook and W. Malley, to the Vernon.

Acting Gunner—Nicholas James Potter, to the Cambridge.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—John Hogg, Thorney, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Beaulieu River.

Commissioned Boatmen—W. Snow, Hythe, Joseph Perry, Elmer, and John Jenkins, Marchwood, to be chief boatmen.

ATALANTA, Capt. F. Stirling. We have received the following from the Admiralty:—"H.M.S. Salamis has arrived at Berehaven, Bantry Bay. Com. FitzGeorge reports that no tidings were obtained at the Azores respecting H.M.S. Atalanta." Although private intelligence was received several days ago that the cruise to the Azores of the Channel Squadron was unsuccessful, its official confirmation has caused much consternation. Hardly any one now believes that the Atalanta is still afloat. Many relatives of the 320 men who were on board the training-ship have already adopted mourning, but the Admiralty will not obliterate the Atalanta from the *Navy List*, or stop half-pay, or put widows upon special allowance until something definite respecting her is discovered. The Secretary to the Admiralty has forwarded for publication copies of letters brought by the Salamis, which arrived at Berehaven on the 2nd inst. Admiral Hood, writing on board the Minotaur, at Fayal, April 25, says:—"The return of the Salamis to Fayal that morning, after communicating with the Islands of Santa Maria, Terceira, St. Michael, Graciosa, Flores, and Corvo, and visiting the Formigas Reefs, to endeavour to obtain information about the Atalanta; but nothing had been heard of her." The Admiral adds:—"If the Atalanta left Bermuda on Jan. 31, it is probable that when the gale overtook the Norwegian, the Atalanta was about three days ahead of her. Com. FitzGeorge was informed at Graciosa (as stated in his letter of proceedings) that on the 11th inst. a frigate passed that island in a heavy gale, steering to the north. She had no funnel, and was painted with a white streak and ports. It is my intention to sail to-morrow for Bantry. The ships will be spread during the passage, and keep a good look-out. I expect to arrive at Berehaven about May 7 or 8." The reports of the search are as follows:—"Salamis, at Horte Bay, Fayal, April 23, 1880.—Sir,—I have the honour to report that on the night after leaving Gibraltar, in pursuance of the sailing orders received from you, a very strong breeze was experienced from the south-west, with a heavy sea, and we had to lay-to for twelve hours. On the next day the wind shifted suddenly round to the north-east, and it again blew hard; and the starboard after sponson was found to have been loosened by heavy seas striking the ship. Being anxious to get to Santa Maria before dark on the 19th, I increased the speed, and at 7.30 p.m. we anchored at San Lorenzo Bay, and communicated with the shore. The landing was extremely bad, and had it not been calm weather it could not have been effected. At 4.30 the next morning we proceeded to Villa do Porto, remaining only sufficient time to communicate, and not anchoring. At 5.30 p.m. we arrived at Ponta Delguda, St. Michael's, and anchored for the night, leaving the next morning at 5 for Terceira, where we remained until 4 a.m. the following day, proceeding then to Graciosa and this place, and arriving at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. Before leaving for Flores and Corvo, I think it desirable to take in about 30 tons of coal, more expenditure having taken place than was expected, on account of the heavy sea experienced. We shall leave this afternoon for these islands, and probably return to Fayal on the 25th. At each place where there are English Consuls they were communicated with, and all information possible was obtained from the captains of the ports. Any wreckage that had been picked up was examined, but nothing that could have belonged to the Atalanta was found. At St. Michael's, the Para, one of the steamers of the Royal Mail West Indian Line, was lying in the anchorage with her screw-shaft broken, and was unable to proceed on her voyage to England without assistance. At Graciosa we were informed that a full-rigged ship, frigate painted, no funnel visible, looking like a man-of-war, had passed the island on the 11th, in a very heavy gale of wind, steering north.—I have, &c., (signed) A. FITZGEORGE, commander." "Salamis, Horte Bay, Fayal, April 25, 1880.—Sir,—In continuation of my letter of proceedings, dated the 23rd inst., I have the honour to report that I left this anchorage at two p.m. on that day, and called at Flores and Corvo the next morning. No news had been heard of the Atalanta. Wreckage was examined at both places, but none found that could have belonged to a man-of-war. At Flores, a Norwegian barque, Caspaer, was lying in a disabled state. The captain of her, Christen Hack, stated that he left New Orleans on Jan. 13, bound for Falmouth. On Feb. 3 he was north of Bermuda, in latitude 55 deg. north, longitude 66 deg. west; on Feb. 12 in latitude 42 deg. 43 min. north, longitude 39 deg. 25 min. west. While running before the wind he encountered the severest gale he had ever experienced. The ship would not steer, and could not be prevented from broaching to; she was thrown on her beam ends, and remained so for nineteen hours; the cargo of cotton keeping her afloat. Several ships were in sight at the time of the commencement of the gale, and were unable to lay to on account of its suddenness. The Salamis returned here this morning.—I have, &c., (signed) A. FITZGEORGE, commander."

AVON, Com. Keppel, which left England on July 2, 1876, for the Cape, and thence to the south-east coast of America, was paid off on Tuesday, and placed in the 4th Division of the Portsmouth Steam Reserve. A court-martial assembled on Monday for the trial of Mr. Henry Ollard, assistant-paymaster-in-charge, of the Avon, on a charge of having left his ship without leave when at Monte Video. On the evening of Jan. 12 the prisoner applied to Lieut. Anson, the commanding officer in the absence of Com. Keppel, for a boat to go on shore, but was told that he would not have one, as the ship was to get under weigh in an hour. The prisoner then chartered a shore boat, and left the ship. He did not return, and she sailed without him, but he telegraphed to Com. Keppel asking for instructions, and reported himself immediately to Capt. Erskine, senior officer, and joined the Avon two days afterwards. The defence was that he understood Lieut. Anson to give a tacit consent to his going on shore, and only refused to let him have a boat. An entry in the log showed that the prisoner had before been reprimanded by the Admiralty for a somewhat similar offence. The Court found the charge proved, and adjudged the prisoner to forfeit twelve months' seniority, and to be severely reprimanded.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, having on board Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales, arrived at Spithead on Sunday afternoon, and exchanged salutes with the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Charles Scott hoisted his pendant on board her in July last, and she left Spithead roadstead on Sept. 18. Having called in at Portland, she proceeded to Gibraltar, where she arrived on Oct. 6. On the following day she left for Port Mahon, where she arrived on the 8th, and remained there eight days, making next for Palermo, on the passage to which she encountered a very heavy gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning. On the 28th she got under weigh again, and reached Messina on the following day, returning on the 31st to Gibraltar, which she reached on Nov. 14. The departure from Gibraltar again on the 15th, and six days afterwards she put into Madeira, where she experienced such heavy weather that she had to change her anchorage. On the 29th she left for Teneriffe, and got to that port on Dec. 3. After a stay of three days she went on to Barbadoes, the passage taking 19 days. At that port the schoolmaster of the ship, Mr. James Sims, died, and was buried on Jan. 1 with military honours, Prince Edward joining in the funeral party. On Jan. 5 the Bacchante sailed for Trinidad, and arrived there on the 7th. Trinidad was not left again till the 20th. The Royal midshipmen made a visit to the pitch lakes. The next port at which the Bacchante called was San Fernando, on the 20th, and two days later she made for Grenada, which was reached on the 26th. On Feb. 2 a departure was made for Curaçoa, and this place was left on the 5th for Union Island. St. Vincent was reached on the 7th, and Château Belair Bay on the 12th, and St. Lucia on the 13th. Two days later an able-bodied seaman named Cowley fell overboard out of the port fore-rigging, and, striking the fore-channels, fractured both bones of his left leg. Several seamen jumped overboard to his rescue, and he was picked up. On the 19th the corvette returned to Barbadoes, and after sending Cowley ashore into hospital, proceeded to Martinique, whence, after a stay of four days, she made for Dominica. On March 7 she arrived at St. Thomas, and was visited there by Prince Waldemar. On the passage to Jamaica the young princes saw a couple of sharks captured, and while at Jamaica they visited Port Royal and other places of interest. On March 22 the Bacchante left for Bermuda, where she arrived on April 7, and was visited by Sir Robert Laffan and Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock. The stay at Bermuda lasted a week, but while at sea, on the 19th, she was caught in a gale, and had her foretopgallant-mast and one of her yards carried away. It had been anticipated that the Bacchante might have brought some tidings respecting the Atalanta, but until arrival at Spithead she had not heard of the prolonged absence of the Atalanta. Throughout the cruise the young Princes have enjoyed capital health, and have had excellent chances for acquiring a practical knowledge of seamanship, the corvette having been kept under sail whenever practicable, and her behaviour has even exceeded the favourable impressions which were originally formed of her. The young Princes slept in a cabin underneath the port side of the poop, and messed in the gun-room with the other middies. Wherever they have gone their genial manners have made them favourites, and at different ports they have attracted the admiration of hundreds and thousands of blacks, who are reported to have been hardly able to realise the fact that the sons of the Heir-Apparent undertook duties on board a man-of-war, and performed them admirably too. From Bermuda up to Spithead, the Bacchante had favourable weather. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the three young Princesses arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, and proceeded in the Fire Queen to Spithead, and went on board the Bacchante. Capt. Lord Charles Scott received the Royal visitors at the gangway, where the two young Princes were anxiously awaiting their arrival. The officers were on the quarter-deck, and the blue-jackets, as smart a crew as any officer could wish to command, were inspected by the Prince and Princess. After visiting the Princes' sleeping apartments underneath the poop on the port side, they having messed with their brother officers in the gun-room, Lord Charles Scott conducted the visitors round the ship, the condition of which elicited high praise from the Prince of Wales. Meanwhile, the Fire Queen went into harbour and returned with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Admiral Ryder, who were invited to join the Prince and Princess as the guests of Lord Charles Scott at luncheon. Afterwards the officers of the ship were presented by his lordship to the Prince and Princess. The Prince and Princess, with all their children and suite, left the Bacchante at a quarter after three, when another Royal salute was fired, and the crew manned the rigging, and gave ringing cheers for the Prince and Princess of Wales and for their Royal shipmates, who were very popular both with officers and men. When the Royal party reached the Fire Queen, the Royal standard was once more hoisted at the main, and the masthead flags displayed; and on returning into harbour the garrison battery and the Duke of Wellington, flagship, fired salutes. On reaching the Dockyard the Prince and Princess, with their two sons, left in an open carriage, followed in other carriages by the Princesses and suite and the naval and military authorities to the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, where the Royal midshipmen were warmly welcomed by the Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar. After partaking of tea, the Royal party drove to the Harbour Station, where a considerable number of persons awaited their arrival, and left at half-past four by special train for London.

BELLEISLE, Capt. Barnardiston, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday from Kingstown, to have defects made good.

BITTERN, Com. E. B. Pusey. It is stated that some valuable marbles discovered at Jerabolis have been acquired for the British Museum, and will be shipped on board her Majesty's ship Bittern for conveyance to this country.

BOADICEA, Comdre. Richards, C.B. A telegram has been received announcing the return of the Boadicea to Simon's Town on the 23rd ult., the Comdre. having completed his round of visits on the West Coast of Africa.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

CONTEST, Lieut.-Com. F. G. Moysey. The orders for the Contest are for her to leave Bermuda for the Newfoundland fisheries about the first week in May, and she will join the Druid and Flamingo at Halifax. The two last-named vessels were to leave Port Royal for this fishery duty about April 20.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

DWARF, Com. St. Clair, left St. Helena on April 4 for Ascension. During her stay at St. Helena, the officers and men gave a theatrical performance at the Bijou Theatre, which was followed by a dance. The Dwarf also took a large party on a pleasure-trip around the island.

EUPHRATES, Capt. C. J. Brownrigg, arrived at Suez on Thursday from Bombay.

FLYING FISH, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn, which has been specially fitted as a surveying-vessel in the China Seas, left the Medway on Tuesday, having previously been inspected by Vice-Admiral Sir R. J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. The Flying Fish relieves the Sylvia, which is under orders to return home.

GRIFFON, Com. Fred. Boardman returned to Barbadoes, with the Governor-in-Chief on March 22, and left again the same evening for Grenada, arriving there on the 24th. The Griffon left Grenada on the 26th for Tobago, which island she would leave on the 29th, and proceed in search of the Darien Rock, whose position on the chart is marked as doubtful. After this service she goes to Trinidad, and thence to Demerara, returning to Barbadoes on April 28.

GROWLER, Com. Charles Wilcox, homeward bound, arrived at Suez on April 26.

HECLA, Capt. Morgan Singer, is to leave Portsmouth on May 8 with officers and men awaiting passage to the Channel Squadron in Bantry Bay. She will call at Plymouth on her way.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. W. Brent, will be moved out of dry dock at Keyham Yard into the basin to-day, to complete her repairs.

LIVELY, Lieut.-Com. Le Strange, arrived at the roadsteads, Galway, on Friday morning at half-past 10 from Cork. The Duke of Edinburgh came ashore at half-past 11. Capt. O'Hara was in waiting with a carriage and drove the Prince to the river, where he enjoyed good fishing up to 3 o'cloock. The Lively steamed out of the bay at 4 o'clock for Kilkerrin, where the Duke will superintend the distribution amongst the western islands of the supplies brought by the Constellation.

MALABAR, Capt. J. S. Grant. Instructions had been received at Portsmouth to prepare the Indian troopship Malabar for the service of the newly-appointed Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Ripon, and her annual refit, which had been taken in hand, was ordered to be deferred, only such defects being remedied as were necessary. The instructions have now been countermanded, and it is expected that the Viceroy will go to India in either the Jumna or the Euphrates, both of which are now on their way home from Bombay.

MARTIN, Lieut. A. C. B. Bromley, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday for a cruise.

NAUTILUS, Lieut. A. Blennerhasset, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday for a cruise.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. M'Clintock. When at Kingston, the following address was presented to the Commander-in-Chief by the Custos, members of the municipal board, magistrates, and citizens of Kingston:—"In common with our fellow-countrymen in all parts of the world, we hold in highest admiration and honour the distinguished services which you have rendered to the cause of science, as well as to the glory of the noble and gallant profession which you have adopted and adorned. The several Arctic expeditions in which you took such a prominent part fill a bright page in the naval annals of the empire; and men of the English race will in all generations remember with pride and gratitude the perseverance and zeal that you displayed in solving the mystery that so long involved the loss of the ships Erebus and Terror, and in thus discovering the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. The assistance that you have given to Arctic exploration from the time that you served as senior officer of the Assistance in the Arctic expedition from February, 1850, until February, 1852, down to a very recent period, when, as Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth, you acted on the Committee for fitting out the Arctic expedition under Sir George S. Nares, K.C.B., F.R.S., is to be regarded not only as a credit to the Naval Service, but as a series of precious contributions to the science and enterprise that have done so much to create and sustain the greatness and glory of the empire. If you will permit us, we wish to express our respectful appreciation of your private worth as well as of your professional distinction. We have a grateful remembrance of the humane and energetic action which you took during your sojourn here as Commodore of this station in relieving the suffering attendant on an epidemic of fever that prevailed at the time, and we do not forget the sympathy and interest which you ever exhibited in all measures and movements designed to promote the welfare and happiness of the community. We beg most respectfully to give you a hearty welcome to Jamaica, and we earnestly pray that you may enjoy long life and happiness in an illustrious career which has been full of honour, not only to yourself, but to the Sovereign and people by whom your distinguished services and worth are warmly appreciated and admired." To that address, the Admiral returned the following reply:—"Gentlemen,—The very flattering address with which you have honoured me calls for far more than any ordinary acknowledgment—indeed, I find myself unable sufficiently to express my deep sense of the high compliment you have paid me, and of the gratification I feel on receiving such a mark of your generous appreciation. I arrive in Jamaica at an eventful period, and served on throughout an unusually long and severe epidemic; public duties engrossed all my time and attention, and I can only say that I endeavoured completely to fulfil them—as required to do by the custom and traditions of that profession in which I have passed almost half-a-century, and I feel that to the Navy this high compliment, although addressed to me individually, is much more due than to myself. You have been good enough to review with great favour many years of my public and private career; I would that it were more worthy of your notice than I can admit it to be. Pray accept the heartfelt expression of my gratitude; and let me assure you that the great pleasure of revisiting Jamaica has been enhanced beyond measure by finding that I have here so many kind friends, and by receiving so hearty and so universal a welcome."

PENELOPE, Capt. H. F. Nicholson, flagship of the Duke of Edinburgh, which arrived at Chatham on April 24, is having defects made good, and is expected to remain for about five weeks.

PHŒNIX, Com. H. H. Grenfell, has been outside Plymouth Breakwater for a full-speed steam trial, and will leave for a ten days' cruise in the Channel to-day, prior to proceeding to the North America and West Indies station.

PLOVER, Com. H. B. Stewart, sailed from Bermuda for Spithead on the 15th inst.

RUBY, Capt. R. Molyneux, was at Zanzibar on April 4, and was to leave almost immediately for a cruise in the Mozambique, to assist, with Portugal, in the suppression of the slave-trade.

RUPERT, Capt. E. J. Pollard. A correspondent on board the Rupert, at Cyprus, writes to us, under date April 13, to call attention to the length of time the ship has been in commission. He says:—"She was commissioned at Chatham on May 25, 1876, and has thus been very nearly four years in commission, and there are no signs of her being ordered home, although out of the four years she has been away from England three years and eleven months. Almost every time I take up the *Hampshire Telegraph*, I find that ships commissioned long after the Rupert are ordered home. I certainly think that four years in a ship of this class is quite sufficient, if the health of the officers and crew is to be considered."

SEAFLOWER, Lieut. G. C. Higgins, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday for a cruise.

SEALARK, Lieut. G. R. Bromley, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday for a cruise.

SHANNON, Capt. John D'Arcy. A correspondent forwards the following extract from a letter from the Shannon, dated Callao, Feb. 1:—"The war still lingers, and is likely to do so, as Chili is not strong enough to force Peru into a peace by military occupation of the country. We have been here since November, and are all heartily sick of the place and station. It is to be hoped the Admiralty will remember the unfortunate officers and men of this ship, who have been bundled from one end of the world to the other. Leaving England with the Channel Squadron, expecting only to be away a few months, she was sent from Malta, at a few hours' notice, to Japan and back in the hot months, through the Red Sea and China, losing several officers and men from the climate, spending the winter in Besika Bay amidst snow and ice, and continually blowing a gale. Then, after leaving for England with the fleet, a steamer is sent after her, ordering the unfortunates to the Pacific, no stock, clothes worn out, no cooks or stewards, all having been discharged 'by order,' away is sent the unlucky Shannon to get yellow fever at Rio, gales of wind off Cape Horn, fever and dysentery at Callao. This is the reward of receiving praise for her order, and from both English and foreign squadrons, and the 'extreme gratification of the Lords of the Admiralty.' We are now enjoying the delights of a Peruvian summer, heat, fogs, and the most nauseous of smells, 'the Callao painter,' as it is called. Besides being out of clothes and stock, everything at famine prices, we have much sickness. No less than 16 officers have died or been invalided since commissioning, and surely no ship ever deserved to finish her commission more punctually than this. It is to be hoped the authorities will speedily order her to return or have her relieved. The only good (which may be called doubtful) her coming out has done is to allow the Admiral in the Triumph to go far away north, about as distant from Chili and Peru as if he were in England, or, it may be, the Admiralty."

SYLVIA, Com. P. Aldrich, has been rendering good service to an American merchant-ship, the St. Charles, laden with kerosene oil, which took fire at Hiogo. The St. Charles was towed into shallow water and scuttled, but the efforts to subdue the flames were futile, and all the rigging and upper works of the vessel were destroyed. Apparently nothing more could be done to check the flames, and after the vessel had been burning three days, she was sold with the cargo by public auction.

TENEDOS, Capt. E. S. Adeane, was at Barbadoes on March 26. The Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent, Mr. Dundas, C.M.G., died ten days since, from congestion of the lungs. He was buried next day with full military honours, and was followed to the grave by the Governor-in-Chief, Major Geo. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., Capt. Adeane, C.M.G., Com. F. R. Boardman, the officers of the Tenedos and Griffon, and the officials and merchants of the place. The body was borne on the field-piece carriage of the Tenedos, drawn by her blue-jackets, and the firing party were from the same ship. The church and graveyard were crowded in every part with people of all shades, and all denominations; indeed, the whole island "turned out" to pay a last tribute of respect to a much-loved governor, and a kindly, courteous gentleman.—*Western Morning News.*

TYNE, Com. J. E. Stokes, which sailed from Portsmouth for China on Dec. 8, 1879, on particular service, arrived in Plymouth Sound on May 5, having been 68 days from date of sailing from Hong Kong (Feb. 28 last), calling at the following places on the return voyage:—Singapore, March 5; Trincomalee, March 14; Colombo, March 19; Aden, March 31; Suez, April 7; Port Said, April 13; Cyprus, April 14; Malta, April 22; Gibraltar, April 29. This class of ship is described by men of experience in Naval matters to be thoroughly sea-going, and well fitted for employment on special service as a troop and storeship. The passage throughout has been a most favourable one, and the excellent arrangements made for the comfort of all on board reflect the highest credit on her commander and officers.

WOODLARK, Com. P. Johnstone, arrived at Gibraltar on April 26, and was to sail again for the East Indies on April 29.

WYE, Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt, has arrived at Deptford from Portsmouth, to discharge stores brought home from Gibraltar. She will shortly proceed to the Mediterranean.

The Admiralty has awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—Albert Daniels, colour-serjeant, Royal Marines, of the Tamar; Edwin Brown, able seaman, of the Indus; Charles H. Addiscott, writer (first-class), of the Cambridge; Joseph Kelly, yeoman of signals, of the Victoria and Albert; Robert G. Cluett, ship's corporal (first-class), and John Johnson, captain of maintop, of the Duke of Wellington; George Passby, armourer, of the Asia; William Ward, armourer, of the Lord Warden; George Blakey, chief boatman; Henry Nicholson, Charles Gallivan, Henry Haines, James Foland, and John McDonald, commissioned boatmen; Robert Trinder, Edmund Robinson, John Mills, T. Bancroft, and W. Scoults, boatmen, all eleven of the Coastguard.

The Dublin Town Council met on Tuesday afternoon and conferred the freedom of the City on Capt. Potter, of the U.S. relief ship Constellation, "as a mark of gratitude for the noble and generous assistance extended by the people of America to the people of Ireland in their need." The Lord Mayor presided, and shortly after he had taken his seat Capt. Potter, in the uniform of the American Navy, entered with his brother officers, the entire company rising to receive them. His lordship, in addressing the captain, observed that the Corporation had sparingly bestowed this honour, and there were but three names of its recipients preceding that of Capt. Potter—those of Mr. Isaac Butt, Mr. Gladstone, and President Grant. The Lord Mayor took occasion to say that the statement that the distress in Ireland was almost over was without foundation. Capt. Potter feelingly replied for the honour done to him as the representative of a country of which his lordship had spoken in such high terms, and the proceedings terminated. A large crowd outside heartily cheered the American visitors as they drove away in the Lord Mayor's carriage. A ball was given on Tuesday night by his lordship to Capt. Potter and the officers of his ship.

The important question as to what an engineer officer is to answer when he is hailed on coming off from the shore, has just been raised in one of the Indian troopships. It appears that an engineer had answered the challenge with "Aye! aye!" and thought he had a right to do so. There was nothing to be found in the Queen's Regulations on the subject, and everyone who was consulted could only give his idea as to the "custom of the Service." Thus it became necessary to refer the matter to head-quarters, and the Admiralty has laid it down that "No! no!" is the answer to be given by an engineer or anyone who is not a *bonâ-fide* ward-room officer.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

A fisherman has picked up, off Sheerness, a large wooden-stocked anchor, marked "Terror." The anchor is supposed to have belonged to the ship Terror, under the command of the late Sir John Franklin. From its pattern it is evidently of English manufacture, and it must have been lost before the vessel sailed for the Arctic regions.

THE NEW BOOT POLISH.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. PROPERT, Battersea Park Road, London.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Gulf of Finland is now free for navigation, and the naval season in the Baltic is setting in. Already great activity is prevails at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, and the possibility of a conflict with China serves to stimulate the officials at the dockyards. The Baltic Practice Squadron this season will be commanded by Admiral Brummer, and will comprise the two-turret man-of-war *Peter the Great*, the three-turret ironclad frigate *Admiral Greig*, the two-turret *Admiral Spiridoff*, the 20-gun armour-plated batteries *Netron-Menie* and *Kreml*, the two-turret ironclad *Smertch*, and the monitors *Bronenosets*, *Latnik*, *Edinorog*, *Peroon*, *Uragan*, and *Vesctchoon* To the squadron will be attached the 12-gun wooden corvette *Askold*, the paddle-boat *Ilmen*, and a third tender, as yet undesignated. The training squadrons will be three in number. The first will consist of vessels devoted to artillery practice,—the 20-gun armoured battery *Pervenets*, the two-turret ironclad *Roosalka*, the monitor *Lava*, and the gunboat *Stchit*, commanded by Admiral P. A. Selevanoff. The second, or "mining squadron," will comprise the ironclad frigate *Admiral Lazareff*, the two-turret armour-clad *Tcharodaika*, the clippers *Jemtchoog* and *Eezoomrood*, the screw-boat *Opeet*, the sea-going torpedo-boat *Vzreef*, and the torpedo-boats *Filin*, *Strela*, *Rachet*, *Shtik*, *Soodak*, *Voron*, *Kasalka*, and *Drakon*; the commander being Rear-Admiral K. P. Pilkin. The third squadron will be devoted to the training of the lads of the sea and technical schools, and will be composed of the steam corvettes *Variag* and *Bogateer*, the sailing corvettes *Giliak* and *Boyarin*, the schooner *Zabava*, the tender *Cadet*, and a gunboat; Captain V. A. Brilkin will be in command. Besides the mining squadron referred to, there will be three torpedo squadrons, consisting in all of fifty torpedo cutters, which will manœuvre during the summer in the Gulf of Finland. The commanders of these squadrons, as well as the leading officers, remain to be selected by the Government. For survey service in the Abo and Aland Channels are fixed the gunboats *Otlin*, *Kartetch*, *Grom*, *Koptchik*, and *Ersh*. The vessels designated for service abroad comprise the wooden screw frigate *Svetlana*, which will proceed in the spring to the Mediterranean, and the armour-clad frigate *General Admiral*, the Atlantic cruiser *Zabiaka*, and the recently-constructed clipper *Plastoon*, designated for the naval station in the Pacific. On the other hand, the clipper *Kreutzer* will return home from Vladivostock, and the 10-gun ironclad frigate *Prince Pojarsky* from the Mediterranean, unless events cause them to be retained for service in Chinese waters during the summer. The statements that the whole of the Atlantic cruisers and several men-of-war besides those mentioned above have received orders to proceed to the Pacific, must be accepted with due reserve. At least, so far as we have been able to ascertain, their despatch to the Pacific has not yet been decided upon by the Russian Admiralty authorities. With regard to the Black Sea Fleet, a practice squadron is being fitted out with despatch at Nicolaeff. This is not a very powerful one, consisting only of the popoffkas *Vice-Admiral Popoff* and *Novgorod*, the corvettes *Voin* and *Sokol*, and six torpedo cutters. Four cutters are under orders to survey the Northern coast of the Black Sea, six to survey the Caucasian coast, five to examine the Otchakoff Channel, and one the mouth of the Dnieper. The war-steamers *Eriklik* and *Penderakli* are designated for service at Sebastopol, the schooner *Gonets* for torpedo experiments, and nine other vessels for duties at various ports. As customary, the steamer *Taman* and the steam cutter *Boyouk Dere* will proceed to Constantinople, to remain at the disposition of the Russian Ambassador; the gunboat *Souk Su* will take up its station at Galatz, and the gunboat *Psesuane* will cruise in Grecian waters, subject to the orders of the Russian Minister at Athens. The war steamer *Elborous* will also proceed to the Mediterranean, to remain there until the *Svetlana* arrives from the Baltic to replace the *Prince Pojarsky*. The total force in the Black Sea during the naval season will be—2 admirals, 290 staff and superior officers, 60 midshipmen and pilots, and 2,621 seamen. The vessels under course of construction at St. Petersburg are not of a very important character. At the New Admiralty, two gunboats, the *Boorya* and *Broza*, are nearly finished, and will probably be launched in May. Four other gunboats, the *Veekhr*, *Dojd*, *Booroon*, and *Tootcha*, are also being fitted out at the same establishment. At the Galerni dockyard there is a talk of building two frigates of the same type as the *Minin*, but nothing is as yet authoritatively known by the officials of the establishment. At the Baltic Ironworks, nominally a private concern, but to all practical purposes an offshoot of the New Admiralty, a clipper, named the *Opritchnik*, is being constructed, a fresh set of engines prepared for the corvette *Vitiaz*, and another for the frigate *Duke of Edinburg*, which latter vessel is under orders to be finished by the autumn. In Finland, two or three gunboats and some torpedo cutters are being built, but elsewhere there is complete stagnation. In the Black Sea no addition is being made to the Fleet, and the same is the case in the Caspian.

BERMUDA SAILORS' CLUB.

A most interesting ceremony took place at Ireland Island on April 12, when the two sailor Princes laid the foundation-stone of the Sailors' and Marines' Club. The idea of such an institution originated with Admiral Sir James Hope so long ago as 1866, but for several years it seems to have lain dormant, until revived by the present officer in charge of the Naval Establishments, Capt. Moresby, who, with the hearty concurrence and assistance of Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key and Admiral Sir E. Inglefield, the late Commanders-in-Chief on the station, set to work vigorously to carry out this well-conceived scheme, and by his exertions mainly there is now every hope that within a twelvemonth our sailors and marines will be in the enjoyment of a club provided with every comfort which interest in their welfare and happiness could suggest. Probably nowhere beyond the shores of Old England could so perfect an establishment be met with; and one of its most important features consists in extensive and beautifully-wooded grounds, where Jack can stretch his limbs and recruit his health after long confinement on board his ship, an advantage which cannot be over-estimated. To their credit be it said, that it was at their own request the two young Princes took such a prominent part in the proceedings, the success of which was greatly due to such auspices, and when they heard it announced that, although £1,560 had been collected, about £2,000 more would be required to complete everything as intended, they started a fresh subscription, with a donation of £10 each from their own pocket-money. It is to be hoped that such an example will be followed by the Service generally, as no doubt it will, for officers are ever ready to support anything that will tend to benefit their men. Capt. Moresby expressed his confident belief in the requisite funds being forthcoming; and having succeeded so far, it will be hard if his hopes are not realised. His agents, Messrs. Hallett and Co., 7 St. Martin's Place, W.C., will be happy to receive and forward to him any subscriptions. On the occasion of laying the first stone, there was a vast assemblage of all classes, from the highest to the lowest, and all seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The religious part of the ceremony was most impressively performed by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Harbord, R.N.; and after several speeches, Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock briefly and eloquently alluded to the noble and patriotic course the Prince and Princess of Wales had adopted in sending their two only sons on a distant educational cruise, not as passengers, but as part complement of one of her Majesty's ships, subjected to the strictest Naval discipline. He then called on all present to testify their respectful admiration by giving three lusty cheers for the Prince and Princess of Wales, which was responded to by loud and long-continued applause.

GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS AT SPITHEAD.

The Admiralty having granted Mr. Hotchkiss permission to fire his revolving cannon and small shell in competition with the Nordenfelt Service gun, experiments, the results of which have already been reported in these columns, were made at Whale Island in March last, and were to have been resumed at Spithead on April 22, but had to be postponed, owing to a breakage occurring to a part of the Hotchkiss mechanism. The defect having been made good, the Medway proceeded on Tuesday last to Spithead, where, in the presence of Mr. Hotchkiss, and under the immediate supervision of Lieut. Hammill, senior Staff Officer of the Excellent, two guns' crews were exercised in the drill of the revolving cannon, in order to train them for the competitive trials to commence on Tuesday next. During the preliminary firing, however, the revolving cannon did not give very satisfactory results, numerous jambs retarding the fire. We understand that the imperfect working of the gun, when put to the test of rapid firing, was attributable to the fact that the cartridges used were some of those previously filled for the penetration trials which were held on Whale Island. These cartridges had been made up with an abnormal charge of powder, which materially increased their length, and thus seriously retarded the loading, as soon as the gun was fired for rapidity. Mr. Hotchkiss, we believe, proposed to revert to his ordinary cartridges, as used in the French Navy, for the Spithead trials; but this does not appear to have found favour among the officers in charge of the experiments, who have been using the general-service ammunition, of uniform pattern, for the Naval gun, in all the penetration, rapidity, and accuracy trials. Hence, to allow Mr. Hotchkiss to vary his charges would prevent any fair comparison of the relative merits of the two guns from being made. On Thursday the two crews previously exercised at the Hotchkiss revolving cannon again proceeded to Spithead, and were exercised at both machine guns, the crews being changed from gun to gun, as will be done during the actual trials. The Nordenfelt gun alone was fired, as no Hotchkiss cartridges were supplied. The Service pattern Nordenfelt worked without a hitch, firing single shots or volleys at the target according to orders, when the great value of the volley-firing was at once apparent.

THE DYNAMOMETER.

An interesting series of experiments have been held at Keyham with the dynamometer of the late Mr. Froude. The dynamometer was tried for the first time on the Conquest, 2,300 horse-power, to measure the actual power of the engines of a ship. The ordinary method of determining the power of an engine is by means of an indicator, which gives the "indicated horse-power," but this tells merely the amount of force exerted on the pistons of an engine by the steam-pressure, and gives no measure of the amount of work expended in the friction of the engine or in the working air pump, feed pump, and in other elements of waste of power. In fact, it may be said that the indicator tells the power given by the boiler to the engine, rather than the power given by the engine to the propeller. Mr. Froude was, says the *Western Morning News*, requested by the Admiralty to consider the design of a dynamometer to measure the actual power delivered by the engines. The appliance hitherto used for a similar purpose in the case of small engines was a simple clip-break on the rotating engine-shaft. To this clip a lever or arm of given length was attached, and the rotative force which the engine delivered by friction to the clip-break was measured by some form or other of spring-balance applied at the end of the lever. The difficulty of applying this method on a large scale, and of absorbing a large amount of power through a mere friction-break consists chiefly in the excessive heat which would be generated by the friction. Mr. Froude had, therefore, to consider whether some form of paddle or turbine rotating within a casing could not be made to take the place of the shaft rotating within the clip-break, the resistance offered by the water within the casing to the rotation of the paddle being the counterpart of the friction of the wheel within the break-strap, the casing, like the break-strap, being held from rotation by a lever, which should accurately measure the rotative force exerted upon it. To obtain sufficient resistance to tax the full power of large engines by means of a paddle and casing of reasonable dimensions was the problem to be solved, and Mr. Froude worked out a method by which a particular arrangement of cells in the meeting surfaces of the relating paddle and stationary casing might be able to develop an extremely powerful resistance by the violent currents of water set up. As a fact, the instrument used in the trials, though the rotating paddle is only about five feet in diameter, proves capable of resisting the power of the engines of the Conquest under full steam, and of holding them to seventy or eighty revolutions per minute, a rate much below their full speed. The full trial proved in every way satisfactory. Mr. J. Wright, C.B., of the Admiralty, and Signors Mattei and Vigni, the former of whom is chief of the constructive staff of the Italian navy, were present, the experiments being conducted by Mr. Edmund Froude, who has been entrusted by the Admiralty with this and other scientific inquiries on which the late Mr. Froude was engaged.

A RELIC OF H.M.S. ORPHEUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It having been ascertained that the skeleton of a body found in New Zealand last autumn was that of Mr. W. J. Taylor, 2nd master of H.M.S. Orpheus, wrecked off that coast in 1863, no doubt those who had connections on board her will be interested to know that through the instrumentality of Com. J. Bruce, H.M.S. Cormorant, the remains were interred with full naval honours at Auckland Cemetery, near those of his late Commodore, the Bishop of the diocese officiating; and now that the name of this ill-fated ship crops up again after a lapse of 17 years, I trust it will not be out of place on my part if I mention that there has been no memorial erected to those who perished in her, beyond a tablet put up in the Mariners' Chapel at Hobart Town, which bears the following inscription:—"The inhabitants have erected this tablet to commemorate the heroic conduct of all on board H.M.S. Orpheus, who, under the most appalling circumstances, preserved the strictest discipline to the last moment of their lives, when, the ship breaking up, the crew gave three parting cheers, and the last words uttered by the gallant Commodore were 'The Lord have mercy on us all.'" Space will not permit of my giving a graphic account of the whole disaster, which took place on Feb. 7, but I may remind your readers that on a lovely afternoon, with all plain sail set, steam up, and every necessary precaution taken, the Orpheus, through the negligence of the man at the signal station, ran ashore on the Manukau Bar, some miles from the land, and out of a complement of 257 officers and men, little more than one-fourth were saved. In his official report, Lieut. Charles Hill, now deceased, the senior surviving officer, stated "from the commencement and during the whole proceedings nothing could exceed the coolness and decision of Comdre. Burnett, C.B., the commander, and the officers, all in their stations, sentries on the spirit-room and store-rooms; while the good-feeling and steadiness of the men were beyond all praise, remaining at their posts until ordered by the commodore to mount the rigging. Many were washed overboard in obeying orders. At daylight nothing could be seen of the ill-fated Orpheus but a stump of one mast and a few ribs." And Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand at the time, in his official dispatch to the Duke of Newcastle, said "the conduct of Comdre. Burnett, his officers and men, was perfectly heroic. I have never heard instances of greater courage carelessness of self, and efforts to save the ship and others, than have been detailed to me. At 8.30 the mainmast went overboard; the other two masts following in less than twenty minutes afterwards. Those of the crew (and they were a great number) who had not been washed overboard or killed by spars and ropes, were on the masts and rigging, and the poor fellows, as these went, gave three parting cheers, and then perished. I am told that not a murmur or cry was heard from the wounded and dying; and yet the manner of some of their deaths was terrible. Altogether it is one of the most affecting events that I have ever heard of, and yet one that excites admiration from the courage, self-devotion, and energetic resignation, both of the many who perished and the few who were saved." The following was the finding of the court-martial:—"The court, having heard the evidence relative to the running ashore of the Orpheus, and having thoroughly sifted the matter, are of opinion that no blame is attached to Comdre. Burnett, C.B., or any of her officers and crew, but that their conduct was such as reflected great credit on themselves, and was honourable to the Service." The president, addressing Lieut. Hill, the prisoner *pro tem.*, then stated that "it had become his pleasing duty to restore him his sword, and that he believed it could not be placed in better hands. There were two men present, William Johnson and John Finnis, whose conduct shone out brightly in the affair, and who so gallantly risked their own lives to save the lives of their fellow-men. He would not fail to report them in the proper quarter. The affair was a most melancholy one and much to be deplored, but there was something to be proud of in it: it showed that the courage of the English Navy had not declined, and that the Service still numbered officers and men who knew how to face even death itself in that most gallant, chivalrous, and unflinching style which the officers and crew of the Orpheus had displayed, and by which they afforded a bright example to posterity. He wished them farewell, and hoped that others would be found to emulate their bright example under equally trying circumstances." William Johnson (captain mizen top) saved five lives by jumping out of the pinnace with a rope to the rescue; and John Finnis (captain main top) three lives, in performing the same feat out of the cutter; but neither of them, beyond the former being made a first-class petty officer, received any reward. When the Eurydice was capsized (whose namesake in heathen mythology was the wife of Orpheus), death was almost instantaneous; but eight long hours elapsed before her consort finally broke up, with nothing but death staring us in the face. I am fully aware that a fund was raised at the time for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives in the execution of their duty to their Queen and country, but I trust therefore, Sir, that this brief epitome of one of the most disastrous shipwrecks that ever took place in the Royal Navy may be the means of giving the public a chance to commemorate her loss, in whatever manner is deemed best. I may add that I have the full sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to endeavour to obtain subscriptions for a memorial, and that I shall be happy to receive any suggestions or communications on the subject. Being the last survivor of the Executive officers, I naturally take a warm interest in anything that concerns the ill-fated Orpheus, and this, Sir, must be my excuse for troubling you.—I am, &c.,

CHAS. GEORGE BROOKE-HUNT,
late Lieutenant, Royal Navy.

Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire, May 5.

ARMY OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When Purchase in the Army was abolished, remonstrance against the threatened grievances of the officers was disarmed by a direct appeal to their well-tried spirit of loyalty, and a pledge returned that, after the passing of Lord Cardwell's Act, the officers should be placed in no worse position than before. The case related to me by a friend so nearly represents that of between three and four hundred captains of the Army, that I trust you will allow me to quote it:—Five years before the abolition of Purchase, B paid a sum (sacrificing £100 a year of his small income to do so) for his company, which conferred on him the right, by precedent, of anticipating brevet promotion in about a dozen years, should he not previously get the regimental step (of which he has now little hope before the post-Purchase regulations virtually enforce his retirement). It is announced that brevet rank shall cease on October 1 next, and Col. Stanley has intimated that it is not intended to promote the Purchase captains before the abolition of brevet rank. Surely, Sir, tacit acquiescence in so pointed a breach of good-faith can no longer be looked for, even from a body whose loyal devotion to the best interests of the Service has caused them already to suffer much in silence. Precedents—that of 1872, for instance—are not wanting for giving brevet majorities to all the Purchase captains, and settling a claim which cannot logically be contested. If cost be urged, the rank, without the pay, would be thankfully accepted by many, if not all. Captains of 1871 in the Ordnance Corps have been promoted to majorities. Some of 1866, and all of subsequent dates, in the cavalry and infantry remain captains, and are on the same footing as their fortunate brethren who have joined the Service after that date—except that the latter have saved their purchase-money, and are, consequently, at least £100 a year better off. The Purchase captains seek no "favour or affection," but in leaving their case in your hands, confidently appeal to public opinion for that justice which there appears to be a disposition to withhold from them.—I am, &c.,

VETERAN.

BRIGHTON *v.* ALDERSHOT.

Capt. L. Whewall, 20th Middlesex Rifles, writes:—"A most strange letter appeared in a recent issue of the *Volunteer Service Gazette* on the subject of the late Easter-Monday field-day at Brighton. The writer, who signs himself 'An Observer,' draws the conclusion that certain regiments of Volunteers did not take part in that affair, because their commanding officers were afraid that the 'day on the Downs would make the men unsteady;' and then suggests that the War Office should 'look these people up,' &c. The Editor of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, in an editorial note, draws attention to the letter as one written by a 'most distinguished and highly practical officer of the Regular Army.' If this had not been pointed out, nineteen out of twenty readers would have been disposed to treat the effusion as written by some one either unacquainted with the subject or animated by a spirit of jealousy and envy, but coming from 'a most distinguished and highly practical officer of the Regular Army,' it merits a little more attention, and, therefore, a few words here on it may not be out of place. 'An Observer' is wrong in assuming that the commanding officers of the regiments who did not take part in the Brighton field-day were afraid to take them because it would make them unsteady. I have the honour of holding a commission in one of the regiments referred to (the 20th Middlesex), and knowing something of the matter, I most emphatically repudiate the assumption, and condemn the reasoning. I am in a position to state that if my commanding officer, Col. Gore Browne, did not take his men to Brighton, it was for the simple reason that four or five days with the Regulars at Aldershot would do them more good. I have taken part in Easter-Monday field-days, and for the last three years have gone with the regiment under Col. Gore Browne to Aldershot, and am, therefore, in a position to judge of the merits of the two courses, and I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, the Aldershot course is infinitely more preferable and advantageous. 'Most distinguished and highly practical officers of the Regular Army' think so too. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who did the 20th the honour of inspecting them on Easter Monday, after stating that it would 'be his duty to make a most favourable report' of what he had seen, added that it reflected 'very great credit on the regiment' to go 'for five or six days' duty at Aldershot, to rough it as soldiers, instead of proceeding to Brighton for holiday-making.' And whatever may be the advantages of such field-days as the one at Brighton (and there may be some), no one practically acquainted with the matter can doubt that four or five days' camp life at such a military centre as Aldershot, with drills three times a day, and constant association with the Regulars, must be more instructive to Volunteers in the duties and work that would be required of them on active service. Any regiment at all worthy of the name can go through the simple movements of a field-day, but the knowledge and benefit derived thereby are nothing in comparison with what is gained from the duties, the work, and the healthy discipline of camp life; and thorough efficiency, I apprehend, should be the great object of Volunteers. Again, the suggestion of 'An Observer' to the War Office 'to look these people up' sounds remarkably strange. As regards the regiment to which I have the honour and pleasure to belong, I feel it is most unjust and uncalled for in reference to my commanding officer, Col. Gore Browne, and his adjutant, Major Hotham. The latter has, under several commanding officers, most ably, zealously, and successfully discharged his duties for upwards of twenty years, and although Col. Gore Browne has not commanded us many years, I have every reason to believe that no better or more qualified colonel of Volunteers exists. He knows his work, and does all he can, at any sacrifice, to let his men know their work too. His idea of volunteering is thorough efficiency; not mere holiday-making, or a pastime. It is not for me to commit others by my opinion, but I have an idea that neither Col. Gore Browne, nor his adjutant, Major Hotham, would have any objection to any one from the War Office or any one else 'looking them up' in the sense 'An Observer' suggests, or comparing the regiment in drill, bayonet exercise, steadiness, or discipline, with any other Volunteer regiment in the Metropolis."

A smoke helmet was tested at Devonport Dockyard on Saturday last. The invention is simple in construction, being a helmet of tin of sufficient size to pass freely over and to allow of free motion of the head. The lower portion of the helmet rests on the shoulders, being secured by straps passing under the arms of the wearer. It is padded around the shoulders so as to exclude all smoke, and is provided with glazed sight-holes, as well as an aperture for the escape of expired air. The interior of the helmet has a flexible tube, with mouthpiece, so formed that it may be held between the lips. A metal nozzle, connected with the mouthpiece, passes through the helmet, and to this is attached a long, flexible tube, provided at the other end with a trumpet-shaped mouthpiece. By means of this, and without the need of an air-pump, or any other contrivance, it is claimed the wearer can enter a building filled with dense smoke, can breathe with freedom, and at the same time, can hold verbal communication with those outside,—breathing and speaking through the one tube. The weight of the helmet is 5 lb., and with 50 ft. of tubing attached, the total weight is 25 lb. only. The experiments on Saturday took place in the hoop-heating house, in the presence of Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme, Admiral-Superintendent. The instrument was fitted upon Mr. Morrison, who entered the house and remained within it for a quarter of an hour. The ventilators in the building were closed, a fire of chips was burning, and there was a dense smoke. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Morrison communicated through the tube that he could breathe freely, and could distinguish the conversation of those outside. When he came out he stated that though his clothing was very hot his head was quite cool, and he accounted for this by reason of the constant supply of air coming through the tube, circulating through the helmet, and passing through the ventilator at the top. He entered the house a second time, remaining another fifteen minutes in dense smoke without experiencing inconvenience. The result of the trial was pronounced most satisfactory.

The following precautionary measures are to be taken on board all German men-of-war serving in climates in which cases of sunstroke or heat-apoplexy are likely to occur. In sultry weather the exercises are to be reduced to a minimum; all heavy work in the sun or during the heat of the day is to be avoided as much as possible, and the sentries are to be frequently relieved. The men are to be made to drink plenty of water—not swallowing large quantities at one time, but taking small quantities and frequently, and at regular intervals. The water is to be cooled as much as possible, and, if practicable, mixed with lime-juice, vinegar, or cold tea or coffee; but the use of spirits is strictly forbidden. Awnings are to be spread over the whole ship and as high above the deck as they can conveniently be placed, so that there may be a free circulation of the atmosphere below them, and, when practicable, double awnings with a space of a foot, or a foot and a half between the two are to be used. Both the awnings and the decks are to be sprinkled with water several times a day, and when the sun goes down the awnings are to be removed. The crowding of men below is to be prevented both at meal times and during the night, and in ships without a battery deck, a portion of the crew are to sleep on the upper deck, proper precautions being taken to prevent the men getting chilled. Every man is to take a bath or be washed down over the whole body several times a day, or at the least every morning and evening, and every evening also the whole of the crew are to be inspected by the medical officer of the ship.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

At a meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution held on Thursday, rewards amounting to £160 were granted to the crews of different lifeboats for services rendered during the past month. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £2,200 were made on different lifeboat establishments.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF QUARTERMASTERS.

"Q.M." writes from India:—"I believe it is in contemplation to retire quartermasters at thirty years' service, ten of which as officers, and that the Order may be issued before these lines reach you. I would wish to point out, for the information of the Authorities at the Horse Guards and War Office, that the reason why these officers cling to the Service, at home and abroad, after their time is in, is due to the fact that they have hitherto been encouraged to do so by an increase of pay at thirty-two years' service, twelve of which as quartermaster, when they receive, if at home or in the colonies, 13s. 2d. per diem, with allowances, including quarters, fuel and light, &c., and if in India 422 rs. 8 annas per month, which is much better. Nearly all this class of officers are married, with large families to support, and the increase of pay mentioned causes many of them to hold on to the Service for the purpose of educating their children, and to try and give them a better start in life than they got themselves. If the Authorities decide to retire them compulsorily, by all means let them do so, but raise the pensions to £200 a year for 30 years' service, ten of which as officers. A lieutenant would receive this amount at 20 years' service, and his work and responsibility are nowhere beside a quartermaster's. If the pension is raised to the moderate figure asked for, which is only an increase of £17 10s. per annum, no quartermaster will grumble to go, as then he would receive an equivalent for the loss of additional pay while serving, otherwise he will have every reason to feel aggrieved, and justly. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that quartermasters, too, have their vested interests, and that with the knowledge of their commanding officers, in the old purchase days, they paid out their predecessors at £200 to £400 each. All this is past and gone, and they have nothing for it but their long-service pay to recoup them for their original outlay, through which they in most cases obtained their positions."

Obituary.

Gen. Hubert Marshall, Madras Army (Retired List), died at Newton House, Dalkeith, on the 3rd inst., aged 75 years.

Lieut.-Gen. O. P. Bourke died on the 28th ult. at Kingstown. He obtained his first commission in the Army as ensign in Dec., 1835, and served with the 17th Regt. during the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, including the capture of Ghazni and Khelat. He also served in the Crimea, in command of the regiment, from Dec., 1854, to Feb. 1855. He had received the medal for Ghazni, medal and clasp for Sebastopol, the Turkish medal, and the fifth class of the Order of the Medjidie. For some time he was an Exon of the Yeomen of her Majesty's Body Guard. He became lieut.-gen. in 1877.

Capt. Warren Hastings Anderson, R.N., on the Retired (T) List, second son of the late Mr. W. H. Anderson, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, died on the 2nd inst. He was born at Armiston Hall, Haddington, in 1826, and entered the Navy in Sept., 1841, in the Illustrious, Capt. J. E. Erskine, and served in the West Indies and North America until paid off in June, 1845. He was employed next, until again paid off, Jan. 22, 1848, in the Channel and Mediterranean, in the Albion. In the following March he was appointed mate of the St. Vincent, Capt. Sidney Colpoys Dacres, bearing the flag of Sir C. Napier, in the Channel; and on March 8, 1849, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He then joined the Stromboli, Capt. Lord Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, and after serving in the Mediterranean and on the coast of Scotland, he was successively appointed—Nov. 8, 1850, to the Excellent, gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, Capt. Henry Ducie Chads—June 7, 1852, as gunnery lieut. to the Sanspareil, Capts. S. C. Dacres, L. G. Heath, and W. J. Williams, employed at first on the Home and Lisbon stations, and afterwards in the Black Sea; and May 28, 1855, to the command of the Biter, gunboat. He had charge of the rocket-boat belonging to the Sanspareil, at the bombardment of Odessa, April 22, 1854; and was wounded on board the same ship, in the general attack upon Sebastopol, in October following. He was on the heights of Inkerman during the battle of Nov. 5. In Aug. 1855, he commanded the Biter at the bombardment of Sweaborg. He had the honour of receiving the Crimean medal from the hands of her Majesty. From Feb. 16, 1858, until promoted to commander, Sept. 5, 1859, he served in the Victoria and Albert, Capt. the Hon. Joseph Denman; commanded the Flying Fish on particular service, &c., on the West Coast of Africa from May, 1861, till the close of 1862! and the Foxhound in the Mediterranean, from April, 1863, till the close of 1864. He became capt., April 11, 1866.

At the Durban Police-court, on March 27, three (3) privates of the 90th Regt. were sentenced to two months' imprisonment for theft; two (2) privates of the 88th Regt. and one private of the 91st Regt. were sentenced to a similar punishment for stealing boots, and one private of the 94th Regt. was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having stolen articles in his possession. On March 31, one private of the 88th Regt. and one lance-corporal of the 90th Regt. were sentenced to fine or a month's imprisonment, for creating a disturbance and using bad language. On April 1 three soldiers, in charge of stores, were arrested on a charge of stealing beer; and a warrant issued for the apprehension of a serjeant, on a charge of theft from a police station.

The English officers in the Turkish gendarmerie have been officially informed that at the expiration of their term of service in August, their contracts will be renewed if they will consent to a reduction in their salaries of about 40 per cent.

We understand that the Investment Registry and Stock Exchange (Limited) has now commenced business at their new offices, 16 and 17 Pall Mall, S.W. On the board of direction we find Col. the Hon. W. A. Feilding, E. B. de Fonblanque, Esq., late Deputy-Controller, War Department; and Comy.-Gen. Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B.

Amusements.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA on Monday night added "*Un Ballo in Maschera*" to the repertory of the present season, and introduced M. Lassalle in the character of Renato, the new baritone achieving a distinct success by his rendering of Verdi's familiar songs. The audience was numerous and appreciative. Madame Scalchi was again the Ulrica, and the other personages were adequately represented. On Tuesday night, the opera of "*Faust and Marguerite*," with Madame Albani and Signor Gayarré in the prominent characters, brought another good house; and Wagner's "*Lohengrin*" was the attraction on Thursday night.

Transferred to the HAYMARKET THEATRE, Mr. T. W. Robertson's comedy of "*School*," originally brought out at the Prince of Wales's in January, 1869, preserves its old charm. There was some flutter of apprehension that the delicate manipulation of the dramatist would be found hardly suitable to the larger establishment, but all doubts on that point were quickly dispelled by the time the first act was brought to a conclusion. This now takes place in a charming woodland glade, admirably painted by Mr. Hawes Craven. Although founded on the German play, "*Aschenbrodel*," the treatment of the story is thoroughly original, and the dialogue is bright with the quaint fancies of the dramatist. Mrs. Bancroft once more impersonates in her own delightful style the merry, mischievous school-girl, Naomi Tyke, and Mr. Bancroft resumes his former position as the simple-minded Jack Poynter. Miss Marion Terry imparts to Belle, the heroine of the love-story, much natural feeling and depth of expression; and Mr. Conway as Lord Beaufoy secures respectful attention from his auditors while illustrating that pretty idyll in which the blended references to the moon and the milk-jug have a tendency to provoke unwelcome merriment. Mr. Arthur Cecil is the successor to Mr. Hare as Beau Farintosh; and Mr. Forbes-Robinson, Mr. Kemble, and Mrs. George Canninge now play Krux the usher, and Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe, conducting the academy for young ladies.

Madame Helena Modjeska, the Polish actress, has not only had the good-fortune to justify all the high anticipations formed of her capabilities, but to seize at once the admiration of the student of the dramatic art and the capricious fancy of the world of fashion. Her performances, which take place daily at the COURT THEATRE, are attended by large audiences, distinctively representing the best circles of society, and it is already evident that this accomplished emotional actress will become the prominent feature of the London season. Madame Modjeska, whose age may be guessed at about thirty, is attractive in appearance, prepossessing in voice and feature, and in full possession of all the resources of her art. On the American stage her popularity has been very great during the last two years. The version of Dumas' play of "*La Dame aux Camelias*," in which the actress is now representing the heroine with fascinating power, is that prepared by Mr. James Mortimer for Miss Helen Barry, and produced about eight years since at the Princess's, under the title of "*Heartsease*."

An effective adaptation of Dickens's fragmentary novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," has been brought out at the PARK THEATRE, Camden Town. The adaptor, Mr. Robert Hall, has ingeniously preserved the interest of the story, and solves the problem of the plot by making Edwin Drood suddenly appear in the Criminal Court, where his friend, Neville Landless, is being arraigned on the charge of murder. The cast of the piece is efficient, and some effective views are introduced of Rochester Cathedral and the country scenes in the vicinity of the Medway.

"*George Barnwell*" has been transferred to the regular evening performances at the OLYMPIC, and "*The Castle Spectre*" has been experimentally tried at a GAIETY morning performance, to discover whether there is any hope of similar promotion. Mark Lewis's romantic drama was originally brought out at Drury Lane Theatre on Dec. 14, 1797, when John Kemble and Mrs. Jordan sustained the prominent parts; Michael Kelly composed the music, and the piece was at that time very productive to the treasury of the management of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Mr. Augustus Harris will produce on Saturday next, at DRURY LANE, on a very grand scale, a new ballet, entitled, "*Les Sirènes*." Nothing, we understand, will be spared in any department to make it worthy of the boards on which it is to be produced, and of the reputation for spectacle the present able management has already acquired.

On Friday next a concert, organised by Lady Folkestone, will be given at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street. It is rarely that so much talent is gathered together as will be the case on that evening, and it is enough to add that among the distinguished musicians who have consented to give a performance of the Toy Symphony are Sir Julius Benedict, Blumenthal, Barnby, Barnett, Cowen, Charles Halle, Henry Leslie, Carl Rosa, Santley, Randegger, and Drs. Stainer and Arthur Sullivan. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has notified her intention of being present.

In his address to the electors of Pontefract seeking re-election, Mr. Childers says:—"In addressing you I have frequently expressed my conviction that every branch of our comparatively small army ought to be maintained in a high state of efficiency and usefulness, and it is in the hope of contributing to this end that I have undertaken my present duties."

MESSRS. ALLEN AND HANBURYS have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste. They present in their "Perfected" article the oil in a beautifully bright and but very little coloured state. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it in its this more perfected form.—*Lancet.* No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed.—*Medical Times and Gazette.* All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

DEFENCE OF HOME FORTS.

"G. L. B. K." writes:—"May I ask for a place in your columns for the following suggestion, which has occurred to me in connection with torpedo warfare? It is universally agreed that torpedoes will take a very prominent part in any future war. Would it not add greatly to our coast defences if the forts bordering on the shore, such as Hurst Castle, Coal House Point, and the battery now in course of construction at the end of the Admiralty Pier at Dover, were fitted with tubes for discharging torpedoes from a chamber below the level of the sea? They could be fired without exposing the men, as is the case in torpedo launches, and would, in fact, double the offensive and defensive powers of a fort against an enemy's fleet."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

THE ARMY LIST.

"Grey Coat" writes:—"May I suggest, through the medium of your columns, that as the type for the *Army List* has got to be recompiled, the opportunity should be taken to make a complete index, which should include officers holding her Majesty's commissions in the Yeomanry and Volunteer Forces? The manner in which the index has hitherto been made out has always appeared to me to be somewhat of a slight on the officers of the above-named branches of the Service."

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally held in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being free from all deleterious and acid compounds. Price 2s 9d per box. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowland's.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

The *Irish Times* hears that, "having been relieved in his command at Cabul by Sir Donald Stewart, Gen. Sir F. Roberts is to return at once to England, it not being intended that he should take up his former duties as Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army."

The *Central News* says:—"We are enabled to state that the recently acquired island of Cyprus will shortly be placed under the charge of the Colonial Office. The question of the transfer from the Foreign Office is considered practically settled, and unless some unforeseen difficulty arises the change will be carried into effect at an early date."

The War Office is constantly receiving letters addressed to Gibraltar by friends of officers on board troop-ships on their way home from India. The idea extensively prevails that all the troop-ships from India call at Gibraltar on their way home. The fact is that troop-ships from India sail direct from Malta to England, not touching at any intermediate port.

MR. WEIL, of 14, St. George's Place, Albert Gate, has now Cigars of the Finest Brands for the coming Season, and his celebrated Belgrave Cigarettes were never better, for delicacy of flavour and aroma. The popularity of these cigarettes is now well established, both at home and in the colonies. Smokers who really understand good tobacco should lose no opportunity of inspecting Mr. Weil's cigarettes.

BIRTH.

ONSLOW.—On April 29, at Hengor, Bodmin, Cornwall, the wife of Sir Wm. W. R. Onslow, Bart., late H.M. 12th Regiment, now Captain Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia, of a son—Roger Warin Beaconsfield.

MARRIAGES.

LAY—KYSH.—On May 1, at the Parish Church, Berwick-on-Tweed, by the Rev. Clementi Smith, Lieut. Tudor Lay, 109th Regiment, to Julia Marien, eldest daughter of Major J. A. Kysh, A.P.D. (late 109th Regiment).

WORMALD—BIBBY.—On May 1, at the British Embassy, Rome, by the Rev. W. Wasse, Percy Wormald, Esq., late 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of James J. Bibby, Esq., of Hardwicke Grange, Salop.

DEATH.

TYLER—On the 30th April, Katie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, late 80th Regiment, of Linstead Lodge, Kent, aged 38 years.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.—To MESS PRESIDENTS, OFFICERS, and OTHERS.—The MANAGER of the INNS OF COURT HOTEL, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is now arranging DATES. Every convenience, and cuisine unique.—Full particulars on application to WALTER GOSDEN.

3RD (PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on SATURDAY, 29th May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested kindly to send notice to that effect to Messrs. CHAS. HOPKINSON and SONS, 3 Regent Street, St. James's, at least three days before that date.

3RD HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on MONDAY, 24th May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same as soon as possible to Messrs. C. and A. PAINTER, Ship and Turtle Tavern, 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the INNS OF COURT HOTEL, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on THURSDAY, May 27, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W.

20TH HUSSARS.

The DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 8 o'clock.

Officers late of the Regiment are requested to communicate their intention of dining by 10th May, to Colonel R. ALEXANDER, Union Club, Brighton.

2ND (QUEEN'S) ROYAL REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, on THURSDAY, May 27th, at 8 o'clock.

Officers late of the Regiment, and also those now serving, are requested to communicate their intention of dining to Captain GOSSET, West Park, Mortlake, Surrey.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of THE BUFFS will take place at the CRITERION, Regent Street, on FRIDAY, June 11th, at a quarter before 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, as early as convenient.

4TH (THE KING'S OWN ROYAL) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on THURSDAY, 27th May, at 8 o'clock.

Officers who wish to dine are requested to inform Mr. A. RUSH, Craig's Court, S.W.

5TH NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ST. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT, Piccadilly, on THURSDAY, May, 27, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to inform the MESS PRESIDENT, 5th Fusiliers, 1st Brigade Depôt, Berwick.

15TH (YORK, EAST RIDING) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on THURSDAY, May 27, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

24TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 24th Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, 25th May, at 8 o'clock precisely. It is hoped many old 24th Officers will attend.

Those wishing to dine are requested to communicate with Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel TONGUE, 1-24th Regiment, Gosport, by the 20th inst.

30TH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE) REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL DINNER, WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, MONDAY, May 31st.

Gentlemen intending to dine please notify to Sir GEORGE POCOCK, Bart., 72 Lansdown Place, Brighton.

34TH (THE CUMBERLAND) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at the GROSVENOR HOTEL, Belgravia, at 8 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 27th May. General Lord Airey, G.C.B., in the chair.

41ST (THE WELSH) REGIMENTAL CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, 28th May, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Members intending to be present are requested to notify the same, not later than the 20th, to MESS PRESIDENT, 41st Regiment, Chatham.

55TH REGIMENT.

The Regimental Dinner will take place at SHORNCLIFFE on THURSDAY, June 3.

Officers late of the Regiment, and also those now serving, are requested to communicate their intention of dining to the MESS PRESIDENT, 55th Regiment, Shorncliffe, by May 25, 1880.

60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the "Celer et Audax" Club will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY, 1st June, at 8 o'clock. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE will preside.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co.'s, Craig's Court, S.W.

82ND FOOT (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEERS).

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on FRIDAY, May 28, at 7.45 p.m.

Those intending to dine are requested to give as early intimation as possible to the Treasurer, J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq., Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

85TH (THE KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, 68 Regent Street, W., on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at quarter to 8 o'clock.

Officers who wish to dine are requested to inform Mr. ARTHUR RUSH, Craig's Court, S.W.

NAVAL and MILITARY DINNERS.

St. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT.

The Officers of the under-mentioned Regiments have decided to hold their Annual Dinners at this Establishment on the following dates:—

1st ROYAL EAST MIDDLESEX MILITIA	May 12.
H.M S. HAVANNAH	May 12.
35th REGIMENT	May 27.
5th NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS	May 27.
59th REGIMENT	June 7.
101st BENGAL FUSILIERS	June 8.

The Proprietors will be happy to forward a list of open dates to the Presidents of Mess Committees.

H. J. and W. J. ROBERTS, Proprietors.

BILLIARD BALLS, Chalks, Cues, and Tips, at HENNIG BROS'. Ivory Works, 11 High Street, London, W.C. Cheapest house in the trade for Billiard-Table Requisites and Ivory Goods in general. Old Balls Adjusted or Exchanged, and Tables Re-covered. Price Lists on application. Established 1862.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Turolla, Mons. Lassalle.

This evening (Saturday), May 8, L'AFRICAINE. Selika, Mdlle. Turolla; Inez, Mdlle. Valleria; Nelusko, M. Lassalle; Don Pedro, Signor Vidal; Grand Inquisitore, Signor Capponi; and Vasco di Gama, Signor Carpi. Conductor, Signor Vianesi. Doors open at half-past 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Monday, May 10, IL TROVATORE. Leonora, Mdlle. Turolla, Azucena, Mdlle. Pasqua; Il Conte di Luna, Mons Lassalle; and Manrico, Mons Engel. The Divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. L. Reuters, Mdlle. H. Reuters, Mdlle. E. Reuters, and the Corps de Ballet.

By Special Desire.—Tuesday, May 11, LE PROPHETE. Fides, Madame Scalchi; Bertha, Mdlle. Valleria; Zaccharia, Signor Capponi; Jean of Leyden, Signor Gayarre.

Thursday, May 13, RIGOLETTO. Gilda, Madame Albani; Maddalena, Madame Scalchi; Rigoletto, Signor Graziani; and Il Duca, Signor Gayarre. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

First appearance of Madame Adelina Patti.—Saturday, May 15, ROMEO E GIULIETTA. Madame Adelina Patti; Signor Nicolini.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.

—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of All the Star Artistes. Every evening at 8.0. Miss Nellie Power, Messrs. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, John Le Clair, Joe Lawrence, J. F. Brian, Miss Violet Tyrrel, Professor Marks, and John Morris, the famous mystic change artist. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERI OF PERU at 9.0. M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great Success of the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel effects. Received with immense applause. Arranged by M. Dewinne. Premiere danseuse, Mdlle. Ada, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

THE ARMY RIFLE MEETING, ALDERSHOT, 1880.

Under the patronage of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., and the General Officer Commanding the Troops at Aldershot. It is proposed to hold the Third Annual Army Rifle Meeting at the Cæsar's-Camp Ranges, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of August.

The object of the Meeting is to promote the practice of Rifle Shooting in all branches of her Majesty's Service.

It is requested that those willing to support the Meeting by subscribing to the Prize Fund will communicate with Captain W. BENNETT, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Aldershot (Secretary and Treasurer), by whom all donations will be acknowledged.

THE

INVESTMENT REGISTRY AND STOCK EXCHANGE,

LIMITED.

Registered Offices: 16 and 17 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CITY AGENCY—53 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

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SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and WILLIAMS, Bank Buildings, E.C. SECRETARY—Mr. W. W. SMITH.

In the Report of the Royal Commission on the London Stock Exchange, dated May 31, 1878, a prominent place has been given to the following recommendations:—"That a Book or Register should be kept on the Stock Exchange, in which Brokers should be invited to enter from time to time the names and quantities of any Securities of the character we have been considering, which they may have instructions to buy or sell, with or without a price at which they are ready to deal......In whatever form such a scheme be carried out, it cannot fail, we think, to possess the great advantage of bringing buyers and sellers into immediate contact, and by the exclusion of the middleman, for whose services there is no need, of saving to the parties the profits, sometimes unreasonably large, which he secures for himself."

The London Stock Exchange having failed to adopt the system recommended (the benefit of which to the public is too obvious to require comment), this Association has been established upon the principle indicated by the Royal Commissioners, as a WEST-END STOCK EXCHANGE, by means of which Sellers and Buyers will be enabled to conduct their transactions directly through one agency instead of three, and consequently at a greatly reduced rate of brokerage. Another great advantage derivable from the Register will be that of providing a ready market for that class of Securities called "Non Current," the value of which is estimated in the Report above quoted at 562 Millions, and for dealings in which, in consequence of their not being quoted on the Stock Exchange, great difficulty is now experienced.

In addition to operations through the Register, the Association is prepared to effect the Purchase and Sale of Stocks or Shares in the open market, as well as to negotiate Mortgages, on exceptionally favourable terms. Deposit Accounts, bearing Interest, can be opened, and Coupons and Dividends collected, for the convenience of Members.

A SPECIAL EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH WIRE,

With Recording Instrument, will give constant Quotations of City Prices, and be accessible to Members during business hours.

THE LIBRARY OF REFERENCE, furnished with Records of Companies, Financial Publications, &c., will be open to Members between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Particulars as to Membership, Shares, Tickets, Terms, and Conditions of Business, &c., can be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Offices, 16 and 17 PALL MALL.

WANTED, a SERJEANT-INSTRUCTOR for the 19th LANARKSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS (Glasgow). Must be a First-class Drill. He will be required to take charge of the Clothing, for which extra payment will be made.—Apply, forwarding testimonials, to the ADJUTANT, 19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, Crown Halls, Glasgow.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS. — An experienced MESSMAN, with first-class reference and strong testimonials, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Will be disengaged on the 24th. —Address, "Messman," Fort Rowner, Gosport.

CHEF DE CUISINE requires SITUATION in Club, Hotel, or Officers' Mess.— "C. H.," 24 Blandford Street, Baker Street, W.

MIDDLESEX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FELTHAM.—Required, a SECOND ASSISTANT-BOATSWAIN. He must have held the rating of a Petty Officer in the Royal Navy, and be under 42 years of age; be accustomed to maintain discipline amongst Boys, and an efficient Seamanship Instructor.—For particulars, apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, as above.

WANTED, at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, A CORNET and FRENCH-HORN PLAYERS, who will also be required to act as Attendants. Must be good executants, and able to read music at sight. Salary to commence at £30 a year, and advance £2 annually up to £50; with board, lodging, and washing, and a suit of clothes every eight months. Candidates will, on application by letter, or personally to the Medical Director, be supplied with forms, to be filled up and returned. Those only deemed eligible will receive communications in reply.

Asylum, May 5, 1880.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

EVENING MEETING, Monday, May 10. The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely. Sir William Thomson, Knt., F.R.S., &c., on "Improvements in his Patent Compass."

LECTURE, Friday, May 14. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Capt. Samuel Long, R.N., on "The Tactical Aspect of the Utilisation of Ocean Steamers for War Purposes."

By order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., will PRESIDE at the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution, to be held at the Royal United Service Institution (by the kind permission of the Council), on Thursday, May 13, 1880, at 12 o'clock.

By order, G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
No. 2 Cockspur Street, S.W., May, 1880.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution, to be held on Thursday, May 13, at 12 o'clock, will at its close be constituted a Special General Meeting, for the purpose of confirming the following alterations in Fundamental Laws Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7:—

Fundamental Law 3.—Omit the words "Admission to the School shall be by the votes of members."

Law 4.—Add the words "Candidates for election into the School shall be admitted by the votes of subscribers."

Incorporate enacting parts of the present Laws 5 and 6; make the rules regarding Presentations the future Law 6, substituting for the word "nominated" the word "presented," and adding, after the words "Governing body," the words "and shall pay £12 per annum, as in the case of elected pupils, towards the funds of the Institution."

Law 5.—Add the words "In cases where, in the opinion of the Governing body, in the pecuniary circumstances of the parent or trustee of a candidate, the payment of £12 only per annum is an unnecessary concession, it shall be competent to them to require payment of £30 per annum."

Law 6.—Instead of the last clause, "The mode of conducting," &c., these words be added, "The Governing Body shall regulate the mode of conducting elections, and shall determine the times and settle number of pupils to be admitted at each election; provided that the number of elected pupils shall not be less at any time than seven-twelfths of the total number of pupils in the school."

Law 7.—For the words "Remunerating price," substitute the words "Higher rates."

Laws 3, 4, and 5, as they will stand when thus amended, will be submitted in full to the Special Meeting, and may be obtained previously on application to the Secretary.

By order, G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22 Cockspur Street, S.W., May, 1880.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Corporation will be held in the THEATRE of the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, Admiral the Hon. A. DUNCOMBE, President, in the chair. The Council's Annual Report will be furnished by the Secretary on and after the 7th inst. to those Members of the Corporation who may apply for it.

(By order),
ALFRED EAMES Secretary.
New Cross, Kent, May 1, 1880.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, ST. MARGARET'S, ISLEWORTH.

The FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, on WEDNESDAY, May 12th. The Chair will be taken at 3 p.m. precisely by the President, Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe.

The result of an Election of Eight Pupils will be declared on Wednesday, July 7. No votes can be registered after 4 p.m. on July 6. The list of candidates and voting-papers will be sent out about June 14. All persons can vote who become contributors before the election.—By order of the Committee, SAMUEL RAYSON, Secretary.
Office, 32 Sackville Street, W., May, 1880.

FOR SALE.—Surgical Instruments; also, Field Officer's (Royal Artillery) Tunic, Mess Jacket, Forage Cap, Six pairs Spurs, Saddle Cloth; and Surgeon-Major's Uniform. Great bargain.—On view, The General Agency, 4 Halkin Street West, Belgrave Square, S.W.

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(KNIGHT of the ORDER of LEOPOLD of BELGIUM and of the LEGION of HONOUR)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

The PUREST. The MOST PALATABLE. The MOST DIGESTIBLE. The MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL WHICH PRODUCES THE FULL CURATIVE EFFECTS IN
CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES of CHILDREN, RICKETS, and ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest."

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Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

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STOCK EXCHANGE SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS opened, and valuable "Hints to Speculators" given, in Pamphlet, on application to ALLEN and RUSSELL, Stock and Share Brokers, Throgmorton Chambers, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

THE SCOTTISH CLUB, 39 Dover Street, and 16 Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.—This splendid mansion has been taken by the Club, and will be ready for the reception of Members early in May Temporary accommodation is provided in St. James's.

Terms of subscription: Town members, £8 8s; country ditto, £6 6s; if members of a club in Scotland, £5 5s; foreign members, £2 2s.

650 members having already been elected out of 850 applicants, the Committee propose to elect 125 more, without entrance-fee, before closing the original list.

For application forms, club lists, &c., apply to the Secretary.

ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEERS' CLUB.

Annual Subscription, £3 3s.

Application to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 3 Pall Mall East.

ARMY and NAVY PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.—The Society's Register contains the Names of Pensioners of good character, and well qualified for all kinds of indoor and outdoor EMPLOYMENT. Employers can be supplied with men on application, either personally or by letter, to the SECRETARY, at the Office, 44 Charing Cross, London, S.W. No fee.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the OFFICE, 44 Charing Cross, on FRIDAY, May 14, 1880, at 2 o'clock p.m., when Subscribers, Donors, and the friends of the Society generally are especially requested to attend.

TO YOUNGER SONS of GENTLEMEN, EX CAVALRY OFFICERS, and OTHERS. —PARTNERSHIP.—An eligible opening presents itself for a Gentleman with £5,000 to join another, who has a well-established and most lucrative high class business, as a dealer in SUPERIOR BRED HORSES. An income of at least £2,000 a year can be relied on.—Address, "HUNTER," care of Messrs. Hooper and Son, 69 Ludgate Hill, E.C

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TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1880.

FIRST and THIRD-CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, available, with some exceptions, until December 31, 1880, will be issued from May 1 to October 31, 1880. For particulars, see Time-tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.
Derby, April, 1880.

HALL LINE. — LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship WISTOW HALL, 2,700 tons, will sail on May 26.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Speke Hall	June 12.
Branksome Hall	June 26.
City of Baltimore	July 10.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

THE ARLINGTON CLUB, 4 GRAFTON STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

This Club is non-political, and is especially adapted for gentlemen interested in field sports.

One hundred more Members will be admitted free of entrance, and subject to ballot by the Committee. Annual Subscription from 1st May, £10 10s.

Applications, with references, to be made to the SECRETARY, 4 Grafton Street.

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Agg Gardener, T. A., Esq.
Bruce, A. Hamilton Tyndal, Esq.
Chaine, James, Esq., M.P.
Chaine, Colonel.
Ennis, Sir John, Bart., M.P.
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Inverurie, Lord.
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C. R. LOW, Secretary.
No. 7 Whitehall, London, S.W.

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SAMUEL ROBERTS,
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ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
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9. THE CONSERVATIVE DEFEAT.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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WE live in a progressive world, created in the darkness of Chaos, but struggling hard to reach the perfection and light of Cosmos. Old landmarks are continually being swept away, to make room for new conceptions. Men stand bewildered in the midst of the changes they see taking place around them, and feel they would need go to school again, did they wish to keep pace with the times. Thus in Seamanship we now have, as remarked by Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, a science which was formerly but an instinct. In former days, the Royal Navy was renowned for the number of its officers who had made a name for themselves as brilliant seamen, by their skill in handling a ship or a fleet under sail. But in these days of transition, there are comparatively few officers who are really capable of the perfect management of an armour-clad under steam. There are good reasons for this change. These are enumerated by Captain the Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., R.N., in his essay on "Naval Tactics on the Open Sea, with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons," which deservedly gained this year's prize medal at the Royal United Service Institution. Captain Fremantle maintains, that the inherent difficulty in managing a ship under sail in crowded harbours and narrow waters, almost forced upon Naval officers who wished to be considered competent seamen a serious study of seamanship. But the kettle has deteriorated seamanship. We fear the lessons taught by the ill-fated *Eurydice* and *Atalanta* only prove this to be too true. It is easier to manage a ship under steam than under sail, and partly from this cause, and partly from prejudice, it has come to be supposed that no study and but little experience are required for the manœuvres of an ironclad. When powder was first introduced into the art of war, the musket displaced the long-bow, but it is only in the present century that we have come to appreciate the necessity for perfecting our men in small-arm firing, owing to the fact, no doubt, as observed by Captain Fremantle, "that it was considered that any one could hold a shooting-iron straight, it was so much easier than practising with the bow." This has been our case, so far as Naval tactics are concerned. We have repeatedly urged upon the Admiralty the necessity felt in the Service for more thorough instruction in this branch of Naval science, and we hope that one of the results of the Naval Prize Essay of this year will be the speedy organisation of a squadron whose chief duty it will be to instruct officers in Naval tactics on the open sea. For, as Captain Fremantle very justly remarks, how many Naval officers care to know the number of degrees of helm that can be given to the ships they serve in; or the direction in which the screw tends to turn the ship unassisted by the rudder; or the effect on the ship of turning the engines astern when she has head or sternway on, or when lying still; or the result of speed on the circle described in turning; or what the reduction of speed by putting the helm hard-over; or what heel a helm hard-over may be expected to give the ship; or what the drift angle means; or what the time of completing the circle at different speeds, and its diameter? These and other questions are simple points of seamanship, and yet, as Captain Fremantle says, "An officer who would think himself disgraced if he could not answer at once as to the lead of the lower studdingsail halyards, or a flying jib-guy, neither of which has been supplied to the ship in which he is serving, will acknowledge without a blush that he does not know if his screw is right or left-handed, or how many blades it has," and will most probably refer you to the chief engineer of the ship for the required information. Alluding to the Signal Book, Captain Fremantle pointedly asks whether all the signals, evolutions, and manœuvres contained therein are intended as a groundwork for tactics; and if so, where are the tactics? Modern Naval warfare has so changed, and is in such a state of transition, that failing a direct order from higher authority to deal with tactics, it would certainly appear as if modern Signal-book Committees had agreed to ignore them, except so far as an occasional verbal change in an old signal might adapt it to modern warfare. Captain Fremantle is not surprised at the result. Nor are we, for it is only of recent years that it has come to be acknowledged that some attempts at least to solve the problems of Naval tactics should be made. But what a change from the days when the Signal Book was substantially a code of "fighting instructions," which showed the goal at which fleets must necessarily aim! Now, it lays down no clear general principles of attack and defence suited to modern times; but cannot something be done in this direction? Are there no broad principles which might be shadowed forth in the Signal Book? "At present, it must be admitted we are groping in the dark. Our evolutions and manœuvres have no direct bearing on battle formations. The Signal Book is a useful drill-book, but that is all, and it is not unreasonable if, in all earnestness and simplicity, we ask for something more than 'a halfpenny-worth of bread' for this 'intolerable amount of sack.'" Assuredly something should be done to remedy the defect, for it should not be forgotten that the "charming simplicity" attaching to the old conditions of a naval engagement no longer obtains in these days of armour-clads, with their heavy guns, their rams, and their torpedoes. These are the existing types of weapons we have to face, and modern Naval tactics mean not only using these to the utmost advantage, but also avoiding such of them as are singly or collectively massed against you; but to do this effectually, the Signal Book should be clear and explicit. Captain Fremantle holds the ram to be a most formidable weapon, not quite so fatal as is popularly supposed, although in foreign navies it is given the first place. The gun can be used without the ram, but if the ram is used, then bow and stern fire are the most essential. If the gun is to be depended upon, the tactics become simpler, and culminate in an attempt to keep the broadside of the ship at a certain fixed distance from the enemy. Captain Fremantle considers a heavy broadside a necessity, and in a general action end-on fire to be of secondary importance. The torpedo he looks upon as in its infancy. The Harvey torpedo he condemns as useless, although the French ships tow a modified Harvey astern when in action, as the best safeguard as yet discovered against an enemy adopting ramming tactics, and that for the simple reason that should the ship attempting to ram miss her mark, she must pass under the stern of the should-be rammee, when the torpedoes towed by the latter could hardly fail to act in a most decisive manner. Indeed, it was only the other day that a slow Peruvian monitor, towing two such torpedoes, ventured to attack the Chilian fleet, and no attempt was made to ram her, simply because the Chilian captains feared missing the monitor and being struck by the torpedoes she towed. We need not follow Captain Fremantle through the various tactics he enumerates, as every Naval officer will doubtless read this Prize Essay, the best of any for which a gold medal has been awarded, and throughout the whole of which the gallant author shows such an intimate knowledge concerning all things appertaining to his profession, and such a remarkable clear-sightedness and aptitude in matters of organisation, that we hope to see him at no very distant date placed in a position to practise that which he has so ably preached as the Naval Prize Essayist for 1880.

It is to be hoped that one of the results of the Simla Committee on Army organisation will be a modification of the Indian leave regulations. The occasion for the system of the two years' furlough, after eight years' service, is now altogether obsolete. It was very well and desirable in the old days, when the voyage either way was a matter of three or four months, and when it was not worth while for one to go home for a short time; but now, when one can reach London in three weeks from Bombay, the long furlough is not only unnecessary, but frequently a great nuisance. Sick-leave does not, of course, enter into the question, but apart from that, who cares for two years' leave taken "all at once?" The system of short and frequent leave would be far preferable, and would be not only acceptable to the majority of men, but would have a beneficial effect upon the social and professional well-being of the entire community. Under the present regulations, with 60 days' leave every year, for eight years, and two years' furlough at the end of that period, an officer is entitled to three years and four months' leave in the aggregate in 10 years' service, or an average of four months per annum. If this leave were so apportioned that an officer might take two months' ordinary privilege leave in the country one year, and six months *out* of the country every second year, how many men are there not who would not jump at the opportunity of either going come, or visiting the continent of Europe, or other parts of the globe? Under such circumstances, the chief drawback, and in the minds of many the only drawback, to service in India—expatriation—would be removed, and the gain to India, socially and professionally, would be immense, in that the aptitude to stagnate, to become groovy and slack, one of the chief characteristics of old Indians, would be checked. The disbandment of a great portion of the Madras Army, which is regarded as almost a certainty, is a proposition which has met with some adverse criticism, probably, however, from individuals who are not personally acquainted with the appearance of Madrassees. Some of the mare said to be wiry, tough little fellows, but the majority are anything but efficient men. There is one regiment, stationed now not a hundred miles from Calcutta, the ranks of which are composed of the most weedy, ill-conditioned, narrow, hollow-chested, hump-backed set of scarecrows that ever donned the British uniform. A man on sentry-go staggers under the weight of his rifle, and when he presents arms he has to spread-eagle his legs to prevent himself from pitching forward on his head. Alice's White Knight was probably a Madrassee. The absence of any regulations as to marriage is probably the chief cause of this want of condition. If Cetewayo were in command, there might be some improvement. As it is, every man is married, and has to support an enormous family of his own progeny, besides sundry sisters, and cousins, and aunts, and as his pay is limited, he generally finds himself on very short commons. Not long ago, a man was tried by court-martial for sleeping on his post, and it came out in the evidence that he had sunk down exhausted from absolute starvation, his family having consumed all that his pay could command. Three of these regiments are among those now under orders to form the reserve division at Peshawur, and one commanding officer, at Meean Meer, telegraphed that his regiment was in hospital. "No matter, march!" was the reply.

The *Warrior* and *Hercules* are under repair at Portsmouth for the coming summer cruise of the Reserve Squadron, and the *Lord Warden*, Captain Lindesay Brine, will shortly arrive from Sheerness, where she has proceeded to complete her ship's complement. This will complete the Reserve Squadron so far as Portsmouth is concerned, the remainder of the ships being attended to at Devonport and Sheerness. Very little money will be expended in preparing them for their annual cruise beyond what their own crews can perform, and when they are ready they will probably assemble at Portland, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh for evolutionary drill at sea. The ships which are to be got ready at Portsmouth are to be ready for sea by June 20.

There are abundant indications that the Admiralty will be put on its defence in respect to the loss of the *Atalanta*, which may now be regarded as almost beyond doubt. The expressions of opinion in the Press are not so strong as the remarks which are going about in clubs and in society in town and country; and very painful rumours are repeated respecting the alleged protests or representations of Captain Stirling that his ship was over-masted and over-sparred, after the last alterations had been effected in her equipment. It is asserted that he requested the scuttles and ports might be enlarged, to permit the vessel to ease herself of the seas which he expected her to ship, but that his request was not complied with; and it is also affirmed on good authority that the Admiralty officials objected to further alterations, on the ground that they would, by so doing, incur the suspicion that the *Eurydice* had been fitted out in an unsafe condition. There are officers who say Captain Stirling expressed his apprehensions to them in writing and by word of mouth, and if these statements be proved, it will go hard with those who are responsible for the terrible catastrophe.

To supply the place of the *Atalanta* as a training-ship, the Admiralty have directed the frigate *Newcastle* to be refitted immediately. Her steam-power will be retained, it having been decided that training-ships in future shall have auxiliary steam-power, to be used in rough weather.

Lord John Hay will move to his apartments in the Admiralty, as soon as they are ready for his reception.

Captain Arthur Wilson, of the *Vernon*, will be removed from his appointment on the breaking-up of the present senior torpedo class, he being retained principally for the purpose of completing his course of lectures to that class.

The Admiralty appear to be keeping an eye on the dates of officers' births, and relieve them sharp to the date, for with the arrival of the sixtieth anniversary of his birth, the paymaster of the *Himalaya* has been called upon to resign his comfortable billet, and will be forthwith placed on the Retired List. We believe this is the only paymaster who will be compulsorily retired by age during the present year, a circumstance which is sufficient to cause much grief to assistant-paymasters. Some of these officers begin to fear that they may yet be called upon to retire by age as assistant-paymasters, for some of them do not find their forty-fifth birthday so very far ahead.

The idea of sending out an Indian troop-ship to bring home Lord Lytton, on being relieved of his office of Viceroy of India, has been abandoned, and it has been arranged to give his Lordship and his family a passage home in the *Himalaya*, which will sail about the 28th inst., with supernumeraries for Malta and the East India station. The appropriation of an Imperial troopship to Indian service has become all the more feasible, since the hard-and-fast line has been removed. It is now no more opposed to official routine for the India Office to pay for the services of the *Himalaya* at so much per diem, than it would be to pay the newly instituted daily rates for the *Serapis* or *Malabar*.

His Excellency Mr. Goschen has decided to pay a visit to Venice, on his way to Constantinople, and at that place he will embark, with his brother and other members of his family, on board the *Helicon*, probably on the 20th inst,, and at once proceed to take up his appointment, in succession to Sir Henry Layard.

Admiral Ryder has been carefully reading the new volume of Uniform Instructions, and has issued a memorandum calling attention to irregularities which have met his eye. The caps now worn by officers are not all exactly the same width across the top, nor are the peaks of exactly the same shape, a matter which officers are to see to at once. This is right enough; but the reintroduction of the three great buttons on each cuff is not liked. It is laid down in the Regulations that they shall be worn, and the Commander-in-Chief is only doing his duty in enforcing the same; but these buttons are so large and lumpy, that they are anything but an agreeable addition to the cuff of a coat.

The *Medway*, having on board Vice-Admiral Boys, the president, Colonel Close, R.A., and Captain Lewes, R.E., members of the Select Committee on Machine Guns; Captain Hopkins, of the *Excellent*, and Commanders James Brown and Custance, representing the Admiralty Ordnance Department, carried out a series of experiments at Spithead this week, the object being that of ascertaining whether the Hotchkiss revolving cannon is better adapted to repel torpedo-boat attacks than the Nordenfeldt machine-gun. The Admiralty declined to admit visitors while the trials were proceeding. Our Portsmouth correspondent informs us that the trials ended in favour of the Nordenfeldt. The models of two torpedo-boats were used as targets. The Government gun fired about fifty shots a minute, out of which about eighteen or twenty hits were scored. The Hotchkiss revolving cannon could not exceed some thirteen shots a minute, out of which from six to seven hits were scored, the guns being taken at their worst, while the maximum result of the Nordenfeldt was ninety-five shots a minute with about eighty hits to the Hotchkiss twenty shots a minute and ten hits. It is said that at no previous trial has the Hotchkiss gun done so well. Both officers and men think that in the Nordenfeldt the Admiralty have secured the best machine-gun.

Mr. Hotchkiss has written us a letter denying the accuracy of the report which appeared last week in these columns, as to the results of the preliminary trials on board the *Medway*, stating that no part of his gun broke, and that his cartridges were not filled with an abnormal charge of powder. From inquiries made at Portsmouth, we find that a part of the mechanism of the Hotchkiss gun did break, and that the cartridges at the "penetration trials" were filled with fine-grain rifle-powder, instead of the coarse-grain powder used in the Service ammunition supplied for the Nordenfeldt naval gun.

A propos of the trials of the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss guns, it is noteworthy that the specimen of the former which burst on board the *Northampton*, and was on its way to England in the *Atalanta*, will probably never be seen again.

An order has been issued respecting reports on the conduct of officers serving afloat, and a new form has been introduced, entering into rather minute details as to character, "temper," and "disposition" having to be reported on. This return is to be an annual one, but will not be confidential, inasmuch as officers will be permitted to see their captain's more personal remarks upon them.

The *Cormorant* has had a very rough passage from Lyttelton to Auckland, but behaved very well under the circumstances. One boat was carried away and two others were stove in. In the height of the gale, she had to run before it under bare poles, not a stitch of canvas being set.

Admiral Sir Cooper Key will, it is very generally rumoured, leave the Admiralty, and take the command at Devonport, when vacated by the present Commander-in-Chief.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Royal Naval Female School, Twickenham, took place on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard; in the absence of the president, Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe, the chair was taken by Captain the Hon. F. Maude. The report was considered very satisfactory, the total ordinary receipts being £348 in excess of the ordinary expenditure, notwithstanding the very heavy outlay in the way of building improvements. The committee were happily placed in a position to meet the additional expenses by the receipt of some large donations, through which they were enabled to invest the legacies, amounting to £400. The annual subscriptions, however, do not appear to have increased, and the committee express themselves anxious about this source of income, which is, after all, the surest test of public favour and the chief mainstay of the institution.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of the following officers of the Royal Marines for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, on the distinct understanding that they shall not, under any circumstances, be permitted to revert to the Royal Marines, viz.:—Lieutenants L. M. M. Hall, J. B. Woon, J. B. R. Butler, and H. Farrant, R.M.A.; and Lieutenants C. H. Hayes, E. T. Paul, W. W. Taylor, C. V W. Williams.on, E. V. Goldsmid, A. C. Powell, and C. H. Powell, R.M.L.I. These officers will be required to embark for India within two months from the 28th April.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the manner in which appointments to ships are now notified at the Admiralty, and thanks are due to Mr. Swainson for having taken the matter in hand, upon our calling attention to it.

A variety of infractions of the regulations with respect to uniform having been brought under the cognizance of Admiral Ryder, Commanding-in-Chief at Portsmouth, he has addressed a circular to the captains of her Majesty's ships, ordering them to see that the regulations are implicitly carried out by the officers under them. He also appends full instructions with respect to the dress, which he insists upon being observed for social and evening wear as well as for service purposes, and patterns are exhibited in his office for the inspection of officers. The sleeve buttons are to be worn on all occasions.

An order was received at Portsmouth on Monday, directing the *Bacchante*, Captain Lord Charles Scott, to be prepared for further sea service within a month. It is expected that Prince George will take another cruise in her, as far as Australia and other distant stations.

Much difficulty is, it is stated, being experienced in fitting H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, at Devonport, for the reception and stowage of the 60-ft. steel torpedo boat and the 42-ft. wooden "picquet" boat she is to carry. The mainstays of the ship have had to be shifted close to the funnel to enable the derrick by which the boats are to be got in and out to be worked. During the last commission of this ship it was felt that her sail power was a mistake, as also that had she been barque rigged she would have behaved better under sail.

A Naval pension of £50 per annum falls vacant by the death of Retired Commander Ashley La Touche.

The comments on the state of the Navy at the beginning of the year are, we are glad to see, bringing forth good fruit. The Admiralty has abandoned the attempts to reach the "extreme limit" of armour-carrying capacity. Small, handy vessels are to be constructed, in lieu of unwieldy monsters. Foreign nations are adopting the same course, and orders have been given to suspend the construction of the *Italia* and *Lepanto*.

We hear that five hundred workmen are employed on the repairs of the *Duilio*, and it is not expected that the vessel will be again ready for sea before August.

The proposal made by Lieutenant Brooke-Hunt, one of the survivors of the ill-fated *Orpheus*, that the British public should erect a memorial to those of his shipmates who so nobly died at the Manukau Bar in the execution of their duty, is one which should meet with adequate support. The sad tale of the loss of the *Orpheus* is one that should never be forgotten. For eight long hours death stared the crew in the face, but all the time the strictest discipline was maintained, until, in the words of the inscription on the tablet at Hobart Town, "the ship breaking up, the crew gave three parting cheers, and the last words uttered by the gallant Commodore were, 'the Lord have mercy on us all!'" In a despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, Sir George Grey, at that time Governor of New Zealand, says:—"The conduct of Commodore Burnett, his officers, and men, was perfectly heroic. I have never heard instances of greater courage, carelessness of self, and efforts to save the ship and others than have been detailed to me. At about 8.30 the mainmast went overboard, the other two masts following in less than twenty minutes afterwards. Those of the crew (and they were a great number) who had not been washed overboard or killed by spars and ropes were on the masts and rigging, and the poor fellows, as these went, gave three parting cheers, and then perished. I am told that not a murmur or cry was heard from the wounded or dying, and yet the manner of some of their deaths was terrible. Altogether, it is one of the most affecting events that I have ever heard of, and yet one that excites admiration from the courage, self-devotion, and energetic resignation, both of the many who perished and the few who were saved." The effort now being made to provide some fitting memorial of such gallant conduct certainly deserves support, and we shall be happy to receive subscriptions, pending the formation of a committee to carry out the proposal of Lieutenant Brooke-Hunt.

Another of those unfortunate squabbles with native chiefs on the West Coast of Africa has cost us the lives of two men landed with a Naval brigade, and the Commodore rather narrowly escaped. It is reported that he was struck by a Martini-Henry ball, but we can scarcely credit the statement, as no ammunition of that pattern can well have got into the hands of the natives. If it be true, it would seem that a stray bullet from our own side must have found a billet in the Commodore's breast. It is satisfactory to learn that the arrival of the *Boadicea* at the Cape has been reported to the Admiralty by telegraph by Commodore Richards, who is still in the land of the living, and probably quite recovered from the effects of his wound.

Captain Morant, of the *Valorous*, has been left in temporary charge of the Irish relief squadron on the coast of Galway, during the absence from that duty of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who has returned for a short time, to transact business at the office of the Coastguard and Naval Reserve.

There is an old sea-song of which the refrain is "Rolling home, rolling home!" and some sailors of the older school have been inclined to say that in these days of ironclads and steam the new Navy has little experience of that sort of thing, which belongs rather to the old sailing days. At Portsmouth, however, it is evident that the Naval Authorities are anxious that our young seamen shall gain some experience in rolling, parties of them being employed daily on Governor's Green in rolling the tennis-ground. This is the way to make seamen of them, if varied with a turn at "dockyard horse."

Unless any unforeseen vacancy should occur before the 30th inst., Captain Samuel T. Collins, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, will be retired under the Order in Council of January 15, 1878. This officer, who is in his 25th year of service, was present throughout the last Chinese war, and was wounded at the attack on the Peiho Forts, while saving a Marine from drowning in the advanced ditch.

The relief squadron now employed on the coast of Galway consists of the *Valorous*, *Bruiser*, *Hawk*, *Imogene*, and *Goshawk*. The Coastguard cruiser *Amelia* has been withdrawn, and returns to her duties at Kingstown.

More than one application has been made by the unfortunate half-pay officers who have joined the torpedo class at Portsmouth, for some allowance in lieu of the quarters generally provided at the College. But their Lordships are obdurate, and compel these officers to pay their own travelling and lodging expenses, while they are employed on a duty undertaken for the benefit of the Service.

Should there be any intention of issuing a Birthday gazette of honours, we hope that the services of Dr. Colan, now Deputy-Inspector-General at Jamaica Hospital, may not be overlooked. Sir George Nares would, we feel sure, bear testimony to the zeal and skill of Dr. Colan when employed with the late Arctic expedition. His well-earned promotion was too long withheld from him after his return to England, and his former services, during the Russian, China, and Ashantee wars, surely entitle him to some further recognition.

"There are," to use the quaint illustration of Mr. Drummond, "more little pigs than there are teats for," and the little pigs which have got no teats to suck are squealing consumedly. Some, indeed, have sought relief in "notices of motion," others utter the voice of complaint in private circles. It is in reference to the smaller appointments in Pall Mall and Whitehall that the greatest disappointment is felt. When a little pig gets a teat, his claims are jealously scanned and his merits discussed by his less fortunate comrades, and it must often be admitted that, as "kissing goes by favour," it would be difficult to recognise any other rule in the selection, which does not appear always to be that of the fittest, to some of the berths for which a change of occupants was necessary at the Admiralty and the War Office. Admiral Hoskyns is by all accounts a very excellent officer, but we doubt whether if Admiral Glyn had sought the post he would not have got it from the political friends whom he has served so well. It is said, indeed, that Lord Northbrook felt the gallant Admiral had such claims on account of his position and services, and in virtue of Lord Wolverton's eminent support of the Liberal cause, that he found it necessary to explain to Admiral Glyn why it was he had not been appointed to the Board, as he had a right to expect he would. There are other officers left out in the cold who might reasonably have looked for the post, but no one will question Lord John Hay's service and other qualifications for the appointment which has been conferred on him. It will all come right in time, and if we ventured to carry out our simile, we would express our confident belief that teats will be manufactured from time to time, and that all the little pigs will be eventually provided for, if they do not prove troublesome.

The budget for the administrative department of the Imperial German Navy for the financial year 1880-81 shows a slight increase (£75,000), the steady growth of that Navy involving a continual augmentation of the administrative staff. From a table appended to the estimates, we perceive that in the year 1880-81 17 ships are entered for foreign service, the same number for evolutionary movements, while 12 vessels are intended for service at the naval stations. Three ironclad corvettes, two armoured gunboats, and one corvette will be ready this year for service. In consequence, the German *Navy List* will be augmented by two full captains, five captains of corvettes, ten captain-lieutenants, and seven lieutenants. Besides three corvettes and one gunboat already on the stocks, one additional corvette and two gunboats will be laid down. It appears as if all hope of raising the *Grosser Kurfürst* had been abandoned by the German Admiralty, the sum of £50,000 set apart for that purpose last financial year having been withdrawn. It is intended to erect a new naval hospital at Yokohama, the present building having proved insufficient for the increasing requirements of the growing German Navy in the East.

The intention of the Admiralty to endeavour to retain in the Service a greater number of pensioners than has hitherto been allowed, was alluded to in these columns a short time ago, and the rules under which pensioners may re-engage have now been issued. This move is in direct opposition to that which was inaugurated by Mr. Childers, his great desire being to get rid of every pensioner, so that a reliable reserve of these men might be available in addition to the numbers borne in the Fleet. But the cry has been that our ships have been manned by boys, and it has been found that the retention of a few more old hands would be of advantage. The offers first made to pensioners to re-engage were scarcely likely to attract many, and more liberal regulations have now been issued. Petty officers and men of the seaman class and stokers who re-engage in future will, in addition to receiving the extra sixpence a day, be allowed to reckon the time thus served for an increase in pension, for good-conduct medal and gratuity, and for badges. In fact, their having served and earned a pension shall no longer place them under any disadvantage as regards their further service, but every additional year served shall carry with it those advantages which would be enjoyed by them if they were still working for their pension. This is no more than fair and just, and doubtless many pensioners who declined to serve afloat, where the pay was not very good and no further benefits were to be expected, will now stick to the Service, in preference to trying their hands at some new employment on shore. But even now there is more to be done by the Admiralty with respect to re-engagements. They have tried to satisfy the pensioners, but they have forgotten an almost more important section, namely, the men who complete their first term of ten years. Those are the men we really want to keep, for it is their secession from the Service so soon as they are free that leaves us with such a number of boys on board our men-of-war. It is by the discharge of the seaman who has completed ten years and declined to enter for a further ten, that causes so great a drain from the able-bodied type, and this fearful waste has to be met by keeping a much larger number of boys under training than should be requisite. It is the youngsters, too, who give all the trouble, for very few men in their second term of service are to be found in the defaulters' book, in comparison with the first-term men. We feel sure that if a careful calculation were made as to the cost of the waste caused by the discharge of the thousands who leave on completing ten years in the Navy, it would be found that even an increase of pay of fourpence a day could be given to men on re-engaging without costing the country so much as training the boys who have to take the place of the men, and who are not nearly so efficient or well-disciplined. We would urge the new Admiralty to look well into this matter, and to give every possible inducement to men to re-engage for the second term of ten years.

Zanzibar is not a pleasant place, as witness the growls received from the crew of the London at being detained more than the usual time. Yet there are some officers who find the place not unbearable, if pecuniary benefit accrues by remaining. One lieutenant, who served more than his usual term in the ship, took service under the Sultan, and even obtained the permission of the Home Government to renew that appointment for another term of three years. The paymaster has been in the ship since 1875, and has settled his family at Zanzibar, and now we hear of another officer having asked for permission to accept a post under the Government of the Sultan. But the men find the perpetual boat-cruising, little or no leave, and absolutely nothing to do on shore, a weary round, and long for home. We hope the relief crew may be drafted to a ship for passage out at the earliest opportunity.

Although Admiral Sir Cooper Key raised no objection to the wearing of plain clothes in Bermuda Yard by certain Naval officers holding appointments there, yet the Board has upheld Sir Leopold M'Clintock's decision, that in future such officers are to wear the uniform of their rank when on duty in the yard. The wearing of plain clothes by these officers had become a time-honoured custom, but Sir Leopold M'Clintock, on paying his first visit of inspection, found that some of the clothes thus worn looked almost as old as the custom, and he thereupon prohibited their being any longer worn on duty. We received from Bermuda strongly worded complaints at the injustice of this new order, but from the first we failed to sympathise with the complainants. They, however, thought their case so good, precedent being their strong ally, that they appealed to the Board to rescind the new Commander-in-Chief's regulations. But the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir Cooper Key, has not seen fit to attempt to interfere with Sir Leopold M'Clintock's decision, and plain clothes on duty are henceforward things of the past at Bermuda Yard.

Major-General the Hon. H. Clifford was, by last accounts, in command of the troops at Cape Town, *i.e.*, some companies of the 91st, and odds and ends of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Army Service Corps! It was understood that Sir G. Colley's functions would be restricted to those of civil Governor of Natal.

The new Governor-General of India will have a trying ordeal in the Red Sea, which is usually "piping hot" in May and June, and as his Excellency does not stand heat well, we fear that he will have an unpleasant introduction to the cares of Vice-Imperialism,—not "imperilism," as our printers made it last week.

A letter in an evening contemporary calls attention to the claims of Majors-General to commands which are now given to colonels. It is a system which would be scouted in any other army.

Nothing can be known for some little time as to the Indian reliefs for the season 1880-81, and we would therefore caution those interested against relying too implicitly upon the reports which are circulated on the subject.

The eighth volume of the *Despatches, &c.*, of the Duke of Wellington, edited by his son, which has just been published, contains papers relating to the period between November, 1831, and December, 1832, when the firmness of the Iron Duke was severely tried by great political controversy and change. So far back as 1831, the Duke predicted the overthrow of the Irish Church by a Reformed Parliament. "'Tis the outpost, and will be the first attacked;" and his remarks on the discipline and efficiency of the Army invite our serious consideration:—

> "I entertain," says the Duke, "no apprehensions for the discipline of the Army, excepting from those who look to overturn everything through the instrumentality of the Ministers whom they affect to support, but in reality govern with a rod of iron. The whole question of the British Monarchy now depends upon the discipline and efficiency of the British Army. If the Army should not be in a state of discipline and efficiency, nobody can rely upon it. If nobody can rely upon it, it will be worse than useless. The expense of its maintenance will draw upon the King attacks in Parliament; while its existence will be of no service to protect him, to enforce his authority, or to secure the lives and property of his subjects. But we may rely upon it, that from henceforward we shall never be able to carry on a Government without the assistance and support of a military body. If we cannot have a regular Army in such a state of discipline and efficiency as that the King can rely upon them, we must and we shall have a National Guard, in some shape or other. All men will call for the change. We may then take our leave of the Monarchy!"

It gives cause to reflect, when we read the memorandum on the military preparations against the London mob, in November, 1831, and call to mind that in 1848 the same precautions had to be renewed. We regret that owing to some mistake in the table of contents, we could not find the passage marked "Necessity for the maintenance of corporal punishment in the Army, 333–339." There is no reference to the subject in the present volume in the pages indicated.

We hear that representations to the belligerent South-American Republics from the British Government, in the interests of peace, will probably be listened to, and great bloodshed and destruction of property brought to an end "with honour."

One of our contemporaries, which has changed hands four times in pretty quick succession, has been subjected, we hear, to a new proprietorship, with a "foreign" connection. We do not allude to the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

It is proposed to hold the third annual Army Rifle Meeting at the Cæsar's Camp Ranges, Aldershot, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 5, 6, and 7. The meeting will be open to the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, with special matches for "all comers." The programme of the last meeting comprised 22 matches, in which 265 prizes were offered for competition, the individual prizes varying in value from £10 to 5s. The aggregate value of the prizes amounted to £435, for which there were upwards of 2,200 entries. Those willing to support the meeting by subscribing to the prize fund should communicate with Captain W. Bennett, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Aldershot.

It is not likely that a quarrel with China, or a war with the Mandarins, will distract the attention of Russia from India. The idea of that rich inheritance, as it is supposed to be, is as fixed in Russian heads as the idea of keeping it is fixed in British policy. But a successful war with China would much improve the position of Russia in Asia, and add to her power of influencing the people of Hindostan; while it would greatly embarrass the Government, and diminish the revenue of India. In fact, it would be very undesirable, in the interests of this Empire, that China and Russia should be engaged in hostility. It could not be expected that Russia would refrain from maritime operations, and the blockade of the principal Chinese ports would be apt to follow a very legitimate, if most annoying, operation of war,—in which our opium revenue and our tea and silk trade would suffer enormously. It is, therefore, all the more agreeable to learn that the latest news from the East gives reason to hope that the Chinese have not altogether repudiated the Treaty, and seem disposed to listen to reason.

The musical entertainment at Newman Street, under Royal patronage, on Wednesday, was most successful. It promises to be a "feature of the season."

A correspondent of the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, who was present at the Brighton Review, was very favourably impressed by what he saw. The writer, who is a German officer, says:—"The Volunteers have done in this sham-fight all that could well be expected of Militia. There were the best will, the greatest attention, the fullest exertion on the part of each individual man, as well as the most painstaking devotion to duty as far as the officers were concerned, together with an appreciation of military forms. This much must be conceded to the Volunteers. But as regards the suitable application of those forms to the situation, a harmonious co-operation in observing the enemy, the ground, and the object of the fight, in all those particulars there was still much to be desired. It is in the nature of the case that the officers of a Militia cannot in time of peace attain to more than a certain mediocrity. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, however, it cannot be denied that the Volunteers may be employed tactically, and that they are on the right road to perfection. The faults made are part of the system. The criticisms of the English Press are very favourable on the behaviour of the Volunteer Corps, and rightly so. . . . . . If a certain English paper says that the Volunteers may be made the best soldiers in the world, we must concur in this verdict, but with the sole reservation—a three-years' service." The writer points out various important short-comings, and concludes:—"As is well known, the Volunteer Force is only intended for home defence. It may be called upon by the Crown against interior as well as foreign enemies. Although it is open to many improvements until it will become an effective military instrument, it is already a factor which may be taken into account by the Government in their foreign policy. The Volunteers may safely be trusted with the defence of home garrisons and the coasts, when it should become necessary to employ the Regular Army abroad. And even if England were only able—as has been so often asserted—to despatch two or three Army corps, such a force is not to be despised, even in our times of gigantic Armies. The state of the Continent is entirely different from what it was in the ages of Marlborough or Wellington. Yet an English expedition retains especial importance for a military co-operation, as this small but excellently equipped army may be landed at once at any part of the coasts of the Continent. To affirm that the Volunteer Force would decline to serve when called upon for active service, is to doubt the national feeling of the English people; and such an aspersion is neither founded in fact, nor is it otherwise justified. After the Brighton Review, there is only room for a favourable opinion of the military value of the Volunteer Army."

The attack made by Mr. Gladstone in his Midlothian crusade on Sir Bartle Frere will render the retirement of the latter from his post at the Cape inevitable, if satisfactory explanations be not vouchsafed on the subject. It is understood that Sir Bartle Frere sent home a strong official remonstrance against Mr. Gladstone's invective, which must be on record in the Colonial Office; but Mr. Gladstone will probably "apologise," or "Karolyise," and dismiss the matter from his mind.

How the years flee! There are men, not quite old now, who can remember the sensation in the House of Commons when the late Sir Robert Peel read Lord Hardinge's despatch, in which there was a touching and simple reference to "young Arthur," who rode by his father's side in the stress of the hardest-fought field which ever tried the mettle of the British Army in India, in the old Sikh war. And now we see that "young Arthur's" son has gained the Lothian prize at Oxford. *Eheu, fugaces!*

Lord De Grey will follow his father, the Marquis of Ripon, to India in a short time, and will probably escort his mother, who will, we venture to say, prove a most gracious and winning Vice-Queen and Empress in Simla and Calcutta.

"A Cadet" writes to say there are no vacancies at the Royal Military Academy, and that a double batch of cadets have not been passed into the Army.

The worthy "Thane of Fife" has inaugurated his rule within St. James's Palace by a couple of dinners, at which Royal personages have been guests, and has done his part of host most admirably.

The position of affairs in Europe causes a peculiar interest to be attached to the defensive powers of Belgium. The conduct of Great Britain in the case of Luxembourg should inspire grave reflections among the "bons bourgeois" of Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, and other towns "good for plunder;" and the Hollander who does not remember the dash made at Amsterdam in the last century by Frederick William of Prussia, may, at all events, have in his mind what occurred in France in 1870. We mention the Luxembourg business just to show that the reading of treaties is a difficult art, and that the results are not always to be depended on. Lieutenant-General Baron von der Smissen, who has seen much service in Algiers and in Mexico, and has followed the autumn manœuvres of our own and other armies with great interest and intelligent appreciation, has published a brochure, "*Les Forces Nationales*," in which he tells some home-truths to his Belgian compatriots who need them greatly, as they seem to think that an army is useless to a country which relies on the faith of treaties for its safety. We advise the "braves Belges" to act on the maxim, "Aide-toi, et Dieu t'aidera."

The method of enlisting a recruit for the Army and Royal Marines under the Army Discipline and Regulation Acts for 1879 is so different from that previously in force, that it must necessarily have some effect on the energy of the "recruiters," as they are now styled, and consequently on the number of recruits enlisted; while, on the other hand, there can be no manner of doubt that all recruits who now join the standard will do so with a full knowledge of what they are about, and with ample time for consideration before being attested. Before the promulgation of the Act, a recruiting-serjeant visited fairs, races, taprooms, and other places where he would be thrown in the way of young men out of work, on the spree, or otherwise, in a likely mood to enlist; and knowing from experience that the expenditure of a little money would bring grist to his mill, he was not chary of good-fellowship; the result being that perhaps, in the course of an evening, many hands would close on the enlisting shilling, and their owners then and there bound to serve the Queen. The case is now, however, different; the recruiter, by section 77 of the new Act, is to "give every person offering to enlist a notice, in the form for the time being authorised by the Secretary of State, stating the general requirements of attestation and the general conditions of the contract to be entered into by the recruit; and directing such person to appear before a justice of the peace at the time and place mentioned," &c.; and "if he does not appear before a justice, or on appearing does not assent to be enlisted, no further proceedings shall be taken." An explanatory note to this and the following section also provides that "these sections alter the law of enlistment by ignoring everything that takes place prior to attestation before a justice, and a man will be enlisted by the act of attestation. The recruiter's gift of a shilling is no longer necessary. He will give the form authorised by the Secretary of State, directing the recruit to appear before a justice. If the man fails to appear, he cannot, as heretofore, be arrested as a deserter, and if he appears and dissents from enlistment, he will not be liable to pay any smart-money. No account will, therefore, be taken of any man before he is actually attested before a justice." Under the old system many a man took the shilling when boozy from drink, having fallen out with his sweetheart or relatives, or from some other sudden fit of spleen, and perhaps on coming to his rational senses a few hours afterwards, repented his bargain, but at the same time found himself bound hard and fast. Still, he was not sworn in, and until the limited ninety-six hours had elapsed from the time of enlistment to that of attestation, he could obtain his discharge by paying the smart of twenty shillings and expenses. To meet this, and free her son from the Service, many a poor woman has sold her little all in furniture and home comforts, which cannot happen under the present state of the law, since no man can be enlisted unless in his sober senses, and actually in the presence of a justice of the peace, after having had time to read over the notice he has received of the particulars of the engagement he is about to enter into. The recruiting-serjeant will henceforward be less prodigal of his money, as he can have no object in entering a beer-house and treating half-a-dozen idle young men, with the hope of entrapping one on the spot with his proffered shilling. He will now have to plead with them in a more rational way, and although fewer recruits may be enlisted, it is more than probable that a better class of men, on the whole, will be gained, joining the Service with the full intention of making it their profession, to the exclusion of those who might unwittingly accept the shilling, and afterwards find themselves compelled to serve as discontented and disappointed men.

During the course of the Afghan campaign, the Native Pioneer regiments of the Bengal Army proved of the greatest value. They are as well provided as sappers with entrenching and road-making tools, and they literally bridged the armies from the Indus to Candahar, and from the Kurum to Cabul, pioneering the advance in fighting as well as in hard work. The 23rd Pioneers, for instance, distinguished themselves greatly in front of Cabul, where they cast aside their picks and shovels, to chase the enemy with their bayonets from the strong positions which the latter had taken up, and drove them in front of them for some distance, their gallantry being most conspicuous.

A subsidiary portion of the Cabul force, and one which could not be dispensed with under the conditions of Indian warfare, has, strange to say, received no mention hitherto. We refer to the Kahars forming the ambulance corps. There are 900 of these men with General Roberts, and to them has been entrusted the duty of carrying off the wounded in action, and conveying the sick in dandies and doolies on the line of march. They correspond to the bearers of the Army Hospital Corps, but in camp are employed in any rough work which may require to be done. Their behaviour at Charasiab was beyond all praise. They were constantly under fire, and their indifference to danger was very marked, their belief in Kismut supplying the place of steady courage.

General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, who was lately relieved in command of a Division of the Bengal Army by Lieutenant-General W. T. Hughes, C.B., has arrived in England.

Colonel J. C. M'Neill, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 48th Regiment, Equerry to the Queen, has been specially selected by her Majesty to proceed to Canada in the suite of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, on account of his knowledge of the country. Colonel M'Neill left London on Thursday, in attendance upon his Royal Highness.

One cannot but notice and commend the action of the Cavalry during the campaigns in Afghanistan. There is the brilliant charge of Major Stewart, with his little detachment of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, in the Khost Valley; another not less dashing on the part of Captains Shepperd and Gowan, with the 4th Punjab Cavalry, on the Mahsud Waziris, near Tank; the smart cavalry affair near Candahar, under Colonel Kennedy, with the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the only brush with the enemy which that portion of our invading armies met with; the engagement of Guides Corps in which poor Wygram Battye lost his life, and the ill-fated Lieutenant Hamilton earned the Victoria Cross; and last, but not least, the affair of the 9th Lancers before Cabul, in which six officers and nearly a hundred men were placed *hors de combat*. We do not see that anything has been done for the officers named in despatches.

One of the suggestions of the Committee on Volunteer Reorganisation was that Line field-officers should be appointed to each consolidated battalion of Volunteers for five years. This suggestion was made for the purpose of utilising the services of those captains holding brevet rank who, after completing twenty-five years' service, would otherwise retire, and their experience in Army matters be lost to the country. There can be but little doubt that the judicious appointment of Line officers of experience to Volunteer regiments would be greatly to the advantage of our citizen-soldiers, and their appointment, it is understood, would find favour with the Volunteers themselves. This year and next will witness the exodus from the Army of a large number of tried and experienced officers, the very ones the Committee wish to provide for; and unless steps are speedily taken to secure them, these officers will not be available.

It is to be hoped that the new head of the War Office will turn his attention to the fact that a very considerable sum of money is expended every year in a most unsatisfactory manner, in consequence of the inordinate number of fraudulent enlistments which are now taking place in the Army,—*i.e.*, the re-enlistment of men who have deserted from other regiments, or who have been discharged therefrom for incorrigible conduct or other causes, and who, when being attested, make oath that they have not previously served her Majesty. By one of those extraordinary dispensations of law, though perhaps not of justice, the meaning of which no ordinary mortal dare seek to fathom, a man who quits without leave any number of regiments, and re-enlists the same number of times, is declared by the Army Discipline Act of 1879 *not* to be a deserter, because he evinces no desire to leave her Majesty's Service. This is, indeed, encouraging enlistment for general service. On the other hand, another clause of this Act sets forth that if there be reasonable suspicion that an apprehended absentee had meant to desert, he may be tried for that offence, if absent only a few hours. This reasonable suspicion would be excited if the absentee were arrested in plain clothes; but all men present themselves for enlistment in plain clothes, and we therefore have the extraordinary anomaly that if a man is absent for a day, he may be tried as a deserter, but if he is absent for weeks, and in addition, commits the fraud of re-enlisting and perjuring himself before a magistrate, he is not to be charged as a deserter, because, forsooth! he did not mean to leave her Majesty's *general* Service. This ingenious plan, although it will show, next year, a most wonderful diminution in the number of deserters, has already had the effect of increasing that which used to be called desertion and fraudulent enlistment to a very serious extent. When it is considered that men who leave their regiments and enlist in others do not naturally select the latter among those stationed near at hand, but rather choose the most distant ones, it needs no force of imagination to picture the expense caused to the country and the inconvenience to the Service by the necessity of bringing evidence from place to place to identify them before courts-martial; to say nothing of the loss of the services of these evidences, a large number of whom are always now on the move, and away from their depôts or regiments. As a rule, the men who enlist in this manner do not seem at all anxious, when once fairly in the Service again, to conceal the fact of their having been soldiers before; but as soon as anything happens that displeases them, they give themselves up, declare the fact of their former service, are tried by court-martial, sentenced to be imprisoned, and are usually discharged with ignominy; and then, at the expiration of their imprisonment, a new field, in the shape of another regiment, is open to their enterprise. Another feature of the Service in the present day which may most appropriately be made mention of here, is the enlistment of men at brigade depôts, &c., for different branches of the Service. These men are called district recruits. The most manifest old soldiers, often of very mature age, and not unfrequently of convict life and repulsive appearance, are sent to corps as recruits of 19 and 20 years of age, and the commanding officer who is thus favoured has no choice but to take them. This is a terrible abuse, and Section 34 of the Army Discipline Act has certainly not lessened it, though framed with that object. For goodness' sake, let us do away with miserable cant and affectation of humanity, and let every convicted deserter and soldier discharged from the Service as unworthy to remain in it, be tattooed; or, better still, let every soldier, and, if needs be, every officer, on entering the Army, be so marked. Few, if any, would object, and none to whom the good of the Service is an object. We have terrible arrears, as far as the Budget goes, to pull up. Why not, then, reduce the cost of the Army, and increase its efficiency enormously, by such a simple and inexpensive means as a tattooed broad arrow?

A court-martial of an important character came to a close the other day at Warsaw. Major-General Offenberg, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, was charged with embezzling regimental funds while commander of the 5th Kargopol Dragoon Regiment, and Captain Tsinserling was accused of concealing the defalcations. The court was opened to the public at nine o'clock, and in the afternoon, both prisoners having confessed themselves guilty of the charges brought against them, General Offenberg was sentenced to be imprisoned two years and eight months in a fortress, to be dismissed the Service, and to pay a fine of 100 roubles; and Captain Tsinserling was ordered to be dismissed the Service, without, however, being deprived of his rank. In publishing the account of the trial the next day, the *Official Gazette* announced that, in consequence of the military services of the accused, the sentence on General Offenberg has been remitted to dismissal from the Army, and that on Captain Tsinserling mitigated to one month's arrest, without affecting his military position or prospects.

A French military writer has lately complained of the complete stagnation which reigns in the Army, promotion being altogether too slow. In 1831, a law was passed by which officers were required, before being able to retire on a pension, to serve for 30 years. In 1872, this period was reduced to 25 years; but three years afterwards, the old law of 1831 was re-enacted. Now there is a cry to return to 25 years, because it is absolutely necessary to have younger officers and to quicken promotion, so that the non-commissioned officers qualifying in the special schools may obtain the epaulette. It is remarked that when the law of 1831 was passed, the captain did not hold so important a rank as at present; in time of war, he had seldom to command more than 70 or 80 men, while now he is called upon to command 250. The natural consequence is, that younger and more vigorous captains are required. The question, however, is one of finance, and unless serious economies are effected in other quarters, it is not likely that Parliament will reconsider the decision at which it arrived in 1875. In Germany, there is a system of proportional retirement,—that is to say, an officer can retire after from 15 to 20 years' service on a minimum pension, after from 20 to 30 years on a maximum, and between 30 and 40 years on a maximum pension with a supplement. In Italy, the 25 years has been adopted, and within the last few years thousands of veterans have been permitted to retire on a little more than their laurels. One of the recommendations made in France is that officers should be allowed to retire from active service after 25 years, on the condition of serving in the Reserve or the Territorial Army for 10 years. As there are too many officers for the Active Army, and too few for the Reserve and the Territorial Army, this would doubtless be a desirable reform to accomplish.

The Committee of Inquiry which has recently been sitting in Vienna for the purpose of reporting on the proposed reorganisation of the Mountain Artillery of the Austrian Army, having recommended that step, a scheme for carrying it out has been elaborated by the Austrian General Staff, and the change has now been ordered to be carried out at once. The Austrian Mountain Artillery will in future be separated from the Fortress Artillery, with which it has up to the present time been incorporated. It will consist in future of 13 batteries, be attached to the 13 regiments of Field Artillery of the Austrian Army, and have the same numbers as their respective regiments. Batteries 11, 12, and 13, however, will exist only *en cadre*, and be completed only in case of war. The new arrangement, it is said, will greatly facilitate mobilisation, and remedy many of the evils exposed in the Bosnian campaign. In fact, the experience gained in that little war provided the impulse required for the thorough change now introduced.

In the Austrian Army Estimates for 1880 there are several items which attract particular attention, because they relate to measures of great political import. Among these are several demands for the strengthening of frontier fortresses. Thus, another 100,000 florins are required for provisional works in the fortress of Cracow. The Minister of War points out that, as the construction of permanent works is far from complete, it is necessary to provide for them temporarily by field-works, especially as he is not in a position at present to ask for the large sums required for the great works intended. A similar sum is wanted for "provisionally" fortifying the passes of Transylvania, next at Przemysl, and finally in Southern Tyrol, at Trent and Riva. Those fortresses, it is stated, would prevent enemies from interfering with mobilisation. The immediate completion of the fortifications of Pola Dockyard is insisted on, on the ground that the works must not be delayed; and of the 600,000 florins required, 200,000 florins are wanted at once. The existing works of Pola are obsolete, and would no longer protect the dockyard against an enemy. The latter demand is accompanied by the significant statement that, "as Pola would be threatened almost in any war, and that but few days would be left for preparing its defence, it is imperatively necessary that the works required should be finished in time of peace, to prevent consequences of indefinite bearing."

It is a fact not generally known that a corps of Marines existed in the Roman Army, but it is, nevertheless, a fact; and also that a Marine cohort was stationed in England. In Bruce's "History of the Roman Wall," which divided England from Scotland, the author states that, "In ascertaining the number and the names of the stations, a most valuable document has come down to our times from the period of the Roman occupation. The *Notitia Imperii* was, probably, written about the end of the reign of Theodosius the Younger, and was certainly composed before the Romans abandoned this island. It is a sort of list of the several military and civil officers and magistrates, both in the Eastern and Western Empires, and the places where they were stationed. It may, in fact, be regarded as the Army List of the Roman Empire." The portion of the section containing the information we quote is headed, *Item per Lineam Valli*—"Along the line of wall,"—and after detailing seventeen cohorts or wings of cohorts, with their stations, arrives at "The Tribune of the First Marine Cohort, styled Ælia, at Tunnocelum." Thus there was a first, and therefore a second, and possibly many other Marine Cohorts, in the Roman Army.

The catalogue of the library of the Russian Etat Major, which has made its appearance, furnishes interesting details respecting the institution. The library was founded in 1811, by Prince P. M. Volkovsky, who persuaded the Emperor Alexander I. to grant an allowance, and gave 500 volumes. The following year Colonel Eichen presented the institution with 1,000 volumes, and, after the entry of the Russian army into Paris Colonel Danilovsky was despatched to buy the best foreign works dealing with the art of war. His purchases exceeded 3,000 volumes, and the Emperor was so pleased with the exertions of the founders of the library, that he ordered a yearly grant of 500 gold ducats. In 1820, the Etat-Major purchased the library of the historian Vichmann; in 1822, it acquired the rare collection of books of Count Lobanoff Rostovsky; in 1831, it received from the executors of Prince Tchartoryski a present of several thousand works; and later on, it was increased by the addition of the library of the Staff of the Imperial Guard, numbering 4,000 volumes. The most important addition to the library was made, however, in 1850, when the Emperor Nicholas presented to the institute the 20,000 volumes composing the collection of Count Soukhtelion. Later on, the Etat-Major acquired 1,500 volumes from the library of the historian Smith; and in 1866, it secured the unique collection of works dealing with Turkey belonging to State Secretary Liprandi, and numbering over 3,000 volumes. At the present moment, the library consists of 37,843 works, of which 11,144 deal exclusively with the operations of war. The Censorial Regulations render the presentation of a copy of every work dealing with the jurisdiction of the Etat-Major obligatory. Besides this, the sum of 2,500 roubles, or £300, is annually spent on the purchase of foreign works, of which a large number are English. The collection is not kept exclusively for officers only, but is open to any civilian who may obtain permission from the Ministry of War.

The Select Committee on Heavy Ordnance, of which Major-Gen. Gordon, R.A., is president, are now engaged in preparing a report of a series of trials concluded at Shoeburyness at the end of last week, which have taken place with a view to testing the range and velocity of the new 6-in. and 8-in. Armstrong guns, designed for siege and garrison purposes. So far as their investigations have already gone, the results have, it is stated, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The 6-in., with a 35-lb. battering charge and an 80-lb. shell, attained a velocity of a fraction over 2,000 ft. per second, while the 8-in., with a 90-lb. battering charge and a 184-lb. shell, a velocity of 2,300 ft. per second. With a shell of an improved pattern the velocity was increased to 3,000 ft., which is said to be far beyond that which has ever been previously obtained by any gun now in use in the Service.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs:—"The Commander-in-Chief's memorandum on the Army Commission Report has been published. His Excellency begins by expressing regret that the sittings of the Commission continued after the departure of four of its members for the front. Gens. Phayre and O'Connell arrived late, and Gen. Lumsden was fully occupied with other matters; so that there were few meetings at which all the members attended. After this preliminary protest, Sir F. Haines goes on to state at length his reasons for dissenting from most of the more important recommendations of the Commission. He strongly objects to the proposal that the Commander-in-Chief should cease to be a member of the Council, and should have no direct command of troops. This proposal would, he thinks, make the Commander-in-Chief a purely bureaucratic personage. Neither does he approve of the suggestions as to the Territorial Army Corps. He considers that the existence of three separate governments and of three separate armies under them is a distinct source of safety and power such as could not be given by an army corps slightly connected with the local power. He sees no possible advantage to be derived from an amalgamated Staff, and considers the appointment of a Chief of the Staff unnecessary for the ordinary administration of the Army. The German system of army corps is, in Sir F. Haines's opinion, wholly unsuited for India, and he thinks that the localisation of troops in the districts to which they belong would be most mischievous and dangerous. He is averse from diminishing the cadres, which would necessitate the frequent division of regiments into detachments, thereby damaging their efficiency and discipline. The number of horse and field batteries ought, in his opinion, rather to be increased than diminished. He is especially opposed to the proposed reduction in the Madras Army. He believes that some of the proposals as to the abandonment of stations will have the effect of sacrificing a real and efficient control over the country with the view to a more compact and symmetrical distribution of troops. One of the few points on which he concurs with the Commission is its condemnation of the Staff Corps system, which he regards as being in a great part the cause of the inordinate cost of the Army in recent years."

According to the *Times*, "Great difficulty is being felt in recruiting for the Native Army. This is generally attributed to the somewhat shabby way in which the Government has treated the Native regiments on service in the matter of pay and allowances. Attempts are now being made to re-enlist pensioners under 40 years of age, but hitherto they have not met with much success."

A general court-martial assembled at Sherpur on March 12 to try Major H. H. Rankin, 28th Bombay N.I., on a charge of having "been drunk when on duty, when field officer of the day, in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cabul Field Force." Our military readers will regret to learn that the court deemed it necessary to sentence the unfortunate officer to dismissal from her Majesty's service, and that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, on a review of the case, approved and confirmed the sentence. The severity of the punishment seems to necessitate the publication of further details.

BREVET RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Services at the present time are more than usually indebted to the *Army and Navy Gazette* for its advocacy of the claims (for such they will become) of those officers, both majors and captains, who, unless some consideration is shown to them, will be very hardly hit when the month of October next arrives, and they find themselves cut off from all further advancement "by brevet for length of service;" for in future, promotion by such will be largely mixed with the element of favouritism, inasmuch as that which seems to prevail now, is to volunteer for any active service that may be going on: result, those with the most interest will be accepted, and in due course gain promotion. I have noticed that much of the sympathy, by anticipation, on this question is bestowed on the Purchase captains, and on those majors who were promoted in the compensation brevet of 1872; but may I be permitted to try and enlarge this sympathetic feeling towards the captains (although now majors) who were left out in the cold at that time (and who, everybody said, were equally entitled to promotion). The sympathy for these latter should, in a measure, be greater, as they will now feel themselves punished, as it were, a second time, and in this latter, more severely, as they will now be hopelessly cut off. This may be of small moment to the fortunate ones of the Service, but surely it is not asking too much that some selection should be made of a few hard cases, and as this doing away with breveting for length of service is an exceptional proceeding, so the Horse Guards should make exceptional cases, and promote such on or before October next. It was suggested in the *Times* of the 10th inst. that before the new system takes effect, and as an act of grace, all majors of 26 and captains of 20 years' service should receive their next step of rank by brevet. This certainly is the best idea that has been made, as the carrying of it out would, in a measure, cut the Gordian knot of much of the difficulty, and would be a means of equalising the promotion of the Cavalry and Line officers with those of the Ordnance and Staff Corps of India. As an example of the nature of the list of majors at present, the number to the end of the year 1875 is 520, or thereby. Now, out of this number, only 130 belong to the Cavalry and Infantry; the remainder, viz., 390, being entirely made up of Ordnance and Staff Corps officers. It is, therefore, much to be desired that consideration may be shown to many exceptional cases before the present system of breveting passes away.—I am, Sir, &c.

Junior U.S. Club, May 12. CATHAY.

The Gold Company of Southern India, of which a prospectus appears elsewhere, ought, if the calculations and data prove true, turn out a most profitable and successful undertaking.

SCENES ON SERVICE.

BY A FUTURE HISTORIAN.

[*Time—Not very long ago. Place—Among the heathen. Dramatis Personæ—Officers and gentlemen, soldiers, natives, &c.*]

[*Scene* 1.—*The top of a hill. A couple of staff officers on horseback, reconnoitring through their glasses. Officers and mounted escort in background.*]

General (*speaking*).—He is in the devil's own hurry! riding like mad! Who the —— can he be?

Brigadier.—It strikes me he is making for us. He never turns his head to look behind. Why, he is galloping for bare life!

General.—By Jove! There are some troopers behind him riding as hard as he is. Here he comes!

[*Officer gallops up, panting, gasping, horse covered with foam.*—]

Officer.—Oh! he's killed! he's killed! We were surrounded—hundreds of 'em—rode for our lives! I've escaped! so have some of the escort—four or five! Here they come! Phew! It *was* an escape, I can tell you (*mops his face*).

General.—Do, Sir, collect yourself, and tell us what this means. You do not mean to say you've left the young fellow to his fate? Where did it take place?

Officer (*perspiring with valour*).—Fought like lions! Killed a lot of them. Sword of the Lord and Gideon! But they were in swarms! It's four miles away, I'm sure, and never was the distance covered in a shorter time.

General (*sternly*).—How many were they, Sir? How many did you see?

Officer.—Couldn't count 'em! It was all so sudden, you see. Quite useless pulling up to see what became of him, or to fire on the enemy,—deceitful, treacherous wretches!

Brigadier (*contemptuously*).—And all you mounted men galloped off, and never drew rein for four miles! You ought to be shot on the spot, that's my opinion!'

Officer.—Oh, I dare say! I wish you had been there, that's all.

General.—Well, let us go back to dinner. To-morrow, we'll take active measures, and send out a strong force to get the body. I must say I think you acted, Sir, with great promptitude, and with a true appreciation of the rules of war. (*Exeunt.*)

[*Scene* 2.—*A Court-martial sitting.*]

President (*reading finding*).—On all the charges, "Guilty!" We find that the accused misbehaved in presence of the enemy, and did not do all that his duty required of him.

[*Scene* 3.—*General-in-Chief at Head-quarters, loquitur.*]

I disagree with the finding on every point! As the officer is a religious young man, I approve of the proceedings of the Court, and order the accused to return to his duty.

No. 2.—Act I.

[*Scene* 1.—*A British regiment on the march. General and staff, natives, commissariat train, &c.*]

General.—Very well, then! We'll halt here. Tell Colonel Fizzle to laager at once! Don't let him lose a moment.

[*The column halts. The camp is formed. The men set to work with feverish haste with spade and pickaxe.*]

General (*excitedly*).—Why, what a time they are! Do make haste and throw up that trench! (Shouting) I tell you all, if the Zulus come, they *won't leave a man of you alive!* (*The men ply spade and pickaxe in a frenzy.*)

[*Scene* 2.—*A British Camp on a river, tents pitched on both sides. Time—dawn. A shot is heard on the left bank. Officer pops his head out of tent on the right bank.*]

Officer (*loq.*).—By all that's horrible, there are the enemy! They are actually attacking our men! My horse! my horse! my kingdom for a horse! Have mercy, Heaven! (*Mounts.*) Sergeant Jones, fire away, as hard as you can! Don't let 'em come over till I get away for help. Bravo, Captain M——! See how he fights, poor man! Ah! he's down! I'm off. (*Rides away.*)

[*Scene* 3.—*Another Court-martial.*]

President (*reads finding*).—We find on all the charges "Not Guilty," and that the accused behaved with courage and coolness, and did his duty on all points.

General-in-Chief (*reading finding*).—I disagree with the Court on all points! But under all the circumstances, I approve of the finding, and desire the accused to return to his duty. It's the effect of the climate.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

A correspondent sends us the following article, which we publish for the ventilation of the subject to which it refers:—

"When the reduction of several batteries of Horse Artillery has been decided on, seems a fitting time to consider the whole question of Field Artillery; when it might be found not only possible to effect a saving, but at the same time to increase the efficiency of the whole arm, any scheme combining these two characteristics would scarcely need further argument to commend it, at least, to notice. In many of the various papers in which Horse and Field Artillery have been discussed, there appears to be an undercurrent of thought contemplating the necessity of maintaining Horse Artillery as a distinct branch from Field Artillery. By degrees, perhaps, the line of separation shows less defined. 'Foot Artillery' is allowed to be a misnomer, but all more or less clearly divide the two. To cite a case, I would allude briefly to the Royal Artillery Institution Prize Essay of 1878, by Lieutenant Trotter. My object is not to criticise the essay in its entirety; neither is it to detract from its general merit. I merely cite it to show how the thought I allude to seems to exist, and to show, if I can, how very little grounds there are for it in actual fact. Lieutenant Trotter says, in the concluding part of his essay:—

'I cannot agree with the theory occasionally expressed, that even the lightest calibres equipped on the field-battery system, with gun axle-tree seats, should ever take the place of Horse Artillery. In the first place, the gun-axle-tree-seat system is not the lightest possible. To work a gun properly at least six men are required, and to bring those six men upon the field-battery system involves carrying three men on the gun limber and two on the axle-tree seats, in all three men more than are carried by the Horse Artillery. This is equivalent to adding 36 stone or 4·5 cwt. permanently to the weight behind the team. This might not tell in a battle, or in a day, but it surely would in a week's marching.'

This is reason number one. Let us accept as beyond dispute that 36 stone or 4·5 cwt. is added to the weight behind the team. Well, what does it prove? Does it prove that to carry these three men, eight to ten horses and a mounted detachment are necessary or even desirable, or does it show in any way that another pair of draught horses would not more than compensate for the additional weight of three men? Secondly, he says:—'It is unscientific and unpractical to reduce the Field Batteries to the Horse Artillery calibre.' Now, we may fairly ask, did any Artillery officer in his serious moments ever contemplate reducing the whole of the Artillery required in the field, to the calibre which appears to suit best that portion which is required to move with the greatest celerity? It is not likely. For the sake of discussion, let us call Horse and Field Artillery one name,—the Artillery required in the Field. Then, let us see, first, what necessities of existence it has to fulfil; and secondly, how they can be best fulfilled. Firstly, then, one incontrovertible fact may be accepted, viz., that Field Artillery should be armed with the largest calibre consistent with the mobility required; secondly, though not so incontrovertibly, that a portion of the Field Artillery will be required to move with greater celerity than the rest. Assuming, then, these to be the only necessities, how can they be best arrived at efficiently and thoroughly, and yet not be overdone? I will take it for granted that six men can work a gun, the number mentioned by Lieutenant Trotter, from which I see no reason to differ. Then a gun with a mounted number one, three gunners on the limber and two on the axle-tree boxes, fulfils the necessary conditions, so far at least as numbers are concerned, no matter whether the gun is to move at a walk or a gallop. Now, if a gun is only required to move at a trot, as the ordinary pace, then let it be of a large calibre as is consistent with this pace. If, on the other hand, it is to manœuvre ordinarily at a gallop, then reduce the calibre. Again, I take it for granted that the existing Field Artillery must not be reduced in calibre, and as carrying three additional men would increase by 36 stone, or 4 cwt. 5 lb., the weight behind the time of the lightest class, I would simply hook in one additional pair of horses, or better still, never hook in more than three pair, but with the fourth pair make a daily change, easing altogether any pair on which the work was telling most; and, if I do not greatly err, this will leave a large balance on the advantage side; if so, condition number two is fulfilled. Now, if the desired end is obtainable as I have said, it follows that there is no further need of the eight or ten additional mounted men. The gun of the same calibre as now, as well and efficiently driven, with a somewhat lighter permanent weight behind the team, can be brought into action with sufficient gunners to work it, and 'what would you wish for more?' Horse Artillery as it now exists—*i.e.*, with mounted detachments—is a glorious spectacle, and I do not for a moment underrate its powers of coming into action as fast and well as now proposed. But can it do so faster? I think not. Is it not uselessly expensive, as it now exists? Is it not a fact that you utilise a horse's power in the least productive way when you put one man on his back, instead of making him draw several men, and is there not a question of mouths to feed in the field? Nay, further, and more important still. Is it necessary, is it even desirable, is it not morally wrong and utter waste, to bring habitually 14 horses and 13 men under fire when the same object can be as well obtained with seven horses and nine men? A passing word here regarding the Field Battery as it now exists may not be out of place. What can be more ridiculous than the present drill, manœuvring and coming into action, with its waggons close to its guns, and teaching this in book and field as its proper, recognised drill? Why should it be the only portion of the British Army which is taught, on its private parade, that which is manifestly absurd, and not even contemplated in the field? If, as is sometimes said, it is to teach the drivers, then why is it confined to the Field Battery? This is not the real reason, though a prudent officer would always dismount his men when he had any object in easing his horses, and when time, &c., admitted, at a hill, for instance, as any one in every-day life would; yet no one in his senses would, on service, bring his gun into action except with his gunners mounted, fit and ready to do their work, not blown and unsteady. And if this be the end for which we drill, why are we not thus taught, why is the drill not real, not the cock-tailed absurdity that has existed too long already? Waggons have no more connection with one calibre than another in the field; their *rôle* in either case is to be at hand, within reach, but out of fire, to supply men or material, no more, no less. Let us put away all preconceived notions as to the necessity for one part of the Field Artillery wearing a smarter uniform than the other part; a smart uniform always did, and always will, add to the individual pride of the soldier, and so in the aggregate will tend to make the whole machine smarter. But it is as essential to one part as to the other. Away with all ideas which have no origin save in tradition! Let not one part be any longer unduly exalted, to the detriment of the whole. But let us have all up to the required standard, all reality. Let the day be no more seen when selection is made from one portion for transfer of its best and smartest men to the other. All Artillery used in the field ordinarily is permanently mounted, and its component parts, as regards men and horses, should be interchangeable, likewise its material, so far as possible. And if, as some contemplate, less galloping and more shooting be the future, it is on the cards that all Field Artillery might be armed with the largest calibre. Think what an advantage this would be on service in the supply of casualties, always a reserve to be counted from some place; and yet, with this power of rehabilitation at hand, never a man or horse more than actually necessary under fire, all the reserves, men, horses, or material, with the waggons, under cover, habitually and permanently, until required. This alone must reduce the casualties in action, in horses by half, and in men by one-third, because that number less are brought under fire. Oftentimes when any change is proposed, there are, for a time at least, reasons which at any rate appear sufficiently strong to bar progress. I need scarcely say that the most common is expense. To effect what I here propose, would be saving. A few strokes of the pen, the abolition of a little not unnatural prejudice, a greater similarity in the chalk lines and even of the scissors at Pimlico, and in a few months it is done, and all the Artillery used in the field is dressed and equipped alike, call it what you will, Horse Artillery, Field Artillery, Mounted Artillery (I wish to remove no prestige attaching to an old and honoured name, for this alone has its use), but let it be a common name. Much has been done of late years to assimilate the two existing branches, much that is positively grotesque has been done to further this end, and in time, I have no doubt the end will be arrived at; but I much fear this must be looked for from without. There are too many prejudices, too many preconceived notions, too many conflicting personal interests, to make it likely that the change should come from within. Yet I venture to express (in conclusion) my hope that the day is not far distant when Field Artillery shall have one name, one organisation, one drill, one dress, one faith."

MADRAS OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the approaching Birthday gazette, I sincerely hope some notice will be taken of Madras officers. The fortunate participators in the Ashantee, Zulu, and Afghan wars have hitherto monopolised most of the honours, but on looking over the war services of Madras officers, I notice that one or two C.B.'s have got a longer record to their names than several of the recently made K.C.B.'s, notably in the case of one who has been a C.B. for 22 years, during the whole of which period he has held important commands. There is not a K.C.B. in the Madras Army. Gen. Keyes, who has recently been made one, has put in the most of his service in Bengal. I write this, hoping it will attract your attention, and thereby that of his Royal Highness and the War Office, to what I deem the neglected claims of some officers of this Presidency, who won their C.B.'s after years of hard fighting, at a time when such honours were distributed with a more sparing hand than they are now. Though retired for many years, I look back with affection to the old coast army, and this must be my apology for occupying so much of your valuable space.—I am, &c.,

RETIRED.

Ootakamand, April 15.

A dinner in aid of the funds of the Princess Helena College, an old-established charity, formerly known as the "Adult Orphan Institution," will take place on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to preside, and will be supported by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. There is no endowment, and an effort is now being made to obtain support to carry on, as well as, if possible, extend, the useful and important work of educating, as governesses, the orphan daughters of the clergy, officers in the Army or Navy, and of civil servants.

A return made to the House of Lords shows that the annual cost of the brigade depôts, including the permanent staff of Militia actually formed, is £964,160, of which £611,250 is for pay, &c., of all ranks; £215,000 for provisions, forage, fuel, light, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, &c.; and £49,000 for clothing and necessaries

The Army.

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ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (BLUE). Capt. the Hon. W. C. FitzWilliam left England on Thursday for India with the Marquis of Ripon, as aide-de-camp.

1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Marter had the honour of an interview with her Majesty at Windsor Castle on Saturday last, when he presented the Queen with some relics of the 24th Regiment from the battle-field of Isandlwana.

2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS). Lieut. C. A. B. Turnor died in Dundalk Barracks on the 4th inst. He joined the Army Sept. 5, 1877. While riding in the Tantivy Plate at Baldoyle on Tuesday, 2nd Lieut. Middleton received a severe fall, but, according to the latest accounts, he has almost recovered from the effects of the accident.

4TH HUSSARS. The first race meeting held by the regiment since its return from India took place last week at Sellinge, near Hythe. Owing to the difficulty in procuring suitable ground at this season in the vicinity of Shorncliffe, the stewards gladly availed themselves of the kind offer of Mr. Bayden, over whose farm an almost entirely natural course was flagged out, well adapted for testing the cross-country skill of both horses and riders. The day was cold and dull, with frequent rain, making it rather slippery work at the fences; but with the exception of the sad accident to the Rake, who broke his leg, no *contretemps* occurred to mar the day's sport. Amongst the company present were Lady Headley, the Earl of Guilford, Gen. Lord A. Russell, and a large gathering from Shorncliffe, Dover, and Canterbury garrisons. The stewards were Col. Moore, Majors Montague, Phillips, Capt. Hutchins, and Lieuts. Skinner, and Blacker; clerk of the course and scales, Lieut. and Adjt. Farmer; hon. sec., Major Phillips; starter, Capt. Hutchins. The meeting opened with the Chargers' Race—A sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, with £25 added; about two miles. Mr. Blacker's Lord of the Isles (Owner), 1; Mr. Skinner's Spicebox (Mr. Critchley), 2; Mr. De la Cherois's Flash-in-the-Pan (Mr. Kincaid-Smith), 3. The Regimental Challenge Cup—Value, 100 guineas, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each: Capt. Underwood's Maud (Mr. Wilson-Todd), 1; Mr. Follett's Cricklade (Owner), 2; Major Phillips' Blanche (Owner), 3; Major Montague's Earl (Mr. Matthews), 4. Farmers' Cup (Steeplechase)—Value 25 sovs., for maiden hunters: Won easily by Mr. Bayden's Aunt Sally. An Open Sweepstakes, of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added, for hunters—Mr. Peters' Punchbowl (Mr. Matthews), 1; Capt. Bullen's Swordsman (Owner), 2; Mr. C. D. Holmes's Cinderella (Owner), 3; Hon. L. White's Elvino (Owner), 4. The Subalterns' Challenge Cup—Value, 200 gns., added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each: Mr. Blacker's Brunette, (Owner), 1; Mr. W. Todd's Hafiz (Owner), 2; Mr. Peters's Phlorenza (Owner), 3. Polo Pony Steeplechase—Capt. Underwood's Kitty (Mr. Wilson-Todd), 1; Mr. F. Blacker's Erin's Pride (Mr. Matthews), 2. Kitty made the running throughout, and won by two lengths. This was the prettiest race of the day, as throughout a table-cloth would have covered the lot which fenced at racing pace to perfection. Consolation Stakes—Won by Mr. Skinner's Sago (Capt. Hutchins). There was an elaborate luncheon provided, and the splendid band of the regiment discoursed music during the latter part of the day, which was concluded by a race dinner at Shorncliffe, at which several old officers of the regiment were present.

8TH HUSSARS. The regiment left Muttra on Dec. 23 last, to join the Reserve Division, Cabul Field Force, Peshawur, where it arrived on Jan. 15. It advanced to Jumrood on Feb. 10, where it remained till March 29, having, however, in the meantime detached two troops (G and H), under Major Burke, to Basawal and Dakka. Head-quarters and the remaining four troops arrived at Basawal on April 2, picking up the detachment at Fort Dakka, and the regiment is now attached to the first section of the Khyber line force, under Brigdr.-Gen. Gib. Basawal being deemed unhealthy for the summer months, the European troops, consisting of the 8th Hussars, L-5th R.A., and the 1st Batn. 8th Fusiliers, moved on the 17th ult. to Pesh Bolak, about 10 miles forward, and to the left of Basawal. Capt. Sutton rejoins from Peshawur, having recovered from a severe illness. Lieut. Clowes has proceeded on to Cabul, in charge of a transport convoy, and Lieut. Fell has rejoined head-quarters from Gundamuck, where he has been employed on a similar duty. Considerable annoyance has been given by the Shinwaris, who almost nightly fire into the camp.

9TH LANCERS. The *World* says:—"Col. Cleland, of the 9th Lancers, who was lately reported on his way home to England on sick-leave, was found, I regret to say, in so precarious a condition on his arrival in the plains that the voyage to England was prohibited, and he has been sent up to Simla, in the hope that there he may regain strength sufficient to enable him to return home. I fear his state is dangerous; the bullet that struck him when charging the Afghans in the Chardeh Valley remains in the stomach, and occasions much discomfort. Another victim of Afghan bullets in the same combat has fared better. Capt. Chisholme, of the 9th Lancers, has reached England on sick leave, but wonderfully fit, notwithstanding the limp that will stick to him, probably for life, from the bullet-wound in the thigh. The Raleigh greeted Capt. Chisholme with mighty enthusiasm."

10TH HUSSARS. Lieut. Rose and 2nd Lieut. Allsopp are on passage home from India, in H.M.S. Jumna, which left Bombay on the 18th ult.

11TH HUSSARS. Pensioned Serjt.-Major W. William has just died at Portsmouth. He and his eldest brother, now Governor of Birkenhead Workhouse, were in the charge of the Light Brigade, both belonging to Lord Cardigan's regiment, and both came out of the memorable conflict unscathed. The deceased, however, on one occasion, when sleeping on the wet ground, became frozen to the earth, receiving such spinal injuries that eventually, during last year, symptoms of insanity presented themselves, and he died in the borough lunatic asylum.

12TH LANCERS. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Russell is to be placed on the establishment, vice Capt. Hayes, retired.

13TH HUSSARS. Lieuts. Doyne and MacDougall, and Qrmr. Lewis left India on the 24th ult., in H.M.S. Euphrates, *en route* to England.

15TH HUSSARS. Lieut. Gavin, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer, 2nd Sind Horse, is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from Oct. 10, 1878.

17TH LANCERS. No promotion takes place in the regiment in consequence of Capt. Alexander's retirement, Capt. Kevill-Davies having been placed on the establishment.

19TH HUSSARS are under orders to proceed to the Curragh towards the end of this month for the summer drills.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following officers, arranged according to seniority passed the final examination of the Seventh Advanced Class, in March last, viz.:—Major E. D. Tarleton and Capt. W. B. Hemans—Honours: Steam and mechanism. Capt. G. W. Hawkins—Honours: Steam, mechanism, and physics. Capts. G. Mackinlay, R. S. Watson, H. Crofton, and W. P. Blandy—Honours: Chemistry, metallurgy, steam, mechanism, and physics.

Lieut. J. A. S. Freeland, on the Half-pay List, died on board the yacht Gulnare off Naples, on the 3rd inst., aged 29 years. The deceased entered the Army, Aug. 2, 1871.

K Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. will leave Canterbury and arrive at Bristol on the 18th inst., and embark in H.M.S. Assistance for Dublin on the following day.

Brevet Col. F. T. Whinyates, C Brig. R.H.A., has been ordered from Woolwich to Dublin.

Lieut.-Col. W. Booth, 4th Brig. R.A., has been ordered from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Athlone, to assume command of the field batteries at the latter station.

H Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. moves from Newbridge to Exeter, embarking at Kingstown to-day.

E Baty. C Brig. R.H.A. has proceeded this week from Woolwich to Canterbury.

M Baty. 3rd Brig. leaves Limerick for Dublin on Monday next, and embarks on the 24th inst. for Portsmouth, from whence it will proceed to Woolwich.

A correspondent writes:—"When Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Stewart was transferred to the command of the Riding Establishment a short time since, it was rumoured at the leading clubs that some hesitation existed as to whether Major Magenis or Lieut.-Col. Hazlerigg should get the vacant 'jacket.' This surely cannot be the case, as Lieut.-Col. Hazlerigg has already been rewarded for his services in Afghanistan by a brevet, and it would be manifestly unjust to pass over so many of his seniors, who are waiting their turn for reappointment to the R.H.A., but have not had his good-luck. We hear much anxiety is felt as to the disposal of the two jackets which will be vacant on the promotion of the two senior majors on the Bengal List."

Capt. F. O. Barrington Foote sailed for India on Thursday with the Marquis of Ripon, as aide-de-camp.

The following officers are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult., viz.:—Brevet Col. D. J. MacGregor, 8th Brig. (late Bombay); and Majors J. F. Meiklejohn, 10th Brig. (late Bengal), and A. Dixon, C Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal). The following are taking passage in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed on the 24th ult., viz.:—Lieut.-Col. E. F. Lewes, 4th Brig. (late Bengal); Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. Stewart, Riding Establishment; Major D. V. Shortland, 1st Brig. (late Bombay); and Capt. W. N. Lockyer.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col. G. Gordon, C.B., left London on Thursday, *en route* to India, in company with the Marquis of Ripon, to whom he will act as private secretary.

Lieut. H. H. Barnet is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult., and Lieut. J. B. Sharpe in the Euphrates, which left on the 24th ult.

The *Standard* says "the Intelligence Department of the War Office is engaged in collecting all possible information with regard to the Chinese frontier, in view of a probable rupture between Russia and China, and the duty of compiling the data has been entrusted to Capt. W. Gill, R.E., who lately contested the borough of Nottingham in the Conservative interest."

Capt. W. A. H. Hare has been transferred from the Intelligence Branch at the War Office to Ireland, for special employment under the Board of Works.

For the third year in succession, the "Professional Papers" of the Royal Engineer Institute have been published, and the volume extends to a size considerably beyond that of any of its predecessors. Mingling with subjects of especial interest and value to the corps, papers and lectures of a more general character are included; and among these is an address which was delivered at the Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham, by Professor Huxley, on the geographical distribution of animals. No part of such distribution, the great biologist says, has been more neglected than the crustaceous fauna of the rivers of remote parts of the world; and it is to this branch of study that his remarks are chiefly directed. Major R. H. Vetch, secretary of the institute, has edited this book, which is copiously enriched with plates and maps.

Our readers will remember the attack made a short time ago in the camp of Lieut. C. F. Fuller, near Quetta, whilst he, with others of his corps, was engaged in surveying the line of railway from Quetta to Candahar. The defence organised by the young engineer seems to have been very creditable, as the following account, given by a local correspondent, will show:—"The camp of Lieut. Fuller was situated in the midst of the hills N.E. of Quetta, and about 20 miles off as the crow flies. He had with him at the time of the attack, an escort of one jemadar and seven rifles 28th Bombay N.I. The attack was made at early daybreak on March 28, by a party of some hundreds of Pathans rushing down from a commanding hill, (where it seems they must have been concealed the greater part of the night) on to the tents. The noise they made in advancing awoke Lieut. Fuller, who at once falling in the escort commenced to return the fire. This made the enemy retreat to the top of the hills. Once there, the enemy lined the crest and commenced a heavy fire. Finding it impossible with such a few men to dislodge the enemy, Lieut. Fuller made his men lie full length on the top of a sloping bank leading to the river, and return the fire slowly and carefully. Half an hour had elapsed, when suddenly a considerable body of Pathans opened fire from the top of a commanding hill on one side and rather to the rear of the camp. Lieut. Fuller sent Serjt. Grant, R.E., overseer, with four rifles, to reply to this new attack, but the serjeant was immediately wounded in the neck. As Lieut. Fuller had seen that most of the hill-tops on either side of him were occupied by the enemy, and as he had lost a good many men, he thought it advisable to retire. He ordered the wounded and camp-followers to clear out, and brought up the rear with eight rifles, including himself, retiring four at a time. The enemy followed up for a mile or so, but never attempted to come to close quarters. They then went off to loot the camp. Everything in the camp is destroyed or taken away. Government instruments, Lieut. Fuller's and Serjt. Grant's horses, &c., everything was lost. It is evident, I think, that, had it not been for the coolness and presence of mind displayed by Lieut. Fuller, the first rush of the Pathans would have succeeded, and every man in the camp would have been murdered."

GRENADIER GUARDS. 2nd Lieut. Darby-Griffith, who has just been gazetted from the Royal Berks Militia, is the son of Mr. Darby-Griffith, of Padworth House, Berkshire, who was for 12 years M.P. for Devizes. His grandfather, Major-General Darby-Griffith, served for many years in the Grenadier Guards, and was very severely wounded at the battle of Corunna; and his uncle, Gen. Darby-Griffith, was for 17 years in command of the Scots Greys, and commanded them through the Crimea.

SCOTS GUARDS. Lieut. Brett left England on Thursday for India with the Marquis of Ripon, to whom he has been appointed aide-de-camp. The adjutancy of the 2nd Battalion is vacant by Lieut. Brett's appointment to the Staff.

1ST, OR ROYAL SCOTS. Col. Watts (retired) and Capt. Isaacson, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult.

2ND QUEEN'S. Capt. Montgomery is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn. on promotion, and Lieut. Atkinson from the 2nd to the 1st Batn. Lieut. Dawson, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 9th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

4TH KING'S OWN. Major Middleton and Capt. Little remain with the 2nd Batn. on promotion. Capt. Sawyer is posted to the 2nd Batn. on transfer from the 43rd Foot. Capt. Leggett, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which left Bombay on the 24th ult.

5TH FUSILIERS. Capt. Hargreave, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Gall, lately promoted to an unattached company, is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

6TH REGIMENT. Capt. O'Beirne remains with the 1st Batn. on promotion. Lieut. King, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult., and Lieut. Maunsell, 1st Batn., in the Euphrates, which sailed on the 24th ult. Lieut. Ostrehan and 2nd Lieut. Dawson, 2nd Batn., are candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, and have been posted to the 9th and 8th Bengal N.I. respectively, on probation.

7TH FUSILIERS. Lieut. Rodick has been recommended for the appointment of Musketry Instructor to the 2nd Batn. Lieut. Donald, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult.

8TH KING'S. Lieut. Taylor obtains his company, vice Brevet Major Brown, retired.

9TH REGIMENT. Lieut. and Adjt. James obtains his company, vice Capt. Ind, retired. Capt. Stockley, 2nd Batn., has been recalled to regimental duty from Brigade-Major, 1st Brig., Southern Afghan Field Force, in consequence of the paucity of officers at head-quarters. Qrmr. Reeves, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult.

12TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Perceval, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult.

13TH LIGHT INFANTRY. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—"The health of Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, who commanded the 1st Batn. 13th Light Infantry throughout the operations in Zululand, has been so seriously shattered since his arrival in England that he has been recommended to retire from the Service. It was Col. Gilbert of whom Sir Evelyn Wood spoke in such flattering terms on the occasion of the Chelmsford presentation. And from all accounts the eulogiums passed upon the officer were no more than he deserved. Col. Gilbert was over and over again advised to seek change of climate, but he absolutely refused to quit the field whilst yet operations were proceeding. At length, however, he completely broke down, and his constitution is so shattered that fears are entertained lest he may be permanently incapacitated." Major Gillett becomes Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut.-Col. Brown, retired upon half-pay, Brevet Major Allfrey obtaining his majority and Lieut. Justice his company. Capt. and Pymr. M'Laughlin, 2nd Batn., sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult., in H.M.S. Euphrates, for England.

14TH REGIMENT. The first regimental dinner took place at the Criterion on the 7th inst., when the following officers were present:—Gen. Sir James Alexander, C.B.; Major-Gens. Trevor, C.B., and Hammersley; Col. Drew, C.B.; Lieut.-Cols. Cope and Saunders; Majors Macdonnel, Dixon, Bradley, Laing; Capts. Carlyon, Patton, Firman, Van Heythuysen, Pigott, Hosack, Ruttledge, and Robinson; Lieuts. Dalton, Walker, C. Mills, Cox, Burke, Carter, Lowry, Wemyss, MacAdam, Salmonson, and Crofton; Surg.-Gen. Moffatt; Surg. Scanlan; and Mr. T. Mills. A handsome centre-piece, designed by Messrs. Elkington and Co., which has just been presented to the 1st Batn. by officers on promotion, was exhibited on the dinner-table and was much admired. Lieut.-Col. Cosby, late of the 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which left Bombay on the 18th ult. Lieut. Hewett, 1st Batn., a probationer, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from June 25. Lieut. Fry also takes passage in the Jumna, *en route* to join the 1st Batn.

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Tufnell, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult.; and Lieut. Slater in the Euphrates, which left on the 24th ult. Capt. Graves is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Hewat, 1st Batn., is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which left Bombay on the 18th ult.

22nd Regiment. Capt. White remains with the 1st Batn. on promotion. 2nd Lieut. Montgomery, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 34th Bengal N.I., on probation.

24th Regiment. During the recent visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in Cork, he availed himself of an opportunity of visiting the fine cathedral of that city. Associated with the many works of art which now make that cathedral most attractive for visitors to the South of Ireland is the memorial to the late Lieut. Coghill, who fell at Isandlwana, and this received very special notice from his Royal Highness. Much desire having been expressed that a memorial to Lieut. Melville should be associated with that of Lieut. Coghill, about half the needful amount has been subscribed in Cork towards the obtaining of a stained-glass window and tablet for this purpose, side by side with that of his gallant brother-in-arms. The Bishop of Cork has written a letter to the public press in advocacy of obtaining the completion of this double memorial, and has offered to receive contributions for this purpose. The cathedral of Cork is in a prominent position for such memorials, and a large number has lately been added to it.

29th Regiment. Capt. Ross is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Parkinson sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult. in H.M.S. Jumna for England.

39th Regiment. Capt. Egerton, aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Lieut.-Col. Chambers (retired), Capt. Egerton, and Lieut. Farrer are *en route* from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieut. Terry is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult.

44th Regiment. Capt. Wynyard, lately promoted to an unattached company, is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult. Lieut. Orman is also a passenger in the Jumna.

47th Regiment. Capt. Biscoe has been appointed Adjt. of the Fifeshire Rifle Volunteers.

48th Regiment. Lieut. Dodd obtains his company, vice Capt. Sedley, retired on pension. Lieut. Whieldon is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult.

ROYAL MARINES.

A meritorious service medal, together with an annuity of £10, vacated by the promotion to quartermaster in the Royal Westmoreland Militia of Samuel Soal, late quartermaster-serjeant, R.M.A., has been awarded to John Jones, formerly colour-serjeant, R.M.A.

A medal for long-service and good-conduct has been awarded Serjt. John Pratt, R.M.L.I.

50th Queen's Own. Brevet Major Falkner will be brought on to the establishment from the Supernumerary List, vice Capt. Wilson, retired on pension.

51st Light Infantry. Capt. Carter is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult.

52nd Light Infantry. Capt. Pulteney being on the Supernumerary List, no promotion takes place in consequence of his retirement.

54th Regiment. Lieut. Bowring sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult., in H.M.S. Euphrates, for England.

57th Regiment. Col. Clarke, C.B., embarks for the Cape in the course of a few days to take up his appointment as Commandant-General of the Colonial Forces on vacating command of the regiment.

60th Rifles. Capt. Chalmer, 2nd Batn., has been appointed brigade-major, 1st Brig., Southern Afghan Field Force. Capt. Calderon, 4th Batn., and Lieut. Sanford, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which left Bombay on the 18th ult.

63rd Regiment. Mr. T. Foster, late lieut., died on the 10th inst., at the age of 37.

66th Regiment. Qrmr. Jones is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult.

67th Regiment. Capt. Connellan is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which left Bombay on the 18th ult.

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Westropp is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which left Bombay on the 24th ult.

72nd Highlanders. Capt. Brooke-Hunt is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, of the grant of a silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field to Colour-Serjt. R. R. Landor, Privates John Waterstone, R. McAnary, and M. McMahon, without annuity or gratuity, as a reward for their gallant conduct in the action on the heights of Cabul on Oct. 6 last.

73rd Regiment. Lieut. Wiley left India on the 24th ult. for England in H.M.S. Euphrates.

74th Highlanders. Twenty-one officers of the regiment, including the lieutenant-colonel and the senior major,—every officer, in fact, that could be spared off duty,—came to London from Glasgow, and were presented at the Levée on the 7th inst. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, by their colonel, Gen. Patton.

78th Highlanders. Lieut. Jameson is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed from Bombay on the 18th ult.

80th Regiment. H.M.S. Orontes arrived at Kingstown on Sunday, from Natal. She left Portsmouth for South Africa Feb. 21, and has brought home the 80th. The *Morning Advertiser* says:—"The 80th Regiment, which has been on foreign service since Jan. 1872, when it embarked at Kingstown in H.M.S. Simoom for Singapore, has done good service in its eight years' absence from home. While quartered at Singapore a detachment of the regiment took part in the suppression of the Malay revolt, and did good service in the Perak campaign under Gen. Colborne. The 80th was subsequently ordered to South Africa, and after taking part in the operations against Sekukuni in 1878, was engaged in the Zulu war. Under Col. Tucker the regiment did good service at the battle of Ulundi, where it had the post of honour as one of the senior regiments. A part of the regiment was subsequently engaged in the Transvaal campaign, and took part in the storming of Sekukuni's stronghold. Lieut.-Col. Tucker, C.B., who commanded the regiment throughout the South African campaign, has brought the 80th home, the following officers also accompanying head-quarters, viz.:—Majors Creagh and Bradshaw; Capts. Howard, Roworth, Saunders, Anderson, Prior (brevet major), Johnson, Cole, and Potts; Lieuts. Cameron, Hast, Horsbrugh, Savage, Lindop, Lyons, and Raitt; 2nd Lieuts. Daubeney, Marshall, and Colomb; Adjt. Griffin, and Qrmr. Pendery." The regiment has taken over quarters at Dublin. The depot, under command of Brevet Major Stone, which has been attached to the linked battalion, the 38th, at the Curragh, was moved to Dublin on Tuesday, and joined head-quarters.

81st Regiment. The promotion of Capt. Jones to an unattached majority will cause no promotion in the regiment, he having been supernumerary whilst employed on the Staff in India. Brevet Major Faircloth is about to retire, and is proceeding home from India to make the necessary arrangements.

87th Fusiliers. Col. Stevenson has vacated command, and left Limerick on leave of absence, pending retirement.

90th Light Infantry. Brevet Major Laye is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which left Bombay on the 24th ult.

92nd Highlanders. Lieuts. Gilpin-Brown and Bethuen are *en route* from India in H.M.S. Jumna, which sailed on the 18th ult., and Capts. McCallum and Gordon in the Euphrates, which left on the 24th ult. Major White, who is now commanding the mounted infantry of the Cabul Field Force, will join the Marquis of Ripon's Staff, on his lordship's arrival in India, and take up his duties as Military Secretary.

99th Regiment. Lieut. Alexander left India on the 24th ult. for England in H.M.S. Jumna.

101st Fusiliers. Capt. Maurice has left the depôt at Tralee for Halifax, N.S. to join head-quarters; Capt. Johnston has been ordered home from Halifax, to join the depôt.

106th Light Infantry. Capt. Pechell, who has been for some time past adjutant of the 1st Durham Militia, is about to retire on a pension of £248 a year, with a step of honorary rank.

Rifle Brigade. The 3rd Batn. proceeded from Dublin to the Curragh on Monday. Brevet Major Somerset has been posted to the 3rd Batn. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robinson to the 2nd Batn. The latter will not join, as he has joined the Staff at Aldershot, and will again be seconded. Capts. Howard and Heber Percy have been permitted to exchange battalions, Capt. Howard joining the 2nd and Capt. Percy the 4th Batn.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Deputy-Comy. Gen. W. Booth, C.B., on the Half-pay List, died at Cheltenham on the 4th inst., in his 88th year. He was appointed an assist.-Com.-gen. in 1808, served in Spain, and received the war medal with 10 clasps for Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrennes, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. His commission as deputy-comy.-gen. was dated as far back as Dec. 18, 1818, and he was created a C.B. in 1850.

Ordnance Store Department. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. W. L. Penno has retired with the honorary rank of commissary-general, after a lengthened service of 41 years; Deputy-Comy. J. R. Herapath, who went on half-pay from ill-health on returning from Natal in 1873, has retired from the Service; Deputy-Comy. W. H. Chambers has accepted retirement under the Royal Warrant of 1880 (he entered the Royal Navy as a cadet, and served on board H.M.S. Neptune, Leopard, Valorous, and Sanspareil, in the Baltic and Black Sea, during the Crimean campaign; is decorated with the Crimean, Turkish, and Baltic medals, and has until lately commanded the Ordnance Division of the Army Service Corps, Woolwich); Comy. J. C. Angell, from Natal, has been appointed to Chatham, vice Assist.-Comy.-Gen. H. F. Travers, to Gibraltar, vice Deputy-Comy.-Gen. W. C. Nangle, to Dublin; Comy. C. W. Elphinstone-Holloway, having completed three years' service in Ceylon, has been relieved by Comy. T. Sparks, from Cyprus. The following changes of station have taken place:—Assist.-Comy. R. B. Baker, from Blackness, N.B., to Pembroke, vice Deputy-Comy. Montanaro, to unattached; Assist.-Comy. A. N. St. Quintin, Woolwich, to St. Helena, vice Deputy-Comy. G. A. Jolly, whose period of foreign service has expired; Deputy-Comy. W. Gordon, from Natal to Woolwich Arsenal; Assist.-Comys. H. A. D. Hain, from Portsmouth to Bermuda; J Jones, Cyprus, to Gibraltar; and E. C. Wainwright, Natal, to unattached. The following officers will retire under the Royal Warrant, 1880:—Assist.-Comy.-Gens. Lilley, Young, Gibbons, and Moore; Comys. Elphinstone-Holloway, Mead, Brunett, and Boyes; Deputy-Comys. Montanaro, Bennett, Freeburn, W. C. Gordon, Howell, and Dunstan; Assist.-Comys. de Ricci and Burt.

Veterinary Department 1st Class Vet.-Surgs. H. Dawson and J. J. Meyrick are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 24th ult.

Medical Department. The following officers are on passage home in H.M.S. Jumna, which left Bombay on the 18th ult. for England, viz.:—Deputy Surg.-Gens. H. Kendall and W. Thomson; and Surg.-Majors G. Faught, J. Warren, W. Tanner, J. D'Altera, T. Ramsay, J. J. M'Carthy, W. Kerans, F. Ferguson, W. Taylor, G. B. Mouat, and R. Anderson; and Surg. W. B. Miller. The following are taking passage in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed on the 24th ult., viz.:—Surg.-Majors A. E. Hayes, W. C. Boyd, C. A. Harvey, N. F. Ffolliott, W. Alexander, W. Johnson, E. F. O'Leary, H. Harrison, A. A. H. Anthonisz, W. Joy, W. H. Muschamp, and A. C. M'Tavish; and Surg. W. H. Briggs. The *Globe* says:—"Some of our military contemporaries have announced that a Royal Warrant will shortly be promulgated for the purpose of ameliorating the position of the medical officers of the brigade of Guards, who are at present the worst paid doctors in the Army. These officers, although they are selected from the Army Medical Department for special service witth the Household Troops, are denied the advantages which other Army doctors obtained by the last Warrant, and are neither promoted to the rank of surgeon-major after twelve years' service, nor are they eligible for promotion to the higher administrative grades of the department. It seems an anomaly that alone amongst all ranks in the Household Troops, the doctors should be worse paid than their brethren of the Line, a piece of economy, however, by which the Government save at least several hundreds per annum. We hope, therefore, that the proposed or hoped-for Warrant will not be long in making its appearance, and that it will remove such serious drawbacks as we have alluded to in connection with some of our most distinguished regiments." Surg.-Major S. Alder, on the Half-pay List, died on the 8th inst., from the effects of Ashantee fever. He entered the Army as assist.-surg. in Nov., 1854, and served with the 62nd Regt. in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55, for which he received the medal with the clasp and the Turkish medal. He was afterwards appointed surg.-major in May, 1867, in the 23rd Fusiliers. Dr. Alder was in his 51st year.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal East Middlesex. The annual regimental dinner of this corps took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, the 12th inst. Amongst those present were Lieut.-Col. F. Robertson Aikman, V.C.; Majors Thomson and Boyd; Capts. Stokes, Maclean, D'Albiac, C. P. Boyd, Appleyard, O'Neill, Allenby, Archer-Shee, and Disney-Roebuck (adjt.); Lieuts. Strange, Rushbrook, Elin, Massey, McWhinnie, Boileau, Crookshank, and Cox; Messrs. Whyte, Temple, and Fetherstonhaugh, and Surg.-Major H. Cooper Roe, M.D.

7th Royal Lancashire. The annual inspection took place at Bury on the 5th and 6th inst., Col. Kerr, commanding the 17th Brigade Depôt, being the inspecting officer. The battalion, over 1,000 strong, paraded on the 5th inst. for kit inspection and received great commendation for the smart appearance, and for the admirable manner in which their kits were laid out in the barrack-square. On the 6th inst., the regiment being drawn up in line in the drill-field, received the inspecting officer with the customary salute. Having formed into column, the regiment then marched past in a manner which might have done credit to a Line battalion. After various manœuvres, which were well executed, the battalion then skirmished, and having closed on the reserves, marched back to barracks to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The inspecting officer then addressed Col. Ashton, commenting on the appearance of the men, and on the smart manner in which the manœuvres had been carried out. The regiment was then dismissed to quarters. The following officers were present with the battalion:—Lieut.-Col. Ashton; Major Churchill; Hon. Major Winniett; Capts. Brindley, Hale, Biggs, Hamley, Hillcoat (1st Somerset), and Cole (Tower Hamlets); Lieuts. Cove, Jones, Pressey, Arrowsmith, Davidson, Legge, Barthorp, Glen, and O'Neill.

1st Somerset. Capt. Hillcoat has been training with the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia.

2nd Tower Hamlets. Capt. Cole has just completed a training with the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia.

3rd West York. Hon. Lieut.-Col. Kendall has applied for permission to retire, after a lengthened term of service.

The Highland Rifle. The annual training came to a close on the 3rd inst., and on the 4th the regiment was inspected at Fort George by Col. Baillie, commanding the 55th Brigade Depôt. The full strength of the regiment, including officers, is 933 men. The officers on parade were Col. Ross, of Cromarty; Majors Macleay and Mackenzie (Flowerburn); Capts. Rose, of Tarlogie; Grove, of Invercarron; Mackenzie, and Scobie, of Mid-Fearn; Lieuts. Stirling, of Fairburn, and Henderson; 2nd Lieuts. Dillon, Munro, Baird, Grant, Davies, Wimberley, and J. Stirling; Capt. and Adjt. Stewart; Qrmr. Maclennan; Surg.-Major Ord-Mackenzie, of Culbo; and Surg. Corbet. At the close of the inspection, Col. Baillie said he was much pleased with what he had seen, and would be happy to make a favourable report to the Horse Guards.

Royal Antrim Rifles. The officer commanding has received authority to enrol sixty men as supernumerary volunteers.

Royal South Down. The Inspector-General of Musketry, in his annual report on the shooting of the regiments of Militia in 1879, states that the results of the training of both the permanent staffs and the various regiments are, on the whole, satisfactory. The prize of the best shot was secured by Serjt.-Instr. of Musketry J. H. Crane, of this regiment, with an aggregate total of 187 points.

Kildare Rifles. The War-Office authorities have approved of this regiment going through the full course of musketry instruction at the Curragh this year.

Leitrim Rifles. Authority has been received by the officer commanding this regiment for Lieut. Moore, who has qualified at Hythe, to act as regimental instructor of musketry during this year's training.

Royal Meath. Col. Sargent, 67th Brigade Depôt, visited Navan lately and inspected the recruits. The Militia stores and barracks were afterwards inspected, and Col. Sargent expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the men. The following officers were on parade :—Major and Adjt. Kersteman, Lieuts. Barry, Rowley, Lord Killeen, and Woods. The parade state showed the following numbers :—6 officers, 23 serjeants, 13 corporals, 6 drummers, and 172 privates—total, 214.

Queen's County Rifles. The recruits' detachment, now training at Maryborough, consist on parade of 1 captain, 3 subalterns, the adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, 22 serjeants, 10 corporals, 5 buglers, and 126 privates.

Wicklow Artillery. The command has fallen vacant by the death of Col. R. A. G. Cuninghame, which occurred at Newtown, Mount Kennedy, on Wednesday, after a very short illness, from paralysis. Col. Cuninghame obtained command of the regiment March 8, 1872. He lately contested the county of Wicklow in the Conservative interest.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Major-Gen. Willis, C.B., commanding the York District, will command the divisional field-day of Liverpool Volunteers at Southport on Whit Monday, with Army colonels in command of brigades. This is the first field-day the Liverpool Volunteers have had since 1871, when Col. (now Lieut.-Gen.) Shute, 4th Dragoon Guards, was in command at Aintree Race-course.

The general meeting of the National Rifle Association, announced as to be held on the 19th inst., by permission, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, is unavoidably postponed to Thursday, the 27th inst. The chair will be taken at three o'clock by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President of the Association.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 8, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the under-mentioned officer, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct at Konoma, on the eastern frontier of India, as recorded against his name, viz. :—Captain Richard Kirby Ridgeway, Bengal Staff Corps, for conspicuous gallantry throughout the attack on Konoma on Nov. 22, 1879, more especially in the final assault, when, under a heavy fire from the enemy, he rushed up to a barricade and attempted to tear down the planking surrounding it, to enable him to effect an entrance, in which act he received a very severe rifle shot wound in the left shoulder.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 11, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 8, and the current year must be understood.]

85th Foot—Gen. Sir H. P. de Bathe, Bart., from the 89th Foot, to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Hill, C.B., deceased (April 25).

89th Foot—Gen. J. A. Lambert to be Col., vice Gen. Sir H. de Bathe, Bart., transferred to the 85th Foot (April 25).

Royal Artillery—Majors F. de Winton, on the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col. upon the Seconded List; B. F. Schreiber to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Owen, placed upon the Seconded List; M. Tweedie, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Maitland, placed upon the Seconded List; Capts. T. J. Jones to be Major, vice Schreiber, promoted; F. H. W. Milner, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt., vice Riall, placed upon the Seconded List as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (May 4); Lieuts. H. T. H. Repton to be Capt., vice Jones, promoted; W. A. Maynard to be Capt., vice Lloyd, who retires, receiving a gratuity; J. W. T. Spencer to be Capt., vice Knox, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment to the Staff; G. D. Fanshawe to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Pretyman, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment to the Staff. The date of retirement of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. de V. F. Carey (late Bengal) upon full pay and special annuity, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen., is ante dated to Jan. 17. In consequence of the foregoing, the dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names :—Lieut.-Col. F. E. Lewes to Jan. 17 and Major J. F. Meiklejohn to Jan. 17. Lieut. H. A. Campbell resigns his commission. The second Christian name of Brevet Col. P. J. Campbell, promoted in the *London Gazette* of April 30, is "John," and not as therein stated.

Staff—Major and Brevet Col. Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 2nd Foot, has been placed upon the Staff of the Army at the Cape of Good Hope as a Brigadier-Gen., and not as a Col. on the Staff, as notified in the *Gazette* of April 23, with a view to his commanding the troops in Natal and the Transvaal (April 24).

Brevet.

Col. J. Fulton, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, from the Seconded List, to be Major-Gen., in succession to Major-Gen. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who died on March 24 (March 25).

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 14, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Department—The under-mentioned officers are retired under the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1878:—Deputy-Comy. W. J. Birnie (May 1); Assist.-Comy. T. Hibbert (May 1).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Comy. R. D. Noake, Commissariat and Transport Department, to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Jan. 31).

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain of the 2nd Class, the Rev. W. Ponsford, to be Chaplain of the 1st Class (May 1).

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 14, 1880.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed A. Randall Davis, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., to be Assistant Visiting Surgeon for Shorncliffe, under the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866 to 1869, vice Henry C. Sloggett, resigned.

Reviews.

Mr. Archibald Forbes and the Zulu War. By N. L. Walford. (Samuel Tinsley.)—Mr. Forbes's article, in a recent issue of the *Nineteenth Century*, seems to have attracted no small amount of notice. In *Fraser* Col. Harness contributes a paper on the Zulu campaign, "from a military point of view," in which he criticises Mr. Forbes's strictures on the conduct of the war. We have also received Capt. Walford's pamphlet, in which he deals with Mr. Forbes's criticisms forcibly, though it may be rudely. Having paid some well-merited compliments to that gentleman in his character of a war correspondent, and at the same time questioned most distinctly the utility, in a military point of view, of his most brilliant sketches, Capt. Walford proceeds to consider Mr. Forbes's criticisms and views as to the way in which the campaign should have been worked out. In the first instance, Lord Chelmsford's plan of invasion was in four columns,—by Etshowe, Middle Drift, Rorke's Drift, and Utrecht. Mr. Forbes would have preferred the mode of invasion to be on only two lines—Etshowe and Utrecht—which would have avoided the subdivision of force, and the consequent weakness of the columns. It seems now to be generally admitted that the invasion by separate invading columns was a grave error, a fact proved by the subsequent action of Lord Chelmsford when he invaded Zululand for a second time, and with two columns only. It seems a fair conclusion to arrive at that the original plan with which the Commander-in-Chief attempted to work out his ideas was radically wrong, and, it may be added, was the cause of the two great disasters of the war. Capt. Walford contends that if Mr. Forbes's plan had been adopted, there would have remained a large intervening space which could neither be cleared nor observed, but would have been available for use by the Zulu army, or even by a mere detachment of a few thousand men, who might easily have occasioned the retreat of the invaders by a sudden inroad into Natal. The next objection to Lord Chelmsford's plan taken by Mr. Forbes was the difficulties of intercommunication and mutual support, a difficulty which Capt. Walford contends would have pressed even more heavily on the columns if they had been moved according to Mr. Forbes's plan, since the distance between the lines of advance would have been so much greater. The next question is that of "interior lines." In dealing with it, Capt. Walford complains that Mr. Forbes writes as if the Zulu army was a coherent mass, bound together by organisation and amenable to discipline, "whereas he must share the now common knowledge that after an action, whether victorious or not, the custom of the Zulus is to disperse." If this be so, the question may naturally arise, What, then, of *invasion* by them, invasion such as was absurdly assumed to be contemplated by the Zulu King, an assumption which proved, no doubt, a powerful factor in deciding the question of peace or war? The next argument is, that the event showed the faultiness of the strategy. Referring to this, Capt. Walford lays down the maxim that strategy depends for its eventual working out upon tactical successes, and contends that in the present case the plan fell through owing to the *tactical* failure at Isandhlwana, at the same time observing that, had the lines of invasion been limited to two, a tactical disaster would have been equally possible, provided the other conditions of the fight at Isandhlwana had been fulfilled. Having referred to some other points in which he differs from Mr. Forbes, and having minutely described "entrenchments" and "laager formations," Capt. Walford marshals the charges which Mr. Forbes brings against Lord Chelmsford, with regard to the period of the campaign which extends from the relief of Etshowe to the combat of Ulundi, in the following order :—First, the stay of the 1st Division on the Tugela. Second, the direction and plan of the advance into Zululand. Third, the delay of that advance. Fourth, the tactics of Ulundi. We must refer our readers to Capt. Walford's pamphlet for the particulars as to the first three of these charges, passing on to the last and most important,—the tactics at Ulundi, and the occurrences from that event down to Lord Chelmsford's resignation of the command. Mr. Forbes's charge is that after the victory of Ulundi, Lord Chelmsford, by withdrawing his force from its forward position, "threw to the wind" the results of the battle. Capt. Walford replies that had the Commander-in-Chief remained at Ulundi, his infantry would have been useless, his cavalry too few for the purpose of catching the fugitive King; and this useless force must have been fed from the frontier. Moreover, nothing remained of the Zulu army after Ulundi, and Lord Chelmsford retired knowing that he *had* fully accomplished the object for which he advanced, and that the capture of Cetewayo was not his affair. Lord Chelmsford had provisions for a fortnight, but that period would not have sufficed for the capture of Cetewayo; and what was then to happen? The choice lay between a leisurely retirement on the 5th of July, and a precipitate retreat a fortnight later under the pressure of hunger. Capt. Walford still further contends that the results of Ulundi were the utter destruction of the Zulu army as a body, the consequent opening up of Zululand to small detachments of troops, the ultimate capture of Cetewayo, and the saving of money, as well as lives. In concluding his pamphlet, the author informs his readers that he has no personal acquaintance with Lord Chelmsford, was not present in Africa during the Zulu war, and has no interest in giving publicity to his views, other than that of expressing regret at seeing a gallant officer and an honourable gentleman placed in a false position by the snarls of a "self-styled military critic." It seems, however, a pity that its author should have thought it desirable to sneer at Mr. Forbes's assuming the position of a military critic, admitting that he is "an entertaining person," as well as an "excellent war correspondent," but "fearing that he has gained but very little (military) honour in his own country," and asserting that "among officers who have studied their profession, no importance would be attached to the expression of Mr. Forbes's adherence to either side of a disputed question." This is all really bad "form," and might with advantage have been omitted. Mr. Forbes has made a name not only as a "war correspondent," but as one who from long experience has gained a right to form conclusions on military questions, and the high reputation he has gained will not be lessened by the criticism of the author.

Cetshwayo's Dutchman. By Cornelius Vijn. (Longmans and Co.)—This handy little volume, with its quaint title, is simply a private journal of a white trader in Zululand during the British invasion. It, however, gains additional value from being translated from the Dutch, and edited, with preface and notes, by the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal. We learn from the editorial preface that Mr. Cornelius Vijn is a young Hollander, 23 years of age, who has been trading for a long period in Zululand, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language and of the customs and habits of the people, and that he submitted his manuscript to the Bishop of Natal, who approved cordially of its being made accessible to English readers. The series of notes which have been appended by the editor serve to throw further light on the several matters referred to in the journal, and more especially on the character and conduct of Cetshwayo. The editor expresses in strong, plain language his striking conviction "that the Zulu King has been grossly misrepresented, by those who have wished to find some support in his doings for waging, in the name and with the power of Christian England, the late most unjust and wicked war." He points particularly to Sir Bartle Frere, as having been most unceasing in his efforts to blacken the character of the Zulu King, and to make him appear odious in the sight of Englishmen. Having referred minutely to the several despatches of Sir Bartle Frere, which do not contain a single recognition of any one redeeming quality in the nature and conduct of the King, he goes on to say :—"It has been horrible to see this great wave of wretchedness rolling on, and to be powerless to help it,—to be debarred of all possibility of showing the injustice of the war until it was too late; too late to prevent the shedding of innocent blood, and the ravaging of a whole country; too late to save the lives of 2,000 of our own soldiers and natives, and of 10,000 patriotic Zulus; too late to prevent the name of 'Englishman' from becoming, in the native mind, the synonym for duplicity, treachery, and violence, instead of, as in days gone by, for truth, and justice, and righteousness." The private journal of *Cetshwayo's Dutchman* is written in a plain, unassuming manner, which must sensibly impress the reader with a conviction that it is trustworthy. At the close of October, 1878, he set out from New Guelderland, accompanied by six Natal Kaffirs, on a purely trading expedition. It was, however, almost the eve of the commencement of war, and consequently Mr. Vijn's adventures were of an unexpected and exciting character. There can be no doubt that on very many occasions he was placed in a position of extreme peril, and that he could not have overcome the difficulties he encountered, were it not for his tact and his energy. The story of his experiences from the breaking-out of the war to the capture of Cetshwayo will be read with much interest, particularly so as the reader has the advantage of referring to the Bishop of Natal's notes, which throw, in many instances, a new light upon matters of importance. Referring to the descriptions given by Lord Chelmsford and others of the disaster at Isandhlwana, the following important fact is mentioned in the Bishop of Natal's notes, although it does not appear in Lord Chelmsford's, Colonel Crealock's, nor in any official statement. Colonel Harness, R.A., with four guns, two companies of the 2nd Batn. 24th Foot, and about 50 Natal native pioneers, on its way to a rendezvous in advance, by a different route from that taken by the rest of the column, had just halted about noon on some rising ground, when they heard cannon-firing, and saw shells bursting against the hills to the left of the camp, and a large body of natives appeared on the plain below, between themselves and the camp. Capt. Church, with Col. Harness's approval, took a horse and galloped towards them, when an officer rode out to meet him, and said that they were Browne's contingent, and that he was sent to say, "Come on, every man, for God's sake! The camp is surrounded, and will be taken, unless helped at once." Capt. Church galloped back and told Col. Harness, who at once said "We will march back," but Major Gosset, A.D.C., said, "It is all bosh," and advised him to carry out his orders. Col. Harness then asked Major Black and Capt. Church to give their opinions, and then both, without hesitation, agreed with him. Whereupon he at once gave orders to return to the camp, and started at 1.30, Major Gosset riding away in the direction of the General. Col. Harness had accomplished about two miles of his way to the camp, when he was overtaken by Major Gosset with an order from Lord Chelmsford to march back to the rendezvous, which order he obeyed, and the Zulus had their way in the camp undisturbed. The following account of the death of the Prince Imperial also appears in the Bishop of Natal's notes :—"Mnuka, a household officer of the King, says, 'We were watching as scouts, though not by the King's orders, and were seated on a small rise, when we saw the white men coming, late in the afternoon. There was a river there, and several small gullies at the place where we killed them. We went into a gully unseen by them, and crept along it, being in numbers about forty to fifty men. When we got near to them without their seeing us, just as they were about to mount their horses we fired many shots, but they all missed. Four white men had already mounted, and those escaped, but the other three and a dressed native had not yet mounted. The Prince was in the act of mounting, when his horse threw him, being startled at the noise of our guns. When the horse had thrown him, it ran away with his gun, which fell out some way off. When he had fallen on the ground, he drew a revolver, and fired twice, but missed. Xabanga, one of ours, flung an assegai at him as he sat on the ground, and struck him in the breast. Then Gwabinkana came and stabbed him, and the son of Maganga also, and others. He never made the least attempt to run away. We assegaied the other three also, including the dressed native. We did not shoot any. Then I took up from the ground the Prince's sword, which had been left by our people, who were plundering his articles of dress.'" We have not space to quote the interesting account of the capture of Cetshwayo, which is taken from a statement that appeared in the *Cape Times*, September 11, 1879, but strongly recommend its perusal. This very interesting volume is brought to a close by an account of the Zulu military system, as furnished to the Bishop by two Zulu soldiers.

Indian Notes. By F. R. Hogg, M.D. (Churchill and Co.)—Several of these papers have already appeared in the *Medical Times* and the *Indian Medical Gazette*, but considerable additions have been recently made, in the course of which health facts of importance to Europeans are described, as well as places. At the close of a very pleasantly-written tour throughout India, the reader will find some interesting and useful hints and facts as to medicinal plants and mineral waters, neither of which subjects has, in the author's opinion, hitherto received sufficient consideration.

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N.B.—CORRECT REGULATION PATTERNS GUARANTEED.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers (R.E. Institute of the S.M.E., Chatham)—The Duke's Children, 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall)—The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, 3 vols. (Routledge)—Crosby Records, a Cavalier's Note-Book (Longmans)—Despatches, &c., of the Duke of Wellington, Vol. 8 (Murray)—Guide to the House of Commons, 1880 (Ward and Lock)—The Great Artists (Sampson Low and Co.)—Catechism of Squad Drill (Dublin: Ponsonby)—The *Princess* No.—Heroes of Britain in Peace and War (Cassell).—The Bicyclists' Pocket-book and Diary; Bicycles and Tricycles of the Year; Practical Trapping; British Dogs (*Bazaar* Office).—Notes on the Stewart Special Settlement at Te Puke, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand (Hetherington).—Tabelle Relative alla Costituzione delle Forze Militari dell' Impero Britannico (Roma: Voghera Carlo).—Imperial England.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANONYMOUS.—The paragraphs you send us are not contradictory as to the *man*, but they do not coincide in their estimate of the way in which his part was filled. *Autre temps, autres mœurs*, we suppose.
AN OUTSIDER.—Your paper on "Army Organisation" is in type, and will appear, probably, when we can find room for it.
M. G.—We see you anticipated the publication of your letter in the *Army and Navy Gazette* by sending it to another paper.
CRAMMER.—Next week.
L. B. (Carno).—Too late this week.
ELVIN HOUSE, MAJOR, R.M.L.I.—The pamphlet you refer to has not reached us.
ROYAL SCOTS.—Your request shall not be lost sight of.
T. F.—It is in the power of the commanding officer to do so.
W. G.—Apply to the commandant, who will give you full particulars.
INQUIRER.—Such is the rule.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

A CORRESPONDENT, who "says" he "knows," demurs to our estimate of Mr. Childers as a "strong man," and asserts that "he is in reality a very weak one, where social influences are brought to bear upon him." We wonder whether "the gentle suasion" of the gentlemen of the fixed establishments in Pall Mall is included among social influences, by our correspondent. It is obvious that in all matters relating to the *personnel* of the Army, a Minister like the right honourable gentleman who is now Secretary for War must be as innocent as he is of the warrants, circulars, and paper machinery on which the working of the Army depends. If our readers will look to the extract from the Duke of Wellington's opinion of the necessity of maintaining discipline in the Army, which is given elsewhere, they will observe how the great soldier insisted on the maintenance of the efficiency of the Army as the guarantee and guardian of the existence of the Throne. It is still the fashion to speak of "her Majesty's Army"—and long may it be so!—but year after year the power of the Crown, as exercised by its representative, diminishes, and year by year the active surveillance of Army administration by the House of Commons becomes more constant and grasping. In Colonel Stanley's time, there was a perceptible improvement in the relations of the Horse Guards and War Office. The "Duke" was either more easy to please or had more of his own way, or Colonel Stanley could yield or insist upon a point with better grace than some of his predecessors; but any way, things worked smoothly, and except in the case of some South-African and Indian appointments, there was little friction between the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War. The late Military Secretary, on whom there is, we are pained to observe, a gross and utterly unfounded attack in a *soi-disant* Service magazine—which gives promise of losing, under its new management, the little consideration it ever possessed—no doubt by his personal contributed to the harmonious working of the machinery of office. The Adjutant-General, who is not so much brought in contact with the civil administration of the Army, if we except the Judge-Advocate's department, is a master of blandness, if not of blandishments; and Sir D. Lysons is as courteous as he is gallant, so that it would be hard to quarrel with the Horse Guards for the last few years. In General Whitmore's personal qualities there is a sure pledge that the office of Military Secretary will not lose any of its amiable characteristics, but we are not quite so sure that the changes which are impending in other departments will tend to perpetuate the friendly co-operation which has, on the whole, been observable between the two divisions of the military bureaucracy. Sir Garnet Wolseley possesses great frankness of manner, and a cordial, genial address; but no amount of personal amiability will enable a man to stem a current of ancient prejudice and preconceived antipathy, and it is only by an entire devotion to the Service, to the Queen, and to the country, that the influence of such sentiments can be kept in subjection, and rendered properly subordinate to the interests of the State, which demand the best man in the right place. The Duke of Cambridge has given too many proofs of his zeal for the service of the Crown and for the good of the Army, to cause us to doubt for a moment that he will not establish the relations with the incoming Quartermaster-General which shall be most conducive to the efficient administration of the Military establishment of the Empire.

We understand that the appointment of chief instructor at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, rendered vacant by the promotion of Colonel R. Curtis, has been offered to Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Betty, now serving in India.

A correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "Fair-play," suggests that "all majors of 26 years and all captains of 20 years' service should be promoted to their next step of rank by brevet on or before October next." If such a proposal met with favour at the War Office, it would act most unfairly on the Purchase majors and captains, many of whom would be superseded by their non-purchase brethren, and thus lose the very privilege for which they purchased their respective grades, viz., to obtain Army promotion before those officers over whom they purchased.

This time it is the turn of the Royal Engineers to give a chief to the Royal Military Academy, and we hear that Major-General T. L. J. Gallwey is likely to succeed Sir J. Adye at Woolwich. There are competitors, or at least there are other officers, of high claims; so that the Authorities have not yet decided, we believe.

The appointment of Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders, as Military Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon in India, is entirely due to his war services lately in Afghanistan, which have brought him prominently to notice as an officer it is desirable to encourage. Major White, we understand, will most probably be given unattached promotion as a Lieutenant-Colonel shortly, at least the offer will be made to him, and he will thus qualify for the higher walks of a profession from which, under ordinary circumstances, he would have been removed in December next, after 27 years' service.

We regret to learn that General Rowan, C.B., has been for some time in an unsatisfactory state of health, at his residence in London.

Sir Donald Stewart's star is in the ascendant. Long may it shine! Not two years ago he was in the Highlands, on a visit to his old friend Tod Brown, who has beaten his sword into a ploughshare—or a sheep scissors—and is farming in Sutherland; and the General was then bitterly lamenting the sad necessity which forced him to leave the placid scenery of Loch Brora, and to return to India, to grill the remnants of his liver, in order to secure his full allowance, and the goods the Indian gods of the Exchequer provide for those who are faithful to the end, in "off reckonings," and the like. "But," said some one, "there is a great chance of your having something to do! The Afghan business may prove to be serious." "If it does, I shall have nothing to say to it! I have no such luck! I would give a good deal to change with Tod Brown." And now the man is the conqueror of Candahar, and the victor of Guznee, and the master of Afghanistan, and he may be lord of what he likes, if peace be solidly established. And there is no one who knows Donald Stewart who will not be glad of any good-fortune which may befall him, and who will not say it was well deserved; and there is no man in the world who would be more eager to share his honours with his friends, or who would do more to serve those who need it and deserve it, and among whom not the least, in Donald Stewart's mind, would be Tod Brown.

Second Lieutenant E. Vincent, Coldstream Guards, has been appointed private secretary to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the British representative on the Eastern Roumelian Commission; the Foreign Office having specially applied to the Horse Guards for his services on account of his local knowledge and acquaintance with modern Greek and Turkish.

Lord Skelmersdale's (now Earl of Lathom's) retirement from the command of the Yeomen of the Guard is deeply regretted by all ranks of the corps. His lordship has evinced the greatest interest in his command, and the officers and men will long remember him as a most able and liberal "chief," who has thoroughly identified himself with those with whom he has been associated, and has in a thousand ways earned their good-will. The old members of the corps speak of him as the best Captain the corps has ever had at its head.

The conferring upon Colonel Sir G. P. Colley of the rank of Brigadier-General in command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal,—he was originally gazetted colonel on the Staff, and it will be as such that he will draw pay,—was agreed upon in order to give the officer an aide-de-camp, which he could not otherwise have claimed. The appointment has been accepted by Lieutenant R. H. Elwes, Grenadier Guards.

H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will to-day inspect the Hampshire Artillery Militia at Fort Rowner, and we hope that his attention may be called to the circumstance that a large number of eligible recruits have been compulsorily refused, owing to the present limited establishment of the regiment. It was only last week that we referred to additional batteries being authorised in the case of four regiments of Artillery Militia, and we would suggest that a similar increase in the establishment should be extended to the Hampshire Artillery. Application for authority to raise two additional batteries has, we learn, already been made, and the War Office has so far met the request as to give permission for the enrolment of supernumeraries to fill any anticipated vacancies in the ranks. But we would point out that in no place can artillery be more requisite than in the Portsmouth District, with its extended chain of fortifications, and it would be an advantage to the Service to direct the Hampshire Artillery to be augmented, for when a regiment has been worked into such a state of efficiency, and is truly popular in the district, it is worse than folly to keep it down to so limited a strength as to necessitate the rejection of eligible recruits. Nearly 20 per cent. of the strength of this regiment go annually into the Regular Service.

Captain R. Pole-Carew accompanies Lord Lytton from India, and resumes duty with his regiment, the Coldstream Guards.

The appointment of General J. A. Lambert to the colonelcy vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Percy Hill, C.B., is a tardy act of justice to an old and most deserving soldier. Old 85th men will feel gratified at finding that the strong claims of General Sir Henry de Bathe to transfer to the regiment have not been overlooked. Sir Henry was born in the regiment at Malta, when his father was serving in it as major. The late Sir William served with the corps in the Peninsula, and afterwards in America, including the capture of Washington, New Orleans, and Bladensburg.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. B. Brown, C.B., Royal Artillery, has been selected to succeed Colonel C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., in command of the Militia Artillery in the Cork District.

Brevet Major C. L. Harvey, 71st Highland Light Infantry, lately appointed Garrison Instructor at Edinburgh, has been transferred to Dublin, vice Captain J. W. F. Buxton, 27th Regiment, who has been appointed to the York District.

The Inspectorship of Warlike Stores at Halifax, N.S., is vacant, consequent upon the promotion of Major M. Tweedie, R.A.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of Earl Cowper, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, viz.:—To be Equerries: Captain W. D. S. Campbell, 79th Highlanders, and Captain J. M'Calmont, Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry. To be Aides-de-Camp: Captain H. Paget, 7th Hussars; Captain D. G. A. King, 69th Regiment; Lieutenant W. D. M. Farrer, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant G. A. H. Howard, 23rd Fusiliers; Lieutenant F. T. R. Hamilton, 9th Regiment; Lieutenant J. D. Barry, Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, 7th Hussars.

The only changes at present approved among regiments in the United Kingdom are as follows, viz.:—The 1st Battalion 7th Foot, from Cork to Pembroke Dock; 36th Foot, from Fleetwood to Cork; 37th Foot, from Pembroke Dock to Cork; 42nd Foot, from Parkhurst to Aldershot; and 103rd Foot, from Cork to Bradford.

The gossip journals wage incessant feud with each other for making unauthorised announcements, but the printers often cause a deal of trouble. Who, for instance, would think they could print "Mr.," instead of "Sir," before "Edward Sullivan," as they did in our last week's paper? *Truth* announces that "Colonel White goes to India with the Earl of Ripon, as military secretary." But he is not a colonel, and he does not go to India, for he is there—or in Cabul—already. And who is the *Earl of* Ripon? Again, who was Lieutenant-Colonel Turnor, of the Scots Greys, whose death "T. T." announces? These are "details." But the statement that Mr. Greenwood was offered money by the Carlton Club to start a paper is entirely untrue.

It is probable that a programme of colonial reliefs will be drawn up at the Horse Guards, to be carried out during the ensuing winter, but the details are not worked out, and certainly no changes of station have yet met with official approval.

A correspondent, whose name is known to us, and whose temperate criticism we value, points out what he considers a discrepancy in the references in this journal to Sir H. Havelock Allan, as an official representative of the Army at the War Office. The gallant General, whose opinion is of great weight with us, does full justice to Sir H. Allan as a soldier in the field, but he scarcely does justice to ourselves, for he confounds our appreciation of the claims which the hon. Member for Sunderland ought to have on the consideration of a Liberal Government, with our exposition of the difficulties which would follow his appointment to office at Pall Mall. The difficulty of overlooking his claims, and of setting him aside for another, is forcibly illustrated by the notice of motion which the gallant officer has given of his intention to submit for the consideration of Parliament the anomalous working of the Short-Service System, the principle of which he has strenuously advocated. It is evident that he attributes to the administration of the system the defects which have been so painfully apparent in its results, and that he intends to attack the Horse Guards, as the responsible branch of that administration.

The South-African papers generally deplore the increase of burglarious crimes in the colony, and the inefficiency of the local police.

The *Natal Mercury*, of April 5, puts out a feeler anent the annexation of Zululand, which was seen by every man of sense to be the inevitable result of Sir Garnet Wolseley's "settlement," which must be regarded as preposterous, if there were not behind it the thought of rendering that measure necessary. The *Mercury* says:—"If it be, indeed, the design of Sir Garnet Wolseley to set up a subdivided dynasty of Kilkenny cats in Zululand, it is well that the world should know how little the colonists approve that design, and how persistently their representatives have striven to thwart and to repudiate it."

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Volunteer Commanding Officers on Thursday, Lord Ranelagh presiding, it was unanimously decided to ask permission of the Military Authorities to hold a review of the Metropolitan and provincial forces this summer, to celebrate the 21st year of the existence of the force; and should this be acceded to—as there is little reason to doubt it will be—it is proposed that her Majesty should be asked to be present, at such time and place as she may graciously appoint. There is no place so suitable as Hyde Park, and as there would be a full muster of the Metropolitan body, representing at least 30,000 of all arms, it may be anticipated that the provinces would send at least 20,000. Such a display of a portion of our Citizen Army would serve so many useful purposes, that we cordially hope no difficulties will be allowed to stand in the way of its being successfully carried out. The meeting, we observe, was thoroughly representative of the City, Tower Hamlets, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; and it has long been known that the provincial regiments have only been waiting action in London, to signify their willingness to co-operate.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, May 10, 1880.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Charles Alfred Crooke has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 16, 1880.

WHITEHALL, May 12, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.; Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral John Hay (commonly called Lord John Hay), C.B.; Rear-Admiral Anthony Hiley Hoskins, C.B.; and Thomas Brassey, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

ADMIRALTY, May 12, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List from the 7th inst.:—Thomas Jeans, James Imrie.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Paymaster Edwin Jago has this day been placed on the Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Charles E. Foot, to the Euryalus, additional for the Ruby, when commissioned; Thomas H. Royse, to the Tamar, vice Liddell, period of term expired.

Lieutenants—Richard W. White, to the Cambridge; Fritz H. Eden Crowe, to the Implacable; William Hughes Hallett Montresor and James W. Burder, to the Himalaya; Richard W. O. Voysey and Henry L. F. Royle, to the Tamar; Henry B. Warren, to the Duke of Wellington; Alexander K. Woodrow, Michael P. O'Callaghan, James G. Brimer, and Charles W. W. Ingram, to the Euryalus, additional, for Ruby; George Huntingford, to the Tyne.

Navigating Lieutenants—F. C. A. Crooke, to the Express; William R. Stevens, to the Asia, for the Cyclops; Alfred E. Stanley, to the Euryalus.

Sub-Lieutenant—John H. S. Burder, to the Euryalus.

Midshipmen—Reginald R. Growse, to the Invincible; Hugo W. R. Boothby, Charles A. Radcliffe, Charles E. Madden, Edmund P. Leresche, and John F. Lea, to the Euryalus; Guy A. J. Greville, to the Agincourt.

Fleet Surgeon—John F. Mitchell, to the Wolverene.

Staff Surgeon—John H. Stone, to the Euryalus.

Paymaster—J. K. Cowley, to the Himalaya.

Chief Engineer—Charles W. Nibbs, to the Euryalus, additional for the Ruby.

Assistant-Paymasters—Frederick B. J. Mathias, to the Warrior; William W. Inch, to the Urgent.

Surgeons—John Brunt, to the Euryalus; Herbert M. Ellis, to the Pioneer.

Engineer—William J. Sparke, to the Euryalus.

Assistant-Engineer—Samuel Aston, to the Ruby.

Clerk—Herbert A. Copeland, to the Euryalus, additional for the Ruby.

Assistant-Clerk—Lawrence A. Webb, to the Euryalus, additional for the Ruby.

Gunners—John Middleton, to the St. Vincent; David Morgan, to the Ruby.

Boatswain—George W. Watkins, to the Ruby.

Carpenters—George O. Smail, to the Euryalus, additional for the Ruby; James Whitford, to the Asia, for the Cyclops.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—M. Sullivan, Clay Hall, to be chief boatman, Thorney, vice Hogg, promoted.

ASIA has nearly completed repairs, and will be moved into the stream.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Claude E. Buckle, arrived at Liverpool from Kingstown on May 11.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, was docked at Portsmouth on May 11 to undergo repairs. She has been ordered by the Admiralty to be prepared for another commission, and it is understood that on her second cruise she will have on board Prince George of Wales. Her probable destination is Australia.

BEACON, Com. Charles Woodruffe, from Bombay, reached Muscat on April 11.

BELLEISLE, Capt. T. Barnardiston, steamed into Hamoaze on Saturday to have defects made good.

BLANCHE, Capt. G. F. Knowles, sailed from Bermuda on May 5 for a cruise off the North-East Coast of Newfoundland.

CHERUB, Lieut.-Com. Arthur G. Fullerton, arrived at Sheerness on May 10.

CONDOR, Com. E. F. Day, left the Piræus on May 1 for Malta to join the flag, having been relieved by the Cygnet.

CORMORANT, Com. James Bruce, arrived at Auckland on March 14, and was expected to remain there some length of time.

CROCODILE, Capt. P. Doughty, was placed in dock at Portsmouth on May 11.

CRUISER, Com. Wetherall, arrived at Malta on May 7.

DRUID, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, was at Port Royal, Jamaica, on April 22.

EUPHRATES, Capt. C. J. Brownrigg, left Port Said on Saturday, on her way home.

EURYALUS, Capt. R. D. King, arrived in Bombay Harbour on Monday, April 19, and reported having passed the Seagull, bound for Jeddah. On Wednesday, April 21, Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., embarked on board the Euryalus under a salute of 13 guns. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of a native regiment, was at the Apollo Bunder, and several of the Marine officials also attended. The Euryalus sailed on Thursday, April 22.

HECLA, Capt. Morgan Singer, has been ordered to Bantry Bay to carry out, with the ships of the Channel Squadron, an extensive series of experiments in submarine mining and torpedo attack. A new system of defence is to be tried, and in choosing Bantry Bay as the scene of these experiments the Admiralty desire to keep the system of defence from being made known.

IRIS, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, after an hour's trial of engines, took in powder and shot. At night, tested electric lights, and will make trial of torpedo gear. On Monday she runs upon the measured mile, after which she will proceed to the Mediterranean.

LIBERTY, Lieut. G. O'Connor, sailed from Plymouth on May 11.

LIVELY, Lieut.-Com. Le Strange, anchored in Plymouth Sound on May 11.

LORD WARDEN, Capt. Lindesay Brine, arrived in Sheerness Harbour on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of taking in a number of officers and sailors from the Royal Naval Barracks in order to make up her proper complement for her annual summer cruise. She left Sheerness on Tuesday, and arrived at Spithead on Thursday evening under all plain sail. This completes the list of ships of the Reserve Squadron which have to be got ready at Portsmouth for the annual Coastguard cruise.

MARTIN, Lieut.-Com. Bromley, sailed from Portsmouth on May 11 for a cruise.

NEPTUNE on Monday proceeded to the back of the Isle of Wight, to prove compasses and try her machinery.

NEWCASTLE, Capt. Kelly, has been ordered to be brought forward to replace the Atalanta.

ORONTES, Capt. Kinahan, arrived on Monday evening in Cork Harbour, from Natal, with the 80th Regiment on board; but being signalled by the Admiralty authorities to proceed to Dublin, she left immediately, and anchored in Dublin Bay.

PHŒNIX, Com. H. H. Grenfell, anchored at Spithead on May 11.

PILOT, Lieut. John Giles, sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday for a cruise.

READY, Com. Herbert Edwards, arrived in Bombay Harbour from Muscat on Monday, April 19. On the previous night one of her engines broke down, and she was obliged to go in under sail. After a short stay, she returns to the Persian Gulf.

SEAFLOWER, Lieut. G. C. Higgins, sailed from Portsmouth on May 11 for a cruise.

THUNDERER, Capt. P. H. Colomb, arrived at Malta on May 7.

VALIANT, Capt. W. C. Chapman, was moved into Keyham Basin from Hamoaze on Wednesday, and has been placed in dry dock.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—Frank Taylor, painter (first class), of the Danae; Charles Jones, carpenter's mate, and Cornelius G. White, blacksmith, of the Flora; Henry B. Greenstreet, caulker, of the Asia; Alfred J. Collins, ship's corporal (first class), of the Tyne; John Gardner, blacksmith, of the Pembroke; Vincent Buhagiar, musician, of the Bittern; William Ellis, leading stoker, of the Curaçoa; Charles Hockey, sick-berth attendant, of the Iron Duke; Alfred T. Penberthy, quartermaster, of the Impregnable; George H. Pearce, captain of quarterdeck men, of the Royal Adelaide; Henry H. Kirby, master-at-arms, of the Warrior; Arthur J. Reever, captain of maintop, and Thomas Dawson, butcher, of the Minotaur. William Ward, armourer, of the Lord Warden; George Blabey, chief boatman, Henry Nicholson, Charles Gallivan, Henry Haines, James Foland, and John M'Donald, commissioned boatmen, William Scotts, Thomas Bancroft, and John Mills, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

We learn from Cronstadt that considerable talk has been occasioned there by the arrival of information from St. Petersburg of the desire of the Government to despatch, if possible, the ironclad frigate Peter the Great to the Pacific. No actual particulars have transpired, but it is known that Admiral Popoff, the designer of the vessel, is strongly in favour of an extended cruise for the ironclad, the seaworthiness of which he considers to be beyond question. The Peter the Great is the most powerful vessel of the Russian fleet, being a frigate of 9,660 tons, protected with 15 inches of armour, and provided with four 40-ton guns, besides Whitehead torpedoes and torpedo boats. Russia is also fitting out four other men-of-war at Cronstadt for a cruise in Chinese waters.

A Dublin paper reports that there has been picked up on the shore at Dalkey a piece of deal 9 in. by 12 in., on which was written in pencil, "H.M.S. Atalanta going down, with all hands on board, in latitude 48·60. (Signed) J. Steward." The word "right" was written on the left-hand corner in a different hand from the rest of the inscription.

About eleven acres of the land forming a portion of the site of the old Portsmouth fortifications have been granted by the War Department for the use of military officers of the garrison. Application was made by officers of the Navy and Marines for permission to use the ground, and after negotiations between the War Department and the Admiralty, the former agreed to open the ground to Military, Naval, and Marine officers, if the Admiralty would contribute £2,000 towards the expense of draining, levelling, erecting a pavilion, &c., and find some of the labour. Terms have been agreed to, and a hundred men of the Marine Artillery have joined the military working parties.

The long-anticipated reorganisation scheme connected with the store departments of the Royal Dockyards has been promulgated. The scheme abolishes the office of shipwright foreman for stores, and creates a new office—foreman of storehouses. The salary of this official at Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards commences at £150, and rises £5 per annum to £200. At Chatham, Deptford, and Sheerness Yards, the salary commences at £130, rising to £180 per annum. The leading men of storehouses will receive 6s. 6d. per day for the first four years, 7s. per day for the next three years, and 7s. 6d. per day afterwards. First-class storehouse men will receive 5s., rising to 6s. per day; second-class men, 3s. 9d., rising to 4s. 9d. per day; and labourers, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per day. Boys are to be paid 1s., rising to 2s. 6d. per day. The new scheme has given very general satisfaction. An increase of pay has also just been granted by the Admiralty to the wheelwrights employed in the dockyards, the first-class hands in future receiving 5s., and the second-class 4s. 6d. per day.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE ATALANTA.

The following memorandum has been communicated to the Press by the Secretary of the Admiralty:—"Little hope is now entertained at the Admiralty that the *Atalanta* is still afloat, and a full and searching inquiry will shortly be held with the object of ascertaining whether the ship was by her build, rig, and equipment, including the officers and crew, in all respects fitted for the service on which she was employed." It seems somewhat strange that a training ship could be fitted out and sent to sea, without an inquiry having been previously made to ascertain "whether the ship was by her build, rig, and equipment, including officers and crew, in all respects fitted for the Service on which she was [to be] employed." The above memorandum may be regarded as removing the last vestige of hope as to the fate of this unfortunate training-ship, supplemented as it is by the order to prepare the steam-frigate *Newcastle* as a training-ship for ordinary seamen. The announcement of the determination of the Admiralty to employ in future as training ships vessels having auxiliary steam-power has been received with much satisfaction by the public, whose confidence in modern seamanship does not appear to be very great. But what can practical seamanship avail, when it is sacrificed to the theoretical dogmas of self-willed permanent officials? That Captain Stirling was a good seaman no one will deny. But of what use his seamanship, when his recommendations as to the requirements of the *Atalanta* remained unattended to? It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that Captain Stirling applied officially to the Admiralty to have the *Atalanta's* spars reduced, considering the vessel to be seriously overmasted. He also applied to have ports cut to relieve the ship of water in case of her shipping heavy seas in "the stormy region of the Atlantic," whither she was sent to cruise. But these requests were refused. Whoever declined to allow these alterations to be made is morally responsible for the lives lost in the *Atalanta*. Indeed, it is generally believed throughout the Service that this old vessel carried the spars of a 44-gun frigate, and it is considered a scandalous shame that officers should be forced against their better judgment, and after the experience of the ill-fated *Eurydice*, to take such craft to sea. The question we desire to have answered is,—"Who declined to allow the alterations recommended by Captain Stirling to be made?" The barque *Swansea Castle*, from Talcahuano, arrived at Falmouth yesterday, and the master reports that about a month since, when in lat. 37° N., long. 40° W., he passed a white lifebuoy, the same shape as used by men-of-war, also several pieces of plankage, some of which appeared to have been panelling, and a cask which was apparently partly filled, as it was not very buoyant. It will be seen that the position given is in a direct line between Bermuda and the Azores.

THE "INFLEXIBLE."

The placing of the glacis plate of the fore turret of the Inflexible, at Portsmouth, has just been completed, and though the massive angle-iron which surrounds the upper edge of the armour is still unfinished, she is ready to receive her armament of two 80-ton guns, the slides for which are in their places. The armour of the after-turret is also completed, and the turret will be set rotating in a few days. But the work which is of the most interest at the present time, and which will probably occupy the whole of the summer, is the erection of the gear for launching the Whitehead torpedo. This is of a most elaborate character, and exhibits a great advance upon the various systems at present adopted in the Service. The Inflexible is pierced with four torpedo ports forwards, two upon each bow, of which one is situated above and the other ten feet below the water-line. The means adopted for discharging the Whitehead from below the water-line is as great an improvement upon that of the Glatton, as the Glatton's is an advance upon that of the Vesuvius. The machinery will prove very costly, and additional expense has been unexpectedly incurred by reason of heavy brass castings.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The First Lord of the Admiralty, when introducing the Navy Estimates, stated it was undesirable that officers should be kept in the position of sub-lieutenant after attaining 23 years of age. I also observe by the papers that a committee has been nominated to inquire into the position, &c., of naval medical officers. These two announcements, taken together, have induced me to pen you a few lines to point out the hopeless prospects of the assistant-paymasters of the Navy, especially as during the last couple of years, presumably weary of trying to get justice from a board of Executive officers at Whitehall, the whole body have lapsed into silence. I wish some one more competent to speak on their behalf had addressed you, for I am a very "young" assistant-paymaster, as they now run, and am frequently told by my seniors that I am a "youngster," and have not been "a dog's-watch in the Service." Still, I have more service and am considerably older than the sub-lieutenant, whom it is not considered advisable to keep in that rank after he is 23. Now, Sir, I rank with a sub-lieutenant, and shall for some years yet. I sleep in a hammock, and am obliged to confine all my worldly possessions in a chest, taking care that none are left about the steerage, unless the first lieutenant, a former mess-mate of mine, now somewhat oblivious of the fact, should ignominiously order them to the scran-bag. I am obliged to get up at 6.15 a.m., for no apparent reason, unless it be that it is thought necessary to give gun-room officers an appetite for breakfast. My mess-mates are chiefly composed of cadets, who came into this world just about the time I was thinking of the brilliant career I should shortly enjoy in her Majesty's Navy. I have had my chances of promotion calculated by an eminent actuary, and have been informed by him that, even allowing a large margin for deaths and other contingencies, I shall be forty before becoming a paymaster, and obtaining the same rank as the lieutenant to whom it is not considered expedient to deny that rank after twenty-three. I might go on endlessly, but my grievances and those of the class to which I belong are well known, and admitted by every executive officer to whom I have spoken on the subject. The fault lies at head-quarters, where even now they permit none but compulsory age-retirements among the paymasters, whilst young lieutenants have every inducement held out to them to go. Is there any sense of fairness or justice amongst my Lords? I am afraid not, or I should not now be in my present ignominious position. I shall return to the question, with your kind permission, at some future date.—I am, Sir, &c. HOPE DEFERRED.

THE ORPHEUS MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having lost two dear friends,—old messmates,—by the stranding of the Orpheus, allow me to hand you my mite towards erecting a memorial to the memory of gallant Comdre. Burnett and those who perished with him on the Manukau Bar.—I am, &c., IN MEMORIAM.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Editor, *Army and Navy Gazette*	£1	1	0
In Memoriam	1	1	0

The Admiralty, with a view to the extension of instruction in navigation and pilotage duties to junior officers, has decided that the provisions contained in Article 998, page 320, of the regulations, to the effect that the navigating officer in each ship shall instruct the junior officers appointed for navigating duties in pilotage and the practice of navigation, is to be in future extended to all the junior executive officers who have not passed their examination in navigation at the Royal Naval College. The captain of each ship in which junior officers are borne is to appoint one or two of such officers, for periods of from two to three months to assist the navigating officer in his special and other practical duties connected with navigation and pilotage. During the time that a junior officer is appointed for these duties, he will not necessarily be exempted from attendance for instruction by the Naval instructor, but the duties above specified will take the place of his ordinary duties, such as watch-keeping, boat-duty, &c.

A serious accident occurred at Devonport Dockyard on the 8th inst. A number of seamen engaged on the repairs to the Newcastle were hoisting the main shroud, when the rope gave way, and the shroud came down with a run on the men below, three of whom, named Sydney Stephens, Charles Upfold, and Frederick Strickland, were severely injured. They were removed to the surgery in the yard, and attended to by Staff Surgeon McMorris.

A party of United States engineers has recently taken soundings of the Niagara river below the falls. The lead-line gave 83 ft. near the shore. Further down stream the lead told off 100 ft., deepening to 192 ft. at the inclined railway. The average depth of the Swift Drift, where the river suddenly becomes narrow with a velocity too great to be measured, was 153 ft. Immediately under the lower bridge the depth was computed to be 210 ft.

The Liberty (Lieut. O'Connor), Nautilus (Lieut. Blennerhasset), and Sealark (Lieut. Bromley), training brigs, have been inspected by Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B., of the Impregnable, after their first month's cruise, prior to changing their crews of boys.

The new vessels at Chatham Dockyard comprise the Agamemnon, four guns, 8,492 tons, 6,000 horse-power, launched last autumn; the Nelson, 12 guns, 7,023 tons, 6,000 horse-power, built by Messrs. Elder and Co., and completed at Chatham; the Orion, 4 guns, 4,720 tons, 3,900 horse-power, one of the "purchased squadron;" and the Superb, 16 guns, 8,760 tons, 7,430 horse-power, also one of the "purchased squadron." Neither of the two latter vessels has yet been in commission. There are under construction the Conqueror, turret-ship, and the Polyphemus, torpedo-ram; the Penelope and the Audacious are to undergo repairs. The Pallas and the Research are moored in one of the basins, but it is expected they will be sold. The Ajax is ordered round from Pembroke to be completed.

The telephone is now in use at Chatham. Eight have been fitted up at the School of Military Engineering, and the Pembroke, flagship of Admiral-Superintendent Brandreth, is to be brought into communication with the Medway Steam Reserve office, a distance of about a mile and a quarter. The instruments in use are the Gowar-Bell telephones.

If a gentleman presently be heard, at his club or elsewhere, asking for "Bilin' water," we hope it will not be supposed that his education has been neglected, and that he is labouring under the imperfect ideas as to pronunciation in connection with water at 212 deg., which prevail in the washing-woman classes. The demand will be met by the production of a bottle of a natural mineral water, still or effervescent, which comes into the world of taste with strong testimonials. The water is, we are assured, Bismarck's table water, and the Duke of Teck is thoroughly satisfied with its results, and in such good company we mean to be included, and to test the merits of the new mineral waters and the Digestive Pastilles in case of need.

THE NEW BOOT POLISH.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. PROPERT, Battersea Park Road, London.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

The following is a list in the order of merit of the Lieutenants of Militia recommended commissions in the Regular Army, who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination before the Civil Service Commissioners :—

Name.	No. of Marks.
1. C. W. Daubeny	4,574
2. S. Harrison	4,467
3. A. B. King	3,466
4. P. W. le Gallais	3,460
5. R. P. Whateley	3,357
6. E. C. Eicke	3,326
7. H. E. Every	3,302
8. C. E. P. Lousada	3,273
9. F. W. Carter	3,141
10. A. G. B. Bax	3,122
11. W. G. Harcourt-Vernon	3,114
12. W. F. R. Henry	3,078
13. W. V. Eccles	3,059
14. L. FitzGerald	3,045
15. G. L. Holland	2,971
16. R. G. A. Sharp	2,879
17. A. D. Smith-Sligo	2,874
18. F. P. F. Vane	2,866
19. W. P. Standish	2,744
20. G. F. S. Sinclair	2,677
21. E. S. Strickland	2,549
22. L. Wilkinson	2,473
23. F. S. Picot	2,449
24. J. T. Evatt	2,439
25. M. C. Sandys	2,421
26. B. C. M'Calmont	2,342
27. J. S. Egginton	2,342
28. W. R. Currie	2,331
29. C. H. Clements	2,319
30. W. G. H. Stirling	2,209
31. C. S. Miller	2,200
32. W. J. Todd	2,194
33. H. B. Scaife	2,190
34. Hon. E. A. H. Nelson	2,184
35. W. C. Hawker	2,151
36. P. C. Barnard-Hervey	2,135
37. E. L. Bainbridge	2,126
38. W. H. Greenwood	2,086
39. H. C. Chads	2,047
40. T. S. P. Sparrow	2,015
41. A. J. Pressey	1,940
42. A. F. H. Cowley	1 890
43. C. H. M. Arrowsmith	1,872
44. C. H. Dawson	1,865
45. W. E. Wimble	1,862
46. E. de S. Smart	1,849
47. R. B. Coke	1.843
48. H. R. Wallace	1,842
49. C. F. Drummond	1,837
50. H. Graham	1,767
51. J. A. Whitla	1,752
52. A. H. Coward	1,748
53. B. St. J. le Marchant	1,693
54. J. L. Cotter	1,649
55. J. C. Swete	1,639
56. H. L. Lee	1,636
57. W. A. E. Redmond	1,631
58. H. B. Greenfield	1,583
59. E. Davison	1,519
60. W. D. Robertson	1,485
61. R. H. Adams	1,423
62. M. F. Brownlow	1,393
63. H. S. St. L. Wood	1,371
64. F. J. Rose	1,326
65. T. H. Kemmis	1,288
66. C. W. B. Farrant	1,275
67. C. N. Evelegh	1,255

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

Return showing the comparative proficiency in shooting of the several regiments of Cavalry and battalions of Infantry stationed in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, that have practised so as to establish a "Figure of Merit" in the Yearly Course of Musketry for 1879-80.—School of Musketry, Hythe, March 1, 1880.

CAVALRY.

No. in Order of Merit.	Corps.	Figure of Merit.
1.	4th Hussars	41·47
2.	18th Hussars	40·50
3.	15th Hussars, Cav. Dep.	32·58
4.	7th Dragoon Guards	32·52
5.	Cavalry Depôt	30·59
6.	1st Dragoons	30·47
7.	2nd Dragoon Guards	28·54
8.	5th Dragoon Guards	28·53
9.	6th Dragoons	28·41
10.	2nd Dragoons	27·08
11.	7th Hussars	26·94
12.	21st Hussars	26·16
13.	1st Dragoon Grds. Dep.	24·80
14.	3rd Dragoon Guards	24·78
15.	11th Hussars	24·18
16.	4th Dragoon Guards	23·76
17.	5th Lancers	20·74
18.	19th Hussars	19·29
19.	20th Hussars	19·17
20.	16th Lancers	16·66

INFANTRY.

No. in Order of Merit.	Corps.	Figure of Merit.
1.	77th Foot	121·73
2.	26th Foot	118·11
3.	69th Foot	116·38
4.	2nd Bn. Grenadier Gds.	113·42
5.	1-15th Foot	112·05
6.	52nd Foot	109·46
7.	42nd Foot	108·30
8.	32nd Foot	107·66
9.	45th Foot	107·19
10.	55th Foot	106·95
11.	2-12th Foot	104·93
12.	1st Bn. Scots Guards	103·70
13.	1st Bn. Rifle Brigade	103·53
14.	1-8th Foot	101·50
15.	107th Foot	101·32
16.	2nd Bn. C'ldstr'm Gds.	101·02
17.	1-22nd Foot	100·77
18.	2-19th Foot	100·42
19.	56th Foot	100·16
20.	49th Foot	100 05
21.	1-2nd Foot	99·35
22.	50th Foot	98·97
23.	103rd Foot	98·34
24.	38th Foot	98·12
25.	109th Foot	97·79
26.	47th Foot	97·08
27.	105th Foot	97·04
28.	1-60th Rifles	96·94
29.	84th Foot	94·98
30.	87th Foot	94·42
31.	2nd Bn. Scots Guards	94·31
32.	1st Bn. Grenadier Gds.	94·25
33.	53rd Foot	94·05
34.	75th Foot	94·04
35.	1-9th Foot	93·46
36.	37th Foot	92·78
37.	36th Foot	91·64
38.	3rd Bn. Grenadier Gds.	91·19
39.	106th Foot	90·84
40.	30th Foot	90·60
41.	1-11th Foot	90·12
42.	95th Foot	89·08
43.	3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade	88·60
44.	104th Foot	88·50
45.	76th Foot	88·47
46.	41st Foot	87·76
47.	1st Bn, C'ldstr'm Gds,	87·10
48.	28th Foot	86·68
49.	96th Foot	86·32
50.	82nd Foot	86·31
51.	64th Foot	85·93
52.	2-25th Foot	85·47
53.	1-7th Foot	83·89
54.	1-10th Foot	83·18
55.	2-18th Foot	82·09
56.	86th Foot	81·27
57.	108th Foot	81·17
58.	2-20th Foot	81·06
59.	1-16th Foot	79·74
60.	31st Foot	78·58
61.	2-5th Foot	77·98
62.	1-23rd Foot	75·97

PURCHASE CAPTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is worthy of note that in the *Gazette* of the 7th inst. (last Friday), the vacancies created by the promotion of three colonels to the rank of major-general were not filled up, as usual, by the promotion of three captains to brevet majorities. Is this a good omen for the Purchase captains or not? Is their case under consideration on its just merits, or even on a generous desire to make amends for eight years' neglect? Or are their claims going to be ignored altogether? Deducting interest on the sums paid by most of these officers for their commissions when Purchase was the rule, they have been serving for the last 13 or 14 years for less than £100 a year, while the Artillery and Engineers, who superseded them in 1872, have had their full pay as regimental majors, without loss of interest, and are now being transformed into regimental lieutenant-colonels. The Purchase captains, on the other hand, cannot even now, after eight years' supersession, obtain brevet majorities at the trifling cost of 2s. a day, and in four months will lose all chance of advancement. Look for a moment at the contrast between the two. Among the superseded captains of 1872, most of whom paid £2,000 or £2,500 for their commissions, are 1 of 28 years' total service, 1 of 26, 12 of 25, 3 of 24, 7 of 23, 24 of 22, 12 of 21, 7 of 20, 7 under 20, but not less than 17; the senior majors of artillery (virtually regimental lieutenant-colonels) being only 26 years in the Army, and the senior captains (virtually regimental majors), only 20. Very few days ago, £150 a year extra retiring allowance was granted to 12 colonels and majors, generals of this highly-favoured corps, to induce them to retire, so as to give promotion to their juniors. In fact, money is always forthcoming for the special advancement of the Artillery and Engineers. Through their influence at the War Office and elsewhere, and through their possession of the ears of the Press, rules are frequently set aside for their benefit, only to raise a cry for more. The Line on the contrary, scattered throughout the world without representatives, and unable to offer the compact organisation which Woolwich presents, are treated with indifference, contumely, and neglect. Warrants are constantly changed to their disadvantage, so much so that very few now serving can tell what they are entitled to, or what they could claim on retirement. Let me conclude by saying that in the *Army and Navy Gazette* their only hope of obtaining justice lies. Neither the Press, nor Parliament, nor the War Office will condescend to plead their cause or to demand redress. The Purchase officers have no votes, represent no interest, have no advocates in Pall Mall, have no rights, and are never heard of except among the killed and wounded. To you, sir, alone, they look for justice, and especially in this pressing matter of the seventy superseded Purchase captains.—I am, sir, &c., MILES OLIM.

"Justice" writes:—"As the time approaches for brevet promotion by seniority to cease, it is only right that the grievances and claims of the Purchase captains should be fully and fairly considered. These officers entered the Army with the intention of purchasing their majority and lieutenant-colonelcy, and as a preliminary measure invested £2,500 in the purchase of their lieutenancy and company. Suddenly, by Royal Warrant, Purchase was abolished, their hopes of promotion, for which they had already partly paid, were dashed to the ground, and the return of their purchase-money, though reasonable enough and strongly urged at the time, was refused; since which they have suffered a rather wholesale supersession by officers of Engineers and Artillery, and even their regimental juniors, namely, the Non-purchase captains, are in a far more satisfactory position, for their £2,500 is safely invested, and they are annually drawing the interest on it. It appears, then, to me that this is an opportune moment, and that the Purchase captains can be in some measure compensated, either by gazetting them all to brevet majorities on October 1 next, after which date promotion by brevet is to cease, or to gazette them each to a brevet majority on their completing 20 years' service on full pay."

DEFENCES OF CANADA.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., in his Report on the state of the Militia of Canada, 1879, says:—"The successful attempt to manufacture rifled guns in Canada has been justly mentioned in the English Press as 'an event of Imperial importance,' for a nation which depends on the supply of such weapons from a source 3,000 miles distant, must always be in a more or less dependent position. Canada not only requires an armament for coast defences, but also to have a sufficient number of guns of position in store. A foreign Power has lately adopted such a system of armament for offensive purposes on large trading fleets, as to demand the most serious attention of England and her colonies, but more especially of Canada, as one of the greatest trading countries of the globe. The armaments referred to consist of numerous swift merchant steamers, which have been purchased and fitted up for war purposes. The design, as openly admitted, is that they are to burn and destroy the merchant fleets of the greatest carrying power of the world, in case of war breaking out. It has been announced in the English Press that the result hoped for is the forced separation of the powerful colonies from England. The power of the British Empire is, owing to the increasing growth of the Dominion of Canada, of Australia, and of New Zealand, becoming capable of an overwhelming development, if it were armed. It is not so at present, and for that reason, probably, we hear of these alarming preparations. To expect Canada and the colonies to fit out men-of-war would be unreasonable and unnecessary,—England can deal with such; but it would hardly be possible for her to account for the numerous merchant cruisers which are now at sea and in course of preparation. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the ocean-going steamers of England, Canada, and Australia, would soon dispose of these, if they were armed and prepared for the occasion. The Admiralty have already placed themselves in communication with the Canadian Government regarding the system of preparation of large steamers for their armaments, on the plan so successfully carried out by them in the case of the Hecla, a merchant vessel purchased by them, and fitted as an experiment. What has now to be dealt with are the rifled guns, with which the ships should be armed. There are only fifteen now in Canada; but it is satisfactory to know they can be made here. The armament selected for the Hecla are the 64-pounder Palliser rifled guns, the very guns we have shown we can make without any difficulty. Messrs. Gilbert offer to make by May 1 next, six 9-inch 14-ton rifled breech-loading guns, complete, with sights, for $4,000 each; six 7-inch 8½-ton rifled B.L., complete, $3,000; two 68-pounder 5-ton, to be converted to 90-pounders, including long barrels, $650; six eight-inch 65-cwt. converted to 64 rifled, $500; twelve 32-pounder 5-cwt., $500; 500 rounds projectiles, Woolwich prices. Double-plate iron American carriages for all the above, cheaper than English or wood; all subject to approval of the Inspector of Artillery. I am happy to announce that the Government has been pleased to authorise the General Officer commanding to arrange with Messrs. Gilbert, of Montreal Engine Works, for the construction of two 7-inch 8½-ton guns, and the conversion of ten 32-pounders to 64-pounder rifled guns, which may be considered an auspicious commencement to a great work in creating a home supply of heavy ordnance. The experimental gun, as I have before noticed, was put through a formidable programme. After passing the usual proofs, it was fired as before stated with 24 lb. powder and a 62-lb. shell. It was perfectly right to test the first gun with heavy charges, though it is usual now to chamber guns for large charges. Sir William Palliser explains that this is done by enlarging the bore of the gun at the seat of the powder charge, so as to avoid an immoderately long cartridge, which fills up the bore and causes a very heavy strain on the gun."

THE ABOLITION OF BREVET RANK.

"Fiat Justitia" writes:—"The remarks in your issue of the 3rd inst., relative to the impending spoliation of the remnant of the Purchase captains who shall not have obtained their brevet rank as majors by October next, will have been read with lively satisfaction by those whose interests you would advocate. You have thus tersely and pointedly given expression to a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction that exists in regard to this threatened wrong, and, happily, in time to afford an opportunity for reconsideration of the question. On what earthly principle, as you fairly suggest, of reason or equity, is this step of promotion admitted to be due to those who may attain it by a fanciful date, if it is afterwards to be withheld from the remaining few, whose right to it accrues under the same conditions of service and upon identical grounds, viz., as an interest vested in the Purchase captain's commission, to which it attaches on the occurrence of a certain contingency? In legislating, it has ever been apriniple to mitigate, as far as possible, whatever hardship may be entailed on the individual whose rights or interests must unfortunately be invaded in pursuance of the common welfare. Is the present to be a case for exception from this time-honoured rule? Such harsh, not to say unjust, treatment of a body of officers, none of whom can at the least number less than 20 years' service—a period which, by-the-by, the Act itself fixes as a maximum to qualify for the substantive rank of major—could never have been contemplated by the Legislature when accepting the declaration of Lord Cardwell that the Act of which he was the author was not intended to operate so as to place officers in a worse position thereafter than they occupied before the passing of the Act, and where it was almost directly promised that no officer should be brought under the compulsory or debarring clauses of the Act until he had attained one step in regimental rank higher than that held by him on the day Purchase was abolished. It is scarcely necessary to advert to that other point upon which you touched, viz., the supersession by the Scientific Corps, as though the fact exists as an aggravation of the case. There is reason to believe that the question is still *sub judice*, and some redress may yet be hoped for."

"Senex" writes:—"Will you, ere it is too late, once more raise your powerful voice in behalf of the old Purchase captains, many of whom are over twenty years' service, more than half of which has been passed in their present rank. All they ask is a brevet majority before the final abolition of brevet rank in October next. This would put them all on a proper footing, soothe the heart-burnings of those who wished to serve on, and at the same time act as a powerful inducement for others to go, and make way for the new school."

RIDINGMASTERS, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

"Justice" writes:—"Thanking you for inserting my last communication with regard to the honorary rank of captain being given to quartermasters in the Royal Artillery after a certain term of service, may I again trespass on your space, in order to make known some of the disadvantages which the ridingmasters labour under in the same branch of the Service? Why should they not be placed on the same footing in regard to retirement and promotion as the officers of the Coast Brigade, whom I understand also rise from the ranks? Eight or ten of the senior Royal Artillery ridingmasters, whose average length of service is over 15 years—in fact, one is in his 21st year—could be promoted to the rank of captain, and their retirement could be made compulsory at 55 years of age, on the full pay of their rank. The cavalry ridingmasters have an infinitely better chance than those in the Royal Artillery. If they (the cavalry) have a first-class certificate of education, and have passed an examination on minor Military matters, they can, after having been promoted twelve months, be posted as effective lieutenants, and take their chance of promotion in their regiments. Instances of this have occurred in the 5th Lancers, 10th Hussars, and 20th Hussars. In common fairness, I contend the same advantages should be held out to the ridingmasters of the Royal Artillery, who are—and I speak from personal knowledge, although I am not in the Army—fully as capable of carrying out the duties of a captaincy as those in the cavalry. Then, again, the duties of artillery ridingmasters are identical to those of the Army Service Corps, yet they get 3s. 6d. per day less pay. Surely this is not justice!"

IT IS A PLEASURE TO MEET WITH SO EXCELLENT A PREPARATION as this "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil. Limpid, delicate, free from disagreeable flavour, and admirably refined by a new and improved process, the "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil of Allen and Hanburys' will henceforth take its place as a pharmaceutical product which is in its way unrivalled. —*London Medical Record*. See also the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *Medical Times*, *Medical Press*, *Practitioner*, &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' Perfected Oil. Sold only in imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

AN EXHIBITION OF WAR MEDALS.

An exhibition of medals collected by Lieut.-Col. Eaton, of the Grenadier Guards, was opened to the public on Monday, at 168 New Bond Street, for the benefit of the Guards' Industrial Home. Great interest was shown in this large and varied collection by those who were invited to a private view on Saturday, the Prince of Wales, attended by Capt. Stephenson, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Mark Ker, Gen. Sir Richard Wilbraham, and Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, being among the visitors during the afternoon. Begun many years ago, with the object of preventing the loss and disappearance, through the death of the owners, of honourable decorations granted for good services, the collection has grown until now, in the dozen or more cases on the walls of this exhibition, there are about 1,000 medals, badges, and other decorations, which would serve to illustrate very fully a history of the war medals of this country from 1650 to the present time. The memories of events of national importance are here associated more distinctly than in most numismatic museums with a personal element of interest, for almost every medal in the collection bears the name of the soldier or the sailor to whom it was given, and while it was obviously impossible to tell in every case the story of the owner's daring, there is enough recorded in the carefully-prepared and instructive catalogue, compiled by Lieut.-Col. Eaton, "to remind the reader that brave men are found in all ranks of the Army and Navy." The classification has been judicious, and whether to the military or naval officer, the medal collector, or those who go merely with an untrained but intelligent curiosity, the exhibition will well pay a visit. After two ornamental medals bearing the bust of Queen Elizabeth, and some stamped with portraits of Charles I., Henrietta Maria, and Halifax, chronologically the war medals proper begin with one supposed to have been struck after the battle of Dunbar. This curious relic has on the obverse the head of Cromwell, with the date Sept. 13, 1650, and on the reverse a representation of the House of Commons in Session. Among worthy of note is the Culloden gold medal bearing the head of the Duke of Cumberland, the specimen in this collection having belonged to Brigdr.-Gen. Fleming, who commanded the 36th Regiment in that battle. The war medals issued from 1793 to 1814 are put together in case 1. In case 2 are Waterloo medals—one from every British regiment, and one from each regiment in the German Legion present. Case 3 contains the East India Company's medals given from 1784 to 1857. The next case, containing medals granted for service in India during the Mutiny and since, also holds some commemorating the deeds of our troops in South Africa, China, New Zealand, Abyssinia, and on the West Coast of Africa in the Ashantee campaign. The Crimean medals are placed in case 5, and those of a more immediately personal character, as for long-service, good-conduct, distinguished service in the field, the Victoria Cross, &c., in case 6. Those in case 7 are of a similar kind—regimental medals and decorations bestowed in earlier days for conspicuous daring or exceptional service by the officers of regiments. Navy war medals fill cases 8 and 9, and, carrying back the records of our seamen's services to the great victory of Lord Howe over our good friends across the Channel in 1793, come down to 1840. Navy war medals from that date, with some for Arctic exploration, are placed in case 10. The badges and medals in case 11 have a different and additional artistic value. These have been presented to officers and men of the British Army by foreign rulers. The last numbered case contains the distinctions of officers and men who have gained more than one decoration.

Prince Gortchakoff's alarming illness is said to be a most severe attack of gout. We have heard upon unquestionable authority that a London physician, who is well known for the discoveries he has already made, has found a remedy by which an attack of gout may be cured in two days. The first application removes all pain and suffering, the second all traces of the disease, without leaving any effects whatever behind, either from the disease or the remedy itself.

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally held in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being free from all deleterious and acid compounds. Price 2s 9d per box. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowland's.

Amusements.

At the ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, Mdlle. Turolla has appeared for the first time as Selika, in Meyerbeer's grand opera of "*L'Africaine*," and with M. Lassalle as Nelusko, the character in which he made his first appearance last year on the English stage, a decided success in both instances has been secured. "*Il Trovatore*," "*Le Prophète*," and "*Rigoletto*" have been repeated, and this evening (Saturday), Madame Adelina Patti will make her first appearance this season in Gounod's opera, "*Romeo e Giulietta*," accompanied by Signor Nicolini.

This (Saturday) evening also, Mr. Mapleson opens HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE for the season, with Gounod's opera of "*Faust*," in which Madame Christine Nilsson reappears as Marguerite and Mr. Maas as Faust.

The new grand ballet, "*Les Sirènes*," produced at DRURY LANE as a supplementary attraction to the brilliantly-revived "*La Fille de Madame Angot*," shows the resources of the capacious stage to the best advantage, and the effective result of a numerous troupe of graceful dancers being brought into active requisition. The story, entirely expressed in action, tells how a fisher-boy on the shores of the Mediterranean fell in love with the Queen of the Sirens, and how, when lured to the submarine retreat, he becomes perfectly reconciled to his fate. Mr. Wallenstein has arranged some appropriate music, Mr. John D'Auban some elaborate dances, in which Mdlle. Palladino prominently figures, and Mr. Cuthbert's new scenery is as picturesque as the airy costumes of the sea-nymphs are light and fanciful.

The special morning performance on Monday of "*L'Aventurière*" at the PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE on Monday was graced by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and proved such a marked success that frequent repetitions will be demanded. It is the only instance on record of a French play being entirely performed by English actors and actresses speaking French. Miss Geneviève Ward delighted the fashionable audience by her highly artistic embodiment of Clorinde, a character studied by her in Paris under the guidance of the famous Regnier. Mr. Beerbohm Tree distinguished himself as Monte Pradi; M. Marius, whose long residence in this country gives him a fair claim to be called an English actor, was excellent as the brutal brother, Don Annibal; and Miss Hébert (Mrs. Emden), Mr. Horace Wigan, Mr. George Power, and Mr. Ian Robertson helped to secure for Emile Augier's impressive play a complete rendering that would have satisfied the most critical Parisian auditory.

The OLYMPIC has varied its programme with Mr. John Hollingshead's adaptation, called "*The Grasshopper*," produced at the Gaiety last year, and now represented with the original cast. The next novelty will be a drama by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "*Society and the Stage*," being a version of a French comedy by MM. Meilhac and Halévy.

A special entertainment, comprising selections of the most popular pieces played under the management of Mr. Walter Gooch, will be given at the PRINCESS'S on Wednesday, May 19, the last night of the existence of the present building.

Plays in Dutch will be performed at the IMPERIAL THEATRE next month by the Rotterdam Dramatic Company. The series will commence on Monday, June 7, and be continued on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Miss Ellen Terry takes her benefit at the LYCEUM on Thursday, May 20, when, after the "*Merchant of Venice*," will be produced a dramatic idyll, called "*Iolanthe*," adapted by Mr. W. G. Wills from Henrik Herz, whose poem of "King René's Daughter" has been already transferred to the stage by Sir Theodore Martin, Miss Ellen Faucit appearing, as long ago as 1848, as the blind Princess, now to be impersonated by Miss Ellen Terry.

Concerts at this time are unusually numerous, but attention may be specially called to the grand evening concert of Madame Louisa Graham, which will take place on Tuesday evening next, May 18, at Langham Hall, Great Portland Street. In addition to Madame Louisa Graham, the vocalists will include Mdlle. Petrelli, Miss Eugénie Kemble, Mr. Charles Wilbye, and others of high repute. The conductors are Herr Kuhe, Mr. Edward Holmes, and Mr. Lansdowne Cottell.

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

MR. WEIL, of 14, St. George's Place, Albert Gate, has now Cigars of the Finest Brands for the coming Season, and his celebrated Belgrave Cigarettes were never better, for delicacy of flavour and aroma. The popularity of these cigarettes is now well established, both at home and in the colonies. Smokers who really understand good tobacco should lose no opportunity of inspecting Mr. Weil's cigarettes.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—At 7.30, The Quiet Family—At 8.15, The Shaughraun.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.30, Farce—At 8.15, La Fille du Tambour-Major—At 10.30, Memnon (Ballet).

COURT.—Morning performance daily at 2, Heartsease—At 8, The Old Love and the New.

COVENT GARDEN.—This evening, Romeo e Giulietta. On Tuesday, Il Barbiere de Siviglia. Thursday, Mignon. Friday, La Traviata. The Opera commences at 8.30.

CRITERION.—At 8, Jilted—At 8.45, Betsy.

DRURY LANE.—At 8, La Fille de Madame Angot—At 10.30, Les Sirènes (Ballet).

FOLLY.—At 7.30, Deaf as a Post—At 8.30, The Upper Crust—At 10.30, The Married Bachelor.

GAIETY.—Morning performance to-day—At 2.30, The Voyage en Suisse—At 7.15, Operetta—At 8, Tale of a Tub—At 8.45, Voyage en Suisse.

GLOBE.—At 7.30, The Happy Man—At 8.15, Naval Cadets.

HAYMARKET.—Morning performance to-day, School—At 7.50, Cut Off with a Shilling—At 8.30, School.

HER MAJESTY'S.—This evening, Faust—On Monday, La Sonnambula—Tuesday, Carmen—Thursday, Aïda. The Opera commences at 8.30.

IMPERIAL.— orn mance daily, at 2.50, As You Like It—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 7.30, Farce—At 8, As You Like It.

LYCEUM.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, The Merchant of Venice—At 7.30, The King and the Miller—At 8.15, The Merchant of Venice.

OLYMPIC.—At 7.15, Operetta—At 7.30, The Grasshopper—At 9.30, Trovatore.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Morning performance to-day, at 2.30, The Pirates of Penzance—At 8, In the Sulks—At 8.15, The Pirates of Penzance.

PRINCE OF WALES.—At 7.50, A Happy Pair—At 8.40, Forget-Me-Not.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7, Delicate Ground—At 7.50, The Streets of London.

ROYALTY.—At 8, Themis—At 9.45, Cupid.

ST. JAMES'S.—At 8, Old Cronies—At 8.35, Still Waters Run Deep.

STRAND.—Morning performance to-day, at 2, Madame Favart—At 8, Madame Favart.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, One Touch of Nature—At 8.45, Married Life—A Highland Fling.

BANDSMEN REQUIRED, for a CAVALRY REGIMENT of the HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE. First-class musicians, with good certificates of character.—Apply to BOOSEY and CO., 295 Regent Street, London, W.

BIRTH.

LLOYD—On the 11th inst., at 10 Bystock Terrace, Exeter, the widow of Nesham Yeeden Lloyd, Captain 82nd Regiment, and Brigade-Major in the West Indies, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEVAN—HILL.—On April 27, 1880, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. G. W. Hill, M.A., D.C.L., father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Townend, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Eustace Bolton Loraine Bevan, Captain, 97th Regiment, third son of Richard Lee Bevan, of Brixworth Hall, Northampton, to Mary Macaulay Hill, fourth daughter of the Rev. G. W. Hill, Rector of St. Paul's.

DEATH.

FREELAND.—Died, on May 3, on board the yacht Gulnare, off Naples, John Albert Scott Freeland, Royal Artillery, aged 29 years.

DRUM-MAJOR WANTED, for a LINE REGIMENT.—Apply immediately to BOOSEY and CO., 295 Regent Street, London, W.

THE UNITED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT for the purchase of Wedding Presents in Antique Silver, China, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., is at MAURICE MOSES', 201 Oxford Street, W.

WANTED, at the West Riding Asylum Wakefield, VIOLIN, CORNET, & FRENCH HORN PLAYERS, who will also be required to act as Attendants. Must be good executants, and able to read music at sight. Salary to commence at £30 a year, and advance £2 annually up to £50; with board, lodging, and washing, and a suit of clothes every eight months. Candidates will, on application by letter, or personally to the Medical Director, be supplied with forms, to be filled up and returned. Those only deemed eligible will receive communications in reply.

Asylum, May 13, 1880.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS.—An experienced MESSMAN, with first-class reference and strong testimonials, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Will be disengaged on the 24th.—Address, "Messman," Fort Rowner, Gosport.

TO OFFICERS JOINING REGULAR ARMY from the MILITIA.—A Levée Gold Sash, Sword-Belt, and Stripes, little used, can be had in exchange for Levée Silver ditto, untarnished.—Apply at once to H. METCALFE, 3 Alexander Mansions, Harrington Road, South Kensington.

NAVAL and MILITARY DINNERS.

St. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT.

The Officers of the under-mentioned Regiments have decided to hold their Annual Dinners at this Establishment on the following dates:—

35th REGIMENT	May 27.
5th NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS	May 27.
59th REGIMENT	June 7.
101st BENGAL FUSILIERS	June 8.

The Proprietors will be happy to forward a list of open dates to the Presidents of Mess Committees.

H. J. and W. J. ROBERTS.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.—To MESS PRESIDENTS, OFFICERS, and OTHERS.—The MANAGER of the INNS OF COURT HOTEL, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is now arranging DATES. Every convenience, and cuisine unique.—Full particulars on application to WALTER GOSDEN.

3RD (PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on SATURDAY, 29th May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested kindly to send notice to that effect to Messrs. CHAS. HOPKINSON and SONS, 3 Regent Street, St. James's, at least three days before that date.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (Carabiniers).

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Regent Street, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 7.45 o'clock.

The favour of an answer before May 24, addressed, COMMITTEE, Carabinier Dinner, Windham Club, St. James's Square, will oblige.

3RD HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on MONDAY, 24th May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same as soon as possible to Messrs. C. and A. PAINTER, Ship and Turtle Tavern, 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

8TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 27, at quarter before 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER of the Tavern; or to Major DUBERLY, Army and Navy Club, before May 24.

13TH (LIGHT DRAGOONS) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL CONTINENTAL, 1 Regent Street, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., on or before May 30.

16TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on MONDAY, May 31, 1880, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. H. SALTER, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., on or before May 28.

17TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, May 27, 1880, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE will preside.

A notification of intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. H. SALTER, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

20TH HUSSARS.

The DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 8 o'clock.

Officers late of the Regiment are requested to communicate their intention of dining by 10th May, to Colonel R. ALEXANDER, Union Club, Brighton.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of THE BUFFS will take place at the CRITERION, Regent Street, on FRIDAY, June 11th, at a quarter before 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, as early as convenient.

5TH NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ST. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT, Piccadilly, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to inform the MESS PRESIDENT, 5th Fusiliers, 1st Brigade Depôt, Berwick.

15TH (YORK, EAST RIDING) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on THURSDAY, May 27, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

22ND REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held on MAY 28, at the CRITERION, Regent's Circus.

R.S.V.P. to the MANAGER of the Criterion, before May 25.

23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, May 25, 1880, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. H. SALTER, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

24TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 24th Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, 25th May, at 8 o'clock precisely. It is hoped many old 24th Officers will attend.

Those wishing to dine are requested to communicate with Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel TONGUE, 1-24th Regiment, Gosport, by the 20th inst.

30TH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE) REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL DINNER, WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, MONDAY, May 31st.

Gentlemen intending to dine please notify to Sir GEORGE POCOCK, Bart., 72 Lansdown Place, Brighton.

31ST (HUNTINGDONSHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine will be good enough to notify the same to Captain W. HILL JAMES, Junior United Service Club, S.W., on or before Saturday, 22.

33RD (The DUKE of WELLINGTON'S) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on THURSDAY, May 27, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Officers who wish to dine are requested to inform Messrs. PAINTER, of the Ship and Turtle, as soon as possible.

41ST (THE WELSH) REGIMENTAL CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, 28th May, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Members intending to be present are requested to notify the same, not later than the 20th, to MESS PRESIDENT, 41st Regiment, Chatham.

49TH REGIMENT (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE of WALES'S).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, on FRIDAY, June 11, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names to Major A. G. HUYSHE, 49th Regiment, Dover, on or before June 1.

54TH (WEST NORFOLK) REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL DINNER, CAFE ROYAL, Regent Street, MAY 31.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Captain W. F. O'BRIEN, Bellswood, near Winchfield, Hants.

55TH REGIMENT.

The Regimental Dinner will take place at SHORNCLIFFE on THURSDAY, June 3.

Officers late of the Regiment, and also those now serving, are requested to communicate their intention of dining to the MESS PRESIDENT, 55th Regiment, Shorncliffe, by May 25, 1880.

56TH (WEST ESSEX) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen who intend to be present are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER of the Albion, on or before Monday, May 24.

60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the "Celer et Audax" Club will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY, 1st June, at 8 o'clock. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE will preside.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co.'s, Craig's Court, S.W.

69TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers of this Regiment will take place at the CRITERION on Wednesday, JUNE 9, at 8 o'clock.

An early answer is requested, addressed to Mr. MAGUIRE, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

78TH HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the CUIDICH N RIGH CLUB will take place on MONDAY, May 24, 1880, at 7.45 p.m., at the SHIP and TURTLE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. General Sir P. Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Colonel of the Regiment) will preside.

Members who wish to dine are requested to notify their intentions to Mr. T. E. DWELLY, Craig's Court, London, S.W., on or before the 18th inst.

82ND FOOT (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEERS).

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on FRIDAY, May 28, at 7.45 p.m.

Those intending to dine are requested to give as early intimation as possible to the Treasurer, J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq., Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on THURSDAY, June 3, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. B. STREET, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., on or before June 1.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER,

AT

WILLIS'S ROOMS, FRIDAY, MAY 28,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

H.R.H. the COLONEL-IN-CHIEF in the CHAIR.

For Tickets, apply to J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq. Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W

LEICESTERSHIRE MILITIA.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names as early as possible to Captain MANNERS, 3 Cambridge Gate, London, N.W.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—The Second ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on Saturday, May 22, at 1 o'clock. Voting-papers can be obtained upon application, personally or by letter, to the Manager.—By order of the Committee. J. G. WALLACE HOARE,

J.U.S.C., May 12, 1880. Manager.

ARMY and NAVY CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 2 p.m. on MAY 24, being Monday in the Derby week. H. ASTLEY HARDINGE,

Secretary and Manager.

Army and Navy Club, May, 1880.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

117 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE.

The STORES will be closed on WHIT MONDAY, May 17, being a Bank Holiday.

By order,

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, Friday, May 21. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel George G. Walker, Commanding Scottish Borderers Militia, on "Our Militia, and How to Improve it."

By order of the Council,

B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEERS' CLUB.

Annual Subscription, £3 3s.

Application to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 3 Pall Mall East.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

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In order to enable OFFICERS in her Majesty's Service, while at home, to procure TEMPORARY ADVANCES on moderate terms, the Directors have adopted a system whereby, in connection with a Life Policy, sums can be obtained, repayable by easy instalments.

The Reports and Accounts, showing the thoroughly sound position of the Office, and all particulars, can be obtained on application to

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

TO OFFICERS OF H.M.'S SERVICE,

AND OTHERS.

STOCK EXCHANGE SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS opened, and valuable "Hints to Speculators" given, in Pamphlet, on application to ALLEN and RUSSELL, Stock and Share Brokers, Throgmorton Chambers, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

First Appearance of Madame Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini.—This evening (Saturday), May 15, ROMEO E GIULIETTA. Giulietta, Madame Adelina Patti; Capuleto, Signor Graziani; Mercuzio, Signor Cotogni; and Romeo, Signor Nicolini. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

Monday, May 17, being Whit Monday, there wil be no performance.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Tuesday, May 18, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Madame Adelina Patti; Figaro, Signor Cotogni; Bartolo, Signor Ciampi; Basilio, Signor De Reszke; and Almaviva, Signor Nicolini. Conductor, Signor Vianesi.

Production of Mignon.—Thursday, May 20, Ambroise Thomas's Opera, MIGNON. Madame Albani, Madame Scalchi, Mdlle. Valleria; M. Vidal, M. Engel.

Friday, May 21, LA TRAVIATA. Madame Adelina Patti; Signor Nicolini, Signor Graziani.

Saturday, May 22, I PURITANI. Madame Albani; Signor Gayarre, Signor De Reszke.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past. The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. GREAT WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS ATTRACTIONS. Every evening at 8.0. A New Grand Ballet, by M. Dewinne, entitled, NYMPHS of the OCEAN, supported by Mdlles. Ada Alice Holt, Phyllis Broughton, Florence Powell, Nelli Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet. Special engagement of Miss Nelly Power, Miss Emily Mott, Miss Marie Compton, Miss Lizzie Simms, Miss Sara Beryl, Sisters Mario, Nina Wardee, Messrs. S. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred. Law, De Castro Troupe, and Lorenzi Troupe. Concluding with the SNOWBALL BALLET. Prices, 6d to £2 2s.

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead, for the Maintenance, Clothing, and Education of the Daughters of Soldiers (orphans or not). Instituted May 8, 1855.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

Chairman—Maj.-Gen. J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.

The following TEN SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS were ELECTED into the Home on the 12th May instant:—

No.	Name and Regiment.	Votes.
26 ...	Ingram, A. H., 5th Dragoon Guards ...	3,516
41 ...	Wensley, E., 56th Regiment	3,407
21 ...	Goodman, M., 11th Hussars	3,326
85 ...	Richardson, L., 24th Regiment ...	3,123
57 ...	Gay, M. E., 104th Regiment	3,043
92 ...	Tagg, F. M., 106th Regiment	2,987
55 ...	Dow, L., 10th Regiment	2,764
13 ...	Costorphine, H. E., Army Ser. Corps ...	2,607
11 ...	Cajger, E., Royal Artillery	2,450
69 ...	Knibbs, E. M., Royal Artillery ...	2,245

Several vacancies having occurred since the voting-papers were circulated, the Committee have sanctioned the admission of the six following candidates at the head of the unsuccessful list, viz.:—

90 ...	Stott, E. F., 2nd Regiment	924
65 ...	Heathman, J., Royal Artillery... ...	832
15 ...	Crimp, E., Coldstream Guards... ...	797
33 ...	Sim, C. L., 60th Rifles	794
1 ...	Adams, E., Royal Artillery	777
99 ...	Winstone, A. M., 35th Regiment ...	672

The Committee appeal to all friends of the Soldier for Funds to enable them to admit additional pressing cases.

Number of children now in the Home, 206; candidates awaiting admission, 85.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received at the Office, No. 7 Whitehall, by C. R. LOW, Esq., Secretary, to whom crossed cheques and Post-office Orders on the Charing-Cross Post Office should be made payable.

HALL LINE. — LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship WISTOW HALL, 2,700 tons, will sail on May 26.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Speke Hall	June 12.
Branksome Hall	June 26.
City of Baltimore	July 10.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall or for freight or passage to

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The SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL CLOSE ON or BEFORE SATURDAY, the 22nd instant.

THE SOUTH-LONDON TRAMWAYS COMPANY.—Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 42 and 43 Vict., 1879, by which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. Authorised share capital, £70,000, in 7,000 Shares of £10 each. Subscriptions are invited for First Issue, £5,000 shares of £10 each, payable 10s per share on application, 10s on allotment, £2 per share July 1; £2 per share September 1; £2 10s per share November 1 next; and £2 10s per share February 1, 1881.

The contract will be let by public tender, on the terms that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be paid by the Contractor to the Shareholders on the capital paid up, until the line is opened.

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Henry Duncan, Esq., 1 Drapers' Gardens, E.C., Director of the City of Brunswick Tramway Company (Limited).
W. H. Lethbridge, Esq., 18 Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood, N.W
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ENGINEER.—A. J. D. Cameron, Esq., C.E., 9 Victoria Chambers, S.W.
AUDITOR.—D. P. Daniels, Esq., 7 Poultry, E.C.; and one to be elected by the Shareholders.
SECRETARY.—H. Cameron Richardson.
OFFICES.—8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Tramways authorised to be constructed under the special Act incorporating this Comprny (which received the Royal assent in August last) will, with the extensions for which application is being made in the present Session, form a system about eight miles in length (part of which is a double line), passing through one of the most populous, active, and increasing districts in London, and will, in addition, serve an enormous population on all sides of the district.

The Line already authorised commences at Plough Lane, Battersea, passing Belmont (the extensive works of Price's Patent Candle Company), it is continued along the York and Battersea Park roads, by Battersea Park (often visited by 15,000 persons at one time), and the two stations of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways in these roads, and thence to a point near the Steamboat Pier, Nine Elms.

The population is of a class requiring tramway accommodation, and is increasing at a greater rate than any other Metropolitan district.

The extensions being applied for in the present Session received the sanction of the Metropolitan and Local Boards of Works, and the Bill has passed all stages of the House of Commons without opposition, and stands for the formal third reading at the sitting of the House.

It will be seen by the map that, by means of this system of Tramways, the whole district is put into direct communication with no less than seven important railway stations. Clapham Junction (where over 850 passenger trains arrive and depart every day). Wandsworth, Battersea, York Road, Battersea Park Road, Queen's Road, and Wandsworth Road. These stations belong to different railways communicating with the termini at Waterloo, London Bridge, Cannon Street, Ludgate Hill, Victoria, and the Crystal Palace, and in fact with every railway system in London, North and South of the Thames.

The Lines will be laid with steel rails and granite setts, firmly embedded on a thick layer of concrete, and in the most durable manner, so that the large outlays for renewal rendered necessary in the earlier Tramways will be avoided.

None of the conditions requisite for the complete success of a Tramway are absent from the present enterprise, and the Directors believe that the Company will be a more than usually prosperous undertaking.

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Copies of the prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Offices, or from the Bankers and Solicitors of the Company.

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At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.

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JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3 Pall Mall East.
Edinburgh, 3 and 5 George Street.
Dublin, 66 Upper Sackville Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

H. ST. GEORGE WILKINSON & CO.

Have just received a large Shipment of well-matured

AUSTRALIAN WINES,

including some of the Choicest ever brought to this country, and for which

GOLD MEDALS

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The Premium on this issue of Shares will be specially carried to the "Reserve Fund" for the benefit of Shareholders.

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Captain Fortescue, J.P.

BANKERS.
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SECRETARY.
Mr. Joseph Wykes.

Since the first allotment of Shares, the Directors have the pleasure to announce that the Company have secured the very valuable Freehold Estates of "Lackadie" and "Madutelia," in the Wynaad District of Southern India, the very heart of the Gold-bearing region, comprising an area of about 900 acres for a sum of £40,000, payable £20,000 in Cash and £20,000 in Shares, at the option of the Company.

As an instance of the daily increasing demand for Gold properties in Southern India, the Directors need only inform the Shareholders, that since the securing these Estates, a much larger price has been offered for them, which, taken with the restrictions placed upon the grant of the Leases by the Government, and the limitation to 30 acres, renders the acquisition of these Properties most advantageous.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the circumstance that the Property the Company has acquired is Freehold and without restrictions.

About 250 acres is under cultivation as a Coffee Plantation, and in the sale to the Company is included the Growing Crops, Buildings, Stock, &c. The Estates possess a plentiful supply of labour, water, and timber, and are easily accessible to the Imperial and district roads, and water carriage.

At the earliest opportunity the Directors purpose erecting sufficient machinery to crush 150 tons of quartz per day, which it is estimated will give the following result:—

150 tons of Quartz crushed per day for 300 working days, yielding 10 dwt. of Gold per Ton, at the selling price of £3 15s. per oz.

Amounts to, per annum	£84,375	0	0
Deduct,—			
Cost of Crushing 45,000 Tons, at 12s 6d per Ton..........................	28,125	0	0
Other Expenses, say 5s. per Ton ...	11,250	0	0
	39,375	0	0
Thus leaving a Nett Profit per annum of	45,000	0	0

[Equal to a Dividend of over 40 per cent. on the entire capital of the Company.]

Corroborative evidence of the value of these estates may be had in the Prospectus containing extracts from the recent report of Mr. Brough Smyth.

The Directors, in conclusion, have much pleasure and satisfaction in submitting the Investment to the public, and that in order to avoid disappointment to applicants for shares, they will allot the shares strictly in accordance with the order in which they are received.

Applications will be received by the Bankers or Secretary of the Company as follows:—

5s. 0d.	per Share on	Application.
7s. 6d.	"	Allotment.
12s. 6d.	"	15th June.

Prospectuses, Forms of Application, Government Notices, and Map, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, at the Offices, 15 Finsbury Place South, London, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP or INVESTMENT.—WANTED, a Gentleman with from £4,000 to £5,000, to take an important position in a well-established and high-class manufacturing firm. The principal will be amply secured, with interest at 5 per cent.; and a salary of £400, rising to £600 per annum, will be paid, with the option of partnership at an early date, on terms to be agreed upon.—Apply, by letter, to Mr. FRANCIS G. GORTON, Solicitor, 46 Bedford Row, W.C.

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ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF TIME.

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The Oldest and Largest Accidental Assurance Company.

Rt. Hon. LORD KINNAIRD, CHAIRMAN.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
MODERATE PREMIUMS.
BONUS ALLOWED TO INSURERS OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.

A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF HAS BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
64 CORNHILL, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, *Secretary*.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
May 13th, 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,675,000.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund, at Dec. 31, 1879.	On 20,000 Shares of £50 each, £21 paid	... ...	£420,000
	105,625 ditto £20 ditto, £12 ditto	... ...	£1,267,500
	28,125 ditto £20 ditto, £2 ditto	(Received to this date)	£55,232
			£1,742,732

RESERVE FUND, £985,232.

Number of Shareholders, 5,489.

DIRECTORS.

The Most Honourable the MARQUESS of AILESBURY.
CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
JOHN KINGSTON, Esq.
DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.

HENRY PAULL, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.
Sir JAMES SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart.
RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.
ROBERT WIGRAM, Esq.
Hon. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE.

EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., Honorary Director.

WILLIAM HOLT, ROBERT FERGUSSON, THOMAS GEORGE ROBINSON, Joint General Managers, Bishopsgate Street, corner of Threadneedle Street, London.

SOLICITORS—CHARLES NORRIS WILDE, Esq., and ERNEST JAMES WILDE, Esq.

RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT.

The Directors are glad to meet the Shareholders again, and to submit to them as usual, a Statement of the Bank's affairs.

There were five changes in the published rate of the Bank of England during the year, giving an average rate of £2 10s 2d as against £3 15s 7d for the year 1878. This reduction in the value of money, together with the general depression in trade, has very materially affected Banking profits. The result of the year's operations enables the Directors to recommend:—

That the Dividend and Bonus now to be declared be 10 per cent. for the half-year, being the usual 4 per cent. dividend, with a Bonus of 6 per cent., making, with the distribution in January last, 19 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of £21,757 4s 9d of undivided profits to be carried forward to the account of the current year.

The following is the summary of the operations for the year, submitted in the form hitherto in use:—

		£ s d
REST or UNDIVIDED PROFITS at 31st December, 1878, as exhibited at the Annual Meeting in May, 1879, viz.:		£1,048,125 0 0
Less Bonus declared and paid in cash in July, 1879		118,125 0 0
Leaving		£930,000 0 0
Add premium on New Shares to 31st December, 1879		55,232 0 0
		£985,232 0 0
NET PROFITS of 1879, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and Bonus to Officers		317,215 17 7
Making... ...		£1,302,447 17 7
Add undivided profits from 1878		30,791 7 2
Total... ...		£1,333,239 4 9
Deduct		
Dividend on Company's Stock, paid July, 1879... ...	£67,500 0 0	
Do. do January, 1880	69,750 0 0	
Bonus of 5 per cent. do. do.	84,375 0 0	
Undivided Profits to next year	21,757 4 9	
		243,382 4 9
Leaving		£1,089,857 0 0
Out of these profits the Directors propose to declare, in addition to the foregoing Dividends and Bonus paid to Proprietors as above stated, a further Bonus of 6 per cent. payable in July next, making the division of Profits for 1879 in all 19 per cent. upon the Paid-up Capital, free of Income-tax, amounting to		104,625 0 0
Leaving Reserve invested in Government Securities		£985,232 0 0

Of the 28,125 new Shares issued in terms of the last Annual Report, certain Shares from various circumstances were not taken up. These, having been forfeited and subsequently sold, yielded a profit of £7,756 5s, which it is proposed to carry to credit of Profit and Loss Account for the present year.

The measure for limiting the liability of Joint-Stock Companies, which was under consideration of Parliament at the time of our last Annual Meeting, subsequently became law, and the Directors prepared a scheme as a basis on which to register this Bank as a Bank with Limited Liability, under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1879. A circular letter was addressed to each Shareholder, and two Extraordinary Meetings were held, the first on February 5, and the second on April 8. At these Meetings the £50 Shares were divided into two Shares of £25 each, £10 10s paid; the liability of each such Share was limited to £75, and that of each £20 Share to £60. It was further agreed that 16,875 new Shares of £20 each should be issued at a premium of £10; £12 to be called up and paid in the following order:—

13th March, 1880,	instalment £2	—part premium	£2
15th Jan., 1881	,, 2	,, ,,	2
15th Jan., 1882	,, 2	,, ,,	2
15th Jan., 1883	,, 2	,, ,,	2
15th Jan., 1884	,, 2	,, ,,	2
15th Jan., 1885	,, 2	,, ,,	—
	£12		£10

The amount derived from this premium will be added to the Reserve Fund, and invested in Government Securities, as on previous occasions.

At the Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 8th day of April last, it was unanimously decided to register this Bank as a Bank with Limited Liability, under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1879, with an increase to the Subscribed Capital of £8,025,000, which will form the Reserve Liability of the Bank. Power was given to the Directors to register the Bank on or before the 31st July, and in pursuance thereof they propose to effect registration on the 1st July next.

When the above arrangements, approved by the Shareholders at the Meetings referred to, are completed, the Capital and Reserve Fund of the Company will be Thirteen millions, four hundred and seventeen thousand, five hundred pounds, as under:—

Capital paid-up	£2,227,500
Ditto uncalled	1,785,000
Reserve Liability	8,025,000
	£12,037,500
Reserve Fund invested in Government Securities	1,380,000
	£13,417,500

It is very satisfactory to state that since it was determined to register the Bank as a Bank with Limited Liability, there has been an accession of many wealthy and influential Shareholders, which fully confirms the wisdom of adopting the measure.

It is gratifying to observe that the Bank continues to widen its connections, 5,962 new accounts having been opened during the year.

YORK.

Circumstances having occurred favourable to the establishment of a branch at York, the Directors decided upon opening there, appointing Mr. R. W. Hartley as their Manager. The business is progressing very satisfactorily.

REDCAR.

Hitherto banking facilities have been supplied from Middlesborough, but the increased business of the locality has justified the Directors in establishing a branch of which Mr. R. H. Dodds has been appointed Manager.

In conformity with the provision of the new Act, it will be requisite for the Meeting to provide for the audit of accounts, and to elect Auditors for that purpose.

The following Directors go out of office by rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly, viz.:—Hon. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE, R. WIGRAM, Esq., CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

31st DECEMBER, 1879.

DR. LIABILITIES.		£ s d
To Paid-up Capital		£1,742,732 0 0
,, Amount due by the Bank on Deposits, &c....		27,796,114 9 9
,, Acceptances		573,828 18 7
,, Reserve Fund, 1st January, 1879... ...	930,000 0 0	
,, Since added...	55,232 0 0	
		985,232 0 0
,, Profit and Loss Balance		126,382 4 9
		£31,224,289 13 1
CR. ASSETS.		
By Cash in hand—at Bank of England and Branches, at Call, and Short Notice		£6,679,905 18 11
,, Government Securities		4,511,290 11 10
,, Indian Government and other Securities, Debentures, &c..		2,272,182 10 11
,, Bills Discounted, Loans, &c...		16,613,060 2 7
,, Cover for Acceptances, as per Contra		573,828 18 7
,, Freehold Banking Premises, &c., in London and Country—		
Total cost	749,345 13 7	
Less at credit of Depreciation Fund...	175,324 3 4	
		574,021 10 3
		£31,224,289 13 1

The above Report having been read—It was

Resolved unanimously—That the same be adopted and printed for the use of the Proprietors.

Resolved unanimously—That the Hon. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE, ROBERT WIGRAM, Esq., and CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq., be re-elected Directors of the Company.

Resolved unanimously—That Mr. EDWIN WATERHOUSE, of the firm of Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE, and Co., and Mr. RODERICK MACKAY, of the firm of Messrs. R. MACKAY and Co., late Messrs. ROBERT FLETCHER and Co., be appointed Auditors of the Bank.

Resolved unanimously—That the best thanks of the Proprietors be presented to the Directors for their very successful management of the affairs of the Company.

Resolved unanimously—That the best thanks of the Proprietors be given to WILLIAM HOLT, ROBERT FERGUSSON, and THOMAS GEORGE ROBINSON, the General Managers, and to the Branch Managers and other Officers of the Company, for their efficient services.

Resolved unanimously—That the best thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.—Extracted from the minutes by

WM. HOLT,
R. FERGUSSON, } Joint General Managers.
T. G. ROBINSON,

TO MILITIA CANDIDATES for the ARMY.—A Course of Instruction in Military Subjects, Fortification, Topography, Tactics Law, &c., as required by the new Regulations, given by Major Daubeny and A. Pinhey (late R.A.).—Address, A. PINHEY, Burlington House, Isleworth, W.

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PREPARATION for ARMY, UNIVERSITY, &c.—A FEW PUPILS are RECEIVED by a former Fellow of his College, Cambridge, Third Wrangler, many years Professor at R.M. College, Sandhurst. TWO VACANCIES. Pupils generally successful, some high.—Address, Rev. F. VINTER, Walton-on-Thames.

ARMY, SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, MILITIA COMPETITIVE, UNIVERSITIES.—Messrs. ASKIN will be happy to forward (gratis) PROSPECTUSES of SUCCESSFUL TUTORS. References kindly allowed to Chaplain-General to the Forces, and others.—9A Sackville Street, W.

ARMY.—21 Berners Street, London, W.—Mr. LAWRENCE has passed every PUPIL whom he has sent up for either Sandhurst or the Examination for Lieutenants of Militia.—Mr. HOLLAND (15th), Donegal Militia, and Mr. REDMOND, Wexford Militia, passed in April, 1880.—Address as above.

EDUCATION.—Mr. THOMAS JONES, F.G.S., F.R.A.S., formerly a Master in the Woolwich Common and Oxford Military Schools, RECEIVES a FEW BOARDERS. Thorough grounding, careful training, and home comforts. Terms moderate. Address, BROOMHILL, Shooters' Hill, Kent.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Professor PRITCHARD (late R.M. Academy, Woolwich), and the Rev. A. R. PRITCHARD, M.A. Oxon., passed 20 out of 26 Pupils sent up for the different Army Examinations last year. Not one failure at the Sandhurst or Militia "Finals" throughout the year.

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Assistant-Master—W. H. RICHMOND, B.A., late Scholar of Magdalen Coll., Cambridge, and others.

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In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the examination required for the above.

At the Competitive Examinations in 1878 and 1879 for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, SIXTEEN Pupils were successful in the competition. At the recent Examination in November Pupils took the First and Third places.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. GRIFFITHS, late Royal Artillery, for many years Instructor at Sandhurst, afterwards Garrison Instructor at Devonport, Editor of the eleventh edition of "The Artillerists' Manual and British Soldier's Compendium," wishes his former Pupils and Friends to know that he has joined the Establishment of the Rev. G. FAITHFULL, for instruction of his Militia Officers (of whom there are generally thirty at Storrington) [in Fortification, Military Topography, Military Law, and Tactics, so as to enable them to compete successfully for Army Commissions under the recent Regulations. After this year no Commissions can be obtained except by successful competition in these subjects, which require at least one year's study, so that officers intending to compete in 1881 should at once apply to Lieutenant-Colonel L. GRIFFITHS, Storrington, Sussex, for admission to these Classes for instruction.

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Secretary—Mr. W. W. SMITH.

IN the Report of the Royal Commission on the London Stock Exchange, dated May 31, 1878, a prominent place has been given to the following recommendations:—"That a Book or Register should be kept on the Stock Exchange, in which Brokers should be invited to enter from time to time the names and quantities of any Securities of the character we have been considering, which they may have instructions to buy or sell, with or without a price at which they are ready to deal. . . . . . In whatever form such a scheme be carried out, it cannot fail, we think, to possess the great advantage of bringing buyers and sellers into immediate contact, and by the exclusion of the middleman, for whose services there is no need, of saving to the parties the profits, sometimes unreasonably large, which he secures for himself."

The London Stock Exchange having failed to adopt the system recommended (the benefit of which to the public is too obvious to require comment), this Association has been established upon the principle indicated by the Royal Commissioners, as a

WEST-END STOCK EXCHANGE,

by means of which Sellers and Buyers will be enabled to conduct their transactions directly through one agency instead of three, and consequently at a greatly reduced rate of brokerage. Another great advantage derivable from the Register will be that of providing a ready market for that class of Securities called "Non Current," the value of which is estimated in the Report above quoted at 562 Millions, and for dealings in which, in consequence of their not being quoted on the Stock Exchange, great difficulty is now experienced.

In addition to operations through the Register, the Association is prepared to effect the Purchase and Sale of Stocks or Shares in the open market, as well as to negotiate Mortgages, on exceptionally favourable terms. Deposit Accounts, bearing Interest, can be opened, and Coupons and Dividends collected, for the convenience of Members.

A SPECIAL EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH WIRE,

With Recording Instrument, will give constant Quotations of City Prices, and be accessible to Members during business hours.

THE LIBRARY OF REFERENCE, furnished with Records of Companies, Financial Publications, &c., will be open to Members between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Particulars as to Membership, Shares, Tickets, Terms, and Conditions of Business, &c., can be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Offices, 16 and 17 PALL MALL.

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BILIN NATURAL MINERAL WATER COMPANY,

Limited.

Incorporated according to the Companies' Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877.

CAPITAL, £50,000,

Divided into 5,000 Shares of £10 each. £3 to be paid on application and £3 on Allotment. The Balance as may be required. After which there will be no further liability.

Directors.
The Right Honourable LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W., *Chairman.*
The LORD BENNET, Chillingham Castle, Alnwick. | W. H. HADEN HADEN, M.D., D.C.L., 66 Harley Street, W.
LUDWIG EPSTEIN, 27 King Street, Cheapside, *Managing Director.*
Bankers.—Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE, and CO., 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.
Brokers.—Messrs. HODDING and KING, Throgmorton Chambers, E.C.
Solicitor.—WALTER L. J. ELLIS, 10 Bedford Row, E.C.
Auditors.—Messrs. GANE and JACKSON, 53 Coleman Street, W.C.
Secretary.—J. A. PARTRIDGE.
Registered Offices.—27 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of extending the sale of the Bilin Natural Mineral Water, and the Bilin Digestive Pastilles, and for acquiring the business now carried on by Mr. Ludwig Epstein, at the Bilin Water Depôts, at 27 King Street, Cheapside, and 46 Gresham Street, London, and 12 King's Road, Brighton, and his rights in respects of sale of these articles in the United Kingdom, its Colonies and Dependencies, and the continents of and islands of America, both North and South, and also for the sale and manufacture of mineral, gaseous, and aërated waters generally. Powers are also taken for the sale of wines and spirits and other drinks, whether alcoholic or otherwise, in case it should ever appear desirable to exercise such powers.

Mr. Epstein has recently entered into an agreement for a term of fifty years with His Serene Highness Prince Lobkowitz, Duke of Raudnitz, the proprietor of the springs at Bilin, in Bohemia, for the exclusive supply to him for sale in the British Empire, its Colonies and Dependencies, and on the continent of and islands of North and South America, of the Water and Pastilles, contained in an agreement and supplementary agreement, dated respectively February 24, 1880, and April 4, 1880.

The Mineral Water of Bilin is rapidly rising in the estimation of the public, both as a cure for indigestion and all those diseases which arise from acidity of the digestive organs, and as a delicious and refreshing table-water.

On the Continent it has been known and appreciated for many years, and the first medical authorities have testified to its valuable qualities. Since its introduction into this country its popularity is daily increasing, and it is highly recommended by the Faculty here, as appears from the high testimonials received.

The Bilin Digestive Pastilles possess all the beneficial properties of the water. They have been admitted into the Austrian Pharmacopœia, and their efficacy has been attested by undoubted authorities.

Prize Medals have been awarded both to the Water and the Pastilles at the Exhibitions of London, Paris, and Vienna.

The Bilin Water is imported in its *natural state.*

From the valuable qualities of the Water, it is not only a luxury for the table, but also a necessity to those who are troubled with indigestion and acidity; and when it becomes as well known in England as it already is in Austria and Germany, it is sure to be in very large demand; and as the agreements with Prince Lobkowitz have been concluded on very advantageous terms, large profits may be expected by the Shareholders in the Company.

The only contract that has been entered into by or on behalf of the Company can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitor of the Company, and is dated May 6, 1880, between Ludwig Epstein, of the one part, and J. A. Partridge, as trustee for the Company, on the other part, for the sale to Mr. J. A. Partridge of the business and goodwill and stock-in-trade of Mr. Epstein and the benefit and burden of his provisional agreement and supplemental agreement with Prince Lobkowitz. Under his contract Mr. Epstein is to receive the sum of £4,000 in cash and £4,000 in fully paid-up shares of the Company. The said provisional agreement is dated February 24, 1880, and the said supplemental agreement is dated April 4, 1880, the said agreement and supplemental agreement are made between Prince Lobkowitz, of Bilin, Bohemia, in the Empire of Austria, of the one part, and Ludwig Epstein, of 27 King Street, Cheapside, of the other part, and were entered into in the German language and in the German form, and under the advice of Austrian lawyers. The said provisional agreement and supplemental agreement and translations into English thereof can be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitor. The final agreement will have to be deposited with the Imperial District Court at Prague, pursuant to the requirement and practice of Austrian law.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained of the Bankers, Brokers Solicitor, and at the Registered Offices of the Company, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

In case no allotment is made, the money paid on application will be returned in full.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

The subscription to the paper is 7s. per quarter, or 28s. per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, *inclusive of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.*

To India, £1 10s. 4d. per annum; viâ Brindisi, £1 14s. 8d.

A REWARD of £200 will be given by the Admiralty to the first person who gives such information as may lead to any definite knowledge being obtained of the cause or locality of the loss of the *Atalanta*, or who finds the first traces of any part of her hull or equipment. Even the most hopeful have at last been forced to admit that they have hoped in vain, and those who have longed for the return of those they loved on board the *Atalanta*, will never be satisfied. The sea has swallowed up the ship with her chosen officers and promising young crew, and thus far, though months have elapsed since the dire fatality befell the ship, nothing has been cast up to tell one word as to how the ship went down. Possibly when the *Blanche* returns from her cruise on the Newfoundland coast, and the French and Danish cruisers on the Greenland coast and at Iceland shall have made their reports, we may hear of some relics of the ill-fated training-ship having been picked up; but as yet nothing which might have belonged to her has been discovered. The long-sustained suspense as to the fate of the *Atalanta* has indeed been hard to bear by those having friends and relatives on board, and it is difficult to say which was most sad, the foundering of the *Eurydice* within sight of home, or the mysterious disappearance of the *Atalanta*. That these two training-ships should have been lost in two years, though under totally different circumstances, has caused a feeling of great distrust as to the equipment of the vessel, and there is a strong determination on the part of the country that the steps taken to make the *Atalanta* a thoroughly efficient and seaworthy training-ship shall be sifted to the bottom. On Monday, the matter will come before the House of Commons, and the constitution of the board of inquiry, or whatever form of committee or commission may be appointed to look into the matter, will be narrowly scrutinised. In the case of the *Eurydice*, there were two survivors, and, consequently, the time-honoured custom of trying them by court-martial for losing their ship but escaping with their lives was followed. The public was not, however, altogether satisfied with the form of inquiry, and the laborious procedure of a Naval court, and the fact of its being composed solely of officers under the rule of the Admiralty, was not looked upon with favour. As far as we know, the *Atalanta* has not left behind one soul who can tell the tale of her loss, but all hands have disappeared with their ship, and a court-martial is, therefore, impossible, there being, unhappily, none who can be put upon trial. The mode of instituting an inquiry, which has been entertained by the Admiralty, as nearly resembles a court-martial as can well be, for it is to be composed of Naval officers, and to take place on board the flag-ship at Portsmouth. But if this idea is persisted in, objections will most certainly be raised, for what the country wants to see is an open and public inquiry made by a committee or board, on which there should be some who are free from all control of the Admiralty. It is hoped that the Admiralty will lay before the court all the correspondence which passed between the dockyard officials and the department respecting the fitting-out of the ship, and, more than that, the whole of the reports made by Captain Stirling on the behaviour of the ship on her first cruise, and his suggestions for having alterations made in some important points. There is an idea that all Captain Stirling's suggestions were not complied with, and that he was sent to sea with his ship not entirely as he would have wished her. We believe that the last ship which fell in with the *Atalanta* and had any intercourse with her was the *Bacchante*, and it would be well to inquire before she leaves Portsmouth on a further cruise whether any particulars as to the behaviour of the training-ship were gathered from officers or men at Bermuda, whence she started for her homeward voyage, but was never again seen. The few survivors who were saved from being lost in the ship, either by being in hospital or sent to prison, should also be brought home from the West Indies, if they are still absent from England, as their evidence is all-important. We trust that the Admiralty may have nothing to fear by submitting every detail to the closest scrutiny, and we trust that no desire to make the inquiry a purely Service matter may be allowed to prevail. It is of consequence that the country should not lose confidence in the capabilities of those in whose hands the Government of the Navy is placed; and the unparalleled misfortune which has befallen the Service while under the control of Mr. Smith should be so openly looked into, that the Department may be cleared of the suspicion which now attaches to it in certain quarters. In the loss of the two training-ships, there is the slight consolation that the distress occasioned is not so great as it would have been in the case of ordinary men-of-war. The chief part of the crew was composed of young unmarried men, and though many of them helped to support their parents, yet there are fewer widows and orphans than would otherwise have been left behind.

The Afghan Question has two sides—or it may be said rather to have two aspects—the political and the military. If we regard the political side from the stand-point which Lord Lytton or his masters took, and consider the punishment of the Ameer for his dalliance with Russia as the end to be gained—an end to be achieved by the permanent overthrow of Russian influence, and the preponderance of our own in the council chamber at Cabul—it must be admitted that, although the punishment of Shere Ali, followed, as it has been, by that of Yakoob, for some secret crime, was complete, the other results cannot be accepted as satisfactory. We have not obtained any guarantee for the exclusion of Russian influence in Afghanistan. On the contrary, the favoured candidate for the unenviable position of Ameer is one who must, notwithstanding his protestations, be far more disposed to regard Russia with affection than otherwise, for he received protection and hospitality, if not more effective aid, in the dominions of the Czar, and he surely feels that our present overtures are not dictated by any higher motive than a desire to escape with credit from an unpleasant position. Abdurrahman cannot be depended upon as an ally by choice. It would be strange, if he could. He owes to British influences nothing that he has obtained; he owes to British difficulties nearly all that he can hope to get; and when he has got himself in the saddle and has a fair field before him, it will be hard to say how he will go, unless we have something more than an eye on him. But it is clear that the outcome of our advance into Afghanistan, whether it proceeded from a thirst for a scientific frontier, or from the determination to check Russian intrigue, has not yet risen out of the category of doubtful measures, and has not proved that those who from the first protested against it, like the late Lord Lawrence and the present Duke of Argyll, were wrong in their prophecies of evil, and their arguments to sustain their prophecies. The people of India, princes and chiefs, Mahometan and Hindoo, regard the issue of our invasion of Afghanistan with the deepest interest, and no matter what colouring may be put on the withdrawal of our forces from the country by ourselves, there will be but one construction placed on it by them. The misfortune of taking up a position from which we must withdraw is, that the retreat is never ascribed to victory. It is like the case of a fleet which bombards a town and retires. The garrison always say they beat the fleet off, and forced it to give up the contest. In fine, the political aspect of the situation is not seductive, and the financial consequences are very grave indeed. But with the military question there are far more cheerful associations, and if the strategical operations should seem to be open to criticism on several points, the tactical dispositions have generally been sound, and the conduct of the troops in the field has presented a marked contrast to the behaviour of the much-belaagered army of short-service lads in Zululand, just as the war itself has brought to the front several officers of marked ability as Generals. As politicians, they have, perhaps, not been so successful; but they had to make bricks without straw. It may prove that the most arduous part of their work is still to come, for the evacuation of a country in which one invasion has let loose so many evil passions, and disturbed all the elements of disorder which were kept down by the iron heel of Shere Ali, may be well esteemed an operation of considerable risk, and is sure to be attended and followed by remarkable disturbances, not to speak of the anarchy which will prevail after our retreat. The occupation of Candahar is a measure to which the present Government would probably be opposed, if they were out of office, and it is, perhaps, too much to expect that Lord Ripon has as yet any clear views, or that Lord Hartington has quite made up his mind on the subject; but if scientific frontiers have any charm for our Liberal rulers, they will find it no easy matter to resist the attractions with which Indian soldiers and statesmen will wreathe the idea of a Candahar protectorate. Tempting as the occasion may be, and desirable in many respects as the separation of Candahar from the rule of Cabul may be in the abstract, there are such powerful objections to the extension of our imperial responsibilities in India, and there are so many chances of our being involved in the conflicts which the restless spirit of Afghan tribes and clans, and the efforts of religious and political fanatics, render almost inevitable, that it would, in our opinion, be the safer and wiser course to "let Candahar slide." Our position in Afghanistan is like that of the French in the Peninsula,—they were victorious in the field, they had partisans and friends, but the nation was against them. Fortunately, there is no Wellington, to complete the disagreeable resemblance.

Another public body has taken up the question of Nautical Surveying and reform of our Hydrographical Department, for on Wednesday night Lieutenant Temple lectured to the Society of Arts on the subject of "The Trade Routes between England, Norway, and Siberia," and the discussion which followed showed how keen an interest is taken in the important subject of hydrography. It is impossible that this should be otherwise, in a country which possesses nearly half the shipping of the world, which has colonies in every quarter of the globe, and business relations with almost every port. The ships annually lost or disabled through the imperfect knowledge in the possession of the owners, would alone suffice to maintain double or treble the force of marine surveyors which the Admiralty now employs; and, as we have repeatedly pointed out, it is not only the Mercantile Marine which benefits so largely by the accuracy of charts and sailing directions, but the Navy has a direct interest, apart from that of mere safety, in obtaining complete information in reference to the coasts and harbours of foreign countries. A very large portion of the duties of our war-ships in a time of active operations, a much larger proportion than formerly, must consist of inshore work, such as planting torpedoes, mining and counter-mining, blockading, bombarding, and cutting-out, and it is of the highest consequence that we should be in possession of the most accurate information of soundings, of lights, and leading-marks on every coast. It is impossible to predict where this knowledge may be put to the test, as it has recently been on the south-east coast of Africa, when it was found lamentably deficient. Not only were we in imminent danger of losing the *Active* and *Tenedos*, but we had to incur enormous expenses in the land transit of stores which might, in all probability, have been avoided, if we had possessed a more accurate knowledge of the Zululand coast. There is no place so remote but that it may one day be of some strategic importance to ourselves or our colonies, either for defence or attack. The first thing, then, for the Admiralty to do, in regard to this matter, is to provide in a manner serviceable to British seamen all the authentic information that has been already obtained, either by foreign Governments, by private surveyors or by our own Imperial and Indian surveys. But it is just this that the Hydrographical Department seems utterly incapable of appreciating. The general idea that is ingrained in the official mind appears to be to spend as little money as possible, and to show with how small an expenditure it is possible to keep up the semblance and shadow of a Surveying Service. It would be incredible, if we had not received it from Lieutenant Temple himself, that the reason the result of his survey of the Norwegian coast has not been given to the world long before this is that the Hydrographical Department has only a limited quantity of type at its disposal, and that a valuable work must be shelved, or at any rate its publication must be postponed, until some of this type can be set at liberty. In the discussion on the paper which Lieutenant Temple read at the Society of Arts, Lord Northbrook's interest in marine surveying, as evidenced by his establishment of the Indian Marine Surveying Service, was well pointed out; and we may confidently rely, it is hoped, upon him and upon Mr. Brassey, who is not only a Member of Parliament taking a lively interest in nautical affairs, but is himself a certificated shipmaster, not to lose any time in instituting a very searching inquiry into the apathy and indifference exhibited by the Hydrographical Department, and in endeavouring to restore the Surveying Service to the proud position it formerly held, under Sir Francis Beaufort.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh inspected the Coastguard and Naval Reserve at Great Yarmouth on Wednesday, and also attended a review of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel. His Royal Highness is continuing his Coastguard inspections in the district.

Her Majesty has conferred the blue ribbon of St. Patrick upon H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, to mark the services of his Royal Highness in administering relief on the West Coast of Ireland. The energy and ability with which the Duke organised the arrangements for the distribution of stores by the Relief Squadron under his orders was of the greatest possible service.

We are happy to find that the organisation of the new British Arctic Expedition is progressing surely and steadily. The result of Commander Cheyne recently lecturing upon the subject has been that Captain J. C. Bailey, R.N., has joined the committee, and given £50 towards the fund, and Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., and Major Duncan, R.A., supported the object in effective speeches. A Sub-Lieutenant in the Danish Royal Navy, a brother of Lieutenant Howgoord, who served in the *Vega*, has been selected to join the expedition, and Dr. Rink, Superintendent of the Greenland Board of Trade in Copenhagen, has already forwarded instructions to the Governor of North Greenland to afford the same facilities in Esquimaux dogs and stores as has been usual in other expeditions.

Captain Cortland Simpson has decided to retire, although he might have remained on the Active List of his rank yet a little longer. There was, however, no prospect of his reaching active flag-rank, or of being again employed, so he has kindly made way for the promotion of a commander.

Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been absent from the Admiralty on a visit to Truro.

The cruise of the Channel Squadron in search of the *Atalanta* was watched with some anxiety at Lloyd's, it being anticipated that the ships might fall in with some missing merchant vessels, but the Squadron reports that no derelicts whatever were met with on the cruise.

The proposal to erect an *Orpheus* Memorial is, we are glad to learn, being very well received, and in a letter from Mr. Brooke-Hunt, which we publish in another column, will be found some particulars as to the formation of a committee. The following interesting extract we take from a letter we have received from a lady, and though not intended for publication, we feel sure the writer will pardon its insertion in this place. She says, "The officers were at a ball in Hobart Town, given to them by some of the ladies there, up to the moment of their leaving harbour, and I believe I was the last lady to whom the gallant Commodore had spoken. He was a most accomplished and excellent man, as courteous as he was brave; but indeed all the officers were much beloved and liked during their short visit, which was made gay and pleasant by numerous entertainments, into all of which they entered with pleasure and amiability. My late husband being in military command in Tasmania at the time of the disaster, we were on terms of cordial intimacy with many of the officers, and, in common with all the other inhabitants of the place, shocked and grieved beyond measure at their untimely fate."

The Admiralty has raised the contribution to the band fund of each of the Divisions of the Royal Marines to £100 per annum. A little generosity towards the bands of ships would be very much appreciated afloat.

Lord Ashley has, we hear, resigned his commission as Lieutenant commanding the London Brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers; he, in his desire to uphold the discipline of the Service, having apparently forgotten that he was dealing with Volunteers, who, when off duty, at a meeting of the corps, did not understand that freedom of speech would be looked upon as insubordination. Lord Ashley suspended an officer, and struck one of the gunners off the strength of the corps; but their Lordships, on looking into the case, found they could not uphold this action, and this being a direct support of the Brigade against the decision of the commanding officer, Lord Ashley very properly deemed it better to resign. The supernumerary Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Brassey, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, is now again, at least for the time, the commanding officer of the London Brigade.

The submarine mining experiments to be carried out by the *Hecla* in Bantry Bay, where she arrived on Wednesday, will be witnessed by a representative of the War Office, and Colonel Crossman, R.E., was given a passage in the *Hecla* for this purpose.

Commander Kerr, of the Kingstown Division of the Coastguard, has, we hear, been informed by the Admiralty that the piece of wood which was picked up by the Coastguard, having written upon it a statement that it was from the *Atalanta*, then foundering, is not believed to have come from the ship. It is, apparently, the invention of a cruel and mischievous mind.

The Council of the Society of Arts has awarded the Fothergill gold medal, offered for the best means of protecting ships from loss by fire or by sinking, to Mr. Donald Currie, C.M.G., M.P., for the improvement he has introduced into his passenger steamers, having for their object the prevention of loss of life at sea from fire or accident, and exemplified in the ship *Grantully Castle*. They further recommend that a Society of Arts silver medal be awarded to Mr. J. W. Wood, for his leak-stopper. In answer to the invitation offering the prize, thirty-two applications were sent in.

The *Himalaya* will probably leave Devonport next Wednesday on her trip to Bombay, with officers and crew for the *Ruby*, and to bring home Lord Lytton and suite.

Last week we notified that a meritorious service medal, together with an annuity of £10, had become vacant, by the promotion of Quartermaster-Serjeant Samuel Soal, R.M.A., to Quartermaster of the Royal Westmoreland Militia. Had this officer received his commission from the non-commissioned ranks to a Quartermastership in his own corps, he would have retained the medal and annuity, which he has to relinquish, on transferring his services to the Militia.

Mr. Goschen and his brother decided that they would embark in the *Helicon* at Trieste, instead of Venice, as previously arranged, and the special Ambassador proceeded for Constantinople yesterday.

The idea that the *Iris* might go to China, in the event of troubles arising between the Celestial Empire and the Western nations, does not seem to be shared by the Admiralty, as she is only being fitted out for a short cruise. She makes a ten days' trial in the Channel, before leaving for the Mediterranean.

It is with deep regret we record the death of Commander Bruce, whose services during the Perak campaign, when in command of the *Fly*, obtained special recognition. He was recently appointed to command the Berwick Coastguard district, between Dunbar on the north and Amble on the south, comprising about sixty miles of coast. He left on the 13th inst. to visit officially several places to the south of Berwick, and on the 16th his body was found on the beach at Holy Island. He crossed from the mainland to Holy Island in a small boat, and was seen to leave to return, and there is little reason to doubt that in the passage back his boat capsized. Commander Bruce leaves a widow and young family. Commander Bruce had seen good service, having been employed in the Baltic and Black Sea during the Russian war, in the China war in 1857 and in the Perak campaign for which the medal is about to be issued. He had, therefore, already the Baltic, Crimean, Turkish and China medals, and was entitled to that for Perak. He also had the clasp for Sebastopol, at the fall of which he received a wound.

Miss Macdonald, daughter of Sir Reginald Macdonald, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, will name the *Constance*, on her being launched on the 9th June, to which date this ceremony has been postponed.

Among the additions to the Army Discipline Act, published for the present month under the head of "Examinations for Promotion," it is notified that "General officers will satisfy themselves that previous to the assembly of the examining board, in the case of officers not belonging to a mounted corps, all candidates are in possession of a certificate of qualification in riding. The latter may be either that referred to in Para. 41*e* of G.O. 56 of 1878, or may be granted by the General officer commanding after personal examination by himself or by a field officer specially deputed by him." This latter course is an advantage to all officers concerned, inasmuch as it relieves them of the expense and inconvenience of going through a course of military equitation at Canterbury; and we hope to see the same advantage extended to officers of the Royal Marine Corps.

Mr. Peter Taylor is still undefeated, and although the House, Naval officers, and even the men themselves, have given it as their opinion that the retention of the Cat in the Navy for exceptional cases is advisable, he intends to adhere to his annual motion for its total abolition. Without the everlasting return of the Cat and the Deceased Wife's Sister, Parliament would hardly know itself.

From our interesting Service contemporary of Japan the *Hei ji Shimbun*, which, being translated, is the name of this paper, "The *Army and Navy Gazette*," we learn that the training service is a credit to the Japanese Navy. The training-ship *Tsukuba Kan* will sail for Vancouver's Island about the middle of May, and on the return voyage will call at San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands; it is expected that the cruise will occupy about three months. The *Tsukuba Kan* will have thirty Naval cadets on board.

We understand that new appointments of Medical Officers of the Navy, for duty at the Royal Marine Divisions, will only be for a period of two years, if not promoted in the interim, instead of for three years, as heretofore.

We notice with some surprise that the *Esk* has again been selected by the Admiralty for the annual cruise of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, this class of vessel being but ill-adapted for the purpose, for they are not good sea-boats, their steaming powers are small, and their sailing capacity *nil*. The *Slaney* was the first gunboat of this class lent to the Volunteers in 1878. Her engines broke down on an average three times a day, sometimes in bad weather on a lee shore, indeed it was almost a wonder that the *Slaney* ever returned to Sheerness. The *Esk*, although a little better as regards machinery, is still very unsatisfactory as a cruiser. What the Volunteers require is a serviceable cruiser, in which they can gain some experience in practical seamanship, as well as heavy-gun exercise. It is no small thing for the men to undertake to rough it at sea for ten days, surely, then, the least the Admiralty can do is to send them afloat in a ship worthy of the name, and give the Volunteer crew a chance of gaining that practical knowledge so essential for their efficiency. We hope that this matter will receive proper attention in the right quarter, now that the evil has been made known, and it is not too late even now for the Admiralty to place a larger and better ship at the disposal of the Volunteers for this year's cruise.

As the *Ruby* is about to be recommissioned at Bombay, the new crew going out in the *Himalaya*, it seems a pity that this opportunity was not made use of to send out a new complement to the *Vulture*, now three and a half years in commission on the East India station, nearly the whole of which time has been spent in the Mozambique and Persian Gulf.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., is once again on board his flagship, after a long compulsory stay at Bombay, while his ship was at Malta under repairs. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief embarked under a salute and with a guard of honour.

Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., will preside at the annual meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, which will take place at Cannon-Street Hotel on Thursday next, at three o'clock.

In June last a scheme was organised by the Accountant-General of the Navy for the employment of qualified pensioners from the Royal Navy or Marines in clerical duties in the Dockyards, Victualling Yards, and Naval Hospitals; and we are glad to observe that from inquiries made into the Dockyard arrangements, with regard to storehousemen, &c., by the late Admiralty, shortly before quitting office, a further extension in the employment of those who have served in the Navy or Marines is approved, as a reorganisation is to take place in the staff of storehousemen, and the employés in future are to be selected from the Services. This will be a further boon to intelligent and well-conducted men, as well as an advantage to the Government establishments.

Commander Hunter Kent, who has been awarded a Naval pension of £50 per annum, vacant by the death of Commander Moore, was a lieutenant of 1858, and became retired commander in November, 1875. He is the junior of his rank who holds a Naval pension.

The *Vestal* is now fairly on her way home to pay off, information having been received of her sailing for England, from Aden, on the 5th inst.

The French frigate *Kerguelen* recently spent a night, on the reef of rocks at the entrance to the inner harbour of Amoy, but on getting off next morning did not appear to have suffered much injury, for she steamed away to Shanghai.

The King William IV. Royal Naval Asylum, at Penge, is a Royal memorial of our sailor-king, founded by Queen Adelaide in 1847, and consists of 12 delightful little residences, and a nice garden apportioned to each house, for the widows of Naval officers, with a pension to each of £30 per annum. Of late years, however, the ladies have had to pay the gardener's wages between them, and also their proportion of taxes, thus reducing the pension of £30 by some £6 or £7. Queen Adelaide took a very great interest in this memorial, and the late Earl Howe was one of the trustees, and the late H. J. Harrison, H.M.'s Privy Purse Office, was honorary secretary. We hear that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, previous to sailing for Ireland, paid a visit to King William's Naval Asylum, and called upon the lady who is the correspondent with the Governors, and made many kind inquiries about the asylum. Possibly the Duke was induced to pay this visit in consequence of rumours that there is an idea of depriving this memorial of one of its greatest beauties, and the ladies of one of their greatest privileges, it being stated that the gardens are to be taken away, and sold or let for building purposes. The gardener has been discharged, and the ladies have been called upon to sign a paper giving up their gardens—a sore trial to many, and much against their will. The gardener's lodge is shut up, the grass is uncut, the borders untrimmed, the paths unswept, and the gardens, for so many years the amusement and profit to the ladies and the admiration of all who knew them, are looking very much the picture of desolation, which a few weeks will make still more apparent. We cannot think that such a step should be taken, as that foreshadowed, without very pressing and urgent reasons; and we feel sure it is but to call the attention of the governors, of whom we hear H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is one, for steps to be taken to remedy the suggested destruction in part of a Royal memorial to our sailor-king. Surely, if funds are needed in such a cause they would quickly be found, to enable the governors to perpetuate the Institution in accordance with the founder's wishes and intentions. The fact of calling the attention of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Naval profession generally, to the reports afloat will, we trust, result in our doubts being removed, and the place being saved from the auctioneer.

Mr. William F. Peel, who served in the *Bacchante* as midshipman during her recent cruise, has been permitted to leave the Navy, for the purpose of passing into the Army.

Mr. A. J. Clayton has been appointed private secretary to Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B.; and Mr. John H. Giffard private secretary to Rear-Admiral Anthony H. Hoskins, C.B.

The Director of Engineering Works at the Admiralty, Colonel Pasley, C.B., has been temporarily appointed to fill the post of Chairman of the Board of Advice of the Colony of Victoria, vacated by Mr. Childers on taking office.

Recent affairs in India have raised more than a mere general sympathy for the object of high-handed proceedings, happily almost unprecedented in our military annals. They have awakened amongst officers of all ranks a sentiment of insecurity of position which is likely to take some tangible shape in the House of Commons or elsewhere. We know that the powers of commanders-in-chief and governors of colonies are theoretically of very unlimited extent, these powers being based on delegacy from the Sovereign; but it is very important to officers of the Army to know whether practically they can be recalled from command, injured in character, possibly professionally ruined in career, and exposed to public disgrace and intense mental torture, on the *ipse dixit* of any functionary, no matter how high, without not merely a court of inquiry or trial, but without being asked or given any opportunity of explanation. We know, of course, that officers have been removed from smaller or greater commands without trial, but we cannot recall to mind any instance where a General in the field has been previously disgraced in the eyes of his comrades and of the world before being told what charges were made against him, and being asked what he had to say in his defence. It must be recollected that suspension, which has sometimes taken place, is a very different thing from recall, and especially a recall distinctly and rudely announced at the time to be a *fait accompli*, without appeal. Letters from India state that this violently overbearing act, especially against an officer not only innocent of the charges made against him, but who had singularly distinguished himself during many phases of a five months' campaign, has created a profound feeling of alarm and uncertainty, as well as indignation, in both the Indian and British Armies of her Majesty, and that it is determined to take measures to evoke some opinion and some guarantee in the highest quarters on the subject.

A correspondent writes:—"I was not at Aldershot on the Queen's Review day, but all officers tell me the appearance of the troops was melancholy in the extreme—mere boys! The Cavalry could not ride or the Infantry march. Alas! what a change we have witnessed! We shall never again see the splendid set-up men of the Cavalry and the Line, which we were used to before the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny!"

We understand that Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, 9th Lancers, has gone to Simla for the summer, being unfit to undertake the journey to England at present. If well enough, he will return home in the autumn.

There seems a very remote chance of employment for all the Cavalry officers who are on half-pay. The Purchase Colonels now being retired will, of course, have to be provided for *first*. Lieutenant-Colonel Le Quesne, of the 12th Lancers, will be placed on half-pay in a fortnight's time—another victim to Lord Cardwell's Warrant! A depôt brigade is no command for a Cavalry Colonel.

Lieutenant Knollys, Instructor of Musketry, 1st Battalion, succeeds Lieutenant Brett as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards.

We recently gave a sketch of the Bill on the French Staff which has now been under discussion for the last eight years. After having been tossed backwards and forwards, from Chamber to Chamber, from committee to committee, rejected by this War Minister and modified by that, there now appears a prospect of its being passed. At least, General Farre gave evidence lately before a mixed committee, which, it is supposed, will eventually settle this vexed question,—is the Staff to be a special service, or open to any officer who may qualify for it? The latest report made upon this subject by a committee of the Senate differed entirely from the report made by a committee of the Lower House, and therefore it was at last determined to form what is called a "committee of conciliation," which, it is fondly hoped, will solve the knotty problem which has given so much trouble. General Farre himself wishes to see the present staff corps suppressed, and the new corps composed in time of peace of 300 staff officers and 124 archivists. The 300 officers would, according to his prospect, have to pass through the superior school of war, which would receive yearly 60 captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants. No staff officer would be allowed to remain on the staff for more than four years at a time; he would then have to rejoin the Army, and could only be recalled to the staff after having served with the troops for three or four years. The dissolution of the present staff would be accomplished by degrees, and only be terminated in six years. General Farre is opposed to the idea suggested by the Chamber of creating a permanent general staff as in Germany, being of opinion that such an institution is incompatible with Parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility. It is curious to find the new War Minister more parliamentary than the Parliament, which is, no doubt, struck with the injury done to the Service by frequent Ministerial changes. If there were a chief of the staff, like Field-Marshal Von Moltke or the Duke of Cambridge, they feel that their own versatility would be less damaging to the welfare of the Army. It must greatly impede progress to have a new War Minister every year, the one often undoing what his predecessor has accomplished. Should General Farre be able to get his way, no aide-de-camp or officer employed at the War Office will be allowed to perform his functions for more than three years. At the expiration of that period, they will have to return to their corps like the staff officers. It appears that a number of these favoured gentlemen obtained field-rank without ever having commanded a company. Against this abuse, General Farre protests with the greatest energy. The new Minister has only been in office a few weeks, and it is therefore too soon to pass judgment on his acts, but he appears determined to shake off the fetters which hampered his predecessors, and to prevail against red-tape.

THE SANDHURST COURSE.

"Fair-play" asks:—"How is it that Militia subalterns who could not qualify for Sandhurst are getting so many direct commissions into the Line? Is the 28 days' annual farce to be compared with the year's careful instruction in all Military matters given at the Royal Military College? If not, why is the Militiaman to have this unfair advantage; is it not as much as to say all the instruction given to the cadet is unnecessary?"

MILITIA COMMANDS.

"A F.-O." writes:—"Now that the limit of five years is put to the time that an officer should hold the command of a regiment of the Line, surely something should be done with respect to Militia regiments. In very many cases officers have held the command for years, and a little flow of promotion would do Militia as much good as the Line regiments."

Reviews.

A Manual of Gunnery. By a Gunnery Instructor.—This compact little work has been compiled for the use of non-commissioned officers in the Militia, and certainly would seem calculated to produce the end the author has in view, which, as his preface says, is not "to convey full instruction, but merely to facilitate the attainment of elementary knowledge, with which every gunner ought to be conversant."

Chronicles of No Man's Land. By Frederick Boyle. (Chapman and Hall.)—The author of this very pleasant book of travel, which forms a third series of "Camp Notes," has already introduced himself favourably to the public by his "To the Cape for Diamonds," "Through Fanteeland to Coomassie," "The Savage Life," &c. In his present volume, he has strung together twenty tales, varying in merit, but each entertaining and instructive. We can strongly recommend it to those readers who really like stories of adventure, especially when the scenes are laid inlands which very few indeed can have visited. With respect to the title of this volume, we must let the author speak for himself:—"The No-Man's-Land of which I treat in these pages is not bounded by parallels of latitude. It is the vague realm where human passions work, where the possibilities of life are undefined, so that no one can authoritatively distinguish 'what might have been from what is.' This No-Man's-Land is discovered on all the four Continents, in Europe as in Africa, and I have used the privilege of the Conquistador in shaping its ideal boundary as I please." It may be possible that some readers will feel a little "fogged" in the brain at the author's description of the mysterious region, but this will quickly melt away when he has fairly tackled the stories that are provided for his entertainment.

On Duty. By Parker Gilmore. (Chapman and Hall.)—The author of "A Ride through Hostile Africa" has already published a considerable number of books of travel, among others, "The Great Thirst Land." In it he gave several vivid descriptions of scenery, &c., which in some instances differed from those given by others. However, every traveller is entitled to form his own opinion of what he actually saw, and no doubt the author of *On Duty* has done so. His experiences as narrated in this bulky volume are taken from his journey into Kaffir-land when in the service of the Imperial Government during the late Zulu war, the object of his mission being to obtain, if possible, natives to assist in the transport of the army. Whether the author succeeded in accomplishing this mission does not appear,—at least, we failed to find any express statement in the affirmative. However, if he failed in doing it, he seems to have accomplished a far more important task, as described in the concluding paragraph of the book:—"Further, I would say, in conclusion, I firmly believe that, but for my appearance among many of the native tribes, and explaining to them the exact position in which our forces were occupied in Zululand, encouraging the weak-hearted and threatening the rebellious, we should have had them invade the Transvaal at a time when we were without troops, and thus least able to offer any opposition; and in consequence those Europeans who were loyal to the Imperial Governmenr would either have suffered massacre, or have been driven out of the land." From this it would appear beyond question that the author of *On Duty* deserved well of the Imperial Government.

The Chinese Minister has caused it to be announced that he has no information whatever as to the telegram stating the readiness of the Chinese Government to admit Europeans to the Naval and Military services.

It has been notified by the Director-General of Military Education that the next special Army examinations will take place in the several districts at home on the first Monday in June.

In future officers proceeding from or returning to their respective stations from the Staff College examination or any examination for Army promotion will, if they pass a qualifying examination, be allowed their travelling expenses. A certificate of their having so passed is to accompany the claim.

The success that has attended the establishment of the new Provision Market has, as might have been expected, given rise to the formation of another similar society. The name of the new Institution is to be "The Junior Army and Navy Provision Market," and an excellent site has been secured, facing the Army and Navy Co-operative Society at Westminster. The new Market will be established to supply officers of the Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces, and their families with all articles required for daily consumption.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Duke of Cambridge deputed the Director-General of Military Education, Gen. Beauchamp Walker, C.B., to distribute commissions to the Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Tuesday. Fifty cadets, a larger number than usual, passed out of the Academy on this occasion, and amongst them was Prince Ibrahim, son of the ex-Khedive of Egypt. A large assembly gathered to witness the proceedings, which commenced with the usual military exercises on the cricket-ground. All the cadets being paraded in the School of Arms, the important business of the day was commenced by Col. Barker, Assistant Director of Education, who read the examiners' reports. These were without exception of a gratifying character, and general testimony was borne to the mental and reflective powers of the cadets, as well as to the increased application which they had devoted to their studies in order to compensate for the shortened period at their command. Col. Marsh, R.E., acting-governor, reported that the cadets who now came up for commissions were well qualified, both in scientific acquirements and in drills and exercises. He recommended Senior Under-Officer M. Nathan for the Pollock Medal, given for distinguished proficiency in study, and remarked upon the self-restraint and well-directed application which had gained for that gentleman his high position. He stated also that the general conduct of the cadets had been very satisfactory, only one case to the contrary having occurred. Adverting to the decision of January last, that the work of the Institution should be carried on without the usual month's vacation, so as to allow of the first class being brought forward in the present month for commissions, and the junior classes to be given class promotion, Col. Marsh reported that these arrangements were in course of execution, and that the gentlemen cadets appreciated the accelerated advancements. They had been prosecuting their studies almost continuously since September last and with increased attention, but it was clear that there must be some loss to the course of studies when the exigencies of the Service called for the sacrifice of the time allotted. Instead of being two and a half years in the Academy, the cadets now ready for commissions had been in residence but one year and nine months, and the average age of the commission class was nineteen years nine months and seventeen days. Prince Ibrahim Hilmy, son of his Highness Ismail Pacha, who had now completed his course, joined in Sept. 1878, with the class now recommended for commissions, with whom he had carried out all his studies, drills, and exercises. He had at all times evinced punctuality and exactitude in the performance of his duties, strict obedience to orders, and great care and attention to his studies, displaying special aptitude for artillery subjects, and thoroughly qualifying himself for the efficient performance of the duties of an artillery officer. His Highness would leave the Military Academy with the respect and good wishes of the staff and cadets. Commissions were then awarded to 49 out of the 50 cadets forming the advanced class, the only exception being Prince Ibrahim, who, though not taking a commission, was called out with the rest, and was placed between Nos. 6 and 7 on the list. The number of marks gained was not given, but the awards were made in the following numerical order, Mr. Benson, No. 2, electing to serve in the Royal Artillery:—

For Royal Engineers.—M. Nathan, A. H. Cowie, H. K. Stothert, O. M. R. Thackwell, T. Stewart.

For Royal Artillery.—G. E. Benson, R. C. O. Stuart, N. W. H. du Boulay, G. S. Mellish, E. M. Perceval, H. S. Horne, F. D. V. Wing, T. E. Carte, E. T. Young, C. T. Head, C. C. Wiseman-Clarke, A. Cooper-Key, G. F. W. St. John, F. H. Crampton, E. Pollock, H. W. W. Barlow, W. R. W. James, D. E. Hoste, A. T. Warre, J. S. E. Le Quesne, M. M. Weeks, A. V. Briscoe, A. E. A. Butcher, A. L. Carroll, C. H. S. Vores, H. T. Hawkins, E. W. Blunt, A. L. Molesworth, W. L. Brook Smith, J. M. Stopford, W. H. B. Morris, R. W. E. Carnegy, J. M. Burt, C. H. Milward, F. A. L. Powell, C. D. King, G. W. Rickman, E. S. F. Walker, D'A. B. Preston, A. J. Baker, W. J. Rogers, W. M. T. Synge, W. E. Kerrick, W. H. C. Bolton.

Of the prizes nearly one-half fell to the share of Mr. Nathan, who took not only the Pollock Medal for proficiency, but also the regulation sword for exemplary conduct, and prizes for mathematics and mechanics, fortification and geometrical drawing, artillery, military history, and drills and exercises. Mr. Benson, senior cadet for the Royal Artillery, received for that distinction the Tombs Memorial Scholarship; and the other prizes were allotted as follows:—Mr. A. H. Cowie, landscape drawing; Mr. Stothert, military drawing and chemistry and physics; Mr. O. M. R. Thackwell, classics; Mr. C. D. King, riding: Mr. E. M. B. Newman, German; and Mr. S. J. d'Ostrozog, French. Gen. Walker expressed his satisfaction at having to present to the Duke of Cambridge so favourable a report of the day's proceedings, and announced that he had been commanded by his Royal Highness to express his high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to the Academy by Sir John Adye during the five years of his Governorship. The cadets had in him a great example. In entering upon his military service, Sir John Adye probably possessed no more factitious aids to success than others, but his good soldier-like qualities had brought him well-earned honours. Every cadet could not expect to become Surveyor-General, like Sir John Adye, but every one might imitate the line of conduct which he had pursued throughout his career, and succeed, at least, in gaining the approval of a good conscience. To Prince Ibrahim he offered his congratulations upon the favourable reports of his progress, in the face of the difficulty attending the pursuit of study in a language not his own. He carried away with him the good wishes of all who had known him there, and he hoped also some pleasing recollections of the country in which he had received his military education. In conclusion, the Director-General impressed upon the cadets generally the importance of being earnest of purpose in small matters, and wishing them all the happiness that had attended his service for the past forty years, he left them this injunction from the Book of Books—"Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." Afterwards some gymnastic feats were gone through, and the cadets were exercised at the riding school. In accordance with the "acceleration" scheme, the ordinary vacation is dispensed with, and the studies are continued without intermission. The 49 cadets who receive commissions alone quit the Academy, and the other classes will be moved up a step for the admission to the junior form of another batch of students who have just passed the qualifying examinations.

THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We have been favoured with the following reports from the Secretary of State for War:—

"Horse Guards, War Office, April 29, 1880.

"Sir,—In forwarding the accompanying report from General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar on the Volunteer Review held at Brighton on March 29, I have much pleasure in bearing the most favourable testimony, from my personal observations, to the marked improvement that has taken place in this force during the last few years. The splendid physique and soldier-like bearing of upwards of 18,000 men who had assembled for this review were most conspicuous; the manœuvres of the several corps were effected with facility and precision, and the firing was delivered without hurry or confusion. I also remarked that the guns of the Artillery were particularly well served. This gratifying progress in their military duties reflects the highest credit upon officers and non-commissioned officers and men; on the former for the zeal and intelligence which have undoubtedly been shown in the instruction of the rank and file, and on the latter for the care and attention paid to their various drills, &c., during their leisure hours. I also avail myself of this opportunity to record my satisfaction at the orderly demeanour of the Volunteers while off duty. Released from the restraint of discipline in the ranks, each individual member appeared to be conscious that on his own good conduct rested the credit of his corps and the force generally; and I am happy to state that no single exception to this praiseworthy behaviour was brought to my notice. I have now only to state, in conclusion, that I fully concur in the mention made by his Serene Highness of the cheerful submission of all ranks to the severe hardship which most of the corps endured on that day; and I cannot, at the same time, refrain from expressing my entire conviction, resulting from a careful observation of the recent military display at Brighton, that the nation possesses in the Volunteer Force a substantial and trustworthy reserve for the defence of the country.—I am, Sir, yours, George.—The Secretary of State for War, War Office."

From the General commanding Southern District to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, Horse Guards, War Office:

"Portsmouth, April 21, 1880.—Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the information of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the accompanying reports of the General officers commanding corps and divisions, and of the officers commanding the Artillery, which took part in the Volunteer review held at Brighton on Easter Monday, the 29th ult. I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the 'general idea' was carried out. In the instructions issued to the Generals commanding the opposing forces, I endeavoured to impress upon commanders the importance I attached to rendering the day's proceedings as instructive as possible, and I desired that the greatest care should be taken in placing the outposts, and in explaining to the officers and men the object and plan of the attack and defence. I gave it to be understood that although when the signal-gun was fired the Generals commanding would be left unfettered to carry out their plans, I considered that any display of strategy or tactics should be looked upon as secondary to the careful and instructional handling of the brigades and corps. The relative strength of the attacking and defending forces had been so arranged that the latter had a preponderating advantage, so that Major-Gen. Radcliffe, who commanded the Brighton force, was instructed to keep his 2nd Division in reserve, and to carry out his plans of defence with one division only, until his position became too seriously threatened. I desire to bring most favourably to the notice of his Royal Highness the extraordinary punctuality which marked the proceedings throughout the whole day. The hours appointed for the assembly of the forces at their rendezvouz, and for their being in position, were observed to the minute; so that the time appointed for the commencement of the sham fight and of the march past was punctually observed. I noticed that the Volunteers moved well and steadily, and that they had very much improved in their order and discipline. As a rule they fired low and deliberately, and they were well in hand, and obedient to the orders they received. It is not to be expected that the officers, with so few opportunities of acquiring practical experience in manœuvring under fire in brigade could command their corps and companies without mistakes, nor is it to be wondered at if their men were on some occasions moved in too close order under a heavy direct or flanking fire of the enemy; nor if some confusion occurred when the opposing forces came into close contact. These were errors which, I feel convinced, could and would be speedily corrected were it possible to brigade Volunteer corps together more frequently, and accustom them to drill with larger bodies and with regular troops. The men would thus be made into soldiers as steady and well disciplined as those of the Line in a very short time, while their officers would readily gain the necessary practice and experience. The advance that has been made in their general appearance and efficiency since the Volunteers were last assembled for a review on an extended scale was most marked. There was but little talking or noise in the ranks. Far more attention is now paid to uniformity. A sense of the necessity of greater discipline has been imbibed. The movements were made with greater precision; and the "march past" was highly satisfactory. I wish to call particular attention to the very efficient manner in which the signallers of the 49th Middlesex performed their duty, affording much valuable aid to Major-General Radcliffe, who also received great assistance from the telephone, which was lent and worked on the occasion by Lieut.-Col. Whigham commanding, and the men of the 16th Lancers. Its practical use in the field was satisfactorily tested. On the attacking side, Major-Gen. Turner deserves the credit of securing the assistance of the Crusader captive balloon, which, under the skilful direction of Capt. Elsdale, R.E., afforded valuable aid in reconnoitring, while, at the same time, much practical experience was gained. The report of the officer in charge of the ballooning party is appended. I cannot omit mentioning the cheerful submission of all ranks to the severe hardships which most of the corps had to endure during a very long and tedious day's work. Some regiments paraded as early as two a.m., and could not have reached their homes before 12 at night. I noticed that there was great difference in the arrangements made for the food and comfort of the men in different corps. Some had been provided with an early hot breakfast before starting, while, by the forethought of their officers, arrangements had likewise been made for providing their men with refreshments at the rendezvous at Brighton. Other corps appear to have made no such arrangements, and the men depended solely on what they carried in their havresacks, or on the provisions which they could hastily snatch at the railway stations. Those corps which marched down to Brighton, I consider, deserve great credit, and, from all I could learn and observe, the conduct of all, both on the line of march and during the days they remained at Brighton, was most excellent. The railway arrangements were carried out under instructions from the Horse Guards, and his Royal Highness has already been pleased to express his satisfaction with the manner in which they were conducted."

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

We have received from the Admiralty Fleet Circular No. 12, defining the qualifications for which the character of "exemplary" should be awarded. Their Lordships state that they have received various representations from captains of her Majesty's ships relative to the difficulty they experience in awarding this character. The Admiralty do not see any sufficient reason for discontinuing the use of the word "exemplary" for the purpose of describing the conduct of men who, in addition to having earned the character of "very good," have so deported themselves as to be considered, both on account of their conduct and the manner in which they have performed their duties, as examples worthy of imitation. Their Lordships have, however, determined that for the future the grant of the good-conduct medal and gratuity shall no longer be conditional on the award of the character of exemplary, and that a continuous character of very good shall henceforth be considered as rendering a man eligible for medal and gratuity. The character of very good must therefore be awarded with greater care and discrimination than has often hitherto been the case. On a man being sentenced to punishment by court-martial, or summarily awarded corporal punishment; imprisonment, if by civil power, see Article 30, Addenda 1880; disrating or reduction to a lower rating or rank; deprivation of good-conduct medal or badge; confinement in cells, or reduction to below the privilege-leave list, his character will, under the accompanying regulations, be necessarily recorded below very good, and therefore the required continuity of very good for medal or gratuity purposes will always in such cases be broken. Ten years of continuous very good character will render a man eligible for a medal, and fifteen years of continuous very good character for a gratuity, provided in each case he has been recommended for the last three years, subject to the provisions of the amended Articles 676, 723, and 1,137 of the Queen's Regulations, 1879. To entitle a man to the medal:—(*a.*) He must have been recommended for it on his certificate for three consecutive years. (*b.*) He must be recommended for it by the captain under whom he is serving, when he becomes eligible and has fulfilled the required conditions of service. To entitle a man to the gratuity:—(*a*). He must have been awarded the medal, and have never forfeited it. (*b.*) He must have been recommended for it on his certificate for three last consecutive years. (*c.*) He must subsequently to his receiving the medal, and until pensioned, have always been awarded a character of "very good" or "exemplary." (*d.*) He must be recommended for it by the captain under whom he is serving when his pension is applied for. In order to carry out this arrangement, it will be necessary that the additional words "medal recommended," or "gratuity recommended," should be entered on the men's certificates accordingly, whenever the characters are required to be recorded on them; the additional words are also to be noted in the ledger, and in the service and conduct book. In noting recommendations for medals and gratuities on the certificates, it is to be understood that the fact of men being eligible by previous notations on their certificates does not make it imperative for captains to recommend them. Invariably very good conduct and the satisfactory manner in which their duty is performed are to be the only guides. Exemplary will, for medal and gratuity purposes, be equivalent to very good. No change is made in the Regulations, reserving to the Admiralty the right of dealing exceptionally with the cases of men who have distinguished themselves in action or otherwise, or of men who have 15 years of continuous very good character. The changes indicated above are applicable to the Coastguard and also to the Royal Marines ashore and afloat. Amended Articles 676, 723, and 1,137, which our space will not admit, are to be substituted for the present articles which are so numbered in the Queen's Regulations of 1879, and which are to be considered as cancelled when these rules come into operation, as is also clause 9 of Article 699. Time served by men who, after completing time for pension, re-engage under the provisions of Article 18 of the Addenda, 1880, will reckon for the medal and gratuity, but the award of the medal after the completion of such time will not count towards increase of pension. *Temporary Provision.*—Awards of character under the existing Regulations are to be made to June 30 next, inclusive, and no character of very good awarded between July 1, 1876, and that date is to be considered as valid for medal and gratuity purposes.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Capt. FitzWilliam's appointment as A.D.C. to the Marquis of Ripon will give a step to the subalterns, so that Lieuts. Gascoigne and Wickham will both get their troops, no doubt within the next three or four months.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Brevet Major Stewart will shortly be brought on to the establishment again, on his vacating his Staff appointment at the Cape, filling one of the vacancies created by the appointment of Capts. Bellwood and Lucas to adjutancies of Yeomanry Cavalry. The second troop will be given to Lieut. Yatman.

4th Dragoon Guards. The regiment will be greatly regretted at York, where it has fully maintained its reputation, and is in a very efficient state, notwithstanding all the difficulties against which Col. Gunter and his officers have to contend, consequent on the present system of short service.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The regiment will leave Dublin on the 31st inst. for the Curragh. It is expected that the steps will be given in the regiment on Col. Nugent's retirement, Major Hozier succeeding to the command, Capt. Wallace obtaining the majority, and Lieut. James his troop.

3rd Hussars. Capt. Jervoise goes up for the forthcoming examination for entrance to the Staff College.

4th Hussars. Col. Montgomery Moore leaves the regiment, to the regret of all ranks. Notwithstanding his recent promotion—he was only gazetted in September last —Major Montague will, it is understood, succeed to the command, and promises to prove a most able successor. He certainly will be a popular one, and popularity goes a long way in making a good regiment. Capt. Grant goes up for the coming examination for entrance to the Staff College.

6th Dragoons. Capt. M'Kean is not to be seconded, as he will shortly lose his Staff appointment, on the return of Lieut.-Gen. Maude from India.

7th Hussars. Brevet Major M'Calmont will shortly be brought on to the establishment again, on return from service at the Cape.

9th Lancers. A troop has been vacant for some months past, and will now, no doubt, be filled, seeing that Lord William Beresford is again provided for on the Staff of the Viceroy of India.

11th Hussars. Brevet Major Rivett-Carnac leaves England the week after next, *en route* to India again, to take up his new duties as acting military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

12th Lancers. Lieut.-Col. Le Quesne will be placed upon half-pay from the 5th prox., on completing five years' service in command, Major Tait succeeding him in the lieutenant-colonelcy, Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Russell obtaining the majority. Lieut. Archdale will then be promoted to his troop.

13th Hussars. Major and Brevet Col. Sir Baker Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., the *Standard* says, proceeds to Lucknow early next troop season, to join the 13th Hussars, his name being at the same time brought to the notice of the military authorities in India for employment on the Staff, in some position of trust and responsibility. Lieut. and Adjt. Christie obtains the troop vacant by the transfer of Capt. Maunsell to the Pay Department.

14th Hussars. Capt. the Hon. H. G. Gough has been noted for attendance at the forthcoming examination of candidates for admission to the Staff College. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Todd, late of the regiment, one of the Exons of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, died on the 9th inst., in his 64th year. The deceased served with the regiment throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee (medal). Also throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal with two clasps). Served as brigade-major of Cavalry with the Persian expedition of 1857 (medal with clasp). Also as brigade-major to the 2nd Brig. of the Central Indian Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, and was present at the siege and capture of Rahutghur, relief of Saugor, capture of Garrakota, forcing the Muddenpore Pass, siege and capture of Jhansi, battles of Betwa with Koonch, and affairs during the advance on Calpee and action of Golowlie; also the action of Morar, recapture of Gwalior, and pursuit with action of Jowra Alipore; served as assist.-adjt.-gen. to the Gwalior Division in pursuit of the rebels, and at the action of Ranode, also present at the capture of the fort of Powrie (five times mentioned in despatches, brevets of major and lieut.-col., medal with clasp). He joined the Army, April 28, 1837; became lieut., June 14, 1839; capt., Nov. 27, 1848; brevet major, July 28, 1858; brevet lieut.-col., Dec. 20, 1859; exchanged to half-pay as capt., Feb. 20, 1863; was appointed in the following year to the Yeomen of the Guard, and subsequently sold his commission.

15th Hussars. The regiment is looking forward to its return home next winter from India, and will land in England in a high state of efficiency, the excellent system inaugurated by Sir Frederick FitzWygram during his tenure of command having had the effect of maintaining the old reputation of the regiment, which has always held a high place among the light-cavalry corps.

17th Lancers. Qrmr. Shawe, who has exchanged to the regiment from the 5th Lancers, was promoted to the 5th in Feb., 1871, from qrmr.-serjt.

19th Hussars. The regiment is *en route* to the Curragh for the drill season from Ballincollig, &c.

21st Hussars. Major Kaye will succeed Lieut.-Col. Wake in command, Capt. Taylor becoming Major.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. D. S. Greene, C.B., R.H.A., has been selected for the command at Umballa, as colonel on the staff, in the place of Major-Gen. the Hon. D. Fraser.

H Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., Major J. M'V. Burn in command. Capt. F. W. Carey, and Lieuts. F. T. M. Beaver, G. J. Playfair, and J. A. Coxhead, embarked in H.M.S. Assistance at Kingstown on Saturday for England.

M Baty. 4th Brig. (Major H. Goodeve) left Dublin on Saturday last for Limerick, to replace the M Baty. 3rd Brig., now on its way to Woolwich.

B Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. (Brevet Col. H. J. F. Hickes) will leave Dublin for the Curragh on the 31st inst.

I Baty. 2nd Brig. (Major Ward) has been ordered to leave Athlone for the Curragh on Tuesday next.

Lieut. C. V. B. Kuper, 2nd Brig., has passed the lower standard in Hindostanee.

Major-Gen. G. G. Pearse (late Madras), in handing over command of the Artillery of the Mysore Division, on promotion to the rank of major-gen., published the following valedictory address:—"Regimental after-order, by Col. G. G. Pearse, R.H.A., commanding. Bangalore, April 23, 1880.—The intimation of Col. Pearse's promotion to major-gen. having been published to-day in Division Orders, he hands over the command of the R.A.M.D. to Major Gillies, the next senior officer. He bids a kindly farewell to officers and men. The short time of his command has been marked by an absence of anything exciting—which signifies that peace, good-will, and good-behaviour have reigned. To Capt. Brough, his adjutant, be tenders his best thanks for his unflagging zeal, and for his continued and arduous application to his work. Surg.-Major J. Balfour Cockburn has been the most attentive and zealous of medical officers. His attention to his work is perfect. Rdgmr. J. Abbot has always shown that he has his heart in his work, to which he has applied himself diligently. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Tayler, commanding the field batteries, is a good officer, who has always had his charge well in hand. Trusting that all, like himself, may soon be promoted, he says farewell.—By order (signed), J. F. Brough, capt., R.H.A., adjt."

Lieut. J. M. S. Brunker has been a temporary additional Comy. of Ordnance, 3rd Class, from the date on which he joined the Ordnance Field Park at Lundi Kotal, vice Capt. J. A. S. M. Davis.

K Baty. 2nd Brig. (Major J. T. Leishman) will leave Kilkenny for the Curragh on Monday.

Major G. W. C. Rothe, 7th Brig., has been appointed to the Depôt Baty. 4th Brig. at Leith Fort, vice Major McLaughlin, whose period of service therein has expired.

"A Gunner" writes:—"We are all curious to know why the rules of the Service are so constantly set aside in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The Deputy-Adjutant-General and Inspector-General should be relieved from their appointments, but both are allowed to retain them, pending the very uncertain return of Gen. Arbuthnot from Cabul to take the former's place, when he, in his turn, succeeds Gen. Philpotts. Gen. Arbuthnot, no doubt, is a first-rate man for the place; but there are others quite as good, and it is unfair to the regiment that the two above-mentioned officers should stop the way, to their own great advantage, for a period which may be prolonged to an indefinite time. No doubt, Mr. Childers will have something to say to such abuses."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major and Brevet Col. R. Harrison, C.B., proceeded to Windsor last week, and had the honour of being included in the Royal dinner-party on Friday, leaving the Castle on Saturday.

Referring to the death of Gen. Ballard, of whom we have already given a notice, a Bombay paper says:—"Gen. Ballard was greatly respected in the Bombay Mint, where he will not be forgotten for many years. On receipt of the melancholy news, Col. White, the Mint Master, issued the following order:—'It is with deep regret that the Mint Master has to inform all members of the Mint establishment of the sudden death of Gen. Ballard. Great as a soldier and administrator, he was greater still in the eyes of all who knew him as a noble, disinterested, unselfish man, and the Mint Master is sure that his memory will be cherished by all who worked with him during the many years he was in charge of this Mint.' The Mint was closed at two o'clock in respect to his memory. As a man Gen. Ballard cannot be spoken too highly of; indifferent himself to ease and comfort, he was ever thoughtful of and considerate to the wants and claims of others. In his kindness and charity he was princely, in his ordinary life most unselfish. He was loved by all who knew him well, and amongst his friends his death will cause a gap that will not readily be filled up. He was a gallant soldier and a true gentleman."

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., having, on his acceptance of the office of Secretary for War, ceased to be Chairman of the Board of Advice of the Colony of Victoria, the Colonial Government requested Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., formerly a Minister of the Colony, to hold the Chairmanship provisionally, pending the appointment of an Agent-General. At the special request of the new Viceroy, Sir Andrew Clarke returned to India with his Excellency last week. The Government of Victoria have consequently appointed Col. Pasley, C.B., Director of Naval Works, and formerly a Minister of the Colony, to be temporarily Chairman of the Board.

Grenadier Guards. Col. Burnaby, M.P., vacates command of the regiment in the course of a few days, after a service extending over 35 years, and is to be succeeded in the lieutenant-colonelcy by Col. Napier Sturt, now commanding the 2nd Batn., who is in turn succeeded by Col. Davies, promoted from the 1st Batn.

Scots Guards. Lieut. Drummond has arrived home from Hong Kong, on vacating his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Donovan, commanding at that station.

1st, or Royal Scots. Brevet Lieut.-Col. White, who has lately done good service at Cyprus in a civil capacity, will succeed to the command of the 1st Batn., vice Col. MccGwire.

2nd Queen's. Major Waring's retirement gives no promotion, as he has been supernumerary since he vacated his staff appointment in India.

4th King's Own. Major Middleton and Lieuts. Little and Baumann, 2nd Batn., arrived home from Natal in H.M.S. Orontes. Brevet Major Stehelin is retiring.

5th Fusiliers. Col. Roberts, now in command of a brigade in Afghanistan, will shortly be gazetted major-gen. on the establishment, the command of the 1st Batn. passing to Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rowland.

11th Regiment. Major Birch, Capt. Watson, and Lieut. Stawell obtain the steps in succession to Lieut.-Col. M'Causland, retired on pension.

14th Regiment. Lieut. Ansley, 1st Batn., a probationer, wing officer 36th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C. from Sept. 17, 1878.

16th Regiment. The company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Fawkes has been already offered to, but refused by, a subaltern of the 32nd.

17th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Brownlow, 1st Batn., a probationer, wing-officer 1st Punjab Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from May 14, 1877.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Slater, 1st Batn., is about to join the regimental depôt.

19th Regiment. Capt. Barton, 2nd Batn., will complete the term of his appointment as superintendent of gymnasia in the Dublin and Belfast Districts on Monday next.

20th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. will leave Mullingar for the Curragh by rail on Wednesday next. Brevet Major Theobald, 2nd Batn., has applied for permission to retire on pension.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Thorburn, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from the Cape in H.M.S. Orontes. Lieut. Hutchins, 1st Batn., a probationer, wing-officer 25th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., from March 5, 1879.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Matterson, 1st Batn., has been appointed adjutant of the 26th Middlesex Volunteers. Capt. Cunningham, 1st Batn., acting adjutant of the Leitrim Militia, has rejoined head-quarters at the Curragh, having been relieved by Capt. Ferguson, 87th Fusiliers.

24th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dunbar is to be promoted lieut.-col., vice Col. Glyn, C.B., retired—Capt. Brander becoming major, and Lieut. Browne, V.C., captain. Major Bromhead, V.C., 2nd Batn., proceeded to Windsor Castle on Monday, and had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner-party in the evening. An officer writing from the fatal field of Isandlwana, in March last, says:—"I saw the place Pope, of the 24th, was buried in. Some fellows had scratched his name on the flat part of a meat scale and stuck it on the grave. I will put up a board in the shape of a cross there. His people would like to know."

25th Regiment. A correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—"By an editorial note in your issue of the 21st ult., regarding the working of the Transport Department in the Kurum Valley, an injustice, to my thinking, is done to Major Terry, 25th Regt., as to the cause of his rejoining his regiment. You say this was the upshot of the friction in the Transport Department itself, and with other departments as well. Now, the fact is that Major Terry rejoined his regiment because he received a telegram from his colonel, who was going home sick, communicating this, and as the regiment had just started for field-service, command of it was obviously far preferable to being cooped up in the Kurum, or at distasteful work. So Major Terry thought at least, and it was this which was the cause of his rejoining."

26th Cameronians. Major Hale is about to be retired.

28th Regiment will proceed by rail from Fermoy to the Curragh on Tuesday.

32nd Light Infantry. Lieuts. Turnbull and Clarke have been offered companies, in the 16th and 98th Regiments, respectively. They have declined to accept the offer, preferring to await their steps in their own regiment, in which they have served for over fourteen years.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Dunnington-Jefferson obtains Capt. Douglas's company.

41st Regiment. Lieut. Rudman obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Hughes.

43rd Light Infantry. Mr. Onslow has given notice that he will on an early date ask in Parliament "whether any information has recently been received at the Colonial Office with regard to the graves of soldiers belonging to the 43rd and 68th Regiments buried in New Zealand."

44th Regiment. Lieut. Bell, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

47th Regiment. Capt. W. S. Dent, late of the regiment, died at Short Flatt Tower, Northumberland, on the 18th inst., aged 39 years.

54th Regiment. We learn from India that Capt. Maxwell has been appointed adjt. of the Behar Mounted Rifles.

60th Rifles. Col. Hinxman completes his five year ' in command of the 4th Batn. in India, on the 5th prox., when he will be placed upon half-pay. Major Watson is about to be seconded, on receiving a Hythe appointment, with effect from the 9th prox.

62nd Regiment. Lieut. Beatson has been appointed interpreter, vice Lieut. Denniss, promoted.

63rd Regiment. Brevet Major Borradaile is about to retire, under circumstances which should recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the authorities. He came home some time ago in a very bad state of health, and though now convalescent, his constitution is quite shattered by continuous service in India, and he laid for some time almost between life and death. Lieut. Fagan, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer, 14th Bengal Lancers, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Feb. 28, 1879. Lieut. Angelo, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 9th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

64th Regiment. The regiment will leave Templemore for the Curragh on Thursday next. Capt. Walker, candidate for admission to the Pay Department, attached to the pay office of the 66th Brigade Depôt, has been ordered from Naas to London, to complete his term of probation at the War Office. Capt. J. Sears, Qrmr. on the Half-Pay List, died in Limerick on the 11th inst. The deceased served with the 39th Regiment, in which he rose to the rank of Lieut., during the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg in 1834; the operations against Kurnool in 1839, and at the battle of Maharajpore on Dec. 29, 1843 (medal); was present with the 64th at the landing in Persia, Dec. 7, 1856; at the storming and capture of Reshire, and bombardment and surrender of Bushire (medal). He was appointed to a Qrmrship. Oct. 1, 1847, and retired on half-pay, Dec. 29, 1859.

68TH REGIMENT. Mr. Onslow has given notice that he will on an early date ask in Parliament "whether any information has recently been received at the Colonial Office with regard to the graves of soldiers belonging to the 43rd and 68th Regiments buried in New Zealand."

70TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Pearse is ordered to join the regimental depôt.

72ND HIGHLANDERS. Capt. Gildea left England on Thursday for Gibraltar, to take up his appointment as D.A.A.G. for musketry at that station.

80TH REGIMENT. The following officers disembarked from the Orontes last week, having arrived home with head-quarters from the Cape:—Lieut.-Col. Tucker, C.B., in command; Major Bradshaw, Capts. Howard, Roworth. Anderson, Prior (brevet major), Johnson, Cole, and Potts; Lieuts. Cameron, Hast, Horsbrugh, Griffin (adjt.), Lindop, Lyons, and Raitt; 2nd Lieuts. Daubeney and Marshall, and Qrmr. Pendery. The strength of the regiment is—34 serjeants, 29 corporals, 14 drummers, and 668 privates. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has issued the following special general order relative to a court-martial recently held on an officer in South Africa:—"At a general court-martial lately held, an officer was arraigned upon the following charges:—1st. Having misbehaved before the enemy in shamefully abandoning a party of the regiment under his command when attacked by the enemy, and in riding off at speed from his men. 2nd. Conduct prejudicial of good order and military discipline in having at the time and place mentioned in the first charge neglected to take proper precautions for the safety of a party of the regiment under his command when attacked. The court recorded a verdict of 'not guilty' on both charges. The main facts of the case were not in dispute. The officer rode away from his men to a station distant four and a half miles at a moment of extreme danger, when to all appearance the small party under his command were being surrounded and overwhelmed by the enemy. The charge alleged 'misbehaviour,' that is, cowardice, in so doing. The defence averred that it was to procure reinforcements, and either by their actual arrival or by the imminence of their arrival, to ward off destruction. In acquitting the prisoner, they have found that he was not guilty of cowardice. The proceedings of the court were submitted to the General commanding, who recorded the following minute:—'Disapproved and not confirmed; Lieut. —— to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.' The confirming officer has further recorded his reasons for withholding his approval and confirmation in the following terms:—'Had I released this officer without making any remarks upon the verdict in question, it would have been a tacit acknowledgment that I concurred in what appears to me a monstrous theory,—viz., that a regimental officer who is the only officer present with a party of soldiers actually and seriously engaged with the enemy can, under any pretext whatever, be justified in deserting them, and by so doing abandoning them to their fate. The more helpless the position in which an officer finds his men, the more it is his bounden duty to stay and share their fortunes, whether for good or ill. It is because the British officer has always done so that he occupies the position in which he is held in the estimation of the world, and that he possesses the influence he does in the ranks of our Army. The soldier has learned to feel that, come what may, he can in the direst moment of danger look with implicit faith to his officer, knowing that he will never desert him under any possible circumstances. It is to this faith of the British soldier in his officers that we owe most of the gallant deeds recorded in our military annals, and it is because the verdict of this court-martial strikes at the root of this faith that I feel it necessary to mark officially my emphatic dissent from the theory upon which the verdict has been founded.' In communicating to the Army the result of this court-martial, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires to signify his entire approval of the views expressed by the confirming officer in respect of the principles of duty which have always actuated British officers in the field, and by which his Royal Highness feels assured they will continue to be guided. This General Order will, by his Royal Highness's command, be read at the head of every regiment in her Majesty's Service. —By command, H. ELLICE, A.G."

81ST REGIMENT. Lieut. Wheeler has been appointed station staff officer at Ferozepore.

82ND REGIMENT. Brevet Major Cardew arrived home from the Cape in H.M.S. Orontes.

83RD REGIMENT. The company vacant by the promotion of Brevet Major Karslake is not to be filled in the regiment. Lieut. Westropp is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 22nd Bombay N.I., on probation. Lieut. Westropp has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

87TH FUSILIERS. Capt. Ferguson has taken up his duties as Adjutant of the Leitrim Militia, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

93RD HIGHLANDERS. Lieut. Wright is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 11th Bengal Cavalry on probation.

95TH REGIMENT. The regiment embarked at Kingstown on the evening of the 14th inst. for conveyance to Portsmouth, *en route* to Aldershot, where the regiment has arrived and taken over quarters. The officers who left Ireland in the Assistance were:—Lieut.-Col. Parkinson (in command); Major Knatchbull; Capts. Golding, Dolan, Bevan, Shaw, Tower, Bowles, Dickin, and Sparkes; Lieuts. Trower, Hore, Dunlop, Smith-Dorrien, Wylly, Godley, Gosset (adjt.), Evans, and Jenkinson; 2nd Lieuts. Kane, Hancock, Gifford, Tower, and Stokes, and Capt. and Pymr. Mansergh. The strength of the regiment is—35 serjeants, 14 drummers, and 647 privates.

98TH REGIMENT. Col. Sceberras, on retiring from command of the regiment, has accepted the appointment of Chief of the Police in the Island of Malta.

106TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Capt. Whitby has returned to head-quarters at Athlone from Dublin, where he had been on Staff duty, preliminary to his being examined for admission to the Staff College. Capt. Pechell's retirement causes no direct promotion in the regiment.

RIFLE BRIGADE. Capt. Cope completed his period of service as adjutant of the Isle of Wight R.V. on the 13th inst.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. G. Coates and Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. J. G. Y. Wilson have arrived home from the Cape in H.M.S. Orontes.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. A. Woolfreyes, M.D., C.B., C.M.G., Surgs.-Major R. N. Mally and E. Townsend, M.D., and Surg. H. R. O. Cross have arrived home from the Cape in H.M.S. Orontes.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS. A large party of military and civilians assembled at the British India Hotel, Colombo, on April 19, to entertain at dinner Staff Serjt. W. J. Feaver, who is about to leave Ceylon. Superior Barrack-Serjt. Wilson presided, and after the dinner, presented the guest of the evening with a handsome dressing-case, which, he said, had been subscribed for to mark the esteem with which Serjt. Feaver had been held by his colleagues and friends.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

BEDFORD. This regiment was officially inspected at Bedford on the 12th and 13th inst. by Col. Hawley, commanding 33rd Brigade Depôt. The parade-state showed a strength of 731 rank and file. The regiment was disbanded on Saturday, 15th inst. The officers have presented their old Adjt., Major Josselyn, 96th Regt, with a handsome silver inkstand, of the shape of the bugle, their regimental badge, on his retirement from the Service, on appointment as Chief Constable of Bedfordshire.

ROYAL BERKS. The regiment arrived at Aldershot from Reading last week, and is encamped on Redan Hill. The following officers accompanied the regiment:—Lieut.-Col. Lord Norreys, commanding, Majors Van de Weyer and Blandy-Jenkins, Capts. Arbuthnot, Pechell, Eyre, Allin, Eyston, and Bowles; Lieuts. Hon. M. C. F. Bertie, Vansittart, Burne, Apthorp, Toogood, Allfrey, Costobadie, Homfray, and Hay, Capt. and Adjt. Murphy, and Qrmr. Lewis. The strength of the regiment is 16 serjts., 32 corpls., and 698 privates; the permanent staff being 22 serjts. and 8 drummers. The regiment will be inspected on June 3, and will leave Aldershot for Reading on June 5, and be disembodied the same day.

3RD ROYAL LANCASHIRE. Lieut. Higgins has arrived home from Natal in H.M.S. Orontes.

ROYAL PEMBROKE ARTILLERY. The annual inspection was held last week at Haverfordwest by Col. Gronow Davis, V.C., R.A. The regiment paraded on the drill-field at 9.30 a.m., the parade-state showing a total present of 355 of all ranks, under command of Col. Owen; the other officers were Major Graham, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Douglas-Willan, Hon. Major Cooper, Capt. W. Summers, Lieut. Levett, 2nd Lieuts. Cope, Summers, Wayet, and Thomas; Surg.-Major Brown, and Capt. and Adjt. Lavie, R.A. Capt. Edwardes was absent on the sick-list, and Lieut. Thomas absent on leave. After a minute inspection of arms, accoutrements, and kits, the men were marched to the Castle Square, and from thence to Portfield, for review by the inspecting officer. Later in the day detachments from each battery were put through repository drill, consisting of heavy-gun drill, mounting and dismounting ordnance, &c. Previous to the men being dismissed, Col. Owen expressed the very great gratification he felt at the good-conduct of the regiment, which has this year earned the admiration of all classes by its most soldierlike behaviour, both on and off duty.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Lieut. Anderson, who has obtained a first-class extra at the School of Musketry, Hythe, is about to succeed Capt. Kersteman as instructor of musketry. Major Hancocks and Capt. Vale have obtained leave of absence for this year's training.

ROYAL ANTRIM RIFLES. Capt. Preston has arrived home from the Cape in H.M.S. Orontes.

ROYAL CORK CITY ARTILLERY. A vacancy for a captain has occurred by the retirement of Capt. Roberts. This officer served throughout the Zulu campaign in South Africa as a volunteer.

WEST CORK ARTILLERY. The officer commanding the regiment has received authority to enrol sixty men as supernumeraries.

NORTH MAYO. Capt. Cox, 87th Foot, completes his period of service as Adjt. on the 7th prox.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3RD MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY. The Brigade gave over on Tuesday the quarters at Garrison Point, Sheerness, which they had occupied since Friday last, and returned to London. In the four days they have been at the Isle of Sheppey, guards have been regularly mounted day and night, the duties commencing soon after reveille each morning at half-past five, and continuing throughout the day. The standing orders, apart from the ordinary parades, gun and drill-practice, &c., show that the work carried out is, in all respects, the same that is exacted from regular troops. All the arrangements worked well, the Government rations were well cooked and plentiful, there was little, if any, illness, and all seemed to vie with each other in carrying out the allotted duties in the most satisfactory manner.

22ND MIDDLESEX (WESTMINSTER) RIFLES. On the invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the regiment paid their annual visit to Cliveden on Monday, leaving by special train from Paddington at half-past nine and arriving at Taplow an hour later. It was seven o'clock before the battalion left Cliveden for the three miles' march to Taplow, where the special train was waiting to take it up. The regiment arrived at Paddington at nine o'clock, and was dismissed.

It is intended to form a camp of instruction at Chatham during the present summer, the site selected being at the foot of Chatham Lines, near the St. Mary's casemated barracks, the ground of the neighbourhood of which is well adapted for the purpose.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

9TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Col. H. L. Campbell, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

17TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Lieut. G. F. Willes, from the 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed officiating squadron-officer.

5TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. A. C. Hunt, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command; and Major A. Poole, wing-officer, second-in-command, in succession to Col. Des Vœux, retired.

27TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, from the 1st Bengal N.I., has been appointed officiating wing-officer, on probation.

28TH BENGAL N.I. The following General Order has been issued, made by the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated Head-quarters, Simla, April 12, 1880:—"At a general court-martial, assembled at Sherpur, Cabul, on Friday, March 12, 1880, Major Henry Herbert Rankin, General List, Infantry, attached to the 28th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—Having at Sherpur, Cabul, on March 2, 1880, been drunk when on duty, when field-officer of the day, in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cabul Field Force. The Court find that the prisoner, Major Henry Herbert Rankin, General List, Infantry, attached to the 28th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, is guilty of the charge. The Court sentence the prisoner, Major Henry Herbert Rankin, General List, Infantry, attached to the 28th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, to dismissal from her Majesty's Service. (Signed), T. D. BAKER, Brigdr.-Gen., president. Approved and confirmed (signed), FRED. P. HAINES, Gen., Commander-in-Chief in India. Simla, April 1, 1880. The name of Major Rankin will be struck off the List from the date on which this order may be communicated to him. A report of the said date is to be made to the Adjt.-Gen."

CORPS OF GUIDES. His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to admit Sowar Zaidulla (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Cabul, on Dec. 13, 1879.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT. We learn that the 3rd Cavalry, at Mominabad, ordered to the frontier, are still "waiting orders," and it was not known up to the 14th inst. what will be the result. Why should the wing of the 4th Cavalry be sent with "all speed" to relieve the 3rd Cavalry is a query to be solved. The 5th Infantry is still in camp at Akola, and it is expected they will return to Hingoli shortly.

3RD SIKH INFANTRY. Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, wing-officer and qrmr., has been granted leave to England for 1 year and 182 days, on medical certificate.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE. Lieut. E. D. H. Daly has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

1ST MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY. We have to announce the death of the youngest officer in the Army who wore the Indian medal, Capt. A. N. Chick. Capt. Chick was last year removed from the corps, but when it was ordered to proceed to the Indus, the Commander-in-Chief reappointed him to the regiment; but he seems, however, to have been too ill to march out with it. He was a student at the Martiniere College when the Mutiny broke out, and joined in the defence of Lucknow. He formerly belonged to the 76th Regt.

22ND MADRAS N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Cheke, commandant, died suddenly from heart-disease while at breakfast at Rangoon last month. The deceased entered the Service in 1855, was appointed second-in-command of his regiment about two years ago, and commandant the day before his death. He is said to have been one of the most popular officers in the province.

POONA HORSE. The death is announced at Quettah, of pneumonia, of Major R. G. T. Stevenson, second-in-command. The deceased officer served at the assault and capture of Kotah, and in the pursuit of Tantia Topee in 1858-9 (medal and clasp). He joined the Army, June 20, 1855; became lieut., Nov. 22, 1857; capt., Dec. 6, 1862; and major, Nov. 17, 1873.

3RD SIND HORSE. A correspondent writes:—"In your issue of the 15th inst., I find a commendatory notice of the services performed by the cavalry during the Afghan campaigns. In doing so you have omitted the cavalry action at Khushk-i-Nakhud, when, on Feb. 6, 1878, a force under the command of Col. Malcolmson, C.B., and composed of the 3rd Sind Horse and a company of the 2nd Beloochis, were engaged with 2,000 Zemindawar fanatics. The cavalry, numbering about 140 sabres, charged the enemy and utterly routed them, thus saving the camp. The enemy suffered a loss of 200 killed and wounded, so I think you will agree with me that the 3rd Sind Horse deserve to have their services recorded in a list of good services performed by their branch of the Service."

19TH BOMBAY N.I. Major R. J. Le P. Trench, wing-officer, has been appointed wing-commander, and Lieut. H. Melville, Bombay S.C., wing-officer, in succession to Major Waudby, killed in action.

27TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. A. C. Yate has been confirmed in his appointment as qrmr.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 19, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 18, 1880.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. and Adjt. T. Wake retires on half-pay, with the hon. rank of Capt.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. W. N. Leader resigns his commission.

5th Lancers—Qrmr. J. Berryman, V.C., from the 17th Lancers, to be Qrmr., vice Shawe, who exchanges.

7th Hussars—Rdgmr. J. Boswell retires on half-pay, with the hon. rank of Capt.

15th Hussars—2nd Lieut. P. K. H. Coke, from the 24th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Middleton, promoted Capt. on half-pay.

17th Lancers—Qrmr. D. Shawe, from 5th Lancers, to be Qrmr., vice Berryman, V.C., who exchanges.

21st Hussars—Lieut.-Col. E. B. Wake retires on half-pay.

2nd Foot—Major H. Waring retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

5th Foot—Lieut. S. Boxwell to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Trafford, promoted (April 2).

7th Foot—Lieut. R. P. B. Rodick to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Pochin, promoted (Jan. 1).

8th Foot—Lieut. J. H. Balfour has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 11).

11th Foot—Lieut.-Col. M. L. M'Causland retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.

16th Foot—Capt. R. Fawkes retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

24th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. T. Glyn, C.B., retires on half-pay.

33rd Foot—Capt. G. M. Douglas retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

39th Foot—Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 11).

41st Foot—Capt. G. W. Hughes retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

55th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. J. Howlin, from the 14th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Inglis, promoted.

58th Foot—Lieut. J. B. H. Read, from half-pay, late 1st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Smyth, retired on temporary half-pay.

60th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. G. L. Howard-Vyse, from the 20th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Howden, promoted.

83rd Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. Karslake to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Meurant, promoted (Feb. 28).

90th Foot—Capt. R. I. Ward to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rogers, V.C., promoted; Lieut. G. R. Heathcote to be Capt., vice Ward; 2nd Lieut. H. Lysons to be Lieut., vice Heathcote (all three dated Dec. 15, 1879); 2nd Lieut. FitzRoy E. P. Curzon, from the 20th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lysons.

106th Foot—Capt. E. R. C. Pechell retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. N. Wilson retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major H. H. Howett has been placed on retired pay (May 1). The following officers having resigned their combatant commissions to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army:—Capts. E. H. Maunsell, from the 13th Hussars (Aug. 26, 1879); G. H. Ferrier, from the 105th Foot (dated Jan. 1, such antedate not to carry pay prior to April 21). The under-mentioned Assistant-Paymasters to be Paymasters, with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army:—A. B. Ridgway (May 6) and E. J. Armstrong (May 13); Pymr. for Army Services and Hon. Major J. O'Connor has been granted retired pay with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (May 8).

Medical Department—Surg.-Gen. H. H. Massy, M.D., C.B., has been granted retired pay (April 4); Surg.-Major J. Kellie, M.D., has been granted retired pay with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg. (April 21); the promotion to the rank of Brigade-Surg. of Surg-Major E. Y. Kellett in the *Gazette* of Feb. 24, 1880, dated Nov. 27, 1879, is cancelled; Surg.-Major E. Y. Kellett retires on half-pay (April 5); Surg.-Major J. W. Lougheed retires upon half-pay.

Retired Full Pay—The retirement on full pay of Major T. Gardiner, half-pay, late 98th Foot, Superintending Officer Recruiting Service, Cork District, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col., is antedated to April 1.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. H. J. Maclean, half-pay, late Rifle Brigsde, Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Ireland, to be Col. (April 1); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. Muriel, 73rd Foot, to be Col. (May 13).

The following officers to be promoted, in succession to Major-Gen. E. W. E. Walker, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, deceased:—Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. Kirke, late half-pay, 19th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col; Capt. R. J. Callwell, 45th Foot, to be Major (both dated March 25).

The following further promotions to take place, in succession to Gen. C. Crutchley, Col. of the 23rd Foot, placed upon the Retired List on April 12:—Major B. S. Robinson, 89th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. H. Josselyn, 9th Foot, to be Major (both dated April 12).

The following further promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B., Col. of the 4th Dragoon Guards, placed upon the Retired List on April 19:—Major E. A. Anderson, 18th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. N. Campbell, 79th Foot, to be Major (both dated April 19).

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on April 24, of Lieut.-Gen. P. Hill, C.B., Col. of the 85th Foot:—Major-Gen. E. Wodehouse to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. H. Vyse, from half-pay, late 3rd Hussars, to be Major-Gen.; Major G. H. Cochrane, 8th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. C. Wray, 18th Foot, to be Major (all four dated April 25).

The following promotion to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. R. Budd, placed upon the Retired List on April 25, 1880:—Major-Gen. F. Burton, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen. (April 25).

The following promotion to take place on the list of General officers of her Majesty's Forces, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, placed on the Retired List from May 3, 1880, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 31, 1871:—Col. F. W. Drummond, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major-Gen. (May 3).

The following Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, to have the local and honorary rank of Surg. in the East Indies, dated May 19:—Senior Apothecaries W. Buckley and W. Price; 1st-Class Apothecary J. Hughes; Retired Senior Apothecary J. Vyall; Retired 1st-Class Apothecary W. H. Must.

MEMORANDA.—The temporary half-pay granted to Capt. of Orderlies L. Wallis, late Army Hospital Corps, on April 30, 1879, has been made permanent. Lieut.-Col. E. B. Wake, half-pay, late 21st Hussars, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 22, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 21, 1880.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. G. Wrottesley to be Col., vice Lovell, C.B., deceased; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. P. Cox, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Wrottesley (both dated April 25); Majors H. F. C. Lewin retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Warren, C.M.G., from the Temporary Reserve List, to be Major, vice Lewin; F. T. Warburton retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capts. W. J. Engledue to be Major, vice Warburton; J. H. Satterthwaite, from the Temporary Reserve List, to be Capt., vice Engledue; E. G. Clayton (late Bengal), upon the Seconded List, retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major; Lieut. G. A. K. Wisely has been seconded for Staff service (Feb. 19).

Staff—Capt. W. E. Montague, 94th Foot, to be Garrison Instr. at he Cape of Good Hope (June 21).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. H. J. Wilkinson to be Deputy-Comy.-Gen., to complete Establishment (April 29); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. C. W. B. McKenzie to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., to complete Establishment (April 1); J. T. Skinner to be Assist.-Com.-Gen., vice Wilkinson (April 29); W. H. Christie and T. B. Stewart to be Assist.-Comy.-Gens., to complete Establishment (May 1). Consequent upon the promotion of Deputy-Comy. E. T. Price to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., from Jan. 31, having been cancelled, the promotions of the following officers are antedated:—Assist.-Comy.-Gens. A. Meyer to Jan. 31, G. J. Parkyn to Feb. 23, C. J. Uniacke to March 6.

The following officers, transferred from the Ordnance Store Department to the Commissariat and Transport Department, to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens., to complete Establishment;—Assist.-Comys. S. H. Lynn, J. C. Stanley, F. A. Le Poer, R. V. Day (all dated May 1).

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. D. Limond, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Col. (May 3); Lieut.-Col. A. H. King, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, with the rank of Col. in the Army.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 19, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 18, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

West Cork—Capt. C. S. Cade resigns his commission; Robert Alexander Gray, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 3).

Hampshire—2nd Lieut. F. J. H. Barton to be Lieut. (April 26).

Kent—Capt. and Hon. Major S. M. Crowe resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Lancashire—John Emeric Vidal Miller, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Northumberland—Qrmr. J. Gillard, Royal Artillery, to be Qrmr. (May 6).

The Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo—Charles James Holroyde, gent., to be Lieut. (May 1); Willoughby Leech Sheane, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 22).

Waterford—Capt. G. Bagnall resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

Royal Berks—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—John Glynne Richards Homfray (April 19); Arthur William Henry Hay (April 27).

The Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own—2nd Lieut. R. W. C. Vyvyan to be Lieut. (April 30).

Royal Cumberland—Richard Evans Hamer, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 1).

1st Derby—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. Roberts resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Dorset—Capt. F. C. Beresford-Drummond resigns his commission.

2nd or North Durham—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. G. de Pledge and E. Davison (both dated April 29).

East Kent—Capt. and Hon. Major J. H. Morrell resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Lieut. S. W. Marten to be Capt., vice Morrell, resigned; 2nd Lieut. W. Honywood to be Lieut., vice Marten, promoted (all three dated May 3).

2nd Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. E. M. F. Dixon resigns his commission; Surg. W. H. Manifold resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

3rd Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. R. Tod and P. Lees; 2nd Lieut. G. O. R. Wynne resigns his commission.

2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment—Capt. W. R. D. Maycock resigns his commission. The services of Capt. F. J. Sedgwick are dispensed with, in consequence of ill-health. Gerard Faulder, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 26).

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster—Cecil Frank Williams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 27).

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Chambers Didham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 28).

Oxford—Capt. C. J. Boyle, 52nd Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Pulteney, who has retired from the Service (May 10).

2nd Somerset—Capt. F. W. Rankin resigns his commission.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Henry Metcalfe Nuthall, Esq., late Lieut. 58th Foot, to be Capt. (May 1).

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. W. Bagnall, G. A. Parkyns, and C. S. Kynnersley (all three dated April 26); Herbert Howard Fetherstonhaugh, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 1).

1st Royal Surrey—Lieut. W. A. H. Smith resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. C. L. M. Rich to be Lieut. (April 30).

3rd Royal Surrey—Lieut. B. C. Fuller resigns his commission; Willoughby Arthur Pemberton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 1).

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Capt. R. Hovil resigns his commission.

2nd West York—James Hilaro Farquhar Balmain, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 27).

3rd West York—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Kendall resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

6th West York—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. Jones, T. S. P. Sparrow, and L. A. Williams (all three dated May 3); Ernest Lucas Cordes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Capt. R. H. Oxley, 92nd Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Alexander, who has retired on a pension (April 29).

The Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry—Lieut. E. R. Smith resigns his commission.

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. H. Watson resigns his commission.

Scottish Borderers—The appointment of Sir Alexander Davidson Grierson, Bart., as 2nd Lieut., notified in the *London Gazette* of April 23, 1880, bears date April 1, 1880, and not as therein stated.

Fermanagh—Capt. and Hon. Major A. W. Bailey resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; 2nd Lieut. T. T. Macan to be Lieut. (April 27).

Kilkenny—Lieut. M. C. Fitz-Gibbon resigns his commission; Morley Saunders Meade Dennis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 5).

Leitrim—2nd Lieut. H. C. M'Ternan to be Lieut. (April 30).

North Tipperary—Gerald Telson Shaen Carter, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 26).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 18, 1880.

Royal North Devon—Capt. J. G. Johnson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Dorset—Lieut. G. Bond resigns his commission.

Herts—Gerald Cecil Stewart Paget, late Capt. Northumberland Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary) (April 26).

East Lothian—Alfred Houston-Boswall, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire)—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.;—E. P. Rawnsley, R. M. Knowles, and W. H. Robertson.

Pembroke—George Bevan Bowen, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Somerset—Capt. C. C. Welman to be Major, vice Luttrell, resigned; Lieut. A. N. Welman to be Capt., vice S. Pitman, resigned. The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. A. R. Randolph and Sub-Lieut. L. C. Blackett (all four dated April 29).

The threatening aspect of affairs between Russia and China, says the *Morning Post*, has induced the German Emperor to give orders for the strengthening and concentrating the German squadron in Eastern waters, in order that German interests may be protected.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the slave and tonnage bounties awarded for 18 slaves and the slave-dhow Mahoulli, captured on Nov. 26 and Dec. 6, 1878, by her Majesty's ship Vestal.

The *Daily News* says:—"It is understood that the War Office authorities are about to make an extensive change in the Commissariat, Ordnance, and Medical Department of the Army relative to subordinate appointments, which are at present held by barrack-serjeants and civilian storekeepers, and that these duties will in future be performed by warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army Service and Army Hospital Corps. It has been found by experiment that this is a great improvement on the existing system, and has also the merit of being much cheaper. It is also rumoured that instructions will shortly be issued from the Horse Guards for the discharge of all soldiers over 21 years' service, as it would appear that great discontent has been caused in the junior non-commissioned ranks by the retention of the seniors for long periods after their services should have been dispensed with."

INDIA.

It is believed, says the *Bombay Gazette*, that the members of the Indian Army Commission have made a most sensible suggestion as to the conveyance of troops to and from England to India in the ordinary course of relief. If the home authorities agree to it, it will involve the total abolition of the troop-ship service. The proposal is to enter into contracts with the large steam companies plying between England and the principal Indian ports for a term of years to convey the troops at a fixed rate per head to the nearest port to the locality in which the troops are to be quartered. Thus relief intended for the Madras Presidency would be landed at Madras, those for Burmah at Rangoon, and troops intended for Sind, Candahar, and the Punjab at Kurrachee. The average cost per soldier by her Majesty's troop-ships is about £20, and it is pretty certain that private companies would do the same work at a considerably cheaper rate. The present system of landing all troops at Bombay, hurrying them through the city of Deolalee, and then dispatching them by railway to all parts of India is necessarily an expensive, and, we might add, an absurd one. It is notorious that conveyance by water is infinitely cheaper than transport by railway, and as the railway and land journeys would, by the adoption of this proposal, be considerably shortened, it is obvious there must be a proportionately large saving of expenditure. Even if the first part of the Commissioners' recommendations—namely, the abandonment of the present troop-ship service—be not adopted, it would seem to be a very sensible arrangement, if the reliefs and drafts for India could be so dispatched that only those intended for Sind, the Punjab, and Baluchistan could be sent by special steamers to Kurrachee, and those for Burmah and Madras direct to the most convenient ports in those parts of the country. There can be no reason why the troops for Bengal and the North-West Provinces and Central Provinces should be first sent out, and those intended for other parts of India dispatched in batches with special reference to the places to which they are intended to be forwarded. The abandonment of her Majesty's troopships as a medium of transport will, of course, be very strongly resisted by the Admiralty, for the result would throw upon their hands a number of officers and men now employed on these troop-ships who will have to be provided for or placed upon half-pay, and the abolition of what is considered a very popular service would naturally cause a good deal of heartburning and discontent in the Royal Navy.

With reference to the question of abolishing some of the Commissariat offices, with a view to economise the expenditure of the department, orders have been issued to do away with the Benares and Jullundur offices as independent executive charges from June 1. Benares and Jullundur will remain in future as outposts of the Allahabad and Umballa Commissariat offices respectively. These arrangements, it is believed, will effect a present saving of about 4,000 rs. a year.

The Bombay Army head-quarters, including the offices of the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, and judge-advocate-general, were to be established at Mahableshwur on May 4.

The sections of the Government of India Act III. of 1880, authorising the levying of taxes in military cantonments, have been made applicable to all the cantonments in the Presidency of Bombay, under the Bombay Cantonments Act of 1867.

The grant of the Indian medal of 1854, with clasp, inscribed "Perak, 1875-76," in the case of the troops which proceeded from India, is to be limited to the period between Nov. 27, 1875, and March 20, 1876. The Commander-in-Chief in India has been requested to adopt early measures for the submission of rolls of the officers and soldiers of corps who are entitled to these decorations.

The *Times of India* says:—"A paragraph has been going the round of the Press to the effect that from next cold season all the troop-ships will go to and from Kurrachee, and no longer, as at present, to and from Bombay. We are, however, able to state that this statement is grossly inaccurate. There is no intention whatever of sending *all* the troop-ships to Kurrachee in future, but we believe it has been arranged by the authorities at home to have the drafts for Sind and the Punjab collected and sent in *one* vessel to Kurrachee direct."

The formation of the new Guide Corps has been abandoned for the present from financial considerations.

The *Madras Athenæum* hears that it is proposed to establish recruiting depôts for the supply of recruits to the Native Army of the Madras Presidency. We do not think that the system of general recruiting depôts is a good one, for the officers of the depôts, having no subsequent interest in the recruits, are apt to prefer quantity to quality, and are not very particular about the sort of men they enlist. It is preferable to allow regiments to recruit for themselves, and recruits for regiments on field service in Afghanistan might be trained at the existing Native Infantry Depôt at Palaveram.

The Horse Guards, it is stated, have protested against the local rank of lieutenant-general being conferred on Gen. Roberts without sanction from home, in contravention of orders to the effect that such local rank is only given after royal sanction and approval.

Capt. W. E. Gowan, Bengal Infantry, has been appointed a paid attaché to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department in India, from Feb. 8 last.

Brigdr.-Gen. Baker, C.B., has been suffering at Cabul from an attack of fever.

Col. E. Tyrwhitt, Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the Service, from April 15.

The names of the following officers have been placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified, in consequence of the death of Lieut.-Gen. A. Boyd, Bengal S.C., on Jan. 24, 1880:—Major-Gen. G. A. Fisher, Bengal S.C., on the list of lieutenant-generals; Col. D. Boyd, Bombay S.C., on the list of major-generals; Major E. W. Trevor, Bombay S.C., on the list of lieutenant-colonels.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Nepeau, Madras S.C., is about to retire on a pension of £191 12s.

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The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on Monday, May 31, 1880, at 3 p.m. His Grace the DUKE of RICHMOND and GORDON, K.G., in the Chair.

The following alteration in Rule 2 will be proposed, viz.:—To omit the words "land forces," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "regular army," and after the word "married," to insert "whilst their husbands were serving."

Four Widows will be elected at the Office on May 28, 1880, and the result will be announced at the Meeting. A Subscription of Half a Guinea annually, or a donation of Five Guineas, entitles to one vote at each election, and a right to nominate a candidate.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FORAGE CAP.—Nothing yet decided.

ERRATUM.—By a slip of the pen, the word "scuttles" was written for the word "scuppers," in our remarks on the Atalanta last week. There were some comments in the issue of the week before on the illustration in the *Graphic* of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the U.S. frigate Constellation, in which the writer, deceived by the resemblances, fell into the error of supposing that a gentleman in a pot-hat and ulster was intended for the Royal Admiral, whereas the Duke was represented in full dress, cocked hat and all; but we must say the likeness ceased with the correct reproduction of the uniform.

Owing to a great press of matter, we are compelled to leave over a number of letters in type.

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Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

THE tone of the official reports on the late Volunteer Review affords an agreeable contrast to the dry and caustic censures which were so freely applied to former displays, and which at one time, indeed, threatened the Volunteer movement itself with extinction. It would be impossible for any such organisation as that which the Volunteers once lived under to endure under a constant application of official contumely, and it is to the lasting credit of men like Lord Elcho, Lord Bury, Lord Ranelagh, and many others that, having faith in the sterling merit of the materials which they had done so much to form into living organisms, they struggled manfully on, in spite of the cold blast of professional discouragement from the Horse Guards, which has now been changed for the balmy breath of favour and affection. But the change is not without justification. The Duke of Cambridge can now write with something like enthusiasm of the "facility and precision" of manœuvres which were before but occasions for confusion and disorder, and of the qualities of the firing, which was formerly the blazing-away of promiscuous crowds of riflemen. His Royal Highness notes with admiration the "splendid physique and soldierlike bearing of upwards of 18,000 men," which is about three times the strength of the force which Sir Thomas Steele squeezed out of the Aldershot Division for the inspection of the Queen; and the Royal enthusiasm extends even to the service of the guns of the Volunteer Artillery. All this is most gratifying, and will be most particularly grateful to the Volunteers all over the kingdom. They will feel that they have won their moral Waterloo; they have won it by perseverance, and they deserve their reward. But it must be confessed that they have been greatly supported and assisted, first, by popular goodwill and recognition; and secondly, by the fostering care of the very military authorities who sat on them so heavily in the cradle, but who assumed the functions of nursing-mother with assiduity and unction, as soon as they recognised the native vigour and indomitable energies of the immortal infant. The training of the Volunteers, conducted at first by old serjeants and non-commissioned officers, aided by a few officers of the Regular Army, has by degrees been carried on under the supervision of professional soldiers; and as the State relaxed its purse-strings, and let out the nourishing streams of gold on the soil, crops of well-drilled, steady battalions of citizen soldiers responded to the expectations of the State, and justified the predictions of the early cultivators of the crop. It would be invidious to inquire how far the Volunteer movement has caused the deterioration of the materials for the Regular Army which is attributed to it by some, but which is, we believe, greatly exaggerated. What the country has paid for, it has got,—the full value of its money; and has, moreover, secured what is worth many millions, indeed, in the creation of a splendid body of marksmen, imbued with military instincts, and in some measure trained as soldiers for the field; and in the diffusion through a "nation of shopkeepers" of military aptitudes, and a proper appreciation of martial virtues and soldierly duties.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday next.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, the 31st inst., at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at this levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The reports as to the pending reduction of the Army Estimates—by, it is said, two millions—must be considered premature, for, as yet, Mr. Childers has not had time to shake down into office, and it is scarcely likely that he will suggest reductions before he has had an opportunity afforded him of looking carefully into matters, and seeing how money is being spent.

We understand that the case of Captain F. W. Butler, 9th Regiment, still remains undecided, and notwithstanding the valuable nature of the services performed by this officer, the Indian Authorities systematically ignore him and, place a deaf ear to all his entreaties to be recouped the expenses to which he was put. Be the merits of the case what they may, it must be seen that this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and when Lord Lytton arrives in England we shall hope to find steps taken to set the matter right, for at present it almost seems as though there has been a miscarriage of justice, for no complaints are made, so far as we can learn, as to the manner in which Captain Butler carried out the duty entrusted to him.

The retirement of Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., will be announced in an early gazette under the age-clause. Dr. Gordon's retirement will be regretted throughout his department, in which he has always commanded the respect of subordinates. He has striven at all times to work the present system harmoniously, and his administration of his department lately in Madras stamped him as a man of exceptional ability, calling forth, as it did, the approval of both Sir F. Haines and Sir N. Chamberlain, as well as of all officers who served with and under him. An officer of Dr. Gordon's experience and attainments can ill be spared.

Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley will enter upon his duties as Quartermaster-General of the Army on July 1, on which date Sir Daniel Lysons, it is arranged, shall relieve Sir Thomas Steele at Aldershot. General Lysons has rented Aldershot Park, about a mile from the camp, which he will occupy until such time as the official residence about to be erected for the officer in command of the Division is ready.

General Sir Neville Chamberlain continues, we are sorry to hear, in a very indifferent state of health, but he has decided to hold on to his command of the Madras Army, and there seems every prospect of his remaining in India until he has completed his term of service, which does not expire until early next year.

Sir Evelyn Wood will arrive in England in a few weeks' time from the Cape, when he will resume command of the Chatham District; Colonel W. Earle, C.S.I., half-pay, late Grenadier Guards, officiating Brigadier at Chatham, then relieving Major-General the Hon. R. Monck, in command at Shorncliffe.

We have reason to believe that the War Office contemplate increasing by nine the number of General officers on the fixed establishment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Penzance. This will entail no expense on the country, and opportunity will be afforded of absorbing still further the number of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels for whom no employment can be found, at the same time creating vacancies in commands for those regimental Colonels, who, promoted since October 1, 1877, and still unemployed, have not five years to serve in that rank before being placed on a reserved list.

Colonels F. W. Ord and C. Hardy, Royal Artillery, have, we understand, applied for two of the vacant pensions now at the disposal of the Authorities. A third pension is available by the death of Major-General Symons, Royal Artillery.

The reduction of a brigade of Royal Horse Artillery is under the consideration of the War Office. Should this be decided on—consequent on a projected increase of the mountain batteries—we believe the head-quarters of a brigade will be withdrawn from Ireland.

We regret to learn that Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon J. Tatam, who came home some time ago invalided from Madras, continues in a very bad state of health; and unless a change for the better takes place, another vacancy may be expected to take place in the administrative ranks of the Veterinary Department, for at present Mr. Tatam is quite unfit to take another tour of service abroad.

Two Brigade commands on the Bengal Establishment are about to fall vacant by the return to England of Major-Generals H. R. Browne and J. Ross, C.B., who complete their five years in the appointments at the end of next month. A third Brigade will have to be filled shortly, Brigadier-General Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., completing his time on July 10.

We learn from Maritzburg that the commission (Brevet Major J. Alleyne, R.A., president, Mr. Rudolph, Landdrost of Utrecht, and Lieutenant R. P. Littledale, R.E., member), appointed by Sir Garnet Wolseley for the final settlement of all disputes, and for the demarcation of the boundary between the Transvaal territory and the Swazi country, having completed its work, has returned to Natal. There was no foundation for the report which went the round of the local papers that one, if not all the members of the Commission, had been murdered by the Swazis.

A correspondent writes:—"It may not be generally known that the apathy which characterises many officers commanding Militia regiments is, in numerous cases, the cause of second battalions to their regiments not being raised, and of additional companies or batteries not being applied for." This seems to us a subject well worthy of the consideration of the new Secretary of State for War.

It seems from recent appointments that the well-meaning Circular, issued a year ago from the office of the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery at the Horse Guards, calling on commanding officers of brigades to recommend officers for the depôt batteries, was never intended to be acted upon. It would thus appear that these appointments, some seventy in number, are still regarded as snug berths for those officers possessing interest in influential quarters.

It is reported that owing to the detention in India of Brigadier-General Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., till the autumn, it is by no means certain that the present popular Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery will succeed to the Inspector-Generalship as previously arranged.

Colonel R. C. Stewart, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, has arranged to leave England during the first week in the ensuing month for India, to assume the brigade command in Madras, for which he has lately been selected, from the command of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Colonel F. C. Trevor, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been appointed to succeed Colonel A. Brendon, R.A., as Inspector of the Auxiliary Artillery in the Dover District, Colonel R. Mackenzie, R.A., succeeding Colonel N. O. S. Turner, C.B., at Portsmouth, promoted to Major-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Collington, R.A., taking the place of Colonel C. R. Hill, at York.

There is not much to report this week from Afghanistan. Sir D. Stewart reports all quiet in Logar and Kohistan. The Ghilzai Chiefs lately in conference at Tezin have arrived at Cabul. Sir F. Roberts, whose force was at Hissarak on the 18th inst., is reported to have destroyed Padshah Khan Ghilzai's forts. On the 19th, about 2,000 Safis, making a demonstration at Besud, were successfully cut off by a force sent from Jellalabad, with a loss to the enemy of 50 killed, the British only losing 10 men wounded. Mirak Shah who had been governor of Hariob, being under influence of Padshah Khan, has been removed.

Mr. Trevelyan, on an early day, will move that the organisation of the higher ranks of the Army, embodied in the Royal Warrant of 1877, was contrary to the interests of the officers and a burden to the Exchequer, and that the Active List of Generals ought to be reduced in number to a point which should be adequate, and not more than adequate, to the requirements of the Service, and that thenceforth no appointments should be made to honorary colonelcies.

Colonel North intends, on an early date, to move an address on the subject of the position of captains in the Army under the Royal Warrant.

We hear that at last it has been determined to reduce the Riding Establishment at Woolwich,—that very showy little troop of gunners without guns. It is calculated that every individual taught riding in this establishment costs the country for his equitation alone more than £100.

The Lieutenant-Colonels in the Artillery of over five years' service are about to share the fate just meted out to their brethren in the Cavalry and Infantry, though they will be more fortunate in having a longer notice to quit than that accorded to the latter, who have not been over leniently treated.

A vacancy has occurred among the Exons of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Todd, late of the 14th Hussars. Colonel Todd had held the appointment since April, 1864.

At the present moment, the Russian Government is engaged experimenting with the English system of riding, and the *Moscow Gazette* informs us that it is found to be such an improvement upon the system in vogue with the Russian cavalry, that its proposal has been made to render it universal throughout the Russian Army.

We learn from India that Lieutenant C. T. Barrow, 26th Cameronians, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has been appointed (temporarily) Military Secretary to his Excellency. Lieutenant Barrow has but lately returned from South Afghanistan, where he has been employed as Orderly Officer to General Phayre, C.B.

A distinguished-service reward has fallen vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General F. A. Whimper, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. King, Royal Artillery, has been selected to fill the vacancy among the Queen's Aides-de-Camp, vacant by the retirement of Colonel W. J. E. Grant, C.B., R.A. Colonel King served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, repulse of the sortie on October 26, 1854, and was aide-de-camp to General Markham at the final assault of the Redan on September 8 (mentioned in despatches, medal with four clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, fifth class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He joined the Army June 19, 1850, and became lieutenant-colonel July 24, 1875.

The officers serving in Zululand were buoyed up with the hope of batta or an allowance to enable them to replace their clothes, torn and worn with the hard service there among thorn bushes and rocks. Their appearance is most unpresentable, of various colours and patches. The expenses are great in the Transvaal, and the carriage of supplies fearful. A steady subaltern, who does not indulge in luxuries, writes his friends, it costs him about £1 a day for food, washing, &c. We hope all this will be taken into consideration, and that the earnestly hoped-for batta will be ordered to be issued without delay.

The Honorary Secretary for the Army Inter-Regimental Rifle Match writes:—"The entries up to date are as follows:—Officers, 146; non-commissioned officers and men, 424; battalions entered for the team prizes, 41. The prize-list, supposing no more entries to be made, will be somewhat as follows:—Team prizes: First, £82; second, £41. Individual prizes—Officers: First, £14 10s. and a gold badge; second, £12 10s.; third to sixth, £5 each; seventh to fourteenth, £4 each; fifteenth to eighteenth, £3 each. Individual prizes—Men's: First, £6 and a gold badge; second to fifth, £5 each; sixth to tenth, £4 each; eleventh to fifty-second, £2 each. Total value of prizes, £344, exclusive of the gold badges. Entries will continue to be received, but subject to a charge of 25 per cent. additional."

It will have been noticed that the unfortunate Colonel Hackett, of the 90th, has been passed over for promotion in his regiment. One would have thought that the circumstances under which the officer lost his eyesight in Zululand would have recommended him to the favourable consideration of the War Office, and that that department would at any rate have saved him the pain which he must naturally feel at finding that, after all his suffering, a junior has been advanced over his head.

The Navy.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 14, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to declare his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, as a mark of the sense entertained by her Majesty of the services rendered by his Royal Highness in administering relief in Ireland.—J. Bernard Burke, Ulster.

ADMIRALTY, May 17, 1880.

Engineer John Hall has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 11th inst.

ADMIRALTY, May 19, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Captain Cortland Herbert Simpson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 18th inst.; Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Edmund Henry Davenport has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 9, 1880; and Assistant-Paymaster W. Trew has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet with seniority of 18th inst.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Brigade)—Mr. Allen Hastings Fry to be Sub-Lieutenant (May 19).

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Charles G. May, to the Valiant, additional for temporary service; Edwin J. P. Gallwey, to the Vernon, as torpedo instructor; John Durnford, to the Alexandra, for torpedo duties; Gerard W. Russell, to the Minotaur; Arthur R. M. Creagh, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Doterel; Arthur Lingham, to the Thunderer; Thomas F. W. Ingram, to the Alexandra.

Navigating-Lieutenant—Charles R. H. Robinson, to the Malabar.

Midshipman—Edmund R. Pears, to the Euryalus, for Ruby, when recommissioned.

Fleet Surgeon—Charles H. Slaughter, to the Wolverene.

Staff Surgeons—W. J. Inman, to the Garnet; Charles Strickland, to the Hecla.

Chief Engineer—John C. Weeks, to the Tamar.

Surgeons—Jephson J. Connell, M.D., to the Pioneer; William Pearson, to the Cambridge; Charles H. H. Moore, to the Bacchante.

Engineers—John A'Court, to the Asia, additional, vice Trigg; John Muir, to the Belleisle; Edwin W. Boulton, to the Medway.

Carpenter—A. Evans, to the Bacchante.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, which is having defects made good at Portsmouth, is ordered to be ready for sea by June 10. During her cruise she lost some zinc sheathing by the rubbing of her anchor chains, and had her capstan disabled. The Bacchante is only being prepared for a two months' cruise.

Beacon was still doing duty at Muscat when last heard from, but was to proceed to Bushire and Bahrein about the middle of May.

Belleisle, Capt. T. Barnardiston, has been placed in dry dock at Devonport for examination.

Dryad was at Trincomalee, and was to leave about May 1 for Rangoon, to relieve the Spartan, which would at once proceed to Trincomalee.

Excellent, Capt. J. O. Hopkins. Com. J. H. Rainier, of this ship is, says the *Portsmouth Times*, to be presented with a very pretty carriage clock by the lieutenants of the "long course" 1879-80, in recognition of his courtesy and consideration in directing their studies. A pecularity of the clock is the substitution of the names of the donors on the dial-plate for the hours, their names, in order of seniority, being Lieuts. Savile, Windham, Wingfield, Lees, Lowry, Tillard, Evan-Thomas, Langford, Galloway, Reynolds, Marsh, and Burke, with that of Lieut. Lloyd round the centre, immediately over the hands.

Fantome, which had gone for a cruise to the Cayman Islands, was recalled to Port Royal about the middle of April, in order to be sent to La Guayra for the protection of British interests, news having been received of the blockade of the Orinoco. The Tourmaline was to sail for Colon on April 24, and would communicate with the Fantôme off La Guayra.

Firebrand, Lieut.-Com. V. E. J. B. von Donop, left Sierra Leone on the 4th inst., in search of the two remaining missing boats of the American.

Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Nowell, remained at Singapore by last accounts. A dramatic entertainment, in aid of the Irish Famine Relief Fund, given in the Town Hall by the officers and men of the Foxhound on April 14, was a great success, and the net proceeds amounted to $250.

Garnet, Capt. Loftus F. Jones, who is appointed to the command of this ship, vice Erskine, entered the Navy in 1849, and served in the Tribune, Capt. Harry E. Edgell, C.B., in the Mediterranean during the late Russian war. On Dec. 26, 1856, he was promoted to acting lieut. in the Termagant, Comdre. Henry Kellett, C.B., on the North America and West Indies station, and on May 25, 1857, was promoted to lieut. He was appointed on Feb. 1, 1858, to the Marlborough, Capt. Lord Frederick H. Kerr, fitting at Portsmouth, for the flag of Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., in the Mediterranean; and on Sept. 23, 1859, was transferred to the Imperieuse, Capt. Rochfort Maguire, fitting at Portsmouth for the East India and China station, and was employed as flag-lieut. to Rear-Admiral Lewis T. Jones, K.C.B., successively in that ship and in the Chesapeake, on the last-named station, until promoted to com., Oct. 4, 1861. His next appointment was on July 13, 1864, to the command of the Sparrow, on the West Coast of Africa, which he commanded until the close of 1865. He was inspecting officer in the Coastguard service, successively of the Kilrush and Falmouth divisions, from Dec. 13, 1865, until Jan. 1868, on the 9th of which month he was appointed to the command of the Royalist, fitting at Woolwich for the North America and West Indies station, from which ship he was posted, April 4, 1870.

Growler, Com. E. Willcox. A telegram from Malta, dated May 19, says that the Growler had proceeded for Plymouth.

Hecla ,Capt. M. Singer, left Plymouth Sound on Monday for Bantry Bay, where she arrived on Wednesday, with supernumeraries and stores for the Channel Squadron.

Iris, Capt. E. H. Seymour, made the measured-mile trial of her machinery on Tuesday. As this ship is built entirely for speed, the Iris was very powerfully engined, with a set having each four cylinders—two high-pressure, 41 in. in diameter, and two low-pressure, 75 in. in diameter. The stroke is 3 ft. Although the engines on the contractors' trial more than developed their contract power, considerable disappointment was at first felt at the estimated speed not having been realised. A long series of experiments, extending from Feb. 4 to Aug. 15, 1878, were subsequently carried out, with the object of discovering wherein the defect consisted. Four runs were made at full power, giving a mean speed of 17·551 knots, with 90·66 revolutions of the starboard and 92·82 revolutions of the port engines a minute. The mean horse-power developed was—High-pressure cylinders, 1,723·88 starboard and 1,787·91 port; and low-pressure, 1,645·14 starboard and 1,685·76 port, giving a total of 6,842·69 horses. The safety-valves were weighted at 65 lb. and the average pressure was 62 12 lb. The power that was developed during the runs was not so great as on former trials, the falling-off being accounted for, to a great extent, by the fact of the crank-pin brasses of the starboard engines heating, and the additional circumstance that the boilers required the donkey feed during a portion of the trial. There was very little vibration of the ship due to the screws on Tuesday, and with the exception of the running of the crank bearings the machinery worked very satisfactorily. The highest temperature recorded in the stokehole was 121 deg., and the lowest 83 deg.

Jackal, Lieut. the Hon. R. Bingham, was undocked at Keyham Yard on Saturday, and will shortly sail for Oban.

Jumna, Capt. Parsons, arrived at Portsmouth on the 14th inst., after a very successful voyage, with military invalids and time-expired men. On the outward voyage an able seaman, named Henry Davis, whose friends reside at Devonport, was drowned under very distressing circumstances. The ship had just entered the Red Sea, and the deceased who belonged to the crew of the steam launch, was engaged in the boat which was hanging to the davits, when in reaching over the side he overbalanced himself and fell overboard, striking his head on one of the open port-hatches in his fall. Some women on the deck raised an alarm, and three officers immediately jumped overboard, but were unable to rescue the poor fellow, who sank immediately. He was to have been married on his arrival at Portsmouth.

Liberty, Lieut. G. O'Connor, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday for a cruise.

Nautilus, Lieut. A. Blennerhasset, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday for a cruise.

Neptune, which was purchased in March, 1878, from the Brazilian Government, was tried in the Solent last week for the first time since she became an English man-of-war. As it was essential, for the purposes of the trial, that she should be as nearly as possible brought down to her sea-going trim, 60 tons of water was admitted into her double bottom, which, with the amount of coal in the bunkers, gave her a draught of 24ft. 10in. forward and 25ft. aft. As she lay deep in the water, her bows pushed ahead, when driving at full speed, a wave from 10ft. to 11ft. in height, and threw great strain upon the machinery as well as retarding the ship. It was also noticed that a broad channel of dead water followed in her wake. The Neptune was designed in 1872 by Mr. E. J. Reed.

Phœnix, Com. Grenfell, returned to Plymouth Sound on the 14th inst., and took up moorings in Barn Pool, after her week's cruise in the Channel.

Pilot, Lieut. J. Giles, was inspected on Monday by Capt. R. Bradshaw.

Ready, Com. Herbert Edwards, was at Bombay up to April 22 in dock, and after being repaired was to leave again for Muscat.

Resistance, Capt. A. T. Thrupp, moved from the Sound into Devonport Harbour on the 14th inst., and will be surveyed by the dockyard officers as to her fitness for further service.

Ruby, Capt. R. Molyneux, which is to be recommissioned by Capt. Charles Foote, left Zanzibar for the Mozambique on April 5.

Seaflower, Lieut. G. C. Higgins, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday for a cruise.

Sealark, Lieut. G. R. Bromley, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Monday for a cruise.

Swift arrived at Chatham Dockyard on Thursday, to be completed for sea. She is a new vessel, having recently been launched from the yard of the Thames Shipbuilding Company. She has been built for speed, and will be fitted with engines of 870 horse-power, although she is only of 770 tons burden. It will be some months before she is ready to hoist the pendant.

Triumph, Capt. A. H. Markham, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, is expected to arrive at Vancouver Island about April 25. The Triumph has, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, been having some submarine mining operations at Payta, under the direction of her torpedo lieutenant, Mr. Chisholm Batten. A sunken wreck was much in the way in the bay, and it was thought advisable that it should be removed if possible by mining, and it was most successfully demolished, thus doing Payta Bay a service, and giving the Triumph some excellent practice.

Vestal, Com. G. Tandy, was at Zanzibar, but about to leave for Aden on April 17.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley. On April 4, two men, one named Orr, coxswain of the Naval Yard steam launch, and the other Baird, a seaman on the Vigilant, were walking along the wall at the Hung Ham Docks, when they both fell into the water. The men, we understand, were a little the worse for liquor, and Orr has never been seen since. Baird was picked up and drawn on shore by a dog belonging to a person in the dock.—*China Telegraph*.

Vivid, Staff Com. J. R. Ryan, was taken outside Plymouth Breakwater, after repairs, for a short steam trial.

Vulture, Com. J. Pringle, was at Bushire, and was to leave for Kurrachee and Bombay about the end of May.

Wild Swan, Com. S. Dacres, was at Bombay, under orders to leave for Zanzibar at the end of April.

TORPEDO-BOAT ATTACK.

Of the long and important series of competitive trials between the five-barrelled revolving Nordenfeldt machine-gun and the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, which were concluded at Portsmouth last week, the *Times* says:—The accuracy and penetrating powers of the rival weapons had been previously tested at Whale Island, and proved to be practically the same, and the purpose of the present experiments was to ascertain whether the Hotchkiss gun, when fired from a ship under way, was better adopted for riddling and disabling a torpedo-boat, also under steam, than the Nordenfeldt gun, which has been fitted to a great number of our ships-of-war. With this object, the trial took a very practical turn. The two machine-guns were mounted on the forecastle of the Medway gunboat, while the targets consisted of four full-sized models of second-class torpedo boats, with dummy machinery inside, and floating upon rafts. The experiments were conducted by Lieuts. Hammill and Nichol, of the Excellent, under the superintendence of Capt. Hopkins, and among those who witnessed the firing, in addition to the inventors, were Admiral Boys, Col. Close, R.A., and Capt. Lewis, R.E., of the Machine-Gun Committee; Commanders Brown and Custance, who had been specially sent down by the Admiralty; and Capt. Labrano, of the Italian corvette Christoforo Colombo, then at Portsmouth. The two guns were subjected to precisely the same conditions, the crews, having been trained in the use of both for several weeks previously, being changed from one to the other during each day. The trials were made at Spithead, and resulted as follows, the number of hits in the last runs not having been ascertained at the conclusion of the firing:—

	Shots per run.		Hits per run.		Shots per minute.		Hits per minute.	
	Nordenfeldt.	Hotchkiss.	Nordenfeldt.	Hotchkiss.	Nordenfeldt.	Hotchkiss.	Nordenfeldt.	Hotchkiss.
1st run 2nd run	118	35	62	11	23	7½	12	2½
3rd run 4th run	330	129	65	35	40	15	8	4
5th run 6th run	349	103	117	54	48	12½	16	6½
7th run 8th run	135	50	not counted		93	21	not counted	
Totals	932	317	244	100	204	56	36	13

The Medway, starting at 1,500 yards' distance, advanced towards the torpedo-boats, each gun firing all the way until close up, and in a couple of instances the range was shortened to 600 yards. The firing continued all day from 10 o'clock until 6 at night, the attacks being directed sometimes against the broadside and at other times against the bow of the targets. The Nordenfeldt scored the greater number of hits for each run as well as per minute, the excess varying from two to three times as many as the rival piece. The practice against the target end-on demonstrated the effectiveness of a good machine-gun at long range, seeing that at a distance of a mile the models could scarcely be discerned on the water. During this run the Nordenfeldt gun riddled the torpedo-boat through and through, until about 120 hits had been registered, every third shot scoring. Five of the shots hit the models of piston-rods in the interior, and many penetrated the fire-box, any one of which in actual hostilities would have disabled the boat and defeated the attack. The Hotchkiss gun, which is more suitable for military than naval purposes, also made very excellent practice for a single-shot machine. It had, however, the misfortune to break a firing-pin during one of the runs and to prematurely explode a couple of its shells, or explosive bullets, in the gun.

At the meeting of the Meteorological Society on Wednesday evening, a paper was read by Mr. C. Harding, F.M.S., "On the Winds and Weather Experienced in the North Atlantic between lats. 30° and 50° during February and March, 1880." This period includes the time during which her Majesty's ship Atalanta was on her homeward passage, as she left Bermuda on Jan. 31. From the data collected, it is shown that a gale blew in the Atlantic every day throughout the month of February, except on the 21st, and the 24th to the 27th. With special reference to her Majesty's ship Atalanta, it appears probable that she would not have met with any exceptionally severe weather earlier than about Feb. 12 or 13, and allowing that she had averaged from five to six knots per hour on her homeward course, she would on that date have inevitably encountered a severe hurricane. A heavy gale is noted on the 12th, in lat 38° N. and long. 45° W., which is in the direct homeward-bound track from Bermuda; and if the Atalanta had only averaged four knots per hour on her homeward course, she would have fallen in with this gale. The storm on the 12th and 13th may fairly be considered as about the most severe during the two months of February and March.

Eighty £5 Bank-of-England notes were dug up in a meadow at Dover on Friday. They were encased in a circular shell of plaster of Paris, and had been damaged by the wet. So far as the numbers could be made out, they corresponded with the notes stolen in 1872 from the Paymaster's Office, Walmer Royal Marine Barracks, on which occasion nearly £2,000 was stolen.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Naval School was held on Thursday, at the Royal United Service Institution, Admiral R. H. Stopford, V.P., in the chair. The Council's annual report contained a long list of successes and honours gained by former pupils. The reports of the examiners were highly satisfactory. A satisfactory account was given of the financial condition of the school, the council bearing testimony to the zeal of Mr. Alfred Eames, the secretary, who had been the means of greatly increasing the prosperity of the institution. Legacies and donations to the amount of £1,359 had been invested.

The New Boot Polish.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. Propert, Battersea Park Road, London.

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

We have received from the Bristol Brigade the following interesting statement of the progress of the Brigade for the twelve months ending March 25, 1880:—Experience having shown that the funds of the Brigade could not stand the strain of supplying uniform of the cost price of £3 15s. to members for an entrance-fee of one guinea, it was decided by the committee, in February, last year, to raise this fee to £2 10s. This has had the effect on one hand of considerably checking the entries; but on the other hand, of placing the finances in a satisfactory condition. The Brigade is out of debt, and the balance this year in its favour is the largest since 1876. Since March 26, 1879, 23 new members have been enrolled, 51 have been struck off the rolls, showing a decrease during the year of 28 members. Of the 51 members who have been struck off, 28 have been removed for non-attendance at drill, and non-payment of subscriptions; 22 resigned from various causes, and 1 had died. Owing to depression of business last year, several members left Bristol to seek employment, and others had to discontinue their subscriptions. The Brigade at present numbers 140 members, out of which 123 have their uniform, and 17 are awaiting it. Last August two detachments were embarked for a week's cruise on board the Cromer, Lieut.-Com. Bolitho, who spoke in high terms of the conduct of the Volunteers during these cruises. The average attendance at drill for the year, reckoning the whole brigade, is 36½ drills to each member. Some members have attended over 100 drills; the best attendance being 161. When it is considered that to count a whole drill men must be punctual to time, and if only one minute late they only count half a drill, and that no capitation-grant is allowed for "efficient members" (15 drills), this annual average attendance may fairly be called satisfactory. The Mayor of Bristol has consented to inspect the Brigade on Saturday, June 5.

THE SPITHEAD DEFENCES.

The Committee on Working Heavy Guns paid a visit to Portsmouth on Wednesday, for the purpose of testing the working of the guns mounted at the Spit-bank Fort. Having inspected the fort thoroughly, and examined the various alterations in the fittings, &c., which had been effected, at their recommendation, since the last "field-day" at the fort, the programme of the day was commenced. The general idea, says our correspondent, was:—A detachment of an enemy's fleet is supposed to have forced the Needles passage, and is manœuvring between Fort Gilkicker and Spithead, with the object of bombarding the Dockyard. Co-operating with these ships is a flotilla of gunboats between the Horsesand Fort and Eastney (represented by two targets). The action began with five 12·5-inch guns opening fire in succession on the imaginary fleet, which, owing to the proximity of the land, were unshotted. After firing three rounds the action was continued by the remaining four 12·5-inch guns, loaded with the battering charge, 160lb. P2 powder and a Palliser's shell. The practice was much interfered with by small craft getting in the range and remaining there, so the first round was completely thrown away. The splash of these monsters, weighing over 800lbs., added to their erratic course after the first graze, was a sufficient hint to the skippers of the boats that accidents will happen, and they cleared off accordingly. The practice was then very good, and the left-hand target, consisting of a barrel with a banderoll stuck in it, soon disappeared. The guns proved themselves straight shooters, and a gunboat would have had very poor chance when once within range of the whole three forts. The only point which caused dissatisfaction was the "jump" of the slide after each round. Sometimes the front of the slide would rise from 12 to 15 inches, this however, can easily be remedied, but will cause an expensive alteration in the fittings.

SHIPBUILDING FOR ROYAL NAVY.

During the first quarter of the present year six vessels of various tonnage and power were launched, and there are 24 others either ordered to be built or under construction at the Government dockyards or by private firms. The vessels now being fitted for service or just ready for commission include the Ajax, sister ship of the Agamemnon, of four guns, 8,492 tons burden, with engines of 6,000-horse power; a composite screw sloop of 1,124 tons, and 900-horse power, to be armed with six guns, built at Chatham, the Doterel; a double-screw composite gun-vessel, the Linnet, sister ship to the Swift, built by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, of 770 tons, with engines of 870-horse power; a paddle vessel of 540 tons and 480 horse-power engines, by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., named the Niger; and two out of three screw composite gun-vessels, each of 774 tons burden, with engines of 750 horse-power, to carry three guns each, also built by Messrs. Elder, and named the Rambler and Ranger. The new vessels ordered to be built include three cruisers, of the second rate, to be named, Arethusa, Leander, and Phæton, and an armoured barbette ship, to be named the Collingwood. The other vessels under construction, some of which are in a forward state for launching, comprise five composite screw gunboats, of 455 tons burden, each to be furnished with four guns, and to be fitted with engines of 360 horse-power, to be named the Banterer, Grappler, Redwing, Wasp, and Wrangler. The Redwing is being built at Pembroke Dockyard, and is to be fitted for Coastguard service; the other four are under construction by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company; a double-screw steel armour-plated turret-ship and ram of 6,200 tons, to have engines of 4,500 horse-power, building at Chatham, to be named the Conqueror. This vessel is to be entirely coated with steel armour, and will be armed with four heavy guns; in the wake of her turret-guns, and in other exposed positions, her armour will be 12 in. in thickness; she is being built on the lines of the Rupert, but is not likely to be ready for launching for about a year; a screw composite gun-vessel, sister ship to the Rambler and Ranger, of 774 tons, with engines of 750 horse-power, building by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, to be named the Algerine, and designed to carry three guns; two steel double-screw gunboats of 253 tons each, and 168 horse-power engines, to be armed with one gun each, and building at Pembroke Dockyard, to be named the Bouncer and Insolent; two double-screw steel armour-plated turret-ships of 9,150 tons burden, to be supplied with engines of 6,000 horse-power, one building at Pembroke, and to be named the Majestic, and the other at Portsmouth, to be named the Colossus, designed to carry six guns each; a double-screw, steel, armour-plated torpedo-ram, of 2,640 tons, and to be furnished with engines of 5,500 horse-power, building at Chatham Dockyard, and to be named the Polyphemus. Three screw corvettes of steel and iron cased with wood, each of 2,383 tons, with engines of 2,300 horse-power, to carry 14 guns, one under construction at Chatham Dockyard, and to be named the Constance,—this vessel is being prepared for launching,—and the other two building at Portsmouth, to be named the Canada and Cordelia; three screw composith gunboats of 455 tons each, to carry four guns, and to be fitted with engines of 360 horse-power, to be named the Bullfrog, Cockchafer, and Espoir, all under construction at Pembroke Dockyard; and two composite screw sloops, of 1,124 tons and 900 horse-power engines, each to carry six guns, building at Devonport, and to be named the Espiègle and Mutine. There are at present no broadside armoured ships building for the Navy.

"ORPHEUS" MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My appeal for subscriptions to the above fund, which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* on the 15th inst., having thus far met with great success, I shall be much obliged if I may be allowed to state that a committee is in course of formation, whose names will shortly be published, and that an account has been opened at Messrs. Charles Hopkinson and Sons' Bank, 3 Regent Street, St. James's, S.W., where cheques can be paid into, crossed "Orpheus Memorial Fund," and donations will be received.—I am, &c., CHARLES GEORGE BROOKE-HUNT.

Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire, May 20.

[We have received a further subscription of £1 towards the memorial from Mrs. Hungerford-Eagar.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

A water-colour drawing of the Atalanta, by Mr. Yockney, R.N., is at present on view at 168 New Bond Street.

A monument, consisting of a large cross of Aberdeen granite, has been erected in Canongate Churchyard, Edinburgh, in memory of soldiers who have died in Edinburgh Castle from 1692 to the present time. The monument, which is the gift of Mr. William Ford, Holyrood, was unveiled last week in the presence of Major-Gen. Hope, commanding the Forces in North Britain.

The following compliment to our Sailors' Homes has been addressed by the captain of the U.S. ship Constellation, to the committee of the Cork Sailors' Home:—"Gentlemen,—Before leaving this port I beg to express my acknowledgment for kind treatment and attention shown to the petty officers and seamen of this ship who visited Cork, and who report that they received every attention, and were well-cared for by the authorities of your most excellent institution.—I have, &c., EDWARD L. POTTER, Captain, U.S. ship Constellation."

The members of the Navy Club dined together at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday. Admiral Erskine presided, and Sir William Bruce, Bart., was the guest. There were also present:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Rodney Mundy, G.C.B., Admiral Lord Edward Russell, Vice-Admiral Boyle, Vice-Admiral Hon. J. W. Spencer, Vice-Admiral R. A. Oliver, Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., Rear-Admiral Seccombe, Capt. Sir Lambton Loraine, Capt. Codrington, Capt. Robinson, and Com. Gassiot.

On Tuesday the steam-tug Lord Elgin, of Queenstown, picked up near Daunt's Rock Lightship the port of a man-of-war. The ring bolts were marked with the Government brand. The wreckage was painted black on one side and white upon the other. It was removed on board the guard-ship Revenge for inspection. It was at first supposed to belong to the missing ship Atalanta, but it appears to have been only a few hours in the water, and most probably was lost from the Trinity steamer Alert which left Queenstown on Tuesday morning for the Lizard, and passed in the vicinity of the place where the port was found drifting.

The statutory meeting of the Investment Registry and Stock Exchange (Limited) took place on the 19th inst., at their offices, West-End Stock Exchange, in Pall Mall. The proceedings were necessarily formal, but Major-Gen. the Hon. W. Feilding, the chairman, was enabled to inform shareholders that during the few weeks the Exchange had been open a very considerable amount of business had been done, that the shares already taken up were considered to furnish a capital amply sufficient for the present purposes of the company, and that what they all had to look for and work for was not additional capital, but additional business, which could best be obtained by shareholders making the objects of the West-End Stock Exchange known among their friends and acquaintances, and inviting their co-operation. After a few questions had been put and answered, the proceedings terminated with the election of auditors and a vote of confidence in the board.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally held in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being free from all deleterious and acid compounds. Price 2s 9d per box. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowland's.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

Obituary.

Lieut.-Gen. F. A. Whimper, C.B., died on Tuesday, at Pondwell, Ryde, Isle of Wight, in his 66th year. Gen. Whimper entered the Army in 1835, as ensign in the 98th Regiment, saw active service with that regiment in the China expedition (for which he received the medal), and was present at the capture of Ching Kiung Foo. He also served with the 55th Regiment through a great part of the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the Alma (medal and clasp, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, Turkish medal, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). He was nominated a C.B. in 1873. His commissions bore date as follows, viz.:—Ensign, Jan. 23, 1835; lieutenant, March 23, 1838; captain, Oct. 5, 184 ; major, June 24, 1853; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 12, 1854; colonel, June 3, 1860; major-general, March 6, 1868; and lieutenant-general, Oct. 1, 1877.

Major-Gen. Sir B. T. Phillips, formerly of the Indian Army, who died on the 10th inst. at Paris, was 75 years of age. A son of the late Mr. S. H. Phillips, of Haroldstone, Pembrokeshire, he was born in the year 1804, and entered the Bengal Cavalry in 1821, serving in India, with slight intervals, down to 1856. He raised and commanded the Bengal Cavalry depôt at Cawnpore, and when with the 7th Regt., in 1824, made a forced march of upwards of 80 miles to the relief of Jeypore. He also served through the Bheel campaign, and through the Sikh campaign of 1848-49 (medal). He was lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1857 down to 1861, and received the honour of knighthood in 1858.

The *South of India Observer* says:—"Another of the officers who obtained their commissions and served in the days of the Hon. East India Company has passed away. Col. W. H. Godfrey entered in the Army in 1828, had seen some service, and been wounded on two or three occasions. He was present at the capture of the town of Gotah; the engagement in the Panorah Pass in 1835; and the capture of Runseehoor in 1837; also at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad. In 1855, Col. Godfrey, then Major Godfrey, received the thanks of Government for his gallant conduct in the field. Col. Godfrey retired in 1861.

Amusements.

Favoured by fine weather, the Whitsuntide holiday-makers largely patronised the places of amusement in the environs of the Metropolis. No special novelty was provided at any of the theatres, but most of the managers gave morning performances, which were generally well attended.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, Madame Adelina Patti has received a cordial greeting on her reappearance, and her vocal powers have exhibited no sign of decay. On Tuesday the favourite prima donna appeared as Rosina in "*Il Barbiere di Siviglia*," her next appearance, on Friday, being as Violetta in "*La Traviata*." On Thursday, Madame Albani appeared as the heroine of Ambroise Thomas's opera of "*Mignon*."

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA has commenced its season auspiciously with Madame Christine Nilsson in "*Faust and Marguerite*," her voice being in admirable condition, and her welcome being as enthusiastic as ever. To Sir Michael Costa has now succeeded Signor Arditi, but it cannot be said that the change has been detrimental to the efficiency of the orchestra. Mr. Joseph Maas is deservedly taking his place in the front rank of tenors on the Italian lyrical stage. "*La Sonnambula*" favourably introduced on Monday night Mdlle. Emma Nevada, a young American vocalist, who is said never before to have sung on any stage. Her voice is a light soprano, of fresh and sympathetic quality. "*Carmen*," with Mdlle. Minnie Hauk, followed on Tuesday, and "*Aïda*," with Madame Marie Roze, on Thursday.

"*Les Cloches de Corneville*," already represented more than seven hundred nights, has been restored to the programme of the GLOBE, with decided advantage. The powerful acting of Mr. Shiel Barry as the old miser, Gaspard, retains all its former intensity; Miss Violet Cameron resumes her place as the graceful Germaine, and Miss Emma Chambers is full of quaint drollery as the merry, mischievous Serpolette. Mr. Harry Paulton is exuberantly comic as the loquacious Bailie, and the general rendering of Planquette's melodious comic opera is now as perfect as at any previous period of its prolonged career.

The last nights of "*La Fille de Madame Angot*" are now announced at DRURY LANE, the later representations being rendered additionally attractive by the engagement of Madame Selina Dolaro as Clairette.

The season of French plays will commence at the GAIETY on Monday next, and will comprise a period of eight weeks. The repertory will include about fifty pieces, old and new. The American season at the Gaiety will begin on July 19, with Mr. Raymond in "*Colonel Sellers*," and at the end of August Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear in the American drama called "*The Mighty Dollar*."

Mr. Albery's new comedy at the VAUDEVILLE is entitled "*Jacks and Jills*," and Saturday week is assigned as the date of production.

Mr. George Honey is so seriously ill that doubts are entertained of the popular comedian being able to return to the stage.

Madame Modjeska, the Polish actress, will appear, after this week, every evening at the COURT THEATRE, and her next character will be Juliet in "*Romeo and Juliet*."

Mr. Burnand's new comedy, to be produced next week at the OLYMPIC, is an adaptation of "*Le Mari de la Débutante*," by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, brought out at the Palais Royal Feb. 5, 1879. Mr. John Hollingshead purchased the English right of producing this four-act comedy on the first night of its representation in Paris.

The CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES has added to its attractions a very pretty and picturesque ballet called "*Nymphs of the Ocean*," arranged by M. Dewinne. The supplementary entertainments are well supported by Miss Nelly Power, Mr. G. H. Macdermott, and other popular favourites of metropolitan amusement-seekers.

The Earl of Fife entertained the members of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms at dinner on Saturday last, at his residence in Cavendish Square.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner*. See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

A cricket match will be played at Lords, on Saturday, May 29, between eleven professional huntsmen and eleven professional jockeys, for the benefit of the Hunt Servants' Society and the Bentinck Benevolent Fund, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Beware of the party offering imitations of Macniven and Cameron's Pens. Sold at 6d and 1s per Box, by all Stationers.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
"The Pickwick, The Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

The Pickwick, The Owl, and the Waverley Pen." The Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are a treasure. "The world owes a debt of gratitude to the patentees." Patentees of Pens and Penholders, MACNIVEN and CAMERON, 23 to 33 Blair Street, Edinburgh, Penmakers to her Majesty's Government Offices. (Established 1770.)

The *Standard* states that:—"On the representation of the War Office, the Lords of the Treasury have withdrawn the stipulation by which the expenditure of the Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards was limited to £4,000 per annum, it having been pointed out how valuable the work performed by the Department has been, and how desirable it was not to curtail the extent of its usefulness."

TO EMIGRANTS, or any one leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which they may be exposed. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Advertisements.

NAVAL and MILITARY DINNERS.

St. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT.

The Officers of the under-mentioned Regiments have decided to hold their Annual Dinners at this Establishment on the following dates:—

35th REGIMENT	May 27.
5th NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS	May 27.
ARMY CHAPLAINS	June 3.
59th REGIMENT	June 7.
101st BENGAL FUSILIERS	June 8.

The Proprietors will be happy to forward a list of open dates to the Presidents of Mess Committees.

H. J. and W. J. ROBERTS.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.—To MESS PRESIDENTS, OFFICERS, and OTHERS. —The MANAGER of the INNS OF COURT HOTEL, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is now arranging DATES. Every convenience, and cuisine unique.—Full particulars on application to WALTER GOSDEN.

2ND LIFE GUARDS' CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at 34 DOVER STREET, on MONDAY, May 31, at 8 o'clock, Sir MICHAEL SHAW STEWART in the CHAIR.

Members intending to dine are requested to send their names before May 24 to Messrs. GUNTER and CO., 7 Berkeley Square.

3RD (PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on SATURDAY, 29th May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested kindly to send notice to that effect to Messrs. CHAS. HOPKINSON and SONS, 3 Regent Street, St. James's, at least three days before that date.

4TH (ROYAL IRISH) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, City, on FRIDAY, June 11, 1880, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

3RD HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on MONDAY, 24th May, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same as soon as possible to Messrs. C. and A. PAINTER, Ship and Turtle Tavern, 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

13TH (LIGHT DRAGOONS) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HOTEL CONTINENTAL, 1 Regent Street, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. H. SALTER, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., on or before May 30.

16TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on MONDAY, May 31, 1880, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. H. SALTER, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., on or before May 28.

17TH LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, May 27, 1880, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE will preside.

A notification of intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. H. SALTER, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

20TH HUSSARS.

The DINNER of the above Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

Officers late of the Regiment are requested to communicate their intention of dining to Colonel R. ALEXANDER, Union Club, Brighton.

2ND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

Officers late of the Regiment and also those now serving are requested to communicate their intention of dining to Captain GOSSET, West Park, Mortlake, Surrey.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of THE BUFFS will take place at the CRITERION, Regent Street, on FRIDAY, June 11th, at a quarter before 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, as early as convenient.

5TH NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ST. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT, Piccadilly, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to inform the MESS PRESIDENT, 5th Fusiliers, 1st Brigade Depôt, Berwick.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASON'S TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, June 2nd, 1880, at 7.45 p.m. General Lord AIREY, G.C.B., presiding.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to inform Mr. SALTER, Craig's Court, not later than May 31st, 1880.

9TH EAST NORFOLK REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers will be held at the CAFE ROYAL, 68 Regent Street, on THURSDAY, May 27, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same as soon as possible to ANDREW LAWRIE, Esq., 70 Jermyn Street, S.W.

15TH (YORK, EAST RIDING) REGIMENT.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on THURSDAY, May 27, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

22ND REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held on MAY 28, at the CRITERION, Regent's Circus.

R.S.V.P. to the MANAGER of the Criterion, before May 25.

23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, May 25, 1880, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. H. SALTER, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

24TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 24th Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, 25th May, at 8 o'clock precisely. It is hoped many old 24th Officers will attend.

Those wishing to dine are requested to communicate with Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel TONGUE, 1-24th Regiment, Gosport, by the 20th inst.

30TH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE) REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL DINNER, WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, MONDAY, May 31st.

Gentlemen intending to dine please notify to Sir GEORGE POCOCK, Bart., 72 Lansdown Place, Brighton.

35TH ROYAL SUSSEX CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at ST. JAMES'S HALL on THURSDAY, May 27, 1880, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Captain TRIMEN, Junior Army and Navy Club.

44TH (EAST ESSEX) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 7.45 p.m.

Members intending to be present are requested to inform Messrs. WILLIS and SON, on or before May 25.

48TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 48th Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, May 25, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to signify the same to W. G. JENNINGS, by the 22nd inst.

49TH REGIMENT (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE of WALES'S).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, on FRIDAY, June 11, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names to Major A. G. HUYSHE, 49th Regiment, Dover, on or before June 1.

54TH (WEST NORFOLK) REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL DINNER, CAFE ROYAL, Regent Street, MAY 31.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Captain W. F. O'BRIEN, Bellswood, near Winchfield, Hants.

55TH REGIMENT.

The Regimental Dinner will take place at SHORNCLIFFE on THURSDAY, June 3.

Officers late of the Regiment, and also those now serving, are requested to communicate their intention of dining to the MESS PRESIDENT, 55th Regiment, Shorncliffe, by May 25, 1880.

56TH (WEST ESSEX) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen who intend to be present are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER of the Albion, on or before Monday, May 24.

60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the "Celer et Audax" Club will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY, 1st June, at 8 o'clock. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE will preside.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co.'s, Craig's Court, S.W.

75TH REGIMENT.

The 75TH STIRLINGSHIRE CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on FRIDAY, June 11, 1880, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary, Captain CARLISLE, 65 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill.

82ND FOOT (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEERS).

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on FRIDAY, May 28, at 7.45 p.m.

Those intending to dine are requested to give as early intimation as possible to the Treasurer, J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq., Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on THURSDAY, June 3, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. B. STREET, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., on or before June 1.

91ST HIGHLANDERS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at the GROSVENOR RESTAURANT, Bond Street, at 7.30 o'clock.

Notice must be sent to the MANAGER, on or before June 7.

92ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will be held at the SHIP and TURTLE Tavern, 130 Leadenhall Street, on TUESDAY, May 25, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen will be pleased to intimate as early as possible to Messrs. C. and A. PAINTER, Ship and Turtle Tavern, if they purpose attending the Dinner.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, May 27, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend to dine are requested to notify the same to the Manager of the ALBION, on or before May 24.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE DINNER,

AT

WILLIS'S ROOMS, FRIDAY, MAY 28,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

H.R.H. the COLONEL-IN-CHIEF in the CHAIR.

For Tickets, apply to J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Esq Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W

LEICESTERSHIRE MILITIA.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names as early as possible to Captain MANNERS, 3 Cambridge Gate, London, N.W.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The Paper announced to be read on Friday, May 28, by Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., on "The March of the Quetta Column from the Indus to the Helmund River and Back," is unavoidably postponed, to a date which will be hereafter advertised.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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BIRTH.

USBORNE.—On the 17th inst., at 10 The Crescent, Queenstown, the wife of Commander Usborne, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEVAN—HILL.—On April 17, 1880, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. G. W. Hill, M.A., D.C.L., father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Townend, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Eustace Bolton Loraine Bevan, Capt. 97th Regiment, third son of Richard Lee Bevan, of Brixworth Hall, Northampton, to Mary Macauley Hill, fourth daughter of the Rev. G. W. Hill, Rector of St. Pauls.

DEATH.

PHILLPOTTS.—On the 14th inst., at 11 Radnor Place, Hyde Park, aged 86 years, Maria, widow of Colonel George Phillpotts, Royal Engineers. R.I.P.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Albani.—This evening, May 22, LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Albani; Conte Rodolfo, Signor De Reszke; and Elvino, Signor Gayarre.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Monday, May 24, DON GIOVANNI. Zerlina, Madame Adelina Patti; Donna Anna, Mdlle. Mantilla; Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Valleria; Don Ottavio, M. Carpi; Leporello, M. Gailhard; and Don Giovanni, Signor Cotogni.

Tuesday, May 25, MIGNON. Madame Albani, Madame Scalchi, Mdlle. Valleria; M. Vidal, M. Engel.

Thursday, May 27, DINORAH. Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Scalchi; M. Lassalle, M. Engel.

Début of Madame Verni.—Friday, May 28, LES HUGUENOTS. Valentina, Madame Verni.

Saturday, May 29, I PURITANI. Madame Albani; Signor Gayarre, Signor De Reszke, Signor Graziani.

Monday, May 31, LOHENGRIN. Madame Albani, Mdlle. Pasqua; Signor Gayarre, Signor Cotogni.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past. The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Ballet NYMPHS of the OCEAN. Invented and arranged by M. Dewinne. Music by M. Edouard Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

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WIMBLEDON SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS will take place on Saturday, June 5. OLD WIMBLEDONIANS who wish to be present, can obtain cards of admission by applying to Mr. WELLS, Wimbledon School.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY, May 24, 1880, at 4 o'clock p.m.

By order,

RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY, 4 Trafalgar Square, W.C.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at the UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock, by Admiral Sir A. C. KEY.

HALL LINE. — LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

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The magnificent fast steamship WISTOW HALL, 2,700 tons, will sail on May 26.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

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Branksome Hall	June 26.
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Annual Subscription, £3 3s.

Application to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 3 Pall Mall East.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

May 15, 1880.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on August 9 next and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for admission to the Examination should be made in writing without delay to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed,) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Dec. 11, 1868.

Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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OFFICERS of the Army and others about to reside abroad are offered a COMFORTABLE HOME for their CHILDREN in the family of a Medical Man (married), in East Dulwich. House large and detached; good schools in neighbourhood, which is proverbially healthy. Terms moderate. References exchanged.—Address, "P, 173," Messrs. Deacon's, 154 Leadenhall Street.

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R. R. EDWARD, Secretary.

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This Company is formed for the purpose of extending the sale of the Bilin Natural Mineral Water, and the Bilin Digestive Pastilles, and for acquiring the business now carried on by Mr. Ludwig Epstein, at the Bilin Water Depôts, at 27 King Street, Cheapside, and 46 Gresham Street, London, and 12 King's Road, Brighton, and his rights in respects of sale of these articles in the United Kingdom, its Colonies and Dependencies, and the continents of and islands of America, both North and South, and also for the sale and manufacture of mineral, gaseous, and aërated waters generally. Powers are also taken for the sale of wines and spirits and other drinks, whether alcoholic or otherwise, in case it should ever appear desirable to exercise such powers.

Mr. Epstein has recently entered into an agreement for a term of fifty years with His Serene Highness Prince Lobkowitz, Duke of Raudnitz, the proprietor of the springs at Bilin, in Bohemia, for the exclusive supply to him for sale in the British Empire, its Colonies and Dependencies, and on the continent of and islands of North and South America, of the Water and Pastilles, contained in an agreement and supplementary agreement, dated respectively February 24, 1880, and April 4, 1880.

The Mineral Water of Bilin is rapidly rising in the estimation of the public, both as a cure for indigestion and all those diseases which arise from acidity of the digestive organs, and as a delicious and refreshing table-water.

On the Continent it has been known and appreciated for many years, and the first medical authorities have testified to its valuable qualities. Since its introduction into this country its popularity is daily increasing, and it is highly recommended by the Faculty here, as appears from the high testimonials received.

The Bilin Digestive Pastilles possess all the beneficial properties of the water. They have been admitted into the Austrian Pharmacopœia, and their efficacy has been attested by undoubted authorities.

Prize Medals have been awarded both to the Water and the Pastilles at the Exhibitions of London, Paris, and Vienna.

The Bilin Water is imported in its *natural state.*

From the valuable qualities of the Water, it is not only a luxury for the table, but also a necessity to those who are troubled with indigestion and acidity; and when it becomes as well known in England as it already is in Austria and Germany, it is sure to be in very large demand; and as the agreements with Prince Lobkowitz have been concluded on very advantageous terms, large profits may be expected by the Shareholders in the Company.

The only contract that has been entered into by or on behalf of the Company can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitor of the Company, and is dated May 6, 1880, between Ludwig Epstein, of the one part, and J. A. Partridge, as trustee for the Company, on the other part, for the sale to Mr. J. A. Partridge of the business and goodwill and stock-in-trade of Mr. Epstein and the benefit and burden of his provisional agreement and supplemental agreement with Prince Lobkowitz. Under his contract Mr. Epstein is to receive the sum of £4,000 in cash and £4,000 in fully paid-up shares of the Company. The said provisional agreement is dated February 24, 1880, and the said supplemental agreement is dated April 4, 1880, the said agreement and supplemental agreement are made between Prince Lobkowitz, of Bilin, Bohemia, in the Empire of Austria, of the one part, and Ludwig Epstein, of 27 King Street, Cheapside, of the other part, and were entered into in the German language and in the German form, and under the advice of, Austrian lawyers. The said provisional agreement and supplemental agreement and translations into English thereof can be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitor. The final agreement will have to be deposited with the Imperial District Court at Prague, pursuant to the requirement and practice of Austrian law.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained of the Bankers, Brokers and Solicitor, and at the Registered Offices of the Company, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

In case no allotment is made, the money paid on application will be returned in full.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE severe censure pronounced by Sir Garnet Wolseley on the members of the Court-martial which tried Lieutenant Harward, confirmed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, was, in our opinion, only too well deserved. That censure has been, or will be, read to every regiment in the Service, and it will, we hope, be taken to heart by every officer and man in the Army. The reproach which such a castigation conveys can be deserved only by those who come within its scope; but it is difficult to suppose that these officers were the only men in the Service who would have assented to such a finding, If the members of the Court, or any one of them, thinks the censure was unjust, the means of justification are not wanting. Time was when such scathing words would have been regarded as a very broad hint that those to whom they were applied might retire from the Service, but we must accept as an explanation of the view taken by the officers composing this particular Court, that the notions of Military duty have become so depraved in South Africa that an offence against duty of the most grave and reprehensible sort was considered as an adequate and honourable performance of it. If not, how is the finding to be accounted for? Either Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge, who echoes his weighty remonstrance and indignant protest, are wrong, or the members of the Court were right, or the reverse is the case. We venture to say that the opinion of the British Army is that never were remonstrance and protest better deserved or more needed. In the case of a former court-martial, in connection with the tragical event for which the Zulu war will be chiefly remembered in history for all time to come, it is understood that the finding of the Court was that the prisoner was guilty of the serious charges against him. It is said the authorities quashed the finding because the Court was not legally constituted. The members of the second Court may have been under some misapprehension respecting the views which governed the action of the powers that be in that case. They may have thought they were bound to regard Mr. Harward's excuses and explanations as ample grounds for a decision which would be grateful to the Horse Guards. It was high time that there should be a pronunciamiento in high places. Although we cannot agree with the expression of the Duke of Cambridge's opinion, that the finest deeds of the British Army have been inspired by the reliance of the soldier on the officer, we think there is no army in the world in which the quality and character of the officer have such an influence on the conduct of the men. Sir G. Wolseley has not made any imputation on the British Army in stigmatising the behaviour of the subject of his remarks as he did, nor has he assailed the officers of the British Army in covering the members of the Court which acquitted Mr. Harward with an official approbrium of no ordinary dimensions and weight. The unhappy Zulu war afforded instances of very extraordinary military crime and military virtue. The defence of Rorke's Drift was preluded by the apparition of a mounted field-officer at the post, which was not exactly like that of the twin brethren to the struggling Romans, for he galloped off to "alarm the nearest post," and bring the garrison succour, which never came. Chard and Bromhead rose on the ruins of the field-officer's fortunes, for, had he stayed behind, it is hard to say what honours would not have awaited him. One day beheld the best and bravest of our host flying or dying on Zlobane; the living, in a "sauve qui peut" which only those who were in it can describe. The next saw them the heroes of Kambula, victors in the master struggle of the war. In such necessitudes—the outcome of the catastrophe of Isandlwana, the escapade of Zlobane, the beleaguring of Etshowe, the laagering of each nightly host, and the like—the sense of what the officer and the man should be to each and by each other became rather "mixed." Sir Garnet Wolseley denied with much heat that the Army in South Africa had committed any act of indiscipline which the Duke of Wellington or Lord Clyde would have stamped out with an iron heel; but he has certainly read a lesson to some of the officers of the Army, which might be interpreted as a very sweeping indictment of their fitness for the duties which their predecessors discharged with credit and renown.

The remarks we made last week on the constitution of the Court to be empowered to inquire into the loss of the *Atalanta* were evidently not uncalled for, and already there is abundant proof that the view we took of the feeling of the public on the question was substantially correct. In alluding to the Court which had the sad duty of sifting the causes of the loss of the *Eurydice*, we pointed out that the public was not altogether satisfied with it, and the fact of its being composed of Naval officers was not looked upon with favour. It is not that the public has any real mistrust of the Naval element, but the fact that they all owe allegiance to those in authority over them, and that to run counter to so important a body as the Board of Admiralty might mean something akin to professional ruin, so long as that Board remained in power, are facts not lost sight of by those not connected with the Service. As we remarked, the mode of instituting an inquiry entertained by the Admiralty is closely allied to the usual form of a Naval court, composed of Naval officers and held afloat; and since those remarks were made, the statements of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre have put the public in possession of the intended constitution of the committee of inquiry. The members selected by the Board are Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Vice-Admiral Randolph; Staff Captain Batt, who took an active part in the operations connected with raising the *Eurydice;* Mr. Rothery, wreck commissioner; and Mr. Wayland, late chief surveyor to Lloyd's Registry. The scene of the inquiry, although not fully admitted, is intended to be on board the *Duke of Wellington* or the *Victory* should the meeting of the court on board the flagship interfere with the domestic arrangements of the Captain's family, and it is absurd to speak of an inquiry held afloat as being really an open one. Only those very deeply interested in the inquiry would submit to the trouble and expense of going to Portsmouth, and taking boats to and from the ship, to hear the deliberations of a slow-moving Naval court of inquiry, and it will be through the representatives of the Press alone that the results of the inquiry will become ventilated. Against those composing the court not one word can be said individually, and for ourselves, we should have the utmost confidence in leaving the matter in their hands. But the public does not see it in the same light, and knowing that two of the officers are even now on full pay, that the third is still on the Active List and looking for further employment, and that the two other committee-men are nominees of the Admiralty Board, considers itself justified in suspecting that it is very like a packed meeting. To such a court, we said last week, "objections will most certainly be raised, for what the country wants to see is an open and public inquiry, made by a committee or board on which there are some who are free from all control of the Admiralty." But the new Admiralty would not alter the preconceived idea of the form of the inquiry, and consequently a large section of the public looks upon their Lordships' action with suspicion. The Secretary of the Admiralty has acknowledged that there have been complaints as to the constitution of the Court, but further remarked that Lord Northbrook would not feel disposed to alter its nature or the form of the inquiry. Why there should be such obstinate persistency in opposing the wishes of the country, it is difficult to imagine, for, as we have previously remarked, we trust their Lordships have nothing to fear in submitting every detail to the closest scrutiny. But such opposition to the feeling of Parliament will most assuredly reflect upon the Department, and instead of disarming suspicion by yielding to the most searching examination, this seeming anxiety to nominate its own court will tend to raise doubts as to the responsibility of the Department. This is the very first occasion on which the new Admiralty has come before the public, and the Board is, apparently, doing its utmost to earn a doubtful reputation with that section of the British people which is never tired of remembering that the public Service is made for the country, and that Government Departments were not invented solely to give ambitious politicians a chance of climbing into office. As we have before said, for our own part, we have believed that the Admiralty Board has nothing to fear, and we feel confident that as far as the late First Lord of the Admiralty was concerned, nothing was intentionally left undone which might have added to the safety of the ship. But this most extraordinary unwillingness to allow the country to have the matter inquired into as it would wish, must necessarily raise opposite opinions as to the responsibility of the Department in the equipment of the *Atalanta*, and if it be possible that we really have in office scientific bunglers, in whose crude ideas as to the displacement of weights and angles of stability we have put faith, the sooner they are discovered, the better it will be for the country and the credit of the Navy.

Mr. Childers has plainly foreshadowed the intentions of the present Government with regard to the discipline of the Army. Nothing is to be done this year, because it is naturally found necessary to devise some system of punishment which can be substituted for flogging, but next year the lash will be abolished. Experienced officers declare, with almost one voice, that discipline cannot be maintained on board a hired transport or in the field unless the *power, when necessary*, of inflicting flogging be retained. Certain civilian theorists maintain, on the other hand, that as there is no flogging in foreign armies, it is quite possible to dispense with it in the British Army. These forget that in foreign armies the punishment of death is far more frequent than it is with us, that foreign military service is of a very different nature than is ours, and that the Army of England is constituted of materials widely differing from the armies of the Continent. On the Continent the entire population is liable to military service, and each class furnishes its contingent. Hence the respectable are in the large majority. Besides, desertion is more difficult, and entails graver consequences; and every man's character being known, no one who has committed crime is admitted to the honour of serving. With us, we are obliged to take any recruits who offer, many of these are of the worst moral and social strata; nothing is known of their antecedents, and if it were, we could not afford to be particular. In short, the conditions of service and the composition of armies on the Continent differ so widely from those of England, that we cannot with any amount of reason treat British like foreign soldiers. The cases are not parallel, therefore the discipline ought not to be similar. What strikes us most is that the pseudo-humanitarians who object to keeping the lash in reserve, because a few blackguards dislike being flogged for their crimes, apparently have no sympathy with the luckless inhabitants of the theatre of war. Yet these will be the chief sufferers from the relaxation of discipline which will inevitably follow the total abolition of flogging.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS, 1880-81.

The programme of Indian reliefs for the season of 1880-81 has now been drawn up, and has received the sanction of the Indian authorities. It is proposed that the troops to return home shall consist of one regiment of cavalry, one battery of Royal Horse Artillery, eight batteries of field artillery, four batteries of garrison artillery, and nine or ten battalions of infantry, and the following have been selected for embarkation, viz.:—

15th Hussars.
I Baty. C Brig., R.H.A.
A Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
B Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
C Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
D Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
E Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
F Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
G Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
H Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
No. 9 Baty. 8th Brig., R.A.
No. 10 Baty. 8th Brig., R.A.
No. 14 Baty. 8th Brig., R.A.
No. 2 Baty 9th Brig., R.A.
2nd Batn. 1st Foot.
1st Batn. 5th Foot.
73rd Foot.
59th Foot.
83rd Foot.
2nd Batn. 60th Foot.
1st Batn. 6th Foot.
92nd Foot.
85th Foot.
48th Foot (probably, if five battalions of infantry go out).

The outgoing troops will consist of one regiment of Cavalry, one battery Royal Horse Artillery, seven batteries of Field Artillery, one battery of Garrison Artillery, and four or five battalions of Infantry, the following having been placed on the list for embarkation, viz.:—

1st Dragoon Guards, or 6th Dragoons.
D Baty. C Brig., R.H.A.
B Baty. 1st Brig., R.A.
G Baty. 1st Brig., R.A.
K Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
L Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
M Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
N Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
O Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.
No. 4 Baty. 9th Brig., R.A.
1st Batn. 23rd Foot.
77th Foot.
1st Batn. Rifle Brigade.
38th Foot.
41st Foot (probably).

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh having visited the Coastguard stations at Gorleston, Corton, and Lowestoft, and inspected the men and life-saving apparatus, afterwards returned to London. He will be present at the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday next.

A Cork paper announced on Tuesday that the Duke of Edinburgh would be in command of the ironclad squadron about to sail in a short time for "revolutionary purposes." We hope our foreign friends will not be needlessly alarmed at this very sanguinary, but unfounded statement.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, honorary president of the Royal Geographical Society, has consented to preside at the annual dinner of the society at Willis's Rooms on Monday next.

On Trinity Monday a special general court was held at the Trinity House, at which the Duke of Edinburgh was re-elected Master, and Admiral Sir R. Collinson, K.C.B., Deputy-Master, of that ancient Corporation for the ensuing year. The Court then proceeded to the parish church of St. Olave, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. F. Hervey, M.A., domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

Although the Coastguard ships which are being refitted at Portsmouth for the annual cruise in conjunction with the Channel Squadron are ordered to be ready for sea by June 20, the *Hercules*, Captain Townsend, which will bear the flag of Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh as Superintendent of the Reserves, is ordered to be ready by the 15th. She will then join the *Belleisle*, Captain Barnardiston, at Plymouth, and the two ships will sail together to Holyhead for the purpose of receiving the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who will embark on board the flagship, and proceed to the Clyde to witness the launch of the new yacht *Livadia*, which Messrs. Elder and Co. are building for the Emperor of Russia. The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, which is undergoing her annual refit at Portsmouth, is ordered to be ready by July 1 for the use of the Queen. The work is confined to renovations and embellishments.

Lord Northbrook will probably visit Portsmouth early in June, to be present at some experiments with torpedoes.

The Earl of Northbrook, as First Lord of the Admiralty, has issued invitations for a full-dress banquet at his official residence at the Admiralty to-night, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, when Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh and a large party of Naval officers and heads of departments will dine with his lordship.

Lord Northbrook, on going out of office as president of the Royal Geographical Society, will probably be succeeded by Lord Aberdare. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., will change from the post of vice-president to that of councillor. Among the new councillors whose names have been put forward for ballot are Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., and Mr. J. K. Laughton, of the Royal Naval College.

Mr. H. F. R. Yorke and Mr. T. Foster have been appointed assistant private secretaries to the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, left the port on short leave of absence on Wednesday, when his flag was struck on board the *Royal Adelaide*, and the flag of Rear-Admiral Curme, Superintendent of the dockyard, was shifted from the *Indus* to the flagship as senior officer during the Commander-in-Chief's absence.

A committee of French officers at the Invalides, Paris, for the examination of "arms and engines of war," appointed as a "mixed committee," have reported that they have been commissioned by the Minister of War to consider a new system of gunnery proposed by Mr. George Fawcus, whose letters on the subject have frequently appeared in these columns, and have recommended its application either to the barbette fire of batteries of forts or of men-of-war. Our authorities, although the system has been brought under their notice, have not, we believe, taken the trouble to inquire into it.

The Council of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, has decided at once to ascertain the number of children of officers of ward-room rank left fatherless by the loss of the *Atalanta*, with a view of receiving their sons into the school on such terms as the circumstances in each case may render necessary.

By the withdrawal of the Chinese sub-lieutenants Soh Ching Ping and Lin Yung Sing, from the *Monarch* and *Minotaur* respectively, the number of foreign officers serving in her Majesty's ships has been reduced to half-a-dozen. Of these, three are Japanese, one Siamese, one Chilian, and one Chinese. At one time China had fully six young officers under training in our Navy, but the warlike preparations of that country has necessitated the recall of these attachés.

The Admiralty will have completed its directions as to the particulars respecting the *Atalanta*, which shall be inquired into by the committee it is about to appoint, by the second week of June, when the members will assemble. This is very much like leaving an inquiry in the hands of a department whose responsibility is in question, and Lord Northbrook will be unwise if he does not show more readiness than at present to yield to public opinion.

The delay in the issue of the Perak medal still causes annoyance in the Navy. As regards the Army the hitch is explained by Mr. Childers, who says that the list of officers and men claiming the decoration has been sent back to India for verification. But this excuse will hardly apply to the Navy.

The two new Coastguard cruisers, the *Rose* and *Hind*, are to be attached to the *Hector* and *Belleisle* respectively, and will each have a complement of about twenty-five officers and men. The names of these two vessels do not yet appear in the *Navy List*, but they are nearly ready for service.

The gunnery staff of the flagships receiving and training ships at the home ports, and of the Coastguard ships, has been revised, and instructions have been given for the complement to be altered accordingly.

Captain Nicholson, the late Naval Attaché for the maritime courts of Europe, has, we hear, received a very satisfactory letter of approval of the manner in which he performed the somewhat delicate duties of the office.

We remarked last week on the time the *Vulture* had been in commission, suggesting that a new crew should be sent out to her. As the *Vulture* had new boilers before her present commission, we concluded that the Admiralty would order her recommission on the station; but we hear that, although she is not shown in the *Navy List* as ordered home, she has received her orders, and is now actually homeward bound.

The following is the programme of the intended movements of the Mediterranean Squadron. The ships, under the command of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., will leave Malta on June 1, arrive at Corfu 4th, leave 7th for Aveona, arriving 8th; sailing 10th for Durazzo, arriving 11th; sailing 14th for Cattaro, arriving 15th; sailing 16th for Lissa, arriving 18th; sailing 21st for Pola, arriving 25th; sailing 28th for Trieste, arriving 29th; sailing July 5 for Malamanco, Venice, arriving July 6; sailing 13th for Ancona, arriving 14th; sailing 16th for Manfredonia, arriving 19th; sailing 20th for Aveona, arriving 22nd; sailing 23rd for Corfu, returning there on the 24th. From Corfu the squadron will visit Salerno, Naples, Civita Vecchia (Rome), Spezia, Genoa, Ville Franche, Barcelona, Carthagena, Malaga, Gibraltar.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., intends to leave Bombay in his flagship *Euryalus* on Tuesday next, for Trincomalee and a visit to the southern portion of his command.

A Naval pension of £50 per annum is vacant by the death of Commander William St. L. Quinlan, who received the reward last year, and the retirement of Captain Cortland H. Simpson places a good-service pension of £150 a year at the disposal of the new First Lord of the Admiralty.

Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., having paid a visit to Canton, has proceeded in his flagship to the northern division of his command, and will shortly proceed to Japanese waters. Unless circumstances order otherwise, the Admiral will not return to Hong Kong until about September next.

We presume that the name of the *Atalanta* will be removed from the *Navy List* for June, and that the accounts of officers and men will be made up from returns in office. As allotments to relatives must also cease, immediate steps will be adopted for the award of the usual year's pay of their late husbands to widows of those lost in the ill-fated ship. An *Atalanta* fund will probably be started at Portsmouth, and if so, it will be well to place it in the hands of those who so ably managed the working of the *Eurydice* fund. Sad, indeed, it is that another such a duty should fall upon Portsmouth officials so quickly after winding-up their labours on behalf of those of the former training-ship.

The Rev. Charles Dawes, retired Sub-Lieutenant, R.N., has been given the chaplaincy of the Missions to Seamen at Hastings, Mr. Thomas Brassey having assisted in a liberal manner in providing funds for keeping the fisherman's chapel in repair.

The following are the addresses of ships at present homeward bound. The *Charybdis*, Cape of Good Hope, on arrival; *Frolic*, Aden, to await arrival; *Growler*, Devonport; *Hornet*, Aden, on arrival; *Plover*, Portsmouth; *Spartan*, Suez, on arrival; *Vulture*, Suez; and the *Vestal*, Malta. The *Hart* has arrived at Devonport.

The War Office has addressed a circular letter, inviting the inventors of machine-guns to submit a specimen of their weapon, adapted to fire the Westley Richards solid-drawn Martini-Henry cartridge, to compete at trials to be carried out at Shoeburyness before the select Committee appointed to inquire into the relative merits of small-bore mitrailleurs, the Boxer cartridge being definitely condemned.

Captain Evans, the Admiralty Hydrographer, did not intend to make a move from the Vice-Presidents' List of the Royal Geographical Society, but we hear that an effort is being made to put forward another officer for this post. The result of this effort will be seen at the ballot on Monday, and few will be surprised if Captain Evans should lose his seat.

Rear-Admiral Hoskin has postponed, and, we fear, withdrawn, his paper on "The Defence of the Australian Colonies," which he had arranged to read before the Royal United Service Institution. As Admiral Hoskins so recently served on the station as Commodore, the paper was looked forward to by those interested in the important question of the defence of our Colonies. But it has been suggested that, as there is a Commission now engaged on inquiring into colonial defence, a Lord of the Admiralty should not take the question in hand independently.

Lieutenant Charles Bell, R.N., on the Retired List, Lieutenant-Instructor of the London Brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers, is, we hear, a candidate for the vacant post of Naval Knight of Windsor.

The *Sachsen*, which was recently put in commission at Kiel for the first time, is the first of six ironclad corvettes built mainly for defensive coasting service, for which purpose they combine comparatively small draught with the utmost possible speed. The *Sachsen* is of 5,034 tons, with engines of 5,600 horse-power, which will drive her, in moderate weather, at the rate of 16 to 17 knots. Her ship's company consists of 318 hands, all told.

It is stated that Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, have supplied the Chinese Government up to now with no fewer than 150 pieces of heavy ordnance of modern design, all of them breech-loaders. That number includes seven 17-centimètre guns and four 21-centimètre guns, which have been mounted at the Taku Forts to protect Pekin from the seaboard. These forts are commanded by Chinese officers, who have learnt how to serve the guns at Spandau.

A Nordenfeldt machine-gun drill, carefully drawn up under the immediate supervision of Commander Custance, will shortly be issued to the Service.

At Westminster, George Swain was charged on Thursday, on remand, with obtaining money by false pretences from Lord Robert Bruce, Sir John Henry Thorold, the Hon. Richard Bingham, Sir Claude de Crespigny, and others. The prisoner's plan was to obtain the names and addresses of gentlemen who had served in her Majesty's ships or regiments. He then wrote a pitiful tale, associating himself with old circumstances, and obtained loans from these gentlemen. In the case of Lord Robert Bruce, he pretended that he had been an officer on board the *Hercules*, and in that of Mr. Bingham, on board the *Immortalité;* in that of Sir John Thorold, he had pretended to have been an officer of the 17th Regiment. The prisoner will be again brought before the magistrate on Wednesday at noon. The arrest of this swindler is due to the energy and perseverance of Inspector Swanson, of the Criminal Investigation Department.

The Cavalry regiments under orders for Aldershot are the 1st Life Guards from Windsor, the 4th Dragoon Guards from York, the 4th Hussars from Shorncliffe, the 5th Lancers from Woolwich, and the 8th Hussars from Hounslow. The regiments which are to constitute General FitzWygram's command for the drill season are the 1st Life Guards, 5th and 7th Dragoon Guards, 5th Lancers, and 11th and 18th Hussars. At the end of the summer the 1st Life Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 5th Lancers, and 11th and 18th Hussars will leave the station, when the 4th Dragoon Guards and 4th Hussars are to join the Division, and will, with the 7th Dragoon Guards, make up the Cavalry Brigade for the winter. The decision of the Horse Guards not to move the 4th Hussars to the Camp early in the season is, we think, a wise one. The regiment has but lately returned from India, and its ranks are filled with young soldiers, who could not be expected to hold their own against seasoned regiments. It would be more than madness to put the regiment under canvas in its present state; in fact, it would have the effect of undoing all the good that has been done, and the authorities are to be commended for having taking a common-sense view of the matter.

We are pleased to learn that a subscription is being raised for the benefit of the unfortunate Mrs. Emmett, widow of Major-General Emmett, R.E., a distinguished Peninsular officer, to whose distressing case we have on several occasions felt it our duty to refer. It does not redound to our credit as a nation that the friendless widow of an old and most meritorious officer should thus be required to appeal to the public to provide her with the means of subsistence. But there is no help for it, for hard as Mrs. Emmett has striven to obtain a Government allowance, all her applications have hitherto been refused, because her late husband committed the military offence of marrying late in life. The friends of her late husband have, therefore, determined to do what they can to raise a fund for the purpose of purchasing an annuity for her, and we shall be happy to receive and acknowledge any subscriptions which may be forwarded to us on behalf of so charitable an object.

Minor operations last week proved a fiasco at Aldershot. An advanced guard was to harass a rear guard, but unfortunately the former were started from a point much nearer the tail of the imaginary army, which was being covered by a rear guard, than the rear guard itself. The consequence was immediate interception and such hopeless confusion, that nothing was left but to send all the troops home to barracks. The scouting of the 11th Hussars was the only thing worthy of admiration; this wonderfully smart and efficient regiment is said to be going to remain at Aldershot another year, and, for the sake of example, it is fervently to be hoped that the report is a true one.

We have reason for believing that the occupation of St. John's Wood Barracks by a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, determined upon by the late Secretary of State for War, may not improbably be cancelled, owing to the nervous apprehension of unpopularity which the new Ministry fear they may incur by quartering artillery in the Metropolis. This strange dread of familiarising the populace with the Army, in this case so flattering to the scientific corps, is, it would appear, to be repeated in a new and almost ridiculous manner. It may not be generally known that the head-quarters of a company of Royal Engineers has for some time been stationed in London, without any feeling of alarm having been experienced by the inhabitants, and that the Artillery is the only branch of the Service which is without due representation in the capital of the Empire.

D Battery C Brigade R.H.A. is now in its fifth year of service at Dorchester. Colonel Denne has been there the same length of time. Change is sadly needed in every respect. The latter officer has also had considerably over twenty years' home service without a break, though it must be admitted that within that time he has been for a few months to the Channel Islands. A return of the home service of above six Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse Artillery now at home would be a very instructive document.

Major-General E. Price, C.B., becomes Lieutenant-General, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. S. Rowan, C.B., Royal Artillery, deceased; Colonel G. V. Johnson, R.A., becoming Major-General, and a run of promotion going through the Royal Artillery.

To-day there will be, no doubt, a very great crowd assembled to see the Queen's Birthday Parade at the Horse Guards. The occasion and the circumstances of the celebration render the annual event one of great public interest, though very few, comparatively, can witness the ceremony. Although there are in the present Government gentlemen of very advanced views on the subject of monarchical institutions and their concomitants, we do not suppose any of them would now join in the cry, which was once on a time in many Radical mouths, of "Down with the Guards!" but there are rumours that changes or reductions are not improbable, if some ardent reformers have their way. The surrender of the advantages which commissions in the Guards formerly conferred on the holders has left the Line and the other branches of the Service but little to complain of. If the officers of the Guards were scattered up and down through the various regiments of the Regular Army, their social position would still, in this best of all possible worlds, secure them a fair share of the good appointments; but the abolition of the Guards, if such a measure were ever to be carried out, would, without reference to its political aspect, deprive the country of its most solid reserve of officers and men, and the Army of its standard of military excellence and efficiency. The non-commissioned officers of the Guards are alone a tower of strength to the Service, and the officers are ever to the front where volunteering for arduous duty is concerned.

There is no appointment which might be abolished with greater advantage to the Service than that of Inspector-General of Artillery. This officer, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, makes an inspection of the whole of the Royal Artillery in the United Kingdom, with the exception of that portion of it quartered at Woolwich, once every year. Inspections are, doubtless, salutary and necessary, but there cannot be any reason why the Royal Artillery should be put through the mill so much more frequently, and at so much greater cost, than the rest of the Army. Every district in which Artillery is stationed is presided over by a regimental full Colonel, who is usually assisted by a Brigade-Major and an Adjutant; and surely the inspection of this official, followed by that of the General officer commanding the district, is sufficient to ensure the efficiency of the several branches of this arm of the Service, as far as its condition and interior economy are concerned. Complaints have, with great reason, been made at a certain large station, by the General in command, of the number of days that the Artillery is rendered non-effective during the drill season, owing to the inordinate amount of inspection that it is put through; for needless to say, when the latter takes place, the battery or batteries inspected are not available for general field-days. Should the Government take the wise and economical step of abolishing the appointment, it would be found that, while the expenditure of over £1,000 a year, to say nothing of an enormous bill for travelling expenses, is avoided, its loss, as far as efficiency is concerned, would not be perceived. The Auxiliary branches of Artillery, Militia, and Volunteers are not visited by the Inspector-General of Artillery, but are left entirely to the lieutenant-colonels in command of sub-districts, of which there are twelve, so that the appointment of the former is simply valueless, as far as these important services are concerned. Moreover, he is not allowed to inspect the Royal Artillery under command of the major-general at Woolwich; and we must conclude, that if his supervision of these batteries is considered unnecessary, his inspection of those under other General officers might well be dispensed with. With regard to the nature of the inspection itself, it is far too much restricted to minor detail, such as the position of a towel in a man's kit, the fitting of straps and buckles, and general "pipeclay," while the all-important parts of an artillerist's duties are utterly ignored; the time-honoured sentiment that Horse Artillery are smart cavalry soldiers handicapped by the presence of their guns being, we fear, as prevalent as ever, not only with the Horse, but also with the Field Artillery. Our batteries are universally acknowledged to surpass those of all other nations in appearance and material; how lamentable it is that in knowledge of gunnery they should be so far in arrears! Reform is sadly needed, and in no way could it commence better than with the reduction of a practically useless appointment, and the substitution of an instructor of gunnery in every district, whose duty during the winter months should be to instruct the officers and men of every battery in turn in the district, each being struck off all duty for the time. Let him report confidentially and direct to Army Head-quarters, and let him supervise the practice, like a musketry instructor of cavalry and infantry. We should then soon have better shooting, and a marked improvement in the knowledge of gunnery, among the non-commissioned officers and men; while spit and polish, strap and buckle might well be left to the watchful care of the Colonel on the Staff, and General commanding the district.

THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

(BY ONE WHO SERVED ON THE STAFF.)

The Volunteers who took part in the Review at Brighton on March 29 last ought to feel greatly elated at the encomiums lavished upon them by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, as well as by the several Generals, and other distinguished officers who were present on that occasion. No one who was there can deny that the general conduct, discipline, and bearing of the Volunteers were anything else but *excellent*. There is, however, one General officer—a sincere admirer of our citizen soldiers—who, whilst giving all credit to the Volunteers for their military bearing, &c., yet ventures to pass a mild censure upon them in respect of certain shortcomings. This censure, coming, as it does, from a distinguished and experienced soldier, will, it is felt certain, cause no heart-burning in the patriotic breasts of our Volunteer soldiers; but, on the contrary, will spur them to greater efforts. The following remarks, contained in the official report of Major-General Cameron, C.B., are the censorious ones referred to, viz.:—

> "There was a marked improvement in the manner in which the Volunteers performed the movements, to what I recollect when I last took part on a similar occasion; but I am bound to say that there is but very little knowledge on the part of officers of manœuvring, or taking the initiative on their own responsibility, when favourable opportunities offer. They hardly moved without a succession of orders, and, in fact, do not yet understand how to lead their men. The same must be said of the non-commissioned officers. I think, with more experienced officers and non-commissioned officers, the Volunteers would require but a short period of continuous practice to make them an efficient fighting body, for the superior intelligence of the men is undeniable."

The writer, who was present at the Review, can endorse one statement of the Major-General's,—that which refers to the not taking the initiative when opportunity offers, as he, on one occasion in particular, observed a captain, in command of a flank company, quietly allow the enemy to form up at right angles to his position, and at a distance of only twenty yards pour in a succession of volleys, the reason given by this captain for not wheeling his company so as to check the movement being that he had no orders to do so. The consequence was that his entire regiment was put out of action. "We do not mind our faults being pointed out to us," said a Volunteer officer, "by those entitled to criticise, and we are always glad if officers of the Regular Forces will take sufficient interest in us Volunteers, and tell us when we do wrong; but what we do strongly object to is the cold-water that certain people are in the habit of sprinkling rather plentifully upon us." These are honest and straightforward words, and they show how much in earnest the Volunteers are. An officer of one of the steadiest and most efficient of the regiments assembled at Brighton said to a Linesman, "What we want in the Volunteers are a few good officers from the Line; there should be, in every regiment, at least two or three, to whom both officers and men could look up, and have confidence in; men who have the knowledge of their profession at their finger's ends." This officer was asked if he knew that a suggestion had been made for an experienced Line officer to be appointed to each consolidated battalion of Volunteers. His reply was:—"I have heard of it, and the idea finds considerable favour amongst us; but there are those—professedly friends of the force—who deprecate the carrying into effect any such idea. I, for one, would hail with pleasure such an appointment being made to my regiment." The defects pointed out by Major-General Cameron can easily be remedied by increased attention, and officers should not be afraid of acting upon their own judgment. It is not enough for officers to give the word of command only, they should see that the orders are carried out. In these days of extended formations, it is an absolute necessity that commanders, whether of battalions or companies, should be able to act independently, and to seize at once upon an opportunity of counteracting an enemy's movements. For instance, had the captain already alluded to but wheeled his company back, and presented a full front to the enemy on his left, who was deploying into Line, he would, by a volley or two, have thrown him into utter confusion, instead of allowing himself and his regiment to be placed *hors de combat*. Whistles are carried by Line officers at drill, and these unmusical, though useful, instruments are a very great assistance to the human voice. When a high wind is blowing, or a rattling musketry fire is being carried on, the voice cannot be heard distinctly. It was observed at the Review that these whistles, though carried almost universally, were seldom brought into use, hence, perhaps, the "succession of orders," &c., referred to in the Major-General's remarks. In concluding these remarks upon the Volunteers, the writer begs to say that no disparagement whatever is intended; that they are penned in the interests of the whole Volunteer Army by one who has a high regard for our "home defenders," and who, should the time ever come for defending our shores from a foreign foe, will gladly shoulder a rifle, and take his place side by side with the British Volunteer, so greatly does he admire him and appreciate the patriotic feelings which have prompted him to undertake voluntarily the defence of our shores.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The Grand Duke of Hesse and suite, attended by Major-Gen. Du Plat, Equerry in ordinary to her Majesty, visited the quarters, Spital Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, the other day, and was conducted by Col. Keith Fraser to the riding-school, where the C Troop were engaged in a sword competition. The band, under Mr. W. Van den Hemel, played upon the lawn during the visit. The Grand Duke, after inspecting the barrack buildings, quarters, and stables, quitted Spital about 1 o'clock.

2nd Life Guards. The adjutancy having fallen vacant by the retirement of Lieut. Wake, the commanding officer will be called upon to recommend a non-commissioned officer of the regiment for a commission as 2nd lieut. to fill the vacancy.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. If the regiment can be spared from the Cape, it has been definitely decided to send it to India with the 1880-81 reliefs. Capt. C. Gandy, late of the regiment, died at Barndale House, Alnwick, on the 25th inst., aged 40 years.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Brevet Major Stewart arrived home from the Cape on Tuesday, in the Conway Castle, with Sir Garnet Wolseley.

4th Dragoon Guards. The regiment will go to Aldershot at the close of the drill season, and remain there for the winter.

5th Dragoon Guards. It is now certain that the regiment will leave Aldershot at the end of the summer drills.

7th Dragoon Guards. It has been arranged that the regiment shall remain at Aldershot for the winter.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Capt. Johnstone has vacated his appointment as extra aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lieut. James is a candidate for admission to the Staff College, and has been noted for attendance at the competitive examination next month.

3rd Hussars. The regiment is to remain at Colchester for the winter.

4th Hussars will leave Shorncliffe at the end of the summer for Aldershot, and take over quarters there for the winter, an arrangement which cannot fail to meet with the approval of all experienced soldiers, seeing how recently the corps has returned from foreign service, and that its ranks are full of recruits.

5th Lancers are to proceed shortly from Woolwich to Aldershot for the summer drills.

6th Dragoons. It has been finally arranged that, in the event of the King's Dragoon Guards being detained at the Cape, the Inniskillings shall embark for India with the 1880-81 reliefs.

7th Hussars. The *Irish Times* hears that Brevet Major M'Calmont is to be promoted a Lieut.-Col. by brevet, in recognition of his services on Sir Garnet Wolseley's Staff at the Cape. Major M'Calmont arrived home from the Cape on Tuesday, with Sir Garnet Wolseley.

10th Hussars. The *Irish Times* says:—"Capt. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, is, we understand, to receive a brevet majority, in recognition of his recent services with the Cabul Field Force, with which he has fulfilled the duties of brigade-major, and shown a devotion to duty which has earned for him the gratitude of all ranks, from Generals downwards. Capt. Brabazon was in the Army before as a captain in the Brigade of Guards, and after quitting the Service was gazetted to a lieutenancy in the 10th Hussars in 1874, as a reward of his services in the Ashantee campaign of 1873-74, during which he served as a volunteer under Sir Garnet Wolseley."

11th Hussars will leave Aldershot after the drill season.

14th Hussars. Brevet Major Russell will be attached to the 20th Hussars, at Newbridge, for duty during the summer drills at the Curragh. Capt. M'Taggart's retirement will give no promotion, he having been supernumerary to the establishment as a Yeomanry adjt.

15th Hussars. The regiment is under orders of readiness to come home from India with the 1880-81 reliefs, when it will occupy quarters at Shorncliffe.

16th Lancers are to remain at Brighton until the end of the summer.

18th Hussars proceed from Hounslow to Aldershot for the drill season.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Gen. H. S. Rowan, C.B., Col.-Commandant, died on the 26th inst., at 57 Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W. He served throughout the Syrian campaign in 1840-41, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Beyrout (Naval medal with clasp, Syrian Turkish medal, and brevet of major). Also in the Crimean campaign from Sept. 1854 to Jan. 1855, including the battle of Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol, in the Trenches with the siege train and bombardment of Oct. 17 (medal with two clasps, C.B., 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He joined the Army, June 20, 1832; became major-gen., March 6, 1868; lieut.-gen., Oct. 1, 1877; and col.-commandant, May 5, 1879.

Among the passengers who left India lately for England in the s.s. Duke of Sutherland was Viscount Guillamore, late R.A., well known in Madras society as Major the Hon. S. H. O'Grady.

Lieut. J. J. Porteous, 5th Brig., was severely wounded lately in action in Afghanistan, whilst serving with a force under Brigdr.-Gen. Geb at Mazeena against the Shinwarris.

Major W. R. Barlow, 8th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieuts. J. S. Frith, D. C. Dean-Pitt, and W. A. Plant have vacated their appointments on the Staff of the Governor of Bombay.

"A Field Officer" writes:—On reading a recent number of your *Gazette* having reference to crime in the Army, I find that the largest amount of crime has been in the Royal Artillery, and that during the year 1878 about one in ten of the whole strength of the regiment was tried by court-martial. Now, Sir, I can point out, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the chief cause of this dreadful state of things, and that is the transfer of the old soldiers, both non-commissioned officers and gunners, to the Coast Brigade, and the places of the former being filled up by inexperienced boys. I have no hesitation in saying, that hundreds of cases of trial by court-martial are caused by the improper manner in which the young soldiers are dealt with by the striplings now promoted to be non-commissioned officers. I speak with the authority of nearly 40 years' service in the regiment, and I submit that the men of the Coast Brigade should be at once retransferred to the depôts, to assist in teaching the young recruits not only how to perform their duties, but the manner in which they should submit to regimental discipline. There are plenty of invalids who can take the place of the effective men of the Coast Brigade at the forts round the coasts, where the latter are now idling their lives away, positively not knowing how to kill time."

A correspondent writes from Afghanistan:—"In the *Army and Navy Gazette* of March 13 is a paragraph purporting to give a list of the officers specially mentioned by Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts in his despatches relating to the period Dec. 10 to 24, 1879. In this list the name of Major C. A. Gorham is most strangely omitted, though he is the senior of all the majors mentioned; and as the Lieut.-Gen. was pleased to give him his special thanks in his despatch for his services in utilising, making ammunition for, and fighting the captured guns, when no other artillery officer could be spared, I cannot understand why it has been left out of your list, and presume it must be a mistake, especially as your list comprises the names of a number of majors who were employed only on purely departmental duties, and were never under fire at all."

The London correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury* writes:—"I hear that a little shuffling of the 'cards political' is going on in the city of Hereford, with the object of securing for Col. Arbuthnot, R.A., one of the seats now filled by Messrs. Pulley and Reid, Liberals, elected the other day. Messrs. Pulley and Reid, who are threatened with a petition, will, it is said, retire, and that immediately afterwards writs will be issued for the return of new Members. Thereupon Mr. Pulley and Col. Arbuthnot will be nominated, and their return secured without opposition. The meaning of this curious and, may I add? dubious move, is that Mr. Reid shall be dropped. The case of the Conservatives, I certainly think, must be strong indeed. Hereford has a rather curious political history, however, and this chapter of which we now hear is not the least remarkable."

Capt. W. R. Fox and Lieut. A. G. Creagh arrived home from the Cape on Tuesday, with Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Lieut.-Col. B. F. Schreiber has been ordered to join the Northern District, on his recent promotion from the command of a battery.

Capt. W. Martin, Depôt Baty. 3rd Brig., is about to retire on temporary half-pay, in consequence of the state of his health.

Brevet Col. F. T. Whinyates, C Brig. R.H.A., has been ordered from Woolwich to Dublin.

Lieut. F. Waldron has been transferred from the Depôt Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., to the B Baty., at Dublin, vice Spencer, promoted, and ordered from Woolwich to Dublin.

Capt. F. C. Ord, 10th Brig., has been appointed to the adjutancy of the 19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers.

Capt. D. W. Lawrell, 11th Brig. (late Madras), has been appointed adjutant of the Orkney Artillery Volunteers.

The following batteries have been selected to proceed home from India with the 1880-81 reliefs, viz.:—I (Major H. C. Magenis's) Baty. C Brig., R.H.A.; A Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major R. C. Drysdale), B Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major J. H. Blackley), C Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major W. R. Stirke), D Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major A. C. Davidson), E Baty. 3rd Brig. (Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. M. Hazlerigg), F Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major D. S. Pemberton), G Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major J. Charles), H Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major H. J. T. Shea), No. 9 Baty. 8th Brig. (Major F. B. Roberts), No. 10 Baty. 8th Brig. (Major W. R. Barlow), No. 14 Baty. 8th Brig. (Major B. Yaldwyn), and No. 2 Baty. 9th Brig. (Major C. E. Reid). The batteries to proceed out from England consist of D Baty. C Brig., R.H.A. (Major H. W. Shakerley); B Baty. 1st Brig. (Major W. F. Hutchinson), G Baty. 1st Brig. (Major E. G. Battiscombe), K Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major H. P. Darwall), L Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major V. Wing), M Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major W. S. Maunsell), N Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major J. H. Lloyd), O Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major J. H. Alexander), and No. 4 Baty. 9th Brig. (Major J. P. Nolan).

Lieut. A. F. Liddell vacates his appointment as aide-de-camp to Lord Lytton, and reverts to duty with a battery. Lieut. Liddell has received an appointment to the Horse Artillery Battery, stationed at Umballa. Lieut. Liddell, when attached to F A R.H.A., and also to Swinley's Mountain Battery at Cabul, during the operations of Dec. last, did good service, and his appointment permanently to the R.H.A. proves that the Authorities at home have deemed his services worthy of recognition, although his love for his profession and a pardonable desire to see some fighting were the means of his absenting himself from a levée, and resulted in his dismissal from the Viceroy's Staff. Lieut. Liddell's commission bears date Sept. 12, 1872.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A London correspondent says:—"The Sappers have been very hardly treated by the Government. When some of them went out to Zululand, they were told they must put the most of their kit into store, as they could not be allowed to take with them, when they went to the front, more than a certain quantity. They obeyed, of course, but you may imagine their dismay when, on their return, they discovered all their things had been stolen. The worst of it is, too, that the Government refuse too make them good, so that the unfortunate men are deprived of everything in consequence of the gross carelessness of those who were responsible for the safe custody of the goods, and get no recompense for the loss of their property from the War Office. This is the way to make the Service popular."

Lieut. J. C. M. Beresford has vacated his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Grenadier Guards. Col. the Hon. W. H. P. Carington, M.P., has been again returned for Wycombe without opposition, in accepting office in her Majesty's Household under the present Administration.

1st, or Royal Scots. The 2nd Batn. has been placed under orders to return home from India with the 1880-81 reliefs. Capt. Isaacson, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, and Lieut. Fenton for nine months, on medical certificate.

4th King's Own. Col. Bray, C.B., who has lately arrived in India from Zululand with the 2nd Batn., is named for a five years' appointment as brigdr.-gen. on the Staff of the Bombay Army.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. is to return to England with the 1880-81 reliefs. The Batn., from Peshawur, was ordered up to Afghanistan, when the mail left, to relieve the 1st Batn. 12th. As a result of incendiary preaching by Mollahs, the tribes near Jellalabad recently manifested a spirit of active hostility. Several attempts at robbery were made. On the 19th the Mohmands had the temerity to enter the Besud plain, opposite Jellalabad, and were immediately attacked by 600 infantry of the 1st Batn. 5th and 12th Foot, two mountain guns, and one squadron of the Central India Horse, and were routed with loss. As the cavalry cut them off from the hills, a few desperate men shut themselves in a bastion of a ruined fort, which was speedily carried by Capt. Kilgour, of the 5th Fusiliers. Col. Rowland was slightly wounded, and three privates of the 5th and 12th Foot and three men of the Central India Horse severely. Quiet has now been completely restored.

6th Regiment. Capt. Doyne is transferred from the 1st Batn., at Aden, to the 2nd Batn. in Bengal, on promotion, and Lieut. Etheridge from the 2nd to the 1st Batn.

7th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. is to be conveyed from Queenstown to Pembroke in H.M.S. Assistance, about the middle of next month.

9th Regiment. Capt. James remains with the 1st Batn. on promotion. Lieut. Vesey is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn.

12th Regiment. The 1st Batn. has been ordered back to India from Afghanistan, the 1st Batn. 5th Fusiliers moving up from Peshawur in relief. The 12th will probably go to the same hill-station to recruit their health, which has been much impaired by over a year's residence in tents. Lieut. Perceval has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

13th Light Infantry. Capt. Madden, 2nd Batn., has been ordered home from India to join the depôt, vice Capt. Randall, retired.

14th Regiment. When the mail left India, the 2nd Batn. at Lundi Kotal had been ordered to Peshawur, to relieve the 1st Batn. 5th. Capt. Noyes, 2nd Batn., was slightly wounded in a skirmish lately in Afghanistan, when serving with a force under Gen. Gib at Mazeena.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Stewart, 1st Batn., a probationer, squadron officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Nov. 2, 1877.

18th Royal Irish. The 1st Batn., at Peshawur, was under orders for Lundi Kotal when the mail left India to relieve the 2nd Batn. 14th.

19th Regiment. An entertainment, under the management of Qrmr. Hedingham, was given at St. George's, Bermuda, lately, by the 1st Batn., in aid of the Irish Relief Fund. The sum of £20 was realised, and forwarded to Dublin. The local papers give great praise to the manager and his company for their energetic efforts towards so good a cause.

20th Regiment. Col. Davis, who was for over seven years in command of the 2nd Batn., took his final departure from Mullingar on the 20th inst. The esteem and respect in which he was held were fully evinced by the enthusiasm with which he was greeted by the battalion when he appeared before it previous to his departure. The horse which was attached to the car that was to convey him to the railway-station was unyoked, and the car drawn by men of the battalion; and even when there he was carried on the shoulders of his men from the car to the platform, on which was assembled a large number of the gentry and inhabitants of the town, with whom he was most popular. Most of the officers of the battalion were present, and the band played tunes appropriate for the occasion.

21st Fusiliers. The *Transvaal Argus* relates the following:—"Capt. Burr, one of the officers of the garrison here, recently went on an expedition in the direction of Standerton. He was accompanied by his orderly and a Kafir servant. On arriving at a farm the party outspanned, and the Kafir was despatched to the homestead to purchase milk and other necessaries. The good man of the house, who was a Boer, expostulated with the Kafir as to his master outspanning on a spot which was not a public outspan, and we hear he immediately proceeded to horsewhip the poor native, who was in no way responsible for his master's act, even if a trespass had been proved. Capt. Burr, on coming up shortly afterwards, complained of the Boer's conduct to the Kafir, whereupon several other Boers with guns came out, and the worthy farmer also treated the officer to a good taste of the lash. Capt. Burr's orderly then came upon the scene armed with a revolver, which he pointed at the Boers and threatened to fire. This frightened them, as they all went away, remarking that they would stand no chance against that weapon, as six shots to their one could be fired with it. The matter is being thoroughly investigated, and we hope in this case the Government will not slacken its hands, as has been its wont in regard to similar conduct on the part of this class of people hitherto."

23rd Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. is to embark for India in September or October next.

26th Cameronians. Major Hale has two years' boys' service, and will not, therefore, be retired under the seven-years' clause at present. The *Irish Times* states that "Capt. Knollys, C.M.G., is about to take up regimental duty. Capt. Knollys was promoted to a company in the Cameronians in February, 1877, from a lieutenancy in the 32nd, in recognition of his services in Fiji, and has not yet seen his new regiment, having been absent on Staff employment."

28th Regiment proceeded on Tuesday to the Curragh from Fermoy, for the drill season.

29th Regiment. Lieut. Chapman has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to Sir James Ferguson, Governor of Bombay.

32nd Light Infantry. Major Stabb arrived home from the Cape on Tuesday, with Sir Garnet Wolseley. Lieuts. Turnbull and Clarke obtain their companies, vice Capts. Hardinge and Trueman, retired.

36th Regiment will embark at Liverpool about the middle or end of next month, in H.M.S. Assistance, for Queenstown.

37th Regiment will leave Pembroke Dock about the middle of next month for Queenstown, in H.M.S. Assistance, on relief by the 1st Batn. 7th Fusiliers.

38th Regiment is to proceed to India with the 1880-81 reliefs.

39th Regiment. Capt. Young, brigade-major, Rawul Pindee, has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

40th Regiment. Lieut. O'Brien is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, on probation.

41st Regiment. Should a fifth battalion of Infantry proceed to India with the 1880-81, reliefs it has been decided to select this regiment for the service, and it would embark at Portsmouth early in 1881.

43rd Light Infantry. Mr. Onslow asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Monday, whether there was any recent information in the Colonial Office regarding the present state of the graves of officers and non-commissioned officers of her Majesty's 43rd and 68th Light Infantry, buried at Tamangar, in New Zealand; and if not, whether he would cause inquiries to be made. Mr. Grant Duff, in reply to the hon. Member, said, "We have no information upon the subject, but if the hon. Member will communicate with me, we will make any inquiries which he may desire."

45th Regiment. It is notified in divisional orders at Aldershot that "H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Capt. Thrupp, 45th Regt., being appointed deputy-assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general while holding the post of inspector of Army signalling at the camp, in succession to Major le Mesurier, R.E., whose term of service in the appointment has expired."

48th Regiment. It is intended to bring this regiment home from India next winter, provided five battalions of Infantry are sent out from England, otherwise it will remain for another six months in India, returning about Oct. 1881.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. Heseltine, R.M.L.I., Lieut. Marriott, R.M.A., and Lieut. Skipwith, R.M.L.I., embarked on board H.M.'s troopship Himalaya on the 25th inst., for passage to the Mediterranean, to join their respective ships Monarch and Thunderer. Lieuts. Goldsmid and Powell also proceed to India in the same vessel, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps from the Royal Marines.

50th Queen's Own. Capt. Elmhirst is about to be appointed to the adjutancy of the 38th Middlesex (Artists') Rifle Volunteers.

51st Light Infantry. Lord Waveney intends on an early day to ask the Under-Secretary for War whether the details of the death of Lieut. Thurlow have been correctly reported in the public Press, and whether it is proposed to recommend that any special mark of her Majesty's favour be conferred upon his surviving comrade, 2nd Lieut. Reid.

54th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Shiffner has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

57th Regiment. Col. Clarke, C.B., half-pay, late of the regiment, has embarked for the Cape, to assume the duties of his appointment as Commandant-General of the Colonial Forces. Lieut. Michel arrived home on Tuesday from the Cape, with Sir Garnet Wolseley.

59th Regiment. It has being arranged to bring this regiment home from India with next year's reliefs.

60th Rifles. The 2nd Batn. is to return to England next month from India. Capt. O'Brien, 3rd Batn., arrived home from the Cape on Tuesday, with Sir Garnet Wolseley.

64th Regiment left Templemore on Thursday for the Curragh. Capt. Savage is about to retire on a pension, after 25 years' service. This officer was promoted to an unattached company on the disbandment of the Royal Canadian Rifles, he being at the time the senior subaltern of that corps, with 15 years' service.

66th Regiment. We learn from Candahar by last mail that "there is talk of an expedition to Maruf. If it takes place, the force will be composed of some companies of the 66th Foot, the 19th N.I., and perhaps two guns."

67th Regiment. The following appears in the General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India:—"Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, of the grant of a silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field to each of the soldiers named below, without annuity or gratuity:—67th Foot—Colour-Serjt. G. Wheeler, Corpl. W. Heath, and Corpl. M. Woolley—as a reward for their gallant conduct in the action near Doaba, Afghanistan, on Nov. 10, 1879, when opposed to a very superior force."

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Covey obtains his majority, vice Major Kay, retired. See 43rd L.I.

72nd Highlanders. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, of the grants of a silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field to the following—viz., Colour-Serjt. G. Jacobs, Lance-Corpl. J. Clunas, and Pte. P. Gillon—as a reward for their conspicuous gallantry in the recent engagements near Cabul.

73rd Regiment is to come home from India with the 1880-81 reliefs. Lieut. Wiley has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

77th Regiment will embark for India towards the end of the year. Lieut. Westmacott has been confirmed in his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. the Hon. H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., commanding the troops at the Cape of Good Hope.

78th Highlanders. 2nd Lieut. Christopher has been appointed an aide-de-camp to Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay.

81st Regiment. Lieut. Satterthwaite obtains his company, vice Brevet Major Faircloth, retired.

83rd Regiment is to be brought home from India next winter. A correspondent writes:—"There are things 'no fella' can understand,' and the promotion in last Tuesday's *Gazette* of Lieut. Meynell, 98th Foot, to a company in the 83rd Regt. is one of those things. Of course, the man behind the scenes knows all about it. Capt. Meynell may count himself a very fortunate fellow, seeing that there are upwards of eighty subalterns senior to himself, all probably thirsting for a view of the promised land, and some of them have field-service to back up their claims. The linked-battalion system is evidently an exploded one, else why was not the senior lieutenant, with over 11½ years' service, of the 86th Regt. (the linked battalion of the 83rd), not promoted to the vacancy? The second lieutenant of the former regiment is senior to the late Lieut. Meynell! I have no interest, beyond the love of fair-play, for referring to the subject." [Our correspondent is evidently not aware that Capt. Meynell is a "reduced officer," and would long since have got his company in the Ceylon Rifles, had not that regiment been disbanded. It is only right that those who have suffered by reduction should be remembered by the Horse Guards. On other grounds, too, this officer had strong claims, as we point out in another column.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

85th Light Infantry. It is proposed that the regiment should come home from India with next winter's reliefs.

92nd Highlanders. It has been determined to bring the regiment home from India with the 1880-81 reliefs. Lieut. Boyd has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on medical certificate. Serjt. J. M'Laren and Lance-Cprl. E. M'Kay have been granted the medal for distinguished conduct in the field, as a reward for their gallantry in the action on the Asmai heights, Afghanistan, on Dec. 14, 1879.

96th Regiment. Brevet Major Josselyn has applied for permission to retire on a pension.

100th Regiment. Col. Cook has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

102nd Fusiliers. Capt. Rogers becomes major by the retirement of Major Stevens. The company is not likely to be filled in the regiment.

103rd Fusiliers are to be conveyed from Queenstown to Liverpool about the middle or end of next month.

Rifle Brigade. The 1st Batn. is to embark for India with the 1880-81 reliefs. Col. Newdegate, C.B., will be placed on half-pay, from command of the 4th Batn., from the 14th prox., on completing five years as lieut.-col. Lieut. Lord Bennet has vacated his appointment as extra aide-de-camp on the Viceregal Staff in Ireland.

2nd West India Regiment. The *Standard* says:—"Sir Garnet Wolseley, previous to his departure from the Cape, invested Sir William Lanyon with full powers as Administrator of the Transvaal. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, although he has returned to the Cape, will occupy no official position."

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. H. S. E. Reeves arrived home from Natal on Tuesday, in the steamer Conway Castle.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major R. W. Jackson, C.B., arrived home from the Cape on Tuesday with Sir Garnet Wolseley. Surg.-Major J. Parr, M.D., in medical charge, Colaba Depot, has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Surg.-Major F. Ferguson, M.D., has been granted leave from India to England for eight months, Surg.-Major N. Ffolliott for six months, Surg. A. E. Hayes for twelve months, and Surg. W. H. Briggs for six months.

Veterinary Department. At the meeting of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, held on Tuesday last, Inspecting-Vet.-Surg. G. Fleming was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

2nd Royal Cheshire. James Hill, a young man, living at No. 3 Medlock Square, London Road, Manchester, was charged, at the Stockport Police-court on Saturday, with desertion under the following peculiar circumstances:—The prisoner offered himself to the recruiting officer of the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, at Stockport, as a recruit. Police-Inspector Marshall was present, and the prisoner's answers being unsatisfactory, he was refused. The prisoner offered himself again on a subsequent occasion, and his statements being now confirmed by a comrade he was accepted, and received the usual money allowance. He was enlisted in the name of Thomas Jones. When the 2nd Cheshire was called up for training, the prisoner, already belonging to the 1st Lancashire Militia, found he could not attend, and induced another man to personate him. This substitute accordingly presented himself and answered to the name of Thomas Jones, but, being known, he was arrested and placed in the guard-room, when he admitted the whole of the facts. Being a very flagrant case of imposition, the Bench were asked to inflict salutary punishment. They fined the prisoner £5, and in default of payment, committed him to Belle Vue Gaol for three months.

Hampshire Engineers (Submarine Miners). This corps, commanded by Capt. Croker, has been ordered to assemble at Fort Grange, Gosport, on Sept. 1, to undergo training for 84 days.

East Kent. The 1st Batn., under Col. Howell, and the 2nd Batn., under Col. Beales, were inspected, on Monday afternoon, at Canterbury, by Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern District, who had arrived from Dover, with his Staff, for the purpose. The two battalions were formed into a brigade, Col. Steward, commanding 45th Brigade Depôt, acting as brigadier, the inspecting officer being received in line at open order with a general salute. After marching past in column of double companies and in line of quarter-column, a number of brigade movements were performed, the General at the close expressing great satisfaction at what he had witnessed, especially the marching past, the steadiness of the men under arms, their silence in the ranks, and the knowledge of their work displayed by the officers. He had also, he said, received a most favourable report from Col. Napier (the senior officer in the garrison) of the conduct of the men in barracks and billets. On Tuesday week the regiment marched out to Barham Downs, and practised outpost duties, in accordance with a "general idea" issued from the Brigade Depôt Office, parading at 8.30 a.m., and returning to barracks at 6.30 p.m.

West Kent. The Assembly Rooms at Maidstone were on the 18th inst. once more the scene of the annual ball given by the officers of the regiment. At the entrance to the hall was stationed a guard of honour, comprising 30 men and three serjeants, under the command of a subaltern. The ball committee consisted of Capt. Pemberton, Lieut. Lord W. Nevill, and Lieut. Meade-Waldo, under whose supervision, and with the assistance of Qrmr. Hart, the ball-room and staircase were most tastefully adorned. Dancing commenced shortly after nine, and continued until half-past three the next morning. At 12 o'clock a most *récherche* repast was partaken of in the skating-rink. The annual inspection took place on the 20th inst., at Mote Park. Col. Hales Wilkie, of the 46th Brigade Depôt, was the inspecting officer. Having assembled at the barracks, the two battalions, to the number of about 960, under command of Lieut.-Cols. Treherne and Larking-marched through the town to the scene of the in, spection. Arriving on the ground, they formed line and received the inspecting officer in the usual manner. The two battalions, as well as the recruits, then underwent a rigid inspection. The march-past in quarter-column, column, and at the double was most creditably performed, the inspecting officer expressing his satisfaction at the entire performance of the men while under arms. The regiment was disbanded on the 21st.

Royal London. The recruits, some seven score, are making rapid progress with their setting-up and drill. During the late fine weather a morning and afternoon parade of two hours each has given the staff serjeants of the regiment an opportunity of introducing the new hands to military life; and as the raw material enlisted seem of good physique, although young, the battalion is likely to have a valuable addition in its new blood by the time of training on June 28.

5th West York. This fine regiment, under command of Col. Gunter, was inspected on May 21 by Major-Gen. Willis, C.B., commanding the Northern District. This inspection was not the usual annual one, which is held by Col. Lloyd, commanding 6th Brigate Depôt, but was owing to the Major-General wishing to test the efficiency of a battalion which has such a high reputation in the Militia force, and of which he had heard so much. Consequently, it was ordered to parade on Harrogate Stray, about four miles from its head-quarters, for his inspection. The regiment, therefore, marched from Knaresborough in the morning, and paraded at Harrogate at eleven, the parade-state showing a total of 1,018, all told. The Major-General, who was attended by the Qrmr-General, Col. Gillespie, and Capts. Sargent and Coke, aides-de-camp, was received with the usual salute. The regiment then marched past in column, quarter-column, and at the double; the manual and firing exercises were then performed, under the direction of Major Bates, and on Col. Gunter resuming the command, the battalion went through a smart and rapid field day, the new attack eliciting the highest praise, both from the General and the numerous spectators. After advancing in review order, Col. Gunter was ordered by the General to express to the regiment how pleased he was with all he had seen, and added that the battalion more than came up to his highest expectations; that they were a fine, powerful set of men, well drilled and handled, and that he felt they would be of the greatest use to the country, should their services ever be required. Col. Lloyd, on another day, inspected the regiment in marching order, and its interior economy, and also expressed his satisfaction at the high state of discipline and efficiency he found it in. The following officers were present:—Col. Gunter (late 4th Dragoon Guards) in command, Major Bates (late 8th Hussars), Major Cadman, Capts. Hoole, Podmore, Seymour, J. Hoole, Montagu, Lodge, Radcliffe; Lieuts. Hon. M. Hawke, Hon. E. Lascelles, Hon. R. Wentworth-Fitz-William, E. de Grey, Beaumont, Marquis de Stacpoole, Wardle, Talbot, Starkey, Wigram, Ellis; and Capt. and Adjt. Stoney. Lieut. Sir Hubert C. Miller, Bart., has been transferred from the regiment to the Coldstream Guards. The men will be disbanded on Saturday, May 29.

Cavan. Capt. James Robinson, a Waterloo officer, died last week at Jersey, at the age of 87. Seventy-three years ago he joined the 32nd Regiment as ensign, and served in it throughout the Peninsular campaign. He was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he received the war medal and six clasps. He served during the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras. He afterwards exchanged to the 50th, and was appointed paymaster of the Cavan Militia in 1855, which post he held till 1879, when the appointment was abolished, Capt. Robinson held the Waterloo medal for services in the Army under the Duke of Wellington.

North Cork. Col. Aldworth and the officers gave a ball at Buttevant on Thursday night, which was much enjoyed by the numerous guests, among whom were the *élite* of the county and many strangers.

South Cork. Col. Sir A. Warren and the officers gave a very successful fancy-dress ball at Fermoy on Wednesday last week, which was attended by the nobility and gentry of the district in large numbers. The regimental training was highly satisfactory. The accounts of the disturbance at the Mallow Station on the disbandment of the regiment, in the local papers, are, we hear, very highly-coloured. The railway authorities who detained the special train engaged for the conveyance of the men are most to blame for what occurred, but we trust the War Office will take steps for the better management of the Militia paying-off and disbanding generally all over the Kingdom before the next training. Great regret is felt in the South Corks at the prospects of losing their adjutant, the indefatigable and excellent Capt. Davidson, at the close of his five years in which he has done much for the regiment.

Mid-Ulster Artillery. Major Saunders has vacated his appointment as extra aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

A "Militia Subaltern" writes:—"Upon reading last week's issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, I could not notice without surprise the remarks made by 'Fair-play' with reference to Militia subalterns as candidates for the Army. Militia subalterns who wish to get commissions in the Army are obliged first to pass a preliminary and afterwards a qualifying examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and, after having served two trainings with their Militia regiments, they are eligible to present themselves as candidates at the competitive military examination for commissions in the Army. I hope this may meet the eye of 'Fair-play,' who is evidently badly informed upon the subject."

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal North Devon Hussars. The regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., is assembled at Barnstaple for its annual training. In former years the regiment has met at Torrington. On marching into the town the regiment was met by a crowd of citizens, who were assembled in the square where the men halted, and were then dismissed to their billets. The officers present are Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Chichester, Bart., Capts. Sir Bruce Chichester, Williams, Deane, and Holley, Lieuts. Oldham and Lord Ebrington, and 2nd Lieut. Whyte.

Royal Wilts. In future years the regiment will be equipped with a head-dress similar to that worn by the Hussars of the Regular Service, in place of the old shako.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A deputation, consisting of Viscount Ranelagh, the Marquis of Donegall, the Hon. Charles Lindsay, and Col. Wilkinson, had an interview on Tuesday with the Secretary of State for War, who was accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Morley, the Under-Secretary of State, and Gen. Sir D. Lysons, to obtain permission to hold the review on June 26 in Hyde Park. The deputation were informed that the application would be taken into most favourable consideration, but doubts were expressed whether it would be possible that the review should be held in Hyde Park, on account of the great damage which would be occasioned to the shrubs and flower-beds by the large crowds which would attend the review.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Metropolitan commanding officers on the 13th inst. was held on Saturday last, at the offices of the National Rifle Association, to concert measures for the holding of the proposed Royal review. A deputation was appointed to confer with the authorities and apply for the requisite permission, and it is now thought probable, if the application is granted, that the review will be held about the 26th of June, in Hyde Park. All the arrangements will, of course, be made subject to the Queen's convenience.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

14th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. C. S. Morrison has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

19th Bengal Cavalry. Major A. Cowen, second-in-command, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

2nd Bengal N.I. Col. W. B. Shawe, commandant, has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

6th Bengal N.I. Capt. W. Atkins, wing-officer, has been appointed wing-commandant, vice Handcock, seconded for Staff service.

10th Bengal N.I. Lieut. J. Haughton, wing-officer, has been appointed adjt., vice Mills, vacated on promotion.

44th Bengal N.I. Lieut. T. S. Boileau has been confirmed in his appointment as adjt., and Lieut. P. E. Henderson as qrmr., vice Capt. Macgregor, vacated on promotion.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Capt. E. A. Money has been provisionally appointed commandant of the Corps of Belooch Guides.

1st Madras Cavalry. It appears that the regiment, which recently proceeded to Jacobabad to join the Bombay Reserve Division, was so numerically weak that it was found necessary to attach to it a squadron of the 2nd Madras Cavalry, to bring the regiment up to its effective trength.

19th Madras N.I. Major F. Smalley, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

2nd Bombay Light Cavalry. Brevet Major W. H. J. Stopford, 3rd squadron-commander, has been appointed 2nd squadron-commander; Major J. Fagan, 3rd squadron-commander; and Lieut. A. Pringle, officiating squadron-officer and adjt., squadron-officer and adjt., in succession to Lieut.-Col. Phillipps, transferred to the Poona Horse.

Poona Horse. Lieut.-Col. H. Phillipps, 2nd squadron-commander, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Major Stevenson, deceased.

8th Bombay N.I. Col. C. W. Wahab, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

11th Bombay N.I. Major G. G. H. Fulton, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate. Lieut. A. Wapshare has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

10th Bombay N.I. Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

19th Bombay N.I. Major Waudby's gallant defence of the Dubrai post excited universal admiration of all villagers around. The enemy confess to a loss of 12 killed and 18 wounded. A correspondent writing from Allahabad on April 26 gives further particulars of the late action before Ghuznee:—"Gen. Stewart says the enemy were drawn up across his line of march. He had with him, as advanced force, one brigade of infantry, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 19th Bengal Lancers, A-B R.H.A., and one additional native infantry regiment, brigade not named (but probably the 59th Foot), 3rd Goorkhas, 2nd Sikhs, and 19th Punjab Infantry. As our troops advanced to attack, 3,000 Ghazis rushed down overlapping our flanks. The cavalry behaved splendidly, and by charging prevented flanking movement. The succeeding enemy fought with most determined bravery, Gen. Stewart saying he has seen nothing to compare with their rush except when rebel sepoys charged the Black Watch at Bareilly during the Mutiny. Our cavalry suffered worst, Lieut. Young, of the 19th Bengal Lancers, being fearfully cut. Nearly all the wounds are from knife-cuts, proving how severe was the fighting during the hour it lasted. Lieut. Young's horse bolted with him, when his regiment was ordered to charge, right into the middle of the Ghazis.'' Lieut. Young is a son of a former Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government, and was formerly in the 11th Hussars.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 26, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 25, 1880.

12th Lancers—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Hayes, retired (May 8); Vet.-Surg. F. Smith, from the Royal Artillery, to be Vet.-Surg., vice Wilson, transferred to the Veterinary Department.

14th Hussars—Capt. W. B. M'Taggart retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

Coldstream Guards—2nd Lieut. W. J. A. C. James, Duke of Portland, resigns his commission.

1st Foot—2nd Lieut. R. T. Knowles to be Lieut., vice Anketill, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; 2nd Lieut. V. M. Birkbeck to be Lieut., vice Pakenham, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (both dated April 9).

4th Foot—Lieut. A. Hunter to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Green, promoted; 2nd Lieut. G. Laing-Meason, from the 107th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ridley, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieut. R. J. Doyne to be Capt., vice Whitworth, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. C. de C. Etheridge to be Lieut., vice Doyne (both dated May 14).

7th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Bennett retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.

8th Foot—Lieut. G. R. Stone to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Kelly, promoted Capt. on half-pay.

9th Foot—Lieut. F. W. James to be Capt., vice Ind, retired; 2nd Lieut. A. S. Vesey to be Lieut., vice James (both dated May 8).

10th Foot—Lieut. A. C. Chamier resigns his commission.

14th Foot—Lieut. E. C. Mills to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Reid, promoted (Jan. 27); 2nd Lieut. H. E. Watts, from the 20th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hogge, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

20th Foot—Lieut. A. Forde to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Randall, promoted (March 8).

22nd Foot—Lieut. O. E. Davies to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Deering, promoted (Jan. 1).

26th Foot—2nd Lieut. F. S. Le Fanu resigns his commission.

32nd Foot—Capt. H. R. Hardinge retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major; Capt. C. H. Trueman retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

34th Foot—Lieut. T. L. W. Dowling to be Capt., vice Carter, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Supernumerary Lieut. H. R. Rose to be Lieut., vice Dowling (both dated May 1).

41st Foot—Capt. H. J. S. Kennedy retires on temporary half-pay.

48th Foot—Lieut. S. A. Dodd to be Capt., vice Sedley, retired on a pension (May 8).

50th Foot—Lieut. P. J. M. Yaldwyn to be Capt., vice Wilson, retired on a pension (May 8).

56th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. C. E. Harrison, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Ford, promoted into the 84th Foot.

60th Foot—Capt. J. H. H. Croft retires on half-pay.

62nd Foot—Lieut. S. C. Faulder resigns his commission.

63rd Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major G. E. Borradaile retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. H. Chevers, from the 39th Foot, to be Capt., vice Gwynne, promoted.

68th Foot—Major W. A. Kay retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

72nd Foot—Capt. C. W. N. Guinness to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. Clarke, deceased; Lieut. R. H. Murray to be Capt., vice Guinness (both dated April 8).

81st Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major H. J. Faircloth retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. J. Davidson to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Farrant, promoted (March 6).

83rd Foot—Lieut. J. J. Meynell, from the 98th Foot, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Karslake, promoted.

84th Foot—Lieut. H. G. W. Ford, from the 56th Foot, to be Capt., vice Newbigging, retired on a pension.

88th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. L. Dalrymple, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Gardner, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 21).

93rd Foot—Lieut. S. S. C. Dolby to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Gordon, seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus (May 11).

100th Foot—Lieut. J. A. S. Thompson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 27).

102nd Foot—Major N. J. C. Stevens retires on half-pay.

109th Foot—Lieut. T. Lay has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 5).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. J. C. C. Gray to be Capt., vice Wilton, seconded for service in the Houssa Police Force on the West Coast of Africa (Oct. 19, 1879).

Staff.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Lieut.-Gen. and General Governor of Ireland:—Capt. and Brevet Major G. S. Byng, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade; Capt. W. D. S. Campbell, 79th Foot; Lieut. F. C. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards; Capt. J. M. McCalmont, Denbigh Yeomanry Cavalry. To be extra Aides-de-Camp to the Lieut.-Gen. and General Governor of Ireland:—Capt. H. Paget, 7th Hussars; Capt. D. G. A. King, 69th Foot; Lieut. the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, 7th Hussars; Lieuts. W. D. M. C. P. Farrer, Grenadier Guards; F. T. R. Hamilton, 9th Foot; G. A. H. Howard, 23rd Foot.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Assist.-Comys. R. Croisdale and E. J. Dolton, from the Commissariat and Transport Department, to be Qrmrs. (both dated Jan. 31).

Ordnance Store Department—The date of promotion of Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance G. O. Warren is antedated to April 15; Assist.-Comys. W. F. Wright and C. W. H. Tate to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. of Ordnance (both dated May 1).

Army Pay Department—Capt. W. J. D. Russell, from the 35th Foot, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (Dec. 27, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to May 26, 1880).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. G. A. F. Shelton, M.B., to be Surg.-Gen., vice Watt, granted retired pay; Brigade-Surg. H. T. Reade, V.C., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice Shelton, M.B. (both dated March 27); Surg.-Major J. Doran, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg.

Veterinary Department.—Vet.-Surg. J. E. Elphick has retired on temporary half-pay (May 2). The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Vet.-Surgs. on probation:—Henry Thomas William Mann and George Richard Griffith.

BREVET.

Major A. Austin, late 6th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 23, 1878).

The under-mentioned officers to be Cols.:—Lieut.-Col. A. A. Currie, C.B., Bengal S.C. (March 2); Lieut.-Col. W. Kincaid, Madras S.C.; Lieut.-Col. W. G. M. Strickland, Madras S.C. (both dated March 3).

MEMORANDA.

Major N. J. C. Stevens, half-pay, late 102nd Foot, retires on a pension with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Warner, late Major, 41st Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (May 11); Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. S. Murray, late Capt. and Brevet Major, 72nd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (May 18).

INDIA OFFICE, May 24, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors J. N. B. Hewett (March 4), and T. N. Walker (March 14).

To be Major:—Capt. and Brevet Major A. Scott, V.C. (March 4).

To be Captain:—Lieut. C. R. Macgregor (March 14).

The dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazettes* named:—Jan. 27, 1880—Major A. FitzW. Taylor, Nov. 12, 1879; Sept. 12, 1879—Capt. C. A. Mercer, June 8, 1879.

BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. C. Low (March 6).

To be Majors:—Capt. and Brevet Major A. H. Prinsep, late 4th European Light Cavalry (March 6); Capt. F. W. Macmullen (March 20).

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Cols. W. Q. Pogson and H. A. Cockburn (both dated March 6).

To be Majors:—Capts. C. L. Prendergast, R. Eardley-Wilmot, H. L. Young (all three dated March 4).

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major:—Surgs. D. D. Cunningham, H. Whitwell, A. A. Cameron, M.D., B. Evers, M.D., J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., A. G. Grant, W. Jackson, G. G. McLaren, and J. J. Monteath, M.D. (all dated April 1).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major C. H. Grace (March 14).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major J. Barras (March 14).

To be Majors:—Capts. D. C. Pedder and W. Scott (both dated March 12).

To be Captain:—Lieut. F. D. Raikes (March 14).

The date of promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. G. R. Hodgson should be June 23, 1875, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 15, 1876.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Major:—Capt. E. S. Walcott (March 9).

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors H. R. E. Wellesley, Madras Cavalry (since deceased), in succession to Lieut.-Gen. W. F. Marriott, C.B., Bombay S.C., deceased (Dec. 18, 1879); C. Beadon, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Gen. H. Pritchard, Madras S.C., placed on the Retired List (Jan. 1); A. H. E. Campbell, Madras Cavalry (March 20).

To be Majors:—Capts. (now Majors) E. P. Mainwaring, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Marriott (Dec. 18, 1879); H. E. Eliot, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Gen. H. Pritchard (Jan. 1); G. D. Reid, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. J. K. Spence, Bengal S.C., placed on the Retired List (Jan. 16).

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date May 29, 1880, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 28, 1880.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. W. W. A. Lukin to be Col., vice Ord, who retires upon full pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (May 1); Lieut.-Col. F. W. de Winton, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Hardy, who retires upon half-pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Major C. E. Nairne (late Bengal) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lewes (late Bengal), who retires upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Col. (May 1); Capt. V. C. Fisher (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be Major upon the Seconded List (May 1); Capt. Richard Bazett (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Nairne (late Bengal), promoted (May 1); Lieut. G. J. Playfair to be Capt., vice Bingham, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Adjt. of the 2nd Northumberland Artillery Volunteers (May 19); Lieut. H. Knight to be Capt., vice Martin, who retires upon temporary half-pay; Capt. J. F. Houstoun, Seconded List, retires upon half-pay. The second Christian name of Major Francis de Winton, promoted in the *Gazette* of May 11, 1880, is Walter.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenants:—George Elliott Benson, vice Dalton, promoted; Robert Charles Ochiltree Stuart, vice Anderson, placed upon the Seconded List; Noel Wilmot Houssemayne Du Boulay, vice Russell, promoted; George Samuel Mellish, vice Fawkes, placed upon the Seconded List; Edward Maxwell Perceval, vice Monck-Mason, placed upon the Seconded List; Henry Sinclair Horne, vice Bedford, placed upon temporary half-pay; Frederick Drummond Vincent Wing, vice Hardy, killed in action; Thomas Elliott Carte, vice Wright, killed in action; Ernest Temple Young, vice Mayhew, promoted; Charles Tyrrell Head, vice Foote, promoted; Charles Camden Wiseman-Clarke, vice Bingham, promoted; Aston McNeil Cooper-Key, vice Arbuthnott, promoted; George Francis William St. John, vice Lyster, placed upon the Seconded List; Fiennes Henry Crampton, vice Bailward, placed upon the Seconded List; Evelyn Pollock, vice Sandbach, placed upon the Seconded List; Hilaro William Wellesley Barlow, vice Allsopp, placed upon the Seconded List; William Reginald Wallwyn James, vice Lloyd, promoted; Dixon Edward Hoste, vice Walker, promoted; Annesley Tyndale Warre, vice Mayne, promoted; James Simson Cunynghame Le Quesne, vice Western, promoted; Montague Morgan Weekes, vice Rowley, promoted; Alexander Villiers Briscoe, vice Davidson, promoted; Arthur Edward Aveling Butcher, vice Rowe, placed upon the Seconded List; Arthur Lyons Carroll, vice King, placed upon the Seconded List; Charles Henry Stiverd Vores, vice Fenton, placed upon the Seconded List; Henry Theodore Hawkins, vice Newton; placed upon the Seconded List; Edward Walter Blunt, vice Dobie, placed upon the Seconded List; Arthur Ludovic Molesworth, vice Urquhart, placed upon the Seconded List; Wilfrid Lionel Brook-Smith, vice Hudson, placed upon the Seconded List; John Montagu Stopford, vice Champion, placed upon the Seconded List; William Henry Bertram Morris, vice Freeland, placed upon temporary half-pay; Robert William Elliott Carnegy, vice Dawson, deceased; John Marshall Burt, vice Baker, promoted; Clement Henry Milward, vice Nugent, promoted; Frederick Acton Lambart Powell, vice Miles, promoted; Charles Dickson King, vice Allsopp, promoted; Gerald Whitmore Rickman, vice McClintock, placed upon the Seconded List; Edmond Somerville Forestier Walker, vice Tylden, placed upon the Seconded List; D'Arcy Brownlow Preston, vice Purvis, placed upon the Seconded List; Augustus Theodore Baker, vice Downing, placed upon the Seconded List; Walter James Rogers, vice Bigge, promoted; William Makepeace Thackeray Synge, vice Ord, promoted; Walter Edmund Kerrich, vice Tydd, promoted: William Henry Coffin Bolton, vice Hepburne, promoted (all dated May 19).

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, May 28, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments and promotions to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

To be an Extra Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:—His Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B., Governor of the Island of Malta.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Major George Cumine Strahan, C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of Tasmania.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Capt. Arthur Elibank Havelock, Chief Civil Commissioner for the Seychelles Islands.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following regimental dinners have taken place during the week:—

11th **Hussars**, at the Inns of Court Hotel, on Thursday. Present:—Gen. Custance; Lord E. Talbot; Cols. Ibbetson, Trevelyan, Harnett, Montague, Garnett; Majors Hon. J. D. Drummond, Rivett-Carnac, Grant, Balfe; Capts. Calvert, Kinchant, FitzGeorge, Verelst, Thompson, Jameson, Watson, Grissell; Drs. Crosse, Mure, Cuffe; Messrs. Willock, Hayley, Cumming, Hardy, Gore, Peyton, Fort, Hamilton, Coote, Forrest, Harrison, and Qrmr. Frayling.

Grenadier Guards.—The officers celebrated the 120th anniversary of the formation of the regiment on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms. The 1st and 2nd Batns. are now quartered in London, whilst the 3rd Batn. is at Windsor. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., colonel of the regiment, occupied the chair, his Royal Highness, on his arrival at a quarter past eight, being received by Col. Burnaby, M.P., commanding the regiment, and the regimental band in attendance playing the National Anthem. Of the officers now serving, there were present—Cols. Burnaby, M.P., Sturt, Clive, and Davies; Lieut.-Cols. Buller, Bridges, Viscount Hinchingbrook, H. Blundell, J. Garratt, Hon. W. H. Carington, Thynne, Crichton, Wellesley, Balfour, Hon. C. G. Gathorne-Hardy, Hubbard, Reynardson, Oliphant, Lord A. C. Gordon-Lennox, Kenyon-Slaney, and Wellesley; Capts. Antrobus, Hon. A. W. F. Fraser, Leeke, Mackinnon, Hon. E. C. Digby, Hatton, Colville, and Herbert; Lieuts. Foster, Hon. F. W. Stopford, Hon. R. C. G. Carington, Hon. C. R. W. Colville; Surg.-Major Elkington, Surg.-Major Baker, Surg. Pickford, and Surg. Fernandes. Among those officers who have served in the regiment, members of the Club, there were present—Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., Col. Alexander, M.P., Sir H. B. Bacon, Bart., Lieut.-Col. Bathurst, Lieut.-Col. A. M. Blake, Mr. G. E. Blenkins, Mr. G. L. Houstoun Boswell, Lieut.-Col. H. Bramston, Earl Brownlow, Major-Gen. M. Bruce, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bart., Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B., Col. H. Cartwright, Mr. A. Caulfield, Lieut.-Col. F. R. Clayton, Col. R. C. S. Clifford, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Clinton, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Cooper, the Earl of Courtown, Mr. A. H. Coventry, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. F. Crichton, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Cust, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Custance, Gen. Sir A. T. Cunynghame, G.C.B., Lieut.-Col. J. A. Digby, Mr. J. Murray Drummond, Mr. W. Duberley, Col. Wm Earle, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe, Sir H. Fletcher, Bart., Lieut.-Col. C. Gascoigne, Col. E. Gouldbourn, Lieut.-Col. H. O. Gould, Gen. Sir F. W. Hamilton, K.C.B., Lieut.-Col. R. W. Hamilton, Major-Gen. G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., Viscount Hood, Mr. H. W. Hope, Lieut.-Gen. Earl Howe, C.B., Col. H. Hume, C.B., Lieut.-Col. G. C. K. Johnstone, Mr. W. R. Lane, Lord Langford, Hon. E. W. Lascelles, Lieut.-Col. H. Legh, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Mr. R. Lloyd, the Duke of Manchester, Hon. N. L. Melville, Mr. C. S. N. Montgomerie, Mr. C. Munro, Lieut.-Col. J. Murray, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C. Needham, Mr. E. C. Nugent, Mr. J. T. Oswald, Lieut.-Col. R. L. O. Pearson, Mr. R. L. Pemberton, Mr. R. W. Chandos Pole, Lord George Pratt, Major-Gen. C. W. Randolph, Lieut.-Col. J. Reeve, Major-Gen. A. H. L. Fox Pitt Rivers, Sir C. Russell, Bart., V.C., M.P., Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez, the Earl of Sefton, Mr. G. E. Shelley, Earl Stanhope, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Thornton, Sir H. Verney, Bart., Mr. R. C. D. G. Vyner, Mr. W. H. Walrond, Mr. H. L. Watson, and Lieut.-Gen. E. G. Wynyard. The guests comprised Lieut.-Gen. Hon. J. Macdonald, C.B. (Equerry in Waiting on the Duke of Cambridge), Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson, Mr. W. J. Farrer, Capt. E. Collins, Capt. E. Bassindale, Mr. E. Humphries, Mr. T. W. Gunton, and the Rev. R. Halpin. Covers were laid for upwards of 120 persons. The band of the regiment was in attendance during the evening, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfre.

23rd **Royal Welsh Fusiliers**, at the Albion Tavern, on Tuesday. Present:—Gen. Sir D. Lysons; Major-Gen. Bulwer, C.B.; Lord Romilly; Cols. Prevost (president), Elgee, O'Connor, V.C., Granville; Majors Williamson, Roe, and Tilly; Capts. Knox, G. A. Dawson, FitzGeorge, Molyneux, Lipdell, Whittington, Isherwood, Adams, Stringer, Holroyd, Beresford Brooke, Hadden, Hutchinson, Mayhew, Clough-Taylor, Luxford, G. H. Hutton, and Cowan; Lieuts. Mainwaring, Baker, Whiting, Sir R. Colleton, Bart., J. H. K. Griffith, Walker, Dunn, Lysons, Firman, Parry, L. Griffiths, Thorold, Bertie Roberts, Howard; Surg.-Gen. Watt; Surg.-Major Tydd; Messrs. H. Hall Dare, Howard Vincent, F. M. Hall Dare, A. F. Bernard; and Qrmr. Knightley.

31st **Regiment**, at the Criterion, on Wednesday. Present:—Gen. the Right Hon. Sir E. Lugard, G.C.B., presiding; Lieut.-Col. Swettenham (commanding); Major-Gen. Spence, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Masefield; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Crosse; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Grantt; Majors Bayley, Jebb, Forbes, Thompson, and Hart; Capts. Tyler, James, Waldron, Crozier, Bateman, Phillips, Deverell, Ward, and Butler; Messrs. A. S. Reynolds, C. G. H. Newington, W. J. H. Frodsham, C. J. Napier, H. W. Benson, T. Stainer, C. H. D. Passey.

34th **Regiment**, at the Grosvenor Hotel, on Thursday. Present:—Gen. Lord Airey, G.C.B. (in the chair); Gen. Maxwell, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B.; Major-Gens. Randolph and Robertson; Cols. Harman, Jordan, C.B., Hon. L. Talbot, and Peel; Majors Boyce, Best, Jordan, Malcolm, and Pennefather; Capts. Gage, Gray, Lowe, Vaughan, Stewart, Dowling, Clayton, and Greaves; Lieuts. Kelly, Maurice, Tudor, &c.

35th **Regiment**, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday. Present:—Lieut.-Cols. Sir C. Russell, Bart., V.C., and Ballingall; Surg.-Major Chappell; Capts. Trimen, Parsons, Addison, Tolson, Robertson, Courtenay, Chapman, Palmer, and H. Gem; Lieuts. Troup, Stone, Hawthorn, Oelrichs, Harden, Bathurst, Thomson, Williams-Freeman, Powell, Dunn, and Ramus.

Royal Marines, at the Criterion, last evening. Present:—Gens. W. G. Suther, C.B. (president); Sir A. B. Stransham, K.C.B., W. F. Hopkins, C.B., P. C. Penrose, C.B., G. B. Rodney, C.B., and C. W. Adair, C.B.; Cols. Menzies, Stewart, Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., Snow, Delacombe, Somers, Lewis, and Gardner; Fleet-Surg. Caldwell, R.N.; Majors Blake, D.I.A., Broughton, Wroot, Macdonald, Poyntz, Shewell, Douglas, Smith, Philips, and Fothergill; Capts. Farquharson, Norton, Needham, Way, La Coste, Stark, Hall, Hill, McIlwaine, Sandwith, Dwyer, Eden, and Dowding; Lieuts. Quill, Swinburne, and Wright. The string band of the Chatham Division played a selection during the evening.

56th **Regiment**, at the Albion, on Wednesday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Lacy; Col. Patey; Lieut.-Cols. Cox, Godley, Hill, Huskisson, and Margesson; Majors Garsia, Greenland, Thompson, and Thornton; Capts. Barnett, Jones, King, Molineux, and Prickett; and Messrs. Baird, Bell, Fleming, Greatrex, Kirk, Leslie, Parker, Ricketts, Sullivan, and Wood.

62nd **Regiment**, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday. Present:—Surg.-Gen. Rutherford, C.B.; Lieut.-Cols. Keen, Michell, and Dundas; Majors Hewett and Lake; Capts. Jauncey, Tharp, Hawkins-Hathway, Dunn, Wodehouse, Forsyth, Todd, and Rogers; Messrs. Chichester, Shelton, and Hobbs.

79th **Highlanders**, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, on Saturday last. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Taylor, C.B.; Col. M'Barnet; Lieut.-Cols. Freme, Percival, and Leith; Major Allen; Capts. Hutton and Oldham; Messrs. Murray, Shaw-Kennedy, Hunt, and Baird.

96th **Regiment**, at the Albion, on Thursday. Present:—Lieut.-Col. Briggs, commanding the regiment (in the chair); Cols. Scovell, Bray, Barnard, Cannon, Cochrane, Moffatt, Thompson, and E. Scovell; Surg.-Major Swift, M.D.; Majors Hunter, Josselyn, Maxwell, Wright, and Toke; Capts. Anstruther, Berkeley, Church, Henniker, Morse, Menzies, Marryat, Newbigging, Phillipps, N. Winter, and Warburton; Messrs. Anderson, Bertram, Brown, Rochfort-Boyd, Maxwell, Pearce, Simpson, and Watson.

Monday last being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, Lord Skelmersdale, late Captain, gave the Body-Guard a farewell dinner at the Criterion Restaurant.

Reviews.

The Wellington Despatches. Volume VIII. London: John Murray.

No period could be more opportune than the present for the publication of the eighth volume of *The Wellington Despatches*. In it there will be found some valuable observations as to the discipline and efficiency of the Army, and particularly as to the crucial question of corporal punishment. In reference to the question, the Duke observes that it is quite obvious that there must be in the hands of the commanding officer of a body of armed men some easily attainable means of punishing, in order to maintain discipline or regularity. A commanding officer of a battalion has at his disposal several trivial punishments, but the execution of these depends upon the infliction of some one more severe, in case any of them should be resisted:—

> "It is the power existing of inflicting a greater punishment, the certainty that it will be inflicted, and the terror it inspires, which render these minor punishments effectual, establish subordination among the soldiers, and ensure discipline. The use of the more severe punishment becomes less necessary, and is less general."

The question then arises,—"Would nothing but corporal punishment answer the purpose?" The Duke's reply is,—"I know of nothing that could produce the same effect." Solitary confinement may be regarded as a myth, which could not be inflicted, and which, even if it could be, would not prove effectual. Nor can a soldier be mulcted of his pay; to do this would simply increase his debt to his captain. In fact, there remains corporal punishment alone, as regulated at the discretion of the officer in command. Such are the views entertained some fifty years by our greatest General. After the lapse of that lengthened period the question is still *vexata*, and at the present moment possesses more than ordinary interest. In expressing his views on this subject, the Duke narrates the following anecdote:—There was one remarkable case, in a regiment in which the commanding officer had invented punishments, all of them very innoxious in themselves, but very teasing to the soldier, in order to avoid this great punishment, against which he had heard so much. It ended by the battalion which he commanded firing upon him and his officers at a field-day, with their buttons in their muskets. In concluding this valuable memorandum on the question of corporal punishment in the Army, the Duke says:—

> "When we come to consider the great operations of war, that in such we must be the example of obedience, good order, and discipline to our allies, and the terror of our enemies, on account of our possessing these same qualities, I cannot conceive that there is a man with information upon the subject who will think otherwise than that if the State is to have an Army, we must maintain in it the use of corporal punishment."

The political condition of England at the moment lends additional interest to a perusal of the great soldier's appreciation of events which were passing some fifty years ago, and which were fraught with danger to her prosperity. Those perils were avoided or safely combated, and England secured a position amongst the great European Powers which must be maintained. We find in the year 1831 a most emphatic protest by the Duke, in a despatch to Mr. Gleig, against his being held up as an enemy to *all* reform:—

> "It is curious enough that I, who have been the greatest reformer on earth, should be held up as an enemy to *all* reform. This assertion is neither more nor less than one of the lying cries of to-day. If by 'reform' is meant Parliamentary reform or a change in the mode or system of representation, what I have said is that I never heard of a plan that was safe or practicable that would give satisfaction, and that while I was in office I should oppose myself to reform in Parliament."

In respect to the details of the question on which the Duke so emphatically pronounced his opinion, he points out that the change which is so sought for could only be made by adding to the number of the representatives in Parliament from England, or by disfranchising the so-called "rotten boroughs." The first, however, could not be done without a breach of the Acts of Union. The last would be a violation of the first and most important principle of the Constitution, for no valid reason and upon no ground whatever, excepting a popular cry and an apprehension of the consequences of resisting it. In concluding this highly-interesting despatch, the Duke utters this prophetic warning:—

> "I tell you that we must not risk our great institutions and large properties, personal as well as real. If we do, there is not a man of this generation, so young, so old, so rich, so poor, so bold, so timid, as that he will not feel the consequences of this rashness. This opinion is founded not on reasoning only, but on experience, and I shall never cease to declare it."

In a despatch to Lord Kenyon, under date November, 1831, the Duke deals with the question of the Disestablishment of the Protestant Church, at least in Ireland, which he regards as at the "*outpost*," and the first to be attacked. Notwithstanding the existence of this apprehension, or indeed conviction, in his mind, the Duke entertained the opinion that the landed interests of the country—that is, the Protestants—if fairly supported as they ought to be by the Government, and supporting the Government as they ought, would prove too strong, whether in a moral, a political, or a military view, for all the rest. In reference to a scheme for paying a Roman Catholic Establishment in Ireland, he does not consider any to be possible, in the view of the laws passed at the period of the Reformation. There is not a line in the book which does not bear the impress of the Duke's thoughtfulness, earnestness, and sagacity. The pious care of the inheritor of so great a name is building up an imperishable monument to the hero whose name, but for it, might be classed among those of great soldiers, merely, whereas now we see by the light of these labours, that he was a great soldier because he was a great man.

Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s Publications.—We have received more than a dozen numbers of Messrs. Cassell's varied publications for the month of June. In every respect they deserve commendation, and no doubt will receive it from numerous readers.

Amusements.

With the arrival of what is properly known as the "Derby week," the Metropolis assumes its gayest aspect. On the opera nights fashionable patronage seems pretty fairly divided between the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and Her Majesty's Theatre, though neither establishment is severely taxing the attention of musical critics. At the former house, Madame Adelina Patti, whose attraction remains undiminished, has sung for the first time this season in "*Dinorah*," and Madame Albani has twice appeared in "*Mignon*." Her next appearance will be in "*Puritani*" and "*Lohengrin*." At Her Majesty's Madame Christine Nilsson resumes her position on Saturday evening, as Elsa in "*Lohengrin*," and the other nights have presented Mdlle. Marie Vanzandt in "*Sonnambula*," and Madame Marie Roze in "*Aida*." Madame Eleanora Robinson makes her *début* next week in "*Fidelio*" as Leonora.

At the Gaiety, the new season of French plays commenced on Monday night with "*Adrienne Lecouvreur*," Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt embodying for the first time the arduous character of the heroine. The reception of this clever, if capricious, actress was in curious contrast to the enthusiastic greeting which welcomed her last year, but long before the play had ended, her undeniable powers were fully and frankly acknowledged, and the curtain fell amidst the hearty applause of a brilliant audience. The drama was originally written by MM. Eugène Scribe and Legouvé for the celebrated Rachel, who, after captivating Paris by her display of tragic intensity in 1849, exercised an equal influence over English sympathies when playing the part for the first time at the St. James's Theatre in July, 1850. An excellent adaptation by Mr. John Oxenford, called "*The Reigning Favourite*," was prepared at the same time for Mrs. Stirling. It will be remembered the purpose of the play is to show the superiority of genius, as typified by the actress, over the nobility of rank. In the green-room scene, with which the play commences, Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt quickly proved that she had thoroughly seized the idea conveyed by the dramatist. The stormy passion that Rachel used to manifest in such passages as the sobs of baffled rage over the returned bouquet, and the appalling despair of the death-struggle, was less striking; but when tenderness of expression was demanded, the capabilities of the present actress were found fully adequate to the occasion. Of the the rest, it will be sufficient to say competent support was given by Mdlle. Devoyod as the Princess de Bouillon, M. Train as Count Maurice, and M. Dieudonné as the Abbé.

The charming dramatic idyll of "*Iolanthe*," poetically rendered by Mr. W. G. Wills from the Danish poem, "King René's Daughter," has given Miss Ellen Terry another character in which her talents compel unqualified approbation, and the little piece will supplement the abridged play of "*The Merchant of Venice*" during the remainder of the Lyceum season.

The careful revival of "*As You Like It*," played 100 times in succession at the Imperial Theatre, will now be transferred to Drury Lane, the characters being retained by the same representatives.

The production of Mr. Burnand's adapted comedy, "*Society and the Stage*," has been postponed, and the Olympic has fallen back on "*High Life Below Stairs*" and the burlesque of "*Little Don Cæsar*."

Mr. Albery's new and original three-act comedy, called "*Jacks and Jills*," will be produced at the Vaudeville on Saturday evening.

A new grand ballet of action, called "*Diona*," is to be brought out at the Alhambra on Monday night.

Under the title of "*A Flying Visit*," a new vaudeville will be incorporated next week with Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's always pleasant entertainment.

On Monday evening last Mr. E. L. Blanchard gave a lecture, under the title of "More Remembrances," to the Short-Hand Writers' Association, at 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street. Mr. T. J. Wood, the president of the Association, occupied the chair. The lecture was an interesting history of the origin and development of pantomimes from their first introduction, illustrated by many amusing incidents and anecdotes. The hall was crowded by a most appreciative audience, which included many literary celebrities.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner*. See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

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The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on Monday, May 31, 1880, at 3 p.m. His Grace the DUKE of RICHMOND and GORDON, K.G., in the Chair.

The following alteration in Rule 2 will be proposed, viz.:—To omit the words "land forces," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "regular army," and after the word "married," to insert "whilst their husbands were serving."

Four Widows will be elected at the Office on May 28, 1880, and the result will be announced at the Meeting. A Subscription of Half a Guinea annually, or a donation of Five Guineas, entitles to one vote at each election, and a right to nominate a candidate.

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EXPORT ORDERS SHIPPED FREE OF THE USUAL AGENTS CHARGES.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NAVIS.—Naval cadetships are obtained by interest. From 12 to 13½ are the limits of age. An allowance of £70 a year has to be made by a cadet's parents while he is under training. Two years.

LA PERLE, Dinard.—You will see that further trials have been made. At the trial, of which you send report, there was no competitor on the ground.

STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEER.—Many thanks. Next week, we hope.

W. J. W.—No information can yet be given.

Last night's *Gazette* publishes a list of deceased soldiers' unclaimed balances.

Owing to a great press of matter, we are compelled to leave over a number of letters in type.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

ONE of the last acts of Colonel Stanley ere quitting the War Office, was to advise her Majesty to remove all the Purchase lieutenant-colonels from the command of their regiments. The motive is clearly, though briefly, exposed, and it must be admitted that it is not without weight. The Royal Warrant of 1877 laid it down that, out of regard for vested interests, all officers who had obtained their lieutenant-colonelcies previous to the abolition of Purchase should be exempt from the rule which limited the command of a regiment to five years. Many, nay, most of these officers had obtained their positions by the expenditure of large sums of money, and the remainder had given an equivalent in the shape of long and valuable service. To remove these officers from their commands, without giving them any compensation, would, it was felt, have been very hard, and likely to create much dissatisfaction. Had, on the abolition of Purchase, all officers been given the value of their commissions down, this and many other complications would have been avoided, and the Army would have been fairly content. The then Government, however, prompt to break the contract which officers had made with the State, without the consent of the officers, shrank from asking that the compensation demanded should be paid. In short, they were guilty of a high-handed act of virtual confiscation, and treated the officers of the Army much worse than the West Indian slaveholders half-a-century ago. The result was wide-spread discontent, and as we have above said, numerous complications. Saddled with this legacy, the Conservative Government have done their best to combine a practical solution of difficulties with a reasonable regard for the rights of those affected by Lord Cardwell's hasty legislation and ill-conceived measures. One of these difficulties soon cropped up. It was evident that if Lieutenant-Colonels who had already held the command of regiments for, in some cases, upwards of ten years were to be allowed to hang on till they were promoted or retired, the case of the Majors and senior Captains would be hopeless, especially in the face of the retiring clauses of the Warrant of 1877. The authorities, therefore, did a great wrong, to prevent one still greater, and having exhausted all the resources of moral pressure, had recourse to a new Warrant, summarily placing the Purchase lieutenant-colonels on half-pay. It is impossible to deny that by so acting they benefited the majority, but it was at the expense of the minority. This minority will, we fear, be unwilling to accept the plea that the happiness of the greatest number should be the object of all legislation. Such an argument might, indeed, be employed to justify the wildest communism. Moreover, the disestablished lieutenant-colonels may fairly say that they have been wronged for the sake of economy, as if they had been paid down the value of their commissions at the date of the abolition of Purchase, they would have had, at all events, no more right to complain than their comrades. Lord Cardwell boasted that by the abolition of Purchase the hands of the Government were freed. Such, however, was not the case, for they were not in justice free to upset vested interests, unless they compensated the holders of those interests by paying at once their value,—*i.e.*, the value of their commissions. They have now, *per fas aut nefas*, placed all lieutenant-colonels on the same footing, which was certainly desirable; but, on the other hand, the distrust and suspicion of the Army have been aggravated. Evidently, in the opinion of all ranks of the latter, nothing is more sacred for a Secretary of War than for a sapeur, and the War Office will shrink from no breach of faith. The Conservatives will, we fear, on account of this last act of Colonel Stanley, share some of the odium which has hitherto been directed exclusively against the Liberals. It is, however, only just to remember that the former were almost compelled to adopt harsh measures by the previous action of the latter, and that the Conservatives have honestly endeavoured to remedy the legacy of mischief, complication, and inefficiency left them by Lord Cardwell.

The following appeared last night as a supplement to the *London Gazette*:—"War Office, Pall Mall, May 29, 1880.—Brevet.—Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Rifle Brigade, to be Colonel (dated May 29, 1880). Brevet Colonel H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G, from Lieutenant-Colonel, Rifle Brigade, to be Major-General (dated May 29, 1880). Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments: — Field-Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 10th Hussars, from Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, to be Colonel-in-Chief of the following regiments:—1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (dated May 29, 1880). Major-General H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, vice Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, transferred to the Colonelcy-in-Chief of the Regiments of Cavalry of the Household Brigade (dated May 29, 1880).

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a Levée at 1 o'clock on Tuesday next, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

The post of Deputy-Surveyor-General of the Straits Settlements has been offered to, and accepted by, Lieutenant H. E. McCallum, Royal Engineers, who is at present attached to the office of Inspector of Works, Woolwich Arsenal. This officer has had considerable experience of the colony to which he goes, having previously served there as private secretary to Governor Major-General Sir William Jervois, R.E., and subsequently as Superintending Engineer of the new forts at Singapore, constructed from his own designs.

General J. C. Hope Gibsone, Colonel of the 17th Lancers, completed on the 21st inst. the age—70 years —when retirement is rendered compulsory. General H. Darby Griffith, C.B., became 70 on Saturday last; and Lieutenant-General T. S. Conway, C.B., attains that age on the 7th prox. Exactly three months will then elapse before another vacancy occurs on the Establishment by the operations of the age clause, the next officer for retirement being General Sir A. Little, K.C.B., who will be 70 on September 7.

Colonel G. A. Wilkinson, A Brigade R.H.A., having retired from the Service, his vacancy in India should be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Williams, of the same brigade, who has had twenty years or more of uninterrupted home service. By a recent regimental order, issued in December last, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt that he is the man to go. We believe, however, that "other arrangements" are to be made, and that a much less favoured individual is to be ordered to embark.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has well earned the unostentatious, but not the less hearty, welcome which he has received on his return to England. He has only been absent a year, but during that time he has accomplished an extraordinary amount of work, crowned with considerable success. He arrived in South Africa too late to do more than reap the fruits of Lord Chelmsford's operations, but we doubt whether there are many Generals who would have turned his predecessor's success to such good and speedy profit. The Zulus were defeated in the heart of their country by Lord Chelmsford, but it was owing to Sir Garnet's admirable arrangements that the action of Ulundi practically marked the end of the war, and that Zululand was so speedily pacified, tranquillised, and organised. So soon, moreover, as that task was accomplished, with the ease of a master in the art of organisation, than he turned with what, considering the distances covered and the difficulties intervening, may be considered lightning speed on Sekukuni, and at one blow annihilated that formidable chief's power. That done, he convinced the Boers of the Transvaal that any struggle against his vigorous grip was useless, and soon reduced the province to a state of tranquillity, if not of universal contentment. A man who is so rapid, thorough, and sound as Sir Garnet can be ill spared from the great centres of interest, work, and usefulness. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to find him available for the next tough job which we may have in hand. Some carping spirits say that Sir Garnet is merely a lucky man, but it must be no ordinary capacity which invariably attains success. Rumour has it that he will shortly proceed to India as Commander-in-Chief, and every one will allow that no better appointment can be had. The Indian Army sadly needs the presence of an able organiser, and it is as an organiser that Sir Garnet chiefly shines.

The appointment of Lieutenant F. C. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, as aide-de-camp to Lord Cowper in Ireland, must be viewed as a well-deserved acknowledgment of that officer's services. Lieutenant Ricardo has been holding for some time past the appointment of Adjutant of the School of Instruction for Officers of the Auxiliary Forces at Wellington Barracks, a position which he has filled with much credit to himself.

The attention of the War Office is most earnestly called to the present state of relations between the military and civil powers in the unhappy transition period in the existence of our Militia, as embodied and disembodied spirits. Without any desire to point any moral or adorn any tale by special illustrations, we may rely on the general experience of all concerned to support our allegation that the disbanding of a Militia regiment is generally followed by an orgie. The battalion, released from its officers' control, is suddenly let loose on the world, which is afraid or unable to deal with it. Would it not be well, especially in Ireland, where the Militia are apt to be in very high fine spirits, to arrange for the payment of the men after each has reached his village or town, instead of giving them all their money at the same time, and that the time when they are most likely to spend and misuse it? The results of the present practice are certainly very often deplorable.

Colonel Owen Williams, Royal Horse Guards, will on Monday next ask the Secretary of State for War when it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to lay upon the table of the House the report of the Royal Commission on the Army presided over by General Airey.

Major W. H. Izod, Royal Artillery, has been appointed a Captain Instructor at the School of Gunnery, vice Major G. J. Burgmann, R.A., whose five years' service in the appointment has expired.

We are informed that the question of the compulsory retirement of Deputy-Commissary Gordon, late of the Ordnance Store Department, will shortly be brought before the House of Commons. The case of this officer has been already alluded to by ourselves and contemporaries. He has been hard-worked in the Ordnance Store Department for upwards of twenty years, and so much was thought at the War Office of his ability and experience that he was selected for service in the Zulu war, throughout which he was well known for the energy and zeal he displayed during the campaign, and was specially recommended for promotion at its termination. He returned to England, and found himself rewarded by compulsory retirement on full pay. Mr. Gordon has served three times on active service (more than any other officer of his Department). He is in the prime of life, and well known throughout the Service for his ability and merit, and we hope he will find numerous supporters. Comparisons are odious, but this would almost appear a case where, if such were fairly instituted, we venture to think he would be the gainer.

Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., embarks at Southampton on Thursday next, in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Deccan*, *en route* to India, to take up his command in Madras.

The friends of that most ill-used class, the Army Veterinary Surgeons, will be glad to notice that the members of the department, profiting by the example set them by other departments of the Army, have decided to hold an annual dinner in London. We wish the proposal all success. There can be no two opinions as to the benefits which are likely to result from such a gathering. The treatment the officers of the department have lately been subjected to has been anything but creditable to those in authority, and we shall hope to learn that at the forthcoming meeting the chairman may be able to announce that justice is at length to be done to a most deserving body of officers, who have performed valuable services at the Cape, but have received most inconsiderate treatment, and have for a long term of years had to put up with a succession of disappointments, in the endeavours they have made to receive that encouragement which is very properly extended to most of the other departments of the Army.

Nearly two months ago the destination of A Battery A Brigade, R.H.A., was changed from Newbridge to the St. John's Wood Barracks. Since then the order for the battery to march has been daily expected, and all the necessary arrangements have been made. The battery named to relieve it has arrived at Aldershot from Exeter, and is put up temporarily, partly in huts, partly under canvas, more than two miles away from the rest of the Horse Artillery. In both batteries, both officers and men have been put to the greatest inconvenience and expense, and as yet no end can be foreseen to it, for information has now been received that the move of the battery to London has not been finally settled! There cannot be much difficulty in deciding whether a battery is to move or not.

Lieutenant-General C. J. Wright becomes Colonel-Commandant in the Royal Artillery, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General H. S. Rowan, C.B.

Accepting with charming frankness all the principles of their predecessors in regard to external, and as far as we know yet, internal, relations, her Majesty's Government have announced that the Queen intends to maintain her supremacy over the Transvaal. To the Army that is not very agreeable news, for some portion of it must serve there till the indefinite and, we believe, exceedingly remote period of time when Confederation may provide for the repression of the Boers and the ascendancy of the British in that vast but not profitable territory. Confederation is an *ignis fatuus*, only that those who meddle with it will burn their fingers. The colonists see through the transparent flame which Lord Carnarvon lighted, and which is now worshipped by Lord Kimberley, and they are not likely to incur costs and charges for doing that which the British taxpayer has hitherto done for them, unless they are subjected to some more powerful influences than even Sir Bartle Frere's tenacity, address, and diplomatic resources. The regard possessed for the safety of those whom Lord Kimberley styles "indigenous races," might be doubted by those who look only to the practical facts that the Queen's Army has killed more of them in Zululand and in the Sekukuni campaign than were slain by Cetewayo and all the Boers together. Besides that, the greater part of the black population in the Transvaal are not indigenous at all. They are immigrant or refugee races. But how are the Boers, who constitute the enormously preponderating majority of the white population, to be made to enjoy "institutions based on large and liberal principles of self-government?" The Transvaal is now governed by a Legislative Council which has not the remotest resemblance to any freely elected representative body, and Sir Owen Lanyon, enlightened, liberal, and large-minded as he is, cannot be said to be acting as anything but a Proconsul of the Foreign Office, whose authority is based on armed force.

The experiments of the Military Balloon Committee are to be temporarily transferred from Woolwich to Aldershot during the summer.

An effort is being made to consecrate the field of Isandhlwana, by the erection of a memorial church. The ground lies in the territory of the loyal Hlubi, the only chief who at present is anxious for the return of white teachers. It is intended that the church, with school and needful buildings, should cost about £2,000. An English lady further purposes, at her own expense, to build a mausoleum for the reception of the bones of those who died upon the field, as a special memorial to the 24th Regiment.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, May 22, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Chief Engineers have this day been placed on the Retired List of their rank:—John Lowrie and William Gibson.

ADMIRALTY, May 25, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Paymaster James Frear Phillips has been placed on the Retired List from the 22nd inst., and has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List from the same date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—W. E. de C. Cookson, to the Coastguard, vice Hand; M. McNeile, to the Eagle, vice Cookson; John Hayes, to the Coastguard, vice Jephson.

Staff Commander—Charles Wotton, to the Defence.

Lieutenants—Walter S. Goodridge, Joseph J. McC. Callwell, Henry McArthur Cutfield, and Henry W. Target, to the London; Abraham H. Lindesay, to the Orontes; Calverley T. Bewicke, James W. Hill, George M. Henderson, and Edward J. Bawtree, to the Defence; Cecil D. Broughton, Thomas E. Miller, Westropp T. Morgan, and Henry J. Godfrey, additional, to the Defence; A. J. O. Rorke, to the Brilliant, vice Eliot; Gerald L. King-Harman, George F. Glennie, Lennard E. Dick, Archibald T. Carter, Hans T. F. White, Thomas Holmes, Thomas Hadley, and Alfred E. Rawnsley, to the Cambridge, additional, for short course of gunnery.

Sub-Lieutenants—Henry H. Douglas and Charles S. Smith, to London, when recommissioned.

Midshipmen—Harold W. H. Helby, Stewart C. Weigall, Edward Winthrop, to the Garnet, additional; Charles L. Napier, to the Agincourt; Vernon Maud, to the Achilles.

Chaplains (and Naval Instructor)—Rev. Ebenezer T. Fyffe, B.A., to Ruby; Rev. Hugh K. Upcher, to Invincible.

Staff Surgeon—Donald MacIver, M.D., to the Nankin.

Paymasters—James W. Lishman, to the Defence; Arthur S. Ramsey, in lieu of an assistant-paymaster, to the Defence; Edward A. Amphlett, to the Defence, for service on shore.

Assistant-Paymaster—Charles G. Johnston, to the Defence.

Engineers—John B. Grant, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for Harpy; Thomas H. Harrup, to the Tamar; John Watson, to the Pembroke, for torpedo-boats; William J. Cole, to the Indus.

Clerk—John H. G. Chapple, to the Defence.

Gunner—Thomas Baker, to London.

Boatswains—Thomas Smith and Frederick McMahon, to London.

Carpenters—John E. Maben, to the Defence; George H. Thomas, to the Indus.

ALBATROSS, Com. A. Errington, was to leave Singapore for Labuan on the 24th ult.

ATALANTA. The following statement was made in the House of Lords by the First Lord of the Admiralty on Monday:—"I think it is right to inform your Lordships that the Naval members of the Board of Admiralty see no hope whatever of the safety of the Atalanta; and as so many of your Lordships take an interest in the ship, I have desired charts to be placed in the library, showing the evidence upon which that conclusion has been arrived at. The logs of some forty vessels have been consulted, and it has been proved that between Feb. 12 and 16 a terrific gale spread over a considerable portion of the Atlantic. Some eighteen vessels reported at Lloyd's as missing have perished in that gale. On Feb. 12 a Norwegian barque was dismasted in the Atlantic, and she would have foundered, but that her cargo was composed of cotton. Another vessel did founder, and as your Lordships will see from the chart, she must have gone down in the terrific gale in which the Norwegian ship was. My Lords, if the Atalanta had passed through that gale, her further course was clear, and she would have been in the Channel on Feb. 20; but if she had been dismasted, the winds being westerly, she would have arrived a very few days later in the Channel; and even if she had drifted about, she must still have drifted eastward, and under any circumstances she would have passed through a tract of ocean which we know, from the logs of merchant vessels at that time which have been examined, was crowded with sailing and steaming merchant ships. The track has been marked upon another chart which has been prepared by the Admiralty. In the opinion of those who are authorities in the matter, it would have been impossible for any ship, however disabled, to have been detained so long, the wind having been what I have described it to be during that time. My Lords, the late Board of Admiralty, as your Lordships may well understand, were even earlier than the public anxious as to the fate of the Atalanta, and they took every measure which could be taken to search for the vessel, as soon as they became anxious for her safety. As I have said before, the Naval members of the Admiralty have come to the conclusion that no further hope remains of the safety of the vessel, and I need hardly assure your Lordships that those who have been in any way connected with this inquiry feel as deeply as the noble Lord who has just spoken great sympathy with those who had relatives on board. The noble Lord has said, with perfect truth, that those who have lost their lives in the Atalanta have lost their lives in the service of their Queen and their country just as much as if they had lost their lives in an engagement. My Lords, if there had been any survivors of the Atalanta, the ordinary and necessary course would have been to order a court-martial to assemble to try the survivors for the loss of the ship, in which the fullest inquiry would have taken place into such of the circumstances as could have been made the subject of investigation. But, my Lords, under the present circumstances, it was necessary for the Board of Admiralty to take a different course, and it has been determined, after full consideration, to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating the loss of the ship. That committee will be presided over by Admiral Ryder, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who was in no degree concerned in fitting out the ship, he having been appointed to his present command after the ship started on her voyage. Vice-Admiral Randolph, Mr. Rothery, the Wreck Commissioner, who is experienced in inquiries into the causes of wrecks; Staff Capt. Batt, of the Royal Navy, and an officer eminently qualified for an inquiry of this kind; and the fifth member will be a gentleman who was recommended to me by the chairman of Lloyd's, whom I consulted on the subject. His name is Mr. Wayland, who was late chief surveyor to Lloyd's Registry, and is now the secretary to Lloyd's. I am satisfied, my Lords, that this committee is so constituted as to give the Board of Admiralty assurance that a full and complete inquiry will take place into the circumstances of the fitting-out of the ship. The instructions to be given to the committee will be that they should report their opinion as to the stability, seaworthiness, and efficiency of the ship, and whether she was equipped and manned so as to fit her for the service in which she was employed. I believe, my Lords, those instructions will include all those points which were mentioned by my noble friend. My Lords, the evidence will be taken by this committee in public, in the same manner as before a court-martial. I have only to add that I am in communication with the late First Lord of the Admiralty upon this subject, and he has expressed to me his concurrence in the course which is proposed, and his desire—as it is quite natural it should be—that the inquiry should be as complete and as full as possible." In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Jenkins called attention to the proposed inquiry into the loss of the Atalanta, and moved a resolution condemning the composition of the committee as partaking too much of a departmental character. Lord Ramsay bore testimony to the perfect independence of naval officers, and denied that they would be at all likely to bring in a verdict simply to please the Admiralty. Lord H. Lennox, though originally disposed to prefer a more civilian inquiry, in order to remove the distrust felt by the classes who manned our Navy, had every confidence in the tribunal now proposed by the Government. Mr. Norwood agreed with Mr. Jenkins that the committee ought to have been of a more civilian character. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, after assuring the House that the Admiralty was determined to have a full and independent inquiry, showed that this was not a mere departmental committee, and that this was the first occasion on which the civilian element had been introduced into such an inquiry. If there had been a survivor, he pointed out that there would have been a court-martial, which would have reported, as in the cases of the Eurydice, Captain, and Megæra, not only on the cause of disaster, but on the fitting-out, &c., of the ship. Naval officers, he asserted, had always exercised an independent judgment, and were always quite ready adversely to criticise the action of the Admiralty. Mr. W. H. Smith took the same view, and entirely approved the course adopted by the Admiralty. Mr. E. J. Reed disapproved the composition of the committee, and after some remarks from Mr. Magniac the motion was withdrawn. The *Brighton Gazette* of Thursday contains a somewhat extraordinary statement concerning the Atalanta. It says:—"We have special information from an authentic source, that so long ago as May 4 a sailor of the Mercantile Marine, whose name is known, and who has been some time in Newhaven and Brighton, communicated direct to the Admiralty full particulars, or at least the means of obtaining the full particulars, and giving the reason why he was unable or afraid to come forward in the matter himself. This communication seems to have been ignored, and on the 12th or 13th he wrote again, saying that he knew what certain parties were making out of the retention of the facts, and that he thought it wrong they should be longer withheld. This was again ignored; but the next day or so the Admiralty sent a letter for insertion in the daily papers, saying that they thought all hope of the Atalanta must now be abandoned!" The journal suggests that the offer of a reward was probably made with the view of inducing the man to come forward, but the same influence which prevented his coming forward in the first instance will probably have the same effect now. The *Gazette* concludes with a significant remark. It says:—"When we add the fact—which is beyond all doubt—that during the present week certain not obscure persons, both in Brighton and London, have had in their hands a chart 'lined' and marked with minute details of the Atalanta, at a date since any official or other information can be obtained of her, or is ever likely to be, we think we are justified in saying a very great mystery surrounds the whole matter, and that our information is special and extraordinary."

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, which is to be out of the dockyard at Portsmouth by the 10th prox., is shipping stores for a twelvemonth's consumption and is undergoing a general overhaul. Prince George of Wales will not rejoin her till just before she sails. As she will be ready for sea at the same time as the First Reserve Squadron, she is expected to accompany the vessels in their cruise under Rear-Admiral his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, as far as the Baltic.

BITTERN, Com. E. B. Pusey, has been sent to Cyprus, and arrived at Larnaca on Thursday last.

BLANCHE, Capt. G. Knowles. A cricket-match between representatives of the starboard and port watches of the Blanche was played on April 14, at Somerset, Bermuda, and resulted in a victory for the port watch by 15 runs. The following were the scores:—Starboard watch: 1st innings, 35; 2nd innings, 37. Port watch: 1st innings, 40; 2nd innings, 47. In the return match, however, which was played two days subsequently, the starboard watch came off victorious, making 66 in the first innings and 102 in the second, as against their opponents' 73 in the first and 27 in the second, thus beating them by 68 runs.

CRUISER, Com. Wetherall, has been sent away on another cruise from Malta, having left to hover between Syracuse and Corfu. Letters for her should be addressed to the latter place.

DREADNOUGHT. To avoid the repetition of such a disaster as occurred on board the Thunderer by the explosion of one of her 38-ton guns, the Admiralty have ordered the experimental adoption on board the Dreadnought, turret-ship, of an automatic contrivance for locking a gun at firing-point until the discharge has actually taken place.

DRUID, Capt. W. R. Kennedy. A telegram from Halifax, dated 23rd inst., announces the arrival at St. John's of the Druid, Flamingo, and Contest.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. The flag of Admiral Alfred P. Ryder was struck on board the Duke of Wellington at sunset on Saturday, the Admiral having gone on a week's leave. The flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley has been transferred from the Asia to the Duke of Wellington during his absence.

EGERIA, Com. C. Johnstone. Capt. Douglas was relieved by Com. Johnstone, and left Singapore for England per P. and O. s.s. on April 24.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Brownrigg, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning from Bombay, which place she left on April 23. She brought 413 invalids and 148 time-expired men for Netley; 117 men belonging to the Royal Artillery, for Woolwich; 87 women, and 209 children. The passenger list included details from no fewer than 71 regiments and departments. Serjt. Riall and one man of the 2nd Batn. 13th, and one man each of the 2nd Batn. 1st Regt., 48th, and 2nd Batn. 60th died during the voyage. The arrival of the Euphrates completes the trooping season of 1879-80.

EURYALUS, Capt R. King, flag of Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, having rehoisted his flag on board his own ship, the Euryalus, intends once again to put to sea from Bombay, and purposes leaving for Trincomalee on June 1.

FALCON, Com. B. F. Clarke, has taken duty in the Bosphorus, where she will take the place of the Rapid. Her address will be Constantinople.

FLYING FISH, Lieut.-Com. Richard F. Hoskyn, arrived at Malta on Thursday, May 27.

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. Nowell, arrived at Singapore from Hong Kong on Dec. 10, 1879. Since then she has, with the exception of a short cruise to Penang, Klang, and Malacca, been continually at this place. The Foxhound has now been a year on the station, and with the exception of a short visit to Hong Kong for a purpose anything but gratifying to her officers, has continually been at Singapore. Admiral Coote, on inspecting the ship, expressed his pleasure and gratification to Lieut. Nowell. Officers and men are now anxiously expecting orders to go north. We reported last week the dramatic performance of the officers of this ship for the Irish relief fund, of which the *Singapore Times* says:—"It is impossible to speak too highly of the charitable and generous impulses of the officers and men of the Foxhound in having come forward, unsolicited, to give an entertainment in the Town Hall in behalf of the fund now being collected to relieve our distressed Irish fellow-countrymen. The hall was crowded on the occasion, and the three lively pieces chosen and acted with a dramatic instinct and ability prove plainly that the performers are no novices in histrionic art, are happy in the security of confidence on the stage, and have no mean eye to effect." Mr. C. N. Palmer, Mr. Mugliston, and Mr. Clow are highly spoken of.

GARNET, Capt. Loftus Jones. In giving a *résumé* of Capt. Jones's services last week we omitted to state that he commanded the Valorous, paddle-frigate, from Feb. 1875, to Feb. 1878; also the Prince Albert, turret-ship, from April, 1878, to Aug. 30 of the same year, when the Special-Service Squadron was dispersed, and the Prince Albert paid off. Capt. James Erskine, the new Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, had, by last information, returned to Maldonado from a cruise on April 21, being then unaware of his new appointment. It appears, however, that he had ordered the whole of the ships under his command to meet him there, so that he would be able to make a final inspection of the Elk, Forward, and Swallow, and leave the command in good order for his successor.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

HART, Com. R. Evans, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday from the China station, and is expected to remain at that port to pay off. It will be remembered that the Hart was commissioned at Devonport about the middle of June, 1870, for the Cape of Good Hope, and, after service on that station, proceeded to the Mediterranean, and was recommissioned at Malta in Feb. 1874, and was afterwards sent on to China, when she was again recommissioned at Hong Kong on May 11, 1877.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Brent, was taken out of Keyham on Wednesday, and placed at moorings off the dockyard. She embarked Captain Foot and other officers, with the new crew for the Ruby, and sailed for the East Indies on Wednesday. The ship has also been ordered to convey a small draft of the 1st Batn. 20th Regt. from Malta to Cyprus, and will afterwards proceed direct to Bombay to discharge all her naval and military passengers, and return home with the late Viceroy of India, the Earl of Lytton, and family. The Himalaya is due at Portsmouth the last week in August.

INDUSTRY, Staff Com. W. T. Tregidgo, was placed in the basin at Devonport Dockyard on Wednesday to prepare for paying off. She is to be placed in the fourth division of the Steam Reserve.

INFLEXIBLE is to be completed by the end of September, and, if required, could proceed upon the trials of her heavy armament in the following month. Experiments are still in progress to determine the practicability of illuminating her decks by means of the electric light; but though the light answers well now she is in dock, it is doubted whether equally satisfactory results will be obtained when she is under weigh, especially during the firing of her four 80-ton guns. The crowns of her turrets have been only temporarily placed in position, and will be taken off for the purpose of lowering these monster weapons into the turrets. The firing of a broadside on board her is expected to do much damage to her superstructure, and consequently the fitting-up of the cabins on the after-part of the upper deck is postponed.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Jackal, Lieut. the Hon. R. Bingham, has been outside Plymouth Breakwater for steam trial. The run is reported satisfactory, and the ship is ready to proceed to Oban when ordered.

Newcastle, Capt. Kelly, has had her defects made good. Her boilers are nearly worn out, but will probably last about six months longer with reduced pressure of steam. W. J. Perkins, ordinary seaman of this vessel, whilst at work on deck, tripped over some gear and fell on the deck on his left shoulder and broke his collar-bone on Wednesday.

Northampton, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flag of Sir Leopold M'Clintock, was to leave Bermuda for Halifax on the 11th inst. He has sent the Druid, having under her orders the Contest and Flamingo, to watch over the interests of the Newfoundland fisheries.

Phœnix, Com. H. H. Grenfell, having fallen in with the steamer Iduna, bound from Pomaron to Liverpool, disabled by reason of her main shaft having broken, towed that steamer into Scilly on May 27.

Plover, Com. Stewart, respecting the safety of which there has been considerable anxiety, arrived at Vigo on Saturday. She was commissioned at Portsmouth in June, 1876, for the North American and West Indies station, and is coming home to be paid off.

Ruby. Alluding to the appointment of Capt. Foot to this ship, the *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"Capt. Foot, who has been selected for the command of this ship, is one who knows the East Coast of Africa thoroughly, and who has always taken a great interest in the suppression of the slave trade, and only recently returned from a visit made to Zanzibar on his own account when on half-pay. He is acquainted with the Swahili tongue, and the Admiralty have certainly made a good selection in naming him for the command of the Ruby, which will again be employed on the East Coast on slave-trade duties."

Sealark, Lieut. G. R. Bromley, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Wednesday for a cruise.

Tamar, Capt. T. H. Royse, was placed in dry dock at Keyham Yard on Wednesday, to have valves examined and undergo general repairs.

Vestal, Com. D. Tandy. Notice has been given that preparations are being made for the intended distribution of the slave and tonnage bounties awarded for 18 slaves and the slave-dhow Mahoulli, captured on Nov. 26 and Dec. 6, 1878, by the Vestal. Due notice will be given of the date proposed for the distribution.

Wivern, Com. C. G. Jones, was to leave Singapore for Hong Kong on Wednesday.

PRESENTATION OF THE ALBERT MEDAL TO A COASTGUARDSMAN.

The Queen arrived at Balmoral Castle from Windsor on Saturday afternoon. At Ferry Hill Junction a very large concourse of people had assembled, including the sheriffs of the county and the magistrates of Aberdeen. Her Majesty had intimated her intention of personally presenting the Albert Medal to George Oatley, Coastguardman, for his gallantry in saving the crew of the Swedish vessel Auguste, on Feb. 16 last. The barque was driven on the rocks near Peterhead during a storm. The crew did not understand the working of the rocket apparatus which was employed on the occasion, and were in imminent peril, when Oatley gallantly entered the water and swam through the surf to the vessel with a line, by means of which the crew were brought safely ashore. A small platform had been erected at the junction, on which the ceremony of presentation was to be held. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice left the saloon and were conducted to the platform. Gen. Sir H. Ponsonby presented Capt. Best, R.N., to the Queen, and the Captain introduced Oatley, who is one of his men in the Coastguard Division. Her Majesty attached the medal to Oatley's left breast, and graciously remarked that she had much pleasure in decorating him with it for his gallant conduct in saving life. Sir W. Wiseman and the officers of the Clyde, with a number of the men of that vessel and of the Coastguard in the district, formed a guard of honour, and presented arms when the train arrived and when it departed.

ELECTRIC LIGHT UNDER WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the *Army and Navy Gazette* of some months ago it was stated that successful experiments had been made with electric light under water, and that a large circle of light had been steadily maintained for a long time. No details were given about the machines that were used. Would you kindly oblige me by showing me the way to get a more detailed description, or can you give me the address of the person or the committee on the head of the experiments?—I am, &c.,

Scheveningen, May 20. Zuylen.

[Can any of our readers kindly furnish this information? —Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

The Admiralty has awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—Daniel A. Gilchrist, writer (first-class), of the Jumna; Henry Hawkins, sick-berth steward, of the Duke of Wellington; William Bennett, boatswain's mate, of the Cambridge; George F. Fletcher, ship's steward, of the Alert; George Cleverton, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard.

It has been directed by Fleet Circular No. 18, of May 12, 1880, that Naval brass shall in future be substituted for Muntz-metal for fastenings under water. In making Naval brass, the following proportions will be adhered to as nearly as possible:—Copper, 62 parts; zinc, 37 parts; tin, 1 part; and especial care taken that the zinc does not exceed the above proportion. The letters "N.B." (Naval brass) will be stamped on all sheets and boltstaves manufactured. Fleet Circular No. 67 S, of Nov. 19, 1879, is hereby modified by the substitution of the words "Naval brass" for the words "gun-metal," in the second and sixth lines of par. 4; and by omitting all after the word "fastenings" in the sixth line of the same paragraph.

TORPEDO-BOAT TACTICS.

The Admiralty trial of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon having now been brought to a close, our Portsmouth correspondent forwards us the following interesting details, gathered from official sources. We are the more inclined to give these particulars, from the fact that it has been hinted that we have shown an inclination to speak more favourably of one than of the other of the competing guns, before the trials had been concluded; and although we feel sure that we should not be credited with any other motive than the desire that the Services should secure the best weapon, the following facts will prove to the advocates of the revolving cannon that our remarks have been borne out by results. The trials have shown that the Nordenfeldt naval gun fires on an average somewhat more than three times as rapidly as the Hotchkiss, the actual mean of all the experiments being 48 shots and 15 per minute respectively. The Nordenfeldt gun also hit on an average about 3.5 times as often as the Hotchkiss, the actual mean number of hits being 24 to 7 per minute; and also gave on the whole, as well as on an average, more hits than the Hotchkiss gun fired shots, the actual proportions being 348 hits to 334 shots, fired by the revolving cannon during the sea trials, when model torpedo-boats were used as targets; and on an average, 24 hits were made per minute with the Nordenfeldt to 15 shots per minute fired by the Hotchkiss. The per-centage of shots fired by the Nordenfeldt was also more favourable than for the Hotchkiss, the actual mean percentage in each case being 47.5 and 42.25. When fire was opened on the torpedo-boats at ranges within 500 yards, beyond which these small craft cannot be seen in mist, rain, or at dusk, it was found that the effectiveness of the Nordenfeldt gun was greatly increased by its rapid volleys, while the rapidity of fire of the Hotchkiss could not be increased to any great extent. This was more marked during the seventh and eighth runs of the Medway, when the Nordenfeldt hit the torpedo boat, although end on, more often than once in each second, making more than twice as many hits as the Hotchkiss fired shots, or 115 hits to 50 shots, and striking the boat four times as often as did the Hotchkiss, the actual hits being 66 to 15. During the whole of the trials, the Nordenfelt gun worked evenly and satisfactorily; no spring, firing-pin, or other part of the mechanism broke, was deranged, or had even to be replaced. It is also acknowledged that the improvements introduced by Mr. Nordenfeldt have rendered accident almost an impossibility. One thousand two hundred shots were fired in one day without cleaning, and the gun still worked quite smoothly. No jamb occurred, and during the excessively rapid firing of forty shots in seven seconds, only one slight hitch took place, when an empty cartridge-case had not time to fall. This, however, was immediately cleared away, during the firing, without taking out the mechanism.

The Hotchkiss gun worked fairly well, except that previous to the firing at sea, one of the bearings of the large cam-shaft broke, and the gun had to be replaced by another, to which, however, the same accident also happened. This may be due to Mr. Hotchkiss having used for these trials more violent powder than the French Navy allows for the same gun, or than is used in the English Navy for the Nordenfeldt gun. On the other hand, the use of this violent powder most probably accounts for the fact that better penetrative results were obtained during these than at any previous trials carried out in this or in foreign countries. But several percussion caps were blown out of the cartridge-cases inside the mechanism, jambing its working. Pieces of the cartridge-cases were also torn off. Two shells exploded prematurely. One shell, owing to a defect in the cartridge, failed to be fired, and remained wedged in the chamber. By good-luck, the next shell entering the same barrel did not explode on striking its base. The jambed projectile disabled the gun for half an hour, great care being required to avoid an explosion in extracting it. When firing 100 consecutive rounds rapidly without cleaning, the Hotchkiss gun worked so heavily, that a second man had to assist the gunner repeatedly in working the crank. During the delay caused by the jambed shell, it was ascertained that out of twenty shots previously fired during two minutes at the target, at from 1,500 to 1,000 yards' range, none had struck the boat. The firing-pin of this gun broke during the trials.

These and previous trials have demonstrated that, for penetration, the Nordenfeldt one-inch solid steel bullets give better results than the Hotchkiss 1½-inch shells, and as nearly as possible the same penetration as the Hotchkiss solid shot. The accuracy of the two guns is about the same at short ranges, but at long ranges, owing to the initial velocity of the Nordenfeldt projectile being 150 feet greater than that of the Hotchkiss, with a proportionately better trajectory, its fire is the most accurate. These results are solely due to the fact that the Nordenfeldt gun is the best proportioned. In other words, the ballistic properties of the Government Naval gun are far superior to those of the revolving cannon constructed by Mr. Hotchkiss to fire a projectile but little over two calibres in length, with a proportionately small charge of powder. The Nordenfeldt projectile is comparatively longer, and the charge of powder in this gun is also in proper proportion to the weight of the projectile, or to the work to be performed. Consequently, it is not astonishing to find that the 1½-in. Nordenfeldt gun, whether firing solid shot or shell, produces twice the results secured by the revolving cannon of the same calibre.

We now have to consider the effect of the results obtained at Spithead on previously accepted ideas regarding the employment of torpedo-boats in naval warfare. We believe we are right in stating that the views of the officers of the Vernon have now greatly changed, and that it is admitted that the utter impossibility of a daylight attack succeeding has been conclusively proved by the results obtained with the Nordenfeldt gun. The natural effect of this change of opinion will be to cause new torpedo-boat tactics to be devised, it being very generally admitted that neither officers nor men could justly be called upon to undertake an attack based on conclusions which omitted to take into consideration the power of the weapon brought to bear against the torpedo-boat. On the other hand, these trials have shown that small shells, capable of piercing the sides of unarmoured ships, can also be employed with advantage, and we understand that for this purpose the Nordenfeldt heavy calibre guns will be employed. The decision on the part of the Admiralty to adhere to the system of rapid firing is a wise one, for, remembering Nelson's dictum,—"In every naval action, something must be left to chance," it is evident that, as remarked by Captain the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, R.N., C.B., "those who can fire the greater number of shots must have the most chances on their side."

THE GUARDS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Rev. Canon Liddon preached in the Royal Military Chapel at the Wellington Barracks on Sunday afternoon last in aid of the Guards' Industrial Home. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princes Albert Victor and George, and the Grand Duke of Hesse were present. Service commenced at half-past three o'clock. The Hon. E. A. Powis read prayers. The Rev. H. N. Wheeler read the first and the Rev. C. A. Solbe read the second lesson. Col. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, hon. secretary of the Guards' Home, acted as precentor to the choir, which was composed of the drummers of the 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards and 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Liddon. Canon Liddon said that the soldiers who fought our battles had a strong claim on their countrymen, and it was upon that ground he strongly recommended to the attention and support of the congregation the Guards' Industrial Home. It was a charitable enterprise, admirable in its conception, and no less admirable in its working. It educated, clothed, and supported the daughters of non-commissioned officers and men of the Brigade of Guards. It secured for them sound religious instruction, and provided for them becoming good and useful members of society, as daughters and as mothers of families. It thus satisfied the twofold aim of a good charity; it prevented a good deal of evil, and achieved a great deal of positive good. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was made, which yielded a sum of £130 10s. We may add that the Guards' Industrial Home, which is situated in Francis Street, Vauxhall-Bridge Road, is now in the seventeenth year of it, existence. The number of girls in the home is 52s 28 of whom are boarded and educated free of expense, the remainder paying £6 annually until they attain the age of about 12 years, when they are transferred to the free list, as vacancies occur. The girls are educated in all branches of household service, and have situations obtained for them when they leave the institution, at the age of 17. Excellent reports have been received of the girls who have left in former years, and in their correspondence with the superintendent, Miss Hilliard, they express their appreciation of the good training and education they have received in the home. They make all their own clothing, and also take in plain needlework, the earnings for which for the past year amounted to about £18; while the value of their work in making up their clothing and house linen is computed at a low estimate to be worth £80 per annum. A considerable share in the management is taken by the Ladies' Committee, who appoint one of their number to be the lady visitor for each month, her duty being to frequently visit the home, and to take a general supervision of the whole establishment.

The Danish screw-corvette Dagmar, Capt. Braem, from St. Thomas's (West Indies), with Prince Waldemar of Denmark on board, put into Plymouth on Tuesday to receive letters and to take in coal and provisions, and sailed for Copenhagen on Wednesday.

The South Australian Land Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited) has been formed, to supply the prosperous and progressive colony of South Australia with an institution similar to those which in other parts of Australia and New Zealand have proved so highly successful and so popular, both with the colonist and with the home investor Local interest in the establishment of such an association leaves no room to doubt that this Company will receive strong colonial support.

The New Boot Polish.—An entirely new idea for polishing boots has just been introduced which does away with the laborious method hitherto in use. Propert's Ebony Blacking polishes instantly without brushing, is of an oily nature, and, being waterproof, retains its lustre in all weathers. One application upon ladies', gentlemen's, or children's boots lasts a week.—Of Bootmakers, price 1s.—Wholesale of J. Propert, Battersea Park Road, London.

It is intended to erect a monument in the cemetery at Shanklin to the memory of those who lost their lives by the foundering of the Eurydice in Sandown Bay. It will be built by public subscription, and will form a nautical design indicative of the fatal calamity.

In answer to Col. North, Mr. Childers stated on Monday that the delay in issuing the medal granted by her Majesty on Sept. 1, 1879, to the officers and men of the Army who took part in the Perak expedition arose from the rolls having been sent to India in February last for verification; they were expected back daily, and on their arrival the distribution would be made immediately.

The gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, held their annual athletic sports on the 21st inst., on the spacious lawn of their College. Col. King, R.A., officiated as judge, and Mr. Foord-Kelcey as starter; and the arrangements were conducted by Lieut. Callwell, R.A., and a committee consisting of Capt. Roberts, R.A., Messrs. Aylmer, Brownlow, Mullins, Crawford, Binstead, Jackson, and Duncombe. In summing up, it was found that Mr. Smith and Mr. Hanwell were equally entitled to the silver challenge bugle, which is given to the winner of the greatest number of events; and the prize presented to the winner of most marks was allotted to Mr. Hanwell. Lady Adye presented the prizes, and it was decided that the two gentlemen who had equal rights in the bugle should each hold it for half a year.

The Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth, had a narrow escape on Saturday morning. The parish school-room, next door, caught fire, and the flames were not extinguished till the building had been gutted. The damage to the Naval Club was confined to some injury to the roof.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally held in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being free from all deleterious and acid compounds. Price 2s 9d per box. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowland's.

Of old vessels still employed in the Navy, the *Hampshire Telegraph* says;—"The Jackal was built at Napier's yard on the Clyde as far back as 1844, and is one of the oldest iron ships in the Service. The tenders to the Duke of Wellington can, however, boast of having some ancient craft amongst them. The old Sprightly was launched more than half a century ago, her date of building being 1823, having been launched from a yard on the Thames and engined by Watt. She and the old Victory, with their somewhat square sterns, take one back to days long gone by, so different are they to ships of the day. The Fire Queen, which is of iron, is also getting up in years, as she was bought into the Service adout thirty-five years ago, and no one knows where she came from. They have looked up her records of repairs, but who made her engines or where she was built no one can tell. Her machinery is of ancient pattern, and when she wants a bolt or nut it has to be specially made for her, as little or nothing in store will fit her, the very threads of her screws being different to those at present in use."

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Beware of the party offering imitations of Macniven and Cameron's Pens. Sold at 6d and 1s per Box, by all Stationers.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, The Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

"The Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are a treasure." "The world owes a debt of gratitude to the patentees." Patentees of Pens and Penholders, MACNIVEN and CAMERON, 23 to 33 Blair Street, Edinburgh, Penmakers to her Majesty's Government Offices. (Established 1770.)

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

TO ALL LEAVING HOME FOR A CHANGE.—Bilious attacks and sea-sickness.—"I can seldom go to sea without being sick, and I can safely say ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the only thing that ever gave me relief, and I shall ever recommend to all who suffer from sea-sickness.—I am, yours truly, W. BOYCE, Signalman, H.M.S. Industry, May 24, 1880." Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Prepared by J. E. Eno's Patent at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E.

Obituary.

Rear-Admiral Tatham, C.B., who died on the 21st inst. at St. John's, Midhurst, aged 68, entered the Royal Navy as midshipman in 1825, served on board the Ranger and Doris and Britannia as aide-de-camp to Sir Pulteney Maxwell; in the Isis, under Admiral Warren, at the Cape; the Rover, under Sir Charles Eden; in the Dublin, flagship of Admiral Sir Graham Hamond, in Brazil, which paid off June 1, 1838; with the Columbine, on the African coast, commanding an expedition up the Congo in 1839, capturing two slavers from under fire of the barracoons at Punta da Ligna; in China, in the Volage, under Sir George Elliot, commanding the boats on the Peiho River; in the West Indies as 1st lieutenant of the Spartan, Hon. Charles Elliot. He obtained his commission as commander from Lord Ellenborough, while serving on board the Raleigh, having saved the life of a Marine at the risk of his own, while that ship lay in the Medway. While holding this commission served at the River Plate, on shore, with the brigade of seamen and Marines landed at Monte Video, and was employed diplomatically under Lord Howden and Hon. Robert Gore. On board the Geyser, Nov. 1850, in South America; afterwards to the Fury, which was ordered to the Black Sea, where he did good service; at the bombardment of Odessa, and took Sir Edmund Lyons, Gen. Brown, and Gen. Canrobert, and their staffs, on Aug. 22, to reconnoitre Sebastopol; senior officer at Balaclava, when attacked by Liprandi. On board the Simoom, and with Lord Raglan during the bombardment of Sebastopol on Oct. 17. At Marseilles, in 1855, as agent for the English and French Governments, forwarding troops to the East. Appointed to the Pembroke District Coastguard in 1857. On board the Phæton in the Gulf of Mexico in 1861; on board the Bellerophon in May, 1865, and in 1867 to the Plymouth Hospital and Victualling Yard, having passed thirty-three years in active service. Companion of the Bath, Crimean medal and clasp, Legion of Honour, and Medjidie.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Albani.—This evening, May 29, I PURITANI. Elvira, Madame Albani; Ricardo, Signor Graziani; Giorgio, Signor De Reszke; and Arturo, Signor Gayarre.

Madame Albani.—Monday, May 31, LOHENGRIN. Elsa di Brabante, Madame Albani; Ortruda, Mdlle. Pasqua; Federico di Telromondo, Signor Cotogni; Enrico l'Uccellatore, Signor Silvestri; L'Araldo del Rè, Signor Capponi; and Lohengrin, Signor Gayarre.

Tuesday, June 1, ROMEO E GIULIETTA. Madame Adelina Patti Signor Nicolini, Signor Cotogni, Signor Graziani.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Thursday, June 3 (subscription night, in lieu of Saturday, July 24), IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Madame Adelina Patti, Signor Nicolini, Signor Cotogni, Signor de Reszke.

Friday, June 4, L'AFRICAINE. Mdlle. Turolla, Mdlle. Valleria, M. Lassalle, Signor Carpi.

Début of Madame Sembrich.—An engagement has been concluded with Madame Sembrich, of the Imperial Opera of Dresden, and she will make her first appearance in England on Saturday, June 5, in Donizetti's opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Ballet NYMPHS of the OCEAN. Invented and arranged by M. Dewinne. Music by M. Edouard Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

CANTERBURY.—NYMPHS of the OCEAN. An entirely new Grand Ballet. Every evening at 10. Brilliant scenic effects, magnificent transformation, gorgeous dresses, pretty music, and the best dancers.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of all the star artists every evening at 8. Miss Nelly Power, Miss Emily Mott, Miss Marie Compton, Miss Lizzie Simms, Miss Sara Berryl, Sisters Mari and Nina Wardee, Messrs. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred. Law, Canfield and Booker, De Castro Troupe. Concluding with the GRAND SPECTACULAR SNOW-BALL BALLET.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS will take place on Saturday, June 5. OLD WIMBLEDONIANS who wish to be present, can obtain cards of admission by applying to Mr. WELLS, Wimbledon School.

ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD.

The SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the GUILD will be held in the TROPHY ROOM, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, June 15, at 2.30 p.m.

EVENSONG in the Cathedral at 7·30 p.m. The Choir will be formed by the GREGORIAN CHORAL ASSOCIATION, assisted by a portion of the Band of the Coldstream Guards.

Preacher.—The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of BEDFORD.

G. E. WYNDHAM MALET, Major,
Secretary-General, G.H.S.

TEA TRADE (WHOLESALE).—PARTNERSHIP.—A gentleman having considerable experience in both buying and selling in the Wholesale Tea Trade, and having a large and sound connection in London and many of the large Provincial towns, and at present himself representing one of the largest houses in the Trade in an important district, is desirous of meeting with a Capitalist, with a view to mutually establishing a business. Capital (£5,000 to £8,000), which should be under Owner's control, only necessary to render success certain. 19 years' highest references.—Address in first instance, in confidence, 'CONGOU,' care of R. F. White and Son, General Advertising Offices, 33 Fleet Street.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.—To MESS PRESIDENTS, OFFICERS, and OTHERS.—The MANAGER of the INNS OF COURT HOTEL, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is now arranging DATES. Every convenience, and cuisine unique.—Full particulars on application to WALTER GOSDEN.

NAVAL and MILITARY DINNERS.

St. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT.

The Officers of the under-mentioned Regiments have decided to hold their Annual Dinners at this Establishment on the following dates:—

ARMY CHAPLAINS ... ... June 3.
59th REGIMENT ... ... June 7.
101st BENGAL FUSILIERS ... ... June 8.

The Proprietors will be happy to forward a list of open dates to the Presidents of Mess Committees.

H. J. and W. J. ROBERTS.

2ND LIFE GUARDS' CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at 34 DOVER STREET, on MONDAY, May 31, at 8 o'clock, Sir MICHAEL SHAW STEWART in the CHAIR.

Members intending to dine are requested to send their names before May 24 to Messrs. GUNTER and CO., 7 Berkeley Square.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, London, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1880, H.R.H. the Colonel of the Regiment in the Chair.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of THE BUFFS will take place at the CRITERION, Regent Street, on FRIDAY, June 11, at a quarter before 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, as early as convenient.

18TH ROYAL IRISH.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION on JUNE 9, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Major MEREDITH, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W., on or before June 5.

30TH (CAMBRIDGESHIRE) REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL DINNER, WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, MONDAY, May 31.

Gentlemen intending to dine please notify to Sir GEORGE POCOCK, Bart., 72 Lansdown Place, Brighton.

36TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT on TUESDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

49TH REGIMENT (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE of WALES'S).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, on FRIDAY, June 11, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names to Major A. G. HUYSHE, 49th Regiment, Dover, on or before June 1.

50TH (The QUEEN'S OWN) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the MESS, Colchester, on June 25.

Officers who have served in the Regiment are invited to attend as guests. Colonel Thompson will feel obliged by their communicating with the MESS PRESIDENT as soon as possible.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER CONTRACT FOR HER MAJESTY'S MAILS TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY.
SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

WEEKLY DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY.
FORTNIGHTLY " " CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
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HAVE PARADE AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF BOOTS ALWAYS READY, WELL SEASONED, FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

N.B.—The Ladies' Store Department now open. Particulars post free.

55TH REGIMENT.

The Regimental Dinner will take place at SHORNCLIFFE on THURSDAY, June 3.

Officers late of the Regiment, and also those now serving, are requested to communicate their intention of dining to the MESS PRESIDENT, 55th Regiment, Shorncliffe, by May 25, 1880.

67TH (SOUTH HANTS) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, on FRIDAY, June 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to notify the same to F. WILLIS and SONS, 26 King's Street, St. James's, S.W., as early as convenient.

60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the "Celer et Audax" Club will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY, 1st June, at 8 o'clock. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE will preside.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their Names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Messrs. Cox and Co.'s, Craig's Court, S.W.

75TH REGIMENT.

The 75TH STIRLINGSHIRE CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on FRIDAY, June 11, 1880, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary, Captain CARLISLE, 65 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill.

87TH (ROYAL IRISH) FUSILIERS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, on FRIDAY, June 11, General Sir HASTINGS DOYLE, K.C.M.G., in the Chair.

Particulars of Captain WIDDRINGTON, Naval and Military Club.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at ANDERTON'S HOTEL, Fleet Street, on FRIDAY, June 11, at 7.30 o'clock.

Names not already forwarded must be sent in not later than the 9th prox., to the Hon. Sec., G. FLEMING, Cathcart Lodge, Tyrwhitt Road, St. John's, S.E.

LEICESTERSHIRE MILITIA.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names as early as possible to Captain MANNERS, 3 Cambridge Gate, London, N.W.

MR. and MRS. FRANK MORRISON At Home 8 Cromwell Houses, S.W. "ANTI-VIVISECTION," Wednesday, June 2, at 3 0 p.m. LORD SHAFTESBURY will preside. Lord Coleridge, the Bishop of Oxford, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, and other friends of the cause will take part in the proceedings.

A PHYSICIAN, practising in the Isle of Wight, and formerly physician to one of the largest children's hospitals in England, whose wife is a certificated lady nurse, having no children of his own, is anxious to hear of two little boys, or a boy and girl, aged from four to nine years, of good family, for whose care, in the absence of their parents, he would be absolutely responsible. References given and required. Terms to include maintenance, attention, clothing, and education.—Address, "M.D.," care of Henry N. Mills, Stationer, Union Street, Ryde, I.W.

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Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship SPEKE HALL, 2,700 tons, will sail on June 12.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Branksome Hall	June 26.
City of Baltimore	July 10.
Trentham Hall	July 24.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The LECTURE announced to be delivered on Friday, June 4, by Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins, C.B., on "The Defence of our Australian Colonies," is unavoidably postponed.

The reading of the Papers announced for the 28th inst., by Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., on "The March of the Quetta Column from the Indus to the Helmund River and back," is postponed till Wednesday, June 16.

By Order of the Council
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB,
Grafton Street, W.
Established in 1870.

Enrolled Members, 1,200. For the next 300 members the Entrance Fee will be £10 10s; Annual Home Subscription, £7 7s; Annual Foreign Subscription, £1 1s. Open to all officers of her Majesty's Regular Forces, and those who have retired from the same.

RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

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SAMUEL ROBERTS,
Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,
ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
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CHEST-EXPANDING BRACES (for both sexes). For Gentlemen, they act as a substitute for the ordinary braces; for Children they are invaluable. 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d, 15s 6d, and 21s each, post free.

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In introducing these Wines, MESSRS. WILKINSON and Co. have placed the prices as low as possible, so as to be within the means of all classes.

Prices range from 16s to 60s per dozen, delivered (in not less than three-dozen cases) free of carriage at any railway station in Great Britain. *Vide* Circulars, posted free on application.

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H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

TO OFFICERS OF H.M.'S SERVICE,

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Beg to call the Attention of Officers and Gentlemen to their large and varied stock of BREECH-LOADERS, from £5. EXPRESS RIFLES, from £17 10s. COLT and TRANTER REVOLVERS, Government Bore, 50s each.

Foreign Manufacture, from 30s. *Catalogue and Price List on Application.*

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For Prospectus and forms of application, apply to the Secretary.

N.B.—This Company is not connected with any other Co-operative Association than the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, 117 Victoria Street, Westminster.

H. P. TRUEFITT, Limited.

The FIRST ALLOTMENT of SHARES having been made, Notice is hereby given that no Shares will be issued at par after June 1 next, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. R. EDWARD, Secretary.

G. BARKER and CO., (Bankers.)
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RATES.—7 days' Notice, 4 per cent.; 14 days' notice, 4½ per cent.; 30 days' notice, 5 per cent.

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LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester, is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By Order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, May 25, 1880.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATISTICS—DECENNIAL COMPARISON, 1868 and 1878.

Population.	Revnue	Land Cultivated.	Land Leased	Breadstuffs Exprtd.	Wool Exprtd.	Sheep.
	£	Acres.	Square Miles.	Value £	Value £	No.
1868. 176,298	1868. 716004	1868. 808234	1868. 52851	1868. 568491	1868. 1305532	1868. 4087024
1878. 248,705	1878. 1592634	1878. 2011316	1878. 174186	1878. 1672628	1878. 2417307	1878. 6377812

Imports.		Exports.	
Value.		Value.	
1868	£2,238,510	1868	£2,819,300
1878	5,719,611	1878	5,355,020

The business of the Company will consist in making advances on freehold, and other interests in land and buildings, and in developing the resources of the Colony by assisting the Settlers with loans on their wool and other produce, and in the general transaction of Agency business under adequate securities. Registration of title having for many years been in operation in South Australia, transfers, mortgages, and liens are promptly and inexpensively effected.

The principle on which most of the Colonial Land Companies have been so successfully conducted—namely, working chiefly on Debenture Capital with a large portion of the Share Capital in reserve as collateral security, has been adopted by the Directors. It is intended, therefore, to limit the called-up capital to one-fifth of the nominal value of the Shares, mortgage debentures being issued to an amount not exceeding the remaining four-fifths, on such terms, and bearing such interest, as may be agreed upon, and with attached Interest Coupons. Money will also be received on Deposit at agreed rates of interest, and special Mortgages may be effected with or without the Company's guarantee.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the office of the Solicitors. Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers or Brokers, or at the Company's Offices.—London, May, 1880.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the South Australian Land Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited) :—

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Bankers of the Company at the sum of , being a deposit of 10s. per Share on Shares of £10 each in your Company, I request you will allot me that number upon the terms of the Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I hereby agree to accept the said Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the Company in respect thereof, and I hereby authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Members for the Shares so allotted.

Name in full ....
Usual Signature............ Address.................
Profession or Business... Date ....

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NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Twenty-five Appointments as Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 9th August, 1880, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for examination.

THOMAS FOURNESS WILSON, Colonel,
India Office, 21st May, 1880. Military Secretary.

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Professor WOLFFRAM, of the MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E., begs to inform his Old Pupils, their relatives, and friends that—to meet the requirements of Militia Officers under the new Regulations —he is about to organise SPECIAL CLASSES for the Spring and Autumn Examinations, both Literary and Military, entirely distinct from his Sandhurst and Woolwich Departments. The first Special Class for the October Literary Examination will open on the first week in August next.

The Special Class for the FINAL Military Competitive Examination (in accordance with the new scheme published by the Military Authorities and coming in operation in 1881) will open in January, 1881, under the superintendence of a retired Artillery officer. The course of studies in this Special Class will embrace the following subjects:—Military Tactics, Military Law, Fortification, Military Topography.

SEPTENNIAL REPORT

of Educational Results obtained by Professor Wolffram. Number of pupils passed into her Majesty's Service.

In 1873, Seven.
1874, Eighteen.
1875, Twenty.
1876, Twenty-seven.
In 1877, Twenty-nine.
1878, Thirty-four.
1879, Thirty-six.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT.

During the last four years (1876-77-78-79), EIGHTY-ONE Pupils passed into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and TWO into the Royal Marine Light Infantry, out of one hundred and two sent up by him for Examination; of the remaining NINETEEN, SIXTEEN passed for commission through the Militia.

TWENTY-SEVEN Candidates from Militia Regiments passed for Commissions in the Line, out of THIRTY-ONE sent up for Examination, thus making in all a total of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SIX Gentlemen, who have passed into her Majesty's Service from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment during the last four years.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

The MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E.—At the last Preliminary Examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held on April 7 and 8, 1880, EIGHTEEN Candidates passed from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment.

At the Preliminary Examination immediately preceding that held on February 25 and 26, 1880, FIVE out of SIX Candidates sent up by him were successful.

At the last Literary Examination for Militia Officers, held on April 8 and the days following, ALL THE THREE CANDIDATES sent up from his Establishment were successful.

A SUCCESSFUL ARMY TUTOR will receive into his house (from August 1), a few PUPILS, to prepare for the Preliminary and Militia Lieutenants' Examination. Last year passed 9 out of 12.—For terms, address "COACH," May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

TO MILITARY MEN.—Wanted, a Gentleman to assist a Tutor with a few MILITIA PUPILS. Liberal salary offered.—Address, "ORELLANA," Collis and Cuffe, 32A George Street, Hanover Square.

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SIR FREDERICK HAINES has most exhaustively reviewed the recommendations of the Indian Army Reorganisation Commission, and his remarks are worthy of the most careful examination. Sir Frederick has been accused of want of energy in connection with the Afghan war, whether rightly or wrongly we shall not here stop to consider. Probably if his mouth were unsealed, he would be able to show that through no fault of his own he has been placed in a false position, and has not been a free agent. One thing is certain, which is, that few officers combine European and Indian military experience in a higher degree than Sir Frederick Haines; and the Minute before us proves that this experience has not been wasted, and that as an organiser, or, at all events, a critic of organisation, he possesses no mean power. It is impossible, within the limits to which we are necessarily confined, to follow out the whole of the arguments employed by Sir Frederick Haines to show that the Commission have in many instances arrived at dangerously false conclusions. We shall therefore only deal with some of the more important paragraphs. When the Commission was first appointed, its composition met with much adverse criticism, and it must be admitted that regimental experience was poorly represented. Nor was this the only defect. Sir Frederick points out that owing to some members arriving late, and others leaving early, "very few meetings of the whole body as constituted by the Government of India could have been held." He suggests that the conclusions arrived at were evidently foregone, and there are certainly grounds for believing that such was the case. As Sir Frederick's term of office is approaching its term, he may fairly be exonerated from any suspicion of personal feeling in his condemnation of the suggestion that the Commander-in-Chief should be deprived of his seat in Council, and generally to lower his position. Why this suggestion should have been made we cannot imagine. Why it should not have been made is quite clear to us. The existing system has, as regards the Commander-in-Chief, worked well, save that his counsels have not always received the consideration due to the advice of the responsible military adviser of the Viceroy. It is now proposed to make him a sort of Chief of the Staff, with little save bureaucratic work. A less exalted, a less highly paid officer would surely suffice for such functions. Either the Commander-in-Chief will be a dummy, or else the four lieutenant-generals commanding *corps d'armée* will be harassed by perpetual useless interference. The Commission urges that the Commander-in-Chief, as Member of Council, holds an anomalous position towards the Government. We fail to see this. Surely nothing can be more natural and practical than that the Viceroy's Council should consist of his chief subordinates. As a matter of fact, no inconvenience or friction has resulted from the double functions of the Commander-in-Chief. As to anomalies, what can be a greater anomaly than giving a barrister the command of the Army, or a banker the direction of the Navy? The very mixed Commission, not being remarkable for practical military experience, falls into the mistake so common with theorists, and is under the impression that views as old as the hills are new. To use a vulgar expression, they seek to "teach their grandmothers to suck eggs." Indeed, Sir Frederick Haines accuses them in pretty plain terms of endeavouring to perform this feat. He in effect says, "You say the Commander-in-Chief should do this and that, but this and that is precisely what he has always done." With regard to the recommendations of the Commission respecting the Staff, Sir Frederick Haines disapproves of them. He sees no advantage in an amalgamated Staff, and having himself served in the Adjutant-General's Department, he has personal experience on the subject. He says that there is no difficulty in transferring an officer from the Quartermaster to the Adjutant-General's Department, or *vice versa;* but he protests against the clumsy titles of "Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General." With all due deference to Sir Frederick Haines, and while allowing that there is some truth in what he says, we decidedly advocate the amalgamation of the Staff. There is always a good deal of friction and jealousy—especially in India—between the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Departments on the Divisional Staff. One becomes practically Chief of the Staff, while the other sinks into insignificance, and does not possess his proper weight. A great deal of time is also wasted in correspondence between the two Departments. Moreover, it frequently happens that one Department is over-worked, while the other has comparatively little to do. We are, therefore, of opinion that increased efficiency and considerable economy of labour would be gained by the amalgamation proposed by the Commission. For special work, officers with special qualifications could be employed just as well under the proposed as under the existing system. As to the clumsy nomenclature of which Sir Frederick Haines complains, we quite share his feeling; but surely a remedy could be here easily applied. As to the question of the propriety of appointing a Chief to the Staff, that would be a necessary consequence of the amalgamation of the two Departments. We conceive that such an officer would save the Commander-in-Chief much trouble in matters of detail, and the experience of all foreign armies is in favour of the arrangement. The Army Corps question, with which is connected that of localisation, is strongly condemned by Sir Frederick Haines. He points out with much truth that though it may suit Germany, it is singularly inappropriate in India. "The soldier, the cultivator, and the ryot have a certain amount of homogeneity, the ruling race alone being alien. . . . . . I am of opinion that it would be highly objectionable to leave Oude, Rohilkund, and the North-Western Provinces in the hands of native troops, which have been drawn only from the population of those territories. I hesitate not to affirm this to be a cardinal error fraught with danger, against which the experience of the past conveys an impressive warning. But when we come to apply this system to the Punjab, I cannot but think that we are on the point of committing a blunder of the first magnitude, and one that could hardly fail to carry with it most baneful results." He fortifies his position by referring to the reorganisation of the Indian Army after the Mutiny, "when the very essence of our policy was to divide and command," and by quoting the opinions of some of our most celebrated statesmen and soldiers. He likewise points out that, as regards forming an army for active operations, it could be done as quickly and easily under the present as under the proposed system. The diminishing of the number of cadres and increasing the strength of regiments he condemns, because sooner or later tactical units would be broken up into detachments, by which efficiency would be diminished. The answer to that is that it is questionable whether it is wise, especially in these days of railways and telegraphic communication, to occupy so many scattered posts as we have been in the habit of doing. With respect to the proposed reduction of the number of Horse Artillery batteries from fifteen to ten, he objects, as if an army of two corps were to take the field, there would be no reserve and no provision for requirements elsewhere Indeed, as it is, of the six Bengal Horse Artillery batteries in the field and four in the rear, the latter have been so denuded of men to replace casualties at the front, that they have become practically almost ineffective. Bombay, when it sends its two Horse Artillery batteries into the field, will have no reserve whatever. Sir Frederick likewise objects to the reduction of the number of the field batteries for similar reasons, and points out that with the new system, after despatching two Army Corps beyond the frontier, we should only, including the sixteen smooth-bore guns of the Hyderabad Contingent, have for the troops left in India, no guns for the Cavalry, and but 1·96 guns per 1,000 of the Infantry. The reduction of the garrison batteries from twenty to seventeen would work very ill, as it would be difficult to provide an officer for each detachment. Concerning the distribution and allotment of garrisons, we shall not say much, though Sir Frederick Haines goes into the question thoroughly. The fact is, the subject is so vast and important that it demands an article to itself alone. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, to remarking that we concur with Sir Frederick Haines in thinking that the proposed arrangement would leave Calcutta dangerously exposed. Here we must conclude with the assurance to our readers that however specious the recommendations of the Commission may seem, they present, when subjected to the light of common-sense and experience, so many practical defects, that we trust that they will be most carefully revised and considerably modified, before they are sanctioned by the home authorities.

The Committee which has been sitting for the past few months to report upon certain questions and proposals submitted by the late Board of Admiralty, relative to the organisation and discipline of the Royal Marine Forces, has brought its proceedings to a close, and the corps anxiously awaits the result of its labours. Though many inquiries have been made, nothing officially has been allowed to transpire. "Strictly confidential" is the only answer vouchsafed. Following the example of its predecessor in 1877, it has sat with closed doors to adjudicate on matters of possibly vital moment to one of the most important and valuable arms of her Majesty's Service, not deigning to call upon a single officer of the corps, beyond those who sat as members, to express an opinion or professional remark, assuming to itself a power that would brook no interference over the destinies of 13,000 men. Remembering the disappointment that followed the promulgation of the report of the aforesaid Committee of 1877, and how its recommendations up to the present time are working to the detriment of a large body of officers, who had borne the heat and burden of the Service, only to find their pensions reduced and themselves denied the Army concessions, no wonder that this fine old corps feels anxious and uneasy as to what this second Committee may have recommended, especially as it is known that one question submitted for consideration was the abolition of the Royal Marine Artillery. With the "sword of Damocles" thus hanging, to what extent it may fall can for the present be only a matter for surmise; still, notwitstanding official reticence, little by little of the supposed doings of this last Committee appear to leak out. It is said, "Bad news travels fast," and bad it is in every sense, if these reports should be verified by facts, viz., another reduction of officers in all ranks. In what manner, or how this reduction—if true—is to be carried out, is also a matter for conjecture; but under any circumstances, it would be a death-blow to the junior grades, who already have suffered enough at the hands of the Authorities. During the last few years, subalterns have reached 15, 16, and even 17 years seniority in that rank, consequent upon the reduction of 92 officers in 1869, and of 33 in 1873. And now another blow seems threatened even still harder than the former ones, considering the present state of the Lieutenants' List. It is, however, to be hoped that if there should be truth in these rumours, they did not emanate from any member of the corps who served on the Committee, some of whom had climbed to the top of the tree,—one especially favoured in this respect having, with no particular service-claim, passed out of his turn to command and further advancement,—as they would naturally be jealous and tenacious of the interests of that Service which had so carefully fostered them through all grades to their present position, and would refrain from lending themselves to any scheme, even for a remote prospect of future advancement to themselves, that would be detrimental to the welfare of their corps. Many letters have lately appeared in the public prints respecting the Royal Marines, as to how far their services are now required and made available by the Royal Navy, and there can be no doubt that the great change that has of late years been effected in the Naval Service, both as regards ships and discipline, has tended in a very great measure to alter the *status* of Marines when embarked, and has naturally given rise to discussions as to the extent and manner in which their services on board ship are to be utilised. But, whatever may be the result of these deliberations, the corps has a right to demand, so long as it remains in existence, equal consideration and prospects as accorded to other Services. The Royal Marines have no wish to exist on sufferance. If their position and duties are not to be acknowledged, and if they are unsuited for the present condition of the Naval Service, they will accept without a murmur the order for their dissolution. If the Marines are no longer a necessity, if such is the opinion of the Navy and its administrators, is it too much to ask, in the interests of the corps, who number one-third of the Naval fighting strength, that the question may be inquired into and decided, once and for all, by those who are competent to conduct an impartial investigation, viz., a Select Committee of the House of Commons? If it is found by the evidence of responsible Naval officers that the necessity no longer exists for the continuance of the Royal Marine forces as now organised, then let the same tribunal decide as to their future. Should that decision be adverse to its existing constitution, all they ask is, that they may not be made the invariable scapegoat for Naval economy, and be thus made to drag on a life of one disappointment to another, but permitted to die in the full sunshine of their hitherto glorious career, feeling assured that the word "Gibraltar" on their colours, and the valour and fidelity that have ever accompanied their service either on shore or afloat, will remain an enduring monument of their worth in the history of their country.

This week has witnessed the accomplishment of the pious pilgrimage of the Empress Eugénie to the scene of her son's sorrowful but soldierly death. In the discreditable animosity of Mr. Kinglake to the late Emperor is to be found the "excuse" for the outrage of accusing him of cowardice, and of the statement made in a historical work that he turned "green" in moments of peril; but even Mr. Kinglake would admit that the lack of courage which he ascribed to the father was not hereditary. The courage of the young Prince was undoubted, and on a fair field would surely have been conspicuous. He burned for distinction, and his craving for work was intense. It must have been with feelings of which we would rather not indicate our own impression that a British General attended the steps of the heart-broken mother to the fatal spot where Louis Napoleon died. There the marble cross, "In affectionate remembrance of Prince Eugène Louis Joseph Napoleon, Prince Imperial, to mark the spot where, while operating in a reconnaissance with the British troops on June 1, 1879, he was attacked by a party of Zulus, and fell with his face to the foe," was set up on the anniversary of what will be for a great political party in France the *dies nefastus* of a dynasty, and the Imperial violets were wreathed round the sad memorial. It might be objected that the language of the inscription gave scarcely a correct impression of either the duty in which the Prince was engaged, or of the way in which he was attended. It was not strictly a "reconnaissance" in which he was employed. The country had been examined and even sketched, and Lieutenant Carey, we believe, had expressly asked to go out, that he might verify the sketches he had made; but the Prince, who had been incessant in pressing the Quarter-master-General, Colonel Harrison, for work, was despatched to report on the road, and there was no idea of reconnoitring an enemy or of examining a position. Nor can it be held, we are glad to say, that they were "British troops," properly so called, who attended him. There was one British officer with the party, but the men of Bettington's Horse were not Regulars; they were waifs and strays, picked up in the colony by an enterprising gentleman, and were something like the levies described by Cooper in *The Spy*, necessarily deficient in discipline and steadiness, whatever other soldierly qualities they might have possessed. It would, perhaps, have been impossible to have been discriminating and exact in such an account of the circumstance, which will be remembered long after the violets are dead, and haply the marble cross itself overthrown. The old Imperial legend of the mystic meaning of the flower ceases to have a meaning now. "Cela reviendra en printemps!"

To judge by the tone of some correspondence we have received, the newly instituted form of Report upon officers, which is to be rendered annually by the captain, or on a ship being paid off or her captain being superseded, does not give satisfaction to those whose names will appear in its columns. It is not surprising to us, on looking over the headings in the return, that officers should feel rather aggrieved that their Lordships should have thought it advisable to call upon the commanding officers of ships to so criticise those serving under them. It is placing a vast power in the hands of a superior officer, and an incalculable amount of harm may be done to one's professional reputation and prospects by the injudicious rendering of such a report. The general conduct of officers afloat and ashore, their ability, zeal, judgment, temper, professional knowledge, temperance, performance of special duties, special acquirements, physical qualities, and whether deserving of advancement, are all to be narrowly criticised by the officer who may for the time being command the ship. To be able to fill up such a return with justice, and without fear of making damaging statements against an officer, a Captain should have been personally acquainted with those upon whom he is called to pass judgment for something more than a few months. But it matters not how short a time an officer may have been on board a ship, on December 31 all these details as to character and ability must be filled in, and placed on record at the Admiralty. The effort thus made by the Admiralty to ensure the selection of the fittest for promotion would be, perhaps, commendable, if these returns could be safely relied upon; but it is a dangerous power to place in the hands of a commanding officer, for if it pleases him to come to the conclusion that an officer under him lacks judgment, and has a temper, it will be perfectly idle for the one thus condemned to tell the Admiralty that he has been misjudged. Whether the report be treated as confidential or otherwise, the effect upon an officer's career will be much the same, and many who have thus far gone through the Service with an unsullied reputation, do not feel comfortable at the prospect of being "picked to pieces" at the end of the year. The custom of giving an officer a certificate to the effect that he was not given to drink, but had been sober while in the ship, is bad enough, and sufficiently lowering to the dignity of the Service, but that is as nothing to the new Return.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and made an inspection of his intended flagship, the *Hercules*, and the three other Coastguard ships which are being refitted at the yard. On Wednesday evening his Royal Highness arrived at Plymouth, and remained the night at Admiralty House, Mount Wise. On Thursday he was to have commenced his annual inspection of the Coastguard stations in the Western District, but was recalled by telegram, owing to the death of the Empress of Russia, and proceeds at once to St. Petersburg.

The First Lord of the Admiralty presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, and delivered an address on the progress of geographical research during the past year Captain J. O. Evans, R.N., C.B., Hydrographer of the Admiralty, gave a statement of the work performed during 1879 in the examination and chartering of the seaboard in various parts of the globe; and a report upon Indian surveys in 1878-9. Lord Aberdare was elected president for the ensuing year. The annual dinner was held at Willis's Rooms in the evening, the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair. The Swedish Minister, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Aberdare, Lord Chelmsford, and Sir Henry Rawlinson were amongst those present.

The First Lord of the Admiralty is expected to visit Liverpool on the 24th inst., to distribute the prizes on board the school-ship Conway.

The Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, has appointed Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, late Bengal Civil Service, private secretary for business unconnected with Naval matters.

An exhibition of ancient armour of an interesting character was opened on Thursday, at the rooms of the Royal Archæological Institute, in New Burlington Street. Numerous specimens of antique helmets, coats of mail, and various other descriptions of armour, have been collected, and present an almost complete historical record of the changes which from time to time took place in this species of defensive armament. The exhibition will only remain open until the 10th inst., and cannot fail to be of interest to officers of all branches of the Services.

The thanks of the Admiralty have been conveyed by the Foreign Office to the French Government for the steps taken to cause search and inquiry to be made on the coast of Iceland for any traces of the *Atalanta*.

During the present month the following officers of Royal Marines will reach the age for compulsory retirement, should no vacancy occur to promote them, viz., Captain R. J. Pascoe, on the 21st inst.; and Captain C. E. Servante, on the 25th inst. Both these officers have been granted leave of absence until their time expires.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., intended to leave Bombay on June 1, for a visit to Mauritius and Zanzibar.

In the event of a rupture between Russia and China, Vice-Admiral Shestakoff, now naval agent for special missions to the South European powers, will be given the command of the Russian Pacific squadron.

According to a statement made by the Danish Minister of Marine, the Navy of Denmark is undergoing reorganisation, and will ultimately consist of eight armoured batteries, four unarmoured ships, ten corvettes and schooners, twelve gunboats carrying guns of large calibre, and thirty torpedo boats. The sum of 1,700,000 Danish crowns is to be annually expended for this purpose.

Admiral Alfred P. Ryder returned to Portsmouth from leave of absence on Saturday, and rehoisted his flag on board the *Duke of Wellington*.

The following removals from the Active Lists have been made during the past month:—Sub-Lieutenant Arthur B. Willson, Midshipman William F. Peel, Assistant-Paymaster John S. Ramsay, Frank Boyeson (engineer for temporary service), Boatswain Thomas Skipton, Lieutenant Henry Lewis Anstruther, R.M.L.I. The following Warrant officers have been pensioned:—Gunner William Stephenson (1859); Boatswains William H. Hunkin (1860) and William Matson (1861).

It is the intention of Lord Henry Lennox, when the Navy Estimates come forward in the House of Commons, to move a resolution calling attention to the necessity for the reorganisation of the Royal Marines. It would be well if some Member would ask if there is any objection to lay on the table of the House a copy of the report of the Departmental Committee which has just been presented to the Board. There is a strong desire to hold it back as a "confidential" report.

Chief engineers appointed for duty at the Schools for Engineer Students are to be allowed to retain their appointments for five years.

Letters have been received at the Admiralty from Captain Morant, of the *Valorous*, commanding the Irish Relief Squadron, at Galway, up to May 29. The *Bruiser* and *Imogene* were also at Galway. The *Hawk Goshawk* was at Westport, awaiting orders. The was detained at Rathmullen (Lough Swilly) by bad weather, and was to sail on May 31 for Tory Island, Boffin, and coast to Galway. The Relief Squadron on the West Coast of Ireland has been reduced by the withdrawal of the *Orwell*, which is required for fishery duties.

The Ladies' Committee of the British Arctic expedition, under Commander Cheyne, R.N., are making arrangements for holding a bazaar, to aid in collecting funds for the equipment of the Arctic ship.

We hear that Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., will be given the rank of honorary commander in the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. As yet, there is no authority for such a rank being held by an officer of this branch of the Service, and an Order in Council will have to be obtained to establish this grade. Lord Ashley, who recently resigned his commission as lieutenant commanding the London Brigade, will not improbably be also offered a step on the Honorary List. It will be a fitting recognition of the energy shown by Mr. Brassey in fathering the Naval Volunteer movement, to give him a higher, though honorary, rank than that of "additional" lieutenant commanding.

The Naval Recreation-ground at Sheerness was opened by Admiral Sir Reginald J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I. A series of athletic sports afterwards took place.

Captain Gordon and several officers of the *Vernon* have proceeded to Bantry Bay, to be present at the torpedo experiments being carried out by the *Hecla* and the ships of the Channel Squadron. Two officers of the Royal Engineers are also there, to note the submarine mining operations on behalf of the War Office. For once, these experiments are being carried out without the attendance of foreign Naval Attachés, and the recent withdrawal of the Chinese sub-lieutenant from the *Minotaur* leaves the Channel Squadron without a foreign officer attached to it.

The appointment of Fleet Surgeon at the Dockyard at Sheerness, which has been held by Mr. Hoggan since May, 1877, will not become vacant until July, as the Admiralty has consented to his remaining at the yard until he retires, on completing his sixtieth year.

Major Alfred H. Pascoe, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to proceed to China as senior officer on the station, for the purpose of inspecting the Marine detachments on the station. At present there is no field-officer of Marines in China to take the command, should anything arise to call for a landing and combination of the small detachments from the numerous ships, and as British interests may require this step, in the event of the expected war between Russia and China, it has been decided to add a field-officer of Marines to the Naval force on the station.

We hear from Shanghai that the Chinese troops encamped at Foochow are having the benefit of a considerable amount of extra drill, being every day instructed in the use of the Nordenfelt guns, recently taken out by Lieutenant Sleeman, R.N.

By the survey of the Yangtsze, at the mouth of the Whangpoo river, by the officers of the *Magpie*, a navigable channel is reported to have been found south-east of Grass Island, which will connect the present north and south channels, and save about 15 miles to vessels running to and from the north.

The preparations for the launch of the *Constance*, on June 9, at Chatham Dockyard, are approaching completion. The *Constance* will be armed with two 90-cwt. and 12 64-pounder guns, and will have a crew of 251 officers and men, all told.

Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, C.B., returned to Devonport last Friday, when his flag was rehoisted.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred the Order *Pour le Mérite*, one of the highest distinctions in his gift, upon Professor Nordenskjöld, in recognition of his services in the cause of geographical discovery.

The mast of the *Orpheus*, from which the crew gave three parting cheers as it went by the board and they were cast into the boiling surf, was recently lying on the Manukau sands. The Admiralty would gain something in popularity by ordering this interesting relic to be brought home, to be set up as a memorial to the gallant officers and crew who so nobly died.

It is generally rumoured that Rear-Admiral Wadilove will shortly haul down his flag on board the *Agincourt*, as second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, and will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen.

The Admiralty is naturally very loth to place the names of all the officers of the *Atalanta* in the obituary notice at the end of the *Navy List*, and the June issue still gives the *Atalanta* as employed "on particular service." No details have yet been received from the master of the *Scotia Queen*, who is reported to have passed a raft, bolted and not lashed together, and a number of bodies of seamen in white jumpers. On touching at Queenstown he appears to have made this fact known in a casual kind of way, but on his arrival at Shields, Commander Jermain, of the *Castor*, will, in compliance with Admiralty directions, visit the *Scotia Queen* and obtain from her master all the particulars that can be gathered. There would seem to be little room for doubt that if this report be true, we have heard at last of some traces of the lost ship; and had the merchant skipper known that a reward of £200 was offered for such traces, he might have been the more inclined to take the trouble to identify the floating wreckage, or to have seen, by some of the men's clothing, to what ship they belonged. If the floating wreckage should have been a raft, and not a portion of the ship's deck, it is plain that the theories of the *Atalanta* having been suddenly capsized or pooped must be wrong, for a raft is not bolted together in a short space of time, and we can now only think of the ship as gradually settling down and her young crew with death staring them in the face. If such was the case, the loss of the ship is probably to be attributed to the heavy straining she must have experienced having opened out her seams, rendering it impossible, without the aid of steam-power, to keep down the water by means of the pumps. The matter of stability, weights, and rig will not, therefore, take so important a place in the coming inquiry into the state and condition of the ship, as the question of the wisdom of sending an old ship to cruise in stormy seas.

We regret to hear of the death, last Saturday, after a short illness, of Sub-Lieutenant Southwell, of the *Northumberland*; also of the death, by accident, of Sub-Lieutenant Philip Parsons, on the Retired List.

The Earl of Romney has resigned his commission as honorary lieutenant in the London Brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers, and the vacancy has been filled by Sir Henry Peek, Bart., M.P.

Of the three deaths of officers reported to the Admiralty since April 20, Commander Bruce and Mr. Alexander Luard, midshipman, lost their lives on duty, one being drowned and the other killed by a fall from aloft. The third officer, Navigating Lieutenant Meade, died while at sea, when on passage home from China. The *Atalanta's* officers have, unhappily, to be added to this list of fatalities.

A volume of Addenda to the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions has, we hear, been ordered to be printed for issue to the Fleet.

The Mediterranean Fleet, including the *Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, *Invincible*, *Rupert*, and *Thunderer*, left Malta on Tuesday, June 1, for the cruise, the programme of which we gave last week.

The question of "Peace or War" is one that is occupying most thoughtful minds. The present state of the Balkan peninsula, of Russia, and of all the Continental Powers of Europe, with their bloated armaments, seems to render peace an impossibility for any length of time. In Germany it is urged that the only manner in which peace can be established on a sure and certain basis is once and for all to settle the Eastern Question. This settlement, it is maintained, will speedily be brought about by Russia, now that the non-interference of England is assured by Mr. Gladstone's accession to power. The coming struggle will see Austria advancing to Salonica, while giving up Trieste. German unity will be completed, and the House of Hapsburg will dominate over the Sclav race throughout the Balkan peninsula. So say the prophets.

The *Jumna* and *Euphrates* have been paid down, in order that their books might be reopened on June 1, for the ships to be placed on the new footing agreed upon between the Indian and Home Governments.

No news of importance has reached England this week from Afghanistan. Mollahs are still stirring up Momands in Komah. A force has been ordered to cross the river to attack them. The Lughman Governor has been driven from Tigri by insurgents. Sir F. Roberts returned with troops to Cabul on Saturday last, Brigadier Ross relieving him at Maidan. All is reported quiet in Candahar.

We believe the Authorities have some difficulty in filling up the appointments occasioned by the recent retirements and promotions of colonels and lieutenant-colonels of Artillery. The Deputy-Adjutant-General, with that desire to satisfy the officers of the Royal regiment which has ever been his characteristic, wishes, we understand, the now unemployed officers to choose their stations; but, unfortunately, the number of snug berths at home is unequal to the demand.

Colonel Sir George P. Colley, K.C.S.I., the newly-appointed High Commissioner to Natal, left England on the 28th ult., in the steamship *Grantully Castle*, for Natal. A telegram dated May 11 states that Major-General Sir H. H. Clifford has been sworn as Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, pending the arrival of Sir George Colley.

For active service and peace manœuvres, her Majesty has approved of caps as under:—For Staff: Blue cloth folding cap, 5 in. high, with scarlet cloth top, and blue side flaps 4 in. deep, to turn down when required. Gold French braid welts on cap and flaps, and at front and back seams. Field-Marshals will wear, as a badge, on the left side, the Royal crest, with crossed bâtons; Generals, the Royal crest, with sword and bâton crossed; other staff officers, the Royal crest alone. For Cavalry and Foot Guards: Cap, pattern as above; but wholly of blue cloth, with the following exceptions:—11th Hussars, crimson cloth; 12th Lancers and 15th Hussars, scarlet cloth. The regimental badge will be worn on the left side. For officers of Infantry regiments, exclusive of the Foot Guards and Rifles: Blue glengarry, pattern similar to that worn by non-commissioned officers and men, but not so deep, bound an inch wide with black silk riband, with riband ends $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide. Black silk cockade, on the left side. Numbers or badges to be worn on the cockade with a scarlet edging. Diced borders of regimental patterns, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, will be worn by officers of regiments in which the men wear diced borders. Royal regiments and the 104th Regiment will wear a scarlet tuft; Light Infantry, green; other regiments, blue. For Rifles: Cap to be of green cloth of special pattern, ornamented in front with a silver bugle, placed on a scarlet cord boss for the 60th Rifles, and on a black cord boss for the Rifle Brigade. Patterns of the above caps are deposited in the pattern-room at the Horse Guards, War Office, Pall Mall.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of a new pattern of forage-cap for officers of Infantry regiments, exclusive of the Foot Guards, Highland regiments wearing the kilt, and Rifles. The following is a description of the cap:—Blue cloth, green for Light Infantry, straight up, 3 in. high, with black patent leather, drooping peak, and chin straps. The peak ornamented with $\frac{1}{2}$-in., full, gold embroidery. Black netted button and braided figure on crown. The bands (except for regiments styled "Royal"), badges, and numbers are as laid down in the Dress Regulations, Edition of 1874. Regiments styled "Royal" and the 104th Regiment will wear scarlet bands $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Field-officers will have a gold French braid welt, instead of blue cloth, round the top of the cap. Officers of the 71st Regiment under the rank of field-officer will have a crimson cloth welt. Newly-appointed officers will provide themselves with forage caps of the above pattern; other officers as they may require to replace those now in possession.

It is proposed to offer eight commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry to candidates at the approaching examination for first appointments to the Army. Candidates must first obtain from the Military Secretary permission to compete at the examination, and should then inform the Secretary to the Admiralty of their desire for appointment to the Marines.

A report reaches us from Dublin that a Cavalry officer who had applied to go up for the entrance examination for the Staff College, to be held next week, has been refused permission to do so by the General commanding the district, though his request to present himself has already met with the approval of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The excuse given is that the officer cannot be spared, and a correspondent, who signs himself "A Future Aspirant," says that the matter is being generally discussed in the Irish command, and it is felt that the officer is being subjected to most unfair treatment. It certainly is a matter for inquiry, for we cannot help thinking there must have been some mistake, and no time is to be lost in rectifying it if such is the case.

The first annual dinner of the Army Pay Department took place at the Criterion on the 24th ult. There were 23 members present, and Major Nicolls, as senior dining member, took the chair. The dinner proved a great success, and the thanks of the members were voted to Captain Routledge for his energy in getting up this first dinner of the Department. It is to be hoped that this will prove an impetus, and that henceforth the members of the Army Pay Department will look forward to meeting in larger numbers during the Derby week.

The distinguished-service reward, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General W. C. Hadden as colonel-commandant Royal Engineers, has been awarded to Lieutenant-General J. S. Hawkins, Royal Engineers. General Hawkins joined the Army, December 12, 1834. He has seen no war service.

There seems quite a fatality about the 5th Dragoon Guards, a regiment of which a correspondent speaks very highly in a letter which will be found in our regimental columns. For some years past the Horse Guards has found it necessary to fill troop after troop out of the ordinary groove. Altogether some dozen captains have been brought in over the heads of the subalterns, and now another troop has become vacant, by the death of Captain Lambert, and it would appear likely that the Authorities will again have to decide to bring in an outsider, seeing that the senior subaltern has not yet completed four and a half years' service.

With reference to the question of the bestowal of Distinguished-Service Rewards, a correspondent, one of the most deserving officers of the Army, writes:—"On what principle are these rewards given away? It is now *eleven* years since my name was placed on the Commander-in-Chief's list, and the noting of my name is beginning to take the appearance of a farce, for I have seen this coveted prize bestowed on men of much less service, and with claims which, if war services and testimonials go for anything, are not so deserving. Knowing, as I do, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is ever ready to do what he can to meet the wishes of officers, I would suggest that before providing for new applicants, he may turn to the list and make provision for those who have been for years noted, and who naturally feel hurt at finding men provided for who in many instances were not even born when they entered the Service. It seems to me that the tendency is now-a-days to give everything to those who attend levées and make their wishes known; but it has to be borne in mind that there are many men like myself who were brought up under commanding officers of the old school, who always insisted that it was unsoldierlike to solicit anything, that if the military powers thought a man deserving they would reward him, and that an officer committed a grave military offence who tried to force his superiors into giving him anything. It seems to me that these men are now placed at a very serious disadvantage, and that they run a fair chance of never getting anything, unless those in power take circumstances into consideration." Now there is a good deal of truth in all this old soldier's complaint.

People are in the habit of referring to the 57th as a most fortunate regiment. Certainly it was fortunate in getting to the Cape in time to take part in most of the actions of the Zulu campaign, and it has been fortunate, too, as regards the strides made by its officers, since the abolition of Purchase; but we doubt much whether the subalterns consider themselves lucky at the present moment. The letter of a correspondent, appearing in our regimental columns, would seem to make out a case in favour of these officers who have lately passed through a trying campaign, and not unnaturally look for some reward, which might fairly be given, seeing how highly the conduct of all ranks of the gallant "Die Hards" was referred to on all hands in Zululand, where the presence of their seasoned soldiers did so much to steady the boy recruits which, unfortunately, predominated in the case of the regiments sent out from England.

The appointment of Major-General J. F. M. Browne, C.B., R.E., as Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is a well-deserved acknowledgment of the services of a most distinguished officer, who, besides making a reputation for himself in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded, filled for several years the important post of Deputy-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, and earned during his tenure of office the respect of all ranks of his corps, the interests of which he did his best to promote.

As pointed out by us last week, Colonel North has come forward as the champion of the Purchase captains, and he intends, we understand, on an early date, to move "That a humble address be presented to her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to take into her favourable consideration the case of the Purchase captains of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Army, and give orders for the suspension of action of the Royal Warrant affecting these officers, which directs that brevets shall cease on the 1st October, 1880, except for distinguished service in the field." In view of the motion, we should advise those officers interested in the subject to make known their views to the Colonel, who, we feel certain, will be only too pleased to receive any suggestions.

The verdict of all military men present at the trooping of the colours on Saturday last, at the Horse Guards, was that the parade, taking all things into consideration, was a success. The marching was not up to the standard of former years, and more than one of the Staff officers in attendance found it necessary to express, in very audible tones, astonishment at certain things which were done and left undone—of mistakes which could not have occurred in the old days, when the Army was an Army and not a training-school. But we must not look for perfection in these degenerate days, but try and be as satisfied as we can with matters as they are, bad though they be, unquestionably.

The step of placing on half-pay, or compulsorily causing to retire from the Service on an annuity, the whole of the lieutenant-colonels of the Royal Artillery who have served for five years and more in that rank, is, we believe, under contemplation. Following closely similar action with regard to officers in the same position belonging to other branches of the Service, no surprise can be felt. Forced retirements, no doubt, press heavily, and often with seeming injustice, upon individuals; but the stagnation in promotion in the Royal Artillery has become so excessive, that unless some step of the kind is had recourse to, the old state of things of some thirty years back, when the field-officers and many of the captains of this regiment were worn-out, old men, must inevitably recur. Those lieutenant-colonels of Cavalry and Infantry who were not affected by the Royal Warrant, which compels retirement after five years' command of a regiment, are now on the eve of being removed from their commands; and so long as officers of that rank in the Artillery, similarly situated as regards having exceeded five years' service in it, can be shown to be on the same footing, and as having enjoyed the same privileges appertaining to their rank as the former, they can have no special ground for complaint. If, however, we consider their respective positions in relation one to the other, we find that a very considerable difference does exist. From the day that an officer is promoted to the command of a Cavalry or Infantry regiment, he really becomes a commanding officer, and draws command pay; a lieutenant-colonel of Artillery, on the other hand, may have to wait from two to three years before he succeeds to the latter, and still longer before he attains to the position of a commanding officer, for the regiment is so overflooded with officers of this rank, that two, and sometimes three, are found at stations where there are not more than the same number of batteries, a state of things which borders on the ludicrous. When at length time or chance makes him the senior of his grade, he then only secures a position very little superior to that of a major in other branches of the Service, as he is closely controlled by the regimental full colonel commanding the Artillery in the district, and, in addition, is subject to an inspection by an inspector-general, a useless and costly anomaly in this regiment which we hope shortly to see abolished, and also to the reports consequent on it. Till the rank of full regimental colonel finally disappears from the *Army List*, till the number of lieutenant-colonels is reduced at least by half, and till finally the Artillery is, as it most inevitably will be, split up into regiments, it will be as impossible to arbitrate for it, or to place it on the same footing as far as command is concerned, with the rest of the Army, as it has been proved to be to apply short service to a nation, when general service is not obligatory. It would, on the contrary, not only be practicable, but merely an act of ordinary justice to place these lieutenant-colonels on an equality with those of the rest of the Service as regards pay, either by giving them command pay from the date of their accession to the rank, paying all arrears to those obliged to retire for the time they did not draw it, or, as an alternative, by counting their five years for retirement only from the date of their commencing to receive this command pay. All the steps that of late years have been taken to quicken the promotion in the Artillery have been totally without effect,—a short time back utter stagnation existed in the subaltern ranks; now, owing to the number of captains having been nearly doubled, lieutenants are being promoted within a reasonable time, while there is apparently not the slightest prospect of the last half of the former ever attaining to a higher grade. The evil, therefore, has only been transferred from one rank to another, and in all probability a large number of captains will be compelled to retire, on attaining their twentieth year of service, in a comparatively short time. As it is important, for many reasons, to avoid driving into forced idleness a number of men who have hardly reached middle-age, and whose best years are before them, the only way of grasping the horns of the dilemma is to clear the way by compelling senior officers to retire; but while obliging them to take this step, all appearance of injustice should be avoided, and at least, as far as pay is concerned, the lieutenant-colonels of Artillery should not be treated otherwise than with the justice meted out to their equals in the other branches of the Service.

CHILI AND PERU.

The Chilians are taking to heart the want of enterprise shown by their Navy, and the *Pueblo Chileno* thus speaks of the affair between the Union and Huascar:—"On the receipt of the telegram announcing that the blockade of Arica had been run by the Peruvian vessel, and that she escaped with impunity, we doubted the news as it was then made apparent to us, and we abstained from making any comments on the subject. Probably, we thought, in the concise style of the despatch, some item, some detail, some special incident has been omitted that may alter the facts as stated. We awaited details. Details were received by the Santa Rosa, and, painful to state, better for us had we remained ignorant of them. We shall be frank, although this frankness may wound our *amour-propre;* but truth is always wholesome, however painful it may be. The adventure of the Union is a fact of which we ought to be ashamed. And we do not perceive how the parties who took part in the engagement can ever justify their conduct. It is a wonder that the Union ever dared to leave Callao to ply the seas which our ships dominate, being, as we are, masters of the sea, and possessing a relatively powerful navy, and being able to cruise along the enemy's coast from one end of it to the other. It was indeed a bold venture that, the Huascar being on the blockade of Arica, the Peruvian ship, protected by the darkness of the night, ever attempted to ignore the blockade, and did it most successfully. But that, finding herself in the lion's mouth, as it were,—that is, in Arica,—with her retreat obstructed by three of our ships, she could have escaped in plain daylight, and have mocked her enemies, is an unheard-of exploit. What excuse do our sailors give?—'That the Cochrane, believing the Union to be seriously damaged by the explosion of two shells on her deck, called the Huascar to a council, and together with the Amazonas, which had remained outside the port during the engagement, took up a position at a distance of fourteen miles off!' Was it believed that the ship had been disabled by the explosion of the shell on her deck? And was it found necessary to meet in council in order to determine what should be done with a vessel that was believed to be disabled? And lastly, was it deemed indispensable (for the reason, no doubt, that the enemy might not overhear the discussion) to abandon the port and station themselves fourteen miles off, for the purpose of having a consultation? Would it not have been more prudent, under the circumstances, to have selected Antofagasta as the place of rendezvous? This scarcely needs comment! What an unfortunate moment this has been for sailors so gallant as those who took part in the engagement, seamen who have given abundant proofs of their valour, ability, boldness, and heroism! We cannot account for it, and we are anxious to read the official despatch. Perhaps some plausible explanation of what has happened may therein be given. Meanwhile, the adventure of the Union is a worse blow to us than a real and effective disaster." According to intelligence published in Buenos Ayres, the Chilian fleet continued to bombard Callao on May 7, and serious damage was being done to the docks and town by its fire, the Chilian vessels being beyond the range of the Peruvian batteries. The inhabitants were fleeing to Lima, where great excitement prevailed. It is added that riots have occurred at Lima, in consequence of the high price of food, which had been fixed by law. The Chilian army had arrived near Tacna, the allied Bolivian and Peruvian troops being concentrated six miles off in the village of Calana. The Chilian troops endured great privations and experienced much difficulty while crossing the mountains and passing through the desert with their artillery. After a short rest, the Chilians attacked and captured Tacna, defeating the whole Peruvian army, and then proceeded to march on Arica. An "occasional correspondent" of the *Western Morning News* writes to that paper that on Sunday, April 4, the Peruvian man-of-war Oroya visited Tocopilla, much to the consternation of its inhabitants, who did not expect such delicate attention at a time when Chili has obtained undisputed mastery over the sea. No damage was done, however, the Peruvian leaving without firing a shot.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

The June number of *Time*, Edmund Yates's monthly miscellany of interesting and amusing literature, is quite up to the average. The "contents" list shows sixteen articles, contributed by well-known authors, several of which are cleverly illustrated. The number opens with an amusing account, given by a "Representative Statesman," of how he became a Cabinet Minister. Then follow the first chapters of a serial by Mrs. Newman, quaintly entitled, "With Costs;" a few lines, written by Paul Ward, treat of Miss Genevieve Ward and Madame Modjeska, who have recently created such a sensation in the theatrical world. Violet Fane continues the curious adventures of a savage; and an anonymous writer opens our eyes to one of the most prevalent and iniquitous phases of modern crime—"Loan-Office Swindles." Altogether, *Time* for June is excellent reading.

There is not much to observe in *Blackwood* for June. "The New Ministry" and "Conservative Reorganisation" will satisfy the requirements of political readers; while those who prefer miscellaneous matters may study the science of "Suicide," take a lesson in the art of "Fishing," or enjoy a glimpse of "Bush-life in Queensland."

So many questions regarding Ireland are at present on the tapis, that more than usual interest is imparted to the *University Magazine.* We can recommend for perusal a landlord's opinion as to the existence of agitation in Ireland. It is a paper prepared with considerable care, and one which evidences the writer's thorough knowledge of his subject; while at the same time, remembering that it is from the pen of a landlord anxious to protect the interests of landlords, it shows no violent bias. There are several other interesting articles in the *University.*

The centenary of the Naval and Military Bible Society (which was established A.D. 1780) was recently celebrated by a public meeting at 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly. Amongst those present were Capt. the Hon. F. Maude (in the chair), Admiral Fishbourne, Admiral Sir Claude Buckle, Gen. Copland-Crawford, R.A., Gen. M'Cleverty, Major Cooper-Gardiner, and the Rev. R. C. Halpin, Chaplain to the Guards. The report, read by Admiral Fishbourne, drew particular attention to the fact that the institution had been before the public for 100 years, doing the very highest work. The committee began the past year with a balance of £121 13s. 7d. The receipts from all sources, including £118 5s. 8d. from dividends, £50 from a bequest, and £360 5s. 2d. from the sale of bibles and testaments at reduced prices, amounted to £1,046 6s. 9d. The purchase of bibles, testaments, and portions of the New Testament, with the expense of carriage, &c., had cost £963 6s. 8d. The working expenditure amounted to £343 13s. 10d., and a balance was left in the hands of the treasurer of £92 9s. The total issue of bibles and testaments was as follows:—viz., bibles, 9,598; testaments, 432. The committee had also issued 13,264 portions of the New Testament, Psalms, &c., as free grants. The total number of books sold was—bibles, 6,255; testaments, 2,637. The free grants during the year, including 2,700 bibles to her Majesty's training-ships, for which the Admiralty gave half the cost price as a donation, amounted to 3,343 bibles and 1,675 testaments.

The First Lord of the Admiralty gave a full-dress dinner on Saturday at his official residence, Whitehall, to celebrate the Queen's birthday. The guests included—Rear-Admiral his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., Lieutenant his Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. R. Sartorius, G.C.B., Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins, C.B., Mr. Brassey, M.P., Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Vice-Admiral R. Hall, C.B., Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, G.C.B., Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C.B., Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, K.C.B., Admiral Sir J. Robinson, K.C.B., Admiral Sir C. Shadwell, K.C.B., Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B., Admiral Sir W. K. Hall, K.C.B., Admiral Sir W. Mends, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Hon. F. Egerton, M.P., Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. C. Glyn, C.B., C.S.I., Major-General Adair, C.B., Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert, Captain W. H. Whyte, Dr. Reid, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Barnaby, Capt. Evans, C.B., Mr. Collett, Mr. McHardy, Mr. Staveley Hill, Dr. Causton, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Swainson, Capt. W. Codrington, C.B., and Mr. Henry Yorke.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following Regimental Dinners have taken place during the last few days :—

1st Life Guards, at the Criterion, on Tuesday. Present :—Col. Bateson (in the chair), the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Earl of Clonmel, the Earl of Caledon, Viscount Newport, Viscount Powerscourt, Viscount Reidhaven, Viscount Grey de Wilton, Viscount Grimston, Lord Delamere, Lord Templemore, Lord Beaumont, Lord Rodney, Lord A. Butler, Hon. R. Grosvenor, Hon. W. North, Hon. A. Fulke Greville, Hon. A. Walsh, M.P., Hon. B. Fitzpatrick, Gen. Hon. James Macdonald, Capt. Hon. C. Byng, Capt. Hon. R. Talbot, Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Bart., M.P., Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., Sir W. G. Williams, Sir William Fraser, Sir H. Bruce, Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bart., Col. Fraser, Col. Duncombe; Capts. Fellowes, Bulkeley, Dansey, Thorold, Cox, Needham, Spicer, Turnor, Southwood, and Smith; Lieuts. Miles, Higgins, Calley, Weyland, Brooke, Gerard Leigh, and Holford; Messrs. Levett, Scott-Murray, Biddulph, Watson, Dorrien, Jex, and Carter; Surg.-Major George, M.D., Surg. Thompson, and Vet.-Surg. Mence.

2nd Life Guards, at the Marquis of Abergavenny's residence, in Dover Street, Piccadilly, on Monday. Present:—The Marquis of Abergavenny, Mr. L. Ames, Hon. R. A. Arundel, Sir G. Arthur, Mr. C. S. Abdy, Mr. C. F. St. C. Thomson-Anstruther, Hon. W. S. Hanbury Bateman, Major Curzon, Lord Cochrane, Sir G. Clerk, Viscount Downe, Lieut.-Col. Ewart, Lieut.-Col. Ferguson, Mr. H. French, Mr. G. Fleming, Hon. W. Gerard, Lord Glamis, Viscount Hawarden, Mr. Hozier, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Hunning-Lee, Mr. Haines, Mr. Hume-Spry, Mr. Hensman, Capt. Jameson, Sir H. Johnstone, Mr. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. Naylor-Leyland, Capt. Lovett, Hon. C. H. Lennox, Hon. R. N. Lawley, Mr. Langley, Mr. Lane, Mr. Lumley, Sir A. Lamb, Sir W. S. M'Mahon, Mr. Marshall, Gen. Marshall, Mr. Neeld, Major-Gen. Palmer, Capt. Perceval, Sir G. Prescott, Mr. Rustron, Mr. Savile, Col. Stewart, Capt. Scarisbrick, Sir M. Shaw-Stewart, Lord E. Vane-Tempest, Mr. Toler, Viscount Templetown, Major Townshend, Mr. Wake, Capt. Ward, and Capt. Young.

Royal Horse Guards, at Knightsbridge Barracks, on Wednesday. Present :—Mr. P. Perceval (in the chair), the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Zetland, the Earl of Guilford, Gen. Lord Forester, the Earl of Galloway, Lord Carington, Lord Methuen, Lord De L'Isle, Lord W. Lennox, Hon. C. Lascelles, Hon. T. Fitzwilliam, Sir B. Henniker, Capt. Wingfield, Capt. Whitmore, Capt. Slingsby, Capt. Wombwell, Capt. Peach, Capt. Egerton, Capt. Sutton, Capt. Boswell, Messrs. A. Coventry, J. H. Baillie, C. G. Logie, H. Trelawny, G. E. Paget, T. E. Case, J. A. Craven, M. F. S. Stanley, and Dr. Cookson; and the following officers now serving :—Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Col. Williams, Col. Ives, Major Burnaby, Capts. Milne Home, Hon. S. M. Stirling, Lord Kilmarnock, Lord A. Somerset, and Viscount Dalrymple; Messrs. M'Alpine, Gascoigne, Wickham, Seymour, Wynne Finch, Merry, Brocklehurst, Atherley, Childe-Pemberton, Lord E. Somerset, Hon. L. Byng, Selwyn, Miller, Sharples, Melladew, Harpley, and Constable.

3rd Dragoon Guards, at the Albion, on the 27th ult. Present :—Gen. Tower, C.B.; Majors Fitzgerald and Murray; Capts. Barrer, Parke, Arthur, Melville, Garratt, Bellwood, Stevenson, and Brooke; Messrs. Pryce, Parker, Caldecott, Macky, Brett, Eglinton, and Knatchbull

5th Dragoon Guards, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday. Present :—Cols. Godman (in the chair), Blackburn, Swinson, Marsland, and Buchanan; Majors Bourne and Balders; Capts. Adderley, Atherton, Burkingyoung, Cracroft-Amcotts, Gist, Halford, Hamilton, Harker, Hegan, Jee, Hope-Johnstone, Kearsley, Kenyon-Stow, Pritchard-Rayner, Robson, Sankey, and Scarlett; Hon. K. D. St. Lawrence, Messrs. Beaumont, Bolton, Cowley, Charnock, De Burgh, Duffield, Green, Gore, Gunston, Miller, Paubt, Shaw, and Dr. M'Sheehy.

2nd Queen's Royals, at the Criterion, on the 27th ult. Present:—Gen. Addison, C.B.; Cols. Rose, A.D.C., Thompson, Lynch, Logan, Gibbs, and Waring; Majors Kelly-Kenny and Philips; Capts. Drake, Gosset, Stratford, Mackie, Ilderton, Scott, Adams, Harman, Mott, and Montgomery; Lieuts. Nourse, Dunn, Maitland, Adams, Rusbridger, and Brownjohn; Dr. J. E. Clark (surg.-major); Pymrs. Simpson and Blurton.

5th Fusiliers, took place at the St. James's Hall Restaurant, on the 27th ult. Present :—Gens. Earl of Longford, K.C.B., and Milman, C.B., Cols. Master, C.B., and Carden; Capts. Bathe, Broad, Darley, Dashwood, Euderby, Forsyth, Gall, Longbourne, Simmons, Vincent, and Wilmot; and Messrs. Booth, Collins, Cramsie, Miles, Money, and Swettenham.

9th Regiment, at the Café Royal, on the 27th ult. Present :—Gen. Brownrigg, C.B.; Major-Gens. Knox, C.B., and Sankey, C.B.; Cols. Buchanan, C.B., Gammell, and Grantham; Lieut.-Col. Germon; Majors Douglas, Boston, H. Elmhirst, Briggs (82nd Regt.), and Wright; Capts. W. Elmhirst, Leighton, Hathway, Bacon, Edgar, Terry, and Forte; Lieuts. Shepherd, Robertson, and Phillips; and Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Carroll; Drs. Jeffcoat and Armstrong; Rev. T. Carroll; Messrs. Hare and Maltby; and Mr. A. Lawrie (guest).

13th Light Infantry, at the Grosvenor Restaurant, Bond Street, on the 27th ult. Present :—Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, C.B, Major-Gen. Cox, C.B.; Col. Bainbrigge, Melville Browne, Everett, Larking, Montgomery, and Rowley Platt; Lieut.-Cols. England, Chichester, and Leet, V.C.; Majors Adair, Boyd, and Persse; Dr. Longhurst; Capts. Morgan Hall, Read, Bradshaw, Otway, Stanhope, Thurlow, Twyne, and Waddy; Messrs. Caldwell, Hayward, Lawlor, Lovett, Payne, Pollock, Snow, West, Wilbraham, and Williams.

15th Regiment, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 27th ult. Present :—Gens. W. S. M'Murdo, C.B. (presiding), Wingfield, Cole, and Grierson; Cols. Twynam, Starke, Wilkinson, and Cuthbert; Majors Tew and Lock; Capts. Cary, Singleton, Daintry, Oddie, Pearson, Ruxton, Cortlogan, Colquhoun, Heaton, Farquharson, Flowers, Orde, R. Allen, Murphy, and Fitzroy; Lieuts. Pogson, Gosset, Reynard, and Alston; Messrs. Pigou, Wilson, Bolden, Maitland, and Mortimer; Surgs.-Major Foaker and J. Ferguson; und Mr. Woollacott (guest).

30th Regiment, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday. Present :—Lieut.-Gen. Whitmore, C.B.; Major-Gens. Pakenham and Walker, V.C., C.B.; Col. Rose, C.B.; Lieut.-Cols. Sir G. Powell, Bart., Macpherson, and Richardson; Capts. Goldie and Harrison; Lieut. Scott, 18th Hussars.

41st Regiment, at the Albion, on Friday week. Present :—Gen. Goodwyn, C.B.; Cols. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., Jordan, C.B., Steward, Allan, Wavell, and Haydock; Majors Blyth and Bracken; Capts. Lowry, Sadler, Westley, Shaw Kennedy, Gordon, Wade-Dalton, Torkington, Gray, Webb, Hill, Noble, Barnes, and Crespigny; Lieuts. Rudman, Huyshe, Sillem, Reade, Clarke, FitzRoy, Westropp, Goodwyn, Tristam, and Quirk; Mr. Grimble, the Rev. Mr. Laughlin, and Dr. Leitch.

44th Regiment, at Willis's Rooms, on the 27th ult. Present :—Gen. Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B. (in the chair); Cols. Faussett and Preston, Lieut.-Cols. Walters and Gregory, Majors Raymond and Micklethwaite, Capts. Bald, Foster, Cobham, Halahan, and Kendall, Lieuts. Bernard, Nash, and Orman, and Messrs. Overton, McHarg, and Phillipps.

60th Rifles, at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday. Present :—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (in the chair), Mr. Beauclerk, Col. Buller, Capt. Browne, Lieut. Boyle, Sir H. Burrard, Capt. Bircham, Col. Weblie Butler, Capt. Cramer, Sir A. Cunynghame, Major Carleton, Capt. Chaplin, Capt. Calderon, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. Coventry, Sir C. de Crespigny, Col. Deedes, Lieut. Allfrey, Col. Dundas, Lieut. Astell, Capt. de Robeck, Major Borrar, Lieut. Bateman, Gen. Freeman Murray, Major-Gen. Feilden, Col. Freer, Capt. Farmer, Lieut. Featherstonhaugh, Capt. Foster, Capt. Fraser, Lieut. Greville, Lieut. Gunning, Lieut.-Col. Grenfell, Major-Gen. Hawley, Capt. Hutton, Lieut.-Col. Hare, Lieut. Holbeck, Major Henderson, Capt. Howden, Hon. A. Liddell, Col. M'Tavish, Col. M'Kenzie, Capt. M'Queen, Capt. O'Brien, Major Pauli, Col. Pemberton, Capt. Pepys, Major Streatfeild, Lieut. St. Aubyn, Lieut.-Col. Sotheby, Lieut. Sandford, Capt. St. Maur, Sir T. Trowbridge, Capt. Tilden, Lord Templetown, Capt. Travers, Capt. Ward, Lieut. Baker, and Capt. Crosbie.

82nd Regiment, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 28th ult. Present:—Gen. Newton, presided; Cols. Walters, East, Glyn (24th Regt.), Jarvis, Farmar, Green, and Gore-Browne; Majors R. Hunter, Parkerson, Wilkinson, Briggs, Bailie, and Thompson; Capts. Daubeney, Timmins, Dixon, M'Dougal, O'Brien, H. Nicholson, O'Leary, Ritchie, Capel, Flood; Lieuts. Kellie, Chapman, Elliot, Murphy, Sumner, Wilbraham, Lacy, and Hall; Qrmr. Slade; and Messrs. Johnston, Roberts, and Woollacott.

102nd Fusiliers, at the Grosvenor Restaurant, New Bond Street, on Friday last. Present :—Majors-Gen. Brown (in the chair) and Daniell, Surg.-Gen. Williamson, Cols. Scott-Elliot, Brown, Woods, Sladen, and Harcourt, Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. Goodall and Paul, Majors Beaumont, Stevens, and Rogers, and Lieuts. George, Scott, and Way.

The Army Pay Department, at the Criterion, on the 24th ult. Present :—Majors O. Nicolls, W. C. Ball, C.B., T. C. Higginson, H. Burke, J. George, J. E. Longden, E. C. Grant, W. S. Thorpe, De P. de P. O'Kelly, J. Mahony, C.M.G., and C. M. Balders; Capts. R. S. Crawley, E. Roberts, H. H. Routledge, G. C. D. Bampfield, G. J. C. Whittington, H. W. Bateman, G. E. Langford, A. G. W. Hemans, H. A. Cherry, and C. G. Gibaut; Assist.-Pymrs. J. T. K. Long and H. Syms.

INDIA.

The honorary colonelcy of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps has been declined by Sir James Fergusson.

Major R. Westmacott, Bombay S.C., general transport officer at Quetta, has been appointed road commandant, in the place of the late Major S. G. Waudby, Bombay S.C.

Col. C. S. Palin (Bombay S.C.) has been appointed to the command of the Deesa Brigade.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Maude, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Rawul Pindee Division, has with his staff gone to Murree for the hot season.

Three new Guide Corps are to be raised immediately for service in Afghanistan.

According to the *Indian Daily News* a circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office at Simla to all commanding officers of native regiments in Bengal. This circular will be repeated by the Adjutant-Generals of the armies of the Coast Presidencies. In it Gen. Greaves directs that all regiments that have proceeded on service, or that may have been warned for service, are to call in their pensioned men. As many of these as may be willing to re-engage, and who may be found physically capable of service beyond the frontier, and who may be under the limit of forty years of age, may be re-engaged, for as long as the regiment may be on service, or for a period not exceeding three years. Each sepoy rejoining the ranks under this order will receive 30 rs. as kit-money; annual half-mounting allowance, 4 rs.; his effective pay, and the good-conduct pay he might have been drawing when he was pensioned.

The Indian papers contain a long memorandum by Sir P. Haines on the report of the Army Commission, which will, says the Calcutta paper, go far to restore the public confidence in the ability and professional eminence of the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency declares himself to be opposed to most of the general principles advocated in the report, and especially to the proposed mode of dealing with the Madras Army, which he considers the great reserve of India. He affirms that if every existing cadre were completed to the war strength suggested, there would not be a man too many, and he does not anticipate the possibility of safely reducing the number of regiments. His Excellency points out that the increase in the cost of the Army in the last ten years only amounts to £193,000, which sum astonishes by its smallness, and he deprecates further savings being sought for in a reduction of commands staffs.

Referring to the report that the Horse Guards have protested against the rank of lieut.-gen. being conferred on Sir F. Roberts, in contravention of orders, such rank only being given after Royal sanction and approval, a contemporary says :—"On Nov. 11 last the Governor-General in Council, by a special order, conferred on Major-Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts the local rank of lieut.-gen. The reason at the time was presumed to be that public inconvenience was caused by the commands of Major-Gens. Roberts and Bright being independent of each other. One head was wanted, and the Viceroy did not wish Gen. Bright to be that head, to which position he had a first claim, as he was senior as a major-gen. to Roberts. It was also understood that the Viceroy opposed another solution of the difficulty, which was that proposed by Gen. Sir F. Haines, that he himself should assume the command. The Viceroy, therefore, conferred local superior rank on Gen. Roberts, and his power to do so is disputed by the Horse Guards. An important principle is involved, as, if the Viceroy has power to confer local rank in India, he can, at his discretion or indiscretion, supersede any officer appointed by her Majesty at home."

On the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Government of Madras have ruled that the men of European extraction are not to be enlisted in native regiment bands. His Excellency is of opinion that Eurasians are better suited to lead the life of drummers and fifers than Europeans are, and their enlistment in native corps will give employment to many poor Eurasians.

The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—Lieut.-Col. H. H. D. Stracey, Scots Guards, to be military secretary; Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, B.S.C., to be an aide-de-camp; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Christopher, 78th Foot, to be an aide-de-camp; Lieut D'Arcy Chapman, 29th Foot, to be an extra aide-de-camp; Surg. G. Waters, to be medical officer.

Col. (Brigadier-General) G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay Infantry (commanding a brigade on service in Southern Afghanistan), has been appointed to the brigade staff of the Bombay Army in succession to Major-Gen. R. Phayre, C.B., Bombay S.C., who vacated on promotion. Gen. Burrows remains in his present command, Brigadier-Gen. Little continuing to officiate for him at Nusseerabad.

Capt. H. Melliss, Bombay S.C., officiating D.A.Q.M.G., has been appointed an officiating A.Q.M.G. of Division, Bombay, vice Major Adam, proceeded on service.

Major-Gen. J. Hills, V.C., C.B., R.A., late Military Governor of Cabul, has been appointed to the command of the Kandahar Division, Afghanistan.

A deputation of the members of the Indian Medical Service waited upon Lord Hartington on Wednesday, at the India Office, and presented a memorial pointing out the inequalities existing between that and the British Medical Service. Owing to the orders of the Indian Government, the service had deteriorated. It had been practically divided into civil and military branches, and the latter was subordinated to the Army Medical Department. Lord Hartington, replying, said he was sure neither the Indian nor Home Governments desired to do anything that would lower the status of the Service. He heard most of the grievances for the first time, and admittedly a reorganisation of the Service was necessary.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

The ceremony of trooping the colours was carried out on Saturday on the Horse Guards' parade. About half-past ten, "God save the Queen" announced the approach of royalty. With the Duke of Cambridge on his right, the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Hesse behind him, the Prince of Wales rode on to the ground. The German, Austrian, Turkish, and Belgian attachés were present. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the Honourable Artillery Company, the Duke of Cambridge that of the Grenadier Guards, and the Duke of Connaught that of the Rifle Brigade. Meanwhile, the representatives of the five battalions of the Guards, stationed in London, wheeled into line, each battalion having furnished some sixty files. After halting at the saluting-point, the Prince and his staff rode to the southern end of the line, passed up, turned, and rode along the rear, after which inspection they gathered in front of the Horse Guards. The usual ceremonies took place, and after a salute, the colours were borne along the front of the line, which presented arms, whilst the escort kept an equal pace in rear. The whole line wheeled into column of companies, and twice passed the saluting-point, the troop of cavalry bringing up the rear. The royal party left the ground shortly after eleven.

A review of all the available troops in garrison, in honour of the Queen's Birthday, took place in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, on Saturday last, in presence of the Lord High Commissioner and the Countess of Rosslyn. At eleven o'clock the troops marched on to the parade-ground from their respective barracks, and took up a position in line facing Huggis Knowe. All branches of the Service were represented. The 21st Hussars occupied a position on the extreme west of the parade-ground; the depôt battery of the 4th Brig. R.A., with muzzle-loading field-guns, being drawn up next the cavalry, the 71st Highlanders, from Edinburgh Castle, under the command of Col. Lambton, being a short distance behind the Artillery; and the Edinburgh Artillery Militia, commanded by Major Carter, occupying the ground on the extreme east. In this order the troops presented a magnificent appearance under the favourable weather auspices that fortunately prevailed. Shortly before twelve, Major-Gen. Hope, commanding the troops in Scotland, rode on to the ground, accompanied by Col. Ingilby, commanding the Royal Artillery in Scotland; Col. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., A.A.G.; Capt. Salmond, D.A.A.G.; Major Harvey, 71st Highlanders; and Capt. de Lancey, A.D.C. Precisely at twelve a Royal salute was fired from the Half-Moon Battery at the Castle, the first gun of which was the signal for commencement of firing in the Park. The Artillery led off, and between each seven guns the Infantry fired a *feu-de-joie*, while the bands played a bar of the National Anthem. The troops afterwards marched past, which was performed with great steadiness. A very interesting field-day then took place. His Grace the Lord High Commissioner, accompanied by Sir Arthur Halkett, Lord Brooke, Col. Thompson, Capt. Bailey, and Capt. Ellis, 6th Inniskillings, was present during the whole of the manœuvres, with the Countess of Rosslyn.

THE CURRAGH DRILL SEASON.

[General Order No. 959.]

Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, May 29, 1880.

The troops to be concentrated at the Curragh and Newbridge for summer drills will be formed into, and organised as, a division, on May 31, and so continue until July 30.

The troops will be distributed, and the Division and Brigade Staff constituted as follows :—

Major-Gen. commanding, Major-Gen. Glyn, C.B.; aide-de-camp, Capt. Meysey-Thompson, Rifle Brigade; extra aide-de-camp, Lieut. Peacocke, Rifle Brigade; assist.-adjt.-gen., Brevet Col. Young (h.p.), late 80th Foot; deputy-assist.-adjts. and qrmr.-gens., Capt. Kerr, 1-22nd Foot, and Capt. Edge, 1-22nd Foot; commanding R.A., Col. Bedingfield, R.A.; brigade-major, R.A., Capt. Disney, R.A.; commanding R.H.A., Brevet Col. Andrewes, R.H.A.; adjt. R.H.A., Capt. Lockyer, R.H.A.; commanding Field Batteries Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Percival, R.A.; adjt. Field Batteries, R.A., Capt. Thomson, R.A.; commanding Royal Engineer, Brevet Col. Lennox, V.C., C.B., R.E.; assist.-comy.-gen. (Commissariat), Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Shortt; assist.-comy.-gen. (Ordnance), Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Barrett; principal medical officer, Surg.-Major Ashton, M.B.; camp qrmr., Qrmr. Brind; provost-marshal, Qrmr. Silk.

Cavalry Brigade.—Major-Gen. commanding, Major-Gen. Fraser, V.C., C.B.; aide-de-camp, Capt. St. J. Taylor, 11th Hussars; brigade-major, Capt. the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, 21st Hussars; B Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., C Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., 2nd Dragoons, 19th Hussars, 20th Hussars.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Commanding, Col. Dickins, 28th Regt.; aide-de-camp, Lieut. Drought, 28th Regt.; brigade-major, Capt. Ducat, 28th Regt; 22nd Regt. (1st Batn.), 47th Regt., 64th Regt., Kildare Rifles (June only), Dublin City Militia (July only).

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Commanding, Lieut.-Col. FitzRoy, 47th Regt.; aide-de-camp, Lieut. Day, 47th Regt.; brigade-major, Capt. Cooper, 47th Regt.; 20th Regt. (2nd Batn.), 28th Regt., 38th Regt., Dublin County Militia (July only).

Divisional Troops.—I Baty. 2nd Brig., R.A.; K Baty. 2nd Brig., R.A.; L Baty. 4th Brig., R.A.; 6th Company, R.E.; 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade.

The 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade will be attached, for purposes of discipline and for drill, at other times than when the division is assembled, to the 2nd Brigade.

All brigadiers and staff officers included in the foregoing organisation not already at the Curragh will report themselves to General Officer Commanding on May 31.—By command (signed), G. B. Harman, D.A.G.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. The Central News states that Jordan, the captain of the Canadian Cricket Club, which played the Leicestershire team on Wednesday, was apprehended in the evening on the charge of deserting, eight years ago, from the Blues. His right name is Thomas Dale, and he is said, since his desertion, to have visited and settled in Canada, married twice, had six children, and become a renowned cricketer, and captain of three influential Canadian clubs.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The depôt will remain at Colchester until the winter, attached to the 3rd Hussars.

5th Dragoon Guards. Capt. J. O. Lambert died at Park Hill House, Torquay, on the 31st ult., aged 30 years. The deceased entered the Army Dec. 30, 1871, and became capt. Sept. 23, 1877. A Cavalry officer who has lately visited Aldershot informs us, that having witnessed a full-dress parade of the "Green Horse," he can pronounce everything to have been perfection itself. "And in quarters," he writes, "things are as well ordered as they are in the field and on parade. I went down to see my old regiment, which I expected and hoped to find carrying off the palm, but I soon found out how far in advance of it the 5th stand. In fact I may safely say that, even in the days of long service, I never saw a regiment look better or drill with more perfect precision, and great credit is due to Col. Marsland and his officers."

4th Hussars. It is now thought probable that the regiment will go to Aldershot at the end of the month, but we should imagine the authorities would think twice before sending it to the station in its present state,—with its ranks full of young soldiers, who want pulling together before taking part in the rough work of an Aldershot drill season. A wiser step would be to order it to Aldershot in August, when it could go straight into barracks, and enjoy a few months' steady drilling, before taking its place alongside regiments which have spent several years in England.

5th Lancers. It seems to be doubtful now, again, whether the regiment will take part in the summer drills at Aldershot.

6th Dragoons. The regiment has arrived at Norwich from Edinburgh.

18th Hussars. There is a report that the regiment will, after all, not go to Aldershot this season.

19th Hussars. The following very handsome and well-deserved tribute has been paid by Major Barrow, to the services rendered by the Natal Guides during the latter stages of the Zulu war:—"Assistant-Adjutant-General, 1st Division: With reference to my report of yesterday, as the Volunteer Guides are about to leave my command and return to Natal, I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Major-General commanding the valuable services rendered by this corps. The corps was formed before the relief of Etshowe, and is composed for the most part of men of the Stanger and Isipingo Mounted Rifles, and made up by a few volunteers from each of the other Volunteer corps in Natal. Throughout the whole of the advanced work done by the mounted troops of the 1st division, the Volunteer Guides have always led the way; well mounted, well equipped, always ready for work, they have rendered invaluable service. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of the service these Guides have been to the mounted force under my command. Nearly all the members of this corps live in the colony of Natal, and I hope that the services they have rendered will receive due recognition. I would specially bring to notice the name of Capt. Addison, commanding the corps, who has not only commanded the corps with ability, but has rendered very excellent service by his advice and sound judgment on many occasions. As my staff officer, Lieut. Courtenay, 20th Hussars, has been invalided, and will be unable to join me again in the field, I trust I may take this opportunity of bringing his name to favourable notice. He has acted with much tact, zeal, and energy, and rendered very good service as my staff officer from Nov. 1878 to May, 1879.—(Signed), P. H. S. Barrow, Major, commanding mounted troops, 1st Division, July 19, 1879, Umlatoosi Camp." "I cannot express too highly my sense of the valuable services performed by Major Barrow and the mounted force under his command since I assumed command of the division in April, and I am aware of the high opinion Lord Chelmsford had of him and them before, and the good work done by the force at Etshowe and Ginginhlovo. Capt. Rawlins, 90th Light Infantry, in command of the Mounted Infantry, and Capt. Lord Gifford; Lieut. Courtenay, 20th Hussars, staff officer; Capt. Addison, the Guides, and his fine body of men, are Volunteers who have done excellent work. They all have well earned my warmest thanks.—(Signed), W. Hope Crealock, Major-General."

20th Hussars. Lieut. Courtenay has received special mention in Major Barrow's despatch, for his services as Staff officer of the Natal Guides in the Zulu campaign. *Vide* 19th Hussars.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Brevet Col. F. Close, late superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factories, Waltham Abbey, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Ordnance at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in succession to Col. E. Maitland, R.A., appointed superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

"A Garrison Gunner" writes:—"It seems to me that the branch of the Royal Artillery that would most profit from separation would be the Garrison Artillery, for I cannot but look upon the manner in which it is now officered as most lamentable. At home, it has, practically, no subalterns; two are nominally allowed, but when are they forthcoming? Lucky the battery that has one, and that one is generally just out of the Academy, and eagerly looking forward to the day when he may be moved into a field battery. One of the consequences of this state of things is that there is no generation of junior officers growing up to supply the stock of seniors, so that as vacancies occur amongst the captains and majors they have to be filled by men who, having spent years with the Field and Horse, bring neither experience nor liking to the Garrison. You will undoubtedly find a sprinkling of good garrison artillerymen amongst the majors and captains, but the great majority are serving against their inclination, and this feeling is much increased by the before-mentioned lack of subalterns, which entails on them the performance of the subalterns' duties, in addition to their own. And now, turning from the officers to the men, I imagine it would be difficult to find a body of men more ignorant of the work they should know than are garrison gunners, as a rule, of gunnery. Not that the fault is theirs. The fault lies in the system, that leaves them utterly under-officered, and takes them for every duty rather than their own. When can a major get his battery together, either for instruction or gun-drill? He may see them doubling past (probably to the amusement of the spectators and his own shame and confusion, from the manner the manœuvre is performed); but as to getting his employed men, once a week even, for gun-drill, such a thing is not to be heard of. No, never will the Garrison Artillery be what it should be—be as good of its kind as are the Horse and Field—till the men are placed more at the disposal of the battery officers, and the battery officers have learned to look upon that branch of the Service as their home."

Major H. L. Ellaby, 7th Brig., arrived home from Mauritius on the 29th ult., in the Australian cutter Sobraon, on leave of absence, after a long tour of foreign service. It was Major Ellaby who proceeded to the Cape from St. Helena in command of the troops conveyed by Capt. Bradshaw in H.M.S. Shah, on the news reaching of the disaster at Isandlwana. He subsequently served through the Zulu campaign, attached to Gen. Crealock's column, and lately proceeded in command of his battery to Mauritius.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. R. C. Hart, V.C., is at present attached to the staff of Major-Gen. J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., at Aldershot, preparatory to competing for the forthcoming examination for entrance to the Staff College.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Bombay:—"Col. Gordon, who has resigned his post as private secretary to the Viceroy, has addressed the following explanation the *Times of India*:—'Sir,—Men at times, owing to the mysteries of Providence, form judgments which they afterwards repent of. This is my case, in accepting the appointment which the Marquess of Ripon honoured me in offeringme. I repented my act as soon as I had accepted the appointment, and deeply regret that I had not the moral courage to say so at that time. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness or the consideration with which Lord Ripon has treated me. I have never met any one with whom I could have felt greater sympathy in the arduous task he has undertaken. God has blessed India and England in giving Lord Ripon the Viceroyalty. He will succeed, in spite of all obstacles, for God is with him, and who shall stand against Him? I might have gone up to Simla, and might have quietly pleaded all sorts of excuses for my return, but that would have been false and unfair to Lord Ripon. I have preferred to state at once publicly what I have done, and to take the entire blame, which I richly deserve, on myself; and to my critics I reply by the question, "Have they never themselves realised what it is to have made a mistake? If so, let them cast the first stone." Depend on it, that this vast country will find, in spite of all obstacles, great as they may be, that the rule of Lord Ripon will be blessed, for he will rule in the strength of the Lord, and not of man.—C. E. Gordon.—Government House, Bombay, June 3.' The resignation has caused great surprise."

12th Regiment. The funeral of Lieut. W. F. Percival, 1st Batn., took place at Portsmouth, with military honours, on Monday afternoon. The deceased was 27 years of age, and had been four years in the Service. He accompanied the 1st Batn. to India three years ago, and was ordered to the Afghan campaign later on. He came home from Afghanistan on 12 months' sick-leave, and died at the India Arms Hotel, Gosport, on the 27th ult. On Saturday the body was conveyed to the Military Hospital at Portsea in a private carriage, to await interment. On Monday afternoon the funeral party was formed in the Anglesea Barracks, and consisted of 40 rank and file as a firing-party, with one serjeant and one corporal, under the command of Lieut. Blunt. The whole of the 2nd Batn., comprising 120 privates, 15 serjeants, and all the officers, formed part of the procession, which was under the command of Col. Bagnell. Besides the band of the regiment, under Mr. G. W. Clarke, the bands of the Royal Marine Artillery and 108th Regt. were present. The deceased followed to the grave by his father, Gen. Percival.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Matterson, 1st Batn., has been granted leave of absence pending his appointment as adjutant of the 26th Middlesex R.V.C.

23rd Fusiliers. Major and Brevet Col. O'Connor, V.C., succeeds to a regimental lieutenant-colonelcy of the 1st Batn., on the retirement of Col. Prevost, and exchanges with Col. Elgee, of the 2nd Batn. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tupper proceeds to Wrexham as major of the brigade depôt, vice Col. Elgee.

28th Regiment. Capt. Wilford is about to be appointed to the adjutancy of the North Mayo Militia. Capt. Hinde is about to effect an exchange into the 34th Regt.

32nd Light Infantry. Mr. M. W. Lister, late of the regiment, died at Rouen on the 29th ult., aged 35 years.

47th Regiment. The *Irish Times* says:—"Capt. Cooper has resigned his appointment as Vice-Consul in Asia Minor, and returned home on leave of absence until the 28th inst., when he will rejoin at the Curragh for duty."

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. S. T. Collins, R.M.L.I., having attained the age for compulsory retirement, has been placed on the Retired List from the 30th ult. Lieut. R. W. Heathcote, R.M.L.I. will be promoted in the vacancy caused by the above retirement.

57th Regiment. "An Old Die-Hard" writes:—"I wish as an old friend of the regiment, to point out to you a few points which I think I am at liberty to term 'hard lines' concerning promotion in the regiment. Capt. Lord Gifford, V.C., who, you know, is to be employed by the Colonial Office, has only done six weeks' regimental duty in the last 21 months, and those were six weeks in Zululand, which proved to be a mere stepping-stone from one staff employment to another. He has now been uninterruptedly away from the regiment for 12 months, and there are yet no signs or sounds of his papers going in or of his being seconded. Capt. Collins's case is very similar; he has now been away from the regiment uninterruptedly for 14 months, firstly on sick-leave, which was extended in order that he might evade the English winter by going to the South of France. This was, however, thrown up to accept the appointment as equerry to H.R.H. Princess Louise in Canada, with whom he proceeded there. Why is not the command step, vacant by Col. C. M. Clarke retiring on half-pay to accept a reward, gained doubtless for his services in the Zulu war, at once gazetted, and the step given throughout the regiment? At present Col. Clarke is the only 57th man who has got anything by the war, and everyone knows highly the regiment was spoken of throughout the campaign."

77th Regiment. Capt. Jervis-White has joined the depôt at Hounslow for two years, relieving Capt. Tickell.

80th Regiment. H.M.S. Orontes landed the regiment at Kingstown lately on its return from the Cape, after a foreign service of eight years. The regiment, which is now quartered in the Richmond Barracks, Dublin, is nearly 800 strong, and their bronzed faces, white helmets, clothes soiled by many a long march, and the swinging pace at which they marched through the city to their quarters excited general notice. We hear that they have better clothes in their valises, and though their present coats look eminently workmanlike, still it will be well for the colonel—who has the reputation of not caring much for appearances—to remember that his regiment is not now in the wilds of Africa, but in a civilised metropolis. The depôt, under command of Brevet Major Stone, has now joined head-quarters, and for the first time for eight years the whole regiment is together. The 80th left England in January, 1872, and served at Singapore, with detachments at Penang and Malacca, until August, when they relieved the 10th Regt. at Hong Kong. During the time of their service in the Malay peninsula, the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Smith, was instrumental in repressing a serious outbreak of the large and turbulent Chinese population of Singapore, and owing to the firmness of the colonel and the excellent disposition of the troops, the rising was suppressed without bloodshed, for which service the regiment was thanked by the Governor, Sir H. Ord. After serving for three years at Hong Kong, during which period the men enjoyed excellent health, notwithstanding the evil reputation which Hong Kong bears as a station, three companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Amiel, were ordered, in November, 1875, to the Straits, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, and the murder of the British Resident, Mr. Birch, at Passir Sala. These companies formed part of the occupying force, and the important military command and the duties of commissioner at the capital, Kinta, were entrusted to Major Tyler; while Capt. Howard was left at Banda Bahru, lower down the river, to protect the line of communication, and to provision the more advanced posts. At the latter station, Capt. Howard, with Lieuts. Swinburne and Hast, in concert with the commissioner, effected the arrest of Sultan Abdoolah and his advisers, without creating any disturbance, for which they received the warm commendation of the General commanding. Upon Lieut. Johnson devolved the responsible duty of conveying a party of political prisoners to Singapore, which he performed with tact and judgment. For their services, Major Amiel received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, and Capt. Huskisson, who was brigade-major to Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B., a brevet majority, and the men and officers the India war medal with clasp for Perak. The remainder of the regiment followed these three companies to Singapore, on being relieved by the 28th Regt., and on March 8, 1877, the whole regiment was ordered to the Cape, and stationed at King William's Town. In August, 1877, the 80th went to Natal, the head-quarters remaining at Pietermaritzburg, while a detachment under Brevet Major Tucker was posted at Utrecht, Transvaal, in consequence of the threatening attitude of the Zulus. In command of this force, which eventually developed into the flying column which Sir E. Wood afterwards commanded with such signal success, Major Tucker performed most valuable service, by keeping the authorities informed of what was going on over the border, and in conducting diplomatic business with the Zulus and Boers with tact and success, and for which he has been repeatedly thanked by both Gen. Pearson and Sir Theophilus Shepstone. The regiment has been well represented in all the recent events in South Africa, and has marched and counter-marched over Natal, Transvaal, and Zululand continuously for about two years. It was while commanding guns served by men of the 80th Regt. at Kambula, and which guns had been equipped and for some time commanded by Lieut. Hast, that Lieut. Nicholson, R.A., was killed; and at Isandlwana the regiment lost several men who were serving in the Mounted Infantry, among others Serjt. Johnson, the mess-serjeant, and it was during the disastrous retreat that Pte. Wassel, of the 80th, gained the V.C., for performing a distinguished act of gallantry. Prior to the events in Zululand, four companies, under command of Major Tucker, were at Fort Weeber and other fortified posts in and around the mountains forming Secocoeni's stronghold, and took part in Col. Rowland's demonstration against that chieftain; and two companies, under Capt. Howard, were with the force under command of Major Bushman, 9th Lancers (to whom Lieut. Lyons acted as galloper), and the contingent of Swazies under Capt. Macleod, C.M.G., and took part in the successful attack upon Secocoeni's fortified caves. The regiment was at Ulundi, under command of Lieut.-Col. Tucker, Capt. Anderson being second-in-command and Capt. Sherrard acting as adjutant; and their steadiness on the morning of July 4, when they were leading the advance, and in the square during the action, was especially commended by Lord Chelmsford, Gen. Sir E. Wood, and Col. Buller. The regiment met with one sad disaster, at the Intombi River, where a whole company, detached to guard waggons, detained by the sudden rising of the river, were destroyed almost to a man by a sudden and overwhelming attack of Zulus. Capt. Moriarty was killed, while doing his best to rally his men; and also Dr. Cobbyn, in medical charge of the regiment, and who had become a great favourite with officers and men, from his unvarying kindness. It is too late now to inquire how far this catastrophe might have been avoided by precautions and a better waggon laager, but it is satisfactory to the corps that the gallant behaviour of Colour-Serjt. Booth, who by an unfortunate occurrence, now happily forgotten, found himself in command of the survivors, and succeeded in bringing them in safety to Luneburg, has been recognised and rewarded by the V.C. Capt. Prior was not serving with his regiment in Zululand, but with the Frontier Light Horse (under Col. Buller, C.B.), and for his services with this corps, and a lucky shot, by which he killed Umbeline, he has received a brevet majority. The head-quarters during the time Lieut.-Col. Tucker was in Zululand were under command of Major Tyler, who by his recent retirement has deprived the Service of a first-rate officer; and it is chiefly to him, and the judicious precautions which he took at Pretoria during the time the Boers were assembled, armed, to the number of 5,000, that the meeting dispersed without committing any acts of violence. In this he was ably seconded by Capt. Saunders and Capt. Howard, commanding at Middelburg, the centre of Boer disaffection, and a station of the utmost importance, as being the depôt from which Lydenburg, Fort Weeber, and Luneburg were chiefly victualled; and it was in consequence of Capt. Howard's extreme usefulness and energy in his capacity of a Commissariat officer at this important base that the General commanding positively refused to allow him to join the regiment in Zululand, though frequently applied for by his colonel, where he would have been second-in-command. Capts. Johnson and Sherrard formed part of a flying column sent after Cetewayo, during which service they experienced considerable hardships, and though unsuccessful in their object, were quite as near securing the person of the Zulu King as ever Lord Gifford was. In December, the whole of the regiment concentrated at Pretoria, and left on Dec. 25 for Cape Town, *viâ* the Diamond Fields; but when at Klarksdorf, 34 miles beyond Potchefstroom, they were stopped to aid the civil power in the arrest of Mr. Pretorius, the ex-President of the Transvaal Republic. Col. Tucker took 50 men with him, and a proportion of officers, and moved them in mule waggons by night rapidly back to Potchefstroom, and the arrest was effected quietly; and the tact and conciliatory manner with which Mr. Pretorius was treated by the colonel drew from that gentleman his warmest thanks, and averted a disturbance which the highly injudicious conduct of the Landrost, and the want alike of firmness and courtesy shown by him and his advisers, threatened to bring about, as the Boers in considerable numbers, well armed, and under the command of Mr. Paul Krieger, were outside Potchefstroom, and in a most excited state. For this Col. Tucker received the thanks of Sir G. Wolseley. The regiment subsequently marched to Durban, *viâ* Heidelburg, the proposed route by Kimberley having been found to be impossible, for want of water. The behaviour of the men during their foreign service is reported as good, and none of the acts of lawlessness with which our troops in South Africa have been charged, and which have led to the acrimonious discussion between Sir G. Wolseley and Dr. Russell, have been laid to the charge of the regiment. On the contrary, when the charge was first made by Dr. Russell, the colonel received from the inhabitants of Newcastle, Potchefstroom, and Utrecht, addresses protesting against the regiment being included in war correspondents' sweeping charges, and praising their orderly conduct while quartered in these towns. The only officers left behind in Africa are Major Creagh, who is at present in civil employ in the Lydenburg district, where he has commanded for some time, and is extremely popular with the Boer population, whom he thoroughly understands; and Capt. Saunders, who has remained behind to settle the accounts of Volunteer corps in the Transvaal. Capt. Saunders has been mainly instrumental in knocking these corps into shape, and has been complimented for the way in which he has performed a most difficult task. During their tour of foreign service, the regiment has to regret not only the death of Capt. Moriarty, killed in action, but of Lieut. O'Geran, who died at Hong Kong, and Col. Twemlow, Major Rowland, and Qrmr. Belt, who died in Africa. We understand that the regiment will request permission to put up a stained-glass window in Lichfield Cathedral, to the memory of the officers and men who have died or been killed while abroad, including the name of Dr. Cobbyn, who had been for some time associated with the 80th; and this memorial will be probably the only reminiscence of eight years' hard work, as, with the exception of the C.B. bestowed on the colonel, the regiment does not appear to have much benefited by their late campaigns.

84th Regiment. Capt. Quill has taken up duty as Superintendent of Gymnasia in the Dublin and Belfast Districts, in succession to Capt. Barton, 19th Regt.

90th Light Infantry. Capt. Rawlins has been specially mentioned by Major-Gen. Crealock, C.B., C.M.G., for his services recently in Zululand. *Vide* 19th Hussars.

105th Light Infantry. In anticipation of the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Bell, the members of the band have presented to Mrs. Bell an elegantly-bound copy of Haydn and Mozart quartettes, as a mark of the esteem in which she and her husband are held by them.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Bucks, under command of Col. Pratt, assembled at High Wycombe on Monday, and afterwards proceeded to Aldershot, where it is encamped on Rushmoor for its annual training.

2nd Royal Middlesex (Edmonton Rifles) will, on assembling at Barnet on Monday next, proceed to Aldershot, under command of Col. Black, and be encamped on Swan Hill plateau for its month's training.

Oxford assembled at Oxford on Monday for its annual training, and subsequently proceeded to Aldershot, where it is encamped on Church plateau, North Camp.

1st Royal Surrey, under command of Col. Evelyn, after assembling at Kingston-on-Thames on Monday, proceeded to Aldershot, and is encamped on Rushmoor Hill for the period of its annual training.

2nd Royal Tower Hamlets will, on assembling at Victoria Park Square on the 21st inst., proceed to Aldershot, to undergo its training, being encamped on Ash Common.

5th West York. The regiment completed its annual training at Knaresborough on Saturday, the 29th ult. The behaviour of the men was extremely good throughout the whole period. The regiment, over 1,000 strong, was inspected by Major-Gen. Willis, C.B., commanding the Northern District, who expressed himself very well satisfied with the clean appearance of the men and the steady manner in which they moved. The regiment also underwent the customary inspection by Col. Lloyd, commanding the Brigade Depôt at York. Col. Gunter, who commands this smart regiment, is about to apply for permission to raise a second battalion. The regiment being a popular one, it will be very easy to enlist the required number of men. The 5th West York is not at present down for a second battalion, but as some other regiments in the county have failed to raise their second battalions, it is hoped that the Authorities will see their way to accepting this spirited offer of Col. Gunter's.

Galway Artillery. It has been notified that the promotion of Capt. O'Hara to the rank of lieut.-col. will be submitted in due course, the establishment of the corps having been increased by two batteries.

Londonderry. The regiment, under command of Col. Conyngham, now training at Londonderry, consists of 2 field-officers, 4 captains, 9 subalterns, the adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, 31 serjeants, 19 corporals, 6 buglers, and 535 privates.

North Mayo, under command of Lieut.-Col. Knox-Gore, encamped at Ballina for its training, consists on parade of 2 field-officers, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, the adjutant, surgeon, 22 serjeants, 15 corporals, 5 drummers, and 435 privates. Capt. Wilford, 28th Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy, in succession to Capt. Cox, 87th Foot, whose period of service in the appointment has expired.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3rd Middlesex Artillery. All who have watched the progress of this splendid brigade will have been gratified to find how highly Col. Ray and his gunners are spoken of throughout the reports of the General officers who commanded at the Brighton Review. Those who were present at Brighton will fully endorse what has been said, the efficiency of the brigade having been the subject of general remark among those military critics who witnessed the operations on Easter Monday. One member of the umpire staff expresses his utter astonishment at finding Col. Ray so thoroughly posted in every detail of his work. But Col. Ray makes his duties a study, and there is perhaps no officer throughout the Volunteer Service who is better fitted to command a regiment.

1st Lanark (Glasgow) Rifles. The annual inspection took place on Saturday last. The inspecting officer was Col. Wiseman-Clarke, 58th and 60th Brigade Depôts. The parade-state was as follows:—Present on parade, 48 officers, 75 serjeants, 51 bandsmen and buglers, 1,000 rank and file—total, 1,174. Absent on leave, 2 officers, 3 serjeants, 1 bugler, and 96 rank and file—total, 102; absent without leave, 5 rank and file. Formation strength, 50 officers, 78 serjeants, 52 band and buglers, 1,101 rank and file—total, 1,281. At the close of the inspection, Col. Wiseman-Clarke expressed himself greatly pleased with the appearance of the men, and commended them very highly. The following regimental order was subsequently issued:—"202 Hope Street, Glasgow, June 1, 1880.—Regimental Order.—The following Sub-District Order is published for information of the corps:—'Sub-District Order.—The officer commanding 59th and 60th Sub-Districts requests that Lieut.-Col. Todd will convey to his regiment the inspecting field-officer's entire satisfaction with the result of his late inspection. The steady and correct manner in which the manœuvres, from first to last, were performed, reflect the highest credit on all ranks. The inspecting field-officer will have much pleasure in reporting most satisfactorily on the very high state of efficiency attained by the 1st Lanark Rifle Volunteers. (Signed), S. M. Wiseman Clarke, Col., commanding 59th and 60th Sub-Districts, Hamilton, May 31, 1880.' (By order), Archd. H. Sharp, Capt. 73rd Regt., Adjt. 1st L.R.V."

3rd London Rifles. A number of correspondents have lately drawn our attention to the conduct of the men of this regiment when off duty, either proceeding to or from parade. The regiment bears so high a character for general appearance, when under arms, that we have been induced to think that the complaints were exaggerated. On Saturday evening last, however, our eyes were opened to the fact that our correspondents had been justified in their censure. We happened to come across a number of men of the regiment—there was no mistaking them, in their smart scarlet tunics, with buff facings—both before and after parade. We saw over 100 men in broad day-light slouch past a field-officer of another regiment, in full uniform, without one of them making the slightest attempt at saluting; whilst as to the behaviour of some twenty men whom we met towards midnight, rifles in hand, we prefer not to enter into particulars; suffice it that it was such as to reflect the utmost disgrace upon the whole Service, and we have never witnessed anything like it before. We fear, therefore, that there is only too much reason for what a correspondent points out, viz.:—"That certain corps in the metropolis go in rather for quantity than quality," our correspondent says, "I would suggest to the commanding officers of the two rival corps, the 2nd and 3rd City of London, that, though they are able to put very strong regiments into the field, they might with advantage exercise a little discretion with regard to the character of the men they enrol."

40th Middlesex Rifles. The officers gave their annual performance at St. George's Hall on the 22nd ult., when the two-act comedy "*She Would and He Wouldn't*," and Byron's well-known Strand comedy, "*Weak Woman*," were presented. In the former, Qrmr. Turner and Capt. and Adjt. Higgins shared the honours, both being excellent throughout. "*Weak Woman*" was principally noticeable for the careful rendering of the part of Dr. Fleming by Major Miller, and the amusing delineations of Tootal by Capt. Sadler, and Edwards by Capt. Gruggen. Capt. Leese did not look the part of Fanshawe, otherwise his performance was one of considerable intelligence, and Capt. White was altogether too heavy as Capt. Ginger, which is supposed to be a comic part. Capt. Florence was quiet and gentlemanly as Medwyn. Miss Bland and Miss Woodzell were both of them good as the nieces, whilst of Mrs. Sadler's Mrs. Gunn it would be impossible to speak too highly.

46th Middlesex Rifles. The regiment was inspected on Saturday evening in the grounds of Lambeth Palace by their honorary colonel, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., M.P.

49th Middlesex Rifles. Col. Burnaby inspected the regiment on Saturday morning in Hyde Park, in presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Teck, its honorary colonel, and anything more creditable than the turn-out of the battalion we never remember to have witnessed. The parade-state showed 668 of all ranks present, out of an enrolled strength of 720, only one man being absent without leave. Each man carried a great-coat, haversack, and water-bottle, all properly fitted, and any casual observer would have found it difficult to distinguish the regiment from a Rifle battalion of the Line, so admirable did it look in every particular. The men are all fine, well set-up fellows, used to open-air work, and marched with a steady step, whilst their officers have them well in hand. Altogether, Col. Taylor is to be congratulated most heartily, for he has shown what a zealous Volunteer commanding officer can do if he likes, and it is not to be wondered at that the Duke of Teck expresses on all occasions the pride he feels at being connected with the Post-Office corps.

19th Surrey Rifles. Is it not time that the War Office instituted inquiries as to the state of this regiment, some proceedings in connection with which are become a public scandal, and are a common topic of conversation among Volunteer officers throughout the metropolis. One of the best regiments in the county of Surrey runs the risk of being ruined, unless action is taken by the Adjutant-General's Department.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 1, 1880.

Royal Military Academy (Woolwich)—Major-Gen. J. F. M. Browne, C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Governor, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, who has been appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance (June 2).

Staff—Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles, half-pay, late 9th Lancers, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut.-Gen. and Gen.-Governor of Ireland (June 2).

INDIA OFFICE, May 31, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain:—Capt. N. R. Stewart, from the 68th Foot (dated Oct. 30, 1879, but to rank from Oct. 29, 1879).

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. F. M. Drury, from the 3rd Foot (dated May 31, 1878, but to rank from March 26, 1874).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. R. G. Jones, from the 67th Foot (dated Jan. 7, 1878, but to rank from June 13, 1875).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. A. C. Yate, from the 1st West India Regt. (dated Feb. 10, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 22, 1876).

The dates of rank of the under-mentioned officers admitted to the Staff Corps, in the *Gazettes* named, should be as follows, and not as therein stated:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—*Gazettes*, Sept. 29, 1871—Lieut. E. C. Hamilton Nov. 10, 1869; Feb. 1, 1878—Lieut. J. Haughton, Oct. 28, 1871; Dec 17, 1878—Lieut. E. G. Barrow, Dec. 30, 1871; May 10, 1878—Lieut. C. Herbert, June 13, 1874.

Bombay Staff Corps—*Gazettes*, Nov. 14, 1879—Lieut. A. E. Leslie, Sept. 10, 1876; Oct. 24, 1879—Lieut. R. W. Preston, Sept. 10, 1876; Nov. 14, 1879—F. C. Stayner, Feb. 12, 1877; Nov. 14, 1879—S. M. Schneider, Feb. 12, 1877.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. Forbes (April 3); E. Tyrwhitt, Bengal S.C. (April 15); and A. A. Des Vœux, Bombay S.C, (March 20); Lieut. R. C. Lockett, Bombay Army (May 1).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank. on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. Forbes, (April 3) and E. Tyrwhitt, Bengal S.C. (April 15); A. A. des Vœux, Bombay S.C. (March 20).

To be Surgeons-General:—Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. E. C. Thorp, M.D., (Oct. 20, 1879); J. Irving, M.D. (Dec. 13, 1879); G. H. Ray, M.D., Bengal Army (Dec. 17, 1879); J. R. Theobalds (April 1); W. J. van Someren, M.D., Madras Army (April 3).

To be Deputy Surgeons-General:—Surgs.-Major C. J. Sylvester, M.D., Bombay Army (Jan. 13, 1878); F. Day, Madras Army (June 2).

The under-mentioned officers, whose promotion to the honorary rank of Major-Gen. was notified in the *London Gazette* of May 7, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the Bombay, and not to the Bengal, Staff Corps:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. F. Disbrowe, W. Creagh, and J. Thacker.

Surg-Major M. Heffernan, whose resignation of the Service was notified in the *London Gazette* of May 7, 1880, should have been described as an officer of the Bombay, and not of the Bengal, Army.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 4, 1880

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

The name of Assist.-Comy. J. C. Stanley should not have been included, in the *Gazette* of May 21, 1880, in the list of officers transferred from the Ordnance Store Department to the Commissariat and Transport Department, and appointed Deputy-Assist.-Comys.-Gen., and the notification is cancelled.

Assist.-Comy. C. A. Edes, transferred from the Ordnance Store Department to the Commissariat and Transport Department, to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (May 1, 1880).

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.
Office—40 Charing Cross, S.W.

The following were the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES for admission into the Asylum at the Election on May 28, 1880:—

Mary Seaton, 30th Regiment	941 votes.
Anne Mullins, 4th Dragoon Guards	936 —
Caroline Badderly, Scots Guards	841 —
Bridget M'Caulis, Royal Artillery	797 —

The two last are in waiting for admission as vacancies occur.

J. AINSLIE STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
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PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
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There are 57 widows in the Asylum.

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J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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— 89th Regiment.
— Corps of Guides (Cabul).
— Bombay Cavalry.
— Bombay Staff Corps.
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Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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EXPORT ORDERS SHIPPED FREE OF THE USUAL AGENT'S CHARGES.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Blackwood's Magazine, for June—The Nineteenth Century, for June (Kegan Paul)—Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States (W. C. and F. P. Church, New York)—Colburn's United Service Magazine, for June (Hurst and Blackett)—The Duke's Children (Chapman and Hall)—The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders (Routledge)—Sketch of Captain Burton W. Mullon—Matrimonial Bonds (J. R. Maxwell)—Indian Reminiscences (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Wandering Naturalists (Remington)—Michelangelo (Sampson Low)—Golden Guide to London (Chiswick Press)—Snatches of Song (Wyman)—Artistic Homes (Ward and Lock)—The Surgeon's Pocket-Book (C. Griffin and Co.)—The Scout's Guide (Richardson)—The Sportsman's Guide to the Turf (*Sportsman* Office)—Bee-keeping for Amateurs; Practical Photography; Of Englishe Dogges (The *Bazaar* Office)—How to Observe the Composition of Armies (W. Mitchell and Co.)—Workers in the Dawn (Remington)—Memories of my Exile, by Louis Kossuth (Cassell and Co.)—Radical Mechanics of Animal Locomotion (Trübner)—Time, for June—Union Jack, for June—The University Magazine, for June.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. C. B. P.—It has been found necessary to curtail the account in some degree, owing to pressure on the space for naval obituary notices.

COASTGUARD (Sunderland).—The sad event was specially mentioned on May 22, page 342, and has evidently been overlooked by you. Many thanks for your offer.

ADJUTANT.—The statement was a most unjustifiable one. No one would for a moment pretend that the discipline of the Army is what it was under the old system, but it is an utter exaggeration to say that the ranks are filled with "blackguards," and no British officer could allow such an assertion to pass unquestioned.

TORQUAY.—The promotions will appear shortly.

H.—The subject is being taken up by a staunch friend of the British officer, Col. North, who will, no doubt, carry it through.

UMPIRE.—We think your case a very hard one.

The letters of "Outsider" and others, though in type, are unavoidably held over.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

WE hear that when any of Sir Garnet Wolseley's Staff in South Africa were desirous of expressing their opinion of the fine sunny weather—a trifle sultry, perhaps, which was not uncommon in Natal and the Transvaal—they exclaimed, "By Jove! it's nearly as hot as Cyprus!" But, *officially*, all the gallant Cypriots were obliged to follow the cue of the leader, and to declare before the world that Cyprus was just the place that a fellow would select if he desired a cheerful, strategical position, and a residence "combining the comforts of home" with the attractions of Oriental life. One injudicious but truthful colonel, indeed, once described the attractions of the island very tersely,—"It was like Cape Coast Castle, *without the castle.*" But then he had no appreciation of the value of a *place d'armes*, where the British Government could assemble an army to fall on the flank of a Russian host in Asia Minor, or to fulfil the mission of "the Protectorate" in that afflicted region. The fact is, that if necessary, the British Army must make up its mind to stew in Cyprus, or to freeze in Canada or Afghanistan, with equal fortitude. But we do protest against their being stewed or frozen unnecessarily. No one can deny the strategical and indeed political advantages which Great Britain obtains by the occupation of Cyprus. There must, however, be certain ends in view, in pursuance of which such advantages are likely to be utilised, or there is no reason in the acquisition. The late Government had a high ideal in their foreign policy, and their views were really Imperial. Their successors are bound to throw cold-water on Imperialism; their policy in the East may best be described as an anti-Turkish propaganda. "Delendus est Mahomet." They are engaged in a vestry-room crusade against the Crescent, and Cyprus is to be handed over to the Colonial Office,—which, by the way, is rapidly reverting to its old form in regard to its control of the military forces abroad. The change means nothing to the angry Italians and irritable Greeks, who regard the island as so much of unredeemed Italy or Greece; and it must be very puzzling to the Cypriots, who find that the votes of some thousands of British electors alter in a twinkling the whole of the laws or ordinances under which they live and move and have their being. The Peace and Order Ordinance, the Sale of Land Ordinance, and the Freed Labour Ordinance, measures which Sir Samuel Baker, according to Mr. Ryland, considered to justify the description of our government in Cyprus, as being Turkish rule under a British uniform, are to be repealed, and Sir Garnet Wolseley's administration so far branded with official censure. Sir Charles Dilke's gaiety of heart was most pleasantly manifested in his defence of the occupation of the island, but we may remark that the versatile baronet's argument would have held equally good in justification of our annexing the whole of Turkey, and sticking to it, if we could. "It would be unjust to any population which had been freed from Turkish rule to be restored to it." Should the Home Office, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, or the India Office accept with cheerfulness the proposal to await the result of a plébiscite as to British rule in Ireland, Cyprus, Malta, the the Transvaal, or India? The fact is that Cyprus is a "chat d'occasion." We may want it, and we intend to keep it, and all the pretence of making it a bright spot in the East is "hollow brass and tinkling cymbals."

The Military Secretary will hold his Levée every Tuesday at 12, instead of 1 o'clock, as heretofore.

On H.R.H. the Prince of Wales being appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the three Household Cavalry regiments, the officers of the Brigade attended the levée at St. James's Palace on Monday, and went by regimentally (with the exception of the officers on duty),—1st, the 1st Life Guards, headed by the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B.; 2nd, the 2nd Life Guards; 3rd, the Royal Horse Guards. This mark of respect was evidently most gratifying to his Royal Highness, and showed how much the appointment gazetted last week is appreciated in the Brigade.

It may save the Secretary of State for War the trouble of answering a question in the House, if we make it known that Colonelcies-in-Chief carry no pay in any shape or form, and that the appointment of the Prince of Wales to the Household Cavalry and the Duke of Connaught to the Rifle Brigade will cost the country nothing. The appointments are simply an honour conferred upon four distinguished regiments, three of which have found means of showing how proud they are of the high honour conferred upon them.

With reference to the case of the unfortunate senior captain of the 90th Regiment—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hackett—which has again been attracting attention, in consequence of his recent supersession by a junior, we may point out that much misapprehension seems to exist. Colonel Hackett can retire on more advantageous terms as a captain—thanks to an anomalous provision in the Royal Warrant—than he could do as a major, which rank he is, of course, incapacitated from holding, owing to his wounds. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has from the first shown his sympathy with the officer, and he lately gave him the option of retirement as a captain or major, leaving it to him to say which he preferred. He chose the former, and was then informed that in order to fill up the vacancy in the regiment it would be necessary for him to be passed over by the captain standing next to him. The gazetting of the promotions in succession to Colonel Rogers was delayed for some time, to avert any feelings of mortification on Colonel Hackett's part; but when he made known his intention to sedn in his papers for retirement at some indefinite period, a communication was made to him as to the course it would be incumbent on the Horse Guards to pursue, in the matter of the vacant majority, and he thoroughly acquiesced in the arrangement, and showed no disposition to make a grievance of it. Thus it will be seen that the Horse Guards have acted towards the officer with every consideration, and have even gone out of their way to remove from his mind any idea that they desired to act arbitrarily, or to compel him to quit the Service under pressure. The Warrant, unfortunately, gives no latitude, and a major must have fulfilled certain conditions in order to qualify for increased pension, and an exception cannot be made in Colonel Hackett's favour, strong as are his claims.

It would appear that some misapprehension exists as to that portion of the leading article in our last issue which had reference to the defence of Rorke's Drift in the late war in South Africa. It was not our intention to prefer a charge against the officer alluded to, inasmuch as he has been officially exonerated, and therefore no charge could be made. Our object in referring to the occurrence at Rorke's Drift was to point out what a glorious opportunity of acquiring a splendid military reputation was lost, by an officer whose want of good-fortune merits sincere sympathy.

We have reason to believe that the reports in circulation as to the early retirement of Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., from the post of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, are without foundation. This officer hopes to be able to obtain a seat in Parliament before the close of the present year.

It is with regret we learn that very serious charges have been preferred against a distinguished officer who has lately been filling an appointment on the Staff of the Governor of Tasmania, who is accused of having misapplied moneys placed in his keeping for public service. The case has been officially reported, and will, of course, be thoroughly investigated by the military authorities. Meanwhile, it is only an act of justice to the officer whose character is thus impugned to state that throughout the colony of Tasmania the utmost sympathy is expressed for him, and that it is considered that he has been subjected to most inconsiderate treatment. Under the circumstances, we should advise those who have to decide his fate not to arrive at any hasty decision, in a matter which might be found to have resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

Can it possibly be true? A commanding officer of a regiment lately returned from abroad informs us that he a few days since decided to ascertain how many men he could really muster. He issued orders, therefore, for every available man—drilled soldier—to be on parade for his inspection. At the appointed hour he walked on to parade, to find that he had actually got 74 men under arms. These 74 bayonets represented a British infantry battalion! Our correspondent tells us he returned to quarters a "sadder but a wiser man."

The appointment of aide-de-camp to Major-General Luard in Canada has not yet been filled. Indeed, it seems probable that some difficulty will be experienced in getting any officer to accept the appointment, for the Canadian Government refuse to grant regimental pay, which has to be abandoned from the date of embarkation; and as the total sum allowed is only £200 per annum, as against £317 and regimental pay, the pay of aides-de-camp in all other colonies, it is scarcely likely that any officer will voluntarily undertake the responsibilities of a Staff appointment on such terms.

It is, perhaps, not widely known in the Service that the appointment of General Officer commanding the Canadian Militia, lately conferred upon Major-General R. G. A. Luard, is one of the most undesirable posts which a British General officer could well be offered. The work of the officer occupying this important position is three or four times as great as that which generally falls to the lot of an officer holding a colonial command. Yet a Major-General commanding in the colonies draws as pay and allowances a sum of about £1,154, whereas General Luard will receive from the Colonial Government the sum of £830 only. A General officer proceeding to take up a colonial command is entitled, according to the Royal Warrant, to (*a*) an advance of pay—this, in General's Luard's case, will be refused; (*b*) passage for self, wife and family, and servants to and from the station to which he is proceeding—General Luard will only be provided with a passage for himself; (*c*) pay from date of embarkation, to date of disembarkation or return—General Luard will only be allowed pay from July 1, the date upon which he is to take up the actual duties of his command. The Canadians might certainly display a little more liberality, more especially as the Horse Guards goes out of its way to procure for them good men. That Sir Edward Selby Smyth has carried out the duties of the appointment satisfactorily is shown by the flattering manner in which the local press, as well as all ranks of the Active Militia, speak of him on all occasions; and also by the action of the Government itself, in applying for a renewal of his appointment for nine months, when his term expired in October last. General Luard, who will embark for Canada in the course of a few days, bears a high reputation, and is, perhaps, the best man who could have been found for the position the duties of which he has been called upon to fill. It is not too much to expect that the Canadian Exchequer may be influenced to grant such an increase in the emoluments, as to preclude from the mind of a distinguished officer any idea that he is being victimised, or at all events inconsiderately treated, and placed in a worse position than he would have been had he been provided for in any other British colony.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Torriano, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Militia Artillery, in the 1st Irish Sub-District, head-quarters Dublin, in succession to Colonel W. W. A. Lukin, Royal Artillery, who has been promoted a regimental colonel.

In another column will be found the announcement of a Company which proposes working in an entirely new direction. The Carriage Co-operative Supply Association (Limited), dealing as it does in a business which, from want of competition and other causes, can hardly be matched for the magnitude of the profits made in it. It must be to the advantage of that large and influential portion of the public interested in carriages and their belongings, that they now have the opportunity in this particular of reaping the benefit arising from the advantages and profits of co-operation, hitherto only enjoyed by shareholders in stores dealing with the daily necessaries of life. If prudently and carefully conducted, we anticipate a great future for the Carriage Co-operative Association.

Two of the few remaining Waterloo veterans have died within the last few days. One of these, Christopher Barnes, expired at the age of 86. He enlisted in the Royal Artillery in 1812, and was wounded at Waterloo, The other was Philip Houghton James, Esq., who died in London on the 2nd inst., in his 86th year. He was present at Waterloo as a Cornet in the 11th Light Dragoons.

The vacancy on the Royal Foundation of Military Knights of Windsor caused by the death of Colonel H. Gahan will be filled by the promotion of Captain J. Baird, late 88th Regiment, from the Lower Foundation.

The statement which appeared lately in the whole of the daily papers, and which emanated from Woolwich, with regard to the Hungarian horses purchased last year by the War Office, has not unnaturally induced those interested in the subject to institute full inquiries. The result, as was expected, has gone to show that facts have been altogether exaggerated, and that the reports have been circulated for sinister objects, which, however, will not have the desired effect of inducing the War Office to trade with the firms which have shown an anxiety to obtain their patronage.

In these days we move quickly, little time can be devoted to the consideration of most things, and there is danger that the question of making amends for the injury done to those officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line who were superseded under the famous Warrant of 1872 may be lost sight of. Parliament should be asked to protect the interests of those branches of the Service which enjoy at least as many of the hard knocks of a military life as fall to the lot of the more fortunate Artillery and Engineers. A question of pay is, no doubt, at the bottom of the unwillingness of the War Office to recognise the just claims of the superseded, but Mr. Childers would do well to remember that it would not cost the country a single farthing to put the unfortunate Line majors in a proper position, brevet rank only carrying pay with it when a captain is promoted to a brevet majority. A brevet lieutenant-colonel obtains no increase either of pay or allowances. It is, therefore, the more difficult to understand how a whole body of deserving soldiers should have pleaded in vain all these years for the redress of an undoubted grievance, which was admitted by a former Secretary of State for War, when promotion was given to the Linesmen to place them on what they, at the time, thought was to be a proper footing, with regard to the favoured scientific corps. Where are the Army champions in the House, that they have allowed this question to go unnoticed all these years? It is no imaginary hardship which is being suffered, for the effects are being felt daily by those concerned.

It is hereby notified that applications for the appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General in the Commissariat and Transport Staff will be received by the Military Secretary up to December 31, 1880, from officers who have passed the final examination, or the qualifying test at an entrance examination, for the Staff College.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, May 31, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Clement William Swetenham has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Assistant-Paymaster George Liddell has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of May 28, 1880.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Corps).—Sir Allen William Young, Knight, to be Lieutenant Commanding; Sir Henry William Peek, Bart., M.P., to be Honorary Lieutenant (both dated May 31).

ADMIRALTY, June 3, 1880.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's fleet, with seniority as stated against their names:—William Read (May 23, 1880), Frederick S. Turner (May 24, 1880).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Arthur T. Thrupp, to the Defence.

Commanders—John Hayes, to the Valiant, additional for Coastguard; C. W. E. de C. Cookson, to the Defence, additional for Coastguard; E. G. Hulton, to the Dragon, vice Hawkins, invalided; John Patton, to the Hector, for Coastguard; Richard W. Hope, to the Indus, for Keyham School for Engineer Students.

Lieutenants—Edmund H. Davenport, to the Excellent, for gunnery instruction; Charles Lindsay, to the Excellent; W. B. Forbes, to the Lord Warden, for Coastguard; H. A. Baring, to the Warrior; H. N. Rolfe, to the Téméraire.

Sub-Lieutenants—Rupert G. H. Blomfield, to the Agincourt; Robert H. Travers, to the London.

Midshipman—Edmund H. Thruston, to the Garnet.

Chaplain—Rev. Francis W. Ames, to the Defence.

Staff Surgeon—Henry J. Lauder, to the Defence.

Paymasters—William D. Hirtzell, appointed secretary to Rear-Admiral John D. M'Crea, superintendent, Malta Dockyard; Walter J. A. Preston, to the London; Thomas Guard, to the Vernon.

Chief Engineers—George L. D. P. Keeling, to the Defence; Henry Hull, to the Indus; Frederick J. Turner, to the Cambridge.

Assistant-Paymaster—Alfred Woodward, to the Dasher.

Surgeons—Gerard I. Irvine, to the Hector; Alexander W. W. Reid, to the Defence; Charles W. Magrane, to the Flora, for Ascension.

Engineers—Samuel J. Robins and Charles H. Pellow, to the Indus, for training-school for engineer students; William Hair, to the Orontes; W. Wootton, James Redgrave, and John Gardner, to the Pembroke; William E. Grigg, Edward Jackson, and William A. M. Vivyan, to the Defence.

Assistant-Engineers—George J. Simmons, to the Penelope; Henry R. Marsden, to the Defence, for temporary service.

Clerk—Henry Robinson, to the Hector.

Gunner—Edgar J. Mills, to the Excellent, additional.

Boatswains—Thomas Parramore, to the Duncan; John Robbins, to the Pembroke; Benjamin Thompson and George Hogg, to the Northumberland; William T. White, to the Lord Warden (acting).

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—P. Mahoney, to the Warrior.

Commissioned Boatman — Thomas Francis, Grand Redoubt, to be chief boatman, Shoreham, vice Couth, pensioned, from Worthing.

Albatross, Com. A. Errington, left Singapore for Labuan on April 26, with the Hon. C. C. Lees, C.M.G., the new Governor of Labuan and Consul-General of Borneo, on board.

Alexandra, Capt. Robert O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Admiral Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, K.C.B., left Malta on June 1, in company with the Rupert, Invincible, Téméraire, and Thunderer, on a cruise.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. Hon. Walter Hylton Jolliffe. The officers of this ship entertained at dinner on Wednesday, May 26, his Excellency Sir Henry Layard, Lady Layard, and the members of his suite; the following day they gave an afternoon dance. This vessel is now stationed at Therapia.

Atalanta. Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has held a conference of all the captains of the men-of-war in the port, for the purpose of considering the best means to be taken for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the Atalanta. It was generally agreed that the principal committee should be held in London, and that the Lord Mayor and the First Lord of the Admiralty should be invited to belong to it, sub-committees being formed at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other dockyard ports, to assist the chief committee in instituting the necessary inquiries respecting the number and condition of those requiring assistance, in collecting subscriptions, and in dispensing relief. The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"It is very probable that traces of the missing Atalanta have at last been discovered. The captain of the Scotia Queen, which has arrived at Queenstown from Demerara, reports having passed on April 30, in about latitude 30 N., and longitude 60 W., a raft (bolted), apparently made on board a man-of-war or a first-class steamer. Two days afterwards he passed several dead bodies clothed in white jumpers. Apart from the fact that the Scotia Queen has travelled over the track the Atalanta would be supposed to take in her return home from the West Indies, the 'white jumpers' will probably be regarded as conclusive proof that the bodies were those of men belonging to one of her Majesty's ships."

Bacchante, Capt. Lord G. Scott, is to be ready for sea by June 17, on which day it is expected that Prince George of Wales will rejoin.

Belleisle, Capt. Barnardiston, has been making good defects in Keyham Yard. She was undocked on Thursday, and will go round to Holyhead in the course of the month for the purpose of receiving the Duke of Edinburgh, who intends proceeding to the Clyde to be present at the launch of the new yacht Livadia, which is being built by Messrs. Elder and Co., for the Czar of Russia.

Britomart, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Atkinson, arrived at Portsmouth on May 29, and went into harbour.

Bruiser, Lieut. T. E. Maxwell, remains at Galway.

Charybdis, Capt. Charles F. Hotham, was having defects made good at Hong Kong on April 17, and was to sail for home on April 22, having been two consecutive commissions on the China station, being first commissioned at Sheerness on Sept. 26, 1873, by Capt. Thomas E. Smith, the present Commodore of the China station, who commanded her up to May, 1877, when she was recommissioned at Hong Kong by her present captain.

Comus, Capt. East, left Batavia on April 21, and having relieved the Frolic at Shanghai, proceeded northwards.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Festing, left Malta on the 8th ult. and arrived at Corfu on the 11th, after a pleasant voyage. On that day she encountered the Falcon about thirty miles off on her way to Malta. The Coquette will wait the arrival of the Fleet, which is expected to be at Corfu on the 6th inst.

Cruiser, Com. Wetherall, remained at Corfu, awaiting the arrival of the Fleet, due there on June 6.

Curacoa, Capt. W. H. Cuming, has arrived at Singapore.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. Wilson, leaves the Piræus for Corfu on June 8.

Danae, Capt. J. C. Purvis, has been ordered to meet the Raleigh at Wellington, Australia, to discharge time-expired men for passage home.

Dasher, Com. Charles Vernon Anson, having completed her repairs at Portsmouth, will shortly return to her station among the Channel Islands.

Encounter, Capt. the Hon. A. D. S. Denison, arrived at Hong Kong in April. While at sea, an ordinary seaman jumped overboard. A cry of "man overboard" was at once raised, when Lieut. C. H. Bayly jumped overboard, and succeeded in saving the man.

Euphrates, Capt. Charles J. Brownrigg, has had her complement reduced, the men who had served more than two years and a half in the ship having been sent to the Duke of Wellington for disposal.

Euryalus, Capt. R. King, flagship of Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, was to leave Bombay for a cruise to the Mauritius, Zanzibar, &c., on June 1.

Falcon, Com. B. F. Clarke, left Malta on May 25 for the Bosphorus, to relieve the Rapid, as senior officer. She will remain three weeks at Constantinople, and will then visit the Piræus and Smyrna for a few days each, returning to the Sea of Marmora.

Fawn, Capt. Wharton, is still surveying in the Marmora, her present station being near Artaki, where the Fleet lay for some time last year. She returns to Constantinople the third week in June.

Fly, Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair, was at Nagasaki by last advices.

Frolic, Com. S. H. Rickman, left Hong Kong in the middle of April for Singapore, *en route* for England, having completed two commissions on the China station. She arrived at Singapore on April 21, and sailed on the 28th for Seychelles and Spithead.

Goshawk, Lieut.-Com. Suckling, is at Westport, awaiting orders.

Growler, Com. Charles Wilcox, homeward bound, left Malta on the 18th ult. for Plymouth to pay off.

Hart, Com. R. Evans, was last week moved into Hamoaze to pay off.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer, is likely to remain some time in Berehaven. An order received from the Rear-Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron authorises the captains of the ships present to send a number of men, in charge of a lieutenant, to the Hecla for torpedo instruction, until further orders. The course of instruction comprises a series of submarine mining, one division being on board the ship preparing torpedoes whilst the other division is afloat laying the mine.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart., having embarked Sir Henry and Lady Layard at Constantinople on Wednesday afternoon, proceeded at once for Venice. It is understood that Sir Henry Layard will make a short stay in Venice before returning to England. A large number of English residents went on board to bid farewell to his Excellency.

Hercules, Capt. Samuel P. Townsend, is to be ready for sea by the 9th inst.

Himalaya, Capt. Brent, passed Gibraltar, going eastward, on May 30, and will arrive and leave as follows from the under-mentioned places:—

Port.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malta	June 5	June 7
Cyprus	June 11	June 11
Port Said	June 12	June 13
Suez	June 14	June 14
Aden	June 20	June 23
Bombay	June 29	July 6
Aden	July 17	July 20
Suez	July 25	July 25
Port Said	July 27	July 27
Malta	July 31	Aug. 3
Lisbon	Aug. 9	Aug. 10
Portsmouth	Aug. 14	...

Invincible, Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., left Malta on June 1 with the Fleet for the summer cruise.

Iris, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, has left Spithead for a cruise, and will shortly return to await Admiralty orders.

Jackal, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. R. Bingham, has left Plymouth to resume her duty of protecting the fisheries on the coast of Scotland, proceeding direct to Oban.

Liberty, Lieut. G. O'Connor, sailed from Devonport on May 31 for a cruise.

Lord Warden, Capt. Lindesay Brine, was undocked on Wednesday at Portsmouth.

Martin, Lieut. A. C. B. Bromley, sailed from Devonport on May 31 for a cruise.

Modeste, Capt. J. G. Mead, was at Nagasaki by last advices.

Mosquito, Lieut.-Com. Grey, remained at Nagasaki by last advices.

Pegasus, Com. H. A. Hood, remained at Nagasaki by last advices, expecting orders to proceed north.

Plover, Com. H. B. Stewart, was to leave Vigo on Saturday last for Spithead. She is expected to occupy eight instead of four days on the passage.

Raleigh, Capt. C. T. Jago, has been ordered to call at Wellington, New Zealand, on her way home, and will there be met by the Danae.

Rapid, Capt. William F. S. Mann, having been relieved by the Falcon, has left the Bosphorus for Malta, to join the flag.

Royal Adelaide, Capt. W. B. Grant. On Wednesday last, a dance was given by the captain and officers of the Royal Adelaide. The ship was tastefully decorated, and although rain was threatening, it fortunately held up, and dancing was kept up with spirit throughout the afternoon until 6.30.

Rupert, Capt. Pollard, left Malta on June 1 for the summer cruise with the flag.

Salamis, Com. Adolphus FitzGeorge, left Pembroke with despatches for the Channel Fleet in Berehaven, on May 31.

Sealark, Lieut. G. R. Bromley, sailed from Devonport on May 31 for a cruise.

Sheldrake, Com. Bridger, has relieved the Frolic at Shanghai.

Swallow, Com. J. Borlase Warren, returned to Monte Video from Maldonado on May 2. The squadron had been assembled at the latter place for courts-martial, &c. Capt. Erskine left for England on the 7th, having been ordered home by telegraph to act as private secretary to Lord Northbrook. On his departure, Com. Warren assumed the command of the squadron, as acting captain of the Garnet. The Swallow has been over three years in commission, two years of which has been spent on the West Coast of Africa, and her relief is anxiously watched for by every one on board.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Tudor, was at Nagasaki when the mail left.

Tamar, Capt. T. H. Royse, which was docked at Keyham, has had her bottom carefully examined, when it was ascertained that the new composition, the invention of a Coastguard officer, with which it was coated over a strip of about 3 ft. in width, was useless, except when used over a composition that protects the metal from oxydation.

Temeraire, Capt. the Hon. W. Carpenter, left Malta for the summer cruise with the Fleet on June 1. The Rev. C. E. York, M.A., lately invalided from this ship, left Malta for England in the P. & O. ss. Australia on May 24. The rev. gentleman's departure, in consequence of ill-health, is sincerely regretted by one and all with whom he has been associated on this station.

Thalia is being brought forward for commission. The repairs are steadily progressing, £36,810 having been allowed for her thorough refit. Her new engines, taken out of the Lion, have been thoroughly repaired at Keyham. Her new boilers, which were sent to Devonport from Sheerness, have been fitted on board. The time allowed for her completion is Aug. 31.

Thunderer, Capt. P. H. Colomb, left Malta on June 1, in company with the rest of the Medeterranean Fleet, for the summer cruise.

Torch, Com. Richard Hamond, reached Malta on the 21st ult., from Marseilles.

Vigilant, Lieut. and Com. W. M. Annesley, was at Canton by last advices, her arrival at that port having, it said, somewhat interfered with the proceedings of a Russian gunboat which recently favoured that port with a visit, and made a very careful survey of the river from Ma-Chow to Shaineen.

Wolverene, Comdre. J. C. Wilson, having captured one of the murderers of the boat's crew of the Mystery, schooner, at Alba, a white man named Johnston has since been shot by the natives in retaliation.

Wye, Staff Com. Sarratt, left Sheerness on Tuesday for Portsmouth, *en route* to the Mediterranean, with supernumeraries.

The crews of the French men-of-war Thémis and Lynx, numbering about 200 officers and men, and accompanied by two field-pieces, were landed on the French bund, Shanghai, on April 16, for drill, and afterwards marched up the Nankin road to the race-course, where a number of field manœuvres were gone through. The band of the Thémis accompanied the brigade.

With reference to Circular No. 28, of Feb. 7, 1879 ordering the use of gas-checks to be discontinued under certain circumstances, we are informed that as subsequent investigations have rendered the provisions of this circular unnecessary, it is to be considered as cancelled, and gas-checks are in future to be used as before.

By Fleet Circular No. 15, of April 25, 1880, it is directed, with reference to Circular of July 5, 1879, No. 47, that should a Whitehead torpedo, notwithstanding all the care used, be lost during practice, the following steps are to be taken, viz.:—"Every exertion is to be made by the crew of the ship from which the torpedo may have been lost, as well as by the crews of any other of her Majesty's ships which may be present, to endeavour to find the missing torpedo. If not fouud the same day a reward of £5 is to be offered for its recovery, or a larger reward, not exceeding £10, may be offered, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, where the circumstances connected with the search appears to involve much difficulty or trouble, No greater reward than £10 is to be offered without special reference to their Lordships, except on foreign stations where no such reference is possible within a reasonable time, and then no larger sum than £20 is to be offered. On the home stations the Coastguard officers in the neighbourhood are to be at once communicated with direct, in order that they may be on the look-out for the missing torpedo. No one in her Majesty's Naval Service is to be considered as entitled as to any reward for finding a torpedo, such work being deemed merely a portion of the ordinary duty.'

THE LATE COMMANDER JOHN BRUCE, R.N.

We have received the following particulars of the sad death of Com. Bruce, R.N., the inspecting commander of the Berwick Division of the Coastguard:—On May 13 he left his home, at Berwick, to visit the stations on the Northumbrian coast, with the intention of returning on Saturday, after paying a night visit on Friday to Holy Island, and firing a rocket for life-saving practice at Alnmouth on Saturday. At midnight he set out from Budle for Holy Island, being ferried across the water at Warren to Ross Sands. He had then walked over 40 miles, and had some four miles further to walk to the Beacons, the point from which he intended to signal to the Coastguardsman on Holy Island to bring a boat over to fetch him. He had three, if not four, blue lights with him in their leather cases. The distance across varies according to the state of the tide, being sometimes as much as a mile and a half. He probably reached the Beacons at 1.30 a.m., and there burnt at least two blue lights, for two empty cases have been found. Tha rest is uncertain, except that a small punt was taken, formerly used for shooting and fishing, and in which a couple of paddles had been left. But what occurred may readily be inferred. On his last night visit to Holy Island, he had been kept waiting over two hours on the same spot, and had said on his return home that he had given a severe reprimand to the Coastguardman, "and that it would never happen again." However, no answer was given to his signals on the present occasion. The Coastguardmen on duty at Holy Island, who were examined at the inquest, did not see them. The chief boatman said:—"If a blue light had been burnt after one o'clock, the men on duty could not have seen it, because they were on a part of the island where it could not have been seen." William Pike, one of the Coastguardmen, said:—"I was on duty from nine on Friday night to three on Saturday morning. If a light had been burnt after half-past two on Saturday morning, I could have seen it." The signals were not seen. Com. Bruce was already exhausted by his walk of fourteen hours and more, and after again waiting a couple of hours—so we assume—and finding that there was no attention paid to the signals. he could not resist the temptation of trying to cross in the punt which was lying there, and which he thought would at any rate carry him across the short distance in safety. The tide was about flood, the wind east and blowing fresh. The craft was some 16 ft. long, rotten and leaky; she soon began to fill, became unmanageable, was turned bottom upwards by the sea, and after a struggle, which, in the boat or out of it, lasted till 4.55 a.m., the hour to which his watch pointed, he was drowned. He had taken off his knapsack, coat, belt, and pistol. Neither the knapsack, nor the coat, nor the belt, nor the pistol have been found; and it is probable that he took them off and put them in the boat before he began to row. From Holy Island he was to have returned to Alnmouth, where he had ordered the Volunteers to be ready to fire the rocket at 7.30, and had expressed a wish to the station-officer that it should be a little before that time, as he was anxious to get home early. When he did not arrive by Sunday, Mrs. Bruce sent for Mr. Wildes, the chief boatman at Berwick, to obtain information. Telegrams were despatched to the stations along the coast, but no news could be obtained. On Monday a search was commenced, and the body was found at 5.30 on Monday afternoon, near Fenham Stakes, with the punt lying, bottom upwards, some 150 yards off. Commander Bruce married in 1870, and leaves a widow and four children, the eldest eight years old, and the youngest two years old. He entered the Navy, July 15, 1852, on board the Mæander, under Capt. afterwards Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., and served in her at the Cape of Good Hope until the breaking-out of the Crimean war, when her officers and crew were transferred to the Algiers. In the Algiers, he was present in the Baltic, at the taking of Bomarsund, and in the Black Sea at the capture of Sebastopol, and of Kertch and Yenikale. He was wounded while on shore shortly after the fall of Sebastopol. When the Algiers was paid off, at the end of the war, he was appointed to the Esk, Capt. Sir Robert McClure, and served in the Pacific and afterwards in the Chinese war, until he was invalided for dysentery in the Canton river. On his return home as acting sub-lieutenant he passed the examination in gunnery with full numbers, and received a first-class certificate for navigation. He was given his lieutenant's commission on August 10, 1859. After serving a short time in the Racoon, Capt. Paynter, he was appointed to the Mutine, Capt. Graham; and afterwards as 1st lieut. of the Cameleon, Capt. Hardinge. While in the Cameleon, he on two different occasions captured parties of deserters who had effected their escape to the mainland of British Columbia, a feat then unprecedented. He received the thanks of the courts-martial who tried the prisoners and the approval of the Admiralty, with an intimation that his conduct had been favourably noted for his zeal and ability. On paying off the Cameleon, he again received a complimentary notification from the Admiralty. His next appointment was as lieutenant and commander to the command of the Antelope on the coast of Africa, from which he was invalided; and the next to the command of the Bruiser off the coast of Ireland during the Fenian troubles; and further, he was appointed to the command of the Jackal on the coast of Scotland. On May 27, 1871, he received his commander's commission. In October, 1873, he was appointed Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard at Harwich, and in January, 1874, was appointed to the command of the Fly. In her he was present at Santander during the Carlist disturbances, and was afterwards ordered to China. The Fly was the first gunboat on the spot during the outbreak at Perak, and our readers will remember how Mr. Birch, the resident, borrowed the ship's rifles from the Fly before the outbreak took place. Com. Bruce was reprimanded for landing them; Mr. Birch returned them; and a few days afterwards the Residency was attacked, and Mr. Birch was murdered. When the troops arrived, the Fly helped to take them up the river, and Com. Bruce, by taking possession of the forks of the river at Darien Sabatan, 15 miles higher than it was supposed to be possible to take the ship, saved the Residency and the troops from retreat. For this service he was thanked by Sir W. Jervois on the quarter-deck of his ship. He was present at the capture of Passah Saleh, when he was the first man inside the fort, and took the only gun which was captured. He was subsequently employed blockading the north side of the Perak river. He received the approval of the Admiralty and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his services during the expedition. On Dec. 8 last he was appointed Inspecting Commander of the Harwich division of the Coastguard, and on May 15 began the official tour of inspection on which he met with his death. He had the Baltic medal, the Crimean and Turkish medals, with Sebastopol clasp, and the China medal. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "found drowned on Fenham Stakes." The remains were removed with the military honours due to his rank. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, and upon it were placed his cocked hat and sword. The Coastguardsmen from the surrounding district, under the command of Com. Johnson, R.N., with the drum-and-fife band of the 5th Fusiliers, and all the officers of the regiment who were then at Berwick, escorted the coffin to the railway station at Berwick, the coffin being removed by the Coastguard men, shoulder high, from the house to the hearse and from the hearse to the railway-car in which it was to be taken to Cardiff. At Cardiff, the Coastguard from Penarth removed the coffin to the hearse, and formed the escort to the churchyard of St. Lythan's, where the remains were finally laid in the presence of his brother, Mr. A. C. Bruce Pryce, and other relatives. The funeral was met on the far side of St. Lythan's Down, and followed by a large number of the tenantry on the Duffryn estates.

THE LATE CAPTAIN STIRLING.

The noble character of Capt. Francis Stirling, says a Captain of the Navy, writing to us from Portsmouth, is alone sufficient reason for speaking of his sad death, apart from the great calamity in which his ship and her living freight are included. The following words may give some idea to strangers of the officer whose loss, together with that of his shipmates, we are now deploring; and it may be a solace to some who are mourning for him to see his noble qualities publicly acknowledged. I speak with confidence when I say that no officer in the Navy has won more universal affection and respect among those with whom he has served than Francis Stirling. His brother officers, without exception, remember him with warmer feelings than is usual, even in a Service where men make very close friendships, and are thrown so intimately together. The influence of his quiet and unobtrusive goodness has had, and will continue to have, a lasting effect on almost all who have had the good fortune to know him. He was never known to do an unkind or ill-natured thing, or (still more rare a virtue) to say an unkind word. With the petty officers and men his never-failing good temper, his constant consideration for their well-being, and his justice (always tempered with mercy), made them feel entire confidence in him; and I am quite certain that his friends on the lower deck are, in proportion, as numerous as those in the wardroom. Stirling's calmness in danger will, one may trust, have stood all around him in good stead in their last moments. When, in 1864, the Bombay was burning, and everything that could be thought of to save life had been done, Com. Wilson said to him,—standing on the forecastle amid falling spars and burning ropes, the flames bursting through the upper deck, and the ship in momentary danger of blowing up,—"Now, Stirling, we can do no more; we will jump overboard and swim to the boats." His answer was calm and firm, "There is no hope for me; I cannot swim." He was only saved, after great peril and most painful suspense, from under the bows of the ship, by a volunteer boat's crew, who a second time risked their lives to take off him and a few others, hanging in the water to avoid the flames. The estimation in which he was held at the Admiralty is sufficiently shown by his being selected for the special service in which he has, by a strange providence, followed the steps of another equally noble man and good officer, Marcus Hare.

GREENWICH PENSIONERS.

"Attention has of late been drawn by several of our correspondents," says the *Western Daily Mercury*, "to changes effected by recent orders of the Admiralty in the distribution of, and the conditions of appointments to Greenwich pensions of the retired warrant officers and seamen of her Majesty's Navy. In one of his speeches, during the election, Sir George Young took notice of the complaints which have been made; and he promised, if he should be elected, to obtain an examination of the case of the complainants. Not having himself succeeded in obtaining a seat in the new Parliament, Sir George has placed the whole case in the hands of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. for the Border Burghs, who is particularly well qualified to take charge of it, having been himself Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and who was largely responsible for the institution of those pensions, in the place of the old right of admission to Greenwich Hospital, now abolished. The change has been a very beneficial one, in the opinion of those concerned; and Mr. Trevelyan is naturally interested in the question, how far the alterations effected by the Conservative Government in his own scheme have been improvements, or the reverse. He has accordingly given notice of questions, to be put in the House of Commons, and it is hoped they will elicit the facts required; and perhaps Mr. Trevelyan will be able to do something towards a removal of the grievances which are now urged and which are far from imaginary.

We hear that Admiral Bythesea's appointment as Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India has been done away with, and that he will leave Simla at the end of June.

Amusements.

The Italian operas have been well attended during the week. At Covent Garden, Madame Adelina Patti has repeated her embodiment of Giulietta in Gounod's opera of "*Romeo e Giulietta*," and of Rosina in Rossini's "*Barbiere di Siviglia*." Meyerbeer's "*L'Africaine*" came later in the week, and Madame Sembrich, of the Imperial Opera at Dresden, was announced to make her first appearance in England on Saturday, in Donizetti's "*Lucia di Lammermoor*."

"*Lohengrin*," with Madame Christine Nilsson as Elsa, as originally brought out by Mr. Mapleson at Drury Lane in 1875, has been given at Her Majesty's, with the advantage of the direction of Herr Hans Richter, conductor of the Imperial Opera of Vienna, and an enthusiastic admirer of Wagner. "*Don Giovanni*" was represented on Tuesday, and on Thursday "*La Traviata*" introduced to this country Mdlle. Lilli Lehmann as Violetta.

Drury Lane has been well filled nightly by "*As You Like It*," transferred with the same company, scenery, and appointments that secured for Shakespeare's comedy a brilliant run of nearly four months at the Imperial Theatre. On the larger stage, the play is seen to even greater advantage, and Miss Litton's Rosalind commands even a wider range of admiration as acted at the old house, associated with so many memorable historic traditions.

In "*Frou-Frou*" at the Gaiety, Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt has achieved, as was expected, another triumph, and it seems likely the play will be repeated to large audiences during her engagement. The character created by the young and lamented Aimée Desclée at the Gymnase in 1869 well suits the impassioned style of the actress, and her success is proclaimed by the almost frantic applause of her enthusiastic admirers.

Mr. Albery's new three-act comedy of "*Jacks and Jills*," produced at the Vaudeville, has met with an unfavourable reception, which, it must be regretfully stated, was thoroughly deserved. The actors did their best to avert the failure, but the intrinsic weakness of the piece was not to be counterbalanced by any amount of histrionic strength. It will be speedily consigned to oblivion, and with it, let us hope, will pass away the remembrance of the rude and impertinent speech made by the author on the occasion to a most enduring audience.

The new ballet produced at the Alhambra, under the title of "*Diona*," is a very brilliant spectacle, recommended by some graceful dancing and clever pantomimic action by Mdlle. Pertoldi and Mdlle. Gillert, and especially noteworthy for the harmony of colour displayed in the tasteful and singularly original costumes designed by the clever and inventive artist Wilhelm.

Mr. Vincent Ambrose, a new aspirant to the honours of dramatic authorship, took the Imperial Theatre for a day-performance on Tuesday afternoon, that he might produce a new three-act comedy, entitled "*A Professional Beauty*." Though weak in plot, the piece is bright and natural in dialogue, and the author derived valuable aid from the company engaged in the representation. A very favourable reception was accorded by the large and friendly audience assembled.

The new musical sketch of "*Our Ascot Party*," furnished by Mr. Corney Grain to Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, is an appropriate and animated addition to a programme further increased in attraction by a new second part, called "*A Flying Visit*," to which Mr. Corney Grain has wedded some tuneful music. Another novelty will be produced here next week, called "*Very Catching*," written and composed by Mr. F. C. Burnand and Mr. J. L. Molloy.

The two-hundredth performance of "*The Merchant of Venice*" took place at the Lyceum on Monday night. The earliest novelty of the next season will be a new poetical play, by Mr. W. G. Wills, called "*Rienzi*."

On Tuesday, at Highgate Cemetery, the grave closed over the once popular comedian George Honey, whose death took place the preceding week at the age of fifty-eight.

Full of years and honours passed away on Sunday last Mr. James Robinson Planché, a graceful and accomplished writer, who contributed more than any man of his time to render the entertainments of the stage worthy of the presence of intelligent audiences. Mr. Planché, who expired in his eighty-fifth year, wrote in the course of his prolonged career nearly two hundred pieces. The deceased, who for the last fifteen years had filled the high official position of Somerset Herald, was interred on Friday in Brompton Cemetery, the funeral being attended by a crowd of mourners, deeply regretting the loss of one of the firmest of friends and liveliest of companions.

The Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined at Willis's Rooms on Saturday in celebration of her Majesty's birthday:—Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, Kt., C.B. (in the chair); Vice-Admirals Arthur Mellersh, C.B., and Robert Robertson; Rear-Admirals J. C. Soady and Sir W. H. W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B.; Capts. Sir Thomas C. Bruce, Kt., C.B., F. Durrant, Robert O'Brien Fitzroy, R. S. Bateman, Cyprian Bridge, C. J. Rowley, Aleck P. Hastings, E. Maunsell, P. H. Dyke, E. White, Arthur T. Brooke, Alfred T. Dale, Edmund J. Church, H. Comber, H. A. Hippesley, A. Poland, F. C. R. Robinson, Horatio Nelson, George R. Hope, John Fellowes, William Spratt, Duncan G. Davidson, T. R. Blackburne, Noel S. N. Digby, Henry Crozier, Thomas Stuart, A. N. Fairman; Commanders Craigie, A. C. S. Blackett, Lovett Cameron, C.B., Custance Lewis B. Sully, W. J. England, and Mr. H. J. Kelly, R.N., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Beware of the party offering imitations of Macniven and Cameron's Pens. Sold at 6d and 1s per Box, by all Stationers.

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Obituary.

Col. H. Gahan, a Military Knight of Windsor on the Royal Foundation, died on the 26th ult. Col. Gahan received his appointment as Military Knight in 1874, and had served previously in the Army for close upon 35 years, having retired as colonel on the disbanding of the late 5th West India Regiment.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLE-SOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner*. See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Mr. Childers, in reply to Col. Owen Williams, stated on Monday, in the House, that as soon as the Government had arrived at a conclusion upon the very important questions discussed by the Army Commission presided over by Gen. Lord Airey, the Report would be laid on the table, or, at any rate, so much as could be given without detriment to the public interest.

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MEDAL FOR JOWAKI CAMPAIGN.

"Umédwar" writes:—"I have seen many questions asked lately, both in the House and in different papers, regarding the distribution of the Perak medal. I should feel much obliged if you or any of your readers could give me any information regarding the distribution of the Jowaki medal, which was granted in 1878, but as yet has not, to my knowledge, been issued."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

BIRTHS.

HALAHAN.—On May 27, at Haighlands, Forest Hill, S.E., the wife of Captain S. H. Halahan, 4th Royal South Middlesex Militia, late 44th Regiment, of a son.

ROCHE.—May 30, at St. Boniface House, Ventnor, the wife of Captain Roche, Royal Navy, of a son.

STREET.—On May 9, at Bombay, the wife of Com. H. A. Street, R.N., commanding Indian Government steamer Tenasserim, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT—HOPEGOOD. — On the 1st inst., at St. Peter's, Brighton, by the Right Rev. J. G. Suther, D.C.L., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, John Wilmot Lambert, late Rifle Brigade, only son of the late John Lambert, of Banstead, Surrey, Esq., to Emma Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Francis Vere Hopegood, of Hadley, Middlesex, Esq.

DEATH.

ORMSBY.—On the 31st ult., Emily Lavinia, widow of the late Major-Gen. Ormsby, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. William Knox, Bishop of Derry.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Début of Madame Sembrich.—An engagement has been concluded with Madame Sembrich, of the Imperial Opera of Dresden, and she will make her first appearance in England this evening in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Madame Sembrich; Enrico, Signor Cotogni; Raimondo, Signor Capponi; and Edgardo, Signor Gayarre.

Madame Albani.—Monday, June 7, I PURITANI. Elvira, Madame Albani; Ricardo, Signor Graziani; Giorgio, Signor De Reszke; and Arturo, Signor Gayarre.

Tuesday, June 8. FAUST E MARGHERITA. Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Scalchi, Signor Nicolini, Monsieur Gailhard.

Thursday, June 10, DON GIOVANNI. Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Valleria, Madame Verni, Signor Cotogni, Monsieur Gailhard.

Friday, June 11, MIGNON. Madame Albani, Madame Scalchi, Mdlle. Valleria, Mons. Engel, Signor Ciampi, Signor Vidal.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past.

The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Ballet, NYMPHS of the OCEAN. Invented and arranged by M. Dewinne. Music by M. Edouard Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

CANTERBURY.—NYMPHS of the OCEAN. Every evening at 10. Brilliant scenic effects, magnificent transformation, gorgeous dresses, pretty music, and the best of dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the Ballet. It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it. Too high praise cannot be given to the principals, whose dancing is fairly enchanting."—*Era.*

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of all the star artists every evening at 8. Miss Nelly Power, Miss Emily Mott, Miss Marie Compton, Miss Lizzie Simms, Messrs. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred. Law, Canfield and Booker, De Castro Troupe. Concluding with a comic Sketch.

HELMETS.—TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of about 700 REGULATION HELMETS, with Plates, &c., complete. Terms, prompt cash.—Application, with sample, stating earliest date of delivery, to be made to Major SCHREIBER, Adjutant, 1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, Cambridge. The carriage of samples to be prepaid.

ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD.

The SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the GUILD will be held in the TROPHY ROOM, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, June 15, at 2.30 p.m.

EVENSONG in the Cathedral at 7·30 p.m. The Choir will be formed by the GREGORIAN CHORAL ASSOCIATION, assisted by a portion of the Band of the Coldstream Guards.

Preacher.—The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of BEDFORD.

G. E. WYNDHAM MALET, Major,
Secretary-General, G.H.S.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

DISCUSSION, Friday, June 11, on the subject of the Naval Prize Essay, viz., "Naval Tactics on the Open Sea, with the Existing Types of Vessels and Weapons." The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock by Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.

By Order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

NAVAL and MILITARY DINNERS.

St. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT.

The Officers of the under-mentioned Regiments have decided to hold their Annual Dinners at this Establishment on the following Dates:—

59th REGIMENT ... ... June 7.
101st BENGAL FUSILIERS ... ... June 8.

The Proprietors will be happy to forward a list of Open Dates to the Presidents of Mess Committees.

H. J. and W. J. ROBERTS.

1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on SATURDAY, June 12, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. B. STREET, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., on or before June 7.

4TH (ROYAL IRISH) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will be held at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate Street, City, E.C., on FRIDAY, June 11, 1880, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same as soon as possible to "The MANAGER," Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street.

INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, on THURSDAY, June 10, 1880, at 8 o'clock.

An early answer is requested to the MANAGER of the Restaurant.

17TH LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the past and present Officers of the Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, care Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.

18TH ROYAL IRISH.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION on JUNE 9, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Major MEREDITH, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W., on or before June 5.

36TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT on TUESDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

75TH REGIMENT.

The 75TH STIRLINGSHIRE CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on FRIDAY, June 11, 1880, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary, Captain CARLISLE, 65 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill.

THE STAFF COLLEGE ANNUAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, June 24th, at the PALL MALL RESTAURANT, at 8 o'clock. H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c., will take the Chair.

Members proposing to attend are requested to notify their intention to Captain RAWES, R.A., Adair House, Pall Mall, S.W., not later than June 17th.

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CAUTION.—£100 REWARD.

MARTIN'S PATENT ANCHOR and CABLE FACTORS HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they have the sole lawful right and authority to manufacture

MARTIN'S PATENT SELF-CANTING ANCHORS AND MARTIN'S PATENT ZIG-ZAG CHAIN CABLE,

Under the Letters Patent dated and sealed May 30, 1872, in favour of

CLAUDE MARTIN and HYPOLITE MARTIN;

And that they, the Factors aforesaid, have the sole right to issue Licences for the Manufacture of said Anchors and Cables.

They further notify that their Licence to Manufacture has been granted only to

Messrs. HAWKS, CRAWSHAY, and SONS,
Of Gateshead-upon-Tyne.

And they give warning to all whom it may concern,—That any Person or Persons other than Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons, or the Factors aforesaid, who shall after this date make or pretend to make Martin's Patent Self-Canting Anchors, or Martin's Patent Zig-Zag Chain Cable, or colourable imitations of the same; or who shall otherwise contravene or infringe on the Letters Patent aforesaid, will be PROCEEDED AGAINST WITH THE UTMOST RIGOUR OF LAW; and all articles in such manner unlawfully made or supplied will be liable to seizure.

AND THEY GIVE NOTICE

That a **Reward of £100** will be paid on the conviction of offenders for such information as shall conduce thereto.

101 *St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, May* 28, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS of the 96TH REGIMENT hereby give notice, they will not hold themselves RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by their MESSMAN, Mr. CHARLES BARTON, for Goods supplied for the said Mess, as the said Mr. CHARLES BARTON is alone RESPONSIBLE for all Goods ordered by him, and he has no authority to pledge the credit of the said Mess.

W. NEWBIGGING, Captain, 96th Regiment.
Aldershot, May 28, 1880.

WANTED.—A RETIRED or HALF-PAY OFFICER of the ARMY, to take charge of the Altcar Rifle Range, near Liverpool.—Particulars on application to the Secretary, 21 Sweeting Street, Liverpool.

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LOT 110, very soft old Pale Sherry, at 30s; and Lot 111, very soft old Oloroso Solera, pale gold, at 33s per dozen. Sherries of the old style, mellowed by age, very soft, and entirely free from the fieriness which has been so detrimental to the consumption of Sherry. These exceptionally large Lots are placed in the hands of the Association for forced realisation, and are offered to the public while on the Special Lot List at greatly reduced prices, instead of being sold by auction.—The London Co-operative Wine Association (Limited), 10 and 12 John Street, Adelphi.

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ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
28 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.
Any instructions given to Mr. ROBERTS will be personally attended to.
He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

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IN 20,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of £5 each.
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Full prospectus may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or application for Shares to be made by letter direct to the Secretary, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per Share upon the number applied for.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LAND MORTGAGE and AGENCY COMPANY, Limited. Incorporated under the "Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1879," whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares. Capital, £1,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £10 each (with power to increase), of which 10,000 Shares are reserved for Colonial subscription. Payments, 10s on Application, 10s on Allotment, 10s in three months, and 10s in six months after allotment. The Deposits will be returned in full should no allotment be made. It is intended that not more than £2 per Share shall be called up.

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William Richardson, Esq., Chairman, Director of the Bank of South Australia, 64 Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Thomas Graves, Esq., Director of the National Bank of Australasia, 2 St. Michael's House, Cornhill, E.C.
Charles J. H. Hegan, Esq., 14 Cornhill, E.C.
William B. McGavin, Esq. (Messrs. John Blyth and Co., London and Melbourne), 8 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Henry J. Norman, Esq., Director of the London and Westminster Bank (Limited), 4 Halkin Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
Frederick Walters, Esq., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
(The Adelaide Board will be appointed by the Directors in London.)

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London—The London and Westminster Bank (Limited), Lothbury, E.C.
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South Australia—The Bank of South Australia, in Adelaide, and its Branches.
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SECRETARY.—Mr. George A. Bartleet.
Offices—19 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

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This Company has been formed to supply the prosperous and progressive Colony of South Australia with an institution similar to those which, in other parts of Australia and New Zealand, have proved so highly successful and so popular both with the Colonist and with the home investor. Local interest in the establishment of such an association leaves no room to doubt that this Company will receive strong Colonial support.

Notwithstanding the fact that in the neighbouring Colonies several Land Mortgage Companies are in successful operation, no Company doing a Mortgage and Agency business exists specially identified with the Colony of South Australia—the granary of Australasia, as well as containing by far the largest area of cultivated land in the group.

The growing importance of South Australia, as evidenced by its commercial, agricultural, pastoral, and mineral statistics, as well as by the rapid increase of its population and revenue, point to it as one of the most promising fields for the increased employment of English capital. It is intended, therefore, to limit the called-up capital to one-fifth of the nominal value of the shares, mortgage debentures being issued to an amount not exceeding the remaining four-fifths, on such terms, and bearing such interest, as may be agreed upon, and with attached interest coupons.

The business of the Company will consist in making advances on freehold, and other interests in land and buildings, and in developing the resources of the Colony by assisting the Settlers with loans on their wool and other produce, and in the general transaction of Agency business under adequate securities. Registration of title having for many years been in operation in South Australia, transfers, mortgages, and liens are promptly and inexpensively effected.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the office of the Solicitors. Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers or Brokers, or at the Company's Offices.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LAND MORTGAGE and AGENCY COMPANY (Limited).—The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above Company will be CLOSED on Monday, June 7, for London, and on Tuesday, June 8, for the country.—By order,
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Dublin, 66 Upper Sackville Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

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H. ST. GEORGE WILKINSON & CO.

Have just received a large Shipment of well-matured

AUSTRALIAN WINES,

including some of the Choicest ever brought to this country, and for which

GOLD MEDALS

were awarded in Australia, and at Vienna and Paris.

These Wines are strongly recommended by several of the leading medical men, both in London and the Provinces. They are free from any added alcohol (which makes other wines so injurious to health), and are almost a sure cure for Gout and Rheumatism.

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Foreign Manufacture, from 30s. *Catalogue and Price List on Application.*

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Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.

DR HASSALL says:—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well Matured, and of very excellent Quality."

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ADMIRALTY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY, 9 New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 20, 1880.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, on Monday, August 9, 1880, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 5, for preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The necessary forms to be filled up by candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

J. W. REID, Director-General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Twenty-five Appointments as Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 9th August, 1880, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for examination.

THOMAS FOURNESS WILSON, Colonel,
India Office, 21st May, 1880. Military Secretary.

A CLERGYMAN, M.A., Married, residing in a pleasant town in Warwickshire, experienced in Tuition and in the management of Boys, will be pleased to undertake the care and education of a Few PUPILS, whose Parents are residing, or are about to reside, abroad. Every home comfort. Terms moderate. References given and required.—Rev. Mr. BURVILLE, Stratford-on-Avon.

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Professor WOLFFRAM, of the MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E., begs to inform his Old Pupils, their relatives, and friends that—to meet the requirements of Militia Officers under the new Regulations—he is about to organise SPECIAL CLASSES for the Spring and Autumn Examinations, both Literary and Military, entirely distinct from his Sandhurst and Woolwich Departments. The first Special Class for the October Literary Examination will open on the first week in August next.

The Special Class for the FINAL Military Competitive Examination (in accordance with the new scheme published by the Military Authorities and coming in operation in 1881) will open in January, 1881, under the superintendence of a retired Artillery officer. The course of studies in this Special Class will embrace the following subjects:—Military Tactics, Military Law, Fortification, Military Topography.

SEPTENNIAL REPORT

of Educational Results obtained by Professor Wolffram. Number of pupils passed into her Majesty's Service.

In 1873, Seven.
1874, Eighteen.
1875, Twenty.
1876, Twenty-seven.
In 1877, Twenty-nine.
1878, Thirty-four.
1879, Thirty-six.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT.

During the last four years (1876-77-78-79), EIGHTY-ONE Pupils passed into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and TWO into the Royal Marine Light Infantry, out of one hundred and two sent up by him for Examination; of the remaining NINETEEN, SIXTEEN passed for commission through the Militia.

TWENTY-SEVEN Candidates from Militia Regiments passed for Commissions in the Line, out of THIRTY-ONE sent up for Examination, thus making in all a total of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SIX Gentlemen, who have passed into her Majesty's Service from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment during the last four years.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

The MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E.—At the last Preliminary Examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held on April 7 and 8, 1880, EIGHTEEN Candidates passed from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment.

At the Preliminary Examination immediately preceding that, held on February 25 and 26, 1880. FIVE out of SIX Candidates sent up by him were successful.

At the last Literary Examination for Militia Officers, held on April 8 and the days following, ALL THE THREE CANDIDATES sent up from his Establishment were successful.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO JUNE 5.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, c.	St. John's Wood	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, c.	Windsor	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	O. L. C. Williams, c.	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, c.	Transvaal—Colchester	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dundalk	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Dublin	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	A. Nugent, c.	Curragh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	A. G. M Moore, c.	Shorncliffe	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	Woolwich	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Norwich	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, c.	Cahir [bury	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Peshawur field force—Canter-	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	R. S. Cleland	Cabul—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury.	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Aldershot	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. C. Le Quesne	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars	H. T. Butler, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	Meerut—Canterbury	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Brighton	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Hounslow	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Curragh	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix Trench.	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	E. B. Wake	Edinburgh	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, c.	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	E. S. Burnaby, c.	Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion	[mantle, c.	Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	A. J. Lyon-Free-	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. Gipps, c.	Shorncliffe	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Tower	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion	E. St.L. MacGwire, c.	Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	Jubbulpore—Glencorse	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal) 1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly—Guildford	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Fleetwood	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. W. Bray, C.B., c.	Poona—Fleetwood	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	W. Roberts, c.	Peshawur field force—Berwick	1866	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, c.	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	Aden—Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. H. Waller, c.	Cork—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Afghanistan—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, c.	Koorum Valley—Warrington	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Kinsale—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Afghanistan—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, c., p.s.c.	Colchester—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion		Preston—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Afghanistan—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, c	Afghanistan—Bury St. Edm's.	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion		Bellary—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., c.	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Peshawur field force—Bradf'd	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, p.s.c.	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Afghanistan—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Belfast—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Secunderabad—Bedford	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Peshawur Valley—Leicester	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd	Nusseerabad—Liecester	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Peshawur field force--Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, p.s.c.	Bermuda—Richmond, Yorks.	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	R. D. Barrett	Aldershot—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. Davis, c.	Mullingar—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Dublin—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	G. P. Prevost, c.	Woolwich—Wrexham	1857	India—Bombay	1869
— 2nd Battalion	C. Elgee, c.	Devonport—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion		Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Gibraltar—Brecon	1878	Cape	1878
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. A. Ruddell, c.	Afghanistan—York	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport—York	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Chatham—Hamilton	1865	Bombay—Bengal	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, c.	Curragh—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—

Regiments.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad.	To—From	Returned.
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	G. W. Puget	Dum Dum—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, c.	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Fleetwood—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, c.	Pembroke Dock—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W.deW. R. Thackwell	Curragh	1857	India—Bengal	1872
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi—Weymouth	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Dum Dum—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, c.	Chatham—Cardiff	1865	Bengal—Aden	1875
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. c.	Parkhurst—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., c.	Burmah—Aldershot	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	J. I. Preston	Aldershot—Leicester	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	W. FitzRoy	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Cannanore—Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	J. Thompson, c.	Colchester—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	C. Acton, c.	Peshawur Valley—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell	Aldershot—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, c.	Manchester	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)		Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, c.	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Kandahar—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Winchester—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins	Afghanistan—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. Ashburnham	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	R. W. Hinxman, c.	Agra—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett, c.	Malta—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, c.	Morar—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. L. Auchinleck	Umballa—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Curragh	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	F. C. D'E. Barclay	Afghanistan—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, p.s.c.	Cabul—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	H. de R. Pigott, c.	Subathoo—Kingston	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	J. I. Macdonell, c.	Edinburgh—Fort George	1868	Gibraltar — Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	F. Brownlow, C.B.	Cabul—Stirling	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow—Hamilton	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, c.	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar; Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Aldershot—Weymouth	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice	Sheffield—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. Kent, c.	Dover—Hounslow	1857	N. S. Wales—Bengal	1870
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Poona—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	Dublin	1872	Singapore---Transvaal	1880
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	H. A. Chichester	Rawul Pindee—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Aldershot—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	E. Meurant	Belgaum—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Dublin—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	F.E. Appleyard, C.B. c	Afghanistan—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Dover—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	N. Stevenson, c.	Limerick—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, c.	Rangoon—Armagh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., c.	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B.	Cape, &c.—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	Cabul—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	S. Malthus, C.B.	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	C. F. Parkinson	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H Browne	Halifax, N.S.—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	T. T. Simpson	Malta—Templemore	1863	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman,	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	H. Cook, c. [C.B., c.	Sealkote—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H. G. Delafosse, C.B., c	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Cork—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell	Dublin—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	H. J. Bell	Newry—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	E. L. Robertson	Athlone—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Guernsey—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. E. T. Williams, c.	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Lord E. W. Clinton	Aldershot—Winchester	1861	Canada—Canada	1870
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, c.	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	G. Clerk, c. [C.B., c.	Curragh—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. R. L. Newdigate,	Murree Hills—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Jamaica	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Aldershot
B —	Curragh
C —	Newbridge
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Peshawur
F —	Afghanistan
G —	Lucknow
H —	Aldershot
I —	Afghanistan
K —	Aldershot
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Kurrachee
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Exeter
G —	Woolwich
H —	Exeter
I —	Woolwich
K —	Dublin
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Canterbury
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Umballa
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Deesa
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Kirkee
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kurrachee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Curragh
K —	Curragh
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Meerut
B —	Benares
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Nowgong
E —	Campbellpore
F —	Dinapore
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Ferozepore
I —	Bangalore
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Woolwich
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Peshawur
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Fyzabad
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Aldershot
I —	Clonmel
K —	Aldershot
L —	Curragh
M —	Newcastle
N —	Newcastle
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon

5th Brigade (con.)

B Battery	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Trowbridge
H —	Bareilly
I —	Barrackpore
K —	Morar
L —	Afghanistan
M —	Saugor
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Newcastle
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Jersey
2nd —	Guernsey
3rd —	Alderney
4th —	Fort Fareham
5th —	Isle of Wight
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Cape
11th —	St. Helena
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Picklecombe
20th —	Devonport
Depot	Portsmouth

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Afghanistan
2nd —	Secunderabad
3rd —	Tonghoo
4th —	Theyetmyo
5th —	Poona
6th —	Peshawur
7th —	Tonghoo
8th —	Devonport
9th —	Aden
10th —	Fort William
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Colaba
14th —	Aden
15th —	Govindghur
16th —	Lucknow
17th —	Mhow

8th Brigade (con.)

18th Battery	Attock
19th —	Mean Meer
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Allahabad
2nd —	Aden
3rd —	Delhi
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Sheerness
7th —	Sheerness
8th —	Tilbury Fort
9th —	Dover
10th —	Colaba
11th —	Lundi Kotal
12th —	Afghanistan
13th —	Agra
14th —	Quetta
15th —	Kurrachee
16th —	Theyetmyo
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	St. Thomas Mount
20th —	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Fort Victoria
7th —	Spike Island
8th —	Carlisle Fort
9th —	Golden Hill
10th —	Fort Brockhurst
11th —	Camden Fort
12th —	Weymouth
13th —	Malta
14th —	Malta
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
19th —	Plymouth
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Cork

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Afghanistan
6th —	Afghanistan
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Ferozepore
10th —	Afghanistan
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Dover
13th —	Dover
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Dover
16th —	Shoeburyness
17th —	Woolwich
18th —	Woolwich
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment ... ... Woolwich. | Remount Establishment ... ... Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Shorncliffe
2nd—Transvaal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—St. George's Bks.
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Chatham
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Aldershot
25th—Bermuda
26th—Halifax, N.S.
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Portsmouth
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (Field) (o.h'm)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Pembroke (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps ... ... Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. Heneage	Re. May 17, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B. (Rear-Admiral Waddilove)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Pacific surveying
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (Vice-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. R. Wells (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. S. P. Woodruffe	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. J. Barnardiston	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Henry Fairfax	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. T. Le H. Ward	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. G. Archer	Re. Feb. 13, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. G. Festing	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	251	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Cuming	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Defence	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	May, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hutton	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. Mather Byles	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. W. St. Clair	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. C. J. Brownrigg	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Capt. W. J. L Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean survey
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Ed. G. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	78	S. sloop	Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Frolic	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. S. H. Rickman	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. Loftus Jones	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Growler	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. C. E. D. Willcox	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China (on pass. home)
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard Carter	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Sir B. Walker	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Hornet	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. J. S. Eaton	Re. Feb. 25, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iris	10	—	S. despatch vessel	Capt. E. H. Seymour	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Fitting out
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. W. M. Lang	To be recom. at Hong Kong	China
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. H. E. G. Earle	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. L. Ryder	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Rear-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Newcastle	31	515	S. frigate	Capt. Edward Kelly	July 22, 1879—Chatham	Particular service
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir L. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. F. Nicholson (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Phœnix	6	120	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Grenfell	April 20, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. J. Giles	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Particular service
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. Wm. F. Mann	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. Charles E. Foot	June 14, 1877—Sheerness	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. G. Horne	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. F W. B. Heron	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. A. Carpenter	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal, survey
Spartan	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. R. E. Tracey	June 15, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Oct. 25, 1876—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. Hon. W. Ward	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vestal	9	170	S. sloop	Com. D. G. Tandy	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Zanzibar	E. Indies (ord. home)
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	East Indies
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Wivern	4	152	S. turret ship	Com. J. G. Jones	Jan. 14, 1880—Portsmouth	Hong Kong
Woodlark	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1876—Sheerness	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15, 1875—Chatham	Particular service

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE reply of the Secretary of State for War to Colonel Owen Williams's question respecting the Report of Lord Airey's Commission is another indication of the dislike of the Authorities, no matter what party in the State furnishes the chairs in the Government Offices with their occupants, "to face the fence" in dealing with the condition of the Army. The general recommendations of the Report are well known, but a good deal of disagreeable evidence, given by distinguished officers, has been already "modified,"—so much so, indeed, that if we be rightly informed, those who gave the evidence can scarcely recognise their original statements, owing to the suppressions and excisions to which they have been subjected. There are two points clearly accentuated in Mr. Childers' reply. The first is, that the Government has not arrived at any conclusions on the important questions discussed by the Commission presided over by General Lord Airey; the second, that they do not intend to lay the Report of the Commission as it was presented to the late Secretary of State on the table of the House. As regards the first point, it would be too much to expect that Mr. Childers could have formed by this time any very definite conclusion on any important question of Army reform, but it is is plain that, whatever propositions the new Secretary of State for War may ultimately bring forward will be based on only those recommendations of the Report which may be selected for adoption, the distasteful suggestions being carefully eliminated, as being calculated to do "detriment to the public interest." Lord Airey, however, in his place in Parliament has the power of justifying the measures recommended by his Commission. We hope he will have the courage of his convictions, and that he will do his duty to the Commission and the country. It may be remembered that in the last Parliament all suggestions were met by the stereotyped reply that the Government were awaiting the Report of Lord Airey's Commission. Nothing could be done till that Report was forthcoming, and much stress was laid on the professional position of its members and the value of their labours. Then, when, after much manipulation and delay, the Report was ready, and was actually in Pall Mall, evasive answers were given to questions put by those who were naturally impatient to see it. "The Horse Guards had not sent it up to the War Office, but it was hoped that no great delay would occur." And so the time wore away. Anything for delay. Why face the fence yet? Now, it seems the new Government not only stand in need of more time to deliberate on what is to be done, but declare that they will not make public those portions of the Report which they think cannot be given without detriment to the public interest, which in this case may be taken to mean that they will not publish any opinions which do not accord with their own views. It may be asked of what use it is to go through the solemn and tedious farce of collecting a body of eminent officers and officials, to collect evidence and to hear the opinions of the most distinguished men in the Service, if the record of their judgment be whittled away to suit the doctrinaire theories of civilian administrators? On one vital question there is a concurrence of opinion. The present state of the Army is not satisfactory. The military resources of the Empire are not equal to the pretensions of a first-class Power in the field, and do not respond to any emergency without great strain and dislocation. The quality of the regiments is most unequal,—the composition of a small expeditionary column throws the Horse Guards into an agony. When our regiments are once filled up and exposed to the severity of a campaign, the fine fighting temper and mettle of the material soon vindicate their superiority and worth, and the regiments now engaged in Afghanistan may be considered veteran battalions. But it cannot be said that there are very many like them, and the casualties of war, disease, and climate are effectually diminishing the strength of our trained forces in the field. That must be the case with every army, but it is a most wasteful system in every way to send out drafts of very young men to fill up the ranks, and to take the chances of the survival of the fittest. It is more wasteful and extravagant still to destroy the efficiency of the home battalions, which may be, at a short notice, called upon to furnish the first line for active service, by draining them of their rank and file as fast as they are trained; and the sorry spectacle which was presented by the regiments which were sent off to South Africa after the dismal scare of Islandwana, ought never to be absent from our minds as the answer to the question, "Are we more ready now?" should ever be before the thoughts of the Military Authorities. To know the truth, and to act as if it were falsehood, is a crime against the State on the part of any servant who has the power to act on his knowledge. Of all official sins the worst is optimism, and there are reasons to suspect that it is not unknown amongst us. "Ready to the last button of a gaiter!" It is no response to the earnest cry of those who see danger ahead, to hear that "the sky is clear and the water smooth." The expressions of confident belief that the Army is "as brave and as well disciplined as ever it was," well founded as they may be, convey no satisfaction to the troubled spirits of those who are sick of "meddle and muddle," and who, convinced from their own observation that the state of the Army as a whole furnishes no security for the maintenance of the great position of this country in a supreme struggle with enemies more formidable than Kafirs, Ashantees, Abyssinians, or Afghans, demand a vigorous and patriotic effort on the part of those charged with the responsibility of Government to give us the best guarantee of "peace with honour," as it is of "war with victory,"—a well-organised military force."

The net result of the Naval debate on Monday last was not an overpowering condemnation of the late administration of the Navy, nor a promise of any very herculean efforts to restore our Ironclad Fleet to its position of supremacy in Europe, as might have been expected, from the loud and unsparing denunciations of Mr. Smith and his colleagues by Mr. Reed and Mr. Lefevre, and from the gloomy views of Mr. Brassey, when all these gentlemen were candidates for Parliament and office. Mr. Reed, it is true, expresses his usual alarmist opinions upon the state of the Navy; but then Mr. Reed is remembered as the author of "scares." But Mr. Lefevre, and the Board which he very creditably represents in the House of Commons, only propose that some £20,000 should be spent on ironclad construction, in addition to the sum put down for the purpose in the Estimates of the last Board; and they propose, by doing this, to finish the building of the *Inflexible* in the course of this year, and the *Ajax* and *Agamemnon* in the course of the next. This is not very heroic, but it is useful. It is more satisfactory, however, to hear from Mr. Lefevre that his friends and colleagues in the Government have learned a good deal since they were last in office. Amongst other things, they have learned that an ironclad, even expeditiously constructed, cannot take much less than three years and a half to build, so that it is of no use expecting suddenly to increase our first-class fighting ships upon the outbreak of a war. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that we should at all times have a Fleet large enough and powerful enough to be ready for any emergency. It can hardly be said that we have such a Fleet at the present moment; for ships deteriorate rapidly, and science advances, and, above all, other nations do not stand still, so that it becomes necessary constantly to keep moving, and not only to see that year by year we supply the annual waste of the Service, but that we do not allow ourselves to be passed in the race by other nations. We have never approached the question as if every foreign ironclad were a *Duilio* or *Dandolo*, and every British ship a mere cockle-shell, or as if, in time of war, we should be opposed single-handed to the combined force of all Europe, and each one of our ships would be attacked by a whole squadron of the enemy. Of course, it is possible that without allies we might be called on to encounter a strong combination of other Powers, and it might happen that our less powerful vessels might come into collision with some of the most heavily armed and heavily armoured of the enemy; but we must not forget that if many of our ships are old, and of types that have long ago ceased to be regarded as first-class fighting-ships, the strides of science have also left far behind numbers of the vessels which still find a place in foreign Navy Lists, nor that the Admiralty have abandoned the policy of endeavouring to reach the *extreme limit* of armour-carrying capacity for the more sensible plan of building smaller and swifter unarmoured but heavily armed ships. One announcement made by Mr. Lefevre will certainly be received with unmingled satisfaction, as being that of a discovery which will put an end to a long-vexed controversy, and will probably result in a very large saving in the cost of ship repairs. At last it has been ascertained that the very rapid deterioration of ships' boilers in the Navy may be prevented by the simple expedient of keeping them full of water, instead of, as hitherto, carefully emptied. It must be admitted that it is scarcely creditable to the committee of skilled and scientific officers which sat for years investigating this subject, that they were not able to arrive at this conclusion before. Another "Boiler Committee" was, we believe, appointed last year, and we presume this discovery is due to their inquiries. It has long been argued, by analogy from the boilers of merchant steamers, that it is not use, but disuse, that has tended to injure the boilers of the Navy, and it may be hoped that the life of a naval boiler may now be as long as that of one in a mail steamer.

The Army owes Lord Percy a debt of gratitude for calling the attention of the House of Commons to the grave hardships now inflicted on Purchase officers, by refusing them permission to bequeath the value of their commissions. The debate which ensued did not produce any immediate result, but it showed plainly that the sympathies of the Members were with Lord Percy, and it, at all events, extorted from Mr. Childers an assurance that he would look into the matter. The Secretary of War tried to make out that it was a complicated question, which could only be dealt with as part of a large scheme. This is not, however, the case. If Lord Percy's suggestion were carried out, the only result would be simply an expenditure of a further three-quarters of a million on the abolition of Purchase. The argument that it would be unfair to let a non-Purchase officer go into action knowing that the State would make a provision for the widow of his Purchase comrade, and none for his own, is fallacious. The Purchase officer would merely bequeath that which he had invested, while the non-Purchase officer, having invested nothing, would have nothing to bequeath. Besides the widow of the latter, if she got no sum of money down, would, at all events, receive a pension. As Sir Henry Havelock-Allan pointed out, in former days the Purchase officer could not complain that if he were killed, he would lose not only his life, but a large sum of money, while his non-Purchase comrade would only lose his life. In those days, the Purchase officer deliberately risked his money for the sake of rapid advancement. Now, he advances *pari passu* with his non-Purchase comrade. It certainly is a scandal, and must seem so, especially to foreigners, that the State should derive a distinct monetary advantage from the death of officers in the field. During the Zulu and Afghan wars, the amount lost by officers' families and gained by the State amounted to upwards of £31,000. This, though a mere flea-bite to the Treasury, is a large sum to be lost by a score or two of families. The fact is, all these hardships, all this discontent and scandal, would have been spared us, had the Government, when it confiscated officers' vested rights, arbitrarily terminated their contracts, and paid officers down at once the value of their commissions. It is certainly strange that British officers should have been treated less liberally than the West Indian owners of slaves.

We shall hail with sincere pleasure the advent of the day when the degrading punishment of Flogging shall be abolished; but we do not feel at all sure that the steps which have been taken to reduce the amount of corporal punishment in our Army have been concomitant with regard to discipline. The present Ministry are pledged to abolish flogging. Indeed, one would have thought, from their speeches when out of office, that no one hour should elapse after their return to power ere the use of "cat" and lash were forbidden in the Services. But now come the responsibility of office, and they ask for time. They are going to institute careful inquiries into the system of punishments in foreign Armies. That is all moonshine. They might as well say they were going to make inquiries into the mode of recruiting abroad, in order to throw light on the mode of filling the ranks in this country. Our Army is almost unique in its composition. The small Regular force of the United States, which is held under an iron discipline, is somewhat like the British Army as regards the classes from which it is officered, and the way in which it is raised; but it is never exclusively employed as a military body out of its own country, and whenever there is a foreign war, the United States Army is largely aided by Volunteers, and on any of the rare occasions on which it has served out of the United States there were more Volunteers than Regulars. It is to be spoken of with respect as a highly-disciplined mercenary army, but it is, like our own, a purely mercenary army, and raised by voluntary enlistment, a considerable proportion of the recruits being Irish, English, and German. The modes of punishment on active service are such as Mr. Taylor and his fellows would view with horror, and if the Government mean to suggest that they are about to popularise military service among the more respectable classes of townspeople and agriculturists by the introduction of foreign punishments, they are likely to deceive or to be deceived. "See what short service has done!" shout the excited and delighted reformers; "it gave us 29,000 recruits in one year!" Well, if that were so, they cannot say at the same time that flogging hindered recruiting. Perhaps their contention would be that the 29,000 recruits would have come from more desirable classes, but we do not believe that any men who are anxious for a military career and a soldier's life are deterred from taking the shilling by the knowledge that the "cat" is used for punishing Military crime of the worst type. Those who fear the lash must belong to the least eligible material for an Army which is to maintain the national renown. They know their own failings best. But one thing is certain,—the "cat" is doomed. Let us hope that there will never be any reason to regret it. But we are not sanguine enough to believe that any army—and assuredly not the British Army—can be held together by mere moral suasion. It is not the soldiers who will suffer, it is the poor people of occupied districts who will have to deplore the results of cruel humanitarianism.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh struck his flag on board the *Lively* at Devonport on Friday evening, the 4th inst., and proceeded on leave of absence, having been called to St. Petersburg, to attend the funeral of the Empress of Russia. The Duke assisted on Wednesday at the interment of her late Imperial Majesty, in the cathedral of the fortess of SS. Peter and Paul.

The Channel Squadron, which was ordered to Portland early this week from Bantry Bay, will remain about ten days at that anchorage, and will complete with stores, coal, provisions, &c. Admiral Hood, with the new second-in-command, Rear-Admiral Somerset, will then again put to sea, and will, after a short cruise, return to Berehaven, which will for some time be the head-quarters of the Squadron.

The Admiralty has absolutely declined to make any allowance for lodging to those officers who applied for permission to join the senior torpedo class, which was dismissed last week, after it became known that the Naval College at Portsmouth would be closed, on account of the defective state of the drainage. We have more than once alluded to the injustice inflicted upon these officers, who, while on half-pay, have been required to pay the expenses attendant upon their proceeding to Portsmouth on this duty. If officers showed less willingness to work for nothing and to pay for their own quarters when employed for the benefit of the Service, it would be impossible for the Admiralty to adhere to the present system of giving torpedo instruction, or rather charging officers for endeavouring to become efficient.

The principal change in the work ordered to be executed by the new Admiralty during 1880-81 appears to be the abandonment of the building of a third proposed ironclad, of a corvette of the *Comus* class, and a despatch-vessel; the increased rate of completion of the ironclads already laid down, and the building of a third steam cruiser.

The question of the cabin accommodation and messing arrangements accorded to that valuable class, the Warrant Officers of the Navy, is under consideration at the Admiralty, with a view to some improvements being introduced. The Commander-in-Chief at the Home Ports have been called upon to ascertain from the Warrant Officers in the harbour ships and reserves their wishes on this matter.

The lost *Atalanta's* books were ordered to be closed on Friday last, from which date all full pay and allotments will necessarily cease. Arrangements will be made for handing over to the widows and others dependent upon those who lost their lives in the ship the balance of pay due to their deceased relatives. The wives of petty officers and seamen and Marines will be given a gratuity equal in amount to one year's pay of their late husbands; and the widows of officers will be awarded the special pensions provided for those whose husbands lose their lives on service, and the orphans will receive compassionate allowances. Meanwhile, the Relief Fund will be established, with sub-committees at the ports, and every effort will be made to alleviate so far as possible the distress caused by this calamity.

Lieutenant William May, in command of the torpedo-vessel *Vesuvius*, has, we hear, compiled a Whitehead torpedo manual, which has met with the approval of the Admiralty, and will probably be adopted in the Service.

Directions have been given for thirty petty officers and seamen to be selected at the Home Ports as competitors at the forthcoming Wimbledon Meeting. Sixteen Marines from head-quarters will also be sent to Wimbledon to compete for the Army and Navy Challenge Cup.

A mixed Committee is, we believe, to be appointed to sit upon matters connected with the embarkation of troops, horses, and munitions of war. Admiral Sir William Mends, K.C.B., Director of Transports, is named as the chairman of the Committee.

Unpleasant rumours are beginning to gain ground as to the future of the Royal Marine Artillery, it being very generally believed that the Committee will be found to have recommended the ultimate total abolition of this branch of the Marine Forces. Why a Naval Service, in which gunnery now plays so very important a part, should retain some thousands of "Light Infantry," instead of adding to the efficiency of the Fleet by having a strong reserve of trained "gunners," is not easily understood. Marines, whether red or blue, do not go aloft. They should be thoroughly trained to heavy guns, and not simply to marching and skirmishing. But if it be thought that the Light Infantry are better adapted for landing, surely the recent services of Naval Brigades are sufficient to show that for such shore-fighting as our ships are called upon to do, Blue-jackets and blue Marines are everything that could be desired. The cost of the Artillery Branch, however, is the cause of its fall, though it would have been far better to have turned the whole of the Marines into gunners less highly and expensively trained than the present Marine Artillery. Instead of that, however, we hear that recruiting for the Artillery Branch is to cease, and the standard for the Infantry is to be reduced, so as to keep that branch up to its complement. But about this, Parliament will, doubtless, have something to say.

Sweden is very proud of her explorers, and nothing has been left undone that could mark the estimation in which they are held by their countrymen. Lieutenant Palander, who navigated the *Vega* some three thousand miles along unsurveyed coasts, is now Count Louis Palander de Vega, so that the undertaking which won for him his patent of nobility will for ever be associated with his name.

As we have more than once alluded to the claims of Rear-Admiral Leveson Somerset for employment, he having been allowed to remain unemployed while juniors were provided for, we are glad to find that he has been selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Waddilove as second-in-command of the Channel Squadron. Admiral Somerset has not been afloat for some years, his last appointment being as senior officer at Bermuda, since which time he has spent two years on half-pay.

The *Ruby* was to sail from Zanzibar on Sunday last for Bombay, to pay-off and receive her new crew, now on passage out in the *Himalaya*. The *Himalaya* arrived at Limasol on June 9, and proceeded for Bombay the same day.

Directions have been received at Portsmouth for the *Dasher* to be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Fortifications, on his making his inspection of the defences of the Channel Islands.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant William H. Sharp, now studying on board the *Excellent*, has been selected to qualify for navigating duties.

By the retirement of Captains Pascoe and Servante, R.M.L.I., which takes place on the 21st and 25th inst. respectively, Lieutenants R. P. Coffin and J. C. Wardell will obtain their companies, and the promotion of the latter officer will create a vacancy for an assistant instructor of musketry at the Plymouth Division.

Captain J. J. Morris, instructor of gunnery at the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, has been entered at the Inns of Court for the purpose of going through the necessary course to qualify as a barrister-at-law.

We regret to have to announce the death of Major-General Arthur Sandys Stawell Walsh, C.B., of the Royal Marines, which took place at Plymouth on the 4th inst. General Walsh entered the Service in 1828, and commanded the 1st Battalion of Royal Marines at the attack on Canton in December, 1857, for which he received the C.B. Being on the Retired List, his death does not give any vacancy to the serving corps.

Application has been made to the Admiralty to allow the Engineers' mess in the *Helicon* to be abolished, for there are but two officers of this branch borne in the *Helicon*, and the maintenance of a "mess" under such circumstances is difficult.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., with the squadron under his command, arrived at Palermo on Monday, June 7, and sailed on the 10th for Durazzo.

On Tuesday last all the letters addressed to officers and men of the *Atalanta* which had accumulated at Portsmouth Post-office awaiting her arrival at Spithead, were forwarded to the Dead-letter Office at London. They numbered over 1,000.

In the *Medina*, now undergoing a refit at Portsmouth, an attempt will be made to improve the handiness of this class of gunboat by carrying down the rudder to the depth of the false keel. We have to pay dearly for experiments in Naval construction.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B., having been ordered to take in three months' stores and provisions, left Berehaven on Wednesday for Portland.

It is with deep regret that we announce the sad death of Captain W. H. Liddell, late of the *Tamar*, which took place at Southsea on Monday last, in consequence of a fall. The circumstances attending this melancholy occurrence were inquired into on Tuesday by a coroner and jury. Captain Liddell was the second son of Commander James Liddell (who is one of the few survivors of the battle of Algiers), and was educated at the Naval School at New Cross, where he obtained his cadetship by passing the best examination. As midshipman, he was wrecked in the *Mutine*. He obtained his commission as lieutenant by competition at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. He served as lieutenant in the *Curaçoa*, but was invalided from the Crimea, and after remaining some two and a half years on shore returned to the *Excellent* as a gunnery lieutenant, where he remained till promoted, when he was engaged in completing the Admiralty treatise on "Naval Ordnance." He was employed on the Gun-cotton Committee, and subsequently as secretary to the Admiralty Torpedo Committee. The torpedo manuals at present in use in the Service contain a great deal of his work. He was commander of the *Zealous* in the Pacific, and afterwards commanded the Coastguard at Exmouth. As captain of the *Tamar*, from the command of which he had only recently been relieved, his kindly manner and desire to see officers and men comfortable, won for him the friendship and esteem of all who took passage in the ship.

The *Foam* will be commissioned at Chatham on the 15th inst., for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station.

The Admiralty have approved of an arrangement of nets and spars for protection against torpedoes being supplied to the *Sultan*. The plan is inexpensive and simple, and, having been practically tested by the *Hecla*, is pronounced to be thoroughly effective.

We learn from Cyprus that recruiting for the corps of "Cyprus Pioneers," now in process of formation, is being extensively proceeded with in that island, the men being enlisted exclusively from the Cypriote population, both Turks and Greeks being represented, the former preponderating. The dress of the men is a white shell jacket, loose blue pantaloons, knickerbocker shape, leggings being always worn. The head-dress is the Turkish scarlet fez and tassel, with a white puggaree. Arms, Martini-Henry rifle and bayonet. Accoutrements, valise equipment, brown leather straps. The men are as a rule well set up and smart, quite different in appearance from the ordinary Cypriote peasant, who, in his domestic state, is the incarnation of laziness.

An influential gathering of the Syrian Railway Association is expected on Tuesday next, at 3 p.m., at its offices, 1 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, and any officers not belonging to the Association, but interested in the opening-up of Syria and Palestine, can obtain admission by applying to the honorary secretary, Commander Cameron, C.B.

Telegraphic news has been received from Valparaiso, announcing the capture of Arica by the Chilians.

The Royal Commission is bringing its labours to a close by the distribution of the last batch of prizes awarded to exhibitors by the jurors of the Paris International Exposition, 1878. The diplomas of *mention honorable* have reached the hands of Sir Cunliffe Owen, the secretary, for distribution, and Lieutenant R. H. Armit, R.N., the sole Naval recipient of an award, was last week presented with a diploma, in consideration of his being the first to apply the geometry of the cycloids to the construction of screw propellers. The diplomas are beautiful specimens of the engraver's art.

Letters have been received by the Admiralty from Captain Morant, senior officer of the Irish relief squadron at Galway, up to the 6th inst., stating that the *Bruiser*, *Imogene*, and *Valorous* were at Galway, and the *Goshawk* at Westport. The *Hawk* arrived at Westport on the 5th; having distributed stores, would sail on the 7th for Galway, visiting islands to ascertain the needs of the islanders.

Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China station, left Shanghai on May 11 in the *Vigilant*, for Chefoo.

A correspondent at Malta sends us the following account of the first annual Royal Naval Rifle Meeting held under the patronage of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., on May 20 and 21. Captain Lord Walter Kerr presided, and was assisted by Lieutenants the Hon. M. Bourke, Moore, and Littledale, R.N.; Grant, Dickinson, and Gibson, R.M.A.; Lang, Baker, Martin, Dick, Neeld, and Morrison, R.M.L.I., who formed the executive committee. In all, 60 prizes were offered to be competed for by the officers and men of the Mediterranean Squadron, and the shooting, in spite of a strong breeze blowing on May 21 across the range, was fairly up to the mark. George Mitchell, gunner, R.M.A., of the *Rupert*, and Henry Mitchell, A.B., of the *Alexandra*, William Coverly, 2nd class P.O., of the *Téméraire*, and William Uniacke, chief petty officer, of the *Alexandra*, won the principal prizes, scoring each 22 points out of a possible 25, at from 200 to 500 yards' range. The officers' first prize was won by Staff Commander Gravener, of the *Téméraire*, Mr. Roffey, engineer, of the *Alexandra*, taking the second, and Mr. Lyons, midshipman, of the *Téméraire*, securing the third prize. The San Rocco Stakes were won by John Vincent, 1st-class P.O., of the *Téméraire*. The Rinella Stakes fell to Joseph Beck, 1st-class P.O., of the *Thunderer*, and the Ricasoli Cup was carried off by Philip Lane, 1st-class P.O., also belonging to the *Thunderer*. The competition for these prizes was remarkably keen, and great interest was evinced throughout the proceedings by both officers and men. A novel feature was introduced at this meeting, in the shape of an automatic swimming man,—a much more appropriate target for seamen than a running deer. The antics of this automaton created great fun, and the firing points were crowded all day by eager competitors for the various "Swimming-man Pools," which were continually being fired for at sixpence a shot for officers, and threepence for men, the proceeds being each day divided amongst the best shots, after deducting one-tenth of the receipts for expenses. The whole proceedings passed off in a most satisfactory manner, and Lord Walter Kerr and the committee deserve great credit for the success which attended their efforts to establish an annual Royal Naval Rifle Meeting at Malta.

Captain James E. Erskine arrived home last week from the Brazils, and has entered upon the duties of private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

So much has been heard about the unhealthiness of Cyprus, that the following extract from a private letter just received from that station cannot fail to prove interesting:—"The climate up to the present in the plains has been delightful, the thermometer averaging 85° in the sun for the past month. As the site of the present cantonment at Polemidia—four miles inland from Limassol—has been chosen with a view to the accommodation of troops all the year round, and up to the present has proved exceptionally healthy, it is to be regretted that the troops have not been allowed to remain there during the summer, provided as it is with ample accommodation in the way of huts and accessory buildings, instead of moving for two or three months to the fastnesses of Mount Tröodos, where the climate is so variable that last year 20 per cent. of the troops stationed there were at one time in hospital, suffering from fever and ague. The cemetery of the Royal Engineers can testify to the unhealthiness of the latter place, that corps having lost five men out of 100 encamped there for three months of last year. Added to this, is the difficulty of transporting supplies and obtaining water for the troops stationed there. From Platris, where the road constructed last year by the Royal Engineers terminates, 34 miles from Limassol—it is only five miles to the top of Tröodos, but with a difference in elevation of over 3,000 ft. between the two places—it has been found impossible to construct a cart-road; consequently, everything has to be transported by pack-mules and camels. The water-supply being also some distance from the camping-ground, it has to be conveyed thither in earthenware chatties on mules. Last year, the expenditure on this item alone amounted to £300, and every other service has to be performed at a proportionately high charge."

By the death of General Witzleben, our German contemporary, the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, has lost an editor which it will find some difficulty to replace, while German military literature generally has been deprived of a busy and able pen. The deceased was best known by his work, *Heerwesen und Infanteriedienst*, which has just passed through its fifteenth edition, and which for a generation has been the recognised standard work on the subject.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the retirement of Captain P. C. C. Savage, 64th Regiment. This officer joined the Army as an ensign, at the age of seventeen, in 1855, having been given an ensigncy in the Royal Canadian Rifles, without purchase, from the Royal Military College, on the death of an elder brother in the Crimea. On April 1, 1870, with fifteen years' service, he was promoted to an unattached company without purchase, on the disbandment of the Canadian Rifles; and now, with twenty-five years' service, after having been ruined professionally by the act of the Government in reducing his regiment in 1870, he is retired, and, thanks to the most unjust ruling of those who drew up the Act for the abolition of Purchase, he is denied all privileges extended to other officers of his rank,—his "over-regulation" money,—because, forsooth, he happened to be on half-pay when Purchase was abolished! The case of the half-pay officers is a monstrously hard one; indeed, it is a disgrace to us as a nation that we should treat old and deserving soldiers with such unfairness. The unattached promotions given in 1870 were accorded to meritorious officers as a reward for past services. Yet they now find that by accepting the proferred "reward" they have brought about their ruin. This, notwithstanding Lord Cardwell's promises, that no man would suffer by the abolition of Purchase.

The sooner a thorough revision of the Army Discipline Act takes place the better, for it is found defective in many particulars, and, instead of rendering clear Military law, it has, in numerous instances, made it more intricate and perplexing than ever. The following is an instance of the manner in which Military law, as applicable to the Auxiliary Forces, has been simplified. The sentence quoted is from section 5, Commencement Act:—"So much of the Army Mutiny Act as relates to the Auxiliary Forces, and is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Army Discipline Act, 1879, shall continue in force." This is a truly simple way of finding out the law as applicable to the Auxiliary Forces, and the mode of procedure must be as follows:—First find the clause in the Mutiny Act which refers to the point you wish to settle, and then read through the *whole* of the Army Discipline Act to see whether there be any inconsistency! There is no doubt that in some points its provisions are contrary to the intentions of its compiler; for instance, we cannot suppose for a moment that it was ever contemplated to take away from commanding officers the power of depriving a lance-corporal of his stripe, and yet the law advisers of the Crown have discovered that such is the case. The power of reducing non-commissioned officers to the ranks is taken away from officers commanding Militia regiments. This, which was granted under the old Articles of War, was a very salutary provision, since Militia non-commissioned officers are very different from those in the Regular Army. The latter are continuously under discipline all the year round, whilst the former are, for at least ten months, civilians; and it not unfrequently happens that a man who was a good non-commissioned officer at one training, is found an indifferent one at the next, through having fallen into habits of intemperance and other causes, or he may have been imprisoned by the civil power; in fact, there are many reasons why it may be advisable for a commanding officer to send him to the ranks, and fill his place by a better man, and this without the commission of an offence that ought to be brought before a court-martial. But now there is a hard-and-fast law that the Commander-in-Chief and a court-martial alone have the power of reduction. If the former course be adopted, the training is probably nearly over before the order can be carried into effect, and meanwhile the Militia regiment is saddled with the services of an incompetent non-commissioned officer. In some Militia regiments, commanding officers made it a rule to dispense with the services of those non-commissioned officers who were absent, for two successive years, from the twenty-eight days' voluntary attendance at preliminary drill, without good reason; and this was an excellent plan, as there is no doubt that this preliminary training is very essential to make them efficient and fit for duty when the regiment assembles. Now, we fear, that courts-martial will be resorted to for trivial offences, not for the sake of the offence itself, but simply to reduce non-commissioned officers to the ranks. This will have the effect of preventing good men from coming forward for promotion, as few will care to have a court-martial recorded against them, when they can avoid it by remaining in the ranks. It was generally considered, before the new Act was passed, that the intention was to give commanding officers more power, but the contrary has really been the case. To delegate to a commanding officer the power of inflicting imprisonment for the number of days a man is absent without leave up to twenty-one, is simply nothing, for we imagine there are few regiments in the Service in which a man would escape court-martial who was absent over seven days.

The May promotions in the Austrian Army have given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction. The complaints have become so loud as to cause some consternation, though for that matter unrestrained criticism has been for some time almost the order of the day. In the recent promotions, however, the officers concerned appear to have some cause for grumbling. They include 10 promotions to lieutenant-field-marshals, 16 to major-generals, and only 19 captains of infantry and rifles to majors. Of about 1,800 senior lieutenants of infantry, only 90 have been promoted to captaincies of the second class. The commissions of all those now promoted date from the year 1866, and the number of those left out in the cold at the recent advancements counts by hundreds. A service of from 15 to 20 years as subaltern is not a pleasant fact to contemplate, and under such conditions the expressions of dissatisfaction now becoming so unpleasantly loud are not to be wondered at. It will require radical remedies to infuse some movement into a stagnation that certainly has no equal in any other army, and thus remove a cause of just complaint.

The third annual dinner of retired officers of the Army and Navy residing in Canada was held lately at the Toronto Club, and though the number present was not so large as had been expected, the dinner was a great success. The chair was taken by Major Evans, late 16th Regiment, and Lieutenant Roberts, late R.N., occupied the vice-chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Colonel Harger, late 25th Regiment; Captain S. McGill, late Royal Canadian Rifles; Mr. W. R. Merritt, late 30th Regiment; Mr. A. Leith, late R.N.; Mr. G. F. Hagarty, late 47th Regiment; Mr. Geale Dickson, late 47th Regiment; Mr. P. H. Drayton, late 16th Regiment; Major Miligan, late Military Train; Captain G. Taylor, late 71st Regiment; Mr. H. J. Grasett, late 100th Regiment; Mr. W. A. Russell, late R.N.; Mr. H. Wickham, late R.N.; Mr. G. D. Dawson, late 47th Regiment.

The roughs are allowed at their sweet will to assemble in their thousands in Hyde Park for the purpose of listening to rabid disloyalty or blatant atheism, without any fears being expressed for the safety of the flowers and shrubs. The Volunteers, however, are not to be allowed to celebrate their twenty-first anniversary in Hyde Park, for fear that the decent people who would assemble to see the stirring sight should unintentionally do a little damage. This decision of the Authorities is, we think, a mistake, especially considering that to the Volunteers Hyde Park is classic ground, the century having commenced with a monster Volunteer review in our London Champ de Mars, and several others of a similar nature having taken place since. We are glad to find, however, that, though the use of Hyde Park is refused, the War Office are prepared to consider favourably any proposal for a review at another spot. We can imagine no place more suitable than Wimbledon. It is easily accessible from London, and the grounds sufficiently large for the purpose, as no manœuvres would, we imagine, be attempted.

The current number of the *Voenni Sbornik*, the organ of the Russian War Office, contains some interesting statistics respecting the Russian Army. At the commencement of the present year, the total number of men under arms in the Russian Empire was 1,111,218, divided into 843,536 infantry, 88,425 cavalry, 149,823 artillery, and 29,823 engineers. The total number of the field force was 724,276 troops. When the Army was demobilised in July, 1878, the regular force comprised 39,268 generals and staff and superior officers, 1,626,165 rank and file, and 244,641 horses. Between that date and January, 1879, as many as 443,017 men were passed into the Reserve, 238,444 of these belonging to the infantry. At the close of the Turkish war the Militia numbered 970,000, and was disbanded on the 31st July, 1878. The number of Turkish prisoners brought to Russia in 1877 and 1878 was 70,654, including therein 27 pashas and 4,087 officers. Of these, 11,717, or 1 in 7, died in Russia, largely owing to the ravages of typhus, brought on by bad food, bad accommodation, and want of clothing. In 1878 the Emperor conferred upon the Army 7,688 decorations (in this number 141 Orders of St. George), 7,659 medals, and money rewards amounting to 567,386 roubles. Promotions were granted in 1878 to 116 generals and 2,157 staff and superior officers. The pension fund, managed by the semi-official Alexander Committee, amounted to 17,566,299 roubles, or about £200,200.

It would be well if some military or other Member of Parliament interested in the Army would ask in the House the cause of delay in rewarding the officers of the Army for their late services in Afghanistan, as detailed by Sir F. Roberts in his despatches. In the good old days, rewards were announced immediately on the receipt of the despatch giving particulars of an action, and bore the date of the action, thus giving an *éclat* to the affair, which is now nearly forgotten before the looked-for gazette appears. In many cases, those who would have received some much-coveted distinction have passed away, either from the effects of their wounds or from disease contracted on service, ere the promotions are accorded in which they have participated. Some are found to throw the blame on the Horse Guards, but those who know anything of official life will exonerate that Department, which would only be too pleased to act could it do so.

The new French War Minister has been devoting great attention to the proper organisation of the Territorial Army, and one of his measures with regard to the superior officers of that force has given rise to a good deal of criticism. We may remind our readers that when the territorial regiments were first formed, considerable difficulty was experienced in providing them with proper staffs, the Government having but few old officers at its disposal. The consequence was that a large number of regiments were given to political adherents of local influence, and it is to destroy this state of affairs that General Farre has adopted a rather sweeping measure. He feels that it is necessary to bring the force in question up to the standard of the German Landwehr and Landsturm, and that to accomplish this task the territorials must be commanded by officers enjoying their confidence. "And how is it possible," exclaims a military writer, "to admit that officers who have never been in the service, invested suddenly with field rank, can impose their authority on old soldiers who are accustomed to serve under the orders of officers well up to their professional duties? How admit that old officers of the Active Army can serve without uneasiness and without feeling hurt, under colonels who at each moment betray their incompetence? Such a state of things is bad enough in days of peace, but its consequences would be perfectly disastrous in time of war." Since the creation of the territorial army, French legislators have provided the War Minister with a proper element for remedying this defect in the organisation of the "second line." They have reduced the period of service for officers, or age limit, on the condition of these officers remaining for a certain number of years in the territorial army. We do not see why this system should not be employed in England, both to quicken promotion in the active Army, and to give a greater military value to the Militia. It is complained, however, by the French Conservatives that the new Republican War Minister has superseded a large number of old officers upon purely political grounds, and this in the most uncourteous fashion. For example, among the officers removed is a Lieutenant-Colonel de Montvaillant, who served for 20 years in the active Army, passed nine years in Africa, was twice wounded and had a horse killed under him at Solferino, and was decorated after the Franco-German war. Another officer who has been broken is Lieutenant-Colonel Briet de Rainvilliers, who also saw service in Algeria, and had a horse killed under him at Sedan. A third officer is no less a person than the Marquis de Montebello, who, on leaving St. Cyr in 1856, joined the Chasseurs à pied in Algeria, where he at once distinguished himself. Although he had just had his leg broken by a kick from a horse, he had himself strapped on his charger, and took part in the battles of Palestro, Magenta, and Solferino. After the Italian war, with the authorisation of his Government, he visited those battle-fields in Russia and Germany where his celebrated grandfather, Marshal Lannes, had fought and bled. He also served for a time with the Russians in the Caucasus, and gained the decoration of St. Vladimir. In 1863, when an insurrection broke out in Algeria, the Marquis de Montebello exchanged into the Turcos, and passed five years in the Sahara and Kabylia. During the Franco-German war he was attached to the staff of General Trochu. The above examples will show that General Farre has been greatly influenced by political motives, and that the recent removals were not entirely dictated by zeal for the welfare of the service. However, what it concerns us most to remark is the progress which is being made in the organisation and efficiency of the second line of the French Army, which will soon be more solid and steady than the first line, and be entirely composed of old soldiers, between 30 and 40 years of age. The men of the territorial army have recently been out for training; there were hardly any defaulters, and discipline is reported to have been excellent. In fact, this force has now arrived at such a stage on the road to perfection, that it has been suggested the War Minister would do well to turn out a territorial division for the autumn manœuvres, and to work this division against a division of the active Army. It is not to be supposed, however, that the latter part of this suggestion, which might very easily lead to unfortunate results, will be adopted, for the French are much too excitable for such an experiment, which would be anywhere indulged in with diffidence. Nevertheless, it would, no doubt, be very gratifying for the French if they could see a territorial division simply take the field, and either work alone, or *with* a division of Regulars.

The Volunteer leaders have suffered yet another official snub. It is all very well for the Government to profess that a desire to protect the trees and plants from damage has influenced them in refusing the use of Hyde Park for the proposed review, but the excuse is altogether too lame a one. What has been allowed before surely could be allowed again! If reviews have been held in Hyde Park in previous years, how comes it that unsurmountable difficulties present themselves now? The fact is, we believe, feelings of economy have prompted the Government in the present instance. The review would necessarily entail some little expense, and the interests of the most wonderful and valuable movement of the present century are being sacrificed at the shrine of the great Liberal god,—petty economy.

The committee assembled by order of the United States Government on the subject of the Militia has drawn up a Bill for a National Militia organisation, which, it is said, will be laid before the House for its action. We have been favoured with a summary of its provisions. It provides for the enrolment, under State and Territorial laws, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 13 and 45; the Militia to be divided into two classes,—the active, to be known as the National Guard, and the inactive, to be known as the Reserve Militia; the term of enlistment of the Active Militia to be not less than three years, and if called into the National Service, to continue till the end of the line of such call; the number of commissioned officers and enlisted men entitled to share in the national appropriation not to exceed 750 for each Congressional District and each Territory; the organisation of the Active Militia under State laws to conform as closely as the method prescribed for the Regular Army, as circumstances will permit; and when called into the service of the United States to be under the command of the President, and the numbers, rank, and duties of the Staff to be the same as prescribed for the Regular Army.

The speech of the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier to a French Parliamentary Commission on June 13, 1873, has become memorable. So important was it considered by our late Secretary of State for War, that he caused it to be printed in the shape of a small pamphlet and distributed throughout the ranks of the Army. Now, the whole aim and object of that speech was to expose the rottenness of condition observable in the French Army so far as regarded its *matèriel* of war, at the time when war was declared against Germany in 1870. "The cannons," he observed, "were of the time of Louis XIV. and the artillery of Gribeauval," the ammunition boots were of "paper," the guns (small arms) had, in many instances, "been condemned for sale as old iron," and the provisions were in a still more deplorable state. There were men in abundance, but neither clothes to cover them, arms to equip them, or food to satisfy their hunger. We notice, with feelings of the utmost regret, that the valuable lessons which should have been learned by our War-Office Authorities, in respect to these very serious points, have apparently been over-looked, at least in a very considerable number of instances. We speak more particularly in regard to the supplies of consumable and non-consumable *stores proper* which are procured by contract for service of the Army. It is customary now to take the lowest tender, be the price reasonable or unreasonably low,—in point of fact, quite irrespective of the possibility or impossibility of procuring the article at the price quoted. To give instances. The price of forage per ration has been brought down from about 1s. 10d. or 2s., which would be fair and remunerative prices, to 1s. 5d. and 1s. 4d., which are preposterously low. The price of meat has fallen as low as 6d. per lb. How is it possible that prime meat can be given to the troops under such conditions? The price of bread has been so reduced, that we understand it is a difficult thing to get men to tender for its supply at all; consequently, it is seldom really up to the mark. Wines, spirits, and malt liquors for the hospitals have been lowered in quality by the same demoralising process, until no respectable purveyor will come forward as a contractor. All this, however, would be easily adjusted by a system of rejecting all abnormally *low* tenders, and as it only affects consumable stores there would be no permanent harm done. But, unfortunately, the *non*-consumable stores are obtained in the same wretched manner. Blankets, sheets, and coverlets that at one time lasted for years are now replaced by flimsy, indifferent articles that show "daylight" through them after a couple of washings. In a lengthened European campaign, this would seriously affect the efficiency of an Army. To be well clothed, warmed, and fed is half the battle. The clothing is bad in many instances, shirts and drawers being inferior to the old ammunition articles procurable at the quartermaster's store in years gone by. What, however, can be expected when the lowest tender is invariably accepted, so long as the prospective contractor can procure a couple of extra signatures as guarantees? It is a mercy that our guns, rifles, and ammunition are not furnished on such terms! We understand that when the great 40-ton steam hammer was about to be erected at Woolwich Arsenal, three tenders were put in for it. *The highest of these*—that of Nasmyth, Wilson, and Co. (for £22,000)—was accepted, and wisely, too, for the others were ridiculously low. Why cannot the wisdom which dictated that this course showed be pursued be exercised in regard to the small matters of minor contracts? It is as essential in the one case as in the other. The efficiency of an armed force depends very materially upon the sufficiency and good quality of its equipment. We earnestly commend these remarks to the consideration of the War-Office Authorities. We confidently believe that the system of accepting the lowest tender has originated in a desire to promote healthy economy for the public benefit; but the idea may be carried too far, and the cheapest goods will not always in the long run prove to be the most economical.

The report just issued from the Army Medical Department, on the health of the troops in 1878, shows a great excess, compared with 1877, in the sickness, mortality, invaliding, and mean daily sick of the Army generally, which, however, has not extended to all the stations. In all these particulars, except the mortality, the proportion has been above the average of the preceding ten years; the deaths were 0·65 per 1,000 under that average. The most marked increase in the admissions into hospital, in comparison with 1877, took place in India, Mauritius, China, the Straits Settlements, and the Cape of Good Hope; and there was also the very heavy sick-rate of Cyprus to be added. The high death-rate occurred among the troops in Cyprus, at the Cape of Good Hope—from disease, not casualties in the field—in India, and at Mauritius. The results for the troops serving in the United Kingdom differ so little from those of the preceding year as scarcely to require notice. There has been a reduction of 0·67 per 1,000 of mean strength in the death-rate, which has only amounted to 6·53 per 1,000 during the year. The highest proportion of admissions into hospital occurred among the troops in the Home District, consisting almost entirely of the Household Brigade, and the cause of the great excess appears to have been venereal; next to it is the Channel Islands, where there was an excess of diseases of the respiratory and of the urinary systems. The Eastern District stands third, and in it those of the digestive and cutaneous systems were prominent. Very full information is given as to the results of the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts. It appears that in 1878 the admissions into hospital for primary venereal sores amounted to 40 per 1,000 at the fourteen stations under the Acts, while they were 131 per 1,000 at fourteen large stations not under the Acts, or 86 per 1,000 at all the stations in the United Kingdom, exclusive of those under the Acts. The prevalence of gonorrhœa in these groups amounted to 78, 121, and 82 per 1,000 of the strength respectively. These results fully bear out those published in previous volumes as to the beneficial influence of the Acts in reducing the most formidable of these diseases. From the table showing the mortality and invaliding of the different arms, we find that the highest ratio of admissions took place in the Foot Guards, and the lowest, omitting garrison staff and departments, in the Household Cavalry. The highest death-rate was in the Brigade Depôts (probably from the number of old soldiers with deteriorated constitutions from foreign service), and next to them the Artillery, while the lowest was in the Household Cavalry. The highest amount of invaliding was from the Cavalry of the Line, and the lowest from the Royal Engineers.

The losses of the German Army in the war of 1870-71 have been accurately determined by the official lists, drawn up with much care, for the several actions, as well as for the separate parts of the Army, leaving the number of those returned as "missing" extremely small. These losses may, therefore, be calculated with almost mathematical exactness. The same cannot, however, be said with regard to the losses of the French Army. In consequence of the Convention concluded between the French and German Governments, the remains of soldiers who fell in battle have been disinterred and deposited in the various churchyards. The German Government undertook that duty in Alsace-Lorraine, while the French authorities bound themselves to perform a like service in their several departments where actions were fought. Both Governments also pledged themselves mutually to maintain and keep in repair the various monuments erected in memory of the fallen. The order of the French Government of April 4, 1873, in accordance with which each department had to furnish a statement as to the number of burial-places within their boundaries of those who fell in the war, has had the result of supplying us with tolerable accurate statistics. They are published in the *Journal Officiel*, and contain data from thirty departments. The official report states that they, however, are not of a nature to be implicitly relied on, from the nature of the surrounding circumstances. The number of burial-places of those who fell in the Department of the Ardennes, in the battles of Beaumont and Sedan, for instance, is not known. It is further mentioned that 950 French soldiers were buried in the churchyard of Mainz, and that 18,000 were buried in the various German towns where they were interned. In the churchyard of Morsbrunn lie 400 French cuirassiers; in that of Metz, 8,000 men. In Switzerland 3,000 soldiers died, from the effects either of cold and exposure, or of their wounds. The number of French who died in Belgium is not known. Altogether, according to the returns supplied, 87,396 soldiers were buried in 1,438 different communes. Of these, 37,859 French and 21,876 German soldiers rest in separate graves; while of 27,661 buried, the nationality could not be determined.

Quite an epidemic of suicides is reported to be ravaging Tashkent, where, we learn, six officers of the garrison are officially reported to have killed themselves in one week. Suicides are painfully common throughout the entire military service of Russia, and particularly among officers serving on the confines of the Empire. The causes do not lie deep beneath the surface. The pay of the officers is poor, promotion is slow and impeded by intrigue, gambling is the rule everywhere, and habitual intoxication a merit rather than otherwise. Except at St. Petersburg and Moscow, no incentive is offered to an officer to devote his attention to the study of any branch of his profession, and even in the two capitals the authorities gag individuality to such a degree that no officer dare express or encourage views in opposition to those current in high quarters. As to life in the provincial towns, where there is no society except that of the unlettered, no clubs except a sort of mercantile assembly-rooms, devoted to dancing and card-playing, and no sport or athletics,—both being ignored in Russia,—the lazy routine and inactivity for officers are so oppressive that only a Russian could possibly put up with such an existence. If provincial Russia is bad, Turkestan is a hundred times worse. Sometimes the post does not arrive at Tashkent for a month. The only newspaper in the country is the *Turkestanski Vedomosti*, which is published once a week, and contains less news than the *London Gazette*. No amusements exist, and the only way the officers have of getting rid of their abundant leisure is to smoke, drink, and play at cards, and indulge in intrigue with the native women. Thanks to the morbid spirit engendered by this artificial and unwholesome existence, a Russian newspaper never appears without chronicling the death of some officer or other by his own rash hand.

Although such useful work was done by trained signallers in the Afghan and Zulu campaigns, little is being done at home to encourage this branch of military education. In some regiments the men under instruction are struck off duty whilst undergoing a course of training, but this is the only advantage they receive. As soon as they have acquired a competent knowledge of signalling, they return to duty, and speedily forget what they have learned. We have several times suggested that the serjeant-instructor and the regimental signallers (six in an infantry regiment) should be granted a small amount of extra-duty pay, and that every soldier who has been passed by the officer instructor should be allowed to wear cross-flags, worked on the arm, as a distinction, to enable him to be easily recognised as a signaller. Much has been done of late years to encourage soldiers to become good shots, and a musketry instructor is allowed extra pay for instructing them. Yet nothing has been done for the signallers and their instructor. The officer in charge of the signallers of a brigade does not even receive horse allowance, although his duties require him to be mounted.

A correspondent asks us a question which we find some difficulty in answering, viz., What steps it is right for a Volunteer regiment to take to get rid of an honorary colonel, who is generally considered to be unfit to hold his position? Our correspondent points to a case in which "the honorary colonel of a regiment has gone to the utmost limit of bad-breeding, by inviting the officers of his regiment to his house, and then denying himself to the whole of them without excuse or apology. He has systematically neglected to answer letters addressed to him on regimental matters, and in other ways lowers the rank he holds in the eyes of officers and men." Now, the War Office ought in such a case to strengthen the hands of the commanding officer. There is no telling the injury which the presence of such an honorary colonel will cause in a force, the discipline of which depends almost entirely upon the proper feeling which should exist throughout the subordinate ranks. If an honorary colonel, having shown himself so utterly ignorant as to what is due from an officer of his rank and position, has not the good-sense to resign his commission voluntarily, the War Office should step in, and place power in the hands of the commanding officer to get rid of him. No lieutenant-colonel having the interests of his regiment and the Service at heart, can be expected to look with favour upon one who has committed serious breaches of etiquette. The Regulations, as they stand, however, are not framed to meet a case of the kind.

As there appears to be considerable misapprehension regarding the meaning of the words "on duty," when applied to tasks imposed upon the military, the Commander-in-Chief in India has lately caused a general order to be issued in which the term "on duty," as used in the 77th and 78th Articles of War, includes any military duty which a soldier may be called on to perform. A soldier on parade, or on a line of march, by order of his superior officer, is considered "on duty," and should, in case of drunkenness, be charged accordingly. The "line of march" is to be held as meaning the *whole* march, including all halts, and not merely the hours each day when the troops are actually moving. A soldier who is drunk "for duty," that is, after he has been warned for a specific duty, such as a guard or orderly, for which a roster is kept, shall be considered as drunk "on duty." Sir Frederick Haines acted wisely in setting at rest all doubts on the subject, for there exists much misapprehension, and many an officer and man run the risk of committing a breach of discipline unintentionally.

INDIA.

Col. P. S. Cunningham, Madras S.C., is about to retire on a pension of £456 6s., and capitalised value of special annuity, £7,038.

The appointment held by Admiral Bythesea, Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, has been abolished. It is stated that the abolition of the post is in direct opposition to the advice of the Government of India.

The Government have decided, on financial grounds, against the recommendation of the Army Commission to form three new regiments of Guides.

The rank of Brigdr.-Gen. has been conferred on Col. T. Nuttall, recently appointed to command the Cavalry Brigade of the 2nd Bombay Division, Candahar Field Force.

Major Daniell is at last obliged to take leave to England on medical certificate. He has had a great deal of exposure lately in hunting down the dacoits, and we do not wonder that he finds the need of rest now. We hardly understand the fact that Major Daniell has had no honour or reward conferred upon him, for the gallantry displayed by him in the capture of Wassudeo and several other leaders of the dacoits. Men who have not done a tenth part of his service have been loaded with honours, while he seems likely to be left out in the cold.

Brigdr.-Gen. R. C. Stewart, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, is *en route* to India in the P. and O. Company's steamer Deccan, to assume his brigade command in Madras.

One of the last acts of Sir F. Roberts before giving up the supreme command at Cabul was to convey the Commander-in-Chief's congratulations to Gen. Macpherson and Col. Jenkins. The following is the order issued by the Lieut.-Gen.:—"It affords the Lieut.-Gen. much pleasure to publish the following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief in India, expressing his Excellency's satisfaction at the manner in which the operations on April 25, at Charasiab, were conducted by Brigdr.-Gen. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., and Col. Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C. Col Jenkins's disposition on finding the numbers of the enemy increasing was most masterly, and the rapidity with which Gen. Macpherson reinforced Col. Jenkins and assisted that officer to drive off the enemy is deserving of all praise. Sir Frederick Roberts thoroughly appreciates the good work performed by the troops, and begs that they will all accept his hearty congratulations." The following is the telegram referred to:—"Col. Jenkins's action at Charasiab was admirably fought. Congratulate him and his troops on my behalf, also Gen. Macpherson and his troops, who so promptly and effectually supported."

Now that Sir Frederick Roberts hasbeen relieved of the Cabul command, he will probably take furlough to Europe. So, at least, the *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed on good authority. Whatever mistakes Sir Frederick may have committed in the course of his Afghan career—one of the most eventful in Indian history—it is certain that he will bear away with him a high reputation for energy and gallantry. And few Generals have been more thoroughly well liked by the men and officers under their command than Sir Frederick Roberts.

According to letters from India, the report of Sir Frederick Haines's resignation of the chief military command in that country does not rest upon good foundation, and Sir Frederick proposes retaining the appointment till his five years' tenure expires, on April 10 next. The statements regarding his successor may therefore be considered premature. It is also understood that Sir Neville Chamberlain, although not in satisfactory health, will retain the Madras command until next February, when his term of office expires. Sir Donald Stewart, commanding the British forces in Afghanistan, has been designated as Sir Neville's successor. The Bombay command will likewise probably be vacant in October of next year by the return home of Lieut.-Gen. Warre.

The Indian Government have published, through the Press Commissioner's Office, the following list of the money offers made by the native chiefs in connection with military operations in Afghanistan:—The Maharajah and Maharanee of Baroda, 10,000 rs., for the support of the families of the Guides who died in defending the Cabul Residency last September; Maharajah Holkar, 5,000 rs., for the same purpose, or towards a memorial in honour of the defence; the Maharajah of Bulrampore, one lac, to provide allowances for the families of the native soldiers killed in action, and to be distributed in prizes among the Sepoys distinguished for gallantry; the Nawab of Rampore, one lac, in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers, British and Native; Thakoor Pertub Rude Singh and Oude Taloombar, 400 rs., for the families of the killed. These donations have been accepted with cordial thanks. Besides the above, a subscription of 2,888 rs. was raised by the people of the Furruckabad District for the purchase of warm clothing for the troops.

The Secretary of the Indian Medical Service Defence Committee in London desires to explain that in consequence of the haste with which it was necessary to send out the first reports of the deputation to Lord Hartington, a mistake was made in saying that Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., "accompanied the deputation." This was not the case, for he was present in his official capacity, and by desire of Lord Hartington.

THE ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.

The 29th annual general court of the friends and supporters of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was held on the 31st ult., at the Royal United Service Institution, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon in the chair. Col. J. Ainslie Stewart, the secretary, read the report of the committee, which stated that there were at present 55 widows in the asylum, and it was proposed to elect four on the present occasion by ballot. The committee were adding 12 inmates' rooms. When completed the building would contain 70 widows. The cost of making the addition would be nearly £3,000, and not more than half was subscribed. The chairman thought it was unnecessary to dilate on the claims of such an institution. The aim of the society was that there should be a widow in the asylum from every regiment and battalion in the Service. Unfortunately, the period had not yet arrived when they could do so much. He regretted that their expenditure in the past year had exceeded their income. They could not rely on receiving more than £617, to meet an annual outlay of £2,500. It would be a great slur on the people of this country if the widows of our soldiers should be the only class in the country who were neglected and uncared for. The report was adopted on the motion of General M'Murdo, seconded by Major-General Renny. Resolutions were afterwards passed re-electing the retiring members of the committee. On the motion of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, seconded by General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

A military tournament and assault-of-arms is to be held from the 21st to the 26th inst. at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The competitions, which are 53 in number, are to be open to all the regiments within range, and the profits are to be given in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

ORDERLY-ROOM CLERKS.

"Scribe" writes:—"Returns have been called for from regiments and corps, showing the ages and service of serjeants and corporals promoted to these ranks during the past two years; also of serjeants transferred to the Army Reserve and Auxiliary Forces, which, I presume, are to show what effect the short-service system has had upon non-commissioned officers. As this return is certain to be the means of causing the authorities to make alterations to induce non-commissioned officers to remain with the colours, I take this opportunity of advancing the claims of a hard-worked class. Although I have observed letters from almost every other rank, not a complaint has come from the orderly-room clerks. It must not, however, be inferred that they are satisfied with their present position, and I am sure no one who knows anything of the Service can say they are not deserving of more encouragement than they receive. They commence with the pay of a serjeant, and after three years in the appointment receive an increase of 6d. per diem; but no real alteration is made in their classification. After another two years they receive the pay of a quartermaster-serjeant, but they still remain where they were as regards rank and standing. I am afraid it will be difficult to get non-commissioned officers to accept the appointments in future, because, in the first place, men who are educationally qualified for them would be certain of being appointed colour-serjeants in less than three years if they remained at their duty, and then they would have the extra remuneration given by captains, in addition to the sixpence given by the State; and secondly, the position is not considered so exalted as that of a colour-serjeant. I do not see why these non-commissioned officers should not be placed on an equal footing with the military staff clerks."

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following Regimental Dinners have taken place during the last few days :—

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), at Willis's Rooms, on the 2nd inst. Present:—Major-Gens. Seymour, C.B., and Synge-Hutchinson; Cols. Ruck-Keene, O'Hara, Sneyd, and Steward; Majors Stapylton, Hull, O'Beirne, and Allfrey; Capts. Ormsby, Carnegy, Burnett, Hanning-Lee, McCann, Gould, and Vandeleur; Messrs. Wiseman, Lambert, Leicester, Hibbert, Chappell, Hoey, Dawson, Gordon-Mackenzie, and Doyle.

7th Royal Dragoon Guards, at the Albion, on Monday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Wardlaw, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Harnett; Majors C. Campbell, Chichester, Hamilton, and Wheble; Capts. Becher, Bibby, Chapman, Chadwick, Dickson, Murphy, Nicholl, Reece, Rough, Thomas, Money, and Montagu; Lieut. Richards; Messrs. J. H. Aspinwall, M. A. Burke, M. C. Day, De Burgh, Du Boulay, C. S. Harris, F. C. Palmer, J. Scott, Reilly, Lewis, and Pirie; Surg. Williamson.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), at the Criterion, on Monday. Present:—Lord Rathdonnell; Cols. Sulivan, Buchanan, and Nugent; Lieut.-Col. Prendergast; Majors Miller and Lorne Stewart; Capts. Sutherland, Amphlett, Browning, Black, Prentis, Scott, Stansfeld, and F. M. Philips; Dr. Mullins; Messrs. D. S. Porteous, W. N. Leader, T. Jex, W. C. James, and Bunbury.

4th Hussars, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday. Present:—Sir Archibald Grant; Cols. Montgomery Moore and Chaine; Majors Montague, Philips, and Nevinson; Capts. Brooke, Cherry, Edmonstone, Gist, Hutchins, Pennefather, Calderon, Hemming, and England; Lieuts. Blacker, Exham, Follett, Peters, and Pocklington; Dr. Mure; Messrs. W. L. Cope, H. Sewell, and I. O. Richardson; and Vet.-Surg. I. Matthews.

13th Hussars, at the Hôtel Continental, on the 1st inst. Present:—Gen. Lawrenson; Lieut.-Gen. Shute, C.B., Lord Harlech, Sir T. Bateson, Bart.; Cols. Sir B. Russell, Tremayne, Clarke, Holden, Huddleston, Madocks, Maclean, and Butler; Majors Burrowes, Freeman, and Osborne; Capts. Starkey, Atkinson, Goad, Bibby, Gatkell, Moore, Doyne, and Pryce; Lieuts. M'Dougall, Anstruther, Thomson-Wilson (4th Dragoon Guards), and Abdy (2nd Life Guards); Mr. Pryce Hamilton, Mr. E. Stopford Blair, and Mr. F. W. E. Savage.

16th Lancers, at Willis's Rooms, on the 31st ult. Present:—Gens. Shute, C.B., Dickson, Mackinnon, and Pearson, C.B.; Cols. White and Whigham; Majors Renshawe, Shaw, Schwabe, Stevens, and Buttanshaw; Capts. Cavendish, Riddell, Davison, Gooche, Fitzgerald, Maillard, Graham, Barclay, Malone, Chadwick, Taaffe, Babington, Barker, Wauchope, and Robinson; Lieuts. Glover, Howard, Baird, Maudslay, Chetwynd, Oswald, Blair, Crawford, Frewen, and Beech (2nd Life Guards).

Royal Artillery, at Willis's Rooms, on the 4th inst. Present:—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, col.-in-chief (in the chair); Gens. Sir J. Brand, Copland-Crawford, Sir Henry Lefroy, Kaye, Mercer, Light, Newall, Gosling, Sir J. Adye, Sir F. Campbell, Gibbon, Phillpott, Turner, Gardiner, Christie, Turner, Clifford, Radcliffe, Wallace, Askwith, Dalton, Howie, L. Milman, Sir C. D'Aguilar, Price, Courtenay, Smyth, Barry, Du Plat, Taswell, Cox, Sladen, Bruce, and Williams; Cols. Heyman, Hastings, Woolsey, Rideout, Smyth, Harness, Vibart, King, M'Farlan, Waller, Deane, Pipon, Geary, Campbell, Markham, Manderson, Hon. A. Stewart, Forbes, Calvert, Goodenough, Reilly, Williams, Sparway, Greville, Maude, Taswell, Lyle, Alderson, Cumberland, Irvine, Byrne, Maitland, Rotton, &c.

Coldstream Guards, at the Albion, on Monday. Present:—Gen. Newton; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. T. Airey, K.C.B.; Major-Gens. Goodlake and Hon. W. Feilding; Cols. A. Fremantle, FitzRoy, Hall, Lane, Blackett, Burdett, Hon. E. H. T. Digby, and Adair; Lieut.-Cols. Buller, J. B. Sterling, Follett, Hotham, G. FitzRoy Smyth, Burnell, J. Wigram, Hall, Lockwood, Hon. G. Clive, Hon. H. Campbell, Jervoise, Burnand, Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen, Reeve, Lord Eustace Cecil, and Gardyne; Capts. Hon. H. Monck, C. D. Fortescue, S. P. Boyle, A. H. M. Moreton, Hon. H. Corry, L. D. Mackinnon, and Stapleton; Messrs. Hon. H. C. Legge, J. F. Ross, Hon. F. Lambton, A. Fitzroy, T. Trotter, H. Brand, and C. Brand; Drs. A. Myers and Farquharson.

7th Fusiliers, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 2nd inst. Present:—Gens. Lord Airey, G.C.B., Shipley, and Lord Saltoun; Cols. Sir B. Russell, K.C.M.G., Waller, and Cooper; Lieut.-Col. Plummer; Majors Sandys, Barton, and Dixon; Capts. Sweny, Meares, Rumbold, Daly, Tottenham, Fowler Butler, Atkinson, Willoughby, Pochin, H. S. Harrison, Mallock, Courtney Clark, and Maude; Lieuts. Appleyard, Heron-Maxwell, Mostyn, Briggs, Cooper, Amherst, Sartoris, Thackwell, Pleydell, Hayhurst, and Hardy; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Hendley, C.B.; Messrs. T. Butler, W. Rickford, Barnett-Stewart, W. Gillilan, H. A. Porter, H. Salter, and B. H. Street.

8th King's, at the Criterion, on Tuesday. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. H. Greathed, K.C.B.; Major-Gens. Robertson and Stanilands; Cols. Drew, C.B., and Baynes; Lieut.-Cols. Butler and Cochrane; Majors Whitting, Jones, M'Crea, Longfield, and Stebbing; Capts. Fawkes, Sinkins, Louis, S. Brown, Atcherley, Aylmer, M.P., Menshull-Ford, Baillie, Dixon, Palmer, Dooner, Jocelyn, Page, and B. F. Handy; Lieuts. Thompson, Bright-Smith, Campbell, Farrer, and Elliott; Qrmr. Rowe, and Messrs. H. Webster and Richardson.

11th Regiment, at the Langham Hotel, on the 3rd inst. Present:—Major-Gen. D'Oyly; Cols. McCausland and Arthur; Majors Kuper, Birch, and Halliday; Capts. Bourke, Colvile, Ballantyne, Kemble, Smith, Astley, Packman, and Thompson; Lieuts. Stawell, Bullock, Peters, Batson, Carden, D'Oyly, Hon. Yarde-Buller, and Harries; and Mr. S. Baird. Sir F. Seymour, Bart., col. of the regiment, and Cols. Crompton-Stansfield and Hague were prevented by unavoidable engagements from attending.

17th Regiment, at the Albion, on Wednesday. Present:—Past Officers—Major-Gen. Gordon; Cols. Earle, Mayne, and Parker; Major King; Capts. Kerr, Crickett, Aylmer, and Wedderburn; Mr. Gilbert. Present Officers—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Grant; Brevet-Major Brind; Capts. Rolph, Watson, Parkinson, Braddell, and Mansergh; Messrs. Short and Shaw.

18th Royal Irish, at the Criterion, Wednesday last. Present:—Gen. Edwards, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Call, C.B.; Major-Gens. Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart., V.C., C.B., M.P., and Chapman; Col. Sir Limley Graham, Bart.; Lieut.-Cols. Pocklington, Thomas, and Anderson; Majors O'Bryen Taylor, Keays-Young, and Meredith; Capts. Young, Marsland, Jackson, Mosse, Rogers, Pearson, Le Breton, Tufnell, Cockburn, Dixon, and Schreiber; and Messrs. Haines and Chichester.

25th Regiment, at the Albion, on Wednesday. Present:—Cols. Fane and Hallowes; Major Floyd; Capts. Leadbitter, Dick, Adams, Hayward, Konarski, Worsley, Vincent, Higgins, and Barns; Messrs. Pattinson, Gaussen, Claughton, Pennyman, Everett, Lees, and Paley.

32nd Light Infantry, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday last. Present:—Gen. Sir W. Jones, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Lowe, C.B.; Cols. Colls, Clery, Hon. R. H. de Montmorency, and Hall; Majors Carpenter, Hardinge, Jackson, Stopford, C. Swiney, and Stabb; Capts. Noble, Bond, Foll, Glascott, Gilby, and C. H. Trueman; Messrs. A. Hammans, W. Iremonger, C. F. Turnbull, F. G. Vigor, H. Willoughby-Trevelyan, and H. Powell.

36th Regiment, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, on Wednesday. Present:—Cols. Carr, Hon. F. Powys, Harbord, Hunter, and Harford; Lieut.-Col. Palmer; Capts. Smail, Bond, Webb, Allen, Stobard, Monro, H. B. Smart, and Stopford; Mr. J. Chichester, Mr. Ashton.

43rd Light Infantry, at Willis's Rooms, last week Present:—Gens. Phillips, Wilkinson, M'Kinnon, Tryon, Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley; Cols. Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Dawson Greene, and Sanford; Capt. Nicholl; Sir Lumley Graham and Sir H. Wilmot; Messrs G. Young, Terry, J. E. K. Morley, G. C. Nugent, J. Maguire, J. Forster, H. Collingplatt, A. L. Cole, Carter, M'N. Cairns, and F. H. Brown.

47th Regiment, at the Criterion, on Saturday last. Present:—Major.Gen. Hamilton, C.B., Cols. Buchanan, C.B., Hunter, Elgee, Maxwell, Newman, and Waddilove; Major Ellison; Capts. Arkwright and Philips; Surg.-Major Lawson, and Mr. Baird.

53rd Regiment, at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday. Present:—Gen Sir C. Trollope, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Dalyell, Cols. Dyott, M.P., and Fendall; Lieut.-Cols. Hopkins and Wade; Majors Truell and Terrot; Capts. Hitchcock, Bowyer-Lane, Parker, Beckwith, Hall, and Bonney; Lieuts. Wallace and Cavendish; Sir G. Logan; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. M'Nab, and Mr. Leslie.

54th Regiment, at the Café Royal, on the 31st ult. Present:—Gens. Ramsey Stuart, C.B., Lord Mark Kerr, Moore, Michel, and Trevor; Cols. Thomson, Shiffner, F. Fane, Gammell, Gosset, and Lake; Majors Floyd, Parker, and Sir J. Floyd, Bart.; Capts. O'Brien, Schlotal, Ibbetson, Darnell, Edgar, Hodnett, and Carey; Lieuts. Lynch, Bowring, Gossett, and Dr. Hector.

55th Regiment, at the Mess, Shorncliffe, on the 3rd inst. Present:—Major-Gen. Hume; Lieut.-Cols. Morgan and Richards; Majors Rowland, Bellamy, Morton, Gillies, Macdonnell, Burke, and Barnston; Capts. Atkinson, Soote, Brind, Eyton, Webber Smith, and Osborne; Lieuts. Atkinson, Money-Kyrle, Loyd, Burke, H. Smith, Donaldson, Langton, Richards, Morrieson, and Pelly; Surg.-Majors Roch and Rendall; Qrmr. Vickers.

59th Regiment, at St. James's Hall, on Monday. Present:—Gen. Hope Graham, C.B.; Cols. de Montmorency, Clarke, Chadwick, Macnamara of Ayle, and C. S. Baker; Sir Henry Gordon, K.C.B.; Capts. Goodall, Drought, and Cowan; Lieut. Medhurst, &c.

66th Regiment, at the Albion, last week. Present:—Major Stewart; Capts. Torrens, Welman, Soady, and Day; and Mr. Baker Cresswell.

67th Regiment, at Willis's Rooms, on the 4th inst. Present:—Gens. Thomas and Knox; Cols. Caulfield Pratt and Hague; Major Cardew; Capts. Knox, Connellan, Jones, Middleton, Poole, White, and Quirk; Deputy-Surg. Gen. Lamprey; Messrs. Popham and Ramsey.

69th Regiment, at the Criterion, on Wednesday. Present:—Gen. Mackirdy; Cols. Hon. Fox Powys, Edgar, FitzGerald, Butler, C.B.; Brigade Surg. Clark; Capts. Hill, Stirke, Aitchison, Borton, Gzowski, Holmes, Barnes, D. King, Swiney, Sir H. Fletcher, Bart., M.P.; Messrs. Campbell, Wainman, Randolph, Ingram, Ball, Dickinson, Tapp, Reynolds, Caunter, Sillem, and Cass.

71st Highland Light Infantry, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, on the 1st inst. Present:—Gen. Dalrymple, C.B.; Major-Gens. Hope, C.B., and Robertson; Sir H. Dalrymple, Bart., the Earl of Orkney; Cols. McDonnell and Lambton; Lieut.-Col. Halkett; Majors Brickenden, St. Leger, and Fawkes; Capts. Prince, Neville, Leslie, Harris, Morgan, Spens, Dawson, De Lancey, Craigie, Reid, and Singleton; Messrs. Wingfield, Aldridge, Pocklington, Anstey, Lyster, Mansel, Gardiner, Garland, Montgomery, Goff, Balfour, Hunt, Rycroft; Sir John St. George, Bart., and the Hon. H. G. Anson.

83rd Regiment, at the Albion, last week. Present:—Cols. Campbell, Labalmondiere, Sprot, and Wakefield; Majors Beazley, Pennefather, and Blunt; Capts. de Montmorency, Whitlock, and Disney-Roebuck; Messrs. Foster-James, Sandford, Downman, and Bridger, and Dr. Robinson.

88th Regiment, at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant, on Tuesday. Present:—Gen. Jeffreys, C.B., Col. Steevens, Surg.-Gen. Crosse, Dr. Meade, Capts. Sir G. Larpent, Bart., Baynes, Ernst, Gilby, Jeffreys, and King.

90th Light Infantry, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 3rd inst. Present:—Gens. Rattray and Ross; Cols. Campbell, Perryn, Wade, and Irby; Majors Sir H. Goodricke, Bart., Laye, and Stevens; Capts. Close, Carter, Campbell, Delavoye, Herford, Maclachlan, Maude, and Persse.

92nd Gordon Highlanders, at the Ship and Turtle, on the 25th ult. Present:—Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Gen. Atherley, the Earl of Orkney, Lieut.-Col. Tattnall, Mr. T. D. Gordon, Lieut.-Col. Lockhart, Major Hay, Mr. P. Stirling, Lieut.-Col. Greenhill Gardyne, Capts. M'Callum and Dawson, Qrmr. Bignell, Capts. Brooke and Tufnell Robson, Mr. I. T. M. Hamilton, Mr. C. Bethune, Mr. E. Gilpin Brown, Mr. H. Gordon, Capts. Murphy and Gordon, and Mr. A. Lawrie.

101st Fusiliers, at St. James's Restaurant, on Tuesday. Present:—Major-Gens. Salusbury, C.B., and Battye; Cols. Sir Trevor Wheler, De Longueville, Innes, Lambert, and Hunter; Majors Butler, V.C., Brown, V.C., and Jervis; Capts. Daniell, Warner, Miles, Fortescue, Sewell-Garra; and Messrs. Pope and Knight.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

"An Outsider" writes:—"Hoping that the Infantry regiments are not to remain in their present straggling and sprawling state as regards their numbering and county titles, I venture to submit a scheme for adjusting their arrangement. I believe that the two-battalion regiment, with a permanently localised depôt (capable of being expanded, when both battalions are on foreign service, into a third or provisional battalion), is the proper thing for the British Service; but at present, where two single-battalion regiments differing in county titles and colour of facings are linked together, things do not work well. The sixty senior regiments will retain their numbers, but some of their localities will be changed, viz:—

1st	Regiment	from	Berwickshire, &c.	to	Lanarkshire
8th	—	—	Lancashire	—	Derbyshire
25th	—	—	Yorkshire	—	Berwickshire, &c.
36th	—	—	Worcestershire	—	Durham
40th	—	—	Lancashire	—	Wiltshire
46th	—	—	Cornwall	—	Yorks, W. R.
53rd	—	—	Shropshire	—	Lancashire
54th	—	—	Derbyshire	—	Leinster
55th	—	—	Cumberland	—	Lancashire
56th	—	—	Essex	—	Ulster
58th	—	—	Northampton	—	Staffordshire

The next ten regiments become second battalions of 28th, 40th*, 45th*, 58th*, 59th*, 49th, 37th, 36th*, 41st, and 31st respectively. Those marked (*) are changes.

71st and 78th	Regiments	form	the new	61st	Regiment.
72nd and 91st	—	—	—	62nd	—
83rd and 86th	—	—	—	63rd	—
87th and 88th	—	—	—	64th	—
92nd and 93rd	—	—	—	65th	—
101st and 104th	—	—	—	66th	—
102nd and 103rd	—	—	—	67th	—

The other regiments to be put in as second battalions as near to the present arrangement as possible, but with due regard to their past history and colour of facings. The 100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) Regiment will be left to itself, its depôt being at Cork. No doubt it will be able to recruit for itself in the old fashion, and maybe the time is not far distant when it will become a *Canadian* regiment in reality; its number must be dropped. Changes in linking of battalions:—

73rd	becomes	2nd Battalion of	55th	in	Lancashire.
* 82nd	—	—	53rd	—	—
* 84th	—	—	46th	—	Yorks W.R.
* 89th	—	—	56th	—	Ulster.
90th	—	—	43rd	—	Shropshire.
94th	—	—	54th	—	Leinster.
95th	—	—	34th	—	Cumberland.
96th	—	—	44th	—	Essex.
98th	—	—	32nd	—	Cornwall.
99th	—	—	30th	—	Lancashire.
106th	—	—	29th	—	Worcestershire.
109th	—	—	48th	—	Northampton.

The grouping of small counties to remain as at present, excepting that the 16th is to belong to Bedford or Huntingdon only, allowing Hertford to own the 49th in conjunction with Berkshire. The 24th is to belong to Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, and *Montgomery*, taking the latter Welsh county from the 43rd, which is to belong to Shropshire and *Monmouth*. The three-cornered brigade at Leicester is to be changed to two distinct regimental depôts. One regiment is abstracted from Lancashire, but the 46th is to be made common to Yorks West Riding and Lancashire, and bear the title of the present 84th. Uniforms of the two single-battalion regiments, forming the new two-battalion regiments, will be assimilated, the colour of facings of senior regiment being adopted, excepting where the junior regiment has the royal blue. Achievements and badges will be clubbed, excepting that the 94th and 96th will drop the achievements they have lately improperly borrowed from the old "Scots brigade" and "Queen's Germans." 73rd and 90th have to come out of Scotland, to make room for the repatriation of 25th. 74th to lose Highland designation and plaids on becoming 2nd Batn. of Cameronians. 71st and 78th to conform either by both being kilted or wearing trews,—the latter, I should think, is best.

New Arrangement of Infantry Regiments.—The words in *italics* would not be on colours, but would be in *Army List* and other official documents. The bracketted numbers shew what the second battalion is formed from.

Regiments.	Facings.	Localities.
1st Royal Scots	Blue	Lanarkshire.
2nd Queen's Royal (1st Surrey)	Blue	Surrey.
3rd East Kent (The Buffs)	Buff	Kent.
4th King's Own (1st Lancashire)	Blue	Lancashire.
5th Northumberland Fusiliers	Green	Northumberland.
6th Royal Warwickshire	Blue	Warwickshire.
7th Royal Fusiliers (1st Middlesex)	Blue	Middlesex.
8th King's Derbyshire	Blue	Derbyshire.
9th Norfolk	Yellow	Norfolk.
10th Lincolnshire	Yellow	Lincolnshire.
11th Devonshire	Green	Devonshire.
12th Suffolk and Cambridge	Yellow	Suffolk & Cambridge.
13th Somersetshire, Prince Albert's Light Infantry	Blue	Somersetshire.
14th Prince of Wales's Own (1st Yorkshire, West Riding)	Buff	Yorkshire W.R.
15th Yorkshire, East Riding	Yellow	Yorkshire E.R.
16th Bedford and Huntingdon	Yellow	Beds. and Hunts.
17th Leicestershire	White	Leicestershire.
18th Royal Irish	Blue	Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Wexford.
19th Yorkshire, North Riding, Princess of Wales's Own	Green	Yorkshire N.R.
20th Second Lancashire	Yellow	Lancashire.
21st Royal Scots Fusiliers	Blue	Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Selkirk, & Roxburgh.
22nd Cheshire	Yellow	Cheshire.
23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Blue	Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, Denbigh, and Merioneth.
24th Second Welsh	Green	Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, & Montgomery.
25th King's Own Borderers	Blue	Berwick, Peebles, Haddington, Linlithgow, & Edinburgh.
26th Cameronians	Yellow (74)	Lanarkshire.
27th Inniskilling	Buff (108)	Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh.
28th Gloucestershire	Yellow (61)	Gloucestershire.
29th Hereford and Worcester	Yellow (106)	Herefordshire and Worcestershire.
30th Duke of Edinburgh's (3rd Lancashire)	Yellow (99)	Lancashire.
31st Second Surrey	Buff (70)	Surrey.
32nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.	White (98)	Cornwall.
33rd Duke of Wellington's (2nd Yorks. W.R.)	Red (76)	Yorks. W.R.
34th Cumberland & Westmorel'nd	Yellow (95)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
35th Royal Sussex	Blue (107)	Sussex.
36th Durham Light Infantry	Green (68)	Durham.
37th Hampshire	Yellow (67)	Hants.
38th 1st Staffordshire	Yellow (80)	Stafford.
39th Dorsetshire	Green (75)	Dorset.
40th Wiltshire	Buff (62)	Wilts.
41st South Welsh	White (69)	Glamorgan, Carmarthen, & Pembroke.
42nd Queen's Own Royal Highlanders (Black Watch)	Blue (79)	Perth, Forfar, & Fife.
43rd Monmouth and Shropshire Light Infantry	White (90)	Monmouth and Salop.
44th Essex	Yellow (96)	Essex.
45th Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Foresters)	Green (63)	Notts.
46th York and Lancaster	Yellow (84)	Yorks. W.R.
47th Fourth Lancashire	White (81)	Lancashire.
48th Northampton and Rutland	Buff (109)	Nrthmptn. & Rtlnd.
49th Hertford and Berkshire	Green (66)	Herts and Berks.
50th Queen's Own, West Kent	Blue (97)	Kent.
51st King's Own Light Infantry (3rd Yorks. W.R.)	Blue (105)	Yorks. W.R.
52nd Oxford and Buckingham, King's Light Infantry	Blue (85)	Oxon and Bucks.
53rd Fifth Lancashire	Red (82)	Lancashire.
54th First Leinster	Green (94)	King's co., Queen's co., Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.
55th Sixth Lancashire	Green (73)	Lancashire.
56th Princess Victorias' Irish	Purple (89)	Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh and Louth.
57th Duke of Cambridge's Middlesex	Yellow (77)	Middlesex.
58th Second Staffordshire	Black (64)	Stafford.
59th Fourth Yorkshire West Riding	White (65)	Yorkshire W.R.
60th King's Rifle Corps	—	—
61st Northern Highlanders Light Infantry	Buff (71, 78)	Inverness, Ross.*
62nd Princess Louise's Western Highlanders	Yellow (72 and 91)	Argyll and Bute.†
63rd Royal Antrim and Down	Blue (83, 86)	Antrim and Down.
64th Royal Connaught Fusiliers	Blue (87, 88)	Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo.
65th Gordon Highlanders	Yellow (92 and 93)	Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine.
66th Royal Munster Fusiliers	Blue (101 & 104)	Cork, Kerry, Clare, and Limerick.
67th Royal Leinster Fusiliers	Blue (102 & 103)	Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, & Carlow.
Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brig.	—	—
Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment	—	—

* Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Elgin, Orkney, and Shetland.
† Stirling, Renfrew, Dunbarton, Kinross, and Clackmannan.

Mr. John S. Harper, storekeeper at the Naval establishment, Trincomalee, for the last fifteen years, has been retired. A gratifying event terminated his career in the Service of nearly half a century by the presentation of an address by the native employés and others, who arrayed themselves in robes and turbans of the gayest colours for the occasion. Mr. Harper carries with him the wishes of all.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. The name of Mr. J. A. Bloxam, late Assist.-Surg., was inadvertently omitted from the list of those who attended the late regimental dinner. The handsome fountain erected by command of the Queen in memory of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Biddulph is now finished, and forms a prominent object on the road between the Victoria and Chain Bridges over the Dee at Balmoral. It is built of rough and hewn granite, and bears the following inscription :—"To the honoured memory of Sir Thomas Middleton Biddulph, K.C.B., P.C. This fountain is erected by Queen Victoria, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of his faithful services to the Queen and Royal Family for 27 years. Born, July 27, 1809. Died, Sept. 28, 1878." The fountain is in the form of an arch, and a constant supply of water from the Dee runs into a trough of polished granite.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. The squadron stationed at Heidelberg held an athletic meeting on April 22. The inhabitants of the village availed themselves of the opportunity to present a purse of fifteen guineas to the men of the detachment, accompanied by a letter stating the pleasure they had enjoyed from witnessing their performances at various evening entertainments, concluding by wishing success to the athletic club of the squadron. The different events on the programme were then contested, with the following results :—100 yards' race—Pte. Webb, 1; Pte. Gordon, 2. One mile race—Pte. Fielding, 1; Pte. Parker, 2. Non-commissioned officers' race—Corpl. Penton, 1; Corpl. Williams, 2. High jump—Pte. Bond, 1. Hurdle race—Pte. Gordon, 1; Pte. Almond, 2. Three-legged race—Ptes. Fielding and Hanlon, 1. Half-mile race—Pte. Dean, 1; Pte. Byrne, 2. Sack race—Pte. McPheley, 1. Tug-of-war between B and G Troops—G Troop won. Bucket race—Pte. Willis, 1. Quarter-mile race—Pte. McPheley, 1; Pte. Hanlon, 2. Mr. C. Hope-Henderson-Roe, late sub-lieut., has been appointed 2nd Lieut. in the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers.

4th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Pope, late adjt. of the Cheshire Yeomanry, is to be brought on to the establishment to fill the first vacancy which may occur amongst the captains, when he will return to regimental duty from the staff of Major-Gen. J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., at Aldershot.

4th Hussars. No orders have yet been received at Shorncliffe for the removal of the regiment to Aldershot. A correspondent complains that we have treated the regiment unfairly in stating that it is unfit to go to Aldershot. We certainly had no desire to wound the feelings of Col. Moore and his officers when we recommended that the regiment should be given a little longer time to pull itself together before proceeding to our tactical station. All we desired to do was to point out the dangers of the course which some have suggested, and although the 4th were specially mentioned, we did not wish it to be supposed that the regiment is in a worse condition than any other cavalry corps of its standing on the roster under the present system of short service. It was against a dangerous practice that we considered it necessary to write, and though we much regret that the officers of the 4th Hussars have considered that our articles have reflected unfavourably upon them and their regiment, we still adhere to our original opinion that it is a great mistake to send a cavalry regiment to Aldershot, with its ranks full of recruits, and put it under canvas, where the men naturally get somewhat out of hand, hard as the commanding officer and troop officers may strive to keep them under control.

6th Dragoons. Capt. M'Kean, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. F. Maude, V.C., K.C.B., in India, has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

8th Hussars. A correspondent writing from Cabul says :—"Gen. Stewart is sending back three batteries of artillery, also the 8th Hussars from the Cabul Force."

10th Hussars. Capt. Liddell is to be allowed to retain his appointment as adjt. of the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury, to complete five years' service. He was appointed in July, 1876.

11th Hussars. Brevet Major Rivett-Carnac is now *en route* to India, to take up his appointment as Military Secretary to Gen. Warre at Bombay, having embarked at Venice in the P. and O. Company's steamer Deccan this week.

17th Lancers. The *Irish Times* states that Capt. Duke, who lately arrived in England on the close of the Zulu campaign, does not proceed to India to rejoin his regiment, he having applied for appointment to a Yeomanry adjutancy.

20th Hussars. The following announcement appears in Indian General Orders :—"Capt. (Lieut.-Col. in 20th Hussars) F. Chenevix-Trench, to have the position of Major in the cadre of the late 2nd Eur. Light Cavalry, from Feb. 25, 1880, vice Major (Lieut.-Col. in 20th Hussars) J. C. Lockwood, retired on half-pay."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieuts. R. L. S. Vassall, 5th Brig., and C. W. M. Lane, 8th Brig., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Lieut. G. F. A. Norton, 9th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on urgent private affairs.

Major-Gen. H. P. de Tessier (late Bengal) has been admitted to colonel's allowances from Feb. 26 last, vice Gen. A. Huyshe, deceased.

A correspondent writes from Cabul on May 4 :—"Capts. Freeth and Corbett, R.A., proceed to India to-morrow on sick-leave; the latter to England for one year."

Major F. A. Whinyates, A Brig. R.H.A., who has been suffering from the effects of exposure to the sun while on active service, has been granted an extension of his leave of absence to July 31 for the re-establishment of his health.

Brevet Major J. F. Maurice has been transferred from the 10th Brig. to the 3rd Brig., and ordered to join the Depôt Baty. at Newbridge on Aug. 15, in place of Capt. Martin, placed on temporary half-pay.

Capt. P. W. H. Miles, 11th Brig., has been appointed adjt. of the 8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The 1st (Capt. Jelf's) Company quitted Shorncliffe Camp—strength, 2 officers, 3 serjeants, and 68 rank and file, with 4 women and 3 children—on Monday afternoon, May 10, and after travelling through the night, *viâ* Waterloo and Willesden, embarked at Liverpool at 5 a.m. on the 11th in the Allan mail steamer Hibernian (Capt. F. Archer), for Halifax, N.S. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men were delighted with the accommodation provided, and with the great courtesy and kindness they experienced from all on board, from Capt. Archer downwards. The ship has the reputation of being the smartest on the line. Halifax was reached on Saturday, May 22, and on the Monday three companies, the 1st Detachment, 4th, and 26th, paraded with the garrison for the Queen's Birthday parade, under the command of Capt. Jelf, R.E.

Col. Gordon has, in a private letter, given some further explanations regarding his resignation of the post of private secretary to the Viceroy of India. He says that with a turbulent disposition like his, he would be more likely to do harm than good, and would only be too likely to involve Lord Ripon in difficulties.

Lieut. A. H. Bagnold has been ordered home from Cyprus, to join a telegraph company, Lieut. H. M. Sinclair, having returned from Bombay, will succeed him as district Royal Engineer at Limassol.

Capt. J. G. Booth has been appointed adjt. of the 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteers, and Capt. R. Calrow, adjt. of the 1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteers.

Grenadier Guards. Major and Brevet Col. Sturt succeeds to the command of the regiment, vice Col. Burnaby, promoted a major-general, Capt. and Brevet Col. Smith becoming major. Lieuts. and Capts. the Hon. A. W. F. Fraser (Master of Saltoun) and Percy are about to be gazetted capts. and lieut.-cols.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Masters, 2nd Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer, Bhopal Battalion, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from Nov. 25, 1878.

4th King's Own. Major Gwyn, on the Half-pay List, has been appointed Major of the 4th Norfolk R.V. Schoolmaster J. A. Cunningham has been transferred from the 47th Regiment to the 1st Batn. at Barbadoes. The depôts of the 1st and 2nd Batns. have moved from Fleetwood to Lancaster.

5th Fusiliers. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rowland becomes lieut.-col., vice Col. Roberts, promoted to the establishment of General officers; Brevet Major Oldfield obtains the majority, and Lieut. Kilgour the company. Lieut. Pennington, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

6th Regiment. Lieut. Faithfull, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Daly, 1st Batn., is about to be appointed adjt. of the 9th Middlesex R.V. Capt. Sweny has vacated his appointment as adjt. of the 26th Kent R.V. Lieut. D. H. J. H. Dive, 2nd Batn., was drowned whilst bathing at Kohundelani, in the Bolan, on the 1st ult. The deceased entered the Army, Nov. 12, 1873.

14th Regiment. Lieut. Schuyler, 2nd Batn., has been recommended for the adjutancy. Lieut. Vowell, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

16th Regiment. Capt. Whittuck, 1st Batn., has taken up duty as adjt. of the Bedford Militia.

17th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. St. Quintin, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer of the 30th Bengal N.I., on probation.

20th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. O'Neill succeeds to the command, vice Col. Davis, retired upon half-pay; Capt. Smyth becoming major, and Lieut. Savage capt. We learn from Cyprus that the 1st Batn. was to have moved to Platris on the 1st inst., and will be located there under canvas until the weather becomes warm enough on Mount Tröodos to permit them to be encamped there.

21st Fusiliers. Major Cook, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on urgent private affairs. A correspondent sends the following letter to the *Times of India* :—"Pretoria, April 1, 1880.—About three months ago the public were informed through the columns of your largely circulated newspaper how an inspection of the Infantry troops stationed here was made by his Excellency Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. How he expressed himself satisfied with the cleanliness and smartness of the men, which expression of satisfaction could but mean that, for the few days they had been at comparative rest, they had lost no time in changing the ragged, weary-looking warrior of Dec. 22 into the red-coated, clean-faced soldier. Good, new, well-made clothing are very desirable indeed, but these having been secured and given to those who require them, much still remains to be done before you have the smart, well-shaped appearance of a soldier. And a task of no ordinary difficulty is set before those upon whom responsibility rests, to polish the rough points of appearance of 600 men—and, by untiring exertions, to bring the number I have mentioned to such perfection that every movement is performed with such correctness as that the keenest observer cannot discern the least hitch. I am sure it is unnecessary to say that the 21st Regiment coming into Pretoria was, to use a common expression, completely pulled asunder. Marching, if I may say, night and day for nine months over a tract of country which baffles any description which suggests itself to me. Consequently, the men were out of shape. And so, I say, the task of converting their appearance and movements into what they should be, was a task of enormous magnitude set before those appointed for that purpose. So, with willing minds on every side, it was commenced early in January, and cool hours for drill were selected by Lieut.-Col. Hazlerigg, and with the assistance of his efficient adjutant and hard-working serjeant-major, with non-commissioned officers whose exertions were untiring aid, the regiment progressed towards perfection, till on this evening they were again ordered out for inspection by his Excellency Sir G. Wolseley, previous to his departure from the Transvaal. So, at 4.45 p.m., the Royal Scots were formed up at the place appointed, the dress being drill order, with helmets; and I might here remark that, to the eye, a nicer or more sightly head-dress could not be selected for a soldier. Punctually at the appointed time, Sir Garnet arrived on the ground. For myself, I would say a smarter, cleaner, neater (or in movements a more easy and graceful) lot of young fellows I never expected to see together, responding to every word of command from their gallant leader with a precision which would do credit to any corps at home for many years. No wonder Sir Garnet said again and again, 'Well done, well done!' No wonder when a severe test had been concluded (lasting for two hours) that Lieut.-Col. Hazlerigg was so highly complimented on the regiment under his command, which expressions of praise he so gladly conveyed to his men and officers in the dusk of the evening, before dismissing them off parade."

22nd Regiment. Major Bluett, 2nd Batn., has been appointed commandant of the Murree Convalescent Depôt, as a temporary measure. Capt. Matterson, 1st Batn., has been granted leave of absence, pending his appointment as adjt. of the 26th Middlesex R.V.

25th Regiment. Capt. Curtis, 1st Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Taylor, arrived at Cabul on the 3rd ult., in charge of details for the 72nd Highlanders, 9th and 67th Regiments, also details of Royal Artillery.

28th Regiment. Lieut. Coghlan is a candidate for appointment to the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

38th Regiment. Capt. Conor is about to resign his appointment as Adjt. of the 49th Middlesex R.V., in order to accept a civil appointment.

40th Regiment. Lieut. Browne, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

44th Regiment. Major Rennie has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

47th Regiment. Capt. Cooper has been ordered to join the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department at the Horse Guards for four months' duty from August 1. Schoolmaster J. A. Cunningham will shortly proceed to the West Indies, on transfer to the 1st Batn. 4th Regiment, being succeeded by Schoolmaster Harper. Capt. Biscoe has been gazetted adjt. of the 1st Fifeshire Rifle Volunteers, with effect from the 12th ult.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major J. M. Moody, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to relieve Major J. Delves Broughton, in command of the Royal Marine recruiting party in London, on the 1st prox., Major Broughton's time having expired. He is ordered to rejoin head-quarters, Gosport. Major J. C. Hore, R.M.L.I., is ordered to relieve Major Moody, in command of the recruiting party at Hull.

A medal for long service and good conduct has been awarded to Serjt. Edward Hore, 35th Company R.M.L.I.

54th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hughes has vacated his appointment as commandant of the Darjeeling Depôt, and as second in-command of the regiment, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Shiffner, on leave in England. Lieut. Elrington has been granted leave from India to England, on private affairs.

57th Regiment. The *Natal Witness* says :—"The Cape Colony may be congratulated on having secured the services of Col. Clarke, of the 57th Regt., as the commandant-general of its colonial forces. A braver or better officer could not easily be found in the Army. In the last Blue-book frequent testimony is borne by Gen. Crealock and Sir Garnet Wolseley to the admirable services rendered by this officer, both at Ginginhlovo and Fort Chelmsford, and subsequently in command of the flying column that returned into Natal by the Middle Drift. The professional difficulties connected with his acceptance of the appointment have probably been overcome, to the great benefit of all South Africa." The *Standard* says :—"Capt. Lord Gifford, V.C., has accepted the post of Inspector-General of Police in the colony of Mauritius, vacant by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Brien, C.M.G." Lieut. Bellingham, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 12th Bengal N.I., and Lieut. Bellers to the 17th Bengal N.I., on probation.

59th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Twynam, 59th Regiment, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, for his gallant attempt to save the life of a wounded soldier of the 60th Rifles at the battle of Ahmed Kheyl. The following is a list of non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded in action in Afghanistan on April 19 :—Killed—Pte. G. Rutherford, Colour-Serjt. Chessum, and Pte. G. Ward. Severely wounded—Serjt. F. Thompson, Pte. J. Saunders, J. Connolly, A. Lunn, P. Daly, and J. Wood; Drummers J. Butler and W. Worthington, Pte. Blake; Bugler. Fitzpatrick; and Pte. J. Bungay. Slightly wounded—Ptes. J. Calliper and J. Olliver. Killed in action at Ghuzni on April 23—Pte. W. Cook.

60th Rifles. Major Henderson obtains the lieut.-colonelcy, vice Col. Hinxman, who has been placed upon half-pay, on completing five years' service in command of a battalion, Capt. Trotman becoming major.

63rd Regiment. Capt. Cook and Lieut. Lang have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Parsons, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

64th Regiment. Lieut. Steele, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 33rd Bengal N.I. as officiating wing-officer, on probation. Lieut. Meller obtains the company, vacant by the retirement of Capt. Savage.

66th Regiment. Intimation has been received from Candahar that, on the evening of the 7th ult., when returning from Kokeran, Capt. Garrett, who was accompanied by Leckie, Transport Train, was fired at from behind a wall, by, it is supposed, men returned from Ghuznee. Capt. Garrett was severely wounded, and one of the escort, a Sind Horse trooper, slightly.

67th Regiment. A telegram from Cabul, dated May 28, states that the regiment, with the 45th Sikhs, has marched to reinforce Jugdulluck, taking the place of the local flying column, which is about to start on a punitive expedition. Capt. White has been appointed adjt. of the 5th Hants Rifle Volunteers, with effect from the 20th ult.

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Westropp has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

70th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ralston, late commandant of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depôt, has been reappointed commandant, a temporary measure, vice Lieut.-Col. Hughes, 54th Regt. Lieut. Rodwell is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation. Lieut. Shawe, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. and Adjt. Nagle has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Col. Macdonnell's papers are in, and his name may be expected to appear in the *Gazette* presently. It is to be hoped that due consideration will be paid to his claims on the score of long service in the regiment.

79th Highlanders. Capt. Annesley has been appointed adjt. of the 1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers, with effect from the 18th ult.

85th Light Infantry. Lieut. Bulman has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

90th Light Infantry. Major Ward and 2nd Lieut. Anderson have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

92nd Highlanders. Writing from Cabul on the 4th ult., a correspondent says:—"Major White, of the 92nd, lately appointed Military Secretary to the new Viceroy, left to-day for Bombay." The announcement of Major White's appointment seems to have given great satisfaction throughout India and in Afghanistan. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"The appointment of Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, to be Military Secretary to the new Viceroy is quite unexceptionable. Beyond being a most gallant soldier, White is a man of brains and books; with good looks, good manners, and a good estate in Ireland. Every one knows him and likes him; and being his son-in-law, he is pleasantly associated in every one's mind with that celebrated churchman, Archdeacon Baly."

97th Regiment. Capt. Belgrave has been appointed adjutant of the 26th Kent R.V., with effect from the 17th ult.

98th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Simpson has been granted leave from Malta to England, from the 10th inst. to Oct. 15.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, 3rd Batn., is about to be seconded, on appointment as private secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Lyster, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 33rd Bengal N.I., on probation.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Claridge, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 3rd Bengal N.I., on probation. Lieut. Doyle obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Savage.

Army Service Corps. No. 5 Compy. will embark at Woolwich in H.M.S. Assistance on the 16th inst. for Dublin, and will be quartered in Portobello Barracks, relieving No. 13 Compy., which will go to the Curragh, the detachment of No. 4 Compy. now assisting in the summer drills, rejoining head-quarters in Dublin.

Medical Department. The *Irish Times* hears that a deputy-surgeon-general will soon be sent to the Curragh to perform the duties of principal medical officer, as was formerly the case.

Veterinary Department. We regret to learn that 1st Class Vet.-Surg. G. Longman, Cavalry Depôt, is in such a state of health that it is feared he will have to retire on permanent half-pay. 1st Class Vet.-Surg. J. W. Callow has vacated his appointment as vet.-surg. on the Staff at Aldershot, which he has held for the last thirteen years, and has been posted to Shorncliffe.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Bedford. Capt. Whittuck, 16th Foot, has assumed the duties of adjt., vice Brevet Major Josselyn, 96th Foot, resigned the appointment.

Royal Berks. The regiment left Aldershot on Saturday last, and returned to Reading, where it was dismissed on the conclusion of its training.

Royal Cornwall Rangers. At the inspection, held at Bodmin at the close of the annual training, Col. Montgomery expressed himself as highly pleased with the manner in which the regiment turned out, considered the march-past exceedingly steady, and that the general bearing and discipline of the men reflected great credit on the officers. Col. Montgomery also mentioned that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (the hon. colonel) was particularly struck with the smartness of the regiment at the review of Treliske. The captains were called out to drill the battalion, and the subalterns to drill the company, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves was highly creditable. The officers present at the inspection were Lieut.-Col. Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., Major E. St. Aubyn, Capt. and Hon. Major Andrew, Capts. Hon. C. Eliot, Sir W. Onslow, Bart., J. D. Onslow, Lloyd, H. H. Ley, and Lacon; Lieuts. Kendall, Blake-Aughton, Bickford-Smith, Littleton, and Vyvyan; 2nd Lieuts. Marland, Washbourn, H. R. Vyvyan, and E. A. Ley; Capt. and Adjt. Lakin, Qrmr. Chivers, and Surg.-Major Couch. Rank and file number 650. Capt. Sir William Onslow, Bart., was presented by Lord Mount-Edgecumbe to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Lady Falmouth's ball at Tregothnan. Sir William formerly served in the 12th Foot, and saw active service in New Zealand. Later on during the ball other officers of the Rangers were presented to his Royal Highness. During the review at Truro, the Prince of Wales as hon. colonel wore the uniform of the regiment.

Huntingdon Rifles. Capt. Viscount Mandeville is about to be transferred to the Armagh Militia.

Leicestershire. The following officers of the regiment dined at the Albion on Thursday evening last, on the occasion of the annual regimental dinner:—Majors Worswick and Pearson; Capt. and Adjt. Watson; Capts. Goodchild, Stephen, and Thompson; Lieuts. Hon. C. W. Baillie-Cochrane, Markham, Lord D. Beresford, Chaplin, and Farnham.

Royal Sussex. The annual dinner of the officers—past and present—took place at Willis's Rooms on the 2nd inst., when the following were present:—Col. Aldridge; Lieut.-Col. St. John; Majors Bethune, C. Bridger, W. Bridger, Goring, Rasch, and Wisden; Capts. Barchard, H. C. Bridger, Burrell, Carr Lloyd, Dowler, Godman, Lawrell, and M'Whinnie; Messrs. A. J. W. Biddulph (high sheriff of Sussex), A. G. Bridger, Broadwood, Combe, Floyd, Heinemann, and Henty; and Lord E. Talbot.

Kildare Rifles. The following officers are training with the regiment at the Curragh, viz.:—Col. Mansfield, Major Hon. E. Lawless, Hon. Major Mansfield; Capts. Tynte, Rynd, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, and Blacker; Lieuts. Sherrard, J. C. Kennedy, Nugent-Humble, Vereker, W. H. Kennedy, and Loftus-Tottenham; 2nd Lieuts. Gresson and Lord C. Fitzgerald; Capt. Montgomery (adjt.) and Qrmr. Gage.

Kilkenny Fusiliers. This regiment, under command of Col. St. George, assembled at Kilkenny on the 31st ult. for its annual training, numbering in all 3 field-officers, 7 captains, 11 subalterns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 2 surgeons-major, 6 staff serjeants, 26 serjeants, 8 drummers, and 768 rank and file. The men are quartered in the Military Barracks, which have been found insufficient to accommodate the entire regiment; consequently, tents have been pitched within the barrack grounds for the remainder. The following officers are present, viz.:—Col. St. George; Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Langrishe, Bart.; Major Neville; Capts. Morris-Wall, Hely, Cahill, Thacker, Stannard, Sutherland, and Butler; Lieuts. Thacker, Adamthwaite, Aylmer, Den Keatinge, and Knox; 2nd Lieuts. Tighe, James, Stone, Stannard, Nicholson, and Dennis; Capt. and Adjt. Dawson, Qrmr. Lambert, Surgs.-Major Lyster and Magee. Capt. Shore has leave of absence. The annual regimental sports will take place to-day.

Capt. Turner, 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, writes from The Woodlands, near Stockport:—"I wish to draw the attention of Militia officers to the fact that a Militia team will this year, for the first time, have an opportunity of competing in one of the matches at the Wimbledon meeting of the National Rifle Association. The Donegal Cup competition is the one I allude to, and it has hitherto been confined to the Regular Army and the Volunteers. Teams are now to be allowed from the Navy and the Militia. The conditions are 12 men a side, with Martini-Henry rifles; seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. As an old Wimbledon competitor, I shall be most happy to do all I can to assist in organising a team from the Militia; and I hope that adjutants, officers, and instructors of musketry will endeavour to arrange for some of the best shots in their regiments being sent to the Wimbledon meeting, so that we may be well represented."

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

A correspondent writes from Sheffield:—"More than 20 years ago, I offered some suggestions which, at the present moment, may not be out of place, and which I am induced to renew since reading Col. Thesiger's remarks when recently inspecting the 1st West York Yeomanry. He said, 'The 2nd Squadron were mostly mounted on ponies.' Firstly,—Allow no horse in a regiment of Yeomanry which would not be passed for a regular cavalry regiment; and to commence. In the first place, on a certain day order the veterinary-surgeon to make an inspection of the horses in a certain locality, and cast all horses unfit for the work; then let the owners either supply fresh ones, or retire. How can men do their duty when their horses are unfit for theirs? Better have an efficient regiment of 250, than a mob of 600 mounted enthusiasts Secondly,—Again, at such stations as Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, &c., where artillery or cavalry are stationed (with riding-schools attached), let such as like attend with their horses at certain periods, and receive instruction gratis. So much for the horse,—now for the men. Thirdly,—Let the surgeon pass no man who is unfit for the duties of a cavalry soldier; the country cannot afford play-toys just for the gratification of certain individuals who desire to be tricked out as cavalry soldiers. Fourthly,—On a man joining a regiment of Yeomanry, compel him to go through a course of instruction in riding, and until he has a certificate, don't allow him to parade with his regiment. In six months he should be readily able to pass any examination laid down, and some little pressure like this would act as an incentive to exertion. Something of this kind adopted would speedily make our Yeomanry as efficient and valuable as the other branches of our Volunteers, infantry, artillery, and engineers. In conclusion, I will just ask a simple question. Take one of our Regular cavalry regiments (say, 450 strong), what is the very least number of Yeomanry (on their undrilled horses) would it take to disorganise the whole?"

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3rd London Rifles. We give insertion with much pleasure to the following letter, which will have the effect of at once removing any impression which may have existed in the minds of our correspondents, that the conduct of the men of the regiment off duty, to which reference has been made, was due to want of care or proper precaution on the part of the regimental authorities, who undoubtedly deserve great credit for the promptitude with which they have acted:—"Head-quarters, 79 Farringdon Street, June 9, 1880.—Sir,—In view of the serious charges made by you in your issue of the 5th inst., against the good character and discipline of the 3rd London Rifles, allow me to request that you will inform me of the place and hour at which you saw 'over 100 of my men in broad daylight slouch past a field-officer of another regiment in full uniform without one of them making the slightest attempt at saluting.' Also of the place where you met 20 of the men, and the particulars of their misconduct, which you describe as 'reflecting the utmost disgrace upon the whole Service.' This is the first occasion during 14 years that I have had the honour to command the regiment that any reflections have been made upon its good conduct and I ask for the above information to facilitate the regimental inquiry I have ordered respecting the irregularities which you assert came under your personal observation. As to your adoption of the opinions of your correspondents of the want of care in the acceptance of recruits by the commanding officers of the 2nd and 3rd City of London Volunteers, I beg to state that I have refused, since Jan. 1 last, more than 70 men for my regiment, in consequence of their inability to furnish the references of respectability exacted by me from all applicants for enrolment.—I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., Robt. P. Laurie, Lieut.-Col. commandant, commanding 3rd London Rifles."

2nd Middlesex Rifles, under command of Lieut.-Col. Lord Ranelagh, underwent a most creditable inspection on Saturday last, at the hands of Col. Gipps, Scots Guards, turning out, as it ever does, in strong force, and manœuvring with that steadiness and precision which have made a name for the South Middlesex throughout the kingdom.

19th Surrey Rifles. Major R. W. Ray addresses to us the following letter:—"Having been placed in command of the above corps through the resignation of Lieut.-Col. V. H. Labrow (sent to the War Office, but not yet gazetted), I beg to call your attention to an article in your *Gazette* of June 5. I feel assured that you have inserted this under some wrong impression, and that you would not wish to injure what you justly term one of the best regiments in the county of Surrey. Therefore I write to correct such an impression, and to state that the regiment is open to any inquiry, and will bear comparison with any Metropolitan or Surrey corps." We are glad to find that the 19th Surrey has succeeded in weathering the storm, and we feel convinced that in Major Ray's hands the regiment will lose none of its former prestige.

23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifles. The regiment has been encamped throughout the week in the Old Deer Park, Richmond. The regiment marched in on Saturday afternoon, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bulwer, Q.C.

The annual meeting of the National Artillery Association was held on Thursday at the Royal United Service Institution, Col. Earl Percy, M.P., president of Council, in the chair. The secretary read the annual report, which referred with satisfaction to an improvement in the competitive practice last year at Shoeburyness, especially in the 10-inch gun competition. No fewer than eight detachments out of 34 scored full points for hits and, with one exception, all were within the ten minutes allowed for the three rounds with the heavy ordnance. The repository competitions (mounting and unmounting guns, and carrying out the general hard work of artillerymen), as well as the results of the 64-pounder and 40-pounder (Armstrong) competitions, showed that most satisfactory progress had been made by the Volunteers. In the important matters of drill and discipline, the detachments attending the camp at Shoeburyness had maintained the reputation earned in previous years, and the Council congratulated the members on the very favourable reports of the commandant of the School of Gunnery and the camp-commandant on these vital points. The financial position of the Association was satisfactory; the accounts, presented with the report, showed a balance in hand of £195. The Council proposed to make the prize list equal in value to that of last year. t he camp at Shoeburyness for this year would open on The 31st prox. for the 1st Division, and on August 7 for the 2nd Division, closing on August 12, official sanction having been given to these dates.

The final reply of the War-Office authorities respecting the site of the proposed review was considered yesterday by a full meeting of commanding officers, over which Viscount Ranelagh presided. The Volunteer officers, after a reconsideration of such other sites as are available, passed the following resolution, which may be regarded as settling the question in a sense opposite to that desired by the Volunteers and the public:—"That this meeting, after further and fully considering the communications received from the War-Office authorities, adheres to the former resolution that Hyde Park is the only suitable place for holding a review of the character proposed in celebration of the twenty-first year of the existence of the Volunteer force; and this meeting expresses deep regret that her Majesty's Government is unable to afford the necessary facilities for holding the proposed review in Hyde Park." Among the officers present was the commanding officer of an Artillery corps from Northumberland, who would have been able to parade a large proportion of his me.. in Hyde Park, but would not be able to induce a fourth of them to undertake to parade elsewhere.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

5th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. W. W. Lean, from supernumerary in 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed squadron-officer, vice Lieut. Garstin, transferred to the 9th Cavalry.

16th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. W. C. Pollard, from 14th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed officiating squadron officer on probation, and Lieut. H. R. Tate, from 16th Bengal N.I., officiating squadron-officer.

19th Bengal Cavalry. By a telegram from Cabul, the *Bombay Gazette* learns that Lieut. E. A. Young, whose horse ran away straight into the jaws of the enemy near Ghuznee, and who in consequence suffered so severely from sabre cuts, is doing very well. He has gone to the Logar Valley. Lieut. Young is a cousin of Capt. Young, who was wounded at Charasiab, and of Lieut. W. H. Young, 21st Punjab Infantry, whose conduct at Shuturgardan was so highly praised.

1st Bengal N.I. A shocking tragedy took place in the lines of the regiment on May 4, when one of the men shot dead one of his comrades and wounded three others, and providentially missed the Colonel, who had repaired to the lines on hearing the shots. On coming on the scene he ordered the assassin to be shot down at once, which was done by the men of the regiment, as he was shooting at everyone that came in his way. The murderer was a poorbeea, and said to be insane. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Mackesy, Bengal S.C., has been appointed officiating second-in-command during the absence, on furlough, of Major G. Atkins; and Major H. O. Cumberlege, wing-officer 39th Bengal N.I., officiates as wing-commander, vice Major G. R. Grylls, on furlough.

2nd Bengal N.I. Col. W. B. Shawe, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

16th Bengal N.I. Lieut. Fasken, 2nd Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Aug. 23, 1878.

17th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. J. Walker, commandant, has been granted leave to England, on private affairs, for 182 days.

43rd Bengal N.I. Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney has been appointed adjt., and Lieut. A. L. Barrett qrmr.

45th Bengal N.I. (Rattray's Sikhs). A telegram to the *Standard*, dated May 28, announces the departure of the regiment and 67th Foot to reinforce Jugdulluck.

4th Ghoorkhas. Col. J. P. Turton, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant, vice Col. Tytler, V.C., C.B., deceased.

4th Hyderabad Cavalry. Lieut. F. R. B. Knox, adjt., has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

2nd Punbab Cavalry. Major Lance has been appointed Political Officer of the Cabul Field Force, vice Major Clifford, who has assumed political charge of the Division.

5th Punjab Infantry. Lieut. J. E. Mein, wing-officer and qrmr., has been appointed adjt., vice Capt. G. Gaisford, promoted; and Lieut. R. F. Jameson, wing-officer and officiating adjt., qrmr., vice Lieut. Mein.

Meywar Bheel Corps. The following extract from regimental orders has been issued, dated Feb. 20, 1880, is confirmed:—"Major E. Temple, officiating second-in-command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and second assist. political agent, Meywar, having joined, will be returned accordingly. Lieut. M. Rundall, officiating second-in-command, to revert to adjt.; Lieut. R. Seton-Burn, officiating adjt., to revert to officiating wing-officer.

5th Madras N.I. The following announcement appears in Madras General Orders:—"Major H. H. G. Hands, Bengal Infantry, is removed from his appointment as wing-officer, 5th Regt. N.I., and will remain at Madras pending further orders."

1st Madras N.I. The *Madras Mail* says:—"As it is upwards of six months since the three regiments forming the Madras Brigade left this Presidency, it may interest some of our readers to know how they have stood the climate and cold of the north. We therefore give, as far as we know, a brief account of their doings since they left, on Oct. 7, 8, and 11 last. The railway journey of fourteen days was well got over. One regiment had three cases of cholera in the train, and each regiment lost a man on the march from Jhelum. The 1st Regiment went to Kohat where it remained till Jan. 1, when it marched to Peshawur, remained there a week or so, and then by forced marches joined the columns under Gen. Doran, which left Lundi Kotal for the Kam Dacca affair. After this was over, the regiment went to Dacca for two months, and then on to Jellalabad. The 4th marched from Jhelum to Ali Musjid, and there relieved the 2nd Bengal N.I. The 4th was upwards of two months at this unhealthy place, but after its two months' sojourn there marched to Jellalabad with scarcely a man sick. From this place the regiment has been to Dours, &c., and furnished detachments at Rosabad and Fort Battye. The regiment is very healthy. The 15th marched from Jhelum to Peshawur, which is not the healthiest station in India, was kept there two months doing garrison duty, and furnishing detachments at Jumrood and Michnee. From Peshawur the regiment went to Lundi Kotal, and from thence to Dacca, Bhorawul, Pesh Potak. Many persons having the idea that Madrassees had no stamina and are of poor physique, thought that they would suffer much from the climate and cold, and that the mortality would be great. It turns out, however, that the Madras Sepoys have been more healthy than those of the other Presidency. We have before us the return of one of the regiments, which shows that since the arrival of the corps north only one man has died, none have been sent away on sick-leave, and after a six months' residence out of its own Presidency, the regiment had only one man sick in hospital on the 11th ult.'

4th Madras N.I. See 1st Madras N.I.

15th Madras N.I. See 1st Madras N.I.

24th Madras N.I. The Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to admit the following native officer to the Order of British India:—To the first-class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur," Subadar-Major Hyath Khan, "Bahadur."

27th Madras N.I. The Governor-General of India has been pleased to admit Subadar Syed Emam to the second-class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadur."

29th Madras N.I. Capt. J. J. Fletcher died at the residence of his father, The Beeches, Upper Norwood, on the 31st ult., aged 39 years.

11th Bombay N.I. Lieut. A. Wapshare, adjt., has been granted leave to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date June 9, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 8, 1880.

7th Hussars—Staff Serjt.-Major R. Odlum, from the Cavalry Depot, to be Rdgmr., vice Boswell, retired on half-pay.

11th Hussars—Lieut. M. A. Close to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Thompson promoted (Nov. 26, 1879).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. the Hon. H. T. Wilson resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards—Supernumerary Lieut. and Capt. R. Pole-Carew to be Lieut. and Capt., in succession to Lieut. Lord Gordon, resigned (May 8); Lieut. C. Brand resigns his commission.

Scots Guards—Lieut. A. C. Knollys to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Brett, who resigns that appointment.

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. W. H. Herbert retires on half-pay.

14th Foot—Lieut. E. E. S. Schuyler to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Gordon, promoted (March 31).

17th Foot—2nd Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

19th Foot—Lieut. C. J. Spottiswoode to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Eden, promoted (March 16); Lieut. J. A. Fearon to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Phayre, promoted (March 20).

20th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Davis retires on half-pay; Major S. H. N. Johnstone retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

22nd Foot—Lieut. W. A. Allen has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 5); 2nd Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

24th Foot—Lieut. R. A. P. Clements to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Melvill, killed in action (July 27, 1879).

28th Foot—Capt. T. A. H. Lowe, from the 34th Foot, to be Capt., vice Hinde, who exchanges.

34th Foot—Capt. J. H. E. Hinde, from the 28th Foot, to be Capt., vice Lowe, who exchanges.

48th Foot—2nd Lieut. D. S. Lewis has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

53rd Foot—Lieut. C. C. Turner to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Murray, promoted (May 11).

60th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. W. Hinxman, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay (June 5); Lieut. C. Hope to be Capt, vice Bircham, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces (May 2).

64th Foot—Capt. P. C. C. Savage retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

79th Foot—Capt. H. H. Oldham, late Adjt. Royal Perth Militia, remains seconded for service as a Captain Instructor of Musketry, Hythe (May 1).

95th Foot—Lieut. A. G. Gosset to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Evans, who has resigned that appointment (Feb. 25).

100th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. N. Carr has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. E. S. Savage retires on a pension with the hon. rank of Major.

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. T. S. Hollingsworth is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen.; Surg. F. G. Adye-Curran, M.B., from half-pay, to be Surg. (May 5); Surg. P. B. Tuthill, M.D., from half-pay, to be Surg. (May 12).

Veterinary Department—T. Caldecott, gent., to be Vet.-Surg. on probation.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. B. J. Taylor, Col. of the 2nd West India Regiment, placed upon the Retired List, on April 29:—Lieut.-Gen. R. T. Farren, C.B., Col. of the 35th Foot, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. W. Gordon, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Brevet Col. A. A. Nelson, C.B., serving as Lieut.-Governor, Guernsey and Alderney District, with the local rank of Major-Gen., from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be Major-Gen.; Brevet Col. E. S. Burnaby, from Lieut.-Col., Grenadier Guards, to be Major-Gen.; Major J. J. S. O'Neill, 20th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. the Hon. H. Legge, 9th Lancers, to be Major (all six dated April 29).

The following further promotions to take place consequent on the retirement, dated May 1, of the under-mentioned officers of the Royal Artillery, notified in the *Gazette* of April 30:—Major-Gens. J. W. Domville, H. P. Goodenough, C. W. Younghusband, C.B., A. Thompson, E. H. Fisher, J. R. Gibbon, C.B.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels (dated May 1):—Capt. and Brevet Major J. L. Moore, half-pay, late 34th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners; Majors C. E. Stirling, half-pay, R.A.; J. M. Stratton, 47th Foot; W. H. Rowland, 55th Foot; W. S. Richardson, 46th Foot; G. C. Bartholomew, 109th Foot.

To be Majors (dated May 1):—Capts. H. Stracey, 98th Foot; M. G. Taylor, 104th Foot; N. Montgomery, 41st Foot; J. H. Shaw, 108th Foot; E. Kerrich, 9th Foot; W. Gordon, 73rd Foot.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-Gen. W. F. Curtis, placed upon the Retired List on May 4:—Brevet Col. W. Roberts, from Lieut.-Col., 5th Foot, to be Major-Gen.; Major C. H. Roddy, half-pay, late Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. H. M'Causland, 79th Foot, to be Major (all three dated May 4).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. the Right Hon. Sir E. Lugard, G.C.B., Col. of 31st Foot, placed upon the Retired List on May 8:—Lieut.-Gen. R. Wardlaw, C.B., Col. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. G. H. S. Willis, C.B., commanding the Northern District, to be Lieut.-Gen. (both dated May 8).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. N. Macdonald, half-pay, late 5th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.

The name of the officer promoted to the rank of Major-Gen., with date of April 25, 1880, in the *Gazette* of May 18, 1880, is "Edward Howard-Vyse," and not as hitherto stated.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 11, 1880.

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy-Gen. J. I. Lilley has been retired under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (June 1).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date June 9, 1880, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 8, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Craig to be Major, vice Sloane, resigned (May 15); Lieut. J. L. Alison to be Capt. (May 13).

Argyll and Bute—Herbert Cockayne Frith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 11).

Royal Carmarthen—John Williams Gwynne-Hughes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 3).

Royal Cork City—Capt. G. N. Roberts resigns his commission.

Fife—Hubert Alcock Nepean Fyers, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 23).

Hampshire—Thomas Goodson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Kent—Capt. A. T. Waring resigns his commission.

Royal Pembroke—2nd Lieut. F. J. G. Thomas to be Lieut.

Waterford—Capt. G. P. Rogers resigns his commission.

Yorkshire—Richard Hill, Esq., to be Capt. (May 19).

ENGINEER.

Royal Anglesey—Richard Henry Williams Bulkeley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 3).

INFANTRY.

Royal Berks—Capt. R. C. Arbuthnot is granted the hon. rank of Major. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—K. P. Apthorp, C. F. S. G. Toogood, F. V. Allfrey (all three dated May 10); Francis Mildred Birch, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 4).

1st Royal Cheshire—Henry Swetenham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Capt. C. Hunter resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

2nd or South Devon—Leopold Agar Denys Montague, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 11).

2nd or North Durham—Leonard Shafto Appleby, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 31).

6th Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. FitzJ. O'Neill, R. M. Dunlop.

Royal London—Lieut. W. Parrott resigns his commission.

Royal East Middlesex—Herbert Walter Harman Brenchley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 8).

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster—Cecil Pery Van-Notten-Pole, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 27).

Royal Montgomery—2nd Lieut. C. St. C. Gordon resigns his commission.

2nd or East Norfolk—2nd Lieut. H. T. Kenny to be Lieut,; Qrmr. A. Reeves, from the 9th Foot, to be Qrmr., in succession to Dowler, placed on a retired allowance (May 20).

Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Girardot resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Oxford—Capt. and Hon. Major J. F. Astley-Sparke resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (May 31).

Shropshire—Edward Acherley Phillips, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Capt. W. Arden to be Major (May 24).

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—Lieut. F. R. Twemlow to be Capt., vice Lyon, resigned (May 19).

2nd Royal Surrey—Frederick Beaumont Spencer, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 13).

2nd Warwick—2nd Lieut. E. Cochran resigns his commission.

Royal Wiltshire—Reginald Barclay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 17).

3rd West York—Capt. and Hon. Major J. B. Chantrell to be Major, vice J. Kendall, resigned.

The Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry—Capt. W. C. C. Erskine, from the 1st Royal Lanark Militia, to be Capt. (May 12).

The Highland Light Infantry—Coutts Marjoribanks, gent, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 12).

The Highland Rifle—The following to be substituted for the notifications which appeared in the *London Gazettes* of Feb. 20 and March 12 and 23, 1880, viz.:—Trevor Grant, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Feb. 4); Arthur Newnham-Davis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut; Charles Irvine Wimberley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (both dated Feb. 28).

2nd Royal Lanark—William Walter Chute, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 13).

Royal Perth—Capt. P. P. Craigie to be Major, vice Ogilvy, resigned (May 11).

Donegal—Lieut. C. O. Woodhouse resigns his commission.

Fermanagh—William Edward Scott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (April 29).

King's County—William O'Brien Adams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 1).

Londonderry—Capt. F. E. Apthorp, 108th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Gage, who has retired from the Service (May 21).

North Tipperary—2nd Lieut. L. St. C. Nicholson resigns his commission.

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—2nd Lieut. C. H. Browne to be Lieut. (May 17).

Wexford—Richard Edward Neville, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 10)

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckinghamshire—Lieut. J. F. H. Harter to be Capt.; Charles Anthony Chester, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hampshire—Francis George, Viscount Baring, late Lieut., Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut., vice Turner-Turner, promoted (May 18).

West Kent—Major F. D. Maclean to be Lieut.-Col., vice Streatfield, resigned (May 13); Capt. C. E. Warde, 4th Hussars, to be Adjutant, in succession to Bury, deceased.

West Somerset—John Arundell Winter, gent., late Lieut., 70th Foot, to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (May 1).

Suffolk—Capt. E. Chadwick, 16th Lancers, to be Adjt. (May 15).

Warwickshire—Major C. W. Paulet to be Lieut.-Col, vice the Earl of Warwick, resigned; Capt. H., Lord W. de Broke, to be Major, vice Paulet, promoted; Lieut. P. E. T. Hibbert to be Capt., vice Lord W. de Broke, promoted.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date June 12, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 11, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Royal Cork City—Capt. J. C. Beamish resigns his commission.

Galway—Capt. J. O'Hara to be Lieut.-Col. (May 18).

Hants, Isle of Wight—Montague Pulteney Molesworth, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 25).

INFANTRY.

Bedford—Capt. W. S. Whittuck, 16th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. and Brevet Major Josselyn, 96th Foot, who resigns that appointment (June 1).

Royal Cumberland—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. A. D. L'Estrange resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal South Gloucester—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. R. Partridge to be Lieut.-Col., vice Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., resigned (April 30.)

Hertford—2nd Lieut. G. A. L. Carew to be Lieut. (May 24).

1st Royal Lancashire—Henry Dawson-Greene, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 21).

3rd Royal Lancashire—Capt. W. G. Crothers resigns his commission.

5th Royal Lancashire—Lieut. W. M. Wood to be Capt.

7th Royal Lancashire—Lieut.-Col. J. Ashton is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Claude Laurie Marks, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal London—Col. Sir W. A. Rose resigns his commission; Sir W. A. Rose, late Col., to be Hon. Col. of the regiment; Albert Gustavus Momber, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 26).

Royal Montgomery—Capt. and Adjt. J. S. Langlands, from the 2nd (late 2nd A.B.) Shropshire Rifle Volunteers, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Bowyer-Lane, 53rd Foot, who resigns the appointment (May 31).

1st or West Norfolk—Colin Campbell Boileau, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 25).

Northampton and Rutland—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. T. Clarke resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Capt. and Hon. Major T. H. Powell to be Major, vice Clarke, resigned; Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Trollope to be Capt., vice Powell, promoted; and 2nd Lieut. C. W. Cottrell-Dormer to be Lieut., vice Trollope, promoted (all four dated May 27). The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—William Chatwood Whitworth (May 25), and Richard Francis Marmaduke Wood (May 28).

Oxford—G. E. Dashwood, Esq., late Lieut. and Capt. Scots Guards, to be Capt., vice Astley-Sparke, resigned (May 31),

The Royal South Wales Borderers—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. M. Maybery and F. M. J. D. Rhodes.

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—Edward Melville Philips Wynne, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 25).

1st Royal Surrey—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Henry Blundell Hawkes and Stanley Pattison (both dated May 26).

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Lieut. H. N. B. Good to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. W. E. Wimple to be Lieut.

1st West York—The Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby to be 2nd Lieut. (May 24).

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. C. Aytoun, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia, to be Lieut. (May 21).

The Highland Rifle—2nd Lieut. C. I. Wimberley to be Lieut.

2nd Royal Lanark—Thomas Augustus William Flynn, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 29).

Royal Perth—Capt. E. F. Sandeman resigns his commission.

Royal North Down—Henry Spencer Perceval-Maxwell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut, (May 13).

Dublin County—Victor William Manly, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 24).

Queen's County—Lieut. Sir J. C. Carden, Bart., resigns his commission.

North Tipperary—Thomas Ravenscroft Snellgrove Whitty, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 25).

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major S. J. F. Stafford (the Prince of Wales' Own Norfolk Artillery Militia) resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—John Claude Campbell Hamilton and George Colvin White (both dated May 26).

Derbyshire—Capt. H. F. E. Lucas, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt., in succession to McTaggart, retired from the Service.

Royal North Devon—Sub-Lieut. F. H. McCalmont resigns his commission.

Lanarkshire—Lieut.-Col. A. Gerard resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Lieut. A. Cross resigns his commission.

Middlesex—2nd Lieut. A. C. Hammersley to be Lieut.

2nd West York—The under-mentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. Ripley (July 22, 1874), J. H. Wheatley (March 8, 1876), and T. H. Morris (March 29, 1876).

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Captain Albert M'Cann, late 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Colonel H. L. Evans, R.M.L.I.
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EXPORT ORDERS SHIPPED FREE OF THE USUAL AGENT'S CHARGES.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Theatre, for June—The Veterinary Journal, for May—The Magazine of Art, for June (Cassell and Co.)—Dod's Parliamentary Companion (Whittaker)—A Son of Mars, 2 vols.; The Story of a Heritage; Wandering Will (Remington)—Fancy Pigeons, Parts I. and II.; British Dogs (The *Bazaar* Office)—On Preservation of Health in India (Kerby)—My First French Phrase-Book, Part I. (Relfe Brothers).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LIEUTENANT.—The Naval Artillery Volunteers undoubtedly have the precedence, as representing the Senior Service.

CAPTAIN, R.N.—We shall be only too pleased to insert any information you may forward respecting the movements of your ship, and you will see that unless some correspondent or the Admiralty give us this information, it is impossible for us to know what you are doing

ON-LOOKER AND LUBRICATOR.—Your letters will be inserted next week.

UMPIRE.—A depôt is composed, as a rule, of non-effectives—men either being prepared for, or who have been invalided from, the service troops or companies of a regiment. A detachment, on the other hand, is made up of effective men, and is formed by some component part of a regiment. The officer referred to is commanding a depôt undoubtedly, not a detachment.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER.—A commanding officer need not necessarily give promotion by strict seniority, and the officer you refer to has no substantial cause of grievance.

SENEX.—The Horse Guards' authorities are actuated by a praiseworthy desire to do justice, but they, unfortunately, have to depend upon the Treasury for the funds to enable them to meet the difficulty.

REGULAR READY.—The 7th Dragoon Guards were relieved by the 3rd Dragoon Guards in that year.

FELKIRK.—We will ascertain.

C. W.—We cannot undertake to give the addresses of officers.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880.

LET us suppose that the British troops have been permitted to evacuate Afghanistan without trouble, and that they are all safe and sound within our own borders; that Abdurrahman is seated on the musnud of Cabul, and that a Russian Embassy has reached his capital, and has been received with distinction, whilst a British representative lingers in vain on the frontier, and is at last told to go about his business,—what, we may ask, will the Government of India and the Government of Great Britain consider it necessary to do? The position is not only conceivable, but it is likely enough if Russia be inclined to cause annoyance, and there is no reason to think that she has any special reason to desire our comfort and peace. If any one will turn to the *Despatches* of the Duke of Wellington, and will read the minute directions which that great soldier considered it necessary to give for the evacuation of France by the allied troops after the necessity for their presence was removed, and the Government of Louis le Desiré established, he may form some idea of the difficulty of the task which Sir Donald Stewart has to face in withdrawing 60,000 men from Afghanistan, through the mountain passes, which do *not* constitute a scientific frontier. All that can be hoped for is that the British troops may retire without any loss of life and baggage; but it can scarcely be maintained, notwithstanding our victories in the field, that the relations of the Government of India with Afghanistan have been improved by what has been done. Many "fanatics" have been slain; some have been hanged. Ghazees have met their death in the open under the fire of breech-loaders and artillery, or have perished on the scaffold with equal fortitude. "Punitive expeditions" have burned villages, levelled forts, destroyed fruit trees, orchards, and crops, and have left behind them "immortal hate, the study of revenge;" and the courage and discipline of the Anglo-Indian Army, the defects of its administration in transport, the skill and inaptitude of its Generals have been signally illustrated by splendid and conspicuous examples of military virtues and vices; but it cannot be maintained, we think, that the causes of the war have been removed, or that reasons for the recent expedition have been for ever taken out of the range of future probabilities. Shere Ali died in exile, Yakoob Khan is a State prisoner, but Mahomet Jan is in the field against us; in every valley the Mollah raises up his voice against the infidel, and the protegé of Russia, the astute, accomplished, and gallant Afghan whom our authorities look to as their *cheval de bataille*, on whom they are to ride out of Afghanistan, reigns, if all be well, in the place of men not one-half as capable or as dangerous. This is a sorry outcome of so much cost of treasure and of blood; but it is some consolation to know that the Anglo-Indian Army has proved itself worthy of its ancient fame, and that it has not falsified the hopes which were entertained by the country that it would do its duty, whatever that might be, with zeal and devotion. The British troops moved through Candahar and Afghanistan with as much ease as an iron-clad cleaves the ocean; but the waves closed behind them, and we only held the space which was covered by the fire of our guns. More than one-half of the English regiments and a third of the whole of our artillery have been engaged in the establishment of posts, the garrisoning of positions, the escort of convoys, the protection of communications, and in the work of movable columns of occupation, and the cost has been prodigious—some of its consequences, indeed, deplorable in every way, affecting commercial prosperity and political reputations; but the Afghans have given one more proof of the absolute impotence of purely military preponderance in a country, which will never pay for the needful expenditure, and which furnishes no adequate resources for an army, in the face of the universal opposition of a spirited people animated by a love of national independence. The resolution to give up Candahar appears to us to be quite unnecessary and utterly indefensible. The chiefs and people were amicable, and the cost of occupation would not have been great, its advantages incontestible and conspicuous. The possession, or even the protectorate, would be ample compensation for the failure of the Gundamuck stipulations, which became more than ever nugatory and fallacious in the face of our pusillanimous retreat, and of the adroit blow already dealt at us by Abdurrahman in changing the site of the capital of Afghanistan from Cabul to a comparatively obscure and inaccessible town which we do not command. But not all the money that could be saved by our immediate evacuation, were it multiplied ten times over, would pay for the outbreak of another war; and surely not even the most mean-spirited Government that ever existed would not hear with equanimity that those who aided us in the time of trial were exposed to persecution and death, at the hands of their countrymen, for their fidelity to our cause. But what guarantee have we that they will not suffer the worst of fates the moment the evacuation is accomplished?

It is said in the clubs that the Government was induced to hold over the abolition of flogging for a year by the representations of an eminent soldier, who has recently had experience of command in South Africa. In a year there may be no troops in the Colonies, where they are exposed to such temptations, though we do not believe in confederation. It will be rather hard on the poor victims whom it may be necessary to flog, that they should be subjected to a punishment during the next twelve months which will be unknown at the end of the term. Perhaps they think it advisable to defer any bad conduct till the Government measure has been brought in!

Sir Lintorn Simmonds has not yet left London for Berlin.

The following is a list of the surviving officers of the Duke of Wellington's army who participated in the battle of Waterloo on June 18, sixty-five years ago:—Field-Marshal Sir C. Yorke, G.C.B., colonel-commandant Rifle Brigade (captain 52nd Foot); Generals Sir T. Reed, G.C.B., colonel 44th Foot (lieutenant 12th Light Dragoons); Lord Rokeby, G.C.B., colonel Scots Guards (lieutenant 3rd Foot (Scots) Guards); G. Macdonald, colonel 16th Foot (lieutenant 27th Foot); G. Whichcote, major, half-pay, unattached (lieutenant 52nd Foot); J. A. Butler, major, half-pay, unattached (lieutenant Grenadier Guards); G. T., Earl of Albemarle, major, half-pay, unattached (ensign 14th Foot); Sir J. Bloomfield, G.C.B., colonel-commandant, R.H.A. (1st lieutenant R.A.); and T. C. Smith, major- half-pay, unattached (ensign 27th Regiment); Captains Donald MacFarlane (lieutenant Rifle Brigade); W. Harris, half-pay, unattached (lieutenant 16th Light Dragoons); Lieutenants J. Bramwell, half-pay, late 22nd Foot (ensign 92nd Foot); A. Gardner, half-pay, late 28th Foot (lieutenant 27th Foot); J. Robinson, half-pay, late 50th Foot (lieutenant 32nd Foot); Quartermaster L. Hardy, New Brunswick Fencibles (in the ranks of Grenadier Guards); Assistant-Surgeon G. Evers, half-pay. Six deaths have been reported since last year, viz., those of Field-Marshal Sir W. Rowan, G.C.B., colonel 52nd Foot; General Sir W. B. Ingilby, K.C.B., colonel commandant Royal Artillery; Colonel W. Burney, K.H., major retired full-pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen; Lieutenant J. Orr, retired full pay, late 8th Veteran Battalion; Lieutenant A. Watson, half-pay, late 24th Foot; and Surgeon W. H. Young, half-pay.

Orders were lately received in London for 100 men to be obtained for service in the newly-formed Cape Mounted Riflemen. It is stipulated that the men to be sent out shall, however, be restricted to two classes,—grooms or farmers' sons,—to those, in fact, used to the management of horses.

The Authorities are, we understand, about to absorb gradually the twelve regimental lieutenant-colonels of Royal Artillery now doing duty with the Auxiliary Forces, and borne supernumerary to the general establishment. This will increase the block of promotion from which the majors are suffering, which is intensified by the absence of any real roster,—officers not wishing to go abroad being provided with comfortable home quarters, instead of retiring.

Major-General Luard had selected Lieutenant W. H. Holbech, 60th Rifles, to proceed with him to Canada as his aide-de-camp; but in view of the difficulty as to pay, it may be doubted whether General Luard will succeed in finding an officer to fill the appointment, valuable though the services of an experienced officer would undoubtedly be.

Brevet Major W. R. Fox, Royal Artillery, who has just returned from the Cape, where he acted as Deputy-Assistant - Adjutant and Quartermaster - General throughout the Zulu campaign, has been selected to fill the vacancy created in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department caused by the transfer of Major G. E. Grover, R.E., to the Secretaryship of the Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham. Major Fox holds the Staff College certificate.

Colonel Gordon is no ordinary man, and it would be wrong—at least, it would be unprofitable—to judge of his words and actions by the rules which would apply to those of ordinary people. It is not half so wonderful that he should have given up the post of Secretary to the Viceroy of India, as that he should have accepted the position of subordinate to the Marquis of Ripon. But if Colonel Gordon's words be sometimes hard to construe, his acts are generally, if not always, marked by sense and vigour. The organiser and leader of "the ever-victorious army," the Pasha who ruled over the regions of the equatorial Nile with autocratic sway, has been for years his own master, and it is not matter for surprise that he found his duties as Secretary to an Indian Viceroy as the very last which he was fitted to perform. But he is scarcely logical in his sentimental explanations of his views regarding the Viceroy's mission. It is comfortable, indeed, to find a Biblical Christian of Colonel Gordon's type professing so much Christian charity as to believe that one of the most remarkable achievements of the Church of Rome in securing a great English peer in its fold, should not be inconsistent with the divine administration of our Indian Empire, and we can only hope that the gallant officer may have had some shred of Elijah's mantle on his shoulders when he uttered his prophecy respecting the success of Lord Ripon's rule, in consideration of the impulses and guidance under which it is conducted. Meanwhile, instead of reverting to Zanzibar, to keep the head of Sultan Syed Burghash straight at the anti-slavery fence, Colonel Gordon turns eastward to China once more, and it may be that the mission of which so little notice is now being taken, may prove, in the present state of feeling and of politics in the Celestial Empire, one of the utmost moment, and of the greatest consequence to Europe. The recommendation of Colonel Brackenbury as his successor has much in its favour, and the choice of that able officer, who is now on the spot, would relieve not only Lord Ripon but others from some difficulty which need not be particularly indicated.

We notice one or two improvements in the new *Army List*. For instance, the surnames of officers are now put first, and Christian names and initials afterwards, which has the effect of greatly facilitating search for any particular name, especially in the case of strong bodies, such as the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, &c. The names of her Majesty's Equerries are for the first time introduced on page 1, and the lists of Honorary Physicians and Honorary Surgeons to the Queen are, in deference to the wishes of the medical profession, removed from the body of the work and placed after the Equerries on the leading page.

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, Grenadier Guards, is to take effect from February 28, 1880. It seems, therefore, rather a roundabout sort of arrangement to bring Colonel Villiers on to the establishment of his regiment from April 1 (vide *London Gazette* of April 30). In an early gazette he will have to be made supernumerary again, and then the step, already over-due, will be given to the senior Lieutenant and Captain of the Grenadier Guards, whose promotion would appear to have been very unfairly retarded. Doubtless it is in strict accordance with the letter of the law that Colonel Villiers has been reinstated as a duty-officer, when all the time he is filling another appointment. Yet even laws call at times for revision.

Good-service pensions of £100 a year each have been granted to the following Army medical officers:—Sir William Muir, K.C.B., M.D., Director-General Army Medical Department; Surgeon-Generals C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., H. G. Massy, C.B., W. Munro, M.D., C.B, and T. Crawford, M.D. In submitting a list of recommendations, Sir William Muir naturally made no mention of himself; but his modesty did him no harm, for he received back the document with an order from the Duke of Cambridge that Sir William Muir's name was to head the list.

In face of the present difficulty with respect to good non-commissioned officers, it would be as well for the War Office to consider the advisability of imitating the Admiralty, and training lads for the Army. We doubt whether, in the long-run, any serious additional expense would be involved, and the Duke has pronounced in favour of the scheme, provided that the boy-soldiers were in addition to the effective rank and file. A somewhat similar experiment was tried at the end of the last century. Three regiments, one of which was numbered the 22nd, were raised, consisting of boys, none of whom were over 16 years of age. It is said that the arrangement turned out very satisfactorily.

Colonel A. B. Montgomery having lost his command, consequent upon the amalgamation of the Bradford and York Brigade Depôts, will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel the Hon. W. H. Herbert upon half-pay. The command at York has devolved upon Colonel T. F. Lloyd.

A letter to the *Times*, signed "Edward Sullivan," urges the propriety of marking the coming of age of the Volunteer Force by bestowing decorations on some of those who have been most instrumental in promoting the development and success of the movement. The idea is good, and would produce an excellent effect on the Volunteers. Nor would there be anything improper or incongruous in bestowing a Civil C.B. on such persons as Colonel Lindsay, V.C., Lord Elcho, Lord Bury, Lord Ranelagh, and the Duke of Westminster, who have certainly rendered as important military services to the country as some of the War-Office officials who have been decorated. We would also suggest that her Majesty should seize the opportunity for appointing some—say, six—Volunteer Aides-de-Camp. Every branch of the Service, save the Volunteers, of the United Kingdom are represented on her Majesty's Staff, not excluding the Canadian Volunteers. This, as we have said, is an excellent opportunity for remedying what can be only an oversight, but looks rather like a slight.

ERRATUM.—In our paper for June 5, in the leading article upon the Island of Cyprus (page 381), the expression "chat d'occasion," should have been printed "achat d'occasion."

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 4, 1880.

Paymaster Edwin Jago, who was placed on the Retired List from the 12th ult., has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief from that date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer William Henry Barker has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, June 7, 1880.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Brigade)—The Right Honourable Anthony Lord Ashley to be Honorary Commander (June 7, 1880). (Liverpool Brigade)—Thomas Brassey, Esq., M.P., to be Honorary Commander (June 7, 1880).

ADMIRALTY, June 8, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer James M'Laren has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 4th inst.

ADMIRALTY, June 9, 1880.

Royal Marine Forces—The under-mentioned promotion, dated May 30, 1880, has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Lieutenant Robert Walker Heathcote to be Captain, vice Collins, retired.

ADMIRALTY, June 10, 1880.

The following Retired Commanders, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commanders, have been permitted to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the 3rd inst., in accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, viz.:—Sir Henry Augustus Clavering, Bart., Henry Rogers, Henry Needham Knox, John Nott.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral—L. E. H. Somerset, to be second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, vice Rear-Admiral Waddilove, whose period of service has expired.

Captains—Charles J. Brownrigg, to the London, vice Earle; Henry Hand, to the Euphrates, vice Brownrigg.

Commander—Edward Pilkington, to the Audacious, for service in the Coastguard, vice Bruce, deceased.

Lieutenants—Charles H. Cross and J. H. W. Theed, to the Belleisle; H. T. Smith-Dorrien and Charles Dare, to the Hercules; William T. Bourke and Charles F. M. Somerset, to the Warrior; H. H. Boteler, and M. K. Wodehouse, to the Hector; F. J. S. Wortley and Robert M. King, to the Lord Warden; Charles Campbell and G. H. Hewett, to the Audacious; Percy C. Raitt, Arthur C. Heathcote, and William L. Down, to the Penelope; C. H. Robertson and T. H. Fisher, to the Defence; H. Baker and James W. Litle, to the Valiant; Francis E. Groube, to the Albatross; Henry W. Savile, to the Agincourt, as flag lieutenant; Andrew H. F. Duncan, to the Boadicea.

Navigating Lieutenant—George C. Hammond, to the Duncan, for service in the Porcupine.

Midshipman—Cecil J. Peareth, to the Garnet.

Chaplain—Rev. Thomas Fox, to the Belleisle.

Staff Surgeon—Walter Reid, M.D., to Haslar Hospital.

Chief Engineers—Robert W. Jones, to the London; Alexander Purvis, to the Pembroke, for the Diamond; and William Read, to the Pembroke, for the Doterel.

Assistant-Paymaster-in-Charge—Thomas Guard, to the Vernon, vice Liddell, promoted.

Assistant-Paymasters—Henry G. Snowdon, to the Foam (in charge); Charles E. Byron, to the Tamar.

Surgeons—James A. Collot, to the Foam; Edmund A. Lucas, to the Garnet.

Engineers—Joseph Milne, to the Northumberland; John C. Thompson, to the Achilles; Thomas H. Hyde, to the Excellent; and Allen J. Harms, to the Alexandra, for temporary service; W. E. Beal, to the London; Richard Green, to the Foam.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Joseph Ryder, Westhaven, to be chief boatman-in-charge, South Kessock, vice Lang, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Alexander Boyd, Frazerburgh, to be chief boatman, Westhaven, vice Ryder, promoted; John Peek, Paignton, to be chief boatman, Charlestown, vice Cummins, promoted.

ALERT, Capt. John F. L. P. Maclear, arrived at Talcuahuano on April 21 from the Straits of Magellan, where she had been surveying since October last. The ship had been remarkably healthy, but she had experienced very rough weather during the last three months. She was to leave on the 24th for Coquimbo to refit, and finally quit South America on June 1 for the islands of the South Pacific.

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. W. Hylton Jolliffe. The captain and officers of this vessel (which is attached to the British Embassy, Constantinople,) entertained his Excellency Sir Austin H. Layard, G.C.B., Ambassador to the Porte, and Lady Layard at dinner, on board, on the 26th ult., prior to their departure for England, the whole of the officials connected with the Embassy were also invited to meet his Excellency. The ship was decorated with flags and flowers, and capitally illuminated by means of lamps and lanterns which were hung in every available nook and corner. The bridge, where the dinner took place, was specially decorated for the occasion. A circular marquee, consisting of foreign ensigns tastily festooned with the brightest of bunting and an extensive display of plants and flowers from the Embassy and neighbouring gardens, assisted with many pretty devices in which swords, bayonets, and pikes took a prominent part in creating quite a fairy scene. The guests arrived soon after eight, and were escorted by the officers to the dining-saloon, the tables of which were decorated with many varieties of choice fruit and flowers, and on which from time to time were temptingly displayed relays of so much that usually conduces to one's creature comfort, and stimulates one to feel in the best of humours. When ample justice had been done to all the good things provided, the commander, the Hon. Walter Hylton Jolliffe, rose to propose the first toast, "The Queen," remarking on the pleasing duty it afforded him, for wherever loyal Englishmen (and who could vie with the Navy in loyalty) were assembled, they always hailed with delight the opportunity of doing honour to their Queen, who from her domestic virtues and blameless life has endeared herself alike to all owning her sway, &c. The toast was duly honoured by the assembly upstanding. This was followed by the toast of the evening, "Our distinguished guests, Sir Henry and Lady Layard," in which the chairman took occasion to remark on the loss sustained by the whole of the British community in the East by their departure from their midst, and concluding by wishing them all health and happiness where ere they may go. The toast was received with enthusiasm and long-continued cheering. Sir Henry Layard, in responding, thanked his old friends, the Antelopes, for the honour they had done Lady Layard and himself in drinking their healths, and offering them so many good wishes. In the future, it would afford him much pleasure in remembering the happy days he had spent in their company on board, and should they on any future occasion return to those scenes, he trusted to meet with the same courtesy and kindness hitherto extended to them, and to share in equally as pleasant times as the past had afforded. Music and singing brought the agreeable evening to a close.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. H. B. Woollcombe, arrived at Hull on June 7 from Chatham, to ship Coastguard and Fleet men for the coming cruise.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, proceeded to Spithead on Friday, and is expected to sail for Holyhead on June 13. A court-martial held on Monday, on board the Duke of Wellington, sentenced John Mash, ordinary seaman of this ship, to two years' imprisonment for striking his superior officer, Lieut. Osborne, when in the execution of his duty.

BELLEROPHON is to have her boilers and engines removed, and to be thoroughly surveyed. Estimates are to be compiled of the cost of repairing and refitting her for further service as a fighting ship, and also of transforming her into a fighting trooper, with special reference to her adaptability for the latter service.

BLANCHE, Capt. G. Knowles, arrived at Halifax, N.S., on June 6, after a fruitless cruise of sixty days in search of the Atalanta, or some relic of that ill-fated ship.

COMUS, Capt. East, has forwarded a report to the Admiralty of the search made among the Crozet Islands for shipwrecked people. The report states that no traces of the islands having been otherwise visited than by whalers could be discovered, and no information was obtained respecting the Knowsley Hall.

CONDOR, Com. E. F. Day, left Malta on June 4 for Palermo, with mails for the Squadron, overtaking it *en route*.

CONSTANCE was launched at Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday afternoon. She is constructed of steel and iron, is cased with wood, and is the first vessel launched at Chatham in which steel has been chiefly used. She will carry no armour, being intended for a fast cruiser, and as she is to be fitted with engines of 2,300 horse-power—her tonnage being 2,383 tons—it is expected she will have a very high rate of speed. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 225 ft.; extreme breadth, 44 ft. 6 in.; draught of water, forward, 17 ft.; aft, 18 ft. 6 in. She will carry two 90-cwt. guns, and twelve 64-pounders; and will have a complement of 251 officers and men, all told.

DRAGON, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, left Zanzibar for the Mozambique in March, and remains in that channel.

DRUID, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, was at Halifax when the mail left.

DRYAD, Com. J. Hext, left Aden early in April, and arrived at Trincomalee on the 18th, *en route* to relieve the Spartan at Rangoon.

ECLIPSE, Capt. Charles Rising, was at Jeddah on April 30, and was to proceed shortly to Trincomalee.

EXCELLENT. Capt, J. O. Hopkins and officers gave an afternoon dance on board last Saturday, and the gathering proved one of the most successful of the many which have taken place. The upper deck of the Calcutta, adjoining the Excellent, was used for dancing, and had been tastefully decorated with bunting, exotics, &c., the general effect being most charming. The weather was all that could be desired, and a large number of guests assembled in response to the invitations issued. Refreshments were served on the main deck, and were of the most *recherché* description. Everything that could possibly be done for the comfort and convenience of the guests had been arranged, and the *éclat* with which the proceedings passed off must be a source of congratulation to all concerned.

FLYING FISH, Lieut.-Com. Richard F. Hoskins, left Malta on June 2, for Port Said and the China station.

GANNET, Com. F. Bourke, was at Coquimbo on May 10.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Brent, arrived at Limasol on June 9, and proceeded thence for Port Said.

INDUSTRY, Staff Com. W. T. Tregidgo, dismasted at Plymouth on Tuesday, is to be surveyed. For this purpose she will be placed in No. 2 dock, Devonport Yard. If found repairable, she is to be at once proceeded with and brought forward for another commission. The Harpy will be placed in the same dock with her for survey and repair.

IRIS, Capt. E. H. Seymour, anchored at Spithead on Wednesday morning, at the conclusion of a six days' cruise for a continuous trial of her machinery, the crank-pin bearings having given considerable trouble while running the mile trials. On leaving Spithead on June 3, she proceeded to Cape Finisterre, where, while under canvas in a lightish wind of the force of four to five, she broke her foremast just before the necklace. The engines were kept going for 135 hours continuously, beginning at the slow rate of 40 revolutions, and gradually increasing up to 80 at the end of the trial, which is a little over half-power. The engines were used both as compound and as low-pressure engines, and worked smoothly without any signs of heating, and the boilers were found to generate an abundant supply of steam without priming. During the cruise the engines were disconnected from and connected with the propellers without any difficulty. Everything having answered satisfactorily, the Iris will now complete her runs on the measured mile, and afterwards depart for the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Capt. H. E. G. Earle, was at Zanzibar on April 17, expecting a new captain out to relieve Capt. Earle. The appointment has only just been made, and Capt. Brownrigg proceeds to take the command of a ship in which the hope deferred of being ordered home has made many sick, numerous cases of fever having recently broken out on board.

NEWCASTLE, Capt. Kelly, having had her defects made good, was undocked on Tuesday at Plymouth. On Friday she was ordered to proceed outside the Breakwater for a two hours' trial of her machinery, and will shortly proceed on her cruise as a training-ship for ordinary seamen.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Capt. Henry R. Wratislaw. Mr. Stedman Arthur Southwell, sub-lieutenant, died on the morning of Saturday last in the twenty-third year of his age, having succumbed to an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. The deceased was a kind and obliging officer, and will be greatly missed by both the officers and men of his ship. His remains have been conveyed ashore to Bantry for removal to London for interment. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of six quartermasters and boatswains'-mates, the Union Jack, which formed the pall, being borne by four of the officers of the ship in full uniform. The crew fell in upon the quarter-deck, and the band played the "Dead March" in *Saul*. The *cortége* passed from the cabin to the gangway between the open ranks of the Marines, who lined the way with arms reversed. At the gangway a halt was made, and a portion of the burial service read, after which the 225th hymn was sung. Then the Marines fired three volleys, and the corpse was lowered into a boat and conveyed to Bantry. The scene was solemn and impressive, but was marred by an unfortunate mishap. When the order to "present" was given by the lieutenant in charge of the firing-party, one of the Marines accidentally touched the trigger of his rifle. The contents of the cartridge struck the front rank man in the face, and severely injured him.

OSPREY, Com. Hon. H. A'Court, arrived at Pitcairn Island on March 29, and safely landed the two boats and all the packages sent out by the Pitcairn Islanders' Fund. The islanders write the Rev. Andrew A. W. Drew, M.A., in the most lively terms of gratitude for all that has been done for them by their kind friends in England, and request him to convey their best thanks to the other members of the committee and to all the subscribers to the fund.

PENELOPE, Capt. H. F. Nicholson, flagship of the Duke of Edinburgh, left Chatham on June 7 for Sheerness, was swung for adjustment of compasses, and having taken in powder and shell, proceeded to Harwich on June 9 to embark Coastguardmen and reserves for the coming cruise.

PENGUIN, Com. A. C. Paget, was at Panama on May 10, awaiting supernumeraries to arrive on June 7.

PHILOMEL, Com. H. R. Berners, was at Jeddah on April 20.

PLOVER, Com. H. B. Stewart, arrived at Spithead early on Wednesday morning from the North-American and West Indies station, and went into harbour on Thursday to pay off, having been commissioned at Portsmouth on June 1, 1876. The only officers who have served with her throughout the four years are the commander, navigating-lieutenant, and the engineers. On being relieved by the Fantôme, she left Bermuda on March 15, and having encountered some very severe weather while crossing the Atlantic, she was compelled to put into Vigo on May 21 to undergo considerable repairs to her upper works, and to be recoaled and provisioned. She has brought home the five ordinary seamen belonging to the ill-fated Atalanta who were left at Barbadoes.

RUBY, Capt. Molyneux, left Zanzibar in March for the Mozambique Channel, expecting to return in June, to pay off and recommission under Capt. Charles E. Foot.

SALAMIS, Com. Adolphus FitzGeorge, arrived at Devonport from Berehaven on the 9th inst.

SEAGULL, Com. Maxwell Heron, was at Aden on April 30.

SHANNON, Capt. John D'Arcy, was at Callao as senior officer on the coast of Chili and Peru, with the Turquoise, on May 2, awaiting the expectant attack on that place by the Chilian Fleet.

SPARTAN, Capt. R. Tracey, was at Rangoon on April 20, under orders for England on being relieved by the Dryad.

THETIS, Capt. P. W. Stephens, was expected at Callao on May 10.

TRIUMPH, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Stirling, was at Esquimault on May 10.

TURQUOISE, Capt. B. Medlycott, was at Callao on May 2, awaiting the expected bombardment of the place by the Chilian Fleet.

TYNE, Com. J. E. Stokes, is being rapidly completed at Chatham Dockyard, and it is expected she will leave about the 15th or 16th inst. for Woolwich, to embark stores, &c. Her destination is the Cape of Good Hope and Zanzibar and home, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

VESTAL, Com. D. Tandy, arrived at Zanzibar early in April, after fifteen months spent in the Mozambique. She left on April 18 for Aden, arriving there on April 30, homeward bound. Before leaving Zanzibar she was inspected by Capt. Earle, senior officer, who spoke very highly of her state and condition.

VIGILANT, Lieut.-Com. Annesley, left Shanghai for Chefoo, with Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., on board, on May 11.

WILD SWAN, Com. Seymour S. P. Dacres, has been ordered to the Mozambique Channel, to relieve the Ruby, ordered to Zanzibar to pay off and recommission.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—John Stuart, qrmr., of the Fantôme; H. F. J. Ford, qrmr., John O'Niell, boatswain's mate, and John H. Thomas, armourer, of the Excellent; Robert H. Johns, master-at-arms, and Thomas Connor, boatswain's mate, of the Terror; W. J. Plaskett, armourer, of the Tourmaline; W. Starke, gunner's mate, of the Shannon; Henry Pond, ship's cook, and Archibald Murdock, engine-room artificer, of the Crocodile; Frank Jones, stoker, Cornelius Fudge, master-at-arms, and Benjamin Carter, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the Duke of Wellington; W. J. Joabell, leading stoker, of the Indus; J. F. B. Runalls, captain main-top, of the Cambridge; Thomas C. Hooper, plumber, of the Tyne; Luke Norman, George Weymark, and John Dalley, commissioned boatmen, and Henry Eavis and Thomas Chalkley, boatmen, of the Coastguard.

THE NAVY IN PARLIAMENT.

In answer to questions put by Baron H. de Worms and Capt. Price in the House of Commons, Mr. Brassey said that no particular class of seamen are debarred from receiving the Greenwich-Hospital age pension; but the Admiralty have decided that pensioners in the receipt of 2s. 6d. a day and upwards are not eligible for the award of these pensions. Officers never have been eligible for age pensions. If the age pension be given to men who are already in receipt of 2s. 6d. a day, the effect must be to reduce the number of age pensions available for other men and to exclude a considerable number with very small pensions who have been invalided out of the Service. Having looked into the subject to which the question of the hon. Member for Devonport referred, Mr. Brassey said it did appear that the proportion of Greenwich-Hospital pensions allotted to engineer officers is scarcely adequate; but he considered the appropriation of these pensions must be taken comprehensively, and he could only undertake that the subject should be carefully and impartially considered.

The late purchases and resales of porter and hay made by Mr. Rowsell for the Admiralty were severely criticised last Monday night in the House of Commons by Dr. Cameron, when moving for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances, it appearing from the report of the Controller and Auditor-General that in 1878 the Admiralty purchased from Messrs. Walker and Co. porter and barrels to the amount of £6,225. Before the articles were delivered, it was discovered that they would not be wanted, and the order was cancelled on the payment of £2,750. At the same time another purchase of porter was made from Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton for £8,250. The purchase was made in February, and the delivery, which was not until the middle of June, was in such a form that the porter never left the brewers' premises. When the Admiralty discovered that the porter would not be required, they got the company to buy it back for £4,725. The third instance was still more striking. The Admiralty having swept the home market of hay, went over to Rotterdam, where they bought a quantity which cost £6,900, and with wharfage dues the entire cost was £8,790. This hay was afterwards disposed of for £1,590, so that on an article which originally cost £6,900, they lost £7,200. On those three transactions the loss incurred by the Admiralty amounted to £13,700, or nearly two-thirds of the entire value. That loss was owing to a squabble between two departments of the Government, the Admiralty and the War Office. The hay was somewhat damaged on coming across, but a great portion of it was sound. When it became obvious that it would not be required, it was attempted to hand it over to the Army, but the Board of Survey refused to take it. The Commissary officer, a practical man, proposed that the horses should be referred to, that they might pronounce on the quality of the forage, but that was not done. One of Dr. Cameron's constituents in Glasgow bought a considerable quantity of it, and wrote to say that it was of the very best quality. In discussing the question with different Members, Dr. Cameron had heard commissions hinted at. He would be unwilling to believe there had been any corruption, but there was certainly an amount of imbecility which was as prejudicial to the Service as any corruption could be. These were not solitary instances, they were only specimens of what often occurred. Had it been otherwise he should not have moved. Dr. Cameron gave another instance to which attention had been drawn by the Auditor-General, when a large quantity of raisins had been sold for 14s. 6d. the cwt., and a short time subsequently others bought for 21s. Mr. W. H. Smith admitted the facts, but argued that the whole case involved one of those accidents from which even the best-managed private firms were not exempt. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre admitted that a serious loss had been suffered by the public, but as all the facts were before the House, he did not think it desirable that a committee should be appointed, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Gorst next called attention to the position of the Government in reference to the abolition of flogging in the Army and Navy. Recalling the votes given by prominent members of the Government last Session, condemning the lash as a "brutal and degrading punishment," and the use made of the question by the Liberal party, and especially dwelling on certain "disgraceful placards" issued at Birmingham, he insisted that Ministers, having got into power by stirring up the passions of the "residuum," were bound at once to give a clear and explicit declaration of their intentions. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in reply to this, announced, amid much cheering, that the Board of Admiralty had decided to introduce an amended Navy Discipline Bill next year, in which flogging would be omitted as an authorised punishment. Sir H. Wolff asked what punishment would be substituted, and, after some observations from Mr. P. Taylor and Mr. Otway, expressing their gratification at this statement, Lord Elcho remarked that though much credit was due to these gentlemen, very little was to be attributed to the Government. Mr. Childers brought the conversation to a close by assuring the House that with regard to the Army also, the Government would not flinch from the declarations they had made in opposition.

Mr. Bentinck took the opportunity of repeating his complaint of the inadequacy of our ironclad Navy, which, he insisted, had no reserves, and was only sufficient for the ordinary purposes of peace. Lord H. Lennox exhorted the new Board not to promise a grand programme, which they know they could not perform with their present insufficient staff; and Mr. Reed, who was disposed to agree with Mr. Bentinck, especially having regard to the progress of the French and German Navies, made some remarks on the cost of the non-effective services, and on the vexed question of the Inflexible.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre explained that these were practically identical with those proposed by Mr. Smith, and that the new Board had accepted the programme of its predecessors, with this exception—that they proposed to add £20,000 for the special purpose of expediting the completion of the Ajax and Agamemnon. The amount of the Estimates, he said, was half a million less than the average of the last half-dozen years, and only £45,000 greater than those of 1874, when the late Government took over the Navy; but he was not prepared to say that the service of the year could be carried on for a less sum. In reply to Mr. Bentinck, he pointed out that the ironclad reserves were now much larger than he had ever remembered, and there was also an unusually large number of ships in the dockyards which could be completed in a very short time. Mr. W. H. Smith approved the course proposed to be taken by the Board, and expressed an opinion that the time had now arrived when the Admiralty might look forward some three or four years, and frame its Estimates accordingly.

The usual discursive discussion arose on the first vote, and towards the close of it some ridiculous remarks from the O'Finigan on the position of Prince Leiningen provoked a rather angry collision between the Irish party and the Ministerial Bench.

THE "ATALANTA'S" OFFICERS.

Capt. Francis Stirling entered the Navy in 1852, and served as acting mate in the Sanspareil, 70, Capts. Astley C. Key, C.B., and Rochfort Maguire, on the East Indies and China station, from April 1, 1858, until the close of that year. He was promoted to lieut. June 28, 1859, and on the 1st of the following month was appointed to the Mars, 80, Capt. James N. Strange, fitting for service with the Channel Squadron, and was subsequently employed in the same ship on particular service in the Mediterranean until paid off in Jan., 1863. In April following he was appointed additional of the Excellent, gunnery-ship, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., and in March, 1864, removed into the Bombay, 67, Capt. Colin A. Campbell, fitting for the flag, on the south-east coast of America, of Rear-Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., which ship was unfortunately lost. He subsequently joined the Narcissus, under the same commanders, March 31, 1865, and continued in the same ship, under the flag of Rear-Admiral George Ramsay, C.B., until paid off in Aug. 1869; and was flag-lieut. to Rear-Admiral Astley C. Key, C.B., in the Asia, guard-ship at Portsmouth, from Sept. 1869, until promoted to com., Dec. 10, 1869. He afterwards served successively as 2nd capt. in the Invincible, 14, and Audacious, 14, Capt. Charles W. Hope, Coastguard-ships, in the River Humber, from Oct. 5, 1870, until Nov. 1873, and on Jan. 23, 1874, was appointed to the command of the Thistle, gun-vessel, in China, from which he was posted March 9, 1876. He commissioned the Atalanta at Devonport, Sept. 17, 1878.

Lieut. Frederick A. Blackett served as acting sub-lieut. in the Narcissus, 35, Capt. J. C. Wilson, bearing the flag on the south-east coast of America of Rear-Admiral George Ramsay, C.B., from June 5, 1867, until the close of 1868. On May 13, 1869, he was appointed sub-lieut. of the Monarch, 7, Capt. John E. Commerell, V.C., C.B., fitting for service with the Channel Squadron, from which ship, on Nov. 15 following, he was transferred as supernumerary to the Zealous, 20, Capt. R. Dawkins, and was employed in the Pacific, under the flag of Rear-Admiral Arthur Farquhar, until promoted to lieut., Dec. 29, 1871. On Sept. 21, 1872, he was appointed additional of the Iron Duke, 14, Capt. W. Arthur, flagship at China of Rear-Admiral C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.; and on Feb. 7, 1873, removed into the Thalia, 6, Capt. Henry B. Woollcombe, and returned in her to England, and was paid off in Aug., 1876. In Oct. following he was appointed to the Boscawen, training-ship, Coms. George R. Hope and F. S. Vander-Meulen, at Portland, and was transferred to the Atalanta, Sept. 17, 1878.

Lieut. Arthur Dove served as sub-lieut. in the Caledonia, 24, Capts. Thomas Cochran and E. H. G. Lambert, in the Mediterranean, from Feb. 6, 1870, until paid off in Sept. 1872. On Feb. 6, 1873, he appointed additional of the Thetis, 13, Capt. Thomas Le H. Ward, fitting for China; and on May 28 following was transferred to the Cruiser, 5, Com. A. T. Dale, in the Mediterranean; and on Feb. 17, 1874, was promoted to the rank of lieut. He subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and from Aug. 27, 1875, until transferred to the Atalanta, Sept. 27, 1878, served in the Black Prince, 28, Capts. T. B. Lethbridge and E. H. Howard, under the flags of Rear-Admirals Lord John Hay, C.B., Augustus Phillimore, and W. M. Dowell, C.B., with the Channel Squadron.

Lieut. Philip E. Fisher became a naval cadet Jan. 15, 1871, and on Jan. 2, 1873, joined the Narcissus, 28, Capt. John O. Hopkins, flagship of Rear-Admiral F. A. Campbell, with the Detached Squadron, in which ship he remained until transferred in July, 1874, to the Raleigh, 22. Capt. George Tryon, C.B., from which ship in May, 1876, he removed into the Sultan, 12, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, fitting for the Mediterranean, and on July 14, 1877, was promoted to acting sub-lieutenant. He subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and from Sept. 17, 1878, until appointed, June 2, 1879, to the Royal yacht, served in the Atalanta, Capt. F. Stirling. He was promoted to lieut. Aug. 30, 1879, and on Oct. 1 following was again appointed to the Atalanta.

Lieut. Arthur R. Beck served as midshipman in the Bristol, 26, Capt. the Hon. Walter C. Carpenter, in 1871, and in 1872 was turned over under the same commanding officer into the Ariadne, 26, and in December of the same year was transferred to the Doris, 24, Capt. W. H. Edye, fitting for the West Indies and North America, where he remained until Aug. 4, 1874, when he was appointed additional of the Bellerophon, 15, Capt. Richard Wells, and served under the flag of Vice-Admiral George G. Wellesley, C.B., on the same station until Sept. 1875, when he became acting sub-lieut. of the same ship, and subsequently served in the same ship under Capt. Hugh Campbell, and under the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., until June, 1876. From June 23, 1877, until appointed to the Atalanta, Sept. 18, 1879, he was sub-lieut. in the Research, 4, Capts. H. E. G. Earle and J. E. M. Wilson, in the Mediterranean.

Lieut. Alexander W. Ainslie was a Naval cadet in the Britannia, training ship, Capt. John Corbett, C.B., at Dartmouth, in 1870, and in the following year was transferred as midshipman to the Bristol, 26, Capt. the Hon. W. C. Carpenter, and in 1872 was attached to the Ariadne, 26, under the same commander. On Aug. 9, 1872, he was appointed additional of the Lord Warden, 18, Capt. Thomas Brandreth, flagship in the Mediterranean of Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings R. Yelverton, in which ship he continued under Capt. William Codrington, and the flag of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir James R. Drummond, until April, 1874, when he was transferred to the Agincourt, 28, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral S. T. P. Hornby, with the Channel Squadron, and continued in the same ship, under Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr and the flag of Rear-Admiral J. Beauchamp P. Seymour, C.B., until Aug. 1875, when he turned over to the Minotaur, and on the 23rd of the following month was advanced to acting-sub-lieut. He subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College, and afterwards served in the Cygnet, gunboat, Lieut.-Coms. Robert F. Hammick and William Wilson, on the Cape of Good Hope and West-Coast of Africa station, and in the Mediterranean from Oct. 19, 1876, until appointed, Sept. 18, 1879, to the Atalanta.

Navigating Lieut. W. H. Stephens served as acting second master in the Achilles, 26, Capt. E. W. Vansittart, with the Channel Squadron, from March 12, 1866, until July 25 following, when he was appointed to the Antelope, 3, Lieut.-Com. John Bruce, fitting for the West Coast of Africa, and was subsequently employed in the same ship in the Mediterranean, under Lieut.-Com. James Buchanan, as navigating sub-lieutenant, until Aug. 1870. He afterwards served in the Dee, store-ship, Staff Com. George A. Waters, from Dec. 20, 1870, until the spring of 1871, and in the Orwell, gunboat, on the coast of Ireland, under Lieut.-Com. F. C. H. Dent, from March 23, 1872, until promoted, Jan. 23, 1873, to navigating lieutenant. On March 5, 1874, he was appointed to the Egeria, 4, Com. Ralph L. Turton, fitting for China, and afterwards served in the same ship, under Com. Archibald L. Douglas, on the same station until paid off, Jan. 1, 1878. He was appointed to the Atalanta, May 29 following.

Chaplain the Rev. Robert Nimmo, M.A., served in the Endymion, 21, Capt. Edward Lacy, on particular service, from May 24, 1869, until Dec. 3, 1870, when he was transferred to the Immortalité, 28, with the Detached Squadron, and remained until paid off, Oct. 11, 1872. He afterwards served in the Audacious, 14, Coastguard-ship in the river Humber, from Nov. 22, 1872, until Oct. 14, 1873, when he was transferred to the Bellerophon, 15, and was employed in the West Indies and North America until Dec. 21, 1876, when he was appointed to the Lord Warden, 18, Coastguard-ship at Queensferry, and remained until appointed, Sept. 26, 1878, to the Atalanta.

Staff Surg. Edward L. Moss, M.D., was appointed, March 8, 1864, assistant-surgeon to the Bulldog, 6, Capt. Charles Wake, fitting at Portsmouth for the North America and West Indies station, in which ship he remained until it was destroyed at Cape Haitien, at the close of 1865. From Feb. 2, 1866, until 1870, he served in the Simoom, troop-ship, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, and from June 4 of the year last named was attached to the Achilles, 26, Coastguard-ship, for service at sick quarters at Portland, until Feb. 3, 1872. He was borne successively on the books of the Zealous, 20, and Repulse, 12, in the Pacific for service at Esquimault Hospital, from Feb. 17, 1872, until appointed, March 6, 1875, to the Duke of Wellington, for Arctic service, and was employed in the Alert, sloop, under Capt. George S. Nares, F.R.S., with the Arctic expedition until paid off at the close of 1876. He was staff surgeon in the Topaze, 28, Capt. C. J. Rowley, at Kingstown, from Feb. 9, 1877, until 1878, and subsequently served in the Research, 4, Capt. J. E. M. Wilson, in the Mediterranean, from Sept. 1878 until paid off in Sept. 1879. He married in March, 1873, at San Francisco, Thomasina Mary, only daughter of the late Thomas Dugdale, of Clara, King's County, Ireland.

Pymr. John Ashton served as additional paymaster in the Royal Adelaide, 26, Capt. Charles Vesey, under the flag of Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, from June, 1863, until November following, when he was transferred to the Hawk, 60, and was employed on the coast of Ireland until 1865. He was assistant-paymaster in the Sphinx, 6, in the West Indies and North America from June, 1865, until paid off in November, 1868, and from March 1, 1869, until Nov. 22, following, served in the Hector, 18, Capt. Algernon F. R. De Horsey, at Southampton. On the date last mentioned he was appointed assistant-paymaster-in-charge of the Teazer, gun-vessel, Com. R. M. Blomfield, at China; and on July 18, 1872, was advanced to acting-paymaster in the Rinaldo, 7, Com. George Parsons, on the same station, and returned in her to England, and was paid off in August, 1874. In the following month he was appointed to the Sappho, 4, Com. N. S. F. Digby, fitting for Australia, where he served until the close of 1877. He was appointed to the Atalanta, Sept. 17, 1878.

Sub-Lieut. Edward P. Charrington served, in 1871, as a midshipman on board the Trafalgar, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge; and in Aug. 1873 was appointed to the Resistance, 16, with the Channel Squadron, and in June, 1875, was transferred to the Narcissus, 28, Capt. Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott, flagship of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., with the Detached Squadron, and remained until transferred in July, 1877, to the Hector, 18, Capt. C. H. Simpson, at Southampton, for temporary service. He subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich; and from July 16, 1879, until appointed to the Atalanta, served in the Nautilus at Devonport.

Surg. Laurence W. Corcoran, B.A., M.B., was employed at Haslar Hospital from Feb. 5, 1877, until appointed May 1 following surg. in the Thunderer, turret-ship, Capt. John C. Wilson, and remained until transferred to the Atalanta, Sept. 17, 1878.

Gunner David Silk was employed in the Castor, drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve at North Shields, from Jan. 1, 1874, until Aug. 1877, when he was transferred to the Medway, gunboat, at Portsmouth, and remained until appointed, Feb. 25, 1878, to the Atalanta.

Boatswain Frederick Standish was acting 2nd-class boatswain in the Ocean, 24, Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., flagship of Sir Henry Kellett at China, from March, 1871, until the following June, when he was transferred to the Princess Charlotte, Comdre. F. H. Shortt, at Hong Kong, and in November of the same year removed into the Elk, gun-vessel, Com. John B. Barnett. In June, 1873, he was appointed to the Iron Duke, Capt. W. Arthur, flagship of Sir C. F. A. Shadwell, on the same station, and was paid off in the spring of 1875. He was afterwards boatswain of the Valiant, Coastguard-ship in the river Shannon, from Oct. 11, 1875, until appointed, Feb. 25, 1878, to the Atalanta.

Boatswain Richard Clancy was employed in the Seaflower, tender to the Boscawen, training-ship at Portland, from October, 1874, until appointed, Sept. 17, 1878, to the Atalanta.

THE ATALANTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the first rumour of the loss of the Atalanta, I feared she had followed suit to the Eurydice, employed under similar conditions, and I always wondered at the infatuation of the authorities in employing such a ship, after the warning given by the Eurydice, and the misgivings suggested by her own trial-trip. No doubt these two ships were, according to their original design and equipment, as reliable in bad weather as any of their class, and I had plenty of opportunity of seeing this tested, in sailing with the experimental squadron as assist.-surg. in the good old Inconstant, built on Admiral Hayes's lines, and the victor, in all weathers, over Symonds' crack ships, Vanguard, Vernon, and Pique. The latter, our great rival, was dismasted off Mount Carmel, in 1840, in a hurricane, and would have gone on shore, as the 10-gun brig Scout did close to, had she not brought up with one old-fashioned hemp cable, after parting all her chain ones, and losing all her boats and bulwarks. We relieved her, and our officers used afterwards to say, had the Inconstant been in her position, she would have hauled off the lee shore as surely as the Vesuvius steamer did by steam. But, whatever might be the deficiency of model, there was never the least apprehension in the mind of any man in the Fleet of such a catastrophe being possible as has befallen these two ships, both, strange to say, with female mythological names? And why was this sense of security? Because each ship was thoroughly well manned, and trimmed according to her original design and requirement, and each captain and crew knew thoroughly well what the ship could do, and what she could not. But how has it been with those poor lost fellows? They were in ships however thoroughly well found for the service they were employed in (according to the words of the First Lord of the Admiralty), yet they were in a totally different condition of trim and crew from what they were originally built for. Each, like the Inconstant (I have been in Atlantic hurricanes in her, and felt as safe as in a church), should have had a heavy armament of 32-pounders and shot on upper and main decks, besides ammunition, stores, and ballast below, in which way the great weight was, as it should be, near the centre of gravity. But when these heavy guns, &c., were nearly all removed, and the deficiency of weight above made good by extra ballast below, the ship was bound to roll tremendously, a state of things always considered undesirable for Symondsite ships, even in their best trim and well manned. On the latter point, I am quite sure it is, or was, a great mistake sending a converted man-of-war as a training-ship, with a half-and-half crew, on a long Atlantic voyage. As an old resident of Queenstown, I have more than once heard an old officer of the Revenge expressing his dissatisfaction, not to say apprehensions, on going on his summer exercise trips, with a short crew and a lot of boys only to handle a two-decker; and why should this be? Why should there not be at least one fully-equipped first-class man-of-war spared out of our splendid fleet always stationed either at Dublin or Queenstown, in place of one obsolete, half-manned old hulk, totally unfit to put to sea in the winter in an emergency? Why should Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c., monopolise all the benefits to tradespeople from the Fleet of the United Kingdom? I am not a Home-ruler, though I mention this wrong to Old Ireland.—I am, &c.,

R.N.

An amended programme of works in her Majesty's dockyards, showing the manner in which it is proposed to expend the moneys taken under the shipbuilding votes of the Navy Estimates for the current year, has been issued. Several alterations have been made in the votes proposed by the late Government. The number of men for armoured ships building and for completing new armoured ships afloat is increased by 100; the sum to be spent in wages by £20,000; and the tonnage to be built by 717 tons. These increases are to be made at Chatham Dockyard, and the extra work is to be apportioned as follows:—The Agamemnon to be advanced to 84-100ths, instead of 75-100ths, as originally proposed; and the Ajax, on arrival from Pembroke, to advance to about 74-100ths, instead of 70-100ths. The new ironclad (design not yet decided), which appeared in the original estimates, is struck out in the amended programme, as also are the repairs of the Raleigh. Some alterations have been made in consequence of these changes in the programme, and shipbuilding and machinery will be executed by contract. The amount to be expended in propelling machinery elsewhere than in her Majesty's yards is reduced by £3,500, and the amount for shipbuilding by contract by £16,500. The building of a steel-and-iron corvette, wood-sheathed, of the Comus type, and also of three new despatch-vessels, the latter of which were to be commenced and half-advanced to completion at Glasgow, has been abandoned; while the tonnage of No. 3 steam cruiser, to be built during the year at Portsmouth, is to be increased to 1,770 tons,—*i.e.*, about one-third of its total tonnage.

It is proposed, with the sanction of the Right Hon. Sir John Michel, G.C.B., commanding the Forces in Ireland, that a rifle meeting be held at the Curragh on the 7th and 8th prox., the competitions being open to all troops quartered in Ireland.

TORPEDO WARFARE.

Experiments connected with torpedo warfare were made on Friday last at Portsmouth. The Sprightly, with Admirals Ryder, Hornby, and Lethbridge, and other officers on board, proceeded to Spithead for the purpose of subjecting some dingies, manufactured by the Rev. Mr. Berthon, on his collapsing principle, to a series of experiments. At the present time our first and second-class torpedo-boats are unprovided with any means of saving the lives of the crew, should they from any cause be reduced to a sinking state, and as they are constructed of steel plates not more than 1-16th of an inch thick, which can easily be penetrated by the Nordenfelt gun, and stove in by collision or by coming in contact with a spar or other floating obstruction, the necessity for a lifeboat becomes apparent. But as the decks of the torpedo craft are completely exposed, and are too circumscribed for carrying lifeboats, the problem submitted to the inventor was how to stow boats of a sufficient size under hatches in torpedo craft, the hatches themselves being small, and the compartments in which they were to be stowed only about 6 ft. long. The lifeboats which were tried, measure 12 ft. in length, 4 ft. 2 in. in beam, and 2 ft. in depth. They are divided into two parts, each of which will pass through an opening only 14 in. by 7 in., and when the halves are united (which requires less than half a minute of time), a life dingy is formed, capable of carrying the torpedo crew. Each half can be used singly. The parts can also be detached in the water, and if one half should be disabled in action, it can be cast off, and the retreat continued in the other. The little boats were put to some very severe tests. In about four minutes they were brought on deck, opened, united, fitted with thwarts, crutches, and oars, and launched. They were then manned by six men, and towed at various speeds through the water, for the purpose of testing their buoyancy and the strength of their connections. The halves were afterwards disconnected and rowed by three men. The boats were finally lifted on board, collapsed, and stowed below in the after cabins in less time than it took to open them. In the afternoon the officers studying on board the Vernon celebrated the termination of the senior torpedo class by an exhibition of torpedo warfare up Porchester Creek. The programme was very comprehensive, but contained no novelties. The operations consisted of exploding ground mines, containing 500 lb. of gunpowder each, by means of circuit closers and by direct contact; destroying boom obstructions by means of gun-cotton, firing spar torpedoes, and the removal or destruction of an enemy's fixed mines by means of counter-mining and creeping. A line of twelve counter-mines was laid down and exploded from the Vesuvius in three minutes.

A FORAGE CAP FOR ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a new pattern forage-cap for officers of Infantry of the Line has just been authorised by a General Order, and as the chances are a similar circular will ere long be issued with reference to the Royal Marine Light Infantry, I take this opportunity of suggesting that the privilege accorded to Royal Regiments of wearing a red band round the forage-cap should be again claimed by the officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. As Light Infantry they should also wear a *green* cap, which, with the red band, would form a good distinctive mark for a Royal Light Infantry Corps, and be proudly worn as their right by the

ROYAL MARINES.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS MILITIA.

"X." asks:—"Could any of your numerous readers, through the medium of your influential paper, inform me how it is that the Royal Guernsey Militia adjutants have been in receipt of the new scale of pay, viz., 10s. per diem, with forage, lodging, gas, fuel, and other allowances, from Dec. 29, 1877 (the date on which the reorganisation of the Channel Islands Militia commenced), up to the present time, whilst those of the Royal Jersey Militia are still on the old scale, viz., 7s. per diem (a good mechanic's wages), without one *single* allowance? It really seems most unaccountable that the sum (and other advantages) voted for the payment of the Channel Islands Militia should be confined to one island. Why should it not be extended to the other? Does it not seem a flagrant act of injustice and a thing most incomprehensible? Here are three or four adjutants who have been promised a few more shillings pay, with forage, &c.; they, with this prospect in view, go to the expense of purchasing chargers at no small cost; but, alas! this prospect, so bright at first, turns out at length to be a mere chimæra, for when applications are made for what they are really owed, and humble petitions forwarded to the War Office authorities, they are simply informed that there is no prospect of the forthcoming pay *as yet*, the *as yet* being emphasized to give them a bone of encouragement. But 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick,' and I should think those officers were very much disgusted. I have heard, in a casual way (how far correct I am unable to state), that these adjutants, or at least some of them, have been obliged to dispose of their horses at a very great loss, and are now compelled to hire broken-kneed, spavined cab-hacks, as occasion requires. *O tempora, O mores!* What a spectacle for sore eyes! A force, too, that the War Office authorities have been trying to render efficient in *all* respects. Fancy the poor fellows having now to go to their different arsenals, some of which are at a good distance, on foot, blow high, blow low, rain or sunshine, to avoid the expense of hiring animals; and, knowing as I do, the nature of the roads in that island, it must be simply killing work! The expenses for horses, mess, band, &c., must amount to at least £55 per annum; £55 from £120, remain £65 to live and keep up the position of a British officer and a gentleman! Truly magnanimous! It is very much a matter of surprise to me that they are able to appear in the character of the latter at all; remember, too, that one clause in the Militia scheme forbids adjutants pursuing any civil occupation whatever, so that all means of adding to their pitiable allowance are denied them. The Militia scheme also provides a staff of non-commissioned officers, buglers, and orderly-room clerks. Where are all these? Echo answers 'where?' Hoping I have not trespassed too far on your valuable space, and trusting you will use your influence in ventilating the matter."

RESERVE OFFICERS.

"Aspirant" writes:—"Can you or any of your numerous readers understand the Warrant with regard to Reserve officers? Some little time ago, in answer to a question asked in the House about it, the then Military Secretary said that some 500 officers had put their names down to join. Now, it appears, if one can understand the Warrant at all, that all officers retiring from the Service, under certain limitation of age, have no option in the matter, but their names are put down for them, and serve they must if wanted. Under these circumstances, it certainly does appear strange that an officer, recalled to active service, should be bound to serve on less income than he was before in receipt of, for in this very ambiguous Warrant, dated, I think, Aug. 1, 1879, it lays down that an officer recalled from the Reserve to active service is to receive the full pay of his rank which is, of course, considerably less than the pension he before got, more particularly if he should happen to be in receipt of the special Indian pensions. Now that retired officers be liable for service under special emergencies can hardly be complained of, if it were optional, as is the case with the soldier; but that, *nolens, volens*, an officer retired should be taken for service anywhere or under any circumstances, as the caprice of a Military Secretary may direct, probably to the ruin of any private business that such retired officer may be engaged in, with the extra risk attending on active service anywhere, for it may be apparently as a Militiaman, Bashi-Bazouk, a regular, or instructor of any of the wild tribes that varied circumstances may induce us to mould into the form of soldiers, —I say, that an officer retired should be liable to any or all this, without option, on a reduced income, and no prospect of compensation to his family, if such he has, in case that the chances of service bring the pension to an abrupt termination, certainly appears a strange paradox; indeed, it can scarcely be so intended, but I don't know what other conclusion a perusal of this interesting document can lead you to. Usually after the publication of a Warrant, some time elapses before any one can really make it out; it reads so many ways, and is so ambiguous. The Warrant in question may be regarded as an acrostic, and as I have not yet met any one who has offered a solution, I venture to suggest mine."

A RECEIPT FOR GOOD SHOOTING.

"Looker on" writes:—"The other day, I was on a visit at a large military station, not fifty-two miles from London, and being somewhat of a rifle shot, I thought I would have a look at the musketry practice. Going down to the ranges one fine morning, I found three parties from different regiments firing. After firing a few shots, one of these parties went away, the other two continuing to shoot, and making apparently very fair shooting. Thirsting for knowledge, I inquired of a soldier why the other party had gone away. He replied, 'Oh, that's what we call a fine-weather corps, Sir.' I looked puzzled at this, he added, 'I mean that regiment never shoots if it's blowing a bit; I suppose they are going in for a big figure of merit.' Now, Sir, I would like to ask if our soldiers of the present day are to be taught to fire in calm weather only; and if two of the parties found it fine enough to fire, why was it that the third found it too windy? I should think if regiments only shoot on fine days, they cannot possibly gain the experience required to enable them to shoot on windy ones. Now, Volunteers who are the best rifle-shots we have consider one of the most important things in rifle-shooting is to be able to judge the effect of the strength of the wind on the bullet, and to make the necessary allowance, which experience alone can give, with the wind-gauge."

INFANTRY ACCOUTREMENTS.

"Infantry of the Line" writes:—"The Infantry of the British Army being threatened with a most objectionable change in its accoutrements—I refer to the proposed brown-leather belts—permit me, as one of that body, to protest against a change which, should it be effected, will prove to be an expensive and unserviceable eyesore. 1. Brown leather cannot be cleaned properly without a great deal of trouble and some experience, and if exposed to weather or rough usage, without constant dressing it soon perishes. 2. Brown leather does not look smart or soldier-like with scarlet cloth. 3. Brown leather being very perishable will constantly have to be replaced, and will consequently be very expensive. On the other hand, take the advantages of our present buff accoutrements. 1. They look smart and soldier-like. 2. They last at least three times as long as brown leather will last. 3. On service (when pipeclay is out of the question), they stand the effects of wet, dirt, and rough usage well; and when time can be found to clean them, can be turned out white and smart with little trouble. Buff may be a trifle more expensive than brown leather, but considering that it will wear much longer and looks infinitely smarter, why introduce an unsightly and in the end more expensive article, and do away with accoutrements that are both soldier-like and serviceable. Trusting that you will raise your powerful voice in favour of a good cause, and help us to retain our buff accoutrements."

On Monday night a novel application of the electric light was made in Portsmouth Dockyard for the purpose of determining whether it was practicable to illuminate a dry dock sufficiently for workmen to continue at work throughout the night. The dock in which the turret-ship Inflexible is, was selected for the experiment. Seventeen lamps each giving a light equivalent to 2,000 candles, were fitted on spars in different parts of the dock, and were all lighted from the same circuit. The lamps emitted a white and remarkably steady light, and the illuminating power obtained being calculated at 34,000 candles, the experiment must be regarded as thoroughly successful.

THE ABOLITION OF THE SENIORITY BREVET.

A "General Officer" writes:—"Lately several letters have appeared in the military and other papers pointing out the hardship and injustice the abolition of seniority brevet promotion (which takes place this year) will entail on majors and captains who obtained their promotion before Purchase was done away with. None of the writers have drawn attention to the fact that the Royal Commission, of which Lord Penzance was president, and on which the Warrant is supposed to be based, did not contemplate that this species of promotion should be restricted until the new system was fully established, as the following extract from the 'Report,' page 34, par. 3, clearly shows: —'We are also of opinion that when the Army shall have been brought to the standard rate of promotion, which we have recommended, the practice of conferring brevet rank on the senior major and captain in the Service upon a vacancy occurring in the fixed establishment of General officers may be dispensed with.' Had their recommendations been followed by those who framed the Warrant, the Purchase captains or majors could have had no cause of complaint, and when the standard rate of promotion alluded to has been reached, the officers will have served comparatively short periods in each grade, and cannot expect to be granted the brevet promotion now given upon vacancies occurring in the fixed establishment of General officers. To continue the seniority brevet promotion until all the Purchase majors and captains have been promoted or retired, or, at all events, until the standard periods have been reached, would only be an act of justice to the vested rights of these officers, which the Royal Commission, after due deliberation, considered should be respected."

"Miles" writes:—"Col. North having, with his usual spirit of *camaraderie*, undertaken to plead the cause of the ill-used Purchase officers, it is to be hoped that the soldiers in the House will accord to him their support on a question which admittedly bears hard on that large body. It is not a party subject, but one which, if rightly understood, would assuredly command the support of both sides of the House. Both parties while in office contributed to the injustice. Liberal and Conservative hobbies equally ground down the Purchase officer. *Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.* In 1872 the Liberals drove the nail by superseding five hundred or six hundred captains, and in 1877 the Conservatives clenched it by the total abolition of brevets from Oct. 1, 1880. About 70 captains are now suffering from both these causes, and might be relieved at a cost not greater than the extra retirements lately given to 12 lieut.-cols. of artillery, for no other reason than that they had friends at the War Office sufficiently "scientific" to look after their interests, and to impress the authorities with the belief that they are the British Army,—*l'Armée, c'est nous.* But as artillery on service generally condescends to accept the escort of cavalry or infantry, so it is to be hoped that the latter may now and then be allowed to feed on the crumbs which fall from the ordnance table. Partial legislation for or against particular interests has not hitherto redounded to the credit of the War Office. In 1871 it was attempted to deprive the Guards of the rights and privileges which they had gained under the old system as indisputably as the purchaser of property is entitled to all its vested interests; but the Household Troops still maintain their position, and will do so as long as one of the old *régime* is left. The Medical Department is another specimen of the presumption which reigns in Pall Mall, that men will humbly accept and submit to any terms. After years of grievous annoyance and injury to all ranks, the doctors have extorted terms far more advantageous than their predecessors ever looked for. The Purchase lieutenant-colonels were allowed for years to stop promotion in their regiments, and are now handsomely provided for; but no such consideration has been shown to the captains. These are all examples of the working of our institutions, arising from the political changes which introduce men totally ignorant of their official duties, and consequently place them and those over whom they preside at the mercy of "departmental committees," clever clerks, scientific officers, financial economists, and other devices for cutting down every one else to the proverbial straw a day. But, not to pursue this subject further at present, I wish merely to point out that some 70 captains, of 13 or 14 years' service in that rank, and of 18 to 28 total service, superseded in 1872 by the Artillery and Engineers, who are now coming in for lieutenant-colonelcies, think that they have some little claim to justice and recognition. The Queen's Speech alluded to the gallantry of the troops in Afghanistan, as it might also have done to those at the Cape. Let this tribute be put in something like a substantial form. Assuredly, some of these gallant men were Purchase captains."

"A Post-Purchase Captain" writes:—"I see you state in your recent article, that if the proposal to make all captains of 20 years' service brevet majors met with approval at the War Office, it would act most unfairly on the Purchase captains; but is it not still more unfair that all captains who obtained their companies within five years after Purchase was abolished are to be compulsorily retired to a man by the action of the regulation which permits Purchase captains to be eligible for promotion up to the age of 45, whilst the Post-Purchase captains are retired at 40? The injustice of this principle has been recognised by the recent Warrant compelling the retirement of the Purchase colonels. If brevet promotion were to be given to all captains who obtained their companies before the issue of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 1877, on their completing eight years' service as captains, or 20 years' total service, there would be no supersession, as all Purchase captains have eight years' service as such; and it would do much to soothe those who obtained their companies in the interval between the abolition of Purchase and the Royal Warrant under which they are retired, who are naturally much aggrieved by the provisions of the Royal Warrant being made retrospective for them, and their compulsory retirement being rendered almost certain, whilst they are treated exactly the same as *bonâ fide* non-Purchase officers, without the slightest compensation for the special injuries they sustain."

"Expectans" writes:—"In your last issue, it is pointed out that Colonel North intends to move a humble address that the action of the Royal Warrant abolishing brevet promotion on Oct. 1 next may be suspended. It does not seem to have occurred to any one that should this petition be granted, it will act as a decided check on regimental promotion, for many old captains will linger on in their regiments awaiting their brevets, although debarred by length of service from regimental advancement. These officers will, of course, retard the promotion of younger and more zealous men, who have still something to hope for in their profession, and thus defeat the very object of the Promotion Warrant. The long-service brevet is exceedingly slow, and has only reached the captains of Dec., 1866; consequently, there are the whole of the captains of the five succeeding years (to Nov. 1, 1871, when Purchase was abolished) awaiting the brevet, a claim to which they purchased with their companies. As an instance of the slowness, two out of the three captains promoted to brevet majorities in the month of April last have completed 25 years' service, the third having 23 years' service; and there are hosts of others whose first commissions date equally far back. Regulations are seldom made retrospective, as is practically the case with the Warrant abolishing brevet promotion (for it affects men who had purchased the right to brevet majorities long before the Warrant was thought of); and if the Purchase Captains are entitled to this promotion, they should receive it before October next, and not be induced to drag on in their regiments at the expense of their juniors. It is to be remembered that if these brevets, to which there is an undoubted claim, were given, most of these officers would retire; and that their brevet, in that case, costs nothing, for it adds nothing to their pension. I say that they would retire, because being ineligible, from length of service, for regimental promotion, they have nothing to gain by remaining. It may be with certainty calculated, therefore, that all those captains whose length of service precludes them from regimental promotion, will retire on receiving the brevet, and thus, consequently, such brevet will be no expense to the State. Should it be found impossible to grant the brevet to all the captains promoted before the abolition of Purchase, then the compromise, which can be readily effected, is, to give it to such of them as have become ineligible for regimental promotion by length of service, on their signifying their intention of retiring when they get this step. They would then be enabled to quit the Service with the honorary rank of lieut.-colonel, which is the goal aimed at. This would injure no one, being promotion on retirement only; no one would be superseded; regimental promotion would not be retarded; and, lastly, although doing justice to old and unfortunate officers, it would cost nothing! I have said that Warrants are rarely retrospective in effect; the claims of present possessors to an anticipated step being usually respected, and a very apposite instance of this occurred on abolishing the privileged promotion of the Guards, when the right of the then holders of the several ranks to their next step was duly conceded."

ZULU CAMPAIGN PROMOTIONS.

"Commissariat" writes:—"An erroneous statement having been published in two of your weekly contemporaries, of the 8th and 15th ult. respectively, having reference to the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments, and which states that in the latter no promotions have been granted for the late wars in South Africa, may I be permitted through your columns to point out that the following steps were given?—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Wright to be deputy-comy.-gen., and Assist.-Comys. Campbell and Stevens to be deputy-comy. The correspondent making the statement in question altogether ignores the fact that transport, in addition to supply, formed the chief item and difficulty of the Zulu campaign, and for which the Commissariat was responsible. As regards the Ordnance, the officers of that service employed at Woolwich would be most deserving of reward, as that place being the chief depôt from whence all munitions of war are forwarded, the greatest anxiety and labour must have been there, the receipt and issue at the seat of war being a very simple matter, and confined to officers who, with very few exceptions, were required in the field. Taking into consideration the relative numbers of the two departments employed in the campaigns, the promotions granted may be said to be quite proportionate. Previous to the introduction of the fiasco "Control," the question of awards to these two branches being assimilated was never raised, and now that they have been again entirely separated—the one being under the Horse Guards, the other the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance—there would seem to be no reason why comparisons should be drawn."

THE MILITIA, AND HOW TO IMPROVE IT.

Col. G. G. Walker, Scottish Borderers, read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution lately on "The Militia and How to Improve it," the meeting being presided over by Col. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P. The lecturer said that having been for some 26 years connected with the Militia he felt that he was entitled to speak with a practical knowledge of the branch of the Auxiliary Forces. With regard to the improvement of the force, he thought that during the first year of his service the duration of training for the recruit might be extended to 84 consecutive days, and that during the annual drills camp life might with advantage be substituted for the billet system. The amount of professional knowledge on the part of the officers was capable of being increased, and they should be encouraged to attend schools of instruction. He also wished to advocate the serving out of a helmet instead of the Glengarry cap to the men, and in other points of their dress and equipment they should be brought nearer to those of the Regular troops, especially so with regard to the rifle, which should be the Martini-Henry, as it was highly undesirable to have two kinds of weapons in use among men who were constantly passing from one force to the other. Having offered suggestions for the improvement of the artillery and engineer portions of the force, Col. Walker said that the reforms he had suggested were few and modest, but that he believed that if his proposals were adopted, the country would possess a force on which it could safely depend. The history of the Militia since its early days of an almost parochial system had been one of steady development, and he now wished to see its availability for more extended service generally recognised, and to make every militia recruit liable to service in the garrisons of Europe, the Mediterranean, and of British North America in the event of war. In conclusion, he declared that the militia was not an old worn-out tool to be flung aside, but was a tried and trusty weapon to be carefully preserved, and that the more the country used the force, the more it would improve and the more solid the support it would be enabled to give to the Army of the line. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay said it was clear that if this country was ever engaged in a serious Continental war the Militia, would have to bear a considerable portion of the burden, and he confidently hoped that if called upon the force would be able to stand beside the men of the Line. Many important and useful suggestions had been made that afternoon. Having been for some time engaged in a financial capacity at the War Office, he naturally looked at and classified all these proposals into two categories,—one of improvements to be carried out within the estimate already provided for that particular department, and the other class of those which would entail further expenditure of public moneys. Looking practically at many of the suggestions made, he was afraid that they would entail that further expenditure; and although he would admit readily that they would be beneficial to the force, yet he feared they would cost more money than the House of Commons, liberal as it might be, would be willing to grant. Turning to those practical suggestions which might be carried out without increased expense, he quite agreed that it was advisable that more care should be taken in enlisting and paying the bounty-money to men who subsequently failed to put in an appearance, and that the non-commissioned officers should be encouraged to train in the School of Musketry. Again, with reference to the recommendation that the training of the recruit should be extended from eight to twelve weeks, he could also endorse that, for the first drills a soldier underwent were those he was never likely to forget. More leniency might be shown in granting absence to a man who had performed these drills when called up for his subsequent trainings. As to shooting, he could say that a certain per-centage of the men were this year to have their time specially devoted to the use of the rifle. The usual vote of thanks was then given to the lecturer for his interesting paper.

The Missions to Seamen Society is extending its operations to the shipping in several ports hitherto unoccupied by chaplains. The Rev. G. T. Turnbull has been appointed Missions to Seamen chaplain for Portland Roads; the Rev. C. R. Dawes, M.A., chaplain to the fishermen at Hastings; the Rev. S. Phillips, chaplain to Belfast Lough; and the Rev. A. Rust, chaplain to Dunkerque harbour. The Rev. C. M. Woosnam, B.A., has also been appointed chaplain to the shipping on the Tyne, an old station of the Society for Missions to Seamen. The increasing trade of Newport, Monmouthshire, is to have a Missions to Seamen chaplain, so soon as a suitable clergyman can be found willing to undertake the duty.

Extracts from telegram of special correspondent *Cape Argus* (F. J. Dormer), dated Durban, March 20, 1879, 9.35 a.m.:—"The 60th Rifles landed here this morning, and leave for Lower Tugela on Saturday. They have been let loose upon the town this evening, and the main street is, at the moment, a rare scene of drunkenness and riotous behaviour." The special correspondent of the *Cape Argus*, writing from Durban, on March 21, 1879, records the arrival of the 3rd Batn. 60th Rifles, and continues: —"Few people knew of these last arrivals being in garrison until after sun-down, when the whole battalion apparently was let loose upon the town; and, for some hours past, peaceable citizens have traversed the main thoroughfares in terror of their lives." Writing on April 16, the special correspondent of the *Argus* with the coast column says:—"This morning there was a 'punishment parade' in the camp of the 88th, when a lance-corporal and a private received fifty lashes each, for being drunk while on duty. Much as one cannot but regret that flogging is still resorted to in the Army, it must be conceded that on active service the strictest discipline must be maintained; and that being drunk while on sentry, in an enemy's country, is a crime so serious that in most Continental armies the offenders would have been shot." On the following day, the same correspondent writes:—"This morning, in the grey light of early morning, a private of the 99th received fifty lashes, for the use of abusive language to a non-commissioned officer. . . . . . A few glasses of that pernicious beverage, Natal rum, serve to speedily make a young English lad, fresh from life aboard ship, more than merry. If discipline were really discipline, it would be made a military offence to touch this vile liquor, *which has already sent some of the new arrivals to an early grave.*"

The letters of allotment to the subscribers for shares in the South Australian Land Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, were posted on Thursday.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally held in high repute for its unparalleled success in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being free from all deleterious and acid compounds. Price 2s 9d per box. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowland's.

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists' 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

Obituary.

Gen. P. K. MacG. Skinner, C.B., on the Retired List, late of the Bombay S.C., died at 3 Fauconberg Villas, Cheltenham, on the 3rd inst., in the 75th year of his age. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Capt. C. MacG. Skinner, of the 70th Regiment. He was born in the year 1805, and entered the Hon. East India Company's service at an early age. He served in command of a detachment of the Poonah Auxiliary Horse with the field force in the Mahee Kanta and Edur districts in the winter of 1835-36, and also on the staff with the Bombay column in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the siege of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army, for which he received the medal with two clasps and a brevet majority. He became General in 1877.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF MILITIA SURGEONS.

"A Senior Surgeon" writes:—"The case of Militia surgeons being compelled to retire at 65 years of age without compensation is felt by them to be a great grievance and injustice, which it is hoped the present Secretary of State for War will cause to be redressed. The senior Militia surgeons have sacrificed their private professional incomes for the convenience of her Majesty's Service, having been called upon during the last 25 years to take the varied duties of the military hospitals at different stations for the small sum allowed by the War-Office contract allowance. These duties have been performed at the sacrifice of much time, two or three hours every morning, just as it suited the orders of the Director-General of the Medical Department, and to meet any sudden requirement of medical service for the Army. The bulk of the Militia medical officers would never have consented to place their names on the Militia Medical Department List, had they known or been given to understand that they would have been compelled to retire at 65 without compensation. They interpreted the Medical Warrant as entitling them to a retiring allowance. The carrying-out of this inequitable arrangement is felt to be a grievous injustice, and one that is not exercised in any other department of the public service. Lord Cardwell, the great promoter of changes in the Army, stated in the Lords that the case of Militia surgeons retiring or losing their appointments would be taken into consideration, and each case taken on its own merits. We respectfully request that the new Secretary of State for War will reconsider our case, and award us justice for the loss of income derived from appointments regarded in the light of vested interests."

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner*. See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

To All Leaving Home for a Change.—Bilious attacks and sea-sickness.—"I can seldom go to sea without being sick, and I can safely say Eno's Fruit Salt is the only thing that ever gave me relief, and I shall ever recommend to all who suffer from sea-sickness.—I am, yours truly, W. Boyce, Signalman, H.M.S. Industry, May 24, 1880." Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked Eno's Fruit Salt. Without, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Prepared by J. E. Eno's Patent at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E.

Reviews.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion.—*Dod* for 1880 has flourished for 48 years, and still retains its vital energies unimpaired. The "Companion" for this year provides a considerable increase of Parliamentary matter, which will prove extremely useful to many. We find from it that 241 persons who had no seat in the House of Commons at the time of its dissolution have been returned to the new Parliament, involving an amount of change larger than has taken place since 1832. The complete change of Ministry which has taken place has also caused additional labour to the editor, from the large variety of alterations which have become necessary. Extra vigilance has also been required in recording the politics of each Member, the balance of parties being so close. Altogether, *Dod's Parliamentary Companion for* 1880 sustains its claim to patronage.

The Doom of the Great City. By D. Delisle Hay. (Newman and Co.)—This highly-sensational narrative is supposed to be written at the commencement of the year 1942, and to describe the destruction of the entire population of London, not by plague, not by fire, but simply and effectually by fog. The narrator, an octogenarian, writing from New Zealand, relieves his mind somewhat in the manner of the Ancient Mariner, by revealing to his grandchildren his personal experiences of the fateful year 1882. Before describing the terrible catastrophe, he draws a vivid picture of London society as he knew it, some sixty years before, and we may suppose that the *raison d'être* of the pamphlet is to read a lesson of warning to the denizens of our "modern Babylon." Although we may be sceptical as to its effects on them, few will be found to question the author's descriptive powers.

Practical Photography. By O. E. Wheeler. (*Bazaar* Office.)—The second part of this instructive little book treats of Dry-plate Photography, giving a full description of the various processes by which the preparation of dry plates is accomplished. In order to assist students who have not made themselves acquainted with the first part of the work, the author enters into a slight recapitulation of the observations he therein made, which will be found exceedingly useful.

The Theatre. Edited by Clement Scott. (C. Dickens and Evans.)—The monthly number of this popular review is quite equal to the average, and is rendered more than usually interesting from the list of histrionic stars who have lately challenged public support. "The Gaiety Revivals," "*L'Aventurière*," "*The Danites*," "*School*," "*Heartsease*," and "*Iolanthe*" are critically noticed, whilst at the same time several pages are reserved for other matter equally interesting to the readers of *The Theatre*.

We have great pleasure in recommending to our sporting friends in the Services the excellent series of *The Country*, which for excellence of matter and cheapness cannot be surpassed. "The British Dogs," by Mr. Hugh Dalzell (the well-known "Corsincon"), are admirable, and the illustrations, in a work which is issued in sixpenny parts, are as good as any which can be found in the most costly books on the subject. The papers on "Fishes and Fishing" seem equally deserving of commendation.

The Sportsman Guide to the Turf.—A most desirable pocket-companion for all sporting men. It affords the most accurate information on all the great events connected with the turf, and draws a comparison between past and present racing.

Amusements.

The two Italian Operas have given during the week repetitions of works familiar to the public, and only deriving immediate interest from the popularity of the principal vocalists, or from the introduction of fresh artists At Covent Garden, the *début* of Madame Sembrich has been postponed for a week, in consequence of indisposition; and "*Faust and Marguerite*" and "*Don Giovanni*" have been given, with Madame Adelina Patti in her familiar assumptions. At Her Majesty's Theatre, Madame Eleonora Robinson, of the Hamburg Opera Company, possessed of a commanding presence and a soprano voice of great compass, has been favourably received as the heroine of Beethoven's "*Fidelio.*"

The theatrical interest of the week has centred in the Dutch plays produced at the Imperial Theatre by the Rotterdam Dramatic Company, who, despite the difficulties of speaking in a language with which most Englishmen are unfamiliar, have established for themselves a high place in the estimation of audiences attracted by the novelty of an enterprise entirely without precedent. That Holland had a dramatic school of its own came like a new revelation on the audience assembled on Monday night, and they discovered, to their evident surprise, that this troop of Dutch comedians had attained a very high degree of proficiency. In a succession of pieces popular on the Rotterdam stage, the actors have given a truthful and impressive rendering of all the varied emotions depicted, claiming from the delighted spectators the most unreserved acknowledgments. In the portrayal of character, not the slightest trace of exaggeration was to be found. Exuberance of gesture, often carried to such an absurd extent on Parisian boards, has never offended the eye. Facial expression is employed with wonderful success and with so much aptitude of significance that the purport of every speech could be understood through this agency alone. The main attraction of these interesting performances may, however, be identified with the remarkable power and pathos displayed by the leading actress, Miss Beersmans. Comely in feature and commanding in figure, with a complete control over the sympathies of the auditory, this accomplished artist has received the readiest tributes to her histrionic genius in plaudits spontaneously and enthusiastically bestowed. On Tuesday evening, Miss Beersmans gave a highly artistic rendering of Marie Antoinette in a Dutch version of the historical play, in seven acts, originally written for Madame Ristori.

At the Vaudeville, on Wednesday night, Mr. Albery's comedy of "*Two Roses*" took the place of his unfortunate "*Jacks and Jills*," which have tumbled down as rapidly as their namesakes commemorated in the nursery legend.

A lively little comedietta, entitled "*Hester's Mystery*," written by Mr. A. W. Pinero, of the Lyceum, has been incorporated with the programme of the Folly Theatre, where Mr. J. L. Toole is still making audiences merry by his amusing acting in the comedy of "*The Upper Crust.*"

The Royalty Theatre, which has seen many changes of management during the last dozen years, has now passed under the direction of Miss Kate Lawler, who will open next Saturday with Mr. Frank Marshall's comedy of "*False Shame*" and Mr. Byron's burlesque of "*La Sonnambula.*"

The Victoria Theatre, in the Waterloo Road, will, after this week, cease to exist as a dramatic establishment. It is understood that the building is to be converted into a "coffee palace," with music-hall entertainments.

Intelligence of the death of Mr. John Brougham in New York reached London by telegram on Tuesday night. This well-known actor and dramatist was born in Dublin in May, 1814, and made his first appearance on the stage at the Tottenham-Street Theatre in 1830. After obtaining considerable repute as a delineator of Irish character at the Olympic and the Princess's, Mr. John Brougham went to America, where he was personally as well as professionally held in the highest estimation.

BIRTHS.

Cecil.—On June 8, at Beaconsfield, Plymouth, the Lady Francis Cecil of a son.

Key.—On the 9th inst., at 13 New Street, Spring Gardens, the wife of Admiral Sir Cooper Key, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Randell—Kinloch.—Currie—Kinloch.—At Torquay, on the 9th of June, at St. Matthias's Church, by the Vicar, the Rev. T. N. Hicks, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. H. N. Nevill, M.A., John Charles Randell, Esq., of Staines, Middlesex, to Mary Faith, third daughter of Charles Walter Kinloch, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service. Also, at the same time and place, Thomas Currie, lieutenant 64th Regiment, younger son of Major Currie, late 67th and 75th Regiments, to Blanche Helen Graham, youngest daughter of Charles Walter Kinloch, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

DEATH.

Menzies.—On June 7, at 41 Green Street, Park Lane, of consumption and inflammation of the brain, Robert Henry Bewicke Stuart Menzies ("Cock Robin"), eldest son of Stuart Alexander Menzies, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, and of Amy Charlotte, his wife, *née* Bewicke Bewicke.

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Début of Madame Sembrich.—Madame Sembrich, of the Royal Opera, Dresden, will make her first appearance in England this evening, June 12, in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Madame Sembrich; Enrico, Signor Cotogni; and Edgardo, Signor Gayarre.

Monday, June 14, Bellini's opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Albani; Conte Rodolfo, Signor De Reszke (his last appearance this season); and Elvino, Signor Gayarre.

Tuesday, June 15, SEMIRAMIDE. Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Scalchi, M. Gailhard.

Madame Sembrich.—Thursday, June 17, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Madame Sembrich, Signor Gayarre, Signor Cotogni.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Friday, June 18. FAUST E MARGHERITA. Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Scalchi, Signor Nicolini, Monsieur Gailhard.

Madame Albani.—Saturday, June 19, RIGOLETTO. Madame Albani, Madame Scalchi, Signor Gayarre, Signor Graziani.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past.

The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE at Three o'clock, Wednesday, June 16. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., President of the Institution, in the Chair. Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., on "The March of the Quetta Column from the Indus to the Helmund River, and Back." To be followed by a discussion.

LECTURE, Friday June 18. The chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Major-General Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., on "From Banmean to Sonmeanee Bay." To be followed by a discussion.

By Order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, HAMPSTEAD.

The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the HOME, at Hampstead, on Friday, 18th June, 1880. The chair to be taken by General Sir W. CODRINGTON, G.C.B., President, at 3 o'clock p.m. Cards of admission to be presented at the gate.—Applications for cards to be made to the Secretary, at the Office, No. 7 Whitehall, London S.W.

10th June, 1880. C. R. LOW, Secretary.

ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD.

The SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the GUILD will be held in the TROPHY ROOM, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, June 15, at 2.30 p.m. EVENSONG in the Cathedral at 7·30 p.m. The Choir will be formed by the GREGORIAN CHORAL ASSOCIATION, assisted by a portion of the Band of the Coldstream Guards.

Preacher.—The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of BEDFORD.

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£300 have been subscribed towards the construction of a Royal Naval Racquet Court at Malta. £900 are required.

It is hoped that many Naval and other friends will materially aid the undertaking. Those on the spot have most liberally contributed towards what is for the great benefit of those who will succeed them on the Mediterranean Station.—Bankers, Messrs. Stilwell and Co., 22 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

15th May, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on the 9th August next and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery, under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for admission to the Examination should be made in writing without delay to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule, containing further particulars, will be furnished.

(Signed,) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

ADMIRALTY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY, 9 New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 20, 1880.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, on Monday, August 9, 1880, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 5, for preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The necessary forms to be filled up by candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

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Town Hall, Manchester, May 25, 1880.

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Professor WOLFFRAM, of the MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E., begs to inform his Old Pupils, their relatives, and friends that—to meet the requirements of Militia Officers under the new Regulations —he is about to organise SPECIAL CLASSES for the Spring and Autumn Examinations, both Literary and Military, entirely distinct from his Sandhurst and Woolwich Departments. The first Special Class for the October Literary Examination will open on the first week in August next.

The Special Class for the FINAL Military Competitive Examination (in accordance with the new scheme published by the Military Authorities and coming in operation in 1881) will open in January, 1881, under the superintendence of a retired Artillery officer. The course of studies in this Special Class will embrace the following subjects:—Military Tactics, Military Law, Fortification, Military Topography.

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of Educational Results obtained by Professor Wolfram. Number of pupils passed into her Majesty's Service.

In 1873, Seven.	In 1877, Twenty-nine.
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QUADRENNIAL REPORT.

During the last four years (1876-77-78-79), EIGHTY-ONE Pupils passed into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and TWO into the Royal Marine Light Infantry, out of one hundred and two sent up by him for Examination; of the remaining NINETEEN, SIXTEEN passed for commission through the Militia.

TWENTY-SEVEN Candidates from Militia Regiments passed for Commissions in the Line, out of THIRTY-ONE sent up for Examination, thus making in all a total of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SIX Gentlemen, who have passed into her Majesty's Service from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment during the last four years.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

The MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E.—At the last Preliminary Examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held on April 7 and 8, 1880, EIGHTEEN Candidates passed from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment.

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At the last Literary Examination for Militia Officers, held on April 8 and the days following, ALL THE THREE CANDIDATES sent up from his Establishment were successful.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Archbishop of Canterbury, in returning thanks for the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of the Church of England at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Wednesday last, declared "that the Church was not dead, though some people were in the habit of repeating that it was on the point of dissolution." But certainly, if all the Archbishops and Bishops were turned out of their Sees as soon as they became seventy years of age, and if all the Bishops, Deans, and Deacons, &c., were dispossessed of their dioceses and livings as soon as they had completed five years' tenure of them, we doubt if his Grace would have been quite so well satisfied with the "evidences of great and powerful animation" which came under his observation and knowledge in the Church. What would he say if all the recruits of the army of the Church Militant were entered for "short service," and were told off to a grand "reserve" and turned out of the ranks as soon as they had learned their duties? Before the Archbishop spoke, Sir Garnet Wolseley, who may be regarded as a kind of "young Dr. Tait" of the Army, made a speech to the Bishops and their wives, in which he availed himself of the opportunity which the toast for which he returned thanks afforded him to make a remarkable statement. "He regretted [he said] that the first thing told him on his landing in England was that the condition of the Army was deplored by many sections of the nation." We suppose that what Sir Garnet Wolseley meant to say was that he regretted many sections of the nation should be under the impression that the condition of the Army was deplorable—not that he regretted to hear the truth. "He regretted being told," he added, "that many held the Army was not the great military force it had been in former years." But although he might regret hearing such statements, Sir Garnet Wolseley said he "was not surprised at them, for ever since he first entered the Service, he had continually heard complaints that it was going to the dogs." Now, the fact that such complaints were made long ago does not prove by any means that they are unfounded now. It has nothing at all to do with the circumstance that "many sections of the nation" deplore the condition of the Army, and hold that it was not the great military force it has been. No one—not even Sir Garnet Wolseley—can maintain that the Army which served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula and Belgium was not better than the Army which served under Sir James Simpson in the Crimea. We presume no one with any knowledge would say that the troops in the camp at Chobham were not better fitted for hard work than those which are now under Sir T. Steele at Aldershot; whilst it would be insulting to the Army of Sebastopol to compare it with the force of which the moral condition was lately described by Major-General Newdigate, in his memorable report to Sir C. Ellice. But though Sir Garnet Wolseley was "surprised to hear that the shortcomings of the Army were attributed to the *short-service system*, by those who remembered how an army raised under the *long-service system* [the italics are our own] totally disappeared in a few months, under the walls of Sebastopol," is he quite sure that an army raised under the *short-service system* would have ever got under the walls of Sebastopol at all? Nay, more, is he not convinced in his soldierly heart that the ideal force of short-service lads, which is, it would seem, his beau idéal of what an army should be, would never have faced the heights of the Alma, and would have joined what Mr. Kinglake calls "the spent forces," at the first touch of the Russian columns on the plateau of Inkerman? Sir Garnet Wolseley speaks of the Long-Service Army as having "disappeared in a few months" under the walls of Sebastopol, but it is a fact that the regiments which formed it began to feel the wear-and-tear of campaigning in March, 1854; that they were subjected to all the trials of fever and dysentery in Bulgaria for four months before they fired a shot; that they marched on September 19 from the landing-place at Old Fort with the deadly incubus of cholera upon them; that they won three great victories, the names of which shall endure for ever; that they sat down in the depth of winter to one of the most tremendous tasks ever accomplished by any army in the history of the world; and that in the trenches, day and night, in mud and snow, in misery and semi-starvation, that long service,—aye, that good old long and glorious service army, dwindled slowly away, in the face of an enemy which never took from it an inch of parapet or sandbag. The disappearance of the Short-service Army would, we opine, not have been possible, for there would have been no appearance of the force in the field; and so it could never have disappeared from the face of the foe. If long service has no more grievous fault than that the Army which went out in 1854 was its outcome, we say that no price would be too great to pay for its retention, for it gave us soldiers who were—to quote Sir Garnet Wolseley's words in reference to some future Army, that is to be produced out of the many reforms and of the changes required by the army of which he spoke, at no distant time, to render it efficient—"worthy of the Queen whom they served and the nation for whose protection they existed." It is misleading to talk of the "popularity" of the new system, in the face of the notorious deficiency of eligible recruits in certain corps, and of the reductions in the standard which render a comparison between the Army of 1854 and of 1879 quite ludicrous. We do not know that any military "catastrophe" beyond that which would have afflicted any army, long or short service, which had been exposed to similar trials, occurred in 1855; but we do know that at the end of the war the long-service British Army (ten-years men and all), well drilled, equipped, and officered, was in a condition which was envied by our short-service Allies. And we believe, moreover, that short service not based on conscription, though it may be popular, is a delusive and dangerous system. Sir Garnet Wolseley is entitled to the utmost respect for his past services, which are but the pledges of what he may do hereafter, and in his distinguished career he has had large experience of the merits and demerits of the British Army; but the recollection of the state in which he found the troops before Sebastopol, when he came out there with his regiment in the winter of 1854, seems to have given a bias to his opinions on the question of recruiting which, in the high position he occupies and in the administrative functions he will so soon exercise, may have an influence which we think pernicious in resisting the reformers who are anxious to restore to the Army some of its old stability and general excellence. Sir Garnet Wolseley has seen no European army engaged in warfare, and the experience of the warfare of the trenches, in which he played a distinguished part, scarcely enables him to judge of the quality needed in military operations against the troops of civilised nations; but he assumes an enormous responsibility if, in spite of all warning from old and experienced soldiers, the teachings of all history, and the recorded convictions of every General who has made a name, he holds that levies of raw boys can face veteran battalions, and that the *élan* of youth can compensate for the want of stamina and discipline in the field. The armies of Marlborough, Wolfe, and Wellington were mainly composed of "professional" soldiers, of men who took the King's shilling to live or die under the colours. There may have been great changes in the temper of the nation, as there have been social transformations, to affect the quality and the supply of the material out of which the ranks were filled; but they are not to be met by the creation of bogus battalions of boys, and of a reserve which decays almost as fast as it is formed. The country may be called upon at short notice to put an army in the field. It is not a short-service Army, such as we have at present, that can be relied upon to maintain the credit of the old British Line, the prestige of our flag, the safety, honour, and welfare of the Queen's dominions; not that those who fill the ranks are not as ready to die for Queen and country as the best of their race, but that they do not know how to fight, and that they are not fit for the strain of war.

The efficiency of the Services is measured by their organisation, and discipline is the soul of organisation. Hence, in both the Navy and the Army, discipline, stern and unbending, is a paramount necessity. But by discipline we do not mean tyranny. There is a wide difference between the two, for the tyrant is never a thorough, nor even a good disciplinarian, because the punishments he metes out to enforce discipline are always the outcome of a vindictive spirit, and consequently arbitrary and cruel, and often unjust. The happiest families to be found in every-day life are those the best disciplined. In a regiment or a ship, the same is the case. So also with nations, the best organised being invariably the best governed, and consequently the happiest, the wealthiest, and the strongest. But to enforce discipline, punishments are necessary. The original idea of punishment was pain inflicted on or endured by a person as a satisfaction or atonement by him for some offence he had committed against those rules and regulations accepted by the general community as necessary to its welfare. According to this conception of punishment, it appeared to be just that a person should suffer the same amount of pain which he had inflicted on others by his offence, and hence the origin of the retaliatory principle of punishment, or the *lex talionis*. This principle is of great antiquity, and is probably the earliest idea which all nations formed concerning the nature of punishment. The infliction of pain for the purpose of exacting a satisfaction for an offence committed is *vengeance*, and this led to punishments of this nature being styled "vindictive." By degrees, it was perceived that the infliction of pain for a vindictive purpose, otherwise than with the consent and by the authority of the State, was not consistent with justice, utility, or the spirit of Christian ethics; and it then came to be recognised that the proper end of punishment was not to avenge past, but to prevent future offences; and to attain this end, it was generally admitted that the pain of the punishment inflicted on offenders should be sufficiently great to deter persons from committing offences, but not greater than necessary for that purpose. This deterrent principle of punishment has of late years been overlooked, or has been forgotten, owing to the clamour raised by certain political humanitarians against the infliction of pain as a punishment, they apparently believing that the end of punishment is the reformation of the person punished. This view of the nature of punishment is erroneous, as it limits its effects to the persons who have committed the offence, instead of comprehending the much larger number of persons who may commit it. The reformation of convicts who are suffering their punishment is an object which ought to enter into a good penal system, but it is of subordinate importance, as compared with the effect of the punishment in deterring unconvicted persons from committing similar offences; and in the Services punishment should be of such a nature as not only to deter bad characters from joining, but also to afford adequate protection and security to well-behaved men, that should any such characters be entered, they will be deterred, by the nature of the punishments inflicted, from committing offences against the discipline of the Service. Whenever the infliction of punishments becomes uncertain, their efficacy ceases. An uncertain punishment is not feared, and consequently the pain caused by its actual infliction is wasted. Pain may be mental or physical; but there are some natures on whom it would be impossible to inflict mental or moral pain. Corporal punishment ought, therefore, to be abolished only for crimes which can be effectually prevented by secondary punishments. In all cases, punishment should be certain, and equal to the offence. If a punishment be painful to endure, and the pain be of a proper amount, and if it be likewise tolerably equal and certain, it will be a good punishment, and the offence will not often be committed. The maudling sentimentality of modern politicians, who, to secure the votes of the lower classes of their constituencies, never tire of advocating the claims of criminals to be treated with the greatest leniency, is seriously affecting the discipline of the Services, by rendering punishment uncertain, and results which are deeply to be lamented have quickly followed on the recent debates in the House of Commons. Last week, two seamen, one serving on board the *Bacchante* and the other on board the *Malabar*, were tried by court-martial for striking their superior officers. In neither case did the court pass a sentence of greater severity than two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, presumably deterred from sentencing the culprits to being flogged by the agitation of Members of the House of Commons against this mode of punishment. It cannot be argued that officers provoke their men to take the law into their own hands. The reverse is the case; and among those serving under the country's flag there are many men who would willingly undergo two years' hard labour, to obtain a dishonourable discharge, rather than remain in a Service which may call upon them to imperil their skins, although well content to make a convenience of that Service when no danger appears near, or until they imagine they can better their position by returning to civil life. It is the force of the bad example set by such men, who do not even stop short at striking their superiors, which ruins the *morale* of the Services. The only adequate deterrent in such cases is flogging in time of peace, and shooting in time of war, and although opposed to the old practice of indiscriminate flogging, and approving of this mode of punishment being curtailed within the narrowest limits possible, we fear that the announcement recently made by the Secretary of the Admiralty in the House of Commons that flogging will next year be abolished as an authorised punishment in the Royal Navy, will not be conducive to discipline or the general efficiency of the Service. Should flogging be abolished, superior officers must, as in Continental services, be given the right of self-defence, when assaulted or set at defiance, and be allowed to inflict summary punishment upon their aggressors, as the only efficacious deterrent against mutiny.

We learn with unqualified pleasure that the question of the reorganisation of the Royal Marines, which was left in an unsettled condition by the late Board of Admiralty, is now seriously engaging the attention of the present one, and that it is not unlikely that the Admiralty, adopting the views and recommendations made by many Naval officers of position and influence, which recommendations would seem to be conformable with their own views on the subject, will convert the whole corps into artillery; and we believe also, whilst rendering the Marine service a more efficient one, the object will be compassed with a saving of money to the country.

An influential committee is now being formed for the purpose of carrying out the proposal to raise some suitable memorial to the 189 officers and men who perished in the ill-fated *Orpheus*. The following have already signified their willingness to join the committee, namely:—Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.; Captain Walter Stewart, R.N.; Commander Sir William Wiseman, Bart, R.N.; Major Aylmer Somerset, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant John Lees Armit, R.M.L.I. (retired); Charles George Brooke-Hunt (late midshipman of the *Orpheus*). Any suggestions or communications from those interested will be gladly received by the Hon. Secretary, W. G. Francis Hunt, R.N., Naval and Military Club.

Mr. W. D. Hirtzel, paymaster, R.N., has been appointed secretary to Rear-Admiral John D. M'Crea, superintendent of Malta Dockyard.

The Council of the Royal Geographical Society this year has selected two Naval officers as examiners of candidates for the Public Schools prize medals, which are awarded at the anniversary meeting. The officers are Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, C.B., F.R.S., for political geography, and Commander Lovett V. Cameron, C.B., D.C.L., for physical geography.

According to telegraphic intelligence, the *Garnet*, *Swallow*, *Elk*, and *Forward* are about to proceed to Buenos Ayres, which has been declared closed, the mails not being allowed to be landed, and disturbances being apprehended. The landing of munitions of war on the coast of the Argentine Republic has been prohibited by the Government.

We regret to announce the very sudden death of Lieutenant H. L. Ryder, in command of the *Merlin*, tender to the *Hercules*, at Greenock. Lieutenant Ryder was a nephew of Admiral Ryder, and commanded the despatch-vessel *Vigilant* when he was Commander-in-Chief on the China station.

The credit of ordering three fast steam cruisers, something after the type of the *Iris*, but with a reduced horse-power, which has this week been announced in the daily papers, is due to the late Admiralty, and it is now many weeks ago that we gave the names that had been selected for them, the *Leander*, *Phaeton*, and *Arethusa*.

We understand that some regret is felt in the London Brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers that Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., should have severed his connection with the corps, and have been appointed honorary commander of the Liverpool Brigade. The commission of Mr. Brassey as lieutenant commanding bears date November 25, 1873, that being the oldest commission in the force, and on his resigning the active command, he was made additional lieutenant of the London Brigade, in which he was most popular, and it is now regretted that he should have been transferred to the Liverpool Brigade.

Captain Kelly has been instructed to proceed for a cruise in the Channel only, in the training-ship *Newcastle*, returning to port weekly. Portland is to be the head-quarters of the ship, but Torbay and Plymouth may be visited if Captain Kelly thinks fit.

The *Cygnet* and the *Falcon* have a little excitement possibly in store for them, Sir Beauchamp Seymour having dispatched them in search of a reported piratical craft in the neighbourhood of Smyrna. To capture a pirate in the Mediterranean would certainly be out of the usual course of duty on that station, though an occasional water-thief has been met with in those waters of late years.

Captain Morant has been formally placed in command of the Relief Squadron on the coast of Ireland, and has taken over the duties of senior officer, as there is but little prospect of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh returning to that service, the First Reserve Squadron being under orders to assemble at Portland in the first week in July.

We understand that some new regulations concerning the inspection of mess accounts by commanding officers are about to be issued to the Fleet.

A telegram has been received from St. John's, Newfoundland, stating that the first report of the injuries received by the *Flamingo* in her collision with an iceberg was an exaggerated one, and that the damage received is confined to the loss of some head-gear.

Lieutenant Robert Rumsey, R.N., who was recently employed in the *Minotaur*, has applied for permission to take up an appointment which has been offered to him in the Volta River District. Lieutenant Rumsey served in the Abyssinian campaign.

Russia is continuing her active preparations for the expected struggle with China, and on Saturday last the Grand Duke Constantine inspected several vessels which are being prepared for sea at Cronstadt. The cruisers *Africa* and *Zobiaka*, belonging to the "Patriotic Fleet," sailed for Vladivostock on Sunday, and the *Europa* and a floating battery are to follow. From Hamburg it is reported that efforts are being made to purchase three more steamers capable of being converted into armed cruisers.

The readiness which was shown by the United States of America to assist in every way when we sent out the Arctic expedition, under the command of Sir George Nares, has just met with a very fitting return. At that time the Americans placed at the disposal of the *Alert* and *Discovery* the provisions and stores which had been left behind by the *Polaris*. Now that an expedition flying the stars and stripes is in the Polar regions, the Admiralty has sent to the States the charts showing the route taken by Sir George Nares' ships and sleighs, having marked on them the spots at which cairns are to be found, and giving a description of the stores which were deposited in them. The "note" accompanying these charts is of a very friendly tone, stating that England has the greatest pleasure in placing these stores most unreservedly at the disposal of the American Arctic expedition. This is as it should be, and it shows that neither the *Alabama* affair nor the Fortune Bay dispute is allowed to interfere with our endeavours to make some return to a friendly Power for the aid so readily granted, when we might possibly have required it.

According to news from Berlin, the German Admiralty intends to adopt the system in force in our Naval service, of adding torpedo-boats to the equipment of the larger classes of war ships.

Lieutenant Cotton, of the *Euphrates*, is, we regret to hear, lying in Haslar Hospital seriously injured by an accident on board his ship on Tuesday last. He was severely jambed between a heavy spar and the side of the ship, causing a compound fracture of the left leg and serious hurt to the other.

The following officers of the Marines have been detailed for duty at the forthcoming Wimbledon meeting:—Major Ozzard; Captains Scafe, Mathias, Norcock, and Dwyer; Lieutenants Pyne, Edye, Langford, Houghton, Denny, and Wright. Some of these officers, with a party of about sixty men, will proceed to the Camp on the 29th inst., but the greater number of them will not leave head-quarters until July 8.

The *Tourmaline* has been in commission since October, 1876, and although no officers' appointments bear date earlier than April, 1877, yet there are many on board who would be glad if their Lordships would give some attention to providing this ship with an early relief.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., in his flagship *Euryalus*, was due at Mauritius on Tuesday, and was to leave again on July 1 for Bourbon. After visiting Madagascar and Seychelles, Admiral Jones will proceed to Zanzibar, arriving there on August 3, and remaining a week, returning thence to Trincomalee.

Captain Henry Fairfax, C.B., completes his three years' command of the *Britannia* on August 31, when it is arranged that he shall be relieved by Captain Richard Wells, who has been in command of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth since January 1, 1879.

The Committee on the Forms of Accounts of Marine Divisions has been sitting at the office of the Accountant-General of the Navy for the past week, and completed its duties on Tuesday last. Major Travers, paymaster of the Chatham Division, sat as a member of the Committee, in the place of Major Huskisson, retired.

By the new regulations approved by her Majesty, altering the pattern of the forage-cap and instituting a glengarry for officers, to be worn on active service and on fatigue, it is provided that the band for the cap and tuft for the glengarry shall be scarlet for Royal and green for Light Infantry regiments. As the Marines are both Royal and Light Infantry, it has been asked which they will wear, the red or the green? We believe the red band will be restored to the Royal Marines.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines has been instructed by the Admiralty to call for an additional number of volunteers among Marine subalterns, for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. We believe that eleven lieutenants have already been permitted to resign their commissions and to accept service under the Indian Government, and we understand that the total number of officers who will be permitted thus to transfer their services will be limited to twenty.

The *Esk* having been placed at the service of the London Brigade R.N.A. Volunteers for the summer cruises, No 4 Battery embarks on July 17 at Sheerness, and Nos. 3, 5, 2, and 1 Batteries at Southampton on the following dates:—July 30, August 10 and 21, and September 1. The lieutenant commanding (Sir Allen Young) in an order just issued "hopes that as many men as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity of going afloat." The London Brigade assemble on the Thames Embankment, opposite the *Rainbow*, at 9 a.m. to-morrow morning, and attend divine service at Westminster Abbey.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, in the *Alexandra*, with the *Téméraire* and *Thunderer*, was at Palermo on June 9, and was to be joined on the following day by the *Invincible* and *Rupert*, and would then leave for Naples, where the ships were to remain until to-day. The arrangements were for letters to reach the squadron at Leghorn on July 4; Genoa, July 14; Villa Franca, July 24; Hyeres, July 26; Barcelona, August 4; Cartagena, August 14; and Malaga, August 20; whence the ships were to proceed to Gibraltar. From the above it will be seen that the original programme of the cruise, drawn up by the Admiral, and given in these columns, has been somewhat modified, and, according to a telegram from Naples, the cruise is now temporarily suspended. The *Thunderer* has attracted much attention, and at Palermo was crowded with visitors, the interest taken in the ship being heightened from the fact that, like the Italian ship *Duilio*, she has had the misfortune to burst one of her guns.

We desire to call the attention of Lord Northbrook to a letter in another column, pointing out certain unmistakable grievances which some of our blue-jackets are called upon to suffer. The letter is outspoken, and much to the point, and we are the more ready to accept the views therein expressed, as they do not come from the lower deck, but from one who has been induced to write as he has from a sense of the needless annoyances to which the men are subjected.

Baron N. N. de Rothschild has contributed £100, and Commander Sebastian Gassiot has given £25, to the fund now being raised by the Lord Mayor for the Mansion House *Atalanta* Fund.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, has accepted the invitation of the members of the Navy Club (Thatched House) to dine with them on the 7th of July.

Admiral Ryder has received directions to have a searching inquiry made as to the healthiness of the moorings of the *St. Vincent*, in Portsmouth Harbour. For the third time within a short period, the ship has had to be placed in a mild form of quarantine, owing to the outbreak of scarlatina. All entries from the shore and all drafts to other ships are prohibited, and the services of the *St. Vincent* as a training-ship are consequently *nil*. It is suspected that the sickness may be caused by drainage from Haslar Creek and the Naval hospital flowing into the harbour at the spot where the *St. Vincent* is moored, and this matter is to be forthwith inquired into.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to award to Retired Commanders G. M. Combe and James S. Davison the naval pensions of £50 a year, vacant by the deaths of Retired Commanders Ashley La Touche and W. St. L. Quinlan; and to Retired Chief Engineer Thos. Waterland the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Chief Engineer Thomas Ramsay.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to award to Captain W. C. Chapman, R.N., the good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the retirement of Captain C. H. Simpson.

We are glad to notice that in the recent competitions at Marlborough, a son of Captain Seymour Curtis, R.N., was elected to the House Scholarship, worth £80 a year.

A Circular has just been issued notifying that a number of pensioned petty officers of the Navy and non-commissioned officers of Marines are to be engaged as writers in the Admiralty establishments at the ports. Candidates are to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in handwriting, orthography, copying manuscripts, figures, and tabular statements, and in elementary arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions. The scale of pay to be from 5s. to 7s. per diem, in addition to pension, and the limit of age at appointment to be 45 years.

We are in danger of being deluged by a flood of nonsensical "Birth-day Odes on the Coming of Age of the Volunteers." We may as well get at once to centenary celebrations of the British Constitution. There is, it need not be said to people of common-sense, any analogy between the coming of age of an individual and the twenty-first anniversary of the creation of any corporate or public body. It is a matter for sincere and solid gratification that the Volunteer force has attained its present dimensions and excellence, and that it has become a permanent integral and valuable part of the Reserve forces, but we should be very sorry indeed to see the Volunteers placed on the footing of a National Guard, which has been in other countries the fruitful source of disorder and revolution. On a careful perusal of the correspondence and statements relating to the proposed review in Hyde Park, we are inclined to express an opinion which is not in accordance with the view we expressed last week, and to say that the Government is right in its decision, although the reasons assigned for it may not be the best in the world. There are obvious considerations in connection with the march of 40,000 men to Hyde Park, and the assemblage of, perhaps, 400,000 people to look at them, and these would assume greater gravity when the results of the march back and dispersion came to be estimated. On the whole we think the game is not worth the candle.

Mr. Plowden, the newly-appointed Consul-General at Bagdad, till lately Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department under Lord Lytton's administration in India, has had considerable experience in Eastern affairs, and is likely to prove a very competent successor to Colonel Nixon. By all accounts, there will be plenty to do in the Valley of the Euphrates, where the tribes are giving trouble to the Turkish authorities, and famine is rampant in the towns.

The extraordinary decision of the new French War Minister, that the French Army is no longer to make a noise in the world with its drums, and that the tambours, major and minor, are to beat no more, is calculated to produce a very general impression, we think, that there may be changes which are not reforms, if there be no better reasons assignable for the abolition of the drums than those which are attributed to General Farre in the abstract of his circular. Why are drums useless now more than in time past, and why does it need more time to teach a drummer his trade now-a-days than it did formerly? The drum has played a considerable part in the military life of modern armies, and "the points of war" have been beaten for hundreds of years in camp and quarters in the armies of France, Prussia, and Great Britain, and many a tradition of glory is bound up in the sheepskin of the cylinders, which were emblems of honour, and were next to the colours in the estimation of captures and losses. Imagine our "British Grenadiers" without their "tow-row!" or a French infantry march without the clatter of "dry drums!" As to the Prussians, we may be quite sure that the drum and fife will be cherished at least as much as ever now that the French have given up roll and ruffle.

At the anniversary meeting yesterday a life-sized portrait of Major-General Boileau was presented by his friends and fellow committeemen to the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, to be placed in the dining-hall.

Our respected contemporary, the *Civil and Military Gazette of India*, in an article on British officers and their weapons, in the number of May 24, which has just reached us, calls attention to a matter of very considerable importance. "The age of chivalry" may be over and past, but the officer is still obliged to lead his men, and is, especially in Cavalry, exposed to chances of direct personal conflict with the enemy; but his official weapon is only a sword, which may be a bad one, and of which he may be a very bad master. Our contemporary maintains that "it is the duty of Government to insist on every officer being armed with a good sword and standard pattern of pistol, and that every commanding officer should be held responsible for all under him being proficient, at all times, in the use of both weapons." That would be a very heavy responsibility for "the commanding officer," and we do not see our way clearly to the imposition of it upon him, unless he has control over the physical resources of every officer "at all times;" but we think that the matter ought to be considered with a view to some regulations being framed for the equipment of officers in the field.

The Russian War Office is engaged completing a plan for reorganising the Army Reserve, by embodying in it local battalions and territorial detachments at present affiliated with the active army.

There ought to be a full meeting at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday next, when Lieutenant D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A., late aide-de-camp to Sir Richard Temple at Bombay, has consented to deliver a lecture on the subject of transport, which, it is needless to say, is the most burning question the late campaigns in Afghanistan and Zululand have given rise to. Lieutenant Dean-Pitt has made a study of the matter, and his suggestions will, we doubt not, be as valuable as his paper is certain to be interesting.

A correspondent draws attention in another column to the case of a most ill-used and deserving class of officers, to whose treatment under the present Warrant we have on several occasions referred. Our correspondent points to the case of one officer who has the strongest claims to the favourable consideration of the War Office, on account of his long and meritorious services, and the facts put forward suffice to show how seriously the "reduced officer" has been affected as a result of the sweeping reductions carried out in the Army in April, 1870. We can imagine no more cruel wrong than that under which the officers of the reduced regiments have been made to suffer, and we should have thought that every opportunity would have been taken advantage of to treat them with liberality, instead of their being robbed, as they are by the terms of the Warrant, of that which is their right. It has to be remembered that the several regiments disbanded in 1870 were broken up at the instance of the Government then in power, and against the wishes of the officers themselves, who had no voice in the matter. As soon as it became known that reduction was pending, all retirements—and as a natural consequence promotion—ceased. In the case of the 3rd West India Regiment, three officers were on the point of retiring from length of service, and would certainly have gone before March 31, 1870, had not the information reached them of the step the Government had in contemplation. To compensate the seniors in the several ranks for the loss of promotion, they were given steps of unattached rank, and the officer mentioned by our correspondent was one of those who accepted this supposed boon. For years did many of the victims of reduction appeal in vain to be restored to full pay. The Horse Guards expressed itself anxious to do what it could to meet their wishes, but it was entirely prevented from providing for them, and thus they were left to spend year after year in enforced idleness. At length came the Bill for the abolition of Purchase, and after Lord Cardwell's distinct promise to the House of Commons that no man was to suffer in any way by that Act, it was naturally presumed that everything was to be made right, and that the utmost would be done to compensate those on compulsory half-pay for the heavy losses sustained. Yet how do we find matters stand at the present time? As our correspondent says, an officer coming under the category of a "reduced captain" receives, on retirement, only £200 per annum, with no bonus in the shape of over-regulation, whereas every other Purchase captain—every captain who attained that rank prior to November 1, 1870,—can claim £259 per annum on completing twenty years' service, with a bonus. So that in every way the "reduced officers" are losers. Besides having had to spend years on compulsory half-pay, and being deprived of all the benefits of promotion, which would under other circumstances have passed to them, they are, on retirement, offered worse terms than other officers of their standing and service because, forsooth—owing to no fault of their own, be it remembered—they were on half-pay when Purchase was abolished! It would be impossible to conceive a ruling more unjust, and the letter of our correspondent—explaining, as it does, the case of one distinguished officer who is seriously affected by this most iniquitous arrangement—will, we have reason to hope, have the effect of eliciting for a large and most meritorious body the support of some of those Members of Parliament who are ever ready to espouse the cause of oppressed public servants; for of all the grievances ever put forward, there never was one which more richly deserved to be redressed.

The Aldershot Divisional Races will be held on Saturday, July 24, under the Grand National Hunt rules. The stewards will this year be,—Major-General Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart.; Colonel A. H. W. Williams, R.H.A.; Captain L. Thompson, 11th Hussars; Major R. J. Bond, R.E.; Captain W. S. Bagot, Rifle Brigade. Hon. judge, Colonel T. E. Byrne, Royal Artillery; hon. starter, Major J. D. Bourne, 5th Dragoon Guards; clerk of the course, Mr. J. C. Verrall; and hon. secretary, Captain A. E. Turner, R.H.A. There will be nine events in all, three of them open to any officer of the Army or Navy on full pay.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but a primrose is the only flower which can charm the nose of the Premier. It is the berry of the choicest rose in the Liberal garden, and what wonder if it be selected for the button-hole of the Marquis of Ripon by the official *bouquetier?* Last week it was all but decided that a very excellent officer should be appointed to the Viceroy's staff in the capacity of Secretary, vice Gordon, *en route* for China. The condition of Cashmere, the state of the Army, the report of the Commission, the future commands, and the organisation of military India are each and all subjects of the very highest Imperial moment, needing a diligent consideration founded on exact knowledge, professional intelligence, and deep interest on the part of those who have to decide upon them. No one supposes that Lord Hartington or Lord Ripon would venture to settle any considerable Anglo-Indian question "off their own bat," and the influence of a private Secretary in such cases, though it may depend a good deal on the *personnel* of the man, can never be insignificant when it is based on actual experiences and decided views. Mr. Primrose is, no doubt, in full possession of the share of family ability. His cousin, Lord Rosebery's brother, is performing the functions of a military attaché with a decent success which justifies the hope that the new Secretary to the Indian Government may be up to his work in course of time. But it is almost appalling to think that the fact of a young nobleman having subscribed largely to help a politician and political party to meet election expenses, should have a prodigious influence on the career of the great official satrap who represents the Empress of India to two hundred and fifty millions of her subjects. If the Earl of Rosebery had been indifferent, Mr. Primrose would have remained outside the circle of Indian questions, some of which are actually British and Imperial. It is, we believe, an open secret that Colonel Lyttelton Annesley, whose knowledge of India and Indians, and of military matters, is of exceptional depth and breadth, was named for the post vacated by Colonel Gordon, and that he would have accepted it, but that it was suddenly discovered that Lord Rosebery would like Mr. Primrose to fill the place, and that Colonel Annesley was a member of a political club, the members of which are not bound to support Mr. Gladstone.

The extract from the report of the Royal Commissioners presided over by Lord Penzance in 1876, which was vouched for in our impression of June 12 by a "General Officer," is the most important contribution to the discussion on Purchase officers' grievances which has yet appeared. That it should come to light now, after a lapse of four years, will surprise no one who is acquainted with the nonchalance of Line officers, even where their interests are vitally affected. Still less unexpected is it that the War Office, presuming on their ignorance or indifference, should, in the Warrant of 1877, cancel brevet promotion from an arbitrary date, after (what will be called officially) a generous respite of three years. This injustice, based on the somewhat wide discretion left by the Royal Commission to the War Office, is only in keeping with many other indefensible acts perpetrated of late, to the detriment of the much-enduring Line officers. The withholding of their purchase-money; placing them on a lower rate of pay than their fellows who have not purchased, but enjoy the same privileges; the refusal of purchase-money to the widows or children of those killed in action; the denial even of the compassionate allowances to their families, if they happen, in the judgment of the Secretary at War, to have sufficient to keep body and soul together; the rejection of Purchase colonels' applications for half-pay with the difference, because while serving at distant stations new rules affecting their position did not reach them in time to enable them to act upon them, in consequence of which they forfeited some thousands,—these and many other iniquities have made the War Office utterly untrustworthy, in the opinion of the Service. The feeling is that any evasion or subterfuge will be resorted to by the administrators of a nation having a strong pecuniary interest in the deaths of its officers, and ready to take advantage of the misfortunes of the dead or the helplessness of the living. From the speeches and thanks of Parliament, and from the utterances of the daily Press, the Army receives as full a share of treacle as it does of sulphur from its foes, civilised or savage; but it is not worthy of a great nation that its monster establishment in Pall Mall should be looked upon as a Military Do-the-boys' Hall, and while virtually admitting its own injustice, as Mr. Childers did in Lord Percy's discussion, refuse, on the mere ground of expediency, the wholesome and well-earned sustenance for which money and life have been freely expended. The extract given by "General Officer" proves on what unjustifiable grounds the Purchase captains and majors have been suddenly arrested in their promotion, and how entitled they are to the repeal or suspension of the clause depriving them of seniority brevets.

We have before us the report of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., commanding the Canadian Militia for 1879. Even the most casual and unmilitary reader who may peruse the report cannot fail to be impressed with the conscientious and painstaking manner in which the task has been performed. The report covers some sixty pages, and embraces reflections upon the past and suggestions as to the future conduct of the active Militia force of our most important colony, The establishment of permanent training schools for cavalry and infantry officers and non-commissioned officers is strongly urged, and the question is asked, "Does not the proper organisation of a military force, including training for its officers and non-commissioned officers, devolve on a country, as much as the means of administering the laws which are carried out under its protection?" The Royal Military College is then noticed, and its progress and development are stated to have surpassed expectation. With a Staff of 13 professors, and an attendance of 80 cadets, the College may be said to be in full swing. The results of the training will be for the first time exemplified by the graduating class, whose term expires on June 25 next. Of the number (11), four are to be granted commissions in the Regular Army, and their career will be anxiously and closely watched by Canadians. The organisation of the District Staff is next touched upon, and the duties of the Deputy-Adjutant-Generals and Brigade-Majors detailed. Judging from the report, the duties cannot be onerous, and it is questionable if the Militia derives a benefit corresponding to the expenditure from this branch of the Service. It is recommended that a Quartermaster-General shall be appointed, to assist the Adjutant-General in the performance of his duties. If, in addition, a Deputy-Adjutant-General for each province were attached to the General Staff at head-quarters, a very considerable expense would be saved, as the District Staff could then be abolished. Attention is called to the gradual absorption of the reserve stock of arms, ammunition, and military stores, owing to the insufficient annual vote for renewals. In clothing, for instance, to properly uniform the nominal strength, 12,000 suits are required annually; but the vote only allows of the purchase of 6,000 suits every year. Complaint is also made that the purchase of ammunition for rifle associations being made from the reserve stock decreases the supply, and that the money being paid to the Receiver-General direct, the Militia gets no benefit from it. The conversion of the smooth-bore armaments into rifled guns on the Palliser principle and of the manufacture of small-arms ammunition within the Dominion, are dwelt upon at considerable length, as also the proper defence of the seaboard upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The ideas of the General as to the future may be summed up in the following sentences:—"To have an efficient Militia, sufficient funds must be provided to carry on the work regularly. It will not do to spend two millions one year and half a million the next; the vote should be a standing sum in time of peace, necessary to maintain a fixed force, with its staff and arms, ammunition, manufacture and conversion of cannon, clothing, magazines, educational establishments, and war material of every necessary description. Let the country deicde what it can afford to spend annually for defensive purposes, and then hold those responsible for its proper expenditure who are responsible for the efficiency of the force. If political considerations could be extinguished entirely from the Volunteer Force, the body itself more solidified by the reduction of the less efficient companies, the number of days' drill increased, the assembly of camps of exercise provided for, some rectifications in the pay, just claims for contingencies quickly liquidated, and primary schools provided for officers and non-commissioned officers, the active force would be sufficiently effective to all practical intents and purposes." These are surely no very great exactions, and it is to be hoped that the Canadian Government will take into serious consideration the recommendations of their chief military adviser. The General says in his valedictory address:—"In taking leave of the Militia, I must acknowledge the patience with which they have accepted my want of power more fully to promote the interests of a Service replete with a military spirit of the highest and most patriotic order."

M. Eugène Tenot has just written a work of considerable interest on the subject of the fortifications round Paris. It may be remembered that the fortifications which existed in 1870, when the Germans appeared before the French capital, were unable to prevent the city from being bombarded, and that shells were thrown over the detached forts of the south, up to the very walls of the Louvre. Mont Valérien was left untouched, but several other forts were seriously damaged, and when the capitulation was signed were hardly in a condition to resist an assault. The fortifications, as they existed in 1870, were the work of M. Thiers, who showed them with great glee to Lord Palmerston. They dated from 1840. A good many military men were opposed to their erection, but it is probable that what happened in 1814 was used as a decisive argument in favour of protecting Paris by artificial means. Napoleon was marching to the relief of Paris when he heard that his brother Joseph had signed a capitulation, and he afterwards declared that if the capital had only held out a few hours longer, it would have been saved. In 1870, the forts held out gallantly enough, but the Germans, with their new artillery, were able to fire clean over them. The consequence was that directly peace was signed, the question of raising new fortifications was mooted, and M. Thiers being President of the Republic, a new girdle was determined upon. The new fortifications, like the old ones, had their opponents. It was urged that they would cost vast sums of money, that it would be better to expend this money in arming the troops, that it was contrary to the genius of French troops to fight under cover, and that this system of fortifications would destroy all initiative on the part of commanding officers. But, on the other hand, another German invasion was greatly apprehended, and the Eastern frontier, after the loss of Metz and Strasbourg, for a long time offered no obstacle to an invading force. Concerning the new detached forts, some of which are ten miles from the *enceinte*, M. Tenot says that the leading idea of the engineers who planned them was to make them offensive as well as defensive. Forts, he remarks, should not only be able to prevent an enemy from penetrating into the place, but they should be so placed as to allow of the garrison, on a favourable opportunity, assuming the offensive. This is especially the case when such a city as Paris is concerned, or, in fact, any great city resembling an intrenched camp. Not only did the works of 1840, owing to the superior range of the new artillery, find themselves dominated in 1870 by higher positions, but built entirely for defensive purposes, they rendered all offensive operations on the part of the besieged impossible. Paris lies in a hollow, surrounded by a continuous circle of hills, and at no point, neither east, west, south, or north, were the crests of these hills in the power of the besieged. All these heights were at once seized upon by the Germans, and the French were thus placed at a disadvantage. No matter upon which side a sortie was attempted, it was a matter of escalading. This was the case at Champigny, and Montretont, and it is to this fact that M. Tenot attributed the want of energy exhibited during the siege of Paris. In his opinion, a more resolute commander than General Trochu would not have been able to break through the German lines; he would have only spilt a good deal of blood to no purpose. However, there were 500,000 armed men in Paris, and the beleaguering force at times did not amount to 100,000 men. The siege, too, lasted nearly six months, and during that time the Army of Paris lost fewer men than the Army of the Rhine lost in one day in the battles round Metz. The object pursued by the French engineers to-day, observes M. Tenot, is not only to place all portions of the great city beyond the range of the new artillery, and even improved artillery, and to prevent the besieging army from occupying heights more elevated than those occupied by the besieged, but also to insure the possibility of an offensive movement being made. The new detached forts are now nearly all completed, and, in the event of another siege, the Army of Paris will be able to debouch east, west, south, or north, under the guns of these forts; it will also debouch into a plain and have before it none of those obstacles which rendered the sorties of 1870 and 1871 so difficult to the French troops. It appears that at present there is only one weak point. M. Tenot says that on the lower Seine there are heights which command the new forts, and he strongly recommends that these should be occupied at no matter what price. To invest Paris now, remarks the author, the Germans would require three times as many troops as in 1870. They would not be able to establish head-quarters at Versailles (which is defended by the new girdle), nor their batteries at Montmorency, Chatillon, or Champigny, and consequently the opinion of the author is that the capital is safe, and that no such calamity as that of 1871 is likely to occur again.

To the sixteen names of Waterloo survivors drawing pay or pension from the War Office, which we inserted in our last impression, may be added the following retired officers, taken from Hart's annual *Army List* for this year:—Lieutenant-Colonel B. P. Browne (cornet 11th Dragoons); Colonels C. Cadell, K.H. (captain 28th Foot), J. R. Colthurst (lieutenant 32nd Regiment), W. Hewitt (captain 14th Regiment), J. Home (captain 3rd Dragoon Guards), Basil Jackson (lieutenant Royal Staff Corps), John Mulloy (lieutenant 95th Rifles), J. C. Webster (ensign 44th Regiment); Majors A. Bacon, W. S. Brady (sub-lieutenant 1st Life Guards), E. W. Drewe (lieutenant 27th Regiment), J. Fraser (lieutenant 71st Highlanders). Deducting from our last list the name of Lieutenant J. Robinson, who died last month, there appear to be twenty-seven surviving officers who were present at the great battle fought sixty-five years since, besides several others, probably, who have long since retired from the Service. We shall be glad to receive the names of any survivors—officers or men, and will publish their names as they reach us. Already we have received one communication on the subject, which we append. A correspondent writes from Beaconsfield:—"In the list you gave in your last number of the surviving officers who were at the battle of Waterloo, you omitted the name of my relative, Mr. Brice, an omission caused perhaps by his having long lived abroad. Mr. Brice served in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and was at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo. For some time he was on the Staff. His father, Colonel Brice, commanded a battalion of Coldstream Guards in Egypt, and was killed before Alexandria."

THE ABOLITION OF THE SENIORITY BREVET.

"Equity" writes:—"Your valuable paper has recently afforded space to ventilate the deep feeling of injustice that the remaining Purchase officers of the Army entertain at the approaching termination of brevet promotion, and each writer has advocated propositions to meet his own particular case. The matter cannot be, however, partially dealt with. When Purchase was abolished, there was but one only way in which it was possible to have carried out that great change in England's Military administration with honour, with equity, with justice, viz.,—by returning the Purchase officers their money. Their money has been kept, and faith of every kind has been broken with them. Last of all, in this brevet question. Purchase captains, of course, are more specially concerned in this. It is quite useless drawing a line anywhere. With other advantages, lieutenants purchased their companies, with brevet promotion in view. Purchase was the order of the day, and in saving their money, non-Purchase-corps men knew full well what they were about when they elected such lines of military life. Purchase men sunk their money for their promotion, and when Purchase was abolished and their prospective prospects were ruined, their money should have been returned them one and all. Brevet is to be abolished in October next, and brevet promotion to one and all the Purchase captains left is the only just way by which that law can be introduced. The Conservatives have carried out to the full the great Liberal programme of Army changes in all political etiquette. The originators are again in power, and the Premier whose War Minister promised and pledged his word that officers should be in no worse position by the proposed change, again reigns supreme, and in honour and in equity is now bound to redeem it. For it is beyond any shadow of doubt that the Purchase officers are in an immeasurably worse position in every way than they were before Purchase was abolished, and that if the proposed discontinuance of brevet promotion takes effect, it will be as the last straw in the old fable of the camel."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

The Army.

1st Life Guards. It has been finally arranged that the regiment shall proceed from Windsor to Aldershot at the end of the month for the drill season.

2nd Life Guards. The members of the band have presented a very handsome picture of themselves to the Rev. Arthur Robins, of Windsor, chaplain to the Household Brigade.

5th Dragoon Guards. "A Field-Officer of Heavies" writes:—"With all due deference to my good friends of the 5th Dragoon Guards, a regiment which I hear on all sides is in the highest state of discipline and efficiency, thanks to Lieut.-Col. Marsland and a body of zealous officers, I hold that it would be a most serious injustice to the old cavalry subalterns were the troop now vacant to be filled regimentally. It has to be remembered that there are several officers of long standing as subalterns who have served during the Afghan and Zulu campaigns, and surely one of these ought to be provided for, if the senior subalterns on the general list refuse the offer of promotion out of their own corps. I know a score of men senior both in age and service to Lieut. Lawrence, who would willingly join so deservedly popular a regiment as the 5th Dragoon Guards, where every gentleman is treated as such—this unfortunately is not always the case—and one of them ought to be selected, for it would be establishing a bad precedent to give promotion by strict seniority to youngsters of less than six years' service."

1st Dragoons. Capt. Maclean reverts to regimental duty on the 1st prox. from the staff of Gen. Sir T. Steele, at Aldershot.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Capt. Donnithorne completes his period of appointment as adjutant of the Herts Yeomanry Cavalry on the 30th inst.

4th Hussars. It is now decided that the regiment shall go to Aldershot at the end of the month, and encamp on Farnborough Common until the close of the drill season, when it will take over quarters in the Cavalry Barracks. "A Colonel of Infantry" writes:—"Having commanded a regiment at Aldershot not long ago, which had just returned from a tour of foreign service, I can endorse every word you say as to the undesirability of sending the 4th Hussars—a regiment the ranks of which are necessarily full of recruits—to Aldershot, and putting it under canvas. I know the work I and my officers had to keep our boy-soldiers in hand during the month or so they were occupying bell-tents. I flatter myself my regiment bears as good a reputation as any in the Service, and yet I blushed—literally blushed—when I saw what went on. I appealed to the Brigadier to assist me. He replied, 'Oh, it's no use doing anything now; wait until you get into barracks again. Every regiment is in the same state whilst it is encamped; and with such weather as we have been having, what can you expect?' But mine was an infantry battalion, and it may well be imagined that cavalrymen, having more duty to perform, feel the inconvenience of camp-life even more than their dismounted comrades. I am a great believer in Aldershot myself, but I think that the authorities work there on a wrong principle. My idea is that the incoming corps ought to march straight into barracks, and the outgoing occupy the canvas habitations, for they have had time to get used to the place, and would be better able to rough it. If this arrangement was only put on trial, I am sure it would be found to work well. At any rate, it would be better than the system now in vogue, which tries the best commanding officer, especially if he has young and inexperienced soldiers to deal with, as most officers have now-a-days."

5th Lancers. It has been definitely arranged to move the regiment to Aldershot for the drill season, where it will go under canvas on Cove Common. In August it will proceed to York, and replace the 4th Dragoon Guards.

8th Hussars. A wing of the regiment, under the command of Major Burke, and consisting of A, F, and G Troops, is out with Brigdr.-Gen. Gib's flying column from Pesh Bolak towards Hisárak. This force, besides the wing of the 8th, is composed of four guns of L Baty. 5th Brig. R.A., 450 of the 2-14th Foot, 50 sabres of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, and 250 of the 32nd Pioneers. It left at midnight on May 18, lightly equipped and without tents, and came up with 4,000 Shinwaries on the 20th, about 15 miles south of Jellalabad, and completely routed them, with the loss of 200 and several prisoners. The loss on our side was,—killed, two men of the 2-14th Foot; wounded severely, Lieut. Porteous and two men of L Baty. 5th Brig. R.A., five men of the 2-14th, and one man of the 32nd Pioneers; wounded slightly, Capt. Noyes, of the 2-14th. The enemy fled to the mountains, and the force engaged levelled their towers. They returned to camp on May 23.

9th Lancers. A correspondent writes from India:—"The *World* is not 'by way of being' a comic paper, but it generally affords us some amusement whenever 'Atlas' touches upon Indian Viceregal incidents. In the issue just to hand, he devotes a paragraph to Lord William Beresford, the perusal of which has evoked shrieks of laughter. 'Atlas' says:—'Lord William's immediate future is somewhat uncertain. After serving with his regiment at Cabul during the *worst months* of the winter, he was somewhat *abruptly seconded*, in being *recalled* to the plains to take up the duties of acting military secretary to the Viceroy.' (The italics are mine.) The facts are, that Lord William left Calcutta for Cabul just before Christmas, when the news of the action of Dec. 11 showed how badly off the 9th were for officers, and he was back again in Calcutta early in February, so that he could not have been with his regiment more than three weeks or a month altogether, if so long. He was not seconded in any way, abruptly or otherwise; he was not recalled to the plains, nor was he required to take up the duties of acting military secretary to the Viceroy, his former place as A.D.C. even having been already filled up. He simply returned on private leave. 'Atlas' goes on to say that on Lord Lytton's departure, 'Lord William will probably vacate his staff appointment, and *not find himself in a position to return immediately to regimental employment*.' This is delicious. It will be one of the cant phrases at Simla this year, and poor Lord William may expect frequent inquiries as to when he will find himself in a position to return to regimental duty." Our correspondent, we are sure, does not intend to reflect upon the zeal or readiness for work of such a thorough soldier as Lord William Beresford, whose career in Zululand confirmed the belief in his capacity which existed in India among his comrades before he went to the Cape. Probably Lord William Beresford would disapprove of the remarks about him as much as our correspondent does.

13th Hussars. Major and Brevet Col. Sir Baker Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., left England on the 9th inst. for India, to assume command.

17th Lancers. Capt. Cooke has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from India from the 3rd prox. to Jan. 2 next, on urgent private affairs. Qrmr. Shawe has left England for India, to rejoin his old regiment on exchange from the 5th Lancers, into which he was promoted from qrmr.-serjt. of the 17th in Feb. 1871.

19th Hussars. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Twentyman did not go up for the entrance examination for the Staff College, which has just been held in London, as stated. Col. Twentyman will not unlikely join the Indian S.C. He would be an immense gain to the Indian Army, having been on the Staff in the Madras Presidency for several years, and earned golden opinions by his courtesy and the zeal he displayed in the discharge of his duties.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. F. R. Thackeray has been confirmed in his appointment as 3rd subaltern of No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Lieut. A. C. Ballard, resigned.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., who was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to act in conjunction with Lord Odo Russell at the Berlin Supplementary Congress, left London on the evening of the 11th inst. for Berlin.

An address has been presented by the representatives of the Indian Guaranteed Railways to Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B. The signatories express the high estimation in which they hold the broad and liberal policy which marked Sir Andrew Clarke's general administration of the Public Works Department of the Government of India, and their sense of the enlightened and liberal spirit which had pervaded the control of the Railway Branch of that department in particular. They felt that they would be wanting in due expression of this sentiment if they had permitted Sir Andrew to quit India without acknowledging the obligation they are under for the improved relations between the Government of India and the railway companies which have been established under his auspices. In reply, Sir Andrew says he attaches especial value to the testimony thus borne by gentlemen who represent the collective interest of the large body of capitalists who have contributed a hundred million sterling towards the material advancement of India. Sir Andrew is no less kindly remembered in the Straits Settlements than in India. The Singapore paper of May 8 contains the following about him:—"After the departure of Sir Andrew Clarke a strong and influential committee was formed for the purpose of adopting some testimonial in appreciation of his eminent services as governor during his short stay here. Sufficient funds were subscribed, but what shape the testimonial should take seems to have been a matter of difficulty, and it fell into abeyance. On Tuesday last, however, a meeting of the committee, Dr. Little in the chair, was held, and it was finally resolved that the testimonial should take the form of a portrait, to be hung in the town hall."

The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Bombay on Monday night:—"As the Government refused official permission to Col. Gordon to go to China, he tendered the resignation of his commission before leaving India."

The appointment which Major G. E. Grover took up on vacating his position on the Intelligence Staff, was that of Secretary to the Royal Engineer Committee, not secretary to the Royal Engineer Institute, as stated last week, the latter appointment continues to be held by Major R. H. Vetch.

Grenadier Guards. The 1st Batn. will proceed to Aldershot at the end of the month from Chelsea Barracks, and will be encamped in the Guards' Enclosure for the drill season.

Scots Guards. The 1st Batn. will proceed at the end of the month from Shorncliffe to Aldershot, for the drill season.

4th King's Own. Col. Bray, C.B., completes his five years in command of the 2nd Batn. on Wednesday next. Col. Bray is the senior lieutenant-colonel in the Army commanding a regiment, having obtained his commission as ensign as far back as June, 1839—41 years ago.

5th Fusiliers. Lieut. Thornhill, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., officiating wing-officer 37th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from March 21, 1879.

14th Regiment. Lieut. and Qrmr. Bayley, 2nd Batn., may be expected to arrive in England shortly from Afghanistan, to take up the duties of quartermaster to the 4th West York Militia and 10th Brigade Depôt, for which post he has been selected.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Carleton, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer of the Deolee Irregular Infantry, on probation.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Cuningham, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

24th Regiment. An appeal was made at the garrison churches at Dover on Sunday for funds for a Christian church which it is proposed to erect to the memory of the regiment on the site of the unfortunate engagement of that regiment at Isandlwana in the late Zulu campaign. The appeal received considerable support.

27th Inniskillings. Capt. Buxton, who has been posted for duty as garrison-instructor at York, will leave Dublin on Tuesday next.

35th Regiment. We much regret to announce the death, on the 11th inst., of Major E. R. B. Barnes, at Kimberley, South Africa. Major Barnes was the youngest son of the late Major J. Barnes, J.P. and D.L. for Radnorshire, of Presteign, formerly of the Royal Horse Guards, with which regiment he served in the Peninsula, and received the medal and three clasps. He afterwards commanded the Royal Radnor Militia for many years. Major E. R. B. Barnes entered the Service, June 24, 1853, as ensign in the 37th Foot, having served as a volunteer in the Kaffir war of 1851-53 (medal). He exchanged into the 35th Foot with Capt. (now Col., h.p., late 20th Foot) J. Davis, Jan. 29, 1861, and was only gazetted major on Feb. 10 last, on the death at Malta of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Blyth. He volunteered to go out to the Cape last year, and remained after the conclusion of the war, with a view to Colonial employment, as under the new system he was debarred from ever succeeding to the command of his regiment. At the time of his death he held the appointment of Commissioner at Christiana, but had just received the news of his promotion, and orders to return home. In Major Barnes the Service has lost a most valuable soldier, and one who at all times did his duty conscientiously, and strove to promote in every way the interests of his profession, to which he was most devotedly attached. Brevet Major Grattan will most probably succeed to the majority, after twenty-five years' service.

38th Regiment. Lieut. St. George is a candidate for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

42nd Highlanders. The idea of moving the regiment to Aldershot for the drill season has, we believe, been abandoned.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieut. Kerrich is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on probation. Serjt.-Major McEwen, 2nd Shropshire R.V.C., late qrmr.-serjt. in the above, has recently been presented by the officers of his late regiment with a valuable and most beautiful silver tea service, in token of their esteem on his leaving the Army.

49th Regiment. A private named Nathaniel Noble, attached to the Brigade Depôt at Reading, attempted a few nights ago to commit suicide. He laid down on his cot with his head on one side, placed the muzzle of his loaded rifle in his mouth, and discharged it by attaching a string to the trigger and pulling it with his toe. The rifle fortunately slipped through the man's nervousness, and the bullet simply passed through the upper lip. He is now in the hospital. He has served 20 years, but of late he has given way to intemperance.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. E. W. G. Byam and the detachment Royal Marines serving on board the Resistance will not be relieved, as previously ordered, but turn over to the Defence. Capt. R. W. Heathcote, R.M.L.I., has disembarked from the Duke of Wellington and joined the Plymouth Division, on promotion. The following lieutenants, R.M.L.I., have passed the examinations at Chatham head-quarters:—F. E. Hast, T. J. P. Evans, and G. T. Onslow, for the rank of captain; and H. C. Fraser, C. G. Brittan, and J. R. Oldfield, for the increased pay of their rank.

The Admiralty have approved of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, buglers, gunners, and privates, Royal Marines, proceeding to Wimbledon for duty at the ensuing meeting of the National Rifle Association:—To proceed on the 29th inst. from Gosport—Capt. C. H. Scafe, Lieut. E. E. Pyne, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, 56 privates. To proceed on the 8th prox. from Plymouth—Major Ozzard, 2 serjeants, 4 privates. To proceed on the 9th prox.—R.M.A., Capt. V. D. Mathias and a lieutenant, 8 serjeants, 1 corporal, 1 bugler, 50 gunners; R.M.L.I., Capts. H. J. L. Norcocks and R. H. Dwyer, Lieuts. L. Edye, W. J. Langford, A. E. Houghton, R. Denny, and H. O. P. Wright. Chatham—6 serjeants, 22 privates. Portsmouth—5 serjeants. Plymouth—6 serjeants.

The report of the examination of lieutenants R.M.L.I., under military instruction at the R.M.A. Barracks, Eastney, from January to June, states that L. J. Hadley gained 240 points, and that his sketches were good; C. H. Willis, 233, sketches very good; C. G. Matson, 202, sketches good; H. H. Roberts, 191, sketches fair; R. F. G. Percy, 163, sketches fair; W. H. Palmer, 156, sketches good; G. R. C. Booth, 150, sketches fair; H. P. Tate, 145, sketches good.

A match was fired at Browndown, on the 15th inst., between H.M.S. Excellent and the Royal Marine Artillery. This was the ninth match between them, and the R.M.A. scored their ninth victory.

60th Rifles. The 1st Batn. leaves Winchester at the end of the month for Aldershot, and will be encamped in the Guards' Enclosure during the drill season. Capt. Crosbie, 1st Batn., reverts to regimental duty on the 1st prox. from the staff of Gen. Sir T. Steele, at Aldershot.

76th Regiment. Capt. Gore has obtained the permission of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to retain his position as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. A. K. Gore, Madras S.C., formerly of the British Burmah division of the Madras Army.

79th Highlanders. Closely following on the death of 2nd Lieut. the Hon. C. Cathcart, which occurred in London on the 21st ult., comes the announcement of the death of another subaltern, Lieut. C. C. Mackenzie, which occurred at Gibraltar on the 15th inst. The deceased, who was the only son of Sir Evan Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, Bart., entered the Army Sept. 2, 1868, and became Lieut. Oct. 28, 1871.

80th Regiment. Major Creagh, who is employed as Assistant-Commissioner in Leydenberg, South Africa, is to continue in his appointment for a further period of three months. It is not improbable that Major Creagh will apply for retirement, in order that he may continue in colonial employ.

88th Regiment. Qrmr. Cousins has been appointed quartermaster of the Roscommon Militia.

93rd Highlanders. Capt. Welch has left the depôt at

Aberdeen, and embarked for Gibraltar to rejoin head-quarters.

94th Regiment. Capt. Brooke has taken over the duties of adjt. of the Armagh Militia, during its period of training.

104th Fusiliers. Capt. Murray has joined the depôt for two years.

107th Regiment. Major Goad has applied for permission to retire on the pension of his rank.

2nd West India Regiment. The *Irish Times* says:—"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved unconditionally of the transfer of Col. Sir W. O. Lanyon, K.C.M.G., from the Administratorship of Griqualand West to that of the Transvaal, in succession to Sir T. Shepstone, K.C.M.G." But surely Sir Owen Lanyon has not been near Griqualand West since he finished the war there, and has been at Pretoria for the last year, at least.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

2nd South Devon. After having been encamped within Crown Hill Fort, Devonport, for its annual training, the regiment was dismissed on Saturday last. The men returned their stores to the depôt at Egg Buckland Fort, and then marched to the Mutley Barracks, where they were paid off. The strength was 671, including about 300 recruits, a stronger muster than during any previous year. A considerable number of men have passed into the ranks of the Regular Army.

Hampshire Artillery. Col. Inglefield has applied for permission to add a couple of batteries to his regiment, which bears the reputation of being one of the smartest and best ordered Militia regiments in the kingdom.

Royal London. We notice in the *Gazette* of Friday last the resignation of Col. Sir William Anderson Rose, who, we regret to say, owing to ill-health, is unable to continue in command of the regiment, which, under him, for the last eleven years, has attained the highest state of drill and discipline. We publish the farewell address of Sir William on his retirement, and appointment by her Majesty as honorary colonel of the regiment:—"Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen having been pleased to appoint me honorary colonel of the Royal London Militia, I feel I cannot relinquish my active duties as its commandant without expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men my most sincere gratitude for the untiring support I have at all times received from one and all. But I feel the illness from which I am suffering will not allow me to continue the duties from which I derived so much pleasure. I therefore pass from the active to the passive list, and in handing over the command to Lieut.-Col. Dundas, I do so with a certainty that I am reposing a trust in one who is well worthy of such an honour, and who, as a soldier, will carefully guard the interest and welfare of the regiment. I am proud that I am still, by her Majesty's gracious pleasure, to remain as your colonel, and that the tie that has existed between us for the last eleven years is not to be severed; and in wishing you all, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 'farewell' as your late commandant, I hope I may be spared for many years to be with you as your colonel."

Royal Sussex. Major W. R. Fuller, late of this regiment, died at Southsea, after a long and painful illness, on the 12th inst.

4th West York. Lieut. and Qrmr. Bayley, 2nd Batn. 14th Foot, has been selected for the appointment of quartermaster.

South Cork. Lieut. Lucas has been appointed instructor of musketry.

Roscommon. Qrmr. Cousins, 88th Foot, is about to be appointed quartermaster.

1st Royal Jersey. The *Jersey Express* of the 15th inst. contains the following remarks, with which we fully agree:—"We understand that a Militia court of inquiry sat to-day at the St. Lawrence Arsenal, to ascertain the authors of the insolent expressions used on a recent parade of the West Regiment, when some of the men under arms, or just after their dismissal, called out 'dry pockets' after their officers, because these latter had not supplied them with so much money for refreshments as some of the other companies had. We have not heard the result of this inquiry, which must necessarily be an informal one, as the provisions of the present law fully provide for such cases; and without prejudging one way or the other the conduct of the offenders, we may say that it is the outcome of the vicious practice which has obtained for some time in Militia companies for officers to supply the men with 'backsheesh,' or *pourboire*, as the latter word will be better understood, on the occasion of any extraordinary parade, the result being that now, unless the officers submit to be blackmailed in this way, the men insult them in the manner above described. If the Militia is to be maintained in its present condition, it would be far better to pay the men for their day's drill, than to perpetuate a practice which must lead to pernicious results."

The following regiments of Militia complete their training to-day (Saturday), and will be dismissed at the places indicated:—The Anglesea Engineers, at Beaumaris; East Essex Rifles, at Colchester; 2nd Royal North Gloucester, at Cirencester; Hertford, at Hertford; Monmouth Engineers, at Welshpool; 1st King's Own Stafford, at Lichfield; 2nd Stafford Light Infantry, at Stafford; 2nd West York Light Infantry, at York; 3rd West York Light Infantry, at Pontefract; Edinburgh City Artillery, at Edinburgh; Cork City Artillery, at Kinsale; Limerick, at Limerick; Londonderry Light Infantry, at Londonderry; North Mayo, at Ballina; Sligo Artillery, at Sligo; and the Waterford Artillery, at Duncannon Fort Camp.

Of the 159 regiments called out this year, 59 have now completed their training. The regimental training in several cases commenced in April, and in some will not end before September. A feature of this year's training is the unusually large number of regiments which have gone, or are going, under canvas for the full period at Aldershot and other places.

The following regiments assemble on Monday morning, the recruits having been called out previously for the usual preliminary drill:—1st or South Durham, at Barnard Castle; 3rd (King's Own) Stafford, at Newcastle-under-Lyme; 2nd Queen's Own Tower Hamlets (train at Aldershot); 1st West Yorkshire Rifles, at Pontefract; Carlow Rifles, at Carlow; and the Roscommon, at Boyle.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbighshire Hussars. This fine cavalry regiment, which, notwithstanding the adverse causes which have affected the Yeomanry generally for some little time past, is almost up to its full strength, assembled at Denbigh on Saturday last for eight days' permanent duty, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Leyland Naylor (late 2nd Life Guards), with the following officers, the only absent officer being 2nd Lieut. Loftus, who is abroad, on the staff of Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor of New South Wales: Major Barnes, Brookside, Chirk; A (or Llangollen) Troop, with Capt. Whalley, M.P. (late R.N.), and 2nd Lieuts. Crofton (late 5th Lancers) and Cotton; B (or Wrexham) Troop, with Capt. McCalmont (late 8th Hussars), A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lieut. Ormrod, and 2nd Lieut. Mellor; C (or Ruthin) Troop, with Capt. Mousley and 2nd Lieuts. Parry and Blizzard; D (or Denbigh) Troop, with Capt. Mesham (late Royal Dragoons) and Lieuts. Buddicom and Williams, Brevet Major R. F. Morrison (5th Lancers) (capt. supernumerary), Capt. and Adjt. Creagh (7th Dragoon Guards), and Surg. Eyton-Jones, M.D. The regiment was to have been inspected yesterday by Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, inspector of auxiliary cavalry, northern district.

Hampshire, under command of Lieut.-Col. Sir H. St. John Mildmay, Bart., assembled at Abbott's Barton on the 2nd inst., and marched into Winchester, headed by the mounted band, for its eight days' training. The regiment mustered about 200, which is an improvement on the total of two years ago. The men presented a very smart and soldierly appearance, and were exceedingly well horsed. Both mounted and foot drills were gone through daily, the former on Twyford Downs and the latter in a field belonging to Mr. G. Hall, in Hyde Street. The regiment was inspected by Col. Blundell, inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry, when the inspecting officer congratulated the men on the manner in which they had gone through their work. The head-quarters were at the Royal Hotel. The following officers were present with the regiment:—Capts. Beach, M.P., Broun, Bonham-Carter, Jervoise, Waterhouse, and Turner-Turner; Lieuts. Lamb, Jervoise, Hargreaves, and Pole; Sub-Lieuts. Smith, Carr, and Woods; Major and Adjt. Powell, and Surg. England, M.D.

Up to the present time 27 out of the 39 regiments of Yeomanry have completed their training, the last dismissed being the Denbighshire, at Denbigh, yesterday. Those yet to assemble are the Ayrshire, at Ayr, on Monday; the Lanarkshire, at Lanark, on Friday next; the Middlesex, at Twickenham, on July 17; the Montgomeryshire, at Welshpool, on September 23; the Northumberland, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 16; North Somerset, at Bath, Sept. 18; Queen's Own Worcestershire, at Worcester, Sept. 9; and the 2nd West York, at Harrogate, July 26. The Duke of Lancaster's Own assembled yesterday (Friday) at Lancaster, and the Pembroke at Haverfordwest on the previous day.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st Orkney Artillery. The brigade has suffered a great loss lately by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Burroughs, C.B., who has commanded it since Nov. 1873, and has now been required by the War Office to vacate his appointment, on obtaining promotion to the rank of major-general in the Army. Gen. Burroughs, who joined the brigade immediately upon his retirement upon half-pay, from command of the 93rd Highlanders, was held in the highest esteem by all ranks, who recognised in him an officer whose constant study it was to raise the brigade both as regards numbers and efficiency.

5th Cheshire Rifles. Thanks to the exertions of Major Terry, the late adjutant, the regiment was enabled last year to publish its records up to the end of 1878. Capt. Wylie, 60th Rifles, who has made a most able successor to Major Terry, has decided to continue the work inaugurated by his predecessor, and has just issued an addenda to the history, giving particulars of all events in connection with the regiment for the year 1879. The 5th Cheshire is one of the strongest regiments in the Northern District, and under Sir Charles Shakerley's command has earned quite a reputation for soldierly instinct, over 1,000 men voluntarily undertaking, year after year, a week's work under canvas.

1st Lancashire Rifles. Lord Derby, hon. colonel, and the officers gave a dinner at Liverpool on the 11th inst. to Lieut.-Col. Bousfield, in celebration of the completion of his 21st year of service with the regiment. "Beta" writes, from Bath:—"May I beg to offer a few remarks relative to a paragraph in your paper of last Saturday, in which, while referring to the letter signed 'Edward Sullivan' that appeared lately in the *Times*, you point to the services of Lord Bury, Lord Ranelagh, and the Marquis of Westminster, as Volunteer officers whom the Government might confer distinctions on for long and valuable service? Permit me to name another officer—Lieut.-Col. Bousfield, late M.P. for Bath, who organised a Volunteer corps in Liverpool as far back as 1853. He lead the movement, and promoted it, by his zeal and example, at a time when periodical panics roused the nation to the necessity of defence. This corps, officially accepted by Government in 1859 (1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers), he still commands, and most assuredly his name would stand prominently first on the list for rewards, should it please her Majesty to decorate the officers of the Volunteer Service, in which he has devoted, uninterruptedly, 27 years of his life."

3rd London Rifles. "A Captain of Artillery" writes:—"I am sorry to say I can endorse all you and your correspondents have stated with regard to the unsoldierlike behaviour of the men of the 3rd London when off duty. I had occasion to pass on Saturday last, in uniform, with a brother-officer, from King's Cross to Holborn Circus. We met on the way a number of Volunteers in uniform, principally of the 3rd London, 37th, and 40th Middlesex, and strange to say, no man of the 3rd London paid us the slightest compliment, or attempted to do so, though, to the credit of the two corps last mentioned be it said, not one of their men neglected to salute; and they did it in all cases in a smart and soldierlike manner. Knowing Col. Laurie and Major Boyce, as I do personally, I feel sure the fault is not theirs, but they should see to the matter, and issue a regimental order on the subject, for it is a pity for so good a regiment to earn a bad name, as it is doing."

19th Middlesex Rifles. Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., has accepted the honorary colonelcy of Lieut.-Col. Oxley's regiment, now one of the strongest and smartest corps in the metropolis, as was shown at last Saturday's inspection, when the regiment turned out in great force, and passed through the ordeal in a most praiseworthy manner. We should be glad to find other general officers following the Quartermaster-General's example, and associating themselves with the Volunteer Force, which would derive considerable benefit from their presence as honorary colonels of regiments.

38th Middlesex (Artists') Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., has applied to the War Office for permission for four companies of his regiment to take part in the summer manœuvres with the Regular troops at Aldershot, from July 31 to Aug. 7, inclusive.

49th Middlesex (Post-Office) Rifles. We understand that the applications from Volunteer regiments for permission to go to Aldershot this year are so numerous, that it is probable preference will be given to those who have not previously had an opportunity of tasting the sweets of the Long Valley. There are several regiments in the metropolis—which, by-the-by, always sends the largest portion of the 4,000 or 5,000 annually—to whom a refusal would be particularly disappointing; for instance, the Post-Office corps, under Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor, which has always put in an appearance, and several others equally well known. Thursday was the last day on which applications could be made, so that the various regiments interested will probably not have to wait long for a reply.

4th West York (Hull) Artillery. Lieut.-Col. Commandant Humphrey has just been ordered by the War Office to resign his commission before July 20, and the announcement of this fact has had an unlooked-for result. A court of inquiry was recently held in Hull, and the decision of the War Office was that the junior lieutenant-colonel and three captains should be ordered to resign. The feeling between the junior lieutenant-colonel and the commandant has been very high, and opinion has been much exercised in the corps on the matter. The commandant announced to a private meeting of the corps this week that the late Secretary for War had left such a strong protest against himself on the minutes, that H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief had been unable to reconsider the matter. It was resolved, therefore, by the meeting that they would refuse to serve under any other colonel, and that the finance committee should be instructed to wind up the finances of the corps. Repeated cheers were given for Col. Humphrey, and Major White, who endeavoured to address the men, was unable to obtain a hearing. It is also stated that 12 out of 18 officers, feeling that Col. Humphrey has been disgracefully treated by the War Office, have expressed their intention of resigning.

Army signalling is becoming so attractive a feature in the work of Volunteer regiments throughout the country, that it promises to become, like the ambulance and other ideas with the same end, part of the ordinary routine of the year.

The results of the match for the National Challenge Trophy, at Edinburgh, on Monday, are not so satisfactory as had been anticipated, especially for the Scottish team, who in preliminary practice had beaten the score which last year gave victory to England for the tenth time. Major Waller made the most judicious selection possible for his twenty, and the same remark applies to the leaders of the Scotch and Irish teams; but notwithstanding the weather was just what was desired, England's score was 13 points less than at Wimbledon; Scotland was 33 points behind, and Ireland made 84 points less than the former total. An analysis of the scores gives two "h.p.s.," four 34's, eight 33's, and numerous 32's, 31's, and 30's.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

5th Bengal N.I. Major A. T. Davis, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

7th Bengal N.I. Surg. C. H. Beaton has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

11th Bengal N.I. Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, squadron-officer and adjutant, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

14th Bengal N.I. Capt. C. S. Morrison, squadron-commander, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

4th Hyderabad Cavalry. Lieut. F. R. B. Knox, squadron-officer and adjutant, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

5th Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut. A. Adye, wing-officer, has been appointed adjutant, vice Capt. A. C. Le Quesne, promoted.

1st Punjab Infantry. Lieut. C. B. Brownlow has been appointed wing-officer, vice Capt. H. F. Showers, deceased.

2nd Punjab N.I. Lieut. B. M. Allen, wing-officer, has been appointed qrmr., vice Capt. J. M. D. Lewes, resigned.

Bengal Medical Department. At a general court-martial assembled at Lundi Kotal on April 19, Surg. D. J. Macdonald was arraigned on the following charges:—1st charge—Having, at Fort Jumrood, on or about March 24, 1880, been drunk. 2nd charge—Insubordination, in having, at Fort Jumrood, on or about March 24, 1880, disobeyed, in such a manner as to show wilful defiance of authority, a lawful command given personally by Major A. F. Taylor, 16th Bengal N.I., by refusing to go to his quarters under arrest, when ordered to do so, and by not proceeding to his quarters till removed by an escort, the said Major A. F. Taylor being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges. Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be dismissed from her Majesty's Service. H. S. Obbard, Colonel, President. Lundi Kotal, April 19, 1880. Approved and confirmed, Fred. P. Haines, Gen., Commander-in-Chief in India. Simla, May 6, 1880.—The name of Surg. Donald John Macdonald is to be struck off the rolls of the Indian Medical Department from the date on which this order may be communicated to him. A report of the said date is to be made to the Adjutant-General.

1st Sind Horse. Capt. A. L. M'Nair, second squadron-officer, has been granted leave to England for 18 months, on medical certificate.

2nd Bombay N.I. Major C. F. James, officiating wing-commander, has been appointed officiating brigade-major on the Bombay Establishment, in succession to Major Stock, appointed brigade-major Reserve Division, Candahar Field Force.

8th Bombay N.I. Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, wing-officer, has been appointed to officiate as deputy-assist.-adjt.-gen. on the Staff of the Bombay Army, in succession to Major Cunningham, appointed assist.-adjt.-gen., Reserve Division, Candahar Field Force.

11th Bombay N.I. Col. C. T. Palin, commandant, is officiating on the Brigade Staff of the Bombay Army, with the temporary rank of brigdr.-gen. whilst so employed, in succession to Brigdr.-Gen. Wood, appointed to the command of a brigade of the Reserve Division, Candahar Field Force.

20th Bombay N.I. Capt. W. S. Hore, wing-officer and adjt., has been appointed officiating brigade-major on the Bombay Establishment, in succession to Brevet Major Burnett, appointed assist.-adjt.-gen. 1st Division, Candahar Field Force.

16th Madras N.I. Lieut. H. H. Aspinall has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

36th Madras N.I. Major J. G. R. Douglas Macneill has been appointed an attaché in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, June 15, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Francis Baring, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to be one of the Exons of her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, vice Lieut.-Col. John A. Todd, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 18, 1880.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Gen. C. J. Wright to be Col.-Commandant, vice Lieut.-Gen. Rowan, C.B., deceased; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G Davis, V.C., from the Supernumerary List, to be Col., vice Johnson, promoted Major-Gen. (both dated May 27); Major H. Chichester (late Bengal) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Lindsay, C.B. (late Bengal), who retires upon a pension and special annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Capts. M. H. Saward (late Bengal), Seconded List, and S. E. Pemberton (late Bengal), Seconded List, to be Majors upon the Seconded List; Capt. R. W. Smith (late Bengal) to be Major, vice Chichester (late Bengal), promoted (all four dated May 26); Lieut. H. N. Jervois, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt., vice Smith (late Bengal), promoted (May 29); Lieut. E. F. Wodehouse to be Capt., vice Cruickshank, placed upon the Seconded List (June 1); Capt. Wm. McClintock, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Hitchins, who retires as a Major upon half-pay (dated June 19); Lieut. St. John St. George Ord, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Skinner, to be placed upon the Seconded List; Lieuts. Percy A. MacMahon and E. Ward to be Lieuts. upon the Seconded List; Lieut. T. E. Rowan to be Lieut on the Seconded List, on being appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (all four dated June 1); Lieut. G. E. Giles to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List; Capt. S. Gardiner resigns the Adjutancy only; Serjt.-Major J. Wilken to be Rdgmr., vice Virr, retired on half-pay (all three dated June 19). The promotion of Capt. H. Knight, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated May 28, 1880, is antedated to May 26, 1880.

Staff—Capt. A. H. Hope, 25th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. W. Hope, C.B., commanding the troops, North British District (July 1). The under-mentioned officers to be Aides-de-Camp to Gen. Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., appointed to command the Division at Aldershot:—Capt. and Brevet Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars, and Capt. J. F. C. Hayward, 25th Foot (both dated July 1).

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following Regimental Dinners have taken place during the last few days:—

1st Royal Dragoons, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday last. Present:—Gen. Wardlaw, C.B.; Col. Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P.; Sir Richard Glyn, Hon C. Trench, Lieut.-Col. Graham; Majors Dixon, Coney, and Willans; Capts. Tomkinson, Dickson, Park-Yates, Fitz-Gerald, Gwyther, Townhend, Robertson, Hume-Nicholl, Hanning-Lee, Scott, Tidswell, Tennant, and Benyon; Surg.-Major Warren; Messrs. Gladstone, Caldwell, Egerton Leigh, M'Laren, M'Claren, Towers-Clark, Nichols, Stubbs, O'Shaughnessy, and Henley.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, on the 8th inst. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Shute; Major-Gen. Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart.; Cols. Hon. C. W. Thesiger and Hon. E. Bourke; Lieut.-Cols. Gore and Curtis; Major M'Mahon; Capts. O'Neill, Bennitt, Eyre, Cosby, Thompson, Wetherall, Mills, Evans, Frederick, and Wauchope; Lieuts. Matheson, Brown, Turner, and Leslie Ellis; Messrs. Peareth, Crosse, Lovell, Remington, Henderson, Waldron, and Dawson.

20th Hussars, at the Albion, on the 7th inst. Present:—Cols. Alexander, Montgomerie, and Cotton; Lieut.-Cols. Chenevix-Trench, Walford, Warner, and Boileau; Capts. Onslow, FitzGeorge, Hemans, Weston, Hon. M. Stapleton, Budd, and Weatherall; Messrs. Newton and Oliver-Bellasis, and Vet.-Surg. Pallin.

4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, at the Ship and Turtle, on the 11th inst. Present:—Major-Gens. Radcliffe, Barry, C.B., and Vesey; Cols. Pipon, C.B., Smythe, C.B., Arbuthnot, Gore, Fitz-Hugh, Brendon, and Smith; Majors Lynes, Tyler, Sandham, Shakerley, Browne, Kyle, and Allen; Surg.-Major Woodfull; Capts. Younger, Loraine, Walker, Rawes, Hare, and Hannay; Lieuts. Trollope, Rochfort, Roch, Scarlett, and Hanson.

Scots Guards, at the Albion, on Monday. Present:—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., the Duke of Athole, the Earl of Orkney, the Earl of Listowel, Viscount Melgund, Lord Francis Lennox, Gen. Lord Abinger, Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Lieut.-Gen. F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., Gen. Meyrick, Major-Gen. Sir Seymour Blane, Gen. Sir H. de Bathe, Major-Gen. Hepburn, C.B., Sir J. Astley, Gen. Sir W. F. Walker, K.C.B., Sir W. G. Gordon-Cumming, Col. Hon. C. Hay, Col. Fraser, Sir A. Campbell, Col. A. Montgomery, Col. Green-Wilkinson, Hon. W. S. Hylton Jolliffe; Cols. Farquharson, R. Gipps, Kingscote, Scott, Gordon, Haygarth, Tyrwhitt (equerry in waiting on the Duke of Cambridge), Rous, Clitheroe, Hetherington, Hon. W. R. Trefusis, W. Finch, Hon. J. C. Vanneck, Harford, Knox, Neville, Campbell, and Romilly; Capts. Campbell, Pakenham-Mahon, Hon. R. S. G. Stapleton Cotton, Fortescue, Elwes, Thomas, and Erskine; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Bostock, Surg.-Major Perry, Surg.-Major Robinson; Messrs. A. P. Elkington, Stephenson, Gordon-Campbell, and Baker.

6th Regiment, at the Ship and Turtle, on Friday week. Present:—Major-Gen. Elkington; Cols. Unwin, Simpson, Whyte, and Twyford; Majors Evans, Phillips, Nugent, Adcock, Helyer, and Nugent; Capts. Blois, Goodwin, Ball, and Gibbs; Lieuts. Maunsell and Helyar; Messrs. Hall and Wollacott.

52nd Light Infantry, at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday. Present:—Gen. Dennis, C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir Seymour Blane, Bart.; Lieut.-Cols. Bailie and Crosse; Majors Bayley and Cowburn; Capts. Stopford, Henley, Kingscote, Adams, Blackwood, Crosse, Johnstone, Pocklington, Lord C. R. Pratt and Boyle; Messrs. Dalzell, Scriven, Hon. J. M. Stopford, Bower, and Wilberforce, and Dr. Haverty.

78th Highlanders. At the Ship and Turtle, on the 24th ult. Present:—Gen. Sir P. Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Major-Gens. Lockhart, Bingham, and Mackenzie, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Feilden; Majors Finlay and Savory; Capts. Knight, Robinson, and C. Mackenzie; Lieuts. Carfrae and Jameson; Surg.-Gen. L. Stewart; Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. Leith and Lee, V.C., C.B.; and Messrs. J. Ingle, G. O'Grady, and D. D. Kennedy, and Rev. J. O. S. Davies.

87th Regiment, at the Café Royal, on Friday week. Present:—Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.; Cols. Stevenson, North, M.P., and Lyons, C.B.; Majors Renton, Hammer, Lord Osborne, Grant, Browning, and Leadbitter; Capts. Jauncey, Smith, Taylor, Poynter, Southey, Widdrington, and Jeudwine; Messrs. R. N. K. Saul and W. Cove; and Surg.-Major Carey.

Army Veterinary Department. At Anderton's Hotel, on the 11th inst. Present:—Messrs. J. Collins, Aitken, Berne, Burt, Cheesman, Dibbin, Dwyer, J. W. Evans, Fleming, Ferris, Findlay, Gudgin, Glover, Harpley, Lambert, Mence, Marshall, Masters, Matthews, Owles, Phillips, Philips, S. L. Pallin, Rostron, Riley, Rowe, Reilly, Russell, Sewell, Short, S. R. Sartin, Thomson, F. Walker, Wilson, Walters, and Woodroffe.

INDIA.

Col. H. Forbes and Major R. H. Hudleston, Bengal S.C., have applied for permission to retire from the Service on the pension of their ranks.

The Governor-General of India in Council, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to announce that the grant of the medal with clasp for "Jowaki" shall be limited to those troops who were engaged in active operations in the field against the Jowaki Afridees between Nov. 9, 1877, and Jan. 19, 1878, inclusive. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to cause the medal-rolls to be prepared accordingly.

The *Standard* says:—"Gen. Sir Frederick Haines has no intention of resigning the command of the Indian Army, as has been stated, but will remain in India until early next year."

The following is the Farewell Order issued by Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. Stewart, K.C.B., on his departure from Candahar:—"Camp Hyder Kheyl, April 27, 1880.—As the Lieutenant-General commanding is about to be temporarily separated from the Candahar Field Force with which he has been so long associated, he desires to place on record his appreciation of the services performed by the troops constituting the force since the commencement of field operations. The discipline and high spirit of the troops before the enemy, the patience with which they have met exposure and privation, as well as their fortitude during a period of sickness, merits special notice. To the cordial good-fellowship which has animated all ranks, and to the soldierly qualities displayed, the success which has attended the force must be mainly attributed. Sir Donald Stewart desires to thank the soldiers who have served under his command for the forbearance they have shown towards the natives of Afghanistan ever since the frontier was crossed, and for the exemplary good-conduct they have displayed in garrison and in the field. To Brigdr.-Gen. R. J. Hughes, to Brigdr.-Gen. G. R. Palliser, C.B., to Brigdr.-Gen. R. Barter, to Col. A. C. Johnson, R.H.A., comy., to Capt. Larminie, R.E., officiating commander, R.E., to officers commanding batteries and regiments, and companies of Sappers and Miners, and to the individual officers serving under their orders, the Lieutenant-General would express his grateful sense of their efforts to maintain a high standard of soldierly excellence in the force since he has had the honour to command it. His thanks are due to Lieut.-Col. E. F. Chapman, D.A.L., Q.M.G.; Major A. G. Handcock, A.A.G.; Capt. A. Gaselee, A.Q.M.G.; Capt. L. Bishop, D.A.Q.M.G.; Capt. Tytler, D.J.A-G.; Capt. W. V. Ellis, provost marshal; Major M. H. Nicolson, brigade-major, 2nd Infantry Brigade; Capt. R. Chaloner, brigade-major, 1st Brigade; Major R. G. Bird, brigade-major, Cavalry Brigade; Capt. F. Call, field-engineer; Lieut. C. Hoskyns, assistant-field-engineer; Lieut. Dickie, R.E., superintendent, and the assistant-superintendents of Army Signalling. The Lieutenant-General and the entire force are under extreme obligations to Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. Smith, C.B., and to all the officers of the Army and Indian Medical Departments, for the admirable arrangements made at Candahar and in the field for the care of the sick and wounded. The devotion with which the medical officers of the force laboured during the cholera season last summer deserves particular mention; to Major C. Cowie, R.A., comy. of Ordnance, and to the officers of the Ordnance Department; to Capt. F. Hughes and the officers of the Commissariat Department; to Capt. W. A. Lawrence and the officers of the Transport Department. All ranks will gratefully recall the unfailing attention of the Rev. F. Warneford and Rev. Father Allen to their duties during a period of sickness, and Sir D. Stewart desires to thank them in the name of the Force for their labours. The services of Major Euan Smith, C.S.I., and Major Clifford, Q.P.C., Political Officers with the Force upon the line of march, have been of special value. When he held the post of Road Commandant at Candahar, Major Clifford's management of the road was a material help. Lieut. Gore, R.E., of the Survey of India, has been indefatigable in the execution of survey work, which is of much importance, and the Lieut.-Gen. would acknowledge the good services he has rendered."

THE HALF-PAY OFFICERS' CASE.

"A Late Captain, Royal Canadian Rifles," writes:—"I was indeed most pleased to find you referred last week to the case of Capt. Savage, of the 64th, who, all must allow, has been most shamefully treated by the Government, considering the circumstances of his military career. But one case even more disgraceful still—if such a thing is possible—promises to occur shortly, when Brevet Major Helden, C.M.G., retires from the 100th Regt. Capt. Savage, with whom I served several years in the Royal Canadian Rifles, is a most meritorious officer, and his case cannot fail to command the sympathy of everybody who knows anything of the working of the present Act. But if he is badly treated, what will be said of Major Helden, when he retires? Capt. Savage has seen no service before the enemy, Major Helden has, for he served in the Ashantee campaign, where he greatly distinguished himself, and earned a C.M.G., brevet majority, and sword of honour. Yet he, on retirement, will receive only the same terms as a post-Purchase captain. He will get no over-regulation, and only £200 a year, whereas other officers who obtained their companies prior to the abolition of Purchase, as he did, receive £259. Why the difference? Because he, as a reduced officer of the late 3rd West India Regiment, happened to be on half-pay,—compulsory half-pay, be it remembered,—when Lord Cardwell carried through his measure for the abolition of Purchase. I take up the case of this officer unknown to him, to show how thoroughly justified the officers of reduced regiments are in considering themselves unfairly treated. It is simply wonderful to me that Ministers can be found to stand by and allow such gross injustice to be perpetrated. Whatever grievances other classes of officers may have, it must be clear to any person of ordinary intellect that the reduced officers—in this category I would include all those given unattached promotion as a reward for service—have a substantial ground of complaint, and I shall yet hope to find that some Service champion has espoused the cause of this very deserving and much oppressed body. I may add that I have no further interest in the matter myself, having left the Service some years ago. I simply write in the interest of a number of brother-officers, who I cannot help regarding as the greatest sufferers of any from the abolition of Purchase."

According to the *Panama Star*, on the night of May 1, a tremendous explosion took place in Ancon, Peru. A large torpedo, of new proportions, and of extraordinary power, which was in process of completion, at the manufactory of those instruments, exploded accidentally, with a report like the roar of a battery of heavy guns, and a concussion of tremendous violence, shaking every house in the town, breaking all the glass in the windows, and spreading alarm through the population generally. The manufactory was blown to pieces, and every inmate destroyed. Six houses adjoining were levelled to the ground, walls, roofs, woodwork, furniture, &c., broken to pieces, and utterly ruined. Half-a-dozen other houses which joined on these shared nearly the same fate, and were almost completely levelled to the ground. Of the houses destroyed, not a stone remains upon another, nor even the cement is to be found. The street pavements were broken up, and everything reduced to complete ruin and desolation. Of the persons engaged in the manufacture of the torpedo, scarcely a vestige was to be found. Portions of bodies, impossible of identification, were found at some distance from the scene of the explosion, in addition to which five bodies have been recovered. The torpedo, at the time of the explosion, was in charge of Lieut. Cardenas, of the Peruvian Navy, a citizen of the Argentine Republic named Martinez, and two or three other persons whose names are not reported. One of the workmen left the building on an errand of some sort a few moments before the explosion, and hurrying back when the terrible report rang out through the city, was struck with terror to see that every trace of the manufactory and of his fellow workmen had disappeared. The cause of the explosion is, of course, unknown.

A general meeting of the patrons and stewards of the forthcoming military tournament at the Agricultural Hall, in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, took place at the United Service Institution on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving a report as to the arrangements. Major-Gen. Burnaby, M.P., the hon. secretary, stated that it was proposed to open at the Agricultural Hall, on Monday next, a grand military tournament and mounted and dismounted assaults of arms, and to continue the same daily till the 26th inst. The entries, it was stated, were being completed, and the meeting was open to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers.

We are requested to state that the annual muster-parade of the Corps of Commissionaires will take place on Sunday next, the 20th inst., in Westminster Hall, at 10 a.m., when the corps will be inspected by the Military Secretary, Lieut.-Gen. E. A. Whitmore, C.B. We trust that the services which have been rendered to the public and to the Army by Capt. Walter, who founded this admirable corps, will be some day recognised, but at present all the reward he seeks is probably that which is derived from the success of his labours.

The annual inspection of her Majesty's Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard took place on Tuesday, in the garden of St. James's Palace. The parade was formed at half-past 12 o'clock, under the command of Lord Monson, the captain. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived about 1 o'clock, and made a very careful inspection of the ranks, at the conclusion of which he expressed himself highly gratified with the appearance of this fine body of veterans. The following officers were present with the corps:—Lieut.-Col. Need, the lieutenant; Lieut.-Col. Patterson, Capt. Morley, and Col. H. Hume, C.B., the exons; and Lieut.-Col. Sutton, the clerk of the cheque and adjutant.

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Major-General G. T. Hilliard, Madras Retired List.
Captain Albert M'Cann, late 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Colonel H. L. Evans, R.M.L.I.
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— Bombay Cavalry.
— Bombay Staff Corps.
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TWO ENTREES, JOINTS, SWEETS,
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EXPORT ORDERS SHIPPED FREE OF THE USUAL AGENT'S CHARGES.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Epidemic Diseases, Part II. (Bogue)—People She Knew: My Boys (Remington)—Caroline von Linsingin and William IV. (Sonnenschein and Allen)—The Voice of the Nation (Moxon)—The Veterinary Journal, for June—Arboriculture for Amateurs: the Practical Fisherman (the *Bazaar* Office).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANONYMOUS.—Had you referred to the ships' stations, you would have seen that the names were correct, and that the notice you allude to was a mere accident. In future, should you have any objectionable anonymous communications to make, and cannot afford a postage-stamp, pray send a letter with postage unpaid, instead of a post-card.

FELKIRK.—1st Dragoons, 1840-41; 5th Dragoon Guards, 1841-42.

PORTOBELLO.—About 1840. The change was not carried out all at once.

ALI.—Apply to the lieutenant-colonel of the nearest regiment. The pay is 5s. 3d. per diem, on appointment. There is no entrance examination.

F.—Both subjects are at the present time "under consideration."

MILES OLIM.—You will notice that we have given every prominence to the subject, which will deserve to be ventilated thoroughly.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

LORD NORTHBROOK is to be congratulated in having decided that the meeting of the *Atalanta* Committee shall be in London, for there was no hiding the fact that the suggestion that the inquiry should be conducted at Portsmouth by a board on which the Naval element predominated, was not received with satisfaction by the public. We did not fail to call attention to this fact both on May 22 and May 29, and are, therefore, glad that the Admiralty should have yielded to the wishes of the country in making the inquiry a truly public and open one. There is, we may feel sure, no desire to keep back any information which it may be desirable to place before the Committee, and we understand that the chairman, Admiral Ryder, has been busily employed in taking from a vast number of papers of all descriptions, bearing upon the selection of the *Atalanta* and her equipment for training service, such documents as he is of opinion will be of service to the Committee. Arrangements have also been made for having papers printed, so that the Committee may be enabled the more easily to digest the voluminous reports which will be placed in their hands; and should all be ready on Monday, it is proposed to open the Court on that day at the Sessions House at Westminster. Officers who served in the ship in bygone years, when she was the *Juno*, have been requested to attend and give evidence, if needed, as to her performances when she was fully equipped with her armament on board; and those who were in her on her first cruise as the *Atalanta* training-ship will also be at hand to state their opinion as to the sea-going qualities of the ship. The greatest interest will be felt at the production of the late Captain Stirling's reports upon the performances of the ship, and his recommendations for alterations on arriving at Portsmouth, after his first cruise in her. There is a general belief that he complained of the ship, and that his suggestions were not complied with, but that they were over-ruled at Whitehall. It is upon this point that much will depend. The position of the Department in the eyes of the public may be much influenced by the result of the inquiry in regard to it, and if the loss of the *Atalanta* should gain for Naval officers a little more consideration at the hands of those in office, something will have been gained, even though at so great a cost. The opinions of officers in command are too frequently lightly set aside, and suggestions for improving the sea-going qualities of a ship are apt to be looked upon as complaints by those who have superintended her equipment. We hope that the inquiry now ordered may not show that there was any unwillingness to adopt the suggestions of Captain Stirling, or that he was sent to sea with his ship not as seaworthy as he would have desired. As regards the bereaved relatives of those lost in the ship, arrangements have now been made for opening a fund at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and it has been officially notified that there were 265 petty officers, men, and boys on board, who have left twenty-eight widows destitute, and a very large number of orphans and dependent parents and other relatives. Up to the present time no traces of the ship have been discovered, nor has any message from her been picked up, the latest report of the find of a bottle on the coast of Massachusetts being another of those hoaxes which set one's fingers itching to administer a dose of the cat to the dastardly perpetrators. The raft passed by the *Scotia Queen*, which was first fully believed to be a relic of the *Atalanta*, owing to the bodies in white jumpers which were also seen about the same time, does not now appear to have had any connection with the ill-fated ship, as the master of the *Scotia Queen* is reported to state that the raft was formed of square balks of timber, such as would not be carried by the *Atalanta*. The Admiralty have received a report of the particulars gathered from the master and crew of the *Scotia Queen* by the commanding officer of the *Castor*, and it would be some satisfaction to the public if their Lordships would cause the same to be published. The mystery which attaches to the disappearance of the *Atalanta* is being made the subject of remark in a Brighton contemporary, which insinuates that the Admiralty is in full possession of particulars as to the fate of the ship and the scene of the disaster. But these remarks are written in so vague and unsatisfactory a manner as to throw the utmost discredit upon them, and we would suggest that if the editor has any such information as he would try to make his readers believe, he should speak out, and not indulge in mysterious hints that the Admiralty are as well acquainted with her exact position as they are with that of "St. Paul's or the Brighton Pavilion." It is little short of cruel to those who had relatives on board to give currency to such reports.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a Levée at one o'clock on Thursday, July 1, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

Sir George Colley, with £5,000 a year as Governor of Natal, &c., will be in a very different position from his predecessors. Till he arrived, General Clifford was acting Governor of Natal, and Colonel Lanyon was Administrator of the Transvaal, but the former is now in the ludicrous position of General-in-Command of four companies of foot (her Majesty's 91st Regiment) at the Cape, where there is staff enough for a division; whilst Sir George Colley, his junior, is his superior in civil and military functions and authority. Sir O. Lanyon, as Administrator of the Transvaal, is under Sir George Colley. Although the latter is not to be Governor of the Transvaal, the Administrator is to be under Sir George Colley's control, and to take his orders, and official correspondence is to be addressed to him. This arrangement is not at all likely to please the Boers, who will think they are placed under the thumb of the Government of Natal, and will not tend to appease their discontent, or to induce them to believe in the assurances that they are to be entrusted with a share in the government of the Transvaal as soon as possible.

The treatment of the officers of the Household Cavalry by the Master of the Buckhounds at Ascot has been much spoken of. It has been the custom to invite the officers at Windsor to the Course, where they were favoured with admission to the much-coveted quadrangle in front of the Royal Stand, but on the recent occasion the privilege was withheld in a very singular and arbitrary fashion.

We understand that the Portuguese Mission which recently arrived at St. Petersburg, early applied to the Russian Government for specimens of the arms, ammunition, and military stores in use in the Russian Army, and in reply received such a liberal supply, that the Minister, for want of store-room, was obliged to beg General Miliutin to stay his hand, until he could send off a consignment or two to Lisbon. It is too much to expect the English Government to make a similar application, although such is our poverty of specimens of Russian arms and equipment, that we do not possess a single modern Russian rifle—not even a common Berdan—in the Military Repository at Woolwich.

The Army Veterinary School at Aldershot has now been opened, under the direction of Veterinary-Surgeon J. Lambert. The first course of lectures commenced on Thursday. The necessary Warrant providing for the professor and staff has been drafted for some time, and would doubtless have appeared some time ago had not the arrangements been somewhat disturbed by the change of Government.

Surgeon-Major R. Tobin has been appointed Assistant-Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, Netley, vice Surgeon-Major F. P. Staples.

Colonels Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, and Roberts, 5th Fusiliers, were promoted in the *Gazette* last week to the rank of Major-General. This has worked off the list of Colonels, so far as the Line is concerned, for 1869. Colonel W. Rickman, half-pay, late of a Brigade Depôt, now stands first for General's rank. The list of 1870 contains the names of sixteen officers, and it is natural to suppose that these will all have been promoted by this time next year. General Burnaby will be missed in the Guards, but we are glad to think the Service may find the advantage of his having more time at his disposal to advocate its interests in another place.

Nine steps have passed since the beginning of the year to the Line colonels, whilst in the same period of last year only three promotions were gazetted. In face of these facts even Mr. Trevelyan must allow that promotion is not too rapid. The War Office has lost no opportunity of absorbing vacancies on the establishment, in accordance with the provisions of the very Royal Warrant, which the honourable Member would appear to think is open to such serious objection on the score of liberality.

Another vacancy will be created in the establishment of Queen's aides-de-camp before the close of the year, by the promotion of Colonel R. H. Gall, half-pay, late 14th Hussars, when Colonel Sir Baker Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 13th Hussars, now supernumerary, will, we understand, be placed on the unpaid establishment. That gallant officer is now on his way to India.

Some delay has been occasioned in publishing the thirteenth section of the German official account of the Franco-German war of 1870-71, owing to the employment of Major F. C. H. Clarke, Royal Artillery, on special service in Asia Minor, in connection with the delimitation of boundaries under the Treaty of Berlin. It is now two years since the last section made its appearance, but it was thought advisable to allow Major Clarke to complete the work upon which he has been now for four years engaged, and which he has carried out with so much ability. The thirteenth section is now in progress, and will shortly be published from the Intelligence Department.

It would only be an act of fairness to the many candidates who have just offered themselves for the entrance examination for the Staff College were the Authorities to make known their intentions with regard to the existing vacancies. At the present time the number of officers under instruction at Sandhurst is less than the proper establishment, and by rights the vacancies now existing should be filled from among the qualified candidates at the examinations just concluded.

As we announced some months ago was probable, Brevet Major P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars, and Captain J. F. C. Hayward, 25th Regiment, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., at Aldershot.

The public may rest assured that the special pension, whatever it may have been, awarded to Mr. Clode was most thoroughly earned and well deserved. Whilst expressing a sincere wish that Mr. Clode may long live to enjoy it, we can but lament that the War Office and the country are deprived of the services of such a useful and conscientious official. The books he has published are a monument to Mr. Clode's research, knowledge, and energy. The work he has done is best known to those who are aware of the patience and knowledge he brought to the solution of many a difficult question in Pall Mall.

Captain A. H. Hope, 25th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. Hope, C.B., commanding the troops in Scotland.

It appears strange that a regiment which has performed such excellent service as the 9th Lancers have lately done in Cabul should have been allowed to complain for so many months past of unfair treatment, in being deprived of the benefit of the promotion to which its subalterns naturally looked forward when Captain Abadie received his majority in December last. No steps have, however, yet been taken for filling the vacant troop. The hardships the regiment has undergone in Afghanistan have had the effect of incapacitating a number of its officers, and our advices from Cabul speak of the discontent which exists in consequence of the delay which has been occasioned in gazetting the promotions. Lord William Beresford being reappointed to the Indian Viceregal Staff, it would be in the highest sense unjust to allow him to interfere with the proper run of promotion, although his services may entitle him to some other reward, and we trust that the report may not prove to be true which attributes to the War Office a desire to restore him to the establishment, to the exclusion of a junior, who will thus be kept out of his troop for a further period, when officers are much needed to carry out regimental duties. Such an arrangement might effect a small saving of money, but it would certainly not be calculated to produce confidence in the fair-dealing of those vested with authority.

Her Majesty has confirmed the appointment of Colonel W. L. Pemberton, C.B., half-pay, late 60th Rifles, as Assistant-Quartermaster-General at headquarters, vice Colonel A. J. H. Elliot, C.B., whose period of Staff service has expired.

When we heard from Australia, Colonel Scratchley, C.M.G., R.E., was employed on a special mission to Tasmania, having been summoned there by the Local Government to give it the benefit of his advice as to the measures it is desirable to adopt for the better defence of the colony.

The command of the Exeter Brigade Depôt falls vacant on June 30, when Colonel F. E. Drewe completes his five years in the appointment. The Guildford and Taunton commands will also have to be filled immediately, the present incumbents, Colonels G. Dean Pitt, C.B., and G. N. Boldero, standing third and fourth on the list of colonels for promotion to major-general.

Only thirty regiments are now without paymasters, over one hundred appointments having been made to the new Department from the combatant ranks since the issue of the new system, which Colonel Stanley may take credit to himself for having inaugurated with unqualified success.

The following question will be asked in the "House" on an early day:—"Having in view the reorganisation of the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments, and the Royal Warrants issued for the guidance of the same, upon what principles have the 'selections' for the retirement of certain officers, and the retention of others, been made?" We are not surprised to hear that Mr. Childers, to whom the question has been shown privately, should request that it be deferred for a few days, for, judging from the "selections" made, the retentions and retirements are about equally as inexplicable. If hard work, long experience, notable intelligence, and high encomiums constitute, in the eyes of those entrusted with the revision, a reason for retirement, it becomes a difficult matter to say upon what grounds the retentions have been made. Commissary Knapp and Deputy-Commissary Gordon are examples of those selected for retirement.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 14, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieutenant Arthur Hill Hasted Singleton Mercer has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Charles R. Harris, to the Defence; Mather Byles, to the Seagull, vice Heron, invalided; John H. Vidal, to the Durham, vice Byles.

Lieutenants—Julian A. Baker, to the Foam, in command when commissioned; Blanchard R. Coward, to the Warrior; Gerald C. Langley, E. W. Lloyd, and P. F. Tillard, to the Excellent; Thomas P. Walker, to the Vernon; G. T. Wingfield, R. S. Lowry, and H. R. Lees, to the Cambridge; John A. M. Fraser, to the St. Vincent; Powell C. Underwood, to the Assistance; Robert Henry Paul, to the Hercules, for service in the Merlin, vice Ryder, deceased.

Navigating Lieutenant—George S. Keigwin, to the Pembroke.

Sub-Lieutenants—Alfred E. Tizard, to the Belleisle; Lionel H. St. C. Coxon and William B. Fawckner, to the Foam; G. E. B. Bairnsfather, to Minotaur, for navigating duties.

Midshipman—Thomas G. Fellowes, to the Agincourt.

Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Maxwell Rodgers, to the Monarch.

Staff Surgeon—Alexander M'Donald, to the London.

Paymaster—W. Wykeham Perry, to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Somerset.

Assistant-Paymasters—H. G. Snowden, to the Foam; Charles E. Byron, to the Tamar; John K. Mosse, to the Penelope.

Surgeons—James A. Collot, to the Foam; Edmond A. Lucas, to the Garnet; Michael Fitzgerald, to Haslar Hospital; Herbert M. Ellis, to the Excellent; William R. White and William H. Boland, to the London.

Gunners—George Wheeler, to the Indus; William Ball, to the Agincourt; Edward Ormes, to the Briton; William Howsego, to the Foam.

Boatswains—Frank Chatel, to the Duke of Wellington; Thomas Brown, to the Pembroke.

Carpenters—James Pennicott, to the Pembroke; Charles Wyatt, to the Duke of Wellington.

Achilles, Capt. A. C. Heneage, parted company with the rest of the Channel Squadron last Saturday when off Plymouth, and put into that port to give leave to her crew after the ship's lengthened absence from England. She is to make good a few defects and leave early next month to rendezvous at Portland. After a three months' cruise round the English coast with the combined Channel and Coastguard Squadrons, she will return to Plymouth early in October to dismantle and pay off into the 4th division of the Steam Reserve.

Agincourt, Capt. Alexander Buller, C.B., bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral C. L. Waddilove, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, arrived at Portland on Saturday.

Alexandra, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., in company with the Rupert, Invincible, and Thunderer, arrived at Naples last Saturday.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord C. Scott, left Spithead on Saturday for Holyhead, where she took part in the proceedings last Thursday, in honour of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Bacchante will return to Portsmouth, but may subsequently become temporarily attached to the Reserve Squadron in the course of a cruise which is in contemplation with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board.

Belleisle, Capt. T. Barnardiston, was moved from Hamoaze into the Sound on Saturday morning. Her powder, &c., was shipped during the day, and she sailed on Monday for Holyhead, where she took part in the proceedings in honour of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Thursday.

Bittern, Com. E. B. Pusey, has been ordered to Malta, as soon as relieved.

Condor, Com. Day, has been instructed to detach herself from the flag, and to proceed to the Levant in search of the Greek pirates who have recently appeared on the coast of Asia Minor.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Festing, left Corfu on May 21 for a cruise up the Adriatic as far as Scutari, returning to Corfu on May 26.

Cruiser, Com. Wetherall, arrived at Corfu on June 6 from Syracuse, but finding the programme of the Fleet altered, left again for a short cruise.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. William Wilson, had arrived at Corfu from Poros on June 7, and has been detached in search of pirates on the coast of Asia Minor.

Defence, Capt. A. T. Thrupp, A.D.C., was commissioned on Tuesday, June 15, the crew of the Resistance being turned over to this ship.

Elk, Com. H. Clanchy, is ordered to Buenos Ayres with the remainder of the River Plate squadron.

Falcon, Com. B. F. Clark, has been ordered to cruise around Samos in search of Greek pirates.

Flamingo, Com. W. H. Hall, left St. John's, Newfoundland, on Saturday last for the West Coast fishery. When but ten miles out, while steaming slowly in a dense fog, she ran into an iceberg, seriously injuring her jibboom and bowsprit, and doing other damage to her bows, necessitating her return to St. John's for repairs.

Foam, Lieut. and Com. Julian A. Baker, was commissioned at Chatham on June 15, with a crew of 61 officers and men. Lieut. Julian Alleyne Baker attained the rank of sub-lieut. Dec. 24, 1867, and was promoted to lieut., June 24, 1868, after creditably passing the examination at the Royal Naval College. He afterwards accompanied Sir Samuel Baker to the Nile, and was highly spoken of in his despatch, which arrived in England in Aug. 1873. Lieut. Baker was placed on the Retired List June 24, 1873, shortly after which, as our readers may remember, we remarked:—"We trust that the application made to the Admiralty on behalf of Lieut. J. A. Baker, R.N., who has accompanied Sir Samuel throughout his recent expedition, will induce their Lordships to retain him on the Active List, for it is a positive gain to the Service to have amongst its officers men of this class, ready to do and dare, rather than remain at home on half-pay, quietly waiting until they may again be called upon to serve. Lieut. Baker's anxiety to remain in her Majesty's Service is undoubted, for Sir Samuel Baker, in a letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson, remarks that, 'After all he has gone through with me, it would break his heart should his reward be an order of retirement from the Navy.'" He was again placed on the Active List in the spring of 1874, and on March 2, 1875, was appointed to the Undaunted, fitting for the East Indies, where he served under Capts. Hugh Campbell, Harry W. Brent, and Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, under the flags of Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, K.C.S.I., and Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., until paid off at the close of 1878.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Brickdale, has orders to rendezvous at Buenos Ayres.

Garnet, Capt. Loftus Jones, has ordered the ships under his command to assemble at Buenos Ayres, where disturbances are anticipated.

Growler, Com. Charles Willcox, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday morning from the China station, *viâ* the Suez Canal, calling at Malta and Gibraltar. She was inspected on Monday, and has proceeded into harbour to prepare for paying off. Com. Wilcox reports that in crossing the Bay of Biscay upon the homeward voyage, her engines broke down; strong head winds prevailing, she was compelled to put back to Cape Finisterre for repair. Her boilers are thoroughly worn out and her machinery nearly so. She will pay off on the 13th prox. The Growler was recommissioned at Hong Kong on Feb. 18, 1877.

Hart, Com. R. Evans, was paid off on Tuesday, June 15, under the superintendence of Capt. Grant, of the Royal Adelaide. The crew have been granted the usual scale of leave, and the ship has been placed on the 4th division of the Reserve.

Hector, Capt. Richard Carter, steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour on Tuesday, and anchored at Spithead to take in powder and shell.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart., reports her boilers nearly worn out, and a new set are ordered to be constructed for her at Sheerness.

Hercules, Capt. Samuel P. Townsend, having taken on board powder and shell, left Spithead last Saturday for Holyhead, to attend the opening of the new harbour works.

Iris, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, was again placed upon the mile in Stokes Bay on Saturday, and, as everything passed off with the greatest satisfaction, the trial may be regarded as final. The following are the results obtained, there being little wind and the sea quite smooth:—

Runs.	Revolutions. Starboard.	Revolutions. Port.	Observed Time. M. S.	Speed in knots.	Indicated horse-power.
1	91·64	93·73	3 21	17·910	6,993·89
2	96·76	95·88	3 24	17·646	7,477·14
3	93·40	96·18	3 14	18·557	7,438·63
4	93 75	96·92	3 28	17·308	7,481·73
Means..	93·88	95·67	3 23	17·977	7,347·84

On the conclusion of the trial, the Iris steamed into harbour, where her injured foremast will be replaced by a steel mast taken from the Mercury, and it is expected that she will leave for her station in the Mediterranean in about ten days. Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key and Admiral A. P. Ryder inspected the Iris last Tuesday. She is said to have behaved very badly as a sea-boat during her recent short cruise, and is reported as rolling more than is considered desirable. It is probable that an alteration will be made by which this defect will be remedied. Her foremast, which was sprung during the cruise, has been removed under the sheers at Portsmouth.

Lord Warden, Capt. Lindesay Brine, steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour on Tuesday, and anchored at Spithead to take in powder and shell.

Minotaur, Capt. Harry H. Rawson, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Arthur W. A. Hood, C.B., in command of the Channel Squadron, arrived at Portland on Saturday from Berehaven, to give leave and prepare for a cruise with the Reserve Squadron.

Monarch, Capt. George Tryon, C.B., will be ready to leave Malta on June 20.

Newcastle, Capt. E. Kelly, training-ship for seamen, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday for Portland. She is to cruise in the Channel for the present, making Portland her rendezvous.

Northumberland, Capt. Henry R. Wratislaw, arrived at Portland on Saturday, in company with the rest of the Channel Squadron, from Berehaven.

Plover, Com. H. B. Stewart, is being dismantled alongside the boat-house jetty in Portsmouth Dockyard. She is to be paid off on the 2nd July.

Rapid, Capt. William F. S. Mann, arrived at Malta from Poros on June 3, to refit. She will be ready in about a fortnight, when she is ordered to proceed to the coast of Syria, to relieve the Bittern, ordered to Malta.

Resistance, Capt. A. T. Thrupp, A.D.C., was paid off at Devonport on Monday, when the crew was turned over to the Defence.

Swallow, Com. J. Borlase Warren, has been ordered to Buenos Ayres.

Temeraire, Capt. the Hon. W. Carpenter, parted company with the Squadron on Friday, June 4, and returned to Malta to take the supernumeraries brought out by the Himalaya, proceeding immediately to rejoin the Squadron on the coast of Italy.

Tenedos, Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G., senior officer of the Barbadoes Division, was at Barbadoes on May 31.

Torch, Com. W. H. C. Selby, is making good defects at Malta, and is to be out of the dockyard hands about the 20th inst., when she will proceed to the Piræus, Cyprus, and the Levant.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. P. Dennistoun, arrived at Aspinwall on May 8 from Jamaica, where she remained on May 21, when the mail left.

Valiant, Capt. Chapman, was taken out of No. 3 dock at Keyham Yard on Monday, and made a trial of her machinery at moorings in Keyham Basin. The trial was not satisfactory, but was resumed on Thursday when better results were obtained.

Vestal, Com. Dashwood G. Tandy, arrived at Malta on June 5 from China, *viâ* the Suez Canal, and proceeded for Portsmouth on June 12.

Warrior, Capt. R. G. Douglas, steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour on Monday, and anchored at Spithead to take in powder and shell.

Wye, Staff Com. Sarratt, arrived at Malta on June 12 with supernumeraries and stores for the Fleet.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

Referring to the well-authenticated rumours afloat as to the nature of the recommendations made by the Committee having Sir A. Cooper Key, the Senior Sea Lord, at their head, the *Times* remarks that:—"The country would probably hear with regret that it had been seriously proposed to disband the Marine forces, and that the Committee had resolved to reorganise them by reforming them altogether. But though startling, this decision would not be unprecedented; and after all, the Committee must be guided entirely by practical considerations of utility, cost, and efficiency. The present Marine corps are comparatively modern organisations. The Royal Marine Artillery was not raised until 1804, while the Royal Marine Light Infantry divisions did not receive their name until the year 1855. In fact, the history of the Marine forces has been a record of constant fluctuations. The first corps that was specially constituted in 1664 for service at sea, and which was known as the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment, was soon afterwards, in 1689, amalgamated with the present Coldstream Guards. Of the six Marine regiments which were formed in 1702, three were disbanded in 1713, while the others, which are now known as the 30th Cambridgeshire, the 31st Huntingdonshire, and the 32nd Cornwall Light Infantry, have long ceased to have any connection with the sea. Besides these regiments of the Line, the 6th Warwickshire, 19th Princess of Wales's Own, 20th East Devonshire, 34th Cumberland, 35th Royal Sussex, and the 36th Herefordshire have all at one time formed part of the Marine establishment, and served as Marines for several years. Six regiments of Marines were raised in 1739, and four additional in 1740, and, after languishing until 1748, the whole of them were disbanded." After discussing the composition of the Royal Marine forces, the *Times* proceeds to point out that,—"As it is agreed that the services of the Marine forces cannot be dispensed with, and as artillerymen are clearly the most useful description of soldier in an ironclad navy, the question may be asked whether if, as the Committee first recommended, infantry were trained in gun-drill, it would suffice for the purposes in view? To this proposal several objections suggest themselves. The soldier is a firm believer in *esprit de corps*, and is jealous of his position; and if the Marine were called upon to do heavy gun-drill on board ship, without being paid and recognised as an artillerymen, he would consider himself in a sense degraded and become discontented. A corps of pseudo-artillery, again, officered by infantry officers of an inferior educational and practical standard as compared with the Marine Artillery, would not probably prove a very effective one, and the tone of the Force would be lowered. It is also to be apprehended that, as Purchase has been abolished in the Army, few men of any self-respect and intelligence would care to accept commissions in the Marines, seeing that the corps would inevitably sink in character and public estimation, and would be performing duties, at a low rate of pay, which the Government had refused to recognise at their full value. The only way out of the difficulty into which the Committee have drifted is for them to reverse their finding, and to boldly recommend the conversion of the whole of the Marine forces into an efficient and compact body of Naval Artillery. Such a measure as this has, we understand, met with the approval of all the senior and most prominent Admirals in the Fleet, as the one most calculated to provide the Navy with an effective body of reserve artillery, and to increase the confidence of the country in the efficiency of its first line of defence. . . . . . The Royal Marines are necessary on board ship; and such being the case, the country looks to the present Government to see that this fine body of men are made as effective as possible for the money which they cost. If the entire force can be readily converted into Naval Artillery, the efficiency of the Service demands that the officers who are best fitted by education, training, and experience to compass the change should be brought to the front."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes that although it is generally asserted that there is no fear of an outbreak of hostilities with China, for the negotiations with Marquis Tseng are certain to lead to an understanding, still every day brings fresh news of a concentration of Russian war-vessels in Chinese waters. Besides the Siberian flotilla, comprising the clipper Abreck and four gunboats, in all 29 guns, the clipper Dschigit, 7 guns, is already there. On the way thither are the ironclad frigates Minin, 28 guns, and Prince Posharskij, 20 guns, the clippers Rasboinik, 11 guns, and Najesdnik, 11 guns, and a cruiser of 11 guns. The clipper Kreuzer, 9 guns, also left Aden on April 24 for China. Shortly, moreover, a new fleet is to leave Cronstadt, composed of an ironclad battery, 3 cruisers, and several clippers, for the same destination.

Experiments took place on Monday at Portsmouth to determine the penetration of 64-lb. Palliser projectiles with gas checks. A 6½-ton gun was placed nine yards from two 6-inch iron plates and fired 10 rounds. In eight cases the projectiles (which are steel pointed), penetrated to the wooden backing, but in others they broke upon the surface of the target.

HOW TO MAKE THE NAVY UNPOPULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Channel Fleet has now just left Berehaven, and come to England to give leave. But where do they go to for the purpose? Not to their own ports, but to Portland, from where the men will be put to great expense to get to their homes, to say nothing of all the time lost in travelling. In the case of the Plymouth ships, the men are actually taken past their ports, thus incurring greater expense both to the country and men. The Achilles has had many acts of insubordination on board. Is it to be wondered at? After she has been abroad for three years, the men imagine they are coming home at last for a long leave to see their friends, but find out it is only Bantry Bay after all. It is incredible, the utter want of consideration shown to the Navy, both by the Admiralty and the senior officers afloat. Just the same happened in the case of the Agincourt. We read in the speeches of the First Lord of the exceptional conduct of the men up the Dardanelles, not a single case of insubordination, &c., during the two years they were up there. How are they rewarded when they come home? With three days' leave, and then sent to cruise with the Reserve Squadron. One would think Blue-jackets and Marines were a lot of cattle, without any feelings at all, instead of men who are always ready to work day and night, and cheerfully too, and do what their country requires of them. All the acts of insubordination now occurring in the Achilles must be laid at the door of the Admiralty. The men are utterly callous, and don't care what happens to them; and this is a ship which, in the smartness of the men and the drills, is second to none in the Fleet. It is also scandalous the treatment men get in the matter of boats. Although the ship is hung round with them, the men almost invariably have to pay their own way on shore. What must the sailor think when he is treated thus by not only officials, but also by his own officers? The fact is, it is utter want of consideration from beginning to end.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS THE BLUE-JACKET.

CHILI AND PERU.

Callao was again bombarded by the Chilian squadron on the 9th inst., the loss of the Peruvians being stated at 40 men killed and wounded. The Chilian accounts state that their ships fired 412 shots without experiencing any casualties, although the Huascar, having approached to within 2,000 yards of the port, was struck three times by shot fired from the Peruvian batteries. No other Chilian vessel was hit, but the Peruvian ships Union and Aroya are reported to have been much damaged by the fire from the Chilian squadron, which also sank two barges and exploded two torpedoes the Peruvians were preparing. Both Tacna and Arica have been captured by the Chilian army, between which and Lima the allies are stated to possess six Krupp guns and 20 other cannon, mounted on heights behind a deep ravine which the enemy would have to cross. They have also a sufficient store of provisions and an abundant supply of water, and a force of 6,000 Peruvians, with artillery, has arrived at Arequipa from Lima, to assist in an endeavour to repel the advance of the so far victorious Chilian army.

THE SAILORS' CLUB, BERMUDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your article on the Bermuda Sailors' and Marines' Club, which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of May 8, you give me the credit of "*reviving*" Admiral Sir James Hope's original idea of 1866, to establish such an institution in Bermuda. Will you kindly correct this statement, as the credit is due to my predecessors, Rear-Admiral Somerset and Admiral Sir Cooper Key, who in 1877 started the work which has since been carried on successfully?—I am, &c.,

Bermuda, May 25, 1880. J. MORESBY, Captain.

The preliminary meeting of those interested in the Syria Railway, to which we alluded last week, took place at the office, Westminster Chambers, last Tuesday. The commercial, political, and strategical advantages were described, and the remunerative prospects were well considered; and it was carried, *nem. con.*, "That the construction of the railway will be of commercial, political, and strategical advantage, and that it would prove a remunerative investment for capital."

Capt. Wisbeach and Lieut. Morch, of the Norwegian Navy, have been granted permission to visit Sheerness Yard. Every information and assistance is to be rendered them by the authorities of the yard.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb, of 77 and 78 Oxford Street, W., have manufactured, and have now on view, the prizes for the Army Athletic Meeting to be held at Aldershot this month.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, and eradicates all Freckles, Tan, Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and Cutaneous Eruptions; gentlemen will find it allays the smarting and irritation of the skin after shaving. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Rowland's articles.

"HEALTH IS THE GREATEST OF ALL POSSESSIONS, and 'tis a maxim with me that a hale cobbler is a better man than a sick king."—BICKERSTAFF. A natural way of restoring or preserving Health. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe Fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.—Caution:—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent, at ENO'S FRUIT SALT Works, Hatcham, London, S.E.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

A review was held at Aldershot on Tuesday, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the King of the Hellenes, and the Duke of Cambridge. Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., had command of the defending force, consisting of the 11th Hussars and a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, two field batteries Royal Artillery, the 2nd Infantry Brigade, including the 75th, 95th, and 96th Regiments, and one field company Royal Engineers. This force represented the rearguard of an enemy falling back from Guildford on York Town, and was supposed to have received orders to cover the retreat of its main body across the Basingstoke Canal at Frimley. The remainder of the division included two batteries Horse Artillery, the 5th and 7th Dragoon Guards, five batteries Field Artillery, the 1st and 3rd Infantry Brigades, including the 2nd Batns. 18th and 19th Regts., and 45th and 109th Regts., under the command of Major-Gen. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., and a Brigade, composed of the 52nd Light Infantry, 82nd Regt., and the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, under Major-Gen. Peyton. Three of the batteries, with the 1st Infantry Brigade, under Major-Gen. Spurgin, marched from the camp at an early hour, and proceeded to the north-west side of Normandy Common, where they arrived about 10.15 a.m. One field battery of the Artillery and the Infantry Brigade under Major-Gen. Peyton stood on the road leading from Crown Ravine Clump to Stanford Common. On the arrival of the Royal visitors on the ground, about 10.30 a.m., the field operations were commenced by a sharp engagement of the cavalry and a heavy fire of the artillery. The force under Sir Thomas Steele advanced about 11.30 a.m., and vigorously attacked Gen. Cameron. A sharp engagement between the cavalry on both sides lasted for about an hour. The operations were brought to a conclusion about one o'clock. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Royal Princes, the King of the Hellenes, and other visitors, witnessed the march-past of the troops under Foxhills at the conclusion, and returned to London by a special train in the course of the afternoon. The Prince of Wales took occasion, at a public dinner the same evening, in returning thanks for "the Army," to refer in terms of praise to the appearance of the troops, and especially noted the appearance of the three Militia regiments which formed part of the force; but his Royal Highness's remarks do not appear to have been fully reported. The division turned out relatively stronger than it was when the Queen was at Aldershot. General regret is expressed at the departure of Sir T. Steele, whose tenure of command has been marked by no very exciting event, but who has done his best to make the division efficient, and has been as hospitable as a bishop, whilst he has not neglected the martial virtues. Although the gallant officer has never seen a shot fired in anger since he kept Lord Raglan's papers in beautiful order, as Mr. Kinglake testified long ago, when he wrote his preface to the unfinished history of the war of 1854, he had kept pace with modern ideas and tactics, and will hand over a very fairly efficient little division to Sir D. Lysons, who will very probably make it hot for them with a few field-days in July, ere he settles down to his perfunctory work. Major-Gen. FitzWygram has done wonders with his cavalry, and all agree in praise of the arm at Aldershot.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Royal Marines are indebted to you for the article in your issue of June 5 calling attention to the unsatisfactory state of suspense under which the whole corps is labouring. The question as to whether the Marines are to remain an integral portion of the fighting strength of the Navy appears to have been settled for the present, according to the statement made by the Secretary of the Admiralty to the House of Commons in Committee of Supply on Monday last. But the future position of the corps is still under consideration, and both Artillery and Infantry are anxious that that position should be clearly defined. It seems to be taken for granted that both branches of the corps are to be amalgamated, the only question being as to whether the reorganised corps should be Artillery or Infantry. The Committee which has recently been sitting were ordered by the last Admiralty to report as to the best method of abolishing the Royal Marine Artillery, and they accordingly recommended that that corps should be allowed to die out, but feeling convinced that Artillery would be more useful on board ship, they unanimously recorded their opinion to that effect. It would have been well if the late Admiralty, before deciding on abolishing the Royal Marine Artillery, had caused enquiry to be made as to the possibility of raising the standard of training of the Marine Infantry by turning them into Artillery, without imposing additional expense on the country, a measure which, in the opinion of many of the oldest and most experienced officers of the Navy, is quite practicable. This question, although so important, does not appear to have been proposed to the Committee by the late Admiralty. The present Admiralty have not committed themselves to any scheme, and they have now the opportunity of doing what is wanted both from a point of economy and efficiency.—I am, &c.,

LUBRICATOR.

The directors of the Carriage Co-operative Supply Association, Limited, 67, 68, and 69 Long Acre, London, intimate that the first allotment of shares will be made on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner*. See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

ZULU CAMPAIGN PROMOTIONS.

"G. H." writes:—"In your last number, 'Commissariat' wishes to set the public knowledge right respecting some errors in contemporary papers of last month, and so adopts the course of waiting a month, and then writing to you—a very logical mode of procedure. The statements in question were published as observations from a Cape correspondent, and when written, it is evident that they were perfectly correct, for the notification of the promotion of the three Ordnance Store officers promulgated in the *Gazette* of March 12 had not then reached Natal; and I question if the steps would have been given at all, but for your constantly hammering away at the subject, or else why tarried the wheels of the chariot so long? Now for facts. The promotions and rewards in the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments are as follows:—

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Promotions and honours—Comy.-Gens. Watt (C.B.) and Strickland (Nov. 23, 1878, and K.C.B.); Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Morris (C.B.); Comy. Webb (C.B.); Assist.-Comy.-Gens. Hughes (Nov. 29, 1879, and C.M.G.) and Walton (Nov. 29, 1879); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. Dunne (Jan. 23, 1879) and Richardson (Nov. 29, 1879).

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.—Promotions and honours—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Wright (Jan. 6, 1879, and C.B.); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. Campbell and Stevens (both Nov. 29, 1879).

I do not think any comment is necessary. Promotions—One C.G., two A.C.G.'s, and two D.A.C.G.'s; against one D.C.G. and two D.A.C.G.'s Honours—One K.C.B., three C.B.'s, and one C.M.G., against one C.B. With regard to the observation that the officers at Woolwich were the most deserving of reward, why not carry that principle a step further back, and say that the greatest credit was due to the War Office for directing Woolwich? The argument here used may be termed the 'reductio ad absurdum.' One word about the Control. It has been abolished. Without claiming to be a prophet, I feel assured it will be revived within the next five years. But I see not what the Control has to do with the question of rewards. With reference to the fact that one service is under the Horse Guards and the other the War Office, I cannot understand any claim on the part of the former to pre-eminence, considering that the Horse Guards is administered by the War Office. Further, I fail to see the point aimed at, more especially as at the time these rewards were given both Departments were administered by the Surveyor-General of Ordnance. 'Commissariat' should remember that in 1858 the redundant Ordnance officers were transferred to the Commissariat, and a similar proceeding took place last month. The latter is much to the regret of the present Ordnance officers, while it is doubtless equally pleasing to the Commissariat to find that the late transfers are superior to many, and surpassed by none of their own officers. I have not the slightest desire to make any invidious comparisons. It does no good; on the contrary, it engenders a bitter feeling."

Mr. Henry Slade, fleet surgeon, whose name was omitted from the list of officers retired last quarter in the *Navy List*, entered the Service in 1847, and after seeing much service over all the West Coast of Africa during the height of the slave trade, including the charge of a fever-stricken American whaler, with which he cruised in the south-east trade wind until the crew were convalescent, returned to Haslar Hospital in 1851, whence he was appointed to the Winchester, Capt. Granville G. Lock, C.B., fitting out as flagship for the East Indies, and in her proceeded to Rangoon to take part in the Burmese war, and was present as senior medical officer of the boat flotilla, in the Irrawaddy at every subsequent action of importance, including the severe fight near Donabew, when Capt. Lock was mortally wounded. Being promoted for his services, Mr. Slade was appointed to the Hermes, in which he served in attacks on piratical junks in the China sea and at the slaughter amongst the Chinese at Amoy during the Tae-ping rebellion, where he took charge of some hundreds of wounded Chinamen. Serving next in the Harrier, Mr. Slade was in the Baltic during the Russian war, being engaged in operations in the Gulf of Bothnia in the season of 1855, returning to the Baltic so early in 1856 as to be frozen in, and remaining until peace was concluded. Continuing to serve in the Harrier, on the S.E. coast of America, for two years, Mr. Slade was in 1860 appointed to the Miranda, for the Australian station, arriving in New Zealand at the conclusion of the Taranaki war. Engaged in the Maori war of 1863-4, he was present as senior medical officer with the Naval Brigade at the combined Military and Naval attack on the Gate Pah at Tauranga, where among our severe losses were Capt. J. F. C. Hamilton, of the Esk, killed, and Com. Edward Hay, of the Harrier, mortally wounded, making three captains in command of ships killed in engagements on shore when Mr. Slade was present in medical charge. Mr. Slade has served in the Channel Squadron, Flying Squadron, and home station, and has received the Burmese (with Pegu clasp), Baltic, and New Zealand medals, and was twice promoted for special service. While on half-pay, Mr. Slade in 1859 saw some of the wounded in Northern Italy upon the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and in 1866, during the Austro-Prussian war, visited the hospitals of the Prussian Army in the field, immediately after the battle of Sadowa, and passing to the Austrian side in Bohemia visited their hospitals in Moravia and Vienna. In 1870, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, Mr. Slade was visiting the hospitals of the French Army at Metz and Nancy, when the Prussians arrived and occupied the latter city, the head-quarter staff of the Crown Prince furnishing him with a safe-conduct, to continue through France and Germany, where he visited their wounded. In the winter of 1877-78, during the Turco-Russian war, Mr. Slade witnessed a great deal of the transport of the wounded and suffering population, and the management of the hospitals between the Balkans and Constantinople.

Amusements.

◆

At the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, Madame Sembrich, a Polish vocalist of great Continental repute, has made a most successful first appearance in "*Lucia di Lammermoor.*" Her voice is extensive in compass and good in quality, and her dramatic powers are in correspondence with her vocal ability, while her figure and features are decidedly prepossessing. Signor Gayarré was the tenor on the occasion, and the general rendering of the opera was most satisfactory. On Tuesday, "*Semiramide*" was presented, for the first time this season, with Madame Adelina Patti as the heroine. On Thursday, "*Lucia*" was repeated, and next week Hérold's opera, "*Le Pré aux Clercs,*" is to be produced.

At Her Majesty's, "*La Traviata*" was given on Monday night, Signor Campanini making his first appearance this season, as Alfredo, and Mdlle. Lilla Lehmann repeating her impersonation of Violetta. "*Mignon*" was played on Tuesday evening, with Madame Nillson as the heroine; and "*Faust*" and "*Don Giovanni*" have been repeated during the week. On Saturday (this evening) will be revived Verdi's "*La Forza del Destino,*" with a revision of the original text and some alterations of the score by the composer. The attendance hitherto at both the Italian operas has been quite equal to the average of preceding seasons.

A morning performance at the Olympic Theatre has favourably introduced to the London Stage Miss Edmiston, a young actress of provincial repute. As Beatrice in Shakespeare's comedy of "*Much Ado About Nothing,*" her chief effects were gained in the more sprightly speeches of the part, but her well-sustained rendering of the character generally augured favourably of her future dramatic career. In a new comedietta, by Mr. E. Rose, entitled "*Mad,*" two twin-sisters, Miss Amy and Miss Louise Lionel, turned to excellent account a remarkable personal resemblance, which is admirably made the theme of a lively little piece, turning on the familiar pivot of mistaken identity. Both the youthful actresses exhibit natural aptitude for the stage, combined with manifest intelligence and vivacity, and a cordial reception was the result. The author of the piece played an ardent genealogist with much quiet humour, and Mr. W. H. Vernon, who had previously acted Benedick in the comedy with considerable spirit and intelligence, very vivaciously impersonated the hero of the comedietta.

A grand military tournament, under distinguished patronage, will be given next week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, the profits being in aid of the funds of that excellent institution, the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. All officers and friends of the Army in London should make a point of attending during the week, if only in support of one of the most deserving of our military charities, which stands much in need of funds.

At the Polytechnic Institution, a second series of Shakespearian Recitals has been given, with optical effects, Mr. Marlande Clarke, a competent elocutionist, rendering selections from "*Hamlet,*" and Miss O'Shea gracefully portraying Ophelia. Mr. J. L. King also delivers a lecture on "Phosphorescence and Cold Light," and Mr. Malden illustrates with dioramic views the picturesque scenery of the Highlands.

An attractive programme has been issued by Miss Mary Chatterton, daughter of Mr. F. B. Chatterton, late lessee of Drury Lane, who announces a harp recital at Langham Hall, Great Portland Street, on Wednesday next, June 23. Miss Chatterton will be supported by Madame Marie Roze and Mdlle. Tremelli, of her Majesty's Theatre. The famous ballad vocalist, Miss Poole, and other well-known vocal and instrumental executants, will also give their assistance. Signor Tito Mattei presides at the pianoforte, and the conductors are Signor Bisacchia and Mr. Henry Löhr.

Mrs. Kendal has returned to the St. James's Theatre, where "*The Ladies' Battle*" is now revived; and Mr. Kendal appears as Sir Hugh de Brass, in the old farce of "*A Regular Fix.*"

"*Les Cloches de Corneville*" will be removed from the Globe to the Olympic in the course of a fortnight, and "*The Danites*" will then be transferred from the New Sadler's Wells to the Globe. Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne take their annual benefit next Wednesday at the Vaudeville, when a new farcical comedy, from the German, called "*The Guv'nor,*" will be produced.

Reviews.

◆

Fourteen Months in Canton. By Mrs. Gray. (Macmillan and Co.)—The authoress of this little volume may claim the credit of having brought before her readers in simple but expressive language her experiences of a tour from London to Canton, of her residence there for fourteen months, and her return to England. During Mrs. Gray's sojourn in Canton, she enjoyed many opportunities of seeing the inner life of the Chinese, and of learning much of them in their own homes. We must refer such of our readers as wish to become more intimately acquainted with life in China to the volume itself, being content with giving a rapid sketch of the voyage out. On Jan. 18, 1877, the Abyssinia sailed from Liverpool, arriving in New York in fourteen days. Of course Niagara was conscientiously "done," and then came the start for Chicago. A few short days sufficed to afford evidence of the indefatigable industry of the people in having raised such a noble town so quickly after the destruction of the greater part of the old city. Chicago was interesting, but the Salt Lake City and the Mormon Settlement looming in the distance proved still more attractive; and in a brief time, Mrs. Gray and her party were enjoying the lovely Salt Lake City, and, it maybe, becoming initiated in the Mormon mysteries. Although it was a paradise in some respects, in others it was decidedly commercial; "Bon Marche" stared the visitor at each turning, occasionally relieved by the bold words, "not to be rivalled." The run across the continent of America rather disappointed the authoress, *malgrè*, the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas. On reaching San Francisco, better known as "Frisky," a sad disappointment occurred. The Yosemite Valley was an impossibility owing to the tiresome snow. From San Francisco to Kong Kong proved a terrible voyage, occupying four weeks before Japan was reached. Then came Yokohama, and finally Canton. Mrs. Gray has written a charming little book of travel, and we heartily recommend its perusal.

The Danish man-of-war Sjoelland, from the West Indies, having Prince Waldemar of Denmark on board, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday evening.

BIRTHS.

Lyons.—On the 12th inst., at Kilvrough, Glamorganshire, the wife of Rear-Admiral Algernon Lyons, of a son.

McNeile.—On the 15th inst., at 4 Clarence Buildings, Weymouth, the wife of Commander Malcolm McNeile, R.N., H.M.S. Eagle, of a son (Malcolm Douglas).

MARRIAGE.

Theobald—Drury.—On June 3, at St. Peter's, Claydon, by the Rev. J. J. Warrington Rogers, Rector of Blakenham Magna, Charles Barstow Theobald, Captain, R.N., second son of the late Rev. J. M. Theobald, of Henley Hall, to Ellen, third daughter of the Rev. George Drury, Rector of Claydon and Akenham.

DEATHS.

Anderson.—At 10 South Mansion House Road Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., Dr. Alexander Anderson, Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy.

Stammers.—On June 13, at 15 Dunsford Place, Bath, after a long illness, Katharine Ethel Mary, aged 18 years, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Stammers, late 10th Foot.

Sturgess.—On June 13, Margaret, the beloved wife of Charles W. Sturgess, paymaster, H.M.S. Belleisle, aged 40 years.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Albani.—Saturday, June 19, RIGOLETTO. Gilda, Madame Albani; Maddalena, Madame Scalchi; Rigoletto, Signor Graziani; and Il Duca, Signor Gayarre. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Monday, June 21, DINORAH. Dinorah, Madame Adelina Patti; Un Caprajo, Madame Scalchi; Corentino, M. Engel; and Hoel, M. Lassalle.

Tuesday, June 22, LA FAVORITA. Leonora, Mdlle. Pasqua; Alfonso XI., Signor Graziani; and Fernando, Signor Gayarre.

Madame Sembrich.—Thursday, June 24 (subscription night, in lieu of Tuesday, July 20), LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Sembrich (her first appearance in that character in England).

Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past.

The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of all the star artists every evening at 8. Miss Nelly Power, Misses Emily Mott, Marie Compton; G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, Canfield and Booker, &c. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's new Grand Ballet, NYMPHS of the OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

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EAU DE SUEZ.

There is no malady more general than tooth ache; it is common to young and old, rich and poor, and is more or less dreaded by all. From the cradle to the grave, the teeth are a source of trouble; therefore, a cure for this evil, not only immediate, but permanent, must be welcome and interesting to the whole human race. M. Suez is the fortunate discoverer of a remedy which although so perfectly innocuous that it may be taken internally, has been proved infallible in all cases of toothache and decay, and so valuable that it has been with justice termed "Vaccine for the Mouth," thus placing it on a par with Jenner's immortal discovery. He calls his invention "Eau de Suez," and first tested its powers in France, where in a few years it has attained an enormous sale and immense popularity. Thousands attest its efficacy, and the Parisian Press has had much to say about it. Articles from the Paris *Figaro* and other newspapers have been translated and inserted in the English prospectus. M. Suez is convinced that there will be no more toothache, extraction, or false teeth needed, if people will but follow his instructions and use his preparations. There are three kinds of the Eau de Suez, distinguished from each other by a green, yellow, and red-silk thread attached to the bottles. The green thread must be considered the most valuable of all, and should be used as a daily mouthwash. Those who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay, and offensive breath, will be entirely relieved, and never suffer again, by using ten or twelve drops in a little water to rinse the mouth well night and morning. The yellow thread instantly stops toothache, however violent it may be. The red thread is for children's use, and those happy exceptions whose teeth are quite sound. Besides daily using the green thread, M. Suez recommends his orange tooth-paste for the removal of tartar and whitening the teeth; and also a particularly good kind of tooth-brush, made from the finest badger hair, instead of the ordinary hard ones, which he terms "criminal instruments," for by rubbing a soft substance like the gums with a hard brush the former will become spongy and weakened, and the roots of the teeth get exposed, thus imparting an offensive smell to the breath. That the English public may benefit by his great discovery, M. Suez has established a dépôt for its sale at the well-known foreign chemists, Messrs. Wilcox and Co., 336 Oxford Street, London, where his preparations may be obtained, as well as prospectus with fuller particulars. The following is a list of his articles, with prices attached:—Green Thread, 4s; Yellow, Thread, 2s 9d; Red Thread, 3s; Orange Paste, 4s 6d; Tooth-brush, 1s 6d. People residing in the country may also obtain through their own chemist; and M. Suez has made arrangements that will enable Messrs. Wilcox, for the present, to forward these preparations, carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom. So great is the popularity of M. Suez's preparations in France that several imitations have been made; see, therefore, that each brush bears the name "Suez" stamped on the handle, and each bottle the name of "Wilcox and Co." on the labels.

RUPTURES.

White's Moc-Main Patent Lever Truss Co., Limited.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 500 medical men to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting-power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had of the Manufacturers, 228 Piccadilly, London. Single Truss, 16s, 21s, 26s 6d, and 31s 6d; Double Truss, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; Umbilical Truss, 42s, and 52s 6d. Post free. P.O. Orders payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

EXTRA LECTURE, at Three o'clock, Wednesday, June 23, General Sir DANIEL LYSONS, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General, in the Chair. Lieutenant Douglas C. Dean-Pitt, R.A., on "A Transport Service for Asiatic Warfare, with a brief account of the Transport Operations from Tukkur to Quetta in 1879."

LECTURE, at Three o'clock, Friday, June 25, Admiral E. G. FANSHAWE, C.B., in the Chair. J. K. Laughton, Esq., M.A., R.N., Mathematical Instructor and Lecturer in Naval History, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on "Naval Promotion, Arithmetically and Historically Considered." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,

B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1880.

FIRST and THIRD-CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, available, with some exceptions, until December 31, 1880, will be issued from May 1 to October 31, 1880. For particulars, see Time-tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

Derby, April, 1880.

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ADMIRALTY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY, 9 New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 20, 1880.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy will be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, on Monday, August 9, 1880, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 5, for preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The necessary forms to be filled up by candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

J. W. REID, Director-General.

A MESSMAN of Great Experience requires an ENGAGEMENT. Four years with last Regiment; first-class Testimonials and references, cash security if required.—Apply to "A. F.," 7 Corporation Street, Manchester.

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The expediency of this undertaking has been forcibly brought by many Shareholders to the notice of the Directors of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, and they have in consequence consented to form its Board of Direction, and have subscribed the Memorandum of Association for 1,400 Shares.

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GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

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Hon. Secretary—Major-General EDWYN S. BURNABY, M.P.

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

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By Order,

JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Manchester, May 25, 1880.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

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MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

Professor WOLFFRAM, of the MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E., begs to inform his Old Pupils, their relatives, and friends that—to meet the requirements of Militia Officers under the new Regulations—he is about to organise SPECIAL CLASSES for the Spring and Autumn Examinations, both Literary and Military, entirely distinct from his Sandhurst and Woolwich Departments. The first Special Class for the October Literary Examination will open on the first week in August next.

The Special Class for the FINAL Military Competitive Examination (in accordance with the new scheme published by the Military Authorities and coming in operation in 1881) will open in January, 1881, under the superintendence of a retired Artillery officer. The course of studies in this Special Class will embrace the following subjects:—Military Tactics, Military Law, Fortification, Military Topography.

SEPTENNIAL REPORT

of Educational Results obtained by Professor Wolffram. Number of pupils passed into her Majesty's Service.

In 1873, Seven.
1874, Eighteen.
1875, Twenty.
1876, Twenty-seven.
In 1877, Twenty-nine.
1878, Thirty-four.
1879, Thirty-six.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT.

During the last four years (1876-77-78-79), EIGHTY-ONE Pupils passed into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and TWO into the Royal Marine Light Infantry, out of one hundred and two sent up by him for Examination; of the remaining NINETEEN, SIXTEEN passed for commission through the Militia.

TWENTY-SEVEN Candidates from Militia Regiments passed for Commissions in the Line, out of THIRTY-ONE sent up for Examination, thus making in all a total of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SIX Gentlemen, who have passed into her Majesty's Service from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment during the last four years.

MILITARY EDUCATION, HANOVER, GERMANY.—Prof. C. RUEHLE, for several years German and French Master at the Military School, Woolwich, whose Pupils have taken high places at the Woolwich and Sandhurst Examinations, assisted by an able staff of Masters, prepares Gentlemen for the Military Competitive Examinations. Militia Officers have an opportunity of beginning their course of preparation immediately after their training, and continuing the same without interruption to the date of the Examination.—Apply for terms, direct to Professor C. RUEHLE, Brühl Strasse 9C, Hanover, Germany; for reference, to Professor WOLFFRAM, Manor House, Lee, S.E.

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At the Competitive Examinations in 1878 and 1879 for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, SIXTEEN Pupils were successful in the competition. At the recent Examination in November. Pupils took the First and Third places.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing, this year or next, for Line Commissions can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by Major R. V. DICKENS (late 11th Foot), who, besides having passed the Staff College, and held several Staff appointments, has for some time past been successfully engaged in coaching Lieutenants of Militia, and also Sandhurst Cadets for their final examination in the same subjects. Other competent Tutors assist in preparing for the qualifying Examinations.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. GRIFFITHS, late Royal Artillery, for many years Instructor at Sandhurst, afterwards Garrison Instructor at Devonport, Editor of the eleventh edition of "The Artillerists' Manual and British Soldier's Compendium," wishes his former Pupils and Friends to know that he has joined the Establishment of the Rev. G. FAITHFULL, for instruction of his Militia Officers (of whom there are generally thirty at Storrington), in Fortification, Military Topography, Military Law, and Tactics, so as to enable them to compete successfully for Army Commissions under the recent Regulations. After this year no Commissions can be obtained except by successful competition in these subjects, which require at least one year's study, so that officers intending to compete in 1881 should at once apply to Lieutenant-Colonel L. GRIFFITHS, Storrington, Sussex, for admission to these classes for instruction.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

The MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E.—At the last Preliminary Examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held on April 7 and 8, 1880, EIGHTEEN Candidates passed from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment.

At the Preliminary Examination immediately preceding that, held on February 25 and 26, 1880, FIVE out of SIX Candidates sent up by him were successful.

At the last Literary Examination for Militia Officers, held on April 8 and the days following, ALL THE THREE CANDIDATES sent up from his Establishment were successful.

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NOTICE.—"VANITY FAIR" SEASON NUMBER, 1880.

THE SEASON NUMBER of "VANITY FAIR" will be published on TUESDAY, July 6th next, and will contain a highly-finished Drawing, in the best style of chromo-lithography, entitled "The TREASURY BENCH," in which are introduced portraits of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Chamberlain, M.P.

The Season Number will also contain portraits of sixteen other eminent personages, and a Tale, entitled "The Great Club Quarrel," together with various articles on fashionable topics.

Advertisements for insertion in the Season Number must reach "Vanity Fair" Office not later than Saturday, July 3rd.

London: "VANITY FAIR" OFFICE, 12 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

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THE SCOUT'S GUIDE and FIELD-BOOK. By Captain DELAVOYE, 56th Regiment, Author of "Records of the 90th Regiment," &c.

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Just published, Second Edition, with Maps, price 10s 6d, pp. 447.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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A CERTAIN amount of licence is permitted to the artist in the treatment of his subject, and the writer of fiction has a wide scope for the stretch of his imagination, but a commentator on things that be, steps out of his way if he represents facts in such a manner that those not well-informed in the subject on which he writes must, by following his argument, necessarily be misled in their judgment. A recent article in a leading daily contemporary, on the relative value of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, in order to bring force to bear in favour of the Artillery branch of the corps, makes such statements as would at once warp the opinion of the uninformed reader. In the first instance, it says, "the present Marine Corps are a comparatively modern organisation. The Royal Marine Artillery was not raised until 1804, while the Royal Marine Light Infantry divisions did not receive their name until 1855." This is merely a play upon the words "Light Infantry," which title was added to the corps at the date mentioned; and, by the same line of argument, it might be said that the Royal Marines only had existence from the date they became "Royal," in 1802, whereas as a body the Marine corps is admitted to have been constituted in 1664, since which date it has only fluctuated in strength; but not so the Royal Marine Artillery, for up to 1862 they were only Artillery companies of the Royal Marines, the officers reverting to the red corps on promotion, if there was no vacancy in the blue; and as a fact, they only became a distinct body on the separation which took place in 1862. After expatiating at some length on the special course of instruction gone through by the officers of the Artillery branch, the writer of the article observes:—"It will thus be seen that the Marine Artillery officers are exceptionally educated, and as the corps to which they belong are not only able to fight the guns and field-pieces on board the fleet, but can do all deck work, and act as perfectly trained Infantry soldiers when landed, it would be fatal to the fighting strength of the country either to disband them or assimilate them with the Marines;" and adds that the question may be asked whether if, as the Committee first recommended, Infantry were trained in gun-drill, it would suffice for the purpose in view. The natural inference to be drawn from these observations is, that the Light Infantry Marine is useless on board the fleet so far as his knowledge of gun-drill is concerned, and that the Marine Artillery gunner only could be utilised in this respect, but such an argument should be at once refuted. That there is a difference in extent of instruction will not be denied, but to endeavour to create an impression that the red Marine knows nothing of ship gun-drill is unfair to that branch of the Service. The amount of instruction imparted to officers and men of the Light Infantry in the gun-drill battery attached to each head-quarters, comprises the working of both broadside and pivot guns, and every officer is capable of drilling a broadside, and every non-commissioned officer is capable of taking command of a gun, and every Light Infantry man of performing the duties of any number that may be assigned to him at a gun. We would ask in what way is the superior knowledge of the Marine Artillery officer utilised different from that of an officer of the Light Infantry in a man-of-war? Is the officer given charge of a battery, or called upon to do the duties of the gunnery lieutenant; or is he simply to report that his men are present at their quarters, and leave the rest to the gunnery officer of the ship? In nine cases out of ten, the latter is the case. Again, with regard to Artillery duties being performed by the corps without adequate payment, the article goes on to say, "It is also to be apprehended that as Purchase has been abolished in the Army, few men of any self-respect and intelligence would care to accept commissions in the Marines, seeing the corps would inevitably sink in character and public estimation." Such language as this is a gratuitous insult to the Light Infantry, as it suggests that if the *élite* of the corps, *videlicet* the Artillery branch, should be abolished, the mother corps which remains must necessarily sink, having no higher educated branch to uphold its prestige. The Light Infantry are not in any way dependent upon the Artillery for the status they hold, and it is better that each should fight its own battle, without attempting to depreciate the value of the other. Any reorganisation of the corps resulting in the destruction of the Artillery cannot but be deplored; and there can be no question, if the cost can be met, but that the wiser course will be to convert the Light Infantry soldier into a gunner, and then make more practical use of his knowledge than has hitherto been done by the Navy.

The speeches which have been made by Sir Garnet Wolseley at two public dinners since his return from South Africa have naturally attracted much attention. One short week will not elapse before the new Quartermaster-General will be in office in Pall Mall, and he will find so much to do there, perhaps, that he will have no more time for speech-making at public banquets. It would not be considered very decorous by Sir G. Wolseley if an officer serving under him were to speak of him in a public assembly as an obstinate obstructive, or had, not obscurely, hinted that he regarded his chief as a boulder, to be removed at the first opportunity; but whatever the Service may think of the allusions at the Press Fund Dinner, there can be but one opinion of the remarkable conversion effected in the mind of the new Quartermaster-General with respect to the uses of the Press. In "The Soldier's Pocket-book," written by Sir Garnet Wolseley, the language in which Special Correspondents are dealt with is in extraordinary contrast with that which was used on last Saturday night by the distinguished author. The Correspondent and his works were written of in terms of contempt and dislike. The frank expression of purely professional feeling on the part of the impetuous young Staff Colonel has now given place to elaborate eulogies by a diplomatic observer of forces, and a keen judge of moral influences. Writing in 1871 of the means of concealing and gaining intelligence, the author of the "Soldier's Pocket-Book" said:

> "Without saying so directly, you can lead your army to believe anything; and, as a rule, in all civilised nations, what is believed by the army, will very soon be credited by the enemy, having reached him by means of spies, or through the medium of those newly-invented curses to armies—I mean newspaper correspondents."

That is remarkably outspoken, at all events. The opinion was expressed seventeen or eighteen years after Sir Garnet Wolseley had "served in the first campaign in which a special correspondent was ever known;" but he little thought when he wrote it that he would ever, some nine years later, speak of the "newly-invented curse" in terms which must have filled those of the class who heard him, and knew his former opinions, with wonder, if not with thankfulness. It was not a solitary expression. In another passage of the same excellent work he wrote:—

> "Taking it for granted that the base of our army is a seaport, the town should be under the closest police surveillance. It must have a provost officer, with a sufficient police staff to keep order. He should take his orders from the officer in immediate command as to the individuals to whom passports should be granted to enable them to visit the army in the field. All foreigners must come with regular passports from their own ministers. *Travelling gentlemen, newspaper correspondents, and all that race of drones, are an incumbrance to an army;* they eat the rations of fighting men, and do no work at all."

We shall presently see what work the drones and curses are now expected to do. The gallant officer who addressed them in such terms of praise last Saturday, as his most valuable allies for the great campaign which is to be opened in Pall Mall, was full of grief in 1871 for the sorrow of the poor Generals who had to put up with the evil ones:—

> "An English General of the present day," he wrote, "is in the most unfortunate position in this respect, being surrounded by newspaper correspondents, who, pandering to the public craze for 'news,' render concealment most difficult."

There was an English General in 1880, surrounded by newspaper correspondents, who did not, we should think, esteem himself at all unfortunate in the circumstance. Stephano with a bottle in his hand, and singing after dinner, is very different from Stephano before he has banqueted. The Caliban has become "a most delicate monster! Four legs, and two voices. His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend. His backward voice is to utter speeches and to detract." Long may Sir Garnet hold his new faith, nor ever, like Stephano, exclaim, "This is a devil, and no monster!" But, seriously, we believe the later opinion is the result of matured experience, and accept it as such. Sir Garnet Wolseley said:—

> "Now, I had the privilege of serving in the first campaign where a special correspondent was known, so that I may be said to have been present at the birth of the system, and I have since, during many campaigns, been associated with special correspondents, so that I am entitled to express an opinion with regard to them, and I can honestly say that I believe no men have ever done their duty with greater honesty and greater zeal than the special correspondents. To you, gentlemen of the Press, I may tell you candidly that we in the Army look for many things. We feel deeply indebted to you for many a kind word, reaching us often at moments of difficulty, danger, and trial, which are deeply appreciated at such times as evidence of public sympathy, and which act, moreover, as spurs to our future movements and incentives to our further endeavours. To the Press generally the British Army now looks with the greatest anxiety and the greatest interest, for the rising men of the Army feel that it is only the power of the Press which can bring useful light to bear upon the dark parts of our military system, which they believe not to be in unison with the spirit of the age or with modern military science. You alone have sufficient power to enable us to correct and reform what we believe to be wrong, and to remove from the path of progress those great boulders of prejudice and superstition which now impede the way. You alone can enable us to put new wheels to the military coach, which by its creaking tells us of its present dangerous condition, and which is only with difficulty maintained in an upright position at all."

This is a very remarkable statement indeed. If her Majesty's old-established mail at Pall Mall be meant, we fear the coach may be overset altogether over some of the boulders, instead of being worked with more advantage; but Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has paid such a very handsome tribute to the services of the Press in the past, and who sang so pretty a palinode for the Special Correspondents, may be quite sure that he will have the support of all who desire sound reform and dread reckless innovation, and who hope that with the responsibilities of office won by great merit and valuable public services, will come also a fuller appreciation of the opinions of men who have made equally the welfare of the Army the study of their lives, the object of all their thoughts. It is all the more creditable that the change of opinion which has been so boldly announced should have been made known at a time when the impulses to candid avowal might have been checked by controversial difficulties, and when an erroneous idea that a lamentation over recent changes and their effects was an attack on a brilliant individuality, and an assault on a professional reputation might have been reasonably expected to silence the ingenuous voice of truth. As in the past, so it may be in the future. Sir Garnet Wolseley, when he mounts the old coach, may find it is in better order than he thought; that the old boulders are regular bricks, and that he can travel along, as we hope he will, in peace and honour to the end of his journey, to the great benefit of his health, and to the good of the Army and the country.

Under the title of "Premature Enlistment," Sir E. Sullivan has just written a pamphlet, which we hope every one who has the smallest interest in the state of the Army will read with the attention it deserves. We only regret that we cannot reprint every word of it. Many of the arguments are familiar to the readers of this journal, but Sir E. Sullivan puts his case with a force and clearness which we admire if we cannot imitate. Short service is, according to him, not the cause of the immature condition of our rank and file, but it has very considerably aggravated it. Sir E. Sullivan puts the matter in a nutshell:—

> "Short service does not necessarily mean an immature rank and file, neither does long service necessarily mean a mature one; but short service and premature enlistment combined make a matured rank and file an impossibility. Short service and mature enlistment can give a perfectly efficient rank and file; and long service and premature enlistment will give a certain number of matured men in the ranks; but premature enlistment combined with short service can only give an army of boys! An army that is recruited for three years' service with men over twenty years of age must always have its ranks filled with matured men. An army that is recruited for six years with boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age must always have its ranks half filled with boys. When short service gives a rank and file of men over twenty years of age, it is a most desirable institution. When, on the other hand, it gives a rank and file of boys between sixteen and twenty, it is simply madness."

Surely that is common-sense? But it seems as if it does not go down with the people who have reduced our Army to the state which made it a positive agony to the Horse Guards to send out the Zulu expeditionary column. There are one or two inaccuracies in the pamphlet,—such as the statement that 50 per cent. are under 20, and the other 50 per cent. under 23 years of age in the British Army,—which will be laid hold of to show that the arguments of Sir E. Sullivan are futile, but his deductions are only too true. The theorists who have worked so much evil are men who have little or no experience as regimental officers, and who scarcely know what "Infantry" means in relation to the internal economy of battalions. On the question of "Reserves," the writer remarks:—

> "The success of a campaign, of a war, depends often on the success of the first blow struck. Our 'first line' is the weapon we trust to, to strike this blow. We should, therefore, be sure it is sound and serviceable. If it breaks in our hand it may cause us irreparable disaster. We know that the weapon that is now in our hand is not reliable, and before disaster becomes imminent we should try and make it so. The serviceable and reliable condition of the rank and file of our regiments is what concerns the nation first of all. No doubt, a reserve is necessary also; but we cannot stir hand or foot; we cannot say 'Bo!' to any military goose, unless we have an efficient first line. With the evidence of the Zulu war before us, it is nothing short of madness for us, *ad sirenos scopulos consenescere*, to remain at anchor any longer within hearing of the siren's music, that tells us that our Army is in a satisfactory state, and fit to enter the European lists. All the world knows it is not; the condition of our rank and file is no secret, and it is far better for us to face the truth than to pretend to ignore it."

We shall not say a word of the story which comes to us from Afghanistan, but those who are responsible for the honour of the Army and the safety of the Empire know it. Let them beware how they neglect the warning. We shall return to this subject next week.

In estimating the relative efficiency of two guns which develop equal energies per inch of shot's circumference, but of unequal weight, it is only reasonable to select that gun which, with the lesser weight, develops the most energy per ton of gun. This is the only true standard when the guns under trial differ materially in calibre, weight of gun, projectile, and charge of powder; and applying it to measure the power of Woolwich, Armstrong, and Krupp guns, we find that Herr Krupp has so far beaten the English guns. At the late Meppen experiments, the Krupp 24-centimètre (9·5-inch) gun, throwing a projectile weighing 350 pounds, with an initial velocity of 1,910 feet per second, developed a total energy of 8,755 foot-tons, while the Armstrong 9-inch gun, throwing a projectile weighing 250 pounds, will only develop a total energy of 7,774, should the estimated initial velocity of 2,118 feet per second, which is very great, be attained. In the production of field artillery, Herr Krupp has also far surpassed the Elswick firm, and we must, therefore, regard the recent assertion that the Government has "adopted" the Armstrong 13-pounder as the new service pattern for the Artillery as, at least, premature. The War Office has purchased but one battery of these guns, which has not left Woolwich to undergo the usual tests at the Shoeburyness butts. It cannot be denied, however, that so long as the War Office remains as at present constituted, Elswick need fear no competitors, for other guns, such as the Vavasseur or Palliser, have but a meagre chance of ever being tried by a department whose motto, so far as guns are concerned, seems to be, "No others need apply." And yet, strange to say, the Vavasseur steel guns are the only ones manufactured in this country which, in the opinion of competent foreign critics, have been found able to sustain the character of English gun-makers, "even on the high standard of comparison established by Mr. Krupp." Accidents have happened with both Woolwich and Elswick heavy ordnance on board the *Thunderer* and the *Duilio*, and yet Palliser guns subjected to the same strain have withstood the ordeal. It is not to be wondered at, under such circumstances, that these systems, which in their construction are nearly identical, should now be viewed with suspicion. And when we come to consider that the new Armstrong and Krupp guns are of equal weight, and that if the power of each was equally developed, we see that we should have equal energies developed per ton of gun; but instead, we get from the Krupp gun an energy per ton of gun of 484 foot-tons, while from the Armstrong gun we only get an energy of 432 foot-tons per ton of gun. It is consequently evident that the time has arrived for allowing other gun manufacturers a fair field, by curtailing somewhat the favouritism which has for many years past been the chief characteristic of the selections made by the Ordnance Department of the War Office. General Campbell may consider Sir William G. Armstrong to be the best gun-maker in the world, but that is no reason why the productions of others should not be fairly tested by the new point of comparison to which we have just called attention, and now considered of so much importance abroad, that it is being generally adopted as the new standard of comparison to which to refer competing guns. The antagonism which exists between the War Office and the Admiralty in regard to new guns should also be inquired into. It has no *raison d'être*, and can but be seriously detrimental to the Navy. That General Campbell should have the power to seriously interfere with the action of the Director of Naval Ordnance, and retard the armament of our ships, is simply incomprehensible, and the sooner the present state of things is put an end to, the better.

"Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," unless he has done good work in times past, and is kept on, as the late Mr. Paddy Green retained Herr von Joel at Evans's, "in consequence of his long and faithful services," even when the poor old *siffleur* could whistle no more, and was scarcely competent to carry round his box of cigars from table to table. But "by fate's unkind decree," as enunciated by the War Office oracle, the veteran generally is defunct at 70 years of age, and it is only in such cases as those of Sir John Michel and of a few others that the exception is allowed which proves the rule. There is no one more entitled to gratitude and respect than the old soldier. There are in the list of General officers some, if not many, who have attained their rank without seeing much hard service or any service at all with a serious enemy, whom it would be extremely unjust to hold up to the country as undeserving their rank, because they had not been fortunate in their early career. Among them are men whom their comrades and the Service recognise and know to be officers of great technical skill and military capability, but who have had only peaceful colonial garrison or home service to point to as a professional record. There are, however, to be found in the *Army List* the names of General officers who have somehow or other attained their rank with a minimum of work of any kind,—military "Topsys," who have "growed" to be Generals, and who still cumber levées and Court balls, and the Senior "clamouring" for regiments, and for all sorts of honours because they are old—because they "are senior" to some one or other who has just been named to honour or advancement for recent work. These are "Show-Generals,"—wind-bags tied up in red tunics and gold sashes, who swell the columns of the *Army List*, and add nothing to the credit or strength of the Army. In the Navy, men are ruthlessly set aside, if they have been unlucky, and even the "yellow Admirals" list is jealously guarded; but if Buggins goes on half-pay after a considerable experience of hunting quarters in Ireland, fishing in Canada, a turn at pig-sticking and tiger-shooting in India and the delectations of Malta and Gibraltar, and then settles down comfortably within a breakfast-walk of his club, he may grow grey in walking between Pall Mall and Hyde Park Corner, with the certainty that if he has a robust constitution he must become a "show General." And very nice many of them are. They look well, dress well, and are highly ornamental, but they are not always cheap at the money. Some, indeed, have invested considerable sums, and have not made much out of the Army; but if it be considered what they have got in the mere acquisition of their rank, without which many of them would be poor, indeed, it may be thought that some of these bogus Generals have not done so badly after all.

The losses which accrued to the Crown by the purchase and resale of certain stores by the late Government may have been unavoidable, and we are far from intending to convey any censure upon those who were responsible for the transactions. It is, however, a circumstance to be deplored, and one for which a remedy should be sought. The real evil would seem to lie in a want of concert between the Admiralty, the War Department, and the India Office, in regard to the purchase and sale of stores; and this points to the conclusion at which Mr. Rowsell arrived when he was Director of Navy Contracts, that the only satisfactory arrangement that could be arrived at in order to avoid the extravagant competition caused by different departments entering the market, and often practically bidding against each other for the purchase of the same stores, lies in the establishment of one purchasing department, through which demands should be made for all stores, whether they are required for the Army or the Navy, or indeed for any other public service. A select committee of the House of Commons investigated the question some years ago, and if we recollect rightly, dissolved without making any final report; but it had the effect of eliciting a great deal of valuable information, and of bringing to light some startling facts. It was found that different departments at times were making large purchases of the same articles, and so enhancing the price each had to pay; sometimes, when the same articles were tendered for, they were bought at a much higher price by one department than another; at other times, it happened that one department was selling off surplus stock at reduced prices, while another department was at the same time calling for tenders for the supply of the same articles. The benefit of having stores supplied by a single department has been proved in the case of the Stationery Department, which is able to make much more advantageous contracts than would be obtained if each Government office made its own purchases; and we would strongly urge the Government, in its zeal for economy, to look into this question, and ascertain whether the same method of supply might not be very largely extended. The experience of the Admiralty Contract Department has been a very successful one, and a great saving of money, as well as a great increase of efficiency, has resulted from this concentration of all purchases of stores under one officer.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., will hoist his flag on board the *Hercules* and proceed to Portland on July 3. There he will be joined by the *Audacious*, *Penelope*, *Hector*, *Warrior*, *Defence*, *Lord Warden*, and *Valiant*. With this squadron the Duke of Edinburgh will proceed to the coast of Ireland, to join the Channel Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B., and the combined squadrons will then go on a three weeks' evolutionary cruise.

Commodore Wilson was at Sydney on June 19, on which day the *Raleigh* arrived with the crews for the

Wolverene, Beagle, Renard, and *Sandfly*. All those vessels were present at Sydney last Saturday, and will at once pay off and recommission there, the paid-off crews returning to England in the *Raleigh*.

Staff Commander Jarrad, who resigned his appointment under the Indian Government owing to the difficulties of his position in the Marine Surveying Department, has arrived in England, and has received his promotion this week. We learn that the Admiralty so far agree with Staff Commander Jarrad in the line of action he adopted, that the attention of the India Office has been called to the terms of the agreement under which this officer accepted employment in India, and which have not been strictly adhered to by those in authority in Calcutta.

We hear that the *Philomel* has been ordered to Jeddah on some special service, and that Commander Berners will be called on to act as a representative of the Foreign Office, at an inquiry to be held into some difficulty reported to have arisen, and in the settlement of which England and Persia are interested.

From a report just issued by the Moscow Cruiser Committee, we gather that the funds at the disposal of that corporation now amount to 4,005,215 roubles. or over half-a-million sterling. The donations received last year reached 251,690 roubles. The fleet now comprises six steamers, the *Moscow, Russia, Petersburg, Nijni Novgorod, Yaroslave*, and *Vologda*.

The disestablishment of the Naval Depôt at Rio de Janeiro will be finally carried out in September next, when the store-ship *Wye* will proceed to Rio, for the purpose of embarking the naval stores and transferring them to the newly-formed depôt at Monte Video, which port will in future become the head-quarters of her Majesty's ships employed on the Brazils station.

The number of foreign officers at present serving in her Majesty's ships is but five, three being Japanese, one Siamese, and one Chilian. The number is now to be increased by the appointment of an Egyptian sub-lieutenant—Mustapha Ghalib Bey—to the flagship in the Mediterranean.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has now present with his flag the *Alexandra, Rupert, Thunderer, Téméraire, Invincible, Cygnet, Torch, Condor*, and *Helicon*, the three last-named vessels having left Malta to join the flag. The address of the Squadron for to-day is, "To the care of the Postmaster, Civita Vecchia."

As some of the midshipmen of the Royal Naval Reserve who were entered from the *Worcester* and *Conway* have now been on that list for more than seven years, a question has naturally arisen as to their promotion to the higher grades of the Reserve, and we believe that a number will shortly be selected for advancement to the rank of sub-lieutenant. At the same time, steps will be taken to thin the list of the names of those who have given up service in the Mercantile Marine, as not a few have done whose names are still to be found among those of officers of the Naval Reserve.

A revolution broke out at Buenos Ayres on June 16. The city is besieged and the port blockaded, and steamers are forced to discharge both passengers and cargo at Monte Video. Her Majesty's ships on the station have been ordered to assemble off Buenos Ayres to protect British interests.

We hear from Lisbon that, to assist the Portuguese armaments against China, the Russians have communicated to the Lisbon Government samples of their torpedoes, dynamite cases, and other explosive implements, and that Russian officers have been appointed to instruct the Portuguese in the use of torpedoes and submarine warfare.

The Admiralty, at the request of the Egyptian Government, have entered Mustapha Ghaleb Bey to serve as midshipman in the Royal Navy. He will be appointed to one of her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean.

The *Northampton*, which cost such a large outlay at the ports before she was able to leave for her station, still goes on in her extravagant course. A few little tinkering jobs were done at Bermuda on her call there immediately after leaving England, and now after a short cruise in the West Indies, her return to Bermuda has been made the occasion for spending nearly a thousand pounds upon her in alterations and repairs.

The Admiralty has decided that every ship which carries one or more steam-boats shall in future be supplied with a spare 6-inch steam fog-whistle, together with a short branch-pipe, fitted with junctions for the purpose of connecting the whistle with the boiler when required. The whistle and branch-pipe will be supplied ready to be fitted and attached to the boilers of the boats, for the purpose of being used on a fog coming on when the ship is at sea, and under such circumstances steam is to be got up in one of the boilers in question, which is to be placed in the most suitable part of the ship for the sound of the whistle to be heard as far off as possible.

We drew attention last week to a letter which appeared in these columns pointing out how the Navy is made unpopular on the lower deck. We may add this week that many communications have reached us from various sources, endorsing every word written by our correspondent, "One who Knows the Blue-jacket." It is only too plain that the Admiralty Board might be well occupied in looking into this matter in all earnestness.

The Duke of Somerset will, on Friday next, call the attention of the House of Lords to the report of Mr. Ormiston on the harbour of Famagousta, and ask whether the Government has decided upon the execution of the works proposed. Mr. Ormiston's interesting report states that at Famagousta protection is only required from gales from the east, the open end of the harbour towards the north being sufficiently sheltered by the promontory of Karpas. His proposal is to make a breakwater along the ridge of the reef running parallel with the shore. This being carried a distance of 1¼ mile, the area enclosed would amount to 460 acres. Of this the deep-water anchorage, having a depth of five fathoms or more, would cover a rectangle 1,200 yards long, 600 yards wide, or 150 acres. The total cost, including £70,687 for dredging, £14,000 for a new wharf close to the town, £2,000 for lighthouse, £10,000 for removing old mole, and £10,500 for moorings for seven large ships 1½ cable apart, would be £272,453. A larger scheme proposed by Mr. Ormiston is to make the breakwater 1 2-3rd mile long, giving a deep-water anchorage of 225 acres, but the total cost of this would amount to £354,300. The time to carry out either of these works would be from four to five years.

A company has been formed to raise the Russian Imperial yacht *Livadia*, which was sunk off the Crimea two years ago. One-quarter of whatever may be recovered is to be handed over to the Russian Government, and the contract is to run out at the expiration of three years.

The principles laid down three years ago by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., during the controversy regarding the limitation of the armour of the *Inflexible* to the central portion of the ship, are not believed in by the Italian Admiralty, which has abandoned side armour altogether as a means of preserving stability, in both the *Italia* and the *Lepanto*. In these two vessels, whose dimensions and engine-power are greater than in any ship afloat, armour is only used to keep out projectiles from the engines and boilers, the magazines, shell-rooms, and passages leading therefrom to the upper deck, and the 100-ton guns in the casemated loading-chamber below the barbette towers. All other parts of these monsters, of 13,480 tons, load displacement and 15,000 calculated indicated horse-power, are exposed to the enemy's fire. The armament of each of these vessels will consist of four 100-ton guns, mounted at the extraordinary height of 32 ft. 8 in. above the water-line, besides 18 38-ton guns, six on the upper and 12 on the main deck. There are also four ports for the purpose of ejecting Whitehead torpedoes, and the bow is fitted with a powerful ram. The anticipated speed is over 16 knots.

According to the amended programme of work to be executed in the dockyards at home during the present financial year, the following ships now in the Reserves are to be repaired and completed for service: —Ironclads—*Hotspur, Repulse, Sultan, Swiftsure*; frigate—*Shah*; corvettes—*Rover, Volage, Amethyst, Briton, Diamond, Thalia*; sloops—*Daring, Sappho*; gun-vessels—*Arab, Cracker, Lynx, Pert, Ringdove, Thistle*; gunboats—*Foam, Mallard*.

The under-mentioned vessels are to be completed for service by March, 1881:—Ironclads—*Inflexible, Superb, Orion*; corvette—*Conquest*; despatch-vessel—*Mercury*; sloops—*Doterel, Espiegle, Mutine, Kingfisher*; gun-vessels—*Algerine, Rambler, Ranger, Linnet, Swift*; gunboats—*Bullfrog, Redwing, Cockchafer, Bantam, Espoir, Grappler, Wasp, Wrangler*; the paddle vessel *Niger*; and the gunboats for coast defence *Bouncer* and *Insolent*.

The Indian troopships are being rapidly pushed forward at Portsmouth for the ensuing trooping season. Nothing more than is absolutely necessary is being done to the *Malabar, Euphrates*, and *Jumna*, but the *Serapis* and *Crocodile* are undergoing thorough repair. About 500 artificers are employed upon each, and every effort is being made to complete the refits by the end of September.

The alterations proposed by Mr. George Fawcus in order to convert garrison or Naval standing gun-carriages to serve as a part of a siege or mountain train, and which are now being examined by the French authorities, enable the present standing gun-carriages to stand the shock of increased charges without jumping or rearing up, and take the shock and friction of the recoil off the truck wheels and throw them on to two iron plates, acting as skids or sleighs under the gun-carriage. Mr. Fawcus applies the lifting action of the truck elevating-levers on the rear eye-bolts to eye-bolts on the sides of the gun-carriage, for trailing right or left, or to throw the weight on the front wheels when required; and he also makes use of large front wheels, with double bearings for the axles, on metallic bracket-straps, applying a long roller-bar or a spindle, with two fixed end-wheels in rear, for the carriage to run on when the gun is fired, and thus force it in a direct straight line to the rear, if there should be any tendency to rear up during the recoil. By these means it is claimed that movable standing gun-carriages are given all the advantages of a traversing platform and all the easy movements of a field-gun on large wheels, for rapid transit (with a limber arrangement), or "action right or left," or even "rear."

Orders have been given for the *Tay*, which is in reserve at Portsmouth, to be at Liverpool by July 1, for the purpose of embarking a detachment of Naval Artillery Volunteers, for drill.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock was at Halifax in the *Northampton* up to June 4, and would probably remain there for some time. The *Druid* has been detached on fishery duties.

Acting Sub-Lieutenants Rolleston, Coxon, Barton, Gimlette, and Tizard, having successfully passed in gunnery on board the *Excellent*, have been confirmed in their rank.

Commodore Richards remained at Simon's Bay up to May 22, when the *Dido* was under orders to proceed to the West Coast as senior officer.

The *Atalanta* Committee will, for the present, meet on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and when witnesses are examined at the Sessions House, Westminster, the doors will be open to the public. A telegram received on Tuesday from Halifax stated that a barrel-stave had been found on the coast, twelve miles east, bearing the following words, written in lead pencil:—"*Atalanta* going down, April 12, 1880. No hope. Send this to Mrs. Mary White, Piers, Sussex. —James White." There is, however, not the slightest reason for supposing that the stave is a relic of the *Atalanta*, as wreckage from her would have been carried by the sweep of the Gulf Stream far away from the coast of Nova Scotia; and had the vessel been afloat at the date given, she would in all probability have been in England, seeing that she left Bermuda on January 31. A meeting has been held at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, when it was resolved that a "Portsmouth *Atalanta* Committee" should be nominated as a branch of the Mansion House Committee.

In celebration of the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the Throne, all ships in port on Sunday last were dressed with flags, and a royal salute was fired at 1 p.m.

Commander Clodonino Urtuby, of the Argentine Navy, has, it is notified, been appointed Naval Attaché to the Argentine Legation in London.

A request has been made to the Admiralty that the time served by the Lieutenants who recently navigated the Chinese gunboats out from England may be allowed to count as sea-time, seeing that they were actually employed at sea. But as this would be creating a precedent which would apply generally to service by British Naval officers under foreign Governments, it has been decided that the application cannot be entertained.

From the China station we hear of an unpleasantness between a commanding officer and the second in command of a small ship. For some time the vessel has not borne a high reputation for comfort, and the contrast between this commission and her last has often been the subject of remark. The commander has shown himself to be one of a now exceptional type; but at last he has gone so far in his behaviour towards the senior lieutenant, that the matter has been referred to the Commander-in-Chief. The sympathies of the officers of the ship are wholly with the junior, and, we think, not without cause.

A Parliamentary return just issued gives particulars as to the infliction of corporal punishment in the Navy and Army during the ten years ending December 31, 1878. In each case the offence is stated. It appears that in 1869 corporal punishment was awarded to 61 men in the Navy, the total number of lashes inflicted being 2,301. In 1870, 56 men received in the aggregate 2,122 lashes, and in 1871, 51 men received 1,810 lashes. Of late flogging in the Navy has greatly diminished, there having been but four cases during the last year. This is entirely due to the Admiralty having steadily discouraged this mode of punishment for some years past, and not to any improvement in the discipline and character of the Navy, as is proved by the returns of recent courts-martial. In 1876, eight men received 312 lashes; in 1877, six men received 204 lashes; and in 1878, seven men received 228 lashes. During the same period there have been 38 cases of flogging in the Army, exclusive of cases in which military prisoners have been flogged in prison. Of these cases two occurred in 1869, two in 1873, and 34 in 1878.

The Russian Government has appointed a commission to conduct experiments for the purpose of deciding whether, with the recent inventions brought before the Russian Admiralty, it is possible to substitute naphtha fuel for coal. Russia possesses vast deposits of naphtha in the province of Baku, and for some time past naphtha and petroleum have been used, with a fair amount of success, on board the steamers of the Caspian Fleet. Recently, several companies were formed to work the naphtha springs at Baku, and one of them has brought out an apparatus the success of which has led to the appointment of the Commission in question.

The reduced list of assistant-paymasters is hardly equal to the demands made upon it, while "charges" are taken from this list, and we would suggest to the new Admiralty the advisability of making all "charges" appointments for junior paymasters, increasing the senior list by the requisite number. By this means some slight relief would be afforded to the junior list, the flow of promotion would receive a slight impetus—which is only too much needed—while but little extra expense would be incurred. The intermediate temporary rank of assistant-paymaster in charge ought to be abolished, for officers holding such appointments are to all intents and purposes paymasters, and the "charges" should be given to the juniors of that rank.

The inducements held out by the Admiralty to Assistant-Paymasters on the Retired List to take the post of cashier and storekeeper at foreign hospitals did not cause a rush of applicants. Either the terms offered were too poor, or retired officers are too comfortable to wish to return to Admiralty employment; for after waiting for many weeks, and also sending a notice to the papers that Jamaica Hospital still wanted a retired assistant-paymaster, the only applicant to be found was on the Active List, and he was permitted to retire to take up this berth. Had their Lordships thrown it open to retired officers who had commuted, there would doubtless have been more applicants, for many of them have dropped their capital, and would gladly have gone even to Jamaica to obtain certain employment.

The desirability of the modern system of press-copying circulars and other documents in public offices, where permanent record is required, may be questioned if durability is taken into consideration. There can be no gainsaying that the copying system now in force has its advantages in curtailing labour, and therefore expense, but there the advantage ceases, for the press copy taken is on flimsy paper, and unless the original is properly written and carefully manipulated in pressing, the copy is often difficult to decypher, even when newly struck off: what then it will be in the course of many years time only will prove. There are now at the Admiralty records a century old, with the ink as black as it was the day on which they were written. None can deny the necessity of national records such as those of the Navy or the Army being as permanent as they can be ensured, and it will be a great want of foresight and a national misfortune, if the records of the present day become illegible to our descendants a hundred years hence, while those of a previous century are still available for reference.

The question as to the support England was likely to give to the proposed international Polar expedition was referred to the Admiralty by the Foreign Office, and the reply was not altogether favourable to the undertaking. One thing was plain, that Mr. Smith's Board absolutely declined to pledge itself to do anything in the matter until something more tangible was placed before it. This was very wise, perhaps, but a little more encouraging reply would, we are assured, have been welcome to the Foreign Committee, which ventured to lay the matter before her Majesty's Government. Possibly next spring, when the time for starting draws near, they will scarcely be inclined to ask England's advice, if they have sufficient support from the nations on the Continent.

There are only twenty shillings in a sovereign, and whether one is dealing with pounds or millions of pounds, the result is the same,—you cannot have more than full change. This is pretty clearly illustrated by all the debates on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons, and the conclusion of the whole matter would seem to be that Parliament must vote more money, if it wants more ships. It is idle for opposing political parties to denounce each other alternately, and to indulge in unmeasured abuse, now because the construction of ships is almost suspended, and now because ships are not repaired as rapidly as they should be, so long as they are ready to hurl charges of extravagance at each other across the table of the House directly another million or half-a-million is added to the total of the Navy Estimates. The fact is, a Navy such as this country requires is a very costly article, and with every advance of science the cost increases. If, then, there is to be a sort of understanding that the Estimates are not to exceed some ten millions annually, something which ought to be done must be left undone, and the Navy—like everything else in this country—must be the result of a compromise. What we should like to see, when we have a strong Government, is that it would have the courage to propose some year all that it really thinks desirable for the Naval Service, regardless of the strictures and cavils of political opponents; and we feel sure that the nation would not grumble at the expense, if it saw a corresponding addition to the country's power of attack and defence. If this were done, we should not only have such a Fleet as would ensure us a lasting peace, but many an admitted hardship and many an injustice, productive of discontent and dissatisfaction, would be removed.

"Old Tümpling," just nominated Field-Marshal by the Emperor, is something like a soldier, and fit stuff for handling the bâton—a kind of "old Dessauer" of a man, with immense aptitudes for fighting—and his appointment is a great compliment to the Army.

Mr. Childers, in answer to Lord H. Scott, stated on Thursday that a medal for the South African war would be issued in about three weeks to regiments on home service, and at a later period to corps abroad. The distribution would take place as fast as the names could be engraved on the medals. The delay which had hitherto occurred in respect to the issue of medals had caused great dissatisfaction, and he had before him plans by which he hoped the delay would be considerably shortened in future.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., has arrived at Thames Ditton from Canada, on the expiration of his period of service with the Dominion Government.

Appointments on the Staff of the School of Musketry, which have been hitherto held provisional for six months, are in future to be confirmed on the expiration of three months' probationary service, the same as other Staff appointments.

Sir J. Bailey asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday what steps he intended to take to give effect to the Royal Warrant of July 6, 1879, with regard to the Reserve of Officers. Mr. Childers stated, in reply, that 251 officers, who have retired from the Regular or Indian Military forces otherwise than on pension or gratuity, and officers of Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, who have applied for appointment to the Reserve of Officers, and who are eligible in all respects, will shortly be gazetted to commissions; and 246 officers who, on account of their having retired from the Service on pension or gratuity, are liable for further service up to a certain age if called upon, will be included in the Reserve, but will not receive any fresh commissions. The total number of officers at present noted and found eligible for appointment is, therefore, about 500.

Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., who accompanied the Marquis of Ripon to India lately, will leave Bombay next week for England.

Lord Fortescue has given notice that on July 5 he intends to call attention to the report of the joint Committee of the War Office and the Civil Service Commissioners on supplementing the literary examinations for the Army by physical competition.

An extra lecture, at three o'clock, will be delivered in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on Friday next, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. U. Prior, 100th Regiment, on "Entrenching Tools," to be followed by a discussion.

The military tournament has proceeded with signal success at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, during the week, and the Royal Cambridge Asylum, the excellent institution in whose interests the meeting was inaugurated, will, doubtless, receive a large addition to its funds. We much regret that the claims on our space render it impossible for us to give details of the several contests. It must not, however, be supposed that our omission to do so results from any want of sympathy on our part in the objects the promoters of the meeting have had in view.

With the arrival of General Skobeleff at Tchikishlar, the war against the Turcomans may be said to have practically commenced. Last year, the army consisted of 15,000 troops, not including the garrisons of the forts along the Atrek. Respecting the number this year, no intelligence has as yet transpired, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, no important movement of troops has yet taken place in the Caucasus. Nothing probably will be definitely decided upon in regard to the strength of the impending expedition, and the direction it is to take to the Akhal Tekke region, until Skobeleff has visited the camps at Tchikishlar and Krasnovodsk, and the outposts at Tchat and Douz Oloum. The only officers Skobeleff has taken with him are Colonel Lenkovitch, who is to be chief of his staff, and two adjutants. Although nothing is being published about the expedition in the Russian papers, it is causing great excitement in military circles, and the opinion is freely expressed that Skobeleff will be at Geok Tepe before September, and at Merv by the beginning of next year. To those of our readers who are inclined to follow the operations of the campaign, we may recommend Vambery's *Travels in Central Asia*, McGregor's *Khorassan*, and the work which Messrs. Allen have just brought out on Lomakin's campaign last year. The latter contains a map of the region as far as Geok Tepe, and a descriptive account of the Atrek and Akhal Tekke oasis. Russia is not stagnating. Although there are no signs of an immediate war, she is making preparations for the inevitable future collapse of Turkey by filling all her magazines and stores along the Black-Sea coast and Transcaucasia. The establishments at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kieff for supplying the Army with tinned products and preserved food, are working night and day to complete the orders recently received from the Minister of War, and as each magazine receives its complement of stores it is visited by a commission of officers, who certify to the genuineness of the articles, and seal them up, to keep them from the pilfering hands of the store-keepers. The abominable rubbish which filled the magazines when the war broke out in 1877 is not likely to be repeated again in Russia, and the next great campaign will, no doubt, find the Czar's Army better prepared for the contest. That official corruption will be effectually got rid of is not to be thought of, for a moment; but, owing to the reforms recently introduced into the Intendance, it will not be so conspicuous, and its effects will, consequently, be less disastrous.

SIR F. HAINES' MEMORANDUM.

(FROM AN INDIAN MILITARY CRITIC.)

General Sir Frederick Haines has been lately much censured by the Indian papers on account of his review of the Report of the Army Commission, the publication of which, by some local Marvin, has also created some surprise and consternation at head-quarters. However, it was obtained; the paper was published by the Calcutta *Statesman*, and has been freely animadverted upon on all sides. There are, indeed, one or two unfortunate points in it, which offer very favourable openings to Sir Frederick's critics. He endeavours, as a prelude, to disparage the constitution of the Commission at its final sittings, by showing that some of its most important members were called away, and insinuating that the complete Report has not received attention at the hands of those absent members, and does not embody their views. Yet the Report itself says, in alluding to the sudden departure of Sir F. Roberts, Colonel Macgregor, and others for Afghanistan, that happily before that event occurred the Commission had been enabled to arrive at a conclusion on all the general points of the Report. The Report, moreover, is signed by the absent members, and it is to be supposed that they knew to what they were appending their names. The Chief's allusion to Sir Peter Lumsden as having been engaged for some weeks in "penning" his famous protest, and as therefore prevented from giving his undivided attention to the final drawing-up of the Report, is well calculated to excite ridicule. But there are no grounds for some of the very violent language that has been used characterising Sir F. Haines's remarks as a State paper of unexampled incompetency and intemperance, and a disgrace to everybody concerned in it. In his view of the recommendations of the Report as to the position and duties of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Haines will probably have the opinion of all reasonable critics with him. If the four Army Corps' plan is carried out, each complete in itself and controlled in every respect by its own commander, the military duties of the Commander-in-Chief in India will be reduced to a mere pageant. If at the same time the Commander-in-Chief is deprived of his seat in Council, his position as the military adviser of Government loses its entity. The Commander-in-Chief will, in fact, have no army and no political functions. The certain result would be the abolition of the post altogether, and it is not impossible that the Commission, or its active members, had this end secretly in view. The system of four complete and distinct Army corps seems to have very little to recommend it. It might act very well in peace, when each army would occupy its own territory, but remove one corps for active service and the whole fabric falls to the ground. The three corps remaining would have to be redistributed to occupy the country vacated, and the corps on service having no other reserve would have to look to them for its relief and reinforcements. That is, the two characteristics of the system, the distinct unity of each corps and its territorial connection, would *ipso facto* disappear. Before the assembling of the Commission, one of the chief incongruities to which it was popularly supposed its attention would be drawn, was the existence of the semi-independent commands-in-chief of Bombay and Madras, but to avoid Charybdis the Commission have rushed upon Scylla, Instead of *three* Commanders-in-Chief, they recommend *five*, one of whom, indeed, is to be a cypher. A far simpler arrangement can surely be arrived at. For the British Army, which is scattered all over the world, one Commander-in-Chief is considered sufficient, and it would seem reasonable to suppose that one would be sufficient for India also. Let there be also one Indian Army under one chief. Where is the difficulty?

An officer lately serving in Afghanistan is engaged in collecting materials for a short volume of interesting anecdotes, &c., of the late campaign. Communications from officers and men engaged, or from their friends, are therefore invited, addressed, "Khyber," Post Office, Norwich.

The Lords of the Admiralty have awarded a gratuity of £40 to Mr. R. P. Saunders, the chief constructor at Chatham Dockyard, in consideration of the successful launch of the Constance on June 9.

ARMY DOCTORS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

There have been a great many letters and articles of late on the subject of Army Doctors being considered in the light of "combatant" officers, and a spice of logic has been brought to bear upon it. The public, however, may be pardoned if it would prefer to hear a little more of competence and less of combativeness, urging as its excuse that a physician's province is to heal, and not to kill. It would like to see some sounder system advocated, that would be sufficiently attractive to induce the higher order of students, who are apparently required, to join the Army Medical Department. Of course, there are occasions when a medical man has to fight with and even take command of soldiers, but these are not of such frequent occurrence as to necessitate his dividing his studies between medicine and manœuvres, which he would have to do if he wished to become a capable combatant. No; the hitch lies somewhere else, half-way between the schools and the Service. We are perpetually reading suggestions from a medical point of view, condemning or upholding the unification scheme, or pointing at some one in office as a scapegoat. It is only fair, therefore, that the question should be looked at from another stand-point, an outside one. The public do not wish in any way to interfere with doctors' grievances; on the contrary, it is only too willing to support them, if any beneficial result is to be gained thereby. Nevertheless, it cannot altogether shut its eyes to a state of things which —*turpe dictu*—is not altogether rare. As a matter of course, in such a large community, there must be some who are not all that can be professionally desired; but when a branch of the Service is well paid, and so rapidly promoted as this one, it is but reasonable to expect that it will be thoroughly efficient. That it is not entirely so, and that the blame in a great measure lies at its own door, is to be feared. There exists too often a feeling of mistaken *esprit de corps*, that prevents the topmost rivets of the chain of responsibility from taking prompt and decisive measures to remove an obnoxious or rusty link, lest the whole should be weakened or its "prestige" lowered. There is no profession, perhaps, which produces more able, brilliant, and distinguished men than the Medical one, the Army branch furnishing a large proportion out of the number; and to these the carelessness, or worse, of their comrades in science must be very galling and humiliating. Yet how loth they are to sacrifice an offender, though they should be the very first to do so! How often, when you make inquiries about an Army doctor, do you receive the answer, "Oh, he's a very good fellow!" when what you want to know is, whether he is a clever practitioner? And it is this very "good-fellowship" which in some men tends to sap (although in others it only adds to) their "good-doctorship," so to speak. Whether the "good fellow" gets through his work as the veriest routine, or devotes his whole time and energies to it, he draws the same pay, gets the same promotion. There is no examination required after he has become a surgeon-major, in twelve years, no inducement for an indolent man to work more than the necessary minimum. This may be urged against combatant officers or any fixed-salaried appointments, except that the former, no matter what their length of service, cannot be employed on the Staff without undergoing a garrison course or qualifying through the Staff College; but it must be borne in mind that a doctor is *always* on duty. Like the small special constable's remark to the rough, "If I kill you, it's justice; but by Jove, if you touch me, it's murder,"—so with the medical man. To him, "Non licet in bello bis peccare;" the least error or neglect on his part is aggravated a hundred-fold in civil practice would prove his ruin. With such grave responsibilities on his shoulders, no one would grudge him the highest reward or salary; but when such responsibility weighs so lightly that it almost ceases to be responsibility at all, there one would like to see some reform. That the above is the case with many is, it is to be regretted, only too palpable. Take Surgeon-Major Splint. We find him with a string of racers, which he trains, and perhaps rides, himself. It would be, of course, quite absurd to say that because a man races a little, he must neglect his work; but it is also absurd to maintain that any one continually occupied with the cares of a racing stable can devote his thoughts and time, for which he is paid by Government, to his profession. Dr. Splint is probably better acquainted with "Ruff's Guide," or "Hayes on Horseflesh," than the latest thesis on diphtheria, and if consulted on the subject, would, from sheer force of habit, most likely recommend a blister. Again, there is Surgeon O'Swill. He is not a bad fellow at heart,—far from it. Yet he has to thank a watchful Providence for keeping him daily clear of homicide. Those who know him refrain from calling him in, naturally concluding that a shifty eye, shaky hand, and general appearance of having dined "not wisely, but too well," at any hour of the day, does not tend to inspire confidence. And a doctor without confidence accorded him is nothing. When Dr. O'Swill has exceeded more than usual, the chances are his brother medico, with that mistaken *esprit de corps* before alluded to, will put him on the sick-list, as suffering from dyspepsia, although at last it becomes only too well known what his "dyspepsia" stands for. Until O'Swill commits himself irrevocably, or does something extra glaring, little practical notice is taken of it by the profession. He is sometimes, it is true, sent to some Ultima Thule, which is decidedly rough on that out-of-the-way place. In any case, he has charge of some men, and if he does not drink himself to death too rapidly, is pretty sure of promotion. Dr. Pool is seldom absent from the billiard-table, and would, no doubt, be more proud of being selected to play some starring champion than to edit the *Lancet*. Dr. Buskyn is always getting up theatricals, detailing the longest parts—presumably as having most spare time —to himself; whilst good-natured, kind-hearted Dr. M'Gluttone, the best of mess presidents and judges of wine, devotes his whole life to the thinking-out of cunningly-devised mayonnaises or clarety-dished

"Venison,
On which Aspicius would bestow his benison."

He is really such a "good fellow," it would be cruelty to ask him to do anything beyond the prescribed jog-trot formulæ. If suddenly called upon for more, he would in all probability consider himself aggrieved, or, having a disagreeable necessity to perform, get it over as hurriedly as possible. Are these exaggerated cases? If any one thinks so, let him first telescope his or her own experience, or ask for that of others, before asserting that they are, bearing in mind that it is, of course, only the exceptions who are being treated. One more example of what may be termed the fault of a crept-in system. It is reasonably supposed that when a surgeon-major or surgeon is given charge of a regiment or battery, the supervision of that regiment or battery will require his undivided attention. Otherwise, why not hand him over a larger care? Yet how frequently do you find the doctor in such charge, especially if a clever man, in continual request elsewhere? The country pays him a fixed salary—whether sufficient or not, is another question—to look after her officers and soldiers; and there need be no objection to his turning an honest penny by consultations or otherwise, as long as he can be *positive* that his absence will not interfere with his duty. But can he make sure of this? Certainly not. He may arrange to attend Mrs. Quiverfull, who usually gives little trouble and a large fee. Out of sheer perversity, however, upon some occasion she may develop alarming symptoms; and while he is engaged in a fee'd case of life and death, No. 9,999, Private Thomas Atkins, may be inconsiderate enough to get cholera or fall down a well. What is he to do? His fee'd duty lies here, his salaried one there at the regimental hospital, so if he cannot at once get some equally good doctor to take the case off his hands, he acts unjustly to either the one or the other of his employers. This may be and is probably an extreme argument, but nearly everything that can happen has already happened. As before stated, the above are happily only the exceptions. They are semi-imaginary characters, upon whom, if any one tries to fit a cap, it would be very much to be regretted. Moreover, they are not meant for the "ninety and nine who need no repentance," but for the one sinner—whether bibulous or otherwise—who does.

THE RETIREMENT OF PURCHASE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

"A Civilian who Respects Fair-play" writes:—"In your paper dated May 29, in an ably, fairly-stated leading article on the late Royal Warrant, 'Concerning the Compulsory Retirement of certain Lieutenant-Colonels,' it is well said that such a proceeding has aggravated the feeling of suspicion and distrust throughout the Army. It is even felt keenly by those who at present benefit by the gross injustice inflicted on these officers, most of whom are men of special worth as commanding officers, and who have deserved well of their country, while, on the contrary, they now have received a summary and most uncourteous dismissal, with pecuniary loss as well. The tombstone inscription, "Such as I am to-day, so mayst thou be to-morrow," not inaptly expresses the secret feeling of those now at the mercy of a Secretary of War. Since this flagrant breach of that faith to which the soldier imagined he might trust his vital interests, all feel with truth that if Col. Stanley considered himself bound by no honour towards those lieutenant-colonels, why should the present Secretary of War feel himself more so towards other officers? At any moment, every promise or 'warrant' may be cast to the winds. Then, to take the manner and way of carrying out the breach of faith. Had Col. Stanley seen fit even to allow a reasonable time to elapse before bringing his Warrant into action, or until offers of other employment had been made to each 'Purchase colonel,' the injury would have been less. Some consideration for the past services of these officers would have been shown, although the breach of faith would have remained as it is, throwing an odium on the 'Conservative' party, as your article justly says, 'hitherto directed to watch the Liberals.' The injured officers might have partly forgiven the rather miscalled 'honest endeavours' to rectify 'Lord Cardwell's legacy of mischief and inefficiency,' had Col. Stanley not aggravated the injustice by hurrying matters in the most outrageous manner; evidently that he might have no 'legacy,' but, at the expense of all soldierlike feeling, carry through his own dishonest measure before he himself was dismissed by the country. There is one sentence in your article which, in what it implies, is inaccurate; in fairness to these scandalously ill-treated officers, it should be commented on. It is said, 'the authorities, having exhausted all the resources of moral pressure, had recourse,' &c. This seems to imply much. The facts of the recent transaction are well known to every officer in the Army by this time. An intimation was given some short time before the appearance of the Warrant in question that such a Warrant was in contemplation at some future period, and the officers were given to understand that other employment would be first offered, and the intimation was considered in that light. Few, if any, of the lieutenant-colonels were offered employment; nor did any further communication reach them. Many of them were abroad, and had no time even to answer or inquire before they received the Warrant itself, offensively worded, and dismissing men who in many cases have done their work exceptionally well. They were led to believe the option, such as it was, was in their own hands. They found themselves deprived of their regiments at two months' notice, without option, compensation, or employment, which to many means ruin. Had they misbehaved as 'officers and gentlemen,' could much greater harm have been inflicted? Col. Stanley may rest assured he has not raised the character of his office or his party, nor increased the respect of the Army, nor its confidence in either, by 'advising' an Act which too much suggests the badly concealed hurry and ill-temper of a disappointed and rejected party, determined to carry through at its last grasp a questionable measure in a more than questionable form, fearing that the victorious incomers might hardly care to endorse the breaking of their own previous arguments in this high-handed, rough-shod form. Col. Stanley, in any case, might, although 'advising' the acting of the part of the famous Claude Duval, yet have recollected that noted highwayman was famed for clothing his arbitrary acts in courteous and gentlemanlike language and manner; and although, in common with a Secretary of War of the present, the eighteenth-century marauder held 'nothing sacred,' and in taking what he wanted, was in action as sharp and short, yet his address to those he dispoiled was generally a model of courtesy and propriety. As the late Secretary of War did not disdain to 'advise' the following of one part of his example, why did he not do so with that of the other and better part? That he might with advantage, to the credit of his office, have done this, is the opinion of many, both civilian and military."

Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. C. Justice, half-pay, late of a Depôt Battalion, has been ordered by the Secretary of State for India to vacate his appointment of Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Mhow Division, and is now *en route* to England.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., on Thursday distributed the prizes to the boys of the training ship Conway, in the Mersey. Referring to the losses of the Eurydice and Atalanta, he said that the Admiralty were following the advice of the most experienced seamen, both in the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine, in selecting sailing ships for the early training of seamen, and he expressed the hope that, sad as were these disasters, the Admiralty would not be deterred by the apprehension of danger from sending young seamen to learn their profession where and when it could alone be learned—in daily conflict with storm and tempest. It was thus alone that experience could be gained. Mr. Brassey dwelt with much earnestness upon the necessity of the most cordial understanding between the Royal Navy and the merchant service. He spoke with great hopefulness of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

The annual inspection of the Corps of Commissionaires was made on Sunday by Lieut.-Gen. E. A. Whitmore, C.B. in Westminster Hall, where the corps paraded under the command of their chief and organiser, Capt. Walter, aided by Major Wilkinson (adjt.) and Capt. James and Winhoe (assistant-adjts.). The effective was very strong, far exceeding that of many battalions of the Line. Serjt.-Major Barry had no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. The inspecting officer expressed himself exceedingly pleased, and congratulated the veterans on their bearing and discipline, and on the good reports he had heard of the way they acquitted themselves of the civilian duties which it was now their lot to fulfil. Capt. Walter having returned thanks, the regiment formed fours, and marched to St. Michael's Church, Burleigh Street, Strand, where they attended service, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Townsend. Conspicuous among many brave men was Private Hitch, of the 24th, one of the mutilated heroes of Rorke's Drift, the only wearer of the Victoria Cross now in the ranks of the Commissionaires. We regret we have not space for the remarks of Gen. Whitmore and for the modest reply of Capt. Walter, and we can only repeat the expression of our wish last week that some recognition of so much good work for the Service and the country may be accorded ere it be too late.

One of the most interesting archæological finds ever brought to light in the north of Europe is, says the *Timber Trades Journal*, now in process of being exhumed at Sandefjord—namely, a complete Viking ship, such as were used by the fierce Northmen in their raids 1,000 years ago on the coast of Britain and North France. What makes this discovery so valuable, from an archæological point of view, is the unusual size of the vessel, and the completeness with which she has been found. The portion of the ship which is already brought to light shows that it must have been at least 75 feet long, and placed in the sepulchre of some mighty Viking completely provided with the necessary sails and in full rig, as they were wont to enter upon those raids which made the name of Northmen so dreaded. An interesting thing is the finding of a number of shields, and the position of these shields is in perfect agreement with the position assigned to such on the remarkable piece of tapestry which was found at Bailleaux, in Normandy, representing William the Conqueror's passage across the Channel to England, and which it is supposed was worked about the close of the eleventh century. The vessel and its contents will probably be placed by the authorities in a museum, where it will be well worth a visit by English archæologists.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. H.R.H. Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of one of the regiments of Household Cavalry, of which he is colonel, at the Court ball on Thursday. There was a mistake in the spurs, which was detected by the Duke of Connaught, whose eye is almost as keen as that of his royal brother in matters of dress uniform.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. The *Standard* says "the regiment will proceed to India in the course of the winter," but the Boers may have something to say to that arrangement before then.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Serjt. Clarke, orderly-room clerk, shot himself through the head with his carbine at Hulme Barracks, Manchester, on Thursday.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Major Hozier succeeds to the command, vice Col. Nugent, retired upon half-pay, Capt. Wallace becoming major.

4th Hussars. The regiment will arrive at Aldershot from Shorncliffe as follows, and will be encamped on Jersey Brow and attached to the Cavalry Brigade, viz.:—3 officers and 93 men by rail, on Monday; 19 officers, 299 men, and 328 horses by march-route on Wednesday. Major Montague is to be gazetted to the command, vice Col. Montgomery-Moore, who has left the regiment after a long service, over 12 years of which has been passed in command, carrying with him the respect of all ranks, it having been his constant study to promote the interest of the regiment in every way in his power. Brevet Major Philips obtains the majority.

5th Lancers. Brigdr.-Gen. Massy had arrived at Rawul Pindee when the mail left India, and had assumed command of the brigade. He was most heartily welcomed on his arrival. The regiment arrived at Aldershot on the 18th and 19th inst. from Woolwich, and is encamped on Farnborough Common. The strength was 16 officers, 409 men, and 352 horses. At a farewell inspection, Major-Gen. Turner, commanding the district, complimented the regiment on its excellent behaviour whilst in Woolwich, its removal being a matter of regret with the whole population, civil and military.

7th Hussars. The detachment, stationed at Clogheen, will march to Cork to rejoin head-quarters on Monday next, Clogheen Barracks being under repair. The annual regimental dinner was held on the 17th inst. at Willis's Rooms. There were present—Lieut.-Gen. Benson, C.B. (president); Viscount Somerton, Viscount Lumley, Lord Vivian, Major-Gen. Steele, Lord M. Beresford; Cols. Whyte and Hall; Major M'Calmont; Capts. Peel, W. Hope-Johnstone, Shuttleworth, Trousdell, Trevelyan, Palliser, Paulett, Hutchins, Sartoris; Hon. A. J. G. Byng, Surg.-Major Max Grant, Mr. E. Atherley, and Mr. W. H. Seymour. Lieut. Viscount St. Vincent has arrived at the Curragh for duty on the personal staff of Gen. Sir John Michel, G.C.B., commanding in Ireland, during the drill season.

9th Lancers. Capt. Gough is acting as aide-de-camp to Brigdr.-Gen. H. H. Gough, V.C., C.B., commanding the cavalry of Sir F. Roberts's force in the Logar Valley, Afghanistan.

10th Hussars. Capt. Brabazon is acting as brigade-major to Brigdr.-Gen. H. H. Gough, V.C., C.B., commanding the cavalry of Sir F. Roberts's force in the Logar Valley, Afghanistan.

12th Lancers. Major Tait is about to be promoted to the command, vice Col. Le Quesne, who has vacated on completing his five years, Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Russell becoming major and Lieut. Archdale captain.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Hamilton is acting as aide-de-camp to Brigdr.-Gen. Gough, V.C., C.B., who is in command of the cavalry attached to Sir F. Roberts's force in the Logar Valley, Afghanistan.

15th Hussars. Lieut. Sewell has passed in India the Government examination in Persian under Class VIII.

16th Lancers. The regiment proceeds to Woolwich from Brighton after the drill season.

18th Hussars. The annual regimental sports were held on Monday at Hounslow, under most favourable auspices. The different items on the programme were well contested. The tent-pegging, heads and post practice, and bare back tournament in the mounted division, and the single-stick, fencing, &c., in the dismounted, being well fought for. The racing was particularly good, the eulogium passed by the Duke of Cambridge at Aldershot last year on the splendid training of the ridingmaster, Mr. Hodgins, one of the most painstaking of instructors, proving to have been well deserved.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major-Gen. J. Hills, V.C., C.B., left Cabul on May 8 with the force under Gen. Sir F. Roberts, detailed for service in the Logar Valley. Four guns No. 6 Baty. 8th Brig., and the Dejarat Mountain Battery, also accompanied the force, Col. C. R. O. Evans, 3rd Brig., acting as commanding R.A., with Capt. R. A. Launing and Lieut. H. V. Cowan as orderly officers.

When we heard from Cabul, Brevet Major G. T. Pretyman had left that city for the Logar Valley, as A.D.C. to Sir F. Roberts.

Lieut.-Col. H. P. Lane, 9th Brig. (late Madras), has been appointed a 1st-class Commissary of Ordnance on the Madras Establishment, vice Major R. C. Smith, deceased, and will shortly be seconded, Major and Brevet Col. A. P. Bainbridge becoming substantive Lieut.-Col.

When we heard from Galle, Lieut.-Col. G. J. Smart, 7th Brig., had arrived there to assume command of the Royal Artillery in Ceylon.

Lieut. A. H. P. Turner has passed the higher-standard examination, and Lieuts. W. H. F. Taylor, H. H. Waters, C. P. Fendall, G. T. Kelsart, A. B. Shute, G. Nugent, and J. H. J. W. Jervis have passed the lower-standard examination, in Hindostanee.

Lieut. G. E. A. Woods, 9th Brig., died at Delhi on the 19th ult., aged 24 years. The deceased entered the Army, Jan. 28, 1875.

We (Lahore paper) understand that a reference has been made by Sir Donald Stewart to the Commander-in-Chief as to the respective claims of Col. Lockhart, Bengal Infantry, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chapman, R.A., both of the Quartermaster-General's Department, to the appointment of chief Staff officer to Sir F. Roberts. Col. Chapman held the office with Sir Donald Stewart, but on the arrival of that General at Cabul, Col. Macgregor had naturally the paramount claims to it, so that it became necessary to provide Col. Chapman with another appointment. Col. Lockhart who has done admirable service with Gen. Roberts as assistant-quartermaster-general during the past campaign is not only greatly his senior in rank, but is an officer of proved ability and of distinguished courage and conduct. Col. Chapman has done good service, too, and has been chief Staff officer to Gen. Stewart.

The following order was published at Cabul on the departure of F Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. for India:—"Camp, near Zahidabad, May 10, 1880.—The Lieutenant-General commanding Cabul Field Force has great pleasure in placing on record the valuable services rendered by F Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. during the time it has served under his command. Commencing the campaign in Nov. 1878, this battery has participated in every action in which the Cabul Field Force has been engaged, and has sustained the high reputation which the R.H.A. has earned for gallantry in the field and strict discipline in quarters. F-A, R.H.A., was the first wheeled artillery to cross the difficult pass of the Shuturgardan, a feat which was accomplished without mishap of any sort, and one which reflected great credit on all ranks. Sir F. Roberts deeply regrets the loss in action, on Dec. 11, 1879, of Lieut. E. Hardy, R.H.A., and the death from cholera, at Shalozan in Aug. 1879, of Qrmr.-Serjt. Marfield (then provost-marshal to the force), and of the other gallant men of the battery. The Lieutenant-General assures all ranks of this battery of the regret with which he parts from them, and of his best wishes for their future welfare."

A Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., under command of Major S. J. Nicholson, proceeded on Wednesday from Aldershot to St. John's Wood Barracks as follows:—Mounted portion, 104, by march route, *viâ* Hounslow; dismounted, by rail from Aldershot Town Station to London. The other officers with the Baty. are Capt. St. A. Molesworth, Lieuts. H. S. Dalbiac, B. O. Cochrane, and St. A. B. Wade.

Lieut.-Col. A. K. Rideout, 11th Brig., proceeds to Devonport to be stationed.

Col. H. Brindon, 3rd Brig., is about to retire on a pension. Another pension for regimental colonels is vacant, by the death of Major-Gen. Gardner on the Retired List.

A telegram from Cairo states that "Major Baring, C.S.I., the English Comptroller-General, has been appointed Secretary of the Finance Department in India, being replaced in his post here by Mr. Auckland Colvin, the English member of the Caisse of the Public Debt."

Major-Gen. W. B. Gardner, Col. on the Retired Full-pay List, died at Cromal Lodge, Ardersier, N.B., on the 15th inst., aged 64 years. The deceased entered the Army June 21, 1834, and retired upon pension, July 6, 1867.

The death is announced of Lieut. F. C. D. Cornish, 3rd Brig., of fever, contracted on service in India. The deceased, who was son of Mr. F. S. Cornish, of Stoke Lodge, Stoke Hemings, Dartmouth, entered the Army Aug. 19, 1875.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that Col. E. C. S. Williams, C.S.I. (late Bengal) is proceeding out to India to take up the appointment of Director-General of Railways, now held by Mr. Willoughby Furnivall, C.E.

The *Standard* says:—"It is in contemplation to offer Gen. Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., an extension of his appointment as Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works at the War Office for two years, in order that the Government may be able to benefit from his advice in the many important questions which will shortly be before them."

Lieut. F. J. Romilly has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Brevet Col. Æ. Perkins, C.B. (late Bengal), is at present employed as Commanding R.E. to Sir F. Roberts's force in the Logar Valley, Afghanistan.

The 9th and 20th Companies at Chatham have been placed under orders for foreign service. It is expected that both companies will go to Bermuda.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on June 21:—"Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E., resumed his seat in the Council on the 8th inst. His term of office has now expired, and it is unknown whether he is to be allowed an extension."

Coldstream Guards. Capt. Pole-Carew does not accompany Lord Lytton from India, he being employed at present as A.D.C. to Sir F. Roberts in Afghanistan.

1st, or Royal Scots. Brevet Lieut.-Col. White succeeds to the command of the 1st Batn., vice Col. MccGwire, placed upon half-pay, Capt. Thompson getting the majority and Lieut. Hallewell the company. Lieuts. Ancketill and Pakenham, 1st Batn., are candidates for the Indian S.C. Lieut. Ancketill takes up duty with a Bombay and Lieut. Pakenham with a Madras N.I., on probation. Lieut. Altham, 1st Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 35th Bengal N.I., on probation.

3rd Buffs. The late paymaster-serjeant, James Lionel Head, 2nd Batn., who deserted last June at Pietermaritzburg, and was found to be deficient in his accounts to the extent of several thousand pounds, has been apprehended at Hopetown, having been identified by two Englishmen who had served as volunteers during the Zulu war.

6th Regiment. Capt. A. H. Harrison, 1st Batn., senior capt. of the regt., died at Aden on the 1st inst., after three days' illness from fever, aged 40 years. The deceased, who was son of the late Mr. H. Harrison, of Aigburth, near Liverpool, entered the Army, Dec. 13, 1857; became Lieut., Oct. 29, 1858; and Capt., June 8, 1867. He served with the regiment in the Hazara campaign of 1868, including the subsequent operations in the Black Mountains (medal with clasp). Lieut. Murray will most probably obtain the company thus rendered vacant. When we heard from Afghanistan, Brevet Major Morton had left Cabul as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of the force under Sir F. Roberts, which had been formed for service in the Logar Valley.

7th Fusiliers. Major Kerr becomes lieut.-col., vice Col. Waller, placed upon half-pay, Capt. Butler getting the majority and Lieut. and Adjt. Mortimer the company. Major Beauchamp is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. A correspondent writes from Quetta on the 19th ult.:—"A draft of the 7th Fusiliers, which passed up on the 18th inst. to join the head-quarters of the regiment at Kandahar, presented a very different appearance to the hardy veterans of the 59th and 60th Rifles, who marched with Gen. Stewart. Most of the men of the draft were very young, and the trying march up the Bolan certainly did not improve their appearance. No doubt, the great difference in the temperature between day and night causes a great deal of sickness, but still there was a great falling-off, nearly all these 'men' being young, beardless boys."

8th King's. Lieut. Briscoe, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., having failed to qualify in the native languages, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment. Lieut. Grattan has been recommended for the appointment of musketry-instructor to the 2nd Batn.

11th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Birch, Major Watson, and Capt. Stawell all remain with the 1st Batn., on promotion.

14th Regiment. Lieut. Baird has been appointed assistant-instructor of musketry to the 2nd Batn., vice Lieut. Schuyler, appointed adjutant.

15th Regiment. Capt. Bowles has been appointed to the Transport Train, Kandahar Line, Afghanistan, vice Capt. Hall, 66th Foot. 2nd Lieut. Aplin, 2nd Batn., is a probationer for the Indian S.C.

16th Regiment. Capt. Murray is posted to the 1st Batn., on promotion from the 9th Foot; Capt. Grubbe remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Priestley and 2nd Lieuts. Reilly and Vint, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Perry has been appointed acting adjutant and quartermaster of the detachment (4 companies) of the 1st Batn. at Nowshera.

18th Royal Irish. The 2nd Batn. moved on the 18th inst. from the South to the North Camp, Aldershot, and are attached to the 3rd Brigade, occupying D, G, and H Lines. Major and Brevet Col. Baker, C.B., is commanding the infantry of Sir F. Roberts's force in the Logar Valley, Afghanistan.

19th Regiment. The move of the 1st Batn. from Bermuda will be carried out in the course of the autumn or winter, the 26th Cameronians having been told off to provide the relief.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Croker and 2nd Lieut. Bowes, 1st Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Straton, 2nd Batn, when we heard from Cabul, had left that city as superintendent of signallers with the force under Sir F. Roberts, for service in the Logar Valley.

23rd Fusiliers. Major and Brevet Col. O'Connor, V.C., becomes lieut.-col., vice Col. Prevost, placed upon half-pay, Brevet Major Walwyn, adjt. of the Royal Flint Militia, becoming major.

25th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Harvey will be promoted lieut.-col., vice Col. Ruddell, placed upon half-pay, Brevet Major Carwithen getting the majority.

26th Cameronians. The regiment is under orders for Bermuda, relieving the 1st Batn. 19th Regt. The 26th were stationed in Bermuda as recently as 1858, and since then have had a short period of service in India and Abyssinia.

27th Inniskillings. Capt. Buxton has taken up his duties as garrison instructor at York, on transfer from Dublin.

29th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Ffrench is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 35th Madras N.I., on probation.

30th Regiment. Lieut. Watson obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Brevet Major Vandeleur.

31st Regiment. This regiment will proceed from Chatham to Dover, on the embarkation of the 77th Regiment for India.

34th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Puget has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

42nd Highlanders. The regiment—strength, 25 officers and 470 men—arrived at Aldershot on Monday from Parkhurst, and is attached to the 2nd Brigade, occupying C, D, and F Lines, South Camp. Capt Grogan has been recommended for the adjutancy of the Royal Perth Militia.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieut. Kerrich has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

44th Regiment. 2nd Lieuts. Guilding and Brabazon have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

45th Regiment. Lieut. Swann, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to do duty with the 8th Bombay N.I., on probation, on his arrival in India from England.

ROYAL MARINES.

A correspondent enquires:—"Is it not the fact that the red band of the Marines was removed when they were designated *Light Infantry*, and the black band substituted in accordance with the practice prevailing in the Light Infantry regiments of the Line, viz., the 13th, 51st, and 85th, with Royal facings, whilst the 8th King's, 25th King's Own, and 50th Queen's Own, not being Light Infantry, but having Royal facings, wear the red forage-cap band?"

Capt. C. E. Servante, R.M.L.I., has been granted leave of absence until his name is placed on the Retired List, in consequence of age.

The following officers of the Royal Marine forces who have volunteered for the Indian Staff Corps, and have been transferred to that branch of the Service, have left England *en route* for Bombay, viz., Royal Marine Artillery—Lieuts. Hall, Woon, Butler, and Farrant; Royal Marine Light Infantry—Hayes, Paul, Taylor, Williamson, Goldsmid, C. H. Powell, and H. C. Powell. It is believed that a further number of officers of the Royal Marines will shortly join the Staff Corps.

Since the reduction of the standard height for entry into the Royal Marines, recruits have multiplied considerably, and the depôt at Walmer has been fast filling up.

57th Regiment. "Surprise" writes:—"Can any of your correspondents explain how it is that in last night's *Gazette* (June 22) Supernumerary Capt. A. N. Hayne, 57th Regt., is brought into the regiment, vice Picot, promoted? Should the step not have gone down to the senior subaltern? Capt. Hayne was appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor of Ceylon in September, 1877, and was seconded in October, 1878. Capt. Hayne has not resigned his appointment, which will not expire till the end of 1882. Then why bring him back on to the establishment, and rob the regiment of a step of well-earned promotion?" Lieut. Lyde, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to do duty with the 11th Bombay N.I., on probation. Lieut. Lyde has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee.

60th Rifles. Lieut. Story is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to do duty with the 8th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

63rd Regiment. On the subject of the command lately vacant, the *Bombay Gazette* has the following remarks:—"The command of the 63rd Foot, rendered vacant by the decease of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, is to be bestowed upon the senior major, Major Auchinleck, the step going in the regiment, Brevet Major N. X. Gwynne getting his majority, and Lieut. Cook his company. There has been such a run of promotion in this corps recently, that it was believed that some senior major would be 'brought in' to fill the vacancy, and Col. Eteson, of the 3rd Foot, at present Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Army Head Quarters, a brevet lieut.-col. of 1873, would be selected for promotion vice Gordon. Lieut.-Col. Auchinleck's commission of major only dates Oct. 1, 1877, so that he has been particularly lucky in obtaining command of the regiment so soon. He only exchanged into the 63rd in Feb. 1878. It would, however, have been extremely hard to deprive Major Gwynne, a brevet major of over 12 years' standing, of the step of regimental promotion which he has so well earned and now obtains."

67th Regiment. Lieut. Atkinson obtains promotion to a company, on the appointment of Capt. White to the Auxiliary Forces. Lieut. Le Marchant succeeds Lieut. Atkinson as instructor of musketry.

68th Light Infantry. We are very sorry to hear of so much sickness among the men of the regiment at Mean Meer.

70th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ralston succeeds to the command, vice Col. Pigott, placed upon half-pay, Capt. Greatwood becoming major and Lieut. Smith capt. Lieut. Shawe, a probationer for the Indian S.C., having failed to qualify in the native languages, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment.

71st Light Infantry. Major and Brevet Col. Lambton succeeds Col. Macdonnell in command, Brevet Major St. Leger, from the adjutancy of the Hertford Militia, becoming major.

72nd Highlanders. The regiment left Cabul on the 8th ult., with the infantry under Brigdr. Baker's command attached to the force employed in the Logar Valley, under Sir F. Roberts. Capt. Kane is employed as A.D.C. to Brigdr.-Gen. Baker, C.B., commanding the infantry of the force operating under Sir F. Roberts.

74th Highlanders. Lieut. Goold-Adams is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to do duty with the 8th Bombay N.I., on probation.

75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment. The following officers dined at the "Albion," Aldersgate Street, on the 11th June:—Gen. Hill; Col. Cowell; Lieut.-Col. Wadeson, V.C.; Majors Hammill and Essex; Capts. Cotton, Carlisle, Cross, Butt, Heycock, Mason, Parr, Vandeleur, and Wilson; A. H. Pain, Esq.; Capt. Burn.

77th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun succeeds to the command, vice Col. Kent, placed upon half-pay; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bengough, from the Supernumerary List, succeeding him as major. A rifle-match took place the other day on the Kingsdown Ranges, Walmer, between ten serjeants of the regiment and ten of the R.M.L.I., stationed at Walmer. The shooting on both sides was excellent. At the conclusion of 200 yards, the 77th scored 239 against their opponents 236. At the conclusion of 500 yards, the Royal Marines stood 226 against the 77th's 216, leaving the Royal Marines a majority of 7 points. But now came the final issue at 600 yards, at which the Royal Marines scored 206 against their opponents' 221, leaving the latter winners by 8 points. The match was conducted under Major Phillips, R.M.L.I., Instructor of Musketry to the Walmer Depôt. Serjt.-Major Rendell and serjeants of the Royal Marines welcomed their opponents on arrival, and entertained them to an excellent lunch, and on conclusion of the match, escorted them back to barracks, where dinner was provided, about 150 sitting down.

80th Regiment. One hundred and forty-seven soldiers of the above regiment, who have just returned from South Africa, were on Saturday last dispatched from King's Bridge Station, Dublin, to join the 38th Regiment (the linked battalion), hard at work with summer drills on the Curragh, and already under orders for India. These tried young soldiers will, doubtless, be of great value to the sister regiment when embarking for foreign service, but they did not appear (though there were no absentees) to appreciate the opportunities which may present themselves of adding to their South African honours so fully as could be desired. Maybe, they recollect still the prices of commodities loved by the British soldier which held in Natal, and dreaded repetition. Have none had any furlough as yet?

83rd Regiment. Lieut. Brown and 2nd Lieuts. Burrows and Monteith have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

85th Light Infantry. The *Bombay Gazette* has the following:—"Considerable curiosity is evinced in military circles, in the case of Col. Appreyd, C.B., commanding the 85th K.L.I. This officer, it will be remembered, commanded a brigade in the Khyber column last year; and at the end of the 1878 Afghan campaign went home to Europe on short leave. On his return to take command of the brigade, it is stated he received a telegram at Aden, telling him that he need not rejoin, as he had lost his brigade command. This message the officer in question could not understand. He accordingly came up straight to Simla, and ventured to inquire the reason for this extraordinary procedure. His visit to Army Head-quarters was, however, of very little avail, for though the Commander-in-Chief, it is said, backed him up, the Government of India would have nothing to say to him. He (Col. Appleyard) was to take four months' leave in India; he would not be allowed to rejoin his regiment then and now on service, and had to go to Jullundhur, vegetate there, and brood over his undoubted wrongs. These four months have expired and the colonel is still kept on general leave, the anomaly being perpetuated of keeping an officer of high standing and experience away from his regiment while it is on service, and, as far as the public are aware, without any reasonable cause. If Col. Appleyard was unfit for his command, the Government were a long time discovering the fact, for he has for thirteen years been allowed to hold command of one of the smartest regiments in the British Army. It is also well known that this officer has always been held in high estimation by the military authorities both for his ability as well as efficiency. Both Sir Samuel Brown and Col. Appleyard have, however, done something, unknown to the public generally, to offend the higher powers, and hence we find two distinguished officers most unaccountably, and as far as appearances go, unjustly shelved." Major Beadon is to be promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy, vice Col. Appleyard, placed upon half-pay; Brevet Major White, from the adjutancy of the 2nd Oxford Rifle Volunteers, becoming major.

87th Fusiliers. Orders have been given for the regiment to be in readiness to proceed from Limerick to Guernsey and Alderney, in relief of the 107th. The command, vacant in consequence of the retirement of Col. Stevenson, who relinquishes the appointment to the regret of every officer and man of the regiment, all of whom recognised in him an able and thoroughly trustworthy "chief," devolves upon Brevet Lieut.-Col. Beazley, Brevet Major Todd becoming major. The company will be filled by Capt. Cox's transfer from the Supernumerary List.

89th Regiment. Lieut. Boyle is obtaining his company, vice Lieut. Vipan, retired.

93rd Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Archibald Butler the younger, of Faskally, died at Killiecrankie House, Perthshire, on the 19th inst., in his 45th year. The deceased obtained his commission as ensign by purchase in 1854. He served in the Crimea, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and the Turkish medal). He subsequently landed with the regiment in Calcutta in 1857, and served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, and was orderly officer to Col. the Hon. A. Hope at the relief of Lucknow (medal with clasp).

95th Regiment. Capt. Sparkes is a candidate for an adjutancy of Auxiliary Forces.

98th Regiment. Lieut. Preston, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

101st Fusiliers. 2nd Lieut. Saulez, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been posted to the 11th Bombay N.I., on probation.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. H. F. Wilson, late of the regiment, died at Cheltenham on the 3rd inst., aged 41 years. The deceased entered the Army, April 4, 1857; became lieut., July 7, 1859; capt., April 17, 1869, and retired lately by sale of his commission.

107th Regiment is under orders of readiness to move from Guernsey to Ireland, where it is proposed that it should occupy quarters at Buttevant.

108th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lock obtains the lieut.-colonelcy, vice Col. Browne, retired, Brevet Major Nicholson becoming major.

Rifle Brigade. Col. Godfrey Clerk, 3rd Batn., has been granted leave of absence to the 30th inst., pending his appointment to the Staff of the Madras Army as Adjutant-General. Lieut. Sherston, 4th Batn., is employed as A.D.C. to Gen. Sir F. Roberts, commanding the force operating in the Logar Valley, Afghanistan.

28th Brigade Depôt (Warwick). Col. Dunne, commanding, by the permission of Lord Leigh, held a brigade field-day in Stoneleigh Deer Park on Wednesday. The "general idea" was that a force encamped in the park, consisting of the 1st Warwick Militia and 2nd Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers, were directed to advance on Coventry, forcing the passage of the river Avon at the bridge in the park, held by an outpost of the enemy from Coventry, with four guns commanding the bridge. A portion of the attacking force crossed the river higher up, and taking the enemy in flank, whilst a direct attack was made on the bridge, a passage was effected, and the heights that command the river were occupied; but the enemy, who had retreated towards Coventry, being shortly after strongly reinforced, a general retreat was decided upon, and the attacking force recrossed the bridge and, followed up by the enemy, gradually retired on their original camping-ground, where the whole of the troops marched past. A detachment of the 6th Royal Warwick Regiment, under Capt. Wilson, found the enemy, and the battery of the Royal Artillery from Coventry, under Major Best, assisted in the operations, which were very successfully carried out, the Line, Militia, and Volunteers all doing their best to act as if engaged in real warfare. Lord Leigh, who is honorary Colonel of the 1st Warwick Militia, most kindly provided his regiment with refreshments after its march from Warwick, and at the conclusion of the review Col. Dunne thanked him for the generous manner in which he had placed his magnificent old park at the disposal of the troops, enabling them to have an instructive field-day, whilst thousands of spectators were gratified by the sight.

1st West India Regiment. A correspondent writes from Sierra Leone:—"Her Majesty's birthday was duly celebrated at Sierra Leone yesterday, May 29. H.M.'s gunboats Flirt and Forester and the Colonial paddle-wheel Prince of Wales were decked out gaily with flags. The American brig Fury, of Boston, also ran up colours in honour of the day. There was a review in the morning in the town of Freetown, near the eastern battery. At noon, his Excellency the Governor (Streatham) held a levée at Government House, Fort Thornton. In the evening, there was a grand dinner at the latter place. At about 7.45 a.m., the troops in garrison, consisting of four companies of the 1st West India Regt., formed in line near the eastern battery. There was a large concourse of spectators present. The Governor having arrived, the Royal salute was given, and then the gunners of the 1st West stationed on the adjoining hill, in Johnston's battery, fired seven rounds, the last report of which was followed by the sharp rattles of the Martinis in the town as the first round of the *feu de joie* passed up and down the ranks. The band here played the National Anthem, Governor and officials bareheaded. This having been three times repeated, the march-past began. The Governor and his officials as well as a brilliant staff of officers, Control, Medical, and Military, occupied the central space by the flag-staff. The four companies then passed in open column of companies, and repassed in quarter-column. The marching was very good, and the stalwart West Indians, in their exceedingly picturesque Zouave dress, presented a brilliant and soldier-like appearance, which would have been highly appreciated in England, and no doubt was by the flourishing and peaceful citizens of Freetown. The proceedings being now over, the soldiers marched, with their band playing and colours flying, through the town and up the steep ascent to their mountain fort on Tower Hill. At 12 noon a very large assembly was received by the Governor at his levée, the Naval and Military being in their fullest dress. The room was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. At the conclusion of the ceremony, refreshment having been partaken of, a general dispersion took place. The dinner in the evening was largely attended by the *élite* of Sierra Leone. It was most successful, and thoroughly worthy of our popular and hospitable Governor." Lieut. Haughton, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieuts. Clothier and Mackintosh, probationers for the Indian S.C., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Pay Department. Staff Paymaster and Hon. Major A. R. Rundle, paymaster of the 29th (Northampton) Sub-District, died suddenly at Bath on the 17th inst., aged 53 years. The deceased, who was in the Service previously as a combatant officer, and obtained the certificate of the senior department of the Royal Military College, was appointed paymaster June 3, and was for many years with the 23rd and 58th Regts.

Medical Department. The *Standard* says:—"The Treasury has sanctioned a grant of £500, to be expended in providing additional rewards for distinguished service, for distribution among the officers of the Army Medical Department." Considerable speculation was rife in India when the mail left as to the medical officer to be selected by the Marquis of Ripon for the office of surgeon upon his staff. Surg.-Major Moffitt was generally spoken of as first favourite for the coveted appointment, which the present incumbent has enjoyed for nearly 12 years. The names of one or two others have been mentioned as likely selections, and amongst them Surgs.-Major Ambrose and C. A. Maunsell. It was generally believed, however, that Dr. Moffitt, who is said to have considerable interest with the Marquis's family, would get the appointment.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Hertford. This regiment, which completed its annual training at Hertford on the 19th inst., was inspected on the 17th inst. by Col. W. H. Hawley, commanding the 33rd Sub-District, Bedford, who appeared to be satisfied with what he saw, and said that he should make a good report of the state of the regiment. The strength on the day of inspection was 25 officers and 749 non-commissioned officers and men, including the recruits who had been assembled since March 29 last. On the 14th inst., Brevet Major St. Leger, 71st H.L.I., who is about to leave in consequence of promotion, presented the officers' mess with a handsome silver-mounted claret-jug, in recognition of the kindness he has received from the officers during the time that he has been the adjt.; and on the 15th inst., Colonel Bruce Fellows and the officers entertained the county at a ball at the Town Hall.

Royal Flint Rifles. The adjutancy is about to become, vacant, Brevet Major Walwyn being required to rejoin his regiment, on promotion to a majority.

5th Middlesex (Royal Elthorne). Lieut. J. F. Walton son of Mr. T. Walton, of Maperton House, Somerset, died at Halifax, N.S., on the 18th inst., from the effects of an accident on May 11, while out shooting. The deceased was appointed to the regiment, Feb. 11, 1874.

Oxford. The regiment, which has won golden opinions at Aldershot by its smartness and soldierly behaviour on all occasions, leaves that station to-day for Oxford, on the completion of its training.

2nd Somerset. The ceremony of trooping the colours, never done before in Bath, was performed on Saturday last, by the recruits, numbering about 200 men, now under a preliminary training at the Militia Barracks. Capt. Conyers d'Arcy took command of the parade, and after wheeling the companies into line, inspected them, and then handed them over to Capt. and Adjt. Clarke. The manner in which the whole ceremony was performed reflected great credit upon those engaged, the bearing of the recruits being steady and precise.

1st Royal Surrey. The regiment completes its training at Aldershot to-day, and proceeds by rail to Kingston-on-Thames for disembodiment.

2nd Royal Surrey. This regiment, which completes its training to-day, was inspected at Guildford on Thursday by Col. Dean Pitt, C.B., commanding the 48th Brigade Depôt. The parade state showed some 800 men under arms, Lieut.-Col. Hartnell being in command. The drill and appearance of the men was most creditable, reflecting the greatest credit upon the officers, whilst, so far as physique is concerned, the men would hold their own against any Line regiment. Col. Dean-Pitt was evidently pleased, as well he might be, with the result of the inspection, which went far to show how valuable an auxiliary we possess in our constitutional force. This regiment was encamped during the training, but despite all inconveniences incidental to life in bell-tents in wet weather, the accoutrements were clean and well put on. Altogether, the 2nd Surrey are to be congratulated most heartily upon the result of the present year's training.

2nd Royal Tower Hamlets. The regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Halkett, assembled at Victoria Park Square on Monday, and afterwards proceeded to Aldershot, where it is encamped on Redan Hill for its period of training.

2nd Royal Lanark. The remains of the late Major W. S. Dixon were conveyed from London to his seat at Bellisle, Ayr, and were buried on Wednesday in Alloway churchyard. The following officers from Lanark were present at the funeral:—Col. Buchanan, Capt. Dixon, Lieuts. J. Thomson-Carmichael, Hon. L. Ogilvie, and Napier, Surg.-Major Adams, and Qrmr. Blackwood. Major Dixon was a J. P. for Lanark and Deputy-Lieutenant of Ayrshire. The recruits of the regiment, numbering 200, assembled at Lanark Muir on the 7th inst. for the annual training.

Royal Perth. Capt. Grogan, 42nd Foot, obtains the adjutancy.

Carlow Rifles. The regiment assembled on Monday last for its annual training, mustering 414 men. The following officers were present:—Col. Keogh (in command); Major Butler; Capts. Butler, O'Brien Butler (Hon. Major), and Headley; Lieuts. Lawe, Eustace, and Lloyd; 2nd Lieuts. H. G. Crawford, A. G. Crawford, and Wolfe; Major and Adjt. Tanner; and Surg.-Major Rawson.

Wicklow Artillery. The regiment, which assembled on the 31st ult. for training, is under canvas on the Murragh. There are 340 rank and file and 31 non-commissioned officers. The officers are:—Major Bayly (in command), Capts. Hoey, Howard Brooke, Heighington, and Welch; Lieuts. Howard, Tighe, and Magee; Capt. and Adjt. Evans, and Surg.-Major Brew.

The following regiments, 24 in number, complete their training to-day (Saturday), and will be dismissed at the places indicated:—Artillery—Royal Glamorgan, at Swansea; Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles, at Dunbar; Suffolk, at Ipswich (this regiment has trained at Landguard Fort); and the Yorkshire, at Scarborough. Engineers—Royal Monmouthshire, at Monmouth. Infantry—1st, or East Devon, at Exeter; Royal South Lincoln, at Grantham; 3rd Middlesex (Royal Westminster), at Hounslow; Northampton and Rutland, at Northampton; Nottingham (Royal Sherwood Foresters), at Newark; Oxford, at Oxford; 1st Royal Surrey, at Kingston-on-Thames; 2nd Royal Surrey, at Guildford; 1st Warwick, at Warwick; North York Rifles, at Richmond; Armagh Light Infantry, at Armagh; Cavan, at Cavan; Royal Southdown Light Infantry, at Downpatrick; Fermanagh Light Infantry, at Enniskillen; Kildare Rifles, at Naas; Kilkenny Fusiliers, at Kilkenny; Leitrim Rifles, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Royal Meath, at Navan; and the Wexford, at Wexford.

The following regiments are under orders to assemble on Monday morning for their annual training, the recruits having previously undergone their preliminary drill:—Royal Cumberland, at Carlisle (train at Brackenben Moor); 2nd, or North Durham, at Durham (train at Redcar Camp); 1st Royal Lancashire, at Lancaster; 3rd Royal Lancashire, at Preston (train at St. Anne's-on-Sea Camp); 6th Royal Lancashire, at Ashton (train at Kingholm Camp); Royal London, at Finsbury; 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, at Bath; Royal Sussex Light Infantry, at Chichester, Royal Westmoreland Light Infantry, at Carlisle (train at Brackenben Moor); 6th West York, at Halifax (train in camp). All the above are in England and Wales. In Scotland three regiments assemble on Monday:—Edinburgh Queen's Light Infantry, at Glencorse (train in camp); Fife Artillery, at Cupar (train at Dunbar Barracks); and the Forfar Artillery, at Montrose. In Ireland, ten regiments assemble on Monday:—West Cork Artillery, at Kinsale; Dublin County Light Infantry, at the Curragh; Royal Dublin City, at the Curragh; Galway, at Loughrea; Galway Artillery, at Galway; King's County Rifles, at Birr (train in camp); Longford Rifles, at Longford (train in camp); Queen's County Rifles, at Maryborough (train in camp); 1st or South Tipperary Artillery, at Duncannon Fort; North Tipperary Light Infantry, at Clonmel. Of the 23 regiments, it will be observed that a large proportion go into camp. Up to to-day, the number of regiments which have completed their training is 90, viz., 67 in England and Wales, three in Scotland, and 20 in Ireland. There will be an addition to this list of completed trainings on Tuesday next of the Monaghan and the Tyrone Fusiliers, which assembled on the 3rd inst.

We are requested to state that the literary examination of Militia subalterns for commissions in the Line will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners, at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on Friday, Oct. 8 next, and following days. Applications for permission to attend this examination must be made in accordance with the instructions contained in para. 10, Clause 21, Army Circular, 1880, and must reach the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War Office, not later than Aug. 15 next.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbighshire Hussars. The regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. T. Naylor Leyland (late 2nd Life Guards), assembled for the annual eight days' training at Denbigh on June 12, and was inspected by Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry, on the 17th and 18th inst. On the 17th, the inspecting officer minutely inspected each troop separately in the field, and on the following day the regiment, which is only seven privates below its maximum establishment, paraded in marching order for inspection. After the usual parade movements and sword-exercise had been performed, Col. Leyland, and subsequently Col. Thesiger, put the regiment through a series of field movements, at the conclusion of which the inspecting officer addressed the regiment, and expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with its general appearance and the smart manner in which the various movements and sword-exercise had been performed, and also with the great improvement which had taken place in the regiment since he last inspected it in June, 1878. The Denbigh troop, which was judged by the inspecting officer to be the best turned-out troop in the regiment, was awarded the badge, which is to be worn by each member of the troop for a year. In the competition for swordsmanship, mounted, Corpl. Richards, Llangollen troop, won the first prize, a cup, presented by Col. Leyland; Pte. White, Wrexham troop, taking the second prize, a cup presented by Major Barnes. Pte. Roberts, Serjt. D. Williams, and Pte. Conway, of the Denbigh troop, and Corpl. Richards, Llangollen troop, respectively won the prizes of £4, £3, £2, and £1, presented by Mrs. Leyland for the four men best turned out on the morning of the inspection. Corpl. Richards, Ptes. Edwards and Owen, A Troop; Corpl. Forrester, Ptes. White and Bithell, B Troop; Pte. Williams, Qrmr. Roberts, and Pte. Jones, C Troop; Serjt. Barker, Pte. Davis, and Corpl. Jones, D Troop; won the troop prizes for swordsmanship. In addition to the above prizes, Col. Leyland awarded prizes of £1 each to 50 men, selected from those who, having attended all the preliminary mounted drills, were recommended by the captains of troops as having been punctual, attentive, and well turned-out on every parade during the week. The annual regimental ball will take place at Ruthin in the winter.

Duke of Lancaster's Own. At his inspection of the regiment on Thursday, Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger complained of some of the members being absent without leave. They did not, he said, seem to appreciate the oaths they had taken, but were under the misapprehension that if they were volunteers they could do as they liked. He contrasted the "Duke's Own" in this respect with the Lancashire Hussars, not a man of which regiment absented himself.

The Pembroke completed its training last Thursday. The Ayrshire will be dismissed on Monday. There are now only seven regiments to assemble, out of the 39 The first training commenced on April 12, and the last regiment on the list meets on Sept. 23.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

London Rifle Brigade. In accordance with their annual practice, the Brigade went into camp on Mitcham Common on the 17th inst., since which time there has been a large number of men under canvas, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Haywood. Each day there has been a drill at six in the morning, and another in the evening, while all the ordinary duties have been carried out thoroughly. The camp will be officially inspected to-day.

20th Middlesex Rifles. The annual inspection, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gore Browne, took place on the Horse Guards Parade on Saturday last. The inspecting officer was Col. Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards. The regiment mustered 589 of all ranks. On reaching the parade, the men were formed up in column, and then most carefully inspected, company after company, by Col. Fremantle. After wheeling into line, Major Sir W. Charley put them through the manual, and the adjutant, Major Hotham, put them through the bayonet exercise. Col. Browne then put the regiment through various battalion movements. The regiment ultimately formed square, and Col. Fremantle expressed his entire and unqualified approval of what he had seen, mentioning the march-past, skirmishing, and bayonet exercise as being exceptionally good, and added that it would be his pleasing duty to make a most favourable report of the inspection. The regiment was formed into eight companies, under the command of Capts. Harty, Rice, Wickenden, Russel, Blackstone, Long, Whewell, and Robbins.

23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifles were officially inspected on Saturday last by Col. Gipps, Scots Guards, in the Temple Garden. The regiment mustered 362 of all ranks, and paraded in six companies under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bulwer, Q.C. After the usual salute, Col. Gipps made an inspection of the ranks, and the corps then marched past, this being followed by the manual and firing exercise under the senior major. At the termination of the inspection, Col. Gipps expressed his gratification at the work done, and said he should report favourably,

46th Middlesex paraded on Saturday on Hampstead Heath, 450 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Routledge, and drilled in volley-firing by half-battalions, which was particularly well done; and other work, concluding with the attack. The regiment was entertained at supper by its most hospital, indefatigable, and deservedly popular commanding officer.

1st Surrey Rifles. The inspection took place on Saturday last, at head-quarters, Camberwell, when there was a muster of 340 of all ranks, in addition to about 100 cadets attached to Dulwich College. At the close of the ceremony, Lieut.-Col. Gardiner informed the regiment that Col. Sprot, who had inspected them, had expressed himself highly pleased with the drill and appearance of the battalion.

At a rough computation, something like 12,000 men will be under arms to-day in the Metropolis, the principal parades being called, as they usually are at this period of the season, for the annual Government inspections. On the parade-ground of Wellington Barracks, that fine brigade of artillery (3rd Middlesex), which gained such high praise at the field-day on Easter Monday, will be inspected by Col. Waller, R.A. The brigade will probably have 900 men on the ground. The St. George's (11th Middlesex), who have for the last three years been regaining lost ground, will pass the ordeal in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. The new adjutant (Capt. Bircham) has effected some striking reforms in this battalion, which is still as efficiently led as of yore by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, and we hope to see a turn-out of 600 men. The Queen's Westminster will have 800 men on parade, under Lieut.-Col. the Duke of Westminster, for inspection in Hyde Park; and the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) about 900 in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital, where it will be inspected by Col. Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards. All who have watched the career of the latter regiment for many years, but especially the last five, need hardly be assured that it will pass the inspection with extreme credit. It is a model battalion, the working of which might be copied with advantage by many in the country. On the Horse Guards parade the 2nd London, which last year had 740 men on parade and returned 962 efficients, will be inspected, but cannot have the fine muster (920) of its sister-regiment on Saturday week. The Central London Rangers (40th Middlesex), which is also inspected this evening on the parade-ground of the Albany-street Barracks, is one of the few regiments which does its work without undue show and ostentation, though for efficiency, numbers, and soldierly bearing it need not fear comparison with any other regiment in Middlesex. While leading in the general accession of numbers to its ranks, a noticeable feature is that there are no under-sized or ill-formed boys in the ranks of the 40th, a point on which we think inspecting officers might, with advantage to the Service, be more particular; while it has an experienced soldier at its head in the person of Lieut.-Col. Malet, who was for close on 20 years in the Grenadier Guards, with which he was present in the Crimea. In the Regent's Park the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade will be inspected, and many other regiments will be engaged in other work.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

1st Bengal Cavalry. Surg. J. E. C. Ferris has been confirmed in medical charge, vice Surg.-Major A. J. Dale, M.B., officiating Deputy.-Surg.-Gen. Kurum Force, who has resigned his regimental appointment.

9th Bengal Cavalry. Head-quarters and two squadrons left Cabul on the 8th ult. for service with Sir F. Roberts's force in the Logar Valley.

17th Bengal Cavalry left Cabul on the 8th ult. with Sir F. Roberts's force, for service in the Logar Valley.

2nd Bengal N.I. Capt. A. Harden, wing-officer, has been appointed station Staff officer at Benares, vice Major Cumberlege, appointed officiating wing-commander, 1st Bengal N.I.

5th Bengal N.I. Lieut. Read, wing-officer and quartermaster, has been appointed adjt., vice Stoddart, promoted.

36th Bengal N.I. Major J. W. A. Michell, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Little, seconded for service on the Staff, and Capt. G. T. Thomson, wing-commander, vice Michell.

2nd Goorkhas are employed in the Logar Valley with the force under Sir F. Roberts, having left Cabul on the 8th ult. with the infantry under Brigdr. Baker's command.

3rd Goorkhas. The Lahore paper says:—"Some weeks ago we expressed our satisfaction that Col. Lyster, V.C., had succeeded to the command of the gallant 3rd Ghoorkas, and our conviction that at the first opportunity this distinguished officer would fully justify our sense of his merits. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that we note the prominent part which the 3rd Goorkhas took in the battle of Mushaki, and the skill, firmness, and determination of Col. Lyster so conspicuously displayed in Sir Donald Stewart's decisive action."

5th Goorkhas left Cabul on May 8 with Sir F. Roberts's force, for service in the Logar Valley.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. It is officially announced that "the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Hazrat Shah, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in the action fought at Shahjui on Oct. 24, 1879, on which occasion, during the charge, he cut down one of the leaders of the enemy, and was chiefly instrumental in killing the chief, Sahibjan, whom he was the first to attack."

3rd Punjab Cavalry. Two squadrons left Cabul on the 8th ult. with the cavalry of Sir F. Roberts's force, for service in the Logar Valley.

5th Punjab Infantry left Cabul on the 8th ult. with the force under Sir F. Roberts, for service in the Logar Valley.

3rd Sikh Infantry left Cabul on the 8th ult., attached to the force under Sir F. Roberts, for service in the Logar Valley.

2nd Bombay Light Cavalry. Col. H. P. Sykes, commandant, has retired from the Service on the ordinary pension of £365 and an annuity of £296 12s.

21st Bombay N.I (Marine Battalion). Col. Carnegy has been appointed to the Nusseerabad Brigade of the Bombay Army, vice Brigdr. Little, going home. Lieut.-Col. Sturt will act as commandant.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 19, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. J. Wolseley, K.C B., G.C.M.G., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 22, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date June 23, and the current year must be understood.]

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. G. H. Maddison resigns his commission.

1st Dragoons—2nd Lieut. R. Robertson to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Wells, promoted.

2nd Dragoons—2nd Lieut. W. C. Middleton to be Lieut., vice Turnor, deceased (May 6); 2nd Lieut. J. C. Hamilton to be Lieut., vice Leader, resigned (May 19); 2nd Lieut. A. W. M. Richards, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Middleton, promoted.

7th Hussars—Brevet Major H. M'Calmont, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Reid, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces (May 18).

10th Hussars—Sub-Lieut C. M. Greenfell to be Lieut. (Nov. 11, 1878).

12th Lancers—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. C. Le Quesne, having completed five years' service as Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay (June 5).

13th Hussars—Lient. W. Christie to be Capt., vice Maunsell, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; 2nd Lieut. FitzRoy J. W. Farquhar to be Lieut., vice Christie (both dated May 19).

15th Hussars—2nd Lieut. C. E. Browne to be Lieut., vice Webbe, seconded for service on the Staff (May 15).

21st Hussars—Major G. F. Kaye to be Lieut.-Col., vice Wake, retired on half-pay; Capt. A. H. Taylor to be Major, vice Kaye (both dated May 19).

Scots Guards—2nd Lieut. T. L. Hare, from the 24th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Dalison, seconded.

2nd Foot—Lieut. H. L. Dawson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 19).

6th Foot—2nd Lieuts. W. J. Newell and F. G. R. Ostrehan have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C.

7th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. Beauchamp to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bennett, retired on a pension (May 26); Supernumerary Capt. G. A. Sweny to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Beauchamp (May 26).

8th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. J. Evans to be Lieut., vice Fletcher, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Feb. 25); 2nd Lieut. J. B. Edwards to be Lieut., vice Balfour, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 11); Lieut. O'Donnel C. Grattan to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Ruck, promoted (April 29).

9th Foot—Lieut. H. A. Armitage to be Adjt., vice Lieut. James, promoted.

10th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. Du Buisson to be Lieut., vice Chamier, resigned (May 26).

11th Foot—Major E. Birch to be Lieut.-Col., vice M'Causland, retired on a pension; Capt. F. Watson, to be Major, vice Birch; Lieut. G. D. Stawell to be Capt., vice Watson; 2nd Lieut. L. H. Vidal to be Lieut., vice Stawell (all four dated May 19).

13th Foot—The retirement from the Service, receiving a gratuity, of Capt. H. R. Bate, dated Nov. 24, 1877, is cancelled; Capt. H. R. Bate retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major (Nov. 24, 1877).

16th Foot—Lieut. E. C. Murray, from the 9th Foot, to be Capt., vice Paterson, seconded, from April 13, 1880, for service on the Staff (June 22); Lieut. L. C. Grubbe to be Capt., vice Fawkes, retired.

18th Foot—Capt. W. G. F. Cockburn retires on temporary half-pay; Lieut. G. H. J. Moore has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 2).

19th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. Pearson, from the 12th Lancers, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cotesworth, promoted.

21st Foot—Capt. W. Thorburn retires on a pension.

22nd Foot—Lieut. R. H. Rattray has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 23).

24th Foot—Lieut. H. O'Donnell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25).

25th Foot—Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25).

30th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major D. R. Vandeleur retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

32nd Foot—Brevet Major C. E. le M. Cherry, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Hardinge, retired on a pension; Lieut. C. F. A. Turnbull to be Capt., vice Trueman, retired on a pension (both dated May 26).

35th Foot—Capt. W. F. Kelly, from half-pay, late 8th Foot, to be Capt., vice Russell, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

37th Foot—2nd Lieuts. J. R. Parkinson to be Lieut., vice Hand, resigned (Oct. 11, 1879); W. H. Thackwell to be Lieut., vice O'Connell, promoted (Dec. 17, 1879); A. D. B. Buckley to be Lieut., vice Forrest, promoted (April 17).

38th Foot—Lieut. A. de V. Smith to be Capt., vice Morrisey, retired on a pension (Jan. 24).

41st Foot—Lieut. F. F. Rudman to be Capt., vice Hughes, retired on a pension (May 19); Capt. W. E. Roberts, from half-pay, late 7th Foot, to be Capt., vice Shaw Kennedy, retired on temporary half-pay.

43rd Foot—Lieut. J. H. Williams, from the 53rd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Duncan, resigned (May 8).

47th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. G. Berkeley to be Major, vice Cleather, seconded for service on the Staff (May 12).

48th Foot—Lieut. (now Capt.) S. A. Dodd to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Fair, promoted (March 15).

49th Foot—Lieut. E. Rhodes, from the 66th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Ponsonby, promoted (April 8); Lieut. E. Burney, from the 66th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Otway, resigned (April 10).

50th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. L. Birch to be Lieut., vice Brock, promoted (March 20).

53rd Foot—2nd Lieut. J. H. Williams, from the 43rd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Murray, promoted (April 3); 2nd Lieut. A. R. Cole-Hamilton to be Lieut., vice Williams, transferred to the 43rd Foot (May 8).

54th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. D. W. Hickman to be Lieut., vice Harris, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 30).

57th Foot—Major J. R. K. Tredennick to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Clarke, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. C. Picot to be Major, vice Tredennick; Supernumerary Capt. A. N. Hayne to be Capt., vice Picot (all three dated May 8); 2nd Lieut. G. A. Robertson, from the 81st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Litton, who exchanges.

60th Foot—Lieut. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh to be Capt., vice Lloyd, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (May 8); Lieut. W. D. Stuart, from the Bedford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Boultbee, promoted; Lieut. W. A. H. Beach, from the Royal North Gloucester Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ryder, promoted.

61st Foot—2nd Lieut. S. Humphery to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Irving-Noble, 28th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 21).

62nd Foot—Lieut. J. F. Inglis to be Capt., vice Wodehouse, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 19); 2nd Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

66th Foot—2nd Lieut. E. Rhodes, from the 49th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Price, promoted (March 4); 2nd Lieut. E. Burney, from the 49th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Rhodes, transferred to the 49th Foot (April 8); 2nd Lieut. H. Lynch to be Lieut., vice Burney, transferred to the 49th Foot (April 10).

68th Foot—Capt. C. Covey to be Major, vice Kay, retired on a pension (May 26).

76th Foot—Lieut. J. R. King to be Capt., vice Logan, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 9).

78th Foot—2nd Lieut. and Adjt. R. Graham-Campbell to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. G. R. V. Hume to be Lieut., vice Sandeman, promoted (both dated March 5).

79th Foot—Lieut. J. M. Brown retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

81st Foot—Lieut. B. A. Satterthwaite to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Faircloth, retired on a pension (May 26); 2nd Lieut. T. E. F. Litton, from the 57th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Robertson, who exchanges.

89th Foot—Capt. J. A. M. Vipan retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

90th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. O. White to be Lieut., vice Parkinson, deceased (Jan. 7).

91st Foot—2nd Lieut. W. A. L. Fox has been permitted to assume the surname of Pitt in addition to and after that of Fox.

97th Foot—Lieut. F. F. Hilton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25).

98th Foot—Lieut. G. A. Chapman to be Capt, vice Cooper, retired on a pension (April 28).

101st Foot—Lieut. T. W. C. Leathem, from the 61st Foot, to be Capt., vice Jeffares, retired on a pension (June 22); Lieut. E. P. Browne to be Capt., vice Mills, retired on a pension; Lieut. M. A. F. Taylor has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25).

102nd Foot—Capt. J. E. V. Rogers to be Major, vice Stevens, retired on half-pay; Lieut. G. A. Mills to be Capt., vice Rogers (both dated May 26).

104th Foot—2nd Lieut. B. Stewart to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Cooke, 101st Foot, promoted (April 17).

107th Foot—2nd Lieut. T. H. Howe to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Campbell, 35th Foot, promoted (Nov. 15, 1879).

109th Foot—Lieut. St. J. J. St. Leger to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Murphy, who has resigned that appointment (Dec. 6, 1879).

Rifle Brigade—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., having completed five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay (June 14); Brevet Major R. B. Lane, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wilson, retired on a pension (May 19).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. W. J. H. Bond has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25).

Staff—Major and Brevet Col. R. H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 60th Foot, aide-de-camp to her Majesty, from Ass'st.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., North Britain, to be Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Aldershot, vice Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Lord W. F. E. Seymour, Coldstream Guards, whose period of service on the Staff has expired (July 1).

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. G. G. Munro, having completed thirty years' full-pay service, has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Comy-Gen. of Ordnance; Comy. G. A. Brunett has been placed on retired pay, under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880; Assist.-Comy. H. P. Burt has been placed on retired pay, under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (all three dated June 17); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. H. Morgan to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance; Assist.-Comy. E. Heath to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (both dated June 1).

The following officers, having completed 30 years' full-pay service, are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement, viz.:—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. G. J. Pirkis to be Hon. Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. H. Young to be Hon. Deputy-Comy.-Gen.

Medical Department—Surg.-Gen. C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., Hon. Physician to her Majesty, is granted retired pay (May 26); Surg.-Gen. E. Gilborne is granted retired pay; Surg.-Major G. F. Churchill, M.B., retires upon temporary half-pay (May 11). The retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg., granted to Surg.-Major E. A. Gibbon, in the *Gazette* of March 5, 1880, is dated March 12, 1880, instead of March 6, 1880, as therein stated.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. J. Hammond, R.A., to be Vet.-Surg., 1st Class (June 3).

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain of the 1st Class the Rev. R. Halpin, M.A., has been placed on permanent half-pay (July 1).

BREVET.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. G. J. Wigram, Coldstream Guards, to be Col. (May 24); Lieut.-Col. J. C. Le Quesne, 12th Lancers, to be Col. (June 5); Capt. S. T Collins, retired, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major (May 30).

The following promotions to take place, consequent on the death, on May 18, of Lieut.-Gen. F. A. Whimper, C.B.:—Major-Gen. J. H. Wingfield to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. Rickman, from half-pay, late Brigade Depôt, to be Major-Gen.; Major F. Longfield, 8th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. T. Morgan, 25th Foot, to be Major (all dated May 19).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. J. C. H. Gibsone, Col. of the 17th Lancers, placed upon the Retired List on May 21:—Lieut.-Gen. J. T. Grant, C.B., Col. of the 94th Foot, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. Lord A. C. L. FitzRoy, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Major and Brevet Col. F. G. T. Deshon, from half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be Major-Gen.; Major J. F. Henley, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. A. Bridge, 21st Foot, to be Major (all dated May 21).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. H. D. Griffith, C.B., Col. of the 5th Lancers, placed upon the Retired List on May 22:—Lieut.-Gen. A. Low, C.B, Col. of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. J. Daubeny, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen. (both dated May 22).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. G. M. Hill, Bengal S.C., placed upon the Retired List, May 25:—Major-Gen. H. Nicoll, Bengal S.C., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. Greenaway, Madras S.C., to be Major-Gen.; Major A. A. le Mesurier, 14th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. M. Brander, 24th Foot, to be Major (all dated May 25).

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, upon May 26, 1880, of Lieut.-Gen. H. S. Rowan, C.B., Col.-Commandant, R.A.:—Major-Gen. E. Price, C.B., R.A., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. G. V. Johnson, R.A., to be Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. Sharpe, half-pay, late 55th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. Williams, 8th Foot, to be Major (all dated May 27).

To be Honorary Captains.—The under-mentioned Assistant-Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment:—J. Roberts (since deceased) (May 23, 1879); P. Riordon (May 23); H. E. Mitchell (Dec. 4, 1879).

To be Honorary Lieutenant:—Deputy-Assistant-Commissary J. Walshe (Dec. 4, 1879).

MEMORANDA.—Major-Gen. A. H. L. Fox has been permitted to assume the surnames of Pitt-Rivers in addition to and after that of Fox. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. W. W. Johnston, half-pay, late 1st West India Regt., retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (April 1).

The under-mentioned officers, having completed five years' service as regimental Lieut.-Cols., are placed upon half-pay, from June 21, 1880, in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 21, 1880:—Brevet Cols. A. Nugent, 2nd Dragoons; A. G. M. Moore, 4th Hussars; E. T. St. L. MccGwire, 1st Foot; G. H. Waller, 7th Foot; G. P. Prevost, 23rd Foot; J. A. Ruddell, 25th Foot; H. de R. Pigott, 70th Foot; J. I. Macdonell, 71st Foot; H. Kent, 77th Foot; F. E. Appleyard, C.B., 85th Foot; N. Stevenson, 87th Foot; H. E. T. Williams, 108th Foot.

INDIA OFFICE, June 21, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. F. M. Birch and J. W. McQueen, C.B., and Major G. H. W. Hoggan (all three dated April 4); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. E. Stewart (April 14); and Major T. Cadell, V.C. (April 17).

To be Majors:—Capts. E. P. Ommanney (Feb. 7) and M. O. Boyd (April 4).

To be Captain:—Lieut. R. H. Forrest (April 11).

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Major:—Capt. H. F. Woodcock (March 27).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors H. T. O'Reilly (March 24) and A. A. Davidson (April 1).

To be Major:—Capt. R. J. McGhee (May 1).

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major:—Surgs. P. R. Martin, M.D., J. P. McDermott, A. E. Dalgairns, P. N. Mookerjee, J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D., H. M. G. Archdall (all six dated April 1).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major H. W. Harris (April 4).

To be Captain:—Lieut. J. W. Anderson (April 25).

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major:—Surg. G. W. R. Hay, M.D. (April 1).

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major G. W. C. Plowden, Bengal S.C. (April 4).

To be Majors:—Capt. (now Major) R. O. Vyvyan, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. A. Boyd, Bengal S.C. (Jan. 25); Capt. O. W. Braine, Bombay S.C. (April 17).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 25, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date June 26, 1880, and the current year must be understood.]

Royal Artillery—Capt. T. Gaskell, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt., vice Howard, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery (May 25); Capt. W. L. Hutchinson, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt., vice Firebrace, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery (June 1); Capt. H. Geary, on the Seconded List, retires, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. A. C. Bailward, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Thackeray, placed upon the Seconded List; Lieut. C. F. Magrath, from temporary half-pay, to be Lieut., vice Carter, deceased (June 12); Lieut. H. H. Champion, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Bourke, placed upon the Seconded List; Paymr., with the hon. rank of Major, S. Williams retires upon full pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 1).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., half-pay, late 34th Foot, to be Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen, North British District, vice Major and Brevet Col. R. H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 60th Foot, transferred to another appointment; Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. N. Stevenson, half-pay, late 87th Foot, to be Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Cork District, vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. T. Goldsworthy, half-pay, late 91st Foot, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. F. Butler, C.B., half-pay, late 69th Foot, to be Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Western District, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. F. Hamilton, C.B., half-pay, late 4th Foot, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (all three dated July 1).

INDIA OFFICE, June 24, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Sub-Lieuts. F. L. Jones, 54th Foot (dated April 20, 1877, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1877); G. J. Shaw, 18th Foot (dated July 3, 1877, but to rank from April 1, 1878).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. G. F'A. Gavin, 15th Hussars (dated Oct. 10, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 25, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date June 26, 1880, and the current year must be understood.]

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Capt. W. Yeldham resigns his commission; Lieut. E. J. Kinsey to be Capt., vice Craig, promoted (June 1); Lieut. J. S. Exham resigns his commission.

West Cork—Lieut. W. J. Stoyle to be Capt, vice Cade, resigned (May 19).

Royal Cork City—Lieut. T. E. Sherlock to be Capt; 2nd Lieut. W. W. Norman to be Lieut.

Fife—Arthur Halkett Moubray, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 10).

Galway—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—James Alexander Campbell and Thomas Kane Bunbury (both dated May 7).

Royal Lancashire—Lieut. F. C. Batson to be Capt. The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. M. de Berry, H. L. Ferguson, W. E. Thiselton, and R. C. Drury.

Limerick City—Lieut. W. P. Ball resigns his commission.

Northumberland—The undermentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Frederick Augustus Shafto Steele and Percy Frederick Williams (both dated June 5).

Suffolk—Major H. Whitbread is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. Capt. J. W. D. Adair resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

INFANTRY.

2nd Royal Cheshire—Sub-Lieut. J. A. Arnott to be Lieut. (June 30, 1877). The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. F. Christian and A. E. Binyon.

Royal Cumberland—Capt. and Hon. Major F. Trimmer to be Major, vice L'Estrange, resigned; Lieut. the Hon. H. C. Lowther to be Capt., vice Trimmer, promoted (both dated June 12).

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—John Christopher Weguelin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Derby—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Woolnough to be Major, vice Roberts, resigned; Lieut. A. L. Salmond to be Capt., vice Woolnough, promoted.

2nd Derby—Lieut. W. G. Turbutt to be Capt. (April 17); John William Gascoigne Roy, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Essex—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: A. E. Impey-Lovibond and R. B. Colvin.

Royal Glamorgan—The under mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. H. Calland and R. Harrison (both dated June 1); Edmund Harry St. George Gilbert, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 9).

Hampshire—The permission granted to Capt. J. May to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement, notified in the *London Gazette* of April 1, 1879, is cancelled, consequent on his appointment to the 1st Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps as Capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. Combe to be Lieut.

Hertford—Major E. Ibbetson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

East Kent—Frederick Howard Forestier Walker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Royal Lancashire—Lieut.-Col. T. Sheppard is granted the hon rank of Col.

5th Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. M. A. G. Wyatt to be Lieut. (May 8).

Royal North Lincoln—Herbert Edward Pretyman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal London—2nd Lieut. T. S. Rogers resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster—Capt. G. H. Brand to be Major, vice Turner, resigned (June 5); Lieut. D. D. Young resigns his commission; Daniel Fitzgerald Tuthill, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 31).

4th, or Royal South Middlesex—2nd Lieut. M. J. Lawlor resigns his commission.

Royal Elthorne, or 5th Middlesex—2nd Lieut. F. W. Adams resigns his commission.

Northumberland—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Potts resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—E. W. Tennant and A. Finlay (both dated May 24).

The (King's Own) 2nd Stafford—Lieut. R. B. Stanier to be Capt (May 24).

2nd Royal Surrey—Lieut. H. T. S. Lightfoot to be Capt.

The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Capt. and Hon. Major R. Kirkwood resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Lieut. T. D. Moore to be Capt., vice Kirkwood, resigned (both dated May 25.)

1st Warwick—2nd Lieut. R. M. Macleod to be Lieut. (May 31).

Worcester—Alexander Colin Cazalet Campbell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 14),

1st West York—Capt. and Hon. Major J. L. Reid to be Major, vice Hewett, resigned (June 4).

4th West York—Capt. W. E. Hilliard, 105th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Burton, promoted Major in 14th Foot (June 4).

5th West York—Arthur Blewitt, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 5).

Royal Perth—Lieut. J. H. Kerr to be Capt. (June 10); Capt. E. G. Grogan, 42nd Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Oldham, 79th Foot, appointed provisional Capt. Instructor at the School of Musketry (June 4).

Renfrew—Frederick Maitland Adamson Murray-Honey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (May 31).

Armagh—Capt. G. V. Drogo, Viscount Mandeville, from the Huntingdon Militia, to be Capt. (June 3).

Royal North Down—Capt. R. F. Ward resigns his commission.

Dublin County—Capt. and Hon. Major E. A. Mansfield resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Dublin City—G. K. Torry, Esq., to be Capt. (June 9); John Mayne Edwards, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 10).

Kildare—Capt. W. H. C. Grattan resigns his commission.

Londonderry—Capt. and Hon. Major W. E. Scott resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Meath—2nd Lieut. T. B. Hamilton to be Lieut.; Surg. J. M'Barry resigns his commission.

Queen's County—John Michael Sweetman-Powell, Esq, to be Capt. (June 3).

North Tipperary—Ernest Mortimer Griffin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 10).

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—Lieut. H. Gore resigns his commission.

Westmeath—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—G. L. J. J. G. Nugent, P. H. A. O'Hara (both dated June 2).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

Berks—Lieut. A. H. Garland resigns his commission.

Derbyshire—William Lewis George Palmer-Morewood, gent., to be 2nd Lieut (supernumerary).

Royal North Devon—Lieut. H. Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, to be Capt.

Leicestershire—Lieut. C. Marriott to be Capt., vice Craven, resigned.

Middlesex—Capt. W. H. Harfield to be Lieut.-Col, vice Rickards, resigned (June 7).

Royal Wiltshire—Lieut. the Hon. E. J. Arundell resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. W. J. Grove to be Capt., vice Herbert, resigned.

1st West York—Lieut. H. H. Taylor resigns his commission.

The following military operations will be studied, as illustrations of the principles of tactics, at the Garrison Instruction classes in India during the year which commenced on June 15, 1880:—1, Outposts of the Prussian X Division before Paris, 1870-71; 2, Affair at Gallegos, 1810; 3, Denniwitz, 1813; 4, Action of Nachod, 1866; 5, Kellerman's movements at Austerlitz, 1805; 6, Rapp's charges at Austerlitz, 1805; 7, Prussian Artillery at Worth, 1870; 8. Action at Burkerfords, 1866; 9, Action at Munchengratz, 1866; 10, Passage of the Po, 1796; 11, Action on the Redinha, 1811.

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Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Soldiers of the Victorian Age, 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall).—Rendelsholme, 2 vols. (Remington).—Dickens's Dictionary of London, 1880 (Charles Dickens).—Précis of Official Papers, No. 1 (W. H. Allen).—Kremer's Graphic Railway Guide for June.—Classic and Italian Painting: Architecture, Gothic, and Renaissance (Sampson Low).—Time, for July.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HOPEFUL.—Mr. Childers gave full information on the point in Parliament this week.

D. A. N.—Apply to "Army Medical Department, Scotland Yard," by letter, and you will receive full particulars as to entrance, pay, quarters, and the cost of uniform, &c.

H.—We cannot insert your letter. Entertainments of the kind are private, and are not regulated by "Service" rules. If the Colonel exacts more than is his right, in consideration of his position, the other officers can make a fitting representation.

A.—Can be ascertained at any outfitter's, or at the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, 117 Victoria Street, S.W. Of course, he must belong to the mess.

A COLONEL.—You will notice, by the *Gazette* of Tuesday last, that all necessity for the publication of your letter has now passed.

H.—The abolition of the seniority brevet would entail so much personal hardship upon individuals, that the suspension of the Warrant is bound to be sanctioned. Already there are cries on all sides of supersession, and the Linesmen are the injured ones in all instances. By doing away with these promotions by seniority, their position would be rendered even worse than it is now. The members of the Royal Commission saw this, and would not recommend the discontinuance of the brevet, and the fact of their having decided against the system cannot fail to carry weight, when the matter again comes forward for consideration, as it must do shortly.

SENIORITY BREVET.—The paras. stand thus:—Sec. D, para. 20—"A qualified major shall be eligible for promotion to lieutenant-colonel. (*f*) By brevet, if senior in the Army rank of major, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General officers, provided such vacancy occur before the 1st October, 1880." Sec. C, para. 18—"A qualified captain shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of major after six years' service in our Army. (*d*) By Brevet, in succession to a major promoted under Art. 20 (*f*), if senior in the Army rank of captain, and if on full pay, or in any position in which his service is recognised as full-pay service." Surely this is plain language enough. If promotion is stopped for majors, it must be stopped for captains also.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880.

IN a letter to the *Times*, which published this day week an extract from Sir Garnet Wolseley's second report to the Secretary of State for War on the answers sent to him by the landdrosts and magistrates of the Transvaal and Natal, respecting the conduct of the troops, Mr. W. H. Russell has announced his intention of laying before the War Office statements which he says will, in his opinion, justify the bulk of the allegations he made in his letter to the *Daily Telegraph* concerning the indiscipline of some of the soldiery in South Africa. The letter was written on October 10, and seems to have been a long time in reaching the *Daily Telegraph*, for it did not appear, we think, till November 20, and it was not till the last days of December, 1879, or the first days of January of the present year, that Sir Garnet Wolseley directed Colonel Brackenbury to draw up a form in which questions based on the several allegations were addressed to the landdrosts and magistrates confining their answers to the period between July 1 and October 10, 1879. It may be remembered that the authorities of the Horse Guards called Sir Garnet Wolseley's attention to the letter in which these allegations were published, and that his Excellency at once telegraphed a denial of all of them in terms of the most forcible description. The writer was "the victim of a hoax," and the statements were "gross exaggerations and transparent untruths." The Adjutant-General, by order of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, requested that the telegram of Sir Garnet Wolseley to be published by the *Daily Telegraph*, in compliance with his Excellency's desire, but the despatch in which his Excellency forwarded the report of the landdrosts of the Transvaal, and in which he commented on Mr. Russell's statements, was addressed to the Secretary of State for War, and not to the Adjutant-General. On a question from Sir W. Barttelot, the then Secretary of State for War promised to produce the despatch and report, which were duly presented to the House of Commons and printed among the Parliamentary papers. Mr. Russell's reply to the despatch, and his observations on the nature of the inquiry originated by the General-in-Command in South Africa, was addressed to the *Daily Telegraph*, and although it was largely noticed in the Press, it did not obtain the advantages which were secured for the despatch and report by their publication as a Parliamentary paper. A second despatch written by Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War on March 27, accompanied by a report from the magistrates of Natal, was laid on the table of the House of Commons last week, and it is with reference to that report, and to the comments of his Excellency upon his letters and statements, that Mr. Russell has written to the leading journal to intimate that he intends to address the Secretary of State for War, who may, if he pleases, lay the paper before Parliament. The main question to be settled is whether indiscipline existed, and to what extent it prevailed, among the troops; and whether the officers, placed in circumstances of great difficulty, were empowered and able to deal with it properly. No one can doubt that the regimental officers would do their duty if they could, and that they desired to preserve order and to protect the civil population. In the face of recent legislation, and of further steps in the same direction, the means of punishing crime and maintaining discipline among troops, constituted as our Army is at present, became of paramount importance, especially when soldiers are quartered in parts of her Majesty's dominions where there is no adequate police force or competent civilian organisation.

As an officer, if not as a gentleman, Major O'Beirne would do much better to leave the question of which he has given notice, unasked. He intends on Monday night to ask the Secretary of State for War if he would explain why the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces has been exempt from the rule limiting the tenure of Staff appointments to a period of five years, in view of the fact that his appointment as a General officer on the Staff of the Army dates from July 15, 1856. The Duke of Cambridge is *not* "the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces." His Royal Highness is "Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief," under the terms of "a letter of service." The motive of this question is plain enough.

As we intimated some time ago was probable, the difficulties which stood in the way of the appointment of Colonel Godfrey Clerk, Rifle Brigade, as Adjutant-General of the Madras Army have been removed, and Colonel Clerk will shortly leave for India, to enter upon the performance of duties for the discharge of which he has undoubted qualifications on all professional grounds.

A Departmental Committee has assembled at the War Office, under the presidency of Lord Morley, to inquire into the condition of the Scientific Corps.

Our Aldershot correspondent writes:—"It is to be hoped the intelligent foreigner was not present at a recent field-day at this station, when, at a crisis in the operations, an Artillery gun-carriage became disabled, and no span-wheel being discoverable in any direction, had to be left in a helpless condition for several hours.

In evidence of the injustice which the Line officers are suffering, owing to their supersession by the First Captains of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, we could point to one station in the Mediterranean, where, out of ten majors of the Ordnance Corps, nine were junior as captains to the five senior captains of the last Line regiments which had arrived there. By abolishing the brevet now given to the senior captains of the Army, complaints would become general. Indeed, at such a serious disadvantage would the Linesmen be serving, that the Clause in the Royal Warrant must be expunged, for no Secretary of State for War could possibly sanction the carrying-out of an arrangement which would result in great hardship and universal discontent.

Colonel W. J. Williams, C.B., succeeds to the vacant regimental colonelcy in A Brigade, R.H.A. This officer has been noted for home employment, and it is probable will receive a command before the end of the year.

The War Office having decided to form an artillery station at St. John's Wood, A Battery A Brigade has moved there during the week from Aldershot, having been for some time under orders.

Colonel Gordon has received six months' leave of absence to travel in China. This very proper exercise of the power of the authority was made in reference to the resignation of his commission, which Colonel Gordon tendered on being refused leave to proceed from India to the Celestial Empire.

It is not quite certain, we hear, whether Colonel Napier Sturt will carry out his expressed intention of retiring from the Guards.

The detention of Lord Lytton in India is mainly due to a consideration of the risk which would be incurred by his young children in a journey across country, in the very hottest time of the year. Hence the unusual appearance of two Kings of Brentford,—or of the sun and moon together in the Hindoo empyrean.

Sir D. Lysons will probably begin his term of command at Aldershot with a stiff field-day or two, and then work down gradually to healthy regular exercise and "exercises."

We hear that it is very likely the opinion of military and Indian experts in favour of retaining supremacy and control at Candahar in some form or other, will prevail with the Government. The position of affairs in Afghanistan may be "reassuring," but it is quite certain that we shall "drop it like a hot potato," as soon as we can.

We are glad to learn that the senior Assistant-Commissaries-General of the Ordnance Store Department, who were deprived of promotion to Deputy-Commissary-General, to which they had been looking forward, by the operations of the new Warrant, are being granted the highest rate of retirement it is in the power of the War Office to offer them, viz., £599 per annum—£1 less than they would have been entitled to had they attained the higher rank. This liberality in the treatment of old and most deserving officers will meet with the approval of both the Service and the public.

Somebody has made a wonderful discovery, viz., that officers on full pay of regiments employed on the personal staff of Civil Governors of Colonies need not be seconded under the terms of the present Royal Warrant, and so it has been decided to restore all officers so employed to the establishment of their regiments. A meaner way of saving money has never been devised. The effect will be to throw all the trouble and expense of a company upon a number of unfortunate subalterns, who are at the same time denied the rank which should accompany that command, in order that a few pounds may be saved to the Exchequer. The regiments affected by this ruling at the present time are the 13th, 26th, 35th, 57th, and 91st, all of which have lately been deprived of a step of promotion which would otherwise have passed to them.

The nomination of Sir Garnet Wolseley to the G.C.B. was according to modern usage. He is now the only lieutenant-general on the establishment with that honour. Among the Generals, there are twelve or thirteen; in the rank of major-general, there are but two, one of whom is Lord Chelmsford. There was some idea that Sir Garnet Wolseley would be confirmed in the rank of General, which he had in South Africa, but that is apparently deferred for the present. He got nothing, we believe, for his services in the Quartermaster-General's Department, under Sir Hope Grant, in China. It may be said that as Lord Chelmsford's local rank was not confirmed, it could not be expected that Sir Garnet Wolseley should receive such a mark of favour; but independently of the consideration connected with the previous, and indeed recent, services of each, we do not think there is a parallel between the two cases. There can be no doubt that the prestige of the British power in South Africa received a blow at Islandwana, Zlobane, and the Intombi, which the victory at Ulundi did not cure, nor the sight of Cetewayo in chains and the Zulus prostrate compensate. The great delay which occurred between the first and second invasion of Zululand, the fact that a British column was shut up so long in Ekshowe, and the very preparations which were made to meet our barbarous antagonists in the field, created the impression that our power was subjected to a severe strain, and much encouraged the hopes of our enemies in the various dependencies. The Boers were elated at the prospect of regaining their independence, and the native Chiefs everywhere regarded with the most intense interest the mode and end of Sir Garnet Wolseley's dealing with Sekukuni, hitherto the unconquered and defiant master of the Lulu Mountain, in the heart of the Transvaal. In obedience to instructions from home, Sir Garnet Wolseley had, with perhaps too much alacrity, reduced the strength of the British force in South Africa to a point which many thought dangerous; but the result proved that his judgment was sound, and that he had quite enough for his work. The instant he had settled the political affairs of Zululand, and had hunted down Cetewayo, he addressed himself to the Transvaal difficulty—Dutch and Kafir. As to the former, whatever may be the outcome, it is enough to say that the Boers were everywhere encountered by the sight of a British camp, and that not a shot was fired in anger, nor any resistance attempted to the assertion of the Queen's supremacy, while Sir Garnet Wolseley was in the Transvaal. As to Sekukuni, it would seem as if it were necessary to point out that no neater, cheaper, or more skilful operation was ever effected by a British General than the march on the Lulu Mountain, and the attack and storming of the position which had resisted two Boer commanders and the efforts of a column of British troops commanded by an officer of approved reputation. The climate, the time of year, the distance, the rivers, the transport, each and all presented obstacles to the enterprise; but with a happy combination of caution in preparation and of daring in execution, it was conducted with the most perfect success. The result so far has been that no Kafir chief, from the sea to the Zambesi, dares to question our power or to disturb the peace. It is a result which deserves recognition.

The stations of the Cavalry regiments in Great Britain for the winter will most probably be as follows:—3rd Dragoon Guards (if brought over from Ireland), Manchester; 5th Dragoon Guards, Brighton; 7th Dragoon Guards, Aldershot; 3rd Hussars, Colchester; 4th Hussars, Aldershot; 5th Lancers, York; 6th Dragoons, Norwich; 11th Hussars, Hounslow; 15th Hussars, Shorncliffe (on arrival from India); 16th Lancers, Woolwich; 18th Hussars, Leeds; 21st Hussars, Edinburgh.

General Garfield, the possible President of the United States, was in early life a boatman, a carpenter, a very poor, hard-working boy; but he became a scholar and a soldier, and he is in tastes, manners, and appearance a perfect gentleman. He was a school tutor, then a schoolmaster, and when the great war of 1861 broke out, he volunteered for the field, and—hey, presto!—the student-boatman was a colonel! But, wonderful to say, he won credit—and battles—in his new calling, and was selected as Chief of the Staff to General Rosencrantz in Western Virginia. A man of rare natural ability and great parts, he moved ever upwards and onwards in the House of Representatives, edited newspapers, and acquired a high reputation as a writer and speaker on financial subjects. The Staff College or the highest class of advanced students at Woolwich could not turn out a more accomplished man. General Hancock, the Democrat candidate, is a soldier by profession, and a very good one too.

A difficulty has arisen with regard to the promotion of Veterinary-Surgeon B. L. Glover, R.A., for active service at the Cape. This officer, as we lately announced, was strongly recommended to the notice of the War Office for the rank of First-class Veterinary-Surgeon, in recognition of the zeal and ability he displayed throughout the recent operations. It is held, however, that by the terms of the present Warrant, no latitude is extended to the military authorities to grant special promotion in the case of an officer who has not completed the given limit of twelve years' service. It will be seen from this how well justified the complaints are of the members of the Army Veterinary Department of a want of encouragement.

The pious pilgrimage of the Empress Eugénie has, it seems, stirred the Natalians to erect a monument to the gallant and unfortunate Prince in whom ended the hopes of a dynasty, and subscriptions are solicited for the purpose.

A Lieutenant-General of distinguished service writes:—"A large number of the old officers of the Army are highly pleased with the excellent leading article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of June 19. It touched the matter of short service with a point—*tetigit acu*—and is a complete answer to those who profess partiality for an Army of boys, instead of seasoned soldiers, and non-commissioned officers—the backbone of the troops—of ten years' service. A sufficient Reserve could be secured, if enlistments were for ten years. Weed the men at the end of that time, and encourage good and sound soldiers to continue for ten or eleven years more, a pension in prospect, and the country would be well served; the men would consider their regiment their home, and *esprit de corps* would be promoted, as it cannot be with the present shifting system."

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 19, 1880.

Assistant-Paymaster Edward Worth Newenham has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

ADMIRALTY, June 22, 1880.

Surgeon James Long Sweetman, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 21st inst.

ADMIRALTY, June 23, 1880.

Navigating-Lieutenant Frederick William Jarrad has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 16th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant William Frederic Snowden has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

ADMIRALTY, June 24, 1880.

The following promotions have been made from the 23rd inst. :—

Commanders Leicester Chantrey Keppel, Hector Brabazon Stewart, and Martin Julius Dunlop, to be Captains in her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenants Harry Francis Hughes Hallett, Samuel Lane Osborne, William Robert Clutterbuck, and James Lacon Hammet, to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet.

Sub-Lieutenants Henry Edward Kellett, Henry Robert Peel Floyd, Walter Vernon Anson, Pieter Gerhard Voltelin Vander Byl, Harold Charrington, Oliver Young, Edward Joseph Bain, Frank Massie Royds, Henry Coare Kingsford, James Henry Cunningham East, and Joseph Honner, to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Commander—Adolphus de G. Sutton, to the Inflexible.

Lieutenants—Count F. C. Metaxa, to the Euphrates; R. N. Ommanney, to the Duke of Wellington; and J. S. Clarke, to the Agincourt; Lewis E. Wintz, to the Revenge, as flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Hamilton; Alfred L. Winsloe, to be flag-lieutenant to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves, during the cruise of Reserve Squadron.

Sub-Lieutenants—Hugh B. Barton, to the Forester; Charles T. Gimlette, to the Minotaur; Morris E. L. Thompson, to the Liberty.

Midshipman—Seymour G. Erskine, to the Garnet.

Naval Cadet—Edmund P. F. G. Grant (entered in the Britannia as a colonial naval cadet).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. James de Glanville, to the Duke of Wellington.

Chaplains—Rev. Frederick A. Gace, to the London; Rev. William A. Rutherford, to the Asia; Rev. William Dearden, to the Naval establishments at the Cape of Good Hope.

Paymaster—Edward W. Newenham, to the Griffin.

Assistant-Paymasters—G. A. Hoskyn, to the Audacious; Frederick H. M. Whitfield, to the Woodlark (in charge).

Engineer—W. G. Starling, to the Nankin, for service in the Bullfrog.

Gunners—Richard Hutson, to the Inflexible; Charles Cochran, to the Hecate; Thomas G. Hamblyn, to the Cambridge, for service in the Sabrina; M. J. Ahern, to Asia, for Tay.

Boatswain—John Read, to Hector.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Benjamin Birch, Moville, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Five Mile Point, vice Jones, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—Charles Spencer, Fethard, to be chief boatman, Moville, vice Birch, promoted.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. W. Hylton Jolliffe, was at Constantinople on June 14.

Arab is being thoroughly repaired at Keyham. Her engines have been removed for a thorough repair in the shop, and she is to be fitted with a new set of boilers now in course of construction at Keyham. The sum allowed for her repair is £13,741, and the work is expected to be completed about October next.

Assistance, Capt. C. E. Buckle, has commenced her series of home transfers by embarking the 5th Company of the Transport Branch, Army Service Corps, at Woolwich, for Ireland. She left Queenstown for Weymouth on Thursday.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday morning from Holyhead. She exchanged the usual salutes with the flagship, and after discharging a few supernumeraries, left again for Portsmouth, where she arrived last Sunday, and will have her refit completed.

Charybdis, Capt. Charles F. Hotham, left Hong Kong on April 24 for England, *viâ* Manilla and Singapore, where she was relieved by the Curaçoa, and left for England, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope.

Cherub, Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton, has returned to Harwich from Heligoland, previously putting-in at Sheerness.

Cockatrice, Com. H. T. Grenfell, remained on service in the Danube according to last accounts.

Comus, Capt. James East, arrived at Hong Kong on May 5.

Condor, Com. Day, arrived at Malta on June 10 from Palermo, and left on Saturday evening to join the fleet at Castellamare.

Crocodile, Capt. F. P. Doughty, is ordered to be ready to embark troops by Oct. 1.

Curaçoa, Capt. W. H. Cuming, left Singapore to join the flag, after relieving the Charybdis in May.

Defence, Capt. A. T. Thrupp, A.D.C., was taken into Plymouth Sound on Tuesday. She made a trial of her machinery outside the Breakwater on Thursday.

Dreadnought. It is intended to still further provide against accidents during rapid-gun practice by a contrivance which will prevent the gun being run in for reloading until it has recoiled about 18 inches. Should the arrangement answer when subjected to experiment, it will be fitted to all ships provided with automatic loading gear.

Duke of Wellington. The flag of Admiral Alfred P. Ryder has been struck, and that of Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley has been transferred from the Asia to the Duke of Wellington, during his absence in London as president of the Atalanta Committee of Inquiry.

Encounter, Capt. the Hon. A. D. S. Denison, was at Hong Kong on May 7, under orders to proceed to Shanghai on May 25, to take up the duties of senior officer on that part of the station.

Euphrates, Capt. Charles J. Brownrigg, is ordered to be completed by Aug. 18, this ship, it being understood, having to begin the trooping season rather earlier than usual, having to call at the Cape to embark troops for Bombay.

Euryalus, Capt. R. D. King. Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., is about to visit Madagascar in his flagship, and it is hoped that, by his friendly offices, the difficulty which has arisen between the Governments of France and Madagascar may be adjusted.

Falcon, Com. B. F. Clarke, has left the coast near Smyrna for Constantinople, where she will remain for about three weeks, then visit the Piræus and Smyrna and return to the Sea of Marmora.

Fawn, Capt. Wharton, is still employed surveying in the Sea of Marmora.

Foam, Lieut.-Com. Julian A. Baker, went out of dock at Sheerness on Tuesday, and made her trial trip on Wednesday. She is to leave for the Cape station on July 7.

Frolic, Com. S. H. Rickman, left Singapore on April 28; anchored in Aujer Roads, Java, May 1; reached Seychelles, May 22; and left for Aden the following Saturday, hoping to be in England by the end of July.

Hector, Capt. Richard Carter, left Spithead last Friday for Southampton.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart., arrived at Malta on June 11 from Constantinople and Venice. She will undergo some slight repairs and be ready about the 16th, when she will proceed to join the fleet.

Industry, Staff Com. W. T. Tregidgo, was paid off at Devonport Dockyard on Saturday last, under the superintendence of Capt. A. T. Thrupp, of the Defence, and placed in the 4th division of the Reserve.

Iris, Capt. E. H. Seymour, having shipped her new steel foremast, left on Wednesday for the Mediterranean.

Jumna, Capt. George Parsons, is ordered to be ready to embark troops by Sept. 18.

Lord Warden, Capt. Lindesay Brine, left Spithead on Wednesday last for Queensferry.

Malabar, Capt. J. S. Grant, is ordered to be ready for sea by Sept. 14.

Merlin. Lieut R. H. Paul, who is appointed to the command of this vessel, served as sub-lieutenant in the Defence with the Channel Squadron from March, 1865, until promoted to the rank of lieutenant, April 21, 1866. On Aug. 1 following he was appointed to the Cruiser, Com. Morgan Singer, fitting for the Mediterranean, and in her left Spithead, on the 27th of the same month. She afterwards visited Gibraltar, Port Mahon, and Beyrout, and in February, 1867, left the latter place to visit the northern ports of Syria. She returned to Malta June 16, and on July 23 left again for a cruise. The cruiser shortly afterwards had a narrow escape of being wrecked. It appears she left Spezzia on the morning of Oct. 7, but on the following night the Admiral received a telegraphic communication that she was in distress in the neighbourhood of Massa. She encountered a very heavy gale from the south-west, and was driven on to a lee shore near Avenza, where she anchored. Her cable parted during the night, but the second anchor, which she let go close to the beach, fortunately held her. The seas broke clean over her, putting her fires out, and she was for some hours in great peril, but she did not touch the ground. She lost several sails, as well as an anchor and cable. In Feb. 1868, she was at Alexandria, and after next visiting the coast of Syria, Malta, Corfu, Ayas, and Rhodes, returned to Malta, June 6, 1869. Com. William Swinburne was, on the 1st of the month last named, appointed to succeed Capt. Singer, and in her visited Palermo, Naples, Leghorn, Port Mahon, Gibraltar, and Cadiz. Com. George G. Duff was appointed to succeed Com. Swinburne on Sept. 28, 1869, and on Nov. 29 the Cruiser again left Cadiz for a cruise, but returned in the following month. In Feb. 1870, she was at Malaga, and on leaving there on March 29 got on shore at the Point, but was floated off without having sustained any injury. Lieut. Paul returned in her to England, and was paid off at the close of 1870. On June 1, 1871, he was appointed to the Glasgow, Capt. T. M. Jones, for passage to the East Indies, and on Oct. 7 removed in the Dryad, Com. George Parsons, at Bombay, and returned in her to England, and was paid off in May 1872. On Jan. 9, 1873, he was appointed to the St. Vincent, Com. Henry Hand, and in Aug. 1873 was transferred to the Thalia, Capt. H. B. Woollcombe, at China, where on Nov. 22 following he obtained command of the Mosquito, gunboat, and commanded her until Sept. 18, 1877. It was the misfortune of Lieut. Paul, when in command of the Mosquito (as we remarked in November, 1877), to meet with a Capt. Lyell, of Chefoo, and the fact of making his acquaintance under somewhat awkward circumstances put Lieut. Paul to the expense of fully £100. "Not having before us the whole of the evidence upon which an intelligent jury at Hong Kong arrived at the conclusion that the officer in command of the Mosquito was in the wrong, we cannot take upon ourselves to declare he was in the right. But we have a strong suspicion that Capt. Lyell must have grossly interfered with the salvage duties on which the Mosquito was engaged, before such stringent measures as removing the Chefoo captain from the wreck and taking him on board the Mosquito would have been decided upon by Lieut. Paul. When Capt. Lyell arrived on board her Majesty's ship, he would have appeared to have acted with unreasonable temper, and with ways as peculiar as those of the 'heathen Chinee;' and though we can sympathise with a person who is interrupted in the interesting operation of salving, we cannot understand why he should have desired to throw Assist.-Paymr. Jennings overboard. For expressing this wish to so suddenly terminate the career of Mr. Jennings, and for impeding Lieut. Paul in his efforts to save the cargo of the wreck, Capt. Lyell was taken before the Consul, and was straightway fined £55. But the Chefoo captain was not to be snuffed out in that manner, and failing to get the satisfaction he desired in his own place, he moved the scene of the trial to Hong Kong, false imprisonment being the charge. He valued his liberty for that short time at 2,000 taels, but he has been awarded 300. This is the reverse of pleasant for Lieut. Paul, especially as he has now gone on half-pay, on being relieved of his command at the expiration of his term of service, and we hope the fact of his having won the day in the consular court may be taken as proof that he only acted for the best, but 'caught a Tartar.'" He subsequently studied for some time at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

Neptune. The hydraulic loading-gear underwent a preliminary trial at Portsmouth on Friday, and everything is now completed for the firing trials at sea, the date for which has not been yet fixed. Besides the new indicators, the guns are to be tested after each round.

Orontes, Capt. R. J. Kinahan, is ordered to be ready to embark troops by Aug. 1.

Raleigh, Capt. C. T. Jago. The Secretary to the Admiralty informs us that a telegram has been received from Comdre. Wilson, at Sydney, New South Wales, dated June 19, stating that the Raleigh had arrived, but that no shipwrecked people were found at Amsterdam.

Seagull. Com. Mather Byles, who is appointed to command this ship, vice Heron, invalided, entered the Navy in March, 1854, and previous to his promotion to lieutenant, May 22, 1861, served in the Firebrand, 6, Com. J. M. Bruce, on the North-America and West-India station, when he was appointed additional for disposal to the Nile, 90, Capt. E. H. Barnard, flagship of Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., on the same station, and remained until the close of 1861. On Aug. 20, 1862, he was appointed to the Excellent, Capt. R. S. Hewlett, C.B., and remained until the spring of 1863. He served in the Gibraltar, 81, Capts. J. E. Prevost and Robert Coote, in the Mediterranean, from Sept. 11, 1863, until paid off, Jan. 12, 1867; and again served in the Excellent from March 26, 1867, until Aug. 1 following, when he was transferred to the Lord Warden, 20, Capt. W. R. Rolland, fitting for the Mediterranean; and on June 12, 1868, was appointed to the Hibernia, flagship at Malta, for gunnery duties, from which ship, on Nov. 28, 1870, he was again appointed to the Lord Warden, 18, for special gunnery duties, and was promoted to commander Feb. 13, 1873. He was second captain in the Devastation from Feb. 10, 1874, until the close of that year; and from Aug. 20, 1875, until Oct. 2, 1877, he served successively in the Aboukir and Urgent at Jamaica. He has commanded the Durham, 17, drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve, at Sunderland, since April 12, 1878.

Serapis, Capt. Guy Twiss, is ordered to be ready to embark troops by Sept. 24.

Superb. The alterations to the engines, rendered necessary by the discovery of defects at the trial trip, are now approaching completion, and the authorities hope she will be ready for sea before long. Since the purchase of this vessel from the Turkish Government, she has undergone some very extensive alterations, in order to increase her stability and enable her to carry heavier guns than she was originally built for.

Tamar, Capt. Royse, is ordered to be completed by July 21.

Torch, Com. W. C. H. Selby, left Malta on Wednesday, June 16, to join the fleet at Naples, her previous orders for Athens having been cancelled.

Tyne, Com. J. E. Stokes, having undergone a series of repairs at Chatham Dockyard, was last week taken out of the repairing basin. She afterwards proceeded to Woolwich, where she will take on board a quantity of stores for Zanzibar and other naval stations on that coast.

Valiant. Capt. W. C. Chapman, who has commanded this ship since Jan. 1, 1878, and who has been awarded a good-service pension, entered the Navy in 1841, and served as mate in the Caledonia, under the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., at Devonport, from Dec. 8, 1847, until promoted to lieutenant, Nov. 1848, when he was appointed additional of the Asia, 84, Capt. Robert F. Stopford, flagship in the Pacific of Rear-Admiral Phipps Hornby, C.B., and returned in her to England, and was paid off in 1851. On June 29, 1852, he was appointed to the Trincomalee, 24, Capt. Wallace Houstoun, fitting for the Pacific, and remained until 1856. On April 8, 1858, he was appointed to the command of the Spitfire, 5, paddle vessel, on the West Coast of Africa, and was promoted to commander June 17, 1859. He was inspecting commander in the Coastguard Service at Fleetwood from Jan. 10, 1861, until April 22, 1862, when he was appointed to the command of the Ariel, 9, sloop, at the Cape of Good Hope, and brought her to England and paid her off at the close of 1864. He commanded the Winchester, 12, drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve at Aberdeen from May 4, 1865, until posted, April 11, 1866. His next appointment was on April 20, 1871, to the command of the Dido, 8, fitting for the Cape of Good Hope and the West Coast of Africa. After visiting Sierra Leone, Accra, Lagos, Fernando Po, Kabenda, Congo, Loanda, Cape Coast Castle, Jellah Coffee, Bonny, &c., in August 3, 1872, she was at Sydney, and afterwards visited the Fiji Islands, for the purpose of settling disputes between certain planters, who refused to recognise the government *de facto*. She returned to Sydney at the close of 1873, and soon afterwards went to the assistance of the French man-of-war (l'Hermite), which had been totally wrecked on the rocks at Wallis Island. She was at Levuka in July, 1874, at Kandavu in August, and at the close of the year returned to Sydney, with King Cocobau and his two sons on board, from the Fiji Islands. On the melancholy death of Comdre. Goodenough, Capt. Chapman assumed command as commodore *pro tem.*, and the Dido afterwards visited Hobart Town, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., sailed for England in January, 1876, with the old crews of the Renard, Beagle, and Sandfly, and was paid off in May following. This ship left Plymouth Sound on Saturday for the River Shannon, to embark fleet-men, after which she joins the Reserve Squadron at Portland.

Vestal, Com. Dashwood G. Tandy, arrived at Malta on June 5 from China, on her way to England to pay-off, and left on Saturday, June 12, for Spithead, calling at Gibraltar. Notice is given to the officers, seamen, and marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the slave and tonnage bounties awarded for 18 slaves and the slave-dhow Mahoulli, captured on Nov. 26 and Dec. 6, 1878, by this ship, will commence on Tuesday, the 29th inst., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W." The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £49 1s. 1d.; commander, £142 5s. 2d.; third class, £39 2s. 3d.; fourth class, £26 1s. 6d.; fifth class, £15 12s. 10d.; sixth class, £13 0s. 9d.; seventh class, £9 2s. 6d.; eighth class, £5 4s. 3d.; ninth class, £2 12s. 1d.; tenth class, £1 6s.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Capt. Thomson, was undocked last week at Portsmouth, and is to be ready for sea by the beginning of July.

WARRIOR, Capt. R. G. Douglas, left Spithead for Portland last Friday.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—C. F. Coward, naval schoolmaster, of the Shannon; John A. Evans, quartermaster, of the Flying Fish; Alex. Wightman, serjeant, R.M.A., of the Rupert; George C. Robinson, ward-room steward, of the Terror; John Bailey, armourer, of the Alexandra; Richard Pengelly, engine-room artisan, of the Growler; Thos. Dale, stoker, of the Tenedos; R. J. H. T. Coombe, stoker, of the Phœnix; Wm. Hibbs, Chas. Simmonds, and Malcolm Hanking, of the Coastguard; and Fredk. Little, private, R.M.L.I.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

A most interesting paper was read at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday by Mr. J. K. Laughton, M.A., mathematical instructor and lecturer in Naval History at the Royal Naval College, on "Naval Promotion, Arithmetically and Historically Considered." As the lecturer justly remarked,—"The interest which attaches to the subject of Naval promotion is by no means personal, or even technical; it belongs equally to every one who has the good of his country at heart; for it directly affects the well-being of that Service which has been pronounced in repeated Acts of Parliament, 'the wall and fence of the kingdom.' It is on our officers as much as on our men that the strength of the Navy depends; and their increased efficiency is of at least as much national importance as an extra inch or two of iron on the sides of our ships, or a few additional foot-tons to the striking energy of our shot." Mr. Laughton is no believer in the several schemes which have been adopted in times past to create a steady flow of promotion. In his opinion, retirement schemes are a fallacy, and have all failed in their object, as a necessary consequence of the system adopted, for he says:—"If at any time old officers are all retired, and the lists filled up to their complement with young, or comparatively young, men, it ought to be needless to point out that nothing but 'a bloody war, or a sickly season,' can have much effect on these lists for many a long day. And meantime, promotion in the junior lists stagnates. The lieutenants run on to 14 or 15 years, and the sub-lieutenants to five or six. This stagnation is peculiarly a grievance of the present time, and I believe I am right in attributing it to a reaction from the extensive retirement of seven years ago. By-and-by there must, in the course of nature, come a time when the promotion will quicken itself, which will, again, be followed by a period of stagnation. Now, this stagnation, as I understand it, is a very disheartening thing. As the years pass over an officer's head, there seems to be no escape from it. According to the system of promotion, virtually by seniority, which has continually gained ground, and which, in the absence of distinguished service, is probably the best that can be devised; according to the system of retirement which has been adopted with such general approval, I must say that, for myself, I see no help for it. If a lieutenant, of, say, 23, has to wait for his promotion till a captain of 40 retires at 55, or an admiral of, say, 50, grows old and retires at 65, it does not need an accountant to tell you that he will be 38 before he is made a commander. This is the present, and peculiarly the present view of the case. But there is another which inherently belongs to it, and has belonged to it for the last 80 or 90 years, and that is, that the number of lieutenants so far exceeds that of commanders or captains, that from the very nature of numbers, there is no present or future possibility of promotion for a very great many of them—just at present for seven out of every nine; and in past years for a still greater proportion." The gist of Mr. Laughton's remarks was that he would suggest the necessity of doing away with the entry of children as Naval cadets. "I believe," said the lecturer, "that young officers, passed into the active Service at the age of 18, might have their capabilities tested by a real and severe competitive examination; and at the age of two or three and twenty, might be subjected to such further examination as was found advisable. But it is needless for me to go into detail on this point. Our chairman, with a wider experience and more practical knowledge than mine, has already—six years ago—enunciated proposals which would serve admirably as the basis of any future discussion. It is enough, then, to say that I believe, by some such course, a body of officers trained to the very highest pitch could be got together; and I do not see that others, who failed of the required high standard, would—entering with a clear knowledge of the conditions—have any further claim on the country. They can continue to be in the Service; but except under special and peculiar circumstances, are out of the line of promotion. I think that of lieutenants so trained and qualified, from whom alone, under ordinary circumstances, all staff appointments are to be made—who alone are in the line of promotion—the number might be fixed comparatively low, three or four or five hundred; probably the smaller number would be sufficient; and that this number might be supplemented to any necessary extent by those officers who had fallen short of the high standard for the staff, and still more, I think, by officers from the Merchant Service, who, under such conditions as might be decided on, would serve for a commission as sub-lieutenants or lieutenants. Their doing so would give them wider experience in the command of men than they can possibly get on board merchant ships, and would, therefore, render the men efficient as officers of the mercantile marine; and on the other hand, their experience of the discipline and training of the Royal Navy would render them in fact, as in name, a Royal Naval Reserve. Now, I can see two objections which may be made to this. Firstly, that officers so introduced for temporary service would fall short of that high scientific standard that is now an essential. I read continually in the papers that it is necessary for Naval officers to know as much mathematics and physical science as a Wrangler from Cambridge. This, of course, is utter rubbish, and I am glad to be sure that it is so, otherwise I should have to say that our Navy is in a very bad state, for I have the best possible means of knowing that few indeed of our Naval officers have any knowledge of mathematics worth speaking of. I could wish that of these there were more. There are, no doubt, many questions of nautical science, which cannot be resolved without a fair knowledge of mathematics; and we must have amongst our officers a sufficient number of men equal to grappling with these, whenever and wherever they occur. But on the other hand, I can conceive the possibility of a lieutenant keeping his watch, drilling his quarters, mustering his division, and doing all the duties of an ordinary lieutenant, without more mathematics than the multiplication table. Secondly, I can conceive it being objected that the standard of seamanship is lower in the Merchant Service than in the Navy. I am not qualified to pronounce on this point; but I have heard it stated the other way; and I should like to ask the captain of such a ship as, say, the Northumberland, or the Alexandra, or any other large ironclad, whether he would sleep more quietly through the middle watch, on a wild dark night, if the deck was in charge of a young lieutenant, fresh from the gun-room and Greenwich, with all the glories of three ones: or of a lieutenant of what we now call the Reserve, with five or ten years' experience as a watch-keeping officer on board a Cunard or Peninsular and Oriental steamer. And independent of this, the Admiralty has recognised the capability of these officers, by commissioning a number of them as sub-lieutenants and lieutenants of the Reserve; by appointing several of them to the ships of the Reserve squadron for a cruise—as was done eight or ten years ago; and by acknowledging them as a stand-by in case of war. If they are fit to officer our ships in time of war, they are equally so, to a smaller extent, in time of peace; and any such objection falls to the ground. On the other hand, the suggestion seems to me to offer many advantages. It would—to begin with—prevent the block continually recurring in the Lists of the Royal Navy: it would improve the efficiency of the Reserve: it would be a commercial gain, by improving the efficiency of officers of merchant ships; and it would be a national gain, by bringing the whole seafaring interest of the country more into unison with the Navy, and doing away with much of that jealousy which cannot but be a source of weakness. It used to be our boast that we were strongest at sea, because we had more sailors than any other country; as our Navy is at present constituted, this great source of national strength is put altogether on one side. In conclusion, then, I would suggest as a possible remedy for many of the difficulties which the state of the *Navy List* now presents:—1. The establishment of a highly-trained body of officers, who should occupy efficiently the place inefficiently occupied in former days by those favoured by birth or interest. 2. The recurrence to the system of permitting and encouraging officers of the mercantile marine to enter, as sub-lieutenants or lieutenants, for temporary service on board her Majesty's ships. Such a scheme may no doubt seem to many wild, Utopian, retrograde. To me, it is one which the facts of our past history suggest; the facts of promotion unduly paid, and the evils which attended it; the facts of the advantageous employ ment of officers from the Merchant Service. It is as such, a suggestion of a possible solution to a very serious and important problem, that I now put it before you."

CHILI AND PERU.

The bombardment of Callao on May 9 by the Chilian fleet, and the proceedings of the contending armies, are thus summed up by the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of May 31:—"The Huascar opened the bombardment, at 5,000 metres from the Darsena, with her 40-pounders, not being able to elevate her turret guns sufficiently. The other vessels fired at distances of 4,000 to 7,000 metres. When about 2,000 metres off, the Huascar admitted water into her double bottom, lowering her deck to two feet from the water, and opened with her turret guns. Being the nearest most of the fire from the castles and batteries was directed on her, but only three shots took effect, causing some damage to her hull. The other Chilian vessels escaped injury. In all, the Chilians fired 416 shots, some 300 of which they say fell into the Darsena. The Huascar and the Pilcomayo occupied themselves principally with the Peruvian corvette Union, whose cabin is said to have been set on fire. The Limena sent off a boat to aid, but it was sunk by a shell from the Huascar. Another ball from the Huascar sank the brigantine Sansey Pecke, and another did some damage to the barque Helena. The transport Aroya is also reported damaged. The O'Higgins fired from off the Miraflores upon the south batteries and reports killing six men. In all, the Peruvian loss in killed and wounded is given at only about forty men, the civilian inhabitants of Callao having withdrawn. Two torpedoes were discharged from the shore, but were exploded by the fire of the Nordenfeldt mitrailleuses of the Amazonas. One exploded 5,000 metres from land and the other on the Isla beach, causing a great commotion in the waters. After the bombardment the O'Higgins returned to the blockade of Ancon. Col. Sotomayor, the Chilian Minister of War, in charge of the campaigning, died of apoplexy on the 20th, at Buena Vista, the head-quarters of the Chilian army, preparing for the attack on Tacna and Arica. By telegrams *viâ* Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso we learn that the Chilians, after a stubborn fight, took the allied position in front of Tacna, capturing eight cannon and a number of prisoners, among whom was the wounded General Campero, President of Bolivia, and commanding the allies. After the engagement the Chilians set out rapidly for Arica to prevent the junction of the beaten force with that encamped close to Arica, under Montero. The battle must have occurred about the 24th." "According to news received from Rio Janeiro," writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, "a secret treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Costa Rica and Peru, the dispositions of which refer to the transport of Peruvian munitions of war across the Isthmus of Panama. The Ministers of Great Britain and Italy have, it is stated, made demands on the government of Chili with respect to the private property of their respective subjects destroyed in the bombardment of Pisagua, and otherwise contrary to the rights of nations. The representatives of France and Germany at Santiago will, it is expected, join in these protests."

NAVAL OFFICERS' CHARACTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The new Board of Admiralty has made an auspicious beginning in the administration of Naval affairs, in supplying to captains of ships a convenient channel for informing their Lordships of the general character, ability, and professional knowledge of their respective officers. The advent of this return, to be slightly paradoxical, will be hailed by the officers and captains of the Fleet with an almost universal satisfaction. There has long existed in the Service a touching desire to become better acquainted with those whose fortune it is to rule it, and the fatherly kindness with which the Admiralty has responded to that feeling is one well worthy of admiration. Their example might be followed in other public Services to their great advantage, and to the peculiar satisfaction of those therein employed. There is a delightful and refreshing simplicity in the manner in which the questions concerning the character and peculiarities of the officers are approached; not only are their mental and temperamental individualities examined into and reported upon, but the physical aspect, bearing, voice, &c., are likewise made the subject of comment. The task of filling up the various columns of this report, which sums up the officer, not only with respect to his profession, but also as regards all the little weaknesses and infirmities of private life, will be undertaken by the captain of the ship in which the officer is serving, and will doubtless prove an eminently agreeable addition to his duties, being calculated to draw closer that bond of union which already so notoriously exists between the captain and officers of certain of her Majesty's ships. To dwell upon the skill and judgment with which this report has been drawn out in all its details would perhaps be a superfluous task, yet I cannot refrain from pointing out one of its chief excellencies. It will be noticed that all officers, non-executive as well as executive, are equally to be reported on. How exquisitely fitted the captain of a man-of-war may be to report upon the professional qualifications of the surgeon or chief engineer, and with what degree of propriety he may do so, is best left to the judgment of those who know how thoroughly acquainted he must be with the particulars of their work. There is something truly and touchingly paternal in the means which it hath seemed best to their Lordships' wisdom to adopt for the better securing of their object; the complete absence of any species of concealment in the estimate of character and temper must be indeed gratifying to those chiefly concerned. No longer will their lights languish under a bushel. And he who would cavil at the exposure of little foibles and eccentricities to the unsympathetic gaze of perfect strangers, should incur and would richly deserve the contempt and dislike of all right-thinking men for his squeamish and ridiculous scruples. It is somewhat presumptuous to attempt with a profane hand the task of perfecting the work of such august wisdom. Nevertheless, with the greatest diffidence, and with a humiliating sense of my own unworthiness, I would suggest one or two additions and improvements,—such, at least, they appear to me. To attain a more minute and real conception of the officers, there should be transmitted, with the return, photographs (coloured or otherwise), representing them in the performance of their several duties. For example, No. 1. Lieut. So-and-So reefing topsails in a gale of wind; No. 2, Lieut. So-and-So drilling a battery of guns (taken in the act of giving the command to fire); No. 3, Lieut. So-and-So making noon at sea; No. 4, Dr. So-and-So giving a dose of physic to a boy, &c. The officers would, of course, be specially cautioned against striking any attitudes for the occasion, as such a course would naturally tend to defeat the object in view. One or two of the inquiries bearing upon an officer's conduct on shore it might be deemed advisable to add to the above a photograph of the person in question in plain-clothes, such as Mr. This going ashore to his club, in a frock-coat and tall hat! Mr. That, in a shooting-coat and wide-awake hat, out quail-shooting, &c. It is very generally admitted that criticism, proceeding from those standing outside a profession and therefore unaffected by local colouring, possesses, on that account, a peculiar value. It would therefore seem that a system of minor reports might, with advantage, be instituted, and in which I would propose that each officer should report upon those of different branches in the inverse ratio of the knowledge he has of their business, thus securing the inestimable advantages arising from a broad and independent review. What, for instance, could be more edifying than an estimate, by the paymaster, of an executive officer's professional knowledge and ability? What of greater value than an executive officer's comments upon the paymaster's method of keeping accounts and of paying money, upon the epistolary style of his Service letters? But space and time forbid my multiplying examples, indeed, they remind me that, in all probability, I am encroaching, Sir, upon yours; as this is but too likely to be the case, permit me at once to write myself

ONLOOKER.

THE ABOLITION OF THE SENIORITY BREVET.

"A Purchase Captain" writes:—"As we approach the day on which Army promotion by brevet is to cease, and we hear of no intention to suspend or relax the operations of the Royal Warrant, the dissatisfaction caused by this harsh and utterly needless proceeding becomes stronger and stronger. Few, however, of the destined victims think of making their views known to the public,—the majority, from sullen despair; the small minority, from a vague hope that at the last moment something will be done to save them. As one of the prospective sufferers, I do not share either of these views, but believe that if our case be fairly brought forward, Government would not be so unreasonable as to persist in inflicting a grievous and unmerited hardship on a great body of officers. The following figures will, I think, prove that the sufferers by the impending change are more numerous and better entitled to consideration than is commonly thought to be the case:—

* Deducting all officers holding brevet rank, there are in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line:—

Purchase Captains	404
Post-Purchase Captains	1,343
Total	1,747

* Their length of service is as under:—

	Purchase Captains.	Post-Purchase Captains.	Total.
Over 25 years...	32	1	33
20 and under 25	197	130	327
15 " " 20	163	567	730
10 " " 15	12	562	574
Under 10... ...	—	83	83
Total... ...	404	1,343	1,747

All the Purchase captains are senior, as such, to every captain of the Ordnance Corps. In length of service, 200 of them are senior to the junior major of the Royal Artillery; 180 to the junior major of the Royal Engineers. Nearly half of them have paid for all their commissions, on an average, £2,400. In all, the present captains, Purchase and post-Purchase, have spent at least £1,200,000 in getting their promotion. Every one of them, on becoming captains, became eligible for promotion on two lists, that of his regiment and that of the Army at large. Now regimental promotion alone is left, and this the great majority (even of the Purchase captains) cannot hope to attain. Many, while high up the list of captains, and sure to obtain brevet promotion within a year or eighteen months at furthest, if no change had been made, are so low on the list of their regiment (owing to reduction, half-pay, exchange—often rendered unavoidable by private affairs, &c.), that regimental promotion is out of the question. It takes at present about 13 years to rise from captain to major by brevet. This time would probably tend to grow shorter in future, owing to the retirement clauses of the Royal Warrant, so that if brevet promotions were allowed to go on, the last Purchase captain would probably be promoted in 1884. Now, the first 15 or 20 captains of 1867 are the most who can hope for promotion before October, leaving more than 30 captains of 13 years' standing without the possibility of obtaining it. Suppose brevet by seniority to be an abuse (which I do not at all admit), as it was a set-off against regimental bad luck and a reward for long service, yet compare the manner of its suppression with that taken in abolishing an acknowledged anomaly, the Guards' privileges. When these were abolished in 1871, the measure was wholly prospective in its effects, every officer then in the brigade, down to the junior subaltern, being left in full possession of all his old rights, so that there still remains 30 lieutenants and captains, each of whom in his turn will succeed to be captain and lieutenant-colonel. The senior of these officers is junior to more than 350 Purchase captains, all of whom, except perhaps 15 or 20, will be left out in the cold on Oct. 1, while the 30 lucky Guardsmen will continue to jump over their heads to lieutenant-colonelcies until the last one is promoted. The senior of these officers got his first commission on the same day that the junior Line captain of 1867 got his company. The former may hope any day to find himself lieut.-col., the latter has no possible chance either of brevet or regimental promotion. The tremendous suppression by the R.A. and R.E., which has been going on for eight years, makes the position of the unfortunate Line captains (mostly without hope of regimental promotion, and now to be cut off from brevet as well) still more disagreeable than it could otherwise have been. The oldest Purchase captain (Morgan, 25th) has been already superseded by 275 R.A. and R.E. majors; the junior one by 40. Captains of 1867, who have already been passed over by 250 juniors of the Ordnance Corps, will probably if they remain in the Service to put in 25 years, find themselves superseded before the end of that period by R.A. and R.E. officers who entered the Service after they had got their companies. Annoying as supersession has hitherto been, it has been mitigated by the prospect that at no very distant period brevet promotion must intervene; but when brevet is a thing of the past, and supersession goes on as lively as ever, profound discontent and bitter bad feeling must necessarily come. It surely cannot be the intention of the Authorities to bring such a state of things about, and yet they are tending straight in that direction. The only remedy is to suspend the operation of the obnoxious clause, leave all officers who were captains at the date of the new Warrant their old rights of succession, and an act of gratuitous injustice, fraught with the worst consequences, will be avoided."

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* Corrected to June 9, 1880.

TRANSPORT.

At the Royal United Service Institution, on Wednesday, Lieut. D. Dean-Pitt, R.A., gave an account of the transport operations from Sukkur to Quetta in 1879, which he witnessed while serving under Gen. Phayre, and dwelt specially on the subject of transport for Asiatic warfare. This service should be of two kinds—the transport service proper and the corps or regimental transport. A transport worked by the Commissariat Department was to be deprecated, because in time in time of war it was strained to its utmost, and there was not a sufficiently military element in its organisation to secure efficiency in a transport service worked by it. The transport service could not be really efficient unless there was a very strong military element diffused throughout its composition; though as departments the Commissariat and Transport should be entirely separate, the one to provide stores, the other to carry them. The staging system was preferable to the convoy system, and the employment of non-commissioned officers and men in the executive was more economical than the employment of civilians for the same duty. All animals employed in transport should be the property of Government. Lord Mount-Carr urged the importance of forming the nucleus of a transport in time of peace, with a good supply of well-built carts. Sir Arthur Cunninghame agreed generally in the conclusions arrived at by the lecturer. Non-commissioned officers and men should be instructed in transport duties, the repair of saddles, carts, &c. Col. Deane and Col. Greene having congratulated the lecturer on the merits of his paper, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who presided, said it was of vital importance that the question of transport should be seriously considered when providing for the safety of a force, and if they studied the history of our various little wars and expeditions in a mountainous country, they would find that those expeditions that had failed, or that had done worst, had been those in which the arrangements had not been carefully marked out in detail as to the baggage, &c., to be carried, and the means for transporting it. No doubt great difficulties had to be encountered by transport officers owing to the extraordinary size of packages to be carried. He had observed such difficulties on several occasions, and it was a point that could not be neglected in the regulations, and by those who had to frame plans for any campaign. His experience went to show that all articles of food should, if possible, be made up into packages not exceeding sixty pounds in weight, and in that case they could be more easily carried, as three or four packages would make up an ordinary load. It was also exceedingly necessary to keep up the communications. The greatest of all commanders in modern days—Napoleon—boasted that in one of his greatest achievements, that of the Russian war, there was not a single postboy between Moscow and Paris that lost his way or that was killed—so exact and perfect were his arrangements for carrying on his communications at so great a distance from the base of his operations. Wellington once said that any one could command a body of troops in a great battle, but there were very few who could feed them after the battle was over. He quite shared the opinion of the lecturer that the worst means of transport they could have were pack animals, and he was of opinion that across country the most inferior description of cart was better than pack animals. With reference to the military organisation of the transport, that was a question which deserved the very best attention; and he had never yet, in any part of the world, seen a transport under the commissariat that had not broken down. The larger portion of the commissariat officers were hard-working men; but the education of most of them was not such as to enable them to be good judges of animals, and they were not men who were likely to bring the transport service into a state of efficiency. It was by the collection of such information as that contained in Lieut. Pitt's paper that they were able to draw up regulations in an effective manner for the guidance of the transport service in the future.

THE ARMY VETERINARY SCHOOL.

The establishment of a Military Veterinary School at Aldershot having been approved, the following regulations have been published for general information:—1. The School will be divided into three classes, as follows:—*(a.)* An officers' class for officers of the mounted branches and others, for instruction in the proper care and management of horses and other animals under the varying conditions of military service, including a knowledge of the conformation, forage, dieting, shoeing, of stable management in barracks, camp, and on board ship. Instructions will also be given in the general principles of sanitation and the ordinary diseases and lameness of horses, and how to prevent and treat sore backs. *(b.)* A farriers' class for farrier-majors, farrier-serjeants, shoeing-smiths, and others, for instruction as veterinary assistants, in the care and management of sick horses and other animals employed in the military service, and in the treatment of minor accidents and lamenesses, so as to render these non-commissioned officers and men useful in cases of emergency, and when with detached parties. Instructions will also be given in the principles of shoeing. *(c.)* A veterinary-surgeons' class for veterinary-surgeons on probation and others, for instruction in military surgery, and the routine of military veterinary duties, the sanitation of barracks and camps, the diseases and accidents peculiar to animals employed for military purposes, both at home and abroad, and in such practical knowledge as will render them fit for independent veterinary charge. 2. The school will be under a committee of management, consisting of the General officer in command at Aldershot, as president; the Inspecting-Gen. of Cavalry, the Inspecting-Gen. of Royal Artillery, the Assistant-Adjt.-Gen. and Assistant-Qrmr.-Gen. at Aldershot. 3. The committee will submit from time to time to the Adjt.-Gen. for approval such rules and regulations as it may think desirable to further the object in view. 4. The committee will also submit to the Adjt.-Gen. an annual report on the working of the school and its results. The committee will arrange the time and duration of the courses of instruction. 5. The attendance of a limited number of officers from out stations will be permitted. The names of such officers who are desirous of attending are to be submitted by their commanding officers to the Adjt.-Gen. 6. A veterinary-surgeon will be specially selected as instructor, and a military clerk will be attached to the school. 7. The instructor will, in addition, perform the duties of veterinary-surgeon to the general staff at Aldershot, assisted by the probationary-veterinary surgeons attending the school. The staff farrier-major and shoeing-smith, also the staff veterinary infirmary, pharmacy, forge, &c., will be under the direction of the instructor.

THE BRITISH ARMY OF TO-DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The journals, daily and weekly, have, with one consent, begun to abuse the present constitution of the Army, or rather no Army, at home and abroad. There is no guarantee that the opinions of regimental officers can be heard, except through the columns of the Service journals. The party papers say Cardwell is right, and so is Stanley, because Cardwell says so. The fact that our Army has to be yet created may give useful labour to members of a real Intelligence Department. I presume the old slumber, with localisation and mobilisation phantoms before them. I beg to point out that Cardwell destroyed an army, but a Stanley has not recreated it. We neither want a localiser nor mobiliser, but a creator. A few wasted pages in an *Army List* will not keep the Russians out of Merve.—I am, &c.,

A DUMB DOG.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF MILITIA SURGEONS.

"A Militia Surgeon-Major of Twenty-seven Years' Service" writes:—"Having seen the letter of a senior surgeon of Militia as to the injustice of compulsory retirement of Militia surgeons at 65 years of age, without any compensation, I beg to state that about two years ago a question was put to the Secretary for War by a Member of the House, a colonel of Militia I think, on this very matter, pointing out the hardship of enforcing compulsory retirement at 65 years of age without compensation, and that whilst it was no hardship in the case of Army surgeons, who retired with pensions, it was exceedingly unjust to require Militia surgeons to do so. And the Secretary of State for War replied that in the case of Militia surgeons compulsory retirement at 65 would not be enforced, and they would be allowed to continue serving so long as they were reported efficient and able to discharge their duties Why this promise has not been carried out I cannot understand. I for one would certainly not have elected to be placed on the Departmental List if I had known that this hard-and-fast rule would have been applied to the Militia surgeons so placed. I quite agree with your correspondent that our case should be brought under the notice of the present Secretary for War, who, some years ago, when a large deputation waited upon the late Lord Derby to urge our being placed on the staff of our regiments, accompanied the deputation and advocated our cause, and also was one of some 200 members of the House of Commons who signed a memorial to that effect, which was presented to Lord Derby on that occasion by the writer of this letter, and who was the speaker deputed to address his lordship."

Gen. Sir William Codrington, G.C.B., presided at the annual festival of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, at Hampstead, on the 18th inst. From the report it appears that the number of girls in the school had increased from 186 in March, 1879, to 194 in March last. Of the girls admitted during the past 12 months, 15 were the daughters of soldiers who were killed or died in the Zulu war. A new playroom is in the course of erection, at the cost of £3,280, and enlarged infirmary accommodation will be soon required. More than 800 girls have now been reared within the walls of the Home, and out of these about 350 have been placed out as governesses and pupil-teachers, or else in domestic service. The adoption of the report was duly moved and seconded, and carried unanimously. The chairman next briefly addressed the assemblage, descanting upon the great need and also the merits of such an institution as the Home, and recommending it to the support of the public on the ground of its own merits. The company then adjourned to the great dining-hall, where a fine portrait of Gen. Boileau, the chairman of the committee of the Home, lately painted, by a subscription among the friends and supporters of the institution, by Mr. Sydney Hodges, was unveiled amid the loud and hearty cheers of the children. A handsomely illuminated testimonial on vellum was also presented to Gen. Boileau, who said he could receive no more welcome reward for his 16 years of service than these two presents, the one of which would long hang, he trusted, on the walls of the Home, while the other would be handed down as an heirloom in his family.

A correspondent suggests that if the information given by the captain of the Scotia Queen is to be relied on, it points to the possibility of a collision having taken place between the Atalanta and a timber ship, in which both have ultimately disappeared, the raft having first been constructed on board the timber-ship.

The subjoined is a list of the candidates who have passed the naval cadetship examination in the order of merit, and the marks obtained:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Vaughan Lee, C. L.	1,095	Nicholson, D. R. L.	926
Blandy, J. F. A.	1,093	Polcher, P. S.	921
Chaine, F. W.	1,073	Miller, C. B.	918
Jones, F. M.	1,065	Nugent, C. F. E.	905
Rack Keine, W. G. C.	1,059	Mellor, C. P.	905
D'Arcy, A. O.	1,043	Laird, J. K.	898
Melvice, F. A.	1,034	Allgood, A. G.	888
Hutton, G. B.	1,028	Starkey, F. B.	885
Napier, J. D. W.	1,023	Hughes Onslow, C. H.	882
Agnew, S. M.	1,017	Soady, J. C.	875
Bradshaw, H. B.	1,006	Evans, W. N.	868
De la Fosse, H. F. G.	979	Boyer, H. O.	820
Hill, M. R.	961	Ozzard, R. A. L.	792
Waller, W. H.	949	Alderson, W. J. S.	778
Ross, W. T.	947	Lyle, C. A.	757
Shrubb, H. A. B.	946	Douglas, S. G.	722

THE PURCHASE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your last week's issue is an article calling attention to an extract from Lord Penzance's Army Commission, authenticated by a General officer, published by you previously, and in which it is imputed to the officers of the Line that they are apathetic as to their interests. It seems difficult to understand how such a misconception can exist, when the circumstances are so well known that militate against officers of the Line as a body being able to secure a proper hearing as to their grievances. The Medical Department focussed at Netley, and the rays of Army Medical views there concentrated, and manipulated thence by a departmental head, and the enormous Artillery Mess at Woolwich, offering, as it does, so easy a vehicle for Artillery collective views and opinions within ten miles of the Houses of Parliament, to say nothing of the offices of all the leading newspapers, explains to the simplest mind (one would imagine) the very easy means by which these Services are able to act in unison among themselves for the interests of their peculiar Services, without such a thing as the arrangement called combination. With the Line it is different. Scattered all over the world pretty well, any such means of focussing their views is out of the question, unless [some champion would arise, like the late Col. Anson, who would devote himself to the endeavour to protect the interests of those who, like the officers of the Line, are unable, from the circumstances of their lives, to protect themselves; or unless the Press, who Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his speech at their dinner last Saturday, appealed to so fervently to forward military reform, would lend a helping hand to secure for Line officers the redress that is so loudly called for. Believe me, it is not apathy, but rather despair. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and if ever the saying could be aptly quoted, it may be applied to the Purchase officers of the Line, and specially to Purchase captains. Their lives wrecked, when Purchase was abolished in 1871, they were made to wait six years for the consequent Retirement Warrant, and this caused bitterest disappointment by its provisions, for surely neither honour nor equity was dealt out to them. For though Purchase was abolished, they were by the Warrant compelled to wait and complete 20 years' service under the new arrangement to get any consideration at all for their invested money, and even then what was offered them was not even their principal and 3 per cent. interest. Take an ordinary Infantry case, the prices of commissions and loss of interest and income thereon involved by Purchase were pretty well as follows:—

Ensign's commission	£450	0	0
Three years' interest, at 3 per cent.	40	10	0
Lieutenant's commission	250	0	0
Over-regulation	100	0	0
	£840	10	0
Seven years' interest, at 3 per cent.	177	14	3
	£1,018	4	3
Captain's commission	1,100	0	0
Over-regulation (usual)...	600	0	0
	£2,718	4	3
Ten years' interest, at 3 per cent...	815	5	0
	£3,533	9	3

The Retirement Warrant of 1877 offers a Purchase captain of 20 years' service and 40 years of age £245 pension a year, or a lump sum instead, viz., £3,200,—that is, £300 less than his cash and interest, at 3 per cent., already sunk; and at 40 years of age, actually only 13 years about Purchase of the £245 pension, a pension, by the way, not only not secured to the retiring officer in any way as reward for services done, but actually hampered by the conditions,—1st. That to a certain age liability to further service existed. 2nd. That the whole or any portion could be withheld by the Secretary of State for War at his simple option, and thereby preventing any sale or disposal at better than Government terms. 3rd. That no civil employment could be taken to add to income,—nor even entry into Holy Orders permitted. This speaks for itself, and I have only calculated above at three per cent. At five per cent. the total investment of the ordinary Purchase captain stands at £4,306 13s. 4d., or more than £1,100 more than he is offered as a lump sum to retire with after 20 years' service. Now every non-Purchase captain gets a pension of £200 a year, after 20 years' service. Thus it follows that all the old Purchase captain is offered is £45 a year, while the country pockets his £3,533 9s. 3d., at least; and if he retires before he completes 20 years' service, he can gain nothing; and, under existing custom, all is lost if he dies. And yet, when Purchase was abolished, the Secretary of State for War pledged his word that Purchase officers should be in no worse condition in any way, and it was on the faith of those pledges the Royal Warrant abolished it. These are all facts that any champion of the Line officers who purchased their commissions (if one will arise) can easily assure himself of—and the Press can prove, if they list—and with little trouble, and might do so, if only in memory of the salt eaten and bivouac fires shared by those of their numbers who have been war correspondents. It is quite beyond question that Purchase officers, and Purchase captains especially, are in a far worse position now than before Purchase was abolished, as the circumstances of the very question now before Parliament as to brevet promotion amply explain, and prove that Purchase was abolished in October, 1871, hence the junior Purchase captain of the Army must be at latest October, 1871. The senior captain of Artillery is May, 1872, hence he must be nearly a year the junior. And yet in a month probably he will be promoted major, and command the Purchase man, who sank his money to command the Artillery man, and undoubtedly would have done so, had Purchase not been abolished. This is supersession of Artillery over Line with a vengeance. Yet why? The best Artillery in the world cannot move a yard without an escort of cavalry or infantry, according to its branch of that Service. They could not at Waterloo in Brown Bess's days, and certainly cannot now—the period of long-range arms of precision—as the recent Cabul operations have so aptly proved. And infantry of the Line are, at any rate, independent, as even the few experiments carried out in the Meerut Division by Gen. Hardinge a year or two since, on the subject of concentrated infantry fire, so very clearly demonstrated. Why, then, should infantry officers be superseded thus by Artillery? I might continue, but,—*Cui bono?* The Line are scattered, and have no champion? Let one arise, and you will have little cause to hear the charge of apathy preferred against them. The Press should be their protection, and would doubtless take up Purchase officers' grievances, if brought before them, especially the questions so prominent just now,—namely, the brevets and the commission money of deceased officers, for these, and the retirement allowances to the Purchase captains, most loudly call for consideration and adjustment, in honour and

EQUITY.

ABOLITION OF BREVET PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great nation is England, with its extensive colonies, foreign possessions, and large though not "bloated armaments." Its Navy is equal to those of any other two or three nations combined. Protected by it, innumerable merchant ships sweep the seas, and convey annually imports and exports valued at several hundred millions each; its revenues and wealth exceed those of any other nation on earth; it abolished slavery, at a cost of twenty millions; its treasures, open to the distressed of all nations, are freely lavished on the calamities or improvidence of every country under the sun; it surrendered millions—nay, double the amount which would have been sufficient—as damages, to appease the wrath and buy off the enmity of an unscrupulous and menacing nation; it squanders on intoxicating liquors nearly 150 millions a year; its small army is always ready "to go anywhere and do any or every thing;" every country in the world is witness of the valour, endurance, and successes of its soldiers, and their virtues, in the words of Havelock (though, alas! only in theory) are remembered by a grateful nation; in practice—*Laudatur, et alget.* Now, it will scarcely be credited by civilians, and others indifferent to military matters, that the Ministers of this great country—Conservative or Liberal, Noble, Honourable, or Right Honourable—irreproachable in private life, whose bond is their word, and who would not injure their servants or their neighbours to the extent of a farthing, should, as if by mutual consent, on the acceptance of office, deem it their paramount duty to break faith with and to rob the officers of the Army of their money, their promotion, and their privileges. And for what? Take the case of the Purchase captains, whose brevet promotion is, according to present arrangements, to cease on Oct. 1 next. The average annual rate of promotion to brevet majorities of these officers is about 30 or 35 annually, the cost £1,100 or £1,200 a year; and for this miserable dole, daily diminishing by deaths, promotions, or retirements, have been aroused an intense heartburning and dissatisfaction, such as have never prevailed before in the profession. Having in 1872, by the promotion of the Ordnance captains over their heads, inflicted the gravest professional slur, Government, by the Warrant of 1877, has put the keystone to the arch of injustice and humiliation by robbing them of all hope of promotion. These officers, it must be remembered, paid their money for that which has now turned out to be not bread; the hire of the labourers who have reaped down the national fields is kept back by fraud, and not a voice in either House of Parliament has yet been raised to denounce this spoliation of the friendless and oppressed. Every interest in England, however humble, has its advocates to obtain redress for wrongs, except the officer, who fights its battles and sacrifices his money on the faith of a Government which, for the sake of popularity, betrays him. His cry is, "Quousque tandem?"—I am, &c., MILES OLIM.

A PLEA FOR A DESERVING CLASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been a great fuss made lately to allow officers to count their boy's service towards retiring pension; but none, as far as I know, has lifted his voice on account of those unfortunates who entered the Service late in life. In the Artillery and Engineers, I will engage to say, there are dozens of officers who obtained their commissions after 20 years of age. What a boon it would be for these if they were allowed to count their cadet's service after 20 years of age towards retiring pension! Men who retire after 20 years' service, "in nine cases out of ten," intend taking up some other profession, not seeing any hope of advancement in their present one; but if they are over 40 years of age, they are almost afraid to commence a new life, and are tempted to stay on, in the hope of something turning up. Promotion is very stagnant at the present time, and every step gained among the captains is a step in the right direction; and I cannot but think that this boon would be granted us by a Liberal Government, if some more able pen than mine would urge our cause.—Kurrachee, April 20.—I am, &c., UBIQUE.

[We are afraid no amount of able "penning" would get it done.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

KING WILLIAM IV.'s ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed in your issue a few weeks since that you drew attention to the rumours afloat respecting the destruction and sale of the gardens belonging to this Royal memorial. It would, indeed, be strange if such a step should be considered necessary, and a sad destruction to the beauty of the place. Not having seen any further allusion to the subject, it would be interesting if the governors of the memorial would give some information as to the necessity of such a step, so that the Naval profession and those interested in perpetuating the memorial may have an opportunity of judging whether these gardens may not be rescued, and the original intention of the founder carried out.—I am, &c., X.

Reviews.

◆

Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma. By Colonel W. F. B. Laurie. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

The peculiar nature of our relations with Burma at the present time lends a more than ordinary interest to the volume just published by Colonel Laurie. It contains an abstract of military and political operations in the years 1824-25-26, and again in 1852-53, and also offers to the reader a variety of local, statistical, and political information, together with a summary of events from 1826 to 1879, including a sketch of King Thebau's progress. We learn from the general preface that as regards its military portion, the object of the present "abstract" is twofold, namely, that of serving as a new edition of the author's former narratives, by giving a considerable part of what seemed best preserving, and adding additional incidental remarks with the view of interesting those who served in the last war, and at the same time making it in some degree useful in case of future operations. Colonel Laurie, recognising the importance of a summary of events during the first Burmese war at a moment when Burma promises to prove of more than usual interest to the military as well as the commercial world, gives a sketch of that eventful period, naturally a brief one, but yet sufficiently long to enable the reader to understand better the conduct of the two wars and our relations with Burma. Although the author most distinctly repudiates any desire on his part to advocate an aggressive policy, or even annexation, he appeals to all who have marked the progress of those eventful operations to admit freely that the first Burmese war was vigorously prosecuted, because we sought to save Bengal at least from invasion; and also, that if, during the mutiny of 1857, we had not possessed the lower provinces of Burma, the most fatal consequences might have resulted. "When the Mahommedan began to discover that he had lost his military, and the Brahmin his social, sway, they might also have discovered that Pegu was a very convenient province for the game of murder and rebellion. The second war, followed by the grand political stroke of annexation—which was forced upon us—prevented the chance of Burma aiding the fiends engaged in the Mutiny." In the "Introductory Sketch" several remarkable incidents are mentioned, among others, the projected extermination of the English in Burma by Lavine and Gregory. At an entertainment given by one Southby, a signal was suddenly heard, and he, with all his English friends, were murdered by crowds of armed men, who entered the room. Soon after, upwards of 100 of the Indian servants of the factory shared a similar fate, while the guns of the fort were turned on the British ships by Lavine. During the same year, 1757, Clive's famous note was written. Calcutta had been recovered, Chandernagore had been taken from the French, and Plassey had been won. Clive was sitting at cards when he received a letter from Colonel Forde. Without quitting the table, he wrote in pencil the following reply,—"Dear Forde,—Fight them immediately. I will send you the Order in Council to-morrow." The total defeat of the Dutch at Chinsurah followed this brief order to fight a battle. The first part of this volume contains ample remarks on the operations of the first Burmese war. Part II. refers to the second war, and the naval operations before Rangoon and Dalla. Then follows, in the third part, a detailed account of the operations from the advance on Prome to the entire conquest of Pegu. In Part IV. we find a variety of papers on Burma, including some amusing particulars respecting Mandelay, the Burmese family, and King Thebau's head queen. Colonel Laurie's work is an interesting and instructive one, either to the soldier or to the civilian. It treats of momentous events that have occurred long since, and may, perhaps, be partly forgotten. But the Burmese question has suddenly become an anxious and perplexing one, which may, by any error in judgment or by "masterly inactivity," assume an importance far greater than at present is accorded to it, and which must render highly valuable such information as that contained in *Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma.*

The Practical Trapping and Papers on Trapping and Snaring, by "Moorman" (Mr. W. Carnegie), published at the *Bazaar* Office, 170 Strand, is a very excellent guide to a neglected but useful art. We have known Austrian officers of the frontier regiments who were very skilful in trapping, and made many additions to the mess by their dodges. Where game is shy and get saway from the sight and noise of dog and gun, the trapper can prosper and fill his bag. The book, which only costs a shilling, is well illustrated.

Brook's Popular Botany.—No. 1, price 2d., of this little publication gives promise of a work of great utility. It is quite wonderful the idea was never carried out before. The work promises to describe all the plants, British and foreign, useful to man in medicine, food, manufactures, and the garden, and is very well illustrated with coloured plates. A manual of cheapness.

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION.—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists. By others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s; labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

WATERLOO SURVIVORS.

At Richmond, on Friday last (the sixty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo), between 40 and 50 gentlemen connected with the local Volunteer corps celebrated the day by a banquet at the Star and Garter. Mr. Philip Morgan, who lost his right arm at Waterloo, in responding to the toast of "The day we celebrate," said that on Jan. 4, 1812, he had the honour to receive a commission to serve in the King's Army, having, like so many of the young, ardent, and patriotic Englishmen of the day, been seized by the war fever. An active life in the Army, under the peculiar circumstances of the time, had much more attraction for him than the more sober, possibly more remunerative, but certainly less active life provided for a young man in the routine of a carriage manufactory. It was not long before he had to go on active service, which, he was sorry to say, was brought to a premature close 65 years ago that day. Still, though he was then incapacitated from following a soldier's life, he had ever since had a yearning for it, and he felt a pride in having been present on the day the power of one of the greatest enemies of the human race the world ever saw was shattered for ever. He was glad to see in the young men of the present day the same spirit of patriotism which glowed in the breasts of their forefathers, and he felt that in the Volunteer force the country now possessed, England had cause to be proud, and her enemies cause to fear to arouse her wrath.

Capt. R. A. Leggett, late 69th Regt., writes from Strangeways, Manchester:—"Allow me to bring before your readers the case of John Shorrocks, a Manchester man, who left his trade, that of a handloom weaver, and served in the Peninsula and South of France, 1812 to 1814, including four general actions; and was also present at Waterloo with the 2nd Batn. of the old 95th. He wears two medals and four clasps. His exact age I have never been able to discover, but he must now be not less than 90. He is in receipt of 10s. 6d. a week pension, and when I saw him a few days ago, he gave me a very interesting account of his having been on picquet during the night of the 17th, and under arms during the whole of June 18. He recollects seeing Lord Wellington on the field, and his addressing a few words to the 95th. Shorrocks went up to the Duke's funeral in London in 1852, at his own expense, from Manchester, and in 1858 took unto himself a wife. Shorrocks is much shrunk, partly deaf, blind of one eye, with snowy white whiskers and beard, but *not a grey hair* on his head. I should be glad to receive and acknowledge any help towards soothing this veteran's last days on earth."

The dockyard officials at Plymouth report the boilers of the Tamar, Resistance, Harpey, and Gorgon as unserviceable.

It appears by an advertisement we publish to-day from the Committee of the "Hogg Memorial Fund" that the subscriptions already promised amount to £230 6s., and the expenditure, including the erection of the tablet in the Royal Naval School Chapel, to £43 7s. 7d.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner*. See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Amusements.

At the ITALIAN OPERA, "*Rigoletto*," with Madame Albani as Gilda, has presented the popular vocalist in one of her best parts. "*Dinorah*" was given on Monday night, with Madame Patti as the heroine. On Thursday, Madame Sembrich appeared for the first time as Amina in "*La Sonnambula*," and on Saturday next will be produced, for the first time on the stage of the Royal Italian Opera, Hérold's melodious "*Le Pré aux Clercs*," with Madame Albani as Isabella. The opera was first performed in Paris in 1833, when it ran 200 nights. In April, 1834, an English version was brought out at Covent Garden, under the title of "*The Challenge*," with Miss Shirreff, Miss Inverarity, and Messrs. Henry Phillips, Wilson, Seguin, and Harley in the caste. The scene is laid at Paris, in the reign of Henry III.

At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, has been represented Verdi's gloomy opera, "*La Fozra del Destino*," with modifications both in the score and the libretto to be accepted as improvements. The opera, produced at St. Petersburg in 1862, was first brought out at the older theatre existing on this site in June, 1867. The present cast is fairly adequate to the requirements of the work, which has never attained popularity. Signor Campanini and Madame Trebelli effectively fill the prominent parts, and Madame Marie Louisa Swift, who made her first appearance in England, had a favourable reception as Leonore, but her powers are as yet unmatured. On Tuesday, Mdlle. Minnie Hauk reappeared as Carmen. "*Mignon*" was repeated on Friday, with Madame Christine Nilsson in the principal character; and the next novelty will be Boito's opera of "*Mefistofile*," to be produced, for the first time, in this country, under the personal direction of the composer.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt's farewell performance at the GAIETY having been accompanied by graceful presentations from the management in recognition of her substantial services, the series of French plays is now continued by the introduction of the Palais Royal company. The interdiction of the Examiner of Plays has, to some extent, curtailed the proposed repertory. "*La Cagnotte*," "*Le Réveillon*," and "*La Boule*," the pieces in which these extravagant *farceurs* have appeared during the week, will be remembered as having been already presented on the English stage under modified forms; but it must be admitted the exuberant drollery of the French actors gives an effect to these whimsical productions wholly absent from the adaptations of the same pieces when presented by our own performers.

The ROYALTY THEATRE in Soho has been reopened, under the management of Miss Kate Lawler, the legitimate successor to a long line of feminine lessees since the theatre was first built by Miss Fanny Kelly, in 1841. Mrs. Selby, Miss Patty Oliver, Miss Kate Santley, and many other female favourites of the public, have been through successive years identified with the lesseeship. The new directress, known as a vivacious actress of burlesque, has ventured upon no novelty, and the programme has comprised Mr. Frank Marshall's comedy of "*False Shame*," originally brought out at the Globe in November, 1872, and Mr. Byron's burlesque of "*La Sonnambula*," with which the present Prince of Wales's Theatre commenced its prosperous career on Saturday, April 15, 1865. Both pieces have been fairly represented by a company which comprises Miss Kate Lawler, Miss Fanny Coleman, Mr. Charles Sugden, Mr. H. M. Pitt, Mr. Charles Groves, Miss Marion West, and Mr. Edward Righton, as the prominent exponents of comedy and extravaganza.

The revived "*Two Roses*" was withdrawn from the VAUDEVILLE on Tuesday night, and on the following evening a new farcical comedy called "*The Guv'nor*," written by Mr. E. J. Lankester, took its place. As both Wednesday and Thursday evenings were identified with the joint benefits of the managers, Messrs. David James and Thomas Thorne, and benefit nights are prescriptively exempt from criticism, all remarks upon the novelty must be necessarily deferred.

The Handel Festival at the CRYSTAL PALACE, the Tournament at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, and the Horse Show at the ALEXANDRA PALACE, Muswell Hill, have furnished during the week notable attractions widely distinct in character, but alike exhibiting their capability of delighting many thousands of spectators imbued with musical, military, or equestrian tastes.

On Wednesday the clever Dutch company gave a special morning performance at DRURY LANE THEATRE, selecting from their repertory pieces peculiarly illustrative of their national customs and domestic life. A numerous and most appreciative audience assembled. The admirable acting of the Rotterdam Dramatic Company has been universally acknowledged, but the speculation of the Dutch manager has not, unfortunately, proved a financial success.

The present engagement of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin and their American company will terminate at SADLER'S WELLS on Saturday (this day), when a morning and evening performance of the successful drama of "*The Danites*" will take place, for the benefit of Mrs. Bateman. On Monday next, "*A Midsummer Night's Dream*" will be revived, with the clever troupe of children, engaged by Mr. Edward Saker, to represent the fairies. For the first time in the annals of the theatre, there will be no summer vacation.

Miss Mary Chatterton's Harp Recital and Grand Concert attracted a numerous and most appreciative audience on Wednesday evening to the LANGHAM HALL, Great Portland Street, the vocalists comprising Madame Marie Roze, Mdlle. Tremelli, Signor Lazzorini, Signor Del Puente, and the charming ballad-singer Mrs. Bacon, whose honourable association with the lyric stage dates from her appearance as a child at the Olympic in 1827, who delighted the auditors by their well-selected songs and duets. The accomplished harpist, Miss Mary Chatterton, won enthusiast applause by her skilful performance of two grand fantasias. In the duet for two harps, composed by Mr. Frederick Chatterton, Miss Mary Chatterton and Miss Annie Chatterton conspicuously displayed their proficiency. Signor Tito Mattei presided at the piano, and executed some difficult solos in a brilliant style.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, and eradicates all Freckles, Tan, Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and Cutaneous Eruptions; gentlemen will find it allays the smarting and irritation of the skin after shaving.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Rowland's articles.

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BIRTH.

BIGG-WITHER.—On the 20th inst., at Cirencester, the wife of Captain Edward J. Bigg-Wither, 28th Regiment, and Adjutant, Royal North Gloucester Militia, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY—HARDING.—On the 17th inst., John Barry, Esq., Surgeon-Major, to Nora, eldest daughter of the late James Harding, Esq., of Myrtle Hill House, Cork.

FORRESTER—JUSTICE.—At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. James Badnall, B.A., Vicar of Endon, Staffordshire, James S. Forrester, Surveyor, Army Medical Department, only son of the late William Forrester, Surgeon-Major, Madras Army, to Marie Clarisse, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Justice, Rector of Ightfield, Whitchurch, Shropshire.

DEATH.

WOLSELEY.—On the 19th inst., at Westbank, Bakewell, Derbyshire, of scarlatina, after four days' illness, Herbert Cadwallader, second son of the late Major William Charles Wolseley, 1-6th Royal Regiment, aged 4 years.

Advertisements.

EAU DE SUEZ.

There is no malady more general than toothache; it is common to young and old, rich and poor, and is more or less dreaded by all. From the cradle to the grave, the teeth are a source of trouble; therefore, a cure for this evil, not only immediate, but permanent, must be welcome and interesting to the whole human race. M. Suez is the fortunate discoverer of a remedy which although so perfectly innocuous that it may be taken internally, has been proved infallible in all cases of toothache and decay, and so valuable that it has been with justice termed "Vaccine for the Mouth," thus placing it on a par with Jenner's immortal discovery. He calls his invention "Eau de Suez," and first tested its powers in France, where in a few years it has attained an enormous sale and immense popularity. Thousands attest its efficacy, and the Parisian Press has had much to say about it. Articles from the Paris *Figaro* and other newspapers have been translated and inserted in the English prospectus. M. Suez is convinced that there will be no more toothache, extraction, or false teeth needed, if people will but follow his instructions and use his preparations. There are three kinds of the Eau de Suez, distinguished from each other by a green, yellow, and red-silk thread attached to the bottles. The green thread must be considered the most valuable of all, and should be used as a daily mouthwash. Those who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay, and offensive breath will never suffer again, and will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end, by using ten or twelve drops in a little water to rinse the mouth well night and morning. The yellow thread instantly stops toothache, however violent it may be. The red thread is for children's use, and those happy exceptions whose teeth are quite sound. Besides daily using the green thread, M. Suez recommends his orange tooth-paste for the removal of tartar and whitening the teeth; and also a particularly good kind of tooth-brush, made from the finest badger hair, instead of the ordinary hard ones, which he terms "criminal instruments," for by rubbing a soft substance like the gums with a hard brush the former will become spongy and weakened, and the roots of the teeth get exposed, thus imparting an offensive smell to the breath. That the English public may benefit by his great discovery, M. Suez has established a dépôt for its sale at the well-known foreign chemists, Messrs. Wilcox and Co., 336 Oxford Street, London, where his preparations may be obtained, as well as prospectus with fuller particulars. The following is a list of his articles, with prices attached:—Green Thread, 4s; Yellow Thread, 2s 9d; Red Thread, 3s; Orange Paste, 4s 6d; Tooth-brush, 1s 6d. People residing in the country may also obtain through their own chemist; and M. Suez has made arrangements that will enable Messrs. Wilcox, for the present, to forward these preparations, carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom. So great is the popularity of M. Suez's preparations in France that several imitations have been made; see, therefore, that each brush bears the name "Suez" stamped on the handle, and each bottle the name of "Wilcox and Co." on the labels.

SECRETARYSHIP.—To ARMY OFFICERS and OTHERS.—The appointment of Secretary to a large Financial Company can now be secured. The Company is duly registered and incorporated, the board of directors completed, and is expected to commence business in a few weeks. Applicants must be of gentlemanly manner, and of good address. Salary, £400 per annum, with three years' engagement; £300 required, which will be returned immediately after allotment of shares.—Address, with full particulars and references, to "W. 33," at C. H. May and Co.'s General Advertising Offices, 78 Gracechurch Street.

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ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Albani.—This evening, June 26, will be produced Hérold's opera, LE PRE AUX CLERCS. Isabella, Madame Albani; Margherita, Mdlle. Pasqua; Ninetta, Mdlle. Valleria; Cantarelli, Signor Cotogni; Girod, M. Gailhard; Comingio, Signor I. Corsi; Sott' Ufficiale, Signor Scolara; Capo Arciere, Signor Ughetti; and Mergy, M. Engel. Conductor, Signor Vianesi. The incidental divertissement, arranged by M. Hansen, will be supported by Mdlle. Reuters, Mdlle. H. Reuters, Mdlle. L. Reuters, and the Corps de Ballet. The scenery by Messrs. Dayes and Caney. The costumes by M. Faignaert, Madame Dubreuil, M. Deligne, and assistants. The appointments by Mr. Labhart. The machinery by Mr. White. The mise en scene by Signor Tagliafico.

Last week but two of the season.

Monday, June 28, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Madame Adelina Patti, Signor Nicolini.

Tuesday, June 29, LA SONNAMBULA. Madame Sembrich.

Thursday, July 1, LE PRE AUX CLERCS. Madame Albani.

Friday, July 2, LE PROPHETE. Madame Scalchi, Mdlle. Valleria, Signor Gayarre.

Production of Estella.—Saturday, July 3, Jules Cohen's opera, ESTELLA. Estella, Madame Adelina Patti; Dorotea, Mdlle. Mantilla; Dinarda, Mdlle. Cottino.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past.

The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

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For particulars apply to Rev. W. H. LAVERTY, Hedley Rectory, Liphook; or ALFRED EAMES, Esq., Royal Naval School, Hon. Secs.
June 21, 1880.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

EVENING MEETING, Monday, June 28. The Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely. T. NORDENFELDT, Esq., on "Nordenfeldt Guns Generally."

EXTRA LECTURE, at Three o'clock, Friday, July 2, Lieutenant-General WALKER, C.B., Director-General of Military Education, Vice-Chairman of the Council, &c., in the Chair. Lieutenant-Colonel G. U. Prior, 100th Regiment, on "Entrenching Tools." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

MACHINE GUNS for HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

The Secretary of State for War is prepared to receive proposals from persons desirous of submitting, for competitive trial, Machine Guns which will fulfil the following conditions, viz.:—

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Proposals must be sent in addressed "The Under-Secretary of State, War Office," before September 30, 1880.

SEPTEMBER MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA SUBALTERNS.—WANTED, HOLIDAY TUTOR, for Military Subjects, for July and August. State terms and references.—Address, "V. A. D.," Ford Bideford, N. Devon.

TO PARENTS GOING ABROAD.—A LADY, with a pleasant Seaside residence in Somersetshire, wishes to undertake the entire charge and education of CHILDREN.—For terms and references, address Mrs. CUMMINGS, 9 Adelaide Terrace, Portishead, Somerset.

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TO the SHAREHOLDERS of the ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that, with the concurrence of other Shareholders who agree with me, I have published another short Pamphlet upon the affairs of the Society, which contains new and very important matter.—JAMES BRAYBROOKE, General.

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It is hoped that many Naval and other friends will materially aid the undertaking. Those on the spot have most liberally contributed towards what is for the great benefit of those who will succeed them on the Mediterranean Station.—Bankers, Messrs. Stilwell and Co., 22 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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By order,
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Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 5, for preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

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TWENTY-SEVEN Candidates from Militia Regiments passed for Commissions in the Line, out of THIRTY-ONE sent up for Examination, thus making in all a total of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SIX Gentlemen, who have passed into her Majesty's Service from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment during the last four years.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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LORD RAMSAY means reform. In the short time that has elapsed since he came forward as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, he has shown that he is not a likely man to follow a beaten track; and in his recent speech in the House on the Navy Estimates, he has proved that he has the courage of his opinions, and will not allow the feelings of class or profession to deter him from giving air to his ideas. At Liverpool, he gained the admiration of a large number of Liverpool Irishmen by his leaning towards an inquiry into the question of Home-rule, whereby he scandalised not a few of the politicians of the older type who hesitated to deal with so delicate a subject. And now he has upset the notions of the more ancient school in the Navy by his advocacy for free and open competition for Naval Cadetships. We own that we have not been among the advocates for throwing Naval cadetships open to the public, partly because we have felt that the present system of nomination offered to Naval officers a chance of finding a profession for their sons; and we believed that no greater inducement to endeavour to succeed in the profession could be given to young officers than the fact that they were treading in the footsteps of their fathers. Setting aside the fact that the lower rates of pay granted to retired officers after long service and ruinous spells on half-pay (when their services were not required, and consequently were not paid for by the nation) prevented their placing their sons in professions which required a heavy outlay for many years, we believed it to be an advantage to the Service that descendants of old Naval families should be allowed the first chance of entry. That chance was given by the system of nomination, which was vested in the hands of captains on commissioning ships, of flag-officers, and of the Lords of the Admiralty. But a recent move on the part of the Board, of retaining in their own hands the right of nominating all candidates, has certainly gone far to lessen the value of the system, for there is no denying that with a Board affected by changes of Government, nominations will be influenced by political motives. Open competition among boys of such juvenility as Naval cadets, boys of twelve and thirteen, was also almost objectionable. But Lord Ramsay proposes, in throwing open the junior rank of the Navy to all comers, to increase the age at which entry would be possible. Among the senior Naval officers, it has always been held that the training for a sailor's life cannot be begun too soon, and there really is something in this view. Lord Ramsay entered the Navy at an early age, and can scarcely appreciate the drawbacks that life afloat presents to those who have begun to feel their feet in life on shore. His Lordship, though a Commander who was fortunate in obtaining promotion earlier than very many of his brother-lieutenants, does not appear to be particularly wedded to sea life, and being a man of somewhat advanced views, he has chosen half-pay and Parliament in preference to service afloat. That being so, we do not lend ourselves so readily to his views, although he will have great support from the civilian element. It sounds very reasonable to say that a lad should not be entered in the Navy until he had reached the age at which he could choose his own profession, and this statement won for Lord Ramsay a certain amount of applause in the House. But after all, how can a lad who has been educated at some public school gain much of an idea of what the Navy really is? Unless a boy has been subjected to discipline of the stricter kind in his early days, he is inclined to rebel against the compulsory confinement of life on board ship, the difficulty of getting leave for a run on shore, and the great absence of liberty in almost all his actions. The Service may have improved, but still the privilege of going on shore is held very sacred in some ships, and few midshipmen get leave more than once or twice a week when in harbour. On other reforms our views are not so doubtful. Long ago we advocated the abolition of the training-ship, *Britannia*, and wished that a College might be established on shore. At that establishment, according to our view, cadets should be allowed to continue their education in general subjects, having especial regard to those branches of study which would be useful to them in their intended profession. At fifteen, they should be drafted into a sea-going training-ship, and, at the end of that commission, when they had reached the age of eighteen, they should be sent to regular sea-going men-of-war, and be allowed to mess in the ward-room. That is to say, they should be treated as officers at the age of eighteen, when they had finished their preliminary training, and should no longer be looked upon as mere youngsters, to be herded together in a cramped gun-room, with no senior officers to keep them in check, or to give tone to their mess. The present gun-room mess could well be turned into a junior officers' ante-room, if found advisable; but allowing young officers of eighteen years and over to associate with their seniors, instead of their being completely set aside and thrown solely among themselves, would do more to give tone to our junior Naval officers than any system of competitive examinations among candidates from the public schools or elsewhere. This has been our view of the case for many years, and we are glad to witness the present agitation against the nursery system afloat. But it will be seen that the establishment of a college ashore for the first few years of entry, followed by a sea-going training cruise, and then drafting into the regular man-of-war, would not affect the granting of nominations to the sons of old officers, and we should be sorry to see the Navy deprived of that to which many a Naval officer's son has looked forward almost as a birthright. Of one thing we are assured. The country may take Naval officers from whatever class it pleases, may give them what training may be wished, but it will never raise a class more ready than the Naval Officers of the present time and of the past to sacrifice personal wishes and convenience to the public service, or more ready to do their duty thoroughly, whenever or wherever called upon. These are officers who have been entered by nomination, and the majority of whom have some connecting link with the Navy.

Mr. Childers' announcement that next year the Government purposed abolishing flogging in the Army as part of the *permanent* Military Code, cannot but suggest the suspicion that the abolition of the lash will not be absolute. It may be that he merely means, by the use of the word "permanent," that he intends to try whether an army in the field can be kept in a proper state of discipline without the lash; or perhaps there is an idea of passing, simultaneously with the breaking-out of serious hostilities, a short Act enabling Courts-martial to award flogging in certain cases, as heretofore. But it is useless to conjecture, for whatever Mr. Childers' own ideas may be, he will be subjected to irresistible pressure from the pseudo-philanthropic, who have more sympathy with the blackguards unfortunately to be found in every army than with the unfortunate inhabitants of the seat of war. We may, therefore, feel pretty certain that before the expiration of another twelve months the military ravisher, plunderer, and drunkard will be relieved absolutely from all fear of receiving the punishment most suited to his crimes. Under these circumstances, it behoves us to look the matter in the face, and consider what are the best penalties which can be substituted for the lash. The greatest difficulty is that a large number of Military offenders are quite ready to commit any crime, if they think it likely to lead to their dismissal from the Service. To a considerable proportion, also, imprisonment is but a very mild punishment. Certainly, there are soldiers who would gladly exchange the hardships and fatigues of a campaign—not to speak of the dangers—for the easier life of a prison. The great point, therefore, is to devise some punishment which should be more distasteful than soldiering under its most unpleasant aspects. Such a punishment may be found in service in a disciplinary company. The Horse Guards, we are aware, are opposed to such an institution, but we have as yet not been made acquainted with any of the arguments by which they fortify their opinion, save that it would be difficult to find officers willing to do duty with disciplinary companies. This argument is of no value, for good officers perfectly suited for the work will always be forthcoming, if sufficient inducements—not hard to give—be provided. It may be urged that disciplinary companies are an innovation, and would render the Service unpopular. To that we answer that the abolition of flogging is an innovation, and that when men enlist they do not think about the nature of the punishments which they may incur if they misconduct themselves. Any man deterred from enlisting by the fear that if he commits any outrageous act he will be sent to a disciplinary company, is better out of than in the Army. The object of military punishment should be threefold,—first, to maintain good order; second, to reform men not absolutely wedded to misconduct; third, to prevent irreclaimable blackguards from infecting their comrades. Service in a disciplinary company would be extremely unpleasant, and might therefore be expected to be deterrent. A soldier who now commits a theft in order to get dismissed the Service, would not think of doing so, if he knew that he would inevitably be sent to a disciplinary company. Likewise, a man would shrink from deserting, if certain that on recapture he would exchange ordinary soldiering and a mild discipline for soldiering of a most unpleasant description and discipline of the harshest type. By a system of promoting an offender from one disciplinary company to another, every inducement would be given to reform. Again, by sending irreclaimable blackguards to the most severe disciplinary company, and though allowing them, on improved behaviour, to pass on to others less severe, but not permitting them to rejoin the Army, mischievous centres of infection would be eliminated. The disciplinary companies might be situated at stations more or less bad, according to the class, and the discipline should also be similarly graduated. The most severe companies should be reserved for the irreclaimable blackguards. Ordinary offenders should commence in number three class, and after passing through numbers four and five, should rejoin the Army. The irreclaimables should never be placed in any but classes numbers one and two. Another important and essential step would be to make desertion and fraudulent enlistment difficult. At present, it is quite easy. There is no reasonable or even plausible objection to marking every officer and man on joining the Army, and no protest would be made if the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught would set the example. There is, moreover, an abundance of precedent in ancient history. The two best means, however, after all, of checking desertion, would be genuine localisation of regiments, and the making the Army so good a profession that men would feel it a hardship to be obliged to quit it. Under such circumstances, a more respectable body of men would be found in the ranks, and very little punishment of any sort would be required.

[COMMUNICATED.]

There appears to be every indication that the Government are likely to hear a good deal about the reward of Sir Garnet Wolseley's services at the Cape. The *Standard* opened the ball, and it has been followed up in many quarters, both Liberal and Conservative. We have thought it, therefore, worth while to refer to the documents bearing on the matter, and we find the case stands thus. The Warrant under which Sir Garnet was appointed a full General, and which was last revised on May 1, 1878, contains the following words:—"Temporary rank and command as General may, for the convenience of our Service, be conferred without regard to seniority, on a Lieutenant-General. . . . . . If in such temporary rank *and command* he shall have conducted himself to our satisfaction for five years in time of peace, or for any shorter period in the field in time of war, he may, upon the special recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, be granted a step of permanent rank." Par. 48. Turning now to the Blue-books which contain respectively the commissions of Lord Chelmsford and of Sir Garnet Wolseley, we find that in each case the commission defined the "temporary rank," so as to make it contemporaneous with the supreme "command" in South Africa. Sir Garnet Wolseley's was a much more extensive commission, and—the point is by no means irrelevant—gave him supreme civil as well as military authority of all kinds. But in any case, "the rank and command of Lord Chelmsford, according to the terms of the commissions and Warrant, terminated when Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived in South Africa. It is obvious, therefore, that what was done in Lord Chelmsford's case is no precedent whatever for that of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Lord Chelmsford did not complete his tenure of the supreme command up to the conclusion of the work. He became, as far as the commissions warrant it, a Major-General, on Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrrival in Africa. He returned home, on leave, granted him at his own request by a senior officer. To have granted him the permanent step would not, therefore, have been merely to confirm him in the rank he had held up to the time of his return, but to restore a rank of which he had been already deprived, not because the work was accomplished, but for reasons of State, on which we have no wish further to touch. Throwing aside this case as irrelevant, we can find no other instance in which a Commander-in-Chief has been granted the temporary rank of full General for the purposes of a campaign, in which the rank has not been confirmed on the successful completion of the work for which it was granted. It is obvious at once that the case of a Commander-in-Chief and that of a subordinate officer, no matter how distinguished his services, stand on a quite different footing. There is a public, political, and national prominence about the one, which make any act in relation to him much more significant than would be the case with the other. Moreover, the high responsibility and the actual originality of the decisions that have to be arrived at are of so different a character, that it is quite impossible to put the question on the same footing. We think, therefore, that some public reason should be given for the very exceptional treatment Sir Garnet Wolseley has met with. *Primâ facie*, the wording of the Queen's Speech, which announced the termination of hostilities throughout Africa, would, as we see has been pointed out by the *Daily News*, appear to settle the question. It is hard to know how the Queen's "satisfaction" could have been more completely conveyed.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and, after visiting the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Ryder, dined on board the *St. Vincent*, returning to the *Lively* to sleep for the night. On Wednesday he left for Bournemouth in the *Lively*, for the purpose of inspecting the Coastguard. His Royal Highness expressed himself satisfied with the appearance of the men and the station generally. He then drove to Tuckton, Christchurch, and Poole, where similar inspections with like results were made, afterwards steaming in a pinnace from Poole Quay to Studland Bay, where the *Lively* lay at anchor. An inspection of Coastguard at Swanage then took place, after which his Royal Highness embarked on board the *Lively* and made for Portland, to hoist his flag on board the *Hercules* as Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves for the combined cruise of the Channel Fleet and the Reserve Squadron.

The Channel Squadron has proceeded from Portland for Bantry Bay, and will remain there until joined by the ships under the command of Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, which will leave Portland on Monday. The two Squadrons will then combine, and be placed under the command of Rear-Admiral Hood, and will put to sea for an evolutionary cruise, proceeding as far as Vigo, and being back in England about July 26. The Fleet will consist of the following ironclads, viz.:—*Achilles*, *Agincourt*, *Audacious*, *Defence*, *Hector*, *Minotaur*, *Northumberland*, *Penelope*, *Lord Warden*, *Valiant*, and *Warrior*.

An exchange of ships has been permitted between Lieutenant Stewart Falls, Royal Marines, appointed to the *Agincourt* in the vacancy caused by the removal of Lieutenant Brine, and Lieutenant Hearle, R.M.L.I., of the *Duke of Wellington*.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock was at Halifax on June 18, and was about to despatch the *Blanche* to visit some of the outports of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, with orders to return to Halifax by the middle of this month.

It is more than hard that the recreation ground at Sheerness cannot obtain the necessary licence to establish a canteen, because the formation of recreation grounds for the Navy was not contemplated when the Naval Discipline Act was framed. There would have been no difficulty had the application been made on behalf of the Marines, as they would have been provided for under the Army Discipline Act. We hope this question will be quickly put straight, for sports without beer will not suit the Blue-jacket any more than the soldier or civilian.

It has been found necessary to order the *Woodlark* from Aden to Bombay, for the purpose of docking her, although she only left England three months ago.

The Russian floating-battery *Kremel*, which is under orders for service with the Siberian Fleet, does not appear to be made of very tough material, or offer great resistance to a colliding vessel. A trading steamer has run into this battery, and it appears that the man-of-war got the worst of the encounter.

There will now be no need to strengthen the squadron on the South-East coast of America, as, we believe, was contemplated. The Doctor who desired to fill the office of President has withdrawn from the candidature, and the revolution is at an end according to last reports, and Buenos Ayres will be peaceful once again.

The *Vulture* will be ordered home to England to pay off so soon as she is relieved of her duties in the Persian Gulf. The *Vulture* will, however, call at Bombay before sailing for England.

Major Moody, R.M.L.I., relieved Major Broughton, R.M.L.I., in command of the London Recruiting District, Royal Marines, on the 1st inst.

Captain W. G. T. Bickford, R.M.A., who lately passed through the Staff College, has been appointed to succeed Major C. C. Suther, R.M.A., as military instructor to the Royal Marines.

Information has been received of fighting between the Christian and Mahommedan population around Kaiffa, on the Coast of Syria. The *Bittern* and the *Rapid* have received orders to proceed without delay to the scene.

The *Himalaya* was to embark Lord Lytton and family at Bombay yesterday, for passage to England. The *Himalaya* will call at Lisbon on the homeward passage. She brings home the paid-off crew of the *Ruby*.

The following sub-lieutenants have passed in navigation at the Royal Naval College, namely, Messrs. R. P. Adams, R. A. Cave, H. Cotesworth, R. C. Evershed, G. E. Patey, and R. H. Peirse. The last-named officer was the only one who obtained a first-class in "navigation," and he had previously taken a first in seamanship. It now remains to be seen whether his knowledge of gunnery will give him "the Beaufort" and early promotion.

Inspector-General of Hospitals Dr. Macleod, who had for some time been allowed to retain the post of Senior Medical Officer of Yarmouth Hospital, although on the Retired List, has at last been relieved. Dr. Macleod certainly was an admirable officer for the charge of the asylum, but, fortunately for the Navy, it has been found that Dr. Hilston is fully capable of taking charge of this important establishment.

Admiral Ryder and the whole of the members of the *Atalanta* Inquiry Committee met on Thursday, when it was decided that the public inquiry should commence at the Sessions House, Westminster, on Wednesday next. It is not improbable that after a few meetings in London the Committee will move to Portsmouth to take evidence from the dockyard officials, their sittings being then held in the theatre of the Naval College in the yard. On Thursday the Admiralty withdrew their offer of £200 reward for information of the causes or locality of the loss of the ship, and will now give whatever sum they may deem justified to anyone who is enabled to throw any light upon the exact causes of the disaster. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have, we hear, promised to assist at a *fête* to be held at Kensington House for the benefit of the *Atalanta* Relief Fund.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., with his squadron, consisting of the *Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, *Rupert*, *Invincible*, *Thunderer*, and *Condor*, left Naples Bay on June 21, leaving the *Helicon* and *Cygnet* behind. On the 24th they anchored at Bastia, when the *Cygnet* joined the flag with the mails. The ships left Bastia the same day, the *Cygnet* going to Leghorn. A great many people went on board the ships at Bastia, and the *Thunderer* seemed to be quite a show-ship. Steam tactics have been the order of the day since leaving Naples. The cruise is most enjoyable, and, when our correspondent wrote, many officers were looking forward to the chance of visiting Rome. While at Naples, the Prince of Naples (eldest son of the King) visited the ships, first going on board the *Alexandra*, where some spar torpedo-practice was gone through, and then on board the *Thunderer*, and saw a Whitehead torpedo fired and the turrets worked, and then proceeded to the *Téméraire*. He is a nice-looking boy of about 11 years, and was dressed in sailor's costume. A portion of the squadron was to go to Leghorn and the other ships to Spezzia on July 1.

A paragraph has appeared in more than one of our contemporaries to the effect that Rear-Admiral H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen refused the appointment as second-in-command of the Channel Squadron. So far from this being the fact, it was the intention of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, as we stated weeks ago, to have given the command to the Prince, who would most gladly have accepted this opportunity of hoisting his flag. A change of Government, however, altered this arrangement, and instead of his Serene Highness having refused any offer of employment, he has had the misfortune to see another chosen before him, for a post which had even been promised to him.

Mr. James Good, chief officer of the Coastguard at Peterhead, and George Oatley, gunner's mate (whose gallant conduct in saving life from the wreck of a Swedish ship won for him the Albert medal), have, we hear, received the authority of the Admiralty to accept and wear gold medals awarded to them by his Majesty the King of Sweden.

The orders for the preparation of the *Inconstant* for service as a flagship, which were suspended when the late Admiralty went out of office, have now been renewed, and it is anticipated that their Lordships contemplate the formation of a detached squadron, probably giving the command to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Carr Glyn, C.B., C.S.I.

The prize for the best essay on "Lay Work in the Royal Navy" has just been adjudged by Admiral Ryder and a committee of chaplains, acting on behalf of the Naval Scripture Readers' and Naval Church Societies, but the name of the essayist we have not heard. It advocates additional lay workers in each ship, especially in those having no chaplains.

Considerable satisfaction has, we hear, been expressed at the result of the torpedo experiments recently carried out with the *Hecla* and the ships of the Channel Squadron at Bantry Bay.

We understand that efforts are being made to obtain for Colonel Adair, Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery, a special order-in-council, giving him prospective advantages in respect to the award of a General's good service pension.

Mr. Hamilton Williams, M.A., who has hitherto filled the post of Latin master in the *Britannia*, has now been nominated "instructor in English literature," their Lordships having decided that no dead language shall form a portion of the studies of naval cadets. It is believed that their time can be better employed in branches of education which will add to their proficiency as seamen, for it must be admitted that Latin is rarely spoken afloat, although bad French is rather common among sailors.

The Japanese officers who are selected for appointment to her Majesty's ships for a cruise of observation rarely fail to make excellent use of their time, and to become popular with those with whom they serve. One who has lately been studying to qualify in navigating duties has also proved a success at the Royal Naval College, he having obtained very good marks in passing out.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., has been permitted by the Admiralty to proceed to sea with the First Reserve Squadron, and will be the guest of Captain Douglas, of the *Warrior*. We trust that this cruise will prove beneficial to Sir William Hewett, who lately suffered from illness.

The appointment last week of Assistant-Paymaster Whitfield to the *Woodlark* was, we regret to hear, in consequence of news having been received of the death of Assistant-Paymaster Weaver, of that ship.

In commemoration of her Majesty's Coronation, all ships in port were dressed with flags last Monday from 8 a.m. to sunset. At noon Royal salutes of twenty-one guns were fired by ships in harbour and the citadels.

The French Fleet, consisting of two ironclads and two frigates, which anchored at Tunara on the 18th ult., sailed on June 26 for the westward. Six more French ironclads and two despatch boats passed Gibraltar on June 27, proceeding in the same direction.

From Singapore we learn that, up to May 24, the harbour had been made lively by numerous arrivals and salutes of men-of-war of different nationalities. The Portuguese gunboat *Mandovi* arrived on the 13th, and left again for Macao on the 15th. The Brazilian corvette *Vital d'Oliveira*, Captain de Noronha, arrived from Galle on the 17th, having on board Admiral da Silva Mota, and H. E. Callado, Brazilian Minister to China, and left for Hong Kong on the 21st. The Russian corvette *Asia*, Captain Amassoff, with Rear-Admiral Aslanbegoff on board, arrived from Galle on the 17th, on her way to China, with the Russian ironclad *Minin*. H.N.M.'s gunboat *Koetie* arrived on the 21st, with the Resident of Bengkalis on board. H.M.S. *Charybdis* arrived on the 15th, homeward bound, and the *Wivern* from Galle on the 21st, on her way to China. The U.S.A. corvette *Swatara* left for Bangkok at daylight on the 17th. The Sarawak gunboat *Aline* left for Kuching on the 22nd, taking their Highnesses the Rajah and Ranee. The weather had been rather stormy during the week, with a good deal of thunder and rain.

Last week a correspondent asked the question whether it is not a fact that the red band of the Marines was removed when they were designated Light Infantry, and the black band substituted, in accordance with the practice prevailing in Light Infantry regiments of the Line. This is not so, as, for some reason best known to the authorities then at the Royal Marine Office, the red band was removed in the early part of the year 1849, whereas the corps was not made a Light Infantry one until six years later.

The following are dates on which the Army and Navy prizes will be contested at the forthcoming Wimbledon meeting, with the conditions of each competition :—Tuesday, July 20, Army and Navy Challenge Cup and prizes, restricted to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army, and sailors from the Navy; seven shots at 200 and 500 yards, with the Martini-Henry,—1st stage, £155, in 50 prizes. The 2nd stage will be fired on Thursday, July 22, for the cup and £10. Wednesday, July 21, General Eyre's Army Prize, £100; open to any regiment of Cavalry or battalion of the Guards or of the Line, or to any division of 600 men of Royal Engineers, or to any division of Royal Marines, who shall win it through two of their representatives, either two years consecutively, or three years at intervals; 600 yards, seven shots with the Martini-Henry. Until this prize is finally won, £20 will be given annually by the National Rifle Association as follows :—£10 to be divided between the file making the highest aggregate score, £5 to the second best file, £3 to the third best file, and £2 to the fourth best file. The match between the Army and the Volunteers, for the Donegall Cup, has been removed from the programme, and a new contest for the United Services Challenge Cup substituted. This will be fired for between teams of eight from the Regular Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry, and the Volunteers, with the Martini-Henry, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, £40 being added to the cup for the winning team. The Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy, open to sections of four mounted men, or *bonâ fide* troopers, from each regiment of Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line, will be contested on July 24,—1st prize, the trophy, a cup value £21, and £25 in money; 2nd prize, £15; 3rd prize, £10; length of course, about three-quarters of a mile; five shots at 500 and 600 yards, within ten minutes, with the Martini-Henry carbine. It is notified that entries for the latter contest, which was instituted last year, may be made up to noon on July 12.

We are authorised to state that the announcement in some of the papers that the Right Hon. W. Adam has been appointed to the Governorship of Madras, is altogether premature. No arrangement has yet been decided upon as to the successor of the Duke of Buckingham, whose term of office will not be completed until November.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 30th contained an article on the disappearance of certain valuable jewels of the State of Mysore, under British management and control, which indicates the existence of a grave scandal, and we trust that the inquiry which has been ordered will exonerate all British officials, at all events.

We learn from a private letter, dated Fez, May 28, that, "his Serene Majesty the Sultan of Morocco reviewed his Army at Fez on May 26, and before dismissing them he desired his chamberlain to call up Kaid Maclean (late lieutenant, 69th Regiment), the Instructor-General to the Moorish Army and in command of the troops, when his Serene Majesty was most graciously pleased to publicly express to the Kaid his great satisfaction and commendation of the improved efficiency, discipline, and drill his troops had attained under his instruction, and his Serene Majesty prayed God to bless Kaid Maclean and leave him a long time in his service. There was still more said, but the writer could not hear, and can only repeat what he can confidently assert as true. This speech of the Sultan is, however, considered to be the highest honour that in that country can be conferred on any officer."

The death of George Mackenzie of Avoch, the commandant for 16 years of the London Scottish Volunteer Camp at Wimbledon, had slipped through without notice, but for a little paragraph yesterday in the obituary of the leading journal. He died some weeks ago, to the great regret of a very wide circle of friends, and of all his comrades in the London Scottish, who will miss his genial presence and his kindly services to the corps, in which he was the first name which appeared in the *Gazette* as an officer at the time of their formation. The deceased was a member of the good old House of Avoch, in Ross-shire, the youngest son of Sir Alexander, "o' that ilk," who discovered the great river which bears his name in North America, and was among the earliest and most daring of the explorers of the Rocky Mountains, and he perpetuated in word and deed the memories of the excellent qualities of the Highland gentleman.

The question of condensed forage has not yet been disposed of, and the whole subject is being reopened, in consequence of further proposals on the part of a practical cavalry officer, who has devoted considerable attention to the matter, and has been able to secure fairly good results in previous trials, which have been carried out to test the efficacy of his system.

The following divisional order was issued at Aldershot on Wednesday :—"1. The term of General Sir Thomas Steele's command expiring to-day, all reports and returns will, on and after to-morrow, be forwarded to his successor, General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B. 2. Sir Thomas Steele relinquishes the command of the Division with great regret. 3. To the General and commanding officers, the general, departmental, and personal staff, and to those of all ranks who during his command have formed part of the Division, he offers his most sincere thanks, for the cordial support he has always received at their hands."

Aldershot is losing its oldest Staff officer, in the person of Major Trout, who has held the appointment of Provost-Marshal since the first establishment of the camp. Major Trout has applied for permission to retire, after a continuous service extending over a period of forty-three years.

The War-Office Committee on Saddles find some difficulty in deciding which is the best material of which to construct the framework of a Service saddle, wood or iron? But it is not allowing the grass to grow under its feet, and it meets regularly to discuss the subject which has been submitted to it for consideration, whilst practical experiments are being carried out to test the merits of the several ideas.

It is in contemplation to make Preston the headquarters of a cavalry regiment, in which case the 18th Hussars will proceed there from Hounslow.

A correspondent writes from Aldershot :—"We have lost this week one of our best, if indeed not our best, Staff officers, in the person of Lord William Seymour, who rejoins the Coldstream Guards, after having carried out for the last two years the responsible duties of Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Division. To say that Lord William Seymour will be missed here is but to express inadequately the sense of thankfulness which all feel to him for his administration of his department. It is in the power of the Quartermaster-General's Department to make things pleasant or unpleasant for the soldier, but our late Assistant-Quartermaster-General has studied the comfort of subordinates in every way; and if only Colonel Buller, who succeeds to the appointment, does half as well in his new sphere of action as his predecessor has done, he will not do badly. This is not the opinion of one man only, but of every officer and soldier in the Division, from Sir Thomas Steele downwards."

The following officers have been posted to batteries of Horse Artillery to fill existing vacancies, viz. :—Major W. F. M. Hutchinson, from command of B Battery 1st Brigade, at Shorncliffe, to I Battery B Brigade, at Woolwich, vice Chichester, promoted; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Le Grice, from command of H Battery C Brigade, at Secunderabad, to H Battery C Brigade, at Woolwich, vice Nairne, promoted; Captain G. W. M. Turnbull, from L Battery 6th Brigade, at Kamptee, to D Battery A Brigade, at Rawul Pindee, vice Freeman; Captain H. S. Higginson, from G Battery 4th Brigade, in Afghanistan, to G Battery A Brigade, at Lucknow, vice Jones; Brevet Major J. Alleyne, from K Battery 3rd Brigade, at Woolwich, to I Battery C Brigade, at Umballa, vice Smith; Lieutenant T. S. Baldock, from H Battery 3rd Brigade, at Ferozepore, to C Battery A Brigade, at Newbridge; Lieutenant C. H. Herring-Cooper, from No. 5 Battery 7th Brigade, at Sandown, to H Battery B Brigade, at Exeter; and Lieutenant E. Gunner, from G Battery 3rd Brigade, in Afghanistan, to I Battery C Brigade, at Umballa.

The reply of Mr. Childers to Major O'Beirne left the question of the *reason* why the Duke of Cambridge's office was not included in the five years' list very much where it was before. It is obvious that there were and are special reasons why the Commander-in-Chief should not be included among the guests at the movable military feasts of the Staff. There will be an energetic attempt anon to instal a Chief of the Staff at the Horse Guards, and then we shall see—what we shall see. *Qui vivra verra.*

The colonelcy of the 4th Hussars, vacant by the death of General Lord George Paget, will most probably be filled by the transfer of Lieutenant-General Alexander Low, C.B., from the Queen's Bays, General Low having long been connected with the regiment as the 4th Light Dragoons, having served with it in the Crimea, and ultimately commanded it. The vacancy in the Bays will then be offered to Lieutenant-General G. C. Clarke, C.B., who commanded the Scots Greys previous to becoming a General officer.

Why Sir Bartle Frere is to be abused because the Cape colonists will not confederate is more than we can understand. He certainly was a little too sanguine that he could produce the result on which the Colonial Office has set its heart, but that was not a crime. Sir Bartle Frere was content to work, not to create a policy. He was somewhat too vigorous and Bismarckian in his methods, but even the Great Chancellor has failed at times. The materials for a South African Empire do not exist, and cannot be found on the spot.

According to the correspondent of the *Panama Star and Herald*, in Chili, the terms of peace which that Government is disposed to offer to the allies are rather severe. Bolivia is required to resign all right to the territory of Atacama, as far as the Loa, which is hereafter to be the dividing line between Peru and Chili. Bolivia's dominion on the coast will cease for ever. Peru's share of the penalty of making war on Chili is placed at the no insignificant sum of 200,000,000 dollars, and as a pledge for the payment of the same, and until such is effected, Chili will retain the district of Tarapaca.

The "Protectorate" of Asia Minor seems to have collapsed. Famine is master of the situation, and its ravages will not be stayed by the presence of a few military consuls, and without money or means. The only result of the Protectorate, so far, seems to have been the strengthening of the distrust in our intentions which has so strongly influenced the Sultan's policy.

We hear that certain religious and devoutly-disposed Christians are not unlikely to be found at Hyde Park to-morrow, just about the time of the Bradlaugh meeting.

What can the *Bombay Gazette* mean by dark sayings about Simla? It declares Colonel Gordon's presence there "would have been a wholesome corrective" (of what?). "It would have brought home to some frivolous people who needed the lesson, the truth that there are such things as serious purpose and directing conscience in life." We regret that Colonel Gordon is not in London just now.

Our readers may have noticed in certain of the daily papers on Monday—some had the good sense to suppress the report—a sensational paragraph, headed "A Disorderly Lieutenant," giving particulars of a case which came before one of the Middlesex police magistrates on Saturday last, in which a young officer of a Line regiment was accused of a series of offences against law and order. Those who read these paragraphs cannot fail to have been struck by the inconsistency of the evidence for the prosecution and the harshness of the sentence. It would appear—if the opinion of an eye-witness is to be believed—that the young officer in question is much to be sympathised with. He was charged with having been guilty of disorderly conduct in a place of public entertainment. Yet, those who were present at the time declare that the charge could on no pretence be substantiated. He was further accused of having made an assault on the police, whereas evidence was forthcoming to refute the charge, and show that the police not only were not assaulted, but even repudiated at first the suggestion that such an offence had been committed. It is time that police magistrates exercised some little discretion in dealing with cases of this description, for it is simply disgraceful that the good name of her Majesty's Service and the character of officers should be injured at the caprice and on the testimony of a number of policemen, more especially when, as in this case, there was evidence forthcoming to prove how groundless the charges were which were laid against the prisoner. The present case is sufficient to show what sort of justice British subjects may expect to have meted out to them, if it be their ill-luck to appear before a Metropolitan police magistrate. Such proceedings only have the effect of bringing justice into contempt.

Colonel Owen Williams has given notice of the following question, viz., "To ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is not an acknowledged fact that very serious deterioration has taken place amongst the non-commissioned officers of the regiments of the Line; whether he has any evidence before him which tends to show that this deterioration is the result of Lord Cardwell's reorganisation scheme of 1871; and whether, having regard to the great exigence of the case, her Majesty's Government contemplate taking immediate measures to remedy the existing state of affairs; and, if so, when will these remedial measures come into operation."

We regret to learn that a serious difference has again arisen at Hong Kong between the civil and military authorities. As far as can be ascertained, the circumstances are as follows:—When Major Palmer resigned the appointment of aide-de-camp to the Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, acting under instructions lately issued on the subject, applied to the military authorities to allow one of the officers of the garrison to act as aide-de-camp, Colonel Hall, R.A., then in temporary command of the troops, during the absence of Major-General Donovan on an inspection tour in the Straits Settlements, gave his sanction to the provisional appointment of Second Lieutenant R. C. C. Cox, 27th Regiment, to the vacant post. General Donovan, on his return to Hong Kong, however, declined to endorse Colonel Hall's action in the matter, and gave instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes, commanding the 27th Regiment, to order Lieutenant Cox to return to regimental duty. The matter having been referred to the Executive Council, General Donovan received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, informing him that the Council, after listening to his own explanation in reference to the appointment of Lieutenant Cox as aide-de-camp, were unanimously of opinion that Colonel Hall's action in the matter during his (General Donovan's) absence was in entire accordance with law and precedent, and they invited him to reconsider the matter. Unfortunately, this is not the only question at issue.

In September General Skobeleff is to begin his campaign, with 50,000 men, against the Turcomans, under Nur Verdy Khan, and columns from Krasnovodsk and Tchikishlar, aided by a railway to Kizil Arvat from Michailowsk, will seek to penetrate Turkestan and bring the refractory tribes to reason. There is little chance that the Turcomans can offer an effectual resistance, but the operations may give rise to a great upheaval in Central Asia. We do not think much importance is to be attached to the report that Skobeleff has been defeated. It is likely to be based on some skirmish only, as the Russians have not begun any offensive operations.

Mr. Childers is to be congratulated on the assurance given by him that the medal for South Africa will be distributed as soon as the rolls of those entitled to the honour can be obtained. Such comparative promptitude reflects great credit on the new War Minister. Hostilities in Perak ended four years ago, and the medals have not yet been distributed, while there is a reasonable probability that the South-African medals will be issued within a year and a half after the time at which they were earned. We never could understand why there should be so much delay in sending in the rolls of the men who were present in a campaign or battle. The materials for making them out are accessible in regiments at a moment's notice, and it is only a question of a few hours', or at most a few days', clerical labour of the simplest description. What, however, is worse than the delay which generally occurs, is the indiscriminate manner in which medals are granted; and this is especially the case with regard to colonial wars. Yet the rule ought to be a very simple and easily-applied one, at all events as regards combatants, namely, that they should at all events have been under fire. Now, we know as a fact that the Indian Mutiny medal was given to several men who were in hospital at Dum Dum whilst their regiments were in the field, and never saw a shot fired.

It is possible that by this time Sir Garnet Wolseley regrets his outspokenness on the subject of Army Reform at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner. It is equally possible that the Duke of Cambridge is now of opinion that his remarks at the Staff College dinner on Sir Garnet's speech had better have been left unsaid. Foreign officers will certainly have learnt with astonishment that a Quartermaster-General permitted himself publicly to offer adverse criticisms on the Commander-in-Chief, and be equally surprised at that Commander-in-Chief retaliating and defending himself in a speech addressed to a body of Staff officers. Certainly such proceedings are not quite in accordance with the spirit of military discipline. It must be admitted, however, that the Duke had grave provocation. To be told that the military coach was creaking, that it was difficult for it to be kept upright, and that its progress was impeded by the boulders of ignorance and prejudice was enough to annoy the person ostensibly responsible for the condition and progress of that coach, however sweet-tempered that person might be. On the occasion to which we refer, the Duke did not affect to be sweet-tempered, and let out strongly against "the person" who had made the obnoxious remark, concluding with a wish that "the person" had the driving and management of the coach himself.

When Mr. Childers, after ordering the Colonel of the Hull Artillery Volunteers to resign, and then, because the announcement of the order induced almost the entire regiment to resign also, refused to accept his resignation, he ought to have, at all events, suspended him from the exercise of command. This idea, apparently, never occurred to the Secretary of War, neither did it strike the Colonel himself that, till the report of the court of inquiry had been acted on, it would be only good taste to efface himself as much as possible. On the contrary, he called his regiment together, and, explaining the state of affairs, advised them to withdraw their resignation. Evidently both he and his men conceived they had won a victory by their undisciplined demonstration, and at the Colonel's request the men did withdraw their resignations. Indeed, parades, &c., have been resumed as if nothing whatever had occurred. We do trust that whatever may be the decision of the War Office on this particular matter, the errors—to put it mildly—of the 4th East York Artillery Volunteers and their Colonel may be shown forth in their true light, and that it may be plainly shown that soldiers with such perverted ideas of discipline are an incumbrance rather than a gain to the Army.

The distinguished-service reward, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General F. A. Whimper, C.B., has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General Lord Alexander Russell, C.B., lately commanding the South-Eastern District.

Captain C. Armstrong, quartermaster on half-pay, late 12th Lancers, has been granted the distinguished-service reward of £50 per annum, which lately became vacant by the death of Captain (Quartermaster) T. Hoban.

"UNDER CONSIDERATION."

[A Farce, in many acts. By her Majesty's Ministers. Date—Time out of mind. Scene—Pall Mall and Westminster.]

Scene I.

Mars Britannicus (*in black toga, pepper-and-salt pants and vest, beard and eye-glass, seated at a desk in a large room in Pall Mall, with maps of North-West Frontier, Turkey in Europe, &c., on the walls, despatch-boxes, papers, and paper-baskets on table; loquitur*).—Going to ask a question, is he? I'll be ready for him. Now, who on earth can answer all these fellows? I find that this very question has been asked over and over again. And it has always been answered in the same way. Yes! we must be uniform. That shows we are all united, no matter who are in power, when it comes to any disagreeable question (*rings*). I must see Mr. Carbonnair at once.

[*Enter Carbonnair* (*L.C.*)]

Mars B.—You have seen the notice of question about the Quartermasters? And Lord Airey's report? And the Medical Department? And—but you know the whole of them!

Mr. C. (*smiling blandly*).—Yes; I know them by heart,—there's a regular string. They go into dépôt centres, and subalterns' pay, and the Oliver equipment; Perak medals, and the Kirwee prize. *We* treat them all on the same principle. They are "under consideration."

Mars B.—What does that mean, in a general way?

Mr. C.—Why! In our room there is a large basket, which we call "consideration." And when the papers come in, and we find there is going to be a row about any question, we pop the basket on the top of them. Ha! ha! ha! So we can always instruct the Sec. to say, in reply to the people in the House, so-and-so is "under consideration." No one can go behind that!

Mars B.—Yes? But that must come to an end, Mr. C., mustn't it?

Mr. C.—I don't see that, at all! I am sure it will last our time, at all events.

Mars B.—Thank you. I am going down to the House now, fully armed on all points.

[*Curtain drops—Finis.*]

In the list of those who passed the naval cadetship examination, the name of "Melvice, F. A.," should have been "Melvill, F. W."

Designs have been accepted by the Admiralty for a table to be manufactured for the Queen from the timbers of the old Arctic exploring ship Resolute, which has been broken up at Chatham Dockyard. A copper bolt from the same vessel is to be rolled into a plate at the mills to be let into the table, and to bear a suitable inscription.

"ON THE ROAD" (TO RUIN).

[*Scene.*—Outside "The Royal George" Hotel. Her Majesty's mail drawn up in the street. Old-fashioned coachman, well known on the road as "the Duke," on the box. "Jim," and other sporting passengers generally, bound for "Grand Military Steeplechase." Sir C. E——e, blowing his own horn. Guard Whitmore busy with way-bill. Enter Sir Jasper Topaze, with portmanteau marked "India" in one hand, and a tin box marked "Q. M. G." in the other; looks at the mail, (*loq.*)]

Sir Jasper.—"Well, of all the broken-down, shaky, decrepit, discreditable old shandry-dans I ever beheld, that is the worst! I don't believe it will hold together to the end of the stage. Leaders! The near one spavined, by Jingo! The off-leader with stringhalt and ringbone! And the wheelers are worse. It's scarcely safe, and yet I must get up *(eyes the driver)*. Hum! I think I've seen his face somewhere before; wonder if he's all right? No matter, I can drive, if he can't. I say, guard, any room there?"

Guard.—"Are you on the way-bill? Your name?

Sir Jasper Topaze.—"Sir Jasper Topaze! That's my name, of course it is—down for years—box seat, and one inside, too, in case of rain."

"*The Duke*" *(sotto voce)*.—"I don't like the looks of him, Charley! Ain't he the chap as threw stones at us, as we wos turning that ugly corner near the 'Oss Gads? He's got dynamite in that tin box, I'm sure."

Guard.—"Can't help it; he's booked reglar enough. But if you're sure he's the chap, we can charge him at the end of the next stage."

"*The Duke.*"—"Yes; arter he's blowed us all up with his infernal box."

Sir Jasper (mounting).—"This is the most miserable, ricketty old coach I ever saw. I must write to the papers about it. And such a lot of antiquated grooms and hostlers. There's a guard, too? Here, give me your horn; *I'll* show you how to handle and blow it, my boy!"

Charley.—"No, I won't; I can blow it as well as any one, I can tell you."

Sir Jasper.—"Well, then, you coachey, let me drive, any way! I don't like the old-fashioned way you hold the ribands."

"*The Duke.*"—"Don't you now, really? You are a cool young hand, you are! You abuse our coach and our 'osses, and our whole turn-out, and yet up you gets in the best place, and then you wants to blow our horn and take our reins! Not if I knows it, young'un, as long as I'm there. All right behind?"

Sir Jasper.—"I say, you people there in the street, mind, if there's an accident, it's not my fault. I hope you'll notice it in the Press. I say——"

[Mail starts with a flourish, "old Duke" thonging his horses, and Charley tootling down the street. An obstruction is seen in front of the coach, marked "Short-Service—Airey's Reports."]

Sir Jasper.—"I say, look out there! We'll be on top of it. Confound it, give me the reins, I say!"

[Seizes the reins. "The Duke" resists. Terrible struggle. Coach upsets. The passengers all over the place. Result unknown as yet; but great damage done to the constitution of the Service. Sir Jasper seen sitting on his portmanteau amid the ruins.]

"BOULDERS OF PREJUDICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to point out that you have somewhat misconstrued the sentence in which, in his recent speech at the Literary Fund dinner, Sir Garnet Wolseley speaks of the "boulders of prejudice?" You have, by what is, I am sure, a most unwilling slip, rendered those words in a sense which gives them a most personal and offensive application. Surely even if the words did admit, by a somewhat severe strain, of being supposed to refer to individuals, a man of Sir Garnet's age and experience might have credit given him for using them in their simple and ordinary sense, and not in one which would be most improper and injudicious. Now I submit that when men use such a metaphor as that which Sir Garnet employed, they ordinarily refer not to the "removal" of persons, but of certain mistaken views and ideas. The ordinary process on which the writers of the *Army and Navy Gazette* are employed from week to week is surely the dissemination of truth. By its dissemination they gradually tend to remove from the world not, I hope, any persons, but misconceptions of what facts are, and of what the truth is. In this way, they remove from the pathway of truth or of progress great "boulders of prejudice." Surely it would be a rather alarming incarnation if all these weighty stones were to be identified with certain persons. I must confess that I think the applications and not the words convey the imputation.—I am, &c.,

A Friend of Peace as Well as Progress.

Rear-Admiral Duperré left Shanghai on May 4 for the riverine ports in the Lynx, Capt. Fourmier. M. Bielke accompanies him as interpreter. The corvette Kerguelen has proceeded to Woosung. The flagship Thémis will follow. The Champlain remains at Shanghai

The Bank of England have contributed £100 for the relief of the relatives of the 280 men lost in the Atalanta, and the Governor (Mr. Birch) has joined the Mansion House Committee. The Cunard Steamship Company have subscribed £100; Mrs. Philpott, of Ilford, £100; Miss L. F. Anson, £25; the Saddlers' Company, £26 5s.; and the Skinners' Company, £25.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The regiment—strength about 23 officers, 240 men, and 288 horses—proceeded on Wednesday from Windsor to Aldershot, and is encamped near the North Camp.

2nd Life Guards. A squadron, under command of Brevet Major Curzon, has proceeded to Windsor from Regent's Park Barracks, to do duty in the absence of the 1st Life Guards at Aldershot.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). There is no foundation for the statement that the steps consequent on the retirement of Col. Owen Williams, M.P., in September, will not go in the regiment. There was some sort of opposition among certain officers to the regular course long ago, but it seems to have subsided. Brevet Major Burnaby will get the regimental majority on the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Ives.

3rd Dragoon Guards will be removed from Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, to England about the latter end of August.

4th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Pope has been appointed commandant of the School of Instruction for Officers of the Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Serjt. J. Anderson, who recently appeared before a board of examination in Dublin, has been noted at the Horse Guards as qualified for promotion to the rank of second lieut.

1st Royal Dragoons. The move from Manchester to Ireland will be carried out next month.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Capt. Donnithorne has obtained two months' leave of absence from the 1st inst., on relinquishing his appointment as Adjutant of the Herts Yeomanry Cavalry.

4th Hussars. Gen. Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, K.C.B., colonel of the regiment, died on Wednesday, in Farm Street, Mayfair. The sixth son of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by his marriage with Lady Charlotte Cadogan, second daughter of Charles, first Earl Cadogan, he was born in March, 1818, and entered the Army in 1834. He was appointed lieut.-col. of the 4th Dragoons in 1846, and served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, when he commanded the above regiment at the battle of the Alma and in the Light Cavalry charge of Balaclava. He also commanded the Light Cavalry Brigade at the battles of Inkerman and the Tchernaya, and on the expedition to Eupatoria, &c. He was promoted to the rank of col. in 1854; became major-gen. in 1861, lieut.-gen. in 1871, and gen. in 1877. He was appointed to the command of the Sirhind Division of the Bengal Army in 1862, col. 7th Dragoon Guards in 1868, and col. 4th Hussars in 1874. He was nominated a C.B. in 1855, and promoted a K.C. in 1869. He was also an Officer of the Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Order of the Medjidie (3rd class), and a brigdr.-gen. in Turkey. His lordship sat in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, as member for Beaumaris (which had been previously represented by his cousin. Col. Frederick Paget) from 1847 down to 1857. He was twice married—first, in 1854, to his cousin, Agnes Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., and secondly, in 1861, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr Charles Heneage. On leaving the 4th Hussars, whom he has commanded for 11 years with such success to the regiment and credit to himself, Col. Montgomery Moore addressed a short farewell to officers and men, in orders. It took the men by surprise, as they had hardly realised the fact of his approaching departure at this untimely juncture until he was actually gone. Col. Moore has taken with him the sincere regret, the esteem, and affection of his regiment. Soldiers are said to be deficient in gratitude, but they know well enough when they are well commanded, fairly dealt by, and when those over them have their real interests at heart. In such a case, they are capable of and feel more gratitude than many credit them with, who profess to "know them," but know only their own selfish indifference. Never has a commanding officer devoted himself more, heart and soul, at home and abroad, to the well-being of his regiment in every point than has Col. Moore, from the first moment of his assuming command to the present inopportune moment of his leaving. A soldier, and first-rate cavalry officer, a gentleman in temper, word, and deed. Hating flash cant, humbug, and sensationalism, his steady aim was to give his regiment the highest standard in every particular, and to make it efficient in every sense of the word. He required and had a keen eye to see that all under him should know their work and do it. A tight hand in discipline he might and did keep; but every man knew what to expect, and was sure of meeting with justice and impartiality. Whilst he allowed no shirking of duties, no breach of such to pass unnoticed, he was no martinet, and, moreover, prompt to give a man a chance of retrieving himself; more than prompt in doing a kindness or giving a helping hand. He made the men proud of themselves and their regiment. Secure in his handling of it, he has made the regiment famed for its steadiness and quickness on parade, while his clear, far-reaching voice made his orders easy to catch. In thought for and personal attention to the men's comfort in health and sickness, to their recreations and amusements, no commanding officer has ever surpassed him. The remembrance of his unfailing thought in that direction, whether on the march, in barracks, or on board ship, will remain ever in the hearts of those who served under him. What might have been deemed "gratitude for favours to come" whilst he was still with them is freely expressed now of the commanding officer who was "good all round." It is, perhaps, not permissible to mention a lady's name in this notice, yet with the cry so generally raised that a "lady" cannot visit or look after the "soldier's wife," that her dainty feet may not carry her to the door of a barrack-room, or hospital, or "hut," that the soldier's wife may not stand "between the wind and her nobility," it may be allowed to say a word of one who leaves sorrowing hearts behind her. Herself a lady of rank, the daughter of one of England's noble soldier-heroes, Colonel Moore's wife was looked on by every woman and child in the regiment as their friend, from whom no kindness or help, great or small, in her power to bestow, would be withheld, and who made it a pleasure to be asked. From a little delicacy, or a book sent to a sick man in hospital, to the wants and pleasures of woman or child, nothing was forgotten. No circumstances or place made it impossible for her to visit the soldier's wife, wiih kind words and a bright smile for all. Her kindly presence will be missed sorely, for the private's or serjeant's wife values a friendly visit as much as her sister-woman, the captain or general's wife. That the Hon. Mrs. Moore did not lower herself in their esteem by her interest in those she has so lived amongst, sharing in their joys and sorrows, even to accompanying the poor widow as she followed the dead march to the cemetery, is proved by the deep regret she leaves behind her, the respect and affection she takes with her. May her influence among those she has so long tried to help and encourage not vanish with her!

9th Lancers. In his official of account the cavalry action in the Chardeh Valley on Dec. 11, 1879, Sir F. Roberts says the 14th Bengal Lancers "behaved splendidly." Nothing is said of the 9th Lancers. He could surely afford to say something, beyond the mere fact that they "charged," of a regiment like the 9th, which in its two charges on that day, in trying to save the guns, lost 2 officers, 16 men, and 35 horses killed; 2 officers, 11 men, and 11 horses wounded. The 9th Lancers alone charged, and the final retreat was covered by a troop of the 9th Lancers dismounted. We do not wish to disparage in any way the 14th Bengal Lancers, but it is only fair that the above facts should be known. The following is an extract from F.F.O. by Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.:—"Camp Hissarak, May 19, 1880.—The Lieut.-Gen. has much pleasure in notifying that her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of distinguished-conduct medals to the under-mentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the 9th Lancers, for their gallant conduct in the action at Killa Kazi, near Cabul, on Dec. 11, 1879:—Regimental Serjt.-Major R. Young, Troop Serjt.-Major H. Spittle (since killed), Troop Serjt.-Major H. England, Pte. H. Loughead, Pte. A. Long, Pte. S. Harsent. The medal of the late Troop Serjt.-Major Spittle will be transmitted to the relatives of that non-commissioned officer."

17th Lancers. It will be interesting to know that Sir George Douglas has generously ordered from Messrs. Hamilton, Murray, and Co., of Durban, a stone, to be put on the grave of Corpl. Cotter, who fell with his son, Lieut. Douglas, 21st Fusiliers, in Zululand, and who was buried at the spot near him. It is a handsome piece of workmanship, the following inscription sloping down the ends and sides from a recumbent crucifix —"In memoriam, Corpl. W. Cotter, 17th Lancers, born at Annmount, Cork, Aug. 28, 1855; a dutiful son, a good Christian, and a gallant soldier. He was killed in the performance of his duty, July 1, 1879.—R.I.P."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A telegram, dated Cairo, June 26, says:—"Major Baring, C.S.I., proceeded to-day to Alexandria, where he will embark for England."

Major G. C. Strahan, Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, and late Governor of Barbadoes, preceded by Sir Albert Woods, Garter King of Arms, bearing the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on a cushion, was introduced to her Majesty's presence at Windsor Castle on Monday, and received the honour of Knighthood, and was invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order.

Capt. J. C. Robson died at Sibi, South Afghanistan, on May 27, aged 39 years, of sunstroke. The deceased, who was eldest son of the late Mr. C. Robson, of Linden Law, Kelso, entered the Army, June 25, 1862, and became Lieut., April 1, 1875. He served in the New Zealand campaign of 1863-66 (medal).

Lieut.-Gen. C. W. R. Younghusband, who recently retired from the Royal Gun Factories, has been appointed Associate Member of the Select Committee on Heavy Guns and Explosives.

Lieut. M. F. Fegen, 4th Brig., has been appointed station Staff officer of Fyzabad.

A new story, in verse, by Col. G. H. Colomb, on the Retired Full-Pay List, called "The Cardinal-Archbishop," is in the press, and will be published by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

Major C. Thornhill, 5th Brig., left England yesterday in the troopship Tyne for the Cape, to rejoin his battery.

H.M.S. Assistance left Woolwich on Wednesday with 5 officers, 258 non-commissioned officers and men, 33 women, and 38 children, belonging to Nos. 17 and 18 Batys., 11th Brig., for Queenstown.

Capt. E. Walsh, 8th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs; Capt. C. E. Beadnell, B Brig., for twelve months, and Lieut. T. H. J. Woodrow for six months.

Lieut. H. N. Jervois, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on the 27th ult.:—"Col. Sir Andrew Clarke's term of office having expired, he has vacated his seat in the Supreme Council. A Simla telegram of yesterday states that his services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for military duty, but the capacity in which he is to be employed is not mentioned. Some surprise is felt that Sir A. Clarke should have returned to India to resume his place in the Council for only a few days. This formality, however, appears to have been necessary in order to enable him to draw his pay. It is also said that the Marquis of Ripon hoped to be able to retain his assistance as Minister of Public Works, and that Lord Hartington was prepared to consent, but the proposal was overruled on the ground of economy by the Secretary of State in Council."

The services of Lieut.-Col. E. R. James, commanding R.E., Dublin District, having been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, he has been struck off the strength of the Dublin command from the 1st inst.

Grenadier Guards. Major-General Burnaby, on his promotion from the command of the Grenadier Guards, issued the following address:—"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men,—My comrades of the Grenadier Guards, at the close of a service of thirty-four years in the regiment (in all the battalions of which I have served), it behoves me to express my heartfelt pride in the distinguished honour of having commanded a regiment second, in my belief, to none in the whole world; and my not less sincere regret that the time has come for me to say farewell. I warmly thank the officers commanding battalions for the support they have consistently afforded me, and for their zealous exertions in maintaining the efficiency of their respective battalions. I ask them to permit me to communicate directly to their officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, my sincere recognition of the earnest loyalty with which each individual, in his sphere, has co-operated to uphold and strengthen that graduated chain of responsibility, by which a perfect system of discipline has been preserved in the regiment. Devotion to the Sovereign—the glorious record of our regiment's deeds—the example set us by our predecessors,—these have animated us, one and all; and, I trust, will ever continue to be the guides to the conduct of the Grenadier Guards. Thus will ever remain, fresh and keen, that *esprit de corps* for which the regiment is pre-eminent, and which it has been our aspiration to maintain and transmit unimpaired. In taking leave of my comrades, of all ranks, I offer them my best wishes for the perpetuation of the regiment's proud position, for the success of their personal careers in it, and for their welfare and happiness throughout life."

7th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. will arrive at Pembroke Dock next week in H.M.S. Assistance from Ireland, to replace the 37th.

12th Regiment. Lieut. Onslow, 1st Batn., a probationer, officiating squadron-officer to Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from June 7, 1879.

15th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Aplin, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to do duty with the 26th Bombay N.I., on probation.

21st Fusiliers. The *Natal Witness* has the following:—"We have had the pleasure of a call from Sir George Douglas, who is now in Durban, *en route* to Zululand, to perform sacred work. Sir George is the father of Lieut. J. H. S. Douglas, 21st Fusiliers, who, it will be remembered, met his death gallantly during the Zulu war, along with a corporal of the 17th Lancers, near the Kwamagwasa mission station. Sir George Douglas some time back sent out a tombstone to be erected over the grave of his fallen son, but losing his seat in Parliament for Roxburghshire, he determined, having the leisure, to come out and see the memorial put up himself. The stone has a suitable inscription on it, to the effect that Lieut. Douglas was killed on the spot while acting as signalling officer to Lord Chelmsford's army, and that it is erected by his father and mother. It is a red granite slab, and has a recumbent cross upon it."

23rd Fusiliers. Major E. W. Crofts, late of the regiment, and for many years adjutant of the 1st Hants Rifle Volunteers, died at Merrieleas, Eastleigh, on the 24th ult. The deceased was appointed to an adjutancy of Volunteers in 1861, and retired six years ago with the rank of major. Capt. O. St. George, late of the regiment, died suddenly at Richmond, S.W., on the 23rd ult.

24th Regiment. At a public meeting in the Masonic Hall, Lincoln, on the 25th ult., a handsome sword, accompanied by an address, was presented to Brevet Major Bromhead, V.C. Capt. Harrisson, 1st Batn., is about to retire from the Service.

28th Regiment. Capt. Wilford has been appointed adjutant of the North Mayo Militia, and will assume duty at Ballina on Monday.

36th Regiment will embark about the 12th inst. for conveyance to Ireland.

37th Regiment will embark at Pembroke Dock on Monday next in H.M.S. Assistance, for conveyance to Cork.

38th Regiment. Colour-Serjts. Pearce and Edwards have been transferred to the permanent staff of the 1st Royal Middlesex Militia.

43rd Light Infantry. Capt. W. Unett, formerly of the regiment, residing at Bristol, lately accompanied a niece to the Montpelier railway station, and was attempting to cross the metals instead of the foot-bridge, when he slipped and fell, receiving a severe cut over the eye. Blood-poisoning supervened and proved fatal. At the inquest the other day a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The deceased was 84 years of age. The *Madras Mail* learns that "Serjt. Trotman, shortly before the departure of that regiment for Rangoon, was appointed garrison provost serjt., Fort St. George, is now under arrest, awaiting trial on charges of fraud in respect to Government monies with which he was entrusted."

46th Regiment. Lieut. Carden has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to join at Gibraltar.

50th Queen's Own. Col. Thompson is about to retire from the regiment, which he has been connected with for forty years, and in which he is held in the highest esteem alike by officers and men. A very elegant present has just been made by Mrs. Thompson to the officers, in the form of a set of four solid silver *menu* stands, on the occasion of her husband's retirement. The annual regimental dinner took place at the head-quarters of the regiment, Colchester, on the 25th ult. Present:—Gen. Sir Richard Waddy, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Weare, C.B., Col. Lock; Majors Blackall, Doran, Wilson, King, Bruce, and Barker; Capts. Hickman, MacGregor, and Bayly; Messrs. Rolleston, Allardice, and Campbell; Dr. Fraser, and Lieut. Birch.

60th Rifles. The 1st Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Dundas—strength, about 23 officers and 710 men—arrived at Aldershot by special train from Winchester on Tuesday, and is encamped on Rushmoor. The following is taken from Indian General Orders, dated Simla, May 24:—"Col. R. W. Hinxman, 4th Batn. 60th Rifles, having elected to be placed on the Half-pay List, on completion, on June 4 next, of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonel, will on that date be relieved of his command at Agra; and under instructions received from the Horse Guards, vacate the command of his battalion; Col. Hinxman is permitted to proceed to England after June 4, 1880. Lieut.-Col. C. Ashburnham, 60th Rifles, is directed to proceed to Natal to join the 3rd Batn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted. Capt. F. M. Ward, 60th Rifles, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Batn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted."

80TH REGIMENT. The Queen conferred the Victoria Cross on Colour-Serjt. Anthony Booth at Windsor Castle on Saturday. The *Morning Advertiser* says:—"Colour-Serjt. Booth, who wore the uniform of his corps and white helmet, arrived at the Castle early in the afternoon, and shortly before three o'clock was conducted by the Court officials to the corridor, where he awaited her Majesty's pleasure. The Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, soon afterwards entered the gallery, when Colour-Serjt. Booth was introduced to the Royal notice. Her Majesty made kindly inquiries with reference to the services of the gallant soldier, appeared greatly interested with the details of the action in which he had been engaged, and expressing her pleasure on presenting him with the decoration, pinned the bronze Cross to his uniform. Colour-Serjt. Booth is a native of Nottingham.

83RD REGIMENT. Major Karslake, officiating D.A.Q.M.G., has been appointed officiating A.Q.M.G., Bombay Army, vice Major Colvin, 7th Foot, on service in Afghanistan.

87TH FUSILIERS. Col. Stevenson, half-pay, late in command, has taken over the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Cork District from the 1st inst., having joined at Cork some days ago to be posted in his duties. Capt. Cox reverts to regimental duty from Monday next, on the completion of his period of five years as adjutant of the North Mayo Militia.

102ND FUSILIERS. Lieut. Grant is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to do duty with the 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation.

103RD FUSILIERS will embark at Queenstown about the 8th inst. for conveyance to Liverpool, *en route* for Fleetwood.

105TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Lieut.-Col. Bell completes his five years in command of the regiment on Wednesday next, when he will be placed on half-pay.

RIFLE BRIGADE. Col. Godfrey Clerk will be appointed for six months on probation, to enable him to pass the qualifying examination in Hindustanee, after which his appointment will be confirmed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Gibbons, C.B., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

HERTFORDSHIRE. The annual regimental dinner was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, on Tuesday. Present:—Col. Bruce Fellows, Major Britton; Capts. Allcard, Bailey, Longman, and Sir John Sebright, Bart.; Lieuts. Gaussen, C. Greenfield, E. Sebright, Solly, and Stamford; Surg.-Major Osbaldeston, Rev.. F. Burchell-Herne, and Qrmr. Jones.

NOTTINGHAM (ROYAL SHERWOOD FORESTERS). Col. Lowe and the officers gave their annual ball at the Town Hall, Newark, on the 18th ult. On Saturday, the 19th ult., the regimental sports were held at the camp, Balderton, Captain Crisp acting as starter, and the whole of the programme was carried out to the satisfaction alike of competitors and visitors. On the 24th, the regiment was inspected by Col. Chippindall, C.B., commanding the Leicester Brigade Depôt, and the steadiness and cleanliness of the men on parade, despite the bad weather, was the subject of general remark. The three senior captains, Upton, Tryon, Crisp, and the three senior subalterns, Lieuts. Gray, Edwardes, and Arrowsmith, were called to the front, and put the battalion through several movements. Capt. Hooke, 45th Foot, the retiring adjutant, was presented with a very handsome silver casket, and Mrs. Hooke with a beautiful bracelet, as a token of the esteem and regard in which they are held by Col. Lowe and the other officers of the regiment, after dinner on Thursday evening. When Mrs. Hooke took her departure, the officers formed up to line the approach from the mess-tent to the carriage, and gave three hearty cheers, the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and thus the proceedings of a most agreeable evening pleasantly terminated. The regiment was disbanded on Saturday.

SUFFOLK ARTILLERY. Col. Lord Waveney, A.D.C., has been suffering from a fractured rib, having been thrown from his horse during the training of his regiment at Landguard Fort, Harwich. His Lordship is progressing favourably.

NORTH MAYO. Capt. Wilford, 28th Foot, takes up duty as adjt. from Monday next, in succession to Capt. Cox, 87th Foot, who leaves the regiment, greatly regretted by all ranks.

The following regiments, which assembled on the 7th ult., and have now completed their training, will be dismissed this morning at the places indicated:—England—2nd Royal Lancashire, at Warrington; 2nd Royal Middlesex, Barnet; 4th Royal Middlesex, Hounslow. Scotland—Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, at Aberdeen; Argyll and Bute Artillery, Campbelltown. Ireland—Antrim Artillery, at Carrickfergus.

Thirteen regiments are ordered to assemble on Monday morning, and train till the 31st inst.:—England—Royal South Gloucester, at Horfield; 5th Royal Middlesex, Hounslow; Northumberland, Alnwick; 1st Somerset, Wellington; 3rd Royal Surrey, Kingston; 2nd Warwick, Warwick; Royal Wiltshire, Devizes; Worcester, Worcester. Scotland—Royal Ayr and Wigtown, at Ayr Camp; Royal Perth Rifles, Perth; Renfrew, Paisley; Scottish Borderers, Dumfries. Ireland—Westmeath Rifles, at Mullingar. Six out of the 13 regiments go under canvas for the full period. Up to to-day, 70 regiments have completed their training in England and Wales, 6 in Scotland, and 22 in Ireland.

The officers commanding the Militia regiments that took part in the field-day at Aldershot, at which H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was present, on the 15th ult., have received the following letter:—"Horse Guards, June 17, 1880.—Sir,—By direction of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honour to convey to you the expression of his Royal Highness's high satisfaction with the admirable manner in which the Militia regiments inspected by him at Aldershot, on the 15th inst., acquitted themselves, and I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to convey his Royal Highness's remarks to all concerned.—C. H. ELLICE, A.G.

The first annual dinner of the Yorkshire Militia took place on the 24th ult., at the Grosvenor Gallery. Most of the nine regiments in the county were represented, but some being out for training, their officers were unable to attend. Amongst the officers present were:—Lieut.-Cols. Gunter, 5th West York, Hay, 21st West York, Garnham, 6th West York, and Hartley, 4th West York; Major Cadman, 5th West York; Capt. and Adjt. Steney, 5th West York; Capts. Raikes, Vincent, and Groom, 3rd West York, Maryon, Wilson, 1st West York Rifles; and Lieut. H. J. Prichard, 31st West York. Past officers:—Capts. Tyrrell and Barnes, 2nd West York, and W. N. Bennett and E. Bowen, 3rd West York, and W. Newton, 5th West York; Sir Hubert Miller, Bart., Coldstream Guards; Surg. Kiernan, late 3rd West York, and Mr. Wardle.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The following regiments will be called out on the dates and at the places indicated:—East Lothian, at Dunbar, on July 9; dismiss, July 16. Northumberland Hussars, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 16; dismiss, July 23. Middlesex, at Twickenham, July 17; dismiss, July 24. 2nd West York, at Harrogate, July 26; dismiss, Aug. 3. The latter regiment is allowed four marching days, ten days in all. Of the 39 regiments in England, Scotland, and Wales, the Northern District claims the largest number, 17 regiments, representing 14 counties; next comes the Western District, with 7 regiments, representing 5 counties; the Home and the North British, with 4 regiments each, the former representing 4 and the latter 3 counties; the Southern District, with 3 regiments, representing as many counties; and the Eastern and South-eastern Districts, with 2 regiments each, the former representing 2 and the latter 1 county.

The Lanarkshire, which assembled on the 25th ult., was dismissed on Thursday last.

The training of the Yeomanry for this season will be completed with the assembly of these regiments next month, viz., the Montgomeryshire, at Welshpool, on Sept. 23; North Somerset, at Bath, on Sept. 18; and the Worcestershire on Sept. 9, at Worcester.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3RD MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY were inspected by Col. Waller, R.A., on the parade-ground of Wellington Barracks on Saturday last, Lieut.-Col. Ray in command. The brigade stood in 11 batteries, the state giving about 900, as compared with 790 last year. There were not two opinions about this fine regiment. A noticeable feature of the inspection was the presence of a siege battery of 40-pounder Armstrongs, horsed.

4TH EAST YORK ARTILLERY (HULL). Lieut.-Gen. Willis, C.B., and Major-Gen. Elkington, Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. for Auxiliary Forces, with two Staff officers, attended at the Hull Volunteer Artillery Barracks on the 25th ult., for the purpose of holding an inquiry into the circumstances attending the sudden and voluntary disbandment of the brigade on the 16th ult. The inquiry, which was directed by the War Office, was held with closed doors. Col. Collington, R.A., arrived at Hull on Thursday, with instructions from the War Office for the suspension of Lieut.-Col. Humphrey and three of the captains who have acted with him, and two non-commissioned officers. The same officer appointed Major Pudsey to the command, and that officer at once countermanded a parade which Col. Humphrey had ordered for that evening.

1ST GLOUCESTER (BRISTOL) ENGINEERS. Lieut.-Col. Bramble has accepted the command of the Engineer Volunteers who will be assembled at the camp of instruction at Chatham, from the 10th to the 24th inst. Major Washbourn and Capt. and Adjt. Irwin are appointed to the staff of the provisional battalion.

1ST MIDDLESEX ENGINEERS went through inspection in infantry drill in Hyde Park and in engineering at headquarters, Chelsea, on Saturday last, by Col. Dawson-Scott, R.E., who was pleased with the evident efficiency of all ranks. Lieut.-Col. Ball was in command. The state showed 532 of all ranks, as against 563 last year.

5TH (EAST) KENT RIFLES (CANTERBURY), after seven days' sojourn under canvas at Bobbing, struck their camp, and returned to their respective homes. The annual inspection was held on the 25th ult., by Col. Steward, of the Canterbury Brigade Depôt. Col. Steward paid Col. Knocker and his regiment a very high compliment upon the excellent style in which they had performed their work. He also pronounced their camp to be perfect, the interior economy being very good indeed. The Sittingbourne troop of the Royal East Kent Mounted Yeomanry, under Capt. Locke, kept the ground during the inspection. The officers entertained over 200 ladies and gentlemen at luncheon after the inspection. The strength of the regiment is 777, and the muster was 676. Last year it was 688, but since then the regiment has slightly decreased in point of numbers. The Sittingbourne company is the strongest in the battalion, and was naturally better represented in camp, proportionately, than any other. It numbers 92, and has averaged an attendance of nearly 80 in camp throughout the week. The strength during the week was as follows:—Saturday, 427; Sunday, 423; Monday, 394; Tuesday, 459; Wednesday, 506; Thursday, 548; and Friday, 676.

26TH KENT RIFLES underwent a very satisfactory inspection at Woolwich on Saturday, by Col. Markham, R.A., D.A.A. and Q.M.G. 588 of all ranks were present, out of 647 enrolled. Lieut.-Col. Farrell was in command.

15TH LANCASHIRE RIFLES (LIVERPOOL). This fine battalion, which has recently secured the services of Lieut.-Colonel Pierce as its new commanding officer, was inspected on Saturday last by Col. de Montmorency, commanding the 13th and 14th Sub-Districts, who was very pleased with the appearance and evident efficiency of all ranks.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE were inspected at Mitcham Camp, on Saturday, by Col. Smith, Grenadier Guards. This was only the camp inspection, the official event being fixed for the 10th inst. by the Duke of Cambridge. Col. Smith was, he said, very pleased with his first introduction to the regiment.

2ND LONDON RIFLES were inspected on Saturday evening on the Horse Guards Parade by Col. Smith, Grenadier Guards. The muster was slightly in excess of last year's, but should have been better. There was a marked improvement in the appearance and drill of the battalion, which was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Vickers.

11TH MIDDLESEX (ST. GEORGE'S) RIFLES did not turn out so many men for inspection last Saturday as it was anticipated they would do. There was certainly an increase over last year's return, but only a small one. With so excellent a commanding officer as Col. Lindsay and a smart adjutant, the 11th should not now be in the wake of other regiments. Col. Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, was the inspecting officer.

21ST MIDDLESEX (CIVIL SERVICE) RIFLES. The regiment is now under canvas in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, where it will be officially inspected to-day. The camp was attacked on Wednesday night by two batteries 2nd Middlesex Artillery, under Capt. MacMain, but the usual permission not having been obtained, Lord Bury very wisely ordered his men to remain in their tents, and the attacking party to return to their homes. On Thursday the Richmond Horticultural Society held a flower-show in the camp-ground, which was honoured by a visit from the Duke and Duchess of Teck, a guard of honour being formed under Capt. Tytheridge, and did great credit to the regiment.

22ND MIDDLESEX (QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER) RIFLES had a splendid muster of upwards of 900, of all ranks, on the Horse Guards Parade last Saturday, as compared with 835 last year, and passed a very satisfactory inspection at the hands of Major-Gen. Higginson. Lieut.-Col. the Duke of Westminster was in command.

37TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Richards, were inspected on Saturday in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital, mustering 891 of all ranks. The inspecting officer, Col. Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards, said it would give him much pleasure to make a favourable report.

40TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES were inspected on Saturday last, at Albany-Street Barracks, by Col. Logan, C.B., commanding the 49th and 50th Sub-Districts. There were 574 of all ranks on parade, Lieut.-Col. Malet being in command, and the movements from first to last were well carried out, the two captains called out to drill the battalion being specially commended by the inspecting officer for the knowledge they had displayed.

TOWER HAMLETS RIFLE BRIGADE was inspected by Col. Gipps, Scots Guards, on Saturday evening last, in the Regent's Park. There were ten companies on parade, each of 32 files, and about 200 recruits, which gave a total force of upwards of a thousand men. Col. Gipps testified his admiration at the efficiency the corps had attained, especially congratulating Col. Mapleson upon the success of his labours.

2ND WARWICKSHIRE RIFLES completed their week's instruction under canvas at Stoneleigh Park on Saturday.

3RD YORKSHIRE RIFLES (BRADFORD), under Lieut.-Col. Hirst, went into camp at Scarborough on Saturday.

The following regiments will be inspected to-day, viz.:—The Civil Service (21st Middlesex), at Richmond; 26th Middlesex, at Bushey Park; London Irish, in Hyde Park; the Artists, on the Horse Guards' Parade; 39th Middlesex, in the Regent's Park; and 2nd Essex, at Stratford.

The Princess of Wales has expressed her intention of being present on the last day of the Wimbledon meeting, and will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 29, 1880.

Royal Engineers—Capt. J. G. Booth, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt., vice John Matheson, seconded upon appointment as an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy (June 1). The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts.:—Matthew Nathan, vice Barklie, promoted; Alexander Hugh Cowie, vice Lewis, promoted; Henry Kendall Stothert, vice de Wolski, promoted; Osbert Montague Roche Thackwell, vice Kensington, promoted; James Stewart, vice Morris, promoted (all dated May 19).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. L. Pemberton, C.B., half-pay, late 60th Foot, to be Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. at Head-quarters, vice Major and Brevet Col. Elliot, C.B., half-pay, unattached, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (July 1).

Honourable Artillery Company of London—The commissions of the following officers are renewed:—Capt. M. H. Jacobs and Surg. W. P. Rawlins, M.D. Lieut. G. Tomlinson retires into the Veteran Company, retaining his rank, with permission to wear his uniform; 2nd Lieut. L. T. Crook to be Lieut., vice Tomlinson, who retires into the Veteran Company; Charles Woolmer Williams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut., vice Crook, promoted (all dated June 30, 1880).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 2, 1880.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. P. Battersby, half-pay, late 60th Foot, now Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, to be Assistant-Director of Military Education, vice Lieut.-Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., who has resigned that appointment (July 7).

Royal Military Asylum—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Mackenzie, half-pay, late 15th Foot, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Col. Battersby, appointed Assistant-Director of Military Education (July 7).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. R. C. Major, having completed seven years' service in that rank, is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Comy.-Gen.; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. R. C. Healy to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice Major; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. J. A. Clarke to be Assist. Comy.-Gen., vice Healy (all three dated June 17). The following officers to be Deputy-Assist.-Comys.-Gen. on probation:—Capts. W. Prevost, 91st Foot, and J. G. Ponsonby, 49th Foot (both dated July 1).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. A. T. Farquharson, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class (Feb. 15, 1879, such antedate not to carry back allowances).

INDIA OFFICE, July 2, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. R. D'O. C. Bracken (March 11), J. Emerson (March 24), J. Keer, Bengal S.C. (May 8); J. J. Fulton (April 25), P. S. Cunningham (May 1), H. H. Firth, Madras S.C. (June 11), H. P. Sykes, Bombay Cavalry (May 29), W. R. Lambert, Bombay S.C. (June 11); Surg.-Gen. W. G. Hunter, M.D., Deputy-Surg.-Gen. F. G. Joynt, M.D., Bombay Army (both dated March 31); Surg.-Major E. Taylor, Bengal Army (March 15).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. R. D'O. C. Bracken (March 11), J. Emerson (March 24), and J. Keer, Bengal S.C. (May 8); J. J. Fulton (April 25), P. S. Cunningham (May 1), and H. H. Firth, Madras S.C. (June 11); H. P. Sykes, Bombay Cavalry (May 29); W. R. Lambert, Bombay S.C. (June 11).

To be Surgeon-General—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. F. G. Joynt, M.D., Bombay Army (March 31).

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General—Surg.-Major S. B. Partridge, Bengal Army (Jan. 1).

INTRENCHING TOOLS.

Lieut.-Col. G. U. Prior, 100th Regiment, read a paper yesterday at the Royal United Service Institution on "Intrenching Tools." Lieut.-Gen. Beauchamp Walker, C.B., Director-General of Military Education, presided. The lecturer considered, first, what should be the construction of intrenching tools to be carried by a soldier in the ranks, having regard to serviceability and portability; 2nd, of what kind they should be; 3rd, the number a battalion should always have with it. The weight of these tools should not exceed 2 lb., and they should be made in two pieces. An infantry soldier should carry a pick as an adjunct to a spade, if it could be carried conveniently. An axe might on some occasions be as important as the spade. A combination in one tool of an axe and a pick would be most useful, while the spade should be carried by itself. The handles should be separate from the tools, and a fewer number of handles than there were tool-heads would suffice. England being comparatively a rough country, the proportion of picks to spades should be about equal. The number of handles should be three-fourths the total number of tool-heads. Taking the strength of a battalion at 1,000, it would require 700 men to carry its intrenching tools, leaving 300 without any of them to carry. Though a battalion had its full complement of tools issued to it, as if on war strength, it need never carry more than were necessary. On service, any extra tools would be put into carts and follow the baggage. The lecturer described the method of bringing the different pieces together, when the tools were required for work. If every company had always with it a certain fixed proportion of intrenching tools, there would be no chance of any body of troops ever being without them. The tools should be distributed to the battalion by companies, each piece being marked by the regiment, the letter of the company, and a number, and entered on the rolls of the company against the man's name who had charge of it. This distribution by companies should be kept to on parade,—thus, when companies were equalised in peace time on parade, the men who were not carrying any portion of the intrenching tools should first be sent to other companies, or if the whole company was broken up, the men should be sent by files, each file carrying a tool between them. Specimens of the most convenient tools were exhibited and their advantages explained. No man would carry a greater weight than 1¾ lb., and that without interfering with him when marching, shooting, or skirmishing. In the discussion, Col. Keating, V.C., doubted whether Col. Prior had got the best handle for his tool-heads, and urged the advantage of the old Celt implement, the head being fastened by a wedge-shaped pin. Col. Hale objected to the principle of dividing the handles from the tool-heads as doubling the difficulties, because if a man carrying a handle was shot in action, the man carrying the implement would be useless. It would require 800 men to carry 400 tools. The Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton, Rifle Brigade, also exhibited a set of intrenching tools, with improvements of his own, and spoke of the Roumanian shovel as perfectly useless. Gen. Sir W. Codrington said the difficulty was to get more substantial tools, without an undue increase of weight. The Chairman complimented Mr. Baillie Hamilton on the practical result of his labours in this important part of their profession, and votes of thanks were accorded to Col. Prior and Mr. Baillie Hamilton.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a layman, I consider the article in the *Times* on the Royal Marines much to the purpose, and am surprised that your technical judgment has taken exception to it. If the Royal Marine Artillery division is suppressed or amalgamated, the country will inquire,—What are the gunnery lieutenants and seamen gunners but Marine Artillery under another name? And as war has become more a mathematical science, which of these two bodies of artillerists has the highest scientific training? If equal, why cannot they interchangeably acquire the training peculiar to each? The seamanship required to manœuvre a floating fort is not what it was to handle a smart frigate, and a few months at Eastney would do no harm to the sailor officer.—I am, &c., A LAYMAN.

A court-martial assembled on board the Duncan, at the Nore, on Tuesday, for the trial of Ernest Alfred Wright, an ordinary seaman. A few weeks since the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour for breaking-out of the dockyard, and ordered to be dismissed the Service. The latter sentence was cancelled. The prisoner was so exasperated at hearing this that he smashed the furniture in his cell, and used threatening language towards the master-at-arms. Wright was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, and ordered to be dismissed the Service.

Reviews.

Memoirs of My Exile. By Louis Kossuth. Translated by Ferencz Jausz. (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

The name of Louis Kossuth is sufficient to create more than ordinary interest in any work that treats of him, of his aspirations and his disappointments, and more than all, of his memories regarding events connected with his exile. In the volume just published, the writer sketches with impressive earnestness several of those important events that came within the scope of his knowledge, and which marked the struggles made by Hungary in her efforts to fulfil her destiny by becoming *a nation.* In the preface, which is remarkable for its figurative style, the author enters into a full description of the feelings which actuated him in the course which he took, and more particularly points out that as time passed on, the governing classes of Europe became more and more convinced of the truth that events in Hungary did not belong to that class of revolutionary commotions such as had for their object the acquisition of rights not before possessed by the people, which had at that time shaken the whole of Europe:—"The conviction gained ground, that in our case it was not the people that had made revolution against the governing classes, but that the governing power had so acted as to upset by force of arms a legal status based on diplomatic agreements, and forming an integral part of the international law of Europe, and an essential factor of the European equilibrium." These statements, expressed with such confidence, appear to be well-founded, when it is remembered with what indignation the world received the Russian intervention; how the National Assembly in France declared it to be dangerous to the future of liberty; and still more, how the Foreign Secretary in the English Parliament officially expressed the opinion of the Government that what was going on in Hungary was *an important European transaction.* These are facts beyond question, and M. Kossuth is well justified in affirming without hesitation "that there is scarcely an instance in the history of the world where a struggle for independence has called forth greater sympathy than ours." M. Kossuth, continuing his preface, thus refers to the last Russo-Turkish war:—

> "The issue of the last Russo-Turkish war—which will have a terrible influence on the future of Europe—clearly demonstrated how right I was when, at the time of the Crimean war, I endeavoured to gain practical acceptance for the political maxim, that only by taking up simultaneously the causes of Hungary and Poland, could the Eastern Question be saved from the catastrophe,—which has, unfortunately, since set in,—leading to the ominous extension of Russia's sphere of power. The Turkish Porte had seen this, and wished nothing more than that the reasonable political combination should be carried out. But her western allies, out of consideration for Austria, stopped her hand, and the hopes of my country attached to the providental opportunity vanished."

From the moment that M. Kossuth became an exile, he appears to have sought to impress not only on those with him, but on all who had the interests of Hungary at heart, that the country was to be always kept awake and vigilant, so as to be able to act in case the opportunity should offer. Moreover, that the independence of Hungary was not to be made the object for street barricades or *émeutes.* Thus it was that the Hungarian refugees obtained that privileged character, which induced the Emperor Napoleon the Third, when, after the war of 1859, he was reproached by the German Press for having allied himself to revolutionary elements, to reply "Ces messieurs ne sont pas des révolutionnaires, ces sont des patriotes illustres." It is quite impossible, in a brief notice of this book, to point sufficiently to its numerous merits. It offers an historical retrospect of several important events, relieved by graphic sketches of some of the men of mark who took action in them. Although many of its readers may form opinions on certain matters different from those entertained by M. Kossuth, it is not probable that any of them will question his zeal and honesty of purpose in relating the memories of his exile.

The issue of the third edition of *British Decorations,* by Capt. F. Brine, R.E., is the best testimonial to the value of the idea and the way in which it is worked out. In a note it is stated that the Afghan war medal riband will not be settled upon till the close of the campaign. The Zulu riband is that which has been selected for South Africa generally. Capt. Brine has been most liberal in his list, and gives, over and above all the recognised national decorations, some which are scarcely entitled to the rank. But military men, especially old Crimeans, owe him a debt of gratitude for his excellent maps and plans generally, and, above all, for the "Memorials of the Brave," which he issued in conjunction with Capt. the Hon. J. Colborne.

SOME MAGAZINES.

Time for July presents no particular feature; indeed, it may be called "below the average." A great deal of attention has been attracted to the progress of Violet Fane's serial, and that may be considered the redeeming point of the number. Seven years have passed away since we bid farewell to Sophy and Godfrey and Hickathrift, and, of course, great changes have taken place. Some readers, no doubt, will turn "Sophy" and her surroundings into ridicule, but the germs of a powerful tale of fiction have already been unfolded.

Nor is *Cornhill* up to the average this month. The yachting romance has spread its white wings for the fourtieth time, but they are not yet closed. "A New Study of Tennyson" may prove amusing to an inquiring mind.

There are some interesting articles in *Blackwood* for July, the *pièce de résistance* being "Wellington and Reform." This may be regarded as a carefully prepared review of the last volume of *The Wellington Despatches.* "The Financial Situation in India" will attract the attention of many readers who are anxious for information on this important question.

CASSELL AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.—These publications quite maintain their usual standard of merit. Most of them have now become familiar friends with such of the reading public as can appreciate cheap literature and interesting matter. To those who love to hear of the Royal Family (and is not their name legion?) the twentieth number of the "International Portrait Gallery" will prove attractive. In it there stands revealed a striking likeness of the Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by an interesting memoir of his life.

PURCHASE OFFICERS.

"Miles Olim" writes:—"In a letter published in your impression of June 26, 'Equity' denies the assertion made in the article of the 19th, to the effect that the Purchase officers are apathetic, but with amusing inconsistency afterwards admits that their silence arises not from apathy, but despair. 'Purchase Captain,' in the same number of your journal, coincides with 'Equity.' Be it so, the result is the same. Despair is not a very soldierlike quality. Have these writers ever read the Article of War which in my day, at any rate, denounced 'words tending to alarm and despondency?' It is that very 'despair' which causes all the injustice inflicted on Purchase and other officers. In the Warrant of 1877, Mr. Gathorne Hardy presumed on the 'despair' of officers when he abolished brevet promotion, and the same 'despair' may lead Mr. Childers to believe that he may do anything more iniquitous still. According to 'Equity' the Medicos and Artillery do not know what 'despair' is; they act in unison, they make their wants known in the Press and Parliament, and they obtain their ends. If he prefers the Testament to the Articles of War, let 'Equity' read the parable of the Unjust Judge,—a most appropriate text for our rulers, who, besides being unjust, never yield but to pressure and importunity. Purchase officers can do much by placing their grievances before the public. The columns of the 'Service papers' are generally open to honest, fair complaints; in that way only are Members of Parliament placed in possession of facts, and induced to act. Out of 400 Purchase captains there must surely be a few who can gain access to M.P.'s willing to plead the cause of the oppressed, and to represent to the authorities privately the hardships under which they suffer, when perhaps publication might not be expedient. The *World* of June 16—a journal not given to military affairs—contains an excellent article, entitled 'Soldiers on the Shelf,' written on behalf of the Purchase officers, and which may be looked upon as the fruit of the seed sown in the *Army and Navy Gazette,* and other papers. Excellent in other respects, as 'Equity's' letter is, it is marred by the 'despair' theory. Let him stick to his text, that gross injustice has been committed on some fifty officers by the promotion in 1872 of the Artillery and Engineers and by the Warrant of 1877, as well as on some 350 other captains, remembering the line, 'Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.' 'Despair' enters not into the composition of the Artillery, for it is announced that a departmental committee to consider, and, of course, to grant their demands, is now sitting. 'Despair' leaves the helot Purchase officers out in the cold."

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge presided at the annual Staff College dinner, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, on the 24th ult. Lieut.-Gen. C. B. Beauchamp Walker, C.B., Gen. Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. E. A. Whitmore, C.B., and Col. Tyrwhitt, in waiting on the Duke of Cambridge, were guests; and the following officers dined:—Major-Gen. D'Oyly, Gen. George, C.B., Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Wilkinson, Lieut.-Gen. Longden, C.B., C.S.I., Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., Col. C. O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B., Col. East, Col. Harrison, Gen. Napier, Major-Gen. Hon. P. Feilding, Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., Col. Barker, Col. Goodenough, Col. Lynch, Lieut.-Col. Webber, R.E., Lieut.-Col. Bengough, Lieut.-Col. Elles, C.B., Col. Middleton, Lieut.-Col. Parsons, Lieut.-Col. Crealock, Lieut.-Col. Hall, Col. Battersby, Lieut.-Col. Gossett, Col. Clive, Lieut.-Col. Robinson; Majors Beazley, Moorsoom, Lascelles, Grover, Fitzroy, Curteis, Mitchell, R.A., Kelly-Kenny, Molyneux, and Schwabe; Capts. Grove, Carmichael, Brooke, Rothwell, Gregson, Gardner, Graham, Pratt, Allatt, Lugard, Marshall, James, Rawes, Reynolds, Lloyd, R.A., Macdonald, R.E., Norton, Jeffreys, Des Voeux, Beresford, Dooner, Miles, Elles, R.A., Benson, Hare, and Colvile; Lieuts. Huysche and Ross of Bladensburg. Covers were laid for 70.

The Guards' Home was reopened on Saturday evening, at 170 Buckingham Palace Road, and was well attended by men from Hounslow, Knightsbridge, St. John's Wood, and Windsor.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Campaigning in South Africa—Blackwood's Magazine for July (Blackwood)—Cornhill for July (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—The Nineteenth Century for July (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—Life of Thomas Wills (Nisbet and Co.)—The United Service for July (Philadelphia: L. R. Hammersley and Co.)—Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, No. 105 (W. Mitchell and Co.)—The Theatre, for July (Charles Dickens and Evans)—Day of Rest for July (Strahan and Co.)—Cassell's Magazines for July (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin)—Time, for July—The Veterinary Journal, for July—Introductory History of England—Modern France (Longmans)—Colburn's United Service Magazine, for July (David Bogue)—Young England (C. J. Houlston).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPTAIN BRIDGE.—Your letter is in type, and will be inserted next week.

AMICUS.—No one should pay the least attention to such rubbish. You may be quite sure the last man in the world to encourage any attack on his predecessor would be General Whitmore, who is a soldier and a gentleman. Some soldiers are not gentleman, and we suspect the inspirer of these "pars" against Sir A. Horsford is one of them.

CURIOSITY.—We do not know. It is a new phase of vulgarity to invite the people who furnish these glowing panegyrics and descriptive pieces about balls and at-homes in order that they may be made famous in the society journals. But you may be sure it is only the *nouveaux riches* who figure in that way, or the "strugglers."

"MR. JONES."—We believe Colonel Napier Sturt has got the use of both his legs, and that he never lost it. Do not doubt it, we advise you. The correspondent to whom you refer must be mistaken.

THOSE WHO KNOW.—You have not sent us the means of knowing who you or they are.

ARCTIC.—Too late for insertion this week.

CENTURION.—Your application should be addressed through your colonel.

HUSSARS.—The regiment did receive orders, but a change had afterwards to be made.

CONSTANT READER.—He would be allowed to put in his five years.

C. A. G. B.—Your letter is in type.

AN EYE-WITNESS.—Many thanks. We hear from more than one quarter that the officer has been shamefully treated; but the evidence is quite sufficient to acquit him in the eyes of the public.

MERLIN.—Particulars inserted with pleasure.

BROADSIDE FIRING.—At the earliest date possible.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

IF "the Powers" delicately hand over to Great Britain the task of carrying out their decisions at the Berlin Conference, just as they confided to England the easier and less glorious office of doing gaoler to Napoleon I., we shall probably decline the offer with thanks. In that case, Greece might be left *faré da se*, if she liked to try. Well, the Turks, by the latest accounts, had 55,000 infantry, some 5,000 cavalry, and 18 batteries on their northern frontier, facing the line on which the Greeks had placed some 10,000 very inferior soldiers; and we know what that would come to, in event of the Greeks desiring to establish themselves in the ceded territory by force of arms. Perhaps the Rev. General Malcolm MacColl and Major-General Canon Liddon would head a new crusade against the "unspeakable one," who is, however, if all we hear be true, not a bit more "unspeakable" than his neighbours. If, on the other hand, Mr. Gladstone's Government accepts the work, there will be more serious business on hand for our Army than fighting Afghans or Kaffirs. The Queen has now reigned for 42 years, and there has been scarcely a year of her Majesty's reign in which there has not been a war, big or little, but mostly little; but of all the wars in which our Army has been engaged, one in which it would stand in line with the troops of "living Greece" against the Turks in Macedonia and Epirus would be probably the least promising and grateful to our troops. The Athens correspondent of a morning paper indulged us with a very warlike letter yesterday, in which he drew a very vigorous sketch of the efficiency and numbers of the Greek Army, and of the great preparations the Greeks have made for war. He was delighted with the prospect of immediate hostilities, and wrote with much fervour of the admirable results which would be gained by Greece in the field. Noble soldiers would come to the front, the air would be purified, the politicians would be sent to the right-about, and the ancient glories of Hellas would be revived by the sacrifice of Turkish blood. But, should Greece try to make good the title the Berlin Conference has given her, those who are best acquainted with the country, and the strength of the forces which would be arrayed on both sides, do not hesitate to say that the Turks would not only resist invasion with success, but that they would most probably sweep the Greeks before them, and carry fire and sword south of Jannina. In that case there would be a cry of distress raised by those who are now so full of fight, and Europe would be called upon to execute the decrees of her Plenipotentiaries. France and Germany have already declared that they will not have anything to do with military measures, and Russia and Austria may find it a very unsatisfactory exercise of practical humour to call upon Great Britain to act as the executioner of Europe. The complacency of our leading journals and politicians would perhaps be disturbed not a little, if such a grim proposal were made to them, and the answer would be more easy to give than to justify.

The death of Lord George Paget was quite unexpected, and the indisposition which terminated so fatally on Wednesday night only declared itself a few hours previously. Although he had been complaining a little for a short time back, the gallant officer's health was not impaired, and he was a candidate for a command suitable to his rank, and had been looking forward to it with confidence. His military service in the Crimea was interrupted after the action of Balaclava, in which he led the 4th Hussars with gallantry and skill, by a visit to England, for which he was exposed to unfavourable comment; but the state of the Cavalry at the time put it out of the line of active service in the field, and no one ever imputed to Lord George Paget any unworthy motive, or doubted for an instant his desire to do his duty and to face any danger in the field. On his return, he was placed in active command, and in the Crimea, as in India, subsequently, proved he was an energetic, capable officer, devoted to the arm to which he belonged. His death cast a comparative gloom over the entertainment at Knightsbridge Barracks, and prevented the presence of a large number of distinguished persons, and of many ladies connected with the House of Anglesey.

The announcement that the War Office had decided on brown leather equipments for the Army is not correct. The trials to which it has been subjected have been limited to a term of eight months in one regiment, and it has been found that there is no means of securing uniformity of colour and look in the equipment, as some parts of it exposed to greater wear than others become blanched and spotty. The reports on the buff leather equipment, on the contrary, are very favourable.

Major F. Lodge, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has accepted the appointment of Deputy-Governor of Wakefield Prison.

Sir Walter Barttelot will on Monday next ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is the intention of the Government to act on the address of the House of Commons during the Session of 1879, for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the grievances of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and, if not, what steps have been or will be taken to inquire into those grievances. We imagine the answer will be that the departmental Committee now sitting at the War Office has taken the place of the more expensive Royal Commission, but it seems to us, from the constitution of the Committee and the limited nature of its inquiry, that the Report will hardly fulfil the expectations of the nation by placing the Scientific Corps on a fair footing with the rest of the Army.

Captain M'Clintock, R.A., has been appointed Assistant-Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, vice Major W. H. King-Harman, R.A., whose period of Staff service has expired. Captain M'Clintock, who holds the advanced-class certificate, took up his duties on the 1st inst.

The appointment of Superintending Officer of Garrison Instruction has become vacant, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., who succeeded Sir E. Wood in the office in April, 1876, having accepted the offer of Colonel H. J. Hay's appointment as Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey, which he enters upon from the 1st inst. Colonel Brackenbury is succeeded by Colonel J. P. Battersby, half-pay, late 60th Rifles, who has been employed for the last five years as Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. Colonel Battersby will join the staff of the Directors of Military Education as an Assistant-Director.

Colonel Gordon has expressed a strong opinion that a war between China and Russia would be inevitably accompanied by an outburst of national hate on the part of the Celestials to all foreigners, and he is by no means as confident as he was that the Chinese would have the worst of it in conflict, conducted on the old principles with Europeans. One of the disturbing considerations connected with the disposition of our forces is the great change in the nature of the defence. The days of Plassey and Argaum are over for ever, and the direct attack in front of great masses is becoming more hazardous and unadvisable than ever.

It has been decided that the memorial to be erected by the subscriptions of the officers of the Army, amounting to over £4,000, to the Prince Imperial shall be placed at Woolwich, and that the execution of it shall be confided to Count Gleichen. The Committee appear to have acted with great judgment as regards the site, the statue, and the sculptor.

Major P. C. H. Clarke, C.M.G., Royal Artillery, though he has vacated his appointment as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General on the establishment, will continue attached to the Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards, to complete the works upon which he has been for some time engaged. Major Clarke has proved himself a most valuable Staff officer, and he has been able to be of service to the Government as well as to the military authorities. His retention at the War Office is a fitting acknowledgment of the high abilities of which he has shown himself to be possessed.

Brevet Colonel E. T. W. Purcell, R.A., has been selected to succeed Colonel G. Davis, V.C., R.A., in command of the Militia and Volunteer Artillery in the Bristol District.

We learn from Canada, on the authority of an Artillery officer, at present on a visit to the Dominion, that the forts at Levis, which cost the Imperial Government so large a sum of money, are falling into decay, and that even now it would take some thousands to put them into proper repair. Our correspondent desires to draw the attention of the Colonial Defence Committee to the subject, if it comes within the scope of their functions to inquire into the matter, and take notice of it in their report.

A story has been going about that the illustrious personage who is Colonel of the Household Cavalry regiments made demands for invitations to the entertainment given by the Blues which were in excess of the number allotted by consent to the officers, and it was even stated that 400 of the guests were invited on the list of the Prince of Wales. There is not a particle of truth in the tale. His Royal Highness had ten invitations allotted to him, as an officer of the regiment,—the number allowed to each.

On July 1, Sir Garnet Wolseley entered on the duties of his office at the Horse Guards. He has seen the principal officers connected with his department, and commenced his inquiries into the state of business and the mode of conducting it. Sir D. Lysons left town for Aldershot yesterday.

Prince Ibrahim Helmy, younger son of the Ex-Khedive of Egypt, having completed his education and passed his examination at Woolwich in the spring, desired to return to Egypt; but his brother, the Khedive in possession, Prince Tewfik, refused him permission to visit his native country. Against this hard and unreasonable decision Prince Ibrahim sought redress, but none of the members of the Government to whom he applied was at all disposed to interfere. It could not be alleged that Prince Ibrahim had committed any offence against the State or the laws, or that he was a dangerous person in any way; but the present Khedive thinks, apparently, that all his father's relations, male or female, are his natural enemies, and keeps them all at arm's length. The Ex-Khedive intimated a desire to visit England, but the expression of it did not elicit any warm approval, and he has abandoned the intention for the present, and does not go beyond Paris, where he will be joined by Prince Ibrahim in a few days.

Brevet Colonel A. H. King, A.D.C., has been given the vacant jacket in C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and has taken up duty at Woolwich.

Major H. S. Palmer, R.E., has resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp to Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hong Kong, which he has held for the last two years.

If Mr. Childers desires to mark an era in Army administration which can never be forgotten, he will introduce two measures of real utility. The first is an increase of the soldier's meat ration; the second is an increase of the subaltern's pay. There may be doubts on various grounds of the expediency or the necessity of the latter measure. There can be no doubt whatever respecting the urgent need of the former. Let Mr. Childers consult the thoughtful regimental officers; let him ask the opinions of the best medical officers of the Army, and if he is not at once provided with an overwhelming mass of evidence on the question all on one side, we shall be astonished indeed, and promise to eat our words and our boots. The necessity for an increase of the meat ration is more pressing in proportion to the number of growing lads whom we now enlist. The want of sufficient meat drives the soldier to the canteen and to the public-house to fill his stomach with beer, and to make up for the short supply of animal food. It is asserted that the great cause of sickness in young soldiers is the deficiency of the meat ration, and the consequent recourse to the pot-house; and among the Cavalry in general, and more especially among the Household Cavalry, the hospitals owe many of the occupants to causes which might be removed by a little liberality on this one point. We entreat the War Office to institute inquiries, if any are needed, as to the truth of these statements; and if none are needed, to insist on the reforms which will tend so materially to the comfort, health, and efficiency of the Army. The bread ration is quite sufficient, but our men want more meat.

The Prince of Wales may well exclaim, as he surveys the map of the Queen's good kingdom of England, "*Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?*" And as time wears on, the duties of his Royal Highness seem to increase, and there are more things of all sorts to be opened—docks, bridges, quays, piers, harbours, hospitals—a strain on the most generous and self-sacrificing of men. But it is rather hard on one who does so much opening to be locked in as his Royal Highness was at Holyhead.

General regret is expressed in London society for the departure of General Bülow, the Minister of Denmark, and his accomplished wife; but the nearest approach to compensation for the loss is to be found in the appointment of M. de Fulbe, who is a *persona gratissima* at Marlborough House and elsewhere.

Mr. Bradlaugh may help to make laws for soldiers and sailors, but if soldiers and sailors were to give expression to Mr. Bradlaugh's opinions in public, they might be punished by the Articles of War.

The greatest regret is being expressed on all hands in the Cork District at the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Goldsworthy, who has completed his five years as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and has left Ireland. It has been Colonel Goldsworthy's constant study to make things pleasant for everybody, and his office has been one of the best-ordered in the Irish command. He will long be remembered as a most able Staff officer, and it must be some consolation to Lieutenant-General Hamilton to feel that in losing a hard-working and popular assistant, he has secured the services of an officer of the character of Colonel. N. Stevenson as his successor.

Mr. Trevelyan asked the Secretary of State for India on Monday what was the amount of money paid yearly by the Indian Exchequer under the head of "colonels' allowances," and what was the number of officers at present in receipt of those allowances? The Marquis of Hartington stated in reply, that the amount of money paid in the year 1879-80 by the Indian Exchequer under this head was £214,980, and that the number of officers in receipt of such allowances on the 1st of April last was 348.

We fear that the official answer concerning the mutilation of the old chief Morosi's body, as reported, was both a *suppressio veri* and a *suggestio falsi*—neither perhaps in knowledge, but possibly in ignorance. We commented at the time on the absurd and unworthy pretext that the head had been removed "for anatomical purposes." But the arms were cut off from the elbow, and some witnesses (*vide, Christian Express*) affirm that "certain nameless mutilations" took place. The headless trunk lay unburied for days, and a stick with a strip of white calico at the top was placed between the stumps of the arms. It will be observed that there is no mention of any punishment for the perpetrators of these horrible acts. Sir Bartle Frere, however, reprimanded Colonel Bayly, who was in command, for what occurred, when it was brought to his notice.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 25, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotion, dated June 21, 1880, has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Lieutenant Roger Pine Coffin to be Captain, vice Pascoe, retired.

ADMIRALTY, June 26, 1880.

Staff Surgeon Alexander Turnbull, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 2nd inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Inspector of Machinery William Nathaniel Covey has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

DOWNING STREET, June 30, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G. (late Governor of the Windward Islands), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

ADMIRALTY, June 30, 1880.

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS—LIVERPOOL BRIGADE.

Mr. Henry Alfred Pickering to be Sub-Lieutenant (June 30).

ADMIRALTY, July 1, 1880.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Richard Phipps Bawden has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Feb. 18.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—James L. Hammet, to the Duke of Wellington.

Staff Commander—William F. Tregidgo, to the Indus, additional for the Industry.

Lieutenants—Lawrence H. Eliot, to the London; Francis G. de Lisle, to the Vernon; James H. C. East, to the Alert, additional, and Charles L. Ottley, to the Vernon, additional, for the short course of torpedo instruction; Arthur F. Gresley, to the Rupert.

Sub-Lieutenants—John Martin, to the Orontes.

Fleet-Surgeons—Thomas Browne, to Yarmouth Hospital, to date from the 1st prox.; Dr. Duncan Hilston, to Yarmouth Hospital, in charge.

Chief Engineer—George F. Bell, to the Indus, for service in the Bellerophon.

Assistant-Paymasters—Henry J. Ollard, to the Impregnable; Henry F. Tracey, to the Euphrates.

Surgeons—Henry T. Cox, to Bermuda Hospital; Robert F. Yeo, to Haslar Hospital; and Thomas M. Sibbald, to the Northampton.

Engineers—George Swiney, to the Tamar; Thomas H. Harrup, to the Orontes.

Gunners—Henry Bennett and John Percy, to the Cambridge, additional for the Foudroyant; Henry J. Metters, to the Pembroke; William Horn, to the Wolverine (additional for charge of ordnance stores at Sydney).

Boatswains—George Harris, to the Indus; William J. Baker, to the Indus (additional for the Briton).

PROMOTIONS.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Arthur R. P. Bawden to be Navigating Lieutenant.

Acting Boatswain John Edward Libby to be Boatswain.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Samuel Dare, Rutland, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Kilkee, vice Sullivan, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—William Veal, Coverack, to be chief boatman, Pendren Cove, vice Jenkins, promoted; Samuel Moony, Penzance, to be chief boatman, St. Agnes, Scilly, vice McGillicuddy, promoted; John Hooper, Poole Harbour, to be chief boatman, Babbicombe, vice Harrington, promoted.

Achilles, Capt. A. C. Heneage, left Devonport on June 29 to join the Channel Fleet.

Agincourt, Capt. Alexander Buller, C.B., bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Somerset, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, left Portland on June 29.

Alexandra, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., and squadron, was at Leghorn on July 2.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. Hon. Walter Hylton Jolliffe, remained at Constantinople on Jane 26.

Belleisle, Capt. H. Phillimore, C.B., left Kingstown for Portland on June 29.

Bittern, Com. E. B. Pusey, arrived at Malta on Tuesday, and left immediately for Kaiffa, on the Syrian coast.

Blanche, Capt. G. Knowles, was at Halifax on June 18, but would leave about June 24 to visit some of the outports in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and will return to Halifax about July 10.

Cockatrice, Com. H. T. Grenfell, remained in the Danube on June 26.

Condor, Com. E. F. Day, was, by last advices, at Civita Vecchia in company with the fleet, where she arrived on the 26th from Naples and Bastia. She was under orders to proceed to Malta on June 30.

Contest, Lieut. and Com. Fredk. A. Moysey, remained on the Newfoundland Fisheries on June 18.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Festing, was at Corfu on June 26.

Cruiser, Com. Wetherall, was at Corfu on June 26.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. William Wilson, was at Leghorn on June 26.

Defence, Capt. A. T. Thrupp, A.D.C., arrived at Pembroke June 27, and at Queenstown on June 29, sailing same day for Portland.

Druid, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, was on the Newfoundland Fisheries on June 18.

Euphrates, Capt. Henry Hand, on being docked at Portsmouth, was found to have injured her propeller and bilge keels while passing through the Suez Canal, on her last voyage from Bombay.

Euryalus, Capt. R. King, flagship of Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, was at Mauritius on July 1.

Falcon, Com. H. F. Clark, was at Constantinople on June 26.

Fantome, Com. W. C. Karslake, was at Jamaica on June 18.

Fawn, Capt. Wharton, was at Constantinople on June 26.

Flamingo, Com. W. H. Hall. From the *New York Herald* of June 15, a copy of which has been kindly forwarded by a United States Naval officer, we gather the following account:—"The Flamingo weighed anchor in the harbour of St. John's, destined for the west coast. The weather in the early morning was densely foggy and lowering, and, as a consequence, the speed of the steamer was kept much below the normal rate. All went well for an hour and a half. Cape Spear had been rounded, and the steamer's course was set at south-south-west, thus giving the land a safe berth and keeping out of the track of small fishing boats and trading schooners. The presence of icebergs on the coast was known to the captain and the officers of the Flamingo, and a very sharp and careful outlook was kept up. Two men were posted on the jibboom end at the time, and it was one of these that first descried the huge mountain of ice ahead and sounded the word of warning. The officer in command immediately telegraphed to the engine-room to have the engines reversed at full speed. In a moment the propeller was at work pulling the war-ship back out of the grasp of what nearly proved a fatal foe. The two men at the lookout on the jibboom end had barely time to scamper in over the boom and bowsprit when crash went these two spars, driven in on the deck with terrific force, smashing and unlocking all the fastenings and couplings on deck. When she struck the iceberg her jibboom and bowsprit operated as fenders, and by the time these spars were driven in on deck the headway of the vessel was almost arrested. Notwithstanding this, there are at least ten feet of the stem cut away, starting from the water-line and terminating where the bow curves away to the forefoot and main keel. It is concluded that the hull is not much strained or otherwise damaged. When the steamer forged off from the huge berg the ice towered 100 feet above her mast-heads, with terrible menacing projections threatening in their fall to sink the little war vessel deep down in the Atlantic. Had the iceberg broken up as the bows of the Flamingo crashed upon it, there could be no survivor to unfold the dreadful tale. The berg was at least a half-mile in length, and averaged about 250 feet above the surface of the water, or more than 100 feet above the mast-heads of the ship. After parting company with the iceberg the Flamingo was got round and headed for St. John's, where she arrived about an hour and a half after the accident. The position of the steamer at the time of the collision was about two miles east-south-east from Monckton Point, which is ten miles from St. John's. When the iceberg was discerned by the look-out, the Flamingo was steaming at the rate of seven-and-a-half miles. At the time of the collision her engines had been reversed nearly a minute, which reduced the speed to about three miles at the precise moment of the collision. This vessel was repairing damage done to her bows and head gear in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 14.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. S. Smith, is *en route* to Bermuda from the West Coast of Africa. After refitting, she will join the flag at Halifax.

Frolic, Com. Stuart H. Rickman. This vessel was fitted out at Chatham in 1873, and has since then done good service on the China station, is now making the best her way home, showing by the progress she is making to be still a tolerably efficient ship. She left Hong Kong April 12, and arrived at Singapore April 21. The Comus, her relief, arriving a few days afterwards, she proceeded to Seychelles, leaving Singapore on April 28, touching at Auger on May 1, and reaching Port Victoria on May 22, having steamed the whole distance. A detention of a week here was unavoidable, in order to clean boilers. Left Seychelles on May 30, and arrived at Aden on June 6, from whence she will proceed to Suez on the 9th, calling at Hodüdah and Jedda on her way. She will probably make a stay of ten days at Malta, and arrive in England about the end of July, and will no doubt proceed to Chatham, to pay-off and have a thorough overhaul. This vessel had a narrow escape of being lost to her Majesty's Navy in August, 1877. Whilst proceeding down the Yang-tse-Kiang she was run into by the Dragon, iron merchant steamer, and cut down below the water-line. The water-tight doors were promptly closed, and confined the inundation to the afterpart of the ship (which filled in two minutes), by which she was enabled to steam on to an adjacent mud-bank, from whence she was towed up to Shanghai and there repaired.

Griffon, Com. F. R. Boardman, arrived at Antigua on the 9th and left on the 10th for Tortola, taking with her Judge Pemberton on official duty. She arrived at St. Thomas on June 14, and after visiting San Juan, Puerto Rico, Virgin Gorda, and Anguilla, returned to Barbados, where she remained on June 18.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer, returned to Portsmouth from Bantry Bay on June 29.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart., was at Civita Vecchia on June 26; would proceed to Leghorn on July 1 with the squadron.

Invincible, Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., at Spezzia on July 2.

Iris, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, sailed from Spithead on Tuesday morning for a trial of her Whitehead torpedo fittings in the Channel, before proceeding to the Mediterranean, her departure for this station having been delayed at the last moment.

Iron Duke, Capt. H. Cleveland, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., was, according to latest advices, about to convey Sir Thomas Wade to Vladivostock, his Excellency having gone to Tientsin to meet the Commander-in-Chief.

Liberty, Lieut. G. O'Connor, sailed from Devonport on June 28 for a cruise.

Lively, Lieut.-Com. Charles Le Strange, arrived at Portland on Tuesday, with Rear-Admiral his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on board.

Lord Warden, Capt. Lindesay Brine, arrived at Sheerness on June 29, and left the next day for Portland.

Martin, Lieut. A. C. B. Bromley, sailed from Portsmouth on June 29 for a cruise.

Merlin, Lieut. R. H. Paul. With reference to the paragraph which appeared in our last week's issue relating to Lieut. Paul, we understand that the extract quoted by us in connection with Capt. Lyell's interference with the salvage duties on which the Mosquito was engaged, was in many respects misleading. The trial did not take place at Hong Kong, but at Shanghai, before at jury of petty tradesmen, who were only too happy to have an opportunity of giving a verdict against the Naval officer. Moreover, the Mosquito was not present at the time to defend the case. Lieut. Paul's proceedings were approved both by the Commander-in-Chief and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the latter relieved him of all the costs of the proceedings, as well as the damages awarded against him, and granted, further, his salvage claims.

Minotaur, Capt. Harry H. Rawson, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Arthur W. A. Hood, C.B., in command of the Channel Squadron, left Portland on June 29.

Monarch, Capt. George Tryon, C.B., will leave Malta for Spezzia on July 2.

Nautilus, Lieut. A. Blennerhasset, sailed from Plymouth Sound on June 28 for a cruise.

Neptune. On Friday last, a series of gunnery experiments took place on board, in the presence of Rear-Admiral Herbert, Capt. Hopkins, of the Excellent, who had charge of the guns, Capt. G. Douglas, of the Vernon, and others. Proceeding out of harbour early in the morning, she steamed towards St. Helen's, off which point the programme of firing was carried out, after the 12½-ton forecastle guns had been fired with scaling charges, and then with full charges and common shell, for the purpose of clearing out the guns. The turret guns were fired as follows:—First, one round with 100 lbs. P.r. scaling charge from each gun in succession; secondly, four rounds, from each gun singly, charge 100 lbs. P.r., projectile common shells, and then charge of 130 lbs., projectiles common shell; thirdly, four rounds, each turret separately, guns horizontal, simultaneously; fifthly, four rounds, each turret separately; foremost turret guns at extreme depression, after turret guns, extreme elevation, simultaneously; and sixthly, an electric broadside, charge 130 lbs., projectiles Palliser shell, using Elswick compressor alone. Throughout the firing the ship was kept under weigh, and had previously had an hour's run for the purpose of testing her machinery and trying a water injection which had been experimentally carried into the engine-room, which it was found to appreciably cool. The hydraulic arrangements of the turrets answered satisfactorily in all respects, the recoil of the monster weapons only varying from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 9 in., with the exception of when the mechanical compressor was brought into requisition, when the recoil, through its not being completely set up, was 5 ft. Even the firing of the broadside did not sensibly affect the heel of the ship, and the damage occasioned by the concussion was comparatively light, owing to the guns being trained somewhat forward. Glass and joiner's work were demolished, and a gig, hanging between the two turrets, was wrecked, but in expectation of this an old one had been placed there. The Woolwich sights were used and were found to enable the permanent heel of the ship and the elevation or depression of the gun to be simultaneously determined. The trials gave almost better results than had been anticipated. The Neptune went out of harbour on Tuesday for an electric broadside to be fired, with only the Elswick compressors applied to the turret guns to diminish the recoil, and a series of experimental trials was made to ascertain if the men could remain at quarter under the forecastle while the fore-turret guns were being trained forward. When the broadside was fired one of the Brush electric lamps was used in the turret to determine whether the concussion would extinguish it by breaking the carbons, but the discharge was found not to affect the light. Before the Neptune came into harbour two Whitehead torpedoes were discharged, each fitted with a chemical composition, which indicates the progress of the missile by emitting smoke by day and light by night.

Newcastle, Capt. E. Kelly, left Plymouth Sound on June 29 for a cruise.

Northampton, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flag o Sir Leopold M'Clintock, was at Halifax on June 18.

Northumberland, Capt. R. Wratislaw, left Portland on June 29, in company with the rest of the Channel Squadron.

Pegasus, Com. the Hon. H. N. S. Hood, recently saved the crew of the British schooner Floral Star, stranded on April 9 on the Shautung Promontory, while on a voyage from Yokohama to Newchang.

Philomel, Com. Berners, proceeded from Aden 1st inst. to assistance of P. and O. steamer Venetia, ashore on Jebel Yooghur.

Phœnix, Com. H. H. Grenfell, was at Halifax on June 14.

Rapid, Capt. William F. S. Mann, left Larnaca suddenly on Monday night for Kaiffa, on the coast of Syria.

Rupert, Capt. Pollard, was at Spezzia on July 1.

Salamis, Com. Adolphus FitzGeorge, left Plymouth on Wednesday, and joined the Channel Squadron off that port, proceeding in company to Bantry Bay.

Temeraire, Capt. the Hon. W. Carpenter, with flag at Leghorn on July 2.

Tenedos, Capt. E. S. Adeane, C,M.G., senior officer of the Barbados Division, left Barbados on June 1, for Martinique, and Antigua, and returned to Barbados, where she remained on June 18.

Thunderer, Capt. P. H. Colomb, with flag at Leghorn.

Torch, Com. W. C. H. Selby, arrived at Athens on June 27, there to take up her station.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. P. Dennistoun, left Colon on May 23 for Greytown, and proceeded thence to Jamaica, where she remained on June 18.

Vestal, Com. D. Tandy, left Gibraltar for England on June 25.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Annesley. "We understand," says the *North China Herald* of May 12, "that Sir Thomas Wade is expected at Foochow early next month. His Excellency will, we hear, take passage from Shanghai by her Majesty's ship Vigilant, and will, in all probability, be accompanied by Admiral Coote."

Warrior, Capt. R. Gordon Douglas, struck against the fort which forms the end of the inner breakwater while steaming out of Portland Roads on Tuesday. She at once returned, but the damage was slight, and she proceeded on her way to Plymouth.

WYE, Staff Com. Sarratt, arrived at Gibraltar 1st inst.; will probably sail evening of 3rd inst.

Albert Jackson, boatswain's mate, of the Spartan; W. H. Hinks, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the Lord Warden; George Mitchell, captain's coxswain, of the Belleisle; Henry Forbes, divisional carpenter, and James Toms, chief boatman-in-charge, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

ATALANTA RELIEF FUND.

C. S. Cardale, Captain, R.N., and Hon. Sec., requests us to publish the following circular:—It having been determined to form a branch committee in connection with the Mansion House Relief Committee, at this port, in aid of the widows, orphans, and dependent relations of the officers, seamen, and marines of H.M.S. Atalanta, a meeting was held at the Admiral Superintendent's Office, H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport, on the 24th inst., when the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—"That the under-mentioned forms a committee, with power to add to their number: Rear-Admiral Curme, chairman; Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals A. Irwin, C.B.; Col. Heastey, R.M.L.I.; Capts. N. Ward, W. B. Grant, R. Bradshaw, and A. J. Chatfield, R.N.; the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport; Pymr.-in-Chief J. F. Phillips, R.N.; the Revs. G. E. Carwithen, R.N., M.A., and J. N. Knapp, R.N., M.A.; Com. T. S. Jackson, R.N.; and Capt. C. S. Cardale, hon. sec. That the honorary secretary write to the Bishops of Exeter and Truro and to the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Western District, also to the ministers of the different denominations, to ask their assistance and co-operation; also to the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport, captains of ships in harbour and commanding officers of regiments, managers of banks, railways, and hotels, and secretaries of clubs to the same effect."

H.M.S. ACHILLES.

We print the following letters with pleasure:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter in your impression of the 19th ult., from "One Who Knows the Blue-jacket," should not be allowed to pass without answer, as it is likely to mislead persons unacquainted with the subject of which your correspondent treats. He says that the action of the Admiralty in only allowing the men of the Achilles to have three days' leave is the cause of many acts of insubordination, and then proceeds to state that the conduct of the commanding officer of the Achilles (who regulates the boats) towards the men is scandalous. With regard to the first charge, when a man-of-war is commissioned, her crew are expected to bid farewell to "England, home, and beauty" till they pay off. On foreign stations, of course, the men cannot go home to see their friends, but when a ship, during the latter part of her commission, is fortunate enough to touch at English ports, it appears very unreasonable to me to say that because they enjoy England, they are also entitled to the home and beauty as well. It may be tantalising to pass our home without being able to visit it, but I do not think that it is unjust or any excuse for acts of insubordination. As to the second charge brought by your correspondent, he simply states the thing that is not; men going on leave are invariably provided with boats (except under special circumstances, when the exigencies of the Service might prevent it). It is not for me to speak of the captain or commander of the Achilles, their ability and worth are so well known in the Service, that they as little require my defence as they are likely to suffer from the unfair and unfounded attack of your anonymous correspondent.—I am, &c., ROBERT NOEL, Lieutenant, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 19th ult. a letter appeared, signed by "One Who Knows the Blue-jacket," containing a series of uncalled-for and untrue complaints against the powers that be in the Achilles. His complaints were, in detail, 1st, that only three days' leave was to be given at Portland; 2nd, that a number of cases of insubordination have occurred in consequence of such short leave; 3rd, that a great deal of dissatisfaction has been caused on the lower deck by a "want of consideration" on the part of the executives, especially because there were not enough boats supplied to the men, even though the "ship was hung round with them." With regard to the first complaint, it can only be said that the writer, or complainant, was premature. The second may be dismissed almost as shortly, for it is well known that the men who have lately been tried by court-martial (and even those punished by the captain) for insubordination, have been under punishment for previous offences of the same description, and that every one is glad when they leave the ship for—the best place for them—the prison. As to the statements that our men have "almost invariably" to pay their own way on shore, it is laughable, but astonishing, that a man could be found who would write in such wonderful ignorance of H.M.S. Achilles, and also show the small knowledge he possesses of the routine of any ship; but, then, he "knows the Blue-jacket," which knowledge, I may suppose, makes up for his want of truth. As to the "utter want of consideration" shown by our officers to the men, it is truly in the "exuberance of his own verbosity" that he has said so; for the general opinion is that we pull together, one and all. That we have had, and still have, black-sheep is a sorrowful fact, but their sable colour only causes them to show out in very strong relief against the purity of the remainder of our flock.—I am, &c., ATRIDES.

[The writer of the original letter knows more of the Achilles than our correspondents imagine; and it was not a growl from the lower-deck, although we have received confirmatory evidence from that quarter.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

An interesting lecture was delivered last Monday by Mr. Thorsten Nordenfelt at this institution on "Machine-Guns," Admiral Sir Frederick Nicolson, Bart., C.B., in the chair. Want of space prevents our reproducing the paper *in extenso*. Mr. Nordenfelt differs from those gentlemen who consider machine-guns as competing with artillery. He holds them to be special weapons, invaluable for special purposes, mostly created by the great advance during late years in all other branches of the science of war. The torpedo-boat had to be met by special weapons, and machine-guns came to the front ready to deal with it so effectually that a daylight attack now becomes almost an impossibility. The machine-guns must also be acknowledged sooner or later as invaluable against the modern swift, unarmoured ships which, with their speed of 15 to 18 knots, give but little chance to the present recoil guns. In the Army there has also been an almost complete revolution in the weapons of warfare. Rifled cannons have increased the precision and effect of projectiles, and have enabled artillerists to fire at enormous ranges. The rifle has given the same advantages to the Infantry, and still the repeating rifle or magazine rifle is pressing on the ordinary breech-loading rifle. Mr Nordenfeldt then proceeded to say:—"I look upon machine-guns as mechanical contrivances for economising human labour and human life in war. All experience, especially of the last 20 years' wars, tends to prove that the best weapon does as much or more to secure victory than the best man; and that the best armed man is often master of the situation under very adverse circumstances, and is always the conqueror if his discipline is as good as that of his enemy. The question of expense for a country like England is also relative, for if machine-guns can shorten a war by a week, or can prevent the blockade of a single colonial port, the possible expenses for extra supply of ammunition must be repaid tenfold.

"In order to give a clear description of the guns generally, I must divide machine-guns as seen from two different points of view:—First, *(a)* Machine-guns with revolving barrels which cannot fire volleys; *(b)* guns with fixed barrels, and which can fire either volleys or single shots as desired. Second, (1) Machine-guns firing the same projectiles as the rifles of each country; (2) machine-guns firing projectiles of larger calibre than rifle calibre, principally for the purpose of penetrating ships' plates, boilers, &c. My machine-guns have fixed barrels, and can always fire volleys, unless any Power prefers to submit to single firing for the purpose of gaining lightness and simplicity. They are also equally well adapted for small and for large calibres. The Gatling gun is the original type of the opposite system with revolving barrels, which cannot fire volleys, and I hope that Dr. Gatling will excuse my saying that his revolving gun, with moveable breach supports, is tied down to the first part of my second basis of division, viz., that his gun can only fire rifle ammunition with advantage. The Hotchkiss gun is a development of the Gatling idea with revolving barrels, and cannot fire volleys, but with his solid breech support he has gained the point of being able to fire projectiles of large calibre; while, on the other hand, he has lost all rapidity of fire, so that his system is impossible for rifle ammunition. Mr. Hotchkiss, therefore, naturally condemns all machine-guns which fire rifle ammunition, and brings his large experience to bear upon competition with artillery in firing shells. The Gardner gun lies between the two in the first division. It fires with fixed barrels, or rather barrel, but it cannot fire volleys; and up to this moment I believe that it only fires rifle ammunition. I would, however, hardly class the Gardner gun with machine-guns, because the single-barrelled gun which Mr. Gardner himself especially recommends is rather a clever repeating rifle, while it at the same time requires the full service of men and equipment of a machine-gun. Of all other machine-guns, such as the Montigny, the Albertini, the Lowell, the Trotter, the Rowbottom, and numerous others, I can only say that some have already withered and belong to the past, while others still show only in the bud, without any immediate prospect of coming into bloom. In the Palmcrantz system the barrels are fixed in a level line, or in an arch, the breech supports are brought forward to the barrel chambers, pushing the cartridges in front of them; then the breech is locked, the cartridges fired, the breech unlocked, and the fired cartridge cases extracted by the retiring breech-plugs, the fresh supply of a layer of cartridges being provided by the cartridge receiver, which, by a traversing motion, carries the cartridges from the compartments in the feed case, which correspond to the barrels, into a line with the rear of the chamber, ready to be pushed in by the next forward motion of the breech-plugs. I wish especially to point out that the fact of our system having fixed barrels is very advantageous, not only because it saves the work of revolving the barrels, but also because when we come to larger calibres, we can use heavier charges of powder per calibre, without unduly increasing the weight of the gun; whereas, in a revolving gun, with barrels of large calibre, and with heavy charges of powder, which necessitate considerable thickness of steel in the barrel, the pressure of the explosion of the cartridges acts so far from the centre of the revolving motion, that all these parts must be made especially strong and heavy in order to prevent their being bent or upset, which would hinder the smooth action of the two revolving surfaces, viz., the chamber base and the face of the breech. Dr. Gatling has seen the importance of this, and has provided a regulator for adjusting the distance between chamber and breech; but this regulator is, on the other hand, rather a source of trouble, and it requires great judgment on the part of the gunner, and if used incorrectly, might throw the gun out at an important moment.

"*For Field Use*, there are two entirely separate kinds of machine-guns; the one is a shell-firing gun, which would compete with field artillery, which Mr. Hotchkiss has worked out with a certain amount of success. As to this, I can to-day only say that I hope shortly to be in a position to show that the effect produced by the Hotchkiss gun can be produced by a smaller number of fixed barrels and lighter weight of gun, when the advantage might, perhaps, be held out to the artillery that the same weight of metal in the shape of small shells, spread more evenly over a surface, may be thrown per minute by a gun of smaller calibre and light weight than what is now done by the present light field gun; on this point, however, I do not speak at the present moment with much confidence. The other kind of machine-gun is the much-abused small-bore battery-gun or mitrailleuse, as representatives of which I take my ten-barrelled gun, which weighs 2½ cwt., and fires 110 Martini-Henry bullets in five seconds; and my five-barrelled gun, which weighs from 110 lb. to 135 lb., and fires 70 shots in five seconds. The ten-barrelled is, of course, the most effective, but it requires two horses for gun and limber. The question of the use of these ten-barrelled guns in the field will probably require a further study and consideration, but there can be no doubt that for the defence of bridges, roads, and temporary intrenchments, they must be most useful. An entirely new face in the use of mitrailleuses has, however, been opened up by the small five-barrelled gun which weighs less than one-third of the service Gatling gun, while it fires much more rapidly, say, about 500 rounds per minute, or, for spurts of 100 shots at the time, at the rate of nearly 800 shots per minute. This gun, with its limber on wheels, can be drawn by one mule or by three men; it can be carried on one horse, with the trail on a second horse, or the gun and pivot can be carried all on one horse; when required, the gun and pivot can be carried on the shoulders of three men, who also carry the ammunition in special knapsacks.

"*For Naval Use.*—I begin with the small-bore machine-gun, and here, again, there is use for both a ten-barrelled and a five-barrelled gun. As these guns use the same ammunition, and as the system is the same, it is no disadvantage to have both guns in the Service, because every sailor who can fire the one can also fire the other. On large vessels two ten-barrelled guns in fixed position on deck would be most effective for sweeping the decks of an enemy's vessel. I have not liked to say much about what these guns have done, because they are still under the consideration of the Machine-gun Committee, whose experiments will be continued as soon as we shall have completed new guns for the new ammunition decided upon by the Committee, in lieu of the present service ammunition, for which latter the guns were first made. I think, however, that I may say that my guns have done at least as well as my competitors', and that I can therefore offer one and the same satisfactory system throughout all the calibres required by the Navy. While I am fully aware it would be wrong to lose any one advantage on board for portability and convenience ashore for naval guns, still my small five-barrelled gun is so very suitable for landing purposes that this should not be lost sight of. Three sailors can pull the gun and limber; four sailors can carry the gun and trail in case the wheels have to be left behind; and the ammunition is kept in knapsacks in the limber, ready to be carried wherever the limber cannot be conveniently taken. With six or eight men this gun would be as well served as the Service Gatling with 18 men, and it fires more quickly, and is much more simple and not likely to jamb.

"*Anti-torpedo-boat Gun.*—For this special purpose it is quite clear to me that the right calibre is the smallest calibre which gives sufficient penetration, viz., 1 inch, because the smaller the calibre the larger number of barrels can I use in each gun, the greater number of shots can I fire in each volley, with correspondingly greater chance of hitting, and the more can I increase the actual rapidity of fire as the range against an attacking torpedo-boat gets shorter, and the effect of each bullet proportionately greater. This gun fires steel bullets weighing somewhat less than ½ lb. each, with an initial velocity of about 1,400 feet, which gives a maximum penetration, at 200 yards, of ¾-in. steel plate at right angles, ¼-in. steel plate at 25° angle, and 3-16ths-in. steel plate at 20° angle, while it penetrates the side of a second-class torpedo-boat at 10° angle, tearing up a hole many times larger than the bullet. It goes straight through a torpedo-boat (in and out again) at a distance of an English mile at right angles."

A full report of the recent experiments with this gun at Spithead has already appeared in our columns, its success having been acknowledged.

We have received from the author, Mr. W. R. Pullen, a very interesting and ingenious little work, "The Origin and History of the Union Jack," the price of which is but 6d.

Capt. Cocker, lately in command of the Chinese Customs cruiser Fei Ho, has been appointed to the post of naval adviser at Tientsin. Mr. Deputy-Commissioner Clayson, formerly in our Royal Navy, is now in charge of the Tientsin fleet. The Chinese are making serious preparations for the defence of Shanghai. The iron-cased fort at the mouth of the Hwang-poo has been manned by about 3,000 troops, while the main approaches to the port are guarded by four of the 38-ton gun gunboats.

The directors of the Wheal Hony and Trelawny United Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited) invite subscriptions for 25,000 shares of £2 each, to enable them to purchase and work the property known as the "Hony Estate," near Liskeard, Cornwall, which is said to comprise the mineral riches of the greatest silver-lead bearing lode in the county. From the reports received, the directors state they believe they will be able to pay a yearly dividend of 43 per cent. on the entire share capital. The price to be paid by the company is £10,250 in cash and 7,250 fully paid-up shares.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner*. See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Amusements.

The COVENT GARDEN Italian Opera season will be brought to a close in another fortnight. The only novelty to be included in the programme is announced for next Saturday, when M. Jules Cohen's opera of "*Estella*" will be produced, with Madame Adelina Patti as the heroine. Although Hérold's tuneful opera of "*Le Pré aux Clercs*" is not, perhaps, heard to the best advantage through the medium of an Italian version, it has been rendered very acceptable to the musical public by the refined singing of Madame Albani as Isabelle. Besides the effective concerted music, and the light, graceful songs, the audience derive delight from the presentation of the work as an operatic spectacle of great splendour. A most picturesque scene has been painted by Messrs. Dayes and Caney, giving a view of the famous meadow, with the River Seine and the Palace of the Louvre. Superb costumes appropriate to the period have been provided, and several ballets have been introduced, in which the three Mdlles. Reuter display some skilful dancing. The Dresden prima donna, Madame Sembrich, has repeated her success as Amina in "*La Sonnambula*," and Madame Patti has proved that Verdi's "*Il Trovatore*" has not even yet lost all power of attraction.

At HER MAJESTY'S, Mdlle. Minnie Hauk has made her last appearance this season in "*Carmen*," and Madame Etelke Gerster has made her first appearance this season in "*Sonnambula*." On Saturday (this) evening will be produced, for the first time in England, and under the personal direction of the composer, Signor Arrigo Boito's opera of "*Mefistofele*." In this new version of an old, familiar story, Madame Christine Nilsson represents Marguerita, Signor Campanini Faust, and Madame Trebelli Martha, while the arch-tempter is impersonated by Signor Nannetti.

The new farcical comedy called "*The Guv'nor*," written by Mr. E. G. Lankester, and recently produced at the VAUDEVILLE, is perhaps not particularly striking in either dialogue or construction; but owing to the excellent support which it receives from the actors, the piece now goes extremely well with the audience, and may help to "fill a pit" as well as a better composition. Mr. David James, as a deaf, old, bibulous boatbuilder, known as Theodore Macclesfield, and Mr. Thomas Thorne, as a stammering youth, bearing the same name, have parts precisely suited to their special capabilities, and the Misses Larkin, Bishop, Illington, Abington, and Richards, with Messrs. Maclean, Herbert, and Bradbury, effectively sustain the other characters in the cast. Compression has greatly improved the representation since the first night, and the three-act farce is now drawing fine average houses.

The Palais Royal Company at the GAIETY are running through their repertory as rapidly as possible, and few of their pieces are repeated more than twice. The result is curiously shown in the almost nightly reappearance of the same audience.

The last representations of "*As You Like It*" will be given at DRURY LANE next week, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made with American managers, Miss Litton will appear in the comedy at New York in the autumn, accompanied by her entire company.

"*Les Cloches de Corneville*" and "*The Danites*" were transferred last Monday evening to the OLYMPIC and the GLOBE. Both pieces, with no other attraction than that of locality, have kept a firm hold of the favour accorded them at other establishments, and supported by the performers who have been so closely identified with the success of each production. The comic opera and the Californian drama seem likely to preserve admirers under slightly changed conditions.

Mr. Boucicault terminated his present engagement at the ADELPHI on Friday night, and will not return to the theatre till August, when his new Irish drama is to be brought out. On Saturday, his adapted four-act drama, called "*Forbidden Fruit*," will be played for the first time at this establishment, preceded by a revival of the old Adelphi drama of "*The Wreck Ashore*," first produced here in October, 1830, and now recalling vivid memories of John Reeve, as the pompous village beadle, Marmaduke Magog.

Mr. Creswick returned last week to London from his successful tour through the Australian colonies, and has been warmly congratulated by his friends on his good-health and good-fortune. Mr. Sothern has crossed over from New York to enjoy a holiday of deep-sea fishing on the Yarmouth coast, and our theatrical clubs are nightly visited by American actors, who will play a short engagement in this country before returning to the United States.

Mr. Sydney Alport, of DRURY LANE (acting manager and treasurer), announces that he will take a benefit on Friday, July 9, when will be performed, for the 133rd time, "*As You Like It*." Tickets may be had at the Box-office, Mitchell's Royal Library, or of Mr. S. Alport.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, and eradicates all Freckles, Tan, Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and Cutaneous Eruptions; gentlemen will find it allays the smarting and irritation of the skin after shaving.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Rowland's articles.

BIRTHS.

HOOPER.—On June 27, at Harewell House, Faversham, Kent, the wife of Captain C. F. Hooper (late 4th King's Own Royal Regiment), of a son.

SHEPHERD.—At Sialkot, Punjab, India, on May 27, 1880, the wife of Captain T. Viret Shepherd, 100th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON—FORDE.—On the 21st ult., at St. Mary's Donnybrook, by the Rev. T. O. Moore, M.A., Stewart F. Hamilton, L.K. and Q.C.P.I. and L.R.C.S.I., R.N., to Isabella Henrietta, second daughter of the late W. Allan Forde.

GIFFORD—NEEF.—On Thursday, the 17th ult., at Much Hadham, Herts., by the Rev. E. H. Gifford, D.D., Charles Edwin Gifford, R.N., Secretary to Rear-Admiral A. W. A. Hood, C.B., commanding the Channel Squadron, to Effie, younger daughter of the late Mark Andrew Neef, Esq., of Chicago.

DEATHS.

JONES.—On June 30, at Upper Tulse Hill, S.W., aged 70, Major Wm. Prime Jones, late 5th Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Captain Richard Jones, Royal Navy, of Homewood, Tenterden, Kent, and Swansea, Glamorganshire.

ONSLOW.—On the 26th ult., at Weymouth, suddenly, of diphtheria, Denzil Arthur Wilke Richard George, eldest son of Sir William Wallace Rhoderic Onslow (Captain Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia, late H.M.'s 12th Regiment), and Octavia Katherine, his wife, aged four years.

Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

This evening, July 3, Jules Cohen's opera, ESTELLA. Estella, Madame Adelina Patti; Dorotea, Mdlle. Mantilla; Mengo, Signor Cotogni; Don Juan II., Signor Vidal; Don Alvar, Signor Scolara; and Fabio, Signor Nicolini. Conductor, Signor Bevignani. The divertissement, arranged by M. Hansen, will be supported by Mdlle. Zuliani, Mdlle. Reuters, Mdlle. H. Reuters, Mdlle. L. Reuters, and the Corps de Ballet. The scenery by Messrs. Dayes and Caney. The costumes by M. Faignaert, Madame Dubreuil, M. Delgne, and assistants. The appointments by Mr. Labhart. The machinery by Mr. White. The mise-en-scene by Signor Tagliafico.

Last week but one of the season.

Madame Albani, début of Mdlle. Malvezzi.—Monday, July 5, RIGOLETTO. Gilda, Madame Albani; Maddalena, Mdlle. Malvezzi (her first appearance on the stage in England); Rigoletto, Signor Graziani; Sparafucile, Signor Silvestri; and Il Duca, Signor Gayarre.

Tuesday, July 6, ESTELLA. Madame Adelina Patti, Signor Nicolini, Signor Cotogni, Signor Vidal.

By Special Desire.—Thursday, July 8, LOHENGRIN. Madame Albani, Mdlle. Pasqua, Signor Gayarre, Signor Cotogni.

Friday, July 9, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA (last time). Madame Adelina Patti, Signor Nicolini.

Saturday, July 10, LES HUGUENOTS. Mdlle. Turolla, Madame Sembrich, Madame Scalchi; Signor Gayarre, Mons. Gailhard.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past.

The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of all the star artists every evening at 8. Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Simms. Troubadour Quartette. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield and Booker, &c. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's new Grand Ballet, NYMPHS of the OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS of the OCEAN. — Every evening at 10. Brilliant scenic effects, magnificent transformation, gorgeous dresses, pretty music, and the best of dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the Ballet. It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—*Era.*—The CANTERBURY.

EAU DE SUEZ.

There is no malady more general than toothache; it is common to young and old, rich and poor, and is more or less dreaded by all. From the cradle to the grave, the teeth are a source of trouble; therefore, a cure for this evil, not only immediate, but permanent, must be welcome and interesting to the whole human race. M. Suez is the fortunate discoverer of a remedy which although so perfectly innocuous that it may be taken internally, has been proved infallible in all cases of toothache and decay, and so valuable that it has been with justice termed "Vaccine for the Mouth," thus placing it on a par with Jenner's immortal discovery. He calls his invention "Eau de Suez," and first tested its powers in France, where in a few years it has attained an enormous sale and immense popularity. Thousands attest its efficacy, and the Parisian Press has had much to say about it. Articles from the Paris *Figaro* and other newspapers have been translated and inserted in the English prospectus. M. Suez is convinced that there will be no more toothache, extraction, or false teeth needed, if people will but follow his instructions and use his preparations. There are three kinds of the Eau de Suez, distinguished from each other by a green, yellow, and red-silk thread attached to the bottles. The green thread must be considered the most valuable of all, and should be used as a daily mouth-wash. Those who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay, and offensive breath will never suffer again, and will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end, by using ten or twelve drops in a little water to rinse the mouth well night and morning. The yellow thread instantly stops toothache, however violent it may be. The red thread is for children's use, and those happy exceptions whose teeth are quite sound. Besides daily using the green thread, M. Suez recommends his orange tooth-paste for the removal of tartar and whitening the teeth; and also a particularly good kind of tooth-brush, made from the finest badger hair, instead of the ordinary hard ones, which he terms "criminal instruments," for by rubbing a soft substance like the gums with a hard brush the former will become spongy and weakened, and the roots of the teeth get exposed, thus imparting an offensive smell to the breath. That the English public may benefit by his great discovery, M. Suez has established a dépôt for its sale at the well-known foreign chemists, Messrs. Wilcox and Co., 336 Oxford Street, London, where his preparations may be obtained, as well as prospectus with fuller particulars. The following is a list of his articles, with prices attached:—Green Thread, 4s; Yellow Thread, 2s 9d; Red Thread, 3s; Orange Paste, 4s 6d; Tooth-brush, 1s 6d. People residing in the country may also obtain through their own chemist; and M. Suez has made arrangements that will enable Messrs. Wilcox, for the present, to forward these preparations, carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom. So great is the popularity of M. Suez's preparations in France that several imitations have been made; see, therefore, that each brush bears the name "Suez" stamped on the handle, and each bottle the name of "Wilcox and Co." on the labels.

WANTED, urgently, for a poor ORPHAN, who is Next of Kin to the subjects of this inquiry, reliable information, giving, if possible, the number of Regiment, year of enlistment, length of service, date of death, place of interment, &c., of two brothers surnamed NEAVES, formerly soldiers in the British Army.—Any particulars will be thankfully acknowledged by the Vicar of FELKIRK, near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

HALL LINE. — LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, every Fortnight, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship CITY of BALTIMORE, 2,400 tons, will sail on July 10.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Trentham Hall	July 24.
Rydal Hall	August 7.
Wistow Hall	August 21.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

OFFICE of CHAPLAIN.—The Committee of Management of the Seamen's Hospital Society give notice that they will be ready, until Tuesday, July 6, to receive applications (enclosing copies of not more than three testimonials) from clergymen desirous of becoming candidates for this appointment, who have taken a degree at one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland. Candidates must be in priest's orders, and between the ages of 26 and 45 years. The Salary will be £300 per annum, with an additional allowance of £50 in lieu of a house. The Chaplain must reside within a short distance of the Hospital. —Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Hospital.

By order,
HENRY C. BURDETT, Secretary.
Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E., June 25, 1880.

KENSINGTON and CHELSEA SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The Managers of this District are about to proceed to the appointment of a SUPERINTENDENT and MATRON for the School erected by them at Banstead, upon the "Separate Home" system. The joint salary offered is £450 per annum (in the proportions of £270 to the Superintendent and £180 to the Matron), together with a partly-furnished house, coals, gas, and washing. The Managers contemplate the appointment of a gentleman and his wife to fill the joint offices, but reserve to themselves the right to separate the appointments, should they be unable to obtain the services of a suitable married couple.

Forms of Application and further particulars may be obtained from me, at the office of the CLERK to the GUARDIANS, Marloes Road, Kensington, where applications, accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date, must be delivered not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, the 19th July, 1880. Personal canvassing of the Managers is strictly prohibited.

By order, JNO. H. RUTHERGLEN,
Clerk to the Managers.
Clerk's Offices, Marloes Road, Kensington,
30th June, 1880.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.—The Council invite APPLICATIONS for the post of REGISTRAR and SECRETARY to this College. Salary £400 a year, assistance from a clerk being provided by the Council. For further information apply to the PRINCIPAL, through the Secretary.

EDWARD STOCK, M.R.C.S. Secretary.

WANTED, at the WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD, a VIOLIN, VIOLA, and FRENCH-HORN PLAYERS, who will also be required to act as Attendants. Must be good Executants, and able to read music at sight. Salary to commence at £30 a year, and advance £2 annually up to £50; with board, lodging, and washing, and a suit of clothes every eight months. Candidates will, on application by letter or personally to the Medical Director, be supplied with forms, to be filled up and returned. Those only deemed eligible will receive communications in reply.

Asylum, July 1, 1880.

A MESSMAN of Great Experience requires an ENGAGEMENT. Four years with last Regiment; first-class Testimonials and references, cash security if required.—Apply to "A. F.," 7 Corporation Street, Manchester.

WANTED, to join the Staff of a Militia Regiment, as QUARTERMASTER-SERJEANT, or PAYMASTER-SERJEANT, a good Clerk, with first-class Testimonials.—Apply to "F. O. W.," Pensioner-Serjeant, 2 Great John Street, Lancaster.

TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS and OTHERS. —REQUIRED, for the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, a middle-aged FEMALE to take charge of a workroom, and instruct boys in making Shirts, Socks, &c. The Socks are made by the Automatic Knitting Machine.—Applications to be made to the HOUSEKEEPER, at the Royal Military Asylum, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME. Hampstead.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN
Chairman—Major-General J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to maintain the full number of 200 girls without reduction.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to

C. R. LOW, Secretary.
No. 7 Whitehall, London, S.W.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

At an Election of Six Pupils on June 29, 1880, the following was the result of the Poll:—

SUCCESSFUL.

	Votes.		Votes.
Miss M. L. C. Plowden	6292	Miss G. M. C. Hall	4087
,, C. Biddle	4233	,, F. L. A. Kane	3790
		,, C. E. Mahon	3588
Miss J. S. Wood	3514.		

UNSUCCESSFUL.

	Votes.		Votes.
Miss E. M. Scott	3272	Miss N. F. Fagan	1144
,, E. K. Hamilton	3098	,, E. B. Cornes	1137
,, M. G. Hill	2885	,, M. A. Barker	971
,, A. E. S. Terry	2693	,, F. S. R. Owen	966
,, E. J. Blake	2589	,, E. Abbot	965
,, E. G. Brett	2374	,, M. E. Loch	924
,, E. M. D. Geraghty	1841	,, A. M. Roger	775
,, C. M. E. Carr	1804	,, L. G. Hillman	724
,, K. L. Wilkinson	1703	,, M. F. Prother	615
,, A. J. Lindsay	1490	,, A. H. G. Sewell	570
,, E. G. Moores	1446	,, M. C. Oakes	559
,, L. B. Prynne	1425	,, A. Codrington	421
,, J. C. M. Betts	1311	,, A. G. Montriou	394
,, M. M. Stainforth	1241	,, A. B. Malone	363
		,, J. C. Hurford	353
		,, M. E. Leech	276
		,, L. B. Cowell	243

NOTE.—The Committee also admitted in addition Miss E. M. Scott, being the Candidate on the unsuccessful list with the highest number of Votes. The next Election will take place on December 22, 1880.

Further Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly requested. Each Donation of £5 5s gives one Vote at each Election for Life. Each Annual Subscription of 10s 6d gives one Vote at each Election for the year. By order,

G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22 Cockspur Street, London.

SPECIAL INVESTMENT.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE HOLLINGTON STONE COMPANY (Limited), near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

Capital, £15,000, in 3,000 Shares of £5 each.

This Company is being formed for the purpose of purchasing and working valuable Freehold Stone Quarries at Hollington, near Uttoxeter, for many years successfully worked by Walker and Clarke (both recently deceased); also the Quarry and Lease of the stone in land adjoining.

The superior quality of the stone is well known, and it is in great demand for architectural purposes being extensively used for churches and public buildings in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and intermediate towns.

The stone is at the present time being worked at a profit of 6d per cube foot. 20 men would procure 100,000 feet per annum, a quantity considerably less than would be sold.

The property and books may be inspected by appointment.

The contracts entered into may be seen, and full prospectus, with further particulars, may be had on application to the Secretary, FREDERICK CHAWNER, Esq., Uttoxeter.

TO the SHAREHOLDERS of the ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that, with the concurrence of other Shareholders who agree with me, I have published another short Pamphlet upon the affairs of the Society, which contains new and very important matter.—SAMUEL BRAYBROOKE, General.

The Pamphlet printed and sold by
GEORGE WHITE, 396 King's Road, Chelsea.

ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEERS' CLUB.

Annual Subscription, £3 3s.

Application to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 3 Pall Mall East.

NEW ZEALAND.—To Farmers, Gentlemen's Sons, with capital, Guardians, &c.—A block of land has been set apart within the "MANCHESTER SPECIAL SETTLEMENT," 75 miles north of Wellington, for the SETTLEMENT of a number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN with CAPITAL of from £2,000 to £10,000 each on favourable terms. Good opportunities will be given for the purchase of land, and facilities for gaining Colonial experience.—For further particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, Emigrant and Colonists Aid Corporation, Limited—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Manchester—25 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

THE WHEAL HONY AND TRELAWNY UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Limited Liability Acts of 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of the Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL, £50,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

ISSUE OF 17,750 SHARES AT PAR OF £2 EACH.

Payable Ten Shillings per Share on Application.
„ Ten Shillings „ on Allotment.
„ Ten Shillings „ on August 1, 1880.
„ Ten Shillings „ on September 1, 1880.

In cases where no allotment is made, the money paid on application will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

G. BROCKELBANK, Esq., Thornsett Road, Anerley.
S. BURNEY WARNER, Esq., B.A., 23 Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington.
J. ROMANES, Esq., Heene Terrace, West Worthing.
E. PALMER, Esq., 7 Tresillean Crescent, St. John's, S.E.; and Folkestone.

SOLICITOR.—F. ROMER, Esq., 13 Warwick Court, Holborn.

BANKERS.—Messrs, ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, and CO., Lombard Street, London; Messrs. CLYMO, TREFFRY, HAWKE, WEST, POLKINGHORNE, and CO., Liskeard.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. COOPER, WINTLE, and CO., Coleman Street Buildings, E.C.

ENGINEERS.—Messrs. LOAM and SONS, Liskeard.

SECRETARY.—Mr. H. R. LEWIS.

OFFICES.—BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, Bartholomew Lane, London.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for purchasing and working a property rich in silver-lead, known as Hony Estate, situate near Liskeard, Cornwall, together with the celebrated Wheal Trelawny Silver-Lead Mine immediately adjoining on the south.

The Hony property comprises the mineral riches of the greatest silver-lead bearing lode in Cornwall, intact from the very surface to a depth already proved of 300 fathoms, extending nearly half-a-mile in length, from the boundaries of the Wheal Trelawny on the south to the celebrated Trewetha on the north.

The Estate was the property of the late Dr. Hony, who had firmly resolved never to sell or let it, notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of capitalists and the most tempting offers.

The offers were made owing to the extraordinary richness of the silver-lead bearing lode in the celebrated Wheal Mary Ann and Trelawny on the south, Trewetha on the north, and the continuance of the lode without variation right through Hony property from boundary to boundary. During the lifetime of Dr. Hony, the Trelawny miners encroached beyond their boundary on the present estate, and extracted some silver-lead ore, for which the Wheal Trelawny Company had to pay a large sum of money by way of compensation.

The rich mineral deposit consists of a strongly-compressed and concentrated silver-lead, bearing lode from 3 to 6 feet wide, which may be considered proved from the surface to a depth of 300 fathoms, extending the whole length of the property, and containing the richest ore in large paying quantities. It averages about 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fathom, and as the ore contains from 50 oz. to 60 oz. of silver per ton, the value per fathom is estimated at over £20.

The mine having been so proved to a depth of 300 fathoms, on a run of 330 fathoms it is calculated that the quantity of workable silver-lead ore is of the value of about

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

The adjoining mines, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, and Trewetha, returned silver-lead ore worth over £1,500,000 sterling from the same lode and paid very large dividends to Shareholders.

Captains Hancock, Grenfell, Pearce, Willcocks, Hodge, and Metherell, who have known the property from 20 to 30 years, verify the above statements, and give full details in their reports, copies of which may be had at the offices of the Company.

Captain Hancock says:—

"I have known the ground for thirty years, and worked in the Trelawny Mine, near Hony, about twenty-four years ago; since then was agent in the district under the late Mr. Peter Clymo. It is one of the best (if not the best) pieces of mining ground for Silver-Lead Ore in the country, and cannot in my opinion fail to make a good dividend property."

Captain Willcocks writes:—

"Whoever is fortunate enough to secure this property will have the most profitable Mine in the county and a certain fortune."

Captain Metherell says:—"The lode may be considered proved to 300 fathoms, so that there is no speculation or risk. I will merely add that I know of no other property with such certainty of success."

Captain Hodge writes:—"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that there is not another mining property in the Kingdom with such prospects and such a certainty of immense profit, and having such advantages for economical and speedy development."

Mr. Matthew Loam (the Company's Engineer) writes:—"If there is any confidence in Cornish mines, this scheme is worthy of it."

	£	s.	d.
Estimated cost of raising and dressing one ton of ore and expenses of management	£8	0	0
Yield one cubic fathom = one ton value	£20	0	0
Cost as above	8	0	0
Profit per ton	£12	0	0

150 tons per month at £12, or a nett profit of £21,600 per annum, being 43 per cent. per annum on the entire Share Capital of the Company.

This estimate does not include profits that may arise from the deeper working of the Wheal Trelawny Mine. In the opinion of the best mining captains, the Wheal Trelawny will help to swell the dividends of the Company.

The shafts sunk in the Wheal Trelawny are available for pumping and winding the ore, thus saving an immense amount of time, and enabling the silver-lead ore to be speedily raised and made marketable.

High roads pass through the property, and the Liskeard and Menheniot Stations of the Cornwall Railway are each within about two miles of the property, rendering the carriage of silver-lead and materials very convenient and inexpensive.

The consideration to be paid by the Company for the properties is £10,500 in cash and 7,250 fully paid-up shares.

The following are the names and dates of the agreements and leases for acquisition of the property:—1st June, 1880, Messrs. Hony, Iliffe, and Russell and Messrs. Hamley and Derry; 28th May, 1880, C. Trelawny and Messrs. Hamley and Derry; 21st June, 1880, W. K. Milborne and Messrs. Hamley and Derry.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, Solicitor, Bankers, and Auditors. The reports, plans, and agreements above referred to may be inspected at the Company's Offices.

The vendors provide all expenses necessary to the formation of the Company up to allotment. £5 per cent. per annum discount will be allowed for prepayments. Priority of application will be considered.

MALTA ROYAL NAVAL RACQUET COURT.

PATRONS.

Admiral Sir GEOFFREY PHIPPS HORNBY, K.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, K.C.B.

£300 have been subscribed towards the construction of a Royal Naval Racquet Court at Malta. £900 are required.

It is hoped that many Naval and other friends will materially aid the undertaking. Those on the spot have most liberally contributed towards what is for the great benefit of those who will succeed them on the Mediterranean Station.—Bankers, Messrs. Stilwell and Co., 22 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored. at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, Manager.
Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

RUPTURES.

White's Moc-Main Patent Lever Truss Co., Limited.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 500 medical men to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting-power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had of the Manufacturers, 228 Piccadilly, London. Single Truss, 16s, 21s, 26s 6d, and 31s 6d; Double Truss, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; Umbilical Truss, 42s, and 52s 6d. Post free. P.O. Orders payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., 4s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s, and 16s each, post free.

CHEST-EXPANDING BRACES (for both sexes). For Gentlemen, they act as a substitute for the ordinary braces; for Children they are invaluable. 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d, 15s 6d, and 21s each, post free.

JOHN WHITE and CO. Manufacturers, 228 Piccadilly, London.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT RATES.

G. BARKER AND CO.,
BANKERS.
39 and 40 MARK LANE, London.
(*Established* 1863.)

CLEARING BANKERS.—The BANK of ENGLAND.

DEPOSITS of £10 and upwards received and receipts issued

On Demand	3½ per cent. per Annum.	Interest payable quarterly.
7 days' Notice,	4 „ „	
14 days' Notice	4½ „ „	
30 days' Notice	5 „ „	
3 Months' Notice	6 „ „	

An Extra Bonus of 1 per Cent. allowed on sums remaining on Deposit 12 complete months.

Current accounts opened on the usual terms, and every description of Banking transacted.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,
Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,
ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
28 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Any instructions given to Mr. ROBERTS will be personally attended to.

He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.
(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.)

The best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the HAIR, WHISKERS, OR MOUSTACHES, and preventing them turning grey. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.

C. and A. OLDRIDGE,
22 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

AND ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

For children it is invaluable, as it forms the basis of a magnificent head of hair, prevents baldness in mature age, and obviates the use of dyes and poisonous restoratives.

SWAINE and ADENEY, Whip Manufacturers to the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family. Prize Medal awarded at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862,

185 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

PATRONISED BY HIS LATE R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

COWVAN'S CANTON STRAP,
OR FOUR-SIDED RAZOR SHARPENER.

For Grinding, Setting, Strapping, and Finishing Razors, Penknives, and Surgical Instruments. To all who value ease and comfort in shaving, this Strap will be an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife may be instantly restored to its primitive keen edge.

Prices, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 9s 6d. Cowvan's Razor Paste, 6d and 1s per packet.

Warehouses—5 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.; and 93 and 95 CITY ROAD.

FURNISHING.—S. WEBB & Co.

supply all Goods at **WHOLESALE PRICE** for prompt Payment. Every Article is marked in Plain Figures Net.—**434, 435** OXFORD STREET, W. Established 1855.

S. WEBB & Co.'s HIRE SYSTEM

for **FURNISHING** affords exceptional advantages. Full particulars with Furnishing Guide, post free.—S. WEBB and CO., Wholesale Upholsterers, Bedding Manufacturers, and General House Furnishers.

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SEVEN FIRST-CLASS MEDALS and the only Gold Medal awarded for this class of Machinery.
GOLD MEDAL.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.

DOWS, CLARK, & CO.,
COMPTON HOUSE,
46 and 47 FRITH STREET, LONDON.

Partial List of Regiments Supplied with Outfits:—
6TH DRAGOON GUARDS, 9TH and 12TH LANCERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS, 9TH, 34TH, 43RD, 48TH, 51ST, 67TH, 78TH, and 89TH REGIMENTS.

P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

GUSTAVE GIBERT'S CHAMPAGNES.

These fine Wines may now be procured for prompt cash on favourable terms. Dry, delicate, at 46s; Gold Crown, dry, at 54s; Vin du Roi, at 76s per dozen, from

FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO.,
33 Wellington Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
20 Sloane Street, Chelsea, S.W.
London Bridge, S.E.
Prince Albert Street, Brighton.

FALKNER'S "REAL MALT" WHISKEY.
PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only. A stock always kept in bond ready for shipment to India and the Colonies.

LONDON, 40 CHARING CROSS.
DUBLIN, 83 GRAFTON STREET.

LOTS 110 and 111.

LOT 110, very soft old Pale Sherry, at 30s; and Lot 111, very soft old Oloroso Solera, pale gold, at 33s per dozen. Sherries of the old style, mellowed by age, very soft, and entirely free from the fieriness which has been so detrimental to the consumption of Sherry. These exceptionally large Lots are placed in the hands of the Association for forced realisation, and are offered to the public while on the Special Lot List at greatly reduced prices, instead of being sold by auction.—The London Co-operative Wine Association (Limited), 10 and 12 John Street, Adelphi.

THE UNITED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT for the purchase of Wedding Presents in Antique Silver, China, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., is at MAURICE MOSES', 201 Oxford Street, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £175,000.
HEAD OFFICE,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

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Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 5, for preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

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TWENTY-SEVEN Candidates from Militia Regiments passed for Commissions in the Line, out of THIRTY-ONE sent up for Examination, thus making in all a total of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SIX Gentlemen, who have passed into her Majesty's Service from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment during the last four years.

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WITH THE IRREGULARS IN THE ZULU WAR.
CURIOSITIES OF NAVAL LITERATURE.
DUELLING DAYS IN THE ARMY.
EDITORIAL NOTES.
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Issued as a Supplement to THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.] [JULY 3, 1880.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. Heneage	Re. May 17, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. L. E. H. Somerset)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Pacific surveying
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (Vice-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. R. Wells (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. S. P. Woodruffe	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. J. Barnardiston	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Henry Fairfax	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. T. Le H. Ward	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. G. Archer	Re. Feb. 13, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. G. Festing	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	251	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Cuming	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Defence	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	June 14, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hutton	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. W. St. Clair	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Capt. W. J. L Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean survey
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Ed. G. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	78	S. sloop	Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	W. Coast of Africa
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Frolic	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. S. H. Rickman	Re. April 20, 1876—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. Loftus Jones	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard Carter	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. Sir B. Walker	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Hornet	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. J. S. Eaton	Re. Feb. 25, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iris	10	—	S. despatch vessel	Capt. E. H. Seymour	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Fitting out
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. W. M. Lang	To be recom. at Hong Kong	China
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. Chas. J. Brownrigg	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. L. Ryder	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Rear-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Newcastle	31	515	S. frigate	Capt. Edward Kelly	July 22, 1879—Chatham	Particular service
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir L. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. F. Nicholson (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Phœnix	6	120	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Grenfell	April 20, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. J. Giles	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Particular service
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. Wm. F. Mann	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. Charles E. Foot	June 14, 1877—Sheerness	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. G. Horne	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. Mather Byles	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. A. Carpenter	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal, survey
Spartan	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. R. E. Tracey	June 15, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Oct. 25, 1876—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. Hon. W. Ward	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vestal	9	170	S. sloop	Com. D. G. Tandy	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Zanzibar	E. Indies (ord. home)
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Wivern	4	152	S. turret ship	Com. J. G. Jones	Jan. 14, 1880—Portsmouth	Hong Kong
Woodlark	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1876—Sheerness	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15, 1875—Chatham	Particular service

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO JULY 3.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, c. ...	Aldershot	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, c. ...	Regent's Park...	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	O. L. C. Williams, c.	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, c. ...	Transvaal—Colchester ...	1879	Natal...	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) ...	T. W. Sneyd ...	Dundalk	1857	India—Bombay ...	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards ...	A. S. M. Browne ...	Dublin...	1857	India—Bombay ...	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards... ...	J. Gunter	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea ...	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland ...	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea ...	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Afghanistan—Canterbury ...	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards ...	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal ...	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham ...	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea ...	1856
2nd Dragoons...		Curragh	1854	Crimea—Crimea ...	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent ...	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay ...	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars...		Aldershot	1867	Bombay—Bengal ...	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne ...	Aldershot	1863	Bengal—Bengal ...	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Norwich	1858	Bombay—Bombay ...	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars...	H. D'A. P. Burnell, c.	Cahir	1857	Bengal—Bengal ...	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Afghanistan—Canterbury ...	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	R. S. Cleland ...	Cabul—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury.	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars ...	A. P. Garnett ...	Aldershot	1866	Bombay—Bengal ...	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers ...		Secunderabad—Canterbury...	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars	H. T. Butler, p.s.c....	Lucknow—Canterbury ...	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Canterbury ...	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B. ...	Meerut—Canterbury ...	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham ...	Brighton	1865	Madras—Madras ...	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, p.s.c. ...	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal...	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Hounslow	1864	Madras—Madras ...	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Curragh	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix-Trench.	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	G. F. Kaye	Edinburgh	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, c. ...	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion		Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada ...	1864
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks... ...	1838	Canada—Canada ...	1842
— 3rd Battalion	[mantle, c.	Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea ...	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion... ...	A. J. Lyon-Free-	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea ...	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks... ...	1838	Canada—Canada ...	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. Gipps, c.... ...	Shorncliffe	1854	Malta—Crimea ...	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Tower	1861	Canada—Canada ...	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion		Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta...	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart ...	Jubbulpore—Glencorse ...	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal) 1st Battalion... ...	F. J. Hercy... ...	Colchester—Guildford ...	1866	Bombay—Bombay ...	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps ...	Bareilly—Guildford	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion...	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury ...	1866	Bengal—Bengal ...	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B. ...	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion ...	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Lancaster ...	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. W. Bray, C.B., c.	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat...		Afghanistan—Berwick ...	1866	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, c. ...	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat...	J. N. Colthurst ...	Aden—Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden ...	Cawnpore—Warwick ...	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion ...		Cork—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay ...	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny ...	Afghanistan—Hounslow ...	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington ...	1866	Malta—Malta ...	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, c. ...	Afghanistan—Warrington ...	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion... ...	F. G. C. Probart ...	Kinsale—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape... ...	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Afghanistan—Yarmouth ...	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion ...	W. W. Lynch, c., p.s.c.	Colchester—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits ...	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion ...	E. Birch	Preston—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal ...	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie ...	Afghanistan—Exeter ...	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion... ...	G. F. Walker, c ...	Afghanistan—Bury St. Edm's.	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal ...	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal ...	1879
— 2nd Battalion		Bellary—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., c.	Parkhurst—Bradford ...	1867	Malta—Aden ...	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren ...	Afghanistan—Bradford ...	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion ...	P. A. Twynam, p.s.c.	Tipperary—Beverley ...	1861	Canada—Bermuda ...	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert ...	Afghanistan—Beverley ...	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion ...	C. J. Horne ...	Belfast—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock ...	Secunderabad—Bedford ...	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion ...	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Peshawur Valley—Leicester	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd ...	Nusseerabad—Liecester ...	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion ...	M. J. R. MacGregor	Peshawur field force--Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie ...	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat. ...	P. D. Vigors, p.s.c....	Bermuda—Richmond, Yorks.	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	R. D. Barrett ...	Aldershot—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal ...	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion ...	F. L. Edridge ...	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion		Curragh—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius ...	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman ...	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea ...	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson ...	Curragh—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass... ...	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion		Woolwich—Wrexham ...	1857	India—Bombay ...	1869
— 2nd Battalion	C. Elgee, c.	Plymouth—Wrexham ...	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar..	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion...		Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal ...	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Gibraltar—Brecon	1878	Cape	1878
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion		Afghanistan—York	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes ...	Devonport—York	1863	Ceylon—Aden ...	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins ...	Chatham—Hamilton ...	1865	Bombay—Bengal ...	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes ...	Hong Kong—Enniskillen ...	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, c..	Curragh—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits ...	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud ...	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham ...	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar ...	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape ...	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment) ...	F. J. Castle... ...	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	G. W. Puget ...	Dum Dum—Carlisle... ...	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, c. ...	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)...	R. E. Carr	Fleetwood—Worcester ...	1863	Bengal—Bengal ...	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, c. ...	Pembr'k Dk (for Cork)—Gosp't	1866	Bengal—Bengal ...	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. de W. R. Thackwell	Curragh	1857	India—Bengal ...	1872
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon... ...	Jhansi—Weymouth	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley ...	Dum Dum—Warrington ...	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, c.... ...	Chatham—Cardiff	1865	Bengal—Aden ...	1875
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)...	D. Macpherson, C.B. c.	Parkhurst—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar ...	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) ...	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., c.	Burmah—Aldershot	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	J. I. Preston ...	Aldershot—Leicester ...	1864	Bombay—Madras ...	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	W. FitzRoy... ...	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Secunderabad—Northampton	1868	Malta...	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban ...	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay ...	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	J. Thompson, c. ...	Colchester—Maidstone ...	1857	Ceylon—Sydney ...	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	C. Acton, c. ...	Peshawur Valley—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)... ...	W. B. B. Barwell ...	Aldershot—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar ...	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, c. ...	Manchester	1866	Canada—Bermuda ...	1875
54th (West Norfolk)...	E. T. Shiffner ...	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan ...	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal ...	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay ...	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	J. R. K. Tredennick	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal ...	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, c. ...	Transvaal—Northampton ...	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Kandahar—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat. ...	J. D. Dundas ...	Winchester—Winchester ...	1866	Malta—Halifax ...	1878
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins ...	Afghanistan—Winchester ...	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. Ashburnham ...	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion		Agra—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett, c. ...	Malta—Bristol	1878	Malta...	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, c. ...	Morar—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. L. Auchinleck ...	Umballa—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Curragh	1867	Malta—Malta ...	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren ...	Dinapore—Pontefract ...	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	J. Galbraith ...	Afghanistan—Reading ...	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, p.s.c.	Cabul—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker ...	Mean Meer—Sunderland ...	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff... ...	1867	Canada—Gibraltar ...	1879
70th (Surrey)...	H. de R. Pigott, c....	Umballa—Kingston	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)		Edinburgh—Fort George ...	1868	Gibraltar — Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	F. Brownlow, C.B....	Cabul—Stirling	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes ...	Lucknow—Hamilton... ...	1866	China...	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, c.	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar; Straits ...	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C. ...	Aldershot—Weymouth ...	1867	Gibraltar—Natal ...	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice ...	Sheffield—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras ...	1876
77th (East Middlesex)		Dover—Hounslow	1857	N. S. Wales—Bengal	1870
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs) ...	A. E. Warren ...	Poona—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming ...	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B. ...	Dublin	1872	Singapore---Transvaal	1880
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	H. A. Chichester ...	Ferozepore—Preston ...	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) ...	F. D. Walters ...	Aldershot—Warrington ...	1857	India—Aden ...	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	E. Meurant... ...	Belgaum—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)...	F. E. E. Wilson ...	Dublin—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)		Afghanistan—Oxford ...	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)...	G. H. Adams ...	Dover—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape ...	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)...		Limerick—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B. ...	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, c.	Rangoon—Armagh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., c.	Fort William—Hamilton ...	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B. ...	Cape Town—Stirling ...	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)...	G. H. Parker	Cabul—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen ...	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	S. Malthus, C.B. ...	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	C. F. Parkinson ...	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay ...	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal ...	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne ...	Halifax, N.S.—Maidstone ...	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	T. T. Simpson ...	Malta—Templemore	1863	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)...	W. H. D. R. Welman,	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)...	H. Cook, c. [C.B., c.	Sealkote—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H. G. Delafosse, C.B., c	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee ...	1874	Malta...	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, p.s.c. ...	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, p.s.c...	Cork—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal ...	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell ...	Dublin—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	H. J. Bell	Newry—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	E. L. Robertson ...	Athlone—Sunderland ...	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone ...	Guernsey—Chichester ...	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)		Portsmouth—Enniskillen ...	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Lord E. W. Clinton	Aldershot—Winchester ...	1861	Canada—Canada ...	1870
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, c.	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	G. Clerk, c. [C.B., c.	Curragh—Winchester ...	1857	India—Bombay ...	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. R. L. Newdigate,	Rawul Pindee—Winchester...	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Jamaica	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini... ...	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	St. John's Wood
B —	Curragh
C —	Newbridge
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Peshawur
F —	Afghanistan
G —	Lucknow
H —	Aldershot
I —	Afghanistan
K —	Aldershot
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Kurrachee
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Exeter
G —	Woolwich
H —	Exeter
I —	Woolwich
K —	Dublin
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Canterbury
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Umballa
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Deesa
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Kirkee
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kurrachee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Curragh
K —	Curragh
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot............	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Meerut
B —	Benares
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Nowgong
E —	Campbellpore
F —	Dinapore
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Ferozepore
I —	Bangalore
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Woolwich
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
Depot............	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Peshawur
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Fyzabad
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Aldershot
I —	Clonmel
K —	Aldershot
L —	Curragh
M —	Limerick
N —	Newcastle
Depot............	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery......	Weedon

5th Brigade (con.)

B Battery......	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Trowbridge
H —	Bareilly
I —	Barrackpore
K —	Morar
L —	Afghanistan
M —	Saugor
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery......	Newcastle
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery ...	Jersey
2nd — ...	Guernsey
3rd — ...	Alderney
4th — ...	Fort Fareham
5th — ...	Isle of Wight
6th — ...	Portsmouth
7th — ...	Portsmouth
8th — ...	Mauritius
9th — ...	Hong Kong
10th — ...	Cape
11th — ...	St. Helena
12th — ...	Ceylon
13th — ...	Ceylon
14th — ...	Singapore
15th — ...	Gibraltar
16th — ...	Gibraltar
17th — ...	Gibraltar
18th — ...	Gibraltar
19th — ...	Picklecombe
20th — ...	Devonport
Depot	Portsmouth

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery ...	Afghanistan
2nd — ...	Secunderabad
3rd — ...	Tonghoo
4th — ...	Theyetmyo
5th — ...	Poona
6th — ...	Peshawur
7th — ...	Tonghoo
8th — ...	Devonport
9th — ...	Aden
10th — ...	Fort William
11th — ...	Rangoon
12th — ...	Fort St. George
13th — ...	Colaba
14th — ...	Aden
15th — ...	Govindghur
16th — ...	Lucknow
17th —	Mhow

8th Brigade (con.)

18th Battery ...	Attock
19th —	Mean Meer
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery ...	Allahabad
2nd — ...	Aden
3rd — ...	Delhi
4th — ...	Fort Hubberstone
5th — ...	Pembroke Dock
6th — ...	Sheerness
7th — ...	Sheerness
8th — ...	Tilbury Fort
9th — ...	Dover
10th — ...	Colaba
11th — ...	Lundi Kotal
12th — ...	Afghanistan
13th — ...	Agra
14th — ...	Quetta
15th — ...	Kurrachee
16th — ...	Theyetmyo
17th — ...	Bermuda
18th — ...	Barbadoes
19th — ...	St. Thomas Mount
20th — ...	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery ...	Halifax
2nd — ...	Halifax
3rd — ...	Bermuda
4th — ...	Halifax
5th — ...	Jamaica
6th — ...	Fort Victoria
7th — ...	Woolwich
8th — ...	Woolwich
9th — ...	Golden Hill
10th — ...	Fort Brockhurst
11th — ...	Weymouth
12th — ...	Spike Island
13th — ...	Malta
14th — ...	Malta
15th — ...	Malta
16th — ...	Malta
17th — ...	Malta
18th — ...	Malta
19th — ...	Plymouth
20th — ...	Portsmouth
Depot	Kinsale

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery ...	Malta
2nd — ...	Gibraltar
3rd — ...	Gibraltar
4th — ...	Gibraltar
5th — ...	Afghanistan
6th — ...	Afghanistan
7th — ...	Gwalior
8th — ...	Colaba
9th — ...	Ferozepore
10th — ...	Afghanistan
11th — ...	Afghanistan
12th — ...	Dover
13th — ...	Dover
14th — ...	Shoeburyness
15th — ...	Dover
16th — ...	Shoeburyness
17th — ...	Carlisle Fort
18th — ...	Camden Fort
19th — ...	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment ... ... Woolwich. | Remount Establishment ... ... Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Halifax, N.S.
2nd—Transvaal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—St. George's Bks.
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton
20th—Chatham (Survey)
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Aldershot
25th—Bermuda
26th—Shorncliffe
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Portsmouth
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (Field) (o.h'm)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Pembroke (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps... ... ... Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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SHOULD Lieutenant-General Wolseley be made a full General, because he held that rank out in South Africa? An able officer, who favoured us with an article on the subject, which appeared in last week's number, under the heading "Communicated," evidently thought he should, and that it was a great shame and injustice that Sir G. Wolseley had not been confirmed in the rank he had when he was serving as Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner at the Cape. That view has been expressed elsewhere, and has been mentioned in many quarters. As we were anxious to let the voice of the advocates of Sir Garnet Wolseley's claims be heard, we inserted the communication, but it did not follow that we accepted the arguments on which the writer based his demands. The strongest point which was put forward was that the custom of the Service had been departed from, and that it was a proceeding as unusual as it was invidious to refuse to do in this particular instance what had been almost invariably done in like cases previously. We shall not express any opinion on the question whether Sir G. Wolseley ought to be made a General in consequence of what he did in Africa, but we have no doubt whatever that he has no abstract right to be made a General on the grounds on which his friends ask that his temporary and acting rank when abroad should now be confirmed. In order to give him absolute supreme control of all officers then in the field in South Africa, he was made full General, while employed as Commander-in-Chief. It would have been better to have antedated his commission, so as to put an end to all "seniority" pretensions; but it is as plain as any rule can be that the giving of the rank for a special purpose did not justify the Lieutenant-General in expecting that he would be made a General on his return to England. It cannot be denied that he did good service. By the fortune of war, he was denied the opportunity of commanding at the decisive battle which broke the power of Cetewayo for ever; but he displayed great energy in the subsequent settlement of Zululand, and his conduct of the Sekukuni campaign has been already characterised in this journal as a most happy combination of daring and caution, and as one of the neatest expeditions ever executed. The Major-General whom Sir G. Wolseley superseded held the temporary local rank of lieutenant-general when he won the battle of Ulundi, but he was not confirmed in it when he came home; and the reward of the G.C.B. which Sir Garnet Wolseley received may be considered by many persons as sufficient recognition for the pursuit and capture of Cetewayo, the settlement of Zululand, the domination of the Boers, and the capture of the Lulu Mountain. The pay and allowances to which allusion has been made can in no degree be considered as part of a reward, handsome as they were—over £9,000 a year—but they certainly left no room for complaint on the score of want of liberality. There can be no doubt but that Captain O'Shea meant to imply that Sir G. Wolseley had been ill-treated because his rank had not been confirmed, in accordance with the custom in like cases. Mr. Childers, however, disposed of the supposed custom most effectually. Since 1854 there have been no less than forty-four cases of officers being allowed temporary rank for the convenience of the Service and for command, and in no instance was any of the officers so serving promoted to the rank permanently, under the clause of the Warrant under which Sir Garnet Wolseley's friends claim his rank for him. Men like Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Hope Grant were among the officers of that class, and no exception was made in their favour, but, as we now learn, Sir Garnet Wolseley has made a distinct "claim" in writing. The word "may" is treated as if it meant "shall," and the Warrant is to be interpreted as if it were executive and imperative, whereas Lord Herbert struck out the word "entitled," to show that the officer who was allowed temporary rank superior to his actual service rank had no right to demand to be confirmed in the higher position when his work was over. Mr. Childers says he is called upon to reverse the decisions of his predecessors for the last 26 years, and that he is taking the opinion of lawyers on the new construction of the Warrant; but we would say that it is for Mr. Childers to make a precedent, if there be a case for it; and that if his predecessors had ruled otherwise for thrice twenty-six years he should, nevertheless, without hesitation, ask the Commander-in-Chief to depart from the custom of the Army in regard to Sir G. Wolseley, if he be satisfied that the rewards given to him are not adequate, and if he be convinced that the services rendered by him in South Africa were of such conspicuous and exceptional magnitude as to raise him above the level of the General officers to whom the rule, from which he seeks exemption, had been rigorously applied.

We have repeatedly urged the desirability of instituting an exhaustive series of steam-trials, in order to obtain data by means of which alone the numerous phenomena attributed to the screw-propeller can be solved. Little, however, appears likely to be done, until failures such as have followed in the trials of the *Iris*, *Northampton*, *Superb*, and other vessels, shall compel the Admiralty to listen to our arguments. In the case of the *Northampton*, the failure was and still remains ignominious, and might have been avoided, had our suggestions been carried out. In the *Iris*, the first set of screws designed at the Admiralty were found to be of too great diameter, and had, in consequence, to be reduced. This has led to screws of too small diameter being supplied to the *Northampton*, and it would consequently appear that those who design screws for the Navy know little concerning the action of those instruments of propulsion, as was recently admitted by one high in authority at Whitehall. The reason is clear. The screw is made a secondary consideration, whereas it should be the first. Ancient opinions, in many cases negligently taken up, have repeatedly had to be abandoned, in the face of the inexorable logic of the facts disclosed by modern scientific research; and in the present instance, the old assumption that the screw should be of the largest diameter possible has had to be abandoned, in the face of the results secured in the *Iris*. This has sadly disconcerted our designers of screw-propellers, who have thus been deprived of their recognised custom, having nothing left to go by. The fact is that the art of propelling vessels by means of the screw has progressed in the most empiric manner, and may be pronounced as one simply governed by rule-of-thumb. It has never been developed by truly scientific induction. The ship has invariably been designed to look ship-shape. A hole has then been cut in her run, but care has always been taken not to interfere with her lines, the dimensions of the orifice being made dependent on the shape and dimensions of the deadwood. Into this aperture a screw of the largest diameter possible has been introduced. In vessels driven by twin-screws, the shafts have in like manner been brought out at the most convenient places, so as not to interfere with the location of the machinery, or the internal arrangements of the Naval architect, and in the *Iris* were brought out well forward, to admit screws of the largest diameter possible. All this has been done by rule-of-thumb, by eye, or by guess-work. Having ascertained, after the ship had been designed, what space had been left for the screw to work in, its diameter has been determined by the dimensions of that space, and the custom has prevailed of then applying a certain ratio of pitch and surface area to the diameter thus empirically determined. Such a mode of procedure has naturally been productive of numerous failures. By the merest chance, the screw has in some cases been found to suit the vessel; but, as a general rule, the waste of power is enormous. This arises, as we have before demonstrated, from the fact that the screw is designed, not for the ship, but to fit in a certain space, instead of the ship being constructed to receive a screw in every way adapted to her requirements. To ascertain how this can be done, we strongly urge the Admiralty to abandon the old assumption that the best possible form of blade remains yet to be discovered, and to start on a new course, by organising steam-trials to obtain sufficient data not only to reconcile all existing mysteries, but also to determine the law governing the so-called phenomena of the screw, so as to formulate a rule or rules to determine the relative dimensions of the various parts and attributes of the propeller with mathematical precision. Such a rule should be both philosophically, mechanically, and mathematically accurate, and when once correctly formulated, would prove of inestimable value. If we are right in assuming that the old and generally adopted custom of designing screws at haphazard, according to the space left for them to work in, is at fault, and that this is the real cause of our very numerous failures in the past, the Admiralty can have no valid excuse for turning a deaf ear to our arguments. The course we advocate as the right one to be pursued favours no individual interest. We simply show the nature of the mistake which has been made in the past, and point to the rational means by which it can be remedied in the future. We have seen the *Northampton* ordered to a distant station with defective propellers, because the resources of the Admiralty to improve them had been exhausted. The *Iris* was a failure in the first instance, and even now can scarcely be called a success, considering the enormous sum of money it has cost to remedy her defects. The *Superb* is also said to be a failure. Such *fiascos* are truly a disgrace to the country, when compared with the great successes achieved by French, Italian, and other foreign Naval Constructors. The waste of public money which these failures entail is also incredible. For the sake, therefore, both of efficiency and of economy, we once more advocate exhaustive steam-trials.

Lord Fortescue's remarks on the physical training of candidates for commissions were—*pace* those who complained that he unsettled the minds of those who purposed entering the Army—beneficial and to the point. At the same time, we thoroughly endorse the opinion of the Duke of Cambridge, which was in effect that, from a physical point of view our officers are extremely good. The inference which his Royal Highness wished to be drawn was that, such being the case, there was no need to stimulate athleticism in candidates for the Army. Lord Fortescue, anticipating this argument, urged that it did not follow because our officers were athletic already they should not be made more so. The point is, can or ought anything to be done to place the active, intelligent, but only fairly educated lad on an equality with the mere book-worm, the crammed reservoir of facts and formulæ. It may be that too much of an idol has been made at our public schools of athleticism; but it is very certain that moral, physical, aye, and intellectual qualities, are, as regards candidates for the Army, too much sacrificed to mechanical knowledge. Owing to the radical and theoretical principles adopted of late years, the young officers of the Army are by no means of as "good form" as formerly. This does not apply to certain *corps d'élite*, but it is certainly true as regards ordinary Infantry regiments of the Line. The general tone of the Army has not deteriorated in a marked degree, because the traditions, the old tone, and the old officers, still exercise an influence over the youngsters. As, however, those who are now oldsters disappear, and those who are now youngsters become oldsters, the deterioration will gradually but surely make itself apparent. Naturally, this must be the case, for within the present system of competitive examinations any clever costermonger's son can get a commission. For ordinary regimental duties, gentlemanlike manners and habits, an active frame, and the moral qualities which fit a man for command, if combined with the ordinary education of a gentleman, are of far more value than a well-crammed mind without the other requisites named. It is not necessary that the commander of a company or battalion should be a great mathematician; nor, indeed, is there any advantage in his being so. For the Artillery, the Engineers, and the Staff, it is otherwise; but our topic is not officers required for special duties, but the ordinary regimental officer. We profess to want to get the best men, but the test applied is fallacious. The great mathematician may be a snob and a weakling, but he is given a commission in preference to an active, well-bred, high-spirited young gentleman, who is well educated enough to pass muster in society, but much prefers riding, shooting, fishing, boating, cricket, and football, to history or science. Among practical men, there can be little doubt who would make the best officer. We, therefore, should be glad to see adopted any scheme by which the flank of the stupid Chinese system of open competition could be turned. As to Lord Morley's assertion that the examination for the Army is merely a test of good average intelligence, it is so palpably incorrect and absurd that it is scarcely necessary to contradict it. When, however, we come to a consideration of the steps to be taken to carry out the idea of giving marks for skill in manly exercises, some practical difficulties present themselves. It, however, by no means follows that they are as great as represented by those who maintain that everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds, or that they cannot be overcome. If marks were given for athletics, it is tolerably certain that a comparatively small proportion of those 800 who compete for every 100 commissions would strive for marks by this means. It certainly is not desirable that lads should be kept longer than they are at present loafing about London. There is, however, no reason why the athletic competition should take place either in London, or at the same time as the literary examination. Indeed, there are excellent reasons why the latter should not be held in London. As to the argument that a competition in athletics would place the poor at a disadvantage with the rich, it is obviously fallacious, for the poor lad could go in for walking, jumping, running, and swimming, while the richer candidate might elect riding. But, as a matter of fact, almost every gentleman's son could, at little cost, obtain some tuition and experience in riding, and it is highly desirable that the great bulk of our officers should be gentlemen's sons. Again, the argument that training for an athletic competition might prove injurious to health, will scarcely hold water in the face of the general experience of our public schools. Besides, there is no reason why the minimum standard should be very high. Perhaps, however, the best plan would be to give no marks for skill in athletic sports, but to require every candidate to pass a certain test examination in them, so that men physically not well qualified for the Army might be excluded. An athletic competition might, in short, be made an adjunct to the medical examination. In the House of Lords, several speakers deprecated discussion on the subject; yet it is one worthy of discussion, and Lord Fortescue received strong encouragement to persevere, in being virtually told that when public opinion demanded the change asked for by him, it would be conceded. We trust, therefore, that the public, and especially the Military public, will speak their minds on the subject, and not allow the latter to remain shelved in a War-Office pigeon-hole.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, taking advantage of the ships under his orders being assembled at Portland preparatory to the exercising cruise at sea, had the whole of the officers and fleetmen of the Coastguard landed from the several ships, for inspection on the Naval parade-ground at Portland, on Saturday last. Captain H. F. Nicholson, of the *Penelope*, was in command of the brigade, with Lieutenant Almack, of the same ship, as adjutant. Lieutenant Lindley, of the *Audacious*, was in command of the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant Heathcote, of the *Valiant*, of the 2nd Battalion. The total strength was 804 officers and men. The Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival on the ground was received with a Royal salute by the batteries drawn up in line. He first inspected the ranks, after which several manœuvres and exercises were gone through, including a march-past, review exercise by battalions, cutlas exercise, advance in line, &c. The men have never before been brought together in a similar manner, and an opportunity was afforded of showing the remarkably fine body of men of which the Coastguard Force is composed. The precision and accuracy of their movements at this inspection proved the thoroughness of the early training they had received afloat before they joined the Coastguard, and is a further proof as to the great value of the force as a reserve of seamen for the Royal Navy.

The Duke of Edinburgh will, it is rumoured, leave the First Reserve ships at Berehaven, whence he will go to the West Coast of Ireland to inquire into the relief work, while the ships under his command will proceed to Vigo with the Channel Squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Hood. We have reasons to doubt the correctness of this rumour, as we are assured that this step was not contemplated when the Duke of Edinburgh hoisted his flag on board the *Hercules*, and the appointment of a flag-lieutenant would hardly have been needed for the passage from Portland to Bantry Bay.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., consisting of the *Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, *Thunderer*, *Rupert*, and *Invincible*, arrived at Leghorn last Saturday morning, and found the *Cygnet* at anchor. The *Monarch* has left Malta to join the squadron. The *Invincible* and *Rupert* left Leghorn on Tuesday, the former for Spezia and the latter for Genoa. The *Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, and *Thunderer* left on Thursday, the two first for Spezia and the *Thunderer* for Genoa. The *Helicon* joined the flag on Sunday morning from Civita Vecchia. A great many officers are at Florence, and many have visited Pisa. The rumours of combined action between the English and French Fleets in the Mediterranean are certainly premature, for the Squadron is still carrying out the programme of the cruise recently given in these columns, by which it was arranged that the ships should leave Leghorn this week for Genoa.

It is generally rumoured that there is a probability of Prince Albert Victor again joining the *Bacchante*, although his late shipmates did not expect to see him return to them. The benefit he received from his sea-going cruise is said to be the reason for his again going afloat for a short time before joining the Military Academy.

The rumour that the Admiralty contemplate holding a naval review at Spithead in August is, as far as we can learn, devoid of foundation.

Lieutenant Rumsey, R.N., is about to proceed to the Volta to take up an appointment as Commissioner for the district. He has been granted one year's leave of absence, at the expiration of which period he will be placed on the Retired List if he desires to retain the Commissionership.

The recent discussion on the system of education of naval cadets in force on board the *Britannia* appears to have induced the Admiralty to give the young gentlemen something more practical than mere schoolboy studies mixed with a little theoretical seamanship, as the course has been termed. On Monday the cadets were sent for a cruise in some of the training brigs belonging to the boys' harbour training ships, with directions that they were to remain cruising in the Channel for the week, weather permitting. It would be well to have at least one brig constantly employed in taking a certain number of the cadets for cruises in the Channel.

We understand that broadside firing, the guns being directed by electricity, is about to be tried in the ships of the Channel Squadron, and upon the report received of this new system will depend its adoption in the Fleet generally.

The misunderstanding between the Governments of France and Cochin China appears to be in abeyance for the present, Russia being allowed to take the Chinese Empire in hand all alone. There was some idea of despatching some additional gunboats from the French ports to the China station for the better protection of Saigon and the French possessions in the vicinity; but only one vessel, the *Mytho*, has been sent out, with a few additional troops and munitions of war.

The Russian Admiral Lesovsky is expected to arrive at Alexandria about the middle of this month to join the volunteer cruiser *Europe*, in which he will take passage to Vladivostock, to assume command of the Russian Fleet in those waters.

In confirmation of our statement last week that there is no foundation for the assertion made by a contemporary that Rear-Admiral the Prince of Leiningen was offered a command and refused it, we may now give the following particulars:—Before the late Government was out of office his Serene Highness was promised the post of second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, which is now held by Rear-Admiral Somerset, and Mr. W. H. Smith left a letter on record in the office in which the promise was noted. The Prince had previously sought for employment, but it was considered inexpedient to give him a home command while H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was also in command, and as it is necessary to have sea time to qualify it became important for the Prince of Leiningen to get it. It is true he had not served in an ironclad, and, indeed, Admiral Somerset had but a very short experience of that class of ship. No one could question the qualifications as a sailor or the professional skill of the Prince. When the change of Ministry took place, the Prince renewed his application at the Admiralty; but Lord Northbrook declined to be bound in any way by his predecessors, and informed his Serene Highness that he had made up his mind to give the post of second-in-command of the Channel Squadron to Rear-Admiral Somerset. The representations which were made and the wishes which were expressed did not alter the First Lord's decision. It is not because he is a cousin of the Queen, but because he is a deserving officer who has served the country gallantly and well, that we think the Prince of Leiningen should have some consideration shown to him by the Admiralty.

A commanding officer of a gun-vessel on the China station has lately instituted an order that all officers' cabins are each morning to be inspected by the senior lieutenant, who is to report them as "clean." Although the cabins may be little larger than piggeries on model farms, the officers have resented the implication that they "pig it out" in their little dens, and the order has led to correspondence which has found its way to the Admiral.

We are glad to hear that Commander Vernon Anson has so far recovered from his recent illness, that he will probably be discharged from Haslar Hospital and resume the command of the *Dasher* to-day.

Several Members of Parliament are, we are glad to see, getting a little restive at being unable to gain any definite information as to what is likely to be done on the Marine question. It is true that the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the matter did not take place so very long ago, but their report has been before their Lordships for some time, and the whole corps and the Navy is kept in suspense as to the probable result. It is argued that it is unfair to be in a hurry for the information, as the question is so important that their Lordships cannot see their way to coming to a decision all at once. That is just the very reason why it would be well for the report of the Committee to be laid on the table of the House, for the question is so important that it would be far more satisfactory to the nation if the department received a little outside assistance and advice, instead of leaving the whole question to be dealt with by a departmental Committee and a Board of Admiralty, some of whom have only just come into office. Why should not that report be produced? That is the question to which so many members require an answer.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., was at Mauritius in the *Euryalus* on July 1, and was to be at Tamatave on the 13th inst.

The Admiralty has awarded the Naval pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Commander William Coles on the 24th ult., to Retired Commander Thomas M. Campbell.

Arrangements will be made for paying off the *Flora* in the autumn, when Ascension will also be "re-commissioned," it being believed by those in authority to be of very considerable service, although an independent M.P. objected to its retention when the Navy Estimates were discussed. If that Member will read Captain Colomb's "Greater Britain," he may change his ideas as to the value of such spots as Ascension.

The Royal United Service Institution has recently been presented with a large model illustrating the new system of working heavy ordnance, invented by Mr. G. Fawcus, of North Shields. The model consists of a platform, with two intersecting lines of grooves and rails, one outside and the other inside the trucks of the bogies in which the slide is fixed. The motions of the bogies are co-ordinate, governed by conic sections, the slide working all round the compass within the smallest space possible. To apply this mode of mounting and working guns to Naval ordnance would enable three guns to be worked on the forecastle, where at present but one pivot-gun can be used; but as the adoption of this invention, or even its trial, would interfere with Elswick inventors, some time will elapse before it is heard of afloat.

Rear-Admiral Stirling was at Esquimault in the *Triumph* on June 10, having the *Pelican* in company. The remaining ships of the command are distributed in watching over the British interests on the South American coast.

Lord Ramsey, in his able speech on the early education of Naval officers, seems to have omitted reference to the present unsatisfactory mode of examining midshipmen in seamanship when passing for lieutenants. It is notorious that the class of certificate given to young officers on these occasions, and on which much of their future depends, is almost entirely a matter of chance, owing to the varied composition of the different examining boards. The attention of the First Lord of the Admiralty may well be directed to the anomalous nature of this state of affairs, which often injuriously and unfairly affects the prospects of these young officers, and is not a good test of their capabilities.

Major-General John Henry Stewart, of the Royal Marines, died at his residence, at Walmer, on the 3rd inst., in the 59th year of his age. General Stewart entered the Service in 1838; served in the Syrian campaign in 1840, and was present at D'Jouni, the storming of Sidon, and bombardment of St. Jean D'Acre. He commanded a battalion of Royal Marines in Ireland in 1867 and 1868. By the death of General Stewart, Colonel H. W. Gwyn, Commandant of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, will be promoted to the rank of Major-General, and an Aide-de-Campship to the Queen becomes disposable.

We stated last week that Colonel Adair was about to be the subject of a special Order in Council, giving him "prospective advantages." By this order, now issued, Colonel Henry Adair, Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery, goes on the Reserved List, with the understanding that on the first vacancy occurring through death or otherwise on the fixed establishment of General officers, Royal Marine Artillery, he is to be promoted to the vacancy, with the pay of a General officer, but is to be borne as supernumerary.

Colonel Second Commandant H. W. Mawbey has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery, in succession to Colonel Adair, removed to a Reserved List by an Order in Council, dated the 28th ult.

In consequence of the appointment of officers of the Royal Marines to the Indian Staff Corps, it has been decided to offer 18 commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry to candidates at the approaching examination for admission to the Royal Military College. Applications for commissions should be made without delay.

Captain H. B. Isaacson, R.M.L.I., has been appointed Assistant-Governor of the Liverpool Prison.

"A Layman," whose letter on the Royal Marines we published last week, considers the article in the *Times* on the Royal Marines much to the purpose, and is surprised that our technical judgment has taken exception to it. If "A Layman" will read the latter part of our article on which he expresses surprise, he will find that we agree with the spirit of the article in the *Times* to which he refers, viz., that the Light Infantry should be turned into Artillery, instead of reducing the Artillery to Light Infantry, as proposed. The "exception" of which he speaks was both fair and just to the Light Infantry branch of the corps, and was taken in order to remove from the public mind an erroneous impression that must necessarily have been created on several points by the specious wording of the *Times*' article, which excessively lauded the Artillery at the expense of the Light Infantry, particularly on the most important question of gunnery qualification of the officers and men of the Light Infantry, which, we conceive, our observations put in a fair and proper light.

We are glad to see that the uneasy feeling with regard to the administration of the Royal Patriotic Fund, which has for a long time been fed by disquieting rumours, has at last found expression in the House of Commons, and Baron Henry de Worms is entitled to the gratitude of the Services, for having called public attention to the ominous silence which prevails in official quarters on this matter. It is well known that a Committee, appointed by the late Government to enquire into the question, has made a Report about it; and instead of finding, as might have been expected, that the Patriotic Fund Commissioners eagerly demand the publication of this Report, in order to show the admirable manner in which they do their work, we cannot but observe the manifest reluctance that seems to be felt to let the public know anything at all about it. Not only does this Report seem to have been suppressed, but no accounts have been presented for the last year or two. It is plainly the duty of those entrusted with the administration of large funds, contributed by a charitable public, to give the utmost publicity to these transactions; and if all be right, it might reasonably be expected that they would court the freest criticism. Unless a work of this kind is open and above-board, it is very apt to check the springs of benevolence, and this is a result which cannot be contemplated by the Services without regret and protest. If there is no truth in all the unpleasant rumours afloat, let the Report of the Committee be published to silence them for ever. If, on the other hand, there is some ground for the doubts that have arisen, it is even the more important that we should know the worst, and that a remedy should be found for whatever is unsatisfactory in the conduct of this great charity. Baron de Worms's question in the House was peculiarly opportune at this moment, when the public are called on to raise a sum of something like £20,000 for those left destitute by the *Atalanta* calamity. We sincerely hope that the Lord Mayor and those who are responsible for the due appropriation of this new fund will take care that not one penny of it shall be handed over to the Patriotic Fund Commissioners, until they have purged themselves of the charge of extravagant administration by the fullest publicity being given to their operations.

From an official report just issued, we learn that the Baltic flotilla of revenue steamers belonging to Russia has been embodied in the coast defence, and furnished with torpedo appliances. The flotilla consists of 12 steamers, armed with 4-pounder guns, the crews being provided with Berdans and revolvers. The cost of the flotilla last year was 180,222 roubles, which was not excessive, seeing that since the institution of the revenue service in the Baltic the customs' receipts have increased yearly by 2,500,000 roubles. The officer in command of the flotilla is Rear-Admiral Scot, a descendant of one of the many Scotch officers that entered the Russian Navy in the reign of Catharine.

The *Morskoi Sbornik*, the journal of the Russian Minister of Marine, contains a translation of Mr. Donald Currie's recent lecture at the United Service Institution on "Merchant Cruisers." The discussion on the lecture will be translated and published in the next number of the journal. Already, although the *Sbornik* has only been out a a few days, the statements of Mr. Currie have provoked a controversy in the Russian Press, and it is probable, we understand, that his lecture will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of officers at the Naval Club at Cronstadt.

The invidious and indefensible practice of some newspapers, when, in describing trials in which officers of the Navy or Army are in any way implicated, as "Military" or "Naval" "scandals," should not be followed by respectable journals. The persons who figure in a trial of this sort which is attracting a good deal of notice can scarcely be said to belong to the Army, their connection with it being very slight indeed; and yet there are great posters to be seen with "Military Divorce Case" in large letters stuck up at the bookstalls.

The King of the Hellenes, having waited in London till the Berlin Conference had finished its deliberations, is now anxiously making his way from capital to capital, whilst his people prepare for war. He may find hostilities raging, or at all events, imminent, when he reaches Athens. No one, perhaps, would be more averse from war than King George, but war must be made if the Turk stands firm, and the means of turning the Moslem out of Epirus and Thessaly are not as strong as the wish to do so. It certainly strikes ordinary observers that Christian Europe is not displaying Christian charity, or any other Christian virtue, in dealing with the Sultan. The Powers do not insist on the performance of any of the stipulations in favour of Turkey, but they press home the fulfilment of all those which are against her. There is not a semblance of justice, fair-play, or honesty in the conduct of Christendom towards the Sultan, and it will be strange if good comes out of all the evil we are working.

The death of Lord George Paget has scarcely attracted the attention in the Press which one would have thought his services and his position would have secured for such an event, and it has been observed that the Head-quarters Staff was not represented at his funeral. We are sure that it was from no want of personal respect or good-will, for although he was not what was called a popular man, Lord George had sterling qualities, and had many fast friends. His cool courage in action was worthy of his name, and there are men now living who speak with admiration of the way in which he covered his retreat—rather a skedaddle, as it was—of the remnants of the Light Brigade, and of his behaviour in command of the Cavalry at Inkerman ere Lord Cardigan came up, when they were exposed to a heavy fire in covering the advance of the French. He was in command of the English cavalry at Tchernaya, where they were only in observation, and he was spoken of in high terms by General D'Allonville, for the activity and ability he displayed when he was detached to take charge of the force at Eupatoria. At the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he was anxious for service, and was named for a command, but for some reason or other he was passed over, and it was not till some years later he was appointed to the Umballa district. As Inspector-General of Cavalry he was distinguished by quickness of perception, and he handled the division at Aldershot with ability and intelligence. It is understood Lord George Paget was a candidate for further employment at the time of his death.

A Royal Warrant has been issued, dated the 24th ult., cancelling that of March 14, 1845, so far as relates to the allowance for clothing and appointments for the regiments of Household Cavalry, and providing that in future the "regiments of Life Guards and Horse Guards shall be supplied with arms, accoutrements, clothing, equipment, saddlery, and necessaries, in accordance with such regulations as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State, provided always that the patterns of such arms, accoutrements, clothing, equipment, saddlery, and necessaries be submitted for our approval, and that no changes, either in design, shape, or quality, be made therein without our sanction."

It having been deemed expedient to amend the Regulations relating to forfeiture of rewards to recruiters for recruits passed into the Service. Article 639 of the Warrant of May 1, 1878, has been cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—"639. Rewards shall not be allowed—(*a*), For men who enlist fraudulently; (*b*), for men who enlist while belonging to our Reserve Forces; (*c*), for men who enlist while belonging to the Militia, without obtaining a proper discharge therefrom; (*d*), for men who enlist after having been discharged on account of misconduct from our Regular Forces, or Royal Marines, or from any portion of our Auxiliary Forces when subject to military law; (*e*), for men who enlist after having been discharged from our Regular or Reserve Forces, or Royal Marines, and have concealed such former service or enlistment. But no refund of the rewards shall be required unless the inadmissibility is discovered and notified to the recruiter within three months from the date of attestation, except when such recruiter is a pensioner, or a member of the staff of a brigade depôt, or of the Militia or Volunteer permanent staff, in which cases the period within which the rewards are recoverable shall be extended to six months."

Owing to the nature of the reference to the Departmental Committee now assembled at the War Office, the advisability of the separation of the mounted and dismounted branches of the Artillery is not likely to be inquired into. The German Government separated the field from their so-called fortress artillery, abolishing the system which still finds favour with us, of keeping the officers of the two branches on one large, interchangeable list. This system has been condemned by good authorities, and it seems unfortunate that an opportunity for inquiry should be lost.

We do not mean to pronounce any opinion *ex cathedrâ* on the merits of the different sorts of trenching-tools, content to leave to uninterested and competent authorities the decision on what must be decided, after fair trial, upon the actual fitness of the articles, and not upon assertions or statements of opinion; but we must say that when Lieutenant Baillie Hamilton stigmatised as "useless" the implement selected, after much deliberation, by those charged officially with the business, he assumed a serious responsibility. We long ago called the attention of the authorities at the War Office to the Rice bayonet and to the United States' experiments, not to commend any special invention, but to insist on the necessity of attention and observation; and since that time, many clever people have come forward with various forms of trenching-tools, some being very earnest in their efforts to combine the pick and the spade, and others seeking to combine the bayonet and the shovel with the rifle itself as a handle, but no combination tool, so far as we know, has been satisfactory; and the selection by the War Office of the Roumanian spade, which was tested at Plevna and has been adopted by the Germans and Austrians, although Lieutenant Hamilton disapproves of it, appears to be based on good grounds. Well may we exclaim, with Hudibras,—

> "Ah me! what dangers do environ
> The man who meddles with cold iron!"

whether it be in the form of gun or trenching-tool, for the Roumanian spade and its friends will be possibly exposed to much invective. But in its lightness and simplicity, it has obvious recommendations. It hangs well also, and is easily detached. The blade and handle are in one, and it is of a convenient length. It must not be supposed that infantry generally can be loaded with tools for permanent entrenchments—that must be the work of special corps; but infantry should be provided with the means of throwing up breastworks in the field, and the Roumanian spade seems well adapted for that purpose. Some 2,000 or 3,000 of these spades will be issued at once, and if they answer the expectations of the authorities they will be introduced generally as Service-equipment. We have nothing to say against the tools which Lieutenant Hamilton recommends, or the valuable suggestions of Captain Prior, in the lecture which we read with so much pleasure and profit, but are stating facts, Sir Donald Stewart exhibits a commendable brevity, candour, and honest statement of facts in his despatch relative to the battle of Ahmed-Khel, Afghanistan. It is evident that this battle, in which our forces were not very greatly outnumbered by the enemy, was the most desperate and critical of the war. Private letters of the gallant General who commanded acknowledge it to have been a most "touch-and-go" affair. It only lasted one hour in its intensity, from 9 to 10 a.m., but in that time the Afghans exhibited unprecedented pluck, rushing up to the guns, to be mowed down in hundreds. The two batteries in action had expended all their case-shot, and had to retire 200 yards for want of ammunition, though the ground in front of them was strewn with the bodies of the desperate Ghazis. The enemy had a good many mounted men, and Sir Donald Stewart says their "horsemen turned the left, now strengthened by a squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers, and, pouring down two ravines which formed a V, struck the Lancers before they could charge, forcing the leading squadron to the right and rear, while the 3rd Goorkha regiment formed rallying squares." So critical was the position of our Army that the General states that the two companies of infantry forming his personal escort had to be sent into the front line of fire. He does not add, what is now well known at Simla, that he and his staff drew their swords to fight for their lives. It is evident that the General was not pleased with the handling of some of the cavalry, for he only mentions the commanders of two out of the three regiments engaged. And yet the 19th Bengal Cavalry suffered very severely. Of six European officers who went into action, four were wounded. Colonel Yorke was slightly wounded. The adjutant's charger (Lieutenant Young) bolted into the midst of the enemy, and the officer, when brought down with a gunshot wound, was hacked with knives and dangerously cut and stabbed in six places. Lieutenant Stewart Gordon was wounded, and Lieutenant Harry Massy (brother to Brigadier-General Dunham Massy) was also wounded in the side by a spear-thrust. Lieutenant Massy cut his assailant down in single combat, and, refusing to retire with the wounded, continued in pursuit of the enemy. He was again engaged, under General Palliser, with the 19th Bengal Lancers on April 22 at the battle of Shatez, near Ghuznee. General Palliser has mentioned in his despatches the good service done by the squadron under Lieutenant Massy. Private telegrams state that he was again engaged on June 26 in the action and pursuit near Padkow, where his commanding officer, Colonel Yorke, had again so narrow an escape, having had one bullet through his helmet and his eye-brow grazed by another.

In addition to the Albert medal, personally presented by the Queen, the gold medal awarded by the King of Sweden, and the Royal Humane Society's medal, George Oatley, gunner's mate and drill instructor at the Naval Reserve Battery at Peterhead, has also received a purse containing more than £160, subscribed by some who desired to mark their estimation of his gallantry at the wreck of the schooner *Augusta* in February last. It is gratifying to see merit thus recognised.

No less than seven commissions are at present sitting at the St. Petersburg Ministry of War, deciding questions connected with the Russian Army. The Army Reorganisation Commission is considering the reorganisation of the under-officer service, the adoption of a new kind of lance for the Cossacks, and the issue of larger-bore rifles for the irregular troops. A second commission is engaged with the reorganisation of the Siberian Cossacks, a third with the erection of hospitals for Cossacks in Siberia, a fourth with the increase of non-commissioned officers in Poland, a fifth with improved hospital appliances for the Army, a sixth with the substitution of the combustible called heracline for powder in guns, and a seventh with improvements in the mountain artillery of Turkestan.

We note several improvements in the new edition of *Hart's Quarterly Army List.* An index has now been added, the matter in the volume has been rearranged, and two tables of contents are prefixed—one showing the order of arrangement, the other being an alphabetical reference. In the case of many regiments, the Cape war services are given, and the work throughout shows that care in compilation and revision for which these volumes have ever been remarkable.

Mr. Trevelyan made a bad start in his attack on the surplusage of General Officers on the Active List, for the very figures on which he based his accusation that our Army is extravagantly generalled were incorrect. He asserted that we had 626 Generals. Mr. Childers asserted that there are only 342. We cannot agree with all that was said by Mr. Trevelyan's opponents, but as a matter of fact, we have now practically the system which Mr. Trevelyan advocates. The Active List may be said to consist of only those Generals who are holding active commands, all the others being, though nominally on the Active, really temporarily on a Reserve List. We do not suppose that even so virulent and ignorant an enemy of the Army as Mr. Trevalyan will contend that £450 a year is too much for a General, who after forty years or more is unemployed. Certainly this sum cannot, if compared with the pensions of civilians, be deemed excessive. What economy, then, would be effected by the change which he advocates? Besides, in compliance with the provisions of the Warrant of 1877, the number of Generals on the Active List is being gradually reduced to 200. A comparison between the German and British Armies is simply silly, for the conditions of service and the circumstances of each vary so largely, that no one not utterly ignorant and presumptuous would institute the comparison. As to Mr. Trevelyan's proposal that honorary colonelcies should be abolished, due regard being paid to vested interests, we cannot imagine a more unjust or objectionable proceeding. An honorary colonelcy is only an honourable fiction by which a good-service reward of £1,000 is given to deserving Generals as some compensation for, on an average, more than 40 years' service in all parts of the world. Besides, to abolish these honorary colonelcies before the death of every officer now serving would be a breach of faith, seeing that the chance of the prize is one of the inducements for men to try and obtain commissions. We suppose, however, that whatever may be the justice of the case, the Army before long will have to submit to another instalment of confiscation.

A French Parliamentary Committee has just come to the following decisions with regard to the Army, after having consulted the commanders of the various army corps. It was unanimously voted that infantry captains should be mounted in time of peace, as well as of war; and that when a captain has no horse, he must do his duty on foot. 2. It was unanimously voted that only the captains of the active battalions are to be mounted. 3. That all the captains fatigued by age or ill-health, and not capable of riding, be placed in the depôt, or the fortress battalions; and that every year the General inspecting shall call upon the mounted captains to take the command of companies 250 strong, and handle them in loose order on broken ground; those captains incapable of commanding a company under fire, on horseback, to be placed in the depôt or fortress battalions. 4. The captains to be mounted at the expense of the State. 5. Captains who desire it, to be allowed to purchase their own horses, subject to approval. 6. If a captain purchases a horse with his own money, it remains his property. 7. The Committee is not in a position to decide whether the horses in question should be French or Arab. 9. If the Budget does not permit all the captains to be mounted, the Government can begin by mounting two captains per battalion, and mount the others afterwards. 10. The Committee consider that no money down should be allowed to the infantry captains for the purchase of saddle, bridle, &c., but that the infantry captains, like the cavalry captains, should receive a supplement of 15 fr. per month. 11. As the officer of the Special Military School and the Military School of Infantry learn to ride, and can continue to take riding lessons in garrisons where cavalry are quartered, the Committee is not of opinion that the horses of the captains should be employed for the instruction of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants. 13. The Committee consider that the horse and trappings belong to the function, and not to the officer, and therefore that the commanding can place horse and trappings at the disposal of the officer who commands the company in the absence of the captain. This question has long been under consideration in France, but there is little doubt but that General Farre and the Parliament will adopt the recommendations of the Committee, in spite of the expense. It is agreed upon all hands that no officer on foot can command 250 men, which is the war establishment of the French company. The passing from one flank to another, from the rear to the head of a column, the posting of pickets, and skirmishing, imply an amount of fatigue and exertion which no officer not mounted could stand. We may observe that the late War Minister strongly objected to the fourth battalions receiving captains unfit for hard work in the field, insisting that one battalion should be as good as another. If the recommendations of the Committee be carried out, this rule will be departed from, and it will be impossible for the War Minister to count on the active co-operation of the depôt and fortress battalions in case of need, for if the more youthful and vigorous captains cannot command their companies unless mounted, how will this feat be achieved by captains worn out by age and enfeebled by infirmity? It would be much better to draft all such captains at once into the territorial army, where officers are required, than to retain them in a Service for which they are not totally fit.

WHY GIVE UP AFGHANISTAN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before there is too hasty a giving-away of the other portions of Afghanistan now in our occupation, it would be well if public opinion were better informed on the important uses which that country can be made to us, beyond the giving to us a more defensible border-line. Why is there no mention of the benefits it would be to us, as the rulers of India, to have the place for quarters for our white soldiers, and so to deliver them out of the hardships of living in the plains? Hitherto there has been no satisfactory alternative for the residence in the plains, because, though we had the whole long range of the Himalayas to choose from, yet in point of fact, the excessive steepness of these mountains make it an impossibility to quarter soldiers there in any place in sufficiently large numbers either to satisfy discipline or to fulfil the other needs of the Service. Cashmere, it is known, would have satisfied all these needs, but this we had years ago (not knowing its value) sold out of our power to its present owner, and now comes this Afghanistan in its place, situated on the borders of Cashmere, equally good in climate, and although now not so fertile, yet quite capable of being made so, under our peaceable rule; Afghanistan having, moreover, the additional advantage of being situated in the exact spot where it will best suit us for strategical reasons to have our Army quartered. All our best military authorities on the subject are agreed that there is no necessity, on military grounds, for having all our white troops quartered actually in the plains of India. The native troops can do nearly all this part of the work, now that the spread of railway communication and telegraphs enables instantaneous transmission of tidings, and the speedy despatch of white troops from such a principal depôt as the one now spoken of to be in Afghanistan; and if the depôt placed there were made as commodious as the many advantages of the place would enable it to be, it would cause Indian military service to become no more burdensome than it is anywhere else, to the great relief of the country which has to supply the army for that place, not to speak of higher considerations. But those higher considerations, in the case of a Christian people, demand that we should not continue the old wasteful sacrifice of our soldiers in a country in which they never can become acclimatised after once it has become possible to do anything else. So long as there was no help for it, there was nothing to be done but to bear the disadvantage the best way we could; but now that a safe alternative offers, it will be shameful for the nation not to make use of it; and it should not feel discouraged, even though the authority of some good old veteran be quoted, to the effect that in times gone by our soldiers in India did great things, when they were not so coddled as we now want them to be. Much has certainly been done in accordance with this proper wish, to ameliorate the condition of the British soldier in India, but, unfortunately, as yet, but little has been done in the way of giving relief in the one great want, namely, cooler places of residence. Some eighteen years ago, eleven millions sterling were spent in giving improved barrack accommodation in the plains. The barracks were good, but no goodness in them was able to cover—or diminish even—the hardships which those born in a temperate climate have to endure in the hot weather in the plains of India; the money, if not actually thrown away, certainly never caused the soldier to become any better reconciled to India. Again, something is annually done by sending sickly soldiers to the hills, and some women and children are sent there as well; also, kindly disposed persons, under the sanction of the Government, have opened out homes in the hills for soldiers' children in addition,—all being, so far as they go, of great use, but all still falling immensely short of what the requirements of the case demand, the great mass of our British soldiers in India (with their women and children) are as yet undealt with. What is needed being—and it could be done with perfect safety to our rule—that *three-fourths* of the English Army in that country, as distinct from the Native—be permanently quartered in the hills, and Afghanistan now offers all that we want for this. Sir, it is men like me, whose duties keep them nearly all their service in the plains, who are especially able to speak of the hardships to the soldier of barrack-life in the hot weather, —much more so to the women and children! It is only men who have been thus on the spot, and who are, or were, in contact with the many grievous and sorrowful trials incidental to the ordinary life of our Army in India, who can describe what it has to go through during that long period every year, in the time we call the "hot weather;" and the having to witness this, without being able to render any material relief, is in itself a distress of no light kind, and which trials, you are to remember, are trials peculiar to the plains of India, as distinct from those of any other climate where the soldier has to live, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two small places, such as Aden or Hong Kong. It is these which press upon our English Army so heavily, not to speak of the losses made by deaths and invaliding to England. Is it, then, to be wondered at if they who have seen much of this, should feel hot at what often appears to them like supineness in their own country people, in permitting this to go on, whenever—as now—there seems a possibility of investigating it. Now that railways, and the place, Afghanistan (of good climate, and within easy reach for quartering our white soldiers in), are all provided,—in fact, all the essentials for curing this lamentable evil belonging to our occupation of India,—it will be too bad if we do nothing. This Afghanistan, which so many now in a helpless way profess that they do not know what to do with, under the mistaken idea that it will only be a heavy expense for us to keep, without being of any good in return! Why, Sir, nothing that it costs us will be too much for us to pay! It is just one of the most fortunate things—among the many other fortunate things—which has happened to us in that land, thus to have Afghanistan given into our hands, for it will supply our greatest want, viz., a healthy lodging-place for our English troops. The various appliances now at our disposal, which give us the power to make a rapid transfer of troops to any place within the limits of those communications, now makes such distant localisation of troops to be possible, which before—having regard to the safety of our rule—could not be done. And it is now time that a beginning should be made in utilising whatever means that offer themselves as likely to reduce the strain upon the white portion of our Army in India; one or more settlements or depôts should be established at proper places in Afghanistan. I do hope to see signs in public opinion of a greater perception of the value of Afghanistan.—I am, &c.,

J. A. STAMPER,

A Senior Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Hastings, May 25, 1880.

THE CAPTURE OF GHUZNI.

In his despatch reporting the engagements at Ahmed Khel on April 19, and in the neighbourhood of Ghuzni on April 23, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, commanding the Field Force, says:—"I now desire to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government the excellent services performed on this occasion by Brigdr.-Gens. R. J. Hughes and C. H. Palliser, C.B., on whose brigades the brunt of the action fell. The resolute firmness with which the key of the position was held by the 2nd Sikh Infantry and the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, under Brigdr.-Gen. Hughes' direction, when the right of the line was pushed back, is evidence of that officer's soldierlike qualifications. The judicious and vigorous manner in which the cavalry was handled in the open country on the right of the line reflects the highest credit on Brigdr.-Gen. Palliser, C.B. I am much indebted to Gen. R. Barter for the rapidity with which he brought up his brigade, a distance of six miles from the rear; although the infantry portion of this reinforcement did not come into action until the enemy were in full flight, the celerity of advance enabled me to follow up our success by making a forward movement of importance. To Lieut.-Col. E. F. Chapman, deputy adjt. and qrmr.-gen., I am much indebted for the able assistance which he uniformly affords me in his responsible office. My thanks are also due to Major A. G. Handcock, assist.-adjt.-gen.; Capt. A. Gaselee, assist.-qrmr.-gen.; and Capt. L. T. Bishop, deputy-assist.-qrmr.-gen., whose zeal and activity merit high commendation. At the most critical period of the action I observed Capt. Gaselee encouraging the retiring line, and I believe that the gallant example he set the men, by advancing towards the enemy and calmly shooting down some of the most forward of them, had the very best effect on the soldiers. I have to thank Col. A. C. Johnson, R.H.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, for the admirable disposition of the batteries under his command. The arrangements for the immediate care of the wounded reflect the highest credit upon Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. Smith, C.B., P.M.O. with the force; and the exertions of the subordinate medical staff deserve my warmest acknowledgments. To Capt. E. M. Larminie, R.E., officiating commanding R.E., Major C. Cowie, R.A., comy. of ordnance, and Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, deputy-judge-advocate, I am much indebted for the ready assistance they have always given me in their respective departments. Capt. Tytler has, moreover, been most useful to me as an orderly officer in action. My aide-de-camp, Capt. N. R. Stewart, Bengal S.C., has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction; and I desire to thank him as well as Lieut. J. E. Dickie, R.E., superintendent of army signalling, for their services in conveying my orders. To Capt. W. V. Ellis, provost-marshal, as well as to Capt. W. A. Lawrence, general transport officer, and his assistants, I am under special obligations; for it was by their unremitting attention that the enormous mass of transport animals and followers was kept under control during the action. As the baggage and trains were massed within a short distance of the fighting-line, any confusion among them would have been most calamitous, and would probably have led to a serious disaster. Owing to Capt. C. F. Hughes, Bombay S.C., deputy-assist.-comy.-gen., having been incapacitated by an accident, the duties of Principal Commissariat Officer with the force devolved on Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay S.C. My thanks are due to him, and the officers temporarily employed with the Commissariat Department, for their exertions in supplying the force under very difficult circumstances. To Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., the Chief Political Officer with the force, who was in attendance on me during the action, I am under the deepest obligations. The tact displayed by this officer in his relations with the chiefs and people with whom we were brought into contact, calls for my warmest approbation. Major Smith was ably assisted in his important duties by Major R. C. R. Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, an excellent and energetic officer of great merit, who also acted as my orderly officer during the day. The attentions to the wounded of the Rev. T. L. J. Warneford and the Rev. Father J. Allen, Roman Catholic chaplain, deserve special mention. It affords me much pleasure to bring their services to notice. I would submit, for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the names of the following officers commanding batteries and regiments, whose services have been brought prominently to notice by their respective brigadier-generals:—Major H. de G. Warter, commanding A-B, R.H.A.; Major Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., commanding G-4th, R.A.; Major J. A. Tillard, commanding No. 6-11th, R.A.; Major N. H. Harris, commanding No. 11-11th, R.A.: Lieut.-Col. C. S. Maclean, commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry; Col. T. G. Kennedy, C.B., commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Collins, commanding 2-60th Rifles; Lieut.-Col. G. R. Hennessy, commanding 15th Sikhs; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Hoggan, commanding 25th Punjab N.I.; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Boswell, commanding 2nd Sikh Infantry; Col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., commanding 3rd Goorkha Regt.; Lieut.-Col. A. Copeland, commanding 19th Punjab N.I.; Capt. L. F. Brown, R.E., commanding No. 10 Company, Sappers and Miners; Lieut. P. Haslett, R.E., commanding No. 4 Company, Sappers and Miners; Lieut. A. Davidson, 2-60th Rifles, commanding the Lieut.-Gen's. escort. The following officers are also favourably mentioned by Brigdr.-Gens. commanding brigades:—Major M. H. Nicolson, Bombay Infantry, brigade-major, 2nd Infantry Brigade; Lieut. F. Stevenson, 19th Bombay N.I., Capt. E. B. Bishop, 3rd Goorkha Regt., orderly officers to Brigdr.-Gen. Hughes. The gallant behaviour of Lieut. and Adjt. S. Watson, 59th Foot, and of Sub-Lieut. H. M. Twynam, 59th Foot, is brought specially to notice; Major G. C. Bird, 1st Punjab Cavalry, brig.-major, Cavalry Brigade; Lieut. W. E. G. Forbes, 2-6th Royals, Lieut. A. C. Batten, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Lieut. C. Hoskyn, R.E., orderly officers to Brigdr.-Gen. Palliser, C.B.; Major J. R. B. Atkinson, Capt. D. S. Cuninghame; Lieut. H. A. Deane; Ressaldar Mir Alam Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Major F. Lance, Capt. J. H. Broome, Capt. J. R. Campbell, Ressaldar Lahrasaf Khan, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Capt. G. M. Abbott; Lieut. E. Bruce, Ressadar Jowahir Singh, Jemadar Mahomed Khan, 19th Bengal Lancers; Jemadar Gulab Singh, Capt. R. Corbett, R.H.A.; Capt. H. T. Lugard, R.A.; Capt. C. F. Call, R.E.; Capt. R. Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles, Brig.-Major, 1st Infantry Brigade; Lieut. C. Hope, 2-60th Rifles, Lieut. R. E. W. Copland-Crawford, 2-60th Rifles, Lieut. R. E. Golightly, orderly officers to Brigdr.-Gen. Barter.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL.

On Tuesday, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge inspected the boys of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, in the grounds of the institution, and afterwards presented the prizes won during the past year. The boys assembled shortly before eleven o'clock, and were formed up in line in six companies, with the colour party in the centre, while upon the right was the battery of three-pounders, with proper gun detachments, and a company of pupil teachers and schoolmasters, the whole being under the command of Col. Battersby, who was assisted by Major Thompson. After an inspection of the ranks, a march-past followed and a number of movements were executed. The drill was brought to a close by an advance in slow time and a Royal salute. The company then adjourned to the large hall of the asylum. The chair was taken by the Duke of Cambridge, who was supported by Field-Marshal Sir C. Yorke, Lord Airey, Lord W. Paulet, Sir R. Wilbraham, Sir D. Russell, Gen. B. Walker, Gen. Napier, &c. The proceedings were opened by Col. Battersby, the commandant of the asylum, who, in an exhaustive report, stated that whereas in 1871 there were 700 men and boys in the Army who had been educated there, this year there were 1,098, or about two battalions of the home establishment. Of this number 4 were officers, 3 warrant officers, 317 non-commissioned officers, 227 musicians, 327 boys, and only 186 privates, while 34 were unaccounted for. On Jan. 1 last 1,020 of these were reported as good or very good, 27 as indifferent, 15 as bad, and only 2 as very bad. During the nine years there had been 993 admissions to the school, of whom 840 had been dismissed after passing full time there, 683, or about 80 per cent., enlisting into her Majesty's Service. This was a valuable contingent, as their average of desertions was only about the quarter of a boy per cent. per annum. Referring to the changes in the management that had taken place in his term of office, the colonel said that whereas before they educated 458 boys at a cost of £12,240, they now did the same for 484 boys for £10,144. The commandant also referred to the question of half-time, which had answered well, as was proved by the examinations. With regard to removing the asylum into the country, he was decidedly averse to the proposition. The Duke of Cambridge then presented the prizes to the boys, who were loudly cheered as they received their awards. The Duke of Cambridge, who was received with cheers, said that it had given him great pleasure to appear at their annual distribution of prizes, and see what had been done. The report of Col. Battersby was most creditable to himself and to those under him, and to the school generally. From what he had seen on that day and on other occasions, the establishment had improved in a manner that at one time he would not have believed possible. Many, perhaps, thought the changes that had taken place went beyond what was necessary, but the result did not justify that view. This was a valuable institution, and was to be looked upon as a useful school for good non-commissioned officers; and if they could only extend the premises here and at the school in Ireland, as well as the area from which to obtain boys, it would be a still further advantage. The half-time system had seemed to work well, as they had learned trades without losing their other education. Without entering into any controversy as to the desirability of moving the asylum into the country, his Royal Highness expressed his personal disapproval of such a course. In conclusion, the Duke gave a few kindly and genial words of advice to the boys, and paid a tribute to Col. Battersby, whose good service was about to be rewarded by his promotion to more important duties. The Commander-in-Chief then left, the boys singing the National Anthem. The boys and students celebrated their annual festival on Wednesday, but the adverse state of the weather greatly militated against the enjoyment of a numerous attendance.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Col. Owen Williams, Royal Horse Guards, asked the Secretary of State for War, on Monday, whether it was not an acknowledged fact that very serious deterioration had taken place among the non-commissioned officers of the regiments of the Line; whether he had any evidence before him which tended to show that this deterioration was the result of Lord Cardwell's reorganisation scheme of 1871; and whether, having regard to the great exigence of the case, her Majesty's Government contemplate taking immediate measures to remedy the existing state of affairs; and, if so, when would those remedial measures come into operation. Mr. Childers said:—In reply to the hon. and gallant member, I must distinctly decline to admit the allegation that it is an acknowledged fact that very serious deterioration has taken place among the non-commissioned officers of the regiments of the Line, or that this is the result of Lord Cardwell's reorganisation scheme of 1871. In many respects the non-commissioned officers of the Line have improved since 1871. They are better educated, as shown by the last general annual return presented to Parliament; and I find that, as to punishment, the number reduced to the ranks is less. But they are, on the average, made non-commissioned officers at a younger age than in 1871; and, in the opinion of many commanding officers, some of them have in consequence not sufficient experience. It is also alleged that greater difficulty than formerly is found in retaining their services, although I find that 71 per cent. of the serjeants who completed six years' service in 1879 elected to continue with the colours. Under these circumstances, although questions affecting the non-commissioned officers are intimately connected with the general question of the organisation of the Army, which we shall have to consider on the report of Lord Airey's Committee, I have arrived at the conclusion that this is the most pressing branch of the subject, and we shall take it up without delay. Perhaps I may add that both the German and French military departments are experiencing the same difficulties as ourselves with respect to non-commissioned officers, and that the problem, in the face of the social circumstances of the present day, seems universal in Europe.

CHILI AND PERU.

According to the *Panama Star and Herald*, the blockading squadron has not yet renewed hostilities against Callao since the ineffective bombardment of the 10th inst. The fleet, it is reported, has been reinforced by the arrival of the Admiral Cochrane, probably to relieve the Blanco Encalada, flagship of Admiral Riveros. The foreign fleet seems to prefer Ancon as a harbour to the less secure and less wholesome anchorage off the mouth of the Rimac, where it has lain since the closing of Callao. At their request the Chilian admiral has modified his original order prohibiting traffic on the Ancon line under penalty of having the trains fired on; and a single train daily each way is permitted to run, for passengers only, thus allowing the foreign squadron to communnicate with Lima and its legations. The *Star and Herald* of the 10th ult. says:—"We publish herewith a copy of a telegram received at the office of the Consul-General of Peru in this city on the 5th inst.:—'Payta, May 29, 10.3 a.m.—Yesterday the Government received a despatch, *viâ* Ica, which is as follows:—Tacna, May 23.—Yesterday the enemy's advanced guard attacked us. We expect a definite result to-morrow. We must triumph. It will be very convenient if Leiva attacks, according to instructions, the rearguard of the enemy. An express has been sent to Leiva; will your honour hurry it forward?—Solar.' Later telegram.—'Payta, May 29, 6.15 p.m.—In this moment the telegram goes forward which contains explanations concerning the affair of the provisions. Its tenour is clear, and no difficulties can be offered. To-day favourable news has been received from Tacna. The advanced division of the Chilians has been destroyed. The telegram indicates that the definitive combat will take place the following day, and that our triumph will be complete.—Paz Soldan.' From the above it is evident that the opposing forces at Tacna have at last met, and a Peruvian victory is probably the result."

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of June 14 says:—"A telegram to the Government says Arica was stormed and taken by the Chilians on June 7, after a stubborn resistance, and with severe loss on both sides. All the garrison of 2,000 men were either killed or made prisoners. The Peruvian monitor Manco Capac was sunk and its crew captured."

ORDERLY-ROOM CLERKS.

"C. J. S." writes:—"Will you allow me to add a few words to the remarks made by 'Scribe' in your impression of the 12th ult. about these non-commissioned officers. No one connected with or knowing anything of official military life will dispute the fact that they are amongst the most useful non-commissioned officers in the Service, and by far the most difficult to obtain. The right-hand supporters of the colonel and the adjutant, ard, in most cases, their confidential clerks and advisers, the whole of the responsibility of office work rests entirely with them, a responsibility much greater than that borne by any military staff clerk. Their educational qualifications, the extent of knowledge required to carry on their many duties with satisfaction to those for whom they are working, render them deserving of some consideration. I think that on first appointment they should receive the rank and pay of quartermaster-serjeants—their work is, to say the least, equally as important—with progressive increase until the pay reaches that of a regimental serjeant-major, the rank to be equal to but junior to his. A cook serjeant receives 6d. a day, in addition to his pay, immediately on appointment; a provost serjeant receives 6d. or 8d. a day for doing little else but walking about with a big stick. Why should not an orderly-room clerk, who has to work and read hard, especially in these days when intricate Discipline Acts, Army Circulars, and General Orders follow each other in quick succession, have some slight inducement held out to him?"

"RESERVE OF OFFICERS."

"Esprit de Corps" says:—"Noticing, as I do in the *Gazette* to the Reserve of Officers, the names of several men who have been put through the Bankruptcy Court, and others who left the Service under pressure, some for rather serious offences, would it not be as well if some clause were inserted in the Royal Warrant of July 6, 1879, so as to guard against this admission of the few black-sheep who may bring discredit upon the whole body?"

PURCHASE OFFICERS.

"An Old Soldier" writes:—"Before Parliament meets again, all captains of forty years of age who obtained their rank before the abolition of Purchase will be compelled to retire. Mr. Childers has promised to give his views on the report of Lord Airey's Commission, when moving the Army Estimates next year. Would it not be as well to suspend compulsory retirement, as regards captains, until the same time? It would then, perhaps, appear that the public ought to have a vested right in retaining the services of officers who may have distinguished themselves on active service, or on whom large sums may have been expended by the Government in special training at the Staff College."

A division of the Corps of Commissionaires is now established at Liverpool, the chief office being established at the India Buildings, Water Street; and a communication is about to be established with the Lancashire Telephonic Exchange, whereby every employer in connection with that company will be able to command the services of a commissionaire at a few moments' notice.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Lieut. Hill-Trevor obtains his troop by the retirement of Lord Caledon upon half-pay.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). A large meeting of Conservative electors was held at Berwick-on-Tweed on Wednesday evening, when it was agreed that Capt. Milne Home should be invited to stand for the vacant seat, in opposition to the Lord-Advocate. Capt. Home has consented to come forward. It is understood that Capt. the Hon. O. Montague is about to retire.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The *Irish Times* states that the regiment "will leave Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, for England, and will be quartered in Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham."

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Sprot obtains his troop, vice Capt. Montgomery, retired upon half-pay. Lieut. Massey is reported to have greatly distinguished himself with the Ghuzni Field Force, and to have dearly won the Victoria Cross on two occasions.

4th Hussars. The funeral of Gen. Lord George Paget took place on Tuesday. The body was conveyed in a hearse and four from Berkeley House, Farm Street, Mayfair, to Hampton, arriving there at a quarter past eleven o'clock. The mourners and friends proceeded from London by train, reaching the church shortly after the hearse. On the coffin being removed from the hearse and borne into the church, the cocked hat and sword of the deceased were placed upon it, the deceased's valet walking in front carrying his late master's decorations on a cushion. Immediately after the coffin followed the mourners, namely, Lord Clarence Paget, Gen. Lord Alfred Paget (brothers of the deceased), Earl Sydney, the Earl of Sandwich, Hon. F. Cadogan, and Mr. C. Heneage (brothers-in-law), Earl Cowley, Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Lord Templemore, Lord Ebury, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Cameron, and many others. The Earl of Strafford was unable to attend, and his only son is in Norway. The service for the burial of the dead was impressively read by the Rev. James Barrow, M.A., the vicar of Hampton, who afterwards concluded the service at the grave. The late lord's remains rest with those of his first wife, who was buried there in March, 1858. The outer coffin was of plain, polished oak, the brass plate on the lid bearing the following inscription:—"General Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, K.C.B., Colonel 4th Hussars, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of the Medjidie; born March 16, 1818; died June 30, 1880."

6th Dragoons. The death is announced of Major-Gen. T. R. Crawley, lately commanding the regiment. Gen. Crawley, who was 62 years of age, entered the Army in 1834, served in the closing operations at the siege of Mooltan in 1849, and was also present at the battle of Goojerat, and at the pursuit of the Sikh Army to the Jhelum. His name was prominently before the public some years ago in connection with what was known as "the Mhow court-martial," and the death of Serjt.-Major Lilley. He retired upon half-pay in Dec., 1868, and became major-general, Oct. 1, 1877.

8th Hussars. The *Morning Advertiser* says:—"The death of Lord George Paget has been followed within a few days by that of another officer of the Light Cavalry at Balaklava—Lieut. H. Harrison. He was promoted to a commission as cornet (his commission bearing date Nov. 5, 1854), in recognition of Inkerman. Lieut. Harrison was a regular attendant at the annual Balaklava banquet."

9th Lancers. Head-quarters and one troop had returned to Cabul on the 1st ult., with Gen. Roberts's force, from the Logar Valley. The correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The troops are well and hearty, particularly those recently out with Gen. Roberts, and it speaks well for the stamina of the men of the 9th Lancers that, during the whole time they were out on the late expedition, they had not a single man on the sick list. But then the 9th Lancers are a splendid body, and reflect credit upon the whole British Army. After all their recent sufferings, they are still fit for any service." Capt. Shearburn has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

10th Hussars. According to the Lahore paper, the 10th are rather exercised as to what is going to be done with them. In one quarter they are told that they will go home during the ensuing winter, in another that they will have to wait until the trooping season of 1881-82, and that, meanwhile, they will go to Umballa. Two officers in the regiment have just been offered appointments. Lord Ogilvy on the staff of Lord Ripon, and Lord A. F. Compton, both on Lord Ripon's staff and on that of the new Viceroy of Ireland, but neither officer has been able to leave the regiment, as it is so short of officers, five being at the front and two at the Depôt.

12th Lancers. The retirement of Lieut.-Col. Le Quesne was the occasion of a demonstration unique in its way and highly noteworthy. The officers, as usual, gave a farewell dinner to their retiring "chief," and the non-commissioned officers, headed by the regimental serjeant-major, formed themselves into a guard of honour to receive him at the mess-house. They were drawn up on horseback fully equipped, and on the arrival of the colonel presented arms, the band playing the while. Lieut.-Col. Le Quesne was no less surprised than pleased at the compliment, and in expressing thanks for the honour done him, he said that during the 24 years he had been with the regiment, there was no moment of which he was so proud as that one. He spoke feelingly of his leaving the regiment, and the parting from his non-commissioned officers, and shaking hands with Regimental Serjt.-Major Saunders, he wished it would be taken as shaking hands with the whole of them. Next morning, notwithstanding a heavy shower of rain, the non-commissioned officers formed themselves up again, at the railway-station, as a guard of honour, and received the colonel, who left Secunderabad amidst the hearty cheers of his men. Capt. Mansel-Pleydell has been granted leave from India to England for three months, on urgent private affairs.

18th Hussars. Major Joice has been appointed paymaster of the 27th Brigade Depôt at Leicester, and leaves the regiment, to his own regret and that of all ranks.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. O. R. Stokes has been transferred from the 10th (Garrison) to the 6th (Field) Brig., on promotion; Col. J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., from the 9th (Garrison) to the 4th (Field) Brig.; Col. P. J. Campbell from the A Brig., R.H.A., to the 11th (Garrison) Brig.; Col. A. W. Twiss from the 8th to the 7th (Garrison) Brig.; and Col. R. Curtis from the 10th (Garrison) to the 4th (Field) Brig.

Col. C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., has been posted to the 2nd Brig., on reverting to regimental duty from the staff of the 2nd Irish Auxiliary Artillery District.

Lieuts. G. E. A. Woods, 9th Brig., and W. H. Williams, 5th Brig., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Lieut.-Col. H. Cardew, 11th Brig., has left England for Gibraltar.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Betty, 1st Brig., has arrived in England from India to take up his appointment as chief instructor at the School of Gunnery.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"The announcement that Sir John Strachey will be succeeded by Major Baring was unexpected, but has made, on the whole, a favourable impression. Major Baring had an ample opportunity of making himself acquainted with Indian affairs during his four years' service as private secretary to Lord Northbrook. He is known to be an able man, and great hopes are entertained of his usefulness in the important office to which he is now appointed. The change will not be made till the autumn." Major Baring has arrived in London, preparatory to taking up his official duties.

The *Times of India* has the following:—"The appearance of Gen. Stewart's despatches affords us an opportunity to make amends to G-4 Battery, R.A., for an injustice unwittingly done them by one of our correspondents at the front. The battery referred to took part in the action of April 19 near Ghuzni, and our Cabul correspondent who described the engagement from information supplied to him by those who were present, does not seem to have been informed of the work done by this particular battery. Sir Donald Stewart says:—'The gallantry with which the batteries maintained their ground till the last moment, and the orderly manner in which the retirement was effected, reflect the greatest credit on officers and men;' and the commanding officer of G-4 Battery, Major Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., is one of those officers whose services are brought prominently to notice. That the praise is thoroughly deserved will be admitted when we say that during the heat of the action this battery was at least fifty yards to the left front of the Horse Artillery, and fired after the latter had retired. The field battery had the enemy within twenty yards of them, in fact, some were in rear among their waggons. As the Horse Artillery were in a good position on a height, while the ground necessitated the Field Artillery being lower down, those in rear probably thought that all the smoke and noise were made by the battery nearest to them, but such, as Gen. Stewart's despatch shows, was far from being the case."

The death is announced of Capt. T. Briggs, qrmr., on the Half-pay List. Capt. Briggs obtained his commission Sept. 23, 1862, and only lately retired.

The death is announced of Major W. B. E. Ellis, 8th Brig., which occurred at Attock. Major Ellis, subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol, served in the Crimea from early in October, 1855, until the evacuation in June, 1856, and was employed in the destruction of the docks of Sebastopol. Commanded a detachment of Royal Artillery from Nov. 16, 1858, to March 16, 1859, with the Berar Field Force, and was employed to destroy by mines one of the strongholds of the Rohillas in the Deccan. Served throughout the Abyssinian campaign from Dec. 13, 1867, first in a field battery, of which he brought most of the horses from India to Zoola, but becoming supernumerary, was subsequently employed as Provost Marshal, and in the Land Transport Train. Commanded a division of the Train in the highlands of Abyssinia for several months. Held command of the Train at Sooroo and at Addigerat, two important posts on the line of communication to Magdala (mentioned in despatches, medal). He entered the Army, Aug. 14, 1851; and became major, July 5, 1872.

The Duke of Cambridge, in promulgating a report by the Commandant of the School of Gunnery upon the gun-practice of the Royal Artillery for the past year, directs the particular attention of officers to the several points commented upon, and trusts that the valuable information thus afforded on so important a matter, will tend to a decided improvement in the exercise and practice of the guns, as well as to increased professional knowledge of the corps at large. The commandant, Col. F. M. Hastings, R.A., states that 15 batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, and 39 Field batteries had practised in the United Kingdom during the year, and of these 26 had the advantage of firing over land ranges with an increased number of rounds. The officers in command of batteries have evidently been zealous in their efforts to instruct their men, and in many instances there has been a great improvement in the practice over that of the previous season. The introduction of competition for prizes appears to have had a beneficial effect in the improved general efficiency of the non-commissioned officers and men. The most noticeable defect pointed out is the failure of time-fuzes, varying in some instances from 10 to 25 per cent., and in one case to 45 per cent. The Commandant infers that the instructions are not sufficiently attended to, and instances the case of a battery at Gibraltar which fired five rounds in succession blind, without altering length of fuze one inch, which he characterises as rule of thumb. The numerous blinds are frequently attributed to deterioration through age or exposure, but he thinks the conclusion is too often taken for granted, and that if advantage were taken of the instructions it might be found that the fuse was bored too long and struck out on impact. Many officers complain of wanting range-finders, which he hopes will form part of every battery's equipment, and be supplemented by a pair of good field-glasses. There are also many complaints of the uncertain results obtained from the range-finders supplied, showing either that they are imperfect or that the men using them had not been well instructed. The difficulty in moving targets has been in several instances pointed out; to obviate it one officer used white calico targets, which, though easily transportable, are objected to as offering a more distinct object to aim at than would have generally presented on service. Light canvas targets were under consideration. Sixty-two garrison batteries have practised in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and the officers are commended for their zealous efforts to instruct their men, but a few of them state that some of their men had not had sufficient drill with the guns they were going to practise with. The Commandant remarks that no man should be allowed to practise who is not reported perfect in the drill. The numerous "blinds" referred to are said to be specially observable with the 7-inch segment shell. Ten of these also burst prematurely from unknown causes,—5 at Gibraltar, 1 at St. Helena, and 4 at home. The fracture of tubes, conjectured to be due to climate, was in some cases very marked. At Malta, 1,168 tubes were used to fire 974 rounds, showing nearly 20 per cent. defective; and at Gibraltar 11 per cent. were failures.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Times* has been requested to state that at the time Col. Gordon resigned his appointment as private secretary to Lord Ripon he had no intention of going to China. Col. Gordon resigned by letter on June 2, it was accepted on the morning of the 3rd. He then thought of going to Zanzibar. On the night of June 4, he got a telegram from Pekin, asking him to go to China, and he at once made up his mind to go, and he left Bombay on June 12.

The services of Capt. J. S. Nicholson, stationed at Birr, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Grenadier Guards. We believe that Col. Napier Sturt will retire presently.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut.-Col. White remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion. Major Thompson joins the 1st from the 2nd Batn. Capt. Hallewell remains with the 2nd Batn.

3rd Buffs. The Duke of Manchester and the Chapter of the Order of St. John have conferred their silver medal for deeds of gallantry in saving life on land on Capt. Harris, adjt. 39th Middlesex R.V.C., in recognition of the conspicuous courage shown by him some time since in rescuing five persons from a fire at No. 40 Charlemont Street, Dublin. Capt. Harris, who happened to be passing at the time, entered the house and rescued the inmates, and afterwards at great personal risk removed a quantity of paraffin oil, thereby preventing the fire from spreading. Lieut. Cates, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

4th King's Own. Capt. Barnett, 1st Batn., has been appointed adjt. of the Tower Hamlets R.V. Capt. Ogilby is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., and Lieut. Vigors from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

5th Fusiliers. Lieuts. Biddulph, Herbert-Armstrong, and Sturges, 2nd Lieuts. Carter, Hill, and Pilcher, and Schoolmaster Vasey, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard exxamination in Hindostanee.

6th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Hay, 1st Batn., and 2nd Lieuts. Jephson, Mockler, Newmarch, and Greenwood, and Serjt. R. O'Connor, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. The *Natal Watchman* states that "Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Fort Beaufort, lately received the grant of £15 per annum for services during the Kaffir wars of 1846-47 and 1850-53. Mr. Clarke is the only man of his late corps in possession of the Meritorious Service Medal. He served during the Kaffir wars of 1846-47 and 1850-53; also for a number of years in the East Indies."

7th Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Kerr assumes command of the 1st Batn. on promotion from the 2nd Batn., with whom he has been for some years serving.

13th Light Infantry. Capt. V. Browne, half-pay, late of the regiment, and late staff officer of pensioners at Shrewsbury, died at St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, on the 6th inst., aged 86 years. The deceased entered the Army, April 16, 1812; became lieut., Aug. 10, 1815; and capt., unattached, Dec. 19, 1856. He served with the regiment in the West Indies, and was present at the action of L'Ecole; also at the siege of Plattsburg in America.

14th Regiment. Lieut. Schuyler, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. 2nd Lieut. Hogge, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 7th Bengal N.I., on promotion.

15th Regiment. Capt. Dundas, 2nd Batn., is officiating as a D.A.Q.M.G., Bombay Army, vice Major Karslake, 83rd Foot, officiating as an A.Q.M.G.

17th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Younghusband, 1st Batn., is attached temporarily to the infantry of the Corps of Guides while on service in Afghanistan, but not as a candidate for the Indian S.C.

20th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. O'Neill assumes command of the 2nd Batn., on promotion from the 1st Batn.

23rd Fusiliers. Col. O'Connor, V.C., remains with the 2nd Batn., on promotion, having arranged with Col. Elgee for an exchange of duties, Col. Elgee assuming command of the 1st Batn.

24th Regiment. The regimental promotions in succession to Col. Glyn, C.B., retired, have been delayed, in consequence of the decision of Brevet Majors Brander and Harrison to retire. Capt. Church obtains the majority, and three companies go in the regiment to Lieuts. Browne, V.C., Curteis, and Mainwaring.

25th Regiment. The 2nd Batn., at Devonport, will, we understand, proceed to Ireland in the autumn or winter. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Harvey proceeds to India to assume command of the 1st Batn., on promotion, Major Carwithen, from the depôt at York, taking his place with the 2nd Batn., at Devonport. Capt. M'Causland, 1st Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. H. H. S. Spoor, 1st Batn., died at Pezwan, Afghanistan, on May 31, of typhoid fever. The deceased, who was eldest son of the late Capt. N. A. Spoor, formerly of the regiment, was 23 years of age, and entered the Army May 25, 1878, and became Lieut. Nov. 4, 1879.

30TH REGIMENT. 2nd Lieuts. Hamilton, Derham, Bray, and O'Brien have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

31ST REGIMENT. Brevet Major Hart has been noted for early appointment to the Staff, having resigned a Staff appointment to proceed to the Cape, where he did excellent work.

33RD REGIMENT. 2nd Lieut. Burton has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

34TH REGIMENT. 2nd Lieut. Eardley-Wilmot and Serjt. J. Day have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

36TH REGIMENT. Pymr. and Hon. Major Campbell has been appointed paymaster of the 11th Brigade Depôt at Lancaster. Capt. Smail has been appointed adjutant of the 15th Middlesex (London Scottish) R.V.

38TH REGIMENT. Capt. James, having been brought into the regiment from the Half-pay List after he had taken up the duties, has been granted an extension as Adjutant of the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Capt. James received his appointment in March, 1870.

42ND HIGHLANDERS. Capt. Walker, Adjt. of the 2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteers, is to be brought in to command the company vacant in consequence of Capt. Wauchope taking civil appointment at Cyprus.

47TH REGIMENT. Major Berkeley has been ordered to join head-quarters at the Curragh, on promotion, at the termination of the training of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, of which he has been for some time adjutant.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. C. S. F. Fagan, Portsmouth Division, has been detailed for duty at Wimbledon Camp, instead of Capt. R. H. Dwyer, of Chatham Division.

The Admiralty have sanctioned an exchange of divisions between the following:—Capt. A. H. des Barres, of Chatham Division, and Capt. R. P. Coffin, of Plymouth Division. Capt. des Barres, when a lieutenant, belonged to the Plymouth Division, and Capt. Coffin to Chatham, prior to his promotion.

The following lieutenants sailed for Bombay on the 25th ult., and are transferred to the Indian S.C.:—Lieuts. J. B. Woon and L. M. M. Hall, R.M.A.; C. H. Hayes and E. T. Paul, Plymouth Division; W. W. Taylor and C. H. Powell, Portsmouth Division; E. V. Goldsmid and H. C. Powell, Chatham Division; H. Farrant and Butler, R.M.A.

Major A. H. Ozzard, two serjeants, and four privates, R.M.L.I., and Capt. H. J. L. Norcock, Lieut. R. Denny, Lieut. W. J. Langford, a staff serjeant, and five serjeants, have proceeded from Plymouth head-quarters to Wimbledon Camp, for employment under the National Rifle Association.

Capt. Servante, R.M.L.I., who was, on June 25 last, compulsorily retired under the provisions of the Order of Council of Jan. 12, 1878, served with the China expedition of 1857-61, including the blockade of the Canton river, the expedition to the White Cloud mountains in June, 1858, and throughout the whole of the campaign in the north of China in 1860; at the affair at Sinho, capture of Tongku, and assault and capture of the North Pahu fort, with the ladder party; and in the subsequent engagements on the advance to Pekin. Medal with three clasps. He has since served on the Irish Channel and Mediterranean stations, in the Flying Squadron, and recently in the district ship at Hull, until the eve of his retirement from her Majesty's Service.

The Lords of the Admiralty have approved of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Marines serving in the first-reserve ships (except those on the coast of Ireland), in ships on the home stations, and in ships arriving at home stations which are not likely to be paid off, who have on Sept. 30 of each year completed two years' service in such ships, being relieved on that date, and that reliefs should take place on that date only.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to Serjts. Robert G. Miller and Alfred W. Masters, of the Chatham Division, and Serjts. Edward Hore and George Huxtable, of the Plymouth Division.

On Thursday, Com. Price asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, in the House of Commons, whether it was the case that recruiting for the Royal Marine Artillery had been stopped or considerably restricted, and for what reason; also, whether the Government would give hon. Members an opportunity of considering the report of the committee on the reorganisation of the Marine corps during the present Session, before coming to a decision on the subject. Mr. S. Lefevre said, in reply, that the Admiralty in November last had suspended recruiting for the corps of Marine Artillery, but not in the larger Marine corps. It was not, however, to be presumed that the Admiralty had any intention of extinguishing such a valuable and distinguished corps. With respect to the departmental report on the reorganisation of the Marine corps, he could not promise to lay it upon the table of the House until the Board of Admiralty had considered it.

51ST LIGHT INFANTRY. Lieut. Spragge has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate, and has arrived in London. Lieut. Corbett acts as adjutant in his absence. 2nd Lieut. Baskerville has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

54TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Garrett, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 2nd Hyderabad Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Jan. 31, 1879.

55TH REGIMENT. Capt. Pitt has been appointed adjutant of the 1st Cumberland R.V., at Keswick.

57TH REGIMENT. Major Picot has been ordered from Hounslow to Dublin, to join head-quarters on promotion. The *Irish Times* states that "the pay of the Commandant-General of the Colonial Forces at the Cape, the appointment which Col. Clarke, C.B., has just left England to take up, has been fixed by the Cape Government at £1,500 per annum, which sum is to be provided entirely from the local exchequer."

59TH REGIMENT. The Central News says that Gen. Stewart has brought Lieut. and Adjt. Watson and 2nd Lieut. Twynam to the notice of the military authorities as fitting recipients of the Victoria Cross, on account of distinguished gallantry displayed in recent operations before Ghuzni.

60TH RIFLES. Col. Hinxman has arrived home from India, on vacating command of the 4th Batn. Col. Hinxman's retirement is greatly regretted, and he hands over his battalion in splendid condition to his successor, Lieut.-Col. Henderson, who is under orders to proceed to India to assume command, to which he was promoted on Tuesday last. Capts. Trotman and Wallace are both posted to the 1st Batn., on promotion.

65TH REGIMENT. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Newhouse, formerly of the regiment, died at St. Kilda's, The Park, Cheltenham, on the 3rd inst., aged 79 years.

66TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Rayner has been recommended for the adjutancy, vice Roberts, promoted.

67TH REGIMENT. The following is an extract from brigade orders by Brigdr.-Gen. H. T. McPherson, V.C., C.B., commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cabul Field Force, published for information on April 14:—"The 67th Regiment having been transferred to another Division, Brigdr.-Gen. McPherson wishes to express his sincere regret at losing a regiment with which he has been so intimately associated since the advance from Ali-Kheyl on Sept. 29 last. The manner in which the regiment performed the arduous and somewhat anxious duty of protecting the immense string of transport animals laden with the ordnance and other important stores of the entire force reflected the highest credit on the training of the officers and men. It was a matter of pride and satisfaction to the Brigdr.-Gen. to have, with the assistance of the 67th Regiment, executed this convoy duty without the loss of a single follower or baggage animal by the hands of the enemy. The admirable shooting of the marksmen in clearing the hills of bodies of the enemy, who were threatening an attack on Oct. 7 at Charasiab, was duly brought to the notice of the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding the Force. On the difficult march over the Bala Hissar on the night of Oct. 8, the steadiness and silence preserved in the ranks exhibited a confidence that was most praiseworthy. During the expedition to Wata-Sung and Saroli and the crossing of the Cabul River, an attack was made on a forage escort, and the defence made by Capt. Poole with his company against what seemed overwhelming odds, is an incident of which the regiment may be justly proud, and Brigdr.-Gen. McPherson trusts that the skilful and gallant conduct displayed on that occasion will meet with due recognition. On Dec. 10, when the Koistan tribes were brought into action at Mir-Kariza, the dash and eagerness of the 67th to close produced the happiest result by gaining a formidable position strongly held with small loss, a result entirely attributable to the quickness with which they handled the enemy. The rapidity of the flank march on Dec. 11 testifies to the remarkable condition and marching power of the regiment. The exertions of the force on that day were well rewarded by its having the satisfaction of driving the Afghan leader (Mahommed Jan) and his hosts from the plain of Chardeh, and nothing more tendered to the success than the steady volley-firing of the 67th Regt. When the force was directed to withdraw from the heights of the Bala Hissar, on the 14th, their bearing during that delicate operation exhibited the best qualities of the soldier. For this their conduct throughout the siege, and the invaluable services rendered at all times, Brigdr.-Gen. McPherson offers his warmest thanks to Col. Knowles and all ranks of the 67th Regt."

68TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Lieut. Cartwright has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

79TH HIGHLANDERS. Major Allen left England on Wednesday for Gibraltar.

80TH REGIMENT. 2nd Lieut. Ussher has been granted leave of absence till he embarks for Bombay to join the Staff Corps on probation.

83RD REGIMENT. Capt. Gibbs, late of the regiment, has been appointed registrar of circuit to the Hon. Mr. Justice Shippard, Cape of Good Hope. Major Gore has left England *en route* for India, to rejoin head-quarters.

84TH REGIMENT. Capt. Theobald has rejoined head-quarters at Dublin, on the completion of his term of duty with the 7th Brigade Depôt at Pontefract.

86TH REGIMENT. The *Irish Times* says:—"Lieut.-Col. Adams, 86th Regt., will remain in command of his regiment until its departure for India."

89TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Meade, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been transferred from the Corps of Guides to the 10th Bengal Lancers.

93RD HIGHLANDERS. Lieut.-Col. Macpherson has arrived home from Gibraltar on leave of absence. Pymr. and Hon. Capt. W. Briggs, Army Pay Department, has been appointed to the regiment as paymaster.

102ND FUSILIERS. Major Rogers has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for Ceylon on Sept. 8, to rejoin head-quarters, on promotion.

103RD FUSILIERS. The first annual dinner took place at Willis's Rooms, on the 23rd ult., being the anniversary of the battle of Plassey, in which action the regiment bore a prominent part. The following officers were present:—Former officers—Major-Gen. Phillips; Cols. Kempt, Taylor, Smith, and the Hon. H. Hampden; Capt. Harris; Mr. Burmester. Present officers—Gen. Sir W. Wyllie, G.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. C. Frankland; Major Godwin; Capts. Davidson, Graham, Heathcote, Riddell, Hickley, and Mansel; Lieuts. Wynne, Cuningham, Hughes, and Horrocks. Sir C. McGregor, Bart., was present as a guest. The regiment was to have embarked at Queenstown on Thursday, in H.M.S. Assistance, for Liverpool, *en route* to Fleetwood. Capt. Hickley has been ordered from Cork to Naas for two years' duty with the 66th Brigade Depôt.

104TH FUSILIERS. Brevet Major Taylor obtains his majority by the retirement of Major Pigou, Lieut. Butler-Kearney becoming Capt.

105TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Lieut.-Col. Bell completed his five years in command of the regiment, and left Newry on Wednesday for Dublin. Major Wilkinson, who has assumed command, from the depôt at Pontefract, and all the officers, along with the Rev. Dr. King, the chaplain, were at the railway station to say farewell to the colonel on his departure. Major A. Davidson, pymr. on the Half-pay List, died on the 28th ult., at Masbro Road, Brook Green, W., aged 73 years. The deceased, after serving in the ranks of the old Hon. E.I.C. European Army, obtained his commission as ridingmaster, July 19, 1836; became lieut., March 29, 1857; and was appointed pymr. of the regiment on its formation in 1862. He only lately retired.

109TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Hoyes, the oldest subaltern in the Army on full pay, obtains his company, by the retirement of Capt. Potham.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. W. L. Blacker has succeeded Deputy-Comy.-Gen. R. C. Major in Commissariat charge at Gibraltar. The Transport Branch, A.S.C., at Woolwich, under the command of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Parkyn, was inspected on Saturday last by Major-Gen. Turner, C.B., commanding the district. After inspecting the men on foot, the work-shops, stables, barrack-rooms, and books were visited, and on conclusion the Major-Gen. expressed his entire satisfaction with all arrangements and the appearance of the corps. D.A.C.G. Ward is under orders to proceed to Dublin on transfer of his company, No. 10, to the command of D.A.C.G. Christian Hare, ordered from Shoeburyness to take it over. D.A.C.G. Parkin is attached to the No. 16 Company for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction prior to proceeding to Ireland for duty with the corps. Capt. W. Prevost, 91st Highlanders, has joined at Woolwich for duty, on probation, for the Commissariat. D.A.C.G. Fryer is under orders for Singapore. D.A.C.G. Whitehead is under orders for Jamaica, having exchanged with D.A.C.G. Ward.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The deaths are officially announced of Deputy-Inspector-Gen. J. A. Davis, Surg.-Major, on the Half-pay List; and Surgs.-Major G. Atkinson, M.B., at Hafazai, near Ghuzni; and J. H. Hunter, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

5TH ROYAL LANCASHIRE. 2nd Lieut. Richards is attached to the 32nd Regt., at Aldershot, for the purpose of instruction.

ROYAL ELTHORNE LIGHT INFANTRY. This regiment assembled on Monday last, 800 strong, under the command of Col. Bashford, at Hounslow, for their annual training, and is encamped on the Heath. On Wednesday it was inspected by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed himself highly pleased with the general physique and soldierlike bearing of the regiment.

ROYAL AYR AND WIGTOWN. Capt. Dalrymple was on Saturday again returned to Parliament as Conservative Member for Buteshire by 585 votes, against 540 recorded in favour of his opponent.

DUBLIN COUNTY. The following officers have arrived at the Curragh Camp for the annual training:—Col. the Earl of Meath; Lieut.-Col. Vesey; Capts. Hartley, Vernon, Barry, Lord Brabazon, Joy, Gernon, and Kirwan; Lieuts. Lambert, Hussey, Hartley, Cooper, and Browne; 2nd Lieuts. Martin, Hartley, and Manley; Capt. and Adjt. Vetch, and Qrmr. M'Anliffe.

ROYAL DUBLIN CITY. The following officers have arrived with the regiment at the Curragh for its training:—Col. Seton; Majors Smyth (hon. Lieut.-Col.) and Horan; Capts. O'Gorman, D'Arcy, Phepoe, Butler, and Dilon; Lieuts. Stephens, Picot, Hackett, O'Neill, Greenwood, and Seale; 2nd Lieut. Fry, Capt. and Adjt. Holmes, and Qrmr. M'Cormack.

FERMANAGH. Capt. Johnson is attached for duty during the training to the Dublin City Militia, at the Curragh.

KILKENNY FUSILIERS, under the command of Col. St. George, completed their training at Kilkenny on the 26th ult. The regiment was inspected on the 24th and 25th by Col. Foster, 69th Brigade Depôt. The first day was devoted to an inspection of the kits, and the volunteers for the Militia Reserve. On the second day, after the examination of the books, &c., the regiment was drawn up in the barrack square, and put through various battalion movements by Col. St. George. At the termination of the drill, Col. Foster complimented Col. St. George on the creditable state in which he had found his regiment, and addressing the officers and men, said he had every reason to be well pleased with them. Their conduct during the training had been most satisfactory. There were present at the training about 827 of all ranks, including the following officers, viz.:—Col. St. George; Majors Sir J. Langrishe, Bart. (hon. lieut.-col.), and Neville; Capts. Wall, Hely, Cahill, Thacker, Stannard, Sutherland, and Butler; Lieuts. Thacker, Adamthwaite, Aylmer, Keatinge, and Knox; 2nd Lieuts. Tighe, James, Stone, Stannard, Nicholson, and Dennis; Capt. and Adjt. Dawson; Qrmr. Lambert; Surgs.-Major Lyster, M.D., and Magee.

The following regiments, which assembled on the 14th ult., and have now completed their training, will be dismissed this morning at the places indicated:—Durham Artillery, at Hartlepool; East York, Beverley; 1st Royal Lanark, Hamilton; and the South Mayo Rifles, Westport. Those ordered to assemble on Monday morning are the 1st Royal East Middlesex, at Hounslow (train in camp); Highland Borderers Light Infantry, Stirling; and the 2nd Royal Lanark, Lanark. Fifty-four regiments have yet to complete, viz., 25 in England and Wales, 9 in Scotland, and 20 in Ireland.

It is intimated that "her Majesty has been pleased to grant a Warrant promulgating revised regulations for the Militia. These regulations supersede all circulars and orders issued up to this date so far as they relate to or affect that force, excepting, those relating to commissions in the Army, 1880, and the portions of the Militia orders during this year's training which have not been included in those as now revised."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st Surrey Artillery were inspected in Battersea Park last Saturday by Col. Waller, R.A., and though suffering under the disadvantage of wet weather, which effectually drenched every officer and man, turned out well. The muster was, we think, slightly less than that of last year, but the appearance and drill reflected much credit on Lieut.-Col. Hope, V.C., and his officers.

4th West York (Hull) Artillery. Replying to Mr. Norwood, Mr. Childers stated on Thursday that "the result of the inquiry held at Hull on June 25 into the proceedings of June 16 was that Lord Londesborough, the hon. col., whose resignation was withdrawn at my request and that of the Commander-in-Chief, went to Hull and notified, on the 5th inst., to the corps the decision that her Majesty had dispensed with the services of Lieut.-Col. Humphry and three other officers. Lord Londesborough has been requested to recommend a new lieut.-col. commandant and other officers for the present vacancies."

2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers passed a satisfactory inspection last Saturday by Col. Dawson-Scott, R.E., who has had many opportunities of noting the qualities of Lieut.-Col. Comyn's battalion in the engineering sheds and in the open. Like Col. Waller, with his auxiliary Artillery, Col. Scott's inspections of the Engineers are most searching, and it is therefore satisfactory to learn that he was much pleased with the East London corps, which had 373 men on parade compared with 304 last year.

5th Cheshire (Congleton) Rifles, according to their annual custom, held their camp in Somerford Park, the seat of their lieut.-col., Sir C. W. Shakerley, from the 21st to the 26th June. 760 of all ranks marched into camp on the first day, and of this number 715 remained throughout the week; the average daily attendance was 829. Col. Tyacke, commanding 18th Sub-District, held a brigade drill on the 24th ult., and inspected the corps on the following day, when there were 917 of all ranks present in camp out of a total strength of 927. This corps is much reduced in strength, owing to the detachment at Crewe (400 strong) having all resigned since April 1, as they objected to become part of a consolidated corps. The Staff officers present at the inspection were Lieut.-Col. Sir C. W. Shakerley, Bart., Major Greg, Capt. and Adjt. Wylie, 60th Rifles, and Surg. Beales. Qrmr. Garside was, most unfortunately, prevented by illness from attending the camp, much to the regret of all his brother-officers. Lieut. Toler, however, acted for him, and performed the duties in a most efficient manner. The hon. col., Gen. Sir R. Wilbraham, K.C.B., was present at the inspection.

2nd Essex Rifles, commanded by Lieut.-Col. S. W. Silver, were inspected on Saturday last by Col. Rose, 44th Sub-District. 535 of all ranks were present, which is an improvement on last year's total (469). A detachment of the regiment will proceed to Colchester on the 31st inst., under Major Ford.

London Rifle Brigade will be inspected in Hyde Park this evening by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, hon. col. The regiment sends a company to the Camp of Exercise at Aldershot on the 31st inst.

2nd London Rifles. Capt Thimm has obtained a field-officer's certificate from the School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks, and Lieut. Curtis a certificate of proficiency. The regiment will send 100 officers and men to Aldershot on Aug. 7.

3rd London Rifles went into camp at Wimbledon for eight days' instruction last Monday.

2nd (South) Middlesex Rifles send a strong detachment to Aldershot from Aug. 14 to Aug. 21.

9th (West) Middlesex Rifles have lost the services of Capt. Pennymore, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, who has been adjt. of the regiment for 20 years, and retires on pension. His successor is Capt. Daly, 7th Fusiliers.

15th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifles formed a camp of instruction at Wimbledon on Saturday last, which has during this week been fully attended. Capt. Smail, 36th Foot, has been appointed adjutant.

19th Surrey (Borough of Lambeth) Rifles underwent inspection by Col. Dean-Pitt, C.B., of the Guildford Sub-District, on Saturday. Major Ray was in command, and there were about 600 on parade. Owing to the heavy rain, the inspection only lasted a short time.

21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles were inspected last Saturday, in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, where they had been encamped during the week. The muster was not so large as last year, the addition of the smart and well set-up company of the Bank of England Rifles, in the neat dark green, with busbies, of the Rifle Brigade, only making up eight small companies. The drill, carried out under Col. Smith, Grenadier Guards, was smartly and correctly performed, and Col. Smith remarked that there were no points on which he could find fault. Lieut.-Col. Viscount Bury was in command.

22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Rifles will have a camp of instruction at Sandown Park from July 31 to Aug. 7.

26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Kennard, M.P., were officially inspected last Saturday by Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards. The present strength is about 1,000, of whom 864 were on parade.

28th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifles. This deservedly popular regiment never appeared to better advantage than at its inspection last Saturday by Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., when upwards of 900 officers and men turned out compared with 851 last year. Lieut.-Col. Ward was in command, and the gallant chief (the Marquis of Donegall), who has led the battalion since its formation, was present. Gen. Higginson spoke highly of the drill and muster, remarked on the silence in the ranks, and looked upon another occasion for the revival of that springy step which has been a characteristic of the battalion.

29th (North) Middlesex Rifles were inspected on Saturday last by Col. Logan, C.B., at Albany Street Barracks, the parade showing 675 of all ranks as against 699 last year. Lieut.-Col. Brown was in command.

37th Middlesex (G.G.B.) Rifles. A detachment will proceed to Aldershot, on Aug. 14, for eight days. A camp will be formed at Wimbledon to-day, and one for instruction at Hampstead on the 31st inst.

38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles were inspected by Major-Gen. Higginson, on the Horse Guards Parade, on Saturday last. We had hoped to have seen a larger muster than last year. It was 15 less—640 compared with 655, but there were 140 absent with leave. Gen. Higginson expressed his entire satisfaction with the result of the inspection.

39th Middlesex (Finsbury) Rifles underwent their official inspection by Col. Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, in Regent's Park, on Saturday. The "state" showed 795, as against 801 last year; and the drill, considering the swamped condition of the ground, and the fact that all the men were wet through, was very good indeed. Lieut.-Col. Radcliffe was in command.

46th Middlesex Rifles, under command of Lieut.-Col. Routledge, their indefatigable "Chief," attended divine service in Westminster Abbey on Sunday last, when the hon. chaplain, the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., preached the sermon. There were 420 on parade, the hon. col., Sir C. Russell, V.C., M.P., being present. The battalion will be inspected to-day in Regent's Park by Col. Logan, C.B.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade. Capt. Barnett, 4th King's Own, succeeds Major Lowry in the adjutancy.

The first detachments for the Volunteers' Engineer Camp will join at Chatham to-day, the tents being pitched in front of St. Mary's Barracks, and near the School of Military Engineering. The course of instruction for the first week is as follows:—Brushwood and its uses, hasty entrenchments, obstacles, gun-pits and epaulments, and stockades.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, July 6, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date July 7, and the current year must be understood.]

1st Life Guards—Capt. James Alexander, Earl of Caledon, retires on half-pay.

3rd Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut. J. E. F. H. Roche to be Lieut., vice Taylor, resigned (Feb. 11).

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt. P. E. Pope, late adjt. Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, remains seconded for service on the Staff (July 1).

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. C. B. Lawrence to be Capt., vice Lambert, deceased; 2nd Lieut. H. J. Lermitte to be Lieut., vice Lawrence (both dated June 1).

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt. H. C. G. Montgomery retires on half-pay.

7th Dragoon Guards—Corpl. of Horse E. Ditmas, from the Royal Horse Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Richards, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons.

2nd Dragoons—Major J. W. Hozier to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Nugent, placed on half-pay; Capt. F. J. A. Wallace to be Major, vice Hozier; Supernumerary Capt. E. G. M. Donnithorne to be Capt., vice Wallace (all dated June 21).

4th Hussars—Major F. Montague to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Moore, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major G. Philips to be Major, vice Montague (both dated June 21); Lieut. the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, from the 7th Hussars, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Philips.

5th Lancers—Lieut. A. G. Chapman resigns his commission.

8th Hussars—Capt. C. W. B. Bell, late Commandant of the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot, remains seconded for service as Professor of Hindustani at the Staff College (July 2).

12th Lancers—Major J. S. Tait to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Le Quesne, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell to be Major, vice Tait; Lieut. M. H. Archdale to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell (all dated June 5); 2nd Lieut. J. H. Learmonth, from the 6th Dragoons, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Fulcher, deceased; Lieut. R. C. Newton, from the 20th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice Nelson, who exchanges.

15th Hussars—2nd Lieut. H. C. Holland, from the 8th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Browne, promoted.

16th Lancers—The appointment of Lieut. T. J. Graham-Stirling, from the Royal Perth Militia, to a 2nd Lieutenancy, in the *Gazette* of May 7, 1880, is cancelled.

20th Hussars—Lieut. A. A. C. Nelson, from the 12th Lancers, to be Lieut., vice Newton, who exchanges.

21st Hussars—Lieut. W. G. C. Wyndham to be Capt., vice Taylor, promoted (May 19).

Royal Artillery—Major and Brevet Col. A. P. Bainbridge (late Madras), to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lane (late Madras), placed upon the Seconded List (June 30); Major L. Griffiths, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Ellis, deceased (June 23); Capt. C. R. E. Wheatley (late Madras), from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Bainbridge, promoted (June 30); Lieut. E. C. Trollope to be Capt., vice Saunders, placed upon the Seconded List (June 25).

Grenadier Guards—Major and Brevet Col. C. N. Sturt to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Burnaby, promoted Major-Gen.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. P. Smith to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Sturt; Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. A. W. F. Fraser (Master of Saltoun), to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Smith (all dated April 29).

Brigade Depot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. E. Drewe, having completed five years' service as Substantive Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay (June 30).

1st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. G. White to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. MacGwire, placed on half-pay; Capt. G. W. Thompson to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. White; Lieut. H. L. Hallewell to be Capt., vice Thompson; 2nd Lieut. P. H. Acheson to be Lieut., vice Hallewell (all four dated June 21).

2nd Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. T. J. Atkinson, dated April 28, 1880, is cancelled; 2nd Lieut. T. J. Atkinson to be Lieut., vice Dawson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 19); 2nd Lieut. W. F. Allen to be Lieut., vice Montgomery, promoted (April 28).

4th Foot—Lieut. R. A. Ogilby to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Woodgate, seconded for service on the Staff; 2nd Lieut. T. M. Vigors to be Lieut., vice Ogilby (both dated May 21).

6th Foot—Lieut. F. H. Cornish resigns his commission; Serjt. R. Woodriffe, from 74th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Etheridge, promoted.

7th Foot—Major H. Kerr to be Lieut.-Col, vice Brevet Col. Waller, placed on half-pay; Capt. R. F. Butler to be Major, vice Kerr; Lieut. C. L. Mortimer to be Capt., vice Butler (all three dated June 21); 2nd Lieuts. H. H. Drummond-Wolff to be Lieut., vice Dive, deceased (May 2); F. C. Sartoris to be Lieut., vice Mortimer, promoted (June 21).

8th Foot—Capt. A. Fawkes retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

9th Foot—2nd Lieut. E. G. Bunbury to be Lieut., vice Murray, promoted into the 16th Foot (June 22).

12th Foot—2nd Lieut. E. J. Medley to be Lieut., vice Perceval, deceased (May 28).

13th Foot—The restoration to the establishment of Capt. H. H. Parr, vice Randall, retired on a pension, dated March 20, is cancelled; Lieut. F. J. Justice to be Capt., vice Randall, retired on a pension (March 20).

16th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. C. G. W. E. Edwardes, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Grubbe, promoted (June 23).

17th Foot—Lieut. G. D. Carleton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 14).

18th Foot—Capt. C. E. G. Burr, from half-pay, late 17th Foot, to be Capt., vice Cockburn, retired on temporary half-pay; 2nd Lieut. N. A. Francis to be Lieut., vice Moore, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 2); Serjt.-Major S. Moore to be 2nd Lieut., vice Jolliffe, promoted.

20th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. S. O'Neill to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Davis, retired on half-pay; Capt. J. Smyth to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. O'Neill; Capt. E. Browne to be Major, vice Johnstone, retired on a pension; Brevet Major E. J. Briscoe, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Capt., vice Smyth (all four dated June 9); Capt. and Brevet Major C. E. Theobald retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. (July 7); Lieut. W. S. Baker to be Capt., vice Browne; 2nd Lieut. H. R. Feilden to be Lieut., vice Baker (both dated June 9).

21st Foot—Supernumerary Capt. J. Whitton to be Capt., vice Thornburn, retired on a pension (June 23).

22nd Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. A. G. H. Gardner, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut, vice Allen, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 5); 2nd Lieut. W. C. Neville to be Lieut., vice White, promoted (April 17); 2nd Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery to be Lieut., vice Rattray, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 23); Lieut. J. L. Otway to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. White, promoted (May 11).

23rd Foot—Major and Brevet Col. L. O'Connor, V.C., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Prevost, placed on half pay; Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. Walwyn to be Major, vice Brevet Col. O'Connor, V.C. (both dated June 21).

24th Foot—Capts. and Brevet Majors W. M. Brander retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; H. A. Harrisson retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; 2nd Lieut. J. D. M. Williams to be Lieut., vice O'Donnell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25).

25th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. John R. Harvey to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Ruddell, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major G. T. L. Carwithen to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Harvey; Lieut. C. C. W. Dandridge to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Carwithen (all three dated June 21); 2nd Lieut. J. W. C. Hutchinson to be Lieut., vice Taylor, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25); 2nd Lieut. C. T. P. Keene to be Lieut., vice Dandridge (June 21).

28th Foot—Capt. E. J. Bigg-Wither retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

30th Foot—Lieut. A. G. Watson to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Vandeleur retired on a pension (June 23).

31st Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. E. S. Gillman, dated March 20, 1880, is cancelled; 2nd Lieut. E. S. Gillman to be Lieut., vice Waldron, transferred to the 70th Foot (Jan. 1).

34th Foot—Lieut. J. S. Wood to be Capt., vice Walker, seconded for service on the Staff (June 23).

39th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. H. Williams to be Lieut., vice M'Carthy, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 11); 2nd Lieut. E. F. Healy to be Lieut., vice Chevers, promoted into the 63rd Foot (May 26).

40th Foot—Lieut. E. D. J. O'Brien has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 30); 2nd Lieut. F. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Richardson, promoted (March 15).

43rd Foot—Lieut. G. S. Kerrich has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 8).

48th Foot—Lieut. H. C. Denny, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Dodd, promoted (May 8).

50th Foot—2nd Lieut. O. J. Daniell to be Lieut., vice Yaldwyn, promoted (May 8).

55th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. S. Pelly to be Lieut., vice Smith, promoted (March 6).

58th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. C. Denny, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Fair, 48th Foot, promoted (Oct. 29, 1879); 2nd Lieut. W. F. Fawcett to be Lieut., vice Denny, transfered to the 48th Foot (May 8).

60th Foot—Major K. G. Henderson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Hinxman, placed on half-pay; Capt. G. H Trotman to be Major, vice Henderson (both dated June 5); Capt. N. W. Wallace to be Major, vice Watson, seconded for service as Chief Instructor at the School of Musketry (June 9); Lieut. G. Astell to be Capt., vice Croft, retired on half-pay (May 26); Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden to be Capt., vice Trotman, promoted (June 5); Lieut. N. E. de B. Fenwick to be Capt., vice Wallace, promoted (June 9); 2nd Lieut. R. G. H. Couper to be Lieut., vice Astell, promoted (May 26); 2nd Lieut. C. E. Clowes to be Lieut., vice Fenwick, promoted (June 9).

63rd Foot—Lieut. J. G. C. Robotham to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Borradaile, retired on a pension (May 26); Lieut. F. W. P. Angelo has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 5).

64th Foot—Lieut. J. P. Miller to be Capt., vice Savage, retired on a pension (June 9).

66th Foot—Capt. G. W. M, Hall retires on half-pay (May 31); Lieut. M. E. Rayner to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Roberts, promoted (April 16).

68th Foot—Lieut. F. G. A. Wiehe to be Capt., vice Stewart, transferred to the Indian S.C.

70th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ralston to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Pigott, placed on half-pay; Capt. H. F. Greatwood to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ralston; Lieut. W. A. G. Smith to be Capt., vice Greatwood (all three dated June 21); Lieut. E. H. Rodwell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 7).

71st Foot—Major and Brevet Col. F. W. Lambton to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Macdonell, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major H. H. St. Leger to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Lambton (both dated June 21).

72nd Foot—Lieut. H. C. F. Macdonald, from the 91st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Kane, promoted (April 1); Lieut. E. E. Robertson, from the 91st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Murray, promoted (April 8).

77th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. Kent, placed on half-pay; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M. Bengough, from Supernumerary Major, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun (both dated June 21).

83rd Foot—Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 26).

85th Foot—Major E. M. Beadon to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Appleyard, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major F. White to be Major, vice Beadon (both dated June 21).

87th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. N. Beasley to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Stevenson, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major F. J. Todd to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Beasley; Supernumerary Capt. G. Cox to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Todd (all three dated June 21).

89th Foot—Lieut. J. Boyle to be Capt., vice Vipan, retired (June 23).

91st Foot—2nd Lieut. H. C. F. Macdonald, from the 72nd Foot, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lendrum, 72nd Foot, promoted (Dec. 15); 2nd Lieut. E. E. Robertson, from the 72nd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Macdonald, transferred to the 72nd Foot (April 1); 2nd Lieut. T. Fraser to be Lieut., vice Robertson, transferred to the 72nd Foot (April 8); 2nd Lieut. C. J. Richardson to be Lieut., vice Schank, promoted (April 10).

99th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. le G. Justice has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 16).

100th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. N. Carr to be Lieut., vice Thomson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 27).

102nd Foot—The following officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C.:—Lieut. C. Grant (April 1); 2nd Lieut. A. W. Gordon (May 12).

104th Foot—Major C. Pigou retires on half-pay.

105th Foot—Capt. G. V. Turner, from half-pay, late 8th Foot, to be Capt., vice Ferrier, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

106th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. T. Payne to be Lieut., vice Pardon, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 17).

108th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Lock to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Williams, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major J. S. Nicholson to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lock (both dated June 21).

109th Foot—Capt. J. Potham retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major.

Rifle Brigade—Major H. Wood to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Newdigate, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major W. H. Deedes to be Major, vice Wood; Lieut. W. R. Kenyon-Slaney to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Deedes (all three dated June 14).

2nd West India Regiment—2nd Lieut. C. W. W. de V. Beauclerk to be Lieut., vice Bond, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. B. M. Deane, half-pay, late 19th Foot, to be Deputy-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Lieut.-Col. Barnes, half-pay, late 14th Foot, who resigns that appointment from Aug. 1 (Aug 2).

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. S. Beswick to be Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance; Deputy-Assist.-Comys.-Gen. J. C. Kellman and H. J. Mills to be Assist.-Comys.-Gen. of Ordnance; Assist.-Comys. C. G. Jeans, H. W. B. Bruno, and G. R Hobbs to be Deputy-Assist.-Comys.-Gen. of Ordnance (all three dated June 17); Deputy-Comy. W. H. Chambers is permitted to commute his retired pay (June 15).

Army Pay Department—The following officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Paymasters, with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army :—Capts. A. A. D. Weigall, from the 57th Foot (dated Dec. 27, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to July 7, 1880); J. S. Walker, from the 64th Foot (dated Dec. 30, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to July 7, 1880); W. L. Fleury, from the 50th Foot (dated Jan. 1, 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to July 7, 1880); T. R. W. Davidson, from the 107th Foot (dated Jan. 5, 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to July 7, 1880); J. Pearson, from the 18th Foot (dated Jan. 8, 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to June 28, 1880).

Medical Department—Temporary Surg.-Gen. Sir A. D. Home, V.C., K.C.B., to be Surg.-Gen., vice Massy, M.D., C.B., granted retired pay; Brigade-Surgs. J. L. Jameson to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice Sir A. Home, V.C., K.C.B. (both dated April 4); J. P. Cunningham, M.D., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice Pain, granted retired pay (April 17); The local rank of Surg.-Gen. conferred upon Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. A. Woolfryes, M.D., C.B., C.M.G., in *Gazette* of Jan. 28, 1879, is converted into temporary rank, but without pay or allowances (April 10); Surg-Majors J. Meane to be Brigade Surg., vice Corbett, M.D., deceased (March 26); C. C. Dempster to be Brig.-Surg., vice Reade, V.C., promoted (March 27); W. H. Corbett, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice Kellett, whose promotion has been cancelled (March 28); R. J. W. Orton, from half-pay, to be Surg.-Major (June 18); G. Simon, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig.-Surg. (May 21); W. L. Baker has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig.-Surg. (June 10); A. C. McTavish is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig.-Surg.; E. D. Tomlinson is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig.-Surg.; J. Barry, M.D., retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity (June 1).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. C. Phillips, from the Royal Artillery, to be Vet.-Surg.

Army Schools—Army Schoolmr. R. Bell to be Sub-Inspector, vice Shipman, appointed Assist.-Superintendent of British Army Schools in Bengal.

Half-pay—Capt. and Brevet Major W. Fowler, from the 47th Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Hon. Major H. H. Howett, late Staff Pymr., Army Pay Department, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (May 1); Lieut. H. E. M'Callum, R.E., to have the local rank of Capt., whilst holding the appointment of Deputy-Surveyor-Gen. in the Straits Settlements; Qrmr. A. Reeves, 2nd or East Norfolk Militia, to have the temporary rank of Qrmr. in the Army whilst serving in the Militia (May 20); Lieut.-Cols. J. Swiney, Madras S.C., to be Col. (April 12); E. B. Sladen, Madras S.C., to be Col. (April 14).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. T. S. Conway, C.B., placed upon the Retired List on June 7 :—Major-Gen. R. Warden, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Brevet-Col. G. Dean-Pitt, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., Brigade Depôt, to be Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major F. J. Green, half-pay, late 58th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. A. Harrison, 24th Foot, to be Major (all four dated June 7).

MEMORANDA.

The second Christian name of Major-Gen. A. A. Nelson, C.B., is "Abercromby," and not "Abercrombie," as previously stated.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. D. Thompson, half-pay, late 67th Foot, and R. W. Woods, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, retire from the Service, receiving the value of their commissions (both dated June 12).

Majors C. Pigou, half-pay, late 104th Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; FitzR. Wilson, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay. Honorary Major E. Harran, late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, has been permitted to commute his retired full pay (June 8).

Hon. Surg.-Gen. T. E. White, M.D., C.B., late Deputy-Surg.-Gen., Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his pension (June 11).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The following appointments, dated July 7, 1880, are made under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of July 6, 1879 :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. A. M. Barnard, late 96th Foot; Lieut.-Cols. C. W. Bruce, late 6th Dragoon Guards, and Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bart., Major Bedford Militia, late Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. S. Graves, late Bengal S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. R. Hibbert, late Brigade Depot; Lieut.-Cols. F. Wheler, Viscount Hood, late Grenadier Guards, and H. C. E. Malet, 40th Middlesex R.V.C., late Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. A. Trevelyan, late 7th Hussars.

To be Majors :—Majors R. Armstrong, late half-pay; W. A. Bailie, late half-pay; R. Bainbridge, late 17th Lancers; W. H. Barry, late 73rd Foot; G. W. W. Carpenter, late 32nd Foot; A. FitzP. Godman, 1st North Riding of Yorkshire R.V.C., late 6th Dragoon Guards; H. S. Light, late 68th Foot; J. J. L. McAdam, late 7th Dragoon Guards; J. T. Nugent, late half-pay; J. A. Nutt, late 27th Foot; J. C. Orred, late 12th Lancers.

To be Captains :—Capts. A. W. a'Beckett, the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia; R. M. Alexander, Royal Perth Militia; W. Barnett, Esq., late Capt. 74th Foot; G. J. Barry, Esq., late Capt. 12th Lancers; R. W. Bastow, Esq., late Capt. 63rd Foot; Capts. R. S. Birkbeck, 6th West York Militia; W. A. F. Blakeney, 1st Royal Lanark Militia, late Capt. 52nd Foot; A. Blundell, East Kent Militia; F. J. C. Boles, 1st Devon Militia; H. C. Bridger, Royal Sussex Militia; H. V. Brooke, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Dragoon Guards; Capt. A. W. C. Browne, the Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia; F. F. Burkinyoung, Esq., late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards; Capt. C. C. Carnegie, Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Gregg Carr, Hampshire Y.C., late Capt. 8th Hussars; Capts. H. V. Chapman, Leicestershire Militia, and W. L. N. Clayton, Hants, Isle of Wight, Artillery Militia; H. Coghlan, Esq., late Capt. 21st Hussars; Capt. A. B. Cook, Oxford Militia; J. S. Crockett, Esq., late Capt. 84th Foot; Capts. A. N. Daniel, East Kent Militia; I. P. D'Arcy, Royal Dublin City Militia; W. N. C. D'Arcy, 2nd Somerset Militia; C. F. Dashwood, 2nd West York Militia, late Capt. 91st Foot; E. A. de Cosson, 2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Militia; N. D. C. F. Douglas, Esq., late Lieut. and Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards; Honorary Major F. J. A. Dunn, late Capt. Dorset Militia, and late Royal Canadian Rifle Regt.; Major Joscelyn Brook Fennell, Royal Glamorgan Militia; Capts. P. Fisher, Royal Cumberland Militia; K. O. Foster, the (King's Own) 1st Stafford Militia; J. E. Fryer, 2nd or East Norfolk Militia; C. H. B. Gladstone, Royal Carnarvon Militia; G. A. Grant, Esq., late Capt. 21st Foot; M. H. Grazebrook, the (King's Own) 1st Stafford Militia; R. Greig, the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia; T. Hale, 7th Royal Lancashire Militia, late Capt. 88th Foot; H. J. C. Haly, 2nd or East Norfolk Militia; S. H. Hardy, 1st Royal Lanark Militia, late Capt. 74th Foot; P. H. Hewitt, Esq., late Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards; Capts. T. G. Ilderton, Northumberland Militia; A. H. Thomond, Lord Inverurie, the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders Militia; H. Irvine, Royal Tyrone Fusiliers Militia; J. James, Royal South Wales Borderers Militia; E. L. F. Jennings, Kent Artillery Militia; R. A. Johnston, Hampshire Militia; G. H. Johnstone, Fermanagh Militia; the Hon. Spencer H. Jolliffe, 2nd Royal Surrey Militia; R. R. Jones, 1st Royal Cheshire Militia; T. A. Joyce, Galway Militia; J. W. Keyworth, Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters Militia, late Capt. 48th Foot; C. Latham, Royal London Militia; J. Archibald Lavies, the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia; John William Lee, the Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia; J. G. W. le Marchant, Esq., late Capt., 7th Hussars; D. C. Lindsay, Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia; H. O. Lloyd, 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, late Capt. 23rd Foot; A. E. L. Lowe, Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters Militia; C. Mackenzie, the Highland Rifle Militia, late Capt. 78th Foot; A. Marshall, Northumberland Militia; C. G. B. Martin, Esq., late Capt. 65th Foot; L. H. Martin, 1st West York Militia; the Hon. C. Maude, late Lieut. and Capt. Grenadier Guards; Harry A. F. Merewether, Esq., late Capt. 66th Foot; Capts. G. P. Moore, Royal South Lincoln Militia; R. A. Morris, Royal Glamorgan Militia; W. Morrison, Royal North Down Militia; S. P. Naish, Royal London Militia; W. E. Ness, Esq., late Capt. 61st Foot; Capt. C. D. G. Newington, Retired List, Bengal Army; H. W. Nicholson, Esq., late Capt. 82nd Foot; J. E. W. Theobald, Marquis of Ormonde, Hon. Col. Kilkenny Militia, late Capt. 1st Life Guards; G. F. Ormsby, Esq., late Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards; Capt. and Adjt. C. Pakenham, Armagh Militia, late Capt. 101st Foot; Capt. L. W. Pead, Suffolk Artillery Militia; J. R. Pearson, Esq., late Capt. 95th Foot; Capts. W. M. C. Pechell, Royal Berks Militia; H. C. Perrott, East Kent Militia; V. L. Philipps, Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia; R. G. F. Poynter, Esq., late Capt. 87th Foot; Capts. G. R. Prior, Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters Militia; Charles Bateman Prust, the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, late Capt. 60th Foot; George Alfred Raikes, 3rd West York Militia; H. A. Rasch, Esq., late Capt. 65th Foot; Capts. J. M. Reilly, 2nd Regiment Royal Guernsey Militia; W. Richardson, Royal North Lincoln Militia; T. C. Robertson, Highland Borderers Light Infantry Militia; A. T. Robson, West Essex Militia; M. S. Saunders, Esq., late Capt. 20th Hussars; M. S. Sharp, Esq., late Capt. Military Train; Capts. J. A. F. Snead, the Royal South Wales Borderers Militia; W. Stannard, Kilkenny Militia; G. Stovell, 6th West York Militia; E. A. Swainson, Esq., late Capt. 87th Foot; Capt. J. L. B. Templer, 2nd Middlesex or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Militia; J. Tennyson, Esq., late Capt. 17th Foot; Capts. J. W. Thackeray, 1st Royal Lanark Militia; W. F. Tipping, Royal Denbigh and Merioneth Militia; W. J. Turner, Esq., late Capt. 3rd Dragoon Guards; E. Vandeleur, Antrim Militia, late Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards; F. S. Walker, West Essex Militia; Henry Gillum Webb, Esq., late Captain 36th Foot; Captains John George Patrick Wemyss, 1st Derby Militia; W. White, 1st, or South Tipperary Artillery Militia; G. H. Wildes, 1st Royal Cheshire Militia; H. Wilkins, 2nd Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia; R. B. Wilson, 1st Durham Militia; J. K. M. Witham, Scottish Borderers Militia; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Wolseley-Cox, King's County Militia.

To be Lieutenants :—G. A. Aldridge, Esq., late Lieut. 71st Foot; Capt. J. L. Alison, Antrim Artillery Militia; Lieut. H. F. B. Archer, Hampshire Militia; A. C. Armstrong, Esq., late Lieut. 2nd Foot; Capt. R. J. Ashmore, North Tipperary Militia; Lieut. C. V. E. Bayley, Scottish Borderers Militia; Capts. E. H. Bearcroft, Worcester Militia; L. T. Birch, the King's Own 1st Stafford Militia; Lieut. M. V. Blacker, Royal Tyrone Fusiliers Militia; T. G. D. Boles, Esq., late Lieut. 17th Foot; A. T. Boyle, Esq., late Lieut., 106th Foot; H. R. Boyle, Esq., late Lieut. 23rd Foot; Capt. W. Bradish, Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters Militia; Lieuts. J. B. Brady, Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia; F. B. Browne, Northumberland Militia; W. E. Bullock, Esq., late Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. F. Butler, Royal Dublin City Militia; Lord James A. W. F. Butler, late Lieut. 1st Life Guards; Lieut. C. Caddell, the Essex Rifles Militia; T. A. Campion, Esq., late Lieut. 5th Foot; Capts. L. M. Cantlon, 2nd London R.V.C.; S. W. Cearns, Shropshire Militia; H. W. Fortescue Chapman, Waterford Artillery Militia; Lieut. G. F. A. Cresswell, 3rd Norfolk R.V.C.; Capt. W. L. M. H. Dakyns, the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia; R. C. F. Dallas, Esq., late Lieut. 98th Foot; Lieut. E. P. Dashwood, 2nd West York Militia; T. J. de Burgh, Esq., late Lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieuts. W. H. Dewe, Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia, and H. P. Ditmas, Durham Artillery Militia; Capt. A. B. Douglas, 4th or Royal South Middlesex Militia; J. Hamilton Drummond, Esq., late Lieut. 34th Foot; Lieut. G. A. Duff, Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex Militia; Capts. T. M. Ferns, 19th Surrey R.V.C., and H. M. FitzGibbon, Roscommon Militia; Sub-Lieut. the Hon. B. E. B. Fitzpatrick, Royal East Kent Y.C., late Lieut. 1st Life Guards; G. Garnett, Esq., late Lieut. 57th Foot; A. S. Gladstone, Esq., late Lieut. 1st Dragoons; Lieut. T. Gloster, Royal Limerick County Militia; Lieut. J. C. Godwin, 2nd Somerset Militia; Lieut. William Henry Gott, 4th West York Militia; Capt. George William Graves, 1st Royal Surrey Militia; W. H. Hand, Esq., late Lieut. 37th Foot; Lieut. R. H. Hayward, 1st Somerset Militia; Capt. J. Heath, Staffordshire Y.C.; R. H. Hicks, Esq., late Lieut. 3rd Hussars; Capt. J. H. Hunt, 1st West York Militia; W. P. Kelly, Esq., late Lieut. R.A.; Capt. J. H. Kerr, Royal Perth Militia; H. C. King, Esq., late Lieut. 58th Foot; Capts. W. H. Kinsey, Antrim Artillery Militia; J. J. Kinsopp, Northumberland Artillery Militia; G. Kirwan, Esq., late Lieut. 74th Foot; Lieut. T. Knapp-O'Brien, 3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster Militia; Capt. the Hon. G. H. C. Leigh, Warwickshire Y.C.; Lieut. O. N. Long, 2nd or East Norfolk Militia; J. D. K. McCallum, Esq., late Lieut. 79th Foot; D. Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, Esq., late Lieut. 78th Foot; H. C. H. Man, Esq., late Lieut. 81st Foot; Capts. H. J. B. Manners, Leicestershire Militia, and A. R. Margary, Royal Sussex Artillery Militia; H. A. B. Moorhouse, Esq., late Lieut. 106th Foot; Lieuts. J. Morris, Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia; G. R. Murray, Scottish Borderers Militia; J. T. Nichol, Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia; S. Nicholson, Bedford Militia; Capt. R. L. Orme, Royal North Down Militia, late Lieut. 100th Foot; Lieut. C. J. Osborne, Londonderry Militia; G. H. L. Pellew, Esq., late Lieut. 17th Lancers; Lieut. W. Pollard, 4th West York Militia; Capts. J. Preston, Antrim Militia; Frederick C. Romer, The Essex Rifles Militia; P. H. B. Salisbury, 1st Royal Cheshire Militia; Lieut. M. J. G. Scobie, 1st Herefordshire R.V.C.; Capts. T. E. Sherlock, Royal Cork City Artillery Militia; D. W. Stevenson, Londonderry Militia; Lieuts. G. L. Stratton, Leicestershire Militia; G. C. Thorne-George, Royal South Gloucester Militia; Capts. W. H. Tristam, 27th Lancashire R.V.C.; R. L. Wadmore, 2nd London R.V.C.; E. J. Webb, Worcester Militia; Lieut. W. H. Wemyss, 1st Derby Militia; Capt. W. Wilkie, the Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia.

To be Second Lieutenants :—Lieuts. J. R. M. Anderson, Worcester Militia; J. P. Arrowsmith, 7th Royal Lancashire Militia; C. Aytoun, the Highland Light Infantry Militia; L. G. Barber, 9th Middlesex R.V.C.; J. P. Burns, 10th Lancashire R.V.C.; H. T. C. Collis, Royal South Gloucester Militia; P. W. G. Copland-Crawford, 2nd Middlesex or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Militia; C. C. Dallas, Royal North Lincoln Militia; W. R. E. Dalrymple, Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia; N. J. D'Arcy, 4th West York Militia; J. H. de Dutton, Cheshire and Carnarvonshire Artillery V.C.; J. A. B. Denny, 1st Durham Militia; Capt. J. H. Dresser, 7th West Riding of Yorkshire R.V.C.; Lieuts. R. C. Drury, Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia; J. Dunn, 2nd Northumberland Artillery V.C.; T. Dwyer, Royal Glamorgan Militia; Henry Hamilton Forbes Eden, 4th West York Militia; H. Foster, Louth Militia; C. Greenwood, Royal Westmoreland Militia; A. E. Harper, Royal North Lincoln Militia; C. T. Heycock, 1st Cambridgeshire R.V.C.; G. P. Hinds, 37th Kent R.V.C.; R. Holden, Worcester Militia; A. W. Jarvis, 3rd Norfolk R.V.C.; A. C. Jeddere-Fisher, Royal Sussex Artillery Militia; G. F. A. Hughes le Fleming, Royal Cumberland Militia; Capts. C. C. Leslie, 15th Lancashire R.V.C.; A. I. Mack, 3rd London R.V.C.; Lieuts. W. L. P. P. Mark, the (King's Own) 2nd Stafford Militia; E. S. F. Moore, Northampton and Rutland Militia; O. Z. Palmer, 1st Royal Lancashire Militia; F. T. Piggott, 1st London R.V.C.; R. E. Pole, Hampshire Y.C.; Capt. A. J. Ramsden, 37th Kent R.V.C.; Lieuts. C. C. Savile, 19th Lancashire Artillery V.C.; C. T. Sennett, 10th Surrey R.V.C.; Capts. H. V. Stow, 1st Surrey Artillery V.C.; A. B. Williams, 3rd Kent R.V.C.

Every Reserve officer must report himself once a year, in writing, to the War Office, furnishing his address for the current year. Should a Reserve officer fail to so report himself, he will be liable to lose his prospect of being selected for employment; and should no communication be received from him after a lapse of two years, it will be concluded that he is deceased, and his name will be removed from the List of the Reserve of Officers. It is requested that all notifications of the addresses of officers may be made to the Military Secretary during January or February in each year.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 9, 1880.

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. F. Hamilton, C.B., from half-pay, late 4th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Drewe, who has completed five years' service in that appointment (July 10).

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy. Gen. D. Gibbons, having completed thirty years' full-pay service, is granted the hon. rank of Deputy-Comy.-Gen. on retirement.

INDIA OFFICE, July 6, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian S.C. made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants :—Lieuts. W. S. Hewett, from the 14th Foot (dated June 25, 1878, but to rank from Dec. 30, 1871), T. S. M. Woolley, from the 7th Foot (dated Sept. 11, 1878, but to rank from June 13, 1874); J. Lamb, from the 16th Foot (dated March 22, 1879, but to rank from Dec. 2, 1874); E. C. M. Lushington, from the 33rd Foot (dated Feb. 7, 1879, but to rank from June 27, 1875); A. A. Barrett, from the 44th Foot (dated Jan. 17, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875); E. W. Cunliffe, from the 9th Foot (dated April 18, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875); H. R. Tate, from the 3rd Foot (dated Sept. 17, 1878, but to rank from Sept 10, 1875); W. R. Yielding, from the 54th Foot (dated Feb. 21, 1879, but to rank from Nov. 29, 1876).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants :—Lieuts. J. H. H. Ansley, from the 14th Foot (dated Sept. 17, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 12, 1876); H. L. Hutchins, from the 21st Foot (dated March 15, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 6, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date July 7, 1880, and the current year must be understood.]

ARTILLERY.

Dublin City—2nd Lieut. J. Baldwin resigns his commission; Thomas Lloyd Rooke, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 26).

The Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk—Major the Hon. H. Harbord is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Northumberland—George Harrison Champion de Crespigny, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (July 9).

Waterford—2nd Lieut. R. T. Carew to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

Bedford—Lieut. Sir W. E. D. Crosbie, Bart., resigns his commission.

Royal Berks—2nd Lieut. E. G. Costobadie to be Lieut.

Royal Bucks—Lieut. R. G. Harvey to be Capt., vice Rose, resigned (May 31); Lieut. S. E. Johns resigns his commission (May 3).

Cambridge—Lieut. F. A. R. Pemberton to be Capt.

Royal Cumberland—Capts. J. H. Sparks and C. J. Myers resign their commissions also being permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on retirement; Lieut. H. Smith to be Capt., vice Myers, resigned; Harry Cumberland Bentley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (all dated June 23).

Royal Glamorgan—Capt. A. M. P. Kemeys-Tynte resigns his commission. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—R. T. Triscott, E. S. Combe, J. E. Bush (all three dated June 26); Edward Joseph Story, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 20).

Royal South Gloucester—Capt. W. E. Price to be Major, vice Partridge, promoted; Lieut. G. C. Thorne-George to be Capt., vice Price, promoted (both dated June 21).

Hertford—Capt. A. H. Longman to be Major, vice Ibbetson, resigned.

Royal London—Edward James Syme, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 22).

Northumberland—Lieut. F. B. Browne to be Capt., vice Potts, resigned (June 28).

The (King's Own) 2nd Stafford—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—The Hon. Richard Walter Chetwynd (June 26) and the Hon. William Wrottesley.

2nd Royal Surrey—James Graham, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Royal Surrey—Francis Mashiter Helme, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 23).

Royal Sussex—Capt. and Hon. Major J. K. Smith resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Lieut. A. Edwards resigns his commission.

1st Warwick—Capt. E. F. K. Fortescue is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Royal Westmoreland—Capt. G. Cockle is granted the hon. rank of Major.

6th West York—Major F. C. Wemyss is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 14).

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—Capt. D. H. Blair resigns his commission (June 1); Lieut. C. G. Buchanan to be Capt., vice Campbell, resigned (May 1).

The Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry—2nd Lieut. C. F. Drummond to be Lieut. (May 19).

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—Lieut. A. E. O. Ewing resigns his commission.

1st Royal Lanark—2nd Lieut. E. C. Radcliffe resigns his commission.

Scottish Borderers—Charles Norman Lindsay Scott, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 22).

Antrim—Lieut. F. H. Douglas resigns his commission.

North Cork—Lieut. W. Stopford to be Capt., vice FitzGerald, resigned; Henry Charles Edward Westropp, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Donegal—Llewellyn Thomas M. Nash, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Limerick County—Lieut. J. B. Ribton resigns his commission.

North Mayo—Lieut. A. M. G. Moore resigns his commission.

Roscommon—Lieut. R. A. D. Yelverton resigns his commission.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. T. F. I'Anson, Royal Cumberland Militia, resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 6, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date July 7, and the current year must be understood.]

Gloucestershire—Capt. G. H. Bridges resigns his commission.

Herts—Capt. A. Maclean, 1st Dragoons, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Donnithorne, 2nd Dragoons, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (June 30).

West Kent—Capt. W. H. Roberts to be Major, vice Maclean, promoted; Lieut. H. C. Brassey to be Capt., vice Roberts, promoted; R. W. Bransby, Earl of Lewes, to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary) (all dated May 29).

Lancashire Hussars—Major F. S. Gerard resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Leicestershire—Lieut. Sir C. Nugent, Bart., resigns his commission.

INDIA.

The Cabul Staff has been reorganised, and the following appointments thereto have been made :—Lieut.-Col. Chapman to be D.A. and Q.M.G. to the 1st, or Gen. Sir F. Roberts's Division; Lieut.-Col. Lockhart, A.Q.M.G., 1st Division, to be A.Q.M.G. to 3rd Division, or Ghuzni Field Force; Capt. Gasebe to revert to his appointment as D.A.Q.M.G., 3rd Division, consequent on appointment of Col. Lockhart as A.Q.M.G.; Capt. Bishop, officiating D.A.Q.M.G., 3rd Division, to rejoin his regiment; Capt. Hutchinson, Brig.-Major, Khyber Line Force, is appointed D.A.A.G. to chief of Staff in Northern Afghanistan; Capt. Stewart, A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding in Northern Afghanistan, is appointed brig.-major to Brigdr.-Gen. Hill, commanding 3rd Section, Khyber Line Force, vice Capt. Hutchinson.

Lord and Lady Lytton and Col. Brackenbury, we believe, left Bombay by mail steamer for England on Saturday morning last.

Col. W. R. Lambert, Bombay S.C., is about to retire on a pension of £456 5s., and special gratuity of £668 12s., from June 10.

The Marquis of Ripon has been pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s personal staff, from May 24, viz. :—To be Hon. Aides-de-Camp.—Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., R.E., Commandant Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners; Col. C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., 1st assist.-qrmr.-gen.; Col. J. E. Cordner, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. D. W. Campbell, commandant East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE ABOLITION OF THE SENIORITY BREVET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To do full justice to the Purchase Captains in the matter of brevet promotion, all those still remaining who were superseded by the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers should, in the first instance, have their commissions as majors antedated, without back pay, to July 5, 1872, and be thus placed in their original order on the list. The action of the Royal Warrant abolishing seniority promotion by brevet should then be suspended, until every Purchase captain is promoted by seniority in his turn to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Should this scheme be brought to the notice of Mr. Childers, he might see that it is an advantageous way of reinstating a deserving body of public servants, who have been up to the present very hardly dealt with.—I am, &c., X.

The German General of infantry, Von Löwenfeld, died at Potsdam on June 29, in the 73rd year of his age. During the campaign of 1866 he commanded the Ninth Infantry Division, and distinguished himself greatly in the battles in the neighbourhood of Nachod.

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— 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars.	— Bombay Cavalry.
— Royal Artillery.	— Bombay Staff Corps.
— 52nd Light Infantry.	— Royal Marines, &c.

Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Hart's Quarterly Army List (J. Murray).—Hydro-Incubation (Christy and Co.)—The Leisure Hour, for July (Religious Tract Society).—James Outram, a Biography. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. GEORGE FAWCUS.—Your letter should be addressed to a scientific journal—*Engineering*, for example.

"THOSE WHO KNOW."—The publication of your letter would not answer any good purpose.

CELT.—1 and 2. A steady, well conducted young man, well educated, and of good manners, enlisting in an Infantry regiment, has a fair chance of a commission. He ought to take his chance. 3. 21 years of age. 4. No.

SIXPENCE A DAY.—It depends upon circumstances.

LICHFIELD.—Next week, we hope.

R. B.—We will draw attention to the subject again.

L. T.—Your letter is too personal.

ERRATUM.—The compiler of the sheet giving particulars of all British decorations from the year 1348 to the present time, the third edition of which we lately noticed, is "Colonel," *not* "Captain," Brine, R.E.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

ON May 15 we called attention to some points in connection with the loss of the *Atalanta*, which we think it well to repeat now that the Committee of Inquiry has actually commenced its sittings. We stated that Captain Stirling applied to the Admiralty not only for a reduction to be made in the spars of the ship, but also that water-ports might be cut in the upper deck to relieve the ship, in the event of her shipping heavy seas in the stormy region of the Atlantic, whither she was sent to cruise. Our statement that this was refused has since that date received confirmation, and we hope that this point may be especially inquired into by the Committee. The late First Lord of the Admiralty has taken an opportunity of declaring that it is his wish that the fullest inquiry shall be made into the equipment of the *Atalanta*, and the present First Lord can have no desire to see any disputed point not searchingly looked into. We therefore call with confidence upon the Committee to make it their duty to see to this matter, for it is one that needs inquiry. It has been too often the case, as we have before stated, for officers placed in command of ships of an experimental or special type to be not sufficiently consulted by the Constructor's Department when their recommendations for improving the qualities of the ships are handed into office. Naval officers have felt that those responsible for the design and equipment of a ship feel as though a slight were cast on their professional knowledge if a long list of alterations is submitted. This is perhaps but reasonable, and a due regard for economy would very naturally influence those who are more responsible for Naval expenditure than the officers of the Fleet, to narrowly scrutinise, and endeavour to cut down, all superfluous wants on the part of the Naval element, leaning in their decisions rather towards the Constructor's Department and the views of yard officials. But if it should be true, as we firmly believe, that the official request for the cutting of water-ports on the upper deck of the *Atalanta* was absolutely refused by the Constructor's Department, it will be plain to the minds of most Naval men that a great and grievous error was here committed. We have thus far alluded to the Constructor's Department as the responsible branch, because we know that the Board refers these points to the Department, and is mainly influenced by the decision recorded upon the suggestions which may be submitted to those holding the chief authority in that branch. It is only right that the heads of important departments should be allowed to influence the Board, and take the responsibility upon themselves in many cases; but in this instance it would appear that upon a question which must commend itself to all Naval officers as being at least reasonable — seeing, too, that the fullest confidence was felt in the seamanlike qualities of the late Captain Stirling — the Board allowed itself to be overruled by the civilian professional, and it will be interesting to ascertain who were doing duty at the Admiralty when the suggestion of Captain Stirling for the cutting of water-ports was received, and what steps the Naval element at the Board took to support the captain of the training-ship against the counter-views of the Constructor's Department. We have laid particular stress upon this matter, believing that the ship most probably foundered through her inability to relieve herself of heavy seas, shipped in fearful weather, and that her inability to so relieve herself was mainly due to the absence of water-ports on the upper deck. So far, the inquiry has been confined to the seaworthiness and stability of the *Juno*, a 26-gun frigate, well found in every respect, whose spar were those found best adapted to vessels of her class. But the old *Juno*, when renamed the *Atalanta*, is commonly credited throughout the Service as having been fitted with masts and yards belonging to an old 44-gun frigate, and consequently far in excess of the *Atalanta's* requirements. This is another point to which we desire to call attention, for, in the event of the *Atalanta* having been overmasted and oversparred, of what value can evidence be as to the stability and handiness of the *Juno*, when that ship was at sea with properly proportioned masts and yards and a spread of canvas, at all times proportionate to her displacement?

The vacancy created by the lamented death of Lord George Paget will be filled up by the appointment of Lieutenant-General the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald. The nomination will give general satisfaction, and command the approval of the Service. It would have been a grevious wrong had any technical objection been allowed to stand in the way of so distinguished an officer, whose duties as Private Secretary to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief have been performed with the utmost credit to himself and advantage to the Horse Guards and the country. General Macdonald entered the Service, October 1, 1829; served in the Eastern campaign of 1854, as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge, including the battles of Alma (horse shot), Balaklava, and Inkerman (horse shot), siege of Sebastopol; sortie of October 26 (Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, medal with four clasps, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He was conspicuous for his coolness and courage in the advance at the Alma, and in the midst of the hottest fire at Inkerman, when the Guards were fighting for the Sandbag Battery, he set a brilliant example of gallant composure.

Arrangements are being made with the authorities by Major-General E. S. Burnaby, M.P., for exhibiting the Swedish system of gymnastics in all the principal military centres in the United Kingdom. We may point out that the Swedish system of gymnastics is more complete than that of any other European country.

For months past a Committee has been sitting at the War Office to investigate the merits of different systems of micrometres, or range-finders. The secretary of this Committee is Captain H. S. S. Watkin, R.A., the inventor of the Watkin Range-finder. It may be remembered that a young German some time since submitted an instrument for measuring distances to the Military authorities at Chatham. Being resident in England, he had enlisted in our Army for the purpose of bringing his invention into notice, and failing to do so in one regiment, considered that he was committing no serious crime in joining another, the commanding officer of which he heard spoken of as a man who would help him. This man, having been made a prisoner and sent back to his old regiment, was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. He, we understand, has since purchased his discharge from the Army; and we may expect to learn that his range-finder has been adopted by the German Government, the war officials at Berlin, unlike our own, having, we hear, jumped at the chance of securing an idea of which such excellent reports had been furnished them from London.

Lord Chelmsford was offered the Plymouth command, we are told, but refused it. His Lordship is probably looking to the Madras Presidency.

We cannot ascertain that there is any foundation for the statement that a distinguished officer, now at the Horse Guards, is about to go to Ireland, in command of the forces there.

The thirteenth section of the German official account of the Franco-German campaign of 1870-71, has now been published by the Intelligence Branch of the Horse Guards, and includes details of the occurrences on the theatre of war in central France up to the reoccupation of Orleans by the German Army.

We understand that there will be, according to present arrangements, a review before the Queen at Windsor on next Wednesday, at which the Aldershot division will appear. The cavalry received orders to be in readiness a few days ago.

The new official quarterly *Army List*, which has been for some time in progress, will be published in course of the present month by authority, and will contain, among other matters, a gradation list of all combatant officers of the Imperial and Indian Armies. The war services of officers will not appear in the first issue, but it is hoped to include them in the next volume.

The appointments of Staff Officers of Pensioners at Perth and Freemantle, Western Australia, have been abolished. The appointments have been held by Colonel E. D. Harvest, half-pay, late 97th Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Finnerty, unattached. The duties will be carried on temporarily at Freemantle by Assistant-Commissary-General A. R. Thompson, half-pay, late Commissariat and Transport Department.

Deputy-Surgeon-General J. A. Woolfryes, M.D., C.B., C.M.G., lately returned from the Cape, where he was employed in medical charge during the recent hostilities, has been appointed principal medical officer of the Portsmouth District, vice Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., retired.

There will be a general parade and presentation of colours to the Cadets, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, at the Royal Military College, at 11 o'clock, on July 15.

On Thursday night, Mr. Childers gave an answer to a certain Member which will, we hope, put an end to many foolish reports and fables. He said, "My hon. friend wishes to know what honorary colonelcies are held by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, and what emoluments are attached to them. I find that the honorary colonelcy of the 10th Hussars is held by the Prince of Wales, who receives an emolument of £1,350; while the Duke of Cambridge has the honorary colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards, with a remuneration of £2,200. All the other colonelcies held by the Royal Family are purely honorary, and in fact the Duke of Connaught, when made colonel-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade, lost instead of gained by the promotion." The Secretary of State, however, has given rise to the belief that if he has his way, honorary colonelcies will cease in the Army of the future.

The answer of the Secretary of State to a question respecting the efficiency of the Serjeants of the Army was not satisfactory, and the reasons why it was by no means to be accepted, except in so far as relates to the promise to inquire, were ably set forth in a letter to a daily paper this week.

The latest news from China gives reason to hope that there will be no outbreak of war between Russia and the Celestial Empire. It was never believed by those who know the Chinese Government well that the ex-Ambassador to St. Petersburg would be executed, and the Court of Pekin has displayed unusual courtesy in the tone in which the reprieve is made known.

We are very glad indeed that Mr. Childers is going to apply his mind to consider the case of the Quartermasters. It has been a long time "under consideration."

The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Barnes of his appointment as Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape, notified in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, was due, we regret to learn, to ill-health, he having been invalided to England immediately after his arrival at the Cape to assume the duties of the position, to which he was transferred from the Hythe Staff as recently as March last. The work of the appointment is being conducted as a temporary arrangement by Major W. L. K. Ogilvy, 60th Rifles, pending the arrival of Colonel Barnes's successor, Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Deane, half-pay, late 19th Regiment.

Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., was invested by her Majesty at Windsor Castle on Monday with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class or Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Major-General F. A. Campbell, R.A., with those of the Second Class of the Order.

We hear that the most profound strategists in Pall Mall—on both sides of the way—give up the Chili-Peru-Bolivia war as a bad job. The fight is mainly about guano; but the operations, as reported, are scarcely intelligible. Although the bombardments and blockades are patent facts, and the naval encounters have been resolute and bloody, the movements of the forces on land appear to be desultory. Will no one publish a good map of the country?

The appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General for Recruiting at St. George's Barracks will become vacant early next month, by the promotion of Colonel J. Peel, half-pay, late of a Depôt Battalion. Colonel Peel was appointed in May, 1876.

Captain H. Geary, R.A., has vacated his appointment as Inspector of Warlike Stores at Hong Kong. Similar appointments are vacant at Bermuda and Halifax, N.S.

A step of promotion is due to the senior major and captain in the Army, consequent on the death of Major-General J. H. Stewart, C.B., Royal Marines, and a second will of course be accorded on the promotion of Colonel H. Adair, R.M.A., who is becoming a general officer by special arrangement.

The following is the result of the recent examination of officers for admission to the advanced class, Royal Artillery:—(1) Lieutenant P. A. MacMahon, 881 marks; (2) Lieutenant W. J. Clarke, 835 marks; (3) Lieutenant E. Ward, 627 marks; (4) Captain F. H. G. Cruickshank, 574 marks; (5) Lieutenant F. N. M. Skinner, 513 marks. These five officers are recommended for admission. One officer, index No. 5, obtained only 52 marks, failing in mathematics.

The appointment of principal medical officer at Gibraltar is falling vacant, Surgeon-General H. G. Gordon, M.D., being about to be retired from the 2nd prox.

Brigadier-General Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, has arrived in England from India on leave of absence, and will not, we understand, return to his command on the Bengal Establishment.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund was held at 5 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, on Thursday. Present:—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (president), the Duke of Somerset, Earl Nelson, Lord Petre, Lord Winmarleigh, Sir Richard Dacres, Sir Anthony Stransham, Sir J. Henry Lefroy, Admiral Hamilton, General Eyre, and John Ball, Esq.; Mr. W. H. Mugford, the secretary, also attended.

A Royal Warrant issued on the 1st inst. provides that "the officer appointed as instructor, to take charge of the Military Veterinary School, shall receive, besides the pay of his grade in the Veterinary Department, extra pay at the rate of £150 a year."

Two Brigade Depôts are vacant—the 48th (Guildford), by the promotion of Colonel G. Dean-Pitt, C.B.; and the 11th (Exeter), by the retirement of Colonel F. E. Drewe, on the completion of his five years. The 36th (Taunton) will have to be filled immediately, as Colonel G. N. Boldero stands first on the list of Colonels for promotion, and will be gazetted in the course of a week or so. Colonel F. F. Hamilton, C.B., half-pay, late 4th Foot, will succeed Colonel Drewe, at Exeter.

The following exchanges of stations have been carried out, with the approval of the Horse Guards, viz.:—Brevet Major C. L. Harvey, 71st Foot, from Garrison Instructor at Edinburgh to the Dublin District; Captain J. W. F. Buxton, from Garrison Instructor at Dublin to the York District; and Brevet Major F. Cochran, 37th Foot, from Garrison Instructor at York to Edinburgh.

We are glad to learn that Major-General Burnaby vindicated his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge during the "General Officers" debate in the House. None of the papers give General Burnaby's speech, but we believe the following is what he said:—"The Member for Glasgow is quite wrong in saying his Royal Highness is prejudiced by belonging to the old school. There is no man who has better encountered and adopted all those rational and well-considered reforms which the lapse of years and altered circumstances have necessitated, than his Royal Highness, and no man with a quicker appreciation of the exigencies of the times within which he lives." In this view most unprejudiced persons will fully coincide.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, July 1, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotion, dated June 25, 1880, has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Lieutenant and Assistant Instructor of Musketry John Charles Wardell to be Captain, vice Servante, retired.

ADMIRALTY, July 3, 1880.

Lieutenant Charles William May has been transferred to the list of Navigating Lieutenants of her Majesty's Fleet, with the seniority he held on the Lieutenants' List, viz.:—Dec. 6, 1879.

ADMIRALTY, July 5, 1880.

The following promotions have been made:—Inspector of Machinery James Lamont to be Chief Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 3rd inst.

Chief Engineer Francis Cook Alton to be Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 3rd inst.

ADMIRALTY, July 8, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Herbert Goodwyn Archer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 3rd inst.

Staff Surgeon Duncan McNab Johnston, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 4th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—George S. Bosanquet, to the Vernon, additional for temporary service.

Commanders—George J. M'Ilwaine, to the Indus; Hon. E. S. Dawson, to the Miranda, when commissioned.

Lieutenants—John L. Burr, to the Coquette; Arthur H. O. P. Lowe, to the Revenge; Hugh P. Williams, to the Warrior; Thomas G. Fraser, to the Vernon; Ronald R. M. Hall, to the Excellent, to qualify for gunnery.

Sub-Lieutenants—Henry Walter Sharp, to the Ganges, additional for Sealark; Henry T. C. Knox, to the Tamar.

Staff Surgeons—James D'A. Harvey, to the Royal Adelaide, for Plymouth Hospital; Thomas C. Hickey, M.D., to the Cambridge; Donald M'Iver, M.D., to the Victor Emanuel.

Chief Engineers—James Edmonds, to the Cambridge, for service in the Cyclops; Edwin J. Pearse, to the Valorous; and David Wilson, to the Bacchante; Richard H. Trubshaw, to the Indus, for Cambrian; W. C. Beck, to the Indus, for service in Reserve; William Holloway, to the Monarch.

Assistant-Paymasters—Ralph B. Marwood, to the Newcastle; John Cecil Bartlett, to the Boadicea; Henry Marsh, to the Duke of Wellington; George Kent Tuck, to the Beacon (in charge).

Surgeons—Robert Bentham, to Hong Kong Hospital; Otway P. Browne, A.B., M.D., to the Boscawen.

Engineers—John Fawcett, to the Indus, for Reserve; Cornelius Pitt, to the Indus, for Reserve Office.

Acting Assistant-Engineers—Charles F. H. Tilbrooke, Henry Wallis, Thomas C. E. Hughes, and Stephen Hockey, to the Pembroke; William G. Tazewell, Arthur W. Turner, Sylvester Rowling, Albert E. L. Westaway, John J. Carey, and Frederick J. W. Curtis, to the Indus; Albert V. Blake, Allan H. Slade, Alfred W. Gibbs, John E. Jenkins, George J. Garfett, Charles W. Gregory, and David J. Bennett, to the Asia, for disposal.

Carpenter—William Millet, to the Polyphemus.

Alexandra, Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp P. Seymour, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station, arrived at Leghorn last Saturday morning, and left again on Thursday for Spezia.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord G. Scott, is having her foremast backstays removed further aft, her boats' davits heightened, capstan repaired, and other alterations in her fittings made at Portsmouth. She is to be ready for sea by the 14th inst., or a fortnight after the time originally fixed. Nothing is definitely known as to the cruise which she is about to undertake.

Belleisle, Capt. Barnardiston, returned to Portland on July 7.

Bittern, Com. Edward Pusey, returned to Larnaca last Sunday, and left again for Malta on Monday, all being quiet at Kaiffa.

Condor, Com. Edward F. Day, arrived at Malta on July 3, and was to leave with mails for the Fleet towards the latter end of the current week.

Foam, Lieut.-Com. Julian A. Baker, sailed from Sheerness on Monday last for the West Coast of Africa.

Frolic, Com. Stuart Rickman, left Malta on Tuesday, homeward bound from the China station.

Himalaya, Capt. Brent, with Lord and Lady Lytton and family on board, now on her homeward voyage, is expected to reach Aden on the 14th inst., and to leave on the 17th. She will proceed thence to Suez, Port Said, and Malta, at which places she will probably arrive on the 22nd, 24th, and 28th inst. respectively. She will leave Malta on Aug. 1 for Lisbon, where she is expected to arrive on Aug. 7, and whence she will sail on the 9th for Portsmouth, arriving about the 14th. According to letters received from this ship, it appeared that she has experienced intense heat on her voyage between Port Said and Aden. Mr. Thomas M'Intosh, engineer, died suddenly from heart-disease, accelerated by the heat, and Mr. J. L. Mason, carpenter, from apoplexy.

Hornet, Com. J. S. Eaton, left Aden for England on June 19.

Invincible, Capt. the Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., has been ordered to Spezia in advance of the squadron.

London, Capt. C. J. Brownrigg. Notice is given that preparations are being made by the Accountant-General of the Navy for the distribution of tonnage-bounty awarded for the slave-dhow Chuai Kunga, captured April 4, 1879, and two other dhows, names unknown, captured April 6 and 9, 1879, by this ship. Due notice will be given of the date proposed for the distribution; and, at the same time, the amount of an individual's share in the respective classes will be announced.

Northampton, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. M'Clintock, will leave Halifax about the middle of July to visit St. John's, N.B., returning about Aug. 1.

Northumberland, Capt. Henry R. Wratislaw. A singular question, writes a correspondent to the *Globe*, has just been brought before the Secretary of State. It appears that on June 24, during the voyage of H.M.S. Northumberland from Bantry to Portland, the boys were sent to the masthead. Robert Sweetland, a native of Chard, in Somerset, was amongst them, and on returning to the deck, missed his footing immediately under the maintop, and fell on board, his head striking upon a gun. Death resulted from a fractured skull. The next day the deceased was buried at sea, only a few miles from the anchorage at Portland. Complaint has been made that, as the ship was so near land, no proper inquiry was held by the coroner as to the cause of death; and also that the relatives had not the opportunity of following the remains to the grave.

Philomel, Com. H. B. Berners, was at Jeddah by the latest advices, and was going to Aden to relieve the Seagull, which vessel was to proceed to the Seychelles for change of air.

Rapid, Com. W. Mann, remains for the present on the coast of Syria.

Rupert, Capt. Edwin J. Pollard, has been ordered to Genoa.

Seagull. Com. Maxwell Heron, of this ship, has been invalided, and comes home by the mail of June 21 from Aden. This ship is under orders to proceed to the Seychelles on a two months' cruise, having been stationed on the Aden and Red Sea divisions of the East Indian station for over twelve months. She will return to Aden by the end of August.

Temeraire, Capt. the Hon. Walter C. Carpenter, left Leghorn, on Thursday, in company with the flag, for Spezia.

Thunderer, Capt. P. Colomb, has been ordered to Genoa.

Tyne, Com. John E. Stokes, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday evening from Portsmouth, to embark a part of the new crew for the London from the harbour ships at that port, and left on Tuesday morning for Zanzibar.

Vestal, Com. D. G. Tandy, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from the East Indies, *viâ* the Suez Canal. The Vestal was recommissioned at Zanzibar on January 1, 1879. She proceeded into Portsmouth Harbour on Wednesday to pay off.

Warrior, Capt. Gordon Douglas, was surveyed last Saturday, when the end of one of her bilge keels was found turned up; the composition was also scraped off a part of her bottom by contact with one of the piles of Portland Breakwater. The defects were made good, and she was undocked at noon on Monday, proceeding at once to Torbay to join the Reserve Squadron, with which she sailed on July 7 for Bantry Bay. The squadron was off the Scillies on Thursday.

Woodlark, Com. T. C. Johnson, arrived at Aden on June 15. The assistant-paymaster of the Woodlark (Mr. Weaver) died suddenly from heat-apoplexy within an hour after her arrival, having only been taken ill that forenoon. The funeral took place at 6 p.m., and was attended by the officers of the ship present, as well as by the military stationed at Steamer Point.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long-service and good-conduct:—John Best, ropemaker, of the Achilles; John Bond, gunner's mate, of the Resistance; Thomas Richards, ship's cook, first-class, of the Hercules; James Shave, boatswain's mate, of the Garnet; Richard Rackley, chief boatman, and Job Mason, boatman, of the Coastguard; James W. Howes, quartermaster of the Duke of Wellington; John J. Smith, naval schoolmaster, of the Iron Duke; James Lamerton, leading stoker, of the Modeste; Charles T. Curtis, A.B., rigger of the Osborne (her Majesty's yacht); R. W. Doidge, ship's corporal, first-class, of the Danae; Albert Smith, cook, second-class, of the Flying Fish; James Lee, armourer, of the Modeste; Samuel Turner, gunner R.M.A., of the Blanche; and John Hammerton, private R.M., of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert.

The members of the Navy Club entertained the First Lord of the Admiralty at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday last. Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., presided, supported by the Earl of Northbrook, and Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., and Mr. George Shaw Lefevre, M.P., as officials of the Admiralty. Among the members of the Club present were:—Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B., Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., Admiral G. Goldsmith, C.B., Admiral the Right Hon. Sir John D. Hay, Bart, K.C.B., Admiral the Hon. Sir Edward Harris, K.C.B., Admiral Sir William Mends, K.C.B., Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Admiral Henry Chads, Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell, K.C.B., Admiral Sir G. Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., Admiral Robert Stopford, Admiral Arthur Cumming, Admiral Tennyson D'Eyncourt, C.B., Admiral Lord Edward Russell, C.B., Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton, C.B., Admiral Hand, Admiral Hugh Dunlop, C.B., Admiral Sir C. H. M. Buckle, Admiral Sir L. T. Jones, G.C.B., Admiral C. F. Hillyar, C.B., Admiral Hon. J. W. D. Spencer, K.C.B., Admiral P. J. Blake, Admiral Sir George Wellesley, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir George H. Richards, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral A. Phillimore, Vice-Admiral Thomas Millar, Vice-Admiral Rice, Vice-Admiral Henry Boyce, C.B., Vice-Admiral Willes, C.B., Vice-Admiral Kennedy, C.B., Vice-Admiral Oliver; Rear-Admirals A. H. Hoskins, C.B., Sir Thomas W. Sullivan, K.C.B., Richard C. Mayne, C.B., W. G. Luard, C.B., Thomas Brandreth, C.B., Montagu O'Reilly, Curme, C. Murray Aynsley, C.B., Howard, Algernon Lyons, and J. C. Soady; Captains Sebastian Gassiot, J. E. Erskine, M. C. Seymour, W. Codrington, Russell S. Pasley, S. Long, H. N. Hippisley, Sir George Nares, K.C.B., J. O. Twiss, Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., Hon. Richard Hewitt, Hon. Richard Hare, Ralph P. Cator, J. R. Hope, C. M. Buckle, C. E. S. Venner, A. P. Arkwright, M.P., N. Bowden-Smith, and T. N. Langford; Commanders Lord Charles Reginald Custance, Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., H. Bainbridge, Hon. Edward Dawson, Wodehouse, R. E. Darwall, G. S. Graves, and Hugh Bainbridge, and Mr. John H. Kelly, secretary.

THE ATALANTA INQUIRY.

The Committee appointed to report whether her Majesty's ship Atalanta was sound, stable, and seaworthy when she left England for the West Indies in October, 1879; also, whether her rigging, equipment, officers, and crew were in all respects sufficient and suitable to provide for her safety in the service in which she was employed, assembled on Wednesday in the Sessions House, Westminster. The Committee consisted of Admiral A. P. Ryder (chairman), Vice-Admiral George Granville Randolph, C.B., Mr. H. C. Rothery (Wreck Commissioner), Staff Capt. Robert Barrie Batt, master attendant and Queen's harbourmaster, Chatham; and Mr. Bernard Waymouth, secretary Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. Mr. George P. Martin, Deputy-Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, officiated as secretary.

Admiral Blake was the first witness examined. In answer to questions put by Admiral Ryder, he said: I had the command of the Atalanta under the name of the Juno. I commissioned her in 1845, and paid her off in 1849. She was employed upon the Pacific station. I never experienced bad weather whilst with her, not even in passing the Horn. In fact I made an extraordinary passage in her. Did you consider that the Juno was a thoroughly sound ship?—I think there never was a better. As to her stability under pressure of wind, would you describe her as a stable or unstable ship?—Uncommonly stable. We never laid to in heavy weather. She always ran well. She rolled deep in the trough of the sea, but she was up again "like a bird." May I sum up what you say by saying that she rolled easy, but quick?—Yes, very quick. She was so buoyant that she would send the spray up into the mainsail like a cutter. Did you consider her a well-built and strong ship?—I do not think that there ever was a better ship built. Did she show any symptoms of weakness?—I never found any, but we were a new ship. I found no defects whatever in her as far as I had reason to remark. By Capt. Batt: I had never any occasion to change her trim. By Admiral Ryder: I do not think that I ever had to find fault with her in any way. By Capt. Batt: As to whether the lower masts were wedged on the upper decks I am not able to say, By Mr. Waymouth: I should say nothing could be more lively or buoyant than the motion of the ship. It was found advisable not to put weights at either end of the ship.

Vice-Admiral Winterton Turnour was the next witness. He said: I was on board the Juno, afterwards called the Atalanta, between 1845 and 1849, on the Pacific station. I was lieutenant on board. I certainly considered her at the time a sound ship, and she never showed any signs of weakness in stress of weather. As to her stability, I considered her a very stiff ship. I don't remember the extreme angle we lurched over to. She rolled easily but quickly in the trough of the sea. I don't remember ever having to lay the ship to. I can't remember that we were taken aback. I can't recollect the amount of ballast in her, but it was a small quantity. By Mr. Rothery: She rolled moderately deep, but came up quickly. She recovered herself rapidly and easily. By Capt. Batt: The ship steered easily. Do you recollect whether the foremast and mainmast were wedged in the upper deck?—My impression is that they were wedged on the upper deck, and on the main deck. Can you tell me the complement of the ship?—240 men. We could have carried 60 or 70 supernumeraries by giving men berths on the main deck. Was it not unusual to wedge the masts?—I should say not, in my time. Admiral Ryder: Did you ever fill up the tanks with salt water?—To my recollection, never.

Rear-Admiral Dorville: I was in the Juno from 1845 to 1847. I was first lieutenant for 18 months. To the best of my recollection we did not experience any heavy weather. I considered her a perfectly sound ship. She was very stiff under canvas. We never filled the empty tanks with salt water. I considered her a perfectly seaworthy ship. I do not remember that she leaked or strained at all. By Mr. Rothery: I did not consider that she rolled heavily. Capt. Batt: Did you ever consider that she was overmasted?—No. Had she skid gratings and ladders on the upper deck?—Yes. I do not think the fore and main masts were wedged on the upper deck. The complement of the ship was about 240 or 250, and we could have accommodated more, as she was a roomy ship. Mr. Waymouth: Do you recollect on one occasion that she put her lee netting into the water?—I do not remember, but I daresay she did, as it is customary to do it in a gale of wind.

Staff Commander Jones: I served in the Juno from 1845 to 1848. I was master. I do not recollect any particularly bad weather. She would roll quick, but easy. Did you consider her a thoroughly sound ship?—Yes, I did, and I considered her a stiff ship. I cannot remember the greatest angle she lurched to, but it might have been 40 deg. I considered her a thoroughly seaworthy man-of-war. I do not know any better. By Mr. Rothery: She yielded to a certain point quickly, but beyond that there was a difficulty in getting her down. By Capt. Batt: I do not remember that her rigging was ever crippled after a breeze of wind. Her fore and main masts were wedged on all three decks. By Mr. Waymouth: I do not recollect any spar ever being carried away. I do not recollect any ship being without wedging on the upper deck.

Commander Key said: I served in the Juno between the years 1853 and 1857. In my opinion she was a thoroughly sound ship. I considered her a stiff ship. In heavy gales and a heavy sea she would give comparatively heavy lee lurches. She was decidedly an easy ship, being a short vessel. Were the empty barrels ever filled up with salt-water?—I believe they always were. Do you remember her scudding in a heavy gale?—Once, on the north shore of New Zealand. She behaved in a most admirable manner. She did not broach-to. The wind was on the quarter, or right aft. A heavy gale sprang up, and the ship was put before the wind. She behaved in an admirable manner. Have you ever seen her taken aback in a heavy squall?—I have, but not on a very striking occasion. Would you describe her as a thoroughly seaworthy ship?—Yes. Have you any criticism to make to her discredit ?—I have not. By Admiral Randolph: He never remembered the Juno making water in the hold so that it had to be pumped out. Mr. Rothery: You say she was quick in her movements ?—Comparatively quick. She came up quickly. I should say she was a stiff, stable vessel. Capt. Batt: Had you to top her quarter-boats up ?—Yes. Do you recollect her shipping any seas ?—I should say we were exempt, as compared with other vessels. I never remember the ship being battened down. I should call her a comfortable ship, almost the *beau idéal* of such a vessel.

Capt. Bradshaw, who was the next witness, said: He joined the ship in Dec., 1853, and was with her till she was paid off in Sept., 1857, and was 2nd lieut. What station were you on ?—The Australian station. Had you bad weather ?—A great deal. Did you consider the Juno a sound ship ?—I considered her a sound, safe ship. I considered her a stiff ship. Her ballast, as far as I can recollect, was about 35 tons in all. She was lively, and quick in her motion. She did not strain her decks. Were your masts wedged in the upper deck ?—No. Did you ever lose a man overboard ?—Yes. Was that from the lurch of the ship ?—No; he was washed off the spanker boom. I did not consider her at all overmasted. By Capt. Batt: I do not recollect whether the tanks were stowed in two tiers. I never saw salt water put into the tanks. Had you to top up her quarter-boats ?—I only remember that once. We never lost a boat. Had you to lie-to in bad weather ?—Yes; on our return from Pitcairn Island and Australia. We lay under storm-sails only. She was like a cork. She did not ship water. We never battened down. The main-deck ports were closed. I had nothing to apprehend if the ship were taken aback. I felt as safe in that ship as sitting in a room ashore. The complement amounted to 240, men, boys, and officers. The men were not cramped in their accommodation. She could have taken supernumeraries on board. For a lengthened voyage, she might have taken from 30 to 40 extra. What was the idea among seamen as to such vessels ?—I believe they were considered the safest vessels in the Navy. The character of the ships was generally liked. The men used to flock to them. By Mr. Waymouth: She was very lively, but she never "hung." I remember the ship being wet, but she was safe. I remember when she went from the Cape to Zanzibar and the Mozambique Channel, and was subject to the influence of the monsoon. We left England in February, and this was July. We filled up with provisions at the Cape, so that she was not lightened up. We left the Cape in June, and I should say that this was from 30 to 40 days afterwards. Was she not lightened up by the consumption of food and water ?—I do not think she was more than 3 in. lighter than when she had her full complement of provisions. I do not think that it would make much difference in her liveliness. Would the lightening improve her as a sea-going ship ?—I do not think it would make much difference. It appears to me that if you get rid of 40 or 50 tons weight it must make some difference ?—Whatever weight came out of her hold did not make much difference. Would it not be an awkward kind of ship in which to leave young seamen to take in or make sail ?—I do not think so as young boys are brought up in these days. They are able-bodied young seamen, perhaps superior in physique to the men we had in those days. I do not think that the seamen in her were so inexperienced. If there was a heavy sea on she would roll a good deal. She was not what you would call an easy ship as compared with ships built in the present day, but as far as safety goes, I should say that she was about the safest ship in the world. We never shipped a heavy sea whilst I was in her. The Calypso was a similar ship, and I should like to mention that on one occasion when she was hove down with everything cleared out, at 75° her block straps were carried away, and she flew up, sending a wave across to the opposite side of the harbour. We got her down to 78°, and we found that the hardest heave to get her down was in the last few degrees. I do not believe she had arrived at her greatest stability when we got her down. We got her down to 40° easily, and then the difficulty arose. Capt. Batt: What strain was there on your purchase-blocks when they were carried away ?—I could not say. Mr. Waymouth: Do you think that the brigs on the West Coast of Africa were favoured by the young men owing to the prize-money ?—I do not think so, because the prize-money in those days was not very great. I have no doubt some might have risked a little more for the sake of the money. The Calypso was a size smaller than the Juno, but of the same build. I have had experience of other ships of the same class designed by Sir William Symons.

The Court then adjourned.

On Thursday the inquiry was resumed.

Capt. Helby said he was in the Juno as first lieut. from the end of 1853 to the beginning of 1855. She was a perfectly sound ship. He could not remember any exceptionally bad weather. He did not remember any heavy lurch. They occasionally topped the boats. He did not remember being taken aback in a squall. In his time the Juno was under the command of Capt. Freemantle, since deceased. She rolled heavily, but quickly. She was easier with weight on board; that was his impression. She did not roll to windward with sail to steady her. He did not remember battening down, or that she ever had sternway from bad weather. The men were messed and berthed comfortably. She could not have berthed more comfortably. As a Symondite she was easy, having the usual characteristics of those vessels. She was a little inclined to pitch. To reef her mainsail it would take, perhaps, 12 or 14 men. The sails might hang for a time if not properly spilled. She did not show any signs of weakness. If the masts were not wedged on the upper deck he should have remembered the circumstance.

Capt. H. B. Burnaby was in the Juno from June, 1855, to Dec., 1857, as first lieut. for the whole period. He thought her an extremely sound little ship. They had some heavy weather near New Zealand. She rolled heavily at the time. She scudded with the wind on the quarter, and rolled heavily each way. They did not swift in the rigging. The masts were wedged on the upper deck. She never showed any signs of straining. She rolled heavily, but quickly, like all Symondites, but less than other Symondites he had been in. She had about forty tons of ballast. The officers did not make any suggestion to check rolling. She did not roll like the old Albion. Her rolling heavily was not spoken of. They never battened down. It was a rare occurrence to cover skid gratings and skid ladders. She behaved as he would wish any ship to behave. She was not overmasted. He did not recollect that sea-water was put into the tanks, and thought not, from the fact that the ship stood well under canvas. She could have berthed supernumeraries on the upper deck. She rolled 30 degrees to the leeward, as any ship would in any heavy weather. She had generally a dry forecastle. Off Tahiti the foreyard was sprung, it was supposed, in a storm, but it was discovered in a calm. She was not very weathery; but the captain did not go in for sailing. There was no perceptible difference after she had been out for some time and provisions were diminished. He should not think the wedging of the masts on the upper deck would produce any strain. There would be smaller wedges on the upper than on the main deck. He was almost sure the main deck was wedged. She did not leak at any time, but was a very tight ship.

Staff Com. E. W. Creak was in the Juno from 1853 to 1857 as master's assistant and second master. She was a thoroughly sound and exceedingly stable ship. In bad weather she lurched about 30 degrees and rolled to windward, but not heavily. He should scarcely adopt the official record that she rolled 30 to leeward and 20 to windward, making 50 in all. They did not fill the tanks with sea-water; it was the pride of the captain to show them empty and clean. When rolling she came up very quickly—was picked up, as it were. This description of the rolling applied rather when the wind and sea were on the quarter. Her behaviour in bad weather was everything to be desired. Her quick motion did not tear anything aloft. There was no unusual amount of chafing. They had no accident to the masts, which were tried exceedingly. The ballast was all stowed amidships; there was plenty of space for more without interfering with the platform. He should not have recommended any more ballast. There was no need for more than ordinary precaution as to the headgear. She steered remarkably well on all occasions. He did not remember to have heard an expression of fear on the part of any man on board. There was no instrument on board to determine the roll except a pendulum. The masts were wedged on all decks.

Mr. Henry Thomas was boatswain of the Juno from 1853 to 1857. He had seen her rolling heavily; she was over, but in an instant; many a time he had to catch his foot to save himself. She did not strain or chafe excessively. Only once did she ship water on the upper deck. She then rolled from 29 to 30. A little sea came up the lee gangway. She lurched quickly, but men could run aloft at any time. He did not remember any wedges on the upper deck. They left England with twelve months' stores. The ship could conveniently stow all away. They had not to be more careful of the bowsprit gear than in other ships. When she rolled most the lower rigging did not slack; there was no thought of swifting it. The witness was examined at considerable length with regard to the sufficiency of the rigging, as the Atalanta had been rigged from his warrant. In all, he thought the rigging quite sufficient for the security of the masts. There were the same shrouds on the foremast as on the mainmast. There were two pairs of backstays, one abreast and one aft. The ship did not damage her rigging much. From the rolling of the ship there was not a great deal of wear and tear. What was provided for the security of the masts was quite sufficient, and he should therefore say the Atalanta was well rigged. The quarter-boats could be topped easily in bad weather. The boats were not damaged by the ship's rolling. Seamen never hesitated to go aloft. The ship would roll from 29 to 30 to leeward, fly up quick, and go to windward, not so much, perhaps about 20. All this class of vessels acted alike in fine weather and in heavy weather. They were very quick in motion, but a child might steer them.

Mr. John Pratt, now an extra man in the Customs, was captain of the forecastle in the Juno from 1853 to 1857. Her behaviour in bad weather was very good; she was very quick in motion, especially when lightened. She did not ship water. He had been in other ships which chafed a great deal more than the Juno. The boats were not topped-up frequently. The seamen never hesitated to go aloft. It was more safe to go aloft than in some other ships. The Comus, for instance, was much more lively. The anchors did not work owing to the rolling; they were too well secured. She was a good vessel compared with her class. He shipped from the shore knowing what she was. The class was a favourite one with seamen.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday next, when evidence will be given relating to the later history of the vessel and the changes made to adapt her to the purposes of a training ship.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was, unfortunately, prevented from attending at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday, when Mr. Laughton delivered his interesting lecture on "Naval Promotion, Arithmetically and Historically Considered." I have, however, been favoured with a copy of it, and I venture to appeal to your courtesy to be allowed to make a few observations upon it. With the first portion of the lecture, dealing with the historical question, I do not concern myself. I need only say that, like all Mr. Laughton's historical essays, it is replete with interest and with proofs of the wide historical knowledge on which it is based. If you permit me, I would prefer to remark upon the suggestions put forward in the lecture as to the entry and training of young Naval officers. On many points I fully agree with Mr. Laughton; indeed, I do on all, except those which I shall specify. I go with him fully when he points out "the necessity of doing away with the entry of children as naval cadets." And when he desires to "recur to the system of permitting and encouraging officers of the Mercantile Marine to enter, as sub-lieutenants or lieutenants, for temporary service on board her Majesty's ships," he has my very cordial concurrence. But when he states that "young officers, passed into the active service at the age of eighteen, might have their capabilities tested by a real and severe competitive examination, and at the age of two or three and twenty might be subjected to such further examination as was found advisable," I regret that our agreement ceases. My long and intimate friendship with Mr. Laughton has convinced me that no man is less open to the suspicion of being led by the opinions of the *doctrinaires*, who seem never tired of trying to import into the Navy ideas altogether foreign to its spirit and irreconcilable with its best traditions. And I am prepared to learn that he has not given his adhesion to the introduction of scholastic competitions to discover the fittest men in what is, and I hope may long continue, the least scholastic of the professions. But I know not what other construction to put upon the phrase ~~he uses~~; and my forebodings as to his real meaning are confirmed, when I find him asking if it is impossible "to get together a body of officers of the highest scientific training, and to let it be understood that promotion to the higher ranks is, as a rule, to be made from these only ?" When I find a man of Mr. Laughton's eminence as an authority on naval education and naval history advocating, or, at all events, appearing to advocate, what are, after all, mere book and school-room tests of proficiency, amongst the officers of the Navy, I confess I experience a feeling of dismay. How such tests are to be made to in any way prove the capacity of an officer for commanding men, for organising a crew, or for handling a ship under the difficult but too common circumstances of the Service afloat, I am altogether at a loss to conceive. I freely admit that in a great Service like the British Navy, the officers of which are numbered by thousands, and the conditions of which are almost infinitely varied, there is ample room for—indeed, an urgent need of—men with the qualifications which his question indicates. But I maintain that they should be the exception, not the rule, and that they should form that minority only which, in all large bodies, may be usefully employed in the performance of special and exceptional, though at the same time honourable and necessary duties. It is getting high time to enter a protest against the inordinate claims of that spectre which we have raised within the last few years, and to which we give the name of "Science." The "scientific officer" is one of the most deplorable products of an age whose intellectual appetite is appeased by the perusal of two-and-sixpenny manuals and primers at a shilling a piece To Madame Roland's pathetic objurgation of the statue of Liberty, "Oh, Liberty, how many crimes have been perpetrated in thy name!" we may add, "Oh, Science, how many follies have been committed in thine!" The common opinion that there is no science outside a treatise on physics, or chemistry, or the like, is not only erroneous, it is injurious to the interests of the Service. The sooner our young officers understand that the man who puts a ship about properly, even the midshipman who takes his boat through a surf rightly, performs an operation in the truest sense scientific, the better it will be for us. The present adoration of Science tends to degrade seamanship and the faculty of command to a lower level than that which both should properly occupy. We may grant that there are some "scientific officers;" indeed, it has been my own good-fortune to serve with some, and to become acquainted with others. Their names are too widely known to make it necessary to specify them here, even if it were becoming. As a rule, the man who passes for a "scientific officer" parades his science before sailors, and keeps his seamanship for the company of philosophers. And the attempt to make all our officers "scientific" is but too likely to end in the production of an unhappily excessive number of mere smatterers. What we want in the Navy is a large proportion of officers who are good seamen, and who have a knowledge of their duty in the management of their ships and the leading of their men, which the training of the lecture-room does nothing to foster, and to which, as a rule, it is distinctly antagonistic. The remainder may be comprised of men who, having a natural bent towards scientific study—in the common acceptation of the phrase—have the means given them to follow it, and who will be available for those special occupations which will always be beneficial to the Service, in a Navy so large as our own. The seamanship of the present day is often unduly decried. It is true, the inroads of the Professor and the "Field-Exercise" Instructor on the quarter-deck bring it somewhat into jeopardy. But it has yet continued unimpaired, as is known to all who are conversant with maritime history. The seamanlike capacity of the men who year after year take the huge mail steamers in safety across the ocean, has nothing to fear in a comparison with that of former days; and I doubt, if in the records of what are considered the best days of the Navy, there can be found anything to beat, what I believe to be an almost unique fact in the annals of seamanship, the absolute immunity from disaster, or even serious accident, which has attended a dozen consecutive years of intricate voyaging by the magnificent Indian troop-ships, with their enormous freight of human beings. Surely in these things there is something as deserving of commendation as there is in proficiency in physics, or in the solution of mathematical problems.—I am, &c.,

Cyprian A. G. Bridge, Captain.

6 Southwick Street, July 1.

Hot or Sudden Changes of Weather.—Drawing an Over-draft on the Bank of Life.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, sourness of stomach, &c.,—use Eno's Fruit Salt. It is pleasant, cooling, health-giving, refreshing, and invigorating. You cannot overstate its great value in keeping the blood pure and free from disease. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

"RANKERS" AND THEIR PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In last week's issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, I noticed a paragraph in which Mr. Childers was recommended to distinguish himself, and achieve immortal fame, by adding to the soldier's meat ration and augmenting the subaltern's pay. The former you seemed to consider an absolute necessity, but, with regard to the latter, you just admitted the element of doubt,—or, at any rate, did not appear to think the necessity so pressing in the case of the subalterns. Amongst the subalterns there are a few whose condition is pitiable in the extreme, and I do not think you could have had them in your mind's eye when you penned the paragraph referred to. I allude to those subalterns promoted from the ranks. I know something of them, and a more deserving body never sought your aid, and I hope you will help them with all the power of your influential paper. It speaks well for them that they have not clamoured for an improvement of their position. They shrink from making their poverty known, and for this forbearance they have been left to suffer; and, unless you will kindly undertake to make known their urgent claims to the favourable consideration of the authorities, I fear there is not much hope for them. To make perfectly clear their abject poverty, let me take the case of one out of many, with a wife and six children, eight persons in all. His total pay (*vide* Royal Warrant for pay and promotion, May 1, 1878), is 5s. 3d., and the 1s. for service, 6s. 3d. a day, and this is the whole source of income. Now, divide the 6s. 3d. by eight, and we arrive at the startling result that they have a trifle less than 8d. per diem each for food, clothing, and education, as well as house furniture. Now, I take it, Mr. Editor, that the most economising of Ministers must admit that even the youngest child of an officer can hardly be fed, clothed, and educated (by the way, I noticed that the Duke of Richmond, in the Lords last evening, said that, *re* the Kirkham Grammar School, any parents who could not afford to pay 1s. 6d. a week for their children should send them to Board schools; where would the children of the poor sub. promoted from the ranks be?) for less than 8d. per diem; and if this be admitted, what must be thought of the adequacy of the parents' share? Just fancy an officer being required to provide food for himself, keep up his expensive uniforms and private clothes, so that he may always, either in or out of uniform, appear dressed as a gentleman, on 8d. per diem! And this is truly the case of many of them. Respectable dress he and his family must have, for they would not long be permitted to be a discredit to the regiment. Into debt he dare not go, or he will be called upon to forfeit his commission, which to him is more than life. What does he do, then, and how does he do it? Well, he starves, or goes as near to it as possible without actually succumbing, bears uncomplainingly the burden that has been heaped upon him by unsympathising hands, and hides his misery under his own roof. I know it be no exaggeration to say he often attends afternoon parades having taken nothing in since a frugal breakfast (except, it may be, a couple of holes or so in his sword-belt), and often no prospect of anything further for the day, for 8d. a day won't go very far, especially when only a moiety of that is available for food; and yet he contrives to meet his brother-officers with a smiling face and a cheery word of greeting. It's a sight for the Gods, for surely this is a man struggling with adversity with a vengeance. Yet this is a man whom the Queen has delighted to honour. Her Most Gracious Majesty has conferred her commission upon him for long, good, and faithful service, and intended it to be a veritable boon and a reward to him. You see what it really is. Whose fault is it? For some reason or another, best known to the authorities, the pay of a subaltern is not fixed at a self-supporting rate, and those who enter through the ordinary portals must needs have a private income to supplement their pay. The reasons for this may be perfectly just and sufficient, but they cannot be made to apply to those whom her Majesty has raised from a position of competence to the highest position as a reward, and the rate of pay in their case should at least be fixed at such a figure as would ensure their getting their daily bread, for which we all pray, but which for many and many a day they have gone without. The reasons that rule the rate of pay of the subs. who enter in the ordinary way, whatever they may be, cannot, and should not, afford any pretext for making the position of those promoted from the ranks unbearable and intolerable. It may be said, under these circumstances,—Why do they accept commissions at all? Dear Mr. Editor, they must be poor students of human nature who ask the question. There is a feeling in the breasts of most men which leads them to desire to improve their condition in life, and rise in the world. Indeed, they would scarcely be men without it. This feeling is present with the soldier equally with other classes. In civil life it stimulates the man to seek for competence or wealth, but with the man who makes soldiering his profession, his only wealth is honour and position; he regards the position of an officer as the most exalted, he sees the honour conferred upon it, and the great respect and esteem in which it is held by all classes of society. He knows it is within his power to attain this position for himself, and a laudable ambition leads him to strive for this prize, which to him excels all other honours. Under its influence, dangerous and arduous services have been willingly undertaken; toil, hardship, and privations cheerfully borne; its presence, acting as a continual spur, has made him the valuable and worthy non-commissioned officer he has been, and in the end has obtained him the recommendations that have induced her Majesty to confer so signal an honour upon him, (what would he have been without this spark of ambition?) and when the prize is within his grasp, is it to be expected that he will question the value of the honour, the prudence exercised in conferring it, or calmly and collectedly sit down and weigh all the advantages and disadvantages of the position? He would be more than human, if he could; and if too soon he realises his difficulties, the discredit of being unable to support the position should rest not with him, but with those who render it an impossibility. It may be further said the fact of a man's having a wife and large family cannot be taken into account in fixing the rate of pay. I reply it can, and should be in their case, at least. In the first place, the State does not expect all her servants to be celibates, and her Majesty was advised to confer the honour, with a full knowledge of the case, as a reward; and further, it is only on account of their being married they are able to accept the commission at all. If single, they could not exist for a single day, unless they happened to have a private income or received some appointment with extra pay attached, for the compulsory outlay for a single sub. amounts to more than his regimental pay. By the time he takes his breakfast, luncheon, and dinner (without wine, even), pays and clothes his servant, where is his 6s. 3d., saying nothing about subscriptions to various objects? The pay of the subaltern promoted from the ranks (be it remembered they are nearly all middle-aged, married men, with families) is a disgrace to wealthy England. They have won the blue ribbon of their arduous profession; but is this a reason why they should be condemned to a life of exquisite torture, in comparison with which a daily attendance upon the Holy Inquisitors would be a cheerful existence? Is this the meed of success? There are not many of them, Mr. Editor. Mr. Childers stated in the House a few days ago there were 33 from Line and Cavalry and 17 from the Artillery during the last five years, or on an average, 10 each year. Their pay raised to 10s. a day would make their lives easy, would make the commission what it was intended to be, a reward, and would not materially alter the Exchequer balances. Plead for them, plead as you would for an oppressed race, and I am sure their grateful thanks will be your reward. I have not written this with any intention of its being inserted as a letter, but only in the hope of inducing you (by bringing the subject to your notice) to treat the matter editorially. I may mention, out of their scanty pay, the Government directs the deduction of 5d. in the £1 (income-tax) faithfully every month throughout the year, and then when the exemption-papers are sent in, the War-Office Tax Commissioners keep them for months before giving the authority for the refund.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO TAKES A DEEP INTEREST
IN THE "RANKERS."

THE PURCHASE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Miles Olim," in your impression of the 3rd, takes exception to my use of the word "despair" in writing on June 26, denying that the Purchase officers of the Army are apathetic as to their grievances, as was laid to their charge in your issue of June 19. On consideration, however, I find no more suitable term to describe their situation, though I did not and do not apply it in the sense that "Miles Olim" imputes. I can assure "Miles Olim" that the course he suggests has been tried in vain by more Purchase officers than he imagines; and the belief which obtains among those very qualified to form an opinion worth considering, is to the effect that it is to the Press, and especially to the leading journals, that the Purchase officers can alone look to procure for them the redress which the injustice they are suffering under so loudly calls for. M.P.'s say, when solicited to interest themselves in the matter, that they have not the technical information sufficiently authenticated to take to the House, or that they will be happy to support whatever may be proposed in the way of redress by any one who has made the subject their special study, &c. In fact, the subject is not a popular one, and no one will come forward as a champion yet. The facts are so simple. Purchase of commissions was the custom in the English Army for officers of the cavalry or infantry of the Line. This was abolished without a word of warning. Nothing was substituted in its place to administer promotion by for six years, and during those six years all promotion remained at a standstill, because the Secretary of State for War pledged his word that no officers should be in a worse state under the new *régime*, and every one waited to see what the panacea would be which the Retirement Warrant promised. When at length this appeared, it was seen that every Purchase officer was not only in a worse position and worse state, but was actually utterly wrecked. Seeing that his every right, present and prospective, was confiscated, while the only attempt at any recognition of his invested money was made consequent on his completing 20 years' service, no matter how many had to be passed under the new *régime*, every one of which he had to pass serving with non-Purchase whose pay was double the Purchase officers, and whose pensions were pensions for service and service only; while the Purchase officers were only offered about the interest of their invested money, with loss of income, commutable at actually several hundred pounds less than their actual disbursements, with interest even only calculated at 3 per cent. And, finally, to add insult to injury, the new *régime* has resulted in Purchase captains, who have sunk their money to obtain promotion, being compelled to suffer under the most grievous hardship and injustice of seeing the non-Purchase Ordnance Corps captains promoted to field rank over their heads, though their juniors as captains, the Purchase officers' purchase-money being all this time appropriated by the Government. It is quite incomprehensible how the Government can pretend to justify this treatment of their Purchase officers. The injustice of their acts to them is so great, especially as to their purchase-money,—officers purchase, their commissions under recognised, accepted, well-known customary rules and regulations,—and when Purchase was abolished there was but one way in which that change could be fairly introduced viz., by returning them their money, compensating them for interest lost and time spent, and making their continuing to serve or not entirely a question of option. Yet the actual direct contrary to this has been done. Purchase was abolished in 1871, and for six long years the profoundest secrecy was kept as to the Retirement Warrant's provisions, though officers were promised that the abolition of purchase should place them in no worse positon, and hence no one moved. Had such injustice been inflicted on the Artillery or the Medicos, Woolwich and Netley would soon have made themselves felt, because they can act in unison without combination; the Line cannot. Scattered all over the world, and even in England, they cannot move unitedly without some kind of combination which might be construed into want of discipline. The Army is unpopular in England among civilians, and the public do not interest themselves in its rights or wrongs. No champion will arise; and it is useless trying to make its wrongs known without the aid of the press, and the Press is very apathetic as to all concerning officers. There is a dim sort of idea that they are part of the military necessities in time of war, like field telegraphs, war-balloons, &c., but that except for war purposes they should be left in store in peace-time, just renewed when worn out, like old drum-heads, and the old ones disposed of in the quickest, easiest, and cheapest way. If "Miles Olim" is no longer in the Service, and has time to spare and means at his disposal, and is handy to London, he might do much to aid the cause he evidently leans to by personally interviewing the leading spirits of the Press, and in persuading them to advocate Purchase officers' claims, and by pursuing the same course as to Members of Parliament, if these two powers of the State will listen to him. But there is the rub. I think he will have to adopt the despair theory before he has been long at the game.—I am, &c.,

EQUITY.

"Miles Olim" writes:—"Are there no independent Members in either House to take up the cause of these deeply-injured public servants? Both Houses are well supplied with officers, many of whom owe all their honours and emoluments to the exertions of the Army, with which they or their ancestors fought and bled; but with the exception of one or two who are apparently diverted from their purpose by bland speeches, covert threats, or promises from adepts in dissimulation, during the present session not a finger has been raised, not a tongue has moved to denounce acts of audacious spoliation which may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed, by any of those political confiscations which are daily taking place. Let these Gallios rest assured that this quiet acquiescence in systematic injustice will one day bear fruit bitter to their own tongues. It would be easy to name a few in each House whose duty it is, on the lowest ground—namely, that their rank and titles are in a degree due to their oppressed comrades—to demand justice and a hearing for their wrongs; but they are sufficiently indicated by the opinions of their fellows, and by the language of the Clubs and of the Service. Prudence and caution are good qualities, but when tamely submissive to official persuasion they cease to be a virtue. In less than three months brevet promotion is to cease, and while we see the grievances of quartermasters and the intolerable wrongs of the R.A. and R.E. constantly paraded, the Purchase officers are left to be robbed of their money, their rights, and their promotion. Will such men as Lord Strathnairn, Sir Walter Barttelot, Sir H. Havelock-Allen, and others, countenance such injustice?"

"CRAMMERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will, I trust, in justice to a hard-working profession, allow me to say a few words in reference to the paragraph in your issue of May 1 on "Crammers." It seems to me to confound the innocent with the guilty, and from the shortcomings of a few individuals to draw matter for a sweeping condemnation of a large class. That there have been and are establishments which merit your stringent criticism, I have heard before, and do not doubt But I maintain that they are the exception and not the rule, and that once their real character becomes known, not only to parents, but to the pupils themselves, they are, in no long time, overtaken by well-merited failure. From a personal knowledge of two "crammers'" establishments, and a more indirect knowledge of many others, I can affirm that they are by no means the drunken and ill-regulated pandemoniums which the paragraph in question implies, and that the "crammer" does not think it his whole and only duty to teach those who are willing to learn. For the pupils, I may say that, having joined such establishments with the set purpose and desire of getting into the Army, they are not, as a rule, so devoid of sense as to spend in idleness and dissipation the short time which they generally have to devote to preparation; and for the tutors, that, to put it on the lowest ground, the supply would soon cease to be equal to the demand if they were condemned to live in such moral pig-sties as you describe. It is true that "some conscientious tutors are sadly needed," but—though a tutor's testimony to the conscientiousness of the class may not be held of much worth—I must say that I have known and know members of this abused profession whose extreme conscientiousness and painstaking could not be rivalled by members of any other.—I am, &c.,

B. A.

A very interesting paper in No. 105 (an extra number) of the "Journal" of the Royal United Service Institution is that on "Hotchkiss's Revolving Guns," by Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss; and additional value is given by the report of the subsequent discussion in which Dr. Gatling, Mr. Nordenfelt, and several Naval officers who have devoted much time to the study of this question, took part, thus proving decidedly a debate by experts.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner.* See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The late First Lord of the Admiralty was not too soon on Thursday in awakening the present Government to the relative positions of the English and Russian squadrons in the far East, for according to the *Globe* the following information as to the position of the Russian Pacific Fleet has been received :—"At Vladivostock are stationed the clippers Abrek and Djigit, the four gunboats Morj, Nerpa, Gornosti, and Sobol, and the schooner Toongooz. In Chinese waters are the Minin and the Atlantic cruiser Asia. The corvettes Razboinik and Nazednik are on their way from the Cape to Singapore. The clipper Kreutzer, with a fresh crew, left Aden on the 26th ult., *en route* to China; on which date the Prince Pojarsky arrived at Singapore, bound for the same destination. Under sailing orders to leave Cronstadt are the cruisers Europe and Russia, with troops and stores, and the clippers Plastoon and Strelok. The Kreml, which came into collision last week with a Danish merchantman, while on her way to China, is to return to Cronstadt from Sveaborg, and have the rent in her hull repaired. The ironclad suffered severely from the collision. The only other vessel under orders for the China Seas is the General Admiral, which, it is believed, will not be finished in time to be sent this year. All the cruisers referred to have been strengthened with beams and trusses to enable them to carry artillery, and the Russia and Europe are weighted down to their utmost capacity with torpedoes. In fact, the factory at Cronstadt has been almost cleared out of these deadly weapons. The intention of the Government to despatch the Peter the Great to the Pacific has been abandoned. The hull of the vessel is so weak that the moment the guns on board are fired, or the action of the screw causes the vessel to throb, the water begins to rush in through the "pores" of the ironclad, and the pumps can hardly keep it down. The newly appointed commander of the Pacific Fleet, Adjutant-General Stepan Stepanovitch Lesovsky, was for many years flag-captain to the celebrated commander of the Black Sea Fleet during the Crimean war, Nakhimof. As Minister of Marine he has derived renown from his strenuous advocacy of the cruiser system of warfare, thanks to which Russia to-day possesses twenty-five cruisers."

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—in a very able article in your last impression which deals with the Marines corps, you mention that the Royal Marine Artillery were simply artillery companies of the Royal Marines up to the year 1862, but as a matter of fact, they were a separate corps from 1803 till 1832, when they were disbanded, with the exception of two companies, which were kept on, dressed and armed, however, as infantry. In 1840, they again donned the artillery uniform, and were gradually increased until in 1862 they numbered 24 companies. This semi-infantry organisation, the same as is, I believe, now recommended to be adopted by the committee, was found in practice to answer so badly, that the Admiralty in the year mentioned formed them into the separate corps that now exists. You state in your article that in nine cases out of ten the Marine Artillery officer simply reports that his men are present at quarters, and leaves the rest of the work to the gunnery officer of the ship; but the fact is, that in nearly every ship which carries an artillery officer, the gunners R.M.A. work their guns under their own officers, and there is a direct order from the Admiralty to that effect. It gives me very great pleasure to hear that all the officers of the Marine Light Infantry are capable of drilling a broadside, and that every non-commissioned officer is capable of performing the duties of a No. 1 at any gun. Of these facts I was not aware, although I have served for many years on board different ships, but if such be the case, it will remove the only doubt that the Admiralty have of the possibility of forming the whole of the Marines into an Artillery corps. Of the value of Marine Infantry to the Navy, no one who knows anything of the subject can be ignorant, and their splendid discipline and great services are matters of history; and every true friend of the corps will echo the concluding words of your most powerful article, viz., "Any reorganisation of the corps resulting in the distribution of the Artillery cannot but be deplored, and there can be no question, if the cost can be met, that the wiser course will be to convert the Light Infantry soldier into a gunner, and then make more practical use of his knowledge than has hitherto been done in the Navy," and the country will look to the Government to see that this be carried into effect.—I am, &c.,

SUBSCRIBER.

Writing in reference to the proposed extension of the Royal Seamen and Marine Orphan Schools and Female Orphan Home at Portsmouth, Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who is president of the Board of Directors, says:—"We now clothe, board, and instruct 137 orphan girls, and 60 fatherless boys are instructed, clothed, and have a breakfast and dinner daily. The girls remain under instruction until fit for domestic service, and the boys until situations are found for them, or until they obtain admission to Greenwich Hospital School. We still find, however, that many of the orphans of seamen and marines remain on the list of eligible candidates for the institution for months, and even years, or have to be rejected altogether for want of further accommodation in the home, as well as of funds for their support and education. We are now desirous of making arrangements for receiving 50 additional orphan girls. To effect this we propose to extend the present building by adding a wing, the cost of which, when completely furnished, will be about £3,000. We are dependent on voluntary contributions for the promotion of our design, but we hope to be able to collect the sum required within the next year, and we have resolved to make an earnest appeal to the public to aid us by their subscriptions in this interesting and important work. Accounts have been opened for the extension of the orphanage with Messrs. Glyn and Co., Lombard Street; Messrs. Hallett and Co., 7 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square; Messrs. Woodhead and Co., 44 Charing Cross; and Messrs. Grant, Portsmouth."

PHYSICAL COMPETITION IN THE ARMY.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, Lord Fortescue called attention to a subject which he has brought forward on several previous occasions. Referring at some length to the report of the Joint Committee of the War Office and the Civil Service Commissioners on supplementing the literary examination for the Army by physical competition, he again strongly urged that this should be done. He declared his object to be that we should obtain the best men "all round" as officers of our Army, and argued that by having the entrance examination a purely literary one we ran the risk of giving a bounty to inferior officers. To his mind the argument that we secured good officers under the present examination had no more weight than the same argument when it was used in support of the Purchase system. Lord Dorchester went so strongly with Lord Fortescue that he thought riding would be a useful acquirement for naval officers. Lord Enfield, for the Civil Service Commissioners, gave a history of the question under discussion, and stated as their conclusion that while they were favourable to a physical competition, and thought there were no paramount difficulties in the way of its introduction, they felt that they ought to take no steps in the matter unless they were adequately supported not only by the authorities at the Horse Guards and the War Office, but by public opinion. Lord Morley contended that a physical competition was both undesirable and impracticable. The Duke of Cambridge repeated the opinion expressed by him last Session that the practical difficulties in the way of a physical competition were so great that recourse ought not to be had to it, when without it we succeeded in securing remarkably fine young fellows for cadets, and there was no physical deterioration in the officers of our Army. Lord Bury also now deprecated any change in the direction proposed, as he did when, as Under-Secretary for War, he took part in the discussion of the subject last year. Lord Hylton thought the objections to the proposal preponderated over its advantages.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Trevelyan called attention in the House of Commons on Tuesday to the higher ranks of the Army, and contrasted our list of Generals with that of the Prussian and Saxon army, contending that in the latter a general when unable to perform the active duties of his profession was compelled to go upon the retired list. The total number of men with the colours in the Prussian and Saxon army was 600,000. For these there were 150 generals on the active list, who cost the country £220,000 a year. The total number of men in the British Army (including India) was 400,000, and to command this peace establishment there were 215 generals, 169 lieutenant-generals, and 242 major-generals, making a total of 620, maintained at a cost to the taxpayers of £784,000 per annum. Of these only 63 were actively employed. The result of this system was that the country was put to enormous expense without any corresponding gain. He argued that with this swollen list of generals we had not a sufficiency of competent generals to do the work of the Army, he condemned the system of helpless seniority into which we had fallen, and urged the necessity of cutting down the list of honorary colonels and establishing a fair and intelligent system of selection. He recommended that 100 generals should be retained to do the work that was to be done, and that the shams should be abolished. He believed that if this were done, the country would soon be able to replace the capital sum that had been sunk in the abolition of Purchase. In conclusion, he moved a resolution that steps should at once be taken to reduce the active list of generals to the point at which it is adequate, and no more than adequate, to the actual requirements of the service of the country. The motion was seconded by Mr. Anderson, who urged the desirability of abolishing the office of Commander-in-Chief, and substituting a board of administration similar to that of the Navy. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and Sir H. Verney denied that there was any analogy between the German and the English Army, and insisted that the general officers to whom exception was taken were in point of fact officers in the enjoyment of pensions for long services in different parts of the world. Mr. Childers corrected Mr. Trevelyan's estimate of the number of active generals, pointing out that it was not by any means so large as he had represented it to be. At the same time he owned that there were many anomalies in the present arrangement of the pay of general officers that might be removed. He also thought it might be well to consider whether the active list might not be contracted so as to represent a greater proportion of efficient officers, and to apply as regards pay the principle which had already been successfully carried out in the Navy. He hoped the House would accept the assurance that the Government were determined to grapple with the difficulty, and would not force their hands so soon after taking office. Lord E. Cecil, on behalf of the Opposition, promised that whenever the Government brought forward a scheme of economical reform for the Army, it should have their unprejudiced consideration. Mr. Trevelyan having expressed himself satisfied with the statement of Mr. Childers, withdrew his resolution.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have contracted for four more steamers for the Indian and Australian mail service, to be built of steel, of great size and power. These vessels will be of about 4,100 tons register, with engines of 750 horse-power, and will be capable of attaining high speed. The contracts have been given to Messrs. Denny and Co., of Dumbarton; Harland and Wolff, of Belfast; and the Barrow Shipbuilding Company. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have now building eight steamers, aggregating nearly 35,000 tons and 6,000 horse-power.—*Times.*

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, and eradicates all Freckles, Tan, Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and Cutaneous Eruptions; gentlemen will find it allays the smarting and irritation of the skin after shaving.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Rowland's articles.

Reviews.

Our Sons, and How to Start Them in Life. By Arthur Kerry. (Warne and Co.)—This useful little work is justly entitled "a manual of useful information" respecting places of education for youths, the modes of entrance to the professions, the Civil Service, and commercial employment. The author has had ample opportunities of acquiring a mass of information on all matters connected with the professions, and now wishes to impart the knowledge so acquired to the public. There can be no doubt that a carefully-prepared work of this class, compiled by a competent scholar, must prove of considerable assistance to parents and guardians interested in the well-being of their sons. "What to do with our sons" is, and always has been, a problem most difficult of solution. Nothing is more easy than to commit a grave error in the selection of a profession or calling for a youth, and an error of that description can rarely be retrieved. There are not many instances in which a youth has not altered his mind at least a dozen times between the ages of 15 and 20 as to the profession he wishes to adopt. It is equally true that the parents or guardians of young lads are liable to do the same. In order to remove this perplexity, and afford both pupil and teacher improved facilities in exercising their judgments on this most momentous subject, the author has prepared his manual. He must have grappled with many difficulties in performing this self-imposed task, and is justified in expecting that his labour will be appreciated as it deserves.

Where to Go for Help. Compiled by W. Lovely, R.N.—This valuable little work is a compendium for quick and easy reference by any one requiring assistance when in London and its suburbs. In a condensed form there is given much information, valuable both to residents and to visitors to this vast city; and as it is divided into postal districts, there is no difficulty in quickly seeing where the nearest help is to be obtained. Police, fire-engine, and fire-escape stations, hospitals, courts, benevolent societies, and, as a last resource, workhouses, are all readily found by reference to this small work, which has been compiled from information furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Police and the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

Mr. George Beal, of Western Road, Brighton, has issued a set of "New and Improved School Copies," written by Mr. Frederic Bolus, writing-master, which really deserves notice, as the "copies," instead of hackneyed sentences, like "Too much familiarity breeds contempt," and the like, convey useful information in a way in which it will be very easily mastered and retained.

Obituary.

The deaths of the following officers have been reported to the Admiralty since March 20, 1880:—Flag Officers (on Retired List)—Vice-Admiral Edward Tatham, C.B. Captains—William H. Liddell, Francis Stirling; on Retired List—George Oldmixon, Robert Phillips, Warren H. Anderson, Henry Bacon, Charles S. Fitton. Commanders—John Bruce; on Retired List—William H. Moore, Charles J. F. Campbell, Ashley La Zouche, Henry C. M. Phillips, John Monk, William S. L. Quinlan, Henry Lincoln. Lieutenants—Harry L. Ryder, Frederick A. Blackett, Arthur Dove, Philip E. Fisher, Alexander W. Ainslie, Arthur R. Beck; on Retired List—George Todd, Sidney A. Holt. Sub-Lieutenants—Edward P. Charrington, Stedman A. Southwell, Charles W. B. Domvile (act.); on Retired List—Philip A. Parson. Midshipman—Alexander T. Luard. Staff Commanders (on Reserved and Retired Lists)—Charles T. Tucker, Thomas Arundel, John Way. Navigating Lieutenants—William H. Stephens, William B. Meade; on Retired List—George H. Stoate. Chaplain.—Rev. Robert Nimmo, M.A. Chief Engineers (on Retired List)—George K. Keeton, Thomas Ramsay, and William Donnison. Engineer (on Retired List)—James McGlashan. Assistant-Engineer (on Retired List)—Andrew S. Barter. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (on Retired List)—John I. Acheson. Fleet Surgeons (on Retired List)—James Brown (*b*), M.D.; David Thomson, (*b*), M.D.; Edward Heath, M.D. Staff Surgeons—Edward L. Moss, M.D.; on Retired List, Alexander Anderson, (*b*), M.D.; James Henry, M.D. Surgeons—Laurence W. Corcoran, B.A., M.B.; on Retired List—Thomas Milne, M.D., Patrick Curtin. Paymasters—John Ashton; on Retired List—John Brickwood, Albert Lew, Richard C. Beale. Assistant Paymaster.—Henry J. Weaver. Gunners—David Silk and William Young. Boatswains—Frederick Standish and Richard Clancy. Officers of Royal Marines—Lieut.-Col. John Poore, R.M.A.; on Retired List—Major-Gen. Arthur S. S. Walsh, C.B.

The German Admiralty has decided that every German man-of-war shall in future carry at least one machine gun, mainly for use against attacking torpedo boats. The particular pattern of machine gun to be adopted has apparently not yet been definitely selected. At least two German establishments have designed and constructed machine guns which have passed successfully through a series of preliminary trials, and which, it is reported, will now be tried in competition with one another and with several foreign pieces, such as the Nordenfelt, Gatling, and Hotchkiss guns, the former of which has now been adopted by the navies of England, Sweden, Greece, Chili and Peru, the Argentine Republic, Russia, and Denmark. The machine guns of German manufacture are some of them Krupp's and others from the Wittner steel foundry. The Krupp weapon is in the form of a revolving cannon, consisting of four barrels 27 in. long, with a calibre of 1 in. The projectile weighs half-a-pound, while the charge consists of 50 grammes, or very nearly 2 oz. of powder, the whole cartridge, including the case, weighing 355 grammes, or 12½ oz., while the total weight of the gun itself is 359 lb. The Wittner naval mitrailleuse has also four barrels, and, like the Krupp revolving cannon, throws a bullet weighing a trifle over 8 oz., whilst the charge consists of 70 grammes, or 2½ ozs. of powder.

Amusements.

◆

The Royal Italian Opera season will terminate on Saturday, July 17, when "*La Traviata*" will be associated with the last appearance of Madame Adelina Patti. M. Jules Cohen's opera of "*Estella*" is an Italian version of "*Les Bleuets*," originally produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, Oct. 23, 1867. The composition is rather too light in character for the house to which it is now transferred, and no hope can be entertained of the opera taking a permanent place in the lyric repertory of this establishment, but it is beautifully put on the stage, and contains some pleasing pieces. Mdme. Patti, who represents the heroine, a Spanish peasant girl, has a pretty waltz melody in the third act, which is the only really effective song in the whole opera. The remainder of the season will be occupied by revivals of "*The Huguenots*," "*I Puritani*," "*Lucia di Lammermoor*," and similarly familiar, but always attractive compositions.

At Her Majesty's, Signor Arrigo Boito's opera of "*Mefistofele*" was produced on Tuesday evening with remarkable success, a crowded and distinguished audience bestowing enthusiastic applause on the executants and the composer. The impressive rendering of a story always retaining a strong hold of the imagination, and the weird manner in which it is here illustrated delighted the auditory, while singular completeness of detail enabled the latest work of the most distinguished modern Italian composer to be presented to the best advantage. Madame Christine Nilsson, who appears both as Margherita and Helen of Troy, with Madame Trebilli as Martha, Signor Campanini as Faust, and Signor Nanetti as Mephistopheles, executed the vocal music in a brilliant manner, and the choral and instrumental portions were given with an effect which commanded for the lyrical novelty an amount of favour rarely expressed with so much heartiness and unanimity.

The Adelphi has been supplied by Mr. Boucicault with an ingenious comic drama, based upon an old French vaudeville. This adaptation was brought out at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in the autumn of 1876, and the title of "*Forbidden Fruit*," under which it was first presented to American audiences, is retained for the English revival. A brisk translation of the original Palais Royal farce was produced at the Princess's Theatre in October, 1848, under the appellation of "*His First Peccadillo.*" The three scenes of the farce have been expanded into as many acts, with the help of a few situations taken from more modern Parisian pieces of intrigue. The result is a lively performance, which undoubtedly provokes the merriment of the audience; but the moral lesson taught by the escapade of the couple of married men is not very distinctly pronounced. The cast is well supported by Miss Helen Barry, Miss Bella Pateman, Miss Marie Williams, Mr. J. G. Taylor, and Mr. R. Pateman, Miss Clara Jecks and Mr. H. Proctor supplying besides two clever portraitures of a scrupulously proper barmaid and an excitable German head-waiter.

At the Gaiety, the Palais Royal Company has been supplemented by Madame Chaumont, who has returned with those old songs and monologues in which her peculiar talents are best displayed. Her welcome is as warm as it was two years ago, but her voice, never very powerful, has become much worn in the interval. The vivacity of the actress is, however, unabated, and the admirers of her thoroughly characteristic French style will find no reason for slackening their enthusiasm.

The old mail coach yard in Jockey's Fields, abutting on Gray's Inn, is once more a vacant space, through the destruction, by fire, of the Holborn Theatre, which Mr. Sefton Parry built upon its site. The house was first opened with Mr. Boucicault's drama of "*Flying Scud*," on October 6, 1866. The theatre was renamed the "Mirror" in April, 1875, and reopened as the Duke's in January, 1876. The idea is entertained of building a large hotel on the ground formerly occupied by the theatre and adjacent buildings.

The Haymarket season will terminate at the end of the present month, the comedy of "*School*" remaining in the programme till the close of Mr. Bancroft's first six months of management.

With this week has ended the season at the St. James's Theatre, "*The Ladies' Battle*" and "*A Regular Fix*" not drawing houses sufficiently good to warrant a prolongation of Messrs. Hare and Kendal's campaign.

The "Moore and Burgess Minstrels" have this week migrated to the Standard Theatre, where they were last seen seven years ago. The St. James's Hall is occupied during their absence by the clever company, from New York, known as the "San Francisco Minstrels."

It has long been a source of surprise that in the church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, close to the Abbey, where lie the remains of Sir Walter Raleigh, there should be no other memorial than a mean, modern tablet, and it has been thought that Americans would gladly take part in providing some worthier monument of the fame of one who founded the earliest colony in Virginia. A window to his memory in the church would cost from £500 to £600. Subscriptions will be gladly acknowledged by Mr. J. T. Lord, 38A Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and by Canon Farrar, who is rector of St. Margaret's.

In Parliament, on Thursday, Com. Price again asked a question with regard to the decrease of the Coastguard owing to a lack of candidates, which he had in another form asked a few days previously; but Mr. S. Lefevre said he had answered a question almost identical in its terms last Monday, and could give no further answer now without going into minute details. He did not think it was in the interests of the public service that a question affecting the pay of a large body of public servants should be asked so shortly after the amount had been voted by the House. Com. Price thought that he had a right to get a clear and categorical answer on the subject from the Government; but the Speaker said that the question had been already answered.

Epps's Chocolate Essence.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

BIRTHS.

Bruce—On July 3, at 1 East Cliff, Dover, the wife of Lieut.-General Le Geyt Bruce, C.B., Royal Artillery, of a son.

Madeley.—On the 4th inst., at 8 The Quadrant, Coventry, the wife of Staff Surgeon G. H. Madeley, H.M.S. Albatross, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hamilton—Richmond.—On July 7, at St. Mary's, Woodstock, by the Rev. Canon Bowen, uncle of the bride, assisted by Rev. Arthur Majendie and Rev. Frank Dillon, Alexander C. Hamilton, Major, R.E., son of the late William G. Hamilton and Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, to Georgiana Katharine (Lilly) Legh Richmond, daughter of the late Legh Richmond, Esq., 24 Queen's Gate Gardens.

Sedgwick—Aldous—On June 21, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. J. S. Blake, vicar, Henry N. M. Sedgwick, Fleet Surgeon, Royal Navy, H.M.S. St. Vincent, to Mary Constance, widow of the late Alex. J. Aldous, Esq., of St. Kevin's, Southsea.

White—FitzGibbon.—On the 1st inst., at the Parish Church, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, by the Rector, the Rev. L. J. Bernays, M.A., James Grove White, Esq., Lieutenant 57th Regiment, eldest son of the late Major Hans Thomas Fell White, 40th Regiment, of Kilburne, near Doneraille, County Cork, to Constance, elder daughter of A. Fitzgibbon, Esq., C.E., of the Rookery, Great Stanmore.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, July 10, LES HUGUENOTS (concluding at the end of the Third Act). Valentina, Mdlle. Turolla; Margherita di Valois, Madame Sembrich; Urbano, Madame Scalchi; Conte di San Bris, M. Gailhard; Conte di Nevers, Signor Cotogni; Marcello, Signor Vidal; and Raoul di Nangis, Signor Gayarre.

Last Week of the Season.

Monday, July 12, ESTELLA. Estella, Madame Adelina Patti; Dorotea, Mdlle. Mantilla; Mengo, Signor Cotogni; Don Juan II., Signor Vidal; and Fabio, Signor Nicolini. Conductor, Signor Bevignani.

Tuesday, July 13, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Madame Sembrich (her last appearance this season).

Wednesday, July 14, I PURITANI. Madame Albani, Signor Gayarre, Signor Graziani.

Benefit of Madame Adelina Patti.—Thursday, July 15, SEMIRAMIDE. Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Scalchi, M. Gailhard.

Benefit and last appearance this season of Madame Albani.—Friday, July 16, the first and second acts of Thomas's Opera, MIGNON. Madame Albani, Madame Scalchi, Mdlle. Valleria, M. Engel, Signor Vidal. After which, a scene from NORMA, in which Madame Albani will sing the grand scena, Casta Diva.

Last night of the season, and last appearance of Madame Adelina Patti.—Saturday, July 17, Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA. Madame Adelina Patti, Signor Nicolini, Signor Graziani.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past.

The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.

Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of all the star artists every evening at 8. Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Simms. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield and Booker, &c. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's new Grand Ballet, NYMPHS of the OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS of the OCEAN.—Every evening at 10. Brilliant scenic effects, magnificent transformation, gorgeous dresses, pretty music, and the best of dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the Ballet. It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—*Era.*—The CANTERBURY.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The next QUARTERLY COURT of this CORPORATION will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, London, on MONDAY, July 19th, 1880, at 12 o'clock precisely.—J. WAGSTAFFE, Secretary, Office, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

FIFTY-TWO DEBENTURES will be drawn at Three o'clock p.m. on JUNE 25, 1880, in the Club House.—By order.

RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.—The Council invite APPLICATIONS for the post of REGISTRAR and SECRETARY to this College. Salary £400 a year, assistance from a clerk being provided by the Council. For further information apply to the PRINCIPAL, through the Secretary.

EDWARD STOCK, M.R.C.S., Secretary.

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EAU DE SUEZ.

There is no malady more general than toothache; it is common to young and old, rich and poor, and is more or less dreaded by all. From the cradle to the grave, the teeth are a source of trouble; therefore, a cure for this evil, not only immediate, but permanent, must be welcome and interesting to the whole human race. M. Suez is the fortunate discoverer of a remedy which although so perfectly innocuous that it may be taken internally, has been proved infallible in all cases of toothache and decay, and so valuable that it has been with justice termed "Vaccine for the Mouth," thus placing it on a par with Jenner's immortal discovery. He calls his invention "Eau de Suez," and first tested its powers in France, where in a few years it has attained an enormous sale and immense popularity. Thousands attest its efficacy, and the Parisian Press has had much to say about it. Articles from the Paris *Figaro* and other newspapers have been translated and inserted in the English prospectus. M. Suez is convinced that there will be no more toothache, extraction, or false teeth needed, if people will but follow his instructions and use his preparations. There are three kinds of the Eau de Suez, distinguished from each other by a green, yellow, and red-silk thread attached to the bottles. The green thread must be considered the most valuable of all, and should be used as a daily mouth-wash. Those who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay, and offensive breath will never suffer again, and will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end, by using ten or twelve drops in a little water to rinse the mouth well night and morning. The yellow thread instantly stops toothache, however violent it may be. The red thread is for children's use, and those happy exceptions whose teeth are quite sound. Besides daily using the green thread, M. Suez recommends his orange tooth-paste for the removal of tartar and whitening the teeth; and also a particularly good kind of tooth-brush, made from the finest badger hair, instead of the ordinary hard ones, which he terms "criminal instruments," for by rubbing a soft substance like the gums with a hard brush the former will become spongy and weakened, and the roots of the teeth get exposed, thus imparting an offensive smell to the breath. That the English public may benefit by his great discovery, M. Suez has established a dépôt for its sale at the well-known foreign chemists, Messrs. Wilcox and Co., 336 Oxford Street, London, where his preparations may be obtained, as well as prospectus with fuller particulars. The following is a list of his articles, with prices attached:—Green Thread, 4s; Yellow Thread, 2s 9d; Red Thread, 3s; Orange Paste, 4s 6d; Tooth-brush, 1s 6d. People residing in the country may also obtain through their own chemist; and M. Suez has made arrangements that will enable Messrs. Wilcox, for the present, to forward these preparations, carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom. So great is the popularity of M. Suez's preparations in France that several imitations have been made; see, therefore, that each brush bears the name "Suez" stamped on the handle, and each bottle the name of "Wilcox and Co." on the labels.

KENSINGTON and CHELSEA SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The Managers of this District are about to proceed to the appointment of a SUPERINTENDENT and MATRON for the School erected by them at Banstead, upon the "Separate Home" system. The joint salary offered is £450 per annum (in the proportions of £270 to the Superintendent and £180 to the Matron), together with a partly-furnished house, coals, gas, and washing. The Managers contemplate the appointment of a gentleman and his wife to fill the joint offices, but reserve to themselves the right to separate the appointments, should they be unable to obtain the services of a suitable married couple.

Forms of Application and further particulars may be obtained from me, at the office of the CLERK to the GUARDIANS, Marloes Road, Kensington, where applications, accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date, must be delivered not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, the 19th July, 1880. Personal canvassing of the Managers is strictly prohibited.

By order, JNO. H. RUTHERGLEN,
Clerk to the Managers.
Clerk's Offices, Marloes Road, Kensington,
30th June, 1880.

THE WHEAL HONY AND TRELAWNY UNITED
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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for purchasing and working a property rich in silver-lead, known as Hony Estate, situate near Liskeard, Cornwall, together with the celebrated Wheal Trelawny Silver-Lead Mine immediately adjoining on the south.

The Hony property comprises the mineral riches of the greatest silver-lead bearing lode in Cornwall, intact from the very surface to a depth already proved of 300 fathoms, extending nearly half-a-mile in length, from the boundaries of the Wheal Trelawny on the south to the celebrated Trewetha on the north.

The Estate was the property of the late Dr. Hony, who had firmly resolved never to sell or let it, notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of capitalists and the most tempting offers.

The offers were made owing to the extraordinary richness of the silver-lead bearing lode in the celebrated Wheal Mary Ann and Trelawny on the south, Trewetha on the north, and the continuance of the lode without variation right through Hony property from boundary to boundary. During the lifetime of Dr. Hony, the Trelawny miners encroached beyond their boundary on the present estate, and extracted some silver-lead ore, for which the Wheal Trelawny Company had to pay a large sum of money by way of compensation.

It is calculated that the quantity of workable Silver-Lead Ore is of the value of

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

The adjoining mines, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, and Trewetha, returned silver-lead ore worth over £1,500,000 sterling from the same lode and paid very large dividends to the Shareholders.

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"Whoever is fortunate enough to secure this property will have the most profitable Mine in the county and a certain fortune."

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The Silver-Lead Ore in the Hony Estate alone is valued at One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

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The Trelawny Mine, which is also the property of this Company, has paid in Dividends £98,000.

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This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

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An Extra Bonus of 1 per Cent. allowed on sums remaining on Deposit 12 complete months.

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BILLIARD BALLS, Chalks, Cues, and Tips, at HENNIG BROS'. Ivory Works, 11 High Street, London, W.C. Cheapest house in the trade for Billiard-Table Requisites and Ivory Goods in general. Old Balls Adjusted or Exchanged, and Tables Re-covered. Price Lists on application. Established 1862.

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Any instructions given to Mr. ROBERTS will be personally attended to.

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ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, St. Margaret's, Isleworth. Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The following are the Names of the Candidates declared to be Elected on July 7:—

	Votes.		Votes.
Miss Shute	3,974	Miss Franklin	2,796
„ Nettleton	3,410	„ *Ridley	2,747
„ Evans	3,355	„ *Ramage	2,282
„ *Eckford	3,254	„ Mansfield	2,186

* Unsuccessful at Election 1879.

The next Election of Pupils will take place early in July, 1881. All applications must be in office before April 20 previous. A limited number of Pupils are received into the School (without election), at £50 per annum. Early application should be made. Donations and Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL RAYSON, Secretary.
Office: 32 Sackville Street, London.

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TO RETIRED OFFICERS, and others.—WANTED, SECRETARIES, for Several First-class Public Companies. An interest will have to be taken.—Address, "ACCOUNTANTS," Deacon's Advertising Offices, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

LOSS of TIME is LOSS of MONEY.

ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF TIME.
And may be provided against by a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGER'S ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
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WILLIAM J. VIAN, *Secretary.*

LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester, is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By Order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, May 25, 1880.

TEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.—The Directors of the CLEDDAU VALLEY SLATE QUARRIES COMPANY, Limited, invite Applications for 500 Debentures (being part of a total issue of 1,500) of £10 each, bearing interest, payable quarterly, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and redeemable at £11 by 26 half-yearly drawings. Each of these Debentures will entitle the holder to one fully paid-up Share of £5, thus securing the Investor a permanent interest in the undertaking.—For prospectuses, &c., apply to the SECRETARY, 78 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

ARMY and NAVY SOCIETY, and other SHARES, BOUGHT or SOLD, for Cash or the Account.—Apply, Messrs. WILLIAM BENSON and CO., 13 and 14 King Street, London, E.C.

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These fine Wines may now be procured for prompt cash on favourable terms. Dry, delicate, at 46s; Gold Crown, dry, at 54s; Vin du Roi, at 76s per dozen, from

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LOT 110, very soft old Pale Sherry, at 30s; and Lot 111, very soft old Oloroso Solera, pale gold, at 33s per dozen. Sherries of the old style, mellowed by age, very soft, and entirely free from the fieriness which has been so detrimental to the consumption of Sherry. These exceptionally large Lots are placed in the hands of the Association for forced realisation, and are offered to the public while on the Special Lot List at greatly reduced prices, instead of being sold by auction.—The London Co-operative Wine Association (Limited), 10 and 12 John Street, Adelphi.

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ADMIRALTY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY, 9 New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 20, 1880.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy will be held at the University of London Burlington Gardens, on Monday, August 9, 1880, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 5, for preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The necessary forms to be filled up by candidates will be supplied on application to this Department and should be returned as early as possible.

J. W. REID, Director-General.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
JULY 5, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on August 9 next and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery, under the Medical Acts, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.
2. Application for Admission to the Examination should be made in writing without delay to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed Schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.
3. The List will be closed on July 31.

(Signed) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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HOPE HOUSE, SOMERSET PLACE,
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Principal—Mr T. H. VICKERY.

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HOLIDAY TUITION at the SEA-SIDE.—The Rev. T. FORD FENN, M.A., will take FIVE or SIX PUPILS under 15 at Sandown, Isle of Wight, during the Public School Holidays Safe bathing and boating. Terms, £4 4s a week.—Address, till August, Trent College, Notts.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—CANDIDATES can now be RECEIVED and thoroughly PREPARED by a late Captain of Artillery and a late Adjutant of Militia.—D. C. FENNY, B.A., 37 Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill, W.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Classes and Private Tuition in Fortification, Tactics, Military Surveying, Law, and Administration, &c.—For Terms and References, apply to Captain DEMANGEL, 19 Aldridge Road Villas, W.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE in DRILL, and PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—Gentlemen prepared for above by a Staff Officer and other high-class Masters. All passed hitherto.

STAFF COLLEGE.—Candidates taken from August 20. Reference to several gentlemen now in College.

WOOLWICH and LINE.—Thirteen Candidates sent up.

Address, Mr. WATKINS, M.A., late Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge, 90 Kensington Park Road, W.

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SEPTEMBER MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—A SPECIAL CLASS for Preparation for the above is held under the Direction of a LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, late Royal Artillery, at Allison Towers, Dulwich Common, London, S.E. Resident and Non-resident Pupils received.—Address, A. W. HUME, M.A., as above.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

Professor WOLFFRAM, of the MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E., begs to inform his Old Pupils, their relatives, and friends that—to meet the requirements of Militia Officers under the new Regulations —he is about to organise SPECIAL CLASSES for the Spring and Autumn Examinations, both Literary and Military, entirely distinct from his Sandhurst and Woolwich Departments. The first Special Class for the October Literary Examination will open on the first week in August next.

The Special Class for the FINAL Military Competitive Examination (in accordance with the new scheme published by the Military Authorities and coming in operation in 1881) will open in January, 1881, under the superintendence of a retired Artillery officer. The course of studies in this Special Class will embrace the following subjects:—Military Tactics, Military Law, Fortification, Military Topography.

SEPTENNIAL REPORT

of Educational Results obtained by Professor Wolffram. Number of pupils passed into her Majesty's Service.

In 1873, Seven.
1874, Eighteen.
1875, Twenty.
1876, Twenty-seven.
In 1877, Twenty-nine.
1878, Thirty-four.
1879, Thirty-six.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT.

During the last four years (1876-77-78-79), EIGHTY-ONE Pupils passed into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and TWO into the Royal Marine Light Infantry, out of one hundred and two sent up by him for Examination; of the remaining NINETEEN, SIXTEEN passed for commission through the Militia.

TWENTY-SEVEN Candidates from Militia Regiments passed for Commissions in the Line, out of THIRTY-ONE sent up for Examination, thus making in all a total of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SIX Gentlemen, who have passed into her Majesty's Service from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment during the last four years.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

The MANOR HOUSE, Lee, S.E.—At the last Preliminary Examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held on April 7 and 8, 1880, EIGHTEEN Candidates passed from Professor WOLFFRAM'S Establishment.

At the Preliminary Examination immediately preceding that, held on February 25 and 26, 1880, FIVE out of SIX Candidates sent up by him were successful.

At the last Literary Examination for Militia Officers, held on April 8 and the days following, ALL THE THREE CANDIDATES sent up from his Establishment were successful.

THE ARMY, viâ Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Militia.—The Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., late Scholar of his College, &c., assisted by able tutors of special experience, offers careful PREPARATION for the QUALIFYING and COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS. Few pupils taken, and great individual attention given to each. References to parents of former pupils who have taken high places, as well as to successful Militia and University Candidates.—Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing, this year or next, for Line Commissions can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by Major R. V. DICKENS (late 11th Foot), who, besides having passed the Staff College, and held several Staff appointments, has for some time past been successfully engaged in coaching Lieutenants of Militia, and also Sandhurst Cadets for their final examination in the same subjects. Other competent Tutors assist in preparing for the qualifying Examinations.

ARMY.—21 Berners Street, London, W. —Mr. LAWRENCE has passed all his Candidates for Sandhurst or Examination for Militia Lieutenants, since 1877. Preparation for the Military Competitive.—For particulars, address as above.

A SUCCESSFUL ARMY TUTOR will receive into his house (from August 1), a few PUPILS, to prepare for the Preliminary and Militia Lieutenants' Examination. Last year passed 9 out of 12.—For terms, address "COACH," May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

EDUCATION.—Mr. THOMAS JONES, F.G.S., F.R.A.S., formerly a Master in the Woolwich Common and Oxford Military Schools, RECEIVES a FEW BOARDERS. Thorough grounding, careful training, and home comforts. Terms moderate. Address, BROOMHILL, Shooters' Hill, Kent.

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WHETHER it may be the influence brought to bear upon Lord Northbrook as ex-President of the Royal Geographical Society, or the jealousies consequent on the failure of a great Departmental effort, we know not, but certain it is that the private expedition for reaching, or attempting to reach, the North Pole, meets with the reverse of sympathy at the Admiralty. As far as the Naval element is concerned, we believe that the First Senior Lord is above any jealous fears that an expedition armed with balloons might manage to accomplish that which Sir George Nares and his splendidly equipped ships, the *Alert* and *Discovery*, failed to do. Of the Navy as a whole, too, we believe we may say that they are Englishmen first and Service-men after; and the fact that it is proposed to place this expedition under the leadership of Commander Cheyne would prevent their opposing it, even if they did not actually support it with heartiness. But the Departmental officials at Whitehall will not do the slightest thing to lead to the suspicion that they favour the equipment of another British Expedition. They have, very properly, placed the stores and provisions left behind by the *Alert* at the disposal of foreign Polar expeditions now in those seas, but they will not even lend a sledge, a cooking-pot, or anything that is theirs, to the Arctic Exhibition now formed at the Alexandra Palace. In their own words, "they decline to co-operate with the Committee in any way which may lead the public to believe that they encourage or countenance the proceedings of the Committee." It is clearly stated by the new Arctic Committee that the proposed expedition is a private one—a fact of which they are rather proud —and surely the simple fact of lending a sledge which was used in the last expedition would not have committed the Admiralty to any support of this private enterprise. But perhaps there is a fear that the ballooning expedition may fail, and if so, it would be unpleasant for the Admiralty to be in any way associated with a couple of failures in the frozen seas in the course of a few years. Private individuals and the Peterhead Museum have come to the rescue; and perhaps it is better for the new British Expedition that it should be entirely free from any obligations whatever to a public department, even if that obligation extended only to the loan of a second-hand sledge.

From time to time we have done our best to call attention to the expenses of officers. Again, we return to the charge, for the subject is one of no little importance, and cannot be kept too prominently before the public and the Government. The Duke of Cambridge has done his best in the matter, and has been energetically seconded by some Generals and commanding officers. To produce a reform, however, the Horse Guards must be supported by public opinion at large, and the large majority of the older regimental officers, instead of, as at present, by only a few Military reformers. That some action is called for, that the Commander-in-Chief should be supported, is obvious to all who are acquainted with the matter, and regard it dispassionately. We have little hesitation in saying that during the last thirty years the quasi-obligatory expenses of officers have increased at least forty per cent. Yet many articles of consumption and use have diminished during the same period to an almost similar extent in price. For instance, wine is infinitely less costly than it was in the ante-Crimean days. The same may be said of tea, sugar, and many other articles of food. Uniform and plain clothes are likewise both cheaper. Besides, Co-operative Stores have, during the last four or five years, enabled the economical payer of cash down to buy goods at a reduction of from ten to twenty per cent. less on the price before charged by tradesmen. Notwithstanding, however, these undeniable facts, officers, in order to live like their fellows and to come up to the ordinary regimental standard, require, as we have said, at least an addition of forty per cent. to the income which sufficed in the days when the Duke of Wellington was Commander-in-Chief. In ordinary Infantry regiments of the Line, a careful youth could manage to get on fairly well with an allowance of £100 a year, and many did with only £80. Nor was the income needed very much higher in what are termed "crack" corps. Even in the Guards, many an officer, if he avoided personal luxury, managed to make both ends meet with an allowance of £120 a year. Now, we do not hesitate to say that, as a rule, in the ordinary Line regiments it is almost impossible to live with an allowance of less than £150 a year; while in some expensive Infantry corps it needs great self-denial—more, indeed, than can fairly be expected from a lad—to get on with less than an allowance of £200 a year. A little more than a quarter of a century ago, an officer of the Guards at Chichester or Winchester could keep his monthly mess bills within £12 without exciting remark. Now, in most regiments of the Line, he is fortunate if he gets off with less than £14. The cost of regimental living, too, in every respect is proportionately higher. Soldier-servants have gradually come to expect much higher wages than were paid at the beginning of the present half-century, and the same with the soldier's wife, who acts as laundress. Then there are all sorts of extras, such as subscriptions to a regimental pack of hounds, sometimes to even a regimental drag, and to cricket, and lawn tennis, and football clubs. Then there are the costly guest-nights, the regimental ball, the tents and refreshments at race meetings or athletic sports, and the numerous tips and presents to the mess or band, which it has become the custom to make. It would be a very economically-conducted regimental ball, indeed, which cost a subaltern less than a month's pay, and we have known the subscriptions as high as £20. In the Guards, we understand, there are so many obligatory subscriptions, that a large proportion of an officer's pay is absorbed by them. Many a man would like to decline contributions of money which he cannot afford to give; but he would, on making a protest at the periodical mess-meetings, find himself almost isolated, and would probably be told that such-and-such expenses were necessary to keep up the reputation of the regiment, and that if he cannot afford to pay, he had better leave the regiment. Why, however, should a man who possesses good military qualities be obliged to abstain from entering the Army, merely because he is unable to live up to an artificially luxurious standard? Naval officers live like gentlemen, yet at an infinitely cheaper rate than their military comrades, and any tendency to extravagance is promptly checked by the captain. Why should not a similar scale be adopted in the Army? Why should a regiment be dependent for its reputation or its popularity on the costliness of its entertainments, the display of plate, and the choice nature of the champagne consumed? Why should every mess be as luxurious as regards newspapers, periodicals, and cuisine as a London club? Why should men with an average total income of, say, £300 a year, many of them having only two-thirds of that amount, live in a style only suitable to men of large fortunes? Why should the son fare more luxuriously than the father and mother? The worst of it is that the prevalent and growing extravagance tends to self-indulgence, which ought to be considered one of the worst of military vices. That there is an alarming amount of extravagance is shown by the constant retirements, owing to impecuniosity and the steady flow of money-lenders' circulars to regiments. The evil, we maintain, is gravely injurious to the public service, for it is certainly most objectionable that the choice of the Authorities should be restricted, many good men prevented from entering the Army, and others forced to quit it, because a few foolish officers have gradually raised the cost of living. We say a few, because, though each successive increase of expense is assented to by all, it is really the work of one or two foolish and either rich and selfish or careless officers who have acquired an ascendancy in the regiment. The evil, too, is contagious, for there is great rivalry among regiments, and if the 150th have established a certain scale, the 151st will not consent to be below it. We do not call on the Authorities to combat this blot on our Military system, for they have made repeated endeavours to remove it, but we exhort the whole body of officers to show more common-sense and proper feeling than they have hitherto evinced, and we earnestly call on the general public to try and stimulate a more healthy feeling.

The Dockyard Expense Accounts, which have just been presented to Parliament, exhibit as strong a contrast to those of previous years as can well be imagined. Hitherto it has been with a feeling akin to horror that we have approached the task of reviewing the shipbuilding accounts of the Admiralty, and after a wearisome search through the 700 pages of bewildering figures, we have laid aside the volume with disgust, at finding that it gave us only what was in fact the raw material out of which the critic himself had to manufacture all the practical stuff which the public required. The return formerly was simply a mass of statistical tables, valuable, perhaps, as forming the premises from which certain conclusions as to the cost of the Navy, and the comparative extravagance or economy of the several yards, might be deduced by an expert, but affording absolutely no assistance to the student in arriving at these deductions. Last year, however, we had occasion to notice the dawn of better things; the return had been reduced in size by the adoption of a better arrangement, and what was of still more importance, the accounts had been prefaced by a report of the Accountant-General of the Navy, which not only explained the purport of the accounts themselves, but afforded a considerable amount of original information. This year the improvement is even more marked, for though the process of clipping and condensing has been continued until the volume is reduced to about one-third of its former proportions, the information it contains has been very greatly augmented. Mr. Hamilton has shown by his Report on the Accounts for 1878-79, that he has obtained a thorough grasp of the work of his department, and it is impossible not to recognise his effort to furnish such statistical facts as may prove of practical service to Members of Parliament, and enable them to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the Navy, instead of contenting himself with providing the bare debtor and creditor accounts which Parliament demands. The same broad principles upon which the former accounts were based have, we are told, governed the preparation of this volume; and two cardinal points have been kept in view,—first, the establishment of a close and direct connection between the expense accounts of the Dockyards, and the appropriation account of Naval expenditure; and secondly, the treatment of each dockyard as a separate establishment, in order to show the comparative cost of similar operations at different yards. But this year, for the first time, the Accountant-General has gone beyond this, following the lines indicated in his Report on the accounts for 1877-78, and has instituted a detailed comparison of the work actually performed in construction of ships, with that laid down for accomplishment in the programme of shipbuilding works and machinery appended to the Navy Estimates. Thus we learn that while the amount of construction in the Dockyards which was contemplated in the Estimates for 1878-79 was 13,408 tons, only 11,671 tons were completed; and similarly, in contract building, while 4,699 tons were proposed to be added, the result of the year's work showed only 4,542 tons to have been achieved; to this, however, must be added the tonnage of the unarmoured vessels purchased during the year, viz., 1,661 tons, as proposed, and 1,719 tons, the actual addition, showing a net deficiency of work performed during the year of 1,836 tons. From a table showing for ten years the amount of construction proposed and completed, we find that this deficiency, however much it is to be deprecated, is by no means exceptional. In four years only out of the ten was the work proposed actually exceeded, and the deficiency in 1878-79 is less than the deficiency in any of the other five years brought into the comparison. It will be remembered that when Mr. Childers was in office, he laid it down as a maxim that an average of 20,000 tons should be added annually to the Navy, in order to maintain it at its normal strength, and to supply the waste caused by wear and tear. No one, as far as we are aware, who was competent to form an opinion upon the subject, has ever taken the view that this was an exaggerated estimate of the requirements of the Navy; and yet, applying this test to the past ten years, we find that we are actually deficient by no less than 8,682 tons, the total amount added by actual construction during this period being only 191,318 tons, instead of 200,000 tons, the minimum amount required, if we accept Mr. Childers's estimate as correct. Fortunately, however, the Vote of Credit came to our aid in 1878, and this enabled the late Government to add 19,647 tons to the Navy, in the shape of ships purchased. Perhaps we can apply no better test than this to the solution of the question, which gave rise to so much acrimonious debate at the time of the recent General Election, whether the Navy had actually improved or deteriorated during the late Administration. Apart from the additions made by means of the Vote of Credit, there is no doubt that in the matter of construction there had been a falling-off from what Mr. Childers had, without challenge, prescribed as the normal rate of increase; with these additions, the increase was conspicuous, and was more than sufficient to cover the shortcomings of both the last two Administrations. Whether the expenditure incurred was laid out to the best advantage, and whether the tonnage added to the Navy represented the classes of vessels most needed, is a matter which these Accounts, for obvious reasons, cannot enable us to judge. The cost of construction during the year 1878-79 amounted to £1,508,049, and is thus classified:—

For armoured vessels built by contract......	£258,516
For armoured vessels built at H.M.'s yards	372,679
For unarmoured vessels built by contract...	516,973
For unarmoured vessels built at H.M.'s yards	344,242
For steam tugs, yard craft, &c.	15,639
Total	£1,508,049

It is to be observed that the cost of ships built by contract as shown above, includes the sums spent subsequently to their purchase upon the alterations and refit of the vessels bought out of the Vote of Credit. We reserve for another occasion the consideration of those portions of the report which relate to the repair and maintenance of ships, and the expenses incurred in what are technically called the indirect or incidental charges, which embrace the whole cost of maintaining the Dockyards, a subject of which, from an economical point of view, the importance can scarcely be exaggerated.

Captain the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, at their half-yearly general court on Tuesday, for his gallantry in February last in saving a seaman from drowning, he having fallen overboard at sea. An account of this act of gallantry has already appeared in these columns.

Captain Ernest Rice has made his first excursion as our Naval Attaché for Europe, and has very wisely been sent to St. Petersburg, as no European fleet is so active as the Russian at this moment. Captain Rice has been received in audience by the Grand Duke Constantine.

The training-ship *Newcastle* does not appear to have recovered from her reputation for sickliness, for on her arrival this week at Spithead she had more hospital cases to land.

The Royal Naval Volunteer gunboat *Tay*, recently lent to the Liverpool Brigade, has had the misfortune to come into collision with a steam-tug, and knocked a considerable hole in her. Happily, it let in more daylight than water, and the vessel kept afloat.

There has been rather a strong feeling raised among dockyard workmen by the stoppage of the issue of canvas working suits, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has been strictly questioned on the matter. It appears that the first order for the stoppage of this privilege, from motives of economy, was rescinded when another election became necessary at Plymouth, owing to the unseating of Sir Edward Bates. There was a very well-grounded suspicion among the dockyard voters that they had voted the wrong way when they went on the "Liberal" side, and this was pointed out to the Admiralty by the Liberal candidate, Sir George Young. The order was rescinded, but Mr. Shaw-Lefevre says it had nothing to do with the election. It certainly did not save the Liberal candidate from defeat.

We regret to learn that the Commodore on the Cape station has met with a bereavement in the loss of his wife, who has been buried in the cemetery at Simon's Town. Mrs. Richards had for some time been in failing health, but it was hoped that the stay at the Cape might have proved beneficial.

Vice-Admiral De Horsey was never particularly proud of his not having been able, with the *Shah* and *Amethyst*, to capture the *Huascar*, although he had good reason afterwards to be thankful that he did not sink her, or cause a loss of more than one of her crew. But the "Shah's" would never have dreamed that the escape of the *Huascar*, who failed to do any injury to her Majesty's ships, and showed a wonderful aptitude for getting out of the way of danger, would have been made the origin of the foundation of an "Order of Valour" by the Government of Peru. Yet so it is, and all who served in the *Huascar* in the brush with the *Shah* and *Amethyst*, and took care to get away with a sound skin, have been decorated for their valour!

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., left Plymouth on Sunday on board the *Lively*, to join the *Warrior* at Berehaven, as a guest. Rear-Admiral Hardinge, C.B., also proceeded to join the combined Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B., and will accompany it on its cruise to Vigo and back.

By an Order in Council, dated June 28, a new rating has been established in the Fleet, namely, that of Lithographer, and it is intended that one of this rate shall be borne in flagships. Such an addition to the office staff will be appreciated, when standing orders and memoranda require to be issued to the ships of a squadron.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Mends and the Committee over which he presided to inquire into the existing regulations for governing the embarkation of troops, &c., have made their report to the Admiralty, having finished their labours with a despatch that does them credit, and might well be copied by some other committee-men. We hear that the Admiralty is quite satisfied that the recommendations made by this Committee should be adopted, and has suggested to the War Office that, with the concurrence of that Department, directions shall be given for the recommendation of the Committee to be embodied in the Transport Regulations.

We are glad to learn that it has been decided to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and crew lost in the *Orpheus*, for which purpose subscriptions are invited. With this view the following have formed a committee, viz.:—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Sir T. Gore-Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.; Captain Walter Stewart, R.N.; Major Aylmer Somerset, Rifle Brigade; Major Francis Bulkeley; Commander Sir W. Wiseman, Bart.; Lieut J. L. Armit, R.M.L.I.; C. G. Brooke-Hunt (midshipman on board the *Orpheus*); Treasurers, Messre. C. Hopkinson and Sons, Bankers, 3 Regent Street; Hon. Sec., W. G. Francis Hunt, R.N., Naval and Military Club. In another column will be found some futher particulars of this project.

The training-ship *St. Vincent* is now out of quarantine. For some time the boys have not been allowed beyond their recreation-ground, and all entries have been stopped on account of sickness on board. An inquiry is being made as to the healthiness of her position in Portsmouth Harbour, as it is thought that a neighbouring sewage outfall may have something to do with the sickness on board.

The following are the dates for the Indian troopships being ready for service. The *Euphrates* is to be ready on the 14th of next month, as she will carry out some troop service, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope; the *Malabar* on September 14, the *Jumna* on September 18, the *Serapis* on September 29, and the *Crocodile* on October 1.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour's squadron's movements have been as follows:—The *Rupert* and *Invincible* left Leghorn on the 6th, the former going direct to Genoa, and the latter going to Spezia. On the 8th, the *Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, and *Thunderer* left Leghorn, the *Monarch* from Malta joining the flag just outside. The *Helicon* remained at Leghorn, but joined the flag at Genoa on the 10th. The *Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, and *Monarch* arrived on the 11th from Spezia, and the squadron was to remain until today. A court-martial has been held on board the *Téméraire* for a trial of a lieutenant of the *Monarch*. On August 10 it is intended to hold a Fleet regatta at Palma. The *Cygnet* left for Malta on the 13th. Crowds of people continue to visit the *Thunderer*, and on account of the number of boats, it is almost impossible to get alongside at times. The weather is extremely hot, and going about in the sun is getting out of the question.

A rifle-match was shot between the Royal Marine Artillery and the men of the *Excellent* on the 12th inst. The contest took place on the Eastney Range, and resulted in a victory to the "Excellents." This is the eleventh match of its kind, but the first in which the Blue-jackets have succeeded in beating their veteran opponents.

By the retirement of Mr. Kelly with the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief, an Assistant-Paymaster with more than fourteen years' seniority in that rank becomes entitled to promotion. Owing to the slackness in promotion, this officer has been detained on the Junior List some six years longer than he ought if his career in the Service is to be considered even a mild success. He is now heavily handicapped with junior time and years, and if their Lordships will not increase the Senior List by the abolition of "charges," or some such method, the least that should be done would be to allow all time to count after eight years in the junior grade.

The announcement we made last week that eighteen commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry would be offered to candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy at the next examination, has been modified by the Admiralty. It has now been decided to place only thirteen of these commissions at the disposal of the Light Infantry, while the remaining five will be devoted to the Royal Marine Artillery.

The new regulations for the advancement of Midshipmen of the Royal Naval Reserve, which we announced as forthcoming on June 26, have now been promulgated. The Order in Council authorising the new rules will be found in another column.

Owing to the delay in providing a relief for the *Danae* she will have had a commission of more than four years' duration before she is paid off. She was commissioned in September, 1876, and left England finally in March, 1877, and was transferred from the Cape to the Australian station. A relief is now to be provided in the *Miranda*, which will be commissioned on Thursday next, by Commander the Hon. Edward Dawson. The *Danae* is a 12-gun corvette and a Captain's command, while the *Miranda* is a composite sloop of 6 guns, commanded by a Commander; yet this seems to be looked upon as a fair relief by the Admiralty. Is there no corvette available?

As the Board of Admiralty digests the report of the Committee on the Royal Marines, so it becomes more and more inclined to leave well alone. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the distinct Artillery Division, we are assured that that branch will meet with such gentle treatment that those who have been preparing themselves for a great outcry against the injustice of blending the corps may hold their peace. The fact that five officers are to be entered as Marine Artillery officers shows that the corps is not doomed, for their Lordships would not be so exceedingly foolish as to give a commission in the Artillery branch, if it were expiring. Recruiting has not been stopped, but the standard has been raised, so that men of superior physique may alone be admitted. The number to be borne is to be the exact establishment provided for in the Navy Estimates for the present financial year. Taking it altogether, their Lordships do not see their way to accepting the recommendations of the Committee. That means that the gallant corps has been spared much, for the recommendations of the Committee would not have given satisfaction to the corps as a whole.

The following passed at the last examination for assistant-clerks, and will appear in the next *Navy List*, namely:—Messrs. W. L. Davy, E. H. Isaacs, E. H. Eldred, F. E. Bennett, E. F. Gipps, G. F. Roe, W. P. Thomas, G. Grant, J. A. Vreys, H. H. Shore, W. F. Horniman, J. Willoughby, E. C. Rotherham, J. Murray, and G. H. D. Sarratt. Poor boys!

A relief has been provided for the *Decoy*, which was commissioned and left England for the West Coast of Africa in September, 1878, the *Foam* having received orders to take her place on the station. We believe that it is not unlikely that the *Decoy* will finish her commission in the Mediterranean, as no vessel of her class wants immediate relief on the North-American command. We would, however, point out that both the *Elk* and *Swallow*, on the South-East Coast of America, have completed three years' service.

The coming departure of the *Wye* for the Brazils and River Plate gives, it seems to us, an opportunity to the Admiralty for recommissioning one or more of the gun-vessels on that station. The *Elk* and the *Swallow* have both completed their three years' foreign service, as will the *Forward* in October, and no vessels are yet told off as their reliefs.

We are pleased to have it in our power to render assistance to that hard-worked and most deserving body of non-commissioned officers, the Orderly-room Clerks, by the insertion of the correspondence which is being addressed to us on the subject of their status and prospects. There is no class of men who better deserve the encouragement which Mr. Childers has it in his power to offer, and we should be glad to see their case considered with that of the Quartermasters of the Army. The cry on all hands is the same just now,—good non-commissioned officers cannot be obtained. How is it to be expected that they will be forthcoming, when men occupying positions of such importance as the regimental Orderly-room Clerks are treated with such marked illiberality and want of consideration? Upon the zeal and ability of the orderly-room clerk the comfort of a regiment greatly depends, and the War Office, in recognising the services of this most meritorious body, would not only be doing an act of justice to the individuals concerned, but would at the same time give proof to the rest of the Army that it desires at all times to do what it can to remove any anomalies which may exist to the detriment of the Service.

Militia and Volunteer commanding officers grumbled considerably when the appointment of adjutant was taken out of their hands. The step, however, was a necessary one, so long as adjutants were selected from captains of the linked-battalions of the sub-district. In several instances lately, adjutants have been appointed from alien regiments. This is causing much discontent amongst Auxiliary Force colonels. They are satisfied so long as their adjutant is taken from the sub-district, but they think that in other cases they ought to have some voice in the matter. It frequently happens that a Line captain would be glad of an adjutancy in his native country. He is personally known to the colonel and officers of the regiment with whom he wishes to serve, and yet the colonel is debarred, by regulation, from hinting in any way to the Horse Guards that he desires him to be appointed. Where no captain of the sub-district is available, we cannot see why a commanding officer should have no voice in the selection. It is of the utmost importance to the efficiency of a regiment that the commanding officer and adjutant work in harmony, and the hard-and-fast rule of forbidding the former to even suggest the name of an officer as his adjutant only tends to the contrary.

Promotion in the Army has now come to such a pass that it demands the serious consideration of the Government. On all sides complaints are being raised, and we scarcely remember a time when the combatant branch of the Service was more unanimous in making its voice heard. As we stated lately, in our answers to correspondents, there is little fear but that the Warrant abolishing brevet promotion in succession to General officers will be suspended until the Purchase captains be promoted. Colonel North has taken the subject in hand, and it will be fully gone into shortly in Parliament. Independently, however, of brevet, regimental promotion will be a matter for grave consideration. The Purchase colonels were allowed to continue in command so long, that the advancement of their immediate juniors in many regiments has become almost hopeless. As we have before advocated, the five years' rule ought to have been made general on the abolition of Purchase, and the colonels affected duly compensated. Then there would have been no necessity for their recent summary dismissal, which has caused much heartburning and discontent. We suggest a plan that would give a considerable amount of regimental promotion, and cost the country nothing. There are a number of lieutenant-colonels (both commanding regiments and holding the substantive rank of major) who are merely waiting on till they complete five years in the rank and become colonels, when they can retire with the honorary rank of major-general. If the rank of colonel, conditional on their retirement, were offered them at once, they would obtain the height of their ambition, and retire into private life with the wished-for handle to their name, thus making way for many deserving officers who otherwise have no chance of advancement. It cannot be to the advantage of the Service to have officers who are simply "holding on" until they can obtain some desired step of honorary rank. In most cases their zeal for their profession has evaporated, and they count the days, anxiously looking forward to the time when they will be released from the irksomeness (as they deem it) of military duty. Should the course we suggest be adopted, it would be very necessary to give but a limited time (say three months) for the lieutenant-colonels in question to avail themselves of the offer, as otherwise many would linger on, perhaps for a couple of years, if it happened their regiments were in pleasant quarters.

The French have been making a great cock-a-doodle-doo over, first, the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, and, secondly, the distribution of the eagleless flags. The capture of the Bastille is certainly not a thing to be proud of. It would never have succeeded but for the active aid of those disloyal soldiers, the Garde Française, nicknamed by the rest of the Army "Les Canards du Main," on account of their rout at Dettingen. The circumstances attending the capture were also most loathsome, the garrison consisting only of about a hundred men, of whom more than half were made to surrender on promise of quarter. Yet no sooner had they laid down their arms than Major de Lanney, the commandant, and many of his men were basely murdered, and their remains paraded about Paris, with every circumstance of fiendish brutality. The French ought to blush, instead of exult, whenever this anniversary comes round. As to the new colours, none but the most petty and vulgar-minded persons would have thought of discarding so celebrated a symbol of national glory, a symbol surrounded by so many heroic aspirations. We have a great regard for the French, and especially for the French Army, but on this occasion they have exposed themselves to the contempt and disgust of all right-minded persons.

Sir Daniel Lysons has inaugurated his command well. We learn that at the encampment on Ascot Heath, previous to the Windsor review, most admirable practice in outpost work and patrolling was afforded, and that every precaution which would be taken in an enemy's country was adopted. The review which followed was a spectacular success; but there were several matters calculated to grieve old soldiers. In the first place, the regiments were terribly weak, few exceeding 500 of all ranks, and many falling much below that number. In the second place, the marching-past of the Guards and Household Cavalry was also far from being as good as we are accustomed to see it, notwithstanding the excellent ground and the stimulus afforded by the presence of her Majesty. But what better could be expected with the present foolish system of short service? To bring up the regiments which were at Windsor to a war strength, it would be necessary, after eliminating the medically unfit, to add about 600 men to each, and these would be utter strangers. Comment on this fact is unnecessary.

"A Field Officer of Artillery" has addressed to us a long letter on the subject of the range-finder invented by the young German, Hensoldt, late of the 20th Hussars, to which we referred last week. Our correspondent says, "Having had an opportunity of testing the merits of this invention, I can unhesitatingly pronounce it superior in every respect to those now being issued. I was present at some trials carried out last year with this instrument, and its superiority over the other instruments now in use was generally admitted. I confess I am astonished to learn that our War Office has lost sight of Hensoldt and his invention. Your reference to the matter appeared most opportunely, for in the same issue of your paper in which you drew attention to the matter, appeared a summary of the Report of the Commandant of the School of Gunnery, in which Colonel Hastings says:—'There are many complaints of the uncertain results obtained from the range-finders supplied, showing either that they are imperfect, or that the men using them had not been well instructed.' The question of range-finders is one of such great importance in these days of long-range guns and fire-arms, that it is incumbent on the military authorities to obtain the very best instrument of the kind in the field. That they have not got the best now, must be evident to all who had opportunities of seeing the experiments carried out under Major-General Bulwer's observation at Chatham last year; and I hope that the War Office will endeavour to ascertain Hensoldt's whereabouts, and, sinking all personal feeling with regard to the man—who all seem to think has been treated with unbecoming severity—place the Army in possession of his range-finder, which has already been subjected to a practical test, and been found to fulfil all requirements, being cheap, accurate, portable, and easily worked. General Bulwer, whilst in command at Chatham, did all in his power to help Hensoldt, and was highly pleased with his invention, which was also seen by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Surely, then, there is no excuse for our wasting money on an article which, we have it on the authority of the commandant of the School of Gunnery, has produced unsatisfactory results." We fully agree with our correspondent's remarks. We had not seen Colonel Hastings' report at the time that our paragraph was penned.

As we stated some time ago was probable, Lieutenant W. H. Holbech, 60th Rifles, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General R. G. A. Luard, commanding the Militia Forces in Canada.

Our Paris correspondent sends us the following details of the manœuvres to be carried out during the approaching autumn by the several corps of the French Army. The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th are to be exercised in corps manœuvres, while the remaining 14 corps will be exercised only in brigade and divisional manœuvres. Two classes of reservists, those of 1871 and 1873, will be temporarily recalled to the colours to take part in the manœuvres, so that the numerical strength of the several units will be considerably above that of their ordinary peace establishment. The 5th Corps, for instance, will place in the field 813 officers, 22,362 men, 3,202 horses, and 421 waggons; the 6th Corps, 669 officers, 19,887 men, 3,041 horses, and 381 waggons; and the 7th Corps, 720 officers, 22,189 men, 3,048 horses, and 327 waggons. The manœuvres of the 5th Corps will take place from September 13 to the 25th; the general idea of the exercises being that a hostile army has crossed the eastern frontier of France, and has arrived in the neighbourhood of Troyes. The 5th Corps, concentrated on the line Nemours, Montargis, will form the right of an imaginary French army, and will move towards the Yonne, but will ultimately be obliged to fall back behind the Loing. The 6th Corps will manœuvre from September 11 to the 22nd in the district through which MacMahon's army marched in 1870, immediately before it capitulated at Sedan. The general idea of its operations will be that an enemy advancing on Rheims has been obliged to fall back behind the Aisne. The 6th Corps, crossing the river at Vouriers, attacks the hostile rear-guard at Voucq, and forces it back on Carignon, where the enemy concentrates and receives reinforcements. The 7th Corps will attack an imaginary hostile force advancing from Pontarlier upon Dole, to cut the communications between Besançon and Lyons; while the 9th Corps will have no prearranged programme, but will manœuvre in accordance with orders issued from day to day. The 2nd and 5th Divisions of Cavalry will also be assembled about the middle of September, under the command of the General commanding the 4th Army Corps, and will manœuvre against one another between the Meuse and Moselle, the two divisions together placing in the field 479 officers, 6,306 men, 6,585 horses, and 156 waggons.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement which appears elsewhere of a soldiers' fête and grand military tournament, which is to be held in Charlton Park on Monday next.

Colonel E. T. St. L. MccGwire, half-pay, late of the Royal Scots, has been appointed to the Brigade Depôt at Ashton-under-Lyne, vice Colonel R. B. Chichester, transferred to Guildford.

THE QUARTERMASTERS.

"Deferred Hope" writes:—"It appears to have been decided that to serve the Queen in the ranks of her Majesty's Army is a disgrace, as those officers who hold commissions from the ranks which can be isolated are ineligible for promotion. I refer principally to quartermasters of regiments, the last hit at whom is to introduce their title into a 'subordidate section' of officers, as opposed to a so-called 'superior section,' care being taken that the latter section has no superiority about it except in pay, and allowances, and rank. Commissary-Gen. Watt, in a letter to your paper, dated July 21, 1877, suggested the formation of a 'superior' and 'inferior' commissary in each regiment, the quartermaster being, of course, the 'inferior;' but where were her Majesty's military advisers, when the Royal Warrant for dividing the officers of the Army into castes was laid before the Queen? Commanding officers have persistently brought the claims of their quartermasters to notice, General officers in command have backed these recommendations, the highest military authorities have acknowledged the demand for redress, but nothing has been done, notwithstanding semi-official excuses that a great deal has been done, for quartermasters of late. In what direction, Sir? Certainly, the men most affected do not know. Members of Parliament have taken the matter up; the Press of the country, alike civil and military, Conservative, Liberal, and Radical, has fought the battle; and Mr. Childers promises Major Nolan and Mr. O'Shaughnessy that, among various questions of difficulty awaiting solution at the War Office, that of the grievances of quartermasters would be considered as the third or fourth in order of settlement. It is something new to get such a candid admission and promise as that, and it stamps Mr. Childers as a straightforward Minister. But I would earnestly beg the right hon. gentleman to insist upon a full redress of the grievances, and not to allow half-measures, or the case to be pigeon-holed by the enemy. The Quartermasters must have, once for all, more pay, a proper regimental rank, increased retiring allowances, and the abolition of all caste brand."

THE WINDSOR REVIEW.

Despite the bad weather, the first turn out of the Aldershot Division, under Sir D. Lysons, was interesting and instructive. The mode in which the troops were disposed and handled presented some novel, or at least unusual, methods of handling, and showed that the new General has not forgotten his cunning as a tactician; and now her Majesty has inaugurated the reign of the new General by a review at Windsor.

The ground appointed for the review lies between the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Ride, and for some days past Prince Christian, the ranger of Windsor Forest, assisted by Mr. Simmons, the deputy-surveyor, and Mr. Bartlett, of the Great Park staff, has been engaged in making arrangements for the accommodation of the troops and the public. Nearly in the centre, and in advance of the line of spectators, was the saluting-point, and here, on the Queen's arrival, the Royal Standard was hoisted, marking the place reserved for her Majesty, the Royal Family, and suite. On either side were enclosures for the Queen's household, the Press, and the Eton students, the remainder of the line being open to all comers, whether in carriages or on foot. About 3.30 the troops, who had encamped on the previous night at Chobham and Ascot, began to arrive at the parade-ground, and proceeded to form in review order. At 5 o'clock, the formation of the corps in two lines was completed. In addition to the Aldershot corps, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) took part in the review. The following is a detailed account of the troops who appeared on the ground:—

Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, V.C., commanding Army Corps.

Major P. H. T. Barrow, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. F. C. Hayward, aide-de-camp; Capt. Crosbie, 60th Rifles, acting aide-de-camp; Col. the Hon. E. G. Curzon, A.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, D.A.A.G.; Col. Redvers H. Buller, V.C., C.B., 60th Rifles, A.Q.M.G.; Capt. E. J. Lugard, 4th Foot, D.A.Q.M.G.; Col. W. E. M. Reilly, C.B., R.A., commanding R.A.; Capt. H. Knollys, R.A., brigade-major; Col. Fitzroy W. H. Somerset, R.E., commanding R.E.; Deputy-Comy.-Gen. M.B. Irvine, C.B., district commissary-general; Deputy-Comy.-Gen. J. O. Hamley, C.B., commissary-general (ordnance); Surg.-Gen. Shelton, P.M.O.; Inspecting-Vet.-Surg. T. P. Gudgin, P.V.S.; Major T. Trout, provost-marshal.

Cavalry Division.—Major-Gen. Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., commanding; Lieut. Webbe, 15th Hussars, aide-de-camp; Capt. Maillard, 16th Lancers, A.A.G.; Capt. Watson, 11th Hussars, A.Q.M.G.

First Brigade.—Col. Williams commanding.—H Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., 90 men; 1st Life Guards, Col. Keith-Fraser, 263; 2nd Life Guards, Col. Ewart, 287; Royal Horse Guards, Col. C. Ives, 282; 5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Col. Marsland, 375; E Baty. 1st Brig. R.A., 70; B Baty. 6th Brig. R.A., 71; K Baty. 4th Brig. R.A., 71.

Second Cavalry Brigade.—Brig.-Col. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell commanding. K Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., Major Scott, 90; 4th Hussars, Lieut.-Col. Montague, 276; 5th Lancers, Lieut.-Col. Browne, 293; 11th Hussars, Lieut.-Col. Garnett, 291; 7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Col. Harnett, 377; L Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A., 70; M Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A., 70; H Baty. 4th Brig. R.A., 71.

1st Division.—Major-Gen. Peyton commanding. 1st Brig., Col. Gipps, Scots Guards; 24th Compy. R.E., Lieut.-Col. Maitland, 104; 1st Batn. Grenadier Guards, Col. Davies, 544; 2nd Batn. Scots Guards, Col. Moncrieff, 580; 42nd Highlanders, Major Bayley, 414. 2nd Brig., Col. Macpherson, 42nd Highlanders; 2nd Batn. 18th Regt., Lieut.-Col. Gregorie, 446; 52nd Regt., Lieut.-Col. Barwell, 437; 82nd Regt., Lieut.-Col. Walters, 386; 1st Batn. Rifle Brig., Lieut.-Col. Lord E. Clinton, 648.

2nd Division.—Major-Gen. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., commanding. 1st Brig., Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B.; 17th Compy. R.E., Col. Gossett, 104; 75th Regt., Lieut.-Col. Wadeson, V.C., 444; 95th Regt., Major Knatchbull, 551; 96th Regt., Lieut.-Col. Briggs, 555. 2nd Brig., Lieut.-Col. Nicholl, Rifle Brig.; 2nd Batn. 19th Regt., Lieut.-Col. Barrett, 381; 45th Regt., Major Adams, 450; 109th Regt., Lieut.-Col. Lucas, 365; 1st Batn. 60th Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Dundas, 608; C Troop R.E., Lieut. Rich, 133—making a total of over 10,000 men.

At a quarter-past five o'clock a royal salute of 21 guns, fired by a battery of artillery stationed opposite to the saluting-point, announced that the Queen had left Windsor Castle on her way to the review-ground. Her Majesty, who drove in an open carriage, drawn by four white horses, and preceded by two outriders, was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian, and attended by a brilliant staff, amongst whom were the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Sir Garnet Wolseley. A second carriage contained Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, with the sons of the Prince of Wales (Princes Albert Victor and George) in their cadet uniform, and two other equipages followed, containing several ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite. On her Majesty arriving at the saluting-point a few minutes before half-past five, the Royal Standard was hoisted, and arms were presented by a guard of honour of the 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, under Lieut.-Cols. Eaton and the Hon. R. Carington. The band of the regiment, under Mr. Dan Godfrey, played the National Anthem, immediately after which the inspection of the troops was proceeded with. Her Majesty's carriage having taken up its position by the Royal Standard, the march-past commenced. The way was led by the Royal Horse Artillery and the Household Cavalry. The Prince of Wales, as colonel-in-chief of the Household Cavalry Brigade, rode at the head of the three regiments, and the moment his Royal Highness was recognised he was greeted all along the line with hearty cheering. Having saluted in the ordinary way, his Royal Highness rode up to the Royal carriage, and paid his respects to her Majesty. The Household Cavalry were followed by the 1st Infantry Division. The marching of all the regiments was exceedingly good, the palm being carried off by the Rifles, who, both in steadiness and point of numbers, were deserving of all praise. The Duke of Connaught, as colonel of the Rifle Brigade, rode at the head of the battalion which he so lately commanded, and obtained a very hearty reception. The 2nd Cavalry Brigade, which included the 4th Hussars, 5th Lancers, 11th Hussars, and 7th Dragoon Guards, next passed before the Queen, and made a most brilliant display, the 4th Hussars and 5th Lancers being particularly noticeable. The 2nd Infantry Division now came on, closing with the 1st Batn. of the 60th Rifles, 608 strong, and followed by a troop of the Royal Engineers. The troops returned past the saluting-point in the same order as they had at first advanced. The Royal Horse Artillery and the cavalry cantered past, keeping line with remarkable exactitude. Subsequently the army corps was again formed up, the artillery being in front, the cavalry brigades next, and the infantry in the rear. The field batteries then advanced at a trot, and went through the operations of unlimbering, preparing to fire, and limbering up. The first cavalry brigade then advanced, performing the sword exercise, wheeled round, doing pursuing practice, and passed through the second line, moving round the right of the infantry in rear of the Long Walk. The second cavalry brigade went through the same operations, and followed the first brigade round the right of the infantry. The exercises of the cavalry were witnessed with great interest and satisfaction. Then came the grand concluding scene. The divisional cavalry advanced at a trot, cantered, and charged across in front of the Queen. The Prince of Wales rode at the head of the Household Brigade, leading a magnificent charge, which called forth enthusiastic acclamations from the multitude. The review terminated at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, and her Majesty immediately returned to the Castle, a salute of 21 guns being fired as the Royal *cortége* moved off the ground.

The following General Order was specially issued from the Horse Guards on Thursday:—"H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to inform Gen. Sir D. Lysons, K.C.B., that the review which took place on the 14th inst., under his orders, in the presence of her Majesty, in Windsor Great Park, has met with her entire satisfaction. The soldier-like appearance of the troops, and the precision with which the several manœuvres were executed, were specially remarked, and his Royal Highness has much pleasure in conveying to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of all arms, the expression of her Majesty's approval.—By command, C. H. Ellice, A.G."

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Lady Abercromby, visited the camp of the Household Cavalry in Windsor Great Park on Thursday morning. Her Majesty was received by Major-Gen. Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, commanding the Cavalry Division, Aldershot, and Col. Owen Williams, Royal Horse Guards, in command of the camp. The 2nd Life Guards, under Col. Ewart, and the Royal Horse Guards, under Col. Owen Williams, marched past the Queen, who was pleased to compliment these regiments on their smart appearance, notwithstanding the severe storms of rain to which they were exposed on the previous night.

DOMESTICS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—By bringing the power of your influential journal to bear on the following facts, you may be able to bring under the notice of those in power the grievances of a deserving but a much neglected body of men, viz., the domestic stewards, R.N. First, an admiral's, captain's, wardroom, and gun-room steward, 1st class, get the enormous sum of 1s. 7d. per day, the pay and rating of an A.B. old scale and only that after a long experience in the under branches, and cannot by any chance or good conduct get any higher (the only class of men who cannot get a position of petty officer); added to that, he is a non-continuous service man, and very often six months out of a ship, and after taking about 27 years to put in 21 years for pension, if he has a first-class character, he gets about £18 a year, no allowance for stripes, or any other allowance. Second, as to duty, ability, &c. He has always to appear well-dressed, and has to be a fair scholar, to keep wine, stock, and mess books, and generally has charge of several hundred pounds worth of wines, stock, &c. He has to be up and ready to go to market in all weathers and climates at 5.30 in the morning, and rarely gets to bed before the officers' lights are out at 10.30. He has charge of and is responsible for the work of all the servants' cooks, and to do a thousand and one odd jobs incidental to his situation. Of course, it must not be thought for a moment that men of their stamp get only the bare 1s. 7d., for the rest of his pay has to come out of the pockets of a not-too-well-paid body of officers. Take, for instance, a post captain has generally to pay his steward £40, a cook £30, and a servant £12 a year out of his own pocket, ward rooms and gun rooms about the same. Ours is the only Navy where the domestic stewards are petty officers, and in the American Navy they have a good position and good pay, for an admiral's steward gets $62 per month, a captain's steward $45, and so on.—I am, &c., A Domestic Steward.

Admiral Lessofsky and his staff started from St. Petersburg on July 14 for Moscow, whence he will proceed to meet the cruiser Europe, in order to join the Pacific Squadron, of which he is appointed commander.

Attention may be called to an invention of the Rev. N. Cowell Brown, of Sheffield, for saving persons from drowning. The invention was on Thursday night very completely tested in the large tank in the annexe of the Westminster Aquarium. The Rev. Mr. Brown effects his purpose by means of a chemical preparation inserted in the clothing. If the preparation be placed between the lining and the cloth, directly the garment is immersed it becomes inflated, and it is stated, will keep on the surface of the water from 40 to 50 hours. There is no difficulty in fitting the linings into the clothes, and another important advantage of the invention is that the materials are very cheap.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The twenty-first annual prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association opened on Monday last at Wimbledon, by which time it is estimated that nearly 2,000 Volunteers had gone under canvas. There are no new features introduced into the Camp this year, but we observe that the regimental enclosures are not so numerous as they used to be. The executive committee consists of Earl Stanhope (chairman of council), Lieut.-Cols. Sir H. Wilmot, V.C., Stewart Oxley, Sir H. Fletcher, and Mr. Biddulph. Capt. St. John Mildmay, it need hardly be said, fills as indefatigably as ever his post of secretary; Col. Peel has charge of the Executive; the Statistical Department could not be in better hands than those of Major Thompson; Capt. Galwey, R.E., is at the head of the Engineering Department; the Regular troops are under Col. Manningham Buller, Coldstream Guards; the Volunteers under Col. Phillips, Grenadier Guards; and the hospital is in charge of Surg.-Major Elkington, Grenadier Guards. Much additional interest has been imparted to the proceedings by the presence of the American rifle-team, which is to fire a match against the United Kingdom team next Saturday, the last day of the meeting, when H.R.H. the Princess of Wales has graciously consented to attend and distribute the prizes. We have not the space to give full detailed scores of the competitions which have been in progress this week, but the principal results are appended:—

Inter-University Long-range Match. 15 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, with any rifle. This is the first year of this as a formal competition, though a scratch match of the same kind was shot last year. Cambridge were the winners, with 676 points, against 561 by Oxford (4 men aside).

Alfred Prizes. £400, in 118 prizes. Open to all comers. 200 yards; seven shots with the Snider. The following are the first 33:—£20, Pte. Whitelaw, 1st Lanark; £10, Corpl. Berrington, 2nd Denbigh; £7 10s. each, Serjt. Callow, 1st Leicester, and Serjt. Forbes, 8th Lanark. £5 each—Pte. Cameron, 3rd Lanark, Pte. Dixon, 1st Lanark, Pte. Hodgson, 1st Cumberland, Lieut. Mitchell, 1st Cumberland; 34 points each; Pte. Fidler, 1st Berks; Corpl. Parry, 6th Cheshire; Pte. Runtz, 1st London; Serjt. Wace, H.A.C.; Pte. Hamilton, 19th Middlesex; Pte. Foster, 1st Midlothian; Surg. Collins, 2nd Sussex; Lieut. Mills, 10th Canada; Pte. Sutherland, 1st Midlothian; Corpl. McHugh, 1st Warwick; Pte. Fraser, 1st Edinburgh; Qrmr.-Serjt. Moore, 3rd Ayr; Pte. Shaw, 3rd Lincoln; Serjt. MacGibbon, 10th Lanark; Serjt. Stuart, 1st Edinburgh; Serjt. Hooton, 5th Lancashire; Corpl. Ingram, 3rd Lanark; Pte. MacArthur, 10th Lanark; Pte. Messenger, 1st Leicester; Qrmr.-Serjt. Moorhouse, 3rd Cheshire; Corpl. Lascelles, 4th Essex; Pte. Lock-King, 23rd Middlesex; Pte. Moss, 36th Stafford; Pte. Harley, 1st Berks, 33 points each; and Pte. Osburn, 1st Warwick, 32 points.

Trial Stakes. (Martini-Henry.) Seven shots at 200 yards. Eleven prizes—one of £5, and ten of £2:—£5, Serjt. Hobbiss, 2nd Middlesex, 35 points; £2 each, Corpl. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; Corpl. Jones, 4th Monmouth; Lieut. Lovibond, 3rd Kent; and Pte. Moss, 36th Stafford, 34 points each.

Trial Stakes. (Snider.) Seven shots at 200 yards. Eleven prizes—one of £5 and ten of £2:—£5, Qrmr. Cortis, 2nd Sussex; £2, Lieut. McIsaac, 1st Renfrew; Colour-Serjt. Slater, 31st Lancashire, 34 points each; Pte. Burgess, 1st Newcastle; Corpl. Roberts, H.A.C.; Corpl. McKay, 1st Renfrew; and Pte. Long, 5th Lancashire, 33 points each.

The "Daily Telegraph" Cup, and 36 prizes, value £100, added by the Association. Seven shots at 200 yards, with the Snider. The Cup, Colour-Serjt. Symons, 1st Guernsey Militia; £6 13s. 4d. each, Lieut. M'Auslan, 1st Dumbarton; Corpl. Mackeneth, 2nd West York; and Lieut. Woolley, 6th Cheshire; £5 each, Pte. Jamieson, 15th Middlesex; and Pte. Holdaway, 1st Hants, 34 points each.

Queen's Prize, 1st Stage.—The shooting in the 1st stage, in which over 2,000 men competed, closed on Thursday with a result unprecedented in the annals of public competition, the winner of the silver medal, badge, and £6 making within three points of the highest possible at the usual ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, and beating the winning score of last year by six points. The first 44 of the sixty were placed, but 27 men have yet to shoot off the tie of 80 for 16 places:—£60, medal, and badge, Corpl. Scott, 4th Cheshire, 102; £12 each and the N.R.A. Badge, Serjt. Woodcock, 7th Stafford, 100; Serjt. Shaw, 4th Cheshire, 98; Serjt. Dowling, 3rd Hants, 97; Corpl. Parry, 6th Cheshire, 97; Corpl. Harold, 26th Kent, 95; Corpl. Prebble, 37th Middlesex, 95; Pte. Hargreaves, 40th Lancashire, 95; Colour-Serjt. Byrne, 47th Lancashire, 95; C. S. George, 7th Staffordshire, 94; Pte. Fergusson, 1st Argyll, 94; Corpl. Roberts, 16th Lanarkshire, 94; Pte. Little, 15th Middlesex, 94; C. S. Scatter, 1st Edinburgh, 94; Pte. Haines, 3rd Wilts, 94. There were seven 93's, ten 90's, and twelve 91's.

The Chilians having taken the city of Arica by assault, is considered the death-blow to the hopes of Peru, but the Dictator, Don Pierola, still urges war to the bitter end, and is taking the most energetic measures to obtain both men and matériel. The Chilian Minister at Washington has been informed by his Government that the Chilian fleet has arrived off Callao, and will land sufficient troops to invest Lima unless Peru accepts the Chilian terms of peace.

Orders have been received by the Naval authorities at Nicolaieff to prepare, as soon as possible, four of the best torpedo-boats belonging to the Black Sea Fleet, to be despatched, first to Alexandria, and thence to the Pacific. Several vessels have been chartered in foreign ports for transport service.

Of all tooth powders, the most successful has undoubtedly been Rowland's Odonto, and its success has been deserved, for this preparation is a pure fragrant powder, made from oriental herbs, and, unlike most tooth powders purchased by the public, contains nothing that is in any way injurious.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

In discussing any scheme for the Reorganisation of the British Army as regards the appointment, promotion, and retirement of Officers, it is desirable to consider what are the faults of the present system, what advantages it would be well to introduce and what evils to eradicate, what to prune away and what to engraft. In the present sketch, it is premised that there are four errors of omission which should be made good, and one error of commission which should be annulled; altogether, five points to be kept in view, as the object to be fulfilled by an adequate and complete reform. These are:—1. The acquisition of sound physical capacity in all officers on appointment. 2. The development of a sufficient mental and professional training. 3. The securing of a general flow of promotion sufficiently rapid to foster the zeal of the Army, and to encourage individual officers to look confidently to their profession for advancement. 4. The possibility of extraordinarily early advancement of exceptionally able men. 5. The preclusion of the necessity which is now considered to exist for the compulsory retirement of men of middle-age, thereby in many cases depriving the Army of the services of able, active, and zealous officers. The desirability of all these objects will probably not be questioned, and may be taken for granted without discussion, with the exception, perhaps, of the fourth. There are, indeed, those who regard a rapidly-rising young officer with suspicion and distrust, but it will generally be found that the motives which in reality influence such opinions are more or less personal, and are largely affected by feelings of envy and jealousy. A very casual glance at the history of the world will prove that the great Generals of the past gained their rank as young men, and proved their ability as commanders while young men. There are numerous examples to quote even in modern history, and they are still more common in that of ancient times. A reference to a single case, that of Wellington, will be sufficient for the present purpose; and will be the more apposite, as being the most recent, and as affording the most complete contrast with the possibilities of the present day. Wellington commanded a regiment at 28, and had practically completed his military career before he was 50 years of age. It is common to observe that there is only one Wellington in a century; that he was an extraordinary genius, and that his case, accordingly, should not be regarded as any guide in regulating rates of promotion. But to this it may be rejoined that the material rise which affected his career, and affects the career of all possible geniuses, took place in the junior ranks, when his powers were unknown, or, at any rate, unproven; and that had the present conditions of service existed in his day he could not have risen to the positions which enabled him to prove his worth until the opportunities that actually came to him had passed, perhaps to others, to be either utilised or lost. The greater part of Wellington's service as a subaltern and Captain were passed on the Viceregal Staff in Dublin, where his duties were not calculated either to develope his military qualities, or to give him much scope for the display of ability. It was purely family interest and favour which made him a field-officer, and gave him subsequently the command of a regiment. As far as the responsible authorities knew, he might have been the great failure in that capacity which those who now-a-days oppose rapid advancement declare would be the result of the accession of young men to command. It is said by them that young men have not the moral force to command a regiment, that the responsibility is greater than their experience of men and affairs in general is calculated to enable them to support, and that they do not carry sufficient weight and influence with the men over whom they are placed. These assertions may be regarded as windy theory; they are based on no facts, and may be met with assertions of at least equally sound foundation. The practical details of the command of a regiment, the interior economy, and the drill, can and ought to be completely and thoroughly mastered in a few years; the moral force is acquired by and engendered in an able man by the sense of the very responsibility which renders it necessary; and, in fact, a man is able and fit to command a regiment after ten years' service, if ever he will be. It may be said that this assertion is even more aerial and more theoretic than the other, and that facts in the shape of living examples are against it. But this objection leads back to the point from whence the argument started, and a full and sufficient refutation lies in the contention that if living examples discourage the adoption of the theory of the ability of youth to command, the cause is to be found in the faults of the present system, under which young officers receive no encouragement to qualify themselves for command or high responsibility. It is no exaggeration to say that many an officer during his first fifteen years of service never handles a larger body of men than one company, and has never had more responsible duties than the command of a detachment of a handful of men; under such circumstances, he subsides into a state of mental stagnation, does no more work than he is actually obliged to do, has no incentive to qualify himself for a higher position, and is content generally to allow matters to slide, satisfying himself with the reflection that when the higher position does fall to his lot, he will, from sheer force of years, have acquired sufficient experience for it. Alter the circumstances, however; let the officer understand that he must of his own exertions acquire the experience for and the acquaintance with the duties of higher positions, instead of passively aggregating matter as years pass on, like a snowball rolling down-hill, and it will be seen that he will rise equal to the occasion. The inference which it is desired to draw from this argument is not that young officers make better regimental commanders than old ones, but that, allowing that history proves that men in the prime of life make better army commanders than those whose years have robbed them of some of their powers of body, if not of mind, and allowing that a man cannot arrive at the command of an army while in the prime of life unless he arrives at regimental command, or its equivalent rank, as a young man, then it is evident that a system which does not permit of an officer under any circumstances obtaining rapid promotion in the junior ranks, or obtaining the command of a regiment while still a young man, is faulty. The fourth point which has been originally stated as an object to be gained, viz., "the *possibility* of extraordinarily early advancement of exceptionally able men," may be perhaps conceded. In former days, this possibility existed, as political interest and personal favour were agents that were unhesitatingly and unquestioningly applied, and quick promotion and good appointments were regarded as the prerogative of good birth and family influence; and this system, by a happy-go-lucky chance, produced a Wellington. In these times, such influence would not be tolerated, and the only substitute which will secure the production of a second Wellington, when he may be required, is promotion by selection, based on purely personal merit. The apparent difficulties attending a system of selection are that in times of peace subordinate officers have little or no opportunity of showing individual merit, and at all times commanding officers cannot be entirely trusted to recommend those under their orders for any extraordinary promotion. They are too liable to be biassed by personal feelings; there would always be a great temptation to propose the supersession of an officer who happened to be an object of dislike by one who, though not a better officer, might be socially more popular, and the wish is so often the father to to the thought; on the other hand, a commanding officer might, from very dread of falling under the influence of personal feelings and fearful of being prejudiced, hesitate to recommend the supersession of a useless individual by one more worthy of promotion. These difficulties it is proposed to meet by this scheme of reorganisation, which, by increasing the efficiency of all officers, would raise their standard of attainments, and thus enable the capable individuals to bring into prominence the superiority of their own qualifications, and by distributing the powers of recommendation in various hands, would enable the chief authority to arrive at an approximate estimate of individual merit. The first point, then, is the establishment of a Military University, which should be the sole channel for obtaining commissions in the Combatant branches of the Service. The ages of admission should be from 16 to 18 years, inclusive. The qualification of admission should be the passing of a matriculation examination, coupled with nominations from the head masters of public schools, or in the case of boys who have not been educated at public schools, nominations from the Secretary of State for War, which nominations should be granted only on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the candidates, so as to place them, as regards information of their antecedents and character, on the same footing as those from the public schools. The course at the University should consist of,—1st, drill, including minor tactics; 2nd, gymnastics, including fencing, single-stick, and the use of the revolver; 3rd, riding; 4th, mathematics; 5th, the Queen's Regulations and Military Law; 6th, fortification; 7th, military topography and reconnaissance; 8th, foreign languages (French *and* German). Voluntary instruction in drawing and sketching, and in other foreign languages, such as Italian, Russian, and Hindustani, should be also afforded. With reference to the second head of instruction, it may be observed that it is rather remarkable that the use of the revolver, which is now regarded as almost the sole weapon of offence or defence of an officer, should be entirely neglected. Officers are annually put through the farce of the sword exercise before their inspecting-general, but they are never shown how to handle a revolver, nor is any facility afforded for the private exercise of this weapon. To resume. The course should continue for twelve months, including a vacation, and should be concluded by an examination in the subjects numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. In subjects 1, 2, 3, monthly reports should be made by the several instructors, under the supervision of the head of the University. From these reports, an average result of progress and efficiency to be obtained, and included in that of the examination. In addition to the above, tests should be applied in the following exercises:—(*a*) Walking, say, so many miles in heavy-marching order; (*b*) swimming; (*c*) rowing; (*d*) cricket, racquets, fives, tennis, football, running, jumping, &c. A good state of efficiency should be exhibited in at least two of the above four heads of athletic accomplishments, and failure should disqualify a cadet for a commission. The decision as to a cadet's qualifications under heading (*d*) could be arrived at from observation of the officers of the University, who, during the annual course, should have ample opportunity of judging. The results of the examination and reports would then be drawn up in order of merit. Special prizes might be given for the voluntary subjects, but they should not affect the result of the compulsory examination. The result of the annual examination having then been declared, those cadets satisfying a certain fixed standard of merit, or those showing proficiency in mathematics and drawing, should be given the option of commissions in (1) Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, or (2) the Guards and Line. Of the remainder, those who satisfy a fixed qualifying standard of merit, to be given commissions in the Guards or Line; and those who fail to come up to the qualifying standard, to be informed that their services will not be required. No injury will be done to a cadet by dismissing him at this stage. He will ordinarily have come straight from school to the Military University, and he will there have received some useful instruction, which will be of service to him in any capacity in after-life. Those cadets who declare for the Royal Engineers or Artillery should then rejoin the University, for a second course similar to the first, with certain exemptions, but more advanced in character, and of a special nature, and at its conclusion they should be gazetted to commissions. The cadets destined for the Guards or Line should be put through a course of musketry, at the conclusion of which a certificate of qualification should be required in every case. Those failing to obtain certificates at the first trial should be put through a second course, and if necessary a third, until they succeed. Cadets on passing satisfactorily through the course of musketry should then be gazetted to commissions. On becoming officers they should be kept strictly to regimental or corps duties for four years from the date of their first commissions, and should not be employed in any civil capacity, or on any general, garrison, or personal staff duties whatever, except, if on active service, absolutely required for such. There is a regulation on this head now, but it is almost universally disregarded, especially in India. Particular care, however, should be taken under this scheme that this regulation should be rigidly enforced, as it is an essential part of it that an officer should be thoroughly trained at the commencement of his career. Every encouragement should be given to all officers in the acquirement of foreign languages. For instance, three to four months' leave might be given annually, out of the drill season, for the purpose of foreign travel, in place of the ordinary annual leave. Officers availing themselves of it might be given a travelling allowance, on the production, on their return, of a certificate signed on honour showing how and where the leave was spent, and a report of their proceedings, together with a geographical, physical, and statistical report of the country travelled over; this latter not for the sake of its intrinsic value, but as evidence of the use which the officer has made of his opportunities. A code of rules governing leave of this nature, with scales of travelling allowance, &c., might be drawn up without much difficulty. As a further inducement to the acquirement of foreign languages, frequent periodical examinations should be held, open to all officers; and prize-money should be awarded, according to the standard attained. At the end of five years' service, officers would be permitted to offer themselves as candidates for the Staff College. The admission to regulated as at present, but a greater number to be permitted to enter, especially in the Royal Engineers and Artillery. On the conclusion of the course, those passing successfully should be removed from their regiments and drafted into a Staff Corps, with the rank of captain, if that rank has not been previously regimentally obtained. Those preferring to remain temporarily with their regiments, to be permitted to do so, and to return to duty; but the promotion of subalterns in this case to be withheld until obtained in the ordinary course. All Staff appointments, not personal, on peace or active service, to be given to officers of the Staff Corps only. Promotions in the Staff Corps to be governed, first, by selection; secondly, by length of service. Thus, all captains to be promoted major at 20 years' service, if not previously promoted; lieutenant-colonel after 7 years' service in the rank of major; and colonel after 5 years in the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Officers of the Staff Corps could be appointed to regiments as captains, majors, or to command; but not retained on the establishment of a regiment, if afterwards accepting Staff or other non-regimental employ (subject to six months' grace). Officers of the Staff Corps in excess of the number of appointments to be available for temporary employment under other departments of Government, or to be attached as supernumeraries to regiments; or, if desired, to have facilities afforded them for travelling, perfecting their acquaintance with foreign languages, theatres of war, &c., and especially for attendance at all Continental camps of exercise ,manœuvres, &c., in as great numbers as may be permitted. All officers, other than those of the Staff Corps, completing 20 years' service, while still under the rank of substantive field officer, should not be compulsorily retired, but should be given the option of unattached majorities, to be drafted into a corps of "General Duty" officers, and detailed for field-officer's duties in large garrisons and other stations, where required. There are many garrisons, both at home and abroad, where the presence of a few extra field officers would be very useful and gladly welcomed, especially during the leave season. By the addition to the field-officer ranks also which the "General Duty" list would afford, commanding officers might be exempted from garrison duties, a matter which might not be undesirable. It might not be impossible, also, that the services of some of these officers might be fairly utilised in connection with the Auxiliary Forces; but this opens out another question, which may be postponed for subsequent consideration. Promotion on the "General-Duty" list would be regulated similarly to that in the Staff Corps. Officers on this list would be at liberty to compete for entrance to the Staff College, and it would be open to the Commander-in-Chief to transfer them to regiments in their higher rank. This list would also be made available in the case of officers not of the Staff Corps, who might be marked for special promotion. Thus there would be three classes of officers: the Staff Corps, the Regimental, and General-Duty officer, in one or other of which every officer who enters the Army might rise to the rank of Brevet Colonel. From that point, all officers would be graded together on one list, and their further promotion be guided by seniority, subject to the exception that an officer might be specially promoted to a higher rank as a supernumerary, at the will of the Sovereign, for service in the field.

To sum up, the advantages which it is believed would accrue from this scheme are,—that, firstly, a greater number of officers would pass through the Staff College, thereby increasing the efficiency of the Army, and while securing promotion for themselves, accelerating it in the regiments they leave; secondly, by the judicious interchange and transfer of the field officers, a healthy flow of fresh blood and spirit would be introduced into regiments, tendencies to prejudices and personal bias would be checked, and cliquism would be stopped; and thirdly, the system of confidential reports, by which alone, in time of peace, the Commander-in-Chief is able to arrive at an opinion of individual merit, would be greatly increased in value and reliability, by the extension and variety of its sources.

Reviews.

Imperial England. By Montagu Burrows, R.N., M.A., Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. (London: Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.)

A certain period of the later middle-ages, comprising a portion of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, has been called by a distinguished modern historian "The Age of the Lawyers," as, during that time, arose the movement which culminated in the emancipation of the Law, strictly so called, from the ecclesiastical thraldom to which for so many centuries it had been subjected. We have often thought, and we venture to prophesy, that the present age, the latter part of the nineteenth century, will be designated by some future historian "The Age of the Professors." Modern Europe owes much to this useful and estimable body of men. In Germany and Italy, while other classes of the population were sunk in a state of dormant apathy, they kept alive a steady flame of patriotism, which at last, by its own irresistible force, swept away all obstacles in the way, and brought about in our own day the unity of these nations. In France, too, the Professors have done a great work. But it must also be acknowledged that as a class they are subject, in a peculiar degree, to the temptation of imagining themselves almost omniscient. They are equally ready to criticise the religious systems of Buddha and Mahommed, the philosophy of Plato or of Bacon, the statecraft of Richelieu, or the campaigns of Napoleon. We all acknowledge that it is a misfortune to be king-ridden or priest-ridden, but surely it is, if possible, even worse to be theory-ridden. And yet it would seem that many Professors cannot avoid becoming, perhaps unconsciously, theory-ridden doctrinaires. It is needless to say that Professor Montagu Burrows is quite free from this danger, and one of the chief charms of the book now before us is its freedom from that spirit of hypercriticism which pervades so many of our modern historical works. Much of this is due, we imagine, to the fact that Professor Burrows represents in himself a happy combination of the theoretical and the practical,—for before proceeding to the University, he served for some time in the Royal Navy. His experience has thus resembled that of some of the very greatest historians, the patriarchs of the science, Thucydides, Tacitus, Machiavelli, Guicciardini, and our own Gibbon, all of whom, at one period or other of their lives, had been in the public service of their respective countries, military, naval, and diplomatic. A man who has had even a slight experience of this kind, can far more readily understand the difficulties which beset the career of a statesman or a soldier than one who has enjoyed a purely literary education. Professor Burrows begins his book by drawing attention to the effects of the insular position of Great Britain upon the character of its inhabitants,—and certainly no feature is more striking in the history of England than this insularity, from which, at various crises, the nation has been rudely awakened by its foreign Sovereigns. Canute of Denmark, William of Normandy, Philip of Spain, and George of Hanover, all more or less forced the English people to take a real interest in the politics of the Continent. Of all its foreign rulers, however, William of Orange, invited to rule over a free England, exerted, perhaps, the most powerful influence in the domain of foreign affairs. In his estimate of the character of Charles James Fox, Professor Burrows lays just stress upon the importance of a reputation for high moral character to any statesman aspiring to win the confidence of the English nation. It is indeed fortunate for England that the three greatest orators on the roll of her Prime Ministers, the two Pitts and the present Premier, should all have been distinguished for a force of character the moral grandeur of which has been recognised even by their enemies. The British nation has never been governed by phrases, and unless a man's words are borne out by his actions and mode of life, he has but little chance of acquiring its favour or confidence. As to the character of George III., Professor Burrows, we think, has not laid sufficient stress upon the fact that it was his extreme earnestness and sincerity which rendered him so dangerous an occupant of the throne, at such a crisis as the period of the American War of Independence. If the King had been more pliable and less earnest, the civil war might very probably never have arisen, with all its attendant misfortunes. His sincerity in this matter reminds us of the sincerity of the great Duke of Wellington in opposing all measures of Reform. to the very last moment. As to the American war, Professor Burrows has done good service in reminding his readers of the conflict of opinion raging in England at the time as to the justice of the case, on the American and English side. Surely it must have been difficult to arrive at a right conclusion, when men like Burke, Pitt, and Fox, Wesley and Johnson, were found on opposite sides. Again, judging the question from a military point of view, there would seem to be no reason to doubt that for a very long time the result of the war seemed to be trembling in the balance, and who can say what might not have happened if a Wolfe had been the commander of the English? The attention of the reader is also directed to an important event which occurred after the termination of the American war, to which due prominence is not always given in modern Histories of England. We refer to the efforts of the younger Pitt to restrain the growing power and to curb the restless ambition of Russia. It is curious and interesting to compare together some of the more important dates of this period. In 1772 the first partition of Poland was completed, just before the outbreak of those disputes in America which led to the final separation of the Colonies from England. In 1783, the annexation of the Crimea to Russia was effected; in the same year, peace was concluded between England and her colonies, and their independence was formally recognised. This step alarmed French and English statesmen alike, and was, in fact, the opening of the modern phase of the Eastern Question. In the appendices is a very interesting chapter on the true meaning of the balance of power. In Chapter vi. of the earlier portion of the book, the author says, speaking of India:—

> "Is it nothing that this gigantic wedge, thrust into the centre of Asia, surrounded by the sea and by the mountains, which enable it to be held by such a power as Great Britain, should thus be in a position to extend its own influence for good to China, to Burmah, and to the Islands of the East, may we not hope also—for it is even now opening upon us—to the fierce nations on the West?"

There are many other eloquent passages scattered through the book. An earnest and truly patriotic tone pervades it throughout. It is well printed, and not burdened with side-notes or foot-notes, which often divert the attention of the reader from the main argument. The book deserves to be carefully read and widely circulated, not only in the United Kingdom, but also in the Colonies and India, and even in America, where many persons take almost as great a pride in the greatness of the British Empire as in that of their own great Republic. In short, all who are interested in the past and in the future of England would do well to read, and read again, this book.

TORPEDO WARFARE.

Our Portsmouth correspondent writes:—The Nordenfelt service-gun did some remarkably good practice off the Isle of Wight last Tuesday. When the gun was tried against the Hotchkiss some time ago, it was fired from the Medway, a vessel having only some eight knots speed, and it then cut the torpedo-boat model all to pieces by 115 hits in the course of a 700 yards' run. The Admiralty now wished to ascertain if a torpedo-boat would stand any better chance against the gun at the full-speed of a torpedo-boat, and the Iris, Captain Seymour, was therefore ordered to make a few runs at full speed towards the bow of a torpedo-boat model to be used as a target. The Iris is one of the fastest vessels in the Navy, and starting with a couple of miles' spurt each time, registered 17·2 knots per hour when the firing began. As the tide gave two and a half knots more, the gun actually travelled at about 20 knots, or, say, 23 miles an hour. 1st Run.—The Iris steaming straight at the bow of the torpedo-boat, fired from 700 yards' distance until close up 102 shots in 1 min. 9 sec. 2nd Run.—Same firing repeated, 111 shots in 1 min. 10 sec. On inspection the torpedo-boat was found to be hit by not less than 110 bullets out of the total of 213 fired in the two runs. Result, 93 shots and 48 hits per minute. 3rd Run.—The Iris ran past the torpedo-boat, parallel with her, at a distance of about 200 yards, in order to represent the actual position when a torpedo-boat dashes past a vessel with a view to discharge a Whitehead torpedo. The gun was limited to an arc of 90°, and fired 58 shots in the 22 sec., during which the torpedo-boat remained within the range fixed. The number of hits was 38. 4th Run.—A 1st-class torpedo-boat was got under way, and ran parallel to the Iris, at the rate of about 18 knots per hour, the two vessels thus passing one another at 200 yards' distance at the rapidity of over 40 miles an hour. The gun was fired through the same limited arc of 90°, but of course this time with "dummy" cartridges, as the torpedo-boat was manned, so that the hits can only be assumed; but as 40 shots were fired in the 15 seconds within the limited range, it is certain that the torpedo-boat would have been disabled. These experiments thus show that excessive speed does not interfere with the efficiency of the gun, and prove, on the other hand, how short a period of time is given for defence against torpedo-boats, and that the Admiralty used a wise discretion in introducing rapid-firing volley guns such as the Nordenfelt into the Service.

ITALIAN HEAVY ORDNANCE.

The long looked-for trial of General Rosset's 100-ton gun, cast at the Turin Foundry, took place on the last day of June, at the fortress of Santa Maria, near Spezia, in the presence of the Italian Ordnance Committee and the representatives of foreign Governments. England was represented by General Younghusband, France by Major Brunnett and Captain de Belleisle, Denmark by Captain Madsen, Sweden by Lieutenant Frumerie, Austria by Baron de Ripp, Germany by Herr Haas—representing also Herr Krupp, of Essen—and the Swedish Nordenfelt Palmkrantz Gun Company by General Dunne. The trial proved to be of the utmost importance to Italy, for if the Government of that country can succeed in manufacturing heavy ordnance of such calibre at the moderate prices quoted in the present instance, Italy will soon be entirely independent of foreign aid in this respect, besides avoiding the transit through Austrian territory, as hitherto has been necessary in the case of guns purchased in Germany. The Italian 100-ton gun under trial is of cast iron, and the only points on which the Government observe any secresy are the proportions of the ingredients in the mixture, invented by General Rosset, from which the barrel is cast, and in the powder used at the trials. The gun is strengthened by means of three steel reinforce-bands, extending one over the other from the trunions to the cascable. These cost 128,000 francs, while the cost of the cast-iron barrel does not exceed 52,000 francs, thus bringing up the total cost of the gun to 180,000 francs, or £7,200, which is under half the cost of an Armstrong gun of similar weight. The projectile used at these trials weighed 2,240 pounds, or exactly one ton, and cost as near as possible £40. The charge of powder varied from 440 to 450 pounds. The gun is a breech-loader, worked on a most secure and simple principle invented by General Rosset. The mean initial velocity obtained was 446 metres, and the pressure in the chamber averaged 1,740 atmospheres. The recoil, taken up on elastic cushions, averaged 1 metre 71 centimetres. The time occupied in loading was six minutes, and the gun went through the severe test without giving any sign of weakness, flaw, or fault. All the officers present were unanimous in expressing their satisfaction, and heartily congratulated both General Rosset and General Albini on their success.

MIDSHIPMEN R.N.R.

The following Order in Council has been published in the *London Gazette*, dated June 28:—"Whereas, there was this day read at the Board a memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated June 19, 1880, in the words and figures following, viz.:—Whereas, your Majesty was graciously pleased by your Order in Council of Oct. 15, 1872, to establish the rank of midshipmen in the Royal Naval Reserve, and whereas, it has in our opinion become advisable to make provision for the promotion of the most deserving of these midshipmen to the higher rank of sub-lieutenant, although not fully qualified for that rank under existing regulations, and for the removal from the list of the Royal Naval Reserve of those midshipmen who have either failed to obtain the certificates in the Mercantile Marine suitable to their age, or to keep up their drills, we most humbly submit that your Majesty may be graciously pleased by your Order in Council to establish the following regulations:—1. Midshipmen Royal Naval Reserve who formerly passed through a course of training in the Worcester or Conway, to be eligible for promotion to the rank of sub-lieutenant on completing six years' service in the Royal Naval Reserve, provided—(*a*) That they hold master's or chief mate's certificates of competency under the Merchant Shipping Act. (*b*) That they are not in arrear in their drill, and have obtained a certificate from the commander of one of the drill ships that they are competent to instruct and drill men of the Royal Naval Reserve. (*c*) That they have followed the sea service as their profession throughout the time they have served as midshipmen in the Royal Naval Reserve. 2. The names of midshipmen who fail to obtain these qualifications for promotion at 25 years of age to be removed from the lists of the Royal Naval Reserve, except in any special case to be judged by us, where prolonged service abroad is the cause of the failure to qualify under these regulations. Her Majesty having taken the said memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.—C. L. PEEL."

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment will close to-day for the summer season, and after a few weeks tour in the provinces will reopen at ST. GEORGE'S HALL on Oct. 4.

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. The regiment took part in the review of the Aldershot Division in Windsor Great Park on Wednesday.

Royal Horse Guards left London on Tuesday for Windsor, to take part in the review of the Aldershot Division by her Majesty on Wednesday, and has now returned to its quarters at Knightsbridge.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The regiment will, according to present arrangements, embark at Capetown about the end of September for conveyance to India, to relieve the 15th Hussars.

4th Dragoon Guards. The regiment has received orders to be in readiness to proceed from York to Aldershot.

5th Dragoon Guards. The regiment has now received its orders to be in readiness to move from Aldershot to Brighton.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Massy's name, who holds a commission in this regiment, was inadvertently mentioned in our last issue, in mistake for that of his brother, Lieut. Harry Massy, of the 19th Bengal Lancers. Lieut Percy Massy has not been with the Ghuznee Field Force, nor have the Carabiniers.

5th Lancers. Orders have been sent to Aldershot directing the regiment to be held in readiness to march from that station to York.

6th Dragoons. All doubts as to whether the regiment will or will not proceed to India next winter are now set at rest by the orders which have been sent to the Cape, warning the King's Dragoon Guards to be in readiness to proceed thence.

8th Hussars. Friends of the regiment will read with interest an account furnished by a correspondent of an engagement in which two squadrons were employed lately in Afghanistan, which we publish under head of 14th Regiment.

11th Hussars. The regiment is under orders of readiness to proceed from Aldershot to Hounslow immediately.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major Ward, commanding the Chestnut Battery of the 2nd Brigade, has submitted to Major-Gen. Fraser, V.C., C.B., commanding the Cavalry Brigade, an improved pattern of horse-blanket for use with mounted corps, adapted from the horse-rug, or jhool, formerly used in the Bombay Army. The improvement consists in the present white blanket being shaped to fit any horse at the shoulders and chest, webbing being sewn on in bands to fasten under the belly, across the chest, and above the hocks, the corners of the jhool being rounded off. The surcingle, price 2s. 4d., is thus dispensed with, the cost of the webbing substituted, being estimated at 1s, contract rate, the comfort of the horse greatly increased, with the probability of the jhool remaining serviceable a much longer period. The proposed jhool is now on trial.

The correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes from Kandahar on the 7th ult. :—" I am sorry to say that Lieut. Plant, R.A., who was lately A.D.C. to the Governor, is still very unwell. The latest reports are more favourable, but his friends are still anxious about him."

Major C. E. Reid, 9th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

The following appointments have been made to the Punjab Frontier Force :—No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Baty. —Lieut H. J. Lyster, R.A., 2nd subaltern No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Baty., to be 1st subaltern, vice Capt. W. M. Campbell, R.A., promoted. No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Baty.—Lieut. F. H. J. Birch, R.A., officiating 3rd subaltern, to be 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. Lyster. No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Baty.—Lieut. J. C. Shirres, R.A., 2nd subaltern, to officiate as 1st subaltern, vice Lieut. H. N. Jervois, R.A., on furlough; Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, R.A., 3rd subaltern, to officiate as 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. Shirres; and Lieut. W. J. Honner, R.A., to officiate as 3rd subaltern, vice Lieut. Thackeray. No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Baty.—Lieut. E. C. Wace, R.A., 2nd subaltern, and officiating 1st subaltern, to be 1st subaltern, vice Capt. C. C. Lindsay, R.A., promoted; and Lieut. C. A. Anderson, R.A., officiating 2nd subaltern, to be 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. Wace.

Lieut. F. J. W. Eustace, A. Brig. R.H.A., has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. Stewart, K.C.B., commanding the Cabul Field Force.

Lieut.-Col. J. K. Houldsworth, 7th Brig., has arrived home from Gibraltar.

Major-Gen. H. Peel-Yates, C.B., has arrived home from India.

The officers of the Coast Brigade held their annual dinner last night at the Café Royal, Regent Street. There were present :—Majors Robinson and M'Kown; Capts. Blades, Spall, Garnham, Sprent, Coleman, Groves, Dillon, Cooper, Ritchie, and Davey; Lieuts. Tracy, Sutherland, Kirkbride, Porterfield, M'Caffery, Tardif, Dixon, and Aldridge.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Sim has been ordered to report to the Government of India on the fortified posts in the Naga Hills. Lieut. E. H. Bethell has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

Major G. V. Sivewright has arrived home from Gibraltar.

Coldstream Guards. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Northey, late of the regiment, died in London on the 10th inst., after a few hours' illness, aged 75 years.

3rd Buffs. Major T. Kains, late of the regiment, died at 15 Hanover Street, W., on the 12th inst., aged 58 years. The deceased entered the Army as ensign in the regiment, Nov. 29, 1839; became lieut., May 20, 1842; served with the regiment in the East Indies, and was present at the battle of Punniar (medal); obtained his company May, 1855; was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and at the assault of the Redan on Sept. 8 (medal and clasp); retired, Aug. 9, 1863.

8th King's. An exchange has been permitted between Lieuts. Mellor and Dundas, Lieut. Mellor joining the 1st and Lieut. Dundas the 2nd Batn.

9th Regiment. The 1st Batn. is under orders of readiness to move from Ireland to England.

11th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Vidal, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 18th Bombay N.I., on probation.

12th Regiment. Capt. Brooke, 1st Batn., is a candidate for appointment to the Army Pay Department, and has been ordered to Dublin to join the District Pay Office there on probation.

14th Regiment. A Staff officer serving in Afghanistan sends us the following brief account of an expedition in which the 2nd Batn. played an important part, and acquitted itself most admirably :—" The little garrison of Peshbolak, which is composed of half of the 8th Hussars, the whole of the 2nd Batn. 14th Regt., L-5 R.A., and the 32nd Pioneers, sent a very compact little force of about 1,000 men on a five days' expedition lately into the heart of the Shinwarri country, to crush a rising which had been reported to our most energetic political officer, Mr. Merk, to be consolidating, under the directions of an Afghan priest and an influential chief. The object of this gathering was to make systematic raids upon the convoys and small forts between Jellalabad and Lundi Kotal. On the afternoon of May 18 Gen. Gib ordered four guns L-5 R.A. (Major Brough), 450 men 2-14th (Col. Warren), two squadrons 8th Hussars (Major Burke), the 32nd Pioneers (Major Cruikshank), and one squadron 5th Bengal Lancers (Col. Shakespeare), to march without delay. The troops had a cup of coffee at 10 o'clock, and started about 12 on the night of the 18th. There was very little moon, and a little hesitation arose among the guides, as they apparently changed their minds at the last moment about the road. However, a start was at length made, and the column plodded on over a rough country, and arrived at about half-past 8 or 9 a.m. on the 19th on its camping-ground. The distance travelled was about 17 miles, and the only feature worthy of notice was the great efficiency of the Artillery, the horses carrying their guns safely over stony ravines, banks, and ditches, obstacles to which I have seen many a well-dressed sportsman in England turn his back. We halted among trees, but as a night attack was probable the camp was moved about a mile and a-half to open ground. On the morning of the 21st the troops marched at 5 a.m., and after proceeding slowly about seven miles we were halted and prepared for action. The enemy had sent away all their women and children, and had placed themselves behind walls and in forts, and, until dislodged, could not be seen. After a little reconnoitring, the Artillery, directed by Capt. Domville, opened fire at about 3,000 yards, the 2-14th divided into companies, and, the ground being carefully selected by Col. Warren, advanced in skirmishing order, whilst the 32nd Pioneers, under Major Cruikshank, crossed the valley, and, advancing gradually, prevented the enemy from flanking us. The Shinwarries fought with great obstinacy, and were driven from their position slowly but steadily, the practice of the artillery being perfect. Holes were driven in the forts, and shells burst among crowds of men. The behaviour of the 2-14th Regt. was admired by all present, the young soldiers skirmishing as quickly and quietly as the oldest veteran could desire; their shooting was careful and accurate. On one occasion a sunger, or small circle of stones, was defended with such obstinacy that it had at last to be rushed by Capt. Noyes and his company; the officer killed two men with his own sword, and was himself wounded in the hand. Two of his men were shot dead; but the regiment succeeded in capturing a standard, and all the enemy were killed. At about half-past one or two o'clock the troops were halted to rest themselves in the shade, about three-quarters of a mile from the top of the valley, through which the enemy had fled to the hills. About half-past four or five it was reported that the enemy had streamed back and re-occupied some of the empty villages, so the 14th were again ordered to clear the valley, whilst the Artillery opened fire on the retreating masses. The 32nd Pioneers pushed on upon the right, volleying the enemy, and cavalry were occupied capturing the prisoners; but the ground was so irregular that charging in mass was impossible. The last trace of the at-last defeated Shinwarries was seen about half-past six retreating to the snows, so the troops returned and occupied the forts evacuated by the enemy. The two killed were buried that night, and thus ended a very pretty little engagement, in which 1,000 perfectly equipped soldiers had by their gallantry drove some 4,000 or 5,000 most courageous savages from their stronghold, after eight or nine hours' fighting, about 500 of the enemy being killed and wounded. Mr. Merk, the political officer, received a message from the enemy, in which they acknowledged their defeat, and stated that they did not wish to fight any more, but to treat with him. The 32nd Pioneers next day were ordered to blow up certain forts and villages, known to belong to the most intractable of the enemy's. Upon the night of the 21st we slept upon our first halting ground, for it was now considered unnecessary to reoccupy open ground at night. The whole force rested next day, with the exception of the ever-busy 32nd Pioneers, who, under the direction of the political officer, again blew up forts, &c. On the morning of the 23rd we all returned a much shorter and better way, and arrived in camp about ten o'clock. Considering the heat, time of year, the absence of tents, &c., and the fatiguing nature of the work, the men deserve the greatest credit for their cheerful endurance of hardships. Even the General had no change of clothes, and the physical labour was no joke. The political officer and the General expressed themselves much pleased. Certainly no expedition could have been better managed. After a long day's fighting it was found that the young soldiers of the 14th had fired with such steadiness and taken such care of their ammunition that their average was under nine rounds per man. They frequently skirmished to within 200 yards of the enemy almost unobserved, their more noisy brethren, the Artillery absorbing the Shinwarries' attention. Throughout the regiment behaved admirably, and Col. Warren deserves the highest praise for the excellent system he has introduced. The Horse Guards should keep this officer in view, for he is one well deserving its encouragement. Major Cruikshank commands a most wonderful all-round set of natives; they appear to be always in good humour and always working; they can make a road, a bridge, or a hut with equal facility, and can march all day and then use their rifles with great effect."

16th Regiment. Lieut. Lloyd, 2nd Batn., is under orders to return home from India to join the regimental depôt.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Justice, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 30th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C. from Feb. 27, 1879. 2nd Lieut. Egerton, 2nd Batn., has been appointed officiating aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

19th Regiment. The 1st Batn. is under orders of readiness to proceed from Bermuda to Halifax, N.S., to relieve the 97th Regt. The aquatic sports of the 1st Batn. were held in St. George's Harbour, Bermuda, on May 24. The committee consisted of Major Handley (hon. sec.); Capts. Munro and Eden; Lieuts. Fearon, Handcock, Chauncy, and Hadow; and Quartermaster Heddingham. Judges: Capt. Eden and Lieut. Hadow. Starters: Lieut. Fearon and Quartermaster Heddingham. Sub-committee: Quartermaster Heddingham, and Colour-Serjts. Organ and Drew. The open boat-race for officers was won by the Foam, Lieuts. Hadow and Chauncy (yellow and blue); serjeants' four-oar race, by the Left half-Batn., Colour-Serjt. Drew acting as stroke; the St. George's stakes, by Lieuts. Hadow and Chauncy; the company four-oar gig race, by E Company; the swimming race (three men per company), by C Company; and the officers' tub-race by Major Handley's black tub, Piccadilly Penguin, sailed by Lieut. Maloney.

21st Fusiliers. We learn from Natal that Chief John Dunn has succeeded in recovering sword, pistol, and gold watch, belonging to the late Lieut. Scott Douglas, who was killed at Kwamagwaza. Lieut. Frere, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. Capt. M. H. Thunder, late of the regiment, died at his residence, Coolnagloose, county Wexford, on the 7th inst. The deceased was youngest son of the late Mr. P. Thunder, of Ashton Park, county Dublin, and Ballycanew, county Wexford.

25th Regiment. Extract from Indian Army General Orders :—" Capt. A. H. Hope, 1-25th Foot, is permitted to proceed to England, at his own expense, for the purpose of taking up the appointment of aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. W. Hope, C.B., commanding the North British District." An exchange has been permitted between Lieuts. Cavaye and Thompson, Lieut. Cavaye joining the 1st and Lieut. Thompson the 2nd Batn. 2nd Lieut. E. D. Los, 1st Batn., second son of P. R. Los, of The Hague, Holland, late Consul of the Netherlands, died at Pezan, Afghanistan, of fever, on May 31, aged 20 years. The deceased passed second out of Sandhurst last summer, and was gazetted to his commission Aug. 13, 1879. He joined head-quarters in October last, and was present at the action of Kan Dacca, where he distinguished himself by conspicuous bravery before the enemy.

28th Regiment. Capt. Marsham is about to be appointed adjutant of the Royal North Gloucester Militia, vice Capt. Bigg-Wither, retired.

41st Regiment. Capt. M. T. Quayle, late of the regiment, died at Buxton on the 10th inst., after a long illness, aged 41 years.

43rd Light Infantry. 2nd Lieut. Dobbs is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to do duty with the 32nd Madras N.I., on probation.

47th Regiment. Capt. Stuart completed his period of probation, and will shortly be gazetted to the Army Pay Department.

48th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Nicol is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 25th Madras N.I., on probation. Capt. Powlett is ordered home from India to take the place of Capt. Sedley, lately retired, at the depôt.

ROYAL MARINES.

Col.-Commandant H. Adair, Royal Marine Artillery, having been placed on the Reserved List by a recent Order in Council, the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Col. and Second Commandant H. W. Mawbey to fill the vacancy.

An exchange on the general foreign-service roster has been sanctioned between Lieuts. B. C. P. Hamilton and J. C. R. Scott, R.M.L.I., both of Plymouth Division.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Captain W. G. T. Bickford, R.M.A., to be military instructor to the Royal Marine Forces, in succession to Major C. C. Suther recently promoted.

51st Light Infantry. Capt. E. J. Taylor, formerly of the regiment, died at 46 Churton Street, S.W., on the 8th inst., aged 85 years.

60th Rifles. The " *Celer et Audax* " *Gazette*, a regimental paper of the 3rd Batn., made its first appearance from the regimental press at Fort Napier last March, and will be continued monthly. The first number contains an editorial *début*, an article on " Noncommissioned Officers," a memoir of the late Col. Northey and Lieuts. Mynors, both of whom have been lost to the battalion since it came to Natal, a letter on " Dancing Clubs," some lines of poetry on the death of a comrade, and a quantity of regimental and local news, including reports of rifle-shooting, cricket, &c. The following items are from the *Gazette* :—Leave of absence has been granted to Capt. Robinson, in extension to Nov. 19. Lieut. Allfrey has been transferred to the 1st Batn. The following figures of merit have been made by the Band and " K " Company :— Band, 108·82, best shot Pte. Carlton; " K " Company, 100·63, best shot Serjt. Shippam. " Fair-Play " writes :—" In justice to a deserving and hard-working officer, permit me to state, with reference to the paragraph of regimental intelligence, 60th Rifles, which appears in last Saturday's issue, that the 4th Batn. has been under the command of Major Algar since April, 1879, that he has actually commanded the battalion for more than half the period of Col. Hinxman's tenure of five years' command, and that Major Algar, not Col. Hinxman, will hand over the battalion to Lieut.-Col. Henderson. I state this not in any disparagement of Col. Hinxman's qualities as a commanding officer, which are admitted on all hands, but as a lover of fair-play." The 1st Batn. returns to Wincester from Aldershot after the drili season.

64TH REGIMENT. Capt. Richardson has been appointed Adjt. of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, in succession to Major Berkeley, 47th Regiment.

67TH REGIMENT. The *Pioneer* reports that Lance-Corpl. Chappell has been tried at Cabul for cowardice before the enemy. The prisoner, with three other signallers (under an escort of six sepoys), was engaged in heliographing at Luttabund about the middle of May, when the party was attacked by a number of Afghans. Prisoner and another signaller retired towards camp, while their companions held their ground, and beat off the enemy. Chappell's companion returned to the party, after going a short distance. In consideration of the prisoner's youth and previous good character, he was let off with the light sentence of reduction to the ranks and 365 days' imprisonment.

79TH HIGHLANDERS. Major Allen and Brevet Major Everett have returned to Gibraltar from English leave.

80TH REGIMENT. Capt. Howard is a candidate for appointment to the Army Pay Department, and has proceeded to London, to complete his period of probation at the War Office.

87TH FUSILIERS will leave Limerick in the course of a few days, and embark in H.M.S. Assistance for the Channel Islands.

93RD HIGHLANDERS. Capt. Prevost has arrived home from Gibraltar. Capt. Fetherstonhaugh has returned to Gibraltar from leave to England.

95TH REGIMENT. Lieut.-Col. Parkinson completes his five years in command of the regiment on Wednesday next, when he will be placed upon half-pay.

97TH REGIMENT will be conveyed from Halifax, N.S., to Gibraltar in the transport which takes out the 26th Cameronians to Bermuda.

102ND FUSILIERS. Brevet Major Osmer has left England for Ceylon, to join head-quarters.

103RD FUSILIERS. The regiment is to be stationed at Bradford, instead of Fleetwood, as previously ordered. Capt. Hickey has joined the depôt at Naas, and is recommended for appointment as adjt. of the 66th Brigade Depôt, in place of Major Rogers, promoted. Capt. Heathcote has rejoined head-quarters from the depôt.

106TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Lieut.-Col. Robertson retires from the Army on a pension of £575 a year, and the honorary rank of col. Major Girardot has assumed temporary command of the regiment, to which he will shortly be promoted.

107TH REGIMENT. The move of the regiment from the Channel Islands to Ireland will be carried out in the course of a few days in H.M.S. Assistance.

RIFLE BRIGADE. The 2nd Batn., which has been some time under orders to return home from Gibraltar, will embark in the transport which conveys the Cameronians from England, and the 97th from Halifax to the Rock. Capts. Viscount Torphichen and the Hon. M. Curzon, 2nd Batn., have returned to Gibraltar, and resumed duty from leave in England.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

DURHAM ARTILLERY. This regiment was dismissed on Saturday last, after its annual training. Col. Collington, R.A., commanding Auxiliary Artillery, Northern District, made the inspection. The first day he saw the regiment in marching order in the barrack square, when the kits were laid down. In the afternoon he saw the various batteries at gun drill, mortar drill, gyn, and repository exercises. He expressed himself highly pleased at the smartness and proficiency of the men at these drills. He made a minute inspection of the battery and regimental books, afterwards visiting the quarters of the permanent staff in barracks, the recreation-room, clothing-store, armoury, &c. At the second day's inspection, the whole of the regiment was reviewed on the Town Moor of Hartlepool, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The inspecting officer was received with the usual salute, the regiment marched past, after which the commanding officer, Col. Stafford, put the regiment through various battalion movements. The following officers were present:—Col. Stafford, Major Robson, Capts. Shortis (hon. major), Greene, Chapman, and Scott; Lieuts. Murphy, Ditmas, Rawdon, Nielson, and Henderson; Capt. Grubb, R.A. (adjt.), Qrmr. Green, R.A., and Surg-Major Rawlings. The regiment now consists of 30 serjeants, 24 corporals, and 540 men. It has a very fine band of 24 performers.

2ND ROYAL DURHAM. The adjutancy is falling vacant by the promotion of Capt. Heathcote, who is about to obtain his majority in his regiment, the 106th.

ROYAL NORTH GLOUCESTER. Capt. Marshman, 28th Foot, succeeds Capt. Bigg-Wither as adjutant.

3RD ROYAL LANCASHIRE. Capt. Richardson, 64th Regt., has been selected for the adjutancy, vice Major Berkeley, 47th Regt., who reverts to his regiment on promotion.

ROYAL LONDON. The regiment, numbering near 700 of all ranks, under command of Lieut.-Col. Dundas (Major and Adjt. Savory and Capt. Sewell being the other mounted officers), was ordered to Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon last, by command of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, for inspection. The regiment marched from head-quarters at Finsbury Barracks, and displayed *en route* a most soldier-like appearance, the physique of the men being considerably above that shown by the majority of regiments of the Line and Militia. On reaching Hyde Park line was formed, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was received with a royal salute. The line having been inspected, the ranks were closed, followed by a march-past; the bearing and precision of the battalion eliciting cheers from the numerous spectators present, and "Very good, very good, indeed!" from the Duke of Cambridge. The manual and firing exercises were then gone through, and various brigade movements followed (the London Rifle Brigade being also present for inspection). At the close of the movements H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge bestowed great praise on both regiments, remarking with evident pleasure on the readiness shown by the Militia, especially as the regiment had only completed thirteen days of its annual training. The corps then returned to its head-quarters. A regimental dance was held at Finsbury Barracks yesterday (Friday) evening, when a large number of guests were entertained by Col. Dundas and the officers. The regiment will be officially inspected on its own parade-ground at Finsbury Barracks on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock. On Monday last the Lord Mayor honoured the brethren of the Alliance Lodge (held at the Guildhall Tavern) with his presence, accompanied by the Sheriffs. A guard of honour was formed from the regiment; the guard, 100 rank and file, was under command of Major Savory, and officered by Capt. Coleman and Lieuts. Tenniswood and Adams, the last-named carrying the regimental colours. Bro. Major Savory and Bro. Lieut. Tenniswood remained for the banquet; Bro. Lieut.-Col. Dundas, Bro. Surg.-Major Childs, and Bro. Capt. Sewell, all being present at the banquet.

ROYAL MONTGOMERY RIFLES. The annual regimental dinner took place at the Pall Mall Restaurant on the 19th inst. The following officers were present, viz.:—Major Crewe-Read (in the chair, and commanding), Capts. Bowyer-Lane, 53rd Regt. (late adjt.), Langland, 43rd Light Infantry (adjt.), Agg-Gardner, and James; Lieuts. Kitching, 53rd Regt. (instr. of musketry), Lovell, Coldstream Guards, Hunter, and Safe.

CARLOW RIFLES. The regiment was inspected on Wednesday by Col. Parsons, 66th Brigade Depôt, previous to its disembodiment. After the regiment had been put through the usual evolutions the captains drilled the battalion for some time, and Col. Parsons expressed his satisfaction at the high state of efficiency of the men, and the report which he had received of their good-conduct. Col. Keogh was in command.

DUBLIN CITY ARTILLERY. Capt. and Adjt. Wheatly has been promoted Major in the Royal Artillery, and will shortly proceed to Gibraltar, to take command of No. 18 Baty. 7th Brig. R.A.

Only three regiments are ordered for training on Monday:—The Antrim Rifles, Belfast (train in camp); the Donegal (Prince of Wales's) Artillery, Letterkenny; and the Louth Rifles, Drogheda.

The following regiments, having completed their training, will be dismissed at the places indicated this morning:—1st or South Durham, Barnard Castle; 3rd King's Own Stafford, Newcastle-under-Lyme; 2nd Queen's Own Tower Hamlets, Victoria Park; 1st West York Rifles, Pontefract; Carlow Rifles, Carlow; and the Roscommon, Boyle. The Kerry completed at Tralee on Thursday.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1ST LONDON ENGINEERS. Col. Dawson-Scott, commanding Royal Engineers, Home District, officially inspected the regiment in Regent's Park on Saturday night. The parade showed 445 of all ranks, compared with 373 last year. After the inspection in infantry drill, the corps returned to head-quarters, where work executed by the respective companies was inspected.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE. The Duke of Cambridge made his annual inspection of the regiment on Saturday in Hyde Park, where the Royal London Militia were also formed up for inspection by his Royal Highness. The regiment fully maintained its old reputation, though we share the opinion generally expressed that the first regiment in the City should be as strong as other well known brigades in England and Scotland. The Duke of Cambridge, at the close of the drill, praised the work of both regiments.

4TH MIDDLESEX (WEST LONDON) RIFLES were inspected on Saturday in Hyde Park by Col. Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards. The muster was good, and shows that the regiment, in the hands of Lieut.-Col. Somers Lewis, is making headway. Some of the movements were unsteady, particularly the attack, but the presence of a good number of recruits in the ranks may account for this. Col. Lyon-Fremantle advocated regular attendance at drill by all.

26TH MIDDLESEX (CUSTOMS AND DOCKS) RIFLES annual drill competition came off at the Tower on Saturday, when three companies competed. Lieut. Lloyd, acting adjutant, Grenadiers, was the judge. G (Capt. Sheppy's) Company was awarded first place, with 247 out of a possible 255 marks; M (Capt. Green's) Company second, with 241; and D (Capt. Beck's) Company third, with 228.

46TH MIDDLESEX (LONDON AND WESTMINSTER) RIFLES. This soldier-like regiment was inspected on Saturday last in Regent's Park, by Col. Logan, C.B. Lieut.-Col. Routledge was in command, and Sir Charles Russell, V.C., hon. colonel, who never misses an opportunity of being with his battalion, was also present. The parade state was as follows:—Present on parade, 21 officers, 39 serjeants, 39 band, and 583 rank and file; total, 682; absent with leave, 73; absent without leave, 29; total enrolled strength, 784. The drill over, the inspecting officers intimated his intention of making a most favourable report, and Sir Charles Russell also said a few words to the men, expressing his pleasure at the improved appearance and drill of the battalion. 2nd Lieut. Routledge, son of the commanding officer, did duty as aide-de-camp to Col. Logan. Considering what the 46th were when Col. Routledge took the regiment over, it is something astonishing to see them now, and that officer deserves the highest credit, for he has done more perhaps for the Service generally, than any Volunteer commanding officer in the Metropolitan district, whilst his interest in his battalion is unceasing.

7TH SURREY (SOUTHWARK) RIFLES, which has recently received a considerable accession to its ranks by the amalgamation with it of the 26th (Shaftesbury Park) Corps, was inspected on Saturday by Col. Sprot, of the Kingston Sub-district. The enrolled strength of the 7th is now 906, and it may, therefore, be said to again take its place as one of the big Metropolitan battalions. The uniforms of the late 26th harmonise in all respects but the facings with the 7th Corps, which the former will have to change. The inspection was very satisfactory.

The Engineer Volunteers, who encamped on Saturday at the usual camping-ground at Chatham, began their week's work in earnest on Monday morning. The operations have been under the direction of Major Merriman, R.E. Hitherto the Volunteers have been engaged on the Chatham side of the river during their first week, but this year the programme has been altered, and the work has been altogether confined to the Upnor side. An enemy has been supposed to be attacking the corps from the east, and it has been the duty of the Volunteers to defend the position. The conduct of the men while in camp has been most excellent.

The following is the official detail of the Volunteer battalions which have received permission from the Secretary of State for War to encamp at Aldershot and Colchester and drill with the Regular troops, next month. At Aldershot there will be eight and at Colchester two battalions, the total number of officers and men being set down as a little over 4,700:—Aldershot: July 31 to Aug. 7. 1st Provisional Battalion—4th Essex, 151; 1st London, 57; 4th Middlesex, 115; 28th Middlesex, 114; and 7th Surrey, 28; total, with one officer attached, 466 (Lieut.-Col. Birt, 4th Essex; Lieut.-Col. (as major) S. Lewis, 4th Middlesex; Major Ford, 2nd Essex; and Capt. Davis). 2nd Provisional Battalion—3rd Hants, 121; 46th Middlesex, 247; and 19th Middlesex, 57; total, 425 (Lieut.-Col. Routledge, 46th Middlesex; Major Hawkshaw, 46th Middlesex, and Capt. Lee, 46th Middlesex). 3rd Provisional Battalion—21st Middlesex, 57, and 38th Middlesex, 294; total, 351 (Major Edis and Capt. Elmhirst). 1st Derby, 568 (Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Wilmot, Lieut.-Col. Evans, Major Holmes, Major Bircham, and Major Balguy). Aug. 7 to 14. 4th Provisional Battalion—26th Middlesex, 139, and 49th Middlesex, 349; total, 488 (Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor, Major Thompson, and Capt. Conor). 5th Provisional Battalion—4th Kent, 89; 2nd London, 68; 3rd Middlesex, 114; 2nd Surrey, 86; 6th Surrey, 115; and 1st Tower Hamlets, 113; total, 585 (Lieut.-Col. Tufnell, 4th Kent; Major Bevington, 6th Surrey; Major Despard, 4th Kent, and Capt. Belgrave, 4th Kent). Aug. 14 to 21, 6th Provisional Battalion—37th Middlesex, 68th; 40th Middlesex, 114; 1st Surrey, 157; 5th Surrey, 123; and 8th Surrey, 90; total, 452 (Lieut.-Col. Ommanney, 5th Surrey; Major Arnold, 5th Surrey; Major Alt, 40th Middlesex; and Major Urquhart, 6th Surrey). 7th Provisional Battalion—2nd Cheshire, 102; 15th Lancashire, 196; 2nd Middlesex, 73; 9th Middlesex, 67; and 20th Middlesex, 71; total, 509 (Lieut.-Col. Pierce, Major Townsend, and Major Leslie, 15th Lancashire).

Colchester: July 31 to Aug. 7. 8th Provisional Battalion—1st Essex, 405, and 2nd Essex, 58; total, 463 (Lieut.-Col. Tufnell and Majors Osborne, Vaizey, and Bannister). 1st Bedford, 398 (Lieut.-Col. Green, Major Pryor, and Capt. Webster).

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

8TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, squadron-officer and adjt., has been appointed an assistant military accountant, on probation, dated May 24.

10TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Capt. S. D. Barrow has been appointed an assistant to the Road Commandant, Khyber Line, Afghanistan.

14TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Major R. C. W. Milford has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

7TH BENGAL N.I. Major G. Logan, wing-commandant, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Drummond, deceased, Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, wing-officer, succeeding him as wing-commandant.

14TH BENGAL N.I. Surg. H. Boyd, medical officer, has been granted leave from India to England for two years, on medical certificate.

18TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. H. M. Prior, wing-officer and qrmr., has been appointed an assistant military accountant, on probation.

17TH BENGAL NI. Capt. H. J. Barr died at Morar on the 8th ult. The deceased joined the Army June 10, 1862; became lieut., Sept. 8, 1868; and capt., June 10, 1874. He entered the Staff Corps from the 58th Foot.

21ST BENGAL N.I. Capt. H. H. Swetenham, wing-officer and adjt., has been granted leave to England for one year and 182 days, on medical certificate.

27TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, wing-officer, has been appointed adjt., vice Capt. G. H. Jackson, retired.

32ND BENGAL N.I. A correspondent in another column—*vide* 14th Regt. (British)—gives an account of an expedition in which the Pioneers played a prominent part, and fully maintained their reputation for soldierly behaviour, smartness, and efficiency.

36TH BENGAL N.I. Capt. E. H. Wilson, wing-officer, has been appointed adjt. of the 3rd or Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

5TH GOORKHAS. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a compassionate pension of rs. 500 a year to the unmarried sister of the late Brevet Major J. Cook, V.C., who died of his wounds on Dec. 19 in Afghanistan.

2ND PUNJAB CAVALRY. Capt. J. R. Campbell, squadron-officer, has been granted leave to England for one year 182 days, on medical certificate.

5TH PUNJAB CAVALRY. Capt. W. J. Voudsen has been appointed an assistant to the Road Commandant, Khyber Line, Afghanistan.

1ST SIKH INFANTRY. Lieut. H. Mansfield, officiating wing-officer, has been appointed a sub-assist.-comy.-gen., on probation.

2ND SIKH INFANTRY. Major H. M. Pratt, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Col,

R. D'O. C. Bocken, retired, Major J. B. Slater, wing-officer, succeeding him as wing-commander.

6TH MADRAS N.I. Lieut. G. J. Shaw, from the 34th Madras N.I., has been appointed wing-officer and adjt.

14TH MADRAS N.I. Capt. W. Lukin, formerly of the regiment, died at Babbicombe on the 5th inst., aged 63 years.

34TH MADRAS N.I. Lieut. E. E. MacMahon has been transferred to the regiment as wing-officer from the 6th Madras N.I.

1ST BOMBAY N.I. Col. W. R. Lambert, formerly of the regiment, is about to retire from the Service on an ordinary pension of £456 5s. and an annuity of £668 12s.

10TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. Durand has been granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

11TH BOMBAY N.I. Col. T. Thatcher, Bengal S.C., commandant 20th Bombay N.I., has been appointed to officiate as commandant, vice Col. Palin, appointed a brigadier-general. Lieut. E. Werge, wing-officer, returned to duty with the regiment on May 31, from leave in England.

21ST BOMBAY N.I. The following appointment has been officially notified in Bombay Army General Orders:—"Col. A. Carnegy, Staff Corps, commandant 21st N.I., to officiate on the brigade Staff, with the rank of brigdr.-gen., vice Brigdr.-Gen. Little, proceeding to England on medical certificate."

25TH BOMBAY N.I. Col. A. B. Little, commandant, officiating in command of the Nusseerabad Brigade, Bombay, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

30TH BOMBAY N.I. Surg. R. K. Kirkar has been confirmed in medical charge of the regiment.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 13, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date July 14, and the current year must be understood.]

Royal Artillery—Major L. Griffiths to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lyon, placed upon the Seconded List; Majors W. R Lluellyn to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Arbuthnot, placed upon the Seconded List; J. R. King, from temporary half-pay, to be Major, vice Griffiths, promoted; Wentworth Henry King-Harman, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Lluellyn, promoted (all four dated July 1); Lieuts. G. R. Moore, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Robson, deceased (June 25); G. G. Monck-Mason, upon the Seconded List, to be Capt.; Francis John William Eustace to be Capt., vice Rothwell, placed on the Seconded List for service on the Staff (both dated July 9); H. M. Jackson to be Capt., vice Murray, placed on the Seconded List on appointment as Adjt. of the Yorkshire Artillery Militia (July 12); F. E. Allsopp, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Swinton, placed upon the Seconded List; D. C. Dean-Pitt, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Brunker, placed upon the Seconded List; C. P. Triscott to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List. In consequence of the death of Capt. J. C. Robson on May 27, 1880, the dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are antedated as stated against their names:—Capt. H. N. Jervois, to May 28; E. F. Wodehouse, to May 29; W. McClintock, to June 1 (from the Seconded List); and E. C. Trollope, to June 19.

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. T. St. L. MccGwire, from half-pay, late 1st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Dean-Pitt, C.B., promoted to be Major-Gen.

71st Foot—Capt. H. A. Schank, from the 91st Foot, to be Capt., vice Cameron, who exchanges.

91st Foot—Capt. A. Cameron, from the 71st Foot, to be Capt., vice Schank, who exchanges.

Army Pay Department—Capt. C. E. Souper, from the Royal Artillery, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army (dated Jan. 1, such antedate not to carry pay prior to July 14).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 16, 1880.

4th Hussars. Gen. W. Parlby, from the 21st Hussars, to be Col. vice Gen. Lord G. A. F. Paget, K.C.B., deceased (July 1).

21st Hussars, Lieut-Gen. the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. W. Parlby, transferred to the 4th Hussars (July 1).

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

The Crimean banquet fund prizes were distributed on the 8th inst. by the Lord-Lieutenant to the successful competitors at the recent examinations. The Countess Cowper accompanied his Excellency. The Lord-Lieutenant having taken his seat, the Commandant (Col. Cotton) said:—It is most gratifying to me that it has pleased your Excellency to consent to honour us by your presence here to-day. The history of the Crimean banquet prize fund, connected with this institution, is well known. By the records of the school it appears that no less than 215 men and boys, formerly pupils in this school, served in the Crimea. On Jan. 1 of this year there were serving throughout the Army, who were formerly boys in this school, no less than 1,005, of which the following is an analysis:—Commissioned officers, 17; sub-conductor R.A., 1; conducting clerk, 1; master gunner, 1; gunnery instr., 1; serjt.-majors, 22; bandmasters, 10; qrmr.-serjts, 9; enlisted schoolmasters, 22; troop serjt.-majors, 3; colour-serjts., 12; trumpet and drum-majors, 13; serjts., 123; lance-serjts., 12; corpls., 79; bombardiers, 43; lance-corpls., 32; musicians on regimental bands, 174; trumpeters, drummers, buglers, and boys, 227; gunners, sappers, and ptes., 203. Total, 1,005. As to their character, it would appear thus:—Very bad, 1; bad, 9; indifferent, 31; good and fair, 553; very good, 411. It will be seen that no less than 604 are in the higher grades, 174 are musicians in regimental bands, 227 are trumpeters, drummers, buglers, and boys, and only 203 are gunners, sappers, and privates, thus proving beyond all doubt the great value of the institution as a nursery for the Army. And I will mention a remarkable fact, that the boys of this school very rarely desert from the Army, and almost invariably re-engage after the first period of service, thereby securing to the nation good soldiers, and to a large extent that most valuable commodity, a good and trusty non-commissioned officer. The school has contributed largely to the scientific branches of the Army. In the Royal Engineers there are serving 129, of whom 70 are in the higher grades. In the Royal Artillery there are serving 248, 99 of whom are in the higher grades, viz., 2 serjt.-majors, 9 baty. serjt.-majors, 3 qrmr.-serjts., 1 master-gunner, 1 gunnery-instructor, serjts., &c., 83. It pleases me to be able to say that the conduct of the boys as a body is satisfactory, and their health is excellent.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes as follows:—

1st Class.—1st prize, £5, Serjt. Henry Cowley; 2nd, £3, Serjt. Robert Bryant; 3rd, £2, Corpl. Albert Hunter.

2nd Class.—1st prize, £4, Corpl. James Fox; 2nd, £2 10s., Pte. Albert Chadwick; 3rd, £1 10s., Serjt. Joseph Broadhurst.

3rd Class.—1st prize, £3, Corpl. Walter Galway; 2nd, £2, Pte. John Reilly; 3rd, £1 5s., Joseph Supple.

4th Class.—1st prize, £2 10s., Lance-Corpl. Michael Trayner; 2nd, £1 10s., Corpl. John Tracy; 3rd, £1, Pte. William Bayden; 4th, 15s., Samuel Barker.

In addition to the above, 68 boys received book prizes, for good conduct, attention at drill, &c.

The boys then sang "Happy is our Soldier's Band" and "Rule Britannia," after which his Excellency addressed them. The proceedings then terminated.

In the parade ground afterwards their Excellencies saw the boys at drill, and the Lord-Lieutenant congratulated the heads of the school on the proficiency, intelligence, and smartness of the boys.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An article appeared under the above heading on May 27 in a weekly "journal of science." The scientific side of the subject was, however, completely ignored, the article in question consisting chiefly of particularly unscientific personalities, which were apparently intended to throw discredit on certain statements made by me at the Society of Arts (see *Journal* of the Society for May 21). These statements throw some light, I hope, on the important question whether, as the first maritime and commercial Power in the world, England is doing as much as she ought to do for hydrography; and I therefore wrote to the editor, on June 2, to point out that no good end could be gained by calling me names, and that if my statements could not be disproved, they were incontrovertible witnesses to the fact that the Hydrographic Department was not equal to the demands upon it. After a good deal of correspondence, my letter was at length inserted on July 2, but with an editorial note appended, which I felt that I ought to notice. "Want of space," unfortunately, prevented the editor from "continuing the correspondence;" and I therefore beg, in the interests of those who are concerned in the safety of our ships, that you will give the public an opportunity of judging for themselves where the truth lies, by permitting my letter to appear in your columns.—I am, &c.,

The Nash, near Worcester, GEORGE T. TEMPLE.
July 14, 1880.

(Copy of said letter from Lieut. G. T. Temple.)

"In your notes on my letter dated June 2, inserted in your number for July 2, you throw doubt on my statement that the Hydrographic Department has 'deliberately given dangerous publicity to errors.' As this is calculated to mislead your readers, and increase the danger of which I have given warning, I must ask you to investigate the accuracy of my statement by inspection of the errors in the Admiralty list of lights on the Norwegian coast, which were published in the face of repeated warnings, and I am sure you will then withdraw your reflection on my accuracy. I may also state that my manuscript, in which the lights were correctly described, was in this office for more than five months before the erroneous list was published. You also inform your readers that my compilation (a volume of sailing directions called the 'Norway Pilot') is being revised by 'another authority.' No one would be more rejoiced than myself that my work should have such an advantage. But the correction of my proofs has been entrusted to an officer with no practical knowledge of the Norwegian coast, and unacquainted with the language, while I, the compiler, am not allowed either to revise my own work or to add various items of information which were necessary to bring it up to the date when it was ordered to 'stand over.' These are the facts, and it is important that they should be publicly known. With regard to the letter which appeared in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* and *Daily News*, I have written to those journals to say that the Norwegian papers evidently 'interpreted my remarks on our own Admiralty charts as applying to the Norwegian charts.' In reality, the letter in question proves that my statements were strictly accurate, as you will see by comparing it with my paper."

THE COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

"Fiat Justitia" writes:—"I have heard it sometimes stated that an Englishman is too apt to grumble. Now, grumbling, *vide* Johnson and Webster, means to complain without a cause, and I have no wish to do that. But I should like to ask, through the medium of your influential paper, why officers retired on full pay from her Majesty's Indian Army cannot commute or capitalise such retired pension, as is permitted in all other branches of the public service under similar circumstances? The State can in no case be a loser by such capitalisation of pension, and at times it may be the means of saving a man from what is worse than death. What possible reason can there be to deny to these officers what is conceded to all other branches of the public service? It is, of course, only under exceptional circumstances that any man would wish to commute his pension, as he would almost invariably be a loser in a pecuniary sense. Why, then, refuse this privilege, which in some cases would act very beneficially?"

The nomination of candidates for the representation of Berwick-upon-Tweed took place yesterday. The Lord Advocate for Scotland (Liberal) was nominated by James Allan. Capt. Milne Home (Conservative) was nominated by Alderman Thompson. The voting is on Monday.

In another part of the paper will be found an advertisement of the Zoedone Company, Limited. Speaking from experience, we can assure our readers that this effervescing non-alcoholic beverage is the very thing for this hot weather. Its flavour is delicious, and Zoedone resembles champagne in all but the intoxicating properties of the latter. Zoedone has already become popular at some of the best clubs, and it only requires to be generally known to be largely consumed by private families.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, attended by several officers of the Horse Guards Staff, visited Sandhurst on Thursday, and presented new colours to the cadets at the Royal Military College. Shortly after 11 o'clock the cadets paraded in review order, and formed up in six companies, the detachment of cavalry attached to the College being on the right. The parade was held on the ground in front of the College. Col. F. D. Middleton, the commandant, having assumed command, the cadets were formed into line shortly before 12 o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief arrived at the Camberley station about 11.45, and was met by Gen. Napier, Governor of the College. As his Royal Highness entered the College grounds, a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the cadets, in line, received the Duke with a Royal salute. An inspection of the line having been made, the ceremony of trooping the old colours—held by Under-Officers Peyton and Atherton, and Cadets the Hon. — Charteris and Wilkinson—was gone through. The old colours having been carried to the rear, the cadets were formed into three sides of a square, and the new colours were brought to the front and presented by his Royal Highness, who made a short but suitable address in doing so. Gen. Napier, in the name of the cadets, having thanked the Duke for making the presentation, the cadets reformed line and marched past. The Commander-in-Chief afterwards visited the Riding School, and saw a ride of the cadets, under Capt. Brooke. A number of the cadets also went through various gymnastic exercises at the gymnasium. The Duke of Cambridge left the College about 2.30 p.m. under a Royal salute, and returned to London. In the course of the afternoon the cadets left the College for the holidays.

PURCHASE OFFICERS.

"Miles Olim" writes:—"Concurring fully in all other respects with the opinions expressed by 'Equity' in your last number on the above subject, I venture to dissent from him only in the desponding view he still takes of the situation. No one knows better than I do, from experience, the reluctance of the Daily Press to take up the cause of injured officers. When war is waging or victories are gained, the newspapers can find no words too high-flown to express the 'gratitude' of the nation, or its 'confidence' in our 'gallant officers.' The most fulsome elegies on those who have fallen are penned by the so-called representatives of public opinion, but when the questions of some trifling remuneration, of some well-merited recognition of services, or even, as in the present case, of common justice, to men once bepraised and bespattered with their hypocritical ink arise, 'God is forgotten, and the soldier slighted.' In the words of Byron,—

> 'Trust not for freedom to the Franks,
> They have a King who buys and sells;
> In native swords and native ranks,
> Your only hope of freedom dwells.'

Nor are our military legislators more responsive to the call of their fellow-soldiers. Their apathy, indifference, or neglect arises, however, from causes quite distinct from those which influence the Press. Being themselves soldiers, and having reached the dignity of legislators late in life, they are, from their previous education and habits, generally incapable of presenting a plain case in terms sufficiently convincing to the preponderating civil element in the House, always disposed to view military grievances with disfavour. They are timid in speech; in action easily swayed by the current of opinion, in and out of the House, and still more governed by the smooth promises of Ministers to 'consider' the question, or overawed by the blunt refusal of redress. The longer, however, this feeling prevails, the more difficult will it be to obtain a hearing, even in cases of the most glaring injustice. Let the seniority Brevet be abolished, and there are numerous openings in the Warrants of 1877-1878 for the utter confiscation of officers' property, and disregard of their most cherished rights. Notwithstanding all this, I have great faith in the maxim, '*Magna est veritas, et prevalebit;*' and instead of going cap-in-hand to editors of daily papers, or of interviewing M.P.'s who will profess great concern for their brother-officers, and promise to support any motion, if a mover be found and an opportunity given to move, might it not be well to circulate a brief, clear, incisive statement of the injustice done to the most ill-used class in her Majesty's dominions? Let this statement be sent to the Press, to notice, if its leaders have any sense of justice, or be placed in the hands of all M.P.'s not notoriously hostile to military institutions. If this fails, it may be time to despair. Will 'Equity' lend his able support to the proposal?"

Messrs. Cooper, Hall, and Co., of 46 Lombard Street, are prepared to receive applications for the purchase of £368,300 sterling, 5½ per cent. debentures of £100 each of the Imperial Brazilian Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Company, Limited, secured by the Imperial Government of Brazil and the Provincial Government of Rio Grande do Norte. The concession of the railway is in perpetuity, but subject to a power reserved to the Imperial Government to purchase the line after 30 years at a price to be reckoned, in default of agreement, on the average net revenue of the last five years, but not less than the amount of the guaranteed capital, and to be payable in 6 per cent. Imperial Brazilian Govt. Stock The line is under contract for completion by July 1, 1881, for the total sum of £800,000, which includes cost of concession, purchase of land, rolling stock, stations, &c., and a provision for the administration expenses during construction. The debentures are to bearer, and are redeemable at par by annual drawings, or by purchase, within 30 years, and the interest is payable in sterling in London, half-yearly, by coupons, viz., on April 1 and Oct. 1 in each year.

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They will buy, either where directed or upon their own judgment, and all packing and shipping expenses will be charged at actual cost.

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SPECIAL NOTICE to CIGARETTE SMOKERS.

MARCOVITCH and CO., by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
MARCOVITCH and CO.'s celebrated Pellegrini Cigarette.
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MARCOVITCH and CO., Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes only.
MARCOVITCH and CO. Manufacture their Aromatic Cigarettes of specially prepared Rice Paper.
MARCOVITCH and CO. supply Clubs and Messes at reduced prices.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

WM. PUGH (many years coat cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Saville Row), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5 CORK STREET, BOND STREET, and Swift, late Ridgway and Co., 41 OLD BOND STREET, W., respectfully solicits the patronage of the nobility and gentry.

Best trade only at fixed fair prices, and 10 per cent. allowed for prompt cash.

N.B.—All first-class tailors give credit, and it is only by the discount system noblemen and gentlemen who pay cash get the full value ready-money entitles them to.

WILLIAM PUGH (from Poole's), 5 CORK STREET, and 41 OLD BOND STREET (opposite Hill Brothers), LONDON, W.

NOTICE.—SILVER & ELECTRO PLATE.—ELKINGTON & CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths and Patentees of the Electro Plate. Revised Illustrated Pattern Book of New Designs in Table Plate of all kinds, and new qualities in Spoons and Forks, forwarded free by post on application. Testimonial Plate in Solid Silver, in great variety, always in Stock, and Committees provided with Designs and Photographs to suit all occasions.

Address—Messrs. ELKINGTON & CO., 22 Regent Street, London; or 42 Moorgate Street, City.

SPARKLING ST. GALMIER. | THE REAL TABLE WATER.
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SPARKLING ST. GALMIER. | This water differs entirely from all the German Springs, being free from their saline and soapy taste.

SPARKLING ST. GALMIER. | Each bottle must have on a blue label the address of the Sole Importers,
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SPARKLING ST. GALMIER. | 50 quarts, 26s; 100 pints, 40s. The allowance 1s a dozen for bottles returned renders this the cheapest water imported.

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BRAND and CO.'S OWN SAUCE,

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, and

POTTED MEATS and YORK and GAME PIES,
also

ESSENCE of BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE ADDRESS,
11 LITTLE STANHOPE STREET,
MAYFAIR, W.

EARTH TO EARTH.—REFORMED FUNERALS upon the principles advocated in the *Times*, and dispensing with all procession. Explanatory pamphlet, with list of charges, gratis on application.

LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY, 2 LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.
Patent "Earth to Earth" Coffins.

CAUTION.

THE NEW DIAMONDS.

Owing to the great success of the "Diamanté" brilliants, certain persons are offering spurious imitations of these beautiful stones. Purchasers are informed that the "Diamanté" brilliants are only to be obtained of

W. THORNHILL AND CO.,
(To the Queen and Royal Family,)
144 NEW BOND STREET,
(Established 1734,)

Who are Sole Agents for the Inventor. They cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. Fashionable single-stone earrings in 18-carat gold, 30s and 42s per pair. Sample diamond, 4s, post free.

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MEMBERS of the ARMY and NAVY,
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES,
THE NOBILITY, GENTRY,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

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JENKINSON AND CO.
Supply their
TOWN-MADE HAND-STITCHED SADDLERY,
HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, &c.,
Of the Best Quality, at 5 to 15 per cent. below the prices charged at the Stores.

Compare their prices with those in the Stores book, and inspect the goods, at

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Hunting and Racing Stables provided immediately with all necessaries. Horses carefully measured and fitted with Harness, Hunting, or Side Saddles.

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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA
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Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, without Sugar, Spice, or any Admixture.

Specially adapted for Ships, Camps, Sportsmen, &c., being in a concentrated form, made with BOILING Water. Keeps in all climates, and palatable without milk.

Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper, a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young Children. Samples per post.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in H.M.'s Royal Navy.
In air-tight canisters at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d, &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Introductory History of England, by Wm. Lupton; Modern France, by Oscar Browning; Edinburgh Review for July (Longman and Co.)—Colborn's United Service Magazine, for July (David Bogue)—The Royal Navy List, for July (Witherby)—Practical Boat Sailing for Amateurs; Stock Keeping for Amateurs; Bulbs and Bulb Culture; British Dogs; Fancy Pigeons; Cucumber Culture for Amateurs (The "Bazaar" Office)—Progress of Dentistry, by J. J. Wedgwood (C. L. Marsh)—International Gallery, Part I. (M. Leitchen and Co.)—Young England, for July (C. J. Houlston)—American Inventions, by C. B. Norton, illustrated (Chapin and Gould, Springfield, Mass).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. G. F.—The statement is not borne out.

W. G.—Apply to the Crown Agent for the Colony.

TRUE BLUE.—There is no ironclad of the Royal Navy named the Revenge, nor has there been. The only ship of her Majesty's Fleet named Revenge is a wooden vessel employed at Queenstown.

WARD ROOM.—You have no cause for complaint. The case appears to have been most fairly dealt with.

ORPHEUS FUND.—Yes. A Committee has been formed. You will find particulars in another column.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

THE tendency of most of our Army reforms appears to be to bring out in glaring relief the weakness of our system. This may be a strong assertion, but it is supported in the constant changes, demonstrating indecision, to which the Service is subjected; and that indecision and weakness are synonymous is incontestable. To resist progress is bad, but to further it, by allowing the pursuit of chimeras by the development of individual ideas, is worse, more especially when such ideas are emasculated through proposers whose self-opinion lands them high and dry above the counsels which have been built up on centuries of experience. One serious result of the weakness alluded to is a distrust in future legislation. Officers now fee that a contract with the Government is binding only for so long as expediency permits, and that at any moment their prospects, when at the brightest, may, by official caprice and a stroke of the pen, be felled to the ground. The British Army has from its infancy been officered by gentlemen to whom "honour" is a second nature; but the lessons inculcated by the radical and ruthless changes, owing to which the whole personnel of the Army is being rapidly transformed, are not calculated to inspire that high tone so essential to its existence, either in the preservation of its historic memories, the generating a pride in the profession, or faith and trust in the future. Recent innovations fully exemplify all that we advance, but we would point principally to the "compensation to Purchase officers," the "Army reorganisation" scheme, or "departmental" reform. Grumbling must and will often occur, and individual interests must suffer when any action calculated to promote the public benefit is carried into effect, but the most ardent reformer would fail to prove that it was conducive to the interests of the Army to swamp the country with men of experience, retired in the prime of life, and to fill up the gaps with mere boys. The value of "boys" on active service, whether they be privates or officers, was fully proved during the Zulu war. Again, the system of "selection" observed in the reconstruction of the departments would appear to be quite unconstitutional, as it places in the hands of one or two persons a power never before delegated to individuals when dealing with commissioned officers, viz., that of sitting *in camera*, and adjudicating without the possibility of appeal, upon the "ability and merits" of officers. The result of this unprecedented course has been by no means assuring to those who have been so fortunate as to be retained, and rumours are already afloat that further changes are contemplated, which will lead to a complete *bouleversement* of the latest reforms. A further sign of the times will be found in the appointment of an Artillery officer to the post of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, when the feelings of that officer should be such as to enable him to exercise a neutral position on all ordnance and other subjects which may be submitted to his decision. Now, it is no secret that General Sir John Adye is wedded to the Woolwich system of rifled ordnance, and that on all Artillery matters his opinions are almost identical with those of the Director of Artillery, Sir Frederick Campbell. Under such conditions, it would be no matter of surprise to find that in the furtherance of individual opinions, private enterprise were stifled, and that such inventors as Palliser and other familiar names will continue to be fettered by an opposition which places them at a great disadvantage in their struggle with Woolwich. If Sir Henry Palliser had given way under the opposition he has encountered, the country would not now have the benefit of his effective light guns, ranging from three to five tons, and which, in point of economy, relative to their merits, are, beyond comparison, the best in the world. If a little of the talent in the Royal Gun Factories had been concentrated upon the Palliser system, and a helping hand held out to the indefatigable inventor, how different would be the results. Inventors, as a rule, are a nuisance, by reason of their enthusiasm and egotism; but it will be a bad day for the country should a faction succeed by its exclusiveness in damping all private enterprise, when the hopelessness of entering into competition is not so fully demonstrated. "The divinity which doth hedge" the Ordnance Select Committee is not calculated to open up the inventive genius of the country, but rather the reverse, and it is scarcely warranted, considering that no Artillery officer can lay claim to having invented a gun. The foregoing remarks are a protest against sectarianism and individualism, which have lately led to such clashing between the various elements of which the Service is composed, so much so that the future is far from hopeful. It may be necessary, in the march of events, to remove the boulders of ignorance and prejudice, but we would warn those who are pursuing "with eagerness the phantoms of hope" not to attach too much "credibility to the whispers of fancy."

Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has been invited by the Emperor of Germany to be present at the manœuvres of the combined Guards and Third Army Corps, which begin near Berlin at the latter end of August.

When Colonel Gordon threw up his appointment, he had, with the extraordinary unselfishness and disregard of this world's goods which is one of his characteristics, parted with nearly all the modest savings which he had accumulated in the service of the Khedive to those whose needs were, he considered, more pressing than his own. We cannot enter into details, but never did knight-errant go forth with an emptier purse to liberate damsels from persecution, than Pasha Gordon did when he set out for China to preserve the peace.

General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., on assuming command of the Division at Aldershot, has taken up his residence at Park House, Farnborough, until such time as the new official quarters about to be erected are ready for his occupation.

A class of 15 non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have just completed a course of practical instruction at the War Office, in the keeping of Artillery store accounts. This War-Office course, which has been given at Winchester House, St. James's Square, by Mr. W. A. Browne, in the department of the Director of Artillery, is now required from all candidates for appointment as master gunners in the Royal Artillery.

There is a wide-spread rumour in military circles that the War Office contemplate reducing the number of Generals on the Active List to 150, excluding those apportioned to the Scientific Corps. It is further proposed, it is said, to apply to the promotions from the different grades of Generals rules as to age and non-employment which are now in force in the Naval Service.

It would appear on investigation that the number of General Officers actively employed are 50 Line and Cavalry, 6 Artillery, and 6 Engineers. Following the precedent of the Naval Service, in which 23 Admirals are employed, out of 63 on the Effective List, it seems that should that latter profession be taken as a pattern, as appears probable from the speech of Mr. Childers, that the Army may look forward to having a fixed establishment of 200 Generals on the Active List, excluding the Staff Corps, of which the Scientific Corps would furnish, perhaps, nearly one-fourth.

After the discussion that has taken place on the relative proportion of commands and Staff employ given to the officers of the Scientific Corps, as compared to the rest of the Army, it is interesting to observe that no full General of the Artillery is employed, but two Engineers are—Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Lintorn Simmons. Of the Lieutenant-Generals, there are two Artillery officers,—General Phillpotts, as Inspector-General of Artillery, which is in reality a Major-General's appointment; and Sir John Adye, which latter can only be considered accidental. Of the Major-Generals, four Artillery officers have employment,—Sir F. Campbell, Director of Artillery; General J. Turner, commanding at Woolwich; General R. Radcliffe, D.A.G., hitherto held by a colonel; and General Macintire, commanding a division at Madras; also four Engineers—General J. Browne, as Governor of the Royal Military Academy; Sir R. Laffan, Governor of Bermuda; Sir W. Jervois, Governor of South Australia; and General Nicholson, Governor of Jersey. The proportion of Infantry and Cavalry officers employed is 9 Generals, 12 lieutenant-generals, and 29 major-generals.

A correspondent writes:—"In your impression of the 10th, alluding to the Chili-Peru-Bolivian war, you say that the movements of the land forces appear to be desultory, and scarcely intelligible. I have just returned from Chili, and was at the seat of war a few weeks before I left, and it is patent to all out there that the trio of insolvent belligerents are entirely exhausted. They have neither money nor men to carry on the war; the Chilians often have only a few days' provisions for the badly-clad, done-up soldiers, who have not had any pay for upwards of a year, and scarcely sufficient ammunition, and that within a very few days' march of the enemy, who, in his turn, is too exhausted and unprovided to move and drive them back. Hence all the marching, counter-marching, and halting, so unintelligible. All three are borrowing money at immense sacrifice, hoping to pay by-and-by from money borrowed on easier terms in Europe! It is time that the European Powers interfered, and put a stop to such utter and useless waste of life and property, for though there is not much bloodshed, sickness and privations carry away their hundreds monthly."

The scene in the House of Lords on Friday night last week, when Lord Strathnairn suddenly, and quite *à propos des bottes*, delivered his philippic against Lord Chelmsford, was highly dramatic. The speech was not reported, but it was very strong indeed, and was delivered in a nonchalant way, as if the scathing criticisms were the most easy and natural expressions of opinion in the world. Half-a-dozen Peers interposed to stop the torrent which was sweeping the late Commander-in-Chief in South Africa off his legs, in a metaphorical sense, but in vain, for Lord Strathnairn held on till it was made plain that the Lords thought he should have given notice of his indictment, and he then, we believe, declared his intention of renewing the assault in proper form. As Lord Chelmsford expressed his readiness for action, and his willingness to accept the challenge, we may expect a very instructive field-day in the House of Lords, ere the Session closes. And it will be no harm if there should be an opportunity of hearing Lord Chelmsford's defence, and of hearing what Lord Strathnairn has to say in condemnation of the war, which came on this country like a thunder-clap.

In reply to Sir C. Russell, Mr. Childers stated on Tuesday that it would not be convenient to lay on the table of the House the report of Lord Airey's Committee until the suggestions contained in it were conclusively dealt with. The committee was not a Royal Commission nor a departmental committee, but a committee of military officers, assembled to give the Secretary of State their confidential opinion on questions of military organisation.

The following are the range officers on duty at Wimbledon for the meeting of the National Rifle Asociation, viz.:—Brevet Major W. A. Bridge, 21st Foot (D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Malta); Captains M. C. S. Tynte, 4th Dragoon Guards (Adjutant Royal East Kent Yeomanry); Hon. E. Vesey, 9th Lancers (Adjutant Dorset Yeomanry); J. W. Pearse-Hobbs, 5th Foot (Adjutant 2nd Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers); N. P. O'Gorman, 10th Foot; C. E. Hussey, 20th Foot (Adjutant 7th Royal Lancashire Militia); E. C. Browne, 21st Foot; L. O. White, 22nd Foot; C. G. A. Mayhew, 23rd Foot; G. O. Stoney, 25th Foot (Adjutant 5th West York Militia); R. Waller, 53rd Foot; H. T. Hughes-Hallett, 57th Foot; H. P. M. Wylie, 60th Foot (Adjutant 5th Cheshire Rifle Volunteers); M. Hope, 92nd Foot (Adjutant 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers); A. Tower, 95th Foot; H. C. Symons, 105th Foot; R. P. Simpson, 109th Foot; V. D. Mathias, Royal Marine Artillery; H. J. L. Norcock, and C. S. F. Fagan, Royal Marine Light Infantry; W. B. Ferris, Cambridge Militia; A. T. Robson, West Essex Militia; and G. A. Raikes, 3rd West York Militia, and Hon. Artillery Company; and Lieutenants G. H. T. Swinton, 16th Foot; A. S. Woods, 32nd Foot; J. R. Rainsford, 36th Foot; W. H. M. Bent, 38th Foot; H. A. Taylor, 47th Foot; R. J. F. Banfield, 69th Foot; W. I. Eastman, Royal Marine Artillery; H. O. P. Wright, R. Denny, A. E. Houghton, C. H. Edge, and W. J. Langford, Royal Marine Light Infantry; and R. B. Maconochie, Royal Navy.

The following General Order was specially issued from the Horse Guards on Tuesday, signed by General Sir Charles Ellice, Adjutant-General:—"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to convey to the Volunteers of Great Britain her Majesty's congratulations on the completion of the twenty-first year of the existence of the force. The Queen has watched with much interest the steady progress of the force since its formation; and its present numerical strength, high training, and discipline have elicited her Majesty's unqualified satisfaction. While regretting that it has not been found possible to hold a review this year, the Queen hopes that an opportunity may present itself at no distant period which will enable her Majesty to inspect the Volunteers in Windsor Great Park." Her Majesty's message came opportunely, and has been read with much gratification throughout the kingdom. The force, after the rebuffs it has recently experienced in the matter of the proposed English and Scottish reviews, considered that it had not received the consideration it was entitled to. The Queen's gracious command, thus conveyed to the Volunteers, will do much to remove this impression, especially as, after all that has been said and done, there is to be a Royal Volunteer review, "at no distant date," to commemorate the event. The review should come off before the close of the present season, and it only needs the issue of an order to the effect that the Queen will, on a certain day in August or September, inspect her auxiliary troops, to secure an attendance of 40,000 or 50,000 men.

We suggest to the War Office that in the pages of the *Army List* connected with the establishment of General Officers, after the names of those that are employed the nature of their duties should be inserted, instead of the letter "S.," which, in most cases, seems thought sufficiently intelligible, while in others it is altogether left out.

At the All-Ireland Rifle Meeting, which took place at the Curragh last week, we are glad to see that there was a prize to be competed for by the cavalry, under somewhat similar rules and conditions to those of the Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy, which was instituted last year at Wimbledon. This "cavalry dismounted competition" prize, as it was termed in the official programme, was eagerly competed for by the three cavalry regiments at present forming the Cavalry Brigade at the Curragh—viz., the Royal Scots Greys, and the 19th and 20th Hussars. The first-named regiment started two teams for it, while the other two corps had one team each. After a spirited contest, the prize was awarded to the 20th Hussars. The scores made at the two distances, 500 and 200 yards, by the respective corps were as follows:—Scots Greys, 1st team, 95 points; 2nd team, 69 points; 19th Hussars, 80 points; 20th Hussars, 98 points. All the three regiments finished well within the prescribed ten minutes, but the 20th Hussars did so in the least time.

"A Field Officer" writes:—"Thomas ('Tommy') White, of Aldershot, is dead. The majority of the officers of the Army who ever had dealings with him will drop a tear to his memory, for a more upright, generous, and respected man of business never lived. His familiar face will be much missed in the hunting-field, and the splendid, high-priced horses he used to ride—aye, and ride well—will pass into other, possibly less worthy, hands. Mr. White was ever ready to meet the wishes of all his numerous customers, and he has, to my knowledge, on more than one occasion behaved in a most generous and liberal manner to more than one officer in and late of the Army. His loss will be felt by many both far away and near, and Aldershot itself will be a long time before it forgets the familiar name of 'Tommy White,' who simply made the town."

Mr. Sprigg, the Cape Premier, has brought forward a proposal to detach from the Cape Mounted Rifles the artillery troop, and create a new force of 100 horse artillery. The cost would be £1,200. He pointed out, in bringing his proposal before the Cape Parliament, that there would no longer be any charge for Imperial troops, as they would be withdrawn this year—except from Simon's Bay. He insisted that a force of trained artillery was a necessary part of any scheme of defence. The motion was strenuously resisted, chiefly on the ground of expense. The new Commander-in-Chief, it was urged, had only just arrived, and it was suggested that he ought to be consulted before any definite step was taken. The Bill ultimately passed its second reading.

Previous to the embarkation of the Empress Eugénie at Cape Town for England, Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., received from Lady Frere (on behalf of the ladies of the Colony) a shield, as a recognition of his bravery during the war.

We are indeed glad to learn from Mr. Childers' reply to Major-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, V.C., C.B., on Tuesday, that the right hon. gentleman hopes in the course of the autumn to take up vigorously the question of the employment of non-commissioned officers in minor posts in the civil employment of the Government, in accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee which sat in 1876 and 1877, and that he has directed a preliminary inquiry into the subject.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 12, 1880.

Staff Surgeon Charles James Devonshire has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of July 6, 1880. Acting Chief Engineer Ebenezer Edwin Lucas has been confirmed in the rank of Chief Engineer in H.M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 6, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Paymaster William Elias Kelly has been placed on the Retired List from the 5th inst., and has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List from the same date.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotion, dated July 3, 1880, has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Lieutenant William Henry McCheane to be Captain, vice Isaacson, seconded on that date for duty as Deputy Governor of a Prison.

ADMIRALTY, July 13, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotion, dated June 8, has taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz.:—Lieut. C. J. Cheetham to be Capt., vice Bickford, appointed Military Instructor from that date.

ADMIRALTY, July 15, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotions, dated July 3, have taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz.:—Col. Second Commandant H. W. Mawbey to be Col.-Commandant, vice Adair, placed on a Reserved List, under H.M.'s Order in Council of June 28; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. H. Cox to be Lieut.-Col. Second Commandant, vice Mawbey; Major H. B. Tuson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Cox; Capt. and Gunnery Instr. J. S. Derriman to be Major, vice Tuson; Lieut. and Assist.-Gunnery Instr. T. Moore to be Capt., vice Derriman.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

It is notified in the current quarterly *Navy List* that officers of the Navy and Marines on the Retired List who have commuted their retired pay must send annually between January 1 and March 31 a notification to the Secretary of the Admiralty of their being alive, otherwise their names will be removed from the *List*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—James H. T. Burke, to the Excellent, as junior staff officer; Gerald C. Langley, to the Excellent, for gunnery duties; C. F. M. Somerset, to the Tamar; F. W. Ingram, to the Bacchante; F. P. French and I. C. Faire, to the Miranda.

Navigating Lieutenant—C. W. Stuart, to the Miranda.

Sub-Lieutenants—Henry Grant Monckton, to the Dido; George Sarsfield Walsh, to the Ganges, for Sealark; William H. du C. Chads, to the Newcastle; and Charles H. Dundas, to the St. Vincent, for Martin; F. B. Henderson, to the Bacchante.

Staff Surgeon—M. U. Greany, to the Miranda, to date from the 22nd inst.

Paymaster—A. S. Ramsey, to the Miranda, to date from the 22nd inst.

Chief Engineers—James Nelson, to the Asia, additional for Seahorse; Ebenezer E. Lucas, to the Indus, for Espiègle; William Gilbert, to the Indus, for Mutine; W. P. Davis, to the Miranda, to date from the 22nd inst.

Surgeon and Agent—William B. Leslie, for Stonehaven station.

Engineers—Thomas Scott, to the Victor Emanuel, for Hong Kong Yard; John William Nelson, to the Terror, for Viper and Vixen; James Parry, to the Pembroke, for Slaney; G. Mackney, to the Indus.

Assistant-Engineer—T. Thorne, to the Miranda, to date from the 22nd inst.

Gunner—C. G. Crabb, to the Miranda.

Carpenters—James Peain, to the Indus, for Mutine; Henry Skundle, to the Indus, for Espiègle.

Acting Carpenter—William Pound, to the Indus.

Clerk—C. D. M. Farrant, to the Miranda, to date from the 22nd inst.

Albatross, Com. A. Errington, from Labuan, *en route* for Singapore, called at Pinding on May 29 for coaling. After a short stay she sailed on May 31.

Alexandra, Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., arrived at Genoa on July 10 with the Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the Téméraire, Monarch, Invincible, Rupert, Thunderer, Cygnet, and Helicon, and was to sail on Thursday for Villafranca, Hyères, Barcelona, Palma, Carthagena, Malaga, and Gibraltar.

Assistance, Capt. C. E. Buckle, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last from Cork.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord C. Scott, has made a trial of her machinery alongside the jetty at Portsmouth. The circumstances were somewhat peculiar. It was found during her recent cruise that on several occasions the engines had not moved after the order had been given, and in one instance, while the ship was in a critical position in the West Indies, as many as nine minutes elapsed before a start could be obtained. The captain reported the circumstances to the Admiralty, and the dockyard officers at Portsmouth were ordered to hold an enquiry. They discovered that both the low-pressure pistons had worked down, that the tongue-piece of the metallic packing rings had set fast, and thus been prevented from expanding, whereby the pistons were rendered leaky, and also that the packing of the working barrel of the low-pressure cylinders was defective. These defects having been remedied, steam was got up on Monday and the stopping and starting of the engines tried. The machinery was found to be under perfect control, 30 seconds being the maximum time required to make a move. Their Lordships, considering that the chief engineer of the ship should himself have discovered and reported the defects, have transferred that officer to another appointment. The Bacchante will proceed to Cowes next week to act as guardship during her Majesty's residence at Osborne, after which it is understood she will start for a cruise, with one or both of the Royal midshipmen on board.

Boadicea, Comdre. Richards, C.B., was at Simon's Bay on June 20, and was waiting for her banjo frame to be repaired before proceeding to sea. She was expected to leave Simon's Bay for a fortnight, most likely calling in first at Table Bay, and thence going to Saldanha Bay, expending ammunition *en route*.

Condor, Com. E. F. Day, arrived at Malta on July 4 from Civita Vecchia with mails and the following invalids:—Dr. Porter, of H.M.S. Rupert; Mr. H. A. Madge, of the Invincible; and two men from the Téméraire, for treatment in the Naval Hospital, Bighi. The Condor left on Saturday for Genoa with mails for the fleet.

Dido, Capt. Compton E. Domville, was at St. Helena on June 20.

Dwarf, Com. W. St. Clair, was at Sierra Leone on June 20.

Encounter, Capt. Hon. A. Denison, sailed for Foochow on May 22. While at Selangan in June, she visited Jugra, the residence of the Sultan, as did also the commanding and other officers, who paid their respects to his highness the Sultan, and were received with marked courtesy and consideration. The Sultan returned the visit of ceremony paid to him by Capt. the Hon. A. D. S. Denison, R.N. The ship was lying outside the river, and his highness was highly pleased at his reception, and all he saw. This ship is known in the China Squadron as "the Home," and it is said "every man forward is as content with his lot as though he was domiciled in Old England, the officers being most affable and kind towards the crew. Lieut. F. C. B. B. Simpson is very popular, as is also Lieut. H. B. Elwyn. The especial favourite of the crew amongst the officers is Lieut. C. H. Bayly; he takes a great interest in their amusements and welfare, and he and Mr. Pratt, boatswain, can provide a dramatic, musical, or Ethiopian entertainment at twenty-four hours' notice." Very successful entertainments have been given during the stay of the vessel in Hong Kong, and were to be repeated in Shanghai.

Firebrand, Lieut. and Com. James J. L. Sisson, was searching for the missing boat of the mail steamer American on June 20.

Foam, Lieut. and Com. J. A. Baker, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday morning from Sheerness, on her passage to the West Coast of Africa. She steamed into Barnpool in the afternoon to take in coal, and was to leave for her station on Friday.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. Sydney Smith, was searching for the missing boat of the mail steamer American on June 20.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer, will shortly proceed to Malta, to be temporarily attached to the Mediterranean Fleet.

Iris, Capt. E. H. Seymour, left Portsmouth on Tuesday last to carry out experiments with the Nordenfelt machine-gun.

Lively, Lieut. and Com. Le Strange, left Plymouth on Sunday for Berehaven with Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett and Rear-Admiral E. Hardinge on board. These officers accompany the Channel and Reserve Squadrons during the cruise.

Miranda, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Dawson, will be commissioned at Plymouth on the 22nd inst. for the Australian station, with a complement of 138 men.

Modeste, Capt. J. G. Mead, was at Kanagawa on May 24, on which day a Naval Court was held at the British Consulate at Kanagawa.

Monarch, Capt. G. Tryon, C.B., left Malta on July 5 for Spezzia with mails for the fleet, with which she reached Genoa on July 10, and was to leave on Thursday for Villafranca, &c., with the flag.

Neptune, Com. Dowding in charge, steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Monday for a further trial of her guns. Capt. Hopkins directed the trials. There were ten discharges, the two first being with charges of 100lbs. of gunpowder, and the remainder with 130 lbs. The two guns of the after turret were fired at an elevation of ten degrees on the starboard beam, the compressor plate being used to ascertain its capabilities, and there being also a boom boat in crutches for the purpose of trying it. The angle of training was twenty degrees abaft. The two fore-turret guns were next fired at the same elevation on the port beam and at fifty-one degrees abaft, a boat being hung in the davits; and from both these discharges, practically, no damage was done. All four turret guns were then discharged on the port beam, the angle of training being thirty degrees "before," the plate compressors being still used, the object of this broadside being to try the boom boat resting in the crutches, the plate-compressor, and also the forecastle. One of the after-turret guns was also fired on the starboard beam at an angle of training of twenty degrees forward, the hydraulic compressor being brought into requisition. The other discharges were to determine whether men could remain at quarters in the forecastle while the turret guns were being trained forward. The two fore-turret guns were fired horizontally, at an angle of training of forty-five degrees before, the right guns of the fore turret at sixty degrees forward, both fore-turret guns at the same angle of training, the fore-turret right gun at seventy degrees forward, both guns of the fore turret at the same angle, and the right gun of the fore turret at seventy-five degrees. All these discharges were on the starboard beam, and the results were very satisfactory, the concussion being less felt in the forecastle than in the turrets, although a number of fittings would have to be strengthened before the guns could be repeatedly fired well trained forward. As was expected, the discharge of her 38-ton weapons singly and simultaneously did not a little damage to joiners' and other contract work, but no material part of the ship was injured. The Neptune returned into harbour in the course of the afternoon, and, after having defects made good, will be reported ready for commission.

Newcastle, Capt. Edward Kelly, last from Portland on a cruise in the Channel for the training of young seamen, anchored at Spithead on Wednesday evening for the purpose of landing a few patients at Haslar Hospital, and exchanged salutes with the flagship of Admiral Ryder. She will remain a few days at Spithead.

Pioneer, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre, was at Simon's Bay on June 20.

Spartan, Capt. R. Tracey, arrived at Malta on July 9, and was to leave at the latter end of the week, homeward bound, to pay off.

Tamar, Capt. T. H. Royse, was taken outside the Plymouth Breakwater on Wednesday morning for a two hours' steam trial with satisfactory results, a speed of 10.5 knots having been attended. On completing the trial, she returned into harbour.

Vestal, Com. Tandy, which arrived at Portsmouth last week from the East Indies, was inspected by Flag-Captain M. Culme Seymour, in the absence, at the Atalanta Court of Inquiry, of the Commander-in-Chief. Commissioned at Portsmouth in June, 1875, she was recommissioned in January of last year on the East Coast of Africa, with part of her own crew and part of the Daphne's. She has been engaged in the suppression of the slave-trade, but she has passed through an uneventful period, her officers and crew having been principally engaged in boat cruising, with unimportant results, and her most notable casualty being the loss of two seamen early this year by the sinking of a whaler off the coast of Madagascar. She left Zanzibar on the homeward passage on April 18, stayed at Malta for a week, and at Gibraltar for a day. Favourable weather was experienced throughout. She pays out of commission into the 4th Division of the Steam Reserve next Friday, and before being engaged on further service will undergo a thorough overhaul and refit.

Vigilant, Lieut. Com. W. M. Annesley. During the stay of the Vigilant at Tientsin, H.E. Li Hung-Chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, paid a visit in state to that vessel, and had an interview with Sir Thomas Wade and Vice-Admiral Coote, which lasted about an hour. The Viceroy was received with the honours becoming his station.

Wye, Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt, ran aground on the Nore Sands at the estuary of the Thames and Medway on Sunday last. The steam-tug Sampson, from Sheerness, went to her assistance, and endeavoured to get her into deep water, but failed. When the tide flowed, however, she was removed from her perilous position. The Wye has recently returned from Malta and Gibraltar, and was waiting for a pilot to take her to Woolwich when the mishap occurred. But surely English men-of-war should be able to enter their own ports without such assistance.

A trial has been made on the measured mile in Stokes Bay, in the presence of the Controller of the Navy, of a service steam pinnace propelled by the Mallory screw, this being the first application of the invention in the Service. The propeller is capable of being turned to any angle by means of a pinion and gearing, like an ordinary rudder, with which it dispenses. The boiler is stowed away under the forecastle, while the cylinders are placed at the stern, and act directly upon the vertical shaft which turns the screw. Six runs were made with the engines going ahead and two with the engines going astern, there being scarcely half a knot's difference in the mean speed realised, 8·828 knots being obtained while going ahead with 339 revolutions, and 8·451 knots going astern with 340 revolutions. The engines were reversed from full speed ahead to full speed astern in 10 seconds. But the most remarkable results were attained in turning, the little craft showing such remarkable handiness that it not only turned in its own length, 42 ft., but was put by Col. Mallory through the movement of a quadrille, chaining, setting to partners, and galloping to places. She made a circle to starboard in 36 seconds, and without stopping made a second circle to port, thus completing the figure 8 in 37 seconds. The trial was deemed satisfactory, but the vibration at the stern was so great that the after-part of boats fitted with the Mallory propeller will require to be specially strengthened. This invention is applicable to any screw propeller, and the vibration could be greatly reduced, if not entirely done away with, by using a Cycloidal Screw fitted to the Mallory gearing.

Information has, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, been received at the Admiralty that the ships which were despatched by Sir Beauchamp Seymour to look after some piratical craft alleged to be in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, have not succeeded in effecting a capture, but the Cygnet has been on their track, and has reason to believe that the rumour was correct, and that the vessels have taken shelter in the Mæander river.

The eleventh issue of the *Royal Navy List* has now been published, and continues to improve. The Admiralty have given their patronage to the *Royal Navy List*, by ordering a number of copies for issue to the libraries of ships. Considering that this *List* is the only personal record of naval services available to officers and men, their Lordships' action will be much appreciated. All officers are earnestly requested to send their services, or any alterations, additions, or corrections thereto, and any matter coming within the scope of the work, to the Editors, *Royal Navy List*, 325A High Holborn, W.C.

The ironclad corvette to be launched at Kiel on the 28th inst., is the fourth of a new type peculiar to the German navy. Her sister-vessels have been named respectively Baiern, Sachsen, and Wurtemburg, and the new ship is to be christened Baden.

At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, on the 14th inst., W. H. J. Domville, C.B., M.D., inspector-general, in the chair, the sum of £65 was distributed among the several applicants.

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THE ATALANTA INQUIRY.

On Wednesday the Committee of Inquiry sat for the third time at the Sessions House, Westminster. Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, C.B., Controller of the Navy, said he had nothing to do with the selection of the Juno. He had no reason to doubt she was perfectly sound, stable, and seaworthy after the report from the dockyard. It was decided she should have the same equipment as to masts, spars, and rigging, as all the ships of her class had always had. He had no reason to doubt the suitability of the rigging, though, after the loss of the Eurydice, it was a question of substituting rope backstays for wire, and of shortening the masts. That was suggested for the purpose of facilitating the handling of the courses by the young seamen, the masts being a little long. He had had considerable experience during a four years' commission in a similar Symondite ship, and they all thought it would have been better to have smaller courses, as the lower masts were long, and it required careful watching to handle the courses, with the watch only, at night. He had no idea, however, that change was required on account of any deficiency of stability. He had experience in six Symondite ships—three steamers and three sailers. They were very quick and lively in their movements, very handy, and rolled quickly, and very fine ships in bad weather with plenty of wind; but they were like yachts—you were able to get a good deal more out of them than out of the older class of vessels, but in working they required careful handling and watching. The selection of the ship rested with the Admiralty. The order for examination came in the usual way, under the signature of the First Lord, the late Mr. Ward Hunt. If he had thought she was an improper ship to be selected, it would have been his duty to have said so. No question as to the choice of the ships was put before him. No other sailing-ship was available. The Juno was the only one left after the Eurydice was taken. The order was to examine the ship with reference to her fitness. He saw her at various times while she was being refitted at Pembroke. She had been laid up in ordinary for 16 years, and she had been used as a police-ship, on account of her tightness and dryness. When the repairs were completed, she would be as good as a new ship. He submitted in detail the dockyard report of the repairs required to make her a sound ship for fourteen or fifteen years to come. The Eurydice was of a different design; but the reports received from the captain from time to time were most favourable. She was considered, up to the time of her sad loss, a great success as a training-ship for young seamen; and that was the general opinion in the Service. Asked whether anything smaller than a 26-gun frigate would have been more suitable for a training-ship, he said he did not think brigs or corvettes were more suitable, and the objection to a larger vessel was that, without steam power, it would have been beyond the strength of a young crew. In reference to the classification of ships in the *Navy List*, in which sailing-ships in harbour were divided into two classes, he did not know on what principle the division was made, or whether there was any justification for the inference said to have been deduced that certain ships were not intended to be at any time refitted for service at sea; but it was quite possible that a ship might be doing harbour service, as the Juno was, and yet be considered as a hull fit for sea service, and an appropriated ship was more likely to be a sound ship. The Juno, like the Eurydice, was tight in the bottom, and was probably selected as a police-ship because there was no chance of bilge water getting into her. He did not think £11,589 a serious sum to spend on a ship which originally cost £26,000. She was sent to Pembroke because the cost of repair had not been provided for by estimate, and at Pembroke men could be taken off the building of two brigs, and could devote their whole attention to this ship. At Pembroke she was thoroughly opened out before being repaired. If she had not then been repaired, she would probably have been broken up. It was thought it would be an improvement to fit her with bilge keels, which in former days were unknown. It was the opinion of constructive officers that bilge keels prevented rolling. The form was not a good one to develop a bilge keel upon, you were obliged to put it so low down. The bottom of the ship was perfectly sound, and the leaking on the voyage in the West Indies was supposed to have been through the upper works and through the bolt-holes of the bilge-keels. He should not have thought it unusual in Symondites that the decks strained and lifted and the pumps were broken. He remembered that they were obliged, owing to the working of the ships, to keep the wedges of the masts down on the main decks. It used to be the practice on these frigates to wedge the masts on the upper deck too. He had known these ships to lurch 40 to leeward and roll 20 or 22 to windward. Everything done in the Atalanta which tended to increase her stability would also tend to increase the liveliness of her motion. He had talked to the captain between her cruises, and he said she was particularly dry when lying-to, and that there was less liveliness than might have been expected in a "Symondite." Reminded that the Atalanta made 12 to 13 oscillations in a minute, and that would take a man on the topgallant yard through the air at the rate of 17 miles an hour, irrespective of the wind being against him, and he would make an arc of 127 ft., he said he had seen the same conditions in other ships, but he did not know that a man would be required to go on to a topgallant yard under such conditions. Arrangements would be made not to send a man there at such a time, and if it were necessary the man would not be an ordinary seaman. Of course such a condition would be trying to a man's energy, which would be largely employed in taking care of himself. He would have to look out and to hold on; but a good many seamen would do whatever was required. If a ship was running with the wind on her quarter and the sea on her beam, it would be desirable, if it were possible, to lay the ship in a quieter position before sending a man aloft. "Symondites" would lay-to very well, and going before the wind they were very steady. On returning from the West Indies, he did not understand that the Atalanta had strained at all; it was more a matter of caulking. He could say offhand that there were no other frigates available for training-ships. The Calliope had been turned into a factory, and the Alarm into a coal-vessel, and the Cruiser was a training-ship for the Mediterranean only. When the guns were removed from the Juno, the openings in the sides were built up. No doubt, if she had shipped a quantity of water in heavy weather, it would have gone through the ports, if arrangements had been made to open them. If it had occurred to any one that freeing scuttles might have been provided, it should have been done; but the suggestion was never made by any one, and he much regretted it. The Eurydice had not freeing scuttles, nor did he know that any sailing ships of the same size had them; but still they would be fitted now in any sailing ship. He never heard it reported that the Atalanta shipped water on the upper deck. As he had said, a lurch of 30 and a roll of 20 were not unusual. He could recollect them occurring to the Caryfort, a sister ship, in the Sea of Marmora. He had frequently seen her lee nettings in the water. He should not expect this in ships of the present day. He begged Capt. Stirling to make any suggestion he could for the improvement of the ship. In his last interview with Capt. Stirling, whom he admired as an officer and respected as a friend, Capt. Stirling had said that the whole care of the Admiralty and of Portsmouth had been directed to do everything they could for the Atalanta, and he was very grateful for it. Capt. Stirling reported that the bilge keels were out of water when the ship rolled, showing that they ought to have been put on lower. The department would now recommend that they should be put on any ship. Freeing scuttles used to be fitted in the old 10-gun brigs, and they were now adopted in the ironclads; but they were not liked, because they interfered with washing decks by letting the water off quickly. He was an advocate for them personally. There were gangways and Bollard ports in the Atalanta which would let off water. No freeing scuttle would relieve the deck of a ship of a large body of water. Freeing scuttles would be about 4ft. long and 1ft. deep.

Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, said that, the Juno having been indicated for this service, she was examined by him and the officers under him. He was of opinion that she was a perfectly sound, stable, and seaworthy ship. He was responsible for the rigging and equipment, as to which they had records of her previous commissions; but they rearranged her weights by omitting part of the armament and increasing the quantity of water. That was the main change, and the ballast was slightly increased at the desire of the captain. The stability of a ship was the force with which she tends to right herself if inclined, or with which she resists inclination. That stability may be increased or diminished by variations in the form below and at the water-line, or it may be modified by weights; but the amount is measured by the distance of the metacentre from the centre of gravity and by the weight of the ship. In former commissions the Juno had 30 tons of ballast, which was carried by other ships of about the same size. He compared her with the Calliope, designed by Sir Robert Sepping, whose displacement was 968 tons, while that of the Juno was 1,055 tons, the Calliope being 5½ ft. narrower and of the same length. The Calliope was reported to be very crank when she had 55 tons of ballast, and it was increased to 94, with 80 tons of water, excluding tanks. The Atalanta had 109 tons of water, or 131 tons with the tanks. Increasing the ballast in the Atalanta would carry over a few degrees the angle of maximum stability and the angle of vanishing stability. If he were designing a 900-ton sailing-ship he should be inclined to obtain stability by ballast, and to go back to the wholesome rule which obtained at the beginning of the century, when a vessel of such a size—and they had built very good ships at the time—would have had from 90 to as much as 100 tons of ballast. In putting bilge keels on the Atalanta they expected to prevent great angles of rolling, and he had been much disappointed at the result, for she had rolled them out of water, and now they would be put lower down. When a ship was struck by a squall she often heeled twice as much as she would with the same force of wind in the form of a steady gale. Increasing the stability of a ship made it roll more quickly and more deeply, and diminished stability meant more steadiness. Increased stability meant increased tendency to roll. The same vessel, if you changed her so as to increase her stability, would roll both more quickly and more deeply in bad weather. Stability meant the tendency of a vessel to right herself to resist heeling over. A vessel that was very stable in smooth water would heel over less than one that was less stable. A vessel in smooth water having great stability would incline less with a given area of sail and pressure of wind than one having less stability; and a vessel having greater stability would in smooth water incline less than a vessel having less stability, with the same area of canvas and the same pressure of wind. In rough water the effort with which a vessel endeavoured to accommodate herself to the changing surface was great in proportion as her stability was great. In a heavy sea a vessel which was exceptionally stable would roll quickly and deeply, owing to the great effort she made to accommodate herself to the water. There would be great danger in an over-stable vessel taking water on her deck, and, therefore, there would be the greater necessity for freeing ports. The alterations that were made in the Atalanta tended to put her centre of gravity lower down, and to make a greater difference between the metacentre and the centre of gravity. This would give a little more stability. It was thirty-five years since he set foot on the Juno. He depended upon the reports of officers. They did not know accurately the metacentre; she was never inclined to ascertain it; her stability was known by estimation from her similarity to other ships. As to the ballast, it was intended to make the Atalanta what she had been before. The idea was rather to risk her being uneasy and carrying away her spars than to risk her being capsized. The load-draught had been the same in her last three commissions. In her last commission but one her stability was considerable, and, if it erred at all, it erred on the side of excess. When, therefore, on that occasion, Capt. Stirling asked for more ballast, he was told that the department would much prefer his trying her as she was. He did so, and, having again asked for more ballast, he was conceded ten tons. Being examined as to some returns of the weights in the ship at different commissions, water and provisions figuring for 218 tons in 1845, and for 31 only in October, 1879, he said they were erroneous. He assented, however, to her total weight being 592 tons in 1845, and 421 tons in 1879, which made a difference of three-quarters of an inch in her draught. He saw no reason now, notwithstanding what had happened, why she should not have been recommended for repairs. He thought she was still worth the large outlay. Her uneasiness as a seagoing ship was a quality she had in common with a large number of vessels that had received the highest commendation from the best sailors. He had heard how she had rolled with bilge keels, and he doubted whether she would roll more without them. In the Atalanta they were not efficient; they were too near the water, and he was responsible for that. He had no reason to believe she had not sufficient means of freeing the deck of water, but he should be glad now to have known that she had freeing scuttles as well. Her metacentric height was 6 ft. 2 in., but he would rather decline to answer offhand what he thought the proper height for such a vessel should be, as many considerations were involved. The weight of the armament in her early commissions was not wholly put into her hold as a training ship, but the change would make her a stiffer ship and less easy. He understood the masts were shortened to make the lower canvas more manageable by the young crew. Her power of carrying canvas was not excessive for her size. It was said that she had lurched over 40 deg. under close-reefed topsails and courses; but it was very difficult to measure the angle of a lurch, the pendulum being a wholly untrustworthy instrument, and apt to record far beyond the truth. This was when she had her bilge keels. He saw by the relative draughts of water given that the weights stated to have been on board in 1845 could not have been 500 tons, but 411 tons. She must have had lightning conductors. He had heard of ships under bare poles going on their beam ends, and remaining so for hours till the masts were cut away. If not battened down they would then sink. He should expect the Atalanta would often lurch beyond her angle of *maximum* stability. He could not conceive her having been lost as a consequence either of having too little or too much stability.

Mr. W. B. Robinson, Chief Constructor at Portsmouth Dockyard, was not in any way responsible for the selection. He believed her to be a sound, stable, and seaworthy ship. She was at the time used by the water police as a hulk. He did not understand that to involve that she was a condemned ship. The extent of the decay was not more than was to have been expected from the length of time she had been lying by. It was a comparatively slight examination to see whether the timbers were rotten, and the conclusion was that she might be repaired so as to be fit for a training-ship. He understood that the distinction of appropriated and unappropriated harbour vessels in the *Navy List* did not imply any difference between the two classes as to their seaworthiness. The preliminary examination consisted of boring holes with augers. Some of the timbers were found to be rotten and some defective. The custom was to bore a hole about every 4 ft., but not to remove planks. He had not to decide whether she should be repaired, the final examination being reserved for Pembroke. The vessel was fit for further examination with a view to being adapted, like the Eurydice, for a training-ship. He attributed the decay found in the Juno to the vicissitudes of climate as much as anything, and the non-circulation of air in the ship.

Mr. James Elliott, Constructor, Devonport, said a few of the timbers were defective; the upper deck was much worn; a piece of keelson was rotten. He signed the report that she was sound enough to be repaired on the plan of the Eurydice. It was not desirable to take out planks, as she was going to Pembroke. Borings often deceived, as they did in this case; but he did not think the defects would have prevented her being sent to Pembroke for further examination.

Mr. C. Ballard, leading man of shipwrights, superintended the boring at Portsmouth, which occupied six men seventeen days. They made several thousand borings. With the exception of the bread-room, she was supposed to be sound. The stern-post, which was rotten, came in the bread-room. It was a full five-eighth auger that was used. The borings were made at the head, heel, and middle of each timber, to the depth of about two-thirds of the timber. The timbers of the keelson were 4 in. hard on the surface, then came 4 in. or 5 in. of bad wood, and then it was hard again.

Mr. Barnaby, recalled, said he did not know whether the masts of the Atalanta were wedged on the upper deck; he should have preferred that they were not. The strain on the deck would be lessened by wire rigging, the rigidity of which would throw the strain on the sides of the ship.

Capt. Parkin, of Pembroke Dockyard, was of opinion that the Atalanta, when she left there, was perfectly sound and stable, and that the rigging and equipment were satisfactory. He was sorry the ship had not freeing scuttles, but he did not anticipate that she was lost for want of them. Under all the circumstances, he thought the ship's company sufficient to meet its requirements. He approved of wire rigging for the lower masts.

The inquiry was adjourned for a week.

The Clothworkers' Company have subscribed £105 to the fund now being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of her Majesty's ship Atalanta; and Mr. Willing, the proprietor of the Alexandra Palace, has sent the Lord Mayor a cheque for the same amount, as the proceeds of a recent *fête* there.

ON ELECTRIC AND BROADSIDE FIRING FROM SHIPS-OF-WAR.

The principle upon which electric firing is based may, I think, be fairly thus described. An instrument called a director is used for taking aim, with the axis of which the guns are laid parallel or in concentration, and from the position of which, its freedom from obstruction to view all round, its accurately graduated arcs, and telescopic power, not only can a far better aim be taken than by the sight of the guns, but also all necessary allowances required for the strength of the wind, the speed of the ship, or that of the enemy, or for changes of inclination caused by the action of the helm, or otherwise, can be more correctly applied. The director is to be manipulated by the most skilful artillerist in the ship, who will have absolute control over the fire of every gun included in the system, thus ensuring that none will be fired inopportunely or when they do not bear. The view of the officer charged with the direction will not be interfered with by the ill-timed smoke from independent guns. Absolute simultaneity of discharge of all the guns is secured whenever required. And it is considered at least as free, if not more so, from liability to misfire, as the ordinary firing by hand. These are, it is believed, the principal, though perhaps not all the advantages claimed for it. The director is an instrument, if not somewhat complicated, at any rate requiring various adjustments for all changes in the distance and bearing of the object, which must, of course, be perpetual in an engagement on the open sea, as well as for the speed and rolling motion of the ship. It is admitted that to make these adjustments with rapidity and accuracy requires a special, high training, above what the average gunnery officer can be expected to have. It has been suggested that he should be accustomed to compare the amount and period of the roll of his ship with the time that vessels are passing his sights under different circumstances; the effect of the helm in giving the ship a heel, in order to judge when it may be necessary to supplement the natural roll by artificial means, such as doubling the men across the deck; and that he should be enabled to obtain the actual measured distance of the object the moment before firing. The process is on this wise. The captain having determined that the broadside shall be delivered on a certain bearing, say the bow, beam, or quarter, the guns are trained accordingly. The officer at the director adjusts his instrument for the speed of the ship, the bearing on which the guns are ordered to be laid, for the distance at which it is proposed to open fire, and finally, for the requisite elevation. He then orders this elevation to be given to the guns, which being done, these become fixtures on the deck. The object is then brought on with the sights of the director, by the action of the helm and the roll of the ship, and the directing-officer fires when this is accomplished. Now, if a captain is at liberty to steer his ship with this sole object, or at the pleasure of the artillerist, there may be no objection so far; but as this is obviously impossible in a squadron, it does not seem so satisfactory. Ships are not, and cannot be, at liberty to use their helms as they please for this purpose. It is evident that if one uses her helm one way and another in another, there is at once an end to all order or station-keeping, to all idea of ramming or other tactics, and a scene of confusion must ensue more dangerous to friend than foe. The helm then, cannot be depended upon in the slightest degree. Nor will the roll be found much more at command. It is true that in all firing at sea, when there is rolling motion, the roll must be watched for the proper moment to deliver the fire; but the chances appear infinitesimal that the exact period in the roll should coincide with the second at which the sight of the director covers an object passing, say at 16 to 20 knots (*i.e.*, if ships are going 8 to 10 in opposite directions). A difficulty of the same sort, of course, attaches to the independent fire of each gun, but with this great difference in degree, that each will have more time during which it can fire effectively, and as all cannot be supposed to bear at the same instant, so neither will they be all simultaneously baulked. I say, each gun will have more time, because if a ship 300 feet long passes quite close at 16 knots, each will have 10 seconds of time; and more, of course, in proportion to any greater distance or slower speed at which the ships may pass; whilst under the electric system they must all fire at the single instant when the director bears. It is true that if this covers the centre or mainmast all might hit, but if it bears upon either extreme, all guns placed on one side of it, either right or left, according to circumstances, necessarily miss. Moreover, in passing across the bow or stern of a ship 60 ft. wide, all guns parallel with it, placed 30 ft. or more on either side, will miss if the director covers the stem or stern post; and if the guns are concentrated for the favourite range of 800 yards, those which are placed at the above named distance will hardly touch a ship end on within 400 yards. But the system depends not only upon the accuracy of the director, and its skilful manipulation, but very much on the uniform or nearly uniform condition of those circumstances for which, as we have seen, allowances and adjustments have to be made, viz., the speed of the ship, the heel, and any change of course. So much is this the case, that the writer has known it to be required that other guns must not fire, not only because of the smoke, but also because of the disturbing effect on the heel of the ship caused by the working of such guns. Any sudden or considerable use of the helm is for the same reason deprecated. Much importance is attached to the idea that the view of the directing officer will not be interfered with by the smoke of independent guns. Thus all bow fire is silenced, and even at this cost the advantage seems only possible for the first round, and probably not even for this should the enemy open fire first. No doubt your own smoke is more obstructive than that of the enemy, but the latter is by no means unimportant. Every action must be expected to be a scene of smoke and some confusion, amidst which every clearance and every opportunity should be availed of to the utmost by every gun, which cannot be done under the broad-side system; if the other guns are not silenced, their utility, instead of being due to the system, is exactly proportionate to your departure from it. But supposing that a broadside can be more accurately aimed by means of the director than by the sights of the guns, it remains to be proven that these will be, or are likely to be, in action laid in equally exact correspondence with the director. It is submitted, with some confidence, that whatever precision in this respect may be attained by highly-trained crews in the calmness of target practice will not be realised even by the same men in the storm of battle, however carefully the bearings may be marked upon the deck. When it was contended at the United Service Institution that no gun does its utmost duty unless it strikes every blow it can, which is impossible if, when it bears and is ready, it must wait for others, the reply was that there was no waiting under the electric system,—that whenever the object was *on*, the officer fired. It mattered nothing whether the gun was ready or not. If not it did not go off, and that was all. But what the utility would be of such firing was not explained. If some were ready and went off, that would not be broad-side firing. It is contended, however, that the system is one of almost universal waiting. The guns, being laid as directed, become fixtures, and no officer or man, excepting the directing officer and his assistant, has anything else to do than wait, *les bras croisés*, until called upon to reload. Nay, it has been suggested that they may be removed from the guns under cover, or even to roll the ship. Thus the whole issue is left absolutely in the hands of one individual, who claims command of the helm, as well as the guns, and may most probably never have been in action before. The qualifications considered necessary or desirable for this officer have been shown, and if such can be supplied to all our ships in peace-time, will they be forthcoming on a war establishment? If it be said this is no objection to the method, whenever it can be worked,—that when it is neither possible nor desirable, you have only to fall back upon the usual method, and are no worse off than before, it must be remarked that in proportion to the extent to which you have accustomed officers and men to this mechanical method, under which they have only to place the guns in a given fixed position (which it is a wonder somebody has not invented a plan for doing by machinery, and so dispensing with a crew altogether, except for loading), just in this proportion will you unfit them for recurring to the personal-manual system; and if you commence action under the new, you will never get the same practice or steadiness when you return to the old method, as if they had been taught always to rely upon themselves. Again, it is required that there should be order, and even total silence to enable the requisite orders to be given to the batteries. The officers of these are not in view of the directing officer, and the voice even through a tube will often be drowned. Then the guns are paralysed. In ordinary practice by electricity, the guns are relaid after firing, as before, unless other orders are given; but as it is utterly impossible for any mortal to foresee upon what bearing they will next be required, except at target practice, it is not easy to see what order can be given with any advantage; and in any case, the chances seem to be enormous against any bearing at all being the right one for all the guns, if more than one enemy be present, and then what calamitous delay is inevitable before the training can be changed! It is admitted that relaying cannot be as quickly effected as in independent firing. On Feb. 21, 1879, the attention of the United Service Institution was called, in a paper read there, to the fact that in electric firing nobody can be sure whether individual guns have fired or not. The directing officer goes on pressing his key, and thinking he is firing whenever his object is covered by his instrument. If none go off, he must be aware of it; but if one or more do, he is ignorant of any failure. On the other hand, no captain of a gun or battery officer can know if a gun has missed fire, because he does not know that the attempt has been made. By a somewhat curious coincidence, within an hour or two after this was read, the First Lord of the Admiralty made an announcement in the House to the effect that even worse than this was the case when the Thunderer's accident occurred, for those in the turret were ignorant whether the gun had gone off or not. It is not improbable we may hear of more accidents from guns being fired without warning to the crews, who may be caught incautiously unobservant of the strictest precautions. No reflection will here be cast on the trustworthiness of electric-firing in respect of missing fire, for the most experienced officers seem to have unbounded confidence on this point, but notice cannot be avoided of the frequency with which we hear of failures experienced abroad being attributed to the ignorance or want of training of those who have the manipulation of the instrument or invention, whatever it may be,—a galvanic battery, a torpedo, a rocket, or a Nordenfelt hydraulic apparatus, or anything else. Now, instead of this being a defence, it would seem to be a most valid and important objection. Anything that requires a more than average amount of proficiency to handle successfully must not be relied upon in war, and if such an average is not attained in peace-time, how can it be expected from those far less trained officers and men of whom our crews will be largely composed in war-time? Let us remember the consequences of a broadside missing its mark. No gun remains ready for any other enemy, however favourable a chance he may offer, until all are reloaded, and relaid, ten chances to one, in a wrong direction, which therefore requires changing; any modification of this picture is *pro tanto* a departure from its essential principle, and we have seen that alteration of training is slower than in independent firing. Hitherto, we have treated the subject in view of engagements between more than one ship on either side, but even in the comparatively rare event of single combat, all the objections apply equally in principle, though some of them in less degree. These duels were exceptional in the past, and will be more so in future. It may surprise some to find, as they will from "James's History," that in the fifteen years of war with France, from 1793 to 1807 inclusive, there were not more than 50 such actions; whilst there were 246 line-of-battle ships engaged, or belonging to the English fleets or squadrons, wholly or partially engaged, without counting frigate squadrons. Single combats almost invariably arose out of the necessity of defending merchant ships, which roamed under sail over the whole wide ocean; whereas, now valuable trade will either protect itself by its speed, or be confined to certain nearly direct routes, much more easily protected by a patrolling force. Maritime war will very certainly be shorter—indeed, very short—and this duty will not fall within the province of the ironclad. We have been considering the subject so far on the supposition that firing by broadsides, if successful in hitting, will be found more efficacious than independent firing. But on what ground can this be maintained? Where is the proof either in history or experiment? Actions have often been decided by a single shot or shell, many by a series of independent ones; but when by a broadside? At Lissa one shell set fire to the Palestro, and she blew up. One shell in the Huascar's turret, it is understood, caused her surrender to the Chilians. A single one has often blown up a magazine, as at Acre, Odessa, Fort Constantine, &c. There are many instances in the American Civil War, *vide* Boynton's "History." The Merrimac set fire to the Minnesota with one, and blew up the Dragon, tug, with another. The Atlanta was settled by one shot from the Weehawken, and no one doubts that one may be sufficient to disable a rudder, a gun, a boiler, an admiral or captain, or even a turret or a screw. If it be replied that each shot of a broadside has the same chance as if fired independently, this cannot be admitted, because if the fire be concentrated, it should logically hit near one spot; and if one shot would suffice, the rest are wasted; and if not concentrated, they should still strike only as far apart as the guns are which fired them. But even if they have the same chance, an equal number cannot be expected to be fired, nor can any gun avail itself of its own best opportunities. Much light might be thrown on the subject, if two ships went through a course of rehearsals of sham-fights with blank-cartridge, either with liberty to manœuvre at discretion, or ordered to carry out each a prescribed programme. Let umpires watch the fire of each gun, and decide whether it should have been a hit or not, by an average or good gunner giving marks on some scale, such as three for a good chance, two for a fair one, and one for a slight or possible one. Such a practice might be extended gradually to groups or squadrons of small vessels, and would lead to most valuable results and conclusions on many other questions besides that of comparative chances of hitting,—such as obstruction by smoke, and even the transcendent one of the ram or broadside tactics. Now, it is understood to be admitted that electric firing is not advisable in turret-ships. That central-battery ships, such as the Alexandra or Téméraire, could place few guns under it without sacrificing much of the use of their heavy and important end-on fire. That it is hardly consistent at all with ramming tactics. It has been shown, it is believed, that its application must at best be very limited in engagement with more than one enemy. That single combats are likely to be the rare exception, and not the rule, and will generally be confined to the armour-belted or unarmoured cruisers. If these premises are accepted, the issue becomes narrowed to small dimensions; and even within these limits the advantages claimed must be balanced by considerable counterweight, as follows:—If the aim of an electric broadside be generally more true, a miss is also more serious. If the hit be made, it is not at all certain that the effect will be greater than that of a round fired independently. If the effect be greater, the opportunities of firing each gun will be fewer. If the effect of a single shot is often decisive, in such case the remainder are a dead loss of power. If there will be any damaging effect upon crews accustomed to the system, when required to fall back upon firing by hand. If it will be impossible to supply ships in war with highly-trained directing officers. Then, considering the magnitude of the stake, it seems unjustifiable to rely upon a method of such delicacy and refinement, attended at best with such uncertain and questionable advantages. If a captain is at liberty to reject it at his discretion, it must be observed that, as a rule, officers are prone to take for granted that a system inculcated by our most valuable and unsurpassed school of gunnery must be the best, and would hesitate on their own judgment to reject it, having in view the certain condemnation they would incur in case of failure, where others might be of opinion that it could have been advantageously adopted. The writer has no means of ascertaining how far the foregoing views may be shared by the profession, but he knows that many officers in whose judgment he has the greatest confidence agree to no inconsiderable extent. Officers on full pay cannot give their opinions unless called for. Those on half-pay are deterred, not only by modesty, but, perhaps, also by an impression that it would be considered officious, and might be injurious to their interests. My boldness is the result of a deep conviction that the experience of the Service at large is far from being generally in favour of electric firing, and of a feeling that whilst the errors of the foregoing views will be easily exposed, it is of the greatest importance that a confidence now wanting should be inspired by their refutation.

George G. Randolph, Vice-Admiral.

In accordance with the decision of the Admiralty to employ convicts in the Royal dockyards, the Defiance has been brought down the harbour, and placed alongside the dockyard to be prepared for the reception of those convicts who will be employed at Devonport. The Defiance is a sailing line-of-battle ship, and has never been to sea, having been built about the time of the adoption of steam in the Navy.

Rowland's Kalydor cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, and eradicates all Freckles, Tan, Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and Cutaneous Eruptions; gentlemen will find it allays the smarting and irritation of the skin after shaving. **Rowland's Macassar Oil** prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Rowland's articles.

Epps's Chocolate Essence.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

INDIA.

The Government of India has ordered the withdrawal of the extra company which is attached to regiments serving in Southern Afghanistan, so soon as it is possible for the regiments to be completed with recruits.

It is officially notified that "the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's personal staff, from June 9, 1880: —To be Military Secretary—Major G. S. White, 92nd Foot. To be Aides-de-Camp—Capt. Lord W. L. de la P. Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers; Lieut. C. W. Muir, Bengal S.C., squadron-officer and adjutant Governor-General's Body-Guard; Lieut. E. L. S. Brett, 2nd Batn. Scots Guards; Capt. F. O. B. Foote, R.A., and Subadar-Major Nutha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," 23rd Punjab N.I. (Pioneers). To be Extra Aide-de-Camp—Capt. the Hon. W. C. W. Fitz-William, Royal Horse Guards. To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp—Lieut.-Col. A. J. Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment; Col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., Madras S.C., Resident, 3rd class, Central Indian Agency, and Political Agent, Gwalior; Col. B. Walton, C.I.E., Bengal S.C., superintendent and agent for army clothing, Bengal; Col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal S.C., D.A.G.; Col. C. J. Godby, Bengal S.C., commandant 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force; Lieut.-Col. G. F. Graham, Bengal C.C., commandant Calcutta R.V.C. and Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers (ex officio); Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., R.E., commandant 'Queen's Own,' Madras Sappers and Miners; Col. C. M. Macgregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., 1st A.Q.M.G.; Col. J. E. Sordner, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. D. W. Campbell, commandant East-Indian Railway R.V.C.; and Ressaldar-Major Khanan Khan, 'Bahadur.'"

The loss of the Eurydice and the Atalanta has led the Admiralty to order the formation of a small squadron for the training of ordinary seamen, each vessel having steam power as an auxiliary force. The advantages of such a squadron are various. Evolutionary movements will be practicable, and dangers of many kinds will be avoided, at the same time that the number of seamen being simultaneously trained, will be almost indefinitely multiplied, and their training will in all respects be of a more complete character. In all probability the squadron will consist of three vessels. The Inconstant is mentioned as likely to be the flag-ship. The other vessels of the squadron are likely to be the Rover, iron screw-corvette, and the Carysfort, one of the new steel despatch-vessels built by Messrs. Elder, of Glasgow.

New Swimming Bath.—It will interest those who delight in the indulgence of this health-giving exercise, to know that a large swimming bath has been constructed at Ilfracombe. The surface is 138 feet long and 34 feet wide, with a depth varying from 3 to 9 feet. The sides are lined with white glazed bricks, and the bottom with tiles. It contains 178,000 gallons of sea-water, which can be changed at every tide. Convenient dressing-rooms, spring boards, diving tables, and every requisite for swimmers are provided, and 100 bathers can be accommodated at a time. Private hot and cold baths are included in the scheme, and a heating apparatus for the swimming baths will also be added. There is a promenade erected over the dressing-rooms, and the whole will be covered in with a roof of iron and glass. A movable floor will be provided, so that the building may be used as a grand concert-hall, capable of holding nearly 1,000 people. This large and convenient bath has been constructed by the Ilfracombe Hotel Company, on their own property, but is intended for the accommodation of the public, as well as visitors to the hotel.—*Morning Post.*

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner.* See also, the *Lancet, British Medical Journal,* &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

The death is recorded of Mr. E. A. Seagrove, Naval outfitter at Portsea, at his residence at Emsworth. Mr. Seagrove was much respected in the borough, and his death is regretted by a large circle of friends. The business will be continued by Mr. Seagrove's widow.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. T. Raikes, C.B., died on Saturday in the 59th year of his age. Born in 1822, he entered the Army in 1840, was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1845, and obtained a captaincy in 1854. He served with the 1st Madras Fusiliers in the Burmese war of 1852-53, including the relief of Pegu and subsequent operations in its vicinity, and commanded a detachment at the recapture of Beeling. He also served in the suppression of the Mutiny in Bengal in 1857-58, and was present with Gen. Havelock's column at the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo, and Cawnpore. He commanded a detachment under Gen. Neill for the defence of Cawnpore during Havelock's first entry into Oude, and was afterwards present at the actions of Bithoor, Mungarwar, and Alumbagh, the relief of Lucknow, and the defence of the Residency. He also took part in the occupation of Alumbagh under Gen. Outram, and also in the capture of Lucknow. He was engaged in the campaign in Oude in 1858, including the passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and other minor affairs. He also commanded a field column of all arms from Oct. 7 to 22, 1858, and defeated the enemy at Shahpore. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1869, and became Major-Gen. in 1877.

Capt. Alfred Markham, R.N., who died at Weymouth on the 7th inst., aged 41, entered the Navy in 1852, and served as mate in the Royal Albert, 14, flagship in the Channel Squadron, from June 25, 1859, until promoted to lieut., Nov. 26 of the same year. From Jan. 24, 1860, until paid off and transferred to the Forte, he served in the Emerald, 51, at Devonport and in the Channel. He served in the Forte, 39, flagship, from June 25, 1861, until paid off, Sept. 8, 1864, on the south-east coast of America, and from Sept. 22 of the year last named until promoted to commander, Feb. 18, 1867, served in the Achilles, 26, with the Channel Squadron. He obtained command of the Boscawen, 20, training-ship for boys at Portland, Feb. 19, 1873, which command he held until posted, Dec. 31, 1875.

Capt. Richard Browne, R.N., retired, died on the 13th inst., in his 84th year. He entered the Navy in March, 1810, and was employed in the North Sea and Baltic, and was present in the gale in which the St. George, Hero, and Defence were lost, and only escaped their fate by putting back to the anchorage under Huen Island, with a large convoy with which she had just cleared the Sound; and was often in action with the Danish gunboats. He afterwards escorted a convoy to the West Indies in the Cressy, and subsequently joined the Dragon, and served until the end of the war with the United States in 1815. He was present in the various attacks on the enemy in the Chesapeake, in the expedition up the Penobscot, which resulted in the capture of the towns of Hamden and Bangor, the destruction of the American corvette Adams, of 26 guns, and eight other vessels, and the capture of two ships, one brig, six schooners, including the Decatur (privateer), and three sloops; and at the capture of Cumberland Island, on the coast of Georgia. He attained the rank of master, Sept. 30, 1831, and subsequently served in the Calliope, in the operations against Canton and subsequent capture of that city in 1841. He became retired captain May 22, 1857, and was awarded a Naval pension Nov. 14, 1865.

Sub-Lieut. Egerton Beresford Cleeve, R.N., who died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea on the 3rd inst., aged 22, served as a Naval cadet in the Hercules, 14, Capt. W. M'Dowell, C.B., with the Channel Squadron, in 1871-72, and on Jan. 15, 1873, was transferred to the Immortalité, 28, Capt. Algernon McL. Lyons, with the Detached Squadron, and remained until appointed, Sept. 1, 1874, midshipman to the Audacious, 14, Capt. Philip H. Colomb, fitting for the flag, at China, of Vice-Admiral Alfred P. Ryder. He was promoted in the Audacious to the rank of sub-lieut., April 1, 1877, and remained until May, 1878, and subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich. He was afterwards attached, from June until Aug. 1879, to the Hector, 18, Capt. C. H. Simpson, at Southampton.

Amusements.

With this week terminates the season of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Mdme. Sembrich has appeared as Queen Margherita in "*Les Huguenots,*" again showing herself an effective bravura singer. On Monday "*Il Barbiere di Siviglia*" was advantageously substituted for the previously announced repetition of "*Estella.*" Thursday was set apart for "*Semiramide,*" when Mdme. Adelina Patti took her benefit. A varied programme, comprising selections from "*Mignon*" and "*Norma,*" was associated on Friday with the benefit of Mdme. Albani; and "*La Traviata,*" with Mdme. Patti, Signor Nicolini, and Signor Graziani included in the cast, closed on Saturday night the operatic campaign.

At Her Majesty's, the opera of "*Mefistofele*" has been repeated with increased success, and the bold originality of the composer, Signor Boito, has won the general admiration of the public. The success of this remarkable production will lead to a prolongation of the season.

With this week the season of French plays at the Gaiety Theatre is brought to a termination, and on Monday next Mr. John T. Raymond, the American comedian, makes his first appearance in England, as Colonel Mulberry Sellers, in Mark Twain's dramatic sketch of "*The Gilded Age,*" which has had a long run on the Transatlantic boards. The piece is founded on the novel written by Messrs. Clemens and Warner, and an adaptation has already been acted in this country under the title of "*Millions in It.*"

Drury Lane will be reopened at the end of the present month, with a new sensational drama in four acts, called, "*The World,*" written and constructed by Messrs. Paul Meritt, Henry Pettitt, and Augustus Harris.

Early in August, Mr. John S. Clarke will take possession of the Haymarket, and produce Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "*Matrimony,*" brought out in America a few years since.

The Court Theatre closed its season this week, but Madame Modjeska will reappear in October, when her assumptions will include a series of those impersonations previously identified with her success in the United States.

A benefit for Mr. Maddison Morton, the well-known farce writer, who is now past his seventieth year, is arranged to take place at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday afternoon next. Mrs. Keeley emerges from her retirement to play her original part in the farce of "*Betsy Baker;*" the musical triumviretta of "*Box and Cox*" will have the advantage of Mr. Arthur Sullivan conducting his own music, with Messrs. Arthur Cecil, Corney Grain, and George Grossmith as the representatives of the three characters, and in "*Woodcock's Little Game*" the characters will be sustained by members of the Dramatic Authors' Society.

The Lyceum season will terminate on Saturday evening, July 31, when Mr. Henry Irving takes his annual benefit. "*Charles I.*" will be revived for the occasion; Mr. Sims Reeves and his son will sing two popular songs; Mrs. Bancroft will recite "Major Namby;" Mr. Toole will give his famous monologue of "*Frying a Magistrate;*" and Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving will declaim the poems of "The Captive" and "The Dream of Eugène Aram."

Sadler's Wells is now occupied for a short term by Mr. and Mrs. George Knight, who have transferred to the Metropolis their American eccentricity of "*Otto: a German,*" already popular in the provinces. The piece, illustrative of the trials of a German emigrant in the United States, has been cordially received, but the actors are under the disadvantage of following many others who have made the portraiture of Anglo-Dutch character their special study.

The attractions of the Royal Westminster Aquarium have been greatly increased by the engagement of Mr. J. H. Crowther, the remarkable roller-skater, who astonishes the spectators by his singular feats, displaying equal grace and daring. This is the expert evolutionist who created such a sensation at the Brighton Aquarium, where he was engaged for seven consecutive weeks.

The deeply-regretted death of Mr. Tom Taylor has deprived the stage of the most accomplished dramatist of the day. His decease, which took place on Monday last at his residence, Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth, was somewhat unexpected. Mr. Tom Taylor, who was born at Sunderland in 1817, was the author of more than 100 successful productions, many attaining unexampled popularity. He was besides an art-critic of considerable powers, and since the death of Mr. Shirley Brooks, had filled the position of editor of *Punch,* to which periodical he had been for many years a valuable contributor.

BIRTH.

Steward.—At Southsea, on June 28, the wife of Capt. C. B. Steward, late 1st West India Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Cleeve.—On July 3, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Egerton B. Cleeve, Sub-Lieutenant Royal Navy, aged 22 years, son of the late Charles K. Cleeve, Esq., Deputy-Commissary-General of Ordnance.

Kains.—On July 12, at 15 Hanover Street, Hanover Square, W., Major Thomas Kains, late 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), aged 58.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Last night of the season and last appearance this season of Madame Adelina Patti.—To-day (Saturday), July 17, Verdi's opera LA TRAVIATA. Violetta, Madame Adelina Patti; Giorgio Germont, Signor Graziani; Barone Duphol, Signor Scolara; and Alfredo, Signor Vianesi. At the conclusion of the opera the National Anthem, "God Save the Queen," will be sung, the solo part by Madame Adelina Patti.
Doors open at 8 o'clock, commencing at half-past. The Box-office is open from 10 till 5.
Orchestra stalls, £1 1s; side boxes on the first tier, £3 3s; upper boxes, £2 12s 6d; pit tickets, 7s; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d and 5s; amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of all the star artists. Every evening at 8, Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Simms. G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Bros. Gee, and Dex teria. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's new Grand Ballet, NYMPHS of the OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS of the OCEAN. — Every evening at 10. Brilliant scenic effects, magnificent transformation, gorgeous dresses, pretty music, and the best of dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the Ballet. It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—*Era.*—The CANTERBURY.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, New Cross. —The Right Hon. the Earl of NORTHBROOK, G.C.S.I., First Lord of the Admiralty, has kindly consented to distribute the Medals, Cadetships, and Prizes, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 12.30 o'clock, precisely.—By order of the Council,
ALFRED EAMES, Secretary.
July 5, 1880.
N.B.—The ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS will take place on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

SUPERIOR COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, full tone, handsome walnut, suitable for extreme climates. To be SOLD; genuine bargain. —Mrs. EVISON, 8 Arundell Street, Piccadilly, W.

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GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.
Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.,
A MILITARY FETE will be held in CHARLTON PARK, through the kindness of Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Bart., and by permission of General J. Turner, C.B., commanding the Woolwich District,
On MONDAY, JULY 19th, between 2 and 8 p.m.
The bands of the Royal Artillery and the band of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers will attend. The proceeds will be devoted to the erection of an ARMY COFFEE TAVERN in Woolwich.
Admission to the Park, 2s 6d; to the Stand and enclosure, 2s 6d; carriages, 5s; Soldiers and their families, 3d each.
Payment may be made at the Gate (Front Entrance), or tickets may be secured in advance by application to the SECRETARY, Fête Committee, Gymnasium, Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich.
(Frequent trains to Charlton from Charing Cross and Cannon Street.)

THE WIDOW of a Clergyman, living in a very healthy suburb of Dublin, is anxious to RECEIVE THREE or FOUR YOUNG CHILDREN into her family, to take charge of and educate. Maternal care and all the comforts of home. Highest references can be given.—Address, Mrs. ASHE, 4 Leeson Park, Dublin.

TO INDIAN PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The Wife of a Medical Man can undertake the care of some CHILDREN, to educate and bring up with her own. They would have a happy home, and careful training. House large and airy, good garden, meadows, and dairy. Locality, South Coast. References to clergymen and others.—Address, "B. F. W.," Messrs. Mackey and Co., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.—The Council invite APPLICATIONS for the post of REGISTRAR and SECRETARY to this College. Salary £400 a year, assistance from a clerk being provided by the Council. For further information apply to the PRINCIPAL, through the Secretary.

EDWARD STOCK, M.R.C.S., Secretary.

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Derby, April, 1880.

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Manufacture PORCELAIN of an exceptionally hard and fine quality, at very low price, specially for Regiments, Clubs, and large Institutions.

Quotations and Samples forwarded free.

DINNER SERVICES.	CUTLERY.	ELECTRO-PLATE.
DESSERT SERVICES.	GLASS.	LAMPS.

Estimates and Patterns 15 *per Cent. Cash Discount.*

JOHN MORTLOCK & CO.,

SOLE ADDRESSES—202, 203, 204 OXFORD STREET; and
30, 31, and 32 ORCHARD STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

FURNISHING.—S. WEBB & Co.

supply all Goods at **WHOLESALE PRICE** for prompt Payment. Every Article is marked in Plain Figures. Net.—**434, 435** OXFORD STREET, W. Established 1855.

S. WEBB & Co.'s HIRE SYSTEM

for **FURNISHING** affords exceptional advantages. Full particulars with Furnishing Guide, post free.—S. WEBB and CO., Wholesale Upholsterers, Bedding Manufacturers, and General House Furnishers.

434, 435 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1855.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT RATES.

G. BARKER AND CO.,
BANKERS.
39 and 40 MARK LANE, London.
(*Established* 1863.)

CLEARING BANKERS.—The BANK of ENGLAND.

DEPOSITS of £10 and upwards received and receipts issued

On Demand	3½	per cent.	per Annum.	Interest payable quarterly.
7 days' Notice,	4	"	"	
14 days' Notice	4½	"	"	
30 days' Notice	5	"	"	
3 Months' Notice	6	"	"	

An Extra Bonus of 1 per Cent. allowed on sums remaining on Deposit 12 complete months.

Current accounts opened on the usual terms, and every description of Banking transacted.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
CHARING CROSS, S.W.
OXFORD STREET (Corner of Vere Street), W.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Home and Foreign Insurances Effected.
Sum insured in 1879, £262,492,461.
FRANCIS B. RELTON, Secretary.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,

Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,
ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
28 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Any instructions given to Mr. ROBERTS will be personally attended to.

He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS MEDALS and the only Gold Medal awarded for this class of Machinery.

GOLD MEDAL.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.

DOWS, CLARK, & CO.,
COMPTON HOUSE,
46 and 47 FRITH STREET, LONDON.

Partial List of Regiments Supplied with Outfits:—

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS, 9TH and 12TH LANCERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS, 9TH, 34TH, 43RD 48TH, 51ST, 67TH, 78TH, and 89TH REGIMENTS.

P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

NEW ZEALAND.—To Farmers, Gentlemen's Sons, with capital, Guardians, &c.—A block of land has been set apart within the "MANCHESTER SPECIAL SETTLEMENT," 75 miles north of Wellington, for the SETTLEMENT of a number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN with CAPITAL of from £2,000 to £10,000 each on favourable terms. Good opportunities will be given for the purchase of land, and facilities for gaining Colonial experience.—For further particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, Emigrant and Colonists Aid Corporation, Limited—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Manchester—25 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

LOTS 110 and 111.

LOT 110, very soft old Pale Sherry, at 30s; and Lot 111, very soft old Oloroso Solera, pale gold, at 33s per dozen. Sherries of the old style, mellowed by age, very soft, and entirely free from the fieriness which has been so detrimental to the consumption of Sherry. These exceptionally large Lots are placed in the hands of the Association for forced realisation, and are offered to the public while on the Special Lot List at greatly reduced prices, instead of being sold by auction.—The London Co-operative Wine Association (Limited), 10 and 12 John Street, Adelphi.

BILLIARD BALLS, Chalks, Cues, and Tips, at HENNIG BROS'. Ivory Works, 11 High Street, London, W.C. Cheapest house in the trade for Billiard-Table Requisites and Ivory Goods in general. Old Balls Adjusted or Exchanged, and Tables Re-covered. Price Lists on application. Established 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Though good health is preferable to high honour, how regardless people often are of the former—how covetous of the latter! Many suffer their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first untoward symptoms of derangement, and reinstating order without interfering in the least with their pleasures or pursuits. To the young especially it is important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble, and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy that none, save the most thoughtless, would permit it to sap the springs of life.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 464 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost, or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT

BENETFINK & CO.'S

ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and **FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES,** which are the **MOST SPACIOUS** and **COMMANDING** in the **WORLD,**

COVERING AN AREA OF OVER 30,000 SQUARE FEET.

CATALOGUES GRATIS.

Discount to Members of the **ARMY** and **NAVY STORES,** *Civil Service Supply Association, Civil Service Co-operative Society, &c.,*
AS PER PRICE LISTS.

BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
Opposite Bow Church.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

£368,300 STERLING 5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES OF £100 EACH OF THE

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN NATAL & NOVA CRUZ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED,

Secured as a first charge upon the guaranteed Annual Income of 7 per cent. on £618,300, payable for 30 years by the Imperial Government of Brazil and the Provincia Government of Rio Grande do Norte, on the terms of the Decrees under mentioned.

The **DEBENTURES** are to **BEARER**, and are **REDEEMABLE** at **PAR** by **ANNUAL DRAWINGS**, or by **PURCHASE WITHIN THIRTY YEARS.**

INTEREST PAYABLE IN STERLING IN LONDON, HALF-YEARLY, BY COUPONS, ON APRIL 1 AND OCTOBER 1 IN EACH YEAR.

The Annual Amount guaranteed by the Brazilian Government is 7 per cent. on £618,300, namely	... £43,281
The Interest and Sinking Fund of the present issue of Debentures are a first charge on this sum, and will absorb ...	... £25,781
Leaving a Balance of Guaranteed Revenue of	... £17,500

ISSUE PRICE, 90 PER CENT.

Messrs. C. COOPER, HALL, and CO. are prepared to receive applications for purchase of the above Debentures at £90 per £100 Debenture, payable as follows :—

£5 on Application;
20 on Allotment;
25 on August 17, 1880.
25 on September 7, 1880.
15 on September 28, 1880.

£90

Allottees will have the option of paying up in full on Allotment, or at the date for payment of any instalment, under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued against delivery of the Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts, and exchanged for the Debentures after October 1, 1880.

A Coupon for three months' interest to September 30, 1880, on the full amount of the Debentures will be annexed to the Scrip Certificate.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned, and if a smaller number of Debentures be allotted than applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied to the payment of the amount due on allotment.

If any instalment is not duly paid, the allotment will be liable to cancellation, and payments previously made to forfeiture.

The form of Debenture is appended to the Prospectus.

Applications in the accompanying form, with the deposit of £5 per Debenture, should be forwarded to **Messrs. C. Cooper, Hall, and Co., 46 Lombard Street, London**, or to **Messrs. Martin and Co., Bankers, 68 Lombard Street, London,** of either of whom Prospectuses can be obtained.

London, *July* 16, 1880.

The Subscription List will be opened on Monday, July 19, and will be closed on or before Wednesday, July 21, 1880.

The following official information has been given by the Company :—

DIRECTORS.

A. R. CREYKE, Esq., 27 Bryanston Square, W.
HERBERT EDLMANN, Esq., 2 New Broad Street, E.C.
VICARY GIBBS, Esq., St Dunstan's, Regent's Park.
HENRY GREY GURNEY, Esq., 7 Mincing Lane.
M. MEREDITH-BROWN, Esq., 7 Tokenhouse Yard.
HERBERT G. H. NORMAN, Esq., 5 Southwell Gardens, S.W.

ENGINEERS.

Messrs. Sir C. FOX and SONS, Delahay Street, Westminster.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. BIRCHAM, DRAKE. and CO., 26 Austin Friars, London.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS, and CO.
CHARLES P. PAULI, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.

EDMUND ETLINGER, Esq.

OFFICES.

60 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN NATAL AND NOVA CRUZ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was incorporated on November 9, 1878, for constructing and working a Railway from the Harbour of Natal, in the Province of Rio Grande do Norte, to the City of Nova Cruz, in the same province, a distance of about 75 miles.

The Concession of the Railway is in perpetuity, but subject to a power reserved to the Imperial Government to purchase the Line after 30 years, at a price to be reckoned, in default of agreement, on the average net revenue of the last 5 years, but not less than the amount of the Guaranteed Capital, and to be payable in 6 per Cent. Imperial Brazilian Government Stock.

By Decrees of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, interest is guaranteed at 7 per cent. per annum for 30 years upon a capital of £618,300, with a provision that half the surplus profits above 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid to the Government until reimbursed its advances for interest under the guarantee.

The capital of the Company is £800,000, divided as follows :—

Debentures	£368,300
12,500 Preferred Shares of £20 each ...	250,000
9,085 Deferred Shares of £20 each ...	181,700
	£800,000

The Preferred Shares for £250,000 have been issued, and the full amount subscribed and received.

The Deferred Shares, which are to be taken by the contractors in lieu of cash, receive no dividend until a Cumulative Dividend of 7 per cent. per annum has been paid on the Preferred Shares.

The Debentures for £368,300 in 3,683 Debentures of £100 each, bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, payable by Coupons half-yearly in London, on the 1st days of April and October in each year, with a sinking fund of 1½ per cent. per annum, for the redemption of the principal within 30 years out of the 7 per cent. interest guaranteed by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and are secured as a first charge by Deed, dated the 14th day of July, 1880, by which the interest guaranteed by the Governments on £618,300 and all other revenues of the Railway are assigned to Messrs. Richard Biddulph Martin, of 68 Lombard Street, London, Banker, and Charles Richard Fenwick, of Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch Lane, London, Merchant, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders.

The sum required for interest and sinking fund on the whole issue of Debentures is £25,781 per annum, the amount guaranteed by the Brazilian Government being £43,281, leaving £17,500 for interest on the Preferred Shares.

The Line is under contract for completion by the 1st July, 1881, for the total sum of £800,000, which includes cost of concession, purchase of land, rolling stock, stations, &c., and a provisiou for the administration expenses during the construction.

The time limited by the Government Decree for the completion of the works does not expire until October 18, 1883.

Messrs. Sir Charles Fox and Sons, the Company's Engineers, whose Official Report is annexed, state that the works of the Railway are far advanced, and are being carried out with great activity, there being over 2,600 men employed; that nearly all the permanent-way materials and other ironwork, and a considerable portion of the rolling stock, have been delivered on the works, and that the remainder of the rolling stock is in course of manufacture. Their Report further states that at the present rate of progress the line will be completed by January next.

Messrs. Sir Charles Fox and Sons' Report to the Government on the course of the Line and its construction and cost contains full particulars of the district traversed and estimates of a very satisfactory traffic, the summary of their Report showing an estimated net traffic return equal to more than the amount guaranteed by the Government.

The sanction of the Government for the raising of the £368,300 in Debentures, being the balance of the Guaranteed Capital, of £618,300, of which the £250,000 Preferred Shares already subscribed and paid up in full is part, is certified by the following letter from his Excellency the Brazilian Minister to the Secretary of the Company :—

Brazilian Legation,
London, June 3, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 27 last, in which you inform me that the Imperial Brazilian Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Company, Limited, are about to issue £368,300 in Debentures, bearing 5½ per cent. per annum interest, and 1½ per cent. per annum sinking fund, making together the 7 per cent. guaranteed by the Imperial Brazilian Government, the proposed issue being the balance of the Guaranteed Capital, as authorised by the Imperial Decree, No. 7,048, of October 18, 1878.

In reply to your letter, I have to state that the Company is authorised to raise and call up at once the said sum of £368,300, being the balance of Guaranteed Capital, and that the guaranteed interest of 7 per cent. is payable thereon for 30 years, half-yearly, in London, reckoning from the date of the deposits with the Company's Bankers, and the Certificates thereof being lodged with the Delegate of the Imperial Treasury in London.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) PENEDO.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and Special Resolutions of the Company, the Trust Deed, the Government Concession and Decrees, Transfer, Contracts, Reports, and other Documents, can be inspected at the Company's Offices.

ENGINEERS' REPORT.

July 1, 1880.

To the Chairman and Directors of the
IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN NATAL AND NOVA CRUZ COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Since the date of our Report of March 15 last, every effort has been made by the Contractors to push forward the construction of this Railway, and we are glad to report that the works have been carried on to our satisfaction.

In order to avoid any delay in the setting-out of the works additional engineers were sent out to strengthen the staff, and, by the employment of a large number of men, the earthworks have, in spite of the rainy season, now about to terminate, been carried on very rapidly, and follow closely upon the engineering parties. The construction of the bridges and culverts, the erection of the fencing and telegraph, the laying of the permanent way, and the preparation of the various station buildings, machine shops, and water supply, show good progress.

Our Resident Engineer telegraphs us from Brazil, under yesterday's date, that the permanent way has been completed for a length of 27 miles (out of a total length of 75 miles), and that 2,600 men are employed upon the works. He confirms our opinion that, at the present rate of progress, the Railway will be ready for opening throughout by January next.

We have already reported the arrival in Brazil of the "Sarmiento," "Chiswick," "Nora," "Alice," and "Palo Alto," laden with materials for this railway. Since then the following vessels have been despatched, and their arrival has been duly advised, viz. :—the "Lucille," "Glenlogan," "James Miller," "Walter Plummer," "Granada," "Capri," "Larch," and "Edward Johnson;" the "Mary C. Commery" is on her voyage out, and the "Rialto" is under charter.

Almost the whole of the materials required to be imported have, therefore, now been received in Brazil.

A portion of the locomotives and rolling stock have also been delivered, and the remainder are in course of manufacture in this country.

We are, GENTLEMEN,
Yours faithfully,
CHARLES FOX AND SONS.

£368,300 5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES OF THE IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN NATAL AND NOVA CRUZ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

No.

MESSRS. C. COOPER, HALL, and CO.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your credit with Messrs. Martin and Co., Bankers, 68 Lombard Street, London, the sum of £ being deposit of £5 per Debenture on of the above Debentures of the IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN NATAL AND NOVA CRUZ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, I request you to allot me that number of Debentures, and I agree to accept and take the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, on the terms of your Prospectus of July 16, 1880 (* and I desire to pay up such Debentures in full upon allotment).

Name (in full) ....
Address ....
Description ....
Date..............July, 1880..............................
Signed ....

---

* These words to be struck out, if the Subscriber does not desire to pay up the Debentures in full.

CARRIAGE CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Warehouses and Offices, 67, 68, and 69 Long Acre, W.C.

Chairman—The Earl of PERTH and MELFORT.
Bankers—The London and South-Western Bank, Fenchurch Street.

Immediate application should be made for the Balance of the First Issue of Shares of £5 each, payable on allotment to the Bankers, or the Secretary of the Association.—By order of the Board,

H. HOLMAN SUCKLING, LL D., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

—(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.)

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Capital subscribed and paid up, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £555,000.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. JAMES WILLIAMSON, M.L.C., President.

G. B. Owen, Esq.	J. C. Firth, Esq.
Hon. Innes Taylor, Esq.	S. Browning, Esq.
C. J. Stone, Esq.	

LONDON BOARD.

Archd. Hamilton, Esq.	Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Robert Porter, Esq.
F. Larkworthy, Esq.	T. Russel, Esq., C.M.G.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES.—In AUSTRALIA: Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.

In FIJI: Levuka.

In NEW ZEALAND: Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Wellington, and at 86 other towns and places throughout the Colony.

This Bank grant DRAFTS on all their Branches and Agencies, and transact every description of BANKING BUSINESS connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives FIXED DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

No. 1 Queen Victoria Street,
Mansion House, E.C.

THE NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND, Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1879, and the New Zealand Act 1, 1873.

HEAD OFFICE—37 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Capital, £2,000,000. First issue, £1,000,000.
Paid up, £350,000. Reserve Fund, £10,000.

Bankers—Bank of England; Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, and Co.; the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Bank receives deposits of £50 and upwards for periods of from Two to Five years, at a fixed rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods on terms which can be ascertained on application; grants drafts and letters of credit on the Branches throughout New Zealand; negotiates and collects bills; and conducts every description of banking business between London and the Colony.

W. J. STEELE, General Manager.

37 Lombard Street, London.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £175,000.

HEAD OFFICE,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods Deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock, and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMPSON, Chairman.

CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS

proceeding abroad can effect Assurances, and Loans in connection therewith, on moderate Terms, with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England, 82 King William Street.

JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3 Pall Mall East.
Edinburgh, 3 and 5 George Street.
Dublin, 66 Upper Sackville Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

LIFE ANNUITIES.

—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester, is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By Order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, May 25, 1880.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms,

Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

H. ST. GEORGE WILKINSON & CO.

Have received large Shipments of well-matured

AUSTRALIAN WINES,

including some of the Choicest ever brought to this country, and for which

GOLD MEDALS

were awarded in Australia, and at Vienna and Paris.

These Wines are strongly recommended by several of the leading medical men, both in London and the Provinces. They are free from any added alcohol (which makes other wines so injurious to health), and are a sure cure for Gout and Rheumatism.

In the leading cities of Australia, and also in the country districts, the greater part of the Hospitals and other sanitary institutions use the Australian Wines, almost to the entire exclusion of Port, Sherry, and other foreign wines.

In introducing these Wines, MESSRS. WILKINSON and Co. have placed the prices as low as possible, so as to be within the means of all classes.

Prices range from 16s to 60s per dozen, delivered free of carriage at any railway station in Great Britain. *Vide* Circulars, posted free on application. Samples sent free.

DEPOT, 9 DEAN STREET, SOHO, LONDON, W.

To be had of all the Principal Grocers in the United Kingdom.

TO OFFICERS ORDERED ABROAD.

CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH-LOADERS, SECOND-HAND

E. WHISTLER AND CO.,

11 STRAND,

Beg to call the Attention of Officers and Gentlemen to their large and varied stock of BREECH-LOADERS, from £5. EXPRESS RIFLES, from £17 10s. COLT and TRANTER REVOLVERS, Government Bore, 50s each.

Foreign Manufacture, from 30s. *Catalogue and Price List on Application.*

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, AND GOODS EXCHANGED IF NOT APPROVED.

E. WHISTLER AND CO.,

11 STRAND, LONDON.

(Three doors left from Charing Cross Terminus).

SOVEREIGN LIFE OFFICE,

CHIEF OFFICES—110 CANNON STREET, E.C.

FOUNDED 1845.

ASSURANCES and ENDOWMENTS effected at moderate rates. ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

TO OFFICERS OF H.M.'S SERVICE,

AND OTHERS.

STOCK EXCHANGE SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS

opened, and valuable "Hints to Speculators" given, in Pamphlet, on application to ALLEN and RUSSELL, Stock and Share Brokers, Throgmorton Chambers, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

PURE, MILD, AND MELLOW. DELICIOUS AND MOST WHOLESOME.
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.

DR HASSALL says:—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well Matured, and of very excellent Quality."

The Gold Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20 GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

And without which none is genuine.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by dealers in Sauces throughout the world.

ADMIRALTY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY, 9 New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 20, 1880.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy will be held at the University of London Burlington Gardens, on Monday, August 9, 1880 and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 5, for preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The necessary forms to be filled up by candidates will be supplied on application to this Department and should be returned as early as possible.

J. W. REID, Director-General.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

JULY 5, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on August 9 next and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery, under the Medical Acts, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for Admission to the Examination should be made in writing without delay to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed Schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

3. The List will be closed on July 31.

(Signed) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

NAVAL CADETS, ASSISTANT CLERKS

HOPE HOUSE, SOMERSET PLACE,
SOUTHSEA.

Principal—Mr T. H. VICKERY.

In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the examination required for the above.

At the Competitive Examinations in 1878 and 1879 for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, SIXTEEN Pupils were successful in the competition. At the recent Examination in November. Pupils took the First and Third places.

NEWTON COLLEGE COMPANY

(Limited), SOUTH DEVON.

President of Council—EARL OF DEVON.
Head Master—Rev. G. TOWNSEND WARNER, M.A., Trin. Coll. Camb.

EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS (on ENTRANCE, &c.) July 23, 24.

Examination in London and in Newton.

First-Grade School risen from 22 in 1875 under present management to 135 boys, with 12 Graduate Masters (Oxford and Cambridge) to work small classes.

There is a successful Preparatory School, with Classical and Modern Upper School, for Universities, Civil Service, Army, &c.

Twenty acres of Playing (fields), College Chapel, large Swimming Bath, Gymnasium, Racquet, 2 Fives Court, &c. Healthy Situation.

TERMS MODERATE. SPECIAL RATE for Clergy, Officers, and Professional Men.

List of Recent Honours, &c., on application.

BRADFIELD COLLEGE, BERKS.

—For Admission, apply by letter to the WARDEN. Terms, 120 guineas.

STAFF COLLEGE.

—OFFICERS of the Army PREPARED by a former STAFF OFFICER, of great experience in Tuition.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Classes and Private Tuition in Fortification, Tactics, Military Surveying, Law, and Administration, &c. —For Terms and References, apply to Captain DEMANGEL, 19 Aldridge Road Villas, W.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE in DRILL, and PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

—Gentlemen prepared for above by a Staff Officer and other high-class Masters. All passed hitherto.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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WE referred in an article on Military Prisons last April to the appointment of a Committee to investigate the best mode of dealing with military prisoners, and our remarks were stimulated by Colonel Stanley's statement in the House on the 2nd of the previous month, that this Committee was "appointed partly in consequence of a promise he made in the House, and partly in consequence of what passed on the Army Discipline Bill." He further stated that the Committee was presided over by Mr. Liddell, the Permanent Secretary of the Home Department, and among its members were Sir Charles Du Cane and Mr. Knox. He added that they were engaged in "very practical researches," and that he had every reason to hope their report when received would be such as "could be promptly acted upon." More than four months have elapsed, and we now learn, from the reply of Lord Morley to Lord Strathnairn in the House on the 9th inst. that the Committee presented the result of their labours to the Secretary at War two months ago, but that it deals with questions "so important and complex" (we trust, some sweeping reforms) as to take some time for those who would have to carry out these suggestions to digest, and "come to some definite opinion upon them." However, we may hope to be, ere long, enlightened upon the report that Colonel Stanley hoped could be so "promptly acted upon." At any rate, Mr. Childers must feel anxious to show in what way he can give the suggestions of the Committee his support, for when addressing the electors at Pontefract, on May 30 last, he said:—"I have frequently expressed my conviction that every branch of our comparatively small Army ought to be maintained in a high state of efficiency and usefulness, and it is in the hope of contributing to this end that I have undertaken my present duties." With all respectful deference to the Honourable Arthur Liddell, we have yet to learn when and where he had the opportunity of gaining practical experience of the habits and disposition of soldiers; and in what manner can Sir Charles Du Cane, ex-Governor of Tasmania, or Mr. Knox, be specially qualified to sit on such a Committee? The former may certainly be conversant with the usages and abuses of penal servitude, and would, moreover, have at his elbow the advice and experience of his brother, the Chairman of the Prisons Department; but, surely, "practical researches on the best mode of dealing with military prisoners" should have been investigated by a committee of military men at the War Office, and not by civilians at the Home Office. We have not heard that any evidence of military-prison officials was taken by the Committee; but we trust such was the case, for would it not have been more than desirable, on such "important and complex questions," that advantage should have been taken of the practical experience of one or more governors of the few military prisons still in existence, two of whom, we find, are officers who have been in this department over 21 years, besides a previous service of many years in the Army? Also, would not the opinions of some of the intelligent old non-commissioned officers serving as warders in these establishments have been worth inviting; and we go further, for we think the practical experience of soldiers who have undergone imprisonment and punishment in military prisons, convict establishments, and civil gaols, would have afforded the Committee some very valuable and interesting information. Without such evidence, we venture to predict that the report of the Committee, although most elaborate and exhaustive as to the essential conditions of a perfect army, in regard to a thorough reorganisation of its several branches, and the introduction of a well-digested system of armament, superior, if possible, to that of other countries, both as to defensive and offensive arms, must fall short in its main points of recommendation,—as to "the best mode of dealing with military prisoners." A contemporary informed us some six weeks ago that "one result of the recommendations of the Committee will be a change in the arrangements with respect to military prisons, and that these establishments will again be brought under direct military control, the present system being, in the opinion of all regimental officers, most injurious to the well-being of the Army." We hope this statement may be the shadow of a coming event. We believe one step in the right direction has already been taken, and the sending of some 600 soldiers to Millbank, to be classed with convicts, has been discontinued; but they are still sent by hundreds for purely military offences to civil gaols all over the country, to associate with professional pickpockets and accomplished villains; and while this is done, it must and does keep a vast number of thoroughly respectable and educated young men, who would not be proof against breaches of military discipline, from enlisting in the Army. Such a class of men will only be drawn to the Service when they see the uniform of the soldier treated with respect by the lower orders, and soldiering looked upon by them as at least as honourable and respectable a calling as any trade; otherwise, our recruits will continue to be supplied from the dregs of our cities and large towns,—ruffianly, undeveloped boys, of no stamina, and only fit for a reformatory. We admit that not a few respectable young men, with good moral qualifications and physique, and even sons of gentlemen of good families, are to be found in the ranks; but you must look for them in the Cavalry and the Scientific branches of the Army, and this only shows that a taste for military life exists with most lads; and when the State sees that it is to its interest to raise the moral and social status of the soldier to such a standard that he can feel his position in society not to be secondary to his civilian friends, then, and not until then, shall we see our Army filled with a very superior class of men, and "Oh, he is only a common soldier!" will cease to be a by-word.

We published last week a communication from Lieutenant Temple, R.N., forwarding a letter written to a weekly journal of science, which "want of space" prevented their inserting. Our scientific contemporary appears to have been lured into three serious errors, viz., attacking Lieutenant Temple, defending the Hydrographic Department, and not inserting the Lieutenant's reply to remarks made in his disfavour. It is generally thought throughout the Service that Lieutenant Temple has been treated with scant courtesy by the Hydrographic Office, for when employed in compiling the "Norway Pilot," he was suddenly, in July, 1879, ordered to send in his account to date, for final discharge. On asking for some explanation, he was told that, for "departmental reasons," there was no cause to depart from the arrangements already conveyed to him. Had the Hydrographic Office allowed Lieutenant Temple to complete his labours, the public would now be in possession of the "Norway Pilot." At present, all we know of this much required work is that Captain Evans issued a promissory note on this and other subjects in his annual Report on Admiralty Surveys, made to the Royal Geographical Society in May last. On May 27 last our contemporary published an article handling Lieutenant Temple in a rough manner. He is described as making "a rude and ungenerous attack on the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty;" called "a small, obscure, but self-asserting clique;" and his knowledge termed "of a very superficial kind." Lieutenant Temple answers this attack by a letter dated June 2, which letter, however, is not inserted until July 1, and then with an editorial note stating, first, that it "would be contrary to the traditions, and certainly to the interests, of any public office connected with the practical and working world," to deliberately give dangerous publicity to errors; secondly, that the Department was pursuing a prudent course in causing a revision to be made of Lieutenant Temple's compilation by another authority; and, thirdly, that the prudence of the latter step was confirmed by a significant letter which lately appeared in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* and in the *Daily News*, from the Norwegian Government, written in order to correct the erroneous statements contained in Mr. Temple's paper (read at the Society of Arts) respecting the charts and descriptions of the Norwegian coasts. In answer to these statements, Lieutenant Temple replies that an erroneous Light list for the Norwegian coast was published by the Hydrographic Office in 1880, in the face of repeated warnings; that an officer with no practical knowledge of the Norwegian coast, and unacquainted with the language, cannot fairly be termed "another authority;" and that the Norwegian papers evidently interpreted his remarks on our own Admiralty charts, as applying to the Norwegian charts. Our scientific contemporary, in alluding to the letters in the *Daily News* and *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, must hav written without any acquaintance with Lieutenan Temple's paper, read at the Society of Arts, on May 19, 1880, wherein he states that "the Norwegian charts, which are on a scale of about three-quarters of an inch and 1·5 inch to a mile, are very good, and may be bought in all the principal towns in Norway; but it would be necessary for English seamen to master the Norwegian abbreviations and conventional signs before they could use them. It is a matter of regret that these Norwegian charts are not republished on the same scale by the Admiralty." The ordinary mind has also observed that in Lieutenant Temple's paper on "Hydrography, Past and Present," printed *in extenso* by the British Association for the Advancement of Knowledge, in 1879, as well as in his "Voyage to the Coasts of Norway and Lapland," printed in the May number, 1880, of the "Proceedings" of the Royal Geographical Society, he speaks in the highest terms of the charts published by the Norwegian Government. We likewise notice that the *Daily News* and *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* at once inserted Lieutenant Temple's letter explanatory of the mistake made by the Norwegian Government. We make these remarks for the benefit of our learned contemporary in the same spirit with which the young pages flapped the wise men of Laputa, whom Lemuel Gulliver describes as forgetting what they were about "till their memories were again roused by their flappers."

The combination of European fleets in the Mediterranean, which has been spoken of, is now said to be on the eve of being carried into effect "on the coast of Dulcigno-Perseca." According to this intelligence, Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour will be called on to detach two of his ships for service with this International Demonstrative Squadron, as it may be called for want of a better name. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Although, so far as I am aware, the fact has not as yet been anywhere officially made known, I am able to inform you that an agreement has already been arrived at among the Great Powers on this matter. In accordance with this agreement, Austria and Germany are each to send two ironclads to join the Anglo-French fleet when it is ordered to the Turkish Adriatic coast. One of the Austrian vessels selected for this work is the *Prince Eugène*, an ironclad with eight 21-centimètre Krupp guns, and crew of about 500 men. The allied squadron will at first simply make a demonstration on the Turkish coast. It will proceed to more earnest operations in case the new Vali of Scutari, Dervish Pasha, does not carry out the Act of April, or Corti Convention. Everything depends on the conduct of the Albanians, who still persist in refusing to make any cession of territory. If they do not yield in time, there will be an active intervention by the collective fleet." On the other hand, we may again remark that the *Alexandra*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, *Téméraire*, *Thunderer*, *Monarch*, *Invincible*, *Rupert*, and *Helicon* are continuing on their pre-arranged cruise, and arrived at Villafranca from Genoa on Thursday.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bland Hunt to the post of Marine Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vacant by the promotion of Major-General Hamond Gwyn.

Rear-Admiral Hood, C.B., and the captain and officers of the *Hecla*, together with other officers who took a prominent part in the recent torpedo experiments in Bantry Bay, have been acquainted that the Admiralty are much pleased at the zeal and intelligence displayed by officers and men in carrying out the programme of the trials.

In the match for ships' boats at the regatta of the Corinthian Club at Portsmouth, on Saturday, the first prize was won by the *Helena*, belonging to the Royal Yacht, Captain Frank Thompson steering; and Captain Culme Seymour and Captain Lord Charles Scott were among the naval officers who piloted the other craft.

Last week we called attention to several ships requiring relief, and a correspondent asks us not to forget the *Fawn*, which has now been more than four years from England surveying. The first part of her time was spent in the Red Sea and on the East Coast of Africa; the work was continuous, and entailed a good deal of hardship to all concerned. Nearly two years ago the ship was ordered from Zanzibar to the Sea of Marmora, and now it seems only fair that she should be paid off, so that the present crews might have an opportunity of seeing their homes and families. Surely there are other officers and men competent to complete the survey of the Sea of Marmora, and it is needless to condemn the present ship's company to longer exile.

At the close of the recent machine-gun experiments at Portsmouth, where the Hotchkiss revolving cannon competed with the Nordenfelt Naval gun, their Lordships offered to purchase the revolving cannon, by way of recouping the inventor the expense he had incurred. This offer Mr. Hotchkiss declined to accept, intimating at the same time that he would be willing to supply a larger number of his guns. Their Lordships, having taken the whole circumstances of the case into consideration, and recognising the fact that much useful information was derived from these trials, have decided to purchase a battery of six guns from Mr. Hotchkiss. These will be used as experimental weapons in future trials, but the system will not be adopted in the Navy, the recent trial of the Nordenfelt $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch gun having served to prove that this calibre of the Naval gun can do double the work performed by the Hotchkiss revolving cannon of the same calibre, it having completely perforated a 2-inch plate, in which the Hotchkiss projectiles had, made but slight indents.

The combined Channel and Reserved Squadrons consisting of the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, *Achilles*, *Hercules*, *Defence*, *Valiant*, *Audacious*, *Warrior*, *Lord Warden*, *Hector*, and *Penelope*, accompanied by the *Salamis*, which were to have left Berehaven on Monday last, were subsequently ordered to await the arrival of the *Bacchante*, which will make the cruise with them. The Fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hood, left Berehaven on Thursday for a cruise, arriving at Vigo about August 1. After coaling at that port, the ships will leave Vigo on the 5th, again going through a series of manœuvres, and arriving in England by August 15. The *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, and *Achilles*, will part company at Plymouth, the *Minotaur* and the *Bacchante* proceeding to Portsmouth, and the Reserve ships to their several stations.

On Tuesday afternoon the *Mutine* was launched from Devonport Dockyard, the ceremony of naming the vessel being performed by the Lady Harriet Elliot. The *Mutine* is a 6-gun composite sloop, and is sister ship to the *Phœnix* and *Miranda*, both of which were built at Devonport, and of the *Espiègle*, which will be ready for launching at Devonport early next month. She is of 900 horse-power, her engines being supplied by Maudslay, Field, and Son, of London; length, 170 feet; breadth, 36 feet; weight at time of launching, 560 tons; weight when complete for sea, 1,124 tons.

Captain Jasper Harrison has resigned his commission in the Royal Marines.

Sub-Lieutenants Charles R. Payne, June 20, 1878; Henry W. Sharp, June 19, 1879; George S. Walsh, June 25, 1879; Charles H. Dundas, July 16, 1879; William H. Chads, July 16, 1879; and Henry G. Monckton, August 8, 1879, having completed their examinations and passed successfully, have been confirmed in their rank.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds, G.C.B., was always known as one who would speak his mind, even to the extent of offending such an august body as the Admiralty Board. It was, therefore, with more than ordinary interest that his evidence before the *Atalanta* Inquiry was looked for. It is more than plain that had Sir Thomas Symonds been at the Admiralty, he would not have selected the *Juno* for conversion into a training-ship.

Navigating-Lieutenant Maunsell and Mr. Warwick Green, clerk of the *Wild Swan*, have been successful in passing an examination in Hindustanee.

The following have been given as the probable dates of the arrivals and departures of Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., on his present tour of visits in the *Euryalus*, which was to leave Tamatave on July 21, arrive at Seychelles on July 27, and sail August 3; arrive at Zanzibar August 11, and remain one week, leaving then for Trincomalee, where the ship will be due on September 5.

The United States Government has despatched Admiral Wyman to Havana, to inquire into the firing upon American traders by a Spanish man-of-war.

Commander Lord Ramsay, whose return to the House of Commons was recognised as a gain to the Navy, has been removed to the Lords by the death of his father, Admiral the Earl of Dalhousie. The only war service the late Earl has seen was, we believe, during the Russian war, when he was in command of the *Euryulus* and blockaded the Russian fleet at Helsingfors.

The London Naval Artillery Volunteers have had the *Esk* placed at their disposal for summer drill. One battery has already been embarked, and the gunboat will remain at the service of the Brigade throughout August. The Liverpool Brigade has the gunboat *Tay* detailed for drills.

The Director of Navy Contracts has this week been making an official visit to the Naval establishments at Devonport.

Captain Archibald Douglas, who has this week been promoted, stood No. 58 on the Commanders' List, and attains the rank of captain at a fair average age, he having obtained special promotion from the Lieutenants' List as a staff officer of the *Cambridge*. Commander Dugdale stood No. 60 on the Lieutenants' List, and has passed over the heads of many who believed their turn had come at last, but who have lived to be disappointed.

The Earl of Northbrook, as First Lord of the Admiralty, has kindly consented to preside at the distribution of prizes at the Royal Naval School at New Cross, which will take place this afternoon.

Kensington House will, we trust, be thronged this afternoon, for many who would otherwise have left town have stayed behind to assist at the concert and garden party in aid of the *Atalanta* relief fund.

Commodore Thomas Smith has been absent from Hong Kong on leave, during which time Captain East, of the *Comus*, performed the duties of senior officer. In future, the *Victor Emanuel* will have an officer capable of taking over the duties of the Commodore, as Commander John G. Jones joins that ship on paying off the *Wivern*.

Vice-Admiral Robert Coote has been making a visit to the Peiho River, but is now on the Japan division of the station. It is not unlikely that the Admiral will pay another visit to the northern portion of his command, where he will shortly have the pleasure of meeting the newly-appointed Russian Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Lessovski.

We are requested by the Admiralty to state that candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, who wish to be considered applicants for commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery, should send notice at once to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

After the promotions now due have been gazetted—after Captain the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, 1st Life Guards, has been given his brevet majority—there will remain thirty-seven captains on the list of 1867 to be promoted. The following is the order in which the names stand, viz.:—Captains G. Baker, 67th Foot; G. K. M'Callum, 92nd Foot; H. G. Carleton, 10th Foot; A. G. Lowry, 8th Foot; J. S. Smyth, 17th Foot; G. Cox, 87th Foot; C. H. Boileau, 61st Foot; M. M'N. Rind, 107th Foot; R. F. Stirke, 69th Foot; R. S. Shinkwin, 59th Foot; P. M'Laren, 74th Foot; C. Middlemass, 17th Foot; J. E. Forster, 3rd Foot; T. G. Crawley, 8th Foot; P. Murray, 109th Foot; H. H. Griffiths, 59th Foot; J. E. Wetherall, 108th Foot; L. A. Gregson, 70th Foot; C. W. H. Wilson, 6th Foot; J. O. M. Vandeleur, 75th Foot; W. F. Thacker, 18th Foot; R. Nagle, Staff, Canada; R. H. Fawcett, 33rd Foot; G. Forbes-Robertson, 93rd Foot; W. W. Taylor, 87th Foot; M. D. Hill, 99th Foot; H. H. Hooke, 45th Foot; E. B. St. John, 35th Foot; A. H. Luck, 84th Foot; P. A. Howley, 58th Foot; C. Thackeray, 28th Foot; C. T. Wallace, 74th Foot; A. Tanner, 7th Foot; G. C. S. Ducat, 28th Foot; E. Jervis, 8th Foot; F. W. H. D. Butler, 9th Foot; and J. J. F. Grant, 46th Foot. It would be most unfair to draw a hard-and-fast line, and deny to those officers who have the ill-luck to be Captains on October 1 next privileges which have been extended to all senior to them. The officers who would be kept out of their brevet, were the clause in the Royal Warrant acted upon, have many of them twenty-five years of service—Captain Shinkwin, of the 59th, will complete twenty-eight years in December next. It would be a most iniquitous thing to stop the promotion of these officers, when the brevet step was guaranteed to them at the time they purchased their companies, and the prospect of ultimately succeeding to field-rank, should regimental promotion not have passed to them by the time they became the senior Captains in the Army, was one of the inducements held out to them and influenced them in purchasing their companies. Despite the ruling of the Warrant, we do not see how it is possible for the Government to sanction the discontinuance of the Seniority brevet. The Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement saw the great difficulty which stood in the way of such a measure being carried through, and decided that brevet promotion by seniority could not cease until every Purchase captain had been disposed of; and Mr. Childers cannot fail to see, should he go into the matter, that the view taken by the members of the Royal Commission was a right and proper one, and we yet hope to learn that the right honourable gentleman has advised her Majesty to cancel the clauses in the Warrant to which exception has been so properly taken.

Whilst British officers are naturally looking most anxiously to Colonel North to ventilate their grievance in the matter of the contemplated abolition of the seniority brevet, it is interesting to know that the idea has not found favour with the Indian Government, for we learn that "inquiry having been made of the Government of India, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government that the brevet rank for length of service heretofore granted to officers of the Indian services should entirely cease, the Secretary of State has replied that, considering the circumstances under which the rank was originally introduced, and the fact that its immediate cessation would lead to supersession of some Staff officers and Majors and Captains of Cavalry, under the old conditions of service, by the officers of the General List, he considers that these brevet promotions should not cease in each rank, until the extinction of that rank among the officers of the Local Service." But the question may well be asked,—How is the Imperial officer to fare in India, if seniority promotion is abolished by the War Office, whilst all the time the Government of India is giving steps to those who are the seniors in its Service? The ruling of the Government of India is an equitable and just one, and our War Office, in the face of this decision, will be bound in common fairness to rescind the Clause in the Warrant, otherwise the British officer in India will serve on most unequal terms with his brother of the Indian Army. Supersession will become more common than ever, and the Imperial Government will add one more to the grievances which have grown out of the abolition of Purchase.

The vacancy on the Establishment caused by the retirement of General H. D. Griffith, dated May 22, having been absorbed, that by the retirement of Lieutenant-General T. S. Conway has, of course, been filled. There are now three vacancies, those occasioned by the deaths of General Lord George Paget and Major-Generals T. R. Crawley and T. Raikes, C.B., but only two of these can be filled according to the ruling of the Warrant. Steps, therefore, are due to Lieutenant-General Sir E. H. Greathed, K.C.B., Major-General C. H. Morris, C.B., Colonels G. N. Boldero, of the Taunton Brigade Depôt, and J. Peel, half-pay, late of a Depôt Battalion, Assistant-Adjutant-General for Recruiting on the Staff of the Home District. The death of Major-General J. H. Stewart, Royal Marines, and the promotion of Colonel H. Adair, Royal Marine Artillery, give steps to the two senior Majors and Captains of the Army. Thus four steps are due to these ranks, and the names of Majors E. J. Oldfield, 5th Foot; A. E. Fyler, 50th Foot; F. B. Sandwith, 10th Foot, and F. L. H. Lyon, half-pay, late Royal Artillery; and Captains C. A. Denny, 10th Foot; St. J. Bally, 48th Foot; J. H. Tulloch, 23rd Foot; and Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, 1st Life Guards, will appear in an early *Gazette*.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The meeting of the National Rifle Association, which closes to-day with the mounted competitions for the Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy and the match between Great Britain and the United States, has passed off most successfully. The shooting, taken altogether, has exhibited a remarkable advance on that of last year, especially as regards the Volunteers, with the Martini-Henry, which the Auxiliaries have evidently made their weapon, notwithstanding the advice given them at the last business meeting of the Association by the Commander-in-Chief to cultivate more extended acquaintance with the Snider, because "it would continue to be their arm for a very considerable time,—probably beyond his own life." There has been a marked improvement in the discipline of the camp. The saluting of officers, however, still appears to be ignored, and it is evident that there are many Volunteers who do not yet know the distinction between uniform and mufti. Time, it is hoped, will change this, and impart a more military aspect to the camp. At Shoeburyness, as every one knows, the Volunteers who compete for the prizes of the National Artillery Association are under strict military rule. They are supposed to be at Wimbledon, but they are not. The match, on Thursday, for the United Service Challenge Cup was a very close affair between the Army and the Volunteers, the former leading at the first distance by only one point, but losing way at the second range by nine points. They wanted 200 points at 600 yards to win, but succeeded only in obtaining 196. The range scores are given below, and show the positions at each range. Sir Garnet Wolseley visited the Canadian Camp on Tuesday, and a large number of distinguished visitors were present at the garden party on the following day. Seven regiments will be represented in the contest for the Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy to-day, viz., the 3rd, 4th, 11th, and 18th Hussars, 16th Lancers, and 5th and 7th Dragoon Guards. This was the event of the meeting last year, and it promises to be even more interesting to-day, when their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will be present to witness it, the Princess of Wales subsequently distributing the principal prizes. In our last impression we gave the results of the Inter-University long-range match, the Alfred, the Trial Stakes, the *Daily Telegraph* Cup, and the 1st Stage of the Queen's. Appended are the principal winners, with the scores since Saturday :—

Battalion Sweepstakes (in connection with the 1st Stage, Queen's Prize).—£9, 1st Renfrewshire, 533 points; £6 15s., 15th Middlesex, 530; £4 10s., 1st Warwick, 526; £2 5s., 2nd Middlesex, 526.

Glen Albyn.—Seven shots at 200 yards with the Snider. £20, Pte. McKenzie, 10th Forfar, 35 points; £8 6s. 8d. each, Lieut. Mitchell, 1st Cumberland, Corpl. Munro, 1st Glamorgan, and Serjt. Wilkins, 1st Stafford, with 34; £5 each, Serjt. Brown, 1st Roxburgh, Pte. Whitelaw, 1st Lanark, Corpl. Lascelles, 4th Essex, Pte. Leckie, 7th Ayr, Serjt. Dutton, 6th Cheshire, Qrmr. Grier, 3rd Renfrew, and Capt. Starkie, 22nd Middlesex, with 34. Eighty-three prizes were awarded.

Alexandra.—Seven shots at 500 and 600 yards, with the Martini-Henry. Three hundred prizes, value £900. Winner of £30, Serjt. Bartlett, 1st Hants Artillery, 66 points; winner of £20, Corpl. Jolliffe, Isle of Wight, 64; winners of £10 each, Capt. Shipway, 22nd Middlesex, Lieut. Pollock, 3rd Renfrew, Pte. Jones, 1st Glamorgan, Pte. Bruce, Kirkcudbright, Serjt. West, 47th Lancashire, Pte. Riddal, 4th Dorset, and Serjt. Peat, 5th Surrey, 63.

Windmill.—Seven shots at 500 yards with the Snider. £20, Qrmr. Cortis, 2nd Sussex, 35 points; £10 each, Major Burt, 1st Warwick, and Serjt. Pattison, 17th Lancashire, 34; £5 each, Lieut. Miller, 1st Elgin, 34; Corpl. Carter, 2nd Gloster, Pte. Wattleworth, 5th Lancashire, Pte. Grierson, 2nd Kircudbrightshire, Lieut.-Col. Madden, 6th Devon, Corpl. Gibson, 3rd Lanark, 33; Lieut. Piggott, 1st London, Pte. Gibson, 3rd Lanark, Gunner Le Riche, Royal Jersey Artillery, Corpl. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, 32. 84 prizes in all were awarded.

St. George's Challenge Vase and Prizes.—Seven shots at 500 yards, with the Snider. Total aggregate value of the prizes, £1,263. Winner of the vase, dragon cup, gold jewel, and £30, Corpl. King, 3rd Wilts, 35 points; silver jewel, salver, and £25, Pte. Duncan, London Scottish, 35; bronze cross, cup value £5, and £20, Pte. Whitelaw, 1st Lanark, 34; miniature jewel and £10 each, Pte. Paine, 4th Stafford, Corpl. Taylor, 1st Stirling, Qrmr.-Serjt. Bacchus, 2nd Middlesex, Qrmr.-Serjt. Eagan, 1st A.B. Dorset, Corpl. Moore, 1st Derby, Pte. Wallace, 8th Lanark, Serjt. Glen, 23rd Middlesex, 34; £9 each, Serjt. Ryles, 7th Durham, Serjt. Eden, 7th Stafford, 34.

Martin's Cup, and Prizes.—Seven shots at 600 yards, with the Martini-Henry. Challenge cup and £15, Corpl. Milroy, 1st Roxburgh, 34 points; £10, Capt. McKenzie, 5th West York, 33; £8, Lieut. Mitchell, 1st Cumberland, 33; £7, Corpl. Hutchinson, 8th Lancashire, 33; £6, Pte. Kydd, 2nd Forfar, 32; £5 each, Serjt. Birrell, 1st Salop, Capt. Copland, 4th Essex, Corpl. Mather, 1st Somerset, 32; £4 each, Capt. Thorburn, 2nd Midlothian, 32; Gunner Le Riche, Jersey Artillery, Pte. Rennie, 1st Linlithgow, Lieut. Lockhart, 2nd Northumberland, 31. There were 68 prizes in all.

Snider Aggregate.—For the 50 highest aggregate scorers in the St. George's Vase, Alfred, *Daily Telegraph* Cup, and Glen Albyn prizes.—£25, Pte. Mitchell, 1st Cumberland, 162 points; £20, Pte. Whitelaw, 1st Lanark, 160; £15, Qrmr. Cortis, 2nd Sussex, 156; £10 each, Pte. Wallis, 8th Lanark, Corpl. Parry, 6th Cheshire, 155; £5 each, Pte. Ball, 47th Lancashire, Pte. Rippon, 4th Essex, Lieut. M'Auslan, 1st Dumbarton, 154; Serjt. Pattinson, 17th Lancashire, Pte. Stewart, 1st Edinburgh, 153; Pte. Atkinson, 3rd Renfrew, Pte. Gray, 1st Lanark, Pte. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, Capt. Lea, 3rd Cambridge, Major Pearse, 4th Devon, 152. 35 other prizes were given.

Martini-Henry Aggregate.—For the 50 highest aggregates in the Queen's 1st Stage, Alexandra, and Martin's Cup.—£25, Pte. Bennie, 1st Linlithgow, 181 points; £20, Lieut. Mitchell, 1st Cumberland, and £15, Major Young, 39th Middlesex, 180; £10 each, Corpl. Cutler, 8th Somerset, and Pte. McVittie, 1st Dumfries, 177; £5 each, Pte. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, Serjt. Hobbiss, 2nd Middlesex, Lieut. Lockhart, 2nd Northumberland, Pte. Fidler, 1st Berks, and Pte. Riddell, 4th Dorset, 176; £5 each Colour-Serjt. Brooking, 22nd Middlesex, Corpl. Murdoch, 2nd Kirkcudbright, Colour-Serjt. Seatter, 1st Edinburgh, and Pte. Sparks, 1st Surrey, 175; and Pte. Jones, 1st Glamorgan, 174.

Snider Association Cup.—Seven shots at 200 yards. The cup, Corpl. Taylor, 1st Stirling, 35 points. Two 35's lost in shooting off tie.

Prince of Wales's Prize.—Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with the Snider. £100 and badge, Capt. Hall, 22nd Foot, 93 points; £5 each, Pte. Charles, 2nd Aberdeen, 91; Pte. Maclennan, 5th Inverness, 90; Corpl. Ingram, 3rd Lanark, Pte. Boyd, 2nd Ayr, 89; Pte. Gates, 1st Sussex, Lieut. Gibson, 1st Dumfries, 88; Pte. Hurley, 1st Berks, Serjt. Palmer, 1st Herts, Lieut. M'Auslan, 1st Dumbarton, Corpl. Rothan, 1st London, 87.

China Cup (Counties Match).—Squads of ten Volunteers from each county. Ten shots at 500 yards with the Snider. Lanarkshire won the cup and £25 for 409 points; Renfrewshire, £15 for 505; and Devon £10 for 394; London was fourth, with 391.

Lords and Commons.—Match for the Vizianagram Challenge Cup, 10 shots at 200 and 500 yards, with any rifle. Commons : Col. Walrond, 94 points; Mr. Marjoribanks, 92; Capt. Monckton, 86; Col. Vivian, 85; Sir H. Fletcher, 69; Col. Loyd-Lindsay, 62—total, 488. Lords : Lord Cloncurry, 96 points; Earl Waldegrave, 94; Viscount Massareene, 86; Lord Lovatt, 85; Viscount Bury, 71; Earl Ferrers, 51—total, 483.

Belgian Challenge Cup (volley-firing prize), squads of 10, five volleys at 400 yards with the Snider. Winners of cup and £30, 3rd Lanark, 159 points; £20, 1st Berks, 153; £15, 1st Derby, 145; £10, 2nd Middlesex, 142.

Pavilion.—Seven shots at 800 yards with the Martini-Henry. £10, Lieut. McKerrell, 15th Middlesex, 34 points; £8, Corpl. Beer, 38th Middlesex, 34; £5, Major Pearse, 4th Devon, 32; £3 each, Corpl. Dixon, 6th Northumberland, 32; Pte. Beeton, 38th Middlesex, Serjt.-Instructor of Musketry Masters, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, Capt. Shipway, 22nd Middlesex, Serjt. Williams, 38th Middlesex, 31; Mr. Andrews, Jun., Woolwich, Serjt. Junor, 47th Lancashire, Pte. McKenna, 1st Ayr, Pte. Keith, Cheshire, 30. There were besides 25 prizes of £2 each.

Albert (1st Stage).—Any rifle. Fifteen shots at 600 yards, and ten at 900 yards. £20, Mr. Scott, U.S. America, 118 points; £10 each, Lieut.-Col. Bertram, late 41st Regiment, Mr. Farrow, U.S. America, 116; Mr. Jackson, U.S. America, Lieut. McIsaac, 1st Renfrew, 115; £8 each, Pte. Humphry, Cambridge Univ., Major Young, 39th Middlesex, 114; Capt. Maxwell, Mr. Evans, 113; and Mr. Brown, U.S. America, 112. In addition to these, there were 35 prizes of £5 each.

Pigou, Wilks, and Lawrence.—Seven shots at 800 yards, with any military breech-loader. £7 10s., Serjt. Instructor of Musketry Gilder, 18th Middlesex, 35 points; Serjt. Kirk, 1st E. York, 35; £5 each, Serjt. McKenzie, H.A.C., and Capt. Shipway, 22nd Middlesex, 34.

St. Leger.—Ten shots at 900 yards, with any rifle. £6 each, Lieut. Baker, 3rd Middlesex, Mr. Brown, U.S. America, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Halford, 1st Leicester, Mr. Jackson, U.S. America, Mr. Joynt, Irish Rifle Association, 50; £2 each, Pte. Humphry, Cambridge University, Mr. Maxwell, Irish Rifle Association, Capt. Fenton, 77th Foot, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Farrow, and Mr. Gerrish, U.S. America, Major Scriven (late) 25th Foot, Mr. Smith, Wimbledon, Lieut. Whitehead, 8th Lancashire, 49; Mr. Metford, Bristol, 48.

Halford "Ne Plus Ultra" Prizes, for highest number of bulls'-eyes. Ten shots at 1,000 yards, with any rifle.—£10, Capt. Fenton, 77th Foot, 49 points; £7 10s., Mr. Jackson, U.S. America, 48; £3 15s., Lieut. Whitehead, 8th Lancashire, and Mr. Pockerell, U.S. America, 47.

Armourers' Company Prizes.—Ten shots at 900 yards, with the Martini-Henry. Bulls'-eyes only to count.—£9, Lieut. Edge, 2nd Notts, and Pte. Chignell, 38th Middlesex, 26 points; £4, Drill-Serjt. Reynolds, Hon. Artillery Company, Corpl. Beer, 38th Middlesex, Capt. Turner, 2nd Cheshire Militia, 25.

Curtis and Harvey.—Seven shots at 1,000 yards, with any rifle. £25, Pte. Humphrey, Cambridge University, 35 points; £20, Mr. Thynne, Ulster Rifle Association, 34; £8 15s., Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Halford, 1st Leicester, and Lieut. Whitehead, 8th Lancashire, 34; £5, Mr. Farrow, U.S. America, 34, Mr. Rathbone, U.S. America, 33, Lieut. Godsal, 52nd Foot, 32.

Secretary of State for War.—Seven shots at 900 yards, with any rifle. £7 10s. each, Serjt. Grawicke, 1st Exeter, and Pte. Humphry, Cambridge University, 34 points; £5, Pte. Menpes, 2nd Middlesex, 34; £2 each, Capt. Mellish, 2nd Notts, Serjt. Instructor of Musketry Gilder, 18th Middlesex, 33; Lieut. McKerrell, 15th Middlesex, Capt. Shipway, 22nd Middlesex, Major Young, 39th Middlesex, 32.

Public Schools Veterans' Match.—Ten shots at 500 yards, with the Snider. Eton, 186 points; Marlborough, 177; Charterhouse, 167; Rugby, 155; Harrow, 152; Cheltenham, 152; Winchester, 117; Clifton, 102; Whitgift, 73; Dulwich, 64.

Grand Aggregate.—£25, and Dominion of Canada Challenge Trophy, Lieut. Mitchell, 1st Cumberland, 342 points; £20, Major Young, 39th Middlesex, 331; £15, Pte. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, 328; £10 each, Lieut. M'Auslan, 1st Dumbarton, Corpl. Parry, 6th Cheshire, 326 each; £5 each, Pte. Goodear, 6th Lancashire, Pte. Kelman, 1st Ross, Pte. Whitelaw, 1st Lanark, 324 each; Pte. Bennie, 1st Linlithgow, 323; Pte. Fidler, 1st Berks, Pte. Vittie, 1st Dumfries, Pte. Hart, 1st Warwick, Corpl. Wakelin, 1st Devon, 322 each; Colour-Serjt. Brooking, 22nd Middlesex, Qrmr. Cortis, 2nd Sussex, 320 each. Fifty prizes were given.

Queen's Prize (2nd Stage).—The gold medal, gold badge, and £250, Pte. Ferguson, 1st Argyll, 74 points. Next in order of merit:—Pte. Hargreaves, 46th Lancashire, Pte. Kelman, 1st Ross-shire, 72; Colour-Serjt. Brooking, 22nd Middlesex, 70; Corpl. Bratherton, 5th Cheshire, 65; Serjt. Stevens, 37th Middlesex, 64; Serjt. Junor, 47th Lancashire, Pte. McFarlane, 1st Renfrew, Serjt. Clubb, 7th Stafford, 63.

Army and Navy (1st Stage).—Seven shots at 200 and 500 yards, with the Martini-Henry. £10, Serjt.-Major Johnson, Royal Engineers, 64 points; £5 each, Christie, A.B., H.M.S. Cambridge, 63; Pte. Jackson, 1st Rifle Brigade, 62; Serjt. Johnson, 31st Foot, and Serjt. Fletcher, R.M.A., 61; £4 each, Corpl. Falconer, 1st Batn. Scots Guards, and Serjt. Horton, 80th Foot, 61; Serjt.-Major Ward, 50th Brigade Depôt, 60; Laycock, A.B., H.M.S. Excellent, Serjt. Walden, R.M.L.I., 2nd Petty Officer Hampton, H.M.S. Excellent, Serjt.-Major Yates, 18th Brigade Depôt, Serjt.-Major Tuck, 56th Foot, and Staff Serjt. Kilby, R.E., 59 each; Col.-Serjt. Birkby, 1st Batn. 22nd Foot, 58; £3 each, Serjt. Ellson, 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards, Serjt. Instructor of Musketry Lowe, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, Serjt. Instructor of Musketry Underhill, 26th Foot, Pte. Kilroy, 31st Foot, O'Shaughnessy, A.B., H.M.S. Excellent, Serjt. Higgins, 2nd Batn. 19th Foot, Serjt. Saule, 5th Dragoon Guards, Pte. Maughan, R.M.L.I., Gunner Fraser, R.M.A., Serjt. Cunningham, 1st Batn. 9th Foot, Col.-Serjt. Wills, 105th Foot, and Col.-Serjt. Burton, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, 58; Serjt. Instructor of Musketry Bonner, 55th Foot, Pte. Fitzgerald, 1st Batn. 8th Foot, and Chief Petty Officer Loydd, H.M.S. Cambridge, 57.

Duke of Cambridge's Prize (for military breech-loaders). 15 shots at 1,000 yards. £50, Pte. Humphry, 3rd Cambridge, 60 points.

General Eyre's Army Prize. 7 shots at 600 yards witlr the Martini-Henry. £10, Royal Engineers, 56 points; £5, 2nd Batn. Scots Guards, 55; £3, 1st Batn. Scots Guards, 54; £2, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards, 53.

Kolapore Cup.—The Cup, Mother-country, 639 aggregate points; £80, Dominion of Canada, 566.

Albert (2nd Stage).—Fifteen shots at 1,000 yards, with any rifle. The "Albert Jewel," Mr. Scott, U.S. America, 70 points. Next highest :—Pte. Humphry, Cambridge University, 69 points; Mr. Jackson, U.S. America, 67; Mr. Gerrish, U.S. America, 66; Pte. Warrick, 1st Berkshire, 66.

Oxford and Cambridge.—Match for Chancellor's Challenge Plate.—Cambridge, 603 aggregate points; Oxford, 506.

United Service Challenge Trophy.—The Trophy and £40, Volunteers, 656 aggregate points; Regular Army, 651; Royal Marines, 637; Royal Navy, 597; Militia and Yeomanry, 527.

"Any Rifle" Wimbledon Cup.—Fifteen shots at 1,000 yards. The Cup, Mr. Farrow, U.S. America, 69 points.

Army and Navy Challenge Cup (2nd Stage).—Seven shots at 800 yards with the Martini-Henry. The cup and £10, Serjt.-Instructor Bonner, 55th Foot, 30 points.

Scurry.—Seven shots at 500 yards with the Martini-Henry Soper rifle. Serjt. Russell, 7th Stafford, 34 points.

Cadet Corps Trophy.—The trophy and £6, 2nd Gloster Engineers, 100 points. Remainder, in order of merit :—Harrow (A squad), 90; Derby, 85; 1st Hants, 83; Charterhouse, 79; Harrow (B squad), 76; Marlborough, 75; Dulwich, 67.

Ashburton Challenge Shield.—Distances, 200 and 500 yards. The Shield, Eton, 429 points (Eton made ten more shots at the longer distance); Cheltenham, 429; Winchester, 424; Harrow and Charterhouse, 411; Marlborough, 408; Dulwich, 396; Whitgilt, 389; Glenalmond, 382; Clifton, 362; Derby, 355; Rossal, 333.

Spencer Cup.—Second Stage of Public Schools' Match. Seven shots at 500 yards, with Snider. The cup, Pte. Eliot, Marlborough, 27 points. Lost in shooting off tie, Crpl. Cuthbertson, Glenalmond.

Permanent Staff (Auxiliary Forces).—Seven shots at 500 yards, with the Snider. £10, Serjt.-Instrs. Walker, Tower Hamlets; £7 each, Shields, 2nd London, Groom, 40th Middlesex, 31; £5 each, Dawson, 1st Beds, 29; Reynolds, 28th Middlesex, 28; £4 each, Flanagan, 39th Middlesex, Morgan, 3rd Kent, Fenton, Bedford Militia, 28; £3 each, Hunt, 1st Derby, 28; Fox, 1st Roxburgh, Cooper, 1st Berks, Pearce, 49th Middlesex, 27; £2 each, Elliott, 1st Cinque Ports; Lorris, 1st Berks Militia, Harris, 1st Cheshire Militia, Porter, 3rd Middlesex, Collis, 5th Hants; Downes, 3rd Middlesex, Pyniger, 1st Berks, Dormor, Dorset Militia, McEwen, 2nd Salop, Denham, 1st Essex, 26; £1 each, Burnand 1st Beds, Smith, 37th Middlesex, Garton, 5th Surrey, Smith, 3rd East York, Smith, 1st Bucks, Willis, 1st Hereford, Parsons, 3rd Kent, McGarry, 12th Cheshire, Watson, 46th Middlesex, 25; Canning, 6th Surrey, Richards, 26th Middlesex, Burke, 2nd Surrey, Carroll, 2nd Middlesex, Allen, 1st Surrey, Slaughter, 5th Cheshire, 24; Lewis, 20th Middlesex, Short, 4th Surrey, Whiting, 5th Essex, Creedon, 5th Hants, Adie, 26th Middlesex, Beer, 5th Kent, Dowdall, 23rd Middlesex, 23.

Elcho Shield.—800, 900, and 1,000 yards. 1. Ireland, 1,638; 2. England, 1,637; 3. Scotland, 1,523.

Ladies' "Any Rifle" Prizes.—Seven shots at 600 yards. £4 3s. 4d. each, Metford, for Mrs. Bell; Joynt, for Miss Joynt; Lieut. Leith, for Mrs. Leith; Lieut. Godsal, for Mrs. Marsden; Rigby, for Mrs. Rigby; Martin Smith, for Mrs. Smith. All these made the highest possible scores.

Ladies "Snider" Prizes.—Seven shots at 500 yards. £5 each, Capt. Turner, for Mrs. Turner, Lieut. Mitchell, for Mrs. McKenzie, 33 points; Pte. Menpes, for Mrs. Menpes, Pte. Heritage, for Miss Heritage, Qrmr.-Serjt. Craig, for Lady Wells, 32.

Gye and Moncrieff (Sporting Rifles).—At running-deer targets. Earl de Grey, 25 points; Mr. T. Houston-Boswall, 23; Mr. Walter Winans, 22.

Martin Smith (single rifles), at running-deer target. Seven shots at about 110 yards, £10; J. M'Kenna, 40. Double rifles, £10, Mr. F. Osborne, 42.

John Hall.—Seven shots at 500 yards, with military breechloaders. Winners of £4 8s. with 35 (h.p.s.), Pte. Arrowsmith, Bristol Engineers; Major Burt, 1st Warwick; Pte. Fletcher, 38th Middlesex; Serjt. Gratwicke, 1st Exeter; Corpl., 1st Batn. 22nd Foot; Lieut. Leith, Edinburgh Artillery; Major Pearse, 4th Devon; Serjt. Pullman, 2nd Middlesex; Capt. Walker, 42nd Foot; and Major Young, 39th Middlesex.

AN ARMSTRONG FIELD-DAY.

Seldom has Shoeburyness been the scene of a more distinguished and influential gathering than was the case on Wednesday last, when, in response to invitations issued by Gen. Sir F. Campbell, Director of Artillery, the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, and about 100 Naval and Military officers and scientists of diverse nationalities, met on the marshes, to witness the latest development of the inventive skill and genius of that celebrated firm Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., of Elswick, the owners of the largest great-gun producing works in the world, next to those of Herr Krupp, of Essen. To the uninitiated, the target practice carried out on Wednesday would doubtless appear very wonderful, and has already come to be regarded by the general public as "a series of most interesting and instructive gunnery experiments," carried out with a view to the selection of the best ordnance it is possible to procure for the armament of the land and sea forces of this kingdom, while in reality the programme constituted nothing beyond an Armstrong field-day, with Capt. Noble, late Royal Artillery, but now a partner in the Elswick firm, on the spot, to explain the nature of each invention in its turn to the heads of the Naval and Military Departments represented on the ground. It cannot, therefore, be said that Wednesday's demonstration represented in any way the progress of British Artillery, for beyond the Albini and Moncrieff gun-carriages, and the Gatling gun, the novelties exhibited were invented by the Elswick firm, which also manufactures for the inventors just enumerated. Hence, we repeat, the day was essentially a show day for Elswick and all things appertaining to that firm, and though such experiments may be all very well in their way, very much more is required to be done, for it is high time that a great mechanical nation like England should no longer be behind its rivals on the Continent. The new Elswick productions comprised an experimental 8-inch and a 6-inch breech-loader, the former on a Naval and the latter on an Albini carriage; the new 13-pounder field-gun, seven feet long, with the French interrupted screw-breech action; and a new mountain gun, unscrewing in rear of the trunnions in such manner that each half of the gun weighs exactly 200 lb. This is meant to be used as a mountain gun, to be carried on mules, and the only objection raised as to its efficiency lay in the possibility of two muzzles or two breeches arriving together, instead of the two halves forming the gun. These can be screwed together or unscrewed in about two minutes. The Gatling gun, manufactured by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., was also tried. Capt. O'Callaghan, R.A., Assistant-Inspector of Experiments, had caused forty dummies, representing infantry soldiers, to be sawn out of wood, and these were set up about 800 yards from the gun, which, with two drums containing 240 solid drawn cased cartridges, awaited the inspection of the assembled party as the clock was striking the hour of noon Capt. O'Callaghan sighted the gun, and, having ascertained by several trial shots aimed at the target in rear of the dummies that he had the exact range, proceeded to work the gun with the energy and thoroughness which are characteristic of this officer. The first drum was fired in about 55 seconds. The second drum took longer, and was not fired under one minute 25 seconds, owing to repeated jambs taking place between the cartridges, the carrier, and the casing. These 480 shots only succeeded in hitting 16 of the 40 dummies, two of which were struck by two bullets and the others by one. The opinion of all the experts present was that the gun had proved a decided failure. Captain Noble was now called upon to explain the working of the new 13-pounder field-gun to General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., the reintroducer of the muzzle-loading system, and the opponent of the breech-loader. In the present instance, the 13-pounder made a determined attempt to rid itself of its enemy. The horses were harnessed to the limber as Sir John was standing between the wheels of the limbered-up gun. Just then a small field-piece was fired hard by, causing the horses to start with a bound. The axle of the 13-pounder caught Sir John Adye just below the waistcoat, and dragged him backwards some paces. Another instant, and the General would have been down, with the gun-wheels running over him, when a gunner caught the leaders by their heads and threw them on their haunches. Sir John Adye was saved, and will now no longer oppose the introduction of breech-loading artillery into the English Service, lest next time he has anything to do with such ill-mannered creatures they succeed in crushing him entirely. A chilled iron shot was next fired from a 38-ton gun at one of Messrs. Cammel and Co.'s 18-in. steel-faced armour-plates, against which it crumbled and broke up. The whole party now proceeded to the spacious marquees, where, as remarked by Capt. Hopkins, of the Excellent, the guests of Gen. Sir F. Campbell "were invited to pass judgment on a description of muzzle-loading few men, except, perhaps, the American fasting-man, would be found willing to condemn;" and what with the saltpetre from the powder and the sea-breeze sweeping over the marshes, appetites appeared so sharpened that the mess waiters found it was as much as they could do to respond to the numerous calls made upon them. During lunch, rain began to fall, and seriously marred the pleasures of the remainder of the day. The ladies, however, scorned the accusation of fearing damp grass, and stood gallantly by their husbands, relations, or friends, during the remainder of the day, sharing with them the discomfort of having to witness some heavy-gun practice in the midst of one of those heavy downpours of rain for which Essex is so famous. The new Armstrong breech-loading heavy ordnance was now fired, and Capt. Noble was called upon to explain the action of the flanged disc resting on a spheroidal plate placed over the face of the breech-piece, a combination made to prevent the escape of gas. A kind of competitive trial was then made between two 38-ton guns in casemates, the one being worked by hand and the other by steam. The gun worked by hand had decidedly the best of it in the present instance, owing to the steam having lost its head. But, in the long-run, there seems to be no doubt that the gun worked by steam and mechanical power would beat the one worked by hand-power or manual labour. In all these experiments there was not one new to officers of either Service, while the plate-testing at Portsmouth affords Naval officers numerous opportunities of witnessing experiments of this nature carried out on a scale seldom now attempted at Shoeburyness. Indeed, as observed by Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, the experiment with the Cammel iron and steel plate was "rather rough on the gun," it being a well-ascertained fact that, had the plate been made of wrought iron, a Palliser chilled shot weighing 828 lb., striking with an energy of 12,300 foot tons, would pierce it. But as the plate was steel-faced, the total energy obtained, 12,545 foot tons, only served to break up the chilled shot, without inflicting any serious damage to the plate. Indeed, had one of the chilled iron plates cast by Herr Grüson, of Buckau, near Magdeburg, been used, instead of the much more costly compound steel-and-iron plate manufactured by Messrs. Cammel and Co., similar results would have been obtained. The day's doings were under the command of Col. Hastings, R.A., Capt. Pearse acting as brigade-major. Lieut.-Col. Keith was in regimental command, with Capt. Hubbock as his adjt. Capts. O'Callaghan and Skinner, R.A., assist.-superintendents of experiments, conducted the whole of the trials, with their usual skill, and by their tact, judgment, and kindness succeeded, as usual, in giving general satisfaction, and in sending all who were brought into immediate contact with them away fully convinced that the authorities have for once selected the right men, and placed them in the right place. The instruction staff was under Col. Betty, R.A. The first siege battery, forming the heavy siege unit, and the 16-pounder and 9-pounder field guns, manned by officers and non-commissioned officers under instruction, were commanded by Major Trench. The light siege unit was commanded by Capt. Saunders, while the new 13-pounder field gun, manned by young officers, was under the command of Major Lloyd. Among the guests of Sir F. Campbell, Director of Artillery, may be mentioned Admirals Herbert, Boys, Hoskins, and the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, who had come across in the Duncan's steam barge; Generals Bulwer, C.B.; R. P. Radcliffe; Sir J. L. Simmonds, G.C.B.; J. E. Gordon, C.B.; Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B.; Gosling; Turner, C.B.; Maxwell; Sir J. Adye, K.C.B.; Gallwey, R.E.; Sir E. Hodge; Sir F. Chapman, K.C.B.; Capt. Hopkins, R.N. Cols. Close, R.A.; Lloyd Still, R.A.; Curtis, R.A.; Cubitt; W. H. Noble, R.E.; O. B. B. Woolsey, R.A.; Hay, R.A.; Nugent, R.E.; C. H. Owen, R.A.; J. Baker; Crossman, R.E.; W. H. Goodenough, R.A.; Heyman, R.A.; Inglis, R.E.; Marsh, R.E.; Alderson, R.A.; Lyon, R.A.; and W. N. Waller, R.A.; Majors Goodenough, R.A.; F. G. Baylay, R.A.; Davies, R.E.; Hon. F. Sargood; C. H. Fairfax Ellis, R.A.; and Fraser, R.E.; Capts. J. L. Rutley; A. P. Bainbridge, R.A.; Lewis, R.E.; Erskine; Hon. F. G. Lyttleton; English, R.E.; McClintock, R.A.; Rainbird, R.A.; Loraine, R.A.; and F. H. Lloyd; Coms. Bridge and Custance, R.N., from the Department of the Director of Naval Ordnance at the Admiralty; Lieuts. Childers, R.A.; Crawford, Grenadier Guards; the German, Russian, and Turkish Military, and the French, Italian, Austrian, and Spanish Naval Attachés; Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction; W. C. Patrick, Esq., M.P.; H. Campbell-Bannerman, Esq., M.P.; F. Walrond, Esq., C.B., and others; besides Capt. Noble, late Royal Artillery, partner in the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., in whose interests Wednesday's field-day was apparently organised and carried out,—at least that was the impression created in the minds of most of those present by the day's proceedings. But the most remarkable feature of the whole performance is that there was no single result obtained on Wednesday but what has been already excelled in other countries. The exhibition cannot, therefore, be said to have been in any way creditable to the engineering skill and inventive genius of England.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Ministers must necessarily depend upon their subordinates for the text of their answers to the thousand and one questions which are put to them. One of these subordinates has served Mr. Childers badly in drafting the explanations which he has given me, with respect to certain articles in the Royal Warrant on "Pay and Promotion," for he stated that no officer had ever been promoted under certain specified articles in the Warrant of 1878, or under any articles corresponding to them in previous Warrants. Now, one of those specified Articles (the 48th) provides "that temporary rank and command as General may, for the convenience of our Service, be conferred, without regard to seniority, on a lieutenant-general, or on a major-general or colonel who has been employed in the temporary rank of lieutenant-general. If in such temporary rank he shall have conducted himself to our satisfaction for five years in time of peace, or for any shorter period in time of war, he may, upon the special recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, be granted a step of permanent rank." And Order No. 668 of June 6, 1856 (see *Army List*, July, 1856), runs as follows: —"Major-Gen. Sir William Codrington having, with the local rank of General, commanded-in-chief her Majesty's Army in the Crimea during a period of war, and entirely to her Majesty's satisfaction, her Majesty has been pleased to command that, as a mark of her royal approbation, he be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in the Army under the 10th Clause of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 6, 1854." It is unnecessary to trespass further on your space.—I am, &c.,

House of Commons, July 22. W. H. O'Shea.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Col. Keith Fraser commands the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot for the drill season, with Capt. Hon. R. Talbot as his brigade-major.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). After a very severe contest, the electors of Berwick have returned the Conservative candidate, Capt. Milne Home, by a majority of two. At the general election Capt. Home, who was returned in 1874, and sat as Member for Berwick throughout the late Parliament, polled only 457 votes. On Monday his numbers were 584, whilst those of the Lord Advocate, his opponent, showed a falling off of over 100 in comparison with the votes recorded in favour of Sir D. C. Marjoribanks, the senior Liberal Member.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. The *Morning Post* says: —"Instructions have been sent to the Cape directing the military authorities there to hold the King's Dragoon Guards in readiness to embark in Sept. next, and H.M.S. Euphrates has been placed under orders to leave England in a month's time, to embark the regiment at Cape Town and convey it to Bombay." 2nd Lieut. Goold-Adams is about to be promoted to a lieutenancy.

2nd Dragoon Guards. It has been arranged that the regiment shall remain in Ireland until next year, when it will be relieved by the 21st Hussars.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capts. Bolitho and Amyatt-Burney have passed the qualifying examination for promotion to the rank of major.

4th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Pope is acting as brigade-major of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot for the drill season.

5th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Lawrence is acting as aide-de-camp to Col. Keith Fraser, 1st Life Guards, commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, for the drill season. The appearance of the regiment at the field-day on Thursday before H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge is pronounced by a distinguished cavalry officer to have been "magnificent." "The greatest credit is due to Lieut.-Col. Marsland and his officers," writes our correspondent.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Day is expected to obtain the troop vacant by the retirement of Capt. Weston.

1st Royal Dragoons, on arrival in Ireland shortly from Manchester, will occupy quarters at Ballincollig.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Mr. J. Dickson, died at 6 Philbrick Terrace, Nunhead Lane, S.E., on Sunday last, aged 90 years. The deceased was one of the survivors of Waterloo, having been in the famous charge of Heavy Cavalry when the almost annihilated 42nd and other Highland regiments opened up to let them come to the rescue, after the French Cuirassiers had sadly thinned their ranks. The old soldier, to the last day of his life, took the keenest and most intelligent interest in all the topics of the day, and especially in subjects connected with the Army. The son of a Paisley manufacturer, he became infected with the war-fever (for the suppression of Bonaparte) at the commencement of the century, and left his father's business to enlist in the Greys. In many respects he was a remarkable man, estimable in all the relations of life, and highly respected in the different parts of the country in which he at various times sojourned. The following extract, copied from our issue of June 26, 1875, will be interesting at the present time:—"The detachment at Woolwich, a few days ago, entertained an old Waterloo hero, Mr. John Dickson, who joined the Greys in 1807. He held the rank of corporal at the battle of Waterloo, and was discharged as troop serjt.-major, after an honourable service of 27 years. Mr. Dickson is believed to be the only representative of the regiment living who charged with the Greys at the battle of Waterloo, where he had two horses shot under him, and one severely wounded. It is worthy of remark that he served in the same troop with Serjt. Ewart, who captured the 'eagle' on that memorable day. On his arrival at Woolwich the detachment was turned out, under the command of Major Browne, in order to give Mr. Dickson an opportunity of seeing his old regiment, after so many years' absence. He then visited the stables and rooms, after which he was entertained by the serjeants in their mess-room, at a dinner given specially in his honour, the wine for the occasion being provided by the officers of the detachment. In responding to the toast of his health, he expressed himself in a few feeling remarks, and especially impressed upon his young comrades that they should serve their Queen and country with honour and fidelity, and always take God as their guide. Every one connected with the regiment united in showing this distinguished veteran every attention in their power, and he took his departure amidst the hearty good-wishes of all present." Capt. the Hon. W. Alexander has been granted leave from the 29th inst. to Nov. 8, with permission to proceed to America.

4th Hussars. The regiment has held its own at Aldershot, and a cavalry officer who saw it in the field the other day tells us he was struck by the manner in which all ranks acquitted themselves. "The men are young," he says, "but they have evidently endeavoured to maintain the reputation of the old 4th Light, and despite all the inconveniences of a wet season under canvas, they turned out this week in splendid form, and showed themselves capable of doing good service."

5th Lancers. A cavalry officer who has witnessed the movements of the Aldershot division this week writes:— "A word for the 5th Lancers. I was much pleased to notice their turn-out, and Dunham Massy may rest assured that his old regiment, which he did so much to get into shape after its return from India, has been able to earn fresh laurels, and I never saw it in better form than it appeared on Thursday."

9th Lancers. His many friends, says the *Pioneer*, will be glad to learn that Col. Cleland, who was dangerously wounded while leading his regiment into the fatal charge on Dec. 11, is now making rapid strides towards recovery, though it is extremely doubtful that he will ever again be fit for military duty. He has been for some weeks past at Murree, under the care of Sir F. and Lady Maude.

10th Hussars. It is stated by the *Times of India* that Lieut. Rose recently came home to become an equerry to the Prince of Wales.

11th Hussars. Capt. Watson is acting as A.Q.M.G. of Cavalry at Aldershot for the drill season. The "Cherubims" will carry away with them the best wishes of all classes when they leave Aldershot. The conduct of the regiment has been deserving of all praise, whilst as regards general efficiency, they have excited the admiration of all competent critics.

12th Lancers. Lieut. Newton, who has recently exchanged from the 20th Hussars with Lieut. Nelson, has been granted leave to the 17th prox., pending embarkation for Madras to join head-quarters.

16th Lancers. Capt. Maillard, brigade-major of cavalry, is acting as A.A.G. of cavalry for the drill season at Aldershot.

19th Hussars are to be moved from the Curragh to Dublin for the winter at the termination of the summer drills, and will occupy Island Bridge Barracks. 2nd Lieut. Anderson, promoted from the Carabiniers to a 2nd lieutenancy on Tuesday, is to have the adjutancy.

20th Hussars. Capt. Blake has passed the qualifying examination for promotion to the rank of major.

21st Hussars. Capt. the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, Brigade-Major of Cavalry in Ireland, has passed the examination to qualify him for promotion to the rank of major.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

F. Baty. 2nd Brig. is under orders to proceed to Afghanistan from Hyderabad.

Gen. the Right Hon. Sir John Michel, G.C.B., has inquired personally of Major Ward concerning his improved pattern of horse blanket, or jhool, a brief description of which appeared in our issue of Saturday last. The Commander of the Forces has shown considerable interest in the proposed alterations to the blanket now in use, and the jhool is now on trial by the Royal Scots Greys, in view to being tested in every way before being recommended for adoption into her Majesty's Service. Several experienced officers of horse artillery and cavalry, to whom the jhool has been submitted, have expressed their approval of its appearance, utility, and design.

The Artillery camp at Okehampton was broken up on Saturday, after a successful series of experiments with case shot and rockets. The last week was occupied by competitions for prizes between the batteries, and both the square targets and the infantry dummies have been completely shattered. The site is found to be so well adapted to the purpose of artillery experiments, that preparations are to be made for an encampment on a much more extensive scale next year.

Extract from Bombay Army Orders, dated June 18 :—"The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—No. 1 Mountain Baty.—Lieut. J. S. Minter, 2nd subaltern, is transferred to No. 2 Mountain Baty. as 3rd subaltern, but will officiate as 2nd subaltern at the public expense at Quetta ; Lieut. H. T. Butcher, A-2, is appointed 2nd subaltern, vice Minter, transferred."

It is announced that the designation of the appointments of "Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines" in India will in future be "Inspector-General of Ordnance."

Lieut. C. Richards, 2nd Brig., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Col. C. M. Govan, 1st Brig., has been appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Bombay Army temporarily, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., vice Col. E. W. Bray, C.B., 4th Foot, retired upon half-pay.

Lieut. H. N. Jervois, 1st subaltern, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

Major G. H. J. Candy, 9th Brig. (late Madras), has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Col. Arbuthnot, formerly M.P. for Hereford, writes to the *Daily News* to protest against the decision of the Government to issue a small committee of a mixed military and departmental character to inquire into the pay, promotion, and employment and conditions of service and retirement of the officers of the Ordnance Corps, instead of a Royal Commission as agreed upon by the House of Commons last year. He points out that Mr. Childers, the present War Secretary, then paired in favour of a Royal Commission, and that all the Liberals except two who took part in the division voted with him.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Irish Times* points out that "General Lord Napier, although attaining his 70th year this year, will be allowed to retain his post as Governor of Gibraltar, to which he was appointed in 1876 for the usual period of six years."

Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, who proceeded to India with the Marquis of Ripon, vacated his seat as a member of the Executive Council a few weeks ago, and has returned to England, has been appointed Agent-General for New South Wales.

Grenadier Guards. Capt. Mackinnon is acting as brigade-major and Lieut. Lloyd as A.D.C. to Col. Gipps, Scots Guards, commanding a brigade at Aldershot for the summer drills. Capt. Percy becomes capt. and lieut.-col., vice Villiers, seconded.

Scots Guards. Col. Gipps is commanding the 1st Brigade 1st Division at Aldershot for the summer drills.

3rd Buffs. Capt. A. Pachey, late of the regiment, died at Gravesend on the 19th ult., aged 47 years. The deceased served the campaign of 1854-55 on the medical staff (medal with clasps, and Turkish medal). He became ensign, Dec. 14, 1855 ; lieut., March 23, 1858; and capt., July 19, 1864, retiring after a few years' service in the latter rank.

4th King's Own. Col. Bray, C.B., 2nd Batn., has had to vacate his brigade command in India, on his retirement upon half-pay, under the five years' rule. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Stokes becomes lieut.-col., vice Col. Bray, C.B., Capt. Borrett obtaining the majority. Lieuts. Shephard and Gawne and 2nd Lieut. Carleton, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

5th Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Rowland, promoted on Tuesday last, remains with the 1st Batn., Major Oldfield joining the 1st from the 2nd Batn., and Capt. Kilgour the 2nd from the 1st Batn. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes, on July 11 :—"Gen. Doran's despatches describing the operations in Besud between May 19 and 24 are published in the Government *Gazette*. Besud, which is a very small district in the angle between the Cabul and Kunar rivers, had been for some time threatened by a gathering of Safis, under Mollah Khalil, and Brigdr. Doran, commanding the second section of the Khyber Line Force, deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly, he advanced into Besud with a small force, took several towers, and drove the enemy out of the district. The principal fort was first entered by Colour-Serjt. Woods, 1st Batn. 5th Fusiliers, who was closely followed by Capt. Kilgour, of the same regiment. Gen. Doran remarks of their conduct that a finer display of courage cannot well be imagined, and that it deserves the highest reward which valour can obtain. This recommendation has been endorsed by Gens. Stewart and Bright, and the Viceroy has expressed his entire concurrence as to the judicious and successful manner in which the operations were carried out by Gen. Doran and his officers and men."

6th Regiment. Capt. Murray, promoted on Tuesday, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn.

8th King's. A correspondent writes :—"Can any of your readers inform me how Capt. A. Fawkes, 8th Regt., obtained a pension ? His name appeared in the *Gazette* of July 6. He is not 18 years' service till August. I know of no provision in the Warrant which gives a pension before 20 years' service. He is not even eligible for the gratuity of £2,000, on completing 18 years' service. I see he purchased his ensigncy and lieutenancy, so conclude he can have no service from the ranks. If any one can enlighten me in this, I shall feel obliged."

9th Regiment. The head-quarters and six companies of the 1st Batn. proceeded on Saturday from Kinsale to Limerick.

11th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. at Hyderabad and Bombay, has been ordered on service to Afghanistan. Lieut. Vidal, 1st Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

12th Regiment. Orders have been received at Portsmouth for a draft to be prepared from the 2nd Batn. to embark for India, to join the 1st Batn. in Afghanistan. The draft will consist of 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 3 corporals, and 200 privates, under the command of Capt. Brereton, 81st Foot, and Lieuts. Ussher, 80th Foot, and Lloyd, 12th Foot, and will embark in H.M.S. Euphrates on the 17th prox., proceeding to Bombay *viâ* the Cape.

13th Light Infantry. The 1st Batn., under command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. England, underwent an official inspection at Raglan Barracks, Devonport, on Monday, for the first time since June, 1877, when they were paraded before Sir Arthur Cunynghame in Pretoria, South Africa. The field-state was—38 serjeants, 15 buglers, 28 corporals, and 494 privates, with two depôt companies of about 100.

14th Regiment. A draft is ordered to be prepared from the 1st Batn., at Parkhurst, to embark for India, to join the 2nd Batn. at Peshawur. The draft will consist of 2nd Lieut. Watts, one serjeant, two corporals, and 100 men, under the command of Capt. Clayton, 34th Foot, and Lieut. Lloyd, 1st Batn., 24th Foot. The draft is to be in readiness to embark in H.M.S. Euphrates on Aug. 17 for Bombay, *viâ* the Cape.

17th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Thompson, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps. Capt Gordon has been gazetted adjutant of the 1st Suffolk Rifle Volunteers.

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Blair, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. Capt. Phillips, who was promoted on Tuesday, remains with the 1st Batn.

19th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Barrett has received orders to hold the 2nd Batn. in readiness to leave Aldershot for Sheffield, to relieve the 76th.

20th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is to remain at the Curragh for the winter, and the detachment at Mullingar will rejoin head-quarters at the end of the month. Capt. Festing, promoted on Tuesday, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn.

21st Fusiliers. We regret to learn of the death of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. G. Hazlerigg, 2nd Batn., which occurred at Pretoria, Transvaal, on the 16th inst. The deceased officer was the eldest son of Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bart. He was 43 years of age, and entered the Army Jan. 16, 1855 ; became lieut., May 11, 1855; capt., Sept. 11, 1860; brevet major, May 15, 1873 ; major, May 23, 1874 ; and brevet lieut.-col., Nov. 29, 1879. He served with the regiment during the latter part of 1855 at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal). Served in the Zulu war of 1879 in command of the 2nd Batn., and was present at the engagement at Ulundi, (mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieut.-col.) Commanded the battalion during the operations against Sekukuni in 1879, including the storming of the stronghold (mentioned in despatches). Brevet Major Bainbridge will, no doubt, obtain the majority thus rendered vacant.

22nd Regiment. The 1st Batn. proceeds shortly from the Curragh to Newry, furnishing a detachment to Newry. Brevet Major Molyneux, A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Peyton at Aldershot, is employed as A.A.G. of the 1st Infantry Division for the drill season ; Capt. Hare as A.A.G. to the 2nd Division. Lieut. Ussher, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

23rd Fusiliers. Capt. Knox succeeds Major Walwyn as adjt. of the Royal Flint Militia.

24th Regiment. Capts. Browne, V.C., and Curteis, promoted on Tuesday, remain with the 1st Batn. Lieut. Lloyd, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and leaves England for Bombay on the 17th prox., in the Euphrates.

26th Cameronians. A shooting-match was fired on Saturday at the Milton Ranges between seven serjeants of the regiment and seven of the Royal Engineers. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards, the Cameronians scoring 540 and the Royal Engineers 533. The victors have reason to be proud of their victory, the Royal Engineers' team not having been beaten for a period of four years. The match was a very close and exciting one throughout, and whilst the last two or three shots were being fired, it was impossible to say which would be the winners.

28th Regiment will leave the Curragh about the 31st inst. for Fermoy.

34th Regiment. Capt. Clayton is ordered to be in readiness to embark for India on the 14th prox. in the Euphrates, in charge of a draft for the 2nd Batn. 14th, proceeding *viâ* the Cape.

35th Regiment. The following obituary notice of the late Major Barnes appears in the Kimberley paper of the 14th ult. :—"We regret to hear of the death of Major Edward R. B. Barnes, 35th Regiment, which occurred at the Carnarvon Hospital on Friday morning last. The deceased was the third son of Major Barnes, formerly magistrate of Caledon, and in the Kaffir war of 1852 he served as an officer of the native levies, and was present at several engagements. Obtaining his commission in the Army in 1854, Major Barnes was, after a varied service in all quarters of the globe, selected as one of the special officers for service in the Zulu campaign, but landed when that war was practically at an end. Owing to his knowledge of the Dutch language, he was offered the post of Commissioner in the Bloemhof district by the Transvaal Government, and subsequently became Acting Landdrost at Christiana, on the death of Mr. Best. Unwilling to leave his post, and away from medical advice when suffering from diabetes, Major Barnes's health gradually gave way, and when removal to Kimberley became imperative he was in a most critical state. Pneumonia set in, and death followed after five weeks, in spite of careful nursing and unremitting attendance. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon with military honours. The procession left the hospital at half-past three, headed by a firing party of the G. W. Constabulary with reversed arms, under the command of Capt. Ramsay Steuart. The coffin was drawn on a gun-carriage of the G. W. Artillery by six horses, a Union Jack served as pall, surmounted by the sword, sash, and helmet of the deceased. The pall-bearers were the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer-General, the Auditor-General, Major Maxwell, Inspector-General of Prisons, and Major Rolleston, C.M.G., commanding Diamond Field Horse. His Honour the Administrator and Lieut.-Col. Moysey, R.E., were chief mourners, followed by Capt. Ward, mining surveyor, Mr. Hayes, late 33rd Regt., and others. The rear was formed by the G.W. Artillery, under command of Capt. Runchman. Three volleys over the grave marked the last salute to the remains of a soldier cut off at the age of 46, leaving in England a wife and children to mourn his untimely loss."

36th Regiment. The regiment, on arrival in Ireland from Fleetwood, has taken up duty at Cork, &c., replacing the 1st Batn. 7th Fusiliers.

42nd Highlanders. Col. Macpherson, C.B., is commanding the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, at Aldershot, for the summer drills, with Capt. Moubray as his A.D.C.

ROYAL MARINES.

The exact number to which the Royal Marines are to be recruited is 12,750, that being the number provided for in the Navy Estimates for 1880-81, for although the authorised strength shown in the Estimates is 13,000, an abatement is made in providing for pay, &c., for 250 men "assumed to be short borne throughout the year." This order for recruiting, which was accompanied by an increase in the standard of height, is at least sufficient to show that the rumours of reduction have been without foundation, and the admission of five lieutenants to the Royal Marine Artillery should also prove that the abolition of the blue Marines is not a very likely thing to happen at the present moment.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Kreyer is a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps.

53rd Regiment. Capt. Mein has been gazetted adjutant of the 2nd Shropshire Rifle Volunteers.

60th Rifles. Capt. Crosbie, who was aide-de-camp to Sir T. Steele at Aldershot, acts as extra A.D.C. to Sir D. Lysons for the drill season. The following correspondence will prove interesting to the friends of the 2nd Batn. :—"No. 862 K. D.A.G. and Q.M.G.'s Office, Ghuznee Field Force, Kabul, May 7, 1880. To the officer commanding 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles. Sir,—I am desired by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B., to acknowledge the services of the company (G) 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles which has formed part of the Lieut.-Gen.'s escort during the march from Kandahar, and for some weeks previous. 2. The conduct of the men of the company has at all times been exemplary, and the manner in which duty has been performed reflects the greatest credit upon the officer in command. 3. Lieut. A. Davidson has been in command of the whole escort—one company 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles, one troop 19th Bengal Cavalry, and one company 25th Punjab N.I.—and has been entrusted with the control of the head-quarters camp. In the exercise of his responsible duties he has shown much judgment, and Sir Donald desires to place on record his appreciation of the good services he has rendered. 4. To Lieuts. Davidson and Couper Sir Donald would express his thanks for the unfailing attention with which his wishes have at all times been met, and for the zeal and alacrity displayed upon all occasions.—I have, &c., (signed) E. F. Chapman, lieut.-col., D.A.G., and Q.M.G. Forwarded for communication to Lieut. Davidson, with the congratulations and best wishes of R. Barter, brig.-gen., commanding 1st Brig. Camp Jubber, May 16, 1880." The following casualties occurred in the company alluded to :—Colour-Serjt. Chessum, Pte. Blake, and Pte. Ward, all three killed in action at Ahmed Kheyl on April 19; Bugler Fitzpatrick, severely wounded at Ahmed Kheyl on April 19; and in the other companies of the battalion, Pte. Bungay, severely wounded on April 19 at Ahmed Kheyl; Pte. Crook, killed in action on April 23, at Urzoo." Lieut. Holbech obtains his company, vice Capt. de Robeck, retired.

64th Regiment. The regiment will leave the Curragh and proceed to Templemore at the end of this month. Capt. Richardson has been granted leave of absence to the 30th inst., on which date he will assume duty as adjt. of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

65th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Newhouse, formerly of this regiment, who died a few days since, at St. Kilda's, the Park, Cheltenham, in his 80th year, entered the Army in Sept. 1815, and served in the Light Division of the Deccan Army in the Mahratta war of 1817 and 1818 as extra aide-de-camp to Sir Lionel Smith, commanded a rassela of the Poona Auxiliary Cavalry, and was wounded and had his horse shot in the cavalry charge at the battle of Ashta, in 1818. For his services at the battle and taking of Poona in 1817 he received a medal. He obtained his commission as lieut. in 1818, and subsequently served in two expeditions to Cutch, the first in 1819, under Sir W. K. Grant, in which he volunteered with the grenadier company of the 65th in the storming of the hill fort of Bhooj, which was taken by escalade; the second, in 1820, with the right wing of the 65th, with the force under Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope. He served also on two expeditions to the Gulf of Persia, the first in 1819, under Sir W. K. Grant, and the second in 1821, under Sir L. Smith. He attained the rank of lieut.-col. in 1854, and subsequently retired.

70th Regiment. Extract from Indian Army orders:—"Col. H. de R. Pigott, 70th Foot, who was removed from the command of his regiment on June 21, 1880, is, at his own request, permitted to proceed to England at once."

71st Highland Light Infantry. Capt. Craigie is acting as brigade-major on the staff of Major-Gen. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the 2nd Division at Aldershot for the summer drills.

72nd Highlanders. Lieut. Wallace obtains his company, vice Capt. Tingcombe, retired.

75th Regiment. Brevet Major Essex is acting as A.Q.M.G. on the staff of Major-Gen. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the 2nd Division of the Field Force at Aldershot for the summer drills. Lieut. Woodward obtains his company, vice Capt. Cotton, retired on a pension.

76th Regiment. The regiment is under orders of readiness to proceed from Sheffield to Ireland, where it will occupy quarters at Kinsale.

77th Regiment. The depôt companies, with Capt. Jervis-White and Lieut. Norton, returned to Hounslow on the 17th inst., on the conclusion of the annual course of target practice at Aldershot. There is a vacancy for a subaltern at the depôt, occasioned by the retirement of Lieut. Wodehouse.

79th Highlanders. Lieut. Chalmers obtains the company, vacant by the retirement of Brevet Major Campbell on pension.

80th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Ussher leaves England on the 17th prox. in the Euphrates for India, *viâ* the Cape, *en route* to join a native regiment as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

81st Regiment. Capt. Brereton is under orders to embark in the Euphrates on the 17th prox., in charge of a draft of the 2nd Batn. 12th, proceeding to India *viâ* the Cape.

82nd Regiment. Brevet Major Cardew is acting as A.Q.M.G. of the 1st Infantry Division at Aldershot for the drill season.

83rd Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Barnett has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

84th Regiment is to proceed to the Curragh from Dublin.

85th Light Infantry. Lieut. Bulman, having passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter, vice Lieut. Spens.

87th Fusiliers. The regiment has arrived at Guernsey from Ireland and relieved the 107th. The *Irish Times* says:—"The departure of the regiment from Limerick will be regretted, and as a proof of the feeling of the inhabitants, the Corporation met in full council, and on the motion of Alderman Cleary, seconded by Town Councillor Hardiman, it was resolved to ask the War Office authorities to prolong the stay of the regiment in Limerick for another year. Great festivities, in anticipation of the removal of the regiment, have ensued, but mingled with regret. Capt. Mark and Mrs. Maunsell have given the officers a grand farewell dinner, to which many of the *élite* of Limerick were invited. The company numbered over one hundred. On the next evening the officers of the 7th Hussars gave a valedictory entertainment in the Club House, at which most of the notabilities of the city and county were present."

88th Regiment. Lieut. Wyncoll is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to do duty with the 3rd Punjab Infantry, on probation.

90th Light Infantry. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hackett, who lost the sight of both his eyes from a terrible wound received at the battle of Kambula, had the honour of being presented to the Queen and Princess Beatrice at Windsor Castle on Saturday last. He was accompanied by his brother, Col. T. B. Hackett, V.C. (late Royal Welsh Fusiliers), who also had the honour of being present at the interview.

94th Regiment. Capt. G. R. S. Bowlby died in the Transvaal on the 12th inst., of injuries received from a wounded leopard. The deceased entered the Army, May 20, 1864; became lieut., August 7, 1866; and capt., Jan. 25, 1871.

95th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Crealock, C.B., from the Supernumerary List, obtains the command, vice Col. Parkinson, who has been placed upon half-pay, on completing his five years in the rank of lieut.-col.

97th Regiment. Lieut. C. N. Bulley was drowned whilst bathing off Macnab's Island, Halifax, N.S., on the 11th inst. The deceased, who was 29 years of age, entered the Service, August 21, 1872.

98th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Simpson has obtained leave from Malta from the 4th inst. to Nov. 14, to proceed to England on private affairs, Major Heathcote commanding the regiment in his absence. Capt. Sparks, A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Peyton, at Aldershot, is employed as brigade-major on the staff of Col. Macpherson, C.B., commanding a brigade for the summer drills. Lieut. Reeves embarks about the end of the month for Malta, to join head-quarters from depôt duty.

100th Regiment. Col. Cook is about to retire on a pension.

104th Fusiliers. Major Boswell has been detailed for two years' duty with the depôt at Tralee, in the place of Major Pigou, retired on pension. Capt. Alcock is a candidate for an appointment to the Army Pay Department, and has joined the pay office of the Royal Horse Artillery at Dublin, on probation.

105th Light Infantry. The regiment moves from Newry to Mullingar about the end of the week. Major Wilkinson succeeds to the command, vice Col. Bell, placed upon half-pay on Tuesday, on completing five years in command, Capt. Way becoming major.

106th Light Infantry. Major Girardot is named for the command, vice Lieut.-Col. Robertson, who has retired upon a pension.

107th Regiment has proceeded during the week from Guernsey to Ireland in H.M.S. Assistance, having been relieved by the 87th Fusiliers. Capt. Rind becomes major, vice Major Goad, retired upon half-pay.

Rifle Brigade. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Nicholl, 1st Batn., is commanding the 2nd Brigade 2nd Division of the Army Corps at Aldershot for the summer drill, Capt. Lascelles acting as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the 2nd Division, and Capt. Eccles as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Peyton, commanding the 1st Division. Capt. Wingfield-Stratford is transferred from the 2nd to the 4th Batn. on promotion. Capt. Montgomery, adjt. of the Kildare Rifles, has passed the qualifying examination for promotion to major. Qrmr. Richer, 3rd Batn., will shortly appear before a board of officers to test his fitness for promotion to the rank of Lieut.

Commissariat and Transport Department. On the 9th inst., Nos. 10 and 16 Companies, Army Service Corps, with a detachment of No. 15 Company, proceeded by route march from Woolwich, under the command of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Parkyn, to Aldershot. The order for this move was only received late on the evening of the 8th, extra transport being required to assist in moving the Army Corps from Aldershot to Ascot and Chobham, preparatory for the review at Windsor. No. 6 Company, under the command of Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Noake, also proceeded from Portsmouth; this company returned on the 16th inst. No. 16 Company, with detachments of Nos. 1 and 15 Companies, returned to Woolwich on the 20th inst., No. 10 Company remaining at Aldershot for the present, to be made available for the summer drills. Considerable disappointment was felt amongst the rank and file of the corps at not being permitted to take part in the march past at Windsor. On the evening of the 16th the officers of the Woolwich detachment entertained Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Irvine, C.B., commanding, and the officers of the Aldershot detachment at dinner in their mess-tent, when a very pleasant gathering took place. Pte. Cordham, of this corps, died at Epsom, on the 20th inst., where he had been left ill. It seems strange that with a large number of men marching through the country, no medical officer should be detailed to accompany them.

Medical Department. At the suggestion of the Surgeon-Gen. with the Government of India, the under-mentioned designations have been assigned to the officers concerned:—Surgeon-general with the Government of India; surgeon-general with the Government of Madras; surgeon-general with the Government of Bombay; surgeon-general, Bengal; surgeon-general, North-West Provinces and Oudh; surgeon-general, Punjab; and deputy-surgeon-general, Central Provinces. Brigade-Surg. J. Hannan died suddenly at Simla on the 14th ult. Surgs.-Major W. J. Wilson and G. Hare have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Army Hospital Corps. Lieut.-Col. S. G. Bunbury, Capt. on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at Pembroke House, Freemantle, Southampton, on the 11th inst,, aged 62 years. The deceased obtained his commission as ensign, June 28, 1833; became lieut., Dec. 25, 1838; capt., Dec. 20, 1846; major, June 6, 1856; and retired upon full-pay, with the hon. rank of lieut.-col., July 1, 1863.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Flint. Capt. Knox, 23rd Foot, has been selected for the adjutancy, vacant by the promotion of Brevet Major Walwyn to a majority in his regiment.

2nd Royal Lancashire. The *Liverpool Daily Courier* says:—"The 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia have completed their first encampment at Altcar, and owing to the large number of wet days it cannot have been a very comfortable one. Moreover, the driest ground was not selected for the site. Much better camping-ground could have been obtained within a short distance, but we presume the landowners were not agreeable to its being so used. Some people anticipated all sorts of disorders and depredations from the encampment, but the conduct of the men was, on the whole, very good."

3rd Royal Lancashire. Lord Winmarleigh, better known as Col. J. Wilson Patten, mentioned the fact at the inspection of last week that he had been connected with the regiment for fifty years, during thirty of which he had been in command. Lord Winmarleigh has been honorary colonel of the regiment since 1872, after holding the active command since 1842. Brevet Major Berkeley, late adjutant of this regiment, who acted as brigade-major to the 3rd Brigade (1st, 64th, and 80th L.R.V.) at Southport, has returned to the 47th Foot, being promoted to a regimental majority.

Royal London. Major W. S. Mackenzie died at his residence, Carlyle Square, on the 18th inst. The deceased officer was formerly in the 93rd Highlanders and 84th Regiment. He served with the 93rd Highlanders in the Indian campaign of 1857-59, including the action of Khudagunge, siege and capture of Lucknow, with assault of the Martiniere and storming of the Begum's Palace, capture of Methowlie, and battle of Biswa (medal, with clasp). He left the 84th as captain about ten years ago, and was appointed major in the Royal London Militia April 24, 1877.

Norfolk Artillery. Capt. Trafford entertained at his residence at Princes Gate, on the 21st ult., H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to meet whom the following officers were invited:—Lieut.-Col. Lord Suffield, K.C.B., Majors the Hon. Harbord Harbord and Alderson; Capts. Partridge, Keppel, Sir W. ffolkes, Bart., M.P., and Pratt; Lieuts. Sancroft Holmes, Dawson, Preston, Hon. A. Harbord, and Surg.-Major Aldred. The occasion was chosen for presenting Capt. Moore Lane, R.A., with a testimonial, on his retirement from the adjutancy of the regiment. After the dinner, which was of the most *recherché* description, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in his own name, as honorary colonel of the regiment, and in that of the officers of the P.W.O.N.M.A., presented Capt. Moore Lane with a handsome silver tea-service, consisting of kettle, tea-pot, milk-jug, cream-jug, and sugar-basin. His Royal Highness said he trusted it would be received by him as a memento of the kindly feeling and respect for the assistance he had rendered the officers in bringing the regiment into its present high state of efficiency, at the same time assuring him of their best wishes for his future welfare. Capt. Moore Lane in brief speech acknowledged and expressed his thanks for the valuable gift, and also for the kind and handsome terms in which his Royal Highness had spoken of him. We understand that the Hon. H. Denison, brother of Lord Londesborough, is to succeed Capt. Moore Lane as adjutant of the regiment.

6th West York. Mr. C. T. Hyde, late Capt., died at Barbadoes on the 20th ult., aged 67 years.

Aberdeenshire Highlanders. Capt. Lord Inverurie has succeeded to the earldom of Kintore, by the death of his father.

Antrim Artillery. Major Ogle, R.M.A., on leaving the regiment, after upwards of four years' service as adjt., has been presented with a silver claret jug and stand, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Major Ogle, R.M.A., by the officers of the Antrim Artillery Militia as a token of their regard and esteem, and in recognition of the valuable service he has rendered their regiment during his official connection with it."

Limerick City Artillery. The regiment assembles for its annual training on Monday at Tarbert, and will be dismissed on Aug. 21. The recruits have been in preliminary training since May 3.

The Glamorgan Light Infantry, called out on the 26th ult., were dismissed on Thursday. The following regiments will be dismissed to-day at the places indicated:—Royal Cumberland, Carlisle; 1st Royal Lancashire, Lancaster; 3rd Royal Lancashire, Preston; 6th Royal Lancashire, Ashton; Royal London, Finsbury; 2nd Somerset, Bath; Royal Sussex, Chichester; Royal Westmoreland, Carlisle; 6th West York, Halifax; Queen's Edinburgh, Glencorse; Fife Artillery, Cupar; Forfar Artillery, Montrose; West Cork Artillery, Kinsale; Dublin County, Curragh; Dublin City, Curragh; Galway, Loughrea; Galway Artillery, Galway; King's County Rifles, Birr; Longford Rifles, Longford; Queen's County Rifles, Maryborough; Tipperary Artillery, Duncannon; Tipperary Light Infantry, Clonmel.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The Middlesex, which assembled at Twickenham on the 17th inst., completes its training to-day. The Northumberland was dismissed at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Friday. The 2nd West York assembles on Monday at Harrogate.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

8th Lancashire Artillery. At an undress parade of the regiment at Sefton Barracks, Liverpool, Lieut.-Col. Inman presented to Major Furlong, late adjutant, in the name of the regiment, an illuminated address, with a purse of 100 guineas, subscribed for by past and present members of the corps. In handing the testimonial to Major Furlong, Col. Inman expressed most feelingly the high respect which all ranks had for him, and their deep regret at his retirement.

1st London Artillery. The annual inspection of the regiment took place at Wellington Barracks on Saturday last, when Col. Waller, commanding Auxiliary Artillery for the Home and Woolwich Districts, saw the corps go through gun drill and repository work, in addition to the march-past and manual and firing exercise. Col. Waller was well pleased with the appearance and drill of the men. The parade total was 336, under Major Wegg-Prosser.

40th Middlesex Rifles. The regiment suffers a great loss by the resignation of Major Miller, who has retired, after fourteen years' service, to the regret of all ranks, from lieutenant-colonel downwards. For years past this officer has been the life and soul of the corps, whilst his liberality has been unbounded, and the present high position which the 40th has attained is in no small degree due to his exertions, and the excellent example he set for many years by attending every parade—squad, company, or battalion—representing some 200 attendances a year. A more zealous Volunteer never enrolled himself in the force, and it will be difficult for the 40th to fill the place of one so deservedly esteemed.

Seven out of eleven Liverpool regiments now wear the helmet, viz., the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 8th Artillery, 1st Engineers, and 1st and 80th Rifles. The 2nd Artillery retain the bushby, and the 5th, 15th, and 64th Rifles retain the shako.

Col. Logan, C.B., commanding the 49th and 50th Sub-Districts, had five of the corps in connection with his command out for brigade drill on Saturday last in Regent's Park. The battalions stood in line as follows from the right:—9th Middlesex (Major Mears), 265; 46th Middlesex (Lieut.-Col. Routledge), about 230; 40th Middlesex (Major Alt), 356; 3rd Middlesex (Lieut.-Col. Warner), 376; and 29th Middlesex (Lieut.-Col. Brown), 452. Col. Logan, before leaving the ground, assembled the commanding officers, and desired them to inform their men that he was greatly pleased with the manner in which the several evolutions had been carried out.

After a week of steady hard work, a number of the Engineer Volunteers attached to the Camp of Instruction at Chatham left that station on Saturday last. Only a few of the men, however, left, the majority of the officers and men remaining for the second week. The corps which left on Saturday are the officers and men belonging to the 1st Hants, 2nd Tower Hamlets, 1st Gloucester, and 1st Middlesex; the corps still remaining in camp being the 1st Cheshire, 1st Durham, 2nd Gloucester, 1st Lanark, 2nd Lancashire, and 1st London. During the day additional representatives of other corps arrived and joined the camp, which has been composed of the 1st Aberdeen, 1st Cheshire, 1st Durham, 1st Flint, 1st and 2nd Gloucester, 1st Lanark, 1st and 2nd Lancashire, 1st London, 1st Middlesex, and 2nd Tower Hamlets, the whole numbering 344 non-commissioned officers and men, with 23 officers. The Volunteers during the week have continued the engineering works at Upnor and Chatham.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 20, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date July 21, and the current year must be understood.]

1st Life Guards—Lieut. A. W. Hill-Trevor to be Capt., vice the Earl of Caledon, retired on half-pay (July 7); Surg.-Major O. W. George, M.D., has been granted retired pay (June 29).

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. A. B. French-Brewster resigns his commission.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt. A. T. Middleton, from half-pay, late 15th Hussars, to be Capt., vice Montgomery, retired on half-pay.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. W. Weston retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Lieutenancy.

19th Hussars—Serjt. J. E. Anderson, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cuninghame, transferred to the 4th Hussars.

21st Hussars—Lieut. B. Jennings to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Martin, promoted (July 1, 1879).

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. Villiers is seconded for service as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg (May 28).

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. M'C. Cotton retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 8); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. T. Glyn, C.B., from half-pay, late 24th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Cotton.

2nd Foot—Capt. A. F. Adams retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

4th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. E. W. Bray, C.B., having completed five years' service as Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay (June 23).

5th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Rowland to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Roberts, promoted to be Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major E. J. Oldfield to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rowland; Lieut. H. Kilgour to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Oldfield; 2nd Lieut. F. C. Carter to be Lieut., vice Kilgour (all four dated May 4).

6th Foot—Lieut. D. C. Murray to be Capt., vice A. H. Harrison, deceased; 2nd Lieut. H. B. B. Watkis to be Lieut., vice Murray (both dated June 2); 2nd Lieut. W. J. Newell, a probationer for the Indian S C., to be Lieut., vice Cornish, resigned (July 7).

7th Foot—Lieut. G. E. Briggs to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Mortimer, promoted.

18th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. G. H. H. Couchman, dated April 6, is cancelled; 2nd Lieut. G. H. H. Couchman to be Lieut., vice Justice, promoted (March 20); 2nd Lieut. W. P. Cunningham to be Lieut., vice Bagot, seconded for service on the Staff (April 6).

18th Foot—Lieut. S. Phillips to be Capt., vice Pearson, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department; 2nd Lieut. J. H. Chawner to be Lieut., vice Phillips (both dated June 28).

20th Foot—Lieut. M. M. M. Festing to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Theobald, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieut. S. F. Charles to be Lieut., vice Festing (both dated July 7).

22nd Foot—2nd Lieut. H. Rose to be Lieut., vice Montgomery, appointed a probationer to the Indian S.C. (April 23).

24th Foot—Lieut. E. S. Browne, V.C., to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Brander, retired on a pension; Lieut. E. W. Curteis to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Harrisson, retired on a pension (both dated July 7).

25th Foot—The proper designation of Capt. "J. F. C. Hayward" is "John Frederick Curtis-Hayward," and not as previously stated.

27th Foot—Lieut. J. C. Bayly to be Capt., vice Hales, promoted (Oct. 18, 1879).

29th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. Ffrench has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 12).

35th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major H. Grattan to be Major, vice Barnes, deceased; Lieut. C. H. W. Cafe to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Grattan (both dated June 12).

37th Foot—Lieut. A. R. Hennell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Forrest, promoted (July 8).

44th Foot—Lieut. F. Ventris to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Wynyard, promoted Capt. on half-pay (March 6).

47th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. H. Cooper to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Fowler, promoted Major on half-pay (July 7).

48th Foot—Lieut. R. J. Chaytor to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Lewes, promoted (May 10).

50th Foot—Capt. M. Wynyard, from half-pay, late 44th Foot, to be Capt., vice Fleury, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

59th Foot—Lieut. Fulton retires from Service, receiving a gratuity.

60th Foot—Capt. C. L. C. de Robeck retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

61st Foot—Brevet Major C. W. Murray, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, seconded for service in the Cyprus Police Force (July 1).

64th Foot—Capt. W. F. Marriott, from half-pay, late 41st Foot, to be Capt., vice Walker, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

66th Foot—Lieut. W. J. de la P. Beresford-Peirse to be Capt., vice Hall, retired on half-pay (May 31).

71st Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major C. L. Harvey, seconded for special employment at the Cape of Good Hope, remains seconded for service as Garrison Instr., North Britain.

72nd Foot—Capt. J. M. Thingcombe retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

75th Foot—Capt. G. W. V. Cotton retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

77th Foot—Lieut. C. F. B. Wodehouse resigns his commission.

78th Foot—Capt. W. F. M. Kirwan retires on half-pay.

79th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major N. Campbell retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

82nd Foot—Lieut. T. H. Browne resigns his commission.

90th Foot—Capt. G. W. Hutchinson retires on half-pay.

94th Foot—Capt. W. G. Buller retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

95th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. F. Parkinson, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen.

99th Foot—Lieut. H. W. Rowden to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Johnson, killed in action (June 12).

102nd Foot—Capt. W. H. M'Caskill retires on half-pay.

104th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major M. G. Taylor to be Major, vice Pigou, retired on half-pay; Lieut. C. J. Butler-Kearney to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Taylor (both dated July 7).

105th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. J. Bell, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay (July 7).

106th Foot—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Robertson retires on half-pay; 2nd Lieut. G. J. W. Noble, from the 13th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Kerr, transferred to the 25th Foot.

107th Foot—Major F. S. Goad retires on half-pay; Capt. C. E. Whalley, from half pay, late 108th Foot, to be Capt., vice Davidson, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

108th Foot—Lieut. A. C. Hill to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Nicholson, promoted (June 21).

109th Foot—Lieut. A. Hoyes to be Capt., vice Potham, retired on a pension (July 7).

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. H. V. Wingfield-Stratford to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Lane, seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Lieut. A. G. Russell to be Lieut., vice Wingfield-Stratford (both dated July 1).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major N. E. Robbins to be Staff Paymaster (June 1).

Medical Department—Brigade-Surg. W. Macnamara, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen.; Surgs.-Major G. A. Moorhead (June 1), W. Jay, and H. Harrison have been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg.

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies D. Whiteley is placed on temporary half-pay (June 28).

Half-Pay—Capt. A. H. Lefroy, from the 41st Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Capts. R. J. Pascoe, retired, R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Major (June 21); C. E. Servante, retired, R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Major (June 25).

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. T. Goldsworthy, half-pay, late 91st Foot (July 1); Lieut.-Cols. H. J. Bell, 105th Foot (July 7); C. F. Parkinson, 95th Foot.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. St. G. M. Nugent, half-pay, Unattached, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. E. L. Robertson, half-pay, late 106th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Crofton, half-pay, late 67th Foot, has been permitted to commute his half-pay (July 2); Major F. S. Goad, half-pay, late 107th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Hon. Majors L. L. A. Cooper, late Capt. 98th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (July 2); W. J. Tibbs, late Capt. 70th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (July 3).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Captains:—Capts. W. S. Hickie and R. J. Rice, Kerry Militia.

To be Lieutenants:—Capts. W. J. Neligan and R. E. Palmer, Kerry Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:—Lieut. M. Robinson, 7th Lancashire Artillery V.C.

The surname of Lieut. "W. H. Tristram" is as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of the 6th inst.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 23, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date July 24, and the current year must be understood.]

BREVET.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the under-mentioned officers for their services during the recent operations in South Africa, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Capt. and Brevet Major H. McCalmont, 7th Hussars; Capt. and Brevet Major H. Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

To be Majors:—Capts. W. Howard, 80th Foot; A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, R.A.; E. F., Lord Gifford, V.C., 57th Foot; J. R. Poole, R.A.; E. J. H. Spratt, 29th Foot; F. G. M. Hutchinson, 4th Foot.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. C. Needham, late Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. M. Outram, Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters Militia, to be Capt.; A. C. V. Rolleston, Esq., late Lieut. 16th Foot, to be Lieut.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 23, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date July 24, and the current year must be understood.]

ARTILLERY.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners—Capt. W. E. Michell is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Devon—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Sir W. R. Williams, Bart., and A. J. L. M. Hunt.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh—Capt. A. D. Fordyce resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. H. K. Stewart to be Lieut.

Galway—Edmund Constantine Lawless, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 28).

Royal Pembroke—Lieut. T. V. H. Thomas resigns his commission.

The Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo—Lieut. J. D. Robinson to be Capt.

Suffolk—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. F. Easton and H. G. Hasted.

Wicklow—Major E. R. Bayly to be Lieut.-Col., vice Cuninghame, deceased (May 24); 2nd Lieut. A. H. Magee to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

Royal Berks—Lieut. J. W. R. Adams, from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, to be Capt.

Royal Bucks—2nd Lieut. F. F. Colvin to be Lieut.; Valentine Charles, Viscount Castlerosse, to be 2nd Lieut. (May 3).

Royal Carnarvon—Lieut. J. H. Platt to be Capt., vice Benyon, resigned.

1st Royal Cheshire—Harold Paine, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Cumberland—Major F. Trimmer is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. O. Aspinwall resigns his commission; Lieut. J. R. Bain to be Capt., vice Sparks, resigned.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—2nd Lieut. A. P. Lane to be Lieut.

1st Derby—Major J. Woolnough is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; 2nd Lieut. J. N. M. MacGregor to be Lieut.

Royal Glamorgan — Lieut. E. P. Kemeys-Tynte to be Capt. (June 26).

Royal South Gloucester—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Partridge resigns his commission, also is granted the hon-rank of Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Lieut. W. A. B. Bingham resigns his commission.

Royal North Gloucester—2nd Lieut. Sir W. M. Curtis, Bart., to be Lieut.

Hereford—Lieut. E. F. S. Stanhope to be Capt., vice Parkinson, resigned.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Capt. H. C. G. Montgomery, half-pay, late 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt. (July 7); Thomas William How, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Major T. M. Sandys is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—J. H. W. Pedder, R. Dames, W. H. Goodair, H. B. Lowndes, C. R. Day, and P. R. W. Wetherall.

6th Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. A. B. Sleigh resigns his commission.

Royal North Lincoln—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. Conway-Gordon and C. W. A. Nevile.

2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment—C. R. B. Thorne, Esq., late Lieut. 60th Foot, to be Capt.; Lieut. W. G. Burnett to be Capt.

Royal Montgomery—2nd Lieut. W. S. G. Quicke to be Lieut.

Shropshire—Harry Vane Russell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Capt. M. H. Grazebrook to be Major (May 24). The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. J. A. Denison, the Hon. A. J. Bethell, C. W. A. Law, A. H. Sturges, and C. H. Maclurcan.

The (King's Own) 2nd Stafford—2nd Lieut. R. S. Lambert to be Lieut.

1st Royal Surrey—William W. Carrington Havelock, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (July 5).

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Capt. C. B. Prust is granted the honorary rank of Major.

The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—Capt. J. Bolton to be Major, vice Stewart, deceased (June 12).

2nd Warwick—Dennis Granville, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Worcester—Capt. J. S. Wainwright resigns his commission; Lieut. J. V. Colby to be Capt., vice Wainwright, resigned (both dated July 5).

2nd West York—2nd Lieut. E. A. Bartlett to be Lieut.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—William James Grant, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—Capt. and Hon. Major R. O. Crichton resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Edward Burton Fulton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 1).

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—William Francis Forbes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (July 12).

1st Royal Lanark—Capt. M. P. Grissell resigns his commission.

2nd Royal Lanark—Wilfred Stanley Sharpe, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (July 2).

Royal Perth—D. M. Smythe, Esq., late Lieut., 79th Foot, to be Capt., vice Sandeman, resigned (June 29).

Scottish Borderers—Lieut. G. F. W. Grierson resigns his commission.

Antrim—John Macrae, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (July 5).

Royal South Down—Captain James Alexander, Earl of Caledon, half-pay, late 1st Life Guards, to be Capt. (July 7).

Dublin County—2nd Lieut. C. F. Martin to be Lieut.

Louth—Lieut. G. Meyler resigns his commission.

North Mayo—Capt. E. P. Wilford, 28th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Cox, 87th Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (July 5).

Roscommon—Qrmr. S. Cousins, from the 80th Foot, to be Qrmr., in succession to Bond, deceased (July 3).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 23, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date July 24, and the current year must be understood.]

Lancashire Hussars—Capt. the Right Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, Earl of Lathom, to be Major, vice F. S. Gerard, resigned; Herbert Joseph Weld-Blundell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Capt. F. H. D. Bellwood-Bellwood, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt. (July 14).

Pembroke—George Richard Turner Phillips, gent., to be Surg.

Lieutenant J. T. Craig, Royal Artillery, has been appointed acting aide-de-camp to Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor of Mauritius.

Colonel R. B. Montgomery has been transferred from the Brigade Depôt at Northampton to that at Taunton, to which are attached the depôts of his old regiment, the 13th Light Infantry.

Obituary.

Gen. Sir Maurice Stack, K.C.B., late of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, died on Tuesday, at the Hayes, Prestbury. He was born in the year 1796, and entered the Indian Army in 1815, became Capt. in 1826, Major in 1839, and Lieut.-Col. in 1843; commanded a brigade in the campaign in Scinde in 1843, under Sir Charles Napier; became Col. and Major-Gen. in 1854, Lieut.-Gen. in 1868, and Gen. in 1873.

Admiral the Right Hon. George, Earl of Dalhousie, C.B., who died on the night of the 20th inst., was born April 26, 1806. He entered the Navy in 1820, and previous to his promotion to lieutenant, in 1827, was engaged on several occasions with the pirates of the Mediterranean, and was afterwards employed in South America, on the coast of Ireland, for three years off Lisbon, at Sheerness, and in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to commander, Jan. 10, 1837, and commanded the Pilot on the North-American station from 1838 to 1842, and was posted March 20, 1843. He was captain of the Alarm on the last-named station from Aug. 1849 to 1853; of the Euryalus in the Baltic, and again in North America, from 1853 to 1857; and the Saturn, at Pembroke, from July, 1857, until promoted to flag rank, Nov. 22, 1862. He was subsequently commander-in-chief on the South-East Coast of America, with his flag in the Narcissus, screw-frigate, from May 7, 1866, until promoted to vice-admiral, March 17, 1869; and became admiral on the Retired List, July 30, 1875.

Com. William Stocker Robins died at Peckham on the 18th inst., in his 89th year. He entered the Navy Feb. 1, 1807, on board the Hyacinth, and, during upwards of four years that he continued in that vessel, assisted in blockading two French frigates in the Scheldt, and was for a long time employed in South America, particularly in the Rio de la Plata, where he was present when the Buenos Ayreans declared their independence of the mother-country. On the Hyacinth being paid off in May, 1811, he joined the Hannibal, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Philip Chas. Durham, previously to following whom into the Christian VII. he served in the Baltic, and was stationed with five sail of the line off the Texel for the purpose of intercepting the expected departure of a Dutch squadron. After he had for eight months performed the duties of master's mate in the Cossack, in which vessel he was wounded in the leg at the defence of Cadiz, where he remained until the siege was raised, he joined, in Nov. 1812, the Kent, at Plymouth, at which port he removed, in Jan. 1813, to the Salvador del Mundo. Being again, in the ensuing March, placed under the orders of his former captain, Carter, in the Thracian, he was at first employed in that vessel, with three others of a similar description, in blockading five brigs-of-war at Christiansand, on the coast of Norway. On Feb. 7, 1814, he contributed to the capture, off St. Valéry, of the French privateer Emille; and on subsequently proceeding to the West Indies was actively employed in the boats, and was on one occasion slightly wounded in the head in endeavouring to suppress the trade of the United States. In Oct. 1815, at which period he had been acting for more than seven months as Lieut. of the Thracian, he took up a commission bearing date March 17 in that year. From Feb. 1821 until April, 1824, he filled an appointment in the Coastguard in the Isle of Wight; and on Oct. 14, 1863, retired with the rank of commander.

With the laudable object of promoting the comfort and sobriety of the British soldier in the establishment of a military coffee tavern in the garrison of Woolwich, the beautiful park of Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, at Old Charlton, was devoted on Monday to a military tournament. The commandant of the Woolwich District, Major-Gen. Turner, R.A., was present, and the proceedings were well managed by a committee, of whom Col. Spurway, R.A., was president; and Col. Stirling, C.B., R.A., Col. Chichester, 5th Lancers, Major Duncan, R.A., Capt. Anstruther, R.A., Qrmr. Donnelly, A.S.C., and Riding-master Dann, R.A., were members. The gymnastic school from Woolwich performed on the vaulting horse, horizontal bar, and parallels; and the ordained series of tilting at the ring, tent-pegging, lemon-cutting, and single combats of various degrees were successfully gone through by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the various regiments in the locality, and there was a spirited tug of war, and a polo match between the Ranelagh and Sussex teams to wind up the sports.

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WM. PUGH (many years coat cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Saville Row), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5 CORK STREET, BOND STREET, and Swift, late Ridgway and Co., 41 OLD BOND STREET, W., respectfully solicits the patronage of the nobility and gentry.

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SPARKLING ST. GALMIER.	50 quarts, 26s; 100 pints, 40s. The allowance 1s a dozen for bottles returned renders this the cheapest water imported.

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— 89th Regiment.
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— Bombay Cavalry.
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— Royal Marines, &c.

Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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FULHAM.—The officer did not pass for promotion in time to enable him to be confirmed in the rank.

CHERRY-ORCHARD.—Look to our Militia column. You will find the information there.

INQUIRER.—We know of no proposal of the kind, and the writer of the letter evidently is labouring under a wrong impression.

BENGAL INFANTRY.—You will see that we have published your letter.

B. M.—You need have no fears that the money has been misappropriated. As yet all the lists have not come in from foreign stations.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—Apply to any of the large firms of accoutrement makers.

⁂ The letters of Edward Sullivan, "Justice," "Purchase Subaltern," "Another Looker-on," "Another Subscriber," J. C. Bailey, "Equity," "Dernier Ressort," "Canary," "Ovis," "Retired," &c., are all in type, but are unavoidably held over.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

IT is no unusual thing to hear the discharge of two men, the one by ignominy, and the other by indulgence, read out on the same parade, thus bringing into high relief the anomaly presented by the existing system of dealing with incorrigible characters. That one man should pay a large sum to obtain that which another receives as the reward of bad-conduct, is evidently a matter for surprise. But however anomalous the fact may be, it results, from a logical sequence of argument. No army can be maintained in a due state of efficiency unless the services of the men are secured for a fixed period of time, and that period must be made to depend upon the relative proportions of the desired strength of the Army, and of the annual contingent of recruits that enter it. For this reason, soldiers must be enlisted for a given number of years, and under no circumstances can they be permitted to *claim* their discharge before their term of service has expired. At the same time, it is possible to allow a certain number to be discharged annually as an *indulgence*, thus affording a means of avoiding individual cases of hardship. As, however, a recruit costs the country as much as a thoroughly-trained soldier, and as during his recruit service he does not add to the available strength of the Army, it would not do to discharge men freely before they have made some return to the country for the money expended upon them. It is thus that a scale of payment has been arrived at, in which the money payment is gradually reduced as the man's length of service is increased, until he may obtain a free discharge. So far, the system is based on justice and good-sense. Let us now turn to the discharge with ignominy. It has always been the endeavour of our officers to inculcate a respect for the Queen's uniform. Badly behaved men are constantly told that they are a disgrace to the regiment, and it is to carry out this idea that men are discharged with ignominy. Even putting the more sentimental side of the question out of view, there is undoubtedly much truth in the old proverb, that evil communications corrupt good manners. One or two bad characters in a room will often infect the whole of their comrades, and long lists of defaulters will testify to their malign influence. To free the Army of such men is a matter of necessity, and hitherto the discharge with ignominy has been used as the sole method of so doing. The anomaly we have pointed out has even been denied. Much stress has been laid on the fact that the good character given with the man discharged by indulgence makes all the difference between the two cases; and so, undoubtedly, it should do. We ourselves are prepared to go even further, and admit that even the existence of the anomaly does not necessarily prove the system to be bad, if it work well in other ways; but if the testimony of company officers may be taken, it would appear that bad results very often accrue. There are a large number of men always in the Army who are anxious to quit the Service. That this should be so is the inevitable result of the men being bound for several years by the impulse of a single day. Some begin their repentance for their hasty enlistment the very day after it has been made. With some the regret is due to the innate restlessness of human nature. Be this how it may, there can be little doubt that a very large number of men would take their discharge to-morrow were it offered to them. Of such cases, a small number receive their discharge by indulgence, and are satisfied. A large number reconcile themselves to the inevitable, and serve on, frequently becoming so much attached to the profession as to be unfeignedly sorry when their time expires. But besides these, there is another class which is very evilly affected by the present system. Men who have already earned a bad character see in the discharge by ignominy a means of freeing themselves from a service they detest. To accomplish their object, they either enter upon a prolonged career of insubordination, absence, and other military offences, or by committing felony obtain their discharge at once. To put an end to the rewarding of crime, by permitting its success in the object at which it aims, would undoubtedly be a subject for congratulation. It is for this purpose that we advocate the adoption of an idea that has been mooted from time to time. The French Army has found that the formation of penal regiments for service in Algeria has been an effective means of preserving discipline at home. In a similar manner, we would suggest that our incorrigible characters should not be dismissed the Army, but should be sent to complete their service in special battalions raised for colonial service. The West Coast of Africa, the West Indies, St. Helena, and so-forth, would be admirable stations for trying the experiment, while the remainder of the Service would benefit by the relief they would experience in the most unpopular portion of our Army's duties. The officers and non-commissioned officers should be well paid to recompense them for the somewhat unpleasant duties they would have to perform. To assist them in maintaining discipline, they should be able to hold out the hope of exchange to other regiments to such men as behaved themselves well. Were such a system carried out, we believe that a very marked diminution in crime would soon be apparent in the Army.

We understand, notwithstanding the opposition of a small but distinguished branch of the Army, Prince Albert Victor of Wales will, as we were enabled to state last year, commence the course of studies which is to fit him for the military profession at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

We are requested to state that the sword of honour presented to Lord Chelmsford by the citizens of Pietermaritzburg will remain for a short time on view at the show-rooms of the manufacturers, Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, New Bond Street.

General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., commanding Aldershot District, proceeded to Windsor Castle on Friday week, on a visit to her Majesty. General Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., inspector-general of fortifications; Major-General Sir F. W. J. Fitzwygram, Bart., inspector-general of cavalry; and Major-General F. Peyton, commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, arrived at the Castle on Saturday. Her Majesty's dinner party on Saturday included H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, Lady Southampton, Earl Granville, K.G., General Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., Major-Generals Sir F. W. J. Fitzwygram, Bart., and F. Peyton, Mr. J. F. Campbell of Islay, and Captain Edwards, R.E. General Sir L. Simmons and Major-Generals Fitzwygram and Peyton left the Castle on Sunday. These invitations to the Royal table will be duly appreciated by the Army, which is honoured in the persons of its officers.

The appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General for Recruiting in the Home District is about to become vacant by the promotion of Colonel J. Peel, half-pay, late of a Depôt Battalion. Colonel Peel has held the appointment since May, 1876.

It is arranged that General Sir Lintorn Simmons, C.B., shall vacate his appointment as Inspector-General of Fortifications at the War Office on the 1st prox., when he will be succeeded by Major-General T. J. L. Gallwey, R.E.

We are authorised to state that the Committee for the erection of a memorial to the late Prince Imperial having withdrawn their proposal to place it in Henry VII.'s Chapel, the Queen has been most graciously pleased to offer a site in St. George's, Windsor, where the monument will now be erected.

Major J. J. N. Buchanan, half-pay, late 5th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Brigade-Major of the troops at the Mauritius, vice Captain E. L. Pelly-Clarke, 103rd Fusiliers.

We understand that an early *Gazette* will contain the announcement of the appointment of four cadets from the Royal Military College of Canada to commissions in the Army. One appointment is to be made to the Royal Artillery, one to the Royal Engineers, and one to the Cavalry and one to the Infantry of the Line, and an arrangement has been come to with the War Office by which this number of appointments will be offered annually to those cadets who take the highest places in passing out of the institution at Kingston, Ontario.

The staff of the Royal Canadian Military College is constituted as follows:—Commandant Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Hewett, R.E., Professor of fortification, geometrical drawing, and descriptive geometry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Oliver, R.A., Professor of mathematics and artillery, Major E. Kensington, R.A., Captain of cadets, Major J. B. Rideout, 90th Foot, Professor of military topography and civil surveying, Major G. R. Walker, R.E., Professor of military history, administration, and law, Major D. F. Jones, R.A., Additional professor of mathematics and artillery, Captain S. G. Fairtlough, R.A., Instructor of fortification, geometrical drawing, and military engineering, Captain M. H. P. Sankey, R.E., assisted by five civilian professors for German, freehand drawing, French, civil engineering, and experimental and natural sciences.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught has kindly promised to lay the foundation-stone of the new church, in the North Camp district of Farnborough, on Monday next, at 1.30 o'clock.

There is reason to believe that the recent famous lecture on the geology of the Horse Guards, in which the "boulder period" was especially treated of, secured the honour for the lecturer of a letter from the Boulder-in-Chief, which disputed some of the conclusions of the learned professor. His remarks on the state of the military stage-coach are also said to have attracted attention and criticism from the same quarter.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund was held at 5 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, on Monday. Present:—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (president), the Duke of Somerset, Earl Chichester, Earl Nelson, Lord Winmarleigh, Sir R. Dacres, Sir A. Stransham, Sir J. Henry Lefroy, Admiral Hamilton, General Eyre, and Mr. J. Ball. Mr. W. H. Mugford, the secretary, also attended.

The present Government cannot fairly be blamed for the delay in applying to the Admiralty and the War Office the provisions of the Order in Council of 1876, authorising extra duty pay (not exceeding £100 a year) for clerks of the Lower Division when employed upon certain work. The truth is, that in both these departments the duties for which the extra pay would be issuable are to a great extent discharged by gentlemen belonging to the Upper Division of the Service, and while this is the case the provisions of the Order can only be applied to a very limited extent. The system of employing clerks of the Lower Division upon some of the detail work in the Admiralty and the War Office has answered so well since it was introduced a few years ago, that it might be largely extended under proper supervision. To effect such a reform it might, doubtless, be requisite for Parliament to pass a further Act for reorganising the Admiralty and the War Office, similar to that of 1878. Under such an Act, it is believed that it would be possible, and desirable, to retire a considerable number of the gentlemen of the Upper Division and replace them by officials of the Lower Division, non-commissioned officers, and copyists. This would lead ultimately to a considerable saving in these departments, and would provide a further opening for the employment of deserving non-commissioned officers.

Mr. MacIver, M.P., is seeking to help the soldier as well as the sailor, by advocating his interest at the War Office. On Monday the hon. member presented a memorial to the Secretary of War from several leading firms in Plymouth, praying that the present system of supplying the "extra messing" for the regiments should be abandoned for one (in accordance with the Queen's Regulations) by which the contracts would be taken through the Commissariat or thrown open to public competition. By this change a substantial benefit would arise to the soldier and to the Exchequer. The memorialists allege that the deduction of 3½d. a day need only be 2d., and that the saving in a regiment of 500 would be 1½d. a day per man, or £3 a day to the regiment. The Secretary for the War Department has promised to take up the matter at once, and we may soon look for an alteration in which the soldier would be a gainer as well as the public.

Having regard to the distinguished service performed by the 1st Battalion 13th Light Infantry at the Cape, we cannot think that the Authorities have it seriously in contemplation to rob the regiment of the promotion which is due to it by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown from the command of the 2nd Battalion. The behaviour of all ranks in Zululand reflected credit not only on the regiment, but on the whole Army, and it would be a great injustice to a most deserving body of officers to deny them their promotion after the devotion they have shown.

Colonel R. T. Glyn, C.B., half-pay, late 24th Regiment, who was gazetted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of a Brigade Depôt on Tuesday, vice Colonel C. M'C. Cotton, has been posted to the Brecon Sub-District, to which the depôts of his old regiment are attached.

We should have added to the list of six employed Artillery Generals in our issue last week Lieutenant-General W. G. Hatch and Major-Generals R. Cadell, C.B., and N. G. Campbell, Inspector-Generals of Ordnance in Bombay, Madras, and Bengal respectively, opposite whose names in the establishment of General officers in the *Army List* no mention is made of such or indeed any employment.

It is not to be wondered at that foreign papers should indulge in expressions of satisfaction at the poor display of military force which Great Britain makes at home, seeing that her maritime supremacy is at the present hour, with every possible combination taken into account, practically incontestable. The grim pleasure they feel at the prospect of England being made the mandatory of the Great Powers in giving a death-blow to Turkey is not unnatural, though it may be irritating. If the Turks resolve to die with harness on their backs, the British Fleet may have to participate not only in another Navarino, but in a bombardment of Constantinople. The Greeks, indeed, assert that they will be able to take what has been given to them, if the Allied fleets will only parade in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, so as to cut off the access of the Turks in Asia to the Turks in Europe. Such an action would in reality be war against Turkey, but it is our belief that even if such an extreme measure were to be adopted, the Turks in Europe would, with the aid of the Albanians, be quite strong enough to resist the attempts of the Montenegrins and the Greeks to occupy the territory which the Berlin Treaty and Conference have assigned to them. The conduct of the Christian Powers to the Sultan must be considered by his subjects as inexplicable. He is sent for execution with the Order of the Garter round his leg and the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour round his neck, and his Stambouli frock covered with Stars and Orders, and he has a guard of honour of German officers and European officials provided for his gallows; but all the same, he is treated as a criminal—the enemy of the human race—forced to give up what his ancestors won, as if it were the fruits of present robbery, and exposed to an ignominious political death. If the bones of those which fill the cemeteries at Gallipoli, Scutari, Varna, and Sebastopol could be animated as those of the valley of old, how they would clatter at the sight of a British squadron and a British expedition engaged in the destruction of the capital for the salvation of which so many British soldiers lost their lives, and so many British taxpayers have paid millions of pounds for more than a quarter of a century.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Bennett, Royal Marines, the junior on the List of Second-Commandants, has been selected by the Admiralty for the command of the Portsmouth Division, vacant by the promotion of Major-General Gwyn. Colonel Bennett will be relieved at the Depôt at Deal by Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio Blanckley.

Surgeon-General W. Munro, M.D., C.B., will proceed shortly from Whitehall to Gibraltar, in succession to Surgeon-General H. G. Gordon, who is about to retire. It is probable that Dr. Munro will not long remain at Gibraltar, for in April next the present Director-General retires, and Dr. Munro has good claims for his post.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 15, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Philip Blanch has been placed on the Retired List from the 8th inst.

ADMIRALTY, July 16, 1880.

Fleet Surgeon William Loudon Gordon, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 16th inst. Assistant-Paymaster Archibald Court has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 15th inst.

ADMIRALTY, July 17, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Navigating Lieutenant Joseph Shellabear Vivian has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 14th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Edward John Power Wade has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date; Engineer John Tolley Morgan has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 6th inst.

ADMIRALTY, July 20, 1880.

The following promotions have been made from the 19th inst.:—Commander Archibald Lucius Douglas to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet; Lieutenant Edward Stratford Dugdale to be Commander in her Majesty's Fleet; Staff Surgeon Robert Longstaff Bett has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of February 15, 1880.

ADMIRALTY, July 21, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotions, dated July 4, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Colonel-Commandant Hamond Weston Gwyn to be Major-General, vice Stewart, deceased; Lieutenant-Colonel Second Commandant William Henry Worthy Bennett to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Gwyn; Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio Charles Nelson Blanckley to be Lieutenant-Colonel Second Commandant, vice Bennett; Major Frederick Gasper Le Grand to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Blanckley; Captain Henry Monckton Kay to be Major, vice Le Grand; Lieutenant George Anthony Ellard Gore to be Captain, vice Kay.

The following promotion, dated July 10, 1880, has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Lieutenant Henry Charles Horrocks to be Captain, vice Harrison, permitted to resign his commission.

The under-mentioned officer to be Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Bland Hunt, Royal Marine Light Infantry, vice Gwyn, promoted (July 4).

Assistant-Paymaster Edwin Robert Stapylton Sandys has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of July 19.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Commander—Stopford C. Tracey, to the Duncan.

Lieutenants—James B. Young, A. C. Williamson, John Denison, Y. F. H. Parker, W. Hewetson, Wyatt Rawson, and Arthur H. Shirley, to the Excellent, as additional, for short course of gunnery, to date from 31st inst.; S. H. M. Login, to the Britannia, vice Pigott; Houston Stewart, to the Fantôme; F. S. Jackson, to the Euphrates; John R. Childs, to the Excellent, additional, for a short course of gunnery (to date from the 31st inst.); Michael S. Beatty, to the Pembroke, for service in the Rambler; H. B. Jackson, to Excellent, for short course of gunnery.

Navigating Lieutenant—Frank J. Harwood, to the Pembroke, for service in the Swift.

Chaplain—Rev. Charles Clark, to Revenge.

Fleet Surgeon—Robert W. Beaumont, to Haulbowline Hospital.

Surgeon—M. R. Mackenzie, to Boadicea.

Chief Engineer—John Hall, to the Dryad.

Gunners—James Cowd, to the Osborne; Matthew Barron, to the Excellent; Charles Earwaker, to the Comet; Michael Knight, to the Pembroke, for service in the Swift; John Morley, to Vernon, for Vesuvius; Thomas Davidson, to the Bloodhound.

Acting Gunner—William Leather, to the Pembroke, for Rambler.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander A. L. Douglas, to be Captain.

Lieutenant E. S. Dugdale, to be Commander.

Staff Surgeon R. L. Bett, to be Fleet Surgeon.

ALBATROSS, Com. Arnold J. Errington, had orders to leave Singapore for Hong Kong in May last.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord C. T. M. D. Scott, steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour on Friday afternoon, and anchored at Spithead. It has finally been determined that both the sons of the Prince of Wales shall take another cruise in her, and they arrived last Monday for the purpose of joining her, and the ship left Spithead on Tuesday, to join the combined squadrons, lying waiting her arrival in Bantry Bay.

BELLEISLE, Capt. Thomas Barnardiston, has taken up the duties of guardship at Cowes, during the stay of her Majesty the Queen at Osborne.

COMUS, Capt. East, was doing duty as senior officer's ship at Hong Kong, during the absence of the Commodore on leave of absence.

CONDOR, Com. E. F. Day, arrived at Genoa on the 14th from Malta, where she joined the Fleet. She would proceed on the 19th, taking mails to the Fleet off Melle, and afterwards would most likely proceed to Villafranca.

CRUISER, Com. F. A. Wetherall, left Corfu on the 5th inst. for Villafranca, where she met the Fleet to exchange drafts.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, was at Cape Coast Castle on June 14. Lieut.-Com. Von Donop is, we regret to hear, invalided home from the West Coast of Africa.

DWARF, Com. St. Clair, was at Lagos on June 11.

EGERIA, Com. C. Johnstone, remained at Singapore on May 28.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. the Hon. E. Denison, was told off for duty at Shanghai, in June.

FALCON, Com. B. F. Clark, which was at Phalerum Bay, Athens, left on the 2nd inst. for Constantinople.

FIREBRAND, Lieut. and Com. James J. L. Lisson, sailed from Fernando Po on May 22 for Batanga, to see how the natives are getting on, after their late punishment at the hands of the commodore.

FLIRT, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., was at Cape Coast Castle on June 14.

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. Nowell, was expected at Hong Kong from Singapore early in June.

FROLIC, Com. S. H Rickman, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday morning from the China station, and left in the afternoon for Sheerness and Chatham, at which latter port she will be paid off into the Fourth Division of the Reserve.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Harry W. Brent, will be supplied with new engines and boilers on her arrival in England, the Admiralty having accepted the tender of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field.

HUMBER, Com. Way, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon with officers and men invalided from the Imperial forces recently engaged in the Zulu war in South Africa. Several wounded and convalescent men took passage in the ship, which made a fair voyage, calling at Ascension, St. Helena, Madeira, and Sierra Leone. No deaths occurred on the homeward voyage, but there were several mishaps amongst the troops, one invalid having his arm broken by an accident.—*Reuter.*

HECLA, Capt. Morgan Singer, has received orders to proceed to the Mediterranean as early as possible. The authorities at Portsmouth are likewise ordered to forward a couple of first-class torpedo boats to Malta and Gibraltar.

HORNET, Com. John S. Eaton, reached Malta on July 19 from China, homeward bound.

IRIS, Capt. Seymour, sailed on Wednesday for the Mediterranean, to be attached to the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, but it is not expected she will long remain on that station, the principal object of her commission being to determine her capabilities for active service, she being a new type of vessel. "The screw shaft of the starboard engine is somewhat defective, but it has not been considered necessary to replace it at present. In all probability the ship will return to England at the end of the year, and the present shafting will be replaced by hollow steel, as at present fitted to the Mercury. She will then have her torpedo boats and steam crabs fitted, and steam pumping gear fitted for pumping out the double bottoms, should it become necessary to take in water ballast. The only means of at present freeing the ship is by hand pumps—a very tedious and long operation. Several improvements have been suggested by Capt. Seymour, and they are being carried out in the Mercury. The Iris has been commissioned entirely for experiment, and unless complications arise on the Greek frontier question she will in all probability be paid off in the spring."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

LILY, Com. Stanhope Grove, has been detailed for duty at Shanghai, by last advices.

MAGPIE, Capt. R. H. Napier, was surveying in the Hainan Straits on May 28.

MIRANDA was commissioned at Devonport on Thursday by Com. the Hon. E. S. Dawson, who entered the Navy in March, 1857, and served successively as midshipman and sub-lieutenant in the St. George, 72, Capt. the Hon. Francis Egerton, with the Channel Squadron and in the Mediterranean, from October, 1860, until Jan., 1863, when he was transferred to the Defence, 16, Capt. Augustus Phillimore, and on the 12th of the following June was appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, commanded by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen. He was promoted to lieut. from the Victoria and Albert, Sept. 14, 1863, and on the 26th of the following month appointed to the Royal Oak, 35, Capt. F. A. Campbell, in which ship he again served, with the Channel Squadron and in the Mediterranean until Dec. 1866, when he removed into the Terrible, 19, Capt. J. E. Commerell, C.B., V.C. He was flag-lieutenant to the late Rear-Admiral Frederick Warden, C.B., with the Channel Squadron, and on the coast of Ireland, from April 4, 1867, until promoted to commander, Nov. 11, 1869. He was additional of the Achilles, 26, Coastguard ship at Portland, from July till Nov. 1870; and from May, 1874, until paid off in Jan., 1877, commanded the Dwarf, 4, gun-vessel, in China. He was employed as inspecting officer of the Coastguard division at Lynn from March until May, 1878, when he obtained command of the President, drill ship for the Royal Naval Reserve in the West India Docks, and commanded her until Aug. 1879.

MODESTE, Capt. James D. Mead, remained as senior officer at Yokohama on May 28.

MOSQUITO, Lieut.-Com. Grey, was ordered for duty at Shanghai.

NEWCASTLE, Capt. Kelly, which is temporarily appropriated as a training-ship for young seamen, got under way on Wednesday morning from Spithead, and proceeded on her cruise.

PEGASUS, Com. Hon. Horatio N. S. Hood, had been ordered last May to leave Chefoo for the Corea, and would be in the Japan division during the present month.

SHELDRAKE, Com. Bridger, was at Swatow on May 28.

SWINGER, Lieut.-Com. Tudor, was under orders to proceed to Singapore, after paying a flying visit to Hong Kong, after her stay at Woosung in May.

SYLVIA, Com. Pelham Aldrich, was employed surveying in the Straits of Van Diemen on May 28.

TYNE, Com. John E. Stokes, has received sailing orders to go to Ascension, St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, St. Helena, Simon's Town, and Zanzibar, where she will exchange the new crew of the London for the present one. She will then pay a visit to Mauritius and Simon's Town, calling at St. Helena and Ascension on the way home.

VIGILANT, Lieut.-Com. W. M. Annesley, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., was at Chefoo on May 18, and intended to sail the day following for Nagasaki. The Admiral had been up the Peiho to Tientsin, and had his flag flying in the Vigilant, the Iron Duke being at Nagasaki, awaiting his arrival.

The following men have been awarded the medal for long service and good-conduct:—Charles Weeks, bandsman, and Thomas Murdon, tailor, H.M.S. Royal Adelaide. Edward T. Pott, chief boatman-in-charge; Wm. Burrow, chief boatman; James Ryder, William Sandy, Stephen Mills, Edward Dennis, and James Murphy, all commissioned boatmen, of H.M.'s Coastguard.

THE ATALANTA INQUIRY.

On Wednesday the inquiry was resumed at the Sessions House, Westminster. The first witness examined was Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, who was Junior Lord of the Admiralty when the Juno was selected as a training-ship. He had only a collective responsibility, but he approved all that was done; and he believed that she was sound and seaworthy when sent out, that the rigging was suitable, and that the equipment was sufficient. Many of the officers were specially selected. Asked who was responsible for the selection of the ship, he said he did not think there was any selection in the matter, as she was the only vessel available. He had served in the Pacific when the Juno was on the station, and she was known as a good ship. He did not think she required clearing scuttles. The 114 able men on board were sufficient to sail the ship without the "ordinaries;" she was perfectly safe on the high seas, as safe as any ship that ever sailed. The straining of a sailing-ship, and breaking of the pumps and pipes on a voyage from the West Indies did not show that the ship was unseaworthy. He could not remember whether the report of the condition of the vessel on her return from the West Indies was brought specially under the notice of the Board. Every ship would leak, but leaking did not show unseaworthiness. He should say that the changes made by removing the guns from the main and the upper deck, and the putting of equivalent weight in the hold would render the vessel easier. As to a ship that rolled being uncomfortable for young seamen, he was afraid that could not be provided against, but small craft were generally preferred for the purpose.

Sir T. Symonds, Admiral of the Fleet, who was Commander-in-Chief at Devonport at the time the Atalanta was fitted out, said he considered that she was safe and sound except that she was 36 years of age. There were some details about her he did not like. Her tacking and wearing might have been interfered with by equipments he did not like, but which did not affect her safety. He did not like the standing of the masts; he did not like the forecastle, not so much from its weight as from what was put in it; and, of course, the men would take refuge there. He should have preferred four lieutenants instead of three, four sub-lieutenants instead of three, and seven warrant officers instead of four, so as to have a boatswain constantly on the forecastle at night; but these were matters rather for the captain than the Commander-in-Chief. They affected efficiency, rather than safety. She was revolutionised, and he should say she was made stiffer. He did not think her an unsafe ship in any way; but her safety might have been jeopardised on a lee shore from the inexperience of some of the ship's company. He should have preferred a screw to avoid the risk of being driven on shore. She had a company of 111 men, but 36 petty officers, against 48 in the Juno. The masts were overstayed. He had been in similar ships—the Vestal and the Spartan—in which he had the utmost confidence; and he quoted reports upon other vessels of the same class, giving strong evidence as to their good behaviour in heavy weather. While it would have been impossible to have had a better sailing ship, he thought her too small for efficiency and decency as a training ship. He did not report that the ship was underofficered; he had made similar representations as to previous ships, but it was not considered necessary to act on them. The officers were the same as on board the Eurydice, and her arrangements were considered satisfactory. He did not think the Atalanta's safety imperilled by the deficiency of officers. Judging from the Spartan, vessels of this class did not require close watching. The Spartan never broached-to. In the Channel Fleet, the Hercules rolled 28 to starboard and 24 to port, making a total of 52, and that was not considered dangerous. If he had been told that the Atalanta had lurched 40, as stated by Capt. Stirling, he should have ordered her to be broken up immediately. He never experienced anything of the sort in the Spartan. He did not believe the Atalanta lurched so much. With the changes made in the weights, he wondered she did not roll herself to pieces; but he understood the object was to train young seamen to find their sea-legs. If the Atalanta had shipped water, it showed how wrong she was, and he should never have sent her to sea again; he should have paid her off and broken her up. But he did not believe in the 40. The breaking of the pipes and the pumps only showed that she was an old ship and out of trim. If the officers had served six years on ironclads they could not have much knowledge of the management of a sailing-ship, unless it were intuitive. He reported that the Atalanta was overcrowded, and that 40 men should be taken out, or that certain changes should be made and 20 men withdrawn, and the latter course was ordered to be adopted. The Atalanta was so filled with tanks that she had no room to put things below.

Robert Noble was captain of the maintop for 13 months in the Atalanta during her first two cruises. He had also served in the Prince Consort, the Northumberland, and the Eclipse, but in no sailing-ship without steam. The Atalanta was more lively than other ships, but, compared with others, did not injure spars or rigging. She rolled more quickly, but not more deeply, and did not ship much water—at least, not forward. It was not necessary to batten down the hatches in the bad weather off Bermuda. The pumps were going some time for every watch on the voyage home. He did not observe much straining, and did not remember any leakage on the upper deck. He would just as soon go to sea in the Atalanta as in the Northumberland. There was no talk of fear among the younger hands. In his mess they always took their meals in comfort.

William Landry, captain of the forecastle in the Atalanta for two cruises, had been in several other men-of-war, but none of them sailing vessels. The Atalanta was lively, but did not lurch unusually. She did not ship water more than spray over the gangway and the forecastle. Men could at all times keep under the forecastle. They once had the cutter washed away, but they did not ship any sea. The main deck was wet, but that was from leakage through the ports and washing over the manger board.

The Atalanta behaved much better than the Phœbe. It was a sea that washed the lee boat away. They never saw the lee netting under water. They were never taken aback.

Henry Box, quartermaster on board the Atalanta for the first and second cruise, had not been in any other sailing ship. The rolling keels shook her; there was no lifting of the deck. The ship steered easily, very quick. Coming home from Bermuda they ran five days before the wind with a heavy sea. The vessel wanted a great deal of watching. She did not broach-to. She was very quick in steering. She lurched heavily when laid-to before the gale, but did not ship much water. She was wet forward with spray, but otherwise she was a very dry boat. There was no more than ordinary straining. The wedges of the masts were rather loose on the upper deck on arriving at Portsmouth. The bilge-keel came out of the water half a foot, and shook the ship on going in again. She never shipped any sea while he was in her. The men did not complain of having to go aloft in heavy weather. There was no opening of the seams round the masts on the upper deck.

W. J. Edwards, A.B., was in the Atalanta in the first and second cruises. He had been an ordinary seaman in a cruiser in the Mediterranean. The behaviour of the cruiser and of the Atalanta was about the same. Of the two, he should have preferred the Atalanta, as being the most comfortable on the mess-deck. The Atalanta was just as easy as the cruiser. You had to hang on at times, as you had in every ship. The Atalanta took the water from the bollard-ports. The scuppers were sufficient to free the upper deck.

Henry Reeves, A.B., joined the Atalanta for the second cruise. He had formerly been in a training-brig. He thought the Atalanta comfortable, and did not hear any complaints from others.

J. Murphy, A.B., who had been in a training-brig, thought the Atalanta more lively in her motions. He had been in a trooper, and also in an ironclad, and the Atalanta did not lurch any more than they did.

John Wilson, A.B., was in the Atalanta in the two first cruises. He could remember the wedges being lifted on the main deck in a gale. They never went aloft when they had difficulty in holding on.

J. Empster, A.B in the second cruise, did not think the Atalanta any more lively for a small ship than was the training-brig or another sailing-ship he had been in.

W. P. Hall, A.B., said there was no difficulty in steering in bad weather.

Alfred Stansell, ordinary, was in the Atalanta on her last cruise for two months, and went into hospital at Barbadoes. Every other night half the watch was kept pumping for half-an-hour; sometimes it was every night. He never knew water let in on purpose by the carpenter's mate. He was sick during the second month. He could hear the pumping going in the sick bay. He had known it four nights a week. There was more pumping in bad weather. He had never worked at the pumps himself. It was difficult to mess, and some of his mates complained of being sent to sea in her.

Thomas Jessop, ordinary, was in the last cruise for three months, and left in the West Indies through breaking his leave. It was the routine of the ship to pump out every other night. They had heavy weather in going to Teneriffe and after leaving it. Water came in at the main-deck ports, which were closed in rough weather. The captain was always on deck, as if he had no faith in the officers. It was very difficult to mess, owing to the motion of the ship.

Elmer Ellis, ordinary, was in the Atalanta on the last cruise, and was left behind through breaking his leave. He had been previously in an American merchant ship and in a brig, and described the Atalanta as lively, but not so difficult to steer. Running with the wind, it was necessary to watch closely. He had had charge of the wheel alone. He described the lurching and rolling, and said that the men's traps would go from one side to the other, and men were rolled about and sometimes injured.

Theophilus Westlake, ordinary, was in the last cruise, and was left behind at Barbadoes. He never heard it stated that the carpenter said there was a leak in the ship. He did not consider there was much discomfort in taking meals. They pumped for half an hour at a time, generally fetching some water. He got his sea legs in a small fishing boat, and did not think so much of the Atalanta's rolling.

Mr. G. W. Copplestone, acting foreman, Pembroke Dockyard, described the examination made there, and enumerated the timbers that were found rotten and defective and had to be replaced. All the decks were renewed. He did not know why the skid gratings were filled up, except to make a flush deck. All the masts were substantially wedged on the upper deck. He had never seen a ship that was not. There were indications that the Atalanta's masts had been wedged before. When she left Pembroke she was thoroughly sound. About one-fourth and not one-third was renewed. In many parts the timber had gone to snuff as from dry rot. Elsewhere the decay appeared to have been due to leakage, the wood being black. He believed that he saw every timber in her, inside and outside. The position of the masts was precisely the same in the Atalanta as in the Juno. No alteration was made in the main deck ports; they were not reduced in size. The port sills were taken out and the openings filled up. There were no special instructions to restrict the repairs, which were very liberally carried out. The vessel was thoroughly repaired at a total cost of £19,000. A new one could have been built at £31,000 or £32,000. He thought it worth while to repair the vessel, because the repairs made her as good at new. He never opened a ship that was better put together. He did not believe that any unsound timber was left in the vessel.

Mr. Waymouth cross-examined the witness at some length with the view of suggesting the possibility of some defective timbers having escaped detection in the examination made at Pembroke so far as that examination was of the same character as that made at Portsmouth; but the witness did not think that that could be so. He did not remember having furnished the data for the estimate of £11,000, which was not his estimate. His first estimate was £16,084. Of the total cost, £19,000, perhaps £18,000 was laid out on the hull and the rest in fittings.

Mr. James Davis, leading man of shipwrights, Pembroke Dockyard, and Mr. Thomas Mason, another leading man at Pembroke, having been examined, the inquiry was adjourned.

The inquiry was continued on Thursday, when Vice-Admiral G. Ommanney Willes, C.B., superintendent of the dockyard at Devonport at the time the Atalanta was repaired, said he was not in any way responsible for the selection of the Atalanta as a training-ship; but he had no reason to doubt that she was perfectly sound. He saw the vessel when she was ready for sea, and he was satisfied that she was perfectly stable and seaworthy. The equipment of the Atalanta was, in his opinion, suitable and sufficient. He was particularly struck with the apparent intelligence of the captain and the officers, and he satisfied himself that the complement of the ship, independent of the lads, was also sufficient. On the loss of the Eurydice he wrote to the Admiralty, and suggested that the topmost rigging of such ships should be of rope, and not of wire, and the suggestion was carried out. He had often noticed that a vessel was saved in rough weather by her topgallant-masts giving way. What had surprised him in the case of the Eurydice accident was the fact of her topmasts standing. It would be no use rigging the lower masts with hemp instead of wire, inasmuch as the lower masts never saved a vessel by giving way. As to the crew of the Atalanta, the ship was rather overmanned than otherwise.

Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme said he was at Devonport while the Atalanta was there, and was several times on board. He had no reason to doubt that when the vessel left she was a thoroughly safe, stable, and seaworthy ship. Her rigging and equipment were suitable and sufficient. As to wire *versus* hemp rigging, he preferred wire rigging with hemp lanyards, and did not think that the safety of a vessel should depend on her topmast rigging. By Mr. Waymouth: He questioned altogether the correctness of the statement in the log-book that the ship lurched from 40 to 45 degrees. They might take off six degrees at least, and then it would be an extremely heavy lurch. The pendulum was not to be relied upon in a lurch. By Vice-Admiral Randolph: The captain was not responsible for the entries in the log, except in a general sense. The fact that Capt. Stirling, in a report on the sailing qualities of his vessel, had stated that the Atalanta "frequently" lurched 40 deg., was no evidence to the mind of the witness that the vessel did lurch so much, but only that the captain believed that to be the fact, from a report made to him. If the witness himself had seen such an entry in a log-book, he should certainly have asked how the observations were made resulting in such a conclusion.

Capt. Youell, formerly master-attendant at Devonport, said the Atalanta was fully and sufficiently rigged. The rigging on the lower masts was of wire, equal to new, and the upper rigging was of new hemp. If properly taken care of, the ship was serviceable for 20 years or more. The masts were not overstayed, and the sails were in excellent condition. The Atalanta appeared to be a vessel well adapted to the purpose for which she was intended. She was a smart little frigate. All the rigging was prepared under his own supervision.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. Foley said the Atalanta visited Portsmouth Harbour twice while he was Superintendent there, and he went entirely over the ship on both occasions and closely examined her. He had no doubt that she was perfectly sound, stable, and seaworthy. The rigging and the equipment were perfectly sufficient. She was reported once as having been strained, but the amount of straining was of no real importance. The working of the bilge keels was principally the cause of the slight damage which was done. Capt. Stirling never complained of the pumping arrangements. The dockyard authorities went out of their way to make the ship more than ordinarily efficient, if that were possible. By Capt. Batt: Capt. Stirling was at one time of opinion that the ship was overmasted and heavy aloft; but when the calculations on which the masting was regulated were shown to him, he was perfectly satisfied. None of the officers, so far as he knew, were dissatisfied with their vessel. With regard to the frequent pumping which took place on the Atalanta, that was quite a usual thing in such a vessel. The chief complaints against the Atalanta were made before she was repaired. By Mr. Waymouth: What Capt. Stirling chiefly complained of were the bilge pieces, which were the main cause of the rolling and jerky motion of the vessel. Ten tons extra of ballast were put into the ship at the request of Capt. Stirling; but they did not make much difference with such a good vessel as the Atalanta.

Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C.B., late commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, said the bilge keels of the Atalanta were removed; and, he thought, judiciously so. He inspected the ship shortly before she sailed; and he had no reason to suppose that she was not a perfectly sound, stable, and seaworthy vessel. Her rigging and equipment were both sufficient. By Mr. Waymouth: He had heard only one opinion of Capt. Stirling; and that opinion was highly favourable.

The Committee again adjourned.

HOT WEATHER.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—TRUTH, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, and eradicates all Freckles, Tan, Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and Cutaneous Eruptions; gentlemen will find it allays the smarting and irritation of the skin after shaving.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Rowland's articles.

THE ORPHEUS MEMORIAL FUND.

The recent discovery of the body of an officer of H.M.S. Orpheus—lost with 189 officers and men on the Manakau Bar, N.Z., on Feb. 7, 1863—has recalled to memory the exceptional gallantry and fearlessness in the face of death which was shown by the officers and men at the wreck of this ship. At the awful moment when the main-mast went by the board, carrying with it into the boiling surf all who had sought refuge by going aloft, those who were thus hurried into eternity gave a parting cheer. Comdre. Burnett, who commanded the ship, was cool and collected to the last, when, seeing no chance of saving the ship or her crew (who had obeyed every word of command at that fearful time with the same order as though death were not before them), he gave the word, "Every man for himself," adding, "The Lord have mercy on us all." It is the perpetuation of the memory of such gallantry and fearlessness that has done much to make England what she has been and is, for a Service like the Royal Navy lives on its traditions, and the men of to-day are led to the performance of deeds of valour by the example of those who have gone before. It is, therefore, proposed to raise some memorial to those who so nobly died on board H.M.S. Orpheus, such an act being, in the opinion of many, the duty a country owes to her servants. With the view to raise a fund, the following have formed a committee, viz.:—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Sir T. Gore-Browne, K.C.M.C., C.B., Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.; Capt. Walter Stewart, R.N.; Major Aylmer Somerset, Rifle Brigade; Major Francis Bulkeley, late 65th Regt.; Commander Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bart.; Lieut. J. L. Armit, R.M.L.I.; C. G. Brooke-Hunt (midshipman on board the Orpheus); Treasurers, Messrs. C. Hopkinson and Sons, Bankers, 3 Regent Street; Hon. Sec., W. G. Francis Hunt, R.N., Naval and Military Club. It has been decided at a meeting of the committee, held at the Royal Colonial Institute, to raise sufficient funds to erect at Southsea or at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, a monument to the memory of the officers and crew of the ship, for which purpose subscriptions are invited.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will allow me a few inches of one of your columns, wherein I may explain to Capt. Bridge that, on the very important point to which he refers, he has quite mistaken my meaning. In my recent lecture at the United Service Institution, I spoke indeed of "a real examination," and of "such examination as should be found advisable," but certainly did not, either in word or intention, limit that examination to "mere book and school-room tests of proficiency." Neither, when I spoke of "high scientific training," did I refer especially, still less exclusively, to physics or chemistry, and most assuredly not to "the perusal of primers at a shilling a-piece,"—ninepence at the Stores. I carefully avoided going into details on these points as outside the subject of my lecture, which threatened to exceed the allotted time but I will (with your permission) now again say, as have often said before, that I do not and will not admit any such limitation to the terms "science" or "scientific" as Capt. Bridge says—I fear too truly—is put on them by common opinion. Science is that exact knowledge which is arrived at not by mere repetition, but by process of reasoning and understanding, and it embraces every subject of human learning. I utterly refuse to admit that "there is no science outside a treatise on physics or chemistry, or the like;" and I perfectly agree with Capt. Bridge when he says:—"The man who puts a ship about properly, even the midshipman who takes his boat through a surf rightly, performs an operation in the truest sense scientific." But such knowledge can be tested by examination. I can conceive a possibility of making the examination in seamanship the most real and perfect of all examinations; of holding it, not in the cabin of a ship at anchor, but on the deck of a ship under way; of its lasting, not for ten minutes, but for a week. But this is only as far as it goes. A Naval officer of the present day (according to my ideal) wants this, but wants, also, a great deal more than this. A few months ago, in a letter to the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, Admiral Ryder named nautical astronomy and surveying, steam tactics, gunnery and torpedoes, prize law, court-martial practice, as some of the subjects with which, amongst others, a Naval officer ought to be conversant. Now, I call a sound, accurate knowledge of these subjects just as much science as a knowledge of any of the most abstruse secrets of the laboratory, and my present argument is that by such science a man is better fitted for high command. The suggestion I put forward in my lecture was that without such science a man should not be considered fit for command at all; and notwithstanding his objection to "the scientific officer," I am quite sure that Capt. Bridge does not consider ignorance of naval tactics as a recommendation in a captain; ignorance of the laws of evidence as the best claim to sit on a court-martial; ignorance of international law as the most suitable qualification for an independent command—otherwise, as an officer who, more than most, has made a scientific study of his profession, he must be unpleasantly conscious of his own unfitness for his present rank. In conclusion, then, I would repeat that nothing in my lecture at the United Service Institution was meant in any way to depreciate the necessity of seamanship, which ought to be the first qualification of every Naval officer; but that I suggested as one means of doing away with the continually recurring block in the Lieutenants' List, the requirement of a much higher standard than a mere knowledge of seamanship as a condition of promotion. As to what that standard should be, or how it should be tested, I did not then say anything, nor will I now, except that the standard should be high, and the test should be real and severe.—I am, &c.,

Greenwich, July 11. J. K. LAUGHTON.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

CHILI AND PERU.

As up to the present time no details have been received respecting ths capture of Tacna by the Chilians, beyond the telegram simply announcing that victory, the following translation of the telegram sent by the Commander-in-Chief of the Chilian forces to the Minister of War after the battle, and supplied by Mr. Thomas Kynaston Weir, Chilian Consul in London, will interest our readers:—"Suburbs of Tacna, May 27, 1880.—Señor Ministro de la Guerra,—Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the army under my command moved forward in search of the enemy. In the afternoon it encamped at about two and a half leagues' distance from the positions held by the allied army. To-day, at 6 a.m., I again moved forward, and at 7 our artillery opened fire against the advanced forces of the enemy. The enemy's artillery opened fire at 8.30 a.m. The artillery fire was maintained until 11 a.m., at which hour our infantry advanced, the battle becoming general from that moment. The enemy made a stubborn resistance; but, in spite of it, three hours later our brave soldiers were occupying the formidable fortifications held by the allied army. From that moment the enemy were dispersed, flying in all directions, and a few hours later we occupied the town of Tacna. We have many losses, but those of the enemy are greater. At this moment I could not estimate the extent of our losses. I congratulate your Excellency and the country on this victory, which is for the enemy a blow impossible to repair, and for Chili the consolidation of the work intrusted to her army.—MANUEL BAQUEDANO."

The Directors of the Army and Navy Hotel (Limited) have issued their prospectus, setting forth details that must satisfy the most fastidious. The hotel, although purporting by its name to be more particularly for the use of officers and their families, will be open to the public generally. The directors propose furnishing the hotel with every regard to comfort without lavish expenditure, and the tariff will be on a scale compatible with rendering a fair dividend to the shareholders. Economically and judiciously managed, this company ought to be successful.

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FIELD-DAY AT ALDERSHOT.

In the presence of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, and others of the Head-quarter Staff, the army corps assembled at Aldershot, under command of Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., had its first sham-fight, under the general idea that the commander of a division sent from Wokingham to occupy Aldershot found that he had been anticipated, and that a force was already in a strong position near Cæsar's Camp. The 2nd Infantry Division and two regiments of cavalry, under Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., represented the southern force—that in possession of Cæsar's Camp. The remainder of the army corps (four regiments of cavalry, two batteries of horse artillery, seven field batteries, and seven battalions of infantry), under Major-Gen. Peyton, formed the northern forces. The bridges over the Basingstoke Canal were not to be destroyed. Each man of the infantry was furnished with 20 rounds of blank ammunition. The troops were in their allotted positions by 10 a.m. The action commenced about 11 a.m., and shortly afterwards the northern force made a dash for the bridges over the Basingstoke Canal, which, after a stubborn resistance, were carried, but not simultaneously. The defenders then retired towards Cæsar's Hill (which their main body held), pursued by the northern force, which brought its left forward, and mercilessly continued the pursuit until the bugles sounded the "Cease fire" at two o'clock. The artillery was well handled throughout the action. It was not decided which side had gained the victory. For the first time in the history of the camp a balloon was employed during military operations. It contained three officers, including Capt. Elsdale, Royal Engineers. The total on parade was 9,793 men, 2,304 horses, and 48 guns; total at Aldershot yesterday, 15,286 men, 3,341 horses, and 52 guns. After a march-past, the troops returned to quarters at three o'clock. Among the spectators was Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

A correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Either war with China is absolutely determined upon at St. Petersburg, or else the announced probability of war is taken as a pretext for transferring and permanently locating in the far East a considerable portion of the Russian fleet. Of course, there is the third contingency of the one being contemplated as well as the other. Admiral Lessovski has just left Odessa in the Cesarewitch, man-of-war, *en route* for the Pacific, where he is to take command. He is accompanied by some twenty officers, and several doctors and sisters of charity are specially attached to his staff. Simultaneously with him half a dozen torpedo boats leave the Euxine for the Chinese coast. Other ships are being equipped at Nicholaiensk for the like destination. In order not to be entirely dependent upon Japanese courtesy, floating docks have been ordered in England, and as soon as ready they will be sent with the utmost despatch to Vladivostock. Troops continue to leave for the same rendezvous. Siberian rivers being apt to freeze by the middle of September, the present is the last moment for their despatch, if the water communication is to be turned to account. The Volunteer fleet, destined by its enthusiastic founders to destroy our Merchant Navy, seems likely to prove no small embarrassment to the Patriotic Society, which is entrusted with its management. The receipts, so far, have been in excess of the expenditure, but as a writer in the *New Times* points out, this is due solely to the employment of the ships by the Government in bringing home the troops after the war. Less the large sum thus earned the balance-sheet shows a heavy loss. The avowed object of the Society, in time of peace, is to maintain a nursery of seamen for the Russian fleet, but hitherto the position has been just the reverse; the Volunteer cruisers, manned by officers and men of the Imperial Marine, constituting a drain on the very department they are meant to feed. With the construction of a fifth vessel, now in progress, the remaining capital will be absorbed."

The Secretary of State for War has acceded to wishes conveyed to him by the deputation which waited on him the other day in London, by the granting to the Limerick Army Clothing Factory an order for the immediate manufacture of forty thousand garments for the British Army. It is stated that another Army contract will follow.

Lieut.-Col. Dods writes from the Edinburgh United Service Club, that a friend of his has found on the scene of the massacre at Isandula, and close to the remains of an officer, a mourning ring, set with seven small rosette diamonds, and inscribed "In Memoriam," &c. Any one claiming the ring, and able to supply the initials and date on the inscription, may apply to Lieut.-Col. Dods.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner.* See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIE.—On July 19, at 15 Tower Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of E. Tolfrey Christie, Commissariat and Transport Staff, of a daughter.

RAIT.—At Anniston, Arbroath, N.B., on the 16th inst., the wife of Major Rait, C.B., late Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OWENS—SCHOLES.—On the 21st inst., at St. Michael's Church, Yorktown, Berks., by the Rev. F. M. Middleton, M.A., Edward Ffrench Owens, Lieutenant 100th P.W.R.C. Regiment, son of Sir George B. Owens, Dublin, to Mary, daughter of the late Joseph Seddon Scholes, Esq., of Crumpsall Hall, Manchester.

DEATHS.

BERGER.—At Castellamare di Stabia, Italy, on the 15th inst., Constance Sarah, the youngest and much-beloved child of Major Ernest A. Berger, 10th Regiment, aged one year and five months.

MACWHIRTER.—At 73 North Frederick Street, Glasgow, on the 15th inst., Clara Elizabeth, wife of John MacWhirter, and only daughter of the late R. P. Littlewort, Lieut., R.N.

SHIRLEY.—On the 15th inst., at 83 Camden Road, N.W., George Shirley, late Captain 49th Regt., aged 44.

Advertisements.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Special engagement of all the star artists. Every evening at 8, Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Simms, Marie Compton, G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Bros. Gee, and Dexteria. Concluding with a Comic Sketch. Prices, 6d to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's new Grand Ballet, NYMPHS of the OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS of the OCEAN.—Every evening at 10. Brilliant scenic effects, magnificent transformation, gorgeous dresses, pretty music, and the best of dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the Ballet. It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—*Era.*—The CANTERBURY.

TO INDIAN PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The Wife of a Medical Man can undertake the care of some CHILDREN, to educate and bring up with her own. They would have a happy home, and careful training. House large and airy, good garden, meadows, and dairy. Locality, South Coast. References to clergymen and others.—Address, "B. F. W.," Messrs. Mackey and Co., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

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TO MARRIED OFFICERS and others returning to INDIA.—The wife of a Serjeant in the Cavalry is anxious to obtain a passage back to India, in exchange for which she will give her services as LADY'S-MAID, or in a similar capacity. Highest references.—Address, "E. P.," Board School, Loudwater, High Wycombe.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS, and OTHERS.—WANTED, Secretary and Directors for a Public Company. An interest to be taken to assist in the Promotion, from which a good and certain profit derivable.—Address, "ADMINISTRATOR," Deacon's Advertising Offices, 154 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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TO YOUNGER SONS of the NOBILITY, County Gentlemen, Officers on Half-pay, &c.—One of the oldest Firm of Wine Merchants in the country, having formed themselves into a Private Company, are desirous of meeting with a few GENTLEMEN who will co-operate with them in the EXTENSION of BUSINESS. Large dividends are already anticipated, and those aiding in the required work will be liberally dealt with in addition.—Address, "H. T.," care of Messrs. YARDE and LOADER, 1 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London.

RETURN PASSAGE to INDIA for an AYAH WANTED. She has been with her present mistress nearly ten years, is thoroughly trustworthy, able to take entire charge of an infant, and is never seasick.—For terms, apply to Mrs. BULL, 13 Seafield, West Brighton.

SCOTTISH CLUB, 39 Dover Street, Piccadilly.—President of the Honorary Committee, the Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk, K.T. Chairman of the Committee, J. Ramsay L'Amy, Esq., of Dunkenny. 100 more TOWN MEMBERS will be ELECTED, free of Entrance-fee, at the Original Subscription. The List will be closed on August 31. For all information apply to the Secretary.

MILITARY EDUCATION, HANOVER, GERMANY.—Prof. C. RUEHLE, for several years German and French Master at the Military School, Woolwich, whose Pupils have taken high places at the Woolwich and Sandhurst Examinations, assisted by an able staff of Masters, prepares Gentlemen for the Military Competitive Examinations. Militia Officers have an opportunity of beginning their course of preparation immediately after their training, and continuing the same without interruption to the date of the Examination.—Apply for terms, direct to Professor C. RUEHLE, Brühl Strasse 9C, Hanover, Germany; for reference, to Professor WOLFFRAM, Manor House, Lee, S.E.

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NOTICE.

The Stores will be closed on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st July, for STOCK-TAKING; and on Monday, the 2nd August, being a BANK HOLIDAY.

For execution before those dates, Country Orders should be received not later than Tuesday, the 27th July, and Town Orders not later than Wednesday, the 28th July.

By order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY, 9 New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 20, 1880.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy will be held at the University of London Burlington Gardens, on Monday, August 9, 1880 and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 5, for preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The necessary forms to be filled up by candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

J. W. REID, Director-General.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
JULY 5, 1880.

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1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery, under the Medical Acts, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for Admission to the Examination should be made in writing without delay to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed Schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

3. The List will be closed on July 31.

(Signed) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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THERE is no such thing as a "necessary" man in any institution, or in any country, that deserves to live. But, without entering deeply into the consideration of the question whether it is the circumstance which creates the man, or the man who originates the circumstance, we may, without any casuistry, arrive at certain conclusions from absolute facts. The Duke of Cambridge's administration of the military establishments of the Empire has been carried on now for many years in the name of the Queen, through a succession of changes almost revolutionary, if not organic. The mutiny of the Bengal Army, in which was involved the fate of the armies of Bombay and Madras, led to the great convulsion from which the *personnel* of the *Army List* has not yet calmed down, amid the struggling contentions of the India Office and the War Office, in the transference of the Company's officers to the direct control of the Crown. The tremendous collapse of the French Empire subsequently galvanised a British Government into a desperate activity, in the spasms of which the Purchase system was guillotined, at a cost of some twenty millions sterling, and the rank and file of professional, mercenary volunteers, who had established and maintained the military reputation of England in every battle-field, from the time of Marlborough and Wellington to the less well-omened days of the Crimea under Lord Raglan and General Simpson, were replaced by the sickly outcome of the attempts of doctrinaire reformers to Prussianise the English Army. It is matter for argument whether the Duke was right or wrong in continuing to administer the Army in the name of the Queen, when changes of which he disapproved were introduced into its constitution; but that he did not approve of the abolition of Purchase, that he resisted as far as possible the injustice done to Royal officers by supersession, and that he is not content with the short-service system, are beyond dispute. The view of his duties taken by his Royal Highness under all the circumstances of his administration was, we believe, founded on the conviction that he was fulfilling a trust for the Sovereign, the State, and the Service, which had to be executed without reference to his personal likes or dislikes; and that it was better to remain in office to carry out changes, however much they were in his eyes deplorable or mischievous, than to hand over the Commander-in-Chief's office to others, who could not escape so easily from the pressure of influences from which he had proved his immunity. Those who have been in a position to contrast his Royal Highness's private and confidential expressions of opinion with his public utterances, may have been at times inclined to condemn his apparent inconsistency; but so and as long as the Duke of Cambridge was and is Commanding-in-Chief, it would not be easy to indicate any course he could have pursued with advantage other than that which he has undeviatingly followed for more than 20 years. Whether, when he saw the Army subjected to structural shocks which he entirely abhorred, he should have ceased to be Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is open to discussion. In his relations to the Crown, and to the country, and the Army, it was, we think, the best thing he could do to keep his seat and hold the reins, although he did not like the road he had to take. The Duke's position has generally put him beyond the reach of aristocratic pressure, social toadyism, party influence, or Parliamentary intimidation. It would be too much to say that the voice of friendship has never been heard within the walls of the Horse Guards when appointments have had to be made, and that the influences of fear, favour, and affection have always been arrested by the sentries outside the dingy portals of Pall Mall, but in comparison with what has been and with what would certainly be, if a mere political Commander-in-Chief were installed in office, a purer or worthier administration of an office peculiarly liable to the exercise of personal agencies was never known in this country, or, we may say, under any military *régime* in any country in the world. It is often said that the Duke is too much subject to the *timides avis* of those who dread the attacks of the Press, or the outcries of Parliamentary factions, but if we once accept him on the ground which his Royal Highness may be assumed to take, and if we regard him as a simple representative of Royalty in administering the Army, it may be readily conceded that he is right in evading any direct conflict with the Press which represents or guides public opinion, and that he is wise in shunning encounters in which the Army and the Crown would suffer equally with himself. With all this said and done, there is nevertheless some force in the hypothesis that the Duke would have certainly consulted his own dignity, had he either resigned when the War-Office authorities, in their submission to capricious Parliamentary reforms, forced on him measures of which he disapproved, or if he had refrained from strongly expressing his objections to what he consented to administer. Men are apt, wrongly or rightly, to lose respect for those who eat the leek, and often ascribe their consumption of the esculent to unworthy motives. Our own opinion on the point has been already expressed. But now that there are rumours in the air of changes at least as important as any that have been introduced with such deplorable results, the course that the Duke may take becomes of the utmost significance and importance. It does not need great expertness in reading the signs of the times to perceive that there is a strong current setting against the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, or that, more properly speaking, there are in and out of the Army a certain number of energetic, anxious, ambitious, or disappointed men, who would like to direct a strong current in that direction. There have been speeches, reported and unreported, and there have been sayings and writings put abroad, with that obvious purpose, because, perhaps, the Duke is felt to be a great impediment to the execution of designs which are advocated as reforms. The country is assured that all the mischievous results of recent innovations are due to obstructiveness and lukewarmness at Head-quarters, and everything which can be done by a clique of self-opinionated, bustling, Military quacks is worked energetically, to prepare the public mind for the demand for a Board of War or a Military Council, with a Chief of the Staff to carry on the business of the Army, under the Secretary of State, who represents the Parliamentary majority for the time being. We are, therefore, called upon to consider what would occur, should such a change as we have mentioned be forced on him by this or any other Government, either with the object of ejecting the Duke from the Horse Guards, by making it impossible for him to remain there after such a slight to his office and himself, or with the purpose of getting the Army more directly under the thumb of the War Minister, whose theoretical control is, in fact, impeded by many powerful influences, as long as the Royal Duke is Commanding-in-Chief. The Duke of Cambridge's feelings with regard to the appointment of a Chief of the Staff are decided. Indeed, notwithstanding his official designation, his Royal Highness fills very nearly the place of a Chief of the Staff at the Horse Guards, and executes the duties which are performed by that officer at the head-quarters of foreign armies, under King or Kaiser. The assurances given by Mr. Childers that he did not intend to inaugurate any great novelties, and that he desired to work in concert with the Horse Guards, may be departed from, in subserviency to supposed political necessities and the dictations of party. In such a case, the Duke of Cambridge may rely on the sympathy of the Army, and we believe on the ultimate support of the country, not in any resistance or evasion of the will of Parliament, but in any effort he may make, and in any sacrifice he may feel it necessary to offer, to prevent the introduction of ruinous "reforms." He has the power to make his voice heard from one end of the Empire to the other, and no man can express himself more clearly or forcibly, when he has occasion to speak on subjects which touch his heart. When a critic, fresh from the Crimea, pointed out to Lord Palmerston various changes which he thought might be introduced, so as to assimilate our Army to that of France, then supposed to be at the head of the Military Powers of the world, the Premier observed, "You seem to forget that England is not France, and that Englishmen could not become Frenchmen, even if they desired it. Our Army is like our Constitution, —it is full of anomalies, but it works well; it is the offspring of our institutions, and if you will, of our faults and prejudices, but it never can be made anything but an English Army; and if you tried to alter it to any foreign model, it would fall to pieces in your hands." No man better understands the constitution of our Army, and the points in which it differs from the armies of Continental States, than the Duke of Cambridge; and if he has the courage of his opinions when the crisis comes, he will not lack the support of those who desire to maintain our honour and our power in the field.

No portion of the expenditure for the Naval Service has attracted more attention of late years than that devoted to the repairs of ships. The gradual but sure decay of our earlier ironclads, the constant improvements in the machinery required for working heavy guns, the introduction of torpedoes, and the consequent demand for new fittings, as well as the inordinate deterioration of ships' boilers, have all had their share in largely augmenting the cost of repairs and maintenance. Happily for us, these causes of decay have been at work in an equal degree in foreign navies, at least in those of them that contain ships of as early a date as our own, and this consideration probably determined the late Government to spend large sums of money on repairs, instead of condemning as worn out and obsolete those earlier types of ironclads which Mr. Ward Hunt, in taking office, discovered to have been entirely neglected. Differences of opinion will always exist as to the policy of altering, improving, and patching-up vessels which the most lavish expenditure can probably only render serviceable for a few years, and then only serviceable in a minor degree; but it must be borne in mind that a first-class ship-of-war, built up to the latest requirements of modern science, takes years to complete, while excellent work may be achieved by ships of the second or third rank by the expenditure of a few thousand pounds and a few months' work. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and there can be little doubt but that to the policy initiated by Mr.

Ward Hunt, and prosecuted by his successor, Mr. W. H. Smith, we owe the two fine fleets that we were able to despatch to the Mediterranean at the time when the Eastern difficulty threatened us with the outbreak of war. Had the alternative course been followed, of laying down a large number of ships, and of spending upon repairs only just so much as was absolutely necessary to maintain a sufficient number of ships to keep up our peace establishment, we should have been unable to support our diplomatic policy with that show of force which proved of such unmistakable value in that crisis. The dockyard accounts, to which we referred a fortnight since, throw much valuable light upon this question of repairs. In the body of this return, the expenditure on "wear-and-tear and maintenance of the Fleet in Commission and Reserve" is given in the fullest detail, the exact amount spent on each ship during the year being shown separately, and arranged in columns distinguishing the value of materials, wages, and payments to contractors expended on hull, engines, boilers, masts, yards, and rigging, and on engineers' stores. Thus we find that the total sum spent on repairs of ships during the year amounted to £1,080,296, of which the materials cost £469,307, the labour £403,225, and the payments made to contractors £207,764, or if we abate from this total the net gain to the Admiralty from ships broken up, £16,143, we arrive at a sum of £1,064,153 as the net cost of repairs and maintenance of the Fleet, and adding £344,643 for the proportion of the establishment charges, which it is estimated should be borne by the repairs of ships, the amount is not far short of a million and a half, viz.:—£1,408,796. The mere statement of enormous sums of money and the putting together of large masses of figures would be of little practical use, unless it were for the purpose of comparison with similar statistics in former years. Accordingly, the Accountant-General furnishes us with concise tables, comparing these figures with their correlatives in the nine preceding years. And although in a return of this character there is no room for political bias, an admirable opportunity is afforded of contrasting the attention paid to repairs by the last Board of Admiralty and by its predecessors under Mr. Childers and Mr. Goschen. The ten years for which the figures are given may be divided into two periods of five years—from 1869 to 1874, when the Liberal Ministry was in office, and from 1874 to 1879, the period of the late Administration. Thus, we find that during the ten years the total amount spent on repairs was £7,981,451, of which £2,619,522 was on armoured and £5,361,929 on unarmoured ships. For this expenditure, the Liberals were responsible for only £3,093,743 in the aggregate, viz., £850,717 on armoured and £2,243,026 on unarmoured ships, while the Conservative Government spent £1,768,805 in repairing ironclads and £3,118,903 on unarmoured vessels, making a total of £4,887,708 on repairs, or a difference of £1,793,965 between the expenditure of the Conservative Government for repairs and that of the Liberal Government. Of this increase, £918,088 was upon armoured and £875,877 upon unarmoured ships. It is a misfortune, though an inevitable one, that there are no means, except by a comparison of the actual ships repaired, of arriving at an estimate of the work performed in return for this expenditure. In the case of ships building, we are open to set side by side the actual tonnage constructed in any given periods, for although, as Mr. Hamilton points out, the tonnage figures in the returns of construction represent only a calculated and not an actual quantity of work proposed or completed, they are sufficient for the purposes of comparison if the same standard of measurement is taken for each period compared. But in the matter of repairs, it is obviously impossible to establish any unit of calculation. And we can, therefore, only assume that the amount of money spent at one time represents the same amount of work as a similar sum spent at another time. A very valuable addition to the statistics of the repairs of the Navy, is, however, afforded in a table appended to the report, which shows not only the expenditure incurred in the repairs and maintenance of those armoured vessels which have been taken in hand during the year, but places side by side with these figures the original cost of construction, and the total expense incurred in repair from the date of completion. In this statement, the ships built by contract are distinguished from those built at the Royal dockyards, and thus a estimate can be formed to some extent of the comparative value of dockyard and contract work. No return that we have ever seen of the cost of the repairs of the Navy can compare with this statement for practical use, for it is only by such a comparison as is here instituted of the original cost with what may be called the growing cost of each ship, that the extravagance or economy of continual repairs can be fairly estimated. To take one or two examples in illustration of the bearing of these statistics. The *Warrior*, built by contract and completed in 1861, was the first British ironclad, and such has been the development in naval construction and artillery during the last twenty years, that for any practical service as an armour-plated fighting-ship, she must be regarded as all but useless; her original cost was £377,292, and she has since cost for alterations and repairs £200,185, of which nearly £7,000 was spent during the year 1878-79. The last ship built, according to this statement, was the *Dreadnought*, completed on February 15, 1879, at a cost of £619,739, and yet this vessel, in little more than a month after she was finished, had cost £3,600 for repairs and maintenance. One point in connection with this appears curious, though the amount involved is so small as to be scarcely worth mention; a sum of £84 is said to have been spent upon the *Dreadnought*, "prior to the year 1878-79, although, as we have seen, she was not completed until the end of that year. It is impossible for us to pursue the examination of these instructive tables any further at present, but we can recommend them to all who are interested in Naval finance, as being full of useful and curious information.

A cry of despair reaches us from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, and it would really seem that the manner in which ships are detailed for duty in the hottest and most unhealthy portion of the East Indies station calls for some inquiry. For three summers has the *Vulture* been employed in the Persian Gulf, and those left in her may well thank Heaven that orders for them to come home have been sent to the station. The *Philomel*, which was commissioned in July, 1879, has got no further than the Red Sea since arriving on the station, and is now told off to be stationed at Aden, as senior officer's ship. The *Seagull* has had a similar experience, having been for more than twelve months sweltering in the Red Sea; but at last, it has been decided to give her crew a breath of cooler air, and she has been ordered to Seychelles to recruit health. That this was sorely needed, an inspection of her medical officer's reports would only too plainly show, for more than one-half of her officers have broken down on the trying service on which she has been employed, and the men have equally suffered. During the twelve months she has been on the station, one officer has died of heat-apoplexy, and six have been invalided home for illness caused by the climate; and as a further instance of the fearful nature of service in the Red Sea in the hot months, it is sufficient to add that the *Himalaya*, in passing through only, lost two officers by heat-apoplexy; and the *Woodlark*, also passing through the Red Sea on passage to Bombay, lost an officer from the same cause. We are ready to admit that the new Slave Convention and the Assab Bay question have called for the continuous presence of the British flag in the Red Sea of late; but we cannot but wonder that some arrangements should not have been made for the more speedy relief of ships thus employed. That the lives and health of officers and men should be sacrificed, and that the invaliding rate should be swelled, by this injudicious employment of ships for lengthened periods in a climate that is almost unbearable to Englishmen, is not to be accepted as a necessity of the Service. The Navy is ready enough to do and dare for the interests of those at home, but what wonder if a growl comes from ships thus detained for no very special reason,—when, too, it would not be impossible to give them reliefs, and the chance of drawing a breath of something like air, instead of panting under double awnings, and becoming debilitated and feeble? Whoever he may be who is responsible for the distribution of the ships on the East Indies station, we trust that our now drawing attention to the loss by death and invaliding which has followed the protracted employment of certain vessels in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, may be sufficient to ensure a watchful eye being kept upon ships thus stationed, so that too much of this trying service may not fall upon a few. Is it too much to hope that the small craft on the station may be given an occasional run to Trincomalee or Mauritius, or that it may be the rule to send them to Seychelles to recruit. If the demands upon her Majesty's ships in the East Indies are so pressing, that it is difficult to allow them to have a spell of rest from the more trying portions of the command, then it would be better to strengthen the command, for it is a false economy, to say nothing worse, to wear out two ship's companies in one commission, as appears likely to be the case with the *Seagull*. We would also recommend to the Admiralty the advisability of considering whether the East Indies should not be looked upon as a sufficiently trying station, to render it worth while to withdraw ships after eighteen months' service in that command, as is frequently done with vessels on the West Coast of Africa. The North America station is, perhaps, more handy for an interchange of ships with the West Coast of Africa; but ships from the China station might be transferred to the East Indies, in order to give those relieved an opportunity of service on the Japan division to recruit health and strength, after a turn of duty in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. It would add immensely to the popularity of the Service, if the system of interchange of stations between ships were made more general. It does not matter much where a ship may be, so long as each station has its proper complement within the limits of the command; and if a little trouble were devoted to the question of reliefs, instead of leaving it too much to chance, as is now too often the case, they could be carried out with the greatest regularity. The exact date at which a ship should be looking for her orders for home is known directly she is commissioned, and to detail a relief so soon as a ship arrives at the last year of her usual term of commission would be an easy matter. Indeed, no difficulty should be experienced in detailing reliefs between the West Coast, North America, and Mediterranean on the one side, and the East Indies, China, Australia, and the Pacific on the other, if those in authority would but take the trouble to work the matter out. Instead of spending years pottering about one coast and visiting one set of ports, there would then be change of scene and climate, and it would not fall to the lot of some few to get all the bad stations, while others were lucky enough to serve on the most healthy and most enjoyable.

The appointment of Naval Adviser to the Government of India, which has up to now been held by Rear-Admiral Bythesea, V.C., C.B., has been abolished, the Government having abandoned the idea of re-establishing an Indian Navy.

Rear-Admiral Stirling was at Esquimault on June 30, in the *Triumph*, having with the flag the *Pelican* and *Rocket*. The *Pelican* was about to leave for Tahiti.

The importance of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer movement in the Liverpool district is, we are glad to learn, such as to justify the necessary expenditure for the erection of a new battery for drill purposes at Birkenhead. This brigade, with its Welsh and Southport corps, maintains its name for efficiency.

Letters for the combined Channel and Reserve Squadrons must not be addressed to Vigo after to-day.

The departure of the *Wye* will be slightly delayed by the fire which occurred on board at Sheerness, but when ready for sea will embark supernumeraries for passage to Bermuda, and will take out ratings required to recommission the *Urgent* at Port Royal. At Colon, she will land supernumeraries required on the Pacific station, and will then proceed to Rio de Janeiro, to remove Naval stores from that place to Monte Video.

Commodore Richards was at Simon's Bay in the *Boadicea* on June 26, being then about to put to sea for a short cruise, returning on July 5.

The Hon. Patrick Lyon, midshipman of December, 1877, has been permitted to leave the Service, at the request of his father, the Earl of Strathmore.

Should the International Demonstrative Squadron in the Mediterranean become an accomplished fact, the question may arise as to which Admiral shall assume the chief command. If it be left to a matter of seniority, the weakest fleet may send the most senior flag-officer so as to obtain the chief command. Possibly, to make matters smooth, it will be found advisable to adopt the tactics of the diplomatic world, and to have a conference of the representatives of each nation before the combination-fleet weighs anchor or does anything. A contemporary has expressed an opinion that it will be a great disgrace to the English nation if the command of the Fleet is entrusted to a foreigner, as it has been invariably the rule for British ships to take precedence of all others upon the sea. But our contemporary has got a little mixed with the old rights of Great Britain in "the narrow seas," for we can scarcely expect to take precedence of a foreign Fleet in its own waters. According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, "the command of the

Collective Fleet destined for Turkish waters will not, as has in some quarters been announced, be divided between the two supreme French and English naval officers; but, with a view to obviate any possibility of disputes, will be conferred on the British Admiral alone. If we may believe the *Political Correspondence*, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick B. P. Seymour, K.C.B., the successor of Admiral Hornby in the command of the British Mediterranean Fleet, has been selected by the British Government to assume this responsible position."

In consequence of the death of Vice-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., Rear-Admiral Arthur William Acland Hood, C.B., becomes Vice-Admiral; and Captain the Hon. William John Ward becomes Rear-Admiral on the Active List, thus placing at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty an appointment as naval aide-de-camp to the Queen and the Commodoreship at Jamaica.

We understand that Lieutenant-Colonel Second Commandant Gregory, R.M.L.I., is about to retire from the corps, on the completion of thirty-three years' service, early in August. This unlooked-for step will promote Brevet Colonel Hunt, A.D.C., and Major Graham to the Plymouth Division, and Captain Way to be major at the Chatham Division, thus saving an officer who would otherwise have been retired for age next month; while Captain Dowding will be absorbed from the Supernumerary List.

Every preparation is being made to get the troopers ready for immediate service. The dates of departure of the Indian troopships will, therefore, have to be modified.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, according to a telegram from Nice, arrived there on Saturday, and proceeded in uniform to the Prefecture to pay a complimentary visit to the Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes. Sir Beauchamp Seymour was introduced by the British Vice-Consul. The Prefect and Secretary-General, who had been previously notified of the arrival of the Admiral by the Vice-Consul, were also in full uniform. The interview, which was of a very cordial character, lasted about half an hour. The Squadron was to leave Ville Franche on Tuesday for the Hyères, Barcelona, Malaga, and Gibraltar.

According to the preliminary programme of the movements of the Indian troop-ships issued on Friday, the *Malabar*, Captain J. F. G. Grant, will sail on September 26, calling at Queenstown; the *Serapis*, Captain Guy O. Twiss, will sail on October 3 direct for Bombay; and the *Crocodile*, Captain F. Proby Doughty, will sail on October 10 direct for Bombay. This programme is subject to alteration.

The Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce has shown a strong desire to know what half-pay officers do with themselves, and has memorialised the Admiralty to make it compulsory for all Naval officers on half-pay to register their addresses. The tradesmen of Portsmouth are, of course, largely dependent upon the Service for their business, and, doubtless, their "little accounts" are sometimes overlooked. But the commercial element of a Naval port should have a keen sense of the difficulties under which Naval officers suffer, and their readiness to pay off old scores when they are on full pay should always be acknowledged. Unless an officer has a fair income from other sources, it is too ridiculous to expect him to pay his way when the country only gives him a pittance, called "half-pay," just to keep him from doing anything else for his livelihood. This paltry retaining-fee usually compels the poorer half-pays to retire to some very quiet corner of the country, where they may rub along as best they may until the country again requires their services. But the Portsmouth tradesmen want to add to the worries of the Naval officer's half-pay periods, by disturbing him with "duns." The Admiralty has informed the Chamber of Commerce that the addresses of half-pay officers are already sufficiently easily obtained, but the shopkeepers are not satisfied. As a rule, we are sure there is but little reason to complain of the non-payment of bills by Naval officers, and this agitation from Portsmouth seems uncalled for.

The *Atalanta* fête held on Saturday at Kensington House, in aid of the Fund, was honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who arrived there after the distribution of the prizes at Wimbledon. Stalls were held in the grounds by the Princess Christian and the Duchess of Teck, and the attendance was exceptionally numerous and fashionable.

The condition of the sheathing of the *Shannon*, as reported from the ship, cannot surely have escaped the attention of the Admiralty, yet we do not hear of any relief being provided for the ship. The state of the health of those on board is also not favourably reported on, and it would be well from these causes alone to order the ship home. But there is yet a stronger reason for having something better than an inefficient ironclad in the Pacific, as of all places in the world that is the one on which there is most likely to be some active work; and an efficient ironclad or two would be useful to reinforce the British Squadron on the China station, should there be an outbreak of hostilities, as has long been promised. The Czar has taken the unusual course of addressing a letter to the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Fleet in the North Pacific, expressing a hope that he may have an opportunity of distinguishing himself. A large number of officers have gone out with Admiral Lessovsky, and these would doubtless be drafted to the armed cruisers which have been mustered on the station. Meanwhile, we appear to be doing nothing to strengthen our hands in the event of British interests calling for active protection, and the late First Lord of the Admiralty has been so impressed with this policy of inactivity, that he asked a question on the subject in the House. The Government simply gives an assurance that the matter shall not be lost sight of; but there is little use in looking on and not being able to do anything. A contemporary has gravely asserted that "the Admiralty have already sent instructions to the Admiral commanding the East India station to provide the necessary reinforcements." But to tell an Admiral to provide reinforcements is, to say the least, a trifle vague. Admiral Coote does not carry ironclads in his pocket, and our contemporary says the Admiralty do not intend to send reinforcements from England. The small number of ships in the Pacific, under the command of Rear-Admiral Stirling, will not be able to spare any ships to Vice-Admiral Coote, but it seems that in the opinion of some people the difficulty is easily got over by sending out an official letter telling an Admiral "to provide reinforcements."

In the interests of the Service, it has been decided to retain Fleet-Surgeon Fegen, C.B., in his present appointment until the labours of the Committee on Medical Officers have been brought to a close.

Endeavours are being made to introduce a better system for the maintenance of a reserve of seamen at each port, so that the different grades may be better distributed, and it may be possible to commission the largest ship in the Service without drawing men from every port. At present, to commission a ship, it is necessary to ask for certain ratings from the other ports. But it is now intended that arrangements shall be made whereby each port shall have a complete complement or two available at a few hours' notice. This is a step in the right direction, and we congratulate the present Admiralty at having set its face so plainly against the reproach of skeleton reserves and dummy ships. Upon the Commanders-in-Chief will rest the responsibility of entering new hands, when any ratings shall fall short.

The *Wivern* has been laid up in reserve at Hong Kong, having been paid off on June 14, and thus has the Naval establishment at that place, which was but poorly protected, been given some greater security. Some of the crew of the *Wivern*, on being paid off, were at once utilised to commission the *Kestrel*, which has been for some time under repair at Hong Kong, and is now reported fit for further service.

We understand that the Marine Office has had under consideration the advisability of calling upon the lieutenant-colonels who have been passed over when selections have been made for commands, to send in their applications for retirement. The position of these officers is certainly most uncomfortable, brought, as they often may be, into close contact with those who have been promoted over them. Although selection is the rule in the Navy, the chances are that one who has been passed over is rarely called upon to serve in the same ship with a commanding officer who was at one time his junior. Their Lordships are, however, inclined to leave the matter to the individual feelings of the officers mostly concerned, and hesitate to disturb them so long as they find service in the Royal Marines agreeable to them.

That obnoxious report on the character and disposition of Naval officers, to which we have previously so strongly objected, does not fail to raise great dissatisfaction as soon as issued. From each station where the order and form have been received, there come to us the same indignant protests against being thus placed in the power of a commanding officer who may be but a very poor reader of character, or a man of strong likes and dislikes. It is not the kind of return that should have been required of a Service of which the officers are gentlemen, and their Lordships have committed a grave error in giving occasion for such dissatisfaction as is felt at the issue of this new system of reporting on officers. One commanding officer, being anxious to give their Lordships the fullest details of the capabilities of the officers under him, has, we hear, written to ask whether he is to order them to be periodically examined by the doctor.

The *Alexandra, Téméraire, Monarch, Rupert, Invincible, Thunderer*, and *Helicon* left Genoa at 11 a.m. on July 17, leaving the *Condor* behind. Soon after, the *Helicon* left the Fleet, and proceeded to Villefranche. Steam tactics were the order of the day on the 17th and 19th. On the 20th the ships cleared for action, and formed in single column, line ahead, and fired electric broadsides at a target on passing it. On the 21st steam tactics again took place, as also on the morning of the 22nd. On the 19th the *Helicon* and *Condor* both joined the Fleet, bringing mails from Villefranche and Genoa, and after having received the Fleet's letters, &c., for England, both proceeded to Villefranche. The Fleet arrived at Villefranche on the 22nd, at 3.30 p.m. There was a rumour on arrival that the Fleet was only to remain 48 hours, but that was soon altered, and it was given out that the ships were to remain until Tuesday. On Saturday another rumour was that something had been heard from England, and that the Fleet would remain at Villefranche until further orders; but the opinion in the Fleet is that it may have to turn round, and go to the eastward, instead of the westward. All the ships have been complaining of the heat, but Villefranche is the coolest place they have been to. A great many officers have visited Monte Carlo, but we have not heard of any fortunes being made. On Sunday the Fleet dressed with mast-head flags, and fired a salute of 21 guns, in honour of some French day, but no one seemed to know what. The number victualled in the Fleet on July 25 was 3,210, and the number sick 147.

The Balloon Society of Great Britain is about to see how far Commander Cheyne's idea of reaching the Pole by means of aerial navigation is likely to be practicable. Several eminent names are connected with this project, and the president is a member of the Council of the Aeronautical Society. From this effort Commander Cheyne is likely to obtain more real assistance than from a solitary experiment at the Alexandra Palace. Should it be believed that the value of the balloon has been overrated, then the large equipment required for this attempt will be avoided, but balloons will still be taken with this expedition, for purposes of observation.

The idea of purchasing six Hotchkiss revolving cannon of one-and-a-half inch calibre has finally been abandoned at the Admiralty, owing to the very superior results just obtained with the naval gun of that calibre at Whale Island. Instead, the Admiralty will purchase two Hotchkiss revolving cannon of 47 and 53-millimetres calibre, to be used as experimental guns. The latter calibre of gun weighs over a ton, and will be fired against a similar calibre Nordenfelt gun, which does not weigh one-fourth of that weight.

The following arrangements have been made by the Director of Transports at the Admiralty for the dispatch of troops to India. The vessels to be employed are the *Orontes, Malabar, Euphrates*, and *Himalaya*. The *Orontes* will leave on August 3, the *Euphrates* on August 6, and the *Malabar* and *Himalaya* about August 12. Each vessel will take a battalion and a half, the *Orontes* and *Euphrates* taking troops from the Mediterranean, while the *Malabar* and *Himalaya* will take their quotient from this country.

The German Baltic squadron, under the command of Captain Sachs, is lying off Arcona, in Ruegen. Experiments on a large scale are about to be carried out with torpedoes, torpedo-boats, and machine-guns. It is intended to blow up the old *Barbarossa*, of 1,138 tons, with Whitehead fish-torpedoes, and both the Crown Prince and Prince William of Prussia are expected at Arcona to witness the proceedings.

The King of Italy left for Naples on Monday on a visit of inspection to the *Italia*, sister-ship to the *Lepanto*, now building at Castellamare. These ships are much larger than the *Duilio* or the *Dandolo*.

Captain O'Shea, M.P., wrote a letter, which we published last week, pointing out that Sir W. Codrington, a Major-General of 1855, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, under the 10th clause of the Warrant of October 6, 1854, "having commanded in chief her Majesty's Army in the Crimea during a period of war, and entirely to her Majesty's satisfaction;" and the gallant Member seemed to think he had scored, in his contention with Mr. Childers. We may, however, be permitted to doubt the exactness of the data, in their relation to the spirit of the Secretary of State for War's argument. Major-General Sir W. Codrington had the local rank of General, when he commanded a British Army which was at one time larger than any British force ever under the orders of the Duke of Wellington, in front of a great European enemy; and he was promoted, not to be General—the rank he held locally—but to be Lieutenant-General, one grade below his local and one grade above his actual rank. The 48th Article, which Captain O'Shea triumphantly quotes, states that a Lieutenant-General, or a Major-General, or a Colonel who has been employed in the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General, may be granted a step of permanent rank on the special recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, if he shall have conducted himself for five years in time of peace, or for any shorter period in time of war, "to our satisfaction." Sir G. Wolseley, who was a captain when Sir W. Codrington commanded the Army in the Crimea, was a Lieutenant-General when he was sent out to South Africa last year, and he was given the local rank of General, "for the convenience of our Service." His military services began in July, 1879, after the battle of Ulundi and the resignation of Lord Chelmsford, and ended in December, 1879, with the capture of Sekukuni, but he had, before and after, much civil business as Governor and Commissioner in Zululand, Natal, and the Transvaal, independently of his military duties. On his return to England he was made G.C.B.; but his friends insist that, as of right, he should be promoted to full General. If he were entitled to a step of permanent rank, as a matter of course a full General he certainly ought to be. But "may" is *not* "shall be." Lord Chelmsford, who, after all said and done, commanded the army which placed Zululand at the feet of Great Britain, was not confirmed in his local rank when he returned to England, and yet we suppose he "conducted himself to her Majesty's satisfaction" in his command, or he would not have got the Grand Cross of the Bath. If Sir Garnet Wolseley refused the G.C.B. for his services against the Ashantees, it does not follow that when he did receive it, he took it as the reward for services against King Coffee Calcalli, and not as the reward for services, civil and military, rendered in South Africa. It is very well known that Sir Garnet Wolseley did not approve of the intervention of Captain O'Shea, and indeed the latter has stated that he acted without the concurrence or acquiescence of the Quartermaster-General, so that the case may be discussed on its merits without giving offence to a distinguished soldier; but it is also understood that Sir Garnet takes the same view as Captain O'Shea does respecting his own right to the confirmation of his rank, or, to put it more exactly, that he considers the withholding of it is a sort of slur upon him. In a letter to a contemporary, Captain O'Shea says that the reasons for the withholding of the favour are well known. We wish the honourable and gallant gentleman would let us know what they are.

By the untimely death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hazlerigg, the country has lost the services of an officer, who if somewhat exacting in his discharge of his duties as a commanding officer of a battalion, was an energetic, capable soldier, whose heart and soul were in his profession. A keen sportsman, a capital shot, a good man in the saddle, and an indefatigable drill, with a fine frame and iron constitution, Colonel Hazlerigg sank under the influences of the South-African climate, in the prime of life, just as his career in the higher grades of the Army was fairly opening upon him.

It may interest our readers at this juncture to see, by the accompanying extracts from the three last letters received from an officer serving on the Afghan frontier, what has been the impression out there as to the unsatisfactory character of our mode of proceeding generally, and the improbability of any real good resulting from it, so long as Exeter Hall gets it all its own way:—

"June 13.—Everything seems as unsettled as ever up at the front, and with our intensely stupid way of going on, there seems very little prospect of its ever being otherwise. If only we went in at them, burnt their villages and crops, and gave them a good punishing, we might have some chance of ending the business; but instead of that, we just fine them £200 when a tribe murders a dozen or two of our men and steals a quantity of cattle, and then they pay up, laugh at us when we are gone, and take an early opportunity of repeating the operation, with the fine (in rupees that we have paid them) in their pockets."

"June 20.—There can be no doubt that we are in for a vast deal more trouble. Fancy the way they are bamboozling our politicals, till they really believe that the country is quieting down! Even the natives here are laughing at them, and saying, 'Of course they will be quiet till the crops are cut; after that, see what will come of it.'

"June 27.—As regards the proceedings at the front, everything seems as unsettled as it has been, and must be, as long as we continue to wage war in our absurd fashion, making ourselves the laughing-stock of every native."

We learn from Victoria by last mail, "The question of defences has been under the notice of the new Government, and some members of the Ministry, with Colonel Scratchley, R.E., and other officers, have been on a trip in the *Victoria* to the Heads, to see how the works recommended by Sir William Jervois were progressing. It appears that under the late Government comparatively little was done. The fort at Swan Island, which would command the South Channel, up which all vessels drawing more than eighteen feet of water would have to pass to reach Hobson's Bay, is to be taken in hand at once."

The other day we noticed a disreputable-looking man, with corduroy trousers and a dirty, red serge-frock. On speaking to a recruiting-serjeant, he suggested that the fellow was a militiaman just dismissed from training, who had taken with him his worn-out uniform. It is a pity that any soldiers, whatever branch of the Service they may belong to, are allowed to receive their old uniform, for the result is frequently the exhibition of which we speak, and consequent discredit on the profession of Arms.

"An Infantry Field-Officer" writes:—"I also, like your recent Artillery correspondent, had an opportunity of testing the merits of the range-finder invented by the young German Hensoldt, at Chatham, and I agree with him in thinking that the War Office will neglect its duty if it allows this admirable invention to be secured by the German War Office. We cannot afford to let the Germans secure all the best inventions, whilst we work in a groove, and refuse to entertain any proposal which does not directly or indirectly emanate from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. We ought to obtain the best of everything for military purposes, and you have performed valuable service in drawing attention to the matter." "Fusilier," writing on the subject, says:—"With reference to your remarks upon the letter of 'A Field-Officer of Artillery,' anent a range-finder which was, through the agency of Colonel Bigge, 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, (in whose regiment young Hensoldt was then serving), brought to the notice of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and favourably reported upon, I am afraid that it is in Germany, and not in England, that the young German and his invention are to be found, for the day after the young man was confined in the guard-room at Chatham for desertion from the 20th Hussars, his range-finder was sent to his father in Germany (insured for £10), whither the inventor stated he should, at the earliest opportunity, follow."

If the military power of this Empire were to be estimated by the expressions of satisfaction which come from official quarters on the occasion of public parades and reviews, the country might rest content. But every one knows that these expressions are "official," and that they are, indeed, becoming almost as unmeaning as the complimentary phrases which custom sanctions in the "My dear Sir's" and "Believe me, yours very faithfully's" of ordinary epistolary correspondence. It scarcely needs a soldier's eye to detect the deterioration of the British Line, and those who are soldiers and are in the secret are well aware of the distressing force of the reasons which determined the last Government not to accept the responsibility of publishing Lord Airey's Report, or, rather, the evidence produced before his Commission, and which have been accepted as conclusive by their successors. We are at liberty to criticise the appearance of the French Army, and to discount the official eulogies of M. Grévy; but the efficiency of the armies of foreign Powers is, happily, not a matter of primary importance to us. What vitally concerns us as Englishmen is the state of the English Army as a whole, and it is no compensation for any general falling off in the quality of that Army, as a whole, to be told that certain regiments of cavalry or infantry are good, and that the artillery is excellent. Mr. Childers has accepted the responsibility of keeping back the Airey Report, and the Duke of Cambridge has expressed his approval of that course. It is an open secret that the evidence would have caused a very general feeling of uneasiness, insecurity, and alarm, and the policy which led to its suppression, because of the effect the publication might produce outside, may be justified, but on those in high places, to whom the facts are known, there rests a great responsibility. They are bound to act on what they know,—not with haste, but with speed. In another place will be found a letter from an earnest Army reformer—in the best sense of the term—which deserves, we make bold to say, the most earnest consideration on the part of the Powers that be, of the Army itself, and of the country at large.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed throughout the country by reason of the favouritism which, it is contended, has been shown to certain Metropolitan Volunteer Corps,—such, for instance, as the London Scottish, Queen's Westminster, Artists', and Inns of Court. Some years ago, an order was issued from the War Office making it almost imperative that Volunteer Corps clothed in grey should change their uniforms to the national colour. A glance at the Army List will show that most of the provincial regiments have fallen in with the views of the Authorities. The change has been carried out at great cost and inconvenience, and, as a correspondent points out, "many an old and most valuable officer has been lost to the Service, not feeling disposed to go to the expense of providing himself with an entirely new outfit." Of course it was understood that all regiments were to be treated alike, and that, the fiat having gone forth, a general transformation would follow. As yet, however, we hear of no steps being taken to compel certain metropolitan corps to conform to the order. We quite agree with our correspondent, who commands a Lancashire regiment, when he says, "It would be a lasting disgrace to our Military administration, were the War Office to give way to the wishes of certain noble personages, and allow a few London corps to retain their old grey uniforms, when nearly all other corps have carried out the change readily. Such a proceeding would have the effect of making provincial Volunteers more than ever convinced that the commanding officers of a few favoured metropolitan regiments virtually command the Volunteer force, and that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge is only placed at the head of the Service for form's sake." We have no sympathy with the insubordinate spirit which some commanding officers have shown in opposing the wishes of the War Office, and we are only surprised that the War Office has allowed itself to be dictated to in the matter.

In another direction the Metropolitan Volunteers are, it would appear, to be favoured. In all other counties the several corps have been obliged to submit to a renumbering of regiments, which has been rendered absolutely necessary since the carrying-out of the consolidation scheme, but as a Liverpool paper says, and not without reason,—"A metropolitan contemporary hopes the renumbering will not extend to Middlesex, but we think the London Volunteers receive too many favours as it is. The whole force would now be uniformly clothed, were it not that the Metropolitan Volunteers seem to have induced the Authorities to relax their requirements, after so many of the provincial battalions had, at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice, changed their dress, under the impression that they were required to do so." Favouritism is a thing that should not be tolerated, and the War Office will commit a most serious mistake if it allows the metropolitan commanding officers to go on over-riding its decisions as they have been doing lately, for things will go from bad to worse. The unfortunate incident of the Hull Artillery should teach a lesson. There are many who hold that that affair would never have happened, had not the metropolitan Lieutenant-Colonels been given such undue latitude as to allow the force generally to suppose that provincial commanding officers could have their own way to the same extent that a number of London "Cheffs" have done.

As officers of the Indian Staff Corps obtain their majorities after eight years' service as captain, the term being based on what was said to be the normal rate of promotion in the British Army, it appears that the Purchase captains of 1867, who have 13 years' service as captains, have been superseded by 189 officers now majors in the Bengal Staff Corps, by 134 in the Madras Staff Corps, and 84 in the Bombay Staff Corps, or a total of 407 officers in the Indian Staff Corps, all of whom were junior as captains to the officers, a list of whose names we gave in our last, as being most closely affected by the limitation clause in the Royal Warrant.

As officers of the Indian Staff Corps are complaining of supersession by their brother-officers on the Indian General List, the amount of supersession that the British Infantry captain of 13 years' captain's service has undergone is a good deal greater than this in India alone, and must have much affected the chances of distinction of old captains like Captain Baker, of the 67th, and others whose regiments are serving in Afghanistan. Local rank used to keep the chances a little even, but, as most of our readers know, that was abolished some two years ago.

"There can be no doubt that the dogs will unite in a pack to hunt down the sheep; but they will surely fight over his carcase." Such was the expression of a very able Turkish diplomat this week, in reply to a remark that united Europe could not be resisted. And there is great danger that the prophecy may be realised. The Liberal theory seems to be that Turks are not human beings, and that they have no such human passions as pride of race and love of country; that their faith is only fanaticism, their courage mere animal fury; that they are utterly destitute of the sense of justice, and that they are only amenable to bullying. That is the threat that is to be backed by force. It seems to be at once wonderful and lamentable, if not monstrous, that the Sultan should object to yield up two provinces of his Empire to the State which has been created out of the possessions of his ancestors, won as William of Normandy won England, and William of Prussia won Alsace and Lorraine; and that he should point to the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin which the Powers have permitted to be quite ignored, as good reason to demur to the execution by him of the clauses which give him a deadly blow. At present Russia is mistress of the situation, whether we like it or not, and it is the British Ministers who have enthroned her in Bulgaria, whence she keeps her eye on the City of the Czars. It is almost incredible that any one can believe in an honest concert between the Powers to work for the good of Greece and Montenegro alone. The interests of Austria are directly opposed to the object of Russia in working for the consolidation of a Sclavonic kingdom or princedom, resting on the Danube between the Balkans and the Carpathians; and the interests of England and France may be described as the negative of the interests of Russia and Austria; while Germany, serenely conscious of her strength, stands at "attention," quite prepared to step in at some opportune moment to exercise her vast influence, in her own favour and in detriment to her rivals. A united squadron may be an interesting or terrifying spectacle to people on shore, but it is not easy to see how it will force the Albanians to submit, or coerce the Turks to submit to Greek occupation in Thessaly and Epirus. Seaside towns may be bombarded and forts destroyed, but if the Turks prove as stout as their words, it will need an expeditionary army to overcome their resistance on land, and the history of such undertakings is pregnant with warnings. It is a dangerous game for the Empress of India to play at, and the millions of Mahommedans who own her sway will not be disposed to regard her rule with affection, when they hear that her fleets and armies are engaged in the overthrow of the power of the Father of the Faithful, and in the spoliation of their Osmanli brethren.

In anticipation of the ceremony which took place in Paris on the 14th inst., M. Charles Laurent has lately been celebrating the chief glories of the various French regiments, and chronicling the exploits which are recorded on their colours. He has also entered into some interesting details as to the formation of various regiments. Thus, he tells us that the first ten regiments of the Line correspond with the old corps which were called respectively:—Colonel-General, Picarde, Piémont, Provence, Navarre, Armagnac, Champagne, Austrasie, Normandie, Neustrie. Among the remarkable deeds referred to, we read, for example, that the 8th Regiment—the old Austrasie—sometimes under the orders of the Comte de Bussy, sometimes under those of Suffren—struggled for eighteen months in India against British forces five and six times superior in numbers. The 8th thought at first it would only have Sepoys to deal with, but it was delighted to find itself opposed to British soldiers. During the siege of Gondalore, says the writer, Bussy attacked an English regiment with so much impetuosity that he found himself separated from the town by another body of the enemy, which attacked him in rear and flank. Turning round to his soldiers, he cried, "Remember that you are children of Champagne!" And he regained the town, "for his regiment, electrified, passed over the belly of the English with irresistible impetuosity." However, there is to be no mention of India on the new colours of the 8th. The following is one of many anecdotes told about the 9th Regiment:—"During the siege of a Dutch place, a soldier of Normandie, of immense size, crossed the *courtine* carrying on his head a bomb with a lighted match, which he let fall among the enemy. They were dispersed, charged, and put to flight. History has not preserved the name of this gallant fellow." In 1710 Normandie highly distinguished itself against the English, Captain Montalembert, of that corps, with fifteen men, obliging 150 Britons to lay down their arms. The 9th, too, at Fontenoy, was the first to break the English infantry, which, according to Marshal Saxe, was not broken, but retired as no French troops could have done. In 1807, this regiment defended a cemetery so gallantly against overwhelming odds, that Napoleon had "Dix contre Un" embroidered on its standard. It may be asked why this proud inscription should not be continued. It is recorded that the first colonel of the 11th Regiment was Cardinal Richelieu, and that it was at first called "Cardinal-Duc," but the Cardinal, being afterwards made Grand Master of Navigation, changed its name to "Marine." The second colonel was Cardinal Mazarin. "Marine," which never went to sea, appears to have greatly distinguished itself under M. de Turenne; and in 1688, at the siege of Hockheim, all its officers were wounded. "Marine" was afterwards with Bonaparte at the siege of Toulon. The 12th Regiment, by all accounts, treated us very badly. It captured Martinique from us, and 4,000 Englishmen who disembarked at St. Vincent laid down their arms to 800 men of Auxerrois. In 1781, the same regiment seized on a fort, and captured 400 Englishmen and 500 Scotchmen and a large black force; and then undertook an expedition against St. Eustache, where "the French corps had hardly disembarked, when it surprised the English garrison at drill on the glacis. Captain La Mothe and his men penetrated into the fort with the fugitives, and pulled up the bridge, to cut off the retreat of those who were outside, without taking into consideration that they were shutting themselves in. Then they made the English who had entered lay down their arms. The 13th and 15th English regiments were made prisoners the same day." In Italy, the 12th, after many other exploits, was highly commended by General Bonaparte. Concerning the 13th Regiment, Bourbonnais, we read that, at Melsungen, in August, 1765, the crack companies of that regiment remained for six weeks entrenched behind some hedges, resisting the Allies, without being relieved, and without undressing. Bourbonnais was at York Town and afterwards at Heliopolis, where Kleber beat a Turko-English force ten times his own strength. Among many other exploits performed by the 15th Regiment, we learn that at the combat of Mesle it gained fourteen crosses of St. Louis and twenty-two gratifications, for an admirable charge, during which it had to run a quarter of a league before crossing bayonets with the English. "In 1761, the same feat was reproduced; the regiment, after an hour at the double, fell upon 6,000 English and Hanoverians, at Friedberg, and captured 1,500 men, 15 guns, and 2 standards. It was recompensed with 14 crosses of St. Louis and 15,000 francs by way of gratification." It is clear that Bearn, as this regiment was called, must have been kept in excellent wind. No regiment in the French Service, however, has more glorious records than the 17th, or Auvergne, to which the Chevalier d'Assas belonged. In 200 years Auvergne never lost a standard, and it was therefore nicknamed "*Invicta Legio.*" Auvergne, strange to say, was never mixed up in civil war, and when it took up its quarters in Provence in 1658 it had been absent from France for 26 years. The Protestant element was very strong in Auvergne, and this led the King of Spain to say that the only way to put the regiment to flight was to sound the Mass. The gallant exploits of Auvergne were very numerous, but do not greatly concern us. We, however, remark with some astonishment that this corps captured a gun at Dettingen. If so, it did not long retain possession of the piece. M. Charles Laurent has not yet completed his chronicle, such as it is, and is calling on the various regiments to furnish him with records. There may be, and there most likely are, two opinions with regard to the veracity of many of his anecdotes, and it is a pity that he did not eliminate some, which spoil what otherwise might have been a very interesting work.

THE DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.

The following telegrams had reached the India Office up to last night:—

[From Viceroy, July 28, 1880.]—Gen. Burrows has been seriously defeated by Ayoub Khan. Primrose has vacated cantonments at Candahar and retired to citadel. We are pushing forward reinforcements already on their way as quickly as possible, and sending large additional reinforcements from India. It may be necessary to anticipate despatch of troops from England intended for this season's reliefs.

[From Governor of Bombay, July 28, 1880.]—Clear the line. Primrose telegraphs to-day from Candahar. Terrible disaster. Gen. Burrows' force annihilated. We are going into citadel. Gen. Phayre telegraphed to collect what forces he can and march on Candahar. Posts are being concentrated at Chuman. Message ends. I have telegraphed Simla. We can send another brigade, if necessary.

[From Governor of Bombay, July 28, 1880.]—Clear the line. Horse Artillery, E Baty. E Brig., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse two squadrons, 2nd Compy. sappers, 66th Queen's, six companies, 1st and 30th Native Infantry. Nothing more known; telegraph interrupted.

[From Viceroy, July 29, 1880.]—Officers of Burrows' force who reached Candahar safely, reported to 11 a.m., 27th:—Cols. St. John and W. Mainwaring, 30th Native Infantry, and C. Griffiths, 1st Native Infantry; Major C. Oliver, 66th Foot; Lieuts. J. Whittuck, 1st Native Infantry, and Geoghegan, 3rd Cavalry; Surg.-Major C. Harvey, Horse Artillery; Surgs. G. Burrows, 3rd Sind Horse; J. Eaton, 16th Native Infantry; A. Dane, 1st Native Infantry. Reported casualties.—E Bat. B Brig. Horse Artillery, Lieut. E. Osborne killed, Major G. Blackwood wounded; 66th Foot, Capt. W. Roberts killed, Lieut. H. Lynch wounded; 3rd Native Cavalry, Capt. M. Mayne and Lieut. G. Reid wounded; 1st Native Infanty, Lieut. W. Aslett killed, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Anderson wounded; 30th Native Infantry, Lieut. W. Justice, Capt. H. Smith, and Lieut. D. Cole killed. Communication with Candahar interrupted, 11 a.m., so no further report of Burrows' troops reaching Candahar yet received.

[From Governor of Bombay, July 29, 1880.]—Clear the line. In answer to a telegram to Gen. Phayre for all particulars known, he replies as follows. Message begins:—Quetta, July 29. In reply to your Excellency's telegram, the following are the notes of a conversation had yesterday morning at the telegraph-office between Gen. Primrose and myself just before the wire was cut. Gen. Primrose said:—"I received your telegram of last night. Anxious to see you coming in as large force as you can. Small parties of Burrows' force constantly arriving. It would appear they were pursued only three or four miles. Have not yet ascertained our losses, but fear they have been severe. Two guns lost. Have sent Brooke out to assist and bring in stragglers. They are strong in artillery, have 35 guns, which they work well. Killed:—Osborne, Royal Horse Artillery; Roberts, 66th; Aslett, 1st Grenadiers; Smith, Justice, Cole, Jacob's Rifles; Owen, 3rd Cavalry. Wounded:—Anderson, 1st Grenadiers, severely; Blackwood, Royal Horse Artillery; Lynch, 66th; Mayne and Reid, 3rd Cavalry. This is all we know of at present. Gen. Burrows all right. Dr. Harvey brought news of battery, that only two guns had been taken, the other guns coming in. The following officers have come in:—Col. Mainwaring, Elton, Burroughs, Harvey, Geoghegan, Oliver, Griffiths, Whittuck (?), Dane; also the Wali." Message ends.

[From Viceroy, July 29.]—Sir R. Sandeman telegraphs he can give no distinct information where and when Burrows' action was fought, and whether he attacked or was attacked. When wire broke, Primrose did not know extent of defeat, but thought disaster not so great as at first believed, though very severe. Primrose's only fear is scarcity of water.

[From Viceroy, July 29.]—Khan of Kelat, having heard of Burrows' defeat, has telegraphed to Sir R. Sandeman, expressing his sincere devotion to British Government, and offers every assistance in his power. Places resources of his State at our disposal, sending 150 camels and 100 horses at once, and expresses readiness to supply any grain required. I have replied, expressing cordial appreciation of the Khan's loyalty and promptitude.

[From Governor of Bombay, July 29, 1880.]—Artillery—D-B Horse, Kurrachee, ordered up; F-2 *en route*; 5-8 (at) Kirkee. Cavalry—1st Madras *en route*; 2nd Light; 1st Sind; 11th Foot, Bolan; 15th Foot, ordered up. Native Infantry—3rd Sind; 9th; 24th; 8th landed Kurrachee to take place of 3rd. Phayre is, I understand, to receive one battery and a European regiment from Punjaub. His field column will muster three batteries, nine squadrons, three British and four native battalions, leaving three native battalions on line. Expects to be ready, including transport, in 15 days. Candahar was provisioned up to end of October.

[From Viceroy, July 30, 1880.]—Sandeman reports having sent out reliable men to obtain information from Candahar, but country from Khojak to Candahar being disturbed, messengers may be ten days bringing answer. The Mel Abdul Wahman and Dubrai posts, retiring towards Chaman along line of communications, have arrived Gatai Fighting reported there, but the post is holding its own. Assistance going from Chaman to-day. Country reports Burrows' fight severe, both sides losing heavily. Kakars and Atchakzais reported collecting, but force in Quetta and Pishin sufficiently strong to check them.

The following list was corrected down to June 26, and has been amplified from private and official sources in London:—

THE CANDAHAR FORCE.

[Lieut.-Gen. J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., commanding. Brigdr.-Gens. BURROWS, BROOKS, and NUTTALL.]

Artillery, E-B., R.H.A.—Candahar.
— C-2, R-A.—Candahar, 4 guns.
— 14-9, R.A.—Quetta, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 guns.
— 5-11, R.A.—Candahar.
— No. 2 Bo. Mt. Battery (Major Wase), 2 guns, Chaman, 2 Thull Chotiali, 2 Quetta.
Cavalry 2nd Bo. Light, Thull Chotiali.
— 3rd „ Candahar, H.Q.
— Poona Horse, Candahar.
— 1st Sind—Sibi.
— 2nd Sind—Quetta.
— 3rd Sind—Candahar, 1 sq., and Kelat-i-Ghilzai, H.Q.
Sappers and Miners, No. 2 Co.—Candahar.
— — No. 3 Co.—Kach.
Infantry 2-7th Candahar; Lieut.-Col. A. G. Daubeney.
— 66th — H.Q. and 6 Cos., Kelat-i-Ghilzai, 2 Cos., Jas. Galbraith.
— 1st Bo. Grenadiers—Lieut.-Col. Heathcote.
— 4th N.I. (with 1 Co. 26th N.I.), Quetta H.Q. and 4 Cos. detachts. in Bolan—Col. W. Bannermann.
— 5th N.I. (with Co. 3rd N.I.), Thull Chotiali H.Q. and 6 Cos., 2 Cos. at Humai—Col. F. Roome.
— 9th N.I. Kach, 1 Co.
— 10th N.I. (with 1 Co. 7th N.I.), Quetta, H.Q. and 4 Cos., detachts. Kach., &c.—Col. H. H. James.
— 16th Bo. N.I. (with Co. 13th), H.Q. Kach.; detachts. on rail.—Col. T. W. W. Pierce.
— 19th N.I.,—Candahar H.Q., detachments on line near—Col. W. Creagh.
— 23rd N.I.—Sibi H.Q., and detachments on line.—Col. J. Bates.
— 27th (1st Belooch.)—Shari H.Q., detachments on line—Col. H. Beville, C.B.
— 28th N.I. and Co. 20th—Chaman H.Q., and three Cos. Kushdil Khanki Killa, three Cos. and in Pishin—Lieut.-Col. T. R. Nimmo.
— 30th N.I. (Jacob's Rifles)—Candahar, detachments on line from Khojak—Col. W. G. Mainwaring, C.I.S.

RESERVE.

Artillery.—D.B., R.H.A., Kurrachee; F 2, R.A., Hyderabad; 5 8, R.A. (Mt. batt.), Kirkee.

Cavalry.—1st Madras Lt., 1 sq. 2nd ditto, Jacobabad; 2nd Bombay Lt., H 2, ditto; 1st Sind (3 troops and H 2), ditto.

Infantry.—2nd 11th, Hyderabad, Lieut.-Col. W. Taylor Corrie; 2nd 15th, Kurrachee, Lieut.-Col. R. T. P. Cuthbert; 3rd Bo. N.I., Kurrachee, Col. J. Clements; 9th Bo. N.I., Kurrachee (3 Cos. Jacobabad), Col. G. W. Hanson; 24th Bo. N.I., Hyderabad, Col. H. Henderson.

The following is a list of the officers doing duty with the native regiments mentioned in the telegram:—

3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY.—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Stack, commandant (sick furlough); Major A. P. Currie, officiating commandant; Capts. J. F. Willoughby, M. W. Stevens (transport officer, Candahar force), and M. Mayne; Lieuts. W. C. Owen, S.C., T. P. Geoghegan, S.C., and J. H. E. Reid, 25th Foot; Surg.-Major C. J. F. S. M'Dowall (sick furlough); Surg. G. E. E. Burroughs (officiating, from 3rd Sind Horse).

3RD SIND HORSE.—Col. J. H. P. Malcolmson, C.B., commandant; Capts. J. E. Gordon, P. J. Maitland, and H. C. Hogg (sick furlough); Lieuts. E. D. N. Smith, E. V. P. Monteith, and A. M. Monteith; Surgs. G. E. Burroughs (in medical charge 3rd Bombay Cavalry), and A. W. E. Street.

1ST BOMBAY N.I.—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Anderson, commandant; Major J. Affleck (sick furlough); Lieut.-Col. C. M. Griffith; Major W. R. Trevelyan; Capt. J. Grant; Lieuts. C. W. Hinde, W. C. Aslett, F. Whittuck, and C. G. Whitby (17th Foot, attached on probation); Surg. A. H. C. Dane, M.D.

30TH BOMBAY N.I. (JACOB'S RIFLES).—Col. W. G. Mainwaring, C.I.E., commandant; Lieut.-Col. T. Bell (with 27th N.I.); Major J. S. Iredell; Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. T. Humfrey (sick furlough); Capts. W. C. Harrison and H. F. Smith; Lieuts. D. Cole, S.C., W. N. Justice, 17th Foot, and M. B. Salmon, 2nd W. I. Regt.; Surg. K. R. Kirtikar.

The following is the Staff of the 1st Division of the Candahar Field Force, as officially given in *Allen's India List*:—Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., commanding; Major C. J. Burnett, 2nd Batn. 15th Foot, assist.-adjt.-gen.; Major F. J. S. Adams, Bombay S.C., assist.-qrmr.-gen.; Capt. T. Harris, 66th Foot, deputy-assist.-qrmr.-gen.; Lieut.-Col. G. F. Beville, Bombay S.C., deputy judge-advocate; Col. W. French, R.A., commanding R.A.; Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.A., adjt. R.A.; Lieut.-Col. J. Hills, R.E., commanding R.E.; Capt. E. M. Larminie, R.E., brig.-major R.E.; Brigdr.-Gen. G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay Infantry, and Brig.-Gen. H. F. Brooke, half-pay, 109th Foot, commanding brigades; Major M. H. Nicolson, Bombay Infantry, and Capt. W. Cooke-Collis, Bombay Infantry, brig.-majors; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. O'Nial, A.M.D., P.M.O.

The following is the staff of the 2nd (Reserve) Division, which is moving forward to support the first:—Major-Gen. R. Phayre, C.B., A.D.C., Bombay S.C., commanding; Major C. A. Cuningham, Bombay S.C., assist.-adjt.-gen.; Major W. B. Colvin, 2-7th Foot, assist.-qrmr.-gen.; Capt. H. Melliss, Bombay S.C., deputy-assist.-adjt.-gen.; Lieut.-Col. T. P. Smith, R.A., commanding R.A.; Brigdr.-Gen. T. Nuttall, Bombay S.C., commanding Cavalry Brigade; Brigdr.-Gen. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., Bombay S.C.; and Brigdr.-Gen. T. S. Brown, commanding brigades; Major A. R. Heyland, Bombay S.C., Major H. J. Stock, Bombay S.C., and Capt. J. W. Andrews, 2-11th Foot, brigade-majors; Surg.-Major L. S. Bruce, I.M.D., P.M.O.

The *Times* says:—"The battalions of Infantry that were to have come home this year are the 2nd Batn. 1st Royal Scots, the Ist Batn. 5th Fusiliers, 73rd, 59th, 1st Batn. 6th, 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles, 83rd, 92nd Highlanders, 85th Light Infantry, and possibly the 48th. It now seems probable that, with the exception of the 1st Batn. 6th, all these regiments may have to remain abroad for at least another year. With regard to the cavalry, the 17th Lancers, now at Mhow, in the Bombay Presidency, where they recently arrived from South Africa, will at once proceed to Afghanistan. The 15th Hussars, at Meerut, were under orders for home, and the 10th

Hussars, who, as well as the 15th, were in the former campaign, are near the north-western frontier. The 10th Hussars suffered considerably in the last campaign, and as yet can hardly be in a fit state to resume active work in the field. But the 15th Hussars entered upon the late operations and remained throughout in an exceptionally efficient condition, and they may again be ordered to the front. The 8th Hussars form part of the Army of Northern Afghanistan, and the 13th Hussars, at Lucknow, now under the command of Sir Baker Russell, are also available for service. One of the two cavalry regiments in the Madras Presidency, 12th Lancers and 14th Hussars, could also be spared; and the King's Dragoon Guards, now in South Africa, will embark for India next month."

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

A very successful meeting has had a cloud cast over it by the doubts which towards the end were entertained respecting the marking; unfortunately, in one case at least, with such grounds for suspicion as to lead to the impression that some of the prizes have been gained by unfair means. When the matter came to be investigated, it was discovered that successful collusion between marker and competitor was by no means so difficult as many persons imagined. The parties implicated will, of course, be severely punished, if the charges are substantiated, but with the practical working which the Association has experienced during the last twenty years, such practices should have been placed beyond the range of possibility. The Loyd-Lindsay mounted competition on Friday of last week was not so brilliant a performance, judged altogether, as it was last year. It was, as usual, open to Yeomanry, Volunteer Light Horse, and Mounted Rifles, but the Yeomanry only appeared on the three-quarter mile course, which was crowded with spectators. Seven squads entered. All were in "drill order," and excellently mounted. The time allowed for riding the distance, clearing three hurdles, and firing, dismounted, five rounds at each of the distances of 500 and 600 yards, was 10 minutes, five marks being deducted from the aggregate score made on the targets for each half-minute, or portion of half-minute, over that time. Last year the Royal Devon Yeomanry took 11 min. 10 sec. to do the work, the shooting score amounting to 78 points, and with 15 marks deducted for overtime, they gained the first prize. Upon the present occasion, the second squad of the Royal Bucks completed in 10 min. 3 sec., but made 72 points. Better—as it should be—was the performance on the following day of the 5th (Princess Charlotte's) Dragoon Guards over the same course, and under nearly the same conditions, for the Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy. The section of four, in field-day order, which placed them at a disadvantage as compared with the Yeomanry, who rode, as before stated, in drill order, took 9 min. 12 sec., as compared with 8 min. 27 sec. last year, their score with the Martini-Henry carbine being 97 points. The 5th have reason to be proud of their reputation, for it will be remembered that they were first last year, with even better results, taking only 8 min. 27 sec., and making an aggregate of 107 points. Seven regiments were represented in this contest, and it is not a little singular that the first three were again "placed," as they were last July. Then there were only two prizes, now there are three; the second going to the 11th Hussars, whose total was 81, compared with 88; and the third to the 7th Dragoon Guards, who got over the course in the best time, and made 68 points, as against 72. Owing to the "Loyd-Lindsay" proceeding at the same time as the "Mappin Brothers," the latter contest did not attract the attention it deserved. If there is a contest on Wimbledon Common which serves to test all the qualities of the infantry soldier in the face of an enemy, it unquestionably is that where the men have to scale barricades, clear hurdles, clamber over waggons, double for about a quarter of a mile, and make good practice at the 400 and 500 yards' ranges. Eleven squads entered for this, principally from the Metropolis. Each squad consisted of four men, in drill order, who had to complete in five minutes, or submit to a reduction of points on the shooting score. It was a splendid contest from beginning to end, and we congratulate the gallant chief of the South Middlesex on having such fine material in his regiment as those which appeared on the course on Friday, and again before the Princess of Wales on the following day, to receive the well-earned reward. Comment on the match between the teams of America and Great Britain is unnecessary. Our Cousins were simply "not in it." Britishers had anticipated a "tarnation licking," but were agreeably disappointed. Of course, it need hardly be added that the magnificent shooting of the Irish representative had much to do with the result. Consolation will be found on the other side of the Atlantic in the fact that the American team was not officially recognised.

The Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince and their three daughters, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary, distributed the principal prizes on Saturday afternoon, the ceremony being held inside the enclosure near the cottage. Appended are the principal results of the competitions, in continuation of those which appeared in our last impression:—

ARTHUR.—Open to all comers; 10 shots at 600 yards, with any rifle. £6 each, Capt. Fenton, 77th Foot, Capt. Fisher, U.S. America, Capt. Rockwell, U.S. America, Capt. Scott, U.S. America, Major Young, 39th Middlesex, 50 points, £2 each, Lieut. Baker, 3rd Middlesex, Lieut. Farrow, U.S. America, Lieut. Thynne, Ulster R.A., Lieut. Martin Smith, Wimbledon, Col. Bertram, late 41st Foot, Col. Brown, U.S. America, Lieut. Godsal, 52nd Foot, Lieut. Jackson, U.S. America, 45.

"GRAPHIC."—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 200 yards, standing, with the Snider. £10, Corpl. Rothan, 1st London, 33 points; £8, Pte. Menzies, 3rd Lanark, 33; £5, Corpl. Lloyd-Jones, 6th Dorset, 32.

ROBIN HOOD.—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 200 yards, with the Martini-Henry. £6 10s. each, Serjt. Armstrong, 1st Cumberland, Capt. Court, 2nd Derby, Pte. Fletcher, 38th Middlesex, Serjt. Hobbiss, 2nd Middlesex, 35 points; £3 each, Serjt. Fagg, 1st Cinque Ports Art., Lieut. Glen, 2nd Cheshire, Pte. Houghton, 2nd Lincoln, Lieut. Hall, 1st Wilts, Gunner's Mate Sweeney, H.M.S. Excellent, Lieut. Young, 1st Batn. 15th Foot, Corpl. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, Serjt.-Major Tuck, 56th Foot, 34. Twenty-four prizes of £2 each and two of £1 each were also awarded.

HEATH.—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 500 yards with the Martini-Henry. £9 each, Pte. Arrowsmith, Bristol, Serjt. Campbell, 6th Inverness, 35 points; £4 each, Colour-Serjt. Hoe, 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, Serjt. Pullman, 2nd Middlesex, 34.

BERTRAM AND ROBERTS.—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 500 yards with the Snider. £10, Major Burt, 1st Warwick 34 points; £6 10s. each, Lieut. Akerigg, 1st Cumberland, Corpl. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, 34.

WILLS.—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 200 yards, with the Snider. £9 each, Pte. Boyd, 2nd Ayr, Qrmr. Cortis, 2nd Sussex, 35 points; £3 10s. each, Serjt. Evans, 2nd Glamorgan, Colour-Serjt. Gilbert, 3rd Middlesex, Pte. McKenzie, 10th Forfar, Lieut. Roberts, 19th Middlesex, 34. Twelve prizes of £2 each were awarded for scores of 34, ten of £2 for 33, and five of 16s. 8d. also for 33; while no less than twenty-five 33's were counted out.

ANY RIFLE ASSOCIATION CUP.—Ten shots at 600 yards. Winner, Mr. J. F. Brown, U.S. America (for Miss E. Gregory), 50 points (h.p.s.). Three h.p.s. lost in shooting off.

TELEGRAPHISTS.—Ten shots at 200 yards, with the Martini-Henry. Corpl. Smith, Pte. Cupler, Pte. Pendrey, and Pte. Moriarty, 49th Middlesex.

DUDLEY PRIZE.—Ten shots at 1,000 yards, with any rifle. £25, Lieut. Godsal, 52nd Foot, 50 points (h.p.s.); next highest scores—Lieut. Baker, 3rd Middlesex, 47; Lieut.-Col. Bertram, late 41st Foot, 43.

STATISTICS' DEPARTMENT PRIZES.—Seven shots at 500 yards with the Snider. Serjt.-Major Martin, School of Musketry, 31 points; Staff Serjt. Campbell, 27; Staff Serjt. Wakeford, 25; Serjt.-Major Hoey, Wimbledon, 25; Staff Serjt. Proctor, School of Musketry, 24.

RANGE OFFICERS' PRIZES.—£10, Capt. O'Gorman, 2nd Batn. 10th Foot, 31 points; £5 each, Capt. Scafe, R.M.L.I., 28; Capt. Galwey, R.E., 27; £2 10s. each, Capt. Norcock, R.M.L.I., 27; Lieut. Rainsford, 36th Foot, 27.

HENRY.—Open to all comers, with military breech-loaders. Seven shots at 1,000 yards. A Henry rifle, value £25, Serjt. Gratwicke, 1st Exeter, 31 points; £10, Major Burt, 1st Warwick, 31; £5 each, Lieut. M'Kerrell, London Scottish, 31; Pte. Lowe, 22nd Middlesex, 30. Capt. Starkie, of the 22nd Middlesex, also made 30, and was awarded £2. Nine other prizes of £2 were won, with scores ranging from 29 to 26.

CONSOLATION.—Seven shots at 500 yards with the Snider. £10, Major Cates, Quebec Infantry, Canada, 32 points; £6, Pte. Lacey, 1st London, £4, Corpl. Andrews, 4th Kent, £3, Serjt. Baker, 26th Middlesex, and £2, Colour-Serjt. Herbert, 56th Lancashire, 29. Nineteen prizes of £1 were awarded for scores ranging from 27 to 25.

BASS.—Ten shots at 1,000 yards with military breech-loaders. £50, Pte. C. B. Dunlop, 15th Middlesex, 40 points.

PIGOU, WILKS, AND LAWRENCE.—Open to all comers. Seven shots at 800 yards with military breech-loaders. £7 10s. each, S. J. M. Gilder, 18th Middlesex, and Serjt. Kirk, 1st East York, 35 points (h.p.s.); £5 each, Serjt. M'Kenzie, Hon. Artillery Company, and Capt. Shipway, 22nd Middlesex, 34; £2 10s. each, Qrmr. Chapman, 1st North York, Lieut. M'Kerrell, London Scottish, and Capt. Mellish, 2nd Notts, 34. Ten prizes of £2 each were also awarded.

LOYD-LINDSAY MOUNTED CONTEST.—1st prize, £50, 2nd squad Royal Bucks, 10 min. 3 sec., shooting score at 500 and 600 yards, 72 points; 2nd, £30, 2nd squad Ayrshire, 11 min. 23 sec., 63; 3rd, £20, 1st squad Royal Bucks, 10 min. 32 sec., 54. Next in order of merit were the Warwick, Oxford, Devon, and 2nd squad Ayrshire. The Cirencester and Worcester were disqualified.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE CHALLENGE TROPHY.

	Time. Min.	Sec.	500.	600.	Aggregate.	Over time.	Total
£25, Trophy & Cup, 5th D. Guards	9	12	57	40	97	—	97
£15, 11th Hussars	9	28	46	35	81	—	81
£10, 7th Dragoon Guards	9	6	47	21	68	—	68
4th Hussars	11	0	36	19	55	10	45
16th Lancers	10	20	25	21	49	5	44
3rd Hussars	10	12	21	22	43	5	38
18th Hussars	10	19	25	9	34	5	29

MAPPIN BROTHERS.—Cup, four goblets, and £10, 2nd squad 2nd Middlesex, 143 points; winners of £10, 3rd Surrey, 135; winners of £5 each, 26th Middlesex, 130, 1st squad 21st Middlesex, 130. Next in order of merit, 1st Middlesex, Engineers; 2nd squad 21st Middlesex; 1st Middlesex, 36th Middlesex, 1st Berks, 2nd Wilts, and 38th Middlesex.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *v.* GREAT BRITAIN.—Teams of eight. Fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Great Britain, 1,647; United States, 1,568. Majority for former, 79 points.

The following order of Lieut.-Col. Phillips, the camp commandant, has been issued:—"On bidding, with regret, a final farewell to the Volunteers at Wimbledon, where he has had the honour to command at 10 consecutive meetings, Col. Phillips wishes cordially to thank those amongst them —and they have been the great majority—who, by their good example, have assisted him in upholding the discipline which has prevailed to a most satisfactory degree, considering the conditions under which the Volunteer camp exists —conditions eminently unfavourable to the maintenance of quiet and good order. The commandant has little comment to make on the encampment of 1880. Cases of serious misconduct have been fewer than in former years, and the camp has been clean and well kept, and instances of irregularity in dress are now unfrequent; but the infringement of regulations concerning lights—caused by the late arrival of Volunteers in camp—and in constant talking at night, have been, if anything, more conspicuous than heretofore. The commandant cannot conclude without adverting with the deepest concern to the unhappy suspicions which have pervaded the camp at the termination of this meeting with regard to the possibility of dishonest marking. As a definite charge has been made, and is now under military investigation, it would be improper in any way to prejudge the case. He would call attention to the injustice which is committed by those who find in the criminality of an individual a reason for bringing accusations against a whole class."

DOMESTIC STEWARDS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be very satisfactory to officers if the pay and position of their domestics were improved. At the small pay the stewards, &c., now receive, there is great temptation held out to them to add to their incomes at the expense of their masters. It is well known that stewards are offered, and generally receive, large commissions from grocers, &c. In one gun-room mess of which I was a member, our steward received in one quarter £30 from the grocer who supplied us.—I am, &c., RETIRED, R.N.

THE CLIMATE OF CYPRUS.

"Ovis" writes from Cyprus, under date June 26:—"Having just read in your excellent paper of the 12th inst. an extract from a letter reflecting on the salutariness of the summer encampment at Mount Troodos, apparently written by some one ignorant of the facts of the case, permit me, in justice to Sir Garnet Wolseley and his able successor, who conjointly selected that station, to state that a better site could not possibly have been chosen, it being admirably adapted for a sanitarium and cool retreat from the burning heat of the plains. No better proof of this can be given, than that all the civil officials who can get away are going up there. The supply of water is good and easily obtained, never at any time was the sick-rate so high as 20 per cent., all cases of fever and ague originated in the plains; the death-rate among the Royal Engineers last year was due to the fact of their having spent part of the summer in the plains, whereas the 20th Regt., which was sent up at the beginning of the hot season, has lost only one man since its arrival in the island in Dec., 1878. At the present moment there is not a single case in hospital at Mount Troodos from climatic causes. This regiment has enjoyed such good health, that it would (with the exception of those who are blessed (?) with wives and families) infinitely prefer remaining here to going to Malta, where, I believe, it is contemplated sending it at the end of this year. The cost of supplies, &c., certainly is high, and this is the more felt by the military since the allowance granted in aid of the special expenses of the command has been withdrawn; but the cost of Zulu and Afghan wars must be defrayed somehow. 'Hech! sirs, every mickle makes a muckle!'"

The Curragh Divisional Athletic Meeting came off on Thursday, under a committee consisting of Major Eyre, 38th Foot, president; Staff—Capt. the Hon. H. Crichton, brigade-major; Cavalry—Major K. Coghill, 19th Hussars; Artillery—Capt. E. S. B. Lockyer, R.H.A.; Infantry—Major Watt, 64th Regiment; and Camp Qrmr. Brind. The stewards were—Lieut. James, Royal Scots Greys; Lieut. Hanford-Flood, 19th Hussars; Lieut. Beauchamp, 20th Hussars; Capt. Marshall, R.H.A.; Lieut. F. M. Glubb, R.E.; Capt. Randall, 20th Regiment; Capt. Edge, 22nd Regiment; Capt. Conner, 28th Regiment; Lieut. Allen, 38th Regiment; Lieut. Lascelles, 47th Regiment; Lieut. Newland, 64th Regt.; Lieut. Raikes, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade; and Stevens, D.A.C.G., Commissariat and Transport Department; hon. secretary and treasurer—Capt. B. C. Quill, 84th Regt., superintendent of gymnasia. One non-commissioned officer of each corps and department. Starters and judges selected from the stewards. This meeting was looked forward to with great interest; in proof of which about three thousand spectators were in attendence, including many of the gentry in the neighbourhood. The entries for each event were made up of representatives from almost every corps and department, and, consequently, were very large; those from the 38th and 47th Regts. proving themselves the most successful; with these exceptions the prizes were very equally distributed. The great excitement of the day was the pulling off the ties for the "Tug-of-war" prize, which after hard fighting was eventually brought down to the 28th and 47th Regiments, thirteen teams having entered. These were both splendid teams, but the 47th Regiment proved themselves the best; they accordingly were declared the winners, the 2nd prize being allotted to the 28th Regiment. At the termination of the meeting, the prizes were distributed by Lady Michel, and this concluded a most successful and satisfactory meeting. It remains but to add that the proceedings were enlivened during the day by the bands of the 64th Regiment and 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states:—"Nothing definite has been decided with regard to the proposed alteration of the German infantry arm, the Mauser rifle. Experiments are in progress to test the merits of the repeating apparatus recently brought under the notice of the military authorities."

A numerous party of ladies and gentlemen assembled, at the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Barrett, in the grounds of the Carshalton House School on Thursday, to witness the annual competition and review of the pupils, under the command of the resident drill instructor and disciplinarian, Mr. J. Hurst, late 11th Hussars.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The regiment struck its camp at Aldershot on Monday, and proceeded by road to Windsor, on the conclusion of the drill season.

2nd Life Guards. The Duke of Cambridge inspected the regiment and also the Royal Horse Guards and the Chestnut Battery of Horse Artillery, now quartered in London, on Saturday morning at Wormwood Scrubbs. The clay soil had been badly poached into holes during the late wet weather, and these had been baked by the sun of the last few days, making the ground bad and dangerous for fast movements. On arriving on the ground, the Duke rode down the line, accompanied by his usual staff, and immediately afterwards the "march-past" commenced, the guns leading, followed by the Life Guards, and the Blues bringing up the rear. After the march-past, in three formations, the sword exercise and pursuing practice were done in very fair style. A few field manœuvres were carried out, in which the battery, as might be expected, showed to very great advantage; rapidly opening fire to cover the retreat of the cavalry from a charge in line, they limbered up and moved to the rear with mechanical precision. After the whole force had advanced in review order, his Royal Highness made a few remarks anent the day's proceedings, and then the troops marched back to their several quarters in a smart shower. There were about 750 men on the ground.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). *Vide* 2nd Life Guards.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Lieuts. Bayley and Barton have passed the qualifying examination for promotion to the rank of captain.

3rd Dragoon Guards, under orders for England, are to be stationed as follows:—Head-quarters and five troops at Manchester, two troops at Liverpool, and one troop at Birmingham. The regiment will commence embarking at Kingstown next week.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. The regiment, on arriving in Ireland, will be quartered in detachments at Ballincollig, Cork, Fermoy, Bandon, and Limerick. It will embark next month.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The regiment is to be detained at the Curragh, to complete its annual course of musketry.

4th Hussars. All who have met the regiment during the last twelve years, and know how admirably it has been commanded, will be glad to notice that Col. Montgomery-Moore has been provided for on the Staff of the Army as A.A. and Q.M.G. of the Dublin District. A better appointment could not have been made, nor would it have been possible for the Horse Guards to have found an officer for the post with stronger claims.

13th Hussars. Capt. Maunsell, on appointment to the Pay Department, has joined the 63rd Regiment, as paymaster.

17th Lancers. Capt. Benson arrived at Mhow last month from England, and resumed duty with head-quarters.

19th Hussars. The regiment remains at the Curragh, to complete its annual course of musketry.

21st Hussars. Mr. Trevelyan asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday whether it was the case that the colonelcy of the 21st Hussars, of the annual value of £1,350, had been conferred upon Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, C.B.; whether it was the case that that officer had never done military duty as a General, but had for many years held the office of private secretary to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; whether this appointment to an honorary colonelcy was in accordance with the custom or rules under which honorary colonelcies had been awarded; and whether he, having expressèd his intention to abolish the system, and substitute for it pay and pensions for General officers analogous to those of Admirals, would take steps as soon as possible to carry out his intention in order to prevent such appointments in future. Mr. Childers said:—"My reply to the question of my hon. friend must be generally in the affirmative. Gen. James Macdonald has been appointed colonel of a regiment with, not £1,350, but £1,000 a year. He gains in income by his appointment £450 a year. He has not done military duty as a general; but being already in receipt of a good-service pension, and being a C.B., he is eligible by custom (there are no written rules) for the colonelcy of a regiment. I am not in favour of the present system of pay and pensions for General officers, and, as I recently stated to the House, I hope soon to take up the question with a view to making the colonelcies of regiments strictly honorary appointments. Until then, I cannot undertake to disturb the present custom."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The *Bombay Gazette* refers as follows to Major Evelyn Baring's appointment:—"Major Baring is coming out to supersede Sir John Strachey as Finance Minister. The appointment will be a surprise to every one. Of course he owes his appointment in part to Lord Northbrook's influence; he owes it also in a great degree to the fact that other men eminent as financiers, to whom the post was offered, declined it. He is a man of undoubted ability, and as a Baring he may be supposed to be a financier born. In Egypt he must have learned something of the routine of the business; when in India, as his cousin's private secretary, he was a close, if silent, observer, and no doubt he made himself acquainted with many things. But he has never known how to make himself popular; perhaps he has never cared; he is not "sympathetic." His Budgets will be austere, and perhaps unpleasant, but we shall have the satisfaction of knowing, or at all events believing, that they are highly scientific, and very virtuous."

Lieuts. H. B. Gundry, 3rd Brig., F. B. Jackson, 8th Brig., H. E. F. Goold-Adams, 11th Brig., and O. Rowe have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Capt. A. J. Bigge and Lieut. F. G. Slade, B Brig. R.H.A., arrived home from the Cape on Monday in the mail steamer Trojan, in the suite of the Empress Eugénie.

Major Nolan asked the Secretary of State for War on Monday whether the lieutenant-colonels of the Royal Artillery who had been promoted since Oct. 1, 1877, under the five years' warrant, would receive their back command pay, so as to place them, with regard to emoluments, on the same footing as the Line. Mr. Childers said, "In reply to my hon. and gallant friend, I can only say that this is an intricate question, the details of which would only weary the House. It has been referred to Lord Morley's Committee on the Ordnance Corps, but I can say nothing as to any change that may be recommended having a retrospective effect."

On Saturday last, at Brentford, while Gunner Henry Webb, of K Baty. 3rd Brig. R.A. (then on the march from Hay), was leaving the gun park, he perceived two children being carried away in the millstream. Accoutred as he was, Gunner Webb jumped in, and, at the risk of his life, succeeded in bringing out the children, who were nearly sucked under the mill.

Capt. J. White, qrmr. on the Half-pay List, died at New Wandsworth on tne 23rd inst., aged 79 years. The deceased obtained his commission Feb. 1, 1856, and retired upon half-pay with the hon. rank of Capt. April 1, 1857.

Major F. Holcombe, Capt. on the Retired Full-pay List, died at 8 Marine Terrace, Aberystwith, on the 26th inst., aged 86 years. He joined the Army May 1, 1815; became lieut., Nov. 9, 1819; capt., Jan. 6, 1836; and major, Nov. 28, 1854.

Lieut. E. G. Osborne, who has fallen in action in Afghanistan whilst serving with Gen. Burrows's force, was gazetted a lieut. Sept. 11, 1873. He served as adjt. in the Kurum Column.

Grenadier Guards. The 1st Batn., under command of Col. Davies, returned to London on Monday from Aldershot, and took over quarters at Chelsea Barracks.

Scots Guards. The 2nd Batn., under command of Col. Moncrieff, returned to London on Monday from Aldershot, and is quartered at the Tower.

3rd Buffs. An interesting incident in connection with the proceedings at Wimbledon on Saturday was the presentation by the Princess of Wales, who is a Dame Chevalière of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, of the silver medal awarded by the Duke of Manchester and the Chapter to Capt. Harris, Camp Adjutant, in recognition of the gallantry shown by him in saving the lives of five persons at a fire in Dublin. The presentation was made prior to the distribution of the prizes, her Royal Highness graciously addressing a few words to the gallant recipient, and pinning the medal on his breast. Capt. Harris has received permission from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to wear the medal in uniform, in accordance with the Queen's Regulations. The under-mentioned formed the deputation from the Order of St. John, referred to in a previous communication:—Lord Leigh, Gen. Viscount Templetown, K.C.B.; Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P.; Sir James Bourne, Bart.; Gen. Sir John St. George, K.C.B.; Capt. Perrott, E.K.M.

4th King's Own. A correspondent writing from Belgaum on the 24th ult., says:—"Brigdr.-Gen. Bray, C.B., pulled down his flag under a salute on the evening of the 22nd inst. His regimental command of five years having expired, he became disqualified to hold an acting brigade command. He has done a good deal towards waking up 'sleepy hollow' since he came, and we shall all be sorry to lose him. Mrs. Bray has also become a general favourite in the station."

13th Foot. Major Cary was entertained at dinner on the 23rd inst. at the camp, Lansdown, by Col. Adair and the officers, 2nd Somerset L.I. Militia, who presented him with a costly gold watch and an illuminated address on vellum, to mark their esteem and appreciation on his retiring from the adjutancy of the regiment.

15th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is ordered up to Afghanistan from Bombay.

17th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Carpendale, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 21st Bengal N.I. as officiating wing-officer on probation. 2nd Lieut. Thompson, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating squadron-officer, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, on probation. 2nd Lieuts. Walker and Hunt, 1st Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

18th Royal Irish. 2nd Lieut. Wilson, 1st Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

22nd Regiment. The 1st Batn. is to be detained at the Curragh, to complete its annual course of musketry, which will commence next week. It will afterwards proceed to Newry, to relieve the 105th.

23rd Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. will embark at Portsmouth about the 17th prox. for conveyance to India.

24th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. has been suddenly ordered to be held in readiness to proceed from Gibraltar to India. It will embark at Gibraltar on or about the 11th prox. in H.M.S. Orontes. Lieut. O'Donnell arrived in India at the end of last month to join a native regiment as a probationer for the Staff Corps. On Wednesday afternoon, at Osborne House, the Queen having expressed a desire to inspect the colours of the 1st Batn., which were rescued from the hands of the Zulus at the expense of the lives of two officers, a party, consisting of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tongue and Lieuts. Weallens and Phipps, four colour-serjeants, and one private, visited Osborne, bearing with them the standards which have passed through such stirring scenes. Her Majesty received the party in person. After a minute inspection of the Queen's colour, which Lieuts. Melville and Coghill gave their lives to save for their regiment, her Majesty, who manifested much emotion, most graciously decorated it with a wreath of immortelles, which, it is needless to say, will remain attached to this honoured flag as long as one flower hangs to another. The officers and men of the battalion are much touched by this gracious act of their Sovereign, and are deeply sensible of the high honour she has conferred on the regiment.

25th Regiment. Lieut. Taylor arrived in India at the end of last month in view of his appointment to a Native regiment as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

26th Cameronians are under orders to embark at Portsmouth on Friday and Saturday next in H.M.'s troopships Euphrates and Tamar for conveyance to Gibraltar.

28th Regiment. Capt. Dempster is a candidate for appointment to the Pay Department, and is to join at Dover on probation. Lieut. Irving Noble, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 3rd Bengal N.I., on probation. This regiment will leave the Curragh by rail on Tuesday next for Fermoy.

38th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies embark at Queenstown on the 9th prox. in H.M.S. Euphrates for Malta, to relief the 98th Regt.

41st Regiment embarks at Portsmouth on Tuesday next in H.M.S. Orontes for conveyance to Gibraltar, to relieve the 2nd Batn. 24th Regt., proceeding to India.

46th Regiment. Capt. Farwell arrived home from Gibraltar on Saturday last with invalids and time-expired men in the hired troopship London.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major-Gen. T. H. Pakenham, commanding the Western District, made his first inspection of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry on Tuesday last, in the People's Park at Devonport. The General, addressing the men, said he was extremely proud to see such a fine body of men under arms,—in fact, he thought during the whole course of his career he had never seen a finer body, and was well pleased with the appearance of the men generally. He complimented them on the state of their efficiency, and expressed satisfaction at the way in which they had gone through the drill. The new line of attack, which was led by Lieut.-Col. Hunt, A.D.C., was gone through. The officers on parade were:—Col.-Commandant G. B. Heastey, Lieut.-Col. R. W. B. Hunt, A.D.C., Lieut.-Col. H. S. Jones, Major A. H. H. Walsh, Major A. Macintosh; Capts. E. L. Rose, W. R. Triscott, A. St. John, O. R. W. Wood, W. F. Campbell, A. B. Liardet, W. T. Allen, and J. H. Sandwith; Lieuts. B. C. P. Hamilton, H. Y. Hext, R. Denny, J. C. R. Scott, G. B. Stevens, S. P. Peile, W. S. Cumming, L. J. Hadley, G. R. C. Booth, C. H. Willis, E. V. Luke, and F. H. Coke, one staff serjeant, 29 serjeants, 5[illegible] drummers, 446 privates.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, left town on Tuesday last for Chatham, where he commenced on the following day his annual inspection of the several Marine Divisions.

A general court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Portsmouth next week for the trial of Serjt. William Marshman, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, on charges in connection with improper marking alleged to have taken place at the recent Wimbledon meeting.

A medal for long service and good-conduct has been awarded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Schoolmaster James Richardson, of the Royal Marine Depôt, Walmer.

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Kreyer, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 17th Bengal N.I., on probation.

57th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. James, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 4th Bengal N.I., on probation.

60th Rifles. The 1st Batn. left Aldershot on Monday on the conclusion of the drill season, and returned to Winchester.

61st Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies have been named for service in India, and will leave Malta about the middle of next month in H.M.S. Euphrates.

63rd Regiment. Capt. Maunsell, who has been gazetted to the Pay Department from the 13th Hussars, has been posted to the regiment as paymaster.

64th Regiment. Capt. Green has applied for permission to retire on pension.

65th Regiment. Lieut. Forbes, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 15th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., with effect from Aug. 16, 1878.

66th Regiment. Capt. W. Roberts, who has been killed in action near Candahar, entered the Army Feb. 8, 1865; became a lieut., Dec. 19, 1875; adjt., July 5, 1877; and capt., Nov. 14, 1879. The *Times* says:—"The 66th Regt., which formed part of Gen. Burrows's force, consisted mainly of soldiers older than the present average. It was ordered up from Bombay at the beginning of this year, and was in remarkably good condition. Two companies, under Major Ready, were at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and therefore did not share in the defence."

73rd Regiment. Lieut. Melvill is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 2nd Bengal N.I., on probation.

76th Regiment will leave Sheffield on Wednesday next for Liverpool, and embark in H.M.S. Assistance, *en route* to Kinsale.

77th Regiment. The head-quarters and the service companies embark at Portsmouth about the 17th prox. for conveyance to India.

79th Highlanders. Brevet Major Clay and Lieut. Reid arrived home from Gibraltar on Saturday, in the hired troopship London, with invalids and time-expired men. The *London Gazette* announces the appointment of Capt. Campbell to be one of the Grooms-in-Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in room of John Francis Campbell of Islay, Esq., resigned.

84th Regiment. The move of the regiment from Dublin to the Curragh for the winter will not, it is understood, take place before the end of September.

88th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Haldane has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

90th Light Infantry. 2nd Lieut. Ross has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

94th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. L. Lyster, late of the regiment, died on the 20th inst., aged 64. The deceased served in the War of Succession in Spain as lieutenant of infantry, and was present in the operations before San Sebastian, and was severely wounded through the body in the attack upon the fortified heights of Arambura, near Hernani. He joined the Army Dec. 28, 1838; became lieut., Aug. 18, 1841; capt., Oct. 6, 1848; major, Sept. 18, 1857; lieut.-col., Sept. 16, 1868; and retired shortly afterwards.

97th Regiment. Lieut. Hilton arrived in India at the end of last month as a candidate for the Indian Staff

Corps, and was about to be appointed to a native regiment on probation.

98TH REGIMENT. The regiment is under orders to embark at Malta in H.M.S. Euphrates on the 18th prox. for conveyance to India.

100TH REGIMENT. 2nd Lieut. Weller has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

101ST FUSILIERS. Lieut. Taylor arrived in India at the end of last month to join a native regiment as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

102ND FUSILIERS. 2nd Lieut. Gordon, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing-officer, 6th Bengal N.I., on probation. The funeral of Major-Gen. Raikes, C.B., who died at the residence of the Rev. R. W. Hippisley, Stow-on-the-Wold, took place on the 15th inst. He was buried in the new Hippisley vault in the cemetery of the parish. Gen. Raikes was married to his first wife, Leonora Jane Digby, in the Stow parish church by the present rector, his brother-in-law, Oct. 26, 1848, and by her he leaves a son in holy orders and two daughters. She died of cholera and was buried at Lucknow May 11, 1869. He married secondly, Aug. 31, 1871, Catherine, eldest daughter of Admiral Hargood, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Sussex. Gen. Raikes was born Oct. 26, 1822, and entered the Army as ensign in the 1st Madras Fusiliers Dec. 25, 1840. He was made lieut., Jan. 24, 1845; capt., March 4, 1854; brevet major, March 24, 1858; major, Jan. 1, 1862; lieut.-col., July 30, 1862; col., July 30, 1867; brigdr.-gen., Jan. 1, 1875; and major-gen., Oct. 30, 1877. He served with the 1st Madras Fusiliers in the Burmese War of 1852-53, including the relief of Pegu and subsequent operations in its vicinity, and commanded a detachment at the recapture of Beeling (medal and clasp for Pegu). He served in suppression of the Mutiny in Bengal in 1857-58, and was present with Havelock's column at the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung Pandoo, Nudder, and Cawnpore. He commanded detachment under Gen. Neill for the defence of Cawnpore during Havelock's first entry into Oude; was afterwards present at the actions of Bithoor, Mungarwar, and Alumbagh; also at the relief of Lucknow on Sept. 25, and defence of the Residency until Nov. 22; also under Outram during the occupation of the Alumbagh and capture of Lucknow; also in the campaign in Oude in 1858, including the passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and in other minor affairs. He commanded a field column of all arms from Oct. 7 to 22, 1858, and defeated the enemy at Shahpore (brevet major, medal with two clasps and year's service for Lucknow, and C.B.). He brought his regiment, then the 102nd, home to England in March, 1870, and in Sept. 1871, returned to India as lieut.-col. of H.M.'s 44th, or East Essex. He subsequently was appointed brigadier-general to the Centre District, Madras, and at the expiration of his command left India for England in Jan. last.

105TH LIGHT INFANTRY, quartered in Newry and Londonderry, is not to be removed to Mullingar so early as was at first proposed, as it has been decided to detain the 1st Batn. 22nd at the Curragh until the completion of its annual course of musketry, which will commence next week.

RIFLE BRIGADE. In anticipation of the retirement of the Duke of Connaught, on his recent promotion, from the Brigade, in which he had won the esteem and regard of all his brother officers, the officers belonging to the 1st Batn. decided on marking the occasion by making a birthday presentation to the Duchess of Connaught, who attained her twentieth year on Sunday last. The committee decided on having a jewel designed from the regimental badge, so as to form a bracelet or brooch at pleasure. The principal part of the design is the regimental badge. Each leaf of the laurel leaves is composed of an emerald, the wreaths being bound together, and tied by a knot. This and the ends of the ribbon are of brilliants of the purest water. Above is the royal crown, also of diamonds. In the centre of the wreaths is a Maltese cross, with a lion passant at each angle, and the bugle in the centre of the cross. The jewel forms the centre of a broad gold armlet, and can be detached so as to form a neck jewel. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught by the officers of the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, July 25, 1880." The *Irish Times* says:—It was intended that the 3rd Batn. should replace the 84th Regt. at Beggar's Bush Barracks in Dublin, but we hear that the batn. will remain at the Curragh for the winter." Capt. Harington, 3rd Batn., has been offered but has refused the adjutancy of the 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Lieut. Perry, 4th Batn., has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp on Lord Ripon's personal staff. The 1st Batn. will embark at Portsmouth about the 17th prox. for conveyance to India.

2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT. Lieut. Bond arrived in India at the end of last month to join a native regiment as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Surg.-Major A. Allan, M.D., arrived home from Gibraltar on Saturday in the hired troopship London in charge of invalids. The *Madras Times* says:—"Surg.-Major J. Mackenzie, M.D., Army Medical Department, who is surgeon to his Grace the Governor, returns to Europe very shortly, his tenure of office in India having almost expired." Surg. R. H. Quill, M.B., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

ROYAL GLAMORGAN. The regiment, under command of Col. Gould, was inspected on the 21st inst. by Col. Carden, commanding the 24th Brigade Depôt. After an exhaustive examination of kits, the regiment paraded at 10 o'clock in the field close to the barracks for drill. After receiving the inspecting officer with a general salute, the battalion, which numbers over a thousand rank and file, was put through a variety of field movements by Col. Gould, Lieut.-Col. Heyworth, the senior major, put the men through the manual and firing exercises, after which Capts. Morris and Crespigny were called out to drill the battalion, a task executed with great success by both officers. After several of the subalterns had been examined in company drill, the regiment was marched to the barracks to give in the arms, clothing, and accoutrements. During the whole time the regiment has been under canvas, its comfort has been seriously interfered with by incessant rain. Indeed, it is now high time that the discomfort sustained by both officers and men ever since 1873, from being kept under canvas, should be put a stop to by returning to the old system of billets or lodgings in Cardiff. On Wednesday evening a ball was given at the Town Hall, Cardiff, by the neighbouring county families and Col. Gould and the officers. Next year it is to be hoped that the long-expected second battalion will at last be raised. Before leaving the parade-ground, Col. Carden in a short speech complimented the regiment on its good behaviour during the training period, and the knowledge of drill exhibited by both officers and men that day on parade.

WORCESTER. The regiment was inspected by Col. Hunter, C.B., on Tuesday last. Col. Norbury was in command of the 1st Batn., and Col. Vale of the 2nd. Col. Hunter, addressing the regiment, said that, considering the weather, he was highly pleased with the remarkably clean and soldier-like way in which the regiment had turned out. Col. Norbury had told him how well the men had taken the fearfully bad weather in camp. There had been no grumbling and no dissatisfaction. He regretted that it had not been in his power to assist them in any way. He should, in his report, make strong remarks on the subject of the camp ground, and should do his best to get something done. The parade had given him every satisfaction, and it would be a pleasure to report so to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Col. Norbury also addressed the regiment. The following is a correct list of the officers present:—Cols. Norbury (commandant), Vale, and Howell; Major Decie; Capts. Vale, Allsopp, King, Domvile, Chillingworth, Walcot, Hawkins, Kersteman, Hooper, Bearcroft, Webb, Little, Colby, and Clarke; Lieuts. Whitmore, Berkeley, Anderson, Stubbs, and Holden; 2nd Lieuts. Hanford-Flood, Vane, Sidebottom-Venner, Steward, Kelby, Walsh, Lee, Galton, Lincoln, Fenwick, Vale, Beresford, Campbell, and Lord Castlerosse; Major and Adjt. Hill, Surgs.-Major Hyde and Budd, and Qrmrs. Kelly and Moore. The strength of the regiment is as follows:—1st Batn.—Serjt.-Major Dyte; staff serjeants, 21; militia serjeants, 16; drummers, 8; rank and file, 757; total, 802. 2nd Batn.—Serjt.-Major Edwards; staff serjeants, 16; militia serjeants, 12; drummers, 6; rank and file, 561; total, 595. In March, last year, Serjt.-Major Head absconded with £92, which he had received from the bank for the payment of the men. He not only took with him the money, but also a young woman. The police were unable to trace the truants, and after a fruitless search they were given up, and the escape was almost forgotten. After an absence of sixteen months, however, the defaulter was discovered and captured, the woman with whom he eloped proving the source of his detection. The young woman lately paid a visit to Worcester, and during her sojourn confided to some friends the fact that her gallant paramour was in Bath. One of these friends wrote to Head at Bath, representing that the fair companion of his flight had been arrested in Worcester during her visit, and advising him to surrender himself. Head, thinking the game was up, surrendered himself to the Somersetshire Militia. He has been taken back to Worcester, and remanded.

6TH WEST YORK. The two battalions of this regiment, under the respective command of Lieut.-Col. Bayly and Lieut.-Col. Garnham, completed their training at Halifax on the 24th, having this year been put through the trained soldier's course of musketry, under the most trying and unfavourable conditions. Encamped on a spongy peat soil 850 ft. above the sea, the men have suffered severely from the tempestuous weather, and had to be sent down into billet for several nights, the camp having been flodded, while the tents proved utterly unable to keep out the rain. The musketry-range, which is reached after a long and most fatiguing march, is even more exposed than the camp, and good shooting has been out of the question. The two battalions were inspected by Col. Blewitt, commanding 9th Brigade depôt, who expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance of the men, and complimented them upon their good behaviour under most trying circumstances. There was no field inspection, as nothing had been done during the training but musketry and drill connected therewith. Halifax appears, from its climate, soil, and situation to be utterly unfit for training Militia, and we trust in future that the 6th West York will be trained at York or elsewhere in barracks, as the regiment has laboured under great disadvantages ever since its formation, having for many years been in billets of the worst possible character.

ANTRIM ARTILLERY. Mr. Biggar asked, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, for a copy of correspondence regarding certain charges which had been made against the lieutenant-colonel of the Antrim Artillery Militia and the Lord-Lieutenant of Louth, Lord Massereene. He read at great length a series of extracts from various documents in support of the charges brought against his lordship, and concluded by hoping that the Government would inquire into the charges. If the right hon. gentleman at the head of the War Office found the charges true, he would be only doing his duty if he caused Lord Massereene to retire into private life. Mr. Childers expressed his extreme surprise that the hon. member had put such a case as this on the paper. He had read a number of extracts to the House containing charges against Viscount Massereene, but he had omitted to read the material part of the correspondence, of which he could not possibly have been ignorant. He ventured to say that never before in this House had a charge been made in which the material part of the whole case had been omitted. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Biggar), in bringing this matter before the House, had omitted a material statement which ought to be made in connection with the case, viz., that when Lord Massereene had been called upon to give an explanation as to the charges brought against him by Mr. Cornwall, the latter gentleman addressed a letter to the military authorities in Ireland entirely withdrawing the charges against Lord Massereene. This was an unconditional and absolute withdrawal on the part of Mr. Cornwall, and this fact the hon. member had omitted to mention to the House.

ROYAL SOUTH DOWN. Mr. Givan asked the Secretary of State for War on Tuesday whether he had received any report of the circumstances under which the officer commanding the South Down Militia had deprived the Rev. William White, Presbyterian Minister in Downpatrick, of the acting chaplaincy of that regiment; and whether he was justified in so doing. Mr. Childers: Yes, Sir, the whole circumstances of the case have been before the Commander-in-Chief, and his Royal Highness has decided, and I have approved that decision, that the colonel commanding the South Down Militia, though technically within his right, exercised an unwise discretion in not reappointing the Rev. Mr. White to the acting chaplaincy of his regiment. I regret to have been obliged to take this course, as the colonel, once a member of this House, has maintained his regiment in a high state of efficiency.

ROYAL DUBLIN CITY. This regiment, numbering nearly 700 men, under command of Col. Seton, was inspected at the Curragh last week by Col. Parsons, 66th Brigade Depôt, previous to its disembodiment. The inspecting officer expressed his satisfaction at the high state of efficiency and soldierlike appearance of the men. The following officers were present:—Col. Seton, in command; Major Smyth (hon. lieut. col.); Major Horan; Capts. O'Gorman, Butler, Dillon, and Torry; Lieuts. Stephens, Picot, Hackett, O'Neill, Greenwood, and Seale; 2nd Lieuts. Fry, Baird, Rowlandson, Carden, Bailey, and Edwards, and the Adjt., Capt. Holmes, 103rd Fusiliers. Capt. Torry and Lieut. Stephens served throughout the Zulu war, and will receive the medal and clasp.

TIPPERARY LIGHT INFANTRY. The regiment, which had been assembled at Clonmel since June 29, for its annual training, were inspected, previous to disembodiment, by Col. Foster, 69th Brigade Depôt. It assembled over 760 strong. Col. Foster addressed the officers and men, and said he would have been glad if the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces could have seen the Tipperary Light Infantry, as he was sure that he would have been delighted with the regiment. The officers of the regiment took advantage of this, the last occasion of their gallant colonel's commanding the regiment, to present him, upon his retirement after 26 years' service—from the time the Tipperary Light Infantry was first raised—a testimonial of their regard in just recognition of his untiring efforts to promote the comfort and happiness of those under his charge, and the general well-being of his regiment. It assumed the shape of a tea and coffee service of exquisite design, with a handsome double biscuitier of unique pattern—all in silver. Each of the six richly chased pieces of which the service was composed was engraved with Col. Frend's crest, while it bore this inscription:—"Presented to Col. Frend, by his brother officers of the Tipperary Light Infantry, on his retiring from the regiment, after a service of 26 years. Camp Field, Clonmel, 1880."

The following 13 regiments, having completed their training, will be dismissed to-day (Saturday), at the places indicated:—1st, or South Gloucester, Horfield; 5th Middlesex (Royal Elthorne), Hounslow; Northumberland Light Infantry, Alnwick; 1st Somerset Light Infantry, Wellington; 3rd Royal Surrey, Kingston; 2nd Warwick, Warwick; Royal Wiltshire, Devizes; Worcester, at Worcester; Royal Ayr and Wigtown, Ayr Camp; Royal Perth Rifles, Perth; Renfrew (Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment), Paisley; Scottish Borderers, Dumfries; and the Westmeath Rifles, Mullingar. Of the above, seven regiments have been under canvas for the full period.

Only one regiment is under orders to assemble on Monday, the Northumberland Artillery. With this exception, all the regiments in England and Wales and Scotland have now been called out. There remain two in Ireland, the Dublin City Artillery and the Mid-Ulster Artillery, which do not assemble before August 16 in the case of the former, and August 30 in the case of the latter regiment. Six regiments which were called out on the 12th, 19th, and 26th inst., will be dismissed, respectively, on the 7th, 14th, and 21st prox.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

ROYAL BUCKS. The officers had their annual dinner at Willis's Rooms, on the 2nd inst., when Lieut.-Col. Drummond Hibbert presided. The guests were Lord Cottesloe, Hon. T. Fremantle, and Lieut.-Col. Phillips, 18th Hussars. Among those present were:—Sir R. B. Hervey, Bart., Majors Hon. J. D. Drummond (adjt.), Levi, and Morgan; Capts. FitzGerald, Poynter, Small, Calvert, Pratt, Hon. C. C. W. Cavendish, Seagram, Keane, Fitzgerald, the Rev. C. W. S. Lowndes, chaplain; Messrs. J. Green, Alister N. James, E. Hubbard, L. Hibbert, M. Knapp, Cyril Flower, M.P., and H. W. Kiallmark.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1ST ARGYLLSHIRE RIFLES. Pte. Ferguson, the winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, arrived at St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow, on Sunday afternoon. He was met by a large number of Lanarkshire Volunteers and by members of the Society of Kintyre, of which place he is a native, and was loudly cheered. In the evening, on arriving at Campbeltown, he was cheered through the streets, and presented with an address by the Mayor.

1ST BERKS RIFLES. The annual encampment of the regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., has been held during the week at Bearwood, the seat of Mr. Walter, M.P.

2ND DURHAM (SEAHAM) ARTILLERY. The annual competition for the challenge-cup given by Lord E. Vane-Tempest took place on Saturday last at Seaham Battery. There were 47 detachments competing. The cup was won by that under Serjt. Goodwin, and the chief money prizes by those under Serjts. Mackay and R. Paxton, Trumpet-

Major Longman, Serjt.-Major Elliot, Capt. Wetherall, Serjts. Weetman, Ellen, Treffit, and G. Paxton; Gunner Kirby, and Serjt. Turnbull.

3RD KENT RIFLES. The regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Lenon, V.C., comprising the Lee, Blackheath, Charlton, Deptford Town, St. John's, Deptford, Greenwich, and Bromley companies, went into camp on Monday for a week at Dartford Heath.

15TH LANCASHIRE RIFLES. The *Liverpool Daily Courier* has the following :—" At the inspection dinner of the 15th L.R.V., a handsome album, containing likenesses of officers and serjeants of the corps, and an illuminated address, was presented to Lieut.-Col. Pilkington, the late commander of the corps, who made a suitable reply in acknowledgment. Three companies of the 15th proceed to Aldershot for a week's encampment from Aug. 14 to 21, to form a provisional battalion with detachments of the 20th and 29th Middlesex R.V., the whole under the command of Lieut.-Col. Pierce, 15th L.R.V. Lancashire volunteers are, it appears, only permitted to go to Aldershot when the Metropolitan regiments are unable to supply their allotted quotas. The various Metropolitan corps have been informed several months ago as to camping arrangements, while the 15th only got a telegraphic intimation on the subject a few days ago. There are other regiments in this neighbourhood who would gladly send detachments to Aldershot if permitted to do so, and who have good reason to complain of the Metropolitan corps being specially favoured at the national expense."

The Volunteer Engineer Camp of Instruction at Chatham was broken up on Saturday last, and the detachments of the various corps which have been under instruction left for their homes. It is stated that, in consequence of the success which has attended the annual gatherings of this branch of the Volunteer Service, arrangements will be made in future years for the encampment of a larger number of men than in the past.

The *Liverpool Daily Courier* says :—" The renumbering of the rifle regiments of Lancashire has not yet been gazetted, but we believe the new numbers will be carried out. The only objection we have heard has been made by one regiment which seeks a lower number, so as not to be superseded by a junior corps. The other number sought would cause the objecting regiment to supersede another. The question of seniority is, however, not worth mentioning, especially as in other counties it has been ignored. The best thing about the renumbering scheme is that it does not disturb any number unnecessarily. That a regiment which it is thus proposed to leave undisturbed, should seek to incur the expense of altering uniforms and equipments for the sake of seniority seems rather strange. The corps referred to does not belong to Liverpool."

The following regiments and detachments of regiments of Rifle Volunteers have proceeded to Aldershot to-day for eight days :—1st Derby Rifle Volunteers, 568 of all ranks. —Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Wilmot, Lieut.-Col. Evans, Majors Holmes, Buchanan, and Balguy ; attached to 2nd Infantry Brigade, and camp at Rushmoor Hill. 1st Provisional Battalion.—4th Essex R.V., 151 ; 1st London R.V., 57 ; 4th Middlesex R.V., 115 ; 28th Middlesex R.V., 114 ; and 7th Surrey R.V., 28 ; total, 466. Lieut.-Col. Birt, 4th Essex ; Lieut.-Col. Somers-Lewis, 4th Middlesex ; Major Ford, 2nd Essex ; and Capt. Davis, 4th Essex. Attached to 1st Brigade, and encamp at Rushmoor. 2nd Provisional Battalion.—3rd Hants R.V., 121 ; 19th Middlesex R.V., 57 ; and 46th Middlesex R.V., 247. Lieut.-Col. Routledge, Major Hawkshaw, and Capt. Lee, 46th Middlesex. Attached to 2nd Brigade, and encamp at Redan Hill. 3rd Battalion. —38th Middlesex R.V., 294. Major Edis and Capt. Elmhirst. Attached to 3rd Brigade, and encamp at Church Plateau. The following regiments proceed to Colchester to-day for eight days :—1st Essex R.V., 405 ; 2nd Essex R.V., 58 ; and 1st Bedford R.V., 398.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

5TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Lieut. W. W. Lean, squadron-officer, has been appointed adjutant.

17TH BENGAL CAVALRY. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Cabul on the 18th ult. :—" The 17th Bengal Cavalry have already left this city. This is the first step towards the evacuation."

16TH BENGAL N.I. Major R. H. Salkeld, wing-officer, died at Blandford on the 15th inst., aged 45 years. The deceased entered the Service, Dec. 10, 1859 ; became lieut., Oct. 11, 1861 ; capt., June 22, 1869 ; and major, Dec. 10, 1879.

21ST BENGAL N.I. Major F. W. Collis, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant, Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers succeeding him as second-in-command, and Capt. G. H. C. Dyce becoming wing-commander.

31ST BENGAL N.I. Surg.-Major A. McM. Paterson has been appointed to the medical charge, vice Surg.-Major C. E. Raddock, resigned.

2ND SIKH INFANTRY. Surg. J. A. Nelis, M.B., has been confirmed in his appointment as medical officer, vice Surg. E. Sanders, resigned.

3RD SIKH INFANTRY. Subadar Synd Amir, Jemadar Sher Mahomed, Naik Sham Sing, and three Sepoys, have been admitted to the Order of Merit (3rd Class), " for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Shutur Gurdan on Oct. 2 and 14, 1879."

1ST HYDERABAD INFANTRY. Surg. G. J. Kellie has been confirmed in his appointment as medical officer, vice Surg. H. T. Hume, appointed civil surgeon at Arcola.

1ST MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY, from Jacobabad, has been ordered on service to Afghanistan.

1ST MADRAS N.I. Col. F. Dawson has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

12TH MADRAS N.I. Major E. J. Wynch, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

3RD BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY. Lieut. W. C. Owen, who has been killed in action in Afghanistan, was formerly in the 3rd Hussars, and was gazetted a lieut. Dec. 3, 1871.

POONA HORSE. Extract from Candahar Force Orders by Lieut.-Gen. Primrose, C.S.I., commanding Candahar Force, dated May 29, 1880, is confirmed :—" Pending confirmation, Major Hogg, Poona Horse, is appointed Brigade-Major of the Cavalry Brigade from the 28th inst."

1ST BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. W. C. Aslett, who has fallen in action in Afghanistan, was gazetted sub-lieut. in the 108th Foot, June 13, 1874. He afterwards joined the Bombay S.C., and became wing-officer and qrmr., Nov. 8, 1874.

9TH BOMBAY N.I. The regiment, now at Kurrachee and Jacobabad, has been placed under orders of readiness to proceed to Afghanistan.

24TH BOMBAY N.I., is under orders for Afghanistan from Hyderabad.

30TH BOMBAY N.I. Capt. H. F. Smith, who has been killed in action in Afghanistan, received his commission, June 26, 1866 ; became lieut., May 31, 1870 ; and capt., June 26, 1878. He was formerly in the 88th Foot. Lieut. W. N. Justice, formerly of the 17th (Leicestershire) Foot, became a lieut. Sept. 11, 1876. Lieut. D. Cole formerly belonged to the 83rd Foot. His commission as lieut. was dated Oct. 11, 1876.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, July 24, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Capt. W. D. S. Campbell, of the 79th Highlanders, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of John Francis Campbell of Islay, Esq., resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 27, 1880.

Staff—Major-Gen. T. L. J. Gallwey, Royal Engineers to be placed upon the Staff of the Army serving in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to his being employed as Inspector-Gen. of Fortifications, vice Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Aug. 1) ; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. G. M. Moore, half-pay, late 4th Hussars, to be Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Dublin District, vice Major and Brevet Col. G. S. Young, half-pay, late 80th Foot, whose period of service is about to expire (Aug. 2) ; Major J. J. N. Buchanan, half-pay, late 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Brigade-Major at the Mauritius, vice Capt. E. L. Pelly-Clarke, 103rd Foot, who resigns on account of ill-health (Oct. 1).

Royal Military Academy—Capt. G. Mackinlay, R.A., to be Instr. in Artillery, vice Capt. R. Walkey, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Sept. 30).

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy. J. C. Freeburn has been placed on retired pay, under Art. 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (July 15).

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. B. Hunt, R.M.L.I., to have the rank of Col. in the Army, on appointment as Marine Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty (July 4).

A SCHEME OF MILITARY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Army is divided into two camps on the question of the efficiency of the rank and file. In one are five or six officers of great talent, experience, character, true solders ; in the other, are all "the rest of the Army." Whilst the former maintain that men cannot be too young, or service too short ; that age and experience in non-commissioned officers are unimportant ; that our rank and file is splendid, our reserve magnificent, our discipline perfect, that, in fact, things were never better,—the "rest of the Army," to a man, officers fresh from India, from Africa, from Malta, Aldershot, Portsmouth, tell you, with one voice, that things cannot be worse ; that the condition of the rank and file is deplorable ; that, in fact, the warning given by Dr. Muir, Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, 15 years ago, " *that the evils of premature enlistment had so culminated, that it might be impossible to trust her Majesty's regiments hereafter,*" is dangerously near its accomplishment. The minority are the cooks who made the pudding, and they declare it is excellent ; but I think it more reasonable to seek for a proof of its quality from the majority who have to eat it, and they to a man pronounce it abominable! The evils complained of are,—the extreme youth of the rank and file ; the large per-centage of desertion, re-enlistment, and crime ; the general discontent and dissatisfaction that prevail throughout the Service ; the dislike with which the Service is viewed by the respectable portions of the working and operative classes ; the want of age and experience in the non-commissioned officers. The enormous cost of the Army, as measured by the efficiency of the rank and file ; the great expense to the country of feeding, clothing, paying, nursing 26,000 annual recruits for two years, before they can be put into the Line as efficient soldiers. The remedies for these evils are evidently : —(1) to advance the age at which recruits are taken ; (2) to popularise the Services. By this means the number of inefficients in the ranks, and the losses from disease, death, and desertion would be minimised ; and good men would remain in the Army, and make it their profession, and afford the necessary supply of experienced non-commissioned officers. It is evident that the present system of recruiting is a failure, the waifs and strays, the starvelings of our cities and villages, immature, without stamina, under non-commissioned officers as young and inexperienced as themselves, do not give us a reliable rank and file. Is there no other source of supply we can tap ? The rank and file of the Militia numbers 138,500 men ; that of the Volunteers, 192,662 men ; a total of 331,328. The number of recruits we require annually to fill the gaps caused by death, disease, desertion, imprisonment, retirement, and other causes is 26,000, or about 8 per cent. of this number. It does not seem impossible that the conditions of service might be so improved that the Militia and Volunteers might be induced to find this per-centage for the Line. But indeed, if service with the colours was really popular, if the recruits were composed of less delicate material, and there was a general desire to remain in the Service, instead of to get out of it, at any cost, the losses from disease, death, desertion, and retirement would be so diminished that one-half the present number of recruits would be sufficient to fill these costly gaps. The question, then, is this. Can the 331,000 men composing the rank and file of the Militia and Volunteers be induced to find 4 per cent. per annum of their number for service in the Line ? The scheme of Army organisation would be as follows :—The Militia and Volunteers would be at once the nursery of the Army and its Reserves ; the Line would be recruited entirely from the Militia and Volunteers ; at the expiration of their service with the colours, both men and officers would return to the Militia and Volunteers as Reserves. Now, in order to make this scheme possible, the conditions of service in the Militia, the Line, and the Reserves must be improved and popularised. I say nothing about the Volunteers, because, to a very considerable extent, the conditions of their service depend upon themselves. The following would be the proposals to popularise the Militia. The billetting system must be abolished ; the regiments must be officered entirely by retired officers of the Line ; an additional annual bonus of £3 should be paid to every Militiaman who serves his training to the satisfaction of his commanding officer (equivalent to an addition of 2d. a day to his pay). The billetting system often lodges men, during their entire training, in the lowest public-houses, sometimes in houses of even worse fame, and deters respectable men from joining the Militia. It is undeniable that if the Militia were officered by trained soldiers, instead of by amateurs, the men would profit very much more by their 27 days' training, and the evident folly of setting "the blind to lead the blind" would be avoided. The bonus of £3 would be a great attraction to good men to enter the Militia, and would afford an ample security for every man on the roll of the regiment coming up for his training. The proposals to popularise the Line would be as follows :—The Line would be recruited entirely from the Militia and Volunteers. All recruits to be over 20 years of age, to have served two trainings of 27 days each with the Militia, or two years in the Volunteers. A bonus of £10 to be paid to each recruit (fulfilling these conditions) on his enlisting for three years with the colours, equivalent to an increase of 2d. a day to his pay. At the termination of the first term of three years a man may, with the consent of his commanding officer, be allowed to re-enlist for another term of three years, receiving another bonus of £10 ; and so, for a third and fourth term. £5 of this bonus would always be kept in hand by the district or regimental authorities, as a security against desertion or crime. Non-commissioned officers of the Line retired into the Reserve would retain their rank in the Militia, and when called out to serve again in the Line. Greatly increased facilities for obtaining leave of absence should be granted to all soldiers quartered in the United Kingdom. It has been found that sailors do not desert where they have plenty of leave—in fact, the tables are often turned. Many of them are found to desert their families before their leave is half up, and return to their ships! The suggestions to popularise the Reserve would be these :—The Militia or Volunteers would be the Reserve men who had served their time with the colours, and wishing to go into the Reserve, would join the Militia or Volunteers. They would retain the rank they held in the Line. Any non-commissioned officer or private in the Reserve under 30 years of age would be allowed again to enter the Line for a term of three years, retaining his rank. In lieu of the present pension of 6d. a day, each Reserve man would, after each yearly Militia training, receive a bonus of £10 (equivalent to about 6½d. a day (as in the case of the Line, £5 to be always kept in hand). At present the Reserve man is as much a waif and stray a before he enlisted as a recruit ; he may be here, there, or nowhere. The only certainty of finding him is on pay-day. If enlisted from the Militia or Volunteers, and returned to them after the expiration of his term of service with the colours, he would always have a local habitation and a name, his real age and character would be known, desertion and re-enlistment would be very difficult, and in the great majority of cases he would be "at call." The increase of 2d. a day to the pay of the rank and file of the Army and the Militia would amount to about £750,000 a year ; but if this three-quarters of a million gave us a rank and file of mature men, of a certain military experience, able at once to bear the fatigues and privation of war ; if it turned discontent into zeal, minimised the frightful waste from disease, death, desertion, crime, and relieved us from the absurd expense of paying, feeding, clothing, nursing our annual drafts of 26,000 recruits for two years, at an annual cost of about £120 per man, before they are fit for work, we should, in fact, save millions a year. I believe it is universally understood that the first step to popularise the Army must be to increase the pay. A great deal might be said in favour of the bonus scheme over a simple increase of daily pay ; but this letter is already far too long.—I am, &c.,

Palace Gate, July, 1880. EDWARD SULLIVAN.

HONORARY COLONELCIES OF REGIMENTS.

"Aspirant" writes :—" Whatever reasons may have existed at the time of, or previously to, the abolition of Purchase, to cause it to be regarded as matters of fairness —or for other reasons desirable—that the appointment to colonelcies of Cavalry regiments should be filled exclusively by former officers of Cavalry, it cannot fail to attract attention, and create questions, now that these reasons are no longer in force, that Cavalry officers should continue to enjoy this very substantial advantage to the prejudice of officers of Infantry. The former Cavalry officer now appointed to a vacancy occurring in the colonelcy of a Cavalry regiment at the present moment passes over the heads of, say, between twenty and thirty officers of Infantry, entitled before him on the recognised ground of seniority, to this reward—" pension," or whatever it may be termed—which is, in fact, the great pecuniary prize of the Service, the post itself in Cavalry and Infantry being equally, as far as duties were concerned, of a purely honorary character. Curiously enough, this rule does not obtain in regard to the appointments to colonelcies of the Household Cavalry. Why should it remain in the Line, to the manifestly unfair advantage of the Cavalry officer at the expense of the Infantry ? "

The *Morning Post* learns that the German Government objects to the entrance of German officers into the Turkish service, until the Sultan has completely fulfilled the obligations incurred by the Treaty of Berlin.

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— 89th Regiment.
— Corps of Guides (Cabul).
— Bombay Cavalry.
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Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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Commander JOHN W. F. HARVEY, R.N., Hon. Secretary.
Portsmouth Branch, H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Journals and Journalism, by John Oldcastle (Field and Tuer)—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Sir Edwin Landseer (Sampson Low and Co.)—Maugars Junior; Fromont the Younger (Vizetelly and Co.)—The Conceited Sparrow of Neemuch (Remington and Co.)—The Improved District Railway Map of London, plain, 6d; mounted, 1s 6d (W. J. Adams and Sons)—Cornhill Magazine, for August (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—The Theatre, for August (Charles Dickens and Evans)—The Waif; The Regeneration of Roumania (Kerby and Endean)—Young England, for August (C. J. Houlston)—Cassell's Magazines, for August—Letts's Popular Atlas, Nos. 1 to 6 (Letts, Son, and Co.)—Blackwood's Magazine, for August (W. Blackwood and Sons)—The Nineteenth Century, for August (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—Colburn's United Service Magazine, for August (David Bogue).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MILITIA ORGANISATION.—We not like to interfere in the business of our contemporaries.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

THE exaggerated expression of "annihilation of a British Brigade in Afghanistan" has now given way to the milder term of "defeat of General Burrows' force." Still, the disaster is, even with this softening-down, serious, and is likely to cause an indefinite prolongation of the war in Afghanistan. We have received no intelligence which throws any light on that which appears *primâ facie* almost inexplicable, and we therefore should be cautious in our dealing with the subject, and abstain from even hinting blame. The facts, so far as they are known, are simply that General Burrows' force, being attacked by a much larger force than it was imagined was in front of it, has been utterly routed, with the loss of two guns. What the actual amount of slaughter was we cannot as yet tell, but it must have been heavy among the infantry, at all events, as the Afghans are said to have pursued our men hotly for three or four miles, and no more murderous foe when in pursuit of a beaten army than the Afghan can be imagined. A few officers, all of them mounted, reached Candahar before the cutting of telegraphic information, and it is vaguely said that the fugitives were coming in "by driblets." We also learn that four out of the six guns have been saved. It is probable, therefore, that many of the Horse Artillery and Cavalry managed to get away. Concerning the Infantry, however, we entertain grave apprehensions. They had evidently been completely broken up, and were probably reaped at leisure by Ayoub Khan's horsemen the day after the battle. In fact, it is most unlikely that many of them contrived to traverse in safety the fifty miles or so which intervened between them and safety. Consequently, we may assume that the six companies of the 66th, the two regiments of Native Infantry, and the detachment of Sappers, have practically ceased to exist. Some few active and hardy fugitives may have been brought in by General Brooke's Brigade, promptly sent out by General Primrose; but their number will, we regret to think, be small, save among the cavalry. Our force was largely outnumbered, the enemy being five to one, with thirty-six guns against six. Still, our troops were much better armed than their opponents, and we have often fought and conquered in India in the face of much greater odds. The quality of our soldiers, however, in those days, was of the highest, both as regards Native and European troops. Now, British regiments are composed largely of boy recruits, physically very inferior to the stalwart Afghan, and lacking that steadiness and cohesion which only long service and the presence of veterans accustomed to war can give. The Bombay troops are steady and well behaved enough, but they have seen little service of late years, and are small, weakly men, compared to the Sikhs, Rajpoots, Pathans, and Poorbeahs of the Bengal Presidency. We do not for a moment insinuate that General Burrows' men fought badly, for we know absolutely nothing as to their conduct and the circumstances of the defeat. It is, however, a singular coincidence that since the deterioration of the Army caused by Lord Cardwell's fatal meddling, we have had two disasters more dramatically complete than anything recorded in our military history. We do not desire to discount the positive information which will reach us as soon as telegraphic communication with Candahar has been re-established, still we would venture to suggest that possibly our tactics had something to do with our defeat. Our system is very "wooden," and our officers are not always skilful in adapting their method of fighting to the circumstances of the moment. Now the extended order, which answers so well against a European foe, with weapons nearly as good as our own, is not invariably the only method which should be adopted in dealing with an uncivilised, indifferently armed, but numerically superior force. In such a case, when pressed on all sides by swarms of daring swordsmen, our men ought to be kept together, for mutual support and encouragement. But it is really idle to speculate on a disaster of which all we know is that it has occurred. The great point is to efface it by prompt and imposing successes. The Authorities share this feeling, and reinforcements are being hurried off, both from England and India, with commendable energy. That General Primrose is in any danger we do not for a moment suppose; but it is different with the posts on the several lines of route. Moreover, the moral effect of Ayoub Khan's victory on the fanatic and excitable Afghan mind will be serious, and we shall have to guard against a general surging against us of the entire population. One crushing blow dealt now will, therefore, be worth a dozen delivered a few weeks hence. The truth is we thought that the "Afghan business" was all over but the shouting, and our only anxiety was lest Ayoub Khan should deny us the opportunity of beating him. There are 20,000 troops near Cabul, and it is said that a strong division can be sent to the aid of Candahar; but it remains to be seen whether we shall not have to fight for our communications, if not for our lives, in Northern Afghanistan. As, however, a few days will clear up matters considerably, it is waste of time to speculate any further.

Arrangements have been made for reinforcing the Indian garrisons, in view of the present crisis in Afghanistan, and the following regiments are under orders to proceed forthwith to India, viz.:—The 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, from Gibraltar; 61st Foot, from Malta; 98th Foot, from Malta; and 1st Battalion 23rd Foot, 77th Foot, and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, from England.

The 26th Regiment, which was to have gone during the winter to Bermuda, is to embark at once for Malta, to replace the 61st Regiment, proceeding to India, the 38th Regiment, which had been warned for service in India, proceeding to the same station, to relieve the 98th Regiment. The 41st Regiment which would probably have gone to India early next year, goes now to Gibraltar, to take the place of the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

The following details have been worked out for the despatch of troops to India, viz.:—H.M.S. *Orontes* embarks at Portsmouth, on Tuesday next, the 41st Regiment for Gibraltar, with families, and also fifty men of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, volunteers for the 2nd Battalion. She will proceed thence to Queenstown, and embark, on Friday next, 158 men of the 28th Regiment for the linked battalion, the 61st. The *Orontes* is timed to reach Gibraltar on the 11th prox., where the 41st will be landed, and the 2nd Battalion 24th taken on board. Malta will be reached about the 16th, when the *Orontes* will embark 250 men of the 61st Regiment and land 100 men, the transfers from the 28th, which will follow in the *Euphrates*. The *Euphrates* will embark at Portsmouth, on Friday next, 190 men —with officers and families—of the 26th Regiment. She will proceed thence to Queenstown, and there take on board, on the 9th prox., 246 men of the 64th Regiment for the linked battalion, the 98th, and also the 38th Regiment. She arrives at Malta on the 18th, lands the 26th and 38th, and embarks the 98th Regiment and 420 of the 61st Regiment for conveyance to Bombay. The *Tamar* takes to Malta 460 of the 26th Regiment, which will embark at Portsmouth on Saturday next. The 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, 77th Regiment, and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade follow in *Himalaya* (or *Jumna*) and *Malabar*, embarking at Portsmouth on the 16th and 18th prox., and proceed direct to India.

We cordially join in the expression of the desire that, in the interests of his office and of the public service, Sir John Adye may soon find a seat in Parliament. It will be especially interesting to hear his reasons for a graceful—as we trust it will be—submission to the necessity for abandoning the obsolete system of muzzle-loading ordnance, of which he was the obstinate champion for so many years. He will probably have to account for some other changes of less striking importance and urgency. The compliment which the Duke of Cambridge paid him at the distribution of prizes to the military students, was well deserved, and in his management at Woolwich there was much to praise; but in the history of our artillery, it will be recorded that Sir John Adye exercised an influence which would have been disastrous had it been permanent, and which leaves much to be redeemed in future.

Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., who has returned from the Cape, resumed command of the Chatham District on Wednesday.

Having been relieved at Chatham, where he has been in temporary command since the departure of Sir Evelyn Wood for the Cape, Colonel W. Earle, C.S.I., half-pay, late Grenadier Guards, has succeeded Major-General the Hon. R. Monck as Colonel on the Staff commanding the troops at Shorncliffe.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Creyke asked the Secretary of State for War whether, having regard to the relative rank of ridingmaster and quartermaster, the Government intended to consider the advisability of granting to ridingmasters the same advantages that had been given, and that might be under consideration to be given, to quartermasters. Mr. Childers, in reply, stated that the duties of ridingmasters being much less onerous and responsible than those of quartermasters, he could not undertake to make their advantages equal. This conclusion at which Mr. Childers has arrived will have astonished everybody. There is no harder worked and more deserving body of officers than the ridingmasters, and if Mr. Childers had ever served in a cavalry regiment, he certainly would not have expressed such an opinion.

Brevet Major C. W. Murray, 61st Regiment—who did good service lately in Zululand, and whose regiment is at Malta—is attached for duty to the 72nd Highlanders at Cabul, and has been appointed orderly officer to Brigadier Baker, C.B.

The report of the Royal Commission on Wellington College has been presented to the Home Secretary, and its publication may any day be expected. It is to be hoped that the Royal Commissioners have gone thoroughly into all the complaints of the Army with respect to this national institution, and have not merely confined themselves to one or two points. What is wanted is not an institution managed by a clique, but a good, sound school, at which poor officers of the Army and Navy can, at a moderate expense, get their sons educated in such a manner that they may have a fair chance of success at competitive examinations for admission into the public service. To accomplish this are needed a radical reform and publicity given to the accounts, in order that the public may see that the money they subscribed for one purpose is not diverted to another.

General the Right Hon. Sir W. Knollys, K.C.B., Usher of the Black Rod, has been suffering from a severe cold, but was much better yesterday.

Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., has been staying at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, but returned to town on Thursday, having been summoned to the War Office to arrange for the despatch of reinforcements to India.

The brevets announced last week for Major McCalmont and Major Stewart were certainly well deserved, especially in the case of the latter officer, who went out on Major-General Marshall's staff, and gained the highest credit for the admirable manner in which he discharged his duties. Major McCalmont went out later, with Sir Garnet Wolseley, but he made up as far as possible for lost time, and struck for the front whenever there was work to be done or to be made. The promotions in Friday week's *Gazette* strike us as being equitable, though there are some officers whose share in the arduous business of South-African campaigning must, we think, be acknowledged presently by similar honours.

Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., is expected in England almost immediately from India, information having reached the Horse Guards of his having vacated his brigade command in Afghanistan, and left Safed Sang for Simla. On arrival, he will take a few weeks' leave, prior to assuming the duties of his new appointment as Deputy-Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery on October 1.

Mr. Lepel Griffin is a very smart young man, as the readers of the *Chronicles of Dustypore* may remember, but even he, in all the pomp and perplexity of his position at Cabul, cannot be allowed to make England quite ridiculous in the eyes of Afghans and of Hindoos and Mahommedans. To describe Abdul Rahman—the excited and defeated rival of Yakoob—as "long friendly to the British," is simple mendacity. When he was interviewed in his exile by travellers, he expressed the utmost hostility, as it was natural he should, to the English, and the greatest good-will to the Russians. In fact, if we could but see ourselves as others must see us in this Afghan business, there would be nothing to be proud of but our power of beating the Afghans, imprisoning any chiefs we liked to serve so, and eating any quantity of proud words and strong leeks. The substitution of Yakoob Khan for Shere Ali was bad enough; the selection of Abdul Rahman in lieu of Yakoob, and the imprisonment of the latter with a host of Sirdars in India, complicates the situation immensely. It is almost to be regretted that the Indian Government did not let Shere Ali play as he pleased with the Russian Embassy, or whatever it was at Cabul, and content itself with a policy of masterly watchfulness. From the present muddle nothing is to be expected, except the necessity for intense vigilance and the certainty of masterly activity being needed at no distant time. There is surely little prospect of peace with honour from it.

Captain Howard, 80th Foot, a deserving but unlucky officer, has been saved by the brevet of Major from the operations of the Retirement Warrant, though he, like Captain Yeatman-Biggs, was not so fortunate as he could have desired in his share in co-operation with Russell's attack on Sekukuni's Town. Captain Poole was mentioned in despatches for his Staff work, before he was entrusted with the custody of Cetewayo. Captain Spratt, 29th, and Captain Hutchinson, 4th, were conspicuous for their intelligent discharge of their duties as supply and transport officers, and Lord Gifford may feel that the ill-fortune which deprived him of the fruits of his labour in tracking the Zulu King has now been in some measure compensated. It will all come right, in time, for others.

Considering the proportion of Artillery to the other arms employed in Zululand, the gunners can scarcely complain that they have not received their fair share of rewards for our last little war. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brackenbury has been made a C.B., and Captains J. F. Maurice, M. J. Clarke. W. R. Fox, W. G. Knox, A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, and J. R. Poole have been promoted to brevet majorities on the recommendation of Sir Garnet Wolseley; whilst Lord Chelmsford had previously obtained the Bath for Lieutenant-Colonels J. T. B. Brown, F. T. A. Law, and A. Harness; brevet lieutenant-colonelcies for Majors E. J. Tremlett, F. S. Le Grice, and J. F. Owen; and brevet majorities for Captains H. R. Y. Browne, J. Alleyne, and H. Vaughan. It will be allowed this time that the Royal regiment has at any rate been encouraged.

Major-General H. R. Browne, who went out to India early in 1873 to assume command of the 37th Regiment, to which he had exchanged from the 2nd Battalion 20th, and who since June, 1875, has held a brigade command in Bengal, is now *en route* to England, having vacated his appointment on the completion of his five years' Staff service.

Lieutenant Ivar M'Ivor, Bengal Staff Corps, relieves Mr. Edwards as Assistant-Resident at Bushire, Persian Gulf, the latter gentleman having retired, under the 55 years' system. Mr. Edwards is a very popular official, and has been of great assistance not only to the British Government, but to Colonel Ross, and in him the Resident loses a valuable assistant. It was the intention of the Indian Government to dispense with this post, but how far they have carried out their intentions is evident by the fact of another assistant being selected. Mr. Edwards has been for some time past engaged in buying mules for the Indian Government in Persia.

It is scarcely within our province to deal with such a question as that which the Dean of Westminster has, we think, placed beyond the reach of argument in his admirable letter, but there can be, we believe, no doubt but that, if the British Army could vote, there would be 999 voices out of every 1,000 given in favour of the erection of a monument to the memory of the son of our ally, Napoleon III., in Westminster Abbey. This week has witnessed the return to our shores of the widowed mother of the gallant lad who, under our flag, died in a distant land a soldier's death, and it would have been well if she could have found here the sad solace of knowing that the generous impulses which dictated the forgetfulness of all but the friendship of the father, and the circumstances of the son's career, had not been chilled by the cold hand of calculating Democracy and political device. It will not redound to the credit of Parliamentary institutions, nor to the renown of a great nation, that "the ungenerous spirit which governed the Parliament of 1661, under an altered form survived in the Parliament of 1880."

We would call the attention of our readers to an article in the August number of that spirited Service journal, *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, on the case of General Stannus. It is an *ex parte* statement, but, leaving out inferences, the facts are indisputable, and these show that General Stannus has received but a poor return for his long and distinguished service, and many wounds.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 26, 1880.

Surgeon Alexander Blood Trousdell, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 24th inst.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade)—Herbert Vernon Lillicrap, Esq., to be honorary Sub-Lieutenant (July 26).

ADMIRALTY, July 29, 1880.

In consequence of the death, on the 22nd inst., of Vice-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., the following promotions have taken place, with seniority of 23rd inst.:—Rear-Admiral Arthur William Acland Hood, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Captain the Honourable William John Ward to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotion has been made on the Retired List, from the same date:—Captain Frederick Harrison Smith to be Rear-Admiral on the Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—F. W. Egerton, to the Alexandra, for service in the Condor, when recommissioned.

Lieutenants—Edward J. Lang, to the Monarch; A. Evan-Thomas, Archibald T. Carter, and Francis S. Wheeler (for navigating duties), to the Alexandra, for the Condor, when recommissioned.

Sub-Lieutenant—W. H. du C. Chads, to the Triumph.

Paymaster—Henry Gilpin, to the Himalaya.

Assistant-Paymasters—Charles de B. Stewart, to the Cambridge; William J. Kilroy, to the Euphrates; Robert W. Saunders, to the Alexandra, for Condor.

Surgeons—William H. Putsey, to the Alexandra, for Condor; James T. W. S. Kellard, to the Himalaya; Robert Bedford, to the Duke of Wellington, for Radnor Hospital.

Engineers—George Bremer, to the Pembroke, for the Zephyr; Frederick G. Whittaker, to the Asia, for charge of reserve stores.

Assistant-Engineers (acting)—John G. Johnson and Josiah H. Hunt, to the Boadicea.

Clerk—Charles E. G. Johnston, to the Jumna.

Gunner—William Pollington, to the Excellent.

AGINCOURT, Com. Edward Stratford Dugdale, who has been employed as lieut. in this ship since Feb. 5, 1879, and whose promotion we recorded last week, served as sub-lieut. and lieut. in the Leander in the Pacific from March 15, 1865, until paid off, Oct. 17, 1866. He obtained his commission as lieut. on March 7, 1867, and on June 12 following was appointed to the Prince Consort, Capt. E. A. Inglefield, and was employed in the Mediterranean and with the Channel Squadron until transferred, Jan. 7, 1868, to the Minotaur, Capt. J. G. Goodenough; and subsequently served under the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir T. M. C. Symonds, attached to the Channel Squadron, until July 12, 1869, when he removed into the Excellent, Capt. Henry Boys, as additional, and subsequently served as her junior staff officer, until appointed, Nov. 10, 1871, to the Triumph, fitting for service with the Channel Squadron, and remained until July 1875. On Jan. 1, 1876, he was again appointed additional of the Excellent, and on Aug. 1 following was transferred to the Wolverene, fitting for service in Australia, and remained until Nov. 1877.

ALBATROSS, Com. A. J. Errington, sailed from Singapore for Hong Kong on June 7.

BITTERN, Com. E. B. Pusey, left Malta on July 24 for Corfu, to relieve the Coquette, ordered to Malta.

BLANCHE, Capt. C. G. F. Knowles, which was at Halifax by last advices, will shortly be ordered home, to pay off at Sheerness.

BOADICEA, Com. Francis Romilly, bearing the 2nd-class broad pendant of Comdre. Richards, left Simon's Bay on June 26 for a cruise, and would return on the 5th inst.

BRITANNIA, Capt. H. Fairfax, C.B., distributed the prizes on board the Britannia, Dartmouth, last week, to the successful cadets. Amongst those present were Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B., Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., and the Hon. S. Fortescue, flag-lieut. At the request of Sir Astley Cooper Key, the prizes were handed to the respective winners by Mrs. Fairfax. The number of cadets in the ship at present is 151, of which 41 were this time examined, 38 passing. The distribution over, a few words were addressed to the cadets. General regret was expressed that Capt. Fairfax would leave the ship, the time of his service on board having expired. His successor will, as we have previously stated, be Capt. Wells. Following is a list of the prizes as awarded. Study subjects—1, telescope, Mr. C. D. Granville; 2, despatch-box, Mr. E. H. Smith. Seamanship—1, binoculars, Mr. C. D. Granville; 2, gold compass, Mr. A. B. E. Greville. Charts and instruments—1, case of instruments, Mr. S. Nicholson; 2, atlas, Mr. W. Lumsden. French—1, despatch-box, Mr. H. H. Campbell; 2, Works of Erckmann-Chatrian, Mr. C. V. de M. Cowper. Essay—1, Macaulay's History, Mr. C. H. Morgan; 2, Napier's *Peninsular War*, Mr. S. Nicholson. Religious Knowledge—1, Bible and Concordance, Mr. F. K. C. Gibbons; 2, Church Service, Mr. H. H. D. Tothill. Latin—1, Rome, Mr. H. C. Scroggs; 2, Ruins of Pompeii and Athens, Mr. P. Walter; Mr. E. E. Lacy, equal. Drawing—1, sketching wallet, Mr. J. S. Luard; 2, etchings on the Mosel, Mr. H. C. Scroggs. Physics—1, despatch-box, Mr. S. Nicholson; 2, Mr. E. H. Smith; Deschanel and Ganot's *Physics*, Mr. F. K. C. Gibbons, equal. The chief captains, Mr. H. C. Scroggs and Mr. H. H. Campbell, each received a dirk. After the prizes had been handed to their respective winners, Sir Cooper Key addressed a few words to the cadets, in the course of which he stated that he had been for forty-five years in the Service, and his affection for it was greater than ever. The Rev. J. C. P. Aldous, principal instructor and chaplain to the cadets, also spoke, remarking that a member of Parliament had spoken against the Britannia in the House of Commons, but Dr. Hurst, who had examined the cadets, had said that the education on board the Britannia was as good as ever, one of the cadets having taken 100 per cent. in French, and another 50 per cent.

COMUS, Capt. James W. East, was senior officer at Hong Kong on June 14.

CURAÇOA, Capt. W. H. Cuming, was senior officer at Singapore on June 20.

CYGNET, Lieut. and Com. W. Wilson, left Malta on July 22, to join the flag at Hyères.

DRAGON, Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins, would proceed from Europo Islands to Sullear Bay, and return to Zanzibar by July 24.

DRUID, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, with Flamingo and Contest, are on the coast of Newfoundland.

DRYAD, Com. John Hext, remained at Rangoon by last advices.

DWARF, Com. W. H. St. Clair, was senior officer at Cape Coast Castle on June 27.

ECLIPSE, Capt. C. C. Rising, was at Rangoon on June 25.

EGERIA, Com. C. Johnstone, was off Labuan on June 20.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. the Hon. A. D. S. Denison, arrived at Shanghai on May 26, as senior officer of that division of the station.

FLYING FISH, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn, arrived at Singapore, all well, on the 20th inst.

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell, sailed from Singapore for Hong Kong on May 29.

FROLIC, Com. Stuart H. Rickman, from the China station, arrived at Chatham on Saturday, for the purpose of being paid off and put out of commission.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. W. Brent, is expected at Portsmouth early next month, and, contrary to former arrangement, will make another short round of service before laying up for repair. The Admiralty have declined to ratify the provisional arrangement made by their predecessors with Messrs. Laird for her repair, and have decided that the work shall be carried out at Devonport Yard, an item for which will be inserted in next year's Estimates. Messrs. Maudslay and Co. will construct and fix her new boilers and compound engines.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

IRIS, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, arrived at Gibraltar on July 27, and left the next day for Malta.

LONDON, Capt. C. J. Brownrigg, was at Zanzibar on June 29.

PEGASUS, Com. the Hon. Horatio N. S. Hood, has been ordered to cruise along the Russian coast, and to rejoin and report to the flag on the Japan division.

PELICAN, Com. F. R. Dicken, was at Esquimault by last advices, but would be ready for sea by the 1st inst.

PHŒNIX, Com. Hubert H. Grenfell, left Halifax on the 16th inst. to visit ports in Gulf of St. Lawrence, returning to Halifax by Aug. 1, whence she would leave again on Aug. 5 for Jamaica.

RALEIGH, Capt. Charles T. Jago, which left Sydney on Saturday week for England, will call at Auckland and at the Falkland Islands on her passage home.

SPARTAN, Capt. R. E. Tracey, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday afternoon from the East India station, and saluted the Royal Adelaide. A small detachment of troops, invalids, &c., have taken passage home from Malta, and were disembarked on Thursday, after which the ship was to leave for Sheerness, to pay off. The Spartan left Trincomalee on May 16 for England, and has called at Aden, Suez, Port Said, Malta, and Gibraltar, on her homeward voyage.

TAMAR, Capt. T. H. Royse, was inspected on Saturday morning by Capt. W. B. Grant (Royal Adelaide), and was moved out of harbour into Plymouth Sound in the afternoon, when powder, &c., were placed on board. On her return from Malta she is to prepare for a West Indian trip, and according to present arrangements will leave about Sept. 15 for Gibraltar, Halifax, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Bermuda, returning thence to England.—*Western Morning News.*

TENEDOS, Capt. E. S. Adeane, senior officer at Barbadoes, has invalided Sub-Lieut. Gordon, who reached England, in the Royal Mail steamer Medway, on July 28.

TOURMALINE, Capt. R. P. Dennistoun, left Savanilla on June 30 for Montego Bay.

TRIUMPH, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Stirling, was at Esquimault on June 30. Letters from the Commander-in-Chief and from senior officer (Shannon), at Callao, show that the Osprey would leave Tahiti for Coquimbo on May 20; the Pelican would leave Esquimault for Honolulu and Tahiti on July 4; the Rocket arrived at Esquimault from Honolulu on June 26, and remains there; the Gannet, Thetis, and Turquoise were to meet the Shannon at Callao about June 18, for a court-martial, &c.; the Gannet would then proceed to Panama, the Shannon to Coquimbo to repair engines, and the Turquoise to Arica, the Thetis remaining at Callao.

WILD SWAN, Com. Seymour H. P. Dacres, has proceeded from Mozambique to the north-west coast of Madagascar.

WYE, Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt, while lying in dock at Sheerness Dockyard, undergoing repairs, was discovered to be on fire in the lower portion of the ship. Upon examination, it was found that the coals in the hold were on fire. The crew were promptly set to work to extinguish the flames, which was speedily accomplished. It is believed that the fire was caused by the heating of the bottom iron plates of the ship, as the workmen had a forge erected underneath.

It is satisfactory in these days, when one hears of so many retired officers coming to grief, to find others making a success in quite a new line. One of these is Lieut. Armit, who retired from the Royal Marines and turned his attention to opera. It was he who originated the idea of an autumn season of Italian opera at "popular prices," and as a proof of the manner in which his efforts were appreciated by the public, I may mention that Mr. Armit has now taken Her Majesty's Theatre for the next six autumn and winter seasons, during which time the direction will be under his sole control. This is a very spirited thing to do, and he is not likely to spare either money or pains to make these autumn seasons all that can be desired. Under this new direction we may look for some new operas. —*Hampshire Telegraph.*

TRINITY HOUSE BANQUET.

The anniversary banquet was held on Saturday at the Trinity House, Tower Hill. In the absence of the Master (the Duke of Edinburgh), the Deputy-Master (Admiral Sir Richard Collinson) presided, and proposed the toast of "The Queen." Sir Stafford Northcote gave the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," and in so doing referred to the presence of the Princess of Wales at Wimbledon that day. When he saw her Royal Highness distributing the prizes at Wimbledon to the various recipients,—Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Americans, and Canadians,—it seemed to him that there must be the same difference between receiving those prizes from her Royal Highness or from the hands of the secretary as between receiving a beautiful engraved model and the rough nugget from which the model was made. He never saw the Royal Family take part in a work of charity without feeling grateful for the interest they showed in English society, and he felt sure that at every meeting of Englishmen the toast which he had risen to propose would be drunk with the utmost cordiality. The Deputy-Master proposed "The Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces."

The Earl of Northbrook, in replying for the Navy, said the toast was always drunk most warmly in all assemblies of Englishmen, but in none more cordially than that venerable corporation, which consisted not only of the most distinguished members of the Mercantile Marine, on which the influence and superiority of England mainly depended, but also of many distinguished members of the Naval profession. He was sure he would be excused for adverting to the fact that his Royal Highness the Master of the Trinity House was at present engaged, to the great benefit of the nation, in active service in the Navy. On his own part and that of the Board of Admiralty, he could only assure the company that they were determined to do their duty to the utmost of their ability in the most responsible office with which they had been entrusted.

Mr. Childers: I, too, like my right hon. friend, Sir S. Northcote, was at Wimbledon to-day, and what much struck me among many matters of interest was the evidence that our British Army is not the only army of the Empire, and at this table where you, deputy master, are honoured by the presence of several distinguished Ministers of the Dominion, I am happy to be able to note the fact that when, as you, sir, have said, diplomacy fails, and England has to put out her strength, we shall find efficient and well-organised alongside of our own a Canadian Army ready to defend the great interests of our empire. But the word "organised" reminds me that our Army has been for ten years or more going through a process of reconstruction and reorganisation, both as to its constitution and its administration; and I am bound to tell you that that process is far from complete. Great changes both in the government and in the character of the Army have still to be made, and in that work I and my advisers have to take our share, but on this you may rely, that the little Army of England, small as it is compared with that of other European military Powers, will not fall short in strength and efficiency, and will be ready for its work whenever that work may be found at home or abroad. Mr. Brassey, in responding to the toast of "The Volunteer Forces," said it was natural to refer to the salient fact that they had this year attained their majority. The Volunteer Force had its origin in a time of national anxiety and alarm. It had grown and flourished in the happier days in which we lived. It had not only been a strength to our own country, but had furnished a type and a model for imitation in the furthest dependencies of the Crown. With reference to the special branch of the Volunteer Force, with which was individually connected the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, numerous and effective brigades had been established in London, Liverpool, and Bristol. Two hundred volunteers had been embarked in the first reserve ship stationed in the Mersey, and performed their duty efficiently during a short cruise in the Irish Channel. The only impediment to the extension of the force to every seaport was the want of funds. A subsidy was required on the same scale as that allotted to the land service, but what prospect there was of receiving the sanction of their noble friend at the head of the Admiralty to such a proposal he was not in a position to state. It was sufficient for the present occasion that he should say that they did their best with the limited resources at their disposal.

Messrs. Yarrow and Company, Poplar, have just completed a 21½-knot torpedo-boat for the Italian Government. The boat has a ram bow and a couple of funnels near the stern, but in other respects does not differ from the Lightning type. The speciality, however, is that the funnels, which are placed abreast, are arranged to turn down, so that the sparks and smoke are conducted into the sea on each side. The result of this arrangement is to considerably reduce the visibility of the craft when under way. It is of the utmost consequence to the success of an attack that the approach of a torpedo-boat should not be discovered by the enemy until it has either discharged its missile, or arrived so close as to allow the defenders no time to protect themselves against it. By the present arrangement, however, this purpose is defeated during the day by the column of smoke which is ejected into the air, and which, following the boat, can be seen long before the little craft itself can be distinguished upon the water; and during the night by the upward flight of red-hot sparks. And as the smoke from the furnaces appears actually solid when illumined by the electric light, the existing arrangement appears singularly objectionable. The plan adopted by the Messrs. Yarrow in the Italian boat is said to afford an effectual remedy; and as the funnels can be either placed in an upright position or inclined to any angle downwards that may be desired, they can be suited to varying circumstances. The same firm are also engaged in building some large torpedo-boats for the Russian Government, which are expected to exceed 22 knots an hour, and contain many novelties of design.

THE "ATALANTA" INQUIRY.

Calculations as to the stability of the Atalanta are being made at Lloyd's, independent of the Admiralty, for the information of the Committee intrusted with the inquiry into the loss of the Atalanta. After receiving and examining these calculations, a decision will be come to respecting the further witnesses that may be required. Some of the officers now in the Channel Squadron, who served in the Atalanta in her recent cruises, will be examined on the return of the Squadron to England next month.

CHILI AND PERU.

The Minister of Marine at the Hague gives notice that, according to a communication from the Netherlands Consul-General at Santiago, Chili, dated May 24, a number of torpedoes have been left by the Peruvians floating about in the harbour of Ancon and in Callao Roads, making the navigation very dangerous.

Advices received from Panama through Reuter's agency announce that the Panama *Star and Herald* of the 17th inst. publishes intelligence from Lima, dated June 30, stating that the Chilian Admiral off Callao had notified to the Diplomatic Body his intention of bombarding Lima, and that steamers would be allowed until July 8 to remove foreigners, and also the women and children. The inhabitants of Lima were preparing to remove their families beyond the Cordilleras, and President Pierola had decreed that all males between the age of sixteen and sixty years should provide themselves with arms for the defence of the city, no one being allowed to leave without a passport. The Archbishop of Lima had placed the treasure of his church at the disposal of the Peruvian Government. A Chilian transport vessel had been destroyed by a torpedo in the harbour of Callao. It was reported that the Chilian Government contemplated the issue of $6,000,000 in paper money to continue the war.

The *Western Morning News* says :—"Our correspondent at Lima sends interesting details of what appears to have been one of the most spirited actions of the war. After the battle of Tacna six thousand Chilian soldiers were sent by train to Lenta, and on June 7, after making a complete circuit of the city, so as to surprise the enemy where least expected, made a fierce and general attack upon the new outlying defensive works. With one grand charge the Peruvian forts were taken in the rear, every man in them being put to death, and a rush was made for the inner line. No sooner were the Chilians clear of the outer forts than they were blown high into the air by the explosion of mines fired just too late by electric wires from the city. The inner line of forts were stormed with equal quickness, and there was a desperate struggle. The remainder of the garrison made a last stand in the public platz, but were mowed down from all sides by the victorious Chilians until scarcely one of them remained—all demands for surrender being contemptuously refused. They were led by an officer who had deserted from the Chilians, and whose valour was stimulated by the fact that he would have been shot if he had fallen into Chilian hands. Meanwhile, an attack was made from the sea front, and the commander of the Peruvian monitor, Manco Capac, seeing that all was lost, steamed into deep water and sank her. The crew escaped in boats, but the numerous neutral ships-of-war in harbour refused to take them on board, and they had to surrender. They, however, received and rescued from otherwise terrific outrage and carnage, hundreds of women and children. The southern army of the allies has thus been practically exterminated."

A telegram from Washington, July 24, states tha Admiral Wyman, who was recently ordered by the United States Government to proceed to Havannah to investigate the circumstances under which two American schooners were fired upon by a Spanish war steamer off the Cuban coast, reports that the Cuban authorities have offered abundant evidence that the American vessels, when fired upon, were within a league of the shore. They have also unequivocally disavowed any intentional insult or indignity to the American flag, or the commission of any act contrary to the usages of civilised Powers. The Admiral nevertheless concludes by stating that the case warrants further inquiry.

The Leander, Phaeton, and Arethusa will be very similar to the Iris and Mercury, which are cruisers of the first-class. The chief modifications are that the engines will be of less power, and the weight thus gained will be applied to the fitting of an under-water armour deck over the engines, boilers, and magazine, and in increasing the the amount of coal carried. The principal dimensions of the second-class cruisers will be the same as in the first class—viz., 300ft. in length between perpendiculars and 46ft. in extreme breadth, with a load displacement of 3,700 tons at a draught of 19ft. The armour deck will consist of two thicknesses of $\frac{3}{4}$in. steel plating, placed slightly below the water at the centre of the ship, and rounded down to some 3ft. or 4ft. below it at the sides. Coal bunkers capable of containing 1,000 tons of coal will be ranged at the sides and ends of the engines and boiler spaces both above and below the armour decks, thus admitting of a very perfect system of coal protection for the machinery. The hulls of the vessels will be constructed entirely of steel. The engines are expected to develope 5,000 horse-power, which is estimated to give a mean speed of 16 knots on the measured mile, with all the weights on board. The new cruisers will be fitted with Whitehead and other torpedoes, machine-guns, electric lights, &c., and each will carry a couple of second-class torpedo boats. The armament will probably consist of a revolving gun on the forecastle and poop, and nine guns at the stern and broadside ports on the upper deck.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, and eradicates all Freckles, Tan, Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and Cutaneous Eruptions; gentlemen will find it allays the smarting and irritation of the skin after shaving.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Rowland's articles.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Subscriber," whose letter appeared in your last week's issue, although he approves generally of the leading article on the Royal Marines, objects to the Royal Marine Artillery being called artillery companies before the year 1832, and says, "as a matter of fact, the Royal Marine Artillery were a separate corps from 1803 to 1832, when they were disbanded, with the exception of two companies, which were kept on," &c. Although they were styled "Royal Marine Artillery" anterior to the date quoted by "Subscriber," viz., 1832, yet an Order in Council, dated Aug. 18, 1804, authorises the formation of a company of artillery at each of the three divisions, to which a fourth company was added in the following year with the new Woolwich Division, so that, so far from being a separate corps, they were only an artillery company attached to each division until 1815, when they were increased to eight companies. The whole of this time, from their first formation until their separation in 1862, the officers were on the same list with those of the red corps, intermingled with them in seniority, and constantly changing by promotion from red to blue; and when the artillery companies were of sufficient strength to occupy a separate barrack at Portsmouth, and to be under the command of their own lieutenant-colonel, even then they were under the orders of the commandant of the Portsmouth Division of Marines, through whom their reports and returns were sent. No argument, therefore, could call the Royal Marine Artillery a distinct corps until they became so by total and entire separation in 1862, when they had a commandant and staff of their own, and had no more to do with the commandant of the Light Infantry Division than with the commanding officer of any other regiment in garrison.—I am, &c., ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

Capt. Archibald Lucius Douglas, whose promotion from commander we recorded last week, entered the Navy in 1856, and was employed as sub-lieutenant and acting lieutenant in the Arrogant, 47, Comdre. Wm. Edmonstone, senior officer's ship on the West Coast of Africa, from Oct. 18, 1861, until paid off in December, 1862. He obtained his commission as lieutenant on May 23, 1862, and on March 2, 1863, was appointed additional of the Excellent, gunnery-ship. On Nov. 17 following he was transferred to the Aurora, Capt. Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, attached to the Channel Squadron and on particular service, and on the North American and West Indies station; and was paid off in Dec. 1867, when he was again appointed additional of the Excellent, and in September, 1868, was transferred to the Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, in which ship he was subsequently employed as senior staff officer until promoted to commander May 1, 1872. He was afterwards appointed May 14, 1872, additional to the Minotour, 26, Capt. Robert Gibson, flagship, with the Channel Squadron of Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, to instruct in Harvey's torpedoes; and on Aug. 6 following was transferred to the Achilles, 26, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, Coastguard ship, at Portland, for the same service. On June 5, 1873, he sailed with Lieuts. Jones and Bailey, and a party of about 30 petty officers and seamen, from Southampton in the Khedive, for Yokohama, to join the Naval College at Tokei, near Yeddo, where they were to be engaged in instructing the Japanese in the art of gunnery, and for his services as director of the Naval College in the formation of a navy was complimented by the Admiralty on the manner in which he conducted his duties while in the employ of the Japanese Government. On Jan. 27, 1876, he was transferred to the command of the Egeria, 4, at China, where he remained until relieved April 24, of the present year.

"From advices received from Aden by the English mail just in, we learn that the hot weather has set in there with considerable severity. On the 15th inst. H.M.S. Woodlark arrived at Aden on her way to China, and the same day the assistant-paymaster-in-charge died of heat apoplexy. It appears that the deceased officer was quite well on the morning of the arrival of the Woodlark, and that he was standing on the bridge of the vessel, when he complained of feeling unwell. This was about noon, and by 2 p.m. he was dead; he was buried the same evening. The transport Himalaya lost a warrant officer from the heat just before entering Aden. The health of the troops at Aden is reported to be excellent, the 1-6th Royal Regt. having hardly any men in hospital, and the weather, though hot, is said to be not unhealthy. A new club called the 'Union' has been started at Steamer Point, and as it has already 50 members, it may be looked upon as a success, and will supply a want long felt. Major Reid, R.A., and Capt Heron, commanding H.M.'s Seagull, have both been invalided home. Lord Ripon is said to have been very pleased with his day at Aden, which he liked much better than he had anticipated; and as the Himalaya will have to put in to Aden to coal on her return with Lord Lytton, Aden people are expecting soon to welcome the outgoing Viceroy."—*Bombay Gazette.*

Some administrative changes have recently been made in the Marine Department at Bombay. The storekeeper's appointment has, we learn, been reduced, and Lieut. Hewett reverts to his former appointment as dockmaster, which has been so well filled of late by Lieut. Brebner, late I.N., who, we suppose, will become shipping-master under the Bombay Government once more. Every one knows what an immense amount of extra work was recently thrown upon the Marine Staff and commanders, and it was largely due to the late dockmaster that the arrangements for transporting the large body of troops from Bombay to Kurrachee were carried out in so smooth and satisfactory a manner.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief awarded commissions and prizes to the successful students at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Monday. The whole of the gentlemen cadets were first paraded and inspected in the presence of a numerous company, which included Lord Morley, Gen. Sir John St. George, R.E., Major-Gen. Hamilton, V.C., Admiral Strange, Col. Sir John Stokes, Gen. Napier, Governor of Sandhurst Military College; and the staff and other officers of Woolwich Garrison. The cadets drilled remarkably well under the direction of Mr. Aylmer, the senior under-officer, and also in the hands of Under-officer Haynes and Corpl. Capper, who were severally entrusted with the command. Afterwards everybody repaired to the School of Arms for the principal business of the day. Gen. Beauchamp Walker, Director-General of Military Education, first read his own and the examiners' reports upon the recent examination, which has been of a twofold character, the cadets having studied for two terms without interval, in order to meet the demand for officers, and of the forty-two cadets who went up for examination thirty-nine had passed. On all the subjects of study the reports were satisfactory, and the Director-General especially commended the gentlemen cadets for the results obtained under pressure. Gen. J. F. M. Browne, C.B., R.E., submitted his first report as Governor of the Academy, to which position he was appointed on June 1. He certified that the cadets who had passed examination in studies were well fitted by their exercises and other attainments to receive her Majesty's commission. He thanked the staff and the gentlemen cadets for the support which they had given him, and of the cadets generally he made favourable report. Their attention and extra exertions under the abnormal circumstances of the time had been very praiseworthy. The average age of those recommended for commissions was nineteen years and one month, and they had been one year and eight months at the Academy. Commissions were then awarded as follows :—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	Marks.		Marks.
W. F. H. S. Kincaird	40,163	A. E. Haynes	38,550
F. J. Aylmer	39.894	C. E. Baddeley	38,401
J. E. Capper	38,738		

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

H. A. Bethell	35,683	T. T. Rowan	25,674
F. B. Fuller	35,671	F. C. Bower	25,481
C. P. Martel	34,296	J. W. G. Dawkins	25,012
C. S. Meeres	33,654	A. C. Baillie	24.589
F. R. Wingate	33,319	C. de C. Hamilton	24,554
J. H. E. Wynne	33,185	R. G. Strange	24.406
C. E. English	31,176	B. M. Rhodes	24,373
L. G. Watkins	30,747	D'Arcy W. Reeve	23.485
R. W. Fuller	29,813	F. St. G. Tucker	23,335
E. A. Gartside-Tippinge	29,076	A. H. L. Burch	23,152
S. M. Renny	28,389	A. T. Mullins	22,766
F. E. Johnson	27,662	A. G. Napier	21.370
W. W. Griffin	27,632	R. Morris	21,203
W. W. S. Duhan	27,092	R. Y. X. M'G. Bond	20,889
A. B. St. Churchill	26,958	H. G. Burch	19.729
E. Bickford	26,709	R. Tremaine	19.232
H. B. Brownlow	26,405	E. S. Brooke	18.264

The prizes were allotted in the following order :—Mr. Kincaird, the Pollock gold medal for distinguished proficiency, also prizes for mathematics and mechanics; Mr. Aylmer, the regulation sword for exemplary conduct; Mr. A. E. Haynes, prizes for fortification and military drawing; Mr. Capper, for chemistry and physics, and for drills and exercises; Mr. H. A. Bethel, the Tombs memorial scholarship, as senior cadet for the Royal Artillery; Mr. F. B. Fuller, for classics; Mr. C. E. Baddeley, for military drawing; Mr. C. P. Martel, for military history; Mr. R. W. Fuller, for riding; Mr. A. C. Baillie, for landscape drawing; Mr. T. T. Rowan, for gymnastics; Mr. A. T. Montanaro, for Italian; Mr. C. N. Fitzroy, for French; and Mr. A. G. Johnson, for German. The Duke of Cambridge, after presenting the prizes, addressed the cadets, and expressed pleasure at receiving such favourable reports of their proficiency and good conduct. The long period of hard work which they had undergone without a vacation was against a very high examination, but in spite of all disadvantages they had done credit to the academy, their instructors, and themselves. Much of this result he ascribed to the late governor, Sir John Adye, whose loss at the academy, though he was still useful in another vocation, he personally regretted, having always recognised the ability and efficiency with which he had conducted its affairs. The masters and professors had had a hard time of it, and he was glad to hear from the new governor, his friend, General Browne, that he had already experienced that support which the staff of the institution always gave to its chief. A great college of this description depended a great deal upon the efficiency and zeal of its officers and teachers, and, having these, it was the fault of the cadets themselves if they did not turn out well. The academy was, in fact, progressing most favourably. At one time it was subjected to some criticism, not always fairly; but it was certainly in no fear of criticism now. His Royal Highness then impressed upon the gentleman cadets the importance of the duties they were about to assume, and pointed out the opportunities of distinction and advancement which lay before them. Of late years, he said, many officers of the Army, and especially of the Ordnance corps, had occasion to distinguish themselves in the field, or had obtained openings to advancement and honour in the diplomatic service. Young men could not hope to win such positions immediately, but if they worked diligently the same advantages would be theirs hereafter, and the reason he mentioned the subject now was lest any of them might think that work was at an end when they left the academy, and the future only play. A man who would get on must work always, and opportunities would come to those who sought them. He was happy to know that this sentiment was appreciated in the Army, and in no branch of it more fully than in the Scientific corps, the members of which, by their studies and training in this academy, obtained a footing which, properly applied, would inevitably raise them to prominent positions. He warned the young officers, however, not to forget the men entrusted to them, and to begin by being good soldiers themselves.

Some men who were very scientific thought that the Military soldier was a second consideration, but in his opinion it was of the first importance that officers and men should have a thorough knowledge of their military duties, and that without this no officer could be selected by the authorities for a responsible position. Especially he enforced discipline as an essential quality in officers and men, and this, combined with spirit and zeal, and the knowledge they had acquired, would enable them, he said, to achieve honour and success in the honourable career before them. He hoped that they would bear in mind his advice, and work hard. The cadets then gave a gymnastic display, and the Duke of Cambridge returned to London. The cadets gave a ball on a large scale in the School of Arms at night, and have now broken up for the vacation, which will last until Sept. 29.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

List of Gentlemen Cadets who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in July, 1880, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry :—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Order of Merit.	Names.	Order of Merit.	Names.
	Armstrong. R.	15	Cockeram, W. P.
2	Darrah, M. Z.		Hamilton, H. J. W.
3	Cowper, M.	17	Lushington, A. P. D.
4	Riddell, J. F.	18	Loscombe, A. R.
5	Estridge, H. P. L.	19	Eliott, L. E.
6	Beaumont, F. M.	20	Bacon, E.
7	Crofts, E. S.	21	Higgs, H. C.
8	Robb, F. S.	22	Thackeray, C. C.
9	Hawley, F. H. T.	23	Cooke, R. J.
10	De Lacy, G. H.	24	D'Aeth, G. G. H.
11	Wilson, W. A. M.	25	Cronin, J. J.
12	De Winton, C.	26	Churchill, A. G.
13	Lewin, W. H.	27	Donne, H. R. L.
14	Loch, H. F.	28	Tripp, A. W. H.

PASSED.

Order of Merit.	Names.	Order of Merit.	Names.
29	Jenkins, N. F.	83	Hinds, A.
30	Grey, E.	84	Brereton, E. F.
31	Burrows, W. G.	85	Lafone, W. B.
32	Thistlethwayte, E. W.	86	Cox, W. C.
33	Haworth, W. S. S.	87	Orr-Ewing, J. A.
34	McAndrew, J. D.	88	Couper, E. E.
35	Graham, V. W. H.	89	Binning, Lord G.
36	Rippon, G.		Harris, K. E.
37	Templer, C. B.	91	Simpson, W. H.
38	Martindale, C. S.	92	Roberts, A. N.
	Williams, G. D. R.	93	Kemball, A. H. G.
40	Ley, W. G.	94	MacLaren, K.
41	Quin, T.	95	Mansel, G. C.
	Randolph, C. F.	96	Acton, H. L. B.
43	Thornton, H.		Boyle, Viscount.
44	Jackson, J.	98	Vaurenen, J. A.
45	Buist, F. B.	99	Wheeler, O. W. E.
	Dupuis, G. A. S.	100	Cole, A. L.
47	Wynell-Mayow, R. S.		Hamilton, A.
48	Hunter, W. H.	102	Atherton, T. J.
	Mailton-Barrett, E. A.	103	Besant, W. H.
	Thomas, A. H.	104	Atkinson, G. D.
	Watson, W. A.		Eagar, E. B.
52	Ward, E. A.	106	Dun, P. E.
53	Cawood, G. C.	107	Bayley, A.
54	Reeks, J. A.	108	Mitchell, S.
55	Dyer, C. R.	109	Venis-Lazarus, A.
56	Graham, H. M.	110	Nason, F. G.
57	Wilkinson, F. A.	111	Warrand, A. R. B.
58	M'Laughlin, H. J.	112	Malcolm, P.
59	Ralli, A. S.	113	Beville, C. F.
60	Pearse, J. L.	114	Belli-Bivar, C. E.
	Wingfield, G. F.		Smithe, P. B.
62	Sugden, A. M.	116	Bradford-Atkinson, T.
63	Aylmer, E. K. G.	117	Jenner, W. K. W.
64	Bright-Smith, S. B.	118	Lawless, W. H. E.
65	Thwaytes, E. C.	119	Cocks, W. H. S.
66	Cooper, A. F.	120	Doveton, R. T.
67	Cookson, G.	121	Cooper, R. J.
68	Bean, A. W.	122	Channing, A.
69	Whitehead, R. E.	123	Tulloch, J. W. G.
70	Jacson, M. G.	124	Melville, J.
71	Wintour, F. G.	125	Lamb, F.
72	Hume, G. W.	126	Grant, F. C.
73	Burton, R. de H.	127	Curtler, W. F.
74	Marling, P. S.	128	Vowell, R. A.
75	Bowen, R. S.		
76	Grant, H. O.		QUALIFIED.
77	Miller, C. W. H.		Jackson, C.
78	Peyton, A. G.		Mackenzie, K. B.
79	Richardson, H. E.		Wilson, A.
80	Addington, H. R.		Sherer, L. C.
81	Smith, G. R.		Collins, E. J.
82	Shute, H. G. D.		Roberts, L. R. H.

THE SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Princess Mary Adelaide visited the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army at Roehampton on Wednesday, and presented the prizes to the successful pupils. Among the many ladies and gentlemen gathered on the platform were the Baroness Burdett Coutts, Bishop Claughton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Lefroy (chairman of the committee) and Lady Lefroy, Gen. Sir F. E. Chapman, Gen. Sir E. C. and Lady Hodge, Sir T. G. Logan, Gen. Sir W. Walker, Gen. Sir R. Dacres, Gen. Sir W. Wyllie, Major-Gen. J. T. Boileau (vice-chairman), Major-Gen. Sawyer, Major-Gen. T. W. Holland, Lieut.-Gen. Beauchamp Walker, and Mr. G. W. Foster (the secretary). In opening the proceedings of the day, Sir H. Lefroy said that the school educated and qualified for the highest positions in life the daughters of Army officers, the pupils frequently being consigned to the care of the institution from all parts of the world, as on foreign service it was well nigh impossible to obtain for them a suitable education. The recent examinations had been conducted by gentlemen appointed by the Cambridge Syndicate, and their report was full of encouragement, and such as conferred upon the school a high place among the educational establishments of the country. Her Royal Highness then presented the prizes and certificates, the principal being,—for general good conduct, May Rainsford; general proficiency, Bertha Geraghty and Margaret Chartres; and the scholarships, won by Mary Guy and Lily Pennington. Bishop Claughton next delivered an appropriate address to the pupils; and Gen. Boileau subsequently proposed a vote of thanks to the Princess for her gracious presence that afternoon. Before returning to town, her Royal Highness inspected the house and the beautiful grounds in which it is situated, expressing herself highly gratified with her visit. The band of the Coldstream Guards attended and played a well-arranged programme, under the leadership of Mr. Fred. Godfrey.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Brigdr.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B, has sent to the daily papers the following interesting and touching description of the death of the Prince Imperial, collected and collated from the independent narrative of eighteen of the Zulus who took part in the attack on the reconnoitring party on the fatal 1st of June, 1879 :—

"The attacking party numbered about forty, of whom twelve followed the Prince, and either seven or eight were concerned immediately in his death. The Zulus, having nearly surrounded the party, fired, and rushed on them a they were in the act of mounting. The Prince, not having succeeded in mounting, ran alongside his horse until it broke away from him on the hither bank of the donga, about 220 yards from the kraal where the party had off saddled. The Prince followed his horse into the donga, until, closely pressed by his pursuers, he turned upon them, in the words of the Zulus themselves, 'like a lion at bay.' Struck by an assegai inside the left shoulder, he rushed at his nearest opponent, who fled out of the donga and got behind another Zulu, who, coming up, fired at the Prince when only ten yards from him. The Prince returned the fire with his pistol, and faced his now rapidly-increasing foes, until, menaced from his right rear and struck by another assegai, he regained the level on which he had first stood in the donga, and where he was speedily surrounded. He then seized an assegai which had been thrown at him—for in struggling with his terrified horse his sword had fallen from its scabbard. He thus defended himself against seven or eight Zulus, who state that they did not dare to close on him until, exhausted, he sunk down on his hips. The above facts were elicited from the Zulus, who were examined separately on the scene of the attack, and out of sight of one another."

RIDINGMASTERS.

"Miles" writes :—"You have doubtless seen the reply of the Secretary of State for War on Monday night last, to the question put by Mr. Creyke, with reference to the relative position of the ridingmaster and quartermaster. Mr. Creyke asked if the Government intended to consider the advisability of granting ridingmasters the same advantages that had been given, and might be under consideration to be given, to quartermasters. The Secretary of State replied, that the duties of ridingmasters are much less onerous and responsible than quartermasters, and that he could not undertake to make their advantages equal. I should think this reply must have startled a good many Cavalry officers, none more perhaps than the Cavalry quartermasters themselves. I know nothing about the duties of an Infantry quartermaster, and shall therefore not touch that part of the question; but as the duties of a Cavalry quartermaster are, I presume, the same as those of an Infantry quartermaster, with forage, saddlery, and horse equipment added thereto, I suppose the Cavalry quartermaster's duties are the most onerous and responsible of the two. Knowing a little of cavalry, having spent some years of my life at home and in the field in that branch of the Service, I venture to offer a few remarks on the reply of the Secretary of State for War. I think it very unfortunate, at starting, that the case of the ridingmasters should have been coupled with that of the quartermasters. The case of the ridingmasters is a hard one, having its own grievances, which are plain and well understood by professional men, and needed no bolstering by being compared with that of the quartermasters. However, the comparison once drawn, and in the House of Commons, is, I submit, open to criticism; had it not been for this, I should have refrained from saying one word about the quartermasters. Well, let us see what are the duties of each. The quartermaster has charge of Government stores, attends the issue of bread, meat, and forage, is responsible for the general cleanliness of the barracks, and attends two parades a year (inspections). The ridingmaster attends all mounted parades, has charge of the riding of the regiment, the breaking of the horses, the fitting of the saddlery, and is entirely responsible to the commanding officer for the same. I am at a loss to see how the duties of the ridingmaster are to be considered less responsible than those of the quartermaster. I do not think any professional man will be found to say that the charge of Government stores is much more onerous and responsible than the charge of the riding of 600 men and nearly 400 horses. It was most unfortunate that the comparison was made at all, but I venture to say that nine-tenths of the ridingmasters in the Cavalry could undertake the more onerous and responsible duties of quartermaster to-morrow, and do them with satisfaction to their commanding officers. How many quartermasters are there who could perform the much less onerous and responsible duties of ridingmaster? Is there one? I could go into the question as to the advantages the quartermasters already enjoy compared with the ridingmasters, but I confine myself to the words of the Secretary of State for War,—'that the duties of the ridingmaster are much less onerous and responsible than the quartermasters,' a statement which I most respectfully and emphatically deny."

THE EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

"Mephisto" writes :—"In your excellent article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of July 17 on 'The Increase of the Expenses of Officers,' you leave out one item which, though uncertain in its operation, is often by no means unimportant in its results. I allude to the wholesale manner in which soldier servants desert now-a-days, of course carrying their plain clothes with them. Three cases of this kind have occurred to me in the last two years, besides soldiers deserting who are not servants generally contrive to carry off some servant's things. Four other officers in my regiment have suffered in the same way in two years, losing also money as well as clothes. It is not easy to point out a remedy unless officers were given allowance in lieu of servants, as is done on foreign service. As far as I can recollect, I have lost six suits of clothes in this way, three of these being almost new. This is a good deal in two years."

INDIA.

Col. C. C. Johnson, C.B., Bengal S.C., and Col. C. M. Macgregor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., on completion of five years' tenure of their substantive staff appointments, have been reappointed Deputy-Qrmr.-Gen. and First Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. respectively.

Col. H. H. Firth, Madras S.C., is about to retire from the Service on a pension of £456 and extra annuity of £668.

The *Madras Mail* says :—"The order of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, dated May 19, establishing recruiting depôts in the Madras Presidency, makes a new epoch in Indian military history. For the first time since the establishment of our Sepoy Army in the days of Clive have we been obliged to offer a bounty, and a pretty large bounty too, to obtain recruits for its ranks. The innovation of giving a bounty to native recruits is to be deprecated for several reasons: it is introducing the thin edge of a wedge which it will be difficult to withdraw, and it is a measure which must increase the expense of our already costly native army. It may introduce the crime of desertion, hitherto unknown in the Madras Army."

Col. C. M. Govan, commanding the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, has been appointed to the Brigade Staff temporarily, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Brigdr.-Gen. Bray, C.B., who retires on half-pay.

Extract from Indian Government General Orders :—"The under-mentioned officers have, on completion of five years' tenure of their substantive staff appointments, been re-appointed by Government thereto :—As Deputy-Qrmr.-Gen., until further orders—Major-Gen. C. C. Johnson, C.B., officiating Qrmr.-Gen. in India; as 1st Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., until further orders—Col. C. M. Macgregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., chief of the staff, Northern Afghanistan Field Force."

The following officers have been admitted to colonel's allowances, viz. :—Cols. C. T. Aitchison, Bombay S.C., from June 10, 1880; J. G. Touch and R. M. Macdonald, from June 12; and C. Thompson, Bombay S.C., from June 18.

The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta on Sunday :—"The Naga campaign despatches have been published, and both the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief take the opportunity to record their approval of the conduct and result of the operations and of the services rendered by Gen. Nation and his troops. This verdict, so far as it concerns the General, will hardly be indorsed by the public, the commonly-received opinion being that this little war was sadly mismanaged. The despatches themselves do not contain much that is interesting or new, unless it be Gen. Nation's summing-up of the results of the campaign. He says :—'The men of Konoma, formerly the terror of the Hills, have been entirely broken up and dispersed; their fortified villages have been levelled with the ground, and their magnificent stone-faced terraced rice-land, the work of generations, has been confiscated. They have also been deprived of their arms, and a heavy fine has been exacted from them, and this, with the punishment inflicted on other offending villages, will, I trust, satisfy the Government that the objects of the expedition have been attained.' Most people on the spot are, I fancy, somewhat sceptical as to the complete crushing of the Nagas and as to the future security of the Assam and Cachar frontier of which Gen. Nation seems so confident. The officers specially mentioned in the despatches are Major Evans, Capts. Williamson and Macgregor, and Lieut. Wingate. The total loss in the campaign between Oct. 14 and April 22 was 60 killed, including two British officers, and 51 wounded."

Major E. Faunce, Madras S.C., has been appointed an assist.-adjt.-gen. of division, Madras Army, from June 27, vice Col. D. Standen, Madras S.C., who vacates on appointment to a regimental command.

An Indian paper understands that authority has been given to Sir Henry Ramsay to raise another Ghoorka regiment in Kumaon, and so far has the matter progressed, that the arms (Sniders) and a large quantity of ammunition have actually been issued.

The death is announced of Lieut. T. Fairfax, manager of the Adjutant-General's Office, Madras, at the age of 40 years, which took place on June 30.

Lieut.-Col. W. Hicks, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Poona, has been allowed to retire from the Service from July 1, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 10 of Jan. 7, 1880, subject to her Majesty's approval—ordinary pension, £365; capitalised value of annuity, £3,321.

The *Times of India* says :—"Many of our readers will regret to hear that Brigdr.-Gen. Hogg, Qrmr.-Gen., has had a relapse of the malady which he contracted on field service, and that the doctors have ordered him home. Gen. Hogg has left by mail steamer. Lieut.-Col. Pottinger will officiate as Qrmr.-Gen. during Gen. Hogg's absence."

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

"Looker-on" writes :—"With reference to the article on Promotion in the Army, which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* on the 17th inst., will you allow me to offer another suggestion, which is, that the retirement of non-Purchase captains be made voluntary, instead of obligatory, at the age of 40? By doing so, many would be glad to avail themselves of opportunities for retirement, and those who entered the Army to make it their profession would not have to undergo the hardship of being turned out at an age which prevents their making a fresh start in life. Voluntary retirement would cause an ample flow of promotion."

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner.* See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Reviews.

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Campaigning in South Africa. By Captain W. E. Montague, 94th Regiment. (W. Blackwood.)

When we consider the large number of writers on military matters, whether professional or other, who were present throughout the Zulu campaign, it seems to be a matter of surprise that the book market has not already been flooded *ad nauseam* with descriptions of what took place in South Africa. No doubt several books have been published, but scarcely one of them seems to be remembered now. The war (though not its consequences) is over, other subjects are cropping up daily, quite sufficient to distract public attention. Even the poor Zulus who, scorning the Aquarium, took refuge in the police-courts, seem to be aware of this, and are about to return to their "kraals." Messrs. Blackwood have recently published, in the sensible *one*-volume form, an officer's view of what he saw, and the "shaves" he heard. For obvious reasons, he does not offer any critical remarks on the conduct of the war, but merely relates the facts that came under his own observation, or were derived from a reliable source. This is the description of book on the Zulu war most calculated to please the general public. A consideration of important military operations is eschewed, and more room thereby made for introducing the reader to the frolicsome side of a campaign, as well as the serious one. Before perusing a quarter of this volume, we find no difficulty in seeing that its author is competent to deal with either, and thus well qualified to write an amusing as well as instructive book. The position that he held during the campaign enabled him to consider calmly as well as accurately the condition of our troops in South Africa, and also the numerous scares to which they appear to have fallen so ready a sacrifice. When the cruel disaster at Isandlwana burst upon the country, it was felt that England must retrieve the reverse. The scene at Aldershot on the morning after the receipt of that terrible news is dramatically sketched by Captain Montague. It was to be a brigade day, but there were present no companies standing on parade, in readiness to be inspected, but men gathered in groups, "not talking much, just standing as if they had heard something, and expected shortly to hear more." There were but a few minutes of suspense. On the orderly-room table lay the order for the regiment "to be held in readiness for immediate embarkation on service in South Africa." Then came the realisation of what was about to occur to wives, mothers, and sisters, till at length all gloomy thoughts were stifled in the hurry of preparation. Amongst other amusing incidents of the time related by Captain Montague was the arrival in camp of three tailors, rivals, each anxious to supply uniform and helmets fitted for South Africa. They were small-sized men, and when told to come in, did so with a timid air, as if expecting some rough practical joke from the officers who had need of them. However, their goods were purchased, and when the author received his garments from the obsequious "Snip," he jocularly remarked that he supposed it would do if he paid him on his return. "Why, Sir, you see," was his reply, "when gentlemen are a going out as you are, Sir, it is a case of ready money." This is only equalled by the view of Isandlwana which was taken by a well-to-do bootmaker in the West End, who shook his head over the news pathetically, as he said, "Sad business, very sad! Nothing like it in England since I can remember. We lost three customers by it, Sir." But now the bustle is all over, the parting words are spoken; the last rush made to the gangway, and then the order, "Full speed ahead." The incidents of the voyage out are amusingly told, but such things bear a wonderful resemblance to each other. At 8 o'clock on the morning of April 2, the ship anchored at Durban, and great was the anxiety on board for intelligence. It was far from satisfactory. Moriarty's death, and the loss of his detachment on the Intombie River, far in the north, and the departure of the relief column for Etshowe, were the principal items of news. But now the order was passed to disembark, and all gloomy thoughts were dispelled. The author gives a very amusing description of the landing, and the scene at the "Point," and the incidents of the march forward, which should by no means be skipped by the impatient reader. It became clear at once that neither the soldiers nor the war was popular with the colonists. There was no cheering of any kind, with the exception of an outburst from a school of small, white children who turned out to see the soldiers pass. As the author observes, the colonists were unanimous in believing that England got them into the mess, and more unanimous in determining that they should take them out of it. The sentiment that seemed to rule among the colonists was that as soon as Cetewayo was fairly kicked out, annexation would follow, and every one's fortune be made. Great, therefore, was the indignation when the telegram arrived, stating that England would make her own terms with the Zulus, which would be especially directed against annexation. In Durban itself everything was bustle, noise, and confusion, the sleepy little town had woke up to find itself famous. Then came Isandlwana, and panic. A defence committee was formed, barricades erected, and every preparation made to stand a siege, and drive back the Zulus, who might arrive at any moment. Two months of anxiety had passed when the Pretoria steamed into the harbour with the first of the long-expected reinforcements, the 91st and 60th; shortly after followed the 21st, the 94th, and the 58th, the interval being filled up by Artillery and Engineers. Lastly arrived the much believed-in Cavalry,—the King's Dragoon Guards and the 17th Lancers, with the horses as bright and well as if they had not been a day from Aldershot, so bright and so well, indeed, that they elicited from the people a cheer, which was not vouchsafed to their owners. The description of "Society at Durban" is written with great spirit, and with more than a *soupçon* of a sense of the ridiculous. Some of the "rules," a code of which was published, are highly amusing, and should be studied carefully. Then comes the advance to the front—the first scare—what Cape waggons are, and the art of "laagering." The opening of Chapter 7 contains an interesting description of the regiment of Natal Native Contingent:—

> "Imagine 700 naked savages, in companies of 100 each, their only clothing the tiny kilt of fur, perhaps a plume of ostrich-feathers on their head, or a strip of leopard-skin round the forehead. Many dress their hair in strange fashions, divided like waves of the sea, twisted into points, or peaked into a central ridge like a cock's-comb; all carry an oval shield of black-and-white cowhide, four assegais, and a knob-kerri; some few have muskets; amongst them stalk giants, their bodies glistening with oil full seven feet high, true sons of Anak, magnificently built and proportioned. Many more are upwards of six feet in stature, and are models of symmetry and manly grace. Each company advances, brandishing shields and assegais aloft to some native tune in most perfect time. Their eyes roll, and they give out the war-song with startling energy and ferocity as they pass."

Helpmakaar ("Help my cart up") is next described, distant only twelve miles from Rorke's Drift. The author's first view of Zululand was not a cheering one. There it lay, beyond the deep valley at the bottom of which runs the Buffalo, dry and forbidding; no sign of life; no moving thing, no cattle; no smoke in the villages; opposite the river lies a slope, "Fugitives' Drift," at the bottom of which Melville and Coghill fell, and there stands the monument erected to their memories by their comrades. And yet not long before that silent hill was thronged with fugitives running for their lives, the cruel foe following; but now no living being was within sight:—

> "In the uninviting country across the valley some few miles away rises a small hill, standing alone, and just joined to the mountain range on the left by a low neck. A cloud is over it just now, and it stands out from the rest black and ominous. The glasses show little dots over the low land which led to it, otherwise there was nothing but dark rock and dry plain; and this was Isandlwana! Some way to the left, on the hills, was the spot where the Zulu army formed up in sight of the camp previous to the attack. The little dots were the deserted waggons, yet unclaimed. Ten miles or more to the right lay a range of high mountains, amongst which Lord Chelmsford's force was during the fatal day."

Camp life appears to have been thoroughly dull work, but at length the order came to bring the 94th Regiment some thirty miles nearer to the front, the object being the occupation of Conference Hill as a base of operations. Captain Montague gives an elaborate account of the second "scare" that took place. The particulars are curious, and it becomes easy to see that General Funk must have been in the camp at the time. His observations on the miseries of outpost duty deserve attention, and still more his distinct approval of flogging in the Army:—

> "The cases of good men being flogged are so rare as to be almost unknown, and it may be asserted as true that there is no spectacle which an officer dislikes more; and yet there is hardly an officer in the Army who would vote for its abolition."

The author's laughable description of "scare" number three (p. 128) will enable his readers to form a pretty accurate idea of the description of men who served to form her Majesty's army in South Africa during that momentous time. Their "form" can only be described by the words "abject terror." About the period of this memorable scare, Lord Chelmsford paid the camp a visit, accompanied by the Prince Imperial and General Wood, but met with little enthusiasm:—

> "He often wore mufti, and from under a rather low white helmet his anxious face peered out. His manner was rather pleasant, though his sentences were sharp and jerky; he gave one the idea of a man preoccupied under a spell, and glad to get rid of his thoughts by constant attention to details. The sad day of Isandlwana had left its traces plainly marked on his face and manner. Later on, just previous to Ulundi, his face was deadly pale, and he spoke but little, seeming to be absorbed in the unknown results of the next few hours. During the battle he gave his orders calmly and firmly, and on all sides praises of his manner during the fight were heard. When the day was won, he seemed like a man relieved from a burdensome load; his manner brightened, and he chatted kindly with all around him."

The Prince Imperial gave the author the idea of a small-sized young man, with a sallow face. His manner was pleasant and open, and he was perpetually asking questions the most minute, noting the answers carefully into a book after each was given him. That he was brave and bold, there was no mistake, though "rashness" would have been, in English eyes, the better term for his wish to accompany every reconnoitring party towards the front. The reader will also find, photographed by the author, General Wood, General Buller, "Bill Beresford," Colonel Harrison, and Captain Carey, "the youngest of the men, with a square figure, and bushy, black whiskers." Captain Montague does not go into the details of that case, probably because it was *sub judice* at the time. Conference Hill, being the chosen base of the centre column on its advance against the King's Kraal, became a place of considerable importance, and also a formidable position. Visitors were in abundance, from Generals down to newspaper correspondents, who were regarded as an "infliction." The tenth chapter of Captain Montague's book will probably prove one of the most interesting. It narrates the death of the Prince Imperial. In a few rapid sentences, the writer draws a vivid picture of this untoward event:—

> "We had settled down, as well as was possible amongst all our discomforts, and were sitting outside our tents before night fell, talking much, wondering much, and anticipating everything or anything, when of a sudden arose one of those undefined rumours of ill coming,—no one knew whence, no one knew how. Laughter was hushed, and men's tongues stopped, as their owners wandered from tent to tent, seeking out the cause; and as the news leaked out, and it was whispered that the Prince had been killed in a kraal hard by, fighting hard, it was plain to all that a great calamity had happened."

The news had been brought in by a few irregulars, who did not show much excitement, but at once having told their tale in a few words, took off their pouches and thick boots, and commenced to prepare their supper. The story told was a simple one. The party had been suddenly fired at and had bolted, leaving behind the Prince and two comrades. The men who told this tale had been similarly placed on former occasions, and when fired on had been withdrawn by their commander. Early on the following morning a squadron of the 17th Lancers rode to search for the body:—

> "Riding towards a kraal, the Lancers were halted, and the officers rode on to a slight depression, which hid each horseman as he approached it. A shout in front, and we found a trooper standing in the hollow, which was a worn and grass-grown 'donga.' Beside him lay a white object, stark and stiff; beyond, a little lower down, a second; and lower down still, a third; the body of the Prince, staring at the sky, surrounded by the poor fellows who had died with him."

Although it soon became known that what remained of Napoleon was to be sent as soon as possible to England, a military funeral on the spot was given, as a token of respect. A graphic description of this will be found in the tenth chapter. After many delays and disappointments, "Ulundi" came at last. We ourselves have spent so much space in reaching it that we must be content to refer our readers to Captain Montague's volume. In it they will find a masterly description of what occurred, accompanied by expressions of his own opinion on matters of considerable interest. It is clear that in his view Lord Chelmsford was unjustly blamed for the extreme caution he displayed before the battle of Ulundi; but the nature of the war he was waging, and the enormous stake that was at issue, may well be accepted as his justification. One of the most remarkable features in the battle of Ulundi was the confidence with which the attack was made:—

> "The men moved with the utmost deliberation till our square was surrounded; mules and ponies ready saddled were provided for the pursuit; the women begged to be allowed to stop, as they had heard so much of the red soldiers, and wanted to see them. Everything pointed to an expected easy victory. But our laager was too strong for them; it was sheltered by a steel shield, off which they saw their bullets drop like rainfall.

Many highly interesting topics are referred to in the succeeding chapters, probably the most interesting being "A Visit to Isandlwana," the capture of Cetewayo, and the disaster on the Intombie. We now very reluctantly part company with Captain Montague's spirited sketch of his campaign in South Africa. It would be difficult to find a volume treating of a similar subject so free from bias or ill-natured criticisms. From first to last, the author's desire seems to have been to do all honour to those to whom it was due, as well as to point leniently, but firmly, to the grave errors of commission and omission which occurred during the progress of a campaign that was fraught with exceptional difficulties.

HOT WEATHER.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—TRUTH, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

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Obituary.

We regret having to record the death, in his fifty-second year, of Vice-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., which occurred on July 22, after a long and painful illness of several months, contracted by fevers. The late Admiral Lambert entered the Navy in 1840 as a first-class volunteer at the early age of 12 years, and served as midshipman on board H.M.'s ships Vernon, Formidable, Queen, and Collingwood, under Capts. W. Walpole, Charles Sullivan, Henry Eden, and Robert Smart. From the latter ship he passed, in 1847, for his lieutenancy, and served in that rank on board the Salamander and Sphinx in the East Indies, after having previously been appointed to the President, under Capt. Sir Richard Dundas, on the Mediterranean station. From the Sphinx, he served as lieutenant of the Fox and Sphinx during the war in Burmah in 1851-3, and on the advancement of his father, Sir George Lambert, from commodore of 2nd class to commodore of 1st class, and to be second-in-command of the squadron in the East Indies, Lieut. Lambert was promoted to commander, vice Tarleton, promoted to be captain of the Fox. Com. Lambert returned to England in the Fox in April, 1853, and after being paid off from that ship, was appointed to the Curlew, and joined the Black Sea Fleet, with which he served during the Crimean war, under Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, till Sept. 1855. He rendered most important services in the Sea of Azov and Yenikale, and was promoted to post-captain for his services at the age of 27. He afterwards obtained a year's leave from the Admiralty, and proceeded with his friend, Capt. Sherard Osborne, in the Furious, to China, with a convoy of gunboats. He left at Singapore on hearing of the Indian Mutiny, and was employed at the taking of Cawnpore, where he headed a party of volunteers to recapture two guns from the enemy, and rendered important service. He was present also at the advance on and capture of Lucknow, after which he was obliged to quit the field and return to England for the recovery of his health. In 1859 he was appointed to the Scylla, on the Mediterranean station, and was actively employed in observing the operations directed by Garibaldi in Italy. He remained on that station till 1863, when he returned home, and paid off the Scylla, having previously been instrumental in saving the lives of Otho, the King of Greece, and his Queen, whom he conveyed from Athens to Venice after the Greek Revolution. In 1863, he commissioned the Liverpool, frigate, in which ship he served in the Channel Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, and afterwards on the West Indies station, under Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne. On return home from the West Indies, in 1866, he remained on shore till June, 1867, when he was appointed commodore, and hoisted his broad pennant in H.M.S. Challenger, on the Australian station. He was made aide-de-camp to the Queen. During this command, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited the station in the Galatea, and upon the first occasion, an attempt was made upon his Royal Highness's life by an assassin at Clontarff, near Sydney. In February, 1871, Comdre. Lambert, after returning home through Torres Straits, paid off the Challenger, and was not again employed before his promotion to rear-admiral, in August, 1873. In June, 1875, he was appointed to the command of the Detached Squadron. He hoisted his flag in the Narcissus, and proceeded round the Cape to the East Indies, to escort H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on arrival at Bombay, previous to the departure of his Royal Highness from India. The Detached Squadron visited Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, returning thence to Bombay; and when the war broke out in Perak, the Squadron, which had been under orders for home, proceeded to the Straits of Malacca until the restoration of peace, when it was sent to China as a demonstration during the negotiations resulting from the Margary murder. In June 1877, the Detached Squadron, under Rear-Admiral R. Lambert, returned to England, and the ships were paid off. He obtained the rank of vice-admiral in 1878. The deceased officer had served forty years, of which his whole service was in sea-going ships. Orders—Companion of the Bath, Chevalier Legion of Honour, the Medjidie; Burmah, with clasp Pegu; Crimea, with clasps Sebastopol and Azov; Indian Mutiny; and Turkish medal. This able and excellent officer was the fifth son of Admiral Sir George Robert Lambert, G.C.B. He was deservedly esteemed throughout the Service, and has left behind a large circle of sorrowing friends and relatives. The blank he has caused in the neighbourhood of his residence, at Thames Ditton, will be long and sincerely lamented, and the Navy loses a name which for over a hundred years has ever been found on its List.

Vice-Admiral Frederick Lamport Barnard, who died from heart-disease on Wednesday, was the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Edward Barnard, and was born in 1813. Entering the Navy in 1827 as a first-class volunteer in the Revenge, he was employed at the home station, and subsequently in various ships he served at the Cape of Good Hope, Lisbon, North America, and the West Indies. In 1851 he was appointed commander of the Leander, and subsequently occupied the position of senior officer at Buenos Ayres. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1855, became a rear-admiral on the Retired List in 1874, and was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral in 1879.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

"Retired" writes:—"A few months ago, when, after weary years of waiting, the unfortunate Commissariat Department emerged from its chronic state of reorganisation, and was handed over to the Horse Guards, it was hoped that better treatment was in store for it, and for its hard-working and well-conducted corps, at the hands of General officers commanding. Whilst the department was under the War Office, the corps was snubbed in every possible way by the Generals, and everything was done to make the non-commissioned officers and men think they were not soldiers. At Woolwich, where the corps numbers about 500 men and 300 horses, Major-Gen. Turner inspected it last summer in the stable-yard, the men on foot parade, and the horses unharnessed in their stables. I was present on that occasion, and know what the feelings of the men were at this ignominious treatment. I am told that the same thing has taken place again this summer, though the corps is under the Horse Guards, and is supposed to be 'Somebody's child.' The non-commissioned officers and men have very hard work, especially the drivers, who are usually out from 8 a.m. to 5.30 or 6 p.m., and then have to clean a pair of horses and a double set of harness, as well as their own accoutrements. Notwithstanding this, their horses are as well cared for, and their harness as well put up, as in any corps in the Service. In Feb., 1879, when called upon to suddenly embark for Natal. the strong detachment we despatched from Woolwich elicited the warm commendation of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, for its soldier-like qualities and smartness in getting itself, horses, mules, wagons, and equipment on board ship. There were no absentees, and none drunk. I think a corps that can turn out as this does when required, notwithstanding its hard work, and whose non-commissioned officers and men set so bright an example of good behaviour, is worthy of better treatment than that I have described, and deserves that some consideration should be shown to its feelings."

"THE FIELD EXERCISE."

"Canary" writes:—"Could you spare space in your next issue to notice two errors, as far as I can understand, in the *Field Exercise* for 1877, I should feel greatly obliged. On p. 93 may be read, under 'Signals,' the following instruction:—'The rifle, or sword, being held up perpendicularly, with the head-dress on it, will indicate that *no* enemy is in sight.' Turn to p. 321, and there we are taught that 'Signals, such as raising the rifle with a cap on it, to show that the enemy is advancing, &c., should be established.' I presume a cap is a head-dress, and if so, the signals seem to me somewhat contradictory. Again, on p. 158, the battalion caution is 'Retire in column of double companies in rear of the centre;' and on p. 268, the brigade caution for a similar battalion movement reads, 'Retire in columns of double companies *from both flanks* in rear of the centres of battalions.' Are the words I have underlined necessary in the brigade caution?"

Amusements.

Although the patrons of the ROYALTY THEATRE are not, as a rule, disposed to be sternly critical, they expect to be amused, and to have some vague idea of the story amusing them. Unfortunately, the new farcical comedy in three acts, called "*Parlours*," is neither very comic nor comprehensible. Mr. and Mrs. Snapperley, represented by Mr. Charles Sugden and Miss Kate Lawler, are a young married couple living in a boarding-house at Richmond, and much addicted to matrimonial bickerings. Mr. Goodman Muffitt, played by Mr. Edward Righton, is a fussy, good-natured, old gentleman, who, living in the parlours of the same establishment, desires to be a peacemaker. His well-meant interference only makes matters worse, and in the end, he is accredited with all the mischief he intended to avert. Considerable disapproval of the piece, which is a mere string of inconsequential absurdities, was expressed on the first night, and repetition of the performance has not caused the adverse verdict to be called in question.

"*The Merchant of Venice*" was played on Wednesday evening at the LYCEUM for the 250th and last time this season, being the longest consecutive run a Shakespearian play has ever attained. The season, which has been highly successful, terminates this (Saturday) evening with Mr. Henry Irving's annual benefit. "*Charles the First*" forms the prominent feature of a very attractive programme. Every available seat has been long secured.

The "Moore and Burgess Mintrels," who have so long enjoyed the distinctive peculiarity of never performing out of London, are now on a short provincial tour. The San Francisco Minstrels occupy the ST. JAMES'S HALL until the return of the popular troupe.

The COVENT GARDEN Promenade Concerts will be commenced this evening under the management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti, and the musical direction of Mr. Frederick H. Cowen. Each alternate Monday one of Beethoven's Symphonies will be performed, and on the intervening Mondays there will be selections from popular classical composers.

The autumn season at the HAYMARKET will commence on Monday next, the Bank Holiday, with Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, "*A Bridal Tour.*" The piece, which is in three acts, will be supported by Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Canninge, Miss Gerard, Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Mr. H. B. Conway, Mr. Kemble, Mr. J. G. Graham, and Mr. H. Beckett, an American comedian, who here makes his first appearance in London.

DRURY LANE THEATRE will be reopened for the autumnal season this (Saturday) evening with a new sensational drama by Messrs. Paul Meritt, Henry Pettitt, and Augustus Harris, entited "*The World.*"

Mr. Edward Sothern, the popular representative of Lord Dundreary, remains at Brighton, suffering from serious illness arising from a complication of disorders. He has been compelled to relinquish all his engagements, postpone his return to America, and take a prolonged rest.

A grand military spectacle, entitled "Ulundi," introducing events of the Zulu War, in which 250 children will take part, is to be given at LUSBY'S PALACE OF VARIETIES, Mile End Road, on the 12th prox., for the benefit of the workmen's national movement for the restoration of the sugar refining industries.

BRUSSELS FÊTES.

GRAND OPENING OF THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS, AUGUST 1.

8-DAY RETURN TICKETS, 30s, FIRST CLASS; 20s SECOND CLASS.

Passengers can leave London 7.10 p.m. Saturday, arrive in Brussels Sunday morning, and return Monday afternoon, reaching London 7.0 a.m. Tuesday. The magnificent Steamers, "Claud Hamilton" (licensed to carry 558 passengers) for Antwerp, and the "Lady Tyler" (709 passengers) for Rotterdam, sail from Harwich 9.10 p.m. Saturday next. The Boat Express leaves Liverpool Street Station at 7.10 p.m. for Antwerp Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and for Rotterdam every week day.

SPEND BANK HOLIDAY ON THE CONTINENT.

Cheap Tickets enable passengers to be back in London by Tuesday Morning. West-End Office, 28 Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

Particulars and time-tables free, by addressing the Continental Department, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

BIRTH.

PARKER-JERVIS.—On the 23rd inst., at Tynemouth, St. Oswins, the wife of Captain C. E. Parker-Jervis, 106th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—WALKER.—On the 22nd inst., at the parish church, Bury, Lancashire, by the Rev. Canon Hornby, assisted by the Rev. Fred. French, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Commander Hugh Davis, Royal Navy (retired), to Winifred, third daughter of Richard Walker, Esq., of Belle Vue, Bury.

MILNE—JONES.—On the 22nd inst., at the parish church, Leamington, by the Hon. and Rev. James W. Leigh, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Walker, uncle of the bride, Robert Oswald. only son of William Henry Milne, of Woodville, Leamington, Esq., to Caroline Harriet Margaret, only daughter of Gen. H. Richmond Jones, C.B., Colonel of the Carabiniers, and of Clarendon Square, Leamington.

MURRAY—EYRE.—On July 22, at St. Brendon's Church, Parsonstown, King's County, by the Ven. W. B. Chester, Archdeacon of Killaloe, and rector of the parish, Patrick Murray, Captain 109th Regiment, to Emma Macdonell, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Eyre, late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

DEATH

LAMBERT.—At the Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria Station, on the 22nd inst., Vice-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., aged 52.

Advertisements.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

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JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, May 25, 1880.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the NAVY, 9 New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W., May 20, 1880.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Service of the Royal Navy will be held at the University of London Burlington Gardens, on Monday, August 9, 1880, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

Candidates are to attend at this Department at 11 o'clock on Thursday, August 5, for preliminary Examination as to their fitness for the Service.

The necessary forms to be filled up by candidates will be supplied on application to this Department, and should be returned as early as possible.

J. W. REID, Director-General.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
JULY 5, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on August 9 next and following days, at 10 o clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications, one to practise Medicine and the other Surgery, under the Medical Acts, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.
2. Application for Admission to the Examination should be made in writing without delay to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed Schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.
3. The List will be closed on July 31.

(Signed) W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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A CONTEMPORARY some short time ago published a petition, which was to be presented to Parliament, in which a perfectly legitimate prayer was addressed to the House of Commons, accompanied by and based upon statements which, to say the least of them, were partial and misleading. It is quite right that public Departments should be subjected to public scrutiny, but they are also entitled to public protection and respect, till it be proved they are undeserving of either. Our contemporary had, no doubt, reasons for publishing a document to which was appended the names of some eminent workers in metal and men of science, and of others known in connection with artillery questions, either practically or theoretically. We have no reason whatever to take any side, one way or the other, except that which is based on the desire to see fair-play, and to have our batteries and our ships provided with the best guns that can be made. The War Office, the Woolwich Gun Factory, Elswick, Sir F. Campbell, Captain Noble, &c., are no more to us than so many establishments and so many persons engaged in providing or making guns. The *Army and Navy Gazette* derives no advantage whatever from either its advocacy or opposition, in the case of any one of them, or in the case of any other person or thing connected or unconnected with the War Office or the Admiralty, in the course it has followed, and will continue, to follow on the Gunnery question. Many years ago indeed, and at the very outset of the extraordinary career which, starting with the condemnation of the breech-loading system because there were defects in breech-loaders, led the country with a fanaticism almost ferocious back into the narrowest *impasse* of Woolwich Toryism in ordnance, we entered our protest against the policy of which we perceive with pleasure the compulsory abandonment; and for years single-handed, as far as the Press was concerned, we urged the Authorities to reconsider their fatal determination. The twists and turnings of Woolwich in gunnery and gun-making, more rapid, various, and perplexing than the twists and turns of the multifarious cannon which were made there, or suggested by the crowd of inventors who came hot-foot in the steps of Sir W. Armstrong, had previously inspired us with some distrust of the sagacity of Woolwich. Within this generation, Woolwich saw its pet pieces—howitzers and 9-pounders—beaten by the French artillerists in peaceful rivalry in the Crimea, and was sick at heart. When Sir W. Armstrong introduced his breech-loaders, Woolwich threw herself into his arms with effusion, and declared that the new guns were the best in the world. Then came trials in Sir Hope Grant's campaign and doubts, just as the French, abandoning their *bicornes* and Napoleon guns, adopted and used with effect against the Austrians in Italy their muzzle-loading system of rifled guns with studded projectiles. Filled with suspicion of the breech-loader because of the results accorded from China, and harassed by the opposition of the Navy, which demanded the dismissal of the Armstrong gun, Woolwich went in for the muzzle-loader and the studded projectile, and adhered to these with desperate tenacity, in the coiled guns built on Sir W. Armstrong's principle. The inventors, including such great mechanics as Sir J. Whitworth, who had obtained very remarkable results with his bolt guns, Mr. Britten, Mr. Thomas, and Sir W. Palliser, who has established his claims to consideration as a most ingenious and indefatigable artillerist, and others, animated by these changes, developed a surprising activity in pressing on the public and on the Authorities the merits of their various systems. One great artillery bubble burst in the American war, with the Blakeley guns; but there were ardent believers, as many know to their cost, in the virtue of that system. There was a great propaganda. The cemetery at Woolwich, where all sorts of tortured fragments attest the explosive power of gunpowder and the cruelty of experiment in destroying the works of faith, was furnished daily with fresh specimens of shattered theories. The Ordnance Select Committee had a heavy time of it. Captain Scott's ingenious adaptations of the French gun-carriages, and later, Moncrieff's exceedingly interesting and attractive utilisation of the recoil, and many other less deserving "notions," were inquired into and tested; whilst the Gun Factory were engaged in the series of experiments, continued year after year, which were worked out at Shoeburyness in the battle of the Plates and the Guns, and which have given artillery science such an immense body of data, at a vast expenditure to the country. The general result was that Woolwich hardened into the belief in its modification of the Armstrong gun—the "Campbell-Fraser modification," as it may be called—though professing to have no bigotry, and to be quite ready to make breech-loaders, if so ordered. The great national establishment of Krupp, and the experiments in France, Austria, and Russia, and, indeed, in the United States, showed that there were other systems which produced results equal to those of our Royal manufacture; and then came the war of 1870, wherein the Prussian breech-loaders and percussion shells completely crushed the French muzzle-loaders and the studded projectiles with time fuses. The French, as soon as they could, began to arm their field and other batteries with breech-loaders. Every great military Power adopted them. Woolwich and the Artillery Department at the War Office fought hard, and for a long time resisted a return to breech-loaders; but the Navy demanded them for their turrets at last, and the voice of scientific and unprejudiced artillery officers, who had all along gone with us in our efforts, began to be heard above the din of the Royal Factories. All this time, the inventors kept "pegging away" at the Authorities, aided, in some cases, by the *Times*. Our contemporary, indeed, displayed a most extraordinary enthusiasm at one time for the Whitworth gun; but it has lately died out, in some vapid invective against the War Office for not listening to what the leading journal calls "the metallurgists," although its influence may be traced in the way in which Sir W. Armstrong, the great rival of Sir Joseph, is treated in its columns. As the inventors could only agree in one thing—hatred of Elswick and its works, and animosity to Woolwich—it was not very difficult to get out of the range of their projectiles, and to put up a shield against their artillery; and a squib in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which represented Colonel Stanley in counsel with the eminent metallurgists, was not an exaggeration of the situation of the Gunnery question, or of the position in which any War Minister would be placed, who called in these gentlemen to his assistance in deciding on a system of artillery, would be placed. Many of the inventors are theorists, who desire to force the Government to test their theories at the national expense. Others are men who have spent large sums of money of their own, or others, in experiments of doubtful success; but men like Whitworth and Palliser have unquestionably obtained results of a practical kind, and occupy positions which entitle them to respectful attention, though not to the absolute submission of the War Office to their demands. Under all the circumstances, it would, perhaps, be the most satisfactory course if the Government were to constitute a body something like the Ordnance Select Committee, which it was a mistake to abolish, and have a tribunal of high professional excellence to act as examiners and advisers for the War Office. The attempt to deprive artillery officers of a voice in artillery matters is, of course, to be resisted; but as a mere buffer between the War Office and the inventors and metallurgists a practical judicial body would be eminently useful,—and it would be as well if its members had no interest in any system of ordnance or in any invention. The outcry against Woolwich will only be justified when it shows it is obstructive, costly, and inefficient. It would be preposterous to do away with a national establishment of the sort. It is stated, without hesitation or qualification, by the many gentlemen who are dissatisfied with the course of successive Governments in their attitude towards the "inventors and metallurgists," that Sir W. Armstrong's firm enjoys exceptional favour, and almost a monopoly of Government orders, owing to the partiality of Sir F. Campbell for Elswick and its works. But Sir W. Armstrong has had, he thinks, very great difficulty in securing for the results of his experiments any proper consideration from the War Office. It is more than ten years ago since he offered the Government a 7-in. breech-loader on trial, but his offer and his advice that the breech-loading system should be inquired into were disregarded. Three years ago, the 6-in. Armstrong breech-loader (77 cwt.), with a charge of 33 lb. and 70-lb. projectile, was offered to the War Office, but it was tried at Shoeburyness with hesitation, if not reluctance, in May, 1878; the trials there proved that it was capable of giving an initial velocity of 2,000 ft., and that it was superior in penetration to the 9-in. Service gun, of nearly three times the weight. Again, Elswick produced an 8-in. breech-loader and an 8-in. muzzle-loader in the same year, and offered them to the War Office for trial; but the War Office declined to try the breech-loader, and it was not till the end of 1879 that their prejudices were so far overcome that they agreed to give the breech-loader a trial. The muzzle-loader pierced a 16-in. plate, which gave a penetration equal to that of the 35-ton Service gun. On the completion of the trials of the 6-in. breech-loaders at Shoeburyness, the War Office gave Sir William Armstrong an order for three guns of the same description, and these were delivered to the Government in the early part of this year, and are now in the hands of the Committee on Ordnance, which has also been experimenting with two of the Elswick 8-in. breech-loaders, and obtained from them admirable results. It has been somewhat carelessly assumed that the results which have been obtained at Shoeburyness have been greatly excelled at Meppen and elsewhere. Herr Krupp, in his pamphlet of August, 1878, had only claimed velocities for his armour-piercing guns of 480 to 500 metres, whereas the Armstrong 8-in. guns had developed 2,200 ft.; but stimulated by the reports of the latter trial, he worked up to higher velocities, as he showed at Meppen, the success of which we do not depreciate or deny. A comparison of the Krupp 15-centimetre gun with the Armstrong 6-in. gun, with which it closely agrees, gives an average of 2,172 foot-tons for Krupp, and 2,362 foot-tons for Elswick. The charge for the first was 33·1 lb., the shot 112·5 lb.;

for the second, the charge was 37·5 lb., and the shot 82 lb. The 24-centimetre gun gave, as compared with the 8-in. Armstrong gun, 480 foot-tons energy per ton weight of gun, against 567·5 foot-tons. But without any further investigations of data, which may be safely left to artillerymen, let us consider what truth there is in the allegation that the War Office has favoured Sir W. Armstrong. The War Office has had the loan for trial of three 8-in., and one 6-in. guns (two field-guns and two mountain guns), and the results of all the Elswick trials, and it has in return given Elswick an order for just three 6-in. breech-loaders. There remains, however, one matter which the War Office has not explained, and that is the rejection of the offer made by Colonel Hope and Colonel Ripley, C.S.A.; but to establish any charge on that rejection, it should be shown that there was an actual, tangible proposal, based on something stronger than assertion. If the War Office can prove that there is no favouritism towards Elswick, the next point to be attended to lies under the contention that the making of ordnance ought to be thrown open to competition, and that Woolwich should be regarded as a mere branch establishment, with a set of sealed patterns to go by, and that the trial-ground at Shoeburyness should be made free to all inventors. We venture to assert that in no other country would similar pretensions be made or listened to for a moment.

The German ironclad squadron, under the command of Captain Sachs, has completed a series of interesting torpedo experiments, in the presence of the Crown Prince of Prussia. The vessel selected to be experimented upon was the old *Barbarossa*, a jackass frigate, which, from 1848 to 1850, was flagship in the Prussian Navy. The torpedo was discharged from the *Zietken*, a torpedo-vessel of 975 tons' displacement, 2,350 indicated horse-power, twin screws, schooner-rigged, and steaming about 16 knots an hour. This vessel is easily handled, and discharges her torpedoes below the water-line, and with her light draught and high speed she could run into an enemy's harbour at night and do much execution before being sunk or captured, should she not succeed in effecting her retreat. During last week's experiments she steamed up to within 500 yards of the old *Barbarossa*, and discharged her torpedo without slackening speed. Within fifteen seconds it took effect, exploding under the *Barbarossa's* bottom, in which a hole four yards square was afterwards found to have been made. The *Barbarossa* sank within seven minutes of the explosion, and thus ended the career of the last relic of the old Prussian Fleet. Experiments were then made with three Hotchkiss revolving cannon of 1½-in. calibre, recently purchased for experimental purposes by the German Admiralty, on the recommendation of the Director of Naval Ordnance, that only shell-firing machine guns should be seriously considered, and that all mitrailleuses firing small solid bullets should be rejected, as insufficient when set to repel torpedo-boat attacks. How this opinion has been proved to be at variance with fact was recently demonstrated at the competitive trials carried out at Spithead. In the Baltic, last week, the Hotchkiss cannon did not succeed in giving quite as good results as those recorded in its favour at Spithead, where, we understand, a Nordenfelt shell-firing gun of the same calibre as the Hotchkiss, but with twice its penetration, and exactly twice its maximum rapidity of fire, will be tried against model torpedo-boats in a few days. The Admiralty might also experiment with advantage with Whitehead, Lay, and other torpedoes, on one or more of our "unappropriated" ironclads, as the effect on the bottom of one of these would be instructive.

The Royal Marines were hoping but the other day, when the news of the Afghan reverse was received, that there was, perhaps, just a chance that the disappointment they had suffered in being sent out to the Cape only in time to be too late for active service, might lead the Government to entertain the idea of giving the gallant corps a chance of service in India. But, unfortunately, the Cabinet has decided that the Royal Marines shall be employed elsewhere, and that they shall be sent to Ireland, where troublous times seem to be anticipated. It may be, and, indeed, is, a compliment to the loyalty of the corps, that they should be chosen for duty where disaffection exists, and the fact of there being a smaller percentage of Irishmen in the Marines than in most Line regiments may have partly influenced the Government to select the Royal Marines for this duty. But there is no denying that such duty is the reverse of being popular, and although it is right that those in the Services should go whither they are ordered in an unquestioning spirit, the Marines cannot fail to feel that when they are borrowed for land service, they are most generally employed on some odd jobs, and are either sent out as pioneers to make things straight for the Regular Forces, as in Ashantee, or else are not despatched until too late to share in the honour of a campaign, as at the Cape. The battalion which is to be formed and placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maskerry, of the Chatham Division, the senior Lieutenant-Colonel on the List, may be excused for feeling that they are being despatched on a kind of military police duty rather than as regular troops, and those who were in Ireland during the late Fenian disturbances know full well how trying and unpopular was the service upon which troops were then employed. Of this we may, however, feel assured, that although the Marines would have been grateful had the Government given the corps a better opportunity of coming to the front than in such unsatisfactory soldiering as Ireland is likely to afford, they will do their duty to the best of their ability, and will prove their unchangeable loyalty in the disaffected country to which they are destined to be despatched. According to information which reaches us from the Ports, officers and men have been detailed for the service, and are held in readiness for immediate embarkation for passage to Kinsale in the *Assistance*, *Humber*, and *Wye*, which last-named ship has suddenly had her orders for the West Indies and the Brazils suspended. The battalion will be about a thousand strong, each Division being drawn upon to provide its quota. Full particulars of the officers ordered on this service will be found in the regimental columns.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has forwarded £50 and her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh £25 to the Lord Mayor, in aid of the *Atalanta* (Mansion House) Relief Fund.

The combined Channel and Coastguard Squadrons, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., and Rear-Admirals Somerset and and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, leave Vigo to-day on the passage home. On arrival in the Channel, the Reserve ships will part company for their respective stations, excepting the *Lord Warden*, which will call at Plymouth for orders. The *Minotaur* will proceed to Spithead, and the *Agincourt*, *Northumberland*, and *Achilles* to Plymouth, to give leave to their crews.

Captain the Hon. Walter Carpenter has, we hear, been selected for appointment as aide-de-camp to the Queen, vacated by the advancement of the Hon. William Ward to flag rank. Captain Carpenter served in the Baltic expedition of 1854, and was present at the operations against Sebastopol, and at the capture of Kertch, Yenikale, and Kinburn, and wears the Baltic, Crimean, and Turkish medals, and Sebastopol clasp.

The general court-martial ordered to assemble at Portsmouth on Serjeant Marsham, R.M.L.I., who is charged with fraudulent practices in connection with his duties as marker at the Wimbledon Meeting, is postponed until Friday next, to allow of the production of further evidence. Much excitement is felt at head-quarters as to the result of the trial, the Marines having for so long been connected with the Wimbledon Meeting, and having always received the highest commendations from the Association for the manner in which they performed their duties.

A Sailors' Rest has been opened at Gibraltar, and it is intended to conduct it after the model of Miss Weston's "Rest" at Devonport, which has proved a boon to the seamen of the Fleet and an admirable institution.

The German Director of Naval Yards is about to pay a visit of inspection to her Majesty's dockyards and naval establishments at Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke.

The number of Naval cadets who passed out of the *Britannia* at the recent examination is thirty-seven. We regret to hear that four young gentlemen proved failures, and will not again be received on board the training-ship, but will be removed from the list of Naval cadets.

Commander Walter Ogle, on the Retired List, has, we hear, applied for permission to accept an appointment which has been offered him by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The grounding of the *Iron Duke* has not proved as serious a matter as might have been anticipated, and this may probably be partly accounted for from the fact of her steaming slowly, owing to the density of the fog at the time. With the assistance of the ships under the command of the Russian and the French Admirals who were in the vicinity, together with the help given by H.M.'s ships *Modeste* and *Foxhound*, which were despatched to the scene of the accident from Hakodate, the *Iron Duke* has got off her perilous position at Okosivi Island on Monday, and examination proved that she had not received any important damage. It may be well to state, in justice to the officers responsible for the navigation of the ship, that the chart of these waters is most imperfect, not a sounding of any kind being given in the vicinity of Okosivi. If their Lordships send her Majesty's ships to cruise in "the unsurveyed world," they must not be surprised at an occasional grounding.

Captain Purvis, of the *Danae*, appears to have had to perform the unpleasant duty of shelling a leading native village at Samoa, the last mail from Australia bringing news of this affair. The *Danae* had, however, left the scene, and was, by last accounts, at New Zealand; and according to a telegram since received from Samoa, quiet has been restored, and the rebels have given in, from which, it may be supposed, that the lesson given by the *Danae* has been effective.

It would appear desirable, in view of the unprotected condition of our Naval Depôt at Esquimault and the neighbouring coal-fields, on which, in war-time, our squadron in the Pacific would be chiefly dependent for its supply, that an armour-plated turret-ship should be stationed there, as has been done at Hong Kong and Bermuda.

It is rumoured that on the news reaching Constantinople that a strictly pacific Naval demonstration to overawe the Turk was in contemplation, Admiral Hobart proposed a strictly pacific gathering of the Turkish Fleet inshore of the Allied Fleet demonstrating off the coast, suggesting, at the same time, that his Majesty the Sultan should proceed to review his ships in the presence of the foreign vessels, which would thus be forced to salute the Turkish Flag with twenty-one guns. Such a proceeding would probably have caused a report to spread among the inhabitants of the coast that the superiority of the Turk had been acknowledged by the Giaour, and the coercive result of the demonstration would be *nil*.

We are glad to see Admiral the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay, Bart., C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., once more returned to Parliament, as the Navy could ill afford to lose so faithful a champion.

A Navigating Officer's naval pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Captain Richard Browne, has been awarded by the Admiralty to Retired Captain William Forbes.

The *Trenton*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Thornton, U.S.N., has been lying off the Nore during the past week, and visits have been exchanged between Admirals Thornton and Sir R. Macdonald, K.C.S.I.

We called attention last week to service by her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea, and alluded to the deaths on board the *Himalaya* and *Woodlark* on their outward passages to India. We now learn with regret that the *Himalaya* lost another officer, Paymaster John Cowley, on her passage home, thus making the third officer who died from heat on the passage of that ship to and from Bombay. The *Himalaya* is a far more roomy and airy ship than the small craft often doomed to long service in the Red Sea, and the fact of her having lost three officers in her two passages will give an idea of the sufferings of those who are long detained in such a climate.

Captain P. W. O'Connor, R.M.A., has been appointed Gunnery Instructor to the Artillery Division, which became vacant by the promotion of Major Derriman. There were a large number of applicants for this appointment.

The *Inconstant* is to be commissioned at Portsmouth by Captain C. Fitzgerald; the *Cleopatra* at Devonport by Captain Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart.; and the *Kingfisher* at Chatham by Commander Reginald Thornton.

Advices from Constantinople state that Blum Pasha, one of the Prussian officers in the employ of the Porte, declares his opinion that the Dardanelles and Bosphorus could not be forced by any number of ironclads without the most terrible loss. This officer adds that by sinking torpedoes and submarine mines the Straits might be rendered all but impregnable. A Turkish ironclad, accompanied by another war-vessel, left Constantinople on August 2 to cruise off the coast of Albania.

Commander John Bruce, of the *Cormorant*, has found it advisable for the honour of the Service to bring the editor of the *Samoa Times* to a sense of the fact that he must not write exactly what he may please about her Majesty's Navy. A recent number of the *Times* contained the following :—" H.B.M.'s ship *Cormorant*.—This vessel, which arrived in our harbour on Tuesday last from Auckland, took her departure for Savaii on Thursday morning, bound on some political mission. We understand that Malietoa, accompanied by the usual number of hangers-on, honoured her Majesty's ship by taking passage on board her to Savaii. England's Navy in the past has performed glorious and honourable acts, but the historians of this age will have to record that her Britannic Majesty's vessels in the South Pacific were mostly employed, during the latter part of the nineteenth century, in conveying from place to place as honoured guests, oiled savages (some of them claiming to be Kings !) and recently liberated felons." This was, however, quickly followed by the apology as under:—" SIR,—I regret to inform you that I am the author of the above libellous and malicious article; also that I am the acting editor of the *Samoan Times*. That it is totally untrue, and that I offer my most humble apologies to her Britannic Majesty's Navy for the insult contained therein.—ANDREW SPIERS. To Commander James Bruce, R.N."

The deaths of the following officers have been reported since June 20:—Captain Alfred Markham; Sub-Lieutenant Egerton B. Cleeve; Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets John Elliott; Paymaster John K. Cowley; Engineer Thomas M'Intosh; and Carpenter John L. Mason. Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major-General John Henry Stewart.

According to the *Politische Correspondenz*, the Admiralty has called upon Admiral Hobart Pasha to relinquish the command of the Turkish Fleet, threatening to strike his name off the *Navy List* should that officer continue in the service of the Sublime Porte. Our contemporary is evidently unaware that the name of Captain the Hon. A. Hobart was removed from the *Navy List* during the Russo-Turkish war.

The Hon. F. H. E. J. Feilding and Mr. Crawford Maclachlan, having been unable to present themselves at the last examination for Naval cadetships on account of ill-health, have passed a special examination granted by the Admiralty.

Orders have been received at Chatham for the *Superb* to be brought forward for commission. She will probably relieve the *Rupert* in the Mediterranean.

We suggest to the Admiralty and to the Editor of the *Navy List*, the advisability of removing to the Harbour-Service List such useless hulks as the *Albion*, *Aurora*, *Doris*, *Ariadne*, *Pearl*, *Scylla*, *Rattlesnake*, *Cameleon*, *Rosario*, and that ancient armour-plated floating battery the *Erebus*. None of these ships, it is well known, will ever be commissioned again, and it is difficult to see what purpose can be attained by keeping them on the Effective List.

Owing to the amount of work required to complete the *Nelson*, fitting at Chatham Dockyard, a further delay of some months will occur before she is ready for commission. The *Frolic*, recently returned from China, is ordered to be paid off at Chatham to-day.

The corvette *Bayan*, and the clippers *Fsadnik* and *Gaidamak*, are being prepared at Cronstadt for service in the Mediterranean. It is stated that they will represent Russia in the projected naval demonstration against Turkey. The German gunboat *Iltis*, 4 guns, and the corvette *Victoria*, 11 guns, are also to be stationed in the Mediterranean.

The *Espiègle*, sister-ship to the *Mutine*, was launched on Tuesday at Devonport, the ceremony of naming being performed by Mrs. Curme, wife of the Admiral-Superintendent.

An experimental target, composed of wrought-iron, one inch thick, and backed with seven feet of coal, is to be made at Sheerness, at a cost of £290, for use at Shoeburyness. The target will be so constructed that the thickness of coal backing can be increased or diminished at pleasure, by the timber supports being compressed or extended, The test is to decide upon the applicability of coal as armour for armed cruisers.

Commander Price has done the Admiralty a service in giving the Department an opportunity of explaining its action with respect to the relief of widows of the *Atalanta's* crew. When the unfortunate Ellen Hathaway committed suicide, it was generally stated in the papers that she was driven to it, in consequence of the allotment of her husband having been stopped, and she being thus left without means. So far from that being the case, she was informed that she would be given the balance of her late husband's wages, £16, immediately on filling up a form which was sent to her, but which she never returned. £42 was also due to her, being the amount of a year's pay of her late husband, and relief from the *Atalanta* fund would also have been given to this unfortunate woman. It is, therefore, plain that want did not drive her to commit suicide.

A battery of the London Naval Artillery Volunteers are now cruising in the Channel in the gunboat *Esk*, which has been appropriated for this service for the month of August. The Volunteers arrived at Dartmouth on Wednesday, and will next visit Portland.

The action of the Engineers of the Navy in sending a deputation from the Ports to London to interview certain Members of Parliament, does not find favour in the eyes of the Admiralty. It is looked upon rather in the light of a combination of that nature which is forbidden in the Fleet; and so strongly did the First Lord of the Admiralty see the necessity for declining to give any encouragement to such tactics, that he also "respectfully declined" to receive a deputation of Members of Parliament, who intended to have acted as a "go-between." Any grievance an Engineer officer may have to make, should, the Members were informed, be forwarded through his superior officer to the Board, when it is promised "every proper consideration." The Engineers have, however, scored a point by the action they took, inasmuch as their elaborate report on their grievances has been placed in the hands of Lord Northbrook by a Liberal Member, and is thus likely to receive more attention than any letter forwarded by an individual engineer through his superior officer.

The French squadron which has been mustered at Cherbourg to do honour to the President of the Republic on his visit consists of six ironclads—the *Colbert*, *Suffren*, *Friedland*, *Gauloise*, *Revanche*, and *Surveillante*; four frigates, the *Flore*, *Armorique*, *Résolue*, and *Favourite*; three corvettes, *Desaix*, *Hirondelle*, and *Coligny*; and four smaller vessels, the *Lionne*, *Crocodile*, *Moustique*, and *Halcyon*. There will be a night attack by torpedo-boats on the squadron in the roads.

The death of General Sir John Bloomfield, G.C.B., causes no promotion in the Army.

General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., commanding the Aldershot Division, has removed from his temporary residence at Farnborough to Aldershot Park, which we some time since stated he had rented.

Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., and the Hon. Lady Wood, and Captain Bigge, R.A., proceeded to Osborne on the 29th ult., on a visit to her Majesty, on return from the Cape.

We are glad to learn that General Sir William Knollys is now fast approaching convalescence. His illness has been of a severe character,—congestion of the lungs, followed by an erysipelatous throat and quinsey, the result, doubtless, of blood-poisoning. Mr. Oscar Clayton has attended him from the first, and Sir William Jenner was only called in to confirm Mr. Clayton's opinion that Sir W. Knollys must not think of returning to his duties this session.

It must be gratifying to the many friends of the Oxford Military College to know that at the recent competition for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, three of its students were among the successful candidates, one of them standing fifth on the list. This institution is doing most useful work in preparing lads for the Army.

Count Carolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, is now taking the waters at Ems, on his way to his shooting quarters.

Herr Krupp has left Ems, where he has been taking the waters. He is said to have offered the English Government a complete cannon foundry, in which he would invest a capital of two millions sterling, provided they would adopt his system, but refuses to sell guns as samples to be copied.

One result of the recent summer manœuvres of the Russian troops at Krasno Selo is, we hear, the appointment of a commission, at the express desire of the Emperor, to decide upon the best means of reducing the weight borne by Russian infantry soldiers.

A correspondent, signing himself "Fiat Justitia," in a letter which we published lately, asked,—Why are officers retired on pension from the late Indian regiments not allowed to commute their pensions? We would ask the same question. In all other branches of the public service, this arrangement is permitted, and it would cost the State nothing to extend the privilege to the retired officers of the late Indian regiments. The only obstacle can be that there is no precedent. Very well, let one be made, for at present officers in the position of "Fiat Justitia" have a reason to feel aggrieved at the exceptional treatment which they receive.

The overflowing condition of the superior ranks in the Royal Regiment of Artillery may be seen now at its height at Woolwich, where the extraordinary number of two colonels and seven lieutenant-colonels are congregated with five service and two depôt batteries of Field Artillery.

It is far more important to know what is the actual state of affairs in Afghanistan and in India, in relation to the defeat of Burrows's Brigade, than to learn the exact details of the action in which Ayoub Khan gained such an unexpected victory, and it is just at this critical moment that the telegraph fails us. When all goes well, the railroad and the telegraph do their work with certainty. It is when one or both are most needed that they are likely to be interrupted, and the reliance which has been based upon them is rudely shattered, and the effect is all the more depressing, and the anxiety all the greater, because custom and use have made us dependent on them in ordinary times, and we come to regard them as in some sort natural agencies incapable of being broken. It is a comfort to reflect at this moment that the Governor of Bombay is one who has served as a soldier in active warfare, and that he has as military secretary a very energetic and excellent officer, so that we may rely on the military resources of the Presidency being turned to the best account in co-operation with the excellent officer who commands the troops and his staff.

A quiet, but very interesting, ceremony took place place on Wednesday in one of the large huts in Shorncliffe Camp. Major-General the Hon. R. Monck is about vacating his command, which he has held considerably longer than the usual period, and during this time Mrs. Monck has greatly interested herself in the welfare of the families of the soldiers of the command, and in doing so she has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of various ladies connected with the camp, and much good has been the result of the co-operation thus organised. The kindly influence of Mrs. Monck has so made itself felt among those with whom she has been engaged in her philanthropic endeavours, that they resolved among themselves to give expression to their appreciation of her many good qualities by presenting her with a token of their regard, which took the form of an ivory card case with a silver monogram of her initials. She was invited to an afternoon tea by those concerned, which she attended, and the Rev. W. Ponsford, Chaplain to the Forces, by request, made the presentation.

The attention of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, who is popularly supposed to be the confidential adviser of the Government on military matters, might with advantage be directed to the unnecessary number of field-officers in the Artillery, and which the retirements in May last seem little to have affected. At Woolwich, with three service and one depôt battery R.H.A., and at Aldershot, with two service and one depôt battery, there are respectively one colonel and two lieutenant-colonels, while no employment can be found for two colonels R.H.A. and six colonels and one lieutenant-colonel of field and garrison artillery, who are, nevertheless, all receiving full pay.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on Thursday, November 25 next, the Medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with paragraph 5 of the Regulations issued with G.O. 77, of 1880. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about March 17 next.

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. R. Buck, late of the War Office, who recently took his retirement, has been appointed secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. Mr. Buck was for several years secretary to General Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, and subsequently on the superintending staff of the Military Education Department; and was also well-known as having long been Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Rifle Volunteers. The excellent society is much to be congratulated on having secured the services of a secretary possessed of such undoubted qualifications.

Would it not be possible for the War Office to arrange for an encampment of Volunteers on a large scale in the northern counties and Scotland? Some of the smartest and best Volunteer regiments in the Kingdom are to be found in Lancashire and Lanarkshire, yet Lanarkshire, owing to the long distance from Aldershot, is allowed to send no representatives there this year, whilst Lancashire is represented by the small number of 196,—196 out of 4,703. This is a very small proportion. Considering how much Lancashire has done to raise the reputation of the Volunteer Force, it might have been allowed to have supplied, at least, a battalion. A correspondent points out that "of the twenty-one Lancashire Rifle regiments, no less than nineteen are in red and green—thirteen are in red; of twenty-six London and Middlesex only fourteen are in red and green, whilst but three are in red. Lancashire, therefore, has incurred greater expense than Middlesex, with a view to meet the wishes of the authorities in the matter of the change of uniform, and for this alone Lancashire deserves credit and better treatment.

A Liverpool paper, the *Daily Courier*, has a short article on a subject which we consider of so much importance that we give our contemporary's remarks the prominence they deserve:—"Until about 25 years ago it was customary for cavalry detachments arriving in Liverpool from Ireland to remain there until the next day, the men and horses being billeted on licensed victuallers, &c. The billeting has now been practically abandoned, and in the case of infantry the men are marched direct to a railway station, *en route* to their destination, whilst cavalry and artillery march at once to Prescot and Warrington, where they remain until next day. It is well known that horses suffer from sea-sickness, and to carry the heavy loads that cavalry troop horses have to bear for eighteen miles immediately afrer landing from a steamer is a very severe strain on them. For the last 25 years or longer this system has continued, but for about 10 years the authorities have had the means of avoiding it without reverting to the billeting system, viz., by using the cavalry barracks at Rupert Lane (established in 1870) which might easily be arranged to be vacant at the time a regiment was passing through Liverpool, and of course the regiment should move in squadrons to suit the capacity of the Rupert Lane Barracks. Perhaps now that Sir Garnet Wolseley has become Quarter-master-General, there may be some change in the manner of transporting troops in this district. Two amongst other important facts as to this locality appear to be ignored at head-quarters. One is that Fleetwood is a seaport, and the other is that there are cavalry barracks in Liverpool."

The Stockholm Gymnastic and Fencing Club, who will perform at the Aldershot Gymnasium on Monday, consist of some thirty-five members, of whom ten are officers of the Guards, the Cavalry, and the Line. In another column will be found a letter from a Swedish officer, explaining the system of training adopted in Sweden.

The vacant jacket caused by the death of Major Blackwood at Khushk-i-Nakhud has been given to Major Tillard, 11th Brigade (late Bengal). Major Tillard distinguished himself greatly at Ahmed Khel, and was very favourably mentioned by Sir Donald Stewart in consequence. Major Tillard will be re-placed in the 11th Brigade by Major Swinton, who has just been promoted out of the Horse Artillery Depôt at Aldershot.

The Indian Government have requested that a large quantity of compressed vegetables may be sent out for the use of the troops in Afghanistan.

The following General Order confirms the announcement we were enabled to make some time ago as to the issue of a South-African war medal:—"The Queen has been graciously pleased to command that, in consideration of the arduous duties performed, and the successful conclusion of the operations referred to in the next paragraph, a medal be granted to her Majesty's Imperial forces, and to such of her Majesty's colonial forces, European or native, as were regularly organised and disciplined as combatants, whether raised by the Colonial Government or by the General Officer commanding. 2. The medal will be granted to the forces employed against—(*a*), The Galekas, Gaikas, and other Caffre tribes, from September 26, 1877, to June 28, 1878, inclusive; (*b*), against Pokwani, from January 21 to 28, 1878, inclusive; (*c*), against the Griquas, from April 24 to November 13, 1874, inclusive; (*d*), against the Zulus, from January 11 to September 1, 1879, inclusive; (*e*), against Secocoeni, from November 11 to December 2, 1879, and including the troops that were stationed at Fort Burghers, Fort Albert Edward, Seven Mile Post, Fort Oliphant, Fort Weeber, and in Secocoeni's Valley; (*f*), against Moirosi's stronghold. 3. He Majesty has also been pleased to approve of a clasp being attached to the same medal, on which will be indicated the year or years in which the recipients of the medal were engaged in the late wars, thus—For operations against the Galekas, &c., on clasp 1877-78; for operations against Pokwani and the Griquas, 1878; for operations in the Zulu and Secocoeni campaigns respectively, or both, 1879; for operations as specified in paragraph 2 in 1877-78-79, 1877-78-79; for operation, as specified in paragraph 2 in 1877-78-79, 1878-79—the principle being that the year or years of the clasp cover all the operations in which the recipient may have been engaged in such year or years. 4. Those troops employed in Natal from the 11th of January to September 1, 1879, but who never crossed the border into Zululand, will be granted the medal without clasp. 5. The medal will be that granted by her Majesty to commemorate the successful termination of previous wars in South Africa; and those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who are already in possession of this medal will, if they have been engaged in the operations referred to in paragraph 2, receive the clasp with the year or years inscribed thereon, in accordance with paragraph 3."

The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th French Army Corps are preparing to take the field for the Autumn Manœuvres. The latter corps will be commanded by the Marquis de Galliffet, who handled a large force of cavalry with so much ability last autumn. Since that date the Marquis has been offered the command of the 6th Army Corps, which has its head-quarters at the Camp of Châlons, and which comprises two independent cavalry divisions; but it appears that he prefers remaining at Tours to shifting his quarters and replacing General Clinchant, who at present occupies the important post of Military Governor of Paris. It is anticipated that a large number of foreign officers will follow the manœuvres of the 9th Corps, which will be reinforced for the occasion. Although the Marquis de Galliffet is still unpopular with the Radicals, in consequence of the manner in which he dealt with the Communists, he has made great way with the body of the French nation, who recognise in him not only a dashing and brilliant soldier, but an officer who devotes himself heart and soul to the Service, and thinks of nothing else but his profession.

THE DISASTER IN AFGHANISTAN.

The following telegrams have been received at the India Office during the week:—

From the Viceroy, August 3:—"Following from Col. St. John, dated Candahar, July 29:—'Arrived here yesterday afternoon, with General Burrows and Nuttall, and remnant of force. Burrows marched from Kushk-i-Nakhud on the morning of the 27th, having heard from me that Ayoub's advanced guard had occupied Mainwaud, about three miles from latter place. Enemy's cavalry appeared advancing from direction of Hyderabad. Their camp on Helmand, ten miles above Girishk. Artillery and cavalry engaged them about nine a.m. Shortly afterwards the whole force of the enemy appeared and formed line of battle—seven regiments regulars in centre; three others in reserve; about 2,000 cavalry on right; 400 mounted men and 2,000 Ghazis and irregular infantry on left; other cavalry and irregulars in reserve; five or six batteries of guns, including one of breechloaders, distributed at intervals. Estimated total force, 12,000. Ground slightly undulating, enemy being best posted. Till one p.m. action confined to artillery fire, which was so well sustained and directed by enemy that our superior quality of armament failed to compensate for inferior number of guns. After development of rifle fire our breechloaders told, but vigorous advance of cavalry against our left and Ghazis along the front caused native infantry to fall back in confusion on 66th, abandoning two guns, formation being lost. Infantry retreated slowly, and in spite of the gallant efforts of Gen. Burrows to rally them, were cut off from cavalry and artillery. This was at three p.m., and followers and baggage were streaming away towards Candahar. After severe fight in enclosed ground, Gen. Burrows succeeded in extricating infantry, and brought them into line of retreat. Unfortunately, no efforts would turn fugitives from main road, waterless at this season. Thus majority of casualties appear to have occurred from men falling from thirst and exhaustion. Enemy's pursuit continued to ten miles from Candahar, but was not vigorous. Cavalry, artillery, and a few infantry reached banks of Argandab, 40 miles from scene of action, at 7 a.m., not having tasted water since previous morning. Nearly all ammunition lost, with 400 Martinis, 700 Sniders, and two nine-pounder guns. Estimated loss killed and missing:—66th, 400; Grenadiers, 350; Jacob's Rifles, 350; Artillery, 40; Sappers, 21; Cavalry, 60. Officers killed or missing:—Major Blackwood, Osborne, Macleod, Henn, Engineers; Galbraith, M'Math, Garratt, Cullen, Roberts, Rayner, Honeywood, Barr, Chute, 66th; Owen, 3rd Cavalry; Hinde, Whitby, Grenadiers; Smith, Justice, Cole, Jacob's Rifles. Wounded:—Powell, Artillery; Lynch, Preston, 66th; Anderson, Grant, Grenadiers; Irlett, Jacob's Rifles. Preparations are being now made for siege. Durani inhabitants expelled. Provisions and ammunition plentiful. Wali was present during action, and is now with us assisting actively."

From the Viceroy, August 3. Agent, Quetta, telegraphs, under date 2nd, that tribesmen reported collecting between Chaman and Candahar, and that Ayoub is said to have marched to Mir Karez, and to have detailed force for attack on Chaman. Some cavalry supposed to be moving in direction of Kakran for interception of supplies to Candahar. Gen. Stewart has returned to Cabul from Camp; Deh Haji, chief political officer, has had several interviews with Ameer, with whom are principal Ghilzai Chiefs, and representatives of Maidan, Logar, Kohistan, and other districts.

From the Viceroy, August 3. St. John reports following list of killed, missing, and wounded:—66th Foot.—Killed and missing: Lieut.-Col. Galbraith, Capts. Garratt, M'Math, Cullen, Roberts, Lieuts. Rayner, Chute, Honywood, Barr. Wounded: Surg.-Major Preston, Lieut. Lynch. Artillery.—Killed and missing: Major Blackwood, Lieuts. Osborne and Maclaine. Wounded: Lieut. Fowell. 3rd Light Infantry.—Killed: Lieut. Owen, 1st Native Infantry.—Killed and missing: Lieuts. Hinde, Whitby. Wounded: Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Capt. Grant. 30th Native Infantry.—Killed and missing: Capt. Smith, Lieuts. Justice and Cole. Wounded: Major Iredell. Staff.—Killed and missing: Brigade-Majors Capt. P. Heath, Lieut. Henn, R.E. Estimated casualties other ranks: 66th Foot, 400; Artillery, 40; Cavalry, 60; Sappers, 40; 1st Native Infantry, 350; 30th Native Infantry, 350. There is very little hope that those missing will have escaped. Aslett, 1st Native Infantry, reported killed in mine 29th July, is not named in this list. The reinforcements proceeding from Bombay and Bengal by the Bolan line for Candahar, and the communications are:—From Bengal: H, R.A., and another battery not named; 15th Hussars, 8th Bengal Cavalry, 63rd Foot, 3rd and 4th Native Infantry. From Bombay: 5-8 R.A.; Mountain Battery (just started from Poona), 78th Foot, 13th and 15th Native Infantry.

From Viceroy, Aug. 4, 1880. The following telegram has been received from Stewart:—Begins—The following force detailed to be in readiness for special service, under command of Sir F. Roberts:—Infantry division, under Major-Gen. Ross—First brigade: 92nd Foot, 2nd Ghoorkas, 23rd Pioneers, 24th N.I.; second brigade: 72nd Foot, 5th Ghoorkas, 2nd Sikhs, 3rd Sikhs; third brigade: 60th Rifles, 4th Ghoorkas, 15th Sikhs, 25th N.I. Cavalry brigade: Gough's 9th Lancers, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Central India Horse. Artillery: 6-8th, 11-9th, No. 2 Mountain Battery, A-C joined. Ends.

From Viceroy, Aug. 5, 1880. Following from Sandeman, Quetta, dated Aug. 4. Begins—Messengers despatched for news of Ayoub's movements state that up to Aug. 1 his army was at Sangbar. The leaders were in perplexity, not knowing whether to advance or remain where they were. Ayoub's loss very heavy. Messengers say he had no hope of successfully attacking Candahar. I give this news as received. Doubtless there is truth in it. Ends. There has been some skirmishing with the tribes in the Khojak Pass, between Chaman and Killa Abdulla. Our parties have been frequently attacked. Telegraphic communication continues up to Killah Abdulla. A convoy was attacked on the 3rd near Dinar Karez by large body of tribesmen, who were beaten off with slight loss.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed from Bombay on Wednesday:—

The division under Gen. Roberts marches from Cabul on Sunday to the relief of Candahar. The full details of the force under his command have not yet been made known, but the following troops are under orders to march:—The 60th, 72nd, and 92nd Regts.; the 9th Lancers; the 6-8 Royal Artillery; and No. 2 Mountain Battery. The retirement from Cabul will then follow, it not being considered expedient to prolong the occupation in the face of such heavy expenditure, and the possibility of the presence of the British occasioning fresh complications. Col. Wilkinson, chief Military secretary, leaves for the front in command of a brigade. At Cabul a second interview has taken place between Mr. Lepel Griffin and the Ameer. The Ameer is friendly, but is very nervous on account of the unsettled temper of his followers. Great precautions were taken at the interview, both sides distrusting each other. The Ameer expresses his readiness to abide by the advice of the British. The durbar will not be held, the Ameer's people being adverse to it. The new brigade raised for Candahar and the supports includes the following troops from Bengal:—1 R.A., 15th Hussars, 63rd Foot, 4th Bengal N.I., 8th Bengal N.I. Cavalry troops on line all on move upwards for Phayre's command: 2-11th Foot, 2-15th Foot, D-6 R.H.A., F-2 R.A., H-8 R.A., No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, 2nd Sind Horse, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, two companies Sappers, and Bombay N.I., 5th, 10th, 16th, 8th, 9th, and 27th on line, and at Quettah 24th Bombay N.I., 23rd Bombay N.I., 14-9 R.A., and 1st Sind Horse.

The Lahore correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs on Thursday:—"It is stated that Gen. Burrows knew that two thousand Ghazis were with Ayoub Khan. The Bombay troops were in the first line, the 66th in reserve. Ayoub Khan chose the ground before Gen. Burrows's advance. The young Afghan has studied European tactics. Advices state that when the Ghazis charged to within 200 yards the Bombay troops dropped their arms and bolted, breaking the formation of the 66th. A route ensued, each acting for himself. The majority were killed in trying to reach Candahar. Gen. Roberts has orders to pick up troops to 10,000, and to find and beat Ayoub. The latter will probably proceed to Ghuznee, and disregard Candahar. Fighting is expected daily, and a rising of the tribes. White, of the 92nd, rejoins the Cabul Force. Probably Watson advances from the Shutargardan."

The following details of the services and connections of the officers killed in action during the battle with Ayoub Khan's army are given by the *Morning Advertiser*. The losses in the 66th Regiment include the lieutenant-colonel, four captains, and four subalterns killed, with the doctor and junior lieutenant wounded. Lieut.-Col. J. Galbraith, commanding the 66th, has been in the regiment from a boy, joining it as an ensign at the close of 1851. He served with head-quarters in Canada, at Gibraltar; in the Madras Presidency, chiefly at Cannanore, from 1857 to 1865; at Aldershot, Jersey, and in Ireland, from 1866 to 1869; and in Bombay, from 1870 until the commencement of the present year, when he succeeded Col. Barclay in command of the regiment, and went with head-quarters to Quetta and Candahar. The deceased officer was a member of an old Irish family, and fifth son of the late S. Galbraith, Esq., of Clanabogan and Riverstown, county Tyrone, and of Crowdrumin, county Longford. He was in his 47th year.

Capt. E. S. Garratt joined the 66th as ensign, by purchase, in June, 1865; purchased his lieutenancy in July, 1867; and his company in May, 1870; and accompanied head-quarters from Ireland to Bombay in the spring of 1870. He had been employed on transport service in Southern Afghanistan, and was severely wounded by Pathans on May 7 last; recovering, however, sufficiently to rejoin his regiment after a short absence.

Capt. W. H. M'Math joined the regiment from Sandhurst in Aug. 1865; purchased his lieutenancy in 1868; and obtained his company in April, 1877. When serving at Belgaum he was severely mauled by a panther while shikareeing.

Capt. F. J. Cullen entered the Army in Feb. 1865, and served for five years in the 1st West India Regt. He exchanged in 1870 into the 66th, with a view to Indian service, and obtained promotion to his company in Oct. 1879.

Capt. W. Roberts was one of the victims of the Cardwellian reductions in 1870, when his regiment, the 3rd West India, was disbanded. He succeeded in obtaining a transfer into the 66th, and was adjutant of the regiment from July, 1877, until last November, when he was promoted to his company.

Lieut. M. E. Rayner joined the 66th as a sub-lieut. in Feb. 1875, and had recently been selected for the adjutancy.

Lieut. R. T. Chute was second son of the late Richard Chute, Esq., J.P., of Chute Hall, Tralee, County Kerry. He served in the Cavan Militia prior to joining the 66th as a 2nd lieut. in Oct. 1877, and was nephew of Gen. Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., who commanded our forces during the second part of the New Zealand war.

2nd Lieut. A. Honywood was the fourth son of the late Sir Courtenay Honywood, Bart., of Evington, Kent, and brother of the present baronet, Sir J. W. Honywood. He was born in Nov. 1860, and was only gazetted to the regiment from Sandhurst in August last, proceeding out to Bombay in January.

2nd Lieut. H. J. Outram Barr was son of Lieut.-Gen. H. J. Barr, Bombay S.C. He received an Indian cadetship on account of the services of his father, and passed from Sandhurst in January last, leaving England for Bombay in the spring of the year.

The battery of Royal Horse Artillery—E of B Brigade—which has been in India since February, 1873, suffered severely in the engagement with the enemy, losing its major, two subalterns, and 40 men, while a third subaltern was wounded.

Major G. F. Blackwood, who commanded the battery, was a Bombay officer, joining the Artillery of that Presidency in August, 1857, from Addiscombe. He served with a battery of Artillery in the Looshai campaign of 1872, and was gazetted to a brevet majority for his services on that occasion.

Lieut. H. Maclaine, R.H.A., was the eldest son of W. O. Maclaine, Esq., of Kyneton, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and grandson of Col. H. Maclaine, who served with distinction in Lord Hill's division during the Peninsular war. Sir A. Maclaine, grand uncle of the deceased, distinguished himself in the Peninsula by his gallant defence of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz, in 1810. Lieut. Maclaine was born in Nov. 1851, and received his commission from the Royal Military Academy, Jan. 6, 1872.

Lieut. E. G. Osborne, R.H.A., entered the Royal Artillery from Woolwich in Sept. 1873. He had served in the operations of 1878-79 as adjutant of the Kurum Column, and was at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal.

The native infantry regiments are stated to have lost one captain and four subalterns killed, and the 3rd Light Cavalry one subaltern, Lieut. W. C. Owen, who served in the 3rd Hussars prior to joining the Indian S.C., and had been in the Army since Dec. 1871.

Lieuts. C. W. Hinde and C. Whitby are returned in the list of officers killed. Both belonged to the 1st Bombay Grenadiers. The former officer entered the Service in Oct. 1871, and was in the 83rd Foot prior to entering the Staff Corps. Lieut. Whitby was attached to the 1st Grenadiers as a probationer for the Staff Corps, and is down in the *Army List* as a subaltern in the 17th Foot. He was a member of an old Staffordshire family, deriving its name from Whitby, in Yorkshire, and existing, according to local tradition, in the north of England at a date anterior to the Conquest.

Capt. H. F. Smith, Lieuts. W. C. Justice and D. Cole, were attached to the 30th N.I., better known as Jacob's Rifles. Capt. Smith served for several years in the Connaught Rangers prior to joining the Staff Corps, and had been in the Army since June, 1866. Lieut. Justice belonged formerly to the 17th Foot, and Lieut. Cole to the 83rd Regt. Lieut. Cole was transferred to Jacob's Rifles in March last from the 14th N.I.

The two staff officers killed were Capt. P. Heath, brigade-major, and Lieut. T. R. Henn, R.E. Capt. Heath had been in the Army since October, 1866, and served with the 45th Foot in the Abyssinian campaign, taking part in the capture of Magdala. He afterwards joined the Staff Corps, and accompanied Gens. Primrose and Burrows to Candahar in January last for Staff service. Lieut. Henn had served through last year's operations in Southern Afghanistan with the Sappers and Miners. He entered the Royal Engineers in July, 1869.

THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

The annual camp and prize-shooting of the Volunteer Artillery from various parts of the kingdom, which has been progressing this week at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, does not excite that amount of public interest which its undoubted national importance demands. In the first place, Shoebury is difficult of access, but even were it not, those who essayed the experiment of searching out the *locale* of the neat little camp enclosed with magnificent trees would find that they would not be allowed, as at Wimbledon, to roam about at their own sweet will there, much less to enter the marshes and batteries where the real business of the meeting is carried on. The fact is that neither the Volunteers, the National Artillery Association, nor the authorities entrusted with the affairs of the School of Gunnery, care for the presence of admiring thousands. It would seriously impede the object for which the Volunteers are allowed by a generous Government to go to Shoebury, viz., for practical instruction, and impart an appearance to the proceedings by no means desirable, From England, Scotland, and Wales all the detachments may be said to be thoroughly representative- and an excellent representation it is. No "Royal" would wish to have better material to work upon than the 800 officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners who form the 1st Division. They are evidently picked men, with few exceptions of fine physique, and expert artillerists—that is to say, so far as their opportunities for practice permit them to be. In this respect some corps possess a decided advantage over others, those round the coast especially, who may be said to live next door to their battery, and practise every week. In London the opportunities of firing a few rounds from the Palliser or Armstrong are, on the contrary, few and far between, and but for the arrangements of the War Department, whereby the four regiments are enabled to put in an appearance at Sheerness on holiday occasions, they would have no other experience of the firing of these and other weapons than the School of Gunnery affords. Seventy-six detachments have been under canvas this week, formed into four brigades, the first, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Tester, 1st Sussex; the second, by Major Keene, 2nd Middlesex; the third, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ray, 3rd Middlesex; and the fourth, by Major Marwood, 1st East York. London and Middlesex are represented by no less than 31 out of the 76 detachments; Surrey, by 2; Kent, by 8; Sussex, by 9. Lieutenant-Colonel Keate, R.A., again takes the post of Camp Commandant, and the Staff appointments, which have been approved by the Duke of Cambridge, are as follows:—

Brigade-Major—Lieut.-Col. M. B. de B. Barnett, 1st Kent.

Camp Adjutant—Capt. D. P. Williams, 2nd Middlesex.

Camp Quartermaster—Qrmr. S. Cox, R.A.

Adjutants of Brigades (1st week)—Capt. J. Wallace, 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne; Capt. E. N. Edwards, 1st Sussex; Capt. H. Kemball Cook, 1st Sussex; Lieut. H. J. F. Praeger, 2nd Middlesex. 2nd week—Capt. J. Rigg, 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon; Capt. W. W. Clay, 8th Lancashire; Capt. C. H. Edmonds, 1st Devon; Capt. A. G. C. Stollery, 1st Surrey.

Brigade Quartermasters (1st week)—Lieut. F. W. Panzera, 1st Norfolk; Qrmr. A. Holliday, 2nd Middlesex. 2nd week—Capt. G. D. Laycock, 1st London; Capt. R. Lauder, 4th Durham.

Orderly Officers to Camp Commandant—Lieut. R. C. Hickie, 2nd Kent; Lieut. G. W. Prall, 1st Kent; Lieut. D. J. Neame, 1st Kent.

Chief Officer, Statistical Department—Capt. A. B. Brockwell, 1st East York.

Assistant-Officer, Statistical Department—Capt. T. N. Marwood, 1st East York.

Commissariat Department—Capt. and Adjt. J. C. Lowrie, 2nd Middlesex; Capt. L. F. Braddock, 1st Surrey.

Nearly all the detachments arrived on Saturday in full-marching order, and presented a really fine appearance, as they entered the camp gates and reported themselves to the camp adjutant. The tents had been previously pitched by the Royals, and settling down was carried out with no noise or confusion whatever, sentries detailed for duty and guards mounted with a correctness and precision which say much for the careful instruction they had received at home. Beyond the announcement of a case of English cholera on Saturday to one of the Royals, supposed to have been caused by drinking impure water, there was nothing calling for comment. The Volunteers were relieved from duty in the afternoon, but were all back by first post in the evening, and not a single case of absence or excess in drinking was brought before the Commandant. On Monday morning the firing opened with the 64-pounder Palliser (shell), for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's prize, and others. In this contest, four banderols are so placed that they always make a parallelogram of 50 yds. by 12 yds. The target is placed at 1,850 yds. from the batteries, and 15 yds. beyond the front banderols. The competitions consisted of four rounds of common shell, with time fuzes, the time allowed being 10 min. Shells with time fuzes bursting within the parallelogram, and at a height not exceeding 20 ft. above the plane, counted 6 points; those bursting at a greater height did not count. Blind shells with time fuzes making a direct hit on the target counted 3 points. The competing detachments consisted of nine numbers. Of the 76 detachments, 38, or about one-half, failed to score; 23 made one direct hit, 9 made two direct hits, and 4 three direct hits; 33 exceeded the time, and 1 was disqualified. The result was that the Prince of Wales's prize to the No. 1 and eight cups for the other numbers of the winning detatchment, went to the seventh detachment of the 4th East York, for a score of 18 in 8 min. The second detachment of the 1st Midlothian took second prize (£20), for a like score, but longer time (9 min. 15 sec.); the seventh detachment of the 1st London the third prize, of £15, also of 18 points, completing just within the 10 min.; the first detachment of the 1st Kent the fourth prize, of £10 10s., for 18 points in 10 min. 32 sec.; and the twelfth detachment of the 3rd Middlesex the fifth prize, of £5, for 12 points in 7 min. 5 sec.

On Tuesday, the 40-pounder breech-loader Armstrong was the weapon in use, but consequent mainly on the fact of mirage at sea, the practice was poor. An analysis of the scores shows that thirty-four detachments failed, in many cases considerably exceeding the time allowed, which was seven minutes, during which four rounds had to be fired at 1,600 and 2,000 yards with shot; hits only counted, and a value of six was given for each "direct" and three for each ricochet hit. The winning detachments made two direct hits each, the prizes being thus awarded:—7th detachment 4th East York, 4 min. 54 sec., Mr. E. A. D. Brooshaft's prize of £30; 10th detachment 2nd Middlesex, 6 min. 4 sec., Lord Londesborough's prize of £20; 8th detachment 2nd Middlesex, 6 min. 13 sec., the 3rd Middlesex Artillery prize of £15; 2nd detachment 1st Surrey, 7 min. 42 sec., H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge's prize of £10; and 1st detachment 1st Hants, 8 min. 5 sec., the National Artillery Association prize of £5. Nineteen detachments made one direct hit each and four detachments one ricochet hit each. While at Shoebury, the Volunteers are instructed, when not otherwise engaged, in mounting and dismounting ordnance, the heavy and light gyn drill, and gun-drill with the Armstrong breech-loader, the 64-pounder Moncrieff carriage, the 9-in. 12-ton, and the 10-in. 12-ton, 11-in. 25-ton, and 12-in. 23-ton guns, besides drilling with the mortar. Then there are the repository competitions, this year very difficult, demanding much labour and smartness. Operation A has been engaged in this week. It may be described thus:—A 64-pounder is mounted on a common garrison standing carriage, on an Alderson's platform. It has to be dismounted down the rear by watered skids; a temporary sleigh to be built round the gun, to travel breech foremost; sleigh to be moved to the rear of another platform and dismantled; and then the gun to be mounted from the rear of the platform up the side of a spare carriage, by parbuckle, and placed in line of fire. Only seven detachments entered, the prizes being respectively £30, £18, and £12. The Fulham detachment 2nd Middlesex is first, 9 min. 14 sec.; the Brighton detachment, 1st Sussex, 10 min. 34 sec.; and the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, third, 12 min. 54 sec. During competition on Tuesday a corporal of the 3rd Middlesex met with a serious accident, by the falling of the prypole, which injured him so seriously that he had to be conveyed to the camp hospital. This was a most unsuitable place for a man whose life for some time was despaired of; but red-tape prevailed, and there he remained till the following morning, when it was discovered that the quiet and attention of the barrack hospital might be preferable to the bustle and activity of camp.

The Lords and Commons' prizes (nine silver cups), besides others given by the Association, Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne, and the Earl of Longford, were fired for on Wednesday with the Armstrong 40-pounder (shot), at the same ranges as on the previous day. No. 10 detachment of the 2nd Middlesex were the winners, with three direct hits out of the four rounds, in 5 min. 55 sec., or 1 min. 5 sec. under time. No. 2 detachment 1st Midlothian secured the second prize, for a like score, made in 6 min. 17 sec.; No. 12 detachment 3rd Middlesex, the third prize, for 15 points in 5 min. 48 sec.; and No. 6 detachment of the 3rd Middlesex, the fourth prize, also for 15 points, in 7 min. 27 sec., two points being subsequently deducted for excess of time. Eight detachments made 12 points, seven 9 points, sixteen 6 points, and twelve one ricochet hit each.

Thirteen selected detachments, representing as many regiments, competed on Thursday, with the 10-in. 18-ton muzzle-loader, for the Corporation of London and City Companies' Challenge Cup, to which were added money prizes. Each detachment fired three rounds at 9 ft. by 9 ft. targets at 1,200 yards' ranges, the Nos. 1 and 2 of the 3rd Middlesex scoring the highest possible of three direct hits in upwards of three minutes under the time allowed. The 1st Northumberland, with two direct hits and one ricochet hit, were second, with the best time during the contest, 6 min. 30 sec.; and the 1st Sussex third, with two direct hits and a ricochet hit, in 7 min. 20 sec. The 1st Surrey, 1st North York, and 1st West York also made 30 points each, and it is significant that in no single case was the time exceeded, the shortest being 6½ min. and the longest 9 min. 32 sec. Of the 39 rounds fired, 16 were direct hits, 11 ricochet hits, and the remainder misses. In the afternoon the division was inspected by Colonel Hastings, R.A., Commandant of the School of Gunnery, who subsequently, in a brief but soldierly address, reviewed the work of the week, pointed out faults which had been observed and reported, but praised generally the efficient manner in which the guns were handled, the excellent practice made, the good conduct in and out of camp, and concluded by saying he was very pleased with the appearance of all the men on parade; they were a fine, soldier-like body, such as one did not very often see. The division left camp yesterday, and the 2nd division arrives to-day. The health of the camp has been good, and taken altogether the men have enjoyed the outing.

We are requested to state that applications for shares in the Army and Navy Hotel (Limited) should be received not later than the 10th from town, 11th from country. Shareholders of five shares and upwards are entitled to 10 per cent. off the hotel tariff.

THE BRITISH POLAR EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In 1879-80 the Swedes, under Professor Nordenskjold, succeeded for the first time in accomplishing the North-East Passage, passing from European waters, round the north coasts of Europe and Asia, and coming out into the Pacific at Berhing Straits. Encouraged by this success, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Austria (not a maritime country) are fitting out expeditions to establish scientific stations within the Polar area; and the United States of America have already despatched one expedition, and are now fitting out a second, to endeavour to accomplish the discovery of the North Pole, for the assistance of which object they are also about to establish a permanent station at about 81½ degrees north latitude, only 2 degrees south of the highest latitude hitherto attained. Whilst this is going on, England, the mistress of the seas, is content to stand by, with folded arms, and look idly on at these lesser maritime nations bravely striving to achieve these great objects and reach the long-desired goal. What are we coming to? If they succeed, and we make no effort to share the honour, I think all Englishmen must agree it will be an everlasting reproach to this country. A number of ladies and gentlemen have now formed a Committee, for the purpose of fitting out an English expedition to the North Pole. This expedition, being a private one, will not be hampered by any of those official instructions and restrictions which, I surmise, have heavily handicapped the commanders of all our previous Government ones. Then, again, our leader is a volunteer for the work, which I believe none of the Government leaders ever were. They were called upon, and, to a certain extent, compelled to go, whether in their heart of hearts they liked the ugly job or not; and I mean to cast no reflection on those brave, devoted, and skilful officers, whose names will serve for all time as bright examples for present and future generations of English sailors to admire and follow, if they can, when I say that a volunteer leader would probably tackle to at such work with more zest than would a pressed one, however good and zealous he might be,—witness M'Clintock, the volunteer discoverer of Franklin's fate. In May, 1875, the Admiralty selected Capt. G. Nares to command the last expedition England has sent out, who, though well known to be a skilful and scientific officer, as well as a first-rate practical seaman, had then had but little Arctic experience, he had been on but one expedition previously, and he was the only officer in the one he was now called on to command who had ever passed a winter in the Arctic regions. Furthermore, he was taken direct from active service in a tropical climate, and sent forthwith to face the rigours of a frozen one, there to undertake a task which, above all others, required a special and practical knowledge of its difficulties, as well as physical fitness to cope with its hardships, to enable any man to grapple with it successfully. The best and boldest sailor in the world, under such circumstances as Capt. Nares was placed, might well be overwhelmed and baffled by the magnitude of the task before him, and however he could have been expected to succeed is beyond my comprehension. It is true the Government, reluctant from the first, only consented to send the expedition out when they could no longer resist the pressure of the various learned Societies and public opinion, which insisted upon its being done. But at last it did go forth; they got into the ice, and leaving his consort in Discovery Bay for the winter, Capt. Nares proceeded with the Alert some forty or fifty miles further north, where she also was frozen in; and then, instead of the crews being inured to the Arctic climate by outdoor exercise and as much exposure to fresh air as they could with safety stand, they were bottled up in the warm, artificial temperature generated between decks, so that when spring arrived, and the sledging parties started, the men, already enervated by the winter's inactivity, were almost immediately prostrated, and, having been sent away unprovided with lime-juice, were stricken with scurvy; so, after getting within 400 miles of the Pole, they returned to their ships, which, equipped and victualled for a three years' cruise, at once bore up for England, where they arrived in October, 1876, after an absence of one year and six months. The expedition having thus signally failed, its members were rewarded with honours, promotions, &c., and the public were induced to believe that all that was by any means practicable having now been accomplished, it would be useless ever to send out another expedition. Many Englishmen, however, who are acquainted with Arctic navigation entertain a very different opinion, and feeling no inclination to be left in the lurch by foreign seamen, have set to work to organise the present expedition. Com. Cheyne, R.N., who has undertaken to lead it, has been on three previous ones, and should he on reaching the ice find his progress arrested by a barrier of piled-up grounded pack ice (styled, by Sir G. Nares, Palæocrystic ice), purposes going up in a captive balloon, and so looking over the barrier, ascertaining if there is open water, or ice practicable for sledging beyond it. If there is advantage will be taken of it, and if not, they will retrace their steps, and try a second or a third passage in the same way. On a former occasion, Com. Cheyne sent up four trial balloons simultaneously to four different elevations; say, by way of exemplification, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, and 6,000 feet. All were wafted to different points of the compass, nearly at right angles to each other, say N.E., S.W., N.W., and S.E. as thus shown. -+‡+- Therefore by trying different altitudes he expects to find a current of air favourable to his desired course; so, if the sledges are finally stopped, he will endeavour to travel the remaining distance in balloons. As 500 miles have been thus accomplished in eighteen hours by Mr. Green, and 250 miles in five hours at night by Mr. Coxwell, in Europe, where houses, trees, and telegraph wires, preventing the use of trail-ropes, render ballooning so much more difficult than it would be in the bare Arctic regions, the plan appears to be perfectly feasible. It has been remarked that, as all official expeditions backed by the resources of Government, have hitherto failed, it cannot be expected a private one, with much smaller means, can succeed. The answer is, after all the costly efforts of Government to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin had failed, and they had given the case up as hopeless, his widow privately fitted out a little vessel, called the Fox, of 177 tons, with a crew of 24 men all told, at an expense, from purchasing to dismantling, of £10,413, and her brave volunteer commander, Capt. M'Clintock, R.N., unfettered by Admiralty instructions this time as to where he should go or where he should not, and at full liberty, in the exercise of his own clear judgment, to act as circumstances on the spot suggested, sailed from England on June 30, 1857, and was home again on Sept. 21, 1859, triumphant. He had solved the mystery. I earnestly hope that that specimen of volunteer heroism and private energy may help to rouse our countrymen, and spare England the shame of hearing foreigners wondering what has become of her once mighty spirit of national pride and enterprise, and coming to the conclusion she has had her day, and is on the wane. Let us wake up, and show them we have not come to that yet.—I am, &c.,

John C. Bailey, Retired Captain, R.N.

41 Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.

GENERAL STANNUS'S CASE.

Gen. Stannus writes:—"I observe in your issue of Saturday last you call attention in your editorial columns to an article in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* for August, headed 'Lieut.-Gen. Stannus, C.B., and the Horse Guards.' You refer to the article as being *ex parte*. Will you allow me to state that it was founded entirely on the printed official correspondence, and that I was wholly unacquainted with the editor, and had never even heard his name?"

A telegram to the *Daily News*, dated July 29, says:—"A company of the Pioneer Regiment which left Larnaca for Famagusta on Saturday is reported to have mutinied. The colonel left here for Famagusta yesterday evening."

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, attended by the officers of the Horse Guards Staff, visited Aldershot on Tuesday, and was present at a review of the Division.

The Army.

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3rd Dragoon Guards. Orders have been sent to Ireland from the Horse Guards to discontinue preparations for the movement of the regiment to England, for the present.

4th Dragoon Guards. On arrival at Aldershot from York, the regiment will occupy the South Cavalry Barracks.

5th Dragoon Guards. Another troop will shortly be vacant in the regiment.

7th Dragoon Guards. We (*Standard*) understand that Capt. F. T. Blunt, formerly of the regiment, has been appointed Chief Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles. Capt. Blunt was highly recommended by Sir Arthur Gordon for his services in the Mauritius, where he rendered valuable aid in the reform of the Coolie system. He was also officially employed in inquiring into the treatment of Indian Coolies in the French colony of Réunion. Capt. Blunt served with the 12th Lancers in the Crimean campaign from May 17, 1855, including the battle of the Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). Also served, as adjutant of the left wing 12th Lancers, with the Saugor and Nerbudda field force during the Indian campaign in 1858-59, and was present at the battle of Banda, actions of Jegunge, Kobrai, and Lowheria, and surrender of the Rajah of Kirwee (twice mentioned in despatches, medal and clasp). He obtained his commission as cornet by purchase, Aug. 4, 1854; became lieut., May 1, 1855; capt., May 17, 1861; and retired from the Service fourteen years ago.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. The movement of the regiment from Manchester, &c., to Ireland has been delayed for a while.

4th Hussars. The regiment, on breaking up its camp at Aldershot, goes into the East Cavalry Barracks, vacated by the 11th Hussars.

5th Lancers. The regiment has left Aldershot for York during the week, as follows:—One squadron on Tuesday, *viâ* Wokingham, and another on the same day, *viâ* Reading. Head-quarters and one squadron on Wednesday, *viâ* Wokingham. The dismounted detachment on Thursday by rail, *viâ* Reading.

8th Hussars. We regret to learn from India of the death of Capt. G. A. de Visme. While out riding at Murree Capt. De Visme was struck by a stone rolling from the hill-side. His hand was severely injured, and he lingered only two hours. The deceased, who was in his 35th year, obtained his commission from the ranks in 1872, and was promoted capt. in 1877. He was a connection of the foreign Count de Vismes, the head of which family, having descended from the Sovereign Counts of Ponthieu, claims the title of Prince. Two days after Capt. de Visme's death his wife was delivered of a son.

9th Lancers. The regiment will leave Cabul to-morrow with the column under Sir F. Roberts, for the relief of Candahar.

11th Hussars. The regiment is under orders to proceed from Aldershot to Hounslow. One troop has proceeded to Kensington as follows:—Mounted portion, 2 officers, 40 men, and 45 horses, by march route on Tuesday; dismounted portion, 20 men on Wednesday. The date of the removal of head-quarters is not yet notified.

13th Hussars. The *Morning Advertiser* states:—"Should another British cavalry regiment be required in Afghanistan, the 13th Hussars would probably be selected. the regiment taking the field under the command of Col. Sir Baker Russell."

14th Hussars. Major Knox has been appointed to the command of the Wellington Convalescent Depôt, Madras, from the 1st ult., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Trent, 48th Foot.

15th Hussars. The regiment has been ordered to join the column being formed for service in Afghanistan.

16th Lancers. Old 16th men will be glad to learn from the telegram in Thursday's *Standard* that Col. Wilkinson, Sir F. Haines's military secretary, has been selected for a brigade command in Afghanistan.

19th Hussars. Capt. Williams has applied for permission to retire.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The death is announced of Gen. Sir John Bloomfield, G.C.B. The deceased, who was the son of Mr. P. Bloomfield, of Sligo, was born in 1793, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He obtained the commission of 2nd Lieut. in the Royal Artillery, April 28, 1810, and in March, 1813, arrived in the Peninsula. He was present at the battle of Vittoria with a field battery, and at San Sebastian served in the siege batteries during both series of operations against that fortress. When Napoleon landed from Elba, and a British Army was assembled in Belgium, Lieut. Bloomfield was one of that renowned host. He was young, but he had already gained the good opinion of his chiefs, and was employed at Quatre Bras and Waterloo as orderly officer to Sir George Wood, commanding the whole of Wellington's artillery. His services were reported to the Board of Ordnance, and Sir George Wood requested that should Lieut. Bloomfield at any time desire to enter the Horse Artillery, his wishes might receive favourable consideration. He continued to be attached to the staff of the artillery of the Army of Occupation for three years. In 1832, after twenty years' service, he was at length promoted to the rank of 2nd Capt., being then 39 years of age. In 1841 he was promoted to the rank of 1st Capt. In the following year, however, he joined the Horse Artillery. In 1846 he obtained by seniority his brevet majority, and in 1848 his Lieut.-Colonelcy. On June 20, 1854, he became Col. by brevet, and on Nov. 28 of the same year Col. regimentally. Soon afterwards he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Between this time and his promotion to the rank of Major-Gen. in 1859, he held the post of 2nd Commandant at Woolwich. He was subsequently Inspector-General of Artillery. In April, 1866, he was appointed Col.-Commandant of B Brig. R.H.A., and in May of the same year became Lieut.-Gen. In 1867 he was created K.C.B., and in 1873 advanced to the dignity of G.C.B. In 1876 he became full Gen. Sir John was in possession of the silver war medal with six clasps and the Waterloo medal.

Major C. A. Gorham, R.A., deputy-judge-advocate, Cabul Field Force, has prepared a third edition of his *Text-Book of Military Law*. The work is published in India by Messrs. Brown and Co., of Calcutta, and a separate edition of it is to be brought out by a London firm. The book has been carefully rewritten and corrected in accordance with the provisions of the new Army Discipline Act. A chapter has also been added on Indian military law, which will be found very useful, especially by officers of the Staff Corps and Indian local army.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. de Winton, R.A., retains his appointment as Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, on his recent promotion.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Betty, who arrived home a few days ago from service in India, has succeeded Col. R. Curtis, R.A., in the appointment of Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, for which we lately stated he had been selected.

Major E. V. Boyle, 5th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

No. 8 Baty. 9th Brig. arrived at Chatham on Saturday last from Sheerness, and occupied the camp recently vacated by the Engineer Volunteers. The Artillery are taking part with the Royal Engineers in carrying out a series of siege operations.

B Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. arrived in Dublin on Monday from the Curragh.

L Baty. 4th Brig. will arrive in Dublin to-day from the Curragh, to go through its annual course of gun-practice.

I Baty. 2nd Brig. left the Curragh for Athlone on Monday, and arrived on Wednesday.

K Baty. 2nd Brig. proceeded from the Curragh to Kilkenny on Monday, and arrived on Wednesday.

The following batteries have been selected for service in Afghanistan, viz.:—D Baty. B Brig. (Major F. W. Ward), from Kurrachee; F Baty. 2nd Brig. (Major J. R. J. Dewar), from Kurrachee.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Webber, after a long period of service in connection with the Telegraph Department of the General Post-Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand, has been ordered to return to military duty on his arrival home from active service at the Cape, and will not, therefore, resume his former appointment, as had been arranged. Col. Webber has joined the Engineer Department at Cork.

An opportune work has been published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., entitled *Kandahar in* 1879, being the diary of Major Le Mesurier, R.E. The author was present with the Quetta Column at the first advance and the retirement, and, after the massacre of the Embassy, returned with the brigade to Candahar. His work contains the results of his personal observations on the locality in which an interest now centres.

The 9th and 20th Companies at Chatham have been placed under orders for foreign service. It is expected that both companies will go to Bermuda.

Brevet Major W. H. Collins died at 78 Cromwell Road, S.W., on the 28th ult., aged 41 years, of small-pox. Major Collins served in the Bhotan campaign of 1864-65, in command of a company of Sebundy Sappers, and was severely wounded at the assault and capture of Fort Dalimcote (medal with clasp). He joined the Army, Dec. 21, 1859; became captain, Aug. 28, 1872; and brevet major, Aug. 29, 1872.

Brigade of Guards. The annual inspection of the brigade was held on Wednesday morning in Hyde Park, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The ground was kept by a troop of the 1st Life Guards. Of the seven battalions, four were represented, the 2nd Batn. Scots Guards being quartered at the Tower, and discharging the duties of their comrades during the day. Major-Gen. Higginson was in command. The men looked well, and were admirably in hand, and their appearance and steadiness elicited the praise of his Royal Highness.

6th Regiment. Lieut. Maunsell, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

11th Regiment. The 1st Batn., stationed at Preston, was inspected by Lieut.-Gen. Willis, C.B., commanding Northern District, on the 27th ult. Although the battalion is mainly composed of very young soldiers, the General was good enough to express himself much pleased not only with the efficiency, but also with its good conduct since its arrival in Preston. Lieut.-Col. Birch and the officers entertained their friends at a dance in the evening. The *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th ult. contains the following:—"The head-quarters of H.M.'s 2-11th Regt., at present stationed at Colaba, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Sind, the Reserve Brigade being under orders for the front. The battalion will embark on board the Government hired steamer Ellora, on the 12th inst., for Kurrachee. Strength as follows:—Fourteen officers, one warrant officer, four 1st-class staff serjeants, four 2nd-class serjeants, 425 non-commissioned rank and file, 52 public and 30 private followers, and five horses. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut.-Col. Corrie; Capts. Street, Marriott, Kinder, and Yule; Lieut. Kelsall, and Lieut. and Adjt. Park; 2nd Lieuts. Watson, Pirie, Smith, Ellicombe, and Wood; Qrmr. Evans, and Surg. Slaughter." Major Smyth, 2nd Batn., commandant Purandhur Sanitarium, has been appointed acting assist.-adjt.-gen. of a Division of the Bombay Army. 2nd Lieut. Watson, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Bombay S.C.

14th Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"In your issue of May 29, it is stated that 'at the time of the mail leaving India, the 2nd Batn. 14th Regiment was moving from Lundi Kotal to Peshawur.' Now, the real facts are that on May 5, the 2nd Batn. 14th Regiment, instead of returning to Peshawur, moved forward to Peshbolah, in Afghanistan, where it is at present. Further, with reference to your remark regarding Capt. Noyes being wounded, it might be added, on May 20, in an action at Mazeena, the 2nd Batn. 14th Regiment lost one officer, Capt. Noyes slightly wounded (sword cut), two men killed, two men severely wounded, and one slightly wounded. The enemy, between 4,000 and 5,000, had taken up a strong position, in which they were attacked by Gen. Gib's force, about 900 men. They were defeated and pursued, losing some 120 killed and over 200 wounded. Capt. Noyes was wounded in capturing a standard of the enemy, in doing which he killed two Afghans with his sword."

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Pearson, who has just been appointed to the Pay Department from a company in the 1st Batn., has succeeded Capt. Mosse as Paymaster of the 2nd Batn. at Aldershot, Capt. Mosse having embarked for India to join the 1st Batn.

19th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. left Aldershot on Wednesday by special trains for Sheffield and Weedon, where it has relieved the 76th Regt., moved to Ireland.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Kerr, 1st Batn., has returned to the Curragh from Dublin, where he has been performing the duties of D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and resumed his duties as brigade-major.

23rd Fusiliers. The Woolwich correspondent of the daily papers wrote on Monday night:—"No regimental parade has ever excited greater interest at Woolwich than that which attended the inspection this afternoon of the 1st Batn. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, one of the regiments selected to make up the reinforcements for India. The arrangement for the inspection having become known, several thousands of spectators congregated around the Royal Artillery Parade, where the regiment was drawn up in line at half-past 2, under Col. Elgee, who has recently been promoted to the command in succession to Col. Prevost. The commandant of the district, Major-Gen. Turner, C.B., R.A., then rode on to the ground, attended by his staff, and Cols. Markham, R.A., Stirling, C.B., R.A., A.A. and Q.M.G.'s. After the usual salute the General inspected the ranks, and the regiment then marched past with remarkable elasticity and precision. The regiment had 800 men in the ranks, and marched in broad companies of some 35 files. Taken as a whole, they were a fine body of men, and a company of recruits, which was dismissed without drill, presented as good an average in physique as the rest. After returning in close column the battalion performed the manual exercise under command of Major Tilly, to the admiration of all beholders. Then Capt. Tulloch was given charge of the regiment, which he put through the bayonet exercise. The commandant then addressed the men in terms of high commendation. He expressed his regret that he now met this magnificent battalion for the last time, for their soldier-like qualities and good conduct on all occasions had been an example to the garrison. On leaving England they would, he knew, still do their duty as soldiers, and the particular duty of soldiers being that of beating the enemies of their country, he was confident that, if opportunity offered, they would distinguish themselves again, and so maintain the high character and noble reputation of the Welsh Fusiliers. He assured them that they would carry with them the esteem and hearty good wishes of the whole garrison." Capt. Creek has resumed duty as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the Dublin District, from brigade-major at the Curragh.

24th Regiment. Brevet Major C. J. Bromhead, Capt. Paton, C.M.G., Lieuts. Logan and Birch, 2 serjeants, and 92 men embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday in H.M.S. Orontes, to join the 2nd Batn. The Queen sent out to Natal by the Empress Eugénie two wreaths, to be placed on the graves of Lieuts. Melvill and Coghill, who were killed after the battle of Isandlwana while attempting to save the colours of the 24th Regiment. Mrs. Melvill, who is now on a visit to Penzance, has received a note from the Queen, enclosing an extract from a letter received by her from the ex-Empress, which extract (in French) is in the Queen's own handwriting. It says:—"We have placed the wreaths with which we were entrusted upon the graves of Lieuts. Coghill and Melvill. If, as I believe, the dead see that which is done for them, these gallant officers will be happy in the consciousness that they have not been forgotten by their Sovereign, whose colours they gave their lives in order to save. The site of the graves is a grand one and very wild; a little further and they would have been saved. It was the loss of their horses that caused their death."

25th Regiment. Capt. Hope, 1st Batn., has arrived home from India to take up the appointment of aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Hope, commanding the troops in Scotland, to which he was lately gazetted. Lieut. Travers, 1st Batn., a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, officiating wing-officer, 2nd Goorkhas, is about to be admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from Sept. 3, 1877.

26th Cameronians. The head-quarters and service companies embarked yesterday at Portsmouth, for conveyance to Malta.

28th Regiment left the Curragh on Tuesday for Fermoy.

38th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Queenstown on Monday for Malta in H.M.S. Orontes. Capt. Price has applied for permission to retire on half-pay, for the purpose of joining the Militia. Capt. Kell is about to exchange into the 109th Regiment.

39th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Fenwick has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on medical certificate.

41st Regiment. Head-quarters and the service companies, strength 23 officers, 10 staff serjeants, 32 serjeants, 16 trumpeters and drummers, 630 rank and file, 62 women, and 95 children, left Chatham on Tuesday morning for Portsmouth, to embark for Gibraltar. The following officers accompany the regiment, viz.:—Col. Allan (in command); Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wavell; Major Haydock; Capts. Gray, Torkington, M'Causland, Wade-Dalton, Gordon, Rudman, and Roberts; Lieuts. Quirk (adjt.), Parreidt, Parkinson, Sillem, Reade, Harkness, and Giffard; 2nd Lieuts. Clarke, Goodwyn, and Lancelot Tristram; Major and Pymr. Furlong; and Qrmr. Miller. The regiment was loudly cheered on leaving Chatham, where it has been in garrison since the end of last January, when it came from Aldershot to relieve the 86th Foot. On arrival at Portsmouth, the men, families, and baggage were quickly transferred on board the troopship Orontes.

45th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Preston completed his five year's in command of the regiment on Wednesday, and is about to be placed on half-pay.

46th Regiment. Capts. Grieve and Forster have arrived home from Gibraltar. Lieut. MacMullen, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed to the 34th Bengal N.I., on probation.

47th Regiment. Capt. Cooper, who, we stated lately, had been permitted to resign his appointment in the Consular service under Lieut.-Col. Wilson, C.B., R.E., in Asia Minor, has joined the Intelligence Department of the War Office. Capt. Trotter has joined the depôt at Preston for two years.

48th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Trent has been relieved in his appointment as commandant of the Wellington Convalescent Depôt, Madras, with effect from July 1, by Major Knox, 14th Hussars.

49th Regiment. The following attended the annual dinner on June 11:—Col. Fitzgerald; Lieut.-Cols. Mitchell, Corban (in the chair); Majors Hopkins, Huyshe, Bradley, Mackay; Capts. Lamb, Rogers, Lonsdale, Hincks, Temple, Cresswell, Green, Thornton, Shirley; Messrs. Chaplin, Jephson; Lieuts. Holden, Remmington, Collings, Burney, Turtees, Gordon, Hemphill, Rhodes, Brook, M'Clintock, McCracken, and Mr. Maguire. Capt. Ponsonby, a probationer for the Commissariat and Transport Staff, has joined the Supply Branch at Aldershot.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major-Gen. C. W. Adair, C.B., deputy-adjutant-general, Royal Marine Forces, left the Admiralty this week on his annual inspection of the Divisions of Royal Marines.

The Admiralty have appointed Capt. P. W. O'Connor to be instructor of gunnery at the Royal Marine Artillery Barracks at Eastney, from the 3rd ult., vice Derriman, promoted.

There is a strong feeling in the garrison, says the *Western Morning News*, that if opportunity offers, a battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry ought to be afforded some chance of active service. Their great disappointment in connection with the Zulu campaign ought not quickly to be forgotten. The project of incorporating the Royal Marines with the Royal Marine Artillery, although finding some favour at the Admiralty, is abandoned, it being understood that her Majesty the Queen does not view with favour any merging of the red into the blue. It is probable, however, that further steps will be taken to render Royal Marines proficient as gunners.

Orders have been issued for a battalion of Royal Marines (detailed below) to be sent to Kinsale, Ireland. A portion of this force, about 300 strong, will leave Chatham to-day; the remainder, consisting of 700 officers and men, leave Plymouth on the 10th inst.:—Staff.—Lieut.-Cols. Maskery, Chatham, commanding; and West, Depôt; Majors Munro, Portsmouth; and Walsh, Plymouth; musketry instructor, Capt. Bamber, Portsmouth; pymr., Capt. Gray, Depôt; adjt., Lieut. Thompson, Chatham; qrmr., Lieut. Corbet, Portsmouth. Company officers.—Capts. Colwell, Portsmouth; Norcock, Plymouth; Innes, Portsmouth; Liardet, Plymouth; (Brevet Major) Crosbie, Chatham; Peake, Portsmouth; Craigie, Chatham; and Kirchhoffer, Chatham. Lieuts. Liardet, Hamilton, Denny, Scott, Hadley, Booth, Willis, and Roberts, Plymouth; Lieuts. Robbins and Percy, Portsmouth; Lieuts. Hart, Roche, Wilkinson, Brittan, Oldfield, and Matson, Chatham. Non-commissioned officers attached to Staff.—Colour-serjts., 8; serjts., 32; corpls., 64; buglers, 16; privates, 840. One capt., 1 lieut., and 65 non-commissioned officers and men of the Chatham Division will be embarked in H.M.S. Wye to-day, for passage to Portsmouth, to be there transferred to H.M.S. Assistance; the remainder of the Chatham detachment will embark in the Humber on the 7th inst. Lieut.-Col. West, Capt. Gray, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Portsmouth Division will embark in the Assistance at Portsmouth, on the 9th inst.; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Plymouth Division will embark in the Assistance at Devonport on the 10th inst., the whole for passage to Kinsale.

52nd Light Infantry. The regiment left Aldershot yesterday for Chatham, to replace the 41st Regt., which has embarked for Gibraltar.

57th Regiment. Major Bicknell joins the 50th Brigade Depôt at Hounslow for two years, on the termination of his leave of absence at the end of next month.

59th Regiment. Major Lawson has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

60th Rifles. The 2nd Batn. will form part of the column under Sir F. Roberts, ordered to march for the relief of Candahar.

61st Regiment. Capt. Fowler, Lieut. and Adjt. Partridge, Lieut. Humphrey, 2nd Lieut. Baxter, and Capt. and Pymr. Sutherland embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday for conveyance to India, accompanied by a draft of 56 men. A draft of 200 men from the 28th Regt., at Fermoy, will embark at Queenstown in the Orontes, under command of Major Heywood, Capts. Dickin and MacDonnell, Lieut. England, and 2nd Lieut. Vines.

63rd Regiment. The regiment has been selected for service in Afghanistan.

64th Regiment left the Curragh on Wednesday for Templemore. Capt. Green has been granted leave of absence, pending his retirement being gazetted. Capt. Bingham is about to exchange to the 2nd West India Regt. with Capt. Stanley.

72nd Highlanders will leave Cabul to-morrow with the column under Sir F. Roberts to effect the relief of Candahar.

76th Regiment. The regiment left Sheffield and Weedon on Wednesday for Liverpool, where it embarked in H.M.S. Assistance, for conveyance to Queenstown, *en route* to Kinsale.

78th Highlanders. A correspondent at Poona writes to the *Bombay Gazette*:—"Two or three months ago, the 78th Highlanders were moved from Wanowri to the Ghorpuri Barracks at this station, to allow the 4th King's, when that regiment arrived from Natal, to occupy the latter barracks, which are more commodious, and believed to be more healthy than the former. It now appears that the gallant Highlanders are suffering so much from malarious fever that the medical authorities deem it necessary to send as many companies back to Wanowri before the rains as they can make accommodation for by limiting the 4th King's to the regulation allotment of space, which will leave the head-quarters and about two companies only of the 78th in the Ghorpuri lines. This, no doubt, is a very judicious arrangement under the circumstances, but the breaking up into so many detachments of a regiment like the 78th, composed as it is chiefly of young soldiers, cannot but be fatal to discipline. There are already two companies of the 78th at Baroda and one at Kirkee. The Ghorpuri barracks are built on black soil, and it is well known that they were condemned some years ago by the highest medical authorities as unfit for occupation by European troops on account of their insanitary surroundings. Notwithstanding this, Government, acting on the usual 'penny-wise and pound-foolish' plan, and in the opposition to the views of the Acting Sanitary Commissioner at the time, who strongly advocated the total abandonment of the Ghorpuri lines, and the construction of barracks in a more salubrious locality, actually built several additional blocks on an improved plan, to increase the accommodation for a full regiment of infantry, which the old buildings did not afford. It is believed that, if the hospital records of the last regiment that occupied these lines were consulted, it would be found that a larger percentage of sick men were admitted for treatment from the new barracks than the old ones."

79th Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Cuming has arrived home from Gibraltar on leave.

83rd Regiment. Lieut. Baker, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from Aug. 16, 1878.

85th Light Infantry. Col. Appleyard, C.B., is *en route* to England, on vacating the lieutenant-colonelcy.

92nd Highlanders will leave Cabul to-morrow with the column under command of Sir F. Roberts for the relief of Candahar. Major White rejoins head-quarters from the staff of the Marquis of Ripon.

94th Regiment. Two officers and 52 men of the 65th Brigade Depôt will embark in H.M.S. Euphrates at Portsmouth for Natal on the 16th inst., to join the regiment. The Lydenburg correspondent of the Transvaal *Argus* writes:—"The troops in garrison, consisting of head-quarters and three companies 94th Foot, with detachments of Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Hospital Corps, and 94th Troop Mounted Infantry, paraded in review order at twelve noon, on May 24, 1880. The Queen's Colour was trooped, the troops marched past, gave the Royal Salute, and three cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, after which the troops formed three sides of a square, the letter and General Order were read, notifying the fact that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to award to Pte. Flawn, 94th Troop Mounted Infantry, the distinction of the Victoria Cross. Pte. Flawn was then called to the front, and addressed by Lieut.-Col. Malthus, C.B., commanding the 94th Regiment and sub-district of Lydenburg, in the following terms:—'Pte. Flawn, it affords me peculiar pleasure to have the privilege of presenting to you, in the name of her Most Gracious Majesty, this decoration of the Victoria Cross. It is one of the highest distinction—ardently desired by every officer and soldier in the Service, but which very few have the honour to obtain. I congratulate you on the conduct which has rendered you deserving of it, and which was marked, not only by personal courage, involving merely a reckless exposure of your own life, but also by coolness, judgment, and common-sense—qualities eminently desirable in a soldier, as enabling him to do the right thing at the right time, and to make the best of the circumstances in which he may be placed. In placing the Victoria Cross upon your breast, I may express my confidence that the obligations imposed upon you by the possession of this treasure will ever be remembered by you, and will serve, if necessary, to save you from the commission of any action unworthy of a good soldier, and of the proud possessor of the Victoria Cross. I congratulate you most heartily on the distinction which you have so deservedly obtained.'"

98th Regiment. Major Raper and Capts. Tyacke and Allen have embarked with the draft proceeding to join the service companies at Malta, and Brevet Major Stracey has been appointed to the depôt for two years.

109th Regiment. Lieut. Murphy has assumed the duties of acting musketry instructor, vice Lieut. Hoyes, promoted.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Stewart embarked in H.M.S. Orontes on Tuesday for conveyance to India.

2nd West India Regiment. An exchange has been arranged between Capt. Stanley and Capt. Bingham, 64th Regiment.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The following officers of the late Commissariat and Transport Department, still serving under the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, are about to be retired, viz.:—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. C. B. Shervington; Comys. C. B. Knapp, S. R. Brown, P. G. F. Furse, J. Macfarlane, C. W. Prentice, J. F. W. des Barres, and S. W. Rains; and Deputy-Comys. E. T. Price, W. H. Hawtayne, and M. S. J. Woollett. Mr. Whalley asked the Secretary of State for War on Tuesday, having in view the recent reorganisation of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments and the Royal Warrant issued for the guidance of the same, upon what principles had the "selection" for the retention and the retirement of certain officers been made. Mr. Childers said:—"In reply to my hon. friend, I have to state that the reduction in the Ordnance Department effected by my predecessor was from 160 to 90 officers, and in the Commissariat from 270 to 160—a reduction in all of 180 officers. My right hon. friend, on the recommendation of the late Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, carefully selected those whom he found to be the best officers for retention in the Service, and the rest were retired on compensation rates."

Medical Department. Surg.-Major Maunsell and Surgs. W. Cowen and J. R. Clark embarked for India on Tuesday in H.M.S. Orontes. Surg.-Major M. L. White is under orders of readiness to embark for India, as soon as accommodation can be provided for him. Surg.-Major Scott, who has just returned from South Africa in the suite of the Empress Eugénie, was formerly in the 18th Hussars. In the Zulu campaign he was specially selected to accompany the late Prince Imperial, and was with him up to that 1st of June when the Prince fell at Ityotyosi, and died heroically fighting against his savage foes. Dr. Scott was, on the morrow of the fatal day, specially despatched by Lord Chelmsford to assist Capt. Molyneux in his mournful search for the body of the unfortunate Prince, and it was he who discovered and identified the remains. Hart's *Army List* says of this officer's career that he "received the special approbation of the Madras Government, followed by that of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, for his services rendered while in medical charge of the 18th Hussars during a most virulent outbreak of cholera at Secunderabad in May, 1871. Served in the Zulu war of 1879; organised the bearer company and made the hospital arrangements at the Fort Pearson base for the Ekowe relieving column; served afterwards with the 2nd division on the personal staff of Lord Chelmsford, and in medical charge of the head-quarters' staff. Was present at the battle of Ulundi, when his services were described by Lord Chelmsford as of the greatest value, and served subsequently to the end of the war as senior medical officer of Port Durnford and the line of communication between Ulundi and the Tugela. Mentioned in despatches."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

1st Royal Lancashire. The regiment, which assembled on June 18, under command of Col. the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., was inspected on the 22nd ult. by Col. Lock, commanding the 11th Sub-District. The entire strength on parade was 673. The officers present at the inspection were Cols. the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley and Sheppard; Majors Marton and Trappes; Capts. Whalley, Schneider, Saunders, Royds, Massy-Westropp, William Peel, Walter Peel, and Yates; Lieuts. John Yates, Hon. R. Gerard, Gray Grayrigge, Lutwyche, Cross, J. E. Renshaw, W. C. Renshaw, Gardner, Rooke, Murphy, N. North, Vyvyan, and Dawson-Greene; Capt. and Adjt. Stokes, Surg. Johnson, and Qrmrs. Dixon and Danby. The most interesting event in connection with the inspection was the presentation of new colours to the 2nd Batn., which was recently formed. The ceremony of consecrating the colours was first gone through, this duty devolving upon the Vicar of Lancaster, (Rev. Canon Allen, D.D.) The blessing having been pronounced, Lady Constance Stanley advanced towards Major Trappes, who held the Queen's colour, and Capt. Whalley (acting as major), who held the regimental colour, which were separately handed to her ladyship, who passed them into the hands of Lieuts. Lutwyche and Gardner. In making the presentation, Lady Constance Stanley said:—"Gentlemen,—I commit to your care these colours, and I feel sure that the battalion to which they are now presented will ever maintain, to the utmost of its power, the honour of our Sovereign, the safety of the country, and the traditions which have always distinguished your regiment in times past." Col. Sheppard, in accepting the colours, said:—"Lady Constance Stanley, on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the 2nd Batn. 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, I beg to assure you that we fully appreciate the honour you have this day done us in coming to Lancaster to present us with our new colours, and it is most gratifying to the regiment at large that this interesting ceremony should have been performed by the wife of our esteemed and distinguished commandant, whose family has been connected with this, the old county regiment, for so many years,—I believe I am right in saying since the year 1759. To a certain extent we are now saying farewell to our old colours, those of the 1st Battalion, under which the regiment has always served with honour and soldier-like efficiency. We wish them God-speed, and in welcoming the new ones, I feel confidence in saying that our reputation will remain untarnished, and that the flattering expressions and kind wishes you have been good enough to address to us will be remembered by us all for many years to come, and act as an incentive in the maintenance of discipline. In conclusion, we offer you our warmest thanks for your attendance here to-day, and for having presented us with our colours. We are also grateful to you, Dr. Allen, for your attendance, and hope you will accept many thanks for having performed the service of consecration usual on these occasions." Col. Stanley and the officers entertained a select company at luncheon in the mess-room. Covers were laid for 150 guests. The band of the regiment was present on the ground for a short time, and played a selection of music. A ball was held in the mess-room in the evening.

2nd Somerset. A Central News telegram published on Saturday stated that Col. Adair had been killed by a fall from his horse at the inspection of the regiment. The following letter appeared in Tuesday's *Standard*:—"Sir,—Your impression of to-day contains a mistaken account of an accident, which did not happen to me, but to Col. Boldero, commanding 36th Brigade Depôt. I am thankful to say the accident was not fatal, and I trust is not more serious than concussion of the brain; and the accounts of his state are satisfactory and improving. I do not command the regiment that was being inspected, but was riding on Col. Boldero's staff at the time.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Alex. Wm. Adair, Col., Lieut.-Col. commanding 2nd Somerset L.I. Militia. Heatherton Park, Wellington, Somerset, July 31."

Royal Wiltshire. The regiment completed its annual training on Saturday last, and it must have been with regret that both officers and men returned to their every-day occupations. It would be difficult to find a better Militia regiment. The men are steady under arms, they drill well, and are particularly well-behaved. Col. Lord Methuen is deservedly a very popular commanding officer, and he has good reason to be proud of the regiment he commands. During the last week of the training, a soldier belonging to the brigade depôt was marking in the butts for one of the Militia companies which was going through its course of musketry, when the splash from a bullet glanced into the mantlet and struck the marker in the eye. It was at first thought that the man would lose his eyesight, but it is to be hoped that the wound will not turn out to be so serious. The range, however, ought to be looked to, for at present it is highly dangerous.

Westmeath Rifles. The annual inspection of the regiment took place last week at Mullingar, before Col. Sargent, commanding the Birr Brigade Depôt. The officers present were, viz.:—Col. the Earl of Granard; Major Malone; Capts. Grant, Tottenham, Kelly, Fitzgerald, Mecham, and Levigne; Lieuts. Battersby, O'Conor, Purdon, Chapman, O'Hara; Second Lieut. Jameson; Capt. and Adjt. Harden, Qrmr. Foley, &c. At the conclusion of the inspection Col. Sargent congratulated the Earl of Granard on the efficiency of his regiment. The regiment was dismissed on Saturday.

The following officers joined the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Forces at Aldershot on Monday, viz.:—Capts. Slater and Smirthwaite, 5th Lancashire; Lieuts. W. J. Todd and Hon. E. R. Hanbury, Hereford: and 2nd Lieut. Davidson, 7th Royal Lancashire.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following officers joined the School of Instruction at Aldershot on Monday, viz., Major Rouse, 12th West York, Lieuts. Perry, 27th Lancashire, Carter, 1st Warwick, and Hamlin, 22nd Middlesex.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

3rd Bengal Cavalry proceed from Cabul to Candahar, with the relieving army under Gen. Roberts' command.

9th Bengal Cavalry. Major J. L. N. Willis has passed the examination qualifying him for employment on the regimental, general, or personal staff in India.

10th Bengal Lancers. Major D. M. Strong, squadron-commander, has been moved up in grade succession from May 24, vice England, retired, and Capt. S. D. Barrow has been appointed squadron-commander.

11th Bengal Cavalry. Major R. E. Boyle, commandant, has been granted leave to England for 1 year, 182 days, on medical certificate.

14th Bengal Cavalry. Major R. C. W. Mitford, squadron-commander, second-in-command, has been granted leave to England for 1 year, 243 days.

2nd Bengal N.I. Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, wing-officer and qrmr., has been appointed adjt., vice Capt. C. W. Monypenny.

22nd Bengal N.I. Surg. G. A. Cones has been appointed to the medical charge, vice Surg. H. Mallins, M.B., proceeded to England on leave.

23rd Bengal N.I. (Pioneers.) The regiment forms part of the force which proceeds from Cabul to Candahar, under command of Sir F. Roberts. Major H. M. Evans, wing-commander and second-in-command, has been appointed a D.A.A.G. on the Bengal Establishment.

24th Bengal N.I. The regiment leaves Cabul to-day, with the force under Gen. Roberts for the relief of Candahar.

29th Bengal N.I. The late special correspondent of the *Times of India* with the Kurum Field Force writes on June 13:—"My attention has been called to a statement which appeared in my telegram of Dec. 2, 1878, to the *Times of India*, giving an account of the preliminary operations before the Peiwar Kotal. The statement I allude to is to this effect;—'Capt. Reid, 29th P.N.I., has been severely wounded in the back.' I now wish to correct this statement, and to remove any misapprehensions it may have created. The facts are these:—On Nov. 28, 1878, Capt. Reid was wounded by the flanking fire of the enemy from the crags high up to his right, whilst leading his company against the front of the Afghan position on the Peiwar range, and not during the retirement which afterwards took place that day. The Medical Board which, in March, 1879, invalided Capt. Reid to England, reported that 'he had received a very severe and dangerous gun-shot wound of the loins, 15 inches in length, from an Enfield bullet, fired from a stockade on his right. The bullet entered on the right side of the spine, and was cut out lower down, 3½ inches above the left hip joint.'"

37th Bengal N.I. Capt. J. C. Scott has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

35th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Rowcroft has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

2nd Goorkhas. The regiment leaves Cabul to-day, with the force under Gen. Roberts for the relief of Candahar.

4th Goorkhas form part of the force proceeding, under Gen. Roberts, for the relief of Candahar.

5th Goorkhas will march to-day for Candahar, in the force under Gen. Roberts proceeding from Cabul.

1st Punjab Cavalry. Brevet Major J. R. B. Atkinson has been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. The Lahore paper says:—"There is a rumour—though we by no means vouch for its accuracy—that Col. Kennedy, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is to get the command of the Punjab frontier force on his return from the front, Brigdr.-Gen. Godby, in that case, reverting to his regiment. Col. Kennedy is senior to Brigdr.-Gen. Godby." Major Atkinson and Capt. L. T. Bishop have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. Lieut. C. J. L. Stuart, squadron-officer, has been appointed adjt., vice Capt. L. T. Bishop, promoted.

3rd Punjab Cavalry. The regiment has been detailed for duty with the force under Gen. Roberts which is to relieve Candahar.

2nd Sikh Infantry are ordered to march with the force under Gen. Roberts for the relief of Candahar.

3rd Sikh Infantry are to form part of the force being organised at Cabul for the relief of Candahar.

4th Sikh Infantry. Havildar Davi Sing has been admitted to the Order of Merit (3rd class) for conspicuous gallantry in action at Gamul in April last. The havildar, with a detachment of eighteen men, attacked and drove off a large body of Waziri raiders, and saved the village from destruction. Duffadar Mahomed Yunus and Sepoy Izzat, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, have also been admitted to the 3rd class of the same order, for conspicuous gallantry near Charasiab on April 25.

5th Madras N.I. Major S. E. Atkinson has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the regimental, general, or personal staff in India.

14th Madras N.I. Major E. Farmer, wing-commander, has been appointed assist.-adjt.-gen. of a Division of the Madras Army. from June 27, vice Col. D. Standen, who has vacated on appointment to a regimental command.

28th Madras N.I. Col. D. Standen, from assist.-adjt.-gen., British Burmah Division, has been appointed commandant.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry. The designation of the regiment is in future to be the "1st Bombay Lancers," a title which it bore some years ago, before the reorganisation of the Cavalry in this Presidency.

2nd Bombay N.I. Major S. Rimington, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England, to appear before a medical board.

6th Bombay N.I. Lieut. E. C. Cox has been granted leave to England for six months, on medical certificate.

9th Bombay N.I. The following appointments have been made and confirmed:—Lieut.-Col. L. H. Sibthorpe, second-in-command, to be commandant; Major V. Birch, wing-commander, to be second-in-command; Major H. C. Morse, wing-officer, to be wing-commander; and Lieut. R. W. Preston, officiating wing-officer and qrmr., to be wing-officer and qrmr., in succession to Col. Thompson, who vacates on attaining the colonel's allowance, dated June 18, 1880.

10th Bombay N.I. Major C. H. Coles, S.C. (wing-officer 9th Bombay N.I.), has been selected to officiate as wing-commander, vice Major Blowers, officiating as second-in-command.

11th Bombay N.I. Col. T. Thatcher, commandant 20th Bombay N.I., officiating commandant, has been appointed commandant, vice Col. Palin, who vacates on attaining the colonel's allowance, dated June 11, 1880.

20th Bombay N.I. The following appointments have been made and confirmed:—Lieut.-Col. T. Kettlewell, second-in-command, to be commandant; Lieut.-Col. T. E. Strong, wing-commander, to be second-in-command; and Major J. S. Iredell, second-in-command, 30th N.I., to be wing-commander (continuing to serve with *the 30th N.I.* whilst on service), in succession to Col. Thatcher, transferred to the 11th N.I., dated June 11, 1880.

18th Bombay N.I. Capt. H. E. Penton has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the regimental, general, or personal staff in India.

21st Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major W. H. Colvill has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 3, 1880.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. J. L. Bell to be Major, vice Izod, placed upon the Seconded List (Aug. 1); Capt. J. P. Freeth, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Yorke, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as Adjt. of the Limerick City Artillery Militia (July 20); Lieut. A. W. Hanson to be Capt., vice Ord, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as Adjt. of the 7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers (July 28); Lieut. J. V. V. Baker, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Bell, promoted (Aug. 1); Lieut. W. B. Hoggan, from the Seconded List, to be Capt. vice Lawrell (late Madras), placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as Adjt. of the 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteers (Aug. 1); Lieut. J. M. S. Brunker, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Triscott, placed upon the Seconded List (Aug. 4).

The retirement upon full pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. of Col. F. W. C. Ord, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of May 28, 1880, is to bear date *April* 30, 1880, and not *May* 1, 1880, as therein stated.

For, "Pymr., with the honorary rank of Major, S. Williams, retired upon full pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-.Col., which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated June 25, 1880;" read, "Pymr., with the honorary rank of Major, S. Williams, has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 1, 1880)."

The under-mentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts.:—Henry Arthur Bethell, vice Smith, placed upon the Seconded List; Franklyn Bland Fuller, vice Minter, placed upon the Seconded List; Charles Philip Martel, vice Fraser, promoted; Charles Stuart Meeres, vice Turner, placed upon the Seconded List; Francis Reginald Wingate, vice Kelly, deceased; John George Erskine Wynne, vice Campbell, resigned; Charles Ernest English, vice Repton, promoted; Leonard George Watkins, vice Maynard, promoted; Richard Woodfield Fuller, vice Spencer, promoted; Ernest Alfred Gartside-Tippinge, vice Fanshawe, promoted; Sidney Mercer Renny, vice Playfair, promoted; Frank Ernest Johnson, vice Knight, promoted; William Waudby Griffin, vice Woods, deceased; William Waugh Taylor Duhan, vice Wodehouse, promoted; Arthur Benjamin Norton Churchill, vice MacMahon, placed upon the Seconded List; Edward Bickford, vice Ward, placed upon the Seconded List; Henry Blaikie Brownlow, vice Rowan, placed upon the Seconded List; Thomas Thompson Rowan, vice Giles, placed upon the Seconded List; Francis Chivers Bower, vice Cornish, deceased; John Wyndham George Dawkins, vice Trollope, promoted; Augustus Charles Baillie, vice Eustace, promoted; Claude de Courcy Hamilton, vice Lindsay, promoted; Robert George Strange, vice Baker, promoted; Bernard Maitland Rhodes, vice Nugent, promoted; D'Arcy Wentworth Reeve, vice Gordon, resigned; Frederick St. George Tucker, vice Griffiths, promoted; Alexander Harry Colvin Birch, vice Brackenbury, promoted; Arthur John Mullins, vice Hussey, promoted; Alfred Gerard Napier, vice Leach, promoted; Robert Morris, vice Dalton, promoted; Ralph Francis Xavier MacGeough Bond, vice Yates, promoted; Henry George Birch, vice Lendrum, deceased; Richard Tremaine, vice Fox, resigned; and Edward Sabine Brooke, vice Jackson, promoted (all dated July 27).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. W. St. G. Ord, from half-pay, to be Lieut. (July 1).

The following gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts.:—William Francis Henry Style Kincaid, vice Denison, promoted; Fenton John Aylmer, vice Jervois, seconded; John Edward Capper, vice James, promoted; Alfred Ernest Haynes, vice Johnstone, promoted; and Charles Edward Baddeley, vice Gregson, promoted (all dated July 27).

Staff—Lieut. G. W. Addison, R.E., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major

Gen. T. L. J. Gallwey, R.E., appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works (Aug. 1).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—The under-mentioned officers to be Assistant-Commissaries-General to complete establishment. (Aug. 1):—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. G. Coates, E. T. Christie, and G Johnston. The second Christian name of Capt. Justinian Gordon Ponsonby, 49th Foot, is as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 2.

Commissariat and Transport Department—The following officers have been retired under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (dated Aug 1):—Commissaries S. R. Brown, J. F. W. Des Barres, and S. W. Rains; Deputy-Comissary E. T. Price.

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy. W. D. Bennett has been placed on retired pay under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (Aug. 1).

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain of the 1st Class the Rev. E. L. Walsh to be placed on permanent half-pay (Aug. 5).

MEMORANDA.

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. M. Robinson, half-pay, Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (July 1); Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. T. Warburton, late Royal Engineers, has been permitted to commute his pension (July 21); Assist.-Comy. H. M. B. Beevor, Commissariat and Transport Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (July 9).

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 7, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 6, 1880.

2nd Life Guards—Capt. Sir William Samuel McMahon, Bart., retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. Sir Thomas C. C. Western, Bart., resigns his commission.

13th Hussars—Capt. H. H. F. Gifford has been placed on half-pay (July 26).

21st Hussars—2nd Lieut. S. C. Blackett to be Lieut., vice Wyndham, promoted (May 19).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. N. Sturt retires on half-pay; Lieut. and Capt. G. A. Percy to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Villiers, seconded for service as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg (May 28); Lieut. F. C. Ricardo to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Lord Percy, who resigns that appointment.

Scots Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Sir W. G. Gordon-Cumming, Bart., to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Stracey, seconded for service on the Staff (July 28).

Brigade Depôt—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. E. T. Williams, from half-pay, late 108th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Boldero, promoted Major-Gen.

2nd Foot—Lieut. W. G. Collis to be Capt., vice Adams, retired; 2nd Lieut. G. T. Pickard-Cambridge to be Lieut., vice Collis (both dated July 21).

4th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. P. Stokes to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Bray, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. H. C. Borrett to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Stokes; Lieut. G. G. Taylor to be Capt., vice Borrett; 2nd Lieut. T. E. Burke to be Lieut., vice Taylor (all dated June 23).

10th Foot—Capt. H. A. Platt retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major; Capt. M. Dale retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

11th Foot—Lieut. L. H. Vidal has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 2).

13th Foot—Lieut. E. W. Clark to be Capt., vice Clarke, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. H. Templer to be Lieut., vice Clark (both dated July 20).

15th Foot—2nd Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 22).

17th Foot—Lieut. A. W. M'Kinstry, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Carleton, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 14); 2nd Lieuts. (now Lieut.) R. A. Cole has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 10); G. J. Younghusband to be Lieut., vice Cole, a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 15); P. M. Carpendale has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 30).

19th Foot—Capt. A. E. T. Trotter retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

21st Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major E. T. Bainbridge to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hazlerigg, deceased; Lieut. A. C. Dunn to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Bainbridge; 2nd Lieut. H. H. Smythe to be Lieut., vice Dunn (all dated July 17).

22nd Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. H. Rose is post-dated to May 2, 1880.

23rd Foot—Capt. H. W. Griffith is seconded for service on the Staff (June 13).

24th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. M. Dunbar to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Glyn, C.B., retired on half-pay (May 19); Capt. H. B. Church retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major; Capt. G. Paton, C.M.G., to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dunbar; Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Carrington, C.M.G., from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Paton (both dated May 19).

25th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. C. T. P. Keene, dated June 21, 1880, is cancelled. 2nd Lieuts. C. T. P. Keene to be Lieut., vice Spoor, deceased (June 2); J. M. Fleming to be Lieut., vice Dandridge, promoted (June 21).

31st Foot—The retirement on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major, of Capt. J. T. A. Gardiner, dated March 20, 1880, is cancelled.

37th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major R. Skinner retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

38th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. F. C. Hamilton to be Lieut., vice Smith, promoted (Jan. 24); 2nd Lieut. C. O. Hore to be Lieut., vice Hamilton, transferred to the 80th Foot (May 8); Lieut. W. H. M. Bent to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Smith, promoted (June 24).

41st Foot—Lieut. E. V. Huyshe to be Capt., vice Lefroy, promoted Major on half-pay (July 21).

42nd Foot—Lieut. G. M. Munro to be Capt., vice Wauchope, seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus (Dec. 17, 1879).

43rd Foot—2nd Lieut. A. H. Dobbs has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 20).

55th Foot—Gent. Cadet Lindsay Henryson Caird, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Richards, promoted.

57th Foot—Lieut. A. A. Garstin to be Capt., vice Weigall, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (July 7).

60th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Holbech to be Capt., vice Robeck, retired on a pension (July 21); 2nd Lieut. G. C. B. Baker to be Lieut., vice Hope, promoted (May 2).

62nd Foot—Lieut. F. C. Beatson to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Bowhill, promoted (March 13).

66th Foot—Lieut. (now Capt.) W. J. de la P. Beresford-Peirse to be Instr. in Musketry, vice Lieut. Price, promoted (May 19).

68th Foot—The promotions to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts. J. C. Hilliard, dated Jan. 7, 1880, and F. G. A. Wiehe, dated July 7, 1880, are cancelled. Lieut. J. C. Hilliard to be Capt., vice Stewart, transferred to the Indian S.C. (Oct. 30, 1879); Lieut. F. G. A. Wiehe to be Capt., vice Conran, retired on a pension (Jan. 7); Lieut. C. W. Darwin to be Capt., vice W. Gordon, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 22); the transfer of Lieut. W. M. Menzies from 106th Foot, dated Jan. 7, is cancelled; Lieut. W. M. Menzies, from 106th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Goad, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 17, 1879); 2nd Lieut. C. Hervey-Bathurst to be Lieut., vice Wiebe, promoted (Jan. 7).

72nd Foot—Lieut. J. Wallace to be Capt., vice Tingcombe, retired on a pension (July 21).

73rd Foot—Lieut. P. J. Melvill has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 2).

75th Foot—Lieut. B. H. Woodward to be Capt., vice Cotton, retired on a pension (July 21).

77th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. L. H. Cox, from the 82nd Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wood, promoted.

78th Foot—Lieut. J. H. Ewart to be Capt., vice Kirwan, retired on half-pay (July 21).

79th Foot—Lieut. N. G. Chalmers to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Campbell, retired on a pension (July 21). The first Christian name of 2nd Lieut. Grant is *Iain*, and not *Tain*, as hitherto stated.

80th Foot—Lieut. J. F. C. Hamilton, from the 38th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Harward, resigned (May 8).

88th Foot—Serjt.-Major C. Morrison to be Qrmr., vice Cousins, transferred to the Roscommon Militia.

94th Foot—Lieut.-Col. S. Malthus, C.B., retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.; Lieut. H. F. G. Campion to be Capt., vice Bowlby, deceased (July 13); the appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. H. A. C. Harrison is antedated to April 15, 1879.

95th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. N. Crealock, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Parkinson, retired on a pension (July 21).

99th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. F. G. Young has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 14).

102nd Foot—Lieut. J. D. Lysaght to be Capt., vice M'Caskill, retired on half-pay (July 21).

105th Foot—Major J. Wilkinson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Bell, placed on half-pay; Capt. E. D. Way to be Major, vice Wilkinson; Lieut. A. Wiggins to be Capt., vice Way (all three dated July 7); Qrmr. H Foster retires on half-pay with the hon. rank of Capt.

106th Foot—Major G. C. Girardot to be Lieut.-Col., vice Robertson, retired on half-pay; Capt. C. L. Heathcote to be Major, vice Girardot (both dated July 21); the promotions to the rank of Lieut of 2nd Lieuts. H. Thomas, dated Nov. 13, 1879, W. M. Menzies, from 68th Foot, dated Nov. 13, 1879, R. B. Barker, dated Nov. 17, 1879, and W. J. Murphy, dated Jan. 7, 1880, are cancelled; 2nd Lieut and Adjt. H. Thomas to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. W. M. Menzies, from the 68th Foot, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hilliard, 68th Foot, promoted (both dated Oct. 30, 1879); 2nd Lieut. R. B. Barker to be Lieut., vice Jervis, promoted (Nov. 13, 1879); 2nd Lieut. W. J. Murphy to be Lieut., vice Menzies, transferred to the 68th Foot (Nov. 17, 1879).

107th Foot—Capt. M. McNeill Rind to be Major, vice Goad, retired on half-pay; Lieut. F. H. Thorndike to be Capt., vice Rind (both dated July 21).

Rifle Brigade—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. Clerk retires on half-pay; Capt. W. Grant retires on a pension, with the hon rank of Major; Lieut. H. F. G. Forbes to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robinson, seconded for service on the Staff; 2nd Lieut. J. D. McGregor to be Lieut., vice Forbes (both dated July 15).

Staff—Major-Gen. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., to be Inspector-Gen. of Artillery at Head-quarters, vice Lieut.-Gen. A. T. Phillpotts, R.A., who vacates that appointment; Col. C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., to be Deputy.-Adjt.-Gen. of the Royal Artillery at Head-quarters, vice Major-Gen. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A. (both dated Sept. 1); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. P. Prevost, half-pay, late 23rd Foot, to be Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Home District, in succession to Major and Brevet Col. Peel, half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, who vacates that post on promotion to the rank of Major-Gen.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major H. C. Rider, from half-pay, to be Pymr.; Capt. R. S. Riddell, from the 7th Foot, having resigned his Combatant Commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated March 8, 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to June 21, 1880).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. A. Mackinnon, C.B., to be Surg.-Gen., vice Gordon, M.D., C.B., granted retired pay (May 26); Temporary Surg.-Gen. J. A. Woolfryes, M.D., C.B., C.M.G., to be Surg.-Gen., vice Gilborne, granted retired pay (June 23); Brigade-Surg.-Gen. J. O'Nial to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice Mackinnon, C.B., promoted (May 26); Brigade-Surg. T. W. Fox, M.B., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice Woolfryes, M.D., C.B., C.M.G., promoted (June 23); Surg.-Major R. Webb to be Brigade-Surg., vice Jameson, promoted (April 4); Surg.-Major J. V. T. Malcolm, M.D., retires on temporary half-pay (July 6); Surg.-Major J. Thompson resigns his commission (July 9).

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies H. Mellors is dismissed from her Majesty's Service; Staff Serjt. J. Strange to be Lieut. of Orderlies, vice Whitely, placed on temporary half-pay.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. A. S. Norfolk to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class (Feb. 18, 1879, such antedate not to carry back allowances).

Army Schools—Sub-Inspector W. Savage has been placed on retired pay (July 31).

Half-Pay—Capt. J. T. A. Gardiner, from the 31st Foot, to be Major (March 20); Capt. C. H. Boileau, from the 61st Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. D. R. Barnes, half-pay, unattached, late Deputy-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Cape of Good Hope, to be Col. (Aug 1); Qrmr. S. Cousins, Roscommon Militia, to have the temporary rank of Qrmr. in the Army, whilst serving in the Militia (July 3).

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on June 30, of Gen. Lord G. A. F. Paget, K.C.B., Col. of the 4th Hussars:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. H. Greathead, K.C.B., Col. of the 108th Foot, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. C. H. Morris, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. N. Boldero, from a Brigade Depôt, to be Major-Gen.; Major E. J. Oldfield, 5th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. A. Denny, 10th Foot, to be Major (all dated July 1).

The following further promotions to take place in succession to Major-Gen. J. H. Stewart, Royal Marine Light Infantry, deceased:—Major A. Fyler, 50th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. St. J. Bally, 48th Foot, to be Major (both dated July 4).

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on July 10, 1880, of Major-Gen. T. Raikes, C.B.:—Brevet Col. J. Peel, from Major, half-pay, Depôt Battalion, Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Home District, to be Major-Gen.; Major F. B. Sandwith, 10th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. H. Tulloch, 23rd Foot, to be Major (all dated July 11).

The following promotions to take place, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. H. Nott, Madras S.C., placed upon the Retired List on July 14, 1880:—Major-Gen. G. A. Fisher, Bengal S.C., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. M. Barrow, C.B., Bombay S.C., to be Major-Gen.; Major F. L. H. Lyon, half-pay, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, 1st Life Guards, to be Major (all dated July 14).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. T. Stock, Bombay S.C., placed upon the Retired List on July 21:—Major-Gen. C. Cooke, Madras S.C., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. D. Boyd, Bombay S.C., to be Major-Gen.; Major H. C. Vibart, 9th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. Baker, 67th Foot, to be Major (all dated July 21).

MEMORANDA.

Major J. T. A. Gardiner, half-pay, late 31st Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay; Major C. H Boileau, half-pay, late 61st Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major E. Whyte, late 19th Foot, to be Major.

To be Captains:—Capt. A. A. Gardner, Royal Montgomery Militia; C. C. Hood, Esq., late Capt. 68th Foot; H. A. Robinson, Esq., late Capt. 16th Lancers; Capt. the Hon. J. S. Trefusis, 1st Devon Militia.

The second Christian name of Capt. W. Tipping is "Fearon," and not as described in the *Gazette* of July 6.

The appointments as 2nd Lieuts. of Lieut. C. Aytoun, the Highland Light Infantry Militia, and Lieut. J. P. Arrowsmith, 7th Royal Lancashire Militia, dated July 7, are cancelled.

Lieuts. J. P. Arrowsmith, 7th Royal Lancashire Militia and C. Aytoun, the Highland Light Infantry, to be Lieuts. (both dated July 7).

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. J. W. Arrowsmith, Nottingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters Militia; C. E. R. Chanter, Devon Artillery Militia; W. H. Gordon, Esq., late Lieut., 28th Foot; H. T. C. Hunt, Esq., late Lieut., 74th Foot; Capt. C. G. S. James, Royal Montgomery Militia; Lieut. W. T. S. Lauder, South Mayo Militia; Capt. G. G. Lemon, Armagh Militia; Lieut. J. E. Loveband, Devon Artillery Militia.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 6, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 7, and the current year must be understood.]

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Lieut. V. J. Cornwall to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. R. Dalway to be Lieut.

Argyll and Bute—The second Christian name of Mr. Frith, whose appointment as 2nd Lieut. was notified in the *London Gazette* of June 8, 1880, is "Cockayne," and not as therein stated.

Donegal—Major W. N. Persse resigns his commission.

Dublin City—Henry Herbert Maxwell Ellis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (July 27).

Forfar and Kincardine—Capt. and Hon. Major L Turunski resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles—Lieut J. C. Innes to be Capt.

Royal Pembroke—Lieut. W. L. B. Levett resigns his commission.

Suffolk—Lieut. G H. Garrett to be Capt.

Waterford—Lieut. J. W. Keogh to be Capt.

Yorkshire—2nd Lieut. S. C. Scrope to be Lieut.; Charles Percy Sykes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

ENGINEERS.

Royal Anglesey—2nd Lieut. H. J. W. McKenzie Kennedy to be Lieut.

Hampshire—Lieut. H. P. Knight, Royal Engineers, to be Adjt. (July 31).

INFANTRY.

Bedford—Lieut. S. Nicholson to be Capt. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—C. H. Polhill-Turner, A. L. Scott; Dudley Henry Blayney Alexander, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Bucks—2nd Lieut. William Freeme Coleman to be Lieut; Harold Croker Springall Thompson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Cambridge—Arthur Henry Montagu, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Gilbert Walter Palin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Derby—Vernon Henry Mellor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Devon—Capt. E. Seale resigns his commission.

Dorset—Capt. F. W. Saunders resigns his commission.

East Kent—Capt. P. Bury is granted the honorary rank of Major.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Capt. E. R. S Richardson, 64th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Berkeley, promoted Major in the 47th Foot (July 26).

7th Royal Lancashire—G. W. Hutchison, Esq., Capt., half-pay, late 90th Foot, to be Capt (July 21).

Royal South Lincoln—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—F. W. Carter, W. G. Welsford, R. C Guise.

Royal London Militia—Capt. and Hon. Major T. Smith to be Major, vice Mackenzie, deceased; Lieut. H. J. B. Torry to be Capt., vice Smith, promoted.

Royal East Middlesex—2nd Lieut T. Crookshank to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut C. F. Batye resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex or Royal Westminster—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—T. Knapp-O'Brien, A. P. Copplestone; 2nd Lieut. S. F. Judge to be Lieut.

Shropshire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. D. Vizard, J. A. Bradney, H. Price Williams, D. G. Stewart, A. C. King, F. G. Turnbull.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Major W. Arden resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. The under-mentioned gents. to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Alfred Octavius Oliver (July 1), Edward Vernon Dacres Pearse.

West Suffolk—Major M. C. Browning is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col (July 22).

1st Royal Surrey—2nd Lieut. W. H. R. Saunders to be Lieut.

Royal Sussex—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—M. G. Barton and M. C. Kirby (both dated May 13).

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—John Were Clarke, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Westmoreland—2nd Lieut. A. W. D. Lewis to be Lieut.

1st West York—Major J. L. Reid is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. S. Stanhope, E. L. Green, F. Lambert, and T. G. Blackmore.

3rd West York—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. H. Eadon, J. C. Biddle-Cope, H. S. Prichard, L. F. H. C. Morgan, H. D. Fanshawe, H. F. Kays, C. K. O'Hara, F. H. H. de C. Reade.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. D. Campbell, A. F. G. Foulerton, M. J. Hughes, and D. C. Abercromby.

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—Capt. A. Hugh, Lord Balfour of Burleigh resigns his commission.

1st Royal Lanark—The undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. R. P. Vernon and T. D. Smith-Cuninghame.

2nd Royal Lanark—Capt. and Hon. Major H. S. McNeill to be Major, vice Dixon, deceased (July 12).

Armagh—The undermentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—M. W. Beresford, A. B. R. Kaye, R. W. Leeper, R. M. Bradshaw.

Royal South Down—Lieut. W. McM. Kavanagh to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. R. H. Wallace to be Lieut.

Kildare—Lieut J. Sherrard to be Capt.

Leitrim—Capt. J. Ferguson, 87th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Phibbs, transferred to the Roscommon Militia (July 22).

Wexford—Lieut. the Hon. W. J. French to be Capt. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. M. Reed, C. F. H. Richards, and A. L. Cliffe.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 6, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 7, and the current year must be understood.]

Buckinghamshire—Capt. C. Pilgrim resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment on his retirement.

Dorset—John Kene'm Wingfield-Digby, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Gloucestershsre—Frank de la Garele Grissell, Esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut.

Herts—J. E. H., Viscount Cranborne to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

West Kent—The second Christian name of Lieut. Brassey, whose promotion to the rank of Capt. was notified in the *London Gazette* of July 6, 1880, is Arthur, and not as therein stated.

Lanarkshire—Capt. J. G. Chancellor to be Major; Lieut. J. Paterson to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. G. B. Massy-Beresford to be Lieut.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Lieut. J. P. C. Starkie resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; 2nd Lieut. H. Stanton resigns his commission.

Montgomeryshire—Nicholas Robinson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Shropshire—Capt. C. C. Cotes resigns his commission.

West Somerset—The permission granted to Capt. Sir A. F. A. Slade, Bart., to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement, notified in the *London Gazette* of May 7, 1878, is cancelled, on his appointment to the 2nd Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieut. Baron F. J. A. de Rothschild resigns his commission.

QUARTERMASTERS AND RIDINGMASTERS.

"Subscriber" writes:—"Your correspondent 'Miles,' in last week's issue, hardly does justice to the Ridingmasters, although few will be disposed to deny the hardship suffered by a well-mounted man in sitting out a few parades, each of an hour's duration. He might have informed your readers of some of his office cares and worries, his correspondence, books, and perplexing accounts. 'Miles' is also silent as to the nature of his labours on the following important occasions, namely, when his regiment is on the move from place to place, on embarkation and disembarkation, encamping, on the line of march, say, in India, and in the field itself. I am far from thinking that the position of ridingmaster is all that it should be,—no class of officers can be said to be fairly treated to whom all professional advancement is denied; but at the same time, I may observe that comparisons of this kind can hardly do Ridingmasters any good. All-round justice is an excellent panacea for discontent; and therefore in the Military Service, as in civil life, men should be paid in proportion to their anxieties and labours. By any such test, a marked line should be drawn between the two classes of officers in question. For the rest, any ridingmaster who may wish to embark upon a 'sea of troubles' will, if duly qualified, find no difficulty in moving from one post to the other, as opportunities offer."

The *Standard* states, and correctly, that "Col. W. Bellairs, C.B., who was employed as Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. of the Zulu expedition, is appointed as colonel on the Staff commanding the troops in Natal and the Transvaal. The pay of the appointment will be £415, with half-pay and allowances."

The *Globe* is informed that the Argentine Navy, while engaged in hostilities with the Buenos Ayres Government, captured a small sailing vessel containing a cargo of about 10,000 Paysandu ox tongues, *en route* for shipment to this country.

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Patent "Earth to Earth" Coffins.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Kandahar in 1879 (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Quarterly Review, for July (John Murray)—The Veterinary Journal, for August (Baillière)—The Northern Watering Places of France; The Bicyclist's Guide; Sick Nursing at Home; The Practical Fisherman, Parts 8 and 9; Fancy Pigeons, Part 4; British Dogs, Part 13 (The *Bazaar* Office)—Le Pays et L'Armée—Les Forces Nationales (Trübner)—The Day of Rest, for August (Strahan)—The Englishman's Guide-book to the United States and Canada (Longmans and Co).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. E.—We have searched the *London Gazette* in vain to find the announcement of the decoration having been granted, and the paragraph must therefore be considered a hoax.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *"Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

THE accounts at present received of the battle near Kushk-i-Nakhud, although they show that the valour of our troops is what might be expected, do not apparently reflect much credit on the organisers or the commander of the force engaged. It has hitherto been an invariable axiom in our Eastern wars, by following which we have obtained constant victory, that our Indian troops always require a strong leaven of British troops, and it is in distinct contravention to this rule that General Burrows' cavalry consisted of native troops only. It is more than probable that even a single squadron of British Hussars would, by their example and the encouragement of their presence, have added most considerably to the fighting power and tenacity of the cavalry. The Horse Artillery evidently made a most obstinate fight, but artillery at close quarters can do little unless well supported. In all our glorious victories in India at the beginning of this century, a practice was adopted which was always most effective, but which in the present case has been discarded. Through careful discipline and training, our troops possess a manœuvring power far superior to those of any troops likely to be brought against them in the East. For a good example of how that could be brought into play, we may turn to the battle of Assaye, where the disproportion between the combatants was not so far different to that at Kushk-i-Nakhud; but the result, through skilful manœuvring, was far different. The battle of the other day seems to have been a ding-dong front attack, on a well-posted enemy superior in force. General Burrows evidently originally desired that the enemy should attack him, but if the accounts at present to hand are reliable, he appears to have been taken in by a manœuvre which, from the time when Joshua employed it against the men of Ai, has been in constant use, and was most effectively used at Thrasymene and Hastings. It might be supposed that a General brought up in India, and having consequently, as we are so often told, the great advantage of a thorough knowledge of native character, would be the first to expect and guard against a manuœvre so old and so thoroughly in consonance with Oriental character. In the formation of the line of battle, it appears that the Native Infantry were placed in the front line, the wing of the 66th being kept in reserve. The result might have been expected; when the native infantry were broken by the enemy's fire and attack, they rushed pell-mell, probably mixed up with the pursuing enemy, towards the ranks of the 66th, who were thus prevented from forming with the steady calmness characteristic of British troops, and all chance of retrieving the day was thrown away. General Burrows may have had good reasons for such a formation; but it is generally held that native troops require the *example* of British Infantry, and that there is nothing more likely to deter the native soldiers from stubborn fighting than the idea, easily raised and rapidly communicated, that they are being sacrificed to save the English soldiers. As a rule, hitherto the British soldier has been always put forward in the post of danger, and experience has shown the value and security of such an arrangement. How did Wellington act at Assaye? He put forward one of his best regiments (H.M.'s 74th Foot) to be the head of his attack, to strike at the strongest point, and to hold their ground, in spite of all losses, till the rest of his little army were in position. There was no question of saving his British soldiers there; and the Native troops would see that, and vie with them in valour. That General Burrows knew little or nothing beforehand of the strength and military value of the enemy, is probably hardly so much his fault, as that of the vicious system which has grown up in India, by which a political officer charges himself with obtaining all information, and would be mortally offended, and probably would loudly complain of interference, if the General took on himself the ordinary measures that would be employed in Europe for the discovery of the enemy's force and position. It is, probably, fortunate for us that the system of Political Officers taking on themselves some of the most important duties of a General on a campaign was not at its present height, in the days when Wellington was first making himself known as an invariably successful commander. The comments of Sir Charles Napier on the system are well worth reading, and there can be no doubt that an arrangement by which a General is accompanied in the field by an officer much his junior, whose attention has been turned away from military matters, but who yet has power to interfere at every step, without sharing the responsibility of action, must prove a constant hamper to success in the field.

The Government of India will be allowed to hold back, if necessary, the following regiments, under orders to return home from India, viz.:—The 15th Hussars, 1st Battalion 5th, 59th, 2nd Battalion 60th, 85th, and 92nd Regiments, all serving in Afghanistan. The 2nd Battalion 1st, 1st Battalion 6th, and the 73rd and 83rd will be brought home, if possible.

The War Office has at length been induced to add an adjutant to the establishment of the little corps of Submarine Miners, which has been for some time in existence at Portsmouth, and which has had so many difficulties to contend with in consequence of the absence of a properly qualified permanent instructor. The appointment has been offered to and accepted by Lieutenant H. P. Knight, R.E.

In reply to Sir W. Barttelot, who put a question in the absence of Colonel North, Mr. Childers stated on Monday, in the House of Commons, "I have to say that I have studied with much care what is known as the case of the Purchase captains of the Army, but that to deal with it conclusively requires more time than I have been able to give to the subject since I took office. I have, however, postponed for a year the action of the Royal Warrant which made succession brevet promotions cease on October 1, 1880. These promotions, therefore, unless meanwhile determined by the introduction of other regulations, will continue until October 1, 1881."

The distinguished-service reward vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 21st Hussars, has been conferred upon Colonel G. S. Young, half-pay, late 80th Regiment, who has just completed his term as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Dublin District. Colonel Young served the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46 with the 80th Regiment, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, wounded (medal with two clasps); served in the Indian campaign of 1858-59, commanded the head-quarters wing of the 80th with the column in Oude, at the capture of the Fort of Simree, at Beera, and Doondeakeira (brevet of major and medal). He entered the Army, July 16, 1841, and became colonel, July 20, 1870.

The following has been published in Dublin District Orders:—"Staff Major-General Glyn, C.B., takes this opportunity of expressing his regret at the approaching termination of Colonel Young's duties as Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Dublin District on completion of his term of staff service. He has filled this onerous and responsible position with distinction as regards himself, and to the general advantage of the Service. The Major-General feels confident that in publishing this tribute to the efficiency and ability of a valuable staff officer, he is merely giving expression to the opinion of all who have had connection with him, whether officially or socially."

Mr. Childers, in reply to Mr. Puleston, stated on Monday that he could not lay on the table any part of Lord Airey's Report until the questions with which it deals have been decided upon by her Majesty's Government, and even then he will not undertake to lay on the table the whole Report.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Le Grice, who commanded N Battery 6th Brigade, R.A., in the Zulu campaign, and was brought to notice on account of his services, has arrived in England from India, to assume command of H Battery C Brigade R.H.A., for which he has been selected, in recognition of the zeal and ability displayed by him whilst actively employed in the field.

Major E. G. Clayton, who retired upon pension lately from the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, vacating the adjutancy of the 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteers, has succeded Lieutenant-Colonel L. Griffiths, R.A., as a Deputy-Governor of H.M.'s Convict Prison at Portsmouth.

The arrangements made by the new Quartermaster-General in carrying out the orders of the Government for the despatch of relief to India are prompt and creditable, and the Horse Guards and the Admiralty work in perfect accord, which is sometimes, we have heard, not the case. The difference between such an operation as the mobilisation of an army corps and its transport to a given point by land, and the despatch of an expeditionary force by sea, is well indicated in the present operation. Given full magazines and the railway, 50,000 or 100,000 men could be called out and moved off by France or Germany to invade her neighbours in the time which is needed to move and embark 10,000 men here for India. It was ten a.m. on July 13, 1870, when the King of Prussia and M. Benedetti had the few words on the promenade at Ems which, artfully utilised, stung France to madness, and drove the Emperor to war. In one week after the declaration, the Prussians had 110,000 men between Coblence and Mayence, and in a fortnight they had 300,000 men écheloned between Forbach and Landau, and on August 4, Spicheren and Weissenburg established the invaders on French territory. But they had endless supplies behind and around them; all they had to do was to feed and to fight, and they did both well. In our case, the troops must be picked and sorted, the regiments made up to their proper strength from others, drafts sent to this garrison and that; and then there is a sea voyage for nearly half the circumference of the globe—including, at this time of year, the Red Sea, too!—before the troops reach Bombay. The points in their favour are that they do not suffer from long marches, and are delivered pretty fit for action, barring accidents none the worse for so many thousand miles of travel. Our military critics on the Continent understand these differences very well, and Moltke himself would admit that it was not a very easy operation to ship 50,000 troops in a fortnight,—a very comforting reflection, under all the circumstances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Clinton, commanding the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and Major Bunbury, junior major, had sent in their applications to retire from the Service, when the order reached Aldershot last week for the battalion to proceed to India. They at once applied for permission to withdraw their "papers," and will embark with head-quarters. Both officers will quit the Service as soon as order is restored in Afghanistan; they would not, however, allow themselves to be gazetted out whilst there was any chance of their being ordered on active service.

We have reason to believe that one of the principal recommendations of the War-Office Committee on the Scientific Corps will be the removal of all regimental colonels of Artillery who attained that rank before October 1, 1877. This will be probably effected by the offer of considerable pensions, and by a temporary increase of the Major-Generals' List.

There will be to the end of time differences of opinion among men respecting the necessity of Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum to Cetewayo, and the invasion of Zululand, but there will never be any difference of opinion, we think, among the students of history in thinking that the treatment of Sir Bartle Frere by the present Government was pre-eminently mean. We have always expressed the opinion, founded on some acquaintance with colonial politics and jealousies, that the Confederation scheme was not a project which could be carried just now by any Governor or Government, and that it will never be effected at all until the Colonies are ready to assert practical independence, or are left to feel that they must fight for their own hand. One thing is quite certain, that Sir Bartle Frere is the most popular proconsul, and therefore the most powerful, the Cape Colony has ever seen; and that his successor has a most arduous, if not hopeless, task before him, in any efforts he may be directed to make for the accomplishment of that which Sir Bartle Frere failed to effect. The Government must be prepared for a strong display of feeling and much irritation at the Cape, in consequence of the step they have taken, "motived," as it is, on the ground that Sir Bartle Frere could not carry Confederation.

The vacant Horse Artillery jackets have been given to Lieutenants W. R. M. Daunt, 7th Brigade, D. E. Dewar, 8th Brigade, and W. B. Fletcher, 1st Brigade. Lieutenant Daunt joins H Battery C Brigade, at Woolwich, Lieutenants Dewar and Fletcher being posted to E Battery A Brigade, at Peshawur.

Major-General H. R. Browne has arrived home from India, on vacating his brigade command on the Bengal establishment.

Lieutenant-General W. J. Smythe becomes a Colonel-Commandant in the Royal Artillery, in consequence of the death of General Sir John Bloomfield, G.C.B.

Surgeon-General H. G. Gordon, M.D., has vacated his appointment as principal medical officer at Gibraltar, and arrived in England a few days ago, in view of his early retirement under the age clause. On Dr. Gordon's retirement, Surgeon-General W. Munro, M.D., C.B., his successor at Gibraltar, will become the senior surgeon-general. Dr. Munro does not attain the age of sixty-five until November, 1881. Dr. Gordon will be retired with effect from the 2nd inst.

Captain A. C. Alexander, R.E., who lately returned home from Cyprus, has been selected to proceed on a special service to Antigua.

Young soldiers will be young soldiers, and we were not much astonished to learn that on the occasion of the recent *fête* in France they behaved as such, and that in several places liberty degenerated into licence. One might have doubted the complaints of the strictly Conservative papers concerning the insubordinate and disorderly conduct of the troops at Lyons, Marseilles, Nismes, Tours, Grenoble, Avignon, Belfort, Douai, and other towns, but for the severe, and no doubt necessary, punishment since inflicted upon some of the rioters by the War Minister. General Farre deserves a good deal of credit for putting a stop to all unseemly manifestations with a high hand, although the consequences of celebrating, as it were, the return of the Communists might have been foreseen. During the disorders, the cry of "Vive le Ministre de la Guerre!" was frequently uttered, and the soldiers, no doubt, imagined that everything would be tolerated under a Radical War Minister. In this they were mistaken. In the meantime, the Radical papers have opened a heavy fire upon General Farre, who has quite sacrificed his popularity with the tag, rag, and bobtail, who listen to the wild ravings of Henri Rochefort and his compeers. The French Army is now national rather than Governmental, and it has long been feared that, no matter what its capacity for meeting a foreign foe, it would be very apt to give trouble at home.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 30, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of June 26, 1867, Retired Navigating-Lieutenant John Riches has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Staff Commander on the Retired List from the 26th inst.

ADMIRALTY, July 31, 1880.

The following promotions have been made with seniority of this date:—Commander William Home Chisholme St. Clair to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet; Lieutenant Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., to be Commander in her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 3, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Feb. 4, 1875, Fleet Surgeon William Hoggan has been placed on the Retired List from the 30th ult., with permission to assume the rank and title of a Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, from that date.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been entered as Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 31, 1880:—Henry Garrard Jacob, William Manley Lory, William Spencer Lightfoot.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—W. S. Brown, to be Commodore at Jamaica, vice Ward, promoted; C. C. P. Fitzgerald, to the Inconstant, when commissioned; Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., to the Cleopatra, when commissioned.

Commanders—J. H. Bainbridge, to the Dwarf, vice St. Clair, promoted (Com. Brown's appointment to the Dwarf cancelled); R. H. Thornton, to the Kingfisher, when commissioned.

Lieutenants—Robert R. L. G. Noel, to the Indus, for service in the Thalia, for navigating duties; J. A. B. Milton and Charles H. Cochran, to the Monarch; William L. Morrison, to the Helicon (as lieut. and commander), vice Walker, promoted; William A. L. Henriques, to the Malabar; Edward P. Smythies, to the Pembroke, for the Linnet; F. E. Brock and Thomas Holmes, to the Kingfisher; Edward J. Sanderson, to the Falcon; Frank M. Royds, to the Boscawen, for Seaflower; Claude Paget, to the Pembroke; John M. Stokes, to the Impregnable, for Nautilus; Francis S. Ommanney, to the Kingfisher, for navigating duties.

Navigating Lieutenants—Alfred F. H. Drayson, to the Pembroke, for Ranger; James E. Tully, to the Malabar.

Sub-Lieutenant—Frank A. Garforth, to the Firefly.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—George H. Thunder, to the Euphrates.

Chaplain—Rev. W. S. Harris, to the Euphrates.

Fleet-Surgeons—Thomas R. Warren and Edward W. Luther, to the Asia; Dr. Simon A. Willis, to Sheerness Dockyard; G. Goodman, to the Crocodile; Dr. William J. Baird, to the Castor; William Anderson, to the Revenge, for service with Marine Battalion at Cork.

Staff Surgeons—Solomon Kellett, to the Impregnable, in lieu of a surgeon; Charles G. Wodsworth and John A. Robertson, to the Revenge, for service with Marine Battalion at Cork.

Chief Engineer—Joseph Rollinson, to the Duncan.

Surgeons—Henry G. Jacob and William M. Lory to the Royal Adelaide, for Plymouth Hospital; William S. Lightfoot, to the Duke of Wellington, for Haslar Hospital; William M. Rae, to Bermuda Hospital.

Engineers—W. W. Watts, to the Asia, for service in the Inflexible; John W. Haves, to the Alexandra, for service in the Condor, when recommissioned; James J. Walker, to the Kingfisher.

Assistant-Engineers—John Jones, to the Condor, when recommissioned; Edwin C. Carnt, acting, to the Alexandra.

Acting Assistant-Engineers—Henry A. Evans, to the Orontes; W. Nalton, to the Alexandra.

Clerk—W. B. Auten, to the Malabar.

Gunners—Henry Bennett, to the Alexandra, for service in the Condor, when recommissioned; Thomas Owens, to the Pembroke, for the Linnet; Frederick J. Bishop, to the Pembroke, for Zephyr; William M. Phillips, to the Indus, for Redwing.

Carpenter—Robert Harvey, to the Urgent, for Jamaica Yard.

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. Walter Hylton Jolliffe, remains at Constantinople.

ASIA, Capt. R. Wells, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, gave a ball on board on Saturday last. The upper deck was used for dancing from immediately abaft the foremast, a canvas roofing forming a protection from the sun. The inside of the roofing was completely covered with flags of all nations, and from the roofing to the bulwarks on the starboard side the ship was completely covered in with canvas, thus preventing any unpleasantness from too great a force of wind being admitted. Along the front of the poop, which was used as a promenade, a choice array of exotics and potted plants, rich in bloom, were effectively arranged. A novel feature was introduced by the formation of a miniature fountain and aquarium. This was arranged in the after hatchway, so as to bring the water in the pond, in which numbers of fish disported themselves, about on a level with the deck. Diminutive grottoes were arranged in the water, and plants heightened the effects. The fountain was kept supplied from a tank in the mizentop. Trophies of bayonets and cutlasses were arranged at various points. The visitors were conveyed from the shore in steam launches, which ran at intervals from the Portsmouth shore, Gosport, and Fareham, and were in attendance on the arrival of the Isle of Wight packets to take the passengers who arrived from the Island to and from the ship. Dancing commenced about three o'clock, and concluded about six.

CLEOPATRA. Capt. Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., who will shortly commission this ship, entered the Navy in 1852, when he also succeeded to the baronetcy. He was a midshipman in 1854, and served as mate in the Marlborough, Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, flagship in the Mediterranean of Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., from May 19, 1858, until promoted to lieutenant, Sept. 13 following. As lieutenant, he was appointed, Feb. 7, 1859, to the Algiers, fitting at Portsmouth, commanded successively by Capts. G. W. D. O'Callaghan and E. B. Rice, at first with the Channel Squadron, and afterwards in the Mediterranean. He was paid off from the Algiers at the close of 1862, and on April 27, 1863, was appointed to the Royal Oak, Capt. F. A. Campbell, fitting at Chatham, and in her served again with the Channel Squadron, at Devonport, and in the Mediterranean, and on May 11, 1864, was transferred to the Sutlej as flag lieutenant to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman, in the Pacific, from which ship he was promoted to the rank of commander on the haul-down of Admiral Denman's flag, July 9, 1867. His next appointment was on March 15, 1871, when he was borne for passage in the Himalaya to recommission the Niobe, screw sloop, on the 26th of the following month, at Bermuda, and in June of that year left for the west coast of Cape Breton to take up her cruising ground for the protection of the fisheries. On July 3 the Niobe arrived at Halifax, and after a refit sailed on the 13th for Jamaica. On September 9 she remained at Kingston, and on the 15th sailed from Port Royal for Santiago de Cuba. She afterwards visited Halifax and Bermuda, and in June, 1872, again left Halifax for Cape Breton for the protection of the fisheries. In October she remained at Prince Edward's Island, and in March, 1873, left Port Royal for Puerto Plata, in consequence of an insult to the British flag in the previous month, when three political refugees were taken by force out of the English Vice-Consul's house. Capt. Loraine had an interview with the President's Ministers, and after some thanks the Dominican Government ordered the restitution of the prisoners at Puerto Plata, after rehoisting of the Consular flag with a salute of twenty-one guns. In April the Niobe had returned to Jamaica, and in the following August, while she was cruising about seven miles from Amoa, on the coast of Honduras, Capt. Loraine having received intelligence that the British flag had been insulted, the Consulate wrecked, &c., he at once proceeded to the scene of the outrage, and on learning that the natives had plundered the Consul and the British merchants, and imprisoned three of them who resisted the outrage, the Consul, Mr. Deprote, having sought safety in Belize, on the 19th of the same month brought his ship into position, and demanded satisfaction of the authorities, which, not being given, the ensign was run up the mainmast and a blank shot fixed. This was returned from the Port. An active cannonade then ensued, which lasted from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, and which was renewed the next day. After two or three hours, the fort being silenced, a flag of truce was sent on board. The affair was arranged by the release of the imprisoned British subjects, and payment of an indemnity of £30,000. The enemy had several killed and wounded. The action of Sir Lambton, in bombarding Amoa, was not allowed to pass unnoticed by the British merchants of Central America, who presented to him a testimonial in the following terms:—"We, the undersigned merchants of Belize, British Honduras, have learned with very great satisfaction of the measures adopted by you for the honour of our national flag, and for the protection of British interests against the acts of Gen. Streber, commanding the forces of the Provisional Government at Amoa, in the Republic of Honduras, we feel and consider it a duty incumbent upon us to tender you our most sincere thanks for the intrepid manner in which our honour as a nation has been vindicated. We considered your action in this affair deserves the spontaneous and grateful thanks of the whole British nation. In the protection and redress that you have thus far secured for our interests, we cannot find words adequate to convey the sense of our appreciation. We, however, feel certain that the course you have seen it proper to assume will have the most lasting and beneficial effect on our trade and intercourse with all Central America in the future; and, therefore, we again repeat to yourself and to your subordinates the thanks you so justly merit at our hands." The Niobe again returned to Kingston on Sept. 21 from Truxillo, and on Nov. 8 arrived at Santiago, when Capt. Loraine commenced an active correspondence with the Governor on behalf of the British and other foreign prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards. He was posted Jan. 22, 1874. The Cleopatra is a 14-gun corvette, built of iron and steel and cased with wood.

COCKATRICE, Com. Harry T. Grenfell, is expected shortly at Constantinople from the Danube.

CONDOR, Com. E. F. Day, left Villefranche on the 26th ult., and arrived at Bastia on the 27th; left Bastia on the 29th for Malta, where she awaits further orders.

CONFLICT, Lieut-Com. H. G. Archer, had proceeded by last advices to the relief of the foreign colonists taken to New Zealand by the Chandernagore, of whom nine had died from hardships incurred and others were seriously ill.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. E. G. Festing, is to be relieved at Corfu by the Bittern from Malta, and will join the flag after refitting at Malta.

DANAE, Capt. J. C. Purvis, had visited Samoa, and was reported to have shelled a native village, but no particulars had been received when the mail left Australia. Information has been received of the shelling of two villages in Samoa by this ship, and the threatened massacre by the natives of all the white inhabitants of the place. A later telegram has, however, been received at the Foreign Office, stating that the rebels had surrendered to the proper authorities, and quiet had been restored.

DWARF. Capt. Wm. Home Chisholme St. Clair, who is promoted from the command of this vessel, entered the Navy in 1854, and on Dec. 20, 1860, was promoted to be additional lieutenant of the Nile, flagship of Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., on the North-America and West Indies station; and on March 30, 1861, was transferred to the Cadmus, on the same station. On the 19th of the following August he again removed into the Nile, and returned with her to England, and was paid off April 23, 1864. He was appointed additional to the Excellent, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth, June 23, 1864; and on Oct. 16, 1865, additional of the Bristol, fitting at Sheerness for the West Coast of Africa, on which latter station on Feb. 9, 1866, he became acting-commander of the Sparrow, and brought her to England, and was paid off in August, 1866. On Oct. 30 following he was appointed to the Reindeer, fitting at Chatham for the Pacific, and was promoted to the rank of commander from that ship Dec. 4. 1868. On Feb. 14, 1873, he was appointed to the command of the Cockatrice, gunboat, in the Mediterranean, which he commanded until February, 1876. He subsequently commanded the Dædalus, drill-ship at Bristol, from June 1, 1876, until April 8, 1879, when he was transferred to the command of the Dwarf, fitting for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa. Com. John Hugh Bainbridge, who has obtained command of this vessel, in succession to Capt. St. Clair, previous to his promotion to lieut., June 28, 1866, served from June, 1864, till Jan., 1866, as sub-lieut. in the Cossack, Capts. W. R. Roland and R. D. White, in the Mediterranean. On June 18, 1867, he was appointed additional of the Octavia, Comdre. Charles F. Hillyar, in the East Indies, from which ship, on July 16 following, he removed into the Vigilant, gun-vessel, Com. Ralph A. O. Brown, and was paid off at Bombay, Dec. 31, 1868. On June 15, 1870, he was appointed to the Columbia, fitting at Sheerness for the East Indies, and returned in her to England and was paid off in May, 1874. He was employed in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, from Sept. 18, 1874, until promoted to commander, Aug. 18, 1876. He has been employed since Sept. 29, 1877, as inspecting officer of the Yarmouth Coastguard division.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. the Hon. A. D. S. Denison, remained at Hong Kong by last advices. "We are informed that the success of the Dramatic and Nigger Club on board this ship is due to Lieut. Bayly and Mr. Pratt, the popular and favourite boatswain, and Friday's entertainment was the fruit of their meritorious exertions to provide amusement for their shipmates."—*Hong Kong Daily Press.*

EUPHRATES, Capt. Henry Hand, sailed this day from Portsmouth with reinforcements for India.

FALCON, Com. Bouverie F. Clark, having paid a visit to Prince's Islands, returned to Constantinople before the departure of the last mail.

FANTÔME, Com. W. C. Karslake, was expected at Port Royal about August 7 from her cruise to the Bahamas and Port-au-Prince.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

FAWN, Capt. W. J. L. Wharton, was at Constantinople when the mail left.

FROLIC, Com. Stuart H. Rickman, is ordered to be paid off this day at Chatham.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Harry W. Brent, with Lord and Lady Lytton and family on board, arrived at Gibraltar on Aug. 1, and after remaining at anchor for half an hour, proceeded on her voyage to England. The Himalaya will not touch at Lisbon, and may therefore be expected to reach Spithead this evening. This ship has lost three of her officers during her present voyage, death in each case having been caused by the excessive heat. Letters received from Suez, dated July 21, announce the death of the paymaster, Mr. John R. Cowley.

HUMBER, Com. J. L. Way, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning from Deptford.

IRIS, Capt. Edward H. Seymour, arrived at Malta on Sunday last, and proceeded on August 4 to join the Fleet at Palermo.

IRON DUKE, Capt. Henry F. Cleveland, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Coote, grounded off Okosivi Island during a fog, but was got off on Aug. 1, the French and Russian Admirals rendering all the assistance in their power. Okosivi is in the Japan division of the China station, and lies off the south-west coast of Yesso, not far from Hakodate.

KINGFISHER, recently built at Sheerness, has made a preliminary trial of her engines and machinery over the measured mile at the Maplin Sands, before being commissioned. The ship was in charge of a staff of the Medway Steam Reserve officials, and everything was found to answer very satisfactorily.

MIRANDA, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Dawson, was undocked at Devonport Yard on Monday morning, and proceeded at once outside the Breakwater for a short steam trial. She afterwards anchored in the Sound to prepare for a full-power trial, which was made on Wednesday, when a speed of something over eleven knots was obtained. She will now complete fitting out for the Australian station.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. John A. Fisher, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, K.T., was at Halifax on July 16, and was about to start on a cruise to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotian coasts. During the absence of the Admiral, the Blanche was to remain at Halifax as senior officer's ship.

ORONTES, Capt. R. G. Kinahan, sailed on Wednesday from Portsmouth with reinforcements for India.

OSBORNE, Com. Lord Charles Beresford. On Wednesday evening the Government tug Camel left Portsmouth at seven o'clock, with a number of dockyard officers on board, for the purpose of witnessing the display of fireworks at Cowes by the Royal Yacht Squadron. Owing to the crowded condition of the harbour and roadstead, it was very difficult for the tug to pick its way. When near the Osborne, on board of which were the Prince and Princess of Wales and children, the Camel was caught by the strong tide, and in endeavouring to extricate herself she backed against the yacht, injuring the beautiful figure-head, destroying the floral embellishments, carrying away the string and steps of the accommodation ladder, and running foul of the buoy. Though the accident naturally caused considerable alarm on board, the damage was found to be small.

PHILOMEL, Com. H. R. Berners, has returned to Aden, after a fruitless search for the Queen Victoria, which was supposed to have been wrecked in the neighbourhood of Cape Guardafui.

POLYPHEMUS. The construction of this armour-plated torpedo ram is being watched with the greatest interest at Chatham Dockyard. The novelty of the design and the great care with which every detail of construction is being worked out makes it a little doubtful to forecast when she will be quite ready for launching, but the exact date will be fixed before long The engines are to be fitted on board before the launch The boilers, ten in number, are in their place. They are of the locomotive type, the shells being made of steel, and the interior parts of Bowling iron. As compared with ordinary marine boilers of the same steaming capacity, the difference in size and weight is exceedingly striking.

Raleigh, Capt. Charles T. Jago. A telegram has been received announcing the arrival of the Raleigh at Wellington, New Zealand, on July 28, and she was to sail about the 7th inst. for England.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Ranger has been for a six hours' run over the measured mile at the Maplin Sands. The engines and machinery were found to answer satisfactorily in every particular.

Rapid, Com. W. F. S. Mann, arrived at Larnaca on July 31. Affairs were quiet on the coast of Syria when she left.

Spartan, Capt. E. Tracey, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday morning. She is being dismantled in the dockyard preparatory to being paid out of commission, when the crew will be granted the usual leave of absence.

Superb, ordered to be immediately brought forward for commission at Chatham, will, it is expected, go to the Mediterranean. This will be her first commission since she was purchased from Turkey.

Tamar, Capt. Thomas Royse, will embark troops for Malta this day, and leave forthwith. She will also take out a new crew for the Condor, which will be recommissioned at Malta, and will convey some torpedo launches to Gibraltar and Malta, for the defence of those places.

Thalia is being converted at Devonport into a sort of man-of-war transport for the conveyance of blue-jackets and Marines to the China station. She will be completed early in January. It is an open question whether the cost of converting this ship for such a service is a judicious expenditure. She has the appearance of a frigate without the fighting power, although she carries a crew of 235 men, and she will make but poor work steaming against the monsoon; in fact, as an efficient ship-of-war, whether for the protection of commerce or otherwise, she will be almost useless.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Torch, Com. W. H. C. Selby, left Malta on Aug. 5 for Constantinople.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. P. Dennistoun, was due at Port Royal about the middle of July, from Montego Bay.

Vigilant, Lieut. and Com. W. M. Annesley, arrived at Yokohama from Kobe on June 16.

Wye, Staff Com. Henry D. Sarratt, was ordered to to leave Sheerness on the 7th inst., and Devonport on the 10th, for Bermuda, Jamaica, Colon, and the Brazils. She will take 55 men for Jamaica and Colon, to be then conveyed across the Isthmus for the Pacific station, and 35 men for service at the Brazils. She is also to take any stores or parcels for the fleet that may be ordered. Upon arrival on the south-east coast of America, she will be retained to transfer stores from Rio to Monte Video, in consequence of the Admiralty having decided to abolish the naval store depôt at the former place. These orders have now been suspended, as the Wye is required to take Marines to Ireland.

The Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following men:—Wm. Sutton, leading stoker, of the Malabar; Benjamin Simmonds, leading stoker, Malabar; Richard Daly, gunner's mate, Excellent; Wm. Morris, plumber, Excellent; Wm. Tamblin, armourer, Vernon; Geo. Rehbeck, captain's coxswain, Serapis; F. H. Dousbery, ship's corporal, Duke of Wellington; H. E. Williams, gunner's mate, Boscawen; Wm. Jones, plumber, Agincourt; Edward S. Jezzard, ship's corporal, Agincourt; Samuel Loveless, captain main-top, Ganges; Joseph Bailey, ship's steward, Implacable; Jeremiah Grayling, commissioned boatman, Coastguard; Michael Sullivan, boatman, Coastguard; Henry J. Walker, commissioned boatman, Coastguard; Henry J. Hughes, captain fore-top, Royal Naval Barracks; John Helson, boatswain's mate, Dryad.

At the last weekly meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, held at the office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, Capt. Vincent Budd, deputy-chairman, in the chair, as many as 1,385 necessitous widows and 1,810 orphans of seafaring men were awarded small grants of money, as annual relief for the current year, amounting in the aggregate to £4,171, being over £300 in excess of the last issue.

Replying to Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said: The funds of Greenwich Hospital are now devoted almost wholly in payment of a limited number of pensions to officers of various ranks, and of age pensions to many thousands of old seamen. It is not true that £4,000 a year is paid out of its funds to Sir Sydney Dacres as visitor; the sum so paid to him is only £434 a year. By the 15th clause of the Greenwich Hospital Act, 1865, the Admiralty are authorised to appoint an officer as governor and visitor of Greenwich Hospital. By an Order in Council the salary was fixed at £1,200 a year, and it was arranged that this should include half-pay. Consequently, Sir Sydney Dacres receives only the difference between £1,200 and his retired pay of £766. No one who is aware of Sir Sydney Dacres's long and distinguished services in the Navy will consider that £1,200 a year is more than an adequate reward, as compared with pensions and rewards in other branches of the public service.

The Espiègle, a 6-gun composite sloop, was launched at Devonport Dockyard on Tuesday afternoon. The keel of the Espiègle was laid on Sept. 23 last, and consequently she has only been ten months building. She is a vessel of 1,124 tons' displacement, built of steel and cased in wood, and is also sister-ship to the Phœnix and Miranda, which were launched last year at Devonport, the only difference being that in the latter two vessels the propeller cannot be hoisted up on deck, as is the case in both the Mutine and Espiègle. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Mrs. Curme, the wife of Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme, Superintendent of the Dockyard; the Rev. J. H. Knapp, M.A., chaplain R.N., reading the usual form of prayer dedicated to this service. The Royal Marines band was in attendance, and after the ceremony an "at home" was given by Mrs. Curme, at the official residence of the Admiral-Superintendent.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATIVE SQUADRON.

The international Naval demonstration off the shores of Turkey has, we believe, been given up by most European Powers. Regarding the attitude of France, *Le Temps* says:—

> "We do not dispute England's right to interfere in Turkish affairs for the gratification of Mr. Gladstone's views. We cannot prevent the Powers more nearly connected with the Danubian territories than ourselves from prematurely reopening the Eastern Question, with all its dangers; but we mean to keep aloof from everything that may be likely to give rise to such complications. France returned from the Berlin Congress with empty hands. At the least, then, she should keep her hands free, that all her powers may be applied to the re-establishment of her own position. That is her plain and simple policy; and so necessary and natural is it that the organs of every party coincide in maintaining it, and any Minister disregarding it would run the risk of being overthrown, not in consequence of the nation's fears, but of its just and reasonable sentiments. The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* has every reason to believe that the Porte has resolved on the cession of Dulcigno, thinking that this will prove more feasible than the cession of the territory mentioned in the April Convention. Proposals to this effect, adds the *Journal*, have already been formulated, evidently with the view to prevent the despatch of a combined Fleet. The *Golos*, hearing of Mr. Gladstone's illness, hastens to inform its readers that the English Turcophiles—a comprehensive title for all supporters of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy—'are undoubtedly at the present moment quietly rubbing their hands with satisfaction, at the idea that the illness of the Liberal Premier may keep him for a long time from taking part in the work of the Cabinet. If, however,' continues the *Golos*, 'they think that the illness of Mr. Gladstone can change the current of events in the East, they are very much mistaken. In the first place, the rest of the Liberal Cabinet may be relied on; but even were England to change her policy, it would scarcely have much influence on the events that are preparing. The impulse is already given, and Europe will not be lightly stopped.' But, in the event of a naval demonstration being made, after all, in the Mediterranean, seniority will, it is said, decide which admiral is to have the command over the allied squadron, to which, as the *Pesther Lloyd* pretends, Turkey herself will contribute four fine ironclads. Report speaks of a letter from Abeddin Pasha to President Grévy, in which the ancient alliance between France and Turkey is referred to, and France's good services and advice are asked for to help the Porte out of her present difficulties. This letter, it is said, has influenced M. de Freycinet's decision not to let General Thomasin's mission start for Greece."

THE ATALANTA.

The *New York Herald* publishes intelligence from St. John's, Newfoundland, stating that the barque The Girl of Devon, from Plymouth, has picked up, in latitude 46·12, and longitude 22·30, a large white painted figurehead, which the captain believes to be that of the training ship Atalanta. It bears evidence of a collision, and is the figure of a goddess three-quarters length, with a coronal fillet on the head. The robes flow loose and gracefully over the figure, and are gathered by a buckle above the knee. A few inches below the figure is truncated, and takes a fluent, wedge-like shape, where it entered the cutwater. During Saturday afternoon a telegram was received at Portsmouth from the Admiralty asking whether the description tallied with that of the figurehead of the Atalanta. Inquiries were instituted by the Admiral Superintendent, and the heads of the several departments were consulted.

We learn from the Admiralty that it appears to be certain, from the description which has been received at the Admiralty from the Governor of that colony, that it could not have belonged to H.M.S. Atalanta, whose figurehead differs in several important respects from that which has been found.

CHILI AND PERU.

As previously announced in these columns, a Chilian transport was last month destroyed in the harbour of Callao by a Peruvian torpedo-boat. A despatch from Panama, published in New York on Aug. 4, gives further details of this affair. According to advices from Callao to the 6th ult., it appears that the vessel destroyed was the Chilian transport Loa. The Peruvian torpedo-boat was disguised as a fruiterer. One hundred and fifty officers and men perished on board the Loa, forty only being saved.

SERVICE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was in 1871 that the present system of stationing men-of-war permanently in the Persian Gulf (to which you call attention in your last number) was first commenced. When the proposal was mooted in the previous year, it was pointed out that such an arrangement was quite unnecessary, and a counter-proposal was made to the effect that the ordinary naval duties of the Persian Gulf should (as had previously been the case) be carried out by two gunboats of the Bombay Marine, which are manned by natives, and that a man-of-war should be stationed in support at the more healthy station of Kurrachee. Kurrachee, being in telegraphic communication with the principal ports of the Gulf, the Resident could have summoned the ship in any emergency; whilst it would have been part of her duty to visit every port in the Gulf, and to show the white ensign where necessary during the cool season. By the adoption of this plan, equal efficiency with the present system would be maintained, whilst the health of our European crews would not suffer.—I am, Sir, &c., H.

THE NAVAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held last week at Portsmouth, Admiral A. P. Ryder, Commander-in-Chief, vice-president, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The annual report, which was adopted by the meeting, shows that the Society is very gradually gaining ground in the Royal Navy, and is attempting more practical work for the promotion of religion in men-of-war than in former years; thus, the Society is bringing out a manual of devotion specially adapted to the condition of a sailor's life afloat, and containing many good and practical hints as to conduct in times of trial and difficulty. A volume of prize essays upon "Promotion of Religion in Men-of-War" is in the press, and will comprise suggestions from men of widely different views and experiences, who have devoted their attention to the matter. Lectures on the same subject have been delivered, notably at the Church Congress, by two of the vice-presidents, viz., Admiral Ryder and Rev. Canon Scarth, and at the Royal Naval College by Rev. J. L. Robinson. At Portsmouth, the Vicar of Portsea (Rev. E. Jacob) has taken much interest in the Society, and has given valuable assistance. Meetings for Bible-reading and other devotional purposes have been held at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and on board some of her Majesty's ships. One member, a lady whose death has been a great loss to the Society, has done good work among the boys of H.M.S. St. Vincent, meeting them at the Soldiers' Institute on their day ashore, and affording them much kindly personal influence, and strengthening their home associations and good fellowship in its best sense. The following is the list of the officers elected for the ensuing year, viz.:—President, the Chaplain of the Fleet; vice-presidents, Admiral A. P. Ryder, Rev. Professor T. Main, and Rev. Canon J. Scarth. Council—Rev. T. Ashe, chaplain, H.M.S. Excellent; Rev. G. Clemenger, chaplain, H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth; Rev. O. Corfe, chaplain, Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness; Rev. G. Carwithen, chaplain, Royal Marines; Rev. J. B. Harbord, Admiralty; Rev. E. Jacob, Vicar of Portsea; Rev. F. Nickoll, chaplain, Haslar Hospital; Rev. J. Robinson, Royal Naval College; Rev. C. Tompkins, St. Jude's, Southsea; Rev. E. Williams, chaplain, Sheerness Dockyard; Rev. F. Davies, chaplain, H.M.S. St. Vincent; Rev. F. Lang, chaplain, H.M.S. Hector; Com. L. A. Beaumont, H.M.S. Excellent; Capt. H. Everitt, R.M.A., hon. secretary; Com. E. Ommanney, R.N.; Serjt. C. Oakley, R.M.A.; H. Shanks, Esq., secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth; Capt. H. Swainson, R.N., hon. treasurer; C. Shapcote, Esq., Paymaster, R.N.; G. Tuck, Esq., Inspector of Machinery, R.N.; Mr. F. Webb, Schoolmaster, R.N., H.M.S. Excellent; Capt. T. Whale, R.M.L.I.; Lieut. R. Lowry, R.N., H.M.S. Cambridge; Lieut. H. May, R.N., H.M.S. Excellent; Lieut. H. Preedy, R.N., H.M.S. Assistance; Capt. W. Tucker, R.M.A.; G. Weeks, Esq., Engineer, R.N., H.M.S. Victoria and Albert; W. C. Symonds, captain fore-top, H.M.S. Excellent. The finances of the Society are not in a flourishing condition, and an appeal to the members was agreed upon. The matter of visiting the sick at Naval hospitals and on shore was discussed at the meeting, and it was agreed to endeavour to obtain facilities for members of the Society to visit sick comrades in hospitals and waterside parishes, under conditions which should guarantee the faithful performance of such duties, with due regard for the responsibility to proper authority. Alterations in the Society's Manual were adopted, with a view to meet the difficulties of some who had taken exception to certain portions of the book.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded a silver clasp, the recipient having previously been awarded the silver medallion and afterwards a silver clasp, for two separate act of gallantry, to Gustavus Parkes, leading seaman of the Vestal, for saving C. Summers, of the same ship, who fell overboard while painting the ship's side off the Isle of Wight on July 6th, the vessel being under steam at the time. The bronze medallion of the society has been awarded to William M'Ghee, quartermaster of the Minotaur, for assisting to save William Davison, who fell overboard and became insensible, from striking against the anchor at Berehaven, Ireland, on the 30th May. The silver medallion has been voted to Captain the Hon E. Fremantle, commanding the Invincible, for jumping from the bridge of the ship to the rescue of a seaman who fell overboard on the 7th February, while on a voyage from Alexandria to Abankie Bay, the ship at the time steaming at the rate of seven knots an hour.

The Admiralty have decided that vessels of the Flirt class shall in future carry a 25ft. steam cutter.

The directors of the London and District Omnibus Company have issued their prospectus, inviting subscriptions for 10,000 shares of £10 each. The directors state that their main object in establishing the company is not purposely to compete for the traffic of other omnibuses, but to supply an improved class of vehicles, well ventilated, and better lighted by day and night, improved facilities for reaching outside seats, with an ingenious contrivance for keeping those seats dry. Should the directors succeed with the improvements suggested, there can be no doubt but that their omnibuses will be largely patronised, and that a boon will be conferred on the public at large.

Rowland's Kalydor cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, and eradicates all Freckles, Tan, Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and Cutaneous Eruptions; gentlemen will find it allays the smarting and irritation of the skin after shaving.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off during hot weather. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Rowland's articles.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner*. See also, the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial ½ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following, in order of merit and with the total number of marks obtained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July, 1880, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich :—

Order of Merit.	Name.	No. of Marks.
1	B. R. Ward	7,017
2	J. M. Wade	6,748
3	C. A. Leahy	6,388
4	R. J. H. Mackenzie	6,271
5	J. A. I. French	6,227
6	Hon. H. Hylton-Jolliffe	6,223
7	A. J. Pollock	6,210
8	C. T. Caulfeild	6,153
9	R. A. Gamble	6,130
10	C. T. Bell	5.943
11	J. U. Coates	5,929
12	H. Kennedy	5,917
13	R. A. Kaye	5,706
14	F. A. Molony	5,622
15	F. R. M'C. de Butts	5,621
16	W. J. Bythell	5,570
17	H. C. V. Harrison	5,544
18	A. H. Hussey	5,498
19	D. M. Babington	5,474
20	H. R. Adair	5,360
21	C. W. Tyler	5,357
22	H. D. Grier	5,345
23	N. E. Young	5,128
24	G. S. M'D. Elliot	5,110
25	M. M. Noble	5.108
26	H. L. A. Jenkinson	5.101
27	E. R. H. J. Cloete	5.099
28	C. N. Lyall	5,062
29	E. Cooper	5.037
30	F. T. Fisher	5.012
31	H. H. Flood	5,010
32	H. E. B. Lane	5,006
33	A. D. Maclean	4.993
34	E. B. Lang	4.937
35	L. H. Parry	4,928
36	C. L. W. M. Knight	4.917
37	H. B. Foote	4,869
38	P. W. D. Brockman	4,865
39	W. G. R. Cordue	4,834
40	W. du Cane Luard	4,828
41	A. D. Young	4.803
42	W. R. Stewart	4,784
43	J. Haggard	4.780
44	W. L. Davidson	4,763
45	W. L. Farmar	4,744
46	H. H. Butler	4,729
47	J. L. Parker	4,702
48	C. O. Smeaton	4,699
49	W. W. Cookson	4,696
50	C. R. Buckle	4,685
51	W. C. A. Radcliffe	4,644
52	C. Godby	4,642
53	R. F. Fox	4.620
54	A. W. Gay	4,534
55	H. Waring	4.533
56	L. G. W. Milles	4.532
57	V. Fane	4,498
58	F. H. S. Giles	4,459
59	C. W. Brownlow	4,427
60	F. Vans Agnew	4.406
61	F. L. Donaldson	4 360
62	H. G. Harvey	4,329
63	R. D. Gubbins	4,285
64	W. S. Lindsay	4,231
65	G. F. Herbert	4,207
66	D. F. H. Logan	4,172
	C. E. Salveson	4,172
67	G. E. Galbraith	4,161
68	H. C. St. G. Molesworth	4,157
70	A. F. P. Paxton	4,145
71	W. E. Cairnes	4,106
72	W. H. Mills	4,076
73	H. C. W. Eteson	4,052
74	A. S. Baker	4.050
75	C. T. Shipley	4,046
76	G. J. L. de Berry	4,035
77	A. C. Currie	3,992
78	L. C. Gordon	3,988
79	H. O. Vincent	3,986
80	A. R. Knox	3,977

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The summer session of the Army Medical School at Netley terminated on Monday, when, after the preliminary business of winding up the session had been concluded, the prizes at the disposal of the senate were handed to the successful competitors, before a large assembly of officers and visitors, by Sir C. K. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital and Commandant of the station of Netley. Mr. J. Simpson, candidate for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, carried off the Herbert prize, which was founded in memory of Lord Herbert, to whose exertions the school mainly owes its existence, together with the Martin gold medal, which was established to commemorate the late Sir Ranald Martin, who also took part in originating the institution, and, as a member of its senate, for many years exhibited a very active interest in its welfare. Mr. C. P. Lukis, also of the Indian Medical Service, gained the Parkes medal. This distinction is given to the probationer who shows the most merit in practical hygiene, the branch of study at the school which the distinguished Professor Parkes conducted from its opening up to the time of his lamented decease in the year 1876. After delivering the prizes, Sir C. Pearson gave an interesting and lengthened address on the position and responsibilities of officers of the medical department in the different branches of the Military Services, which was listened to with marked interest by every one present on the occasion. Sir J. Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Physician to the Council of India, and Mr. MacCormac, the eminent surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, also addressed some appropriate remarks to the assembled probationers, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated. The visitors then adjourned to the Army Medical Staff mess-room, where luncheon was served. The following are the names of the successful surgeons on probation for her Majesty's Army in order of merit, and with the number of marks obtained by them. In the instances of these gentlemen the marks gained at Netley are not counted, and they retain the places taken by them in the competitive examination at London :—

Order of Merit.	Names.	No. of Marks.
1.	G. H. Sylvester	1,925
2.	W. J. Macnamara	1,900
3.	D. O'Sullivan	1,725
4.	E. O. Milward	1,710
5.	P. B. Conolly	1,660
6.	C. R. Woods	1,600
7.	H. F. Babington	1.585
8.	W. C. Milward	1,575
9.	W. H. Bracken	1,565
10.	M. F. Macnamara	1,490
11.	J. O. Sandiford	1,480
12.	R. L. Love	1,455
13.	H. W. Murray	1,455
14.	M. W. Kerin	1,420
15.	A. Peterkin	1,420
16.	J. Harran	1,405
17.	W. S. Leckey	1,395
18.	E. L. Maunsell	1,375
19.	J. S. Langdon	1,350
20.	W. F. Heffernan	1,345
21.	R. W. E. Nicholson	1,345
22.	J. G. W. Crofts	1,330
23.	W. Dugdale	1,325
24.	D. L. Irvine	1,325
25.	J. Ronayne	1.320
26.	C. H. Clabburn	1,290
27.	E. R. Cree	1,275
28.	M. O'C. Drury	1,260
29.	W. Deane-Freeman	1,245
30.	J. H. Nicholas	1,200
31.	D. F. Franklin	1,175
32.	J. L. Curtin	1,160
33.	H. Saunders	1,155
34.	J. Battersby	1,150

The following is the list of candidates for commissions as surgeons in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service and Royal Navy, in order of merit, and with the total number of marks gained by them at both the London and Netley examinations :—

*1.	J. Simpson	5,635
†2.	C. P. Lukis	5,483
3.	R. R. H. Whitwell	5,465
4.	L. A. Waddell	5,233
5.	H. P. Dimmock	4,530
6.	G. Shewan	4,445
7.	D. B. Spencer	4,396
8.	J. Clarke	4,391
9.	C. C. Vaid	4,383
10.	P. D. Pank	4.303
11.	T. R. Mulroney	4,115
12.	T. R. Macdonald	4,094
13.	C. B. Maitland	4,068
14.	D. F. Dymott	4,018
15.	R. H. Cama	3,998
16.	W. B. Browning	3,980
17.	C. Henderson	3,896
18.	F. R. Divecha	3,892
19.	A. P. Adams	3,864
20.	C. M. Thompson	3,783
21.	C. S. Rundle	3,667
22.	J. W. Evans	3,612
23.	J. Leonard	3,604
	ROYAL NAVY.	
1.	H. G. Jacob	4,758
2.	W. M. Lory	4,266
3.	W. S. Lightfoot	3,644

* Gained the Herbert Prize and Martin Memorial Medal.
† Gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

THE SWEDISH SYSTEM OF GYMNASTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From times remote a lively intercourse (in an intellectual as well as in a material sense) has constantly been kept up between England and the Scandinavian countries. Kindred ties, both as regards religion, race, language, and an inborn spirit of freedom, having tended to maintain and strengthen the interest felt by the hardy Norseman in his no less hardy Anglo-Saxon brother, it is but natural that England and Englishmen are well known in the far North, and that English sports, especially of late, should have more and more attracted our attention, and become to some extent naturalised with us, or at least have served as models to us Northerners in the same way as they have done to other nations. Shooting, hunting, fishing, and skating have always been national sports in Sweden, and are likely to remain so, as long as our forests, lakes, and rivers exist. Freely admitting that we have borrowed much from England which relates to the various branches of sailing, boating, racing, coursing, &c., we can still claim perfect independence as regards gymnastics and fencing, for which we have a system of our own, entirely distinct from those of all other countries. Some of your readers, we have thought, might, therefore, possibly take an interest in the following general description of Swedish gymnastics. The Swedish system of gymnastics was founded by Professor P. H. Ling, a man of rare intellect and varied gifts, who died in 1839. Sweden, as far as I know, was the first country in Europe where instruction in gymnastics became obligatory by a law passed in 1820, since when they have been constantly developed, till, at the present time, there is not a single State college or school in Sweden without one or more instructors in gymnastics. Such is now, also, the case with regard to all private educational establishments. The same system ("Ling's") is followed throughout the whole of Sweden, under the guidance and control of a Central Gymnastic Institute, where all instructors are trained. The latter are mostly officers in the Army or Navy, on account of the military exercises, target practice, and drilling, which also form an obligatory part of the education given in our public schools. The same system is likewise adopted by the private gymnastic societies and clubs, as well as by the Army and Navy in the training of their recruits. For this purpose about 40 subalterns, from various regiments, are every year ordered to undergo a two years' course of instruction at the Gymnastic Central Institute, which course embraces, both theoretically and practically, the study of gymnastics *in* connection with anatomy and physiology, orthopœdia, dissections, as well as gymnastics proper (pedagogic and curative), fencing (with the foil, broadsword, bayonet, and dagger), riding, &c. Only pupils from this establishment, after having passed their examinations, can obtain appointments as instructors of gymnastics. As individual strength or weakness does not depend so much upon the development or upon the condition of certain muscles, limbs, or parts of the human body, but more upon the right relations and proportions between all these parts, the chief feature of the Swedish gymnastic system also consists in a thoroughly harmonious training of the human body. It does not aim at turning out clever acrobats, but at a well-poised physical development of the whole body. A characteristic of Swedish gymnastics is the abundancy of "free-isolated" or "free-standing" movements, as they are technically termed, that is to say, the gymnast is put through a series of flexions, tortions, extensions, and contractions, comprising and calling into action, successively or simultaneously, every group of muscles in the whole frame. These movements are executed by word of command, and without the assistance of any kind of apparatus whatever. A course of gymnastics in Sweden always commences with a series of these "isolated" movements for the head, neck, legs, arms, and trunk, as a kind of introduction; then follow movements by grasping an apparatus called the "ribstool," a kind of ladder or ribbed contrivance, firmly attached to the wall, which are intended to raise and expand the chest, and to make the back flexible. More ordinary movements follow next, acting upon the arms and the upper extremities, such as practice on the trapeze, planks, and ropes, rope climbing, ladder exercise, &c. The gymnasts are then drawn up in line, to go through another series of "isolated" movements, chiefly acting upon the lower limbs. Afterwards, with the use of the "ribstool" benches, &c., other movements are gone through, which strengthen the muscles of the lower parts of the trunk, the stomach, back, and sides. Then, "free-standing" movements in ranks, consisting principally in powerful exercise of the trunk and legs, followed by slow and quick march and running (not at racing pace), during a certain short time. Arm movements now follow (raising the body by one or both arms); and lastly, leaping and jumping in different ways over ropes (free leaping), over the horse (lengthwise and crosswise), somersaults, and vaulting. The lesson concludes with some "free-standing" movements in ranks, calculated to regulate and modify the action of the respiratory and circulatory organs. These arrangements thus enable any healthy youth or man to partake in such exercises, each according to the measure of his own strength, and they also allow of the simultaneous training of large numbers (100 or 200 at the time) by one single instructor. Great importance is attached to the order in which these exercises are gone through, especially as regards very young persons. Strong movement, accelerating the action of the heart, ought not to succeed each other immediately, but should alternate with movements which sooth this organ, *i.e.*, draw the blood towards the extremities. Much value is set upon leaping, vaulting, and jumping, because they combine the application of almost all other movements, at the same time requiring a perfect control over the body; they also tend to develope moral qualities such as the fearlessness and bravery, whilst they brace the spirit and nerves. Such exercises, may, therefore, truly be called the "soul" of gymnastics, and all others the "body." Every exercise and movement should have its definite object, and looking upon gymnastics in that light, as we Swedes do, it accounts for the corrective qualities of the Swedish system, which aims at correcting those very faults or imperfections of the body, which arise from one-sided exercise, occupation, or work. As regards outdoor games, Sweden, like most other countries, is a long way behind England. This, to some extent, can be accounted for by climatic causes, but, unfortunately, also by a recent school law, which so severely taxes the minds of the scholars with studies during the winter months that they never are at liberty during the few hours of daylight, and during the summer months the scholars have long vacations. Nevertheless, some fine national games which have long been known in Sweden still survive in some districts, amongst them some few of a difficult and peculiar kind, played with balls in the Island of Gottland, as well as wrestling and foot-racing in all forest and mountainous districts. In some towns also, our youths have of late commenced, and are frequently practising, football and other ball games. Foremost amongst all our pastimes we naturally count swimming and skating. As a rule, every schoolboy at fourteen can swim, and we may, therefore, without any exaggeration, assert that every educated Swede is a swimmer; but should there be any exception, he, as a rule, prefers not to mention what is an acknowledged deficiency in his physical education. Amongst the rural population, swimming is also a very common attainment, owing, no doubt, to the extensive sea-boards of the country, and its numerous inland lakes and rivers. Skill in skating may be said to be general all throughout the country, and in the North, sliding on a kind of snow-shoe ("skida") is also generally practised. The Swedish snow-shoe (a word which we must employ for want of a better) in no way resembles the Canadian, but is simply a strip of strong, flexible wood, some twelve or fifteen feet long, of the breadth of the foot, and pointed at both ends. It is fastened to the foot by a leather thong. The shoes are used when the snow lies deep, and is covered with a kind of icy crust ("skara"), on which the wearer glides along in a kind of sliding walk, propelled and assisted by a pointed staff or spike. Downhill this staff is but seldom used. During the last five years a constantly increasing interest has been taken in athletic societies, and gymnastic clubs have been formed in nearly all towns of any importance, and are increasing in numbers every year. Several members of the Stockholm Gymnastic Club, which was founded five years ago, are about to visit England in August to study sports and athletics in their proper home, hoping thereby to gain some useful experience and knowledge. In return they will only be too glad to exhibit the Swedish gymnastic system, such as it is now carried out throughout Sweden and Norway, to enable those numerous classes of the British public who take an interest, professionally or as amateurs, in gymnastics, fencing, and athletics, to become acquainted with that system.—I am, &c.,

VICTOR BALCK, Lieut. in the Royal Swedish Army.

Stockholm, June, 1880.

THE EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

"British Officer" writes :—"I have noticed in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, from time to time, articles crying down the extravagant style of living of officers in her Majesty's Army. In a recent number I saw another article on the same subject. It appears to me that the author of it does not quite take a correct view of the case. For instance, he states that the private means required by officers is so very much larger now than was required, say 50 years ago. Surely that is accounted for by the depreciation in the value of money, a sovereign now only going about as far as 15s. went in those days. Also, he states that uniform and mufti cost less now than then. I think, if he were to ask London tailors, with whom officers are almost forced to deal, owing to the difficulty of finding a country tailor who can make uniforms fit properly (most probably from want of practice), their prices would considerably astonish him. Then again, he says, commanding officers should not allow extravagance in their messes. I think he will find, on inquiry, that most, if not all, discourage it as much as possible. It is a very difficult part for commanding officers to play, for how can they lay down a hard-and-fast law what their officers are to eat or drink, or how they are to spend their money. Surely an officer is entitled to spend his money as he likes as much as a civilian is. Therefore, he can only discourage extravagance and encourage economy by example and precept, but not by laying down any law. If Government wish to help officers, they can easily do so in a variety of ways, one of the most important of which would be by furnishing their messes and quarters, the furnishing of which costs them a very large sum annually. It would repay Government in the long run, since it would not be put to the expense of carrying so much baggage about as is now allowed and carried by regiments. Another way would be by not moving troops from one quarter to another as often as is now done, which is a fruitful source of expense to the unfortunate British officer; and were my letter not too long already I might mention many others. But I hope the above will show you that the cost of living in the Army is not altogether due to the extravagance of the British officer."

The testimonial subscribed for by the ladies of the Cape Colony was presented to Brigdr.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., on the 6th ult., by Lady Frere, in the presence of a number of the contributors. The testimonial was accompanied by an appropriate address from the fair donors. In handing the shield to the recipient, Lady Frere said :—"Sir Evelyn Wood, I have great pleasure in complying with the request that has been made to me by several ladies of this colony, that I should hand this shield to you on their behalf." Sir Evelyn responded in a suitable speech.

THE HEAT OF SUMMER causes the hair to become dry and fall off, which may be completely obviated by using Rowland's Macassar Oil, which for 80 years has been considered the best restorer, preserver, and beautifier of the human hair. Rowland's Odonto whitens the teeth, prevents decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask any chemist or perfumer for Rowland's articles.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

In the August number of *Macmillan*, there appears a highly important paper on "The Ironclad and Gun of the Future." For many years this subject has served as the battle-field for mere experimentalists, as well as men possessed of undoubted scientific knowledge, and still the contention rages with all its pristine vigour. There can be no doubt that very great changes are expected in maritime warfare, and that the question now treated by Gen. Hutchinson demands prompt and serious attention. In performing his task, he avoids, as far as possible, the use of technical terms,—a course which would not be necessary if the article was only intended for those who are professionally conversant with armoured ships and gunnery. Having observed upon the successive victories won by guns over metal plates, the consequent efforts made by naval constructors to devise a form for his ship that would baffle the attack, and having set forth in detail several curious alterations that have been already made, Gen. Hutchinson invites particular attention to the radical change recently proposed by Col. Hope, V.C. His contention is that guns can be manufactured as efficient in every respect as at present, and yet be only one-fifth of the weight. Col. Hope offers the most striking evidence of his own conviction as to the soundness of this newly developed theory by offering to bear all the expenses attendant on the requisite trials, should the result show that he is wrong. To use his own words :—"I have recently submitted to the War Office and the Admiralty an offer to construct guns for the use of the Navy of three kinds. The smallest is 6½ tons, guaranteed to beat the 38-ton gun in every particular, effecting a saving of 80 per cent. in weight, 60 per cent. in money, and from 90 to 95 per cent. in time of construction, or not to be paid for. The second is a 16-ton gun guaranteed to beat the 80-ton gun in every particular, or not to be paid for. The third is a 28½-ton, guaranteed to equal an Armstrong 150-ton gun or not to be paid for. The details of Colonel Hope's invention have not become generally known, but it is evident from the little weight of the guns that they must be very short, which, in many ways, is an immense advantage. It is also supposed that when the barrel of the guns is reduced to the requisite size, there will be no rifleing, but instead thereof a small spur will be fixed in the place where the rifleing would otherwise be, this spur to nick in the projectile in such a way that when the powder charge exploded, and the pressure was brought to bear upon the shot or shell, the latter should catch against the notch, and so gain a vertical rotatory motion, which would serve all the purposes of rifling. Admitting the advantage to be gained by the shortness of the guns, Col. Hutchinson offers the following comment :—"We must, however, anxiously wish that his projectiles may not have spiral rotation. If they have, whatever may be their power against upright armour, the assertion will be persistently made that neither his guns nor the guns of any country, as long as such rotation is adhered to, will be able to cope with the coming strangely-formed Leviathans of the deep, all reason seems to show that recourse must be had to vertical rotation. The struggle of the guns will no longer be with armour fixed vertically, but with one fixed almost horizontally, which points to a contest of vertical rotation without rifling *versus* spiral rotation with rifling." No matter what may be the results, the proposition made by Col. Hope is of sufficient importance to call for practical trials as to the merits of his invention. There are several other articles in *Macmillan* deserving of attention.

The August number of the *United Service Magazine* contains several articles connected with military and naval affairs quite worthy of attention. The concluding chapter of "With the Irregulars in the Zulu War" brings matters to an amusing close; a "Retired Officer" furnishes an abstract of the history of "Her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Infantry." There is also a paper on "Collisions at Sea," by Lieut. Schroeder, U.S.N.; one on "War-Office Regulations," by Gen. Le Poer Trench; a rather curious article under the imposing title, "The Knell of the Ironclads," which is a description of an invention by Mr. Fleus, that will enable any one to live under water without fresh air from the surface; in fact, to become an aquatic animal which may, in progress of time, be the means of destroying the largest ironclad afloat. The article, however, in *Colburn* which will attract most attention is entitled, "Lieut.-Gen. Stannus, C.B., and the Horse Guards." It chiefly consists of a lengthened detail of the brilliant services of Lieut.-Gen. Stannus, and something resembling an indictment against the executive department in Pall Mall, the Horse Guards, Gen. Troup, and finally the Commander-in-Chief, for conduct in reference to that officer which amounted to harsh injustice, and resulted in destroying his prospects in life, notwithstanding the high reputation he had gained in his profession. If the reader be sufficiently curious to make himself acquainted with the particulars of the case, he had better study the article in *Colburn* so that he may be able to form an opinion as to whether there is any justification for the charges made.

CASSELL AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.—Nothing requiring particular notice appears in Cassell's publications for August. They all afford excellent reading.

Amusements.

Favoured by weather which, mingling sunshine with showers, equally served the interests of those who provided indoor and outdoor entertainments, the Bank Holiday last Monday proved profitable to all classes of caterers. The CRYSTAL PALACE had 40,179 visitors, but at the ALEXANDRA PALACE the total reached 107,852, the greatest number ever paying on one day to any place of public entertainment. Never, so far as the theatres are concerned, have holiday-makers in August had such an abundant supply of amusement, and the quantity of attractions offered attained a higher standard of quality than usual.

The new sensational and spectacular drama of "*The World*," with which DRURY LANE has commenced an autumnal season eight weeks in advance of the customary period, is an excellent piece of its kind, crowded with incidents, yet having a well-developed story that can be clearly comprehended by the remotest spectator, even if unable to catch the full significance of the dialogue. The authors, Messrs. Paul Meritt, Henry Pettitt, and Augustus Harris have succeeded in the difficult task of concocting a dramatic pudding which is nearly all plums, and which, nevertheless, affords most substantial fare. The murderous device of the arch-scoundrel Thomasson, who invented a machine worked by clockwork to explode at a particular moment, is adopted by a villainous Jew at the Cape, to obtain a heavy insurance on some worthless pebbles he has put on board ship as a freight of valuable diamonds. The audience see the vessel destroyed in this manner, witness the sufferings of a few passengers who are tossed about on a frail raft, and hear, at the refreshment tables of the Westminster Aquarium, a murder deliberately planned by a treacherous brother, who only escapes the crime of fratricide by killing the wrong man. Picturesque scenery by Messrs. Emsden and Cuthbert, associated with some striking mechanical effects, and some excellent acting by Miss Helen Barry, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Fanny Broughton, Mr. William Rignold, Mr. Harry Jackson, and Mr. Charles Harcourt secured the success of a drama which seems likely to have a long career. Mr. Augustus Harris, who takes a prominent part in the performance, has proved himself an excellent stage-manager.

An encouraging reception was given by a well-filled house to Mr. Dion Boucicault's new comedy, called "*The Bridal Tour*," produced at the HAYMARKET on Monday night. It is in brisk and brightly-written dialogue, however, rather than in the complexities of a singularly intricate plot, that audiences will take the most interest. An excellent cast secures for every character the most effective interpretation. Mrs. John Wood, as the elder of the two brides, once again delights the Haymarket auditory by a display of genuine comic acting, thoroughly natural, as well as eminently artistic. Mr. H. Beckett, who made his first appearance in London as the naval captain who becomes her husband, is an American comedian of unobtrusive drollery, whose manner recalls Mr. John S. Clarke. The more romantic couple are well played by Miss Gerard and Mr. H. B. Conway. Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. J. G. Grahame pleasantly represent the married pair who have formed a clandestine union, Mrs. Alfred Mellon gives a graphic portraiture of a starched old maid, and Mr. Howe, warmly welcomed back to his old quarters, characteristically depicts the old lawyer entrusted with all the family secrets. A charming scene of a rustic villa, with the sea in the distance, has been painted for the comedy by Mr. Walter Hann.

The COVENT GARDEN Promenade Concerts are nightly thronged, and the popularity of the form of entertainment usually supplied by the Messrs. Gatti for eight seasons in succession would appear to be increasing. The band comprises more than 100 performers, all highly-skilled instrumentalists, and who recognise in Mr. F. H. Cowen a thoroughly efficient and pleasantly undemonstrative conductor. Miss Bessie Richards, as the pianoforte soloist, Mr. Howard Reynolds, the admirable cornet-player, and such accomplished vocalists as Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Mary Davies, and Mr. Lloyd, give variety to the programme. The English night, set apart for Friday, is signalised by the addition to the singers of Miss Orridge, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Frank Boyle, and Mr. Maybrick. The decorations and draperies are in excellent taste, and as usual, the stage, stalls, and pit, are levelled and thrown into one vast area with the capacious orchestra erected in the centre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, now occupied by "Haverly's American United Mastodon Minstrels," is also nightly thronged. The songs, rendered in a highly effective manner by these vocalists, are new to this country, and the interspersed colloquies are more humorous and refined than usual. The entire representation gives a faithful portraiture of the amusements and eccentricities of negro life. The evolutions of the "Broadway Squad" are remarkable for drollery and precision, and the banjo performances are wonderfully clever. One man plays a solo with his left hand only, while swinging the instrument backwards and forwards, and the imitation of an old street-organ is singularly perfect. The company, forty-five in number, thoroughly deserved the cordial greeting received on the opening night, and the enterprise seems likely to be remunerative.

The LYCEUM will be reopened about the middle of September with an elaborate revival of "*The Corsican Brothers*," introducing some novel ghost effects. The summer season at the ROYALTY terminates next week.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* gives the following particulars as to the strength of the Chinese forces. According to him, the Chinese Fleet, though in process of formation, has not as yet any actual existence, numbering only 5,000 sailors and 260 guns. The largest vessel is the corvette Yang-Woo, armed with 11 large guns; but it is said that she is not fit to take the sea, and that the best ships are 8 gunboats, armed with very good steel guns. His description of the Chinese Army is that it consists of two distinct sections, the first being composed of Mongols and Tartars, and the second of Chinese and other nationalities of the Empire. The Tartars are looked upon as the best support of the Government and of the reigning dynasty, and form a sort of body-guard, upon which reliance can be placed in any emergency. This part of the army is divided into eight corps, which are quartered in eight of the principal towns, together with their families, and form a sort of military colonies for the maintenance of order. The correspondent adds that, according to the best information he can procure, the Chinese army numbers 850,000 men, inclusive of the Tartar contingent, and is, therefore, much inferior in strength as well as in discipline to that of Russia. Another account, recently published in St. Petersburg, would make the Chinese fleet number two frigates, one corvette, three transports, one or two steamers, and fifty gunboats, with 6,195 men and 257 guns. The Japanese Fleet is also said to be composed of one ironclad corvette, two wooden corvettes, six sloops, two yachts, nine gunboats, one sailing schooner, in all twenty-three ships, with 1,398 men and 174 guns.

HOT WEATHER.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—TRUTH, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

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BIRTH.

LILLEY.—On Tuesday, 3rd inst., at 51 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, the wife of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. John I. Lilley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HASSELL—ROSS.—On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's, Brighton, by the Rev. A. D. Wagner, Jame's William Hassell, Major, the Royal Scots Regiment, to Annie, widow of the late Surg.-Major A. C. Ross, of Rossland House, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

ROBSON—HARKER.—At St. Mary's Church, Richmond, Yorkshire, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Canon Roberts, Arthur Robson, of Roker, Sunderland, Major of the Durham Artillery Militia, to Frances Bontein Paulina, only child of the late William Harker, Esq., Theakstone, Bedale, and stepdaughter of J. E. Buckle, Esq., of the Friary, Richmond, Yorkshire.

DEATH.

FENTON.—On July 29, at Scarborough, Edward Dyne Fenton, late Capt., 86th Foot.

Advertisements.

WANTED, a PAYMASTER-SERJEANT, for the 4th West York Militia; a man who has served in that capacity before preferred.—Applications, together with testimonials, to be forwarded to the ADJUTANT, 4th West York Militia, Leeds.

A SITUATION WANTED for a FRENCH MAN COOK, in Officers' Mess or Navy. First-class references.—Address, "H. B.," No. 3 Prosper Cottage, Crimea Road, Aldershot.

SCOTTISH CLUB, 39 Dover Street, Piccadilly.—President of the Honorary Committee, the Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk, K.T. Chairman of the Committee, J. Ramsay L'Amy, Esq., of Dunkenny. 100 more TOWN MEMBERS will be ELECTED, free of Entrance-fee, at the Original Subscription. The List will be closed on August 31. For all information apply to the Secretary.

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H. J. JUPP, Secretary.

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CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet, NYMPHS of the OCEAN, at 10. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

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WANTED, a GOOD COOK.—Apply, stating terms, &c., to the MESS PRESIDENT 31st Regiment, Chatham.

TO INDIAN PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The Wife of a Medical Man can undertake the care of some CHILDREN, to educate and bring up with her own. They would have a happy home, and careful training. House large and airy, good garden, meadows, and dairy. Locality, South Coast. References to clergymen and others.—Address, "B. F. W.," Messrs. Mackey and Co., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

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ARMY AGENCY.—WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, STAFF COLLEGE, MILITIA.—Prospectuses of the most successful Tutors on application to the SECRETARY, 32A George Street, Hanover Square; also Prospectuses of Civil Service and other Tutors.

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TO OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN of SMALL CAPITAL, an opportunity occurs of JOINING with a gentleman of good position in the country, in a respectable UNDERTAKING of unusual promise.—Address, RECTOR, care of May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly, London.

MALVERN.—To be LET from August 1—for THREE MONTHS, terms 42 guineas, or TWELVE MONTHS, £110—a small Comfortably-Furnished House, containing 2 sitting and 5 bedrooms, kitchens, 2 w.c's. The House beautifully situated, extensive views; small garden; close to the Hills.—Address, "BETA," Mendip House, West Malvern.

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RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

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2. Application for Admission to the Examination should be made in writing without delay to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed Schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

3. The List will be closed on July 31.

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ARMY AND NAVY HOTEL, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF CO-OPERATION.

CAPITAL, £100,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH,

Payable £1 on application, £2 on allotment, and £2 three months after. Five per cent. will be allowed on all payments in advance.

Shareholders of Five Shares and upwards will be entitled to a Reduction of 10 per cent. off Hotel Tariff.

PATRONS.

Lord Ashley, (late R.N.)
Major-General J. S. Rawlins, C.B.
Hon. James F. Fitzmaurice, R.N.
Lieutenant-Colonel Percival Innes.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lucas, commanding 109th Foot.
Major-General E. Kyrle Money, R.H.A.
Major-General H. C. Johnstone, C.B.
Colonel T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Harnett, commanding 7th Dragoon Guards.
The Bishop of Moray and Ross.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Twyford.
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Sir Herewald Wake, Bart.
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Vice-Admiral Selwyn.
Major-General Webber D. Harris.
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Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brett, Deputy-Judge-Advocate.
The Hon. Lady Cunninghame.
Colonel Wilkinson Taylor.
Lady de Hoghton.
Lady Thackeray.
The Bishop of Aberdeen.
Sir John Stuart Wood.
Lady Wood.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTION—Major MACKENZIE, of Findon.
SECRETARY, (pro tem.)—C. HINTON MOORE, late Royal Canadian Rifles.
TEMPORARY OFFICES—7 PALL MALL, S.W.

PROSPECTUS.

The want of comfortable accommodation in London, with living on an equality with that of a regimental mess, and at economical rates, have always been felt by Officers of the Services. This it is now intended to supply, both for temporary use, and also in the style of a residential club, so that Shareholders may retain private rooms or suites of rooms, with good attendance, and the use of general dining, drawing, club, smoking, and other rooms, while they may be either boarded at very moderate rates, or obtain their meals as required in club fashion, and at charges framed from those adopted by successful public caterers.

The Army and Navy Hotel is established for the purpose of these requirements, and is intended for the use of the public, as well as of the shareholders, priority being in all cases given to the latter.

The rooms of the hotel will be plainly yet substantially furnished, avoiding all the glitter which, while adding to the expense, does not add to the comfort of the visitor.

Baths of every description, including salt water, will be obtainable in the Hotel.

Drawing-rooms for ladies and billiard rooms will form an attractive feature in the establishment.

The reading-rooms will be supplied with the leading daily and weekly papers, and all English and the best foreign Service journals will be taken in and filed, for the convenience of shareholders.

A commodious smoking-room will be attached to the house, and particular attention will be paid to the cigars and tobacco purchased by the Company.

Shareholders will be allowed the use of the smoking, reading, and writing rooms, thus providing all the accommodation of a club, without any annual subscription.

Suitable wines, and those of the finest vintages, will be laid down, and care will be taken to lower the prices of the wine list to within a fractional difference of store prices. No charge will be made for corkage.

The cuisine will be under the superintendence of experienced French and English cooks, and whilst bachelors will find all the advantages of a mess, married officers will not miss the comforts of home.

A house dinner of six courses will be served from six to eight p.m., at a very moderate charge, in club fashion, at separate tables.

Special facilities will be afforded to the families of officers proceeding to or returning from abroad, and, if desired, their travelling arrangements can be conducted by trustworthy agents.

Arrangements will be made for a service of small omnibuses to the principal railway stations; on receipt of telegraphic notice, these would be sent to meet any train.

The furnishing to shareholders of carriages, open or closed, park hacks, &c., for the day, week, or season, will form an adjunct to the hotel.

Special rates will be introduced for servants' board and lodging.

No charge will be made for attendance; all servants of the hotel will be liberally paid, and visitors are not required to make any douceur.

A staff of commissionaires will be attached to the hotel.

A post and telegraphic office will be established in the building, and arrangements will be made by which visitors may obtain railway tickets to all parts of the world without leaving the premises.

An efficient hairdressing establishment will be conducted on the premises.

A large room, with every convenience for regimental dinners, balls, private parties, &c., will be attached to the building.

Visitors who may wish to make the hotel their home during their stay will be received at a fixed and very moderate tariff. It is intended to fix the tariff at as low a rate as is compatible with the declaration of a dividend, and it is confidently anticipated that board and lodging can be provided for about the same cost as is now charged by other hotels for rooms alone.

Suites of residential chambers, for bachelors as well as married families, will form a distinctive feature in the Hotel. These will be let at a fixed and moderate rental, or the leases sold for long or short periods.

A list of "Regimental Exchanges Wanted" will be hung in the reading-room, and all the latest telegrams also exhibited.

It is intended to open the Hotel by May 1st, 1881.

Application for shares can be made in writing to the Secretary, by giving the name, address, rank or occupation, and the number of shares applied for.

Secretary (pro tem.)—C. HINTON MOORE.

Applications for Shares should be received not later than the 10th inst. from Town, and the 11th inst. from Country.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Office, No. 16 Wellington Street, Strand, London.—SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1880. Letters on Business and Remittances should be made to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. C. Heneage	Re. May 17, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. L. E. H. Somerset)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Pacific surveying
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (Vice-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. R. Wells (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. S. P. Woodruffe	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. J. Barnardiston	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Henry Fairfax	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. T. Le H. Ward	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean (to re-commission at Malta.)
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. G. Archer	Re. Feb. 13, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Burr	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	251	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Cuming	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa (ord. to Gibraltar)
Defence	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	June 14, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hutton	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. J. H. Bainbridge	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport.	N. America & W. I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Capt. W. J. L Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean survey
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Ed. G. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	78	S. sloop	Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	W. Coast of Africa
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. Loftus Jones	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Particular service
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard Carter	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Morrison	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Hornet	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. J. S. Eaton	Re. Feb. 25, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iris	10	—	S. despatch vessel	Capt. E. H. Seymour	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. W. M. Lang	To be recom. at Hong Kong	China
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. Chas. J. Brownrigg	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. L. Ryder	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Vice-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. E. S. Dawson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Newcastle	31	515	S. frigate	Capt. Edward Kelly	July 22, 1879—Chatham	Particular service
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir L. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. F. Nicholson (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Phœnix	6	120	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Grenfell	April 20, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. J. Giles	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Ordered home.
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. Wm. F. Mann	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. Charles E. Foot	June 14, 1877—Sheerness	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. G. Horne	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. Mather Byles	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. A. Carpenter	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal, survey
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Oct. 25, 1876—Sheerness	N. America & W. I. (ordered home)
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. W. S. Brown	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Wivern	4	152	S. turret ship	Com. J. G. Jones	Jan. 14, 1880—Portsmouth	Hong Kong
Woodlark	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1876—Sheerness	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15 1875—Chatham	Particular service

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO AUGUST 7.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	to—from	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, *c.*	Windsor—Aldershot	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, *c.*	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	O. L. C. Williams, *c.*	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, *c.*	Tr'nsv'l (f'r India)—Colch'st'r	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dundalk	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Dublin	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	J. W. Hozier, *p.s.c.*	Curragh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	F. Montague	Aldershot	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	Aldershot	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Norwich	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, *c.*	Cahir	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	R. S. Cleland	Cabul—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury.	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Aldershot	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. S. Tait	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars	H. T. Butler, *p.s.c.*	Lucknow—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	Meerut—Canterbury	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Brighton	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, *p.s.c.*	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Hounslow	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Curragh	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix-Trench.	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	G. F. Kaye	Edinburgh	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, *c.*	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion		Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion	[mantle, *c.*	Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	A. J. Lyon-Free-	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. Gipps, *c.*	Shorncliffe	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Tower	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion		Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	Jubbulpore—Glencorse	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal) 1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly—Guildford	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	T. Rowland	Afghanistan—Berwick	1866	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, *c.*	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	Aden—Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	H. Kerr	Pembroke Dock — Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Afghanistan—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, *c.*	Afghanistan—Warrington	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Limerick—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Afghanistan—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, *c.*, *p.s.c.*	Colchester—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	E. Birch	Preston—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Afghanistan—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, *c*	Afghanistan—Bury St. Edm's.	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion		Bellary—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., *c.*	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Afghanistan—Bradford	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, *p.s.c.*	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Afghanistan—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Belfast—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Secunderabad—Bedford	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Peshawur Valley—Leicester	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd	Nusseerabad—Liecester	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Peshawur field force--Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, *p.s.c.*	Bermuda (for Halifax, N.S.).	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	R. D. Barrett	Aldershot—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. S. O'Neill	Curragh—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Curragh (for Newry)—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	C. Elgee, *c.*	W'lwich (for India)—Wr'xh'm	1857	India—Bombay	1869
— 2nd Battalion	L. O'Connor, V.C., *c.*	Plymouth—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion	W. M. Dunbar	Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Gibraltar (for India)—Brecon	1878	Cape	—
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. R. Harvey	Afghanistan—York	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport—York	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Malta—Hamilton	1880	Malta	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, *c.*	Fermoy—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	G. W. Puget	Dum Dum—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, *c.*	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Cork—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, *c.*	Cork—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. de W. R. Thackwell	Malta	1880	Malta	—
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi—Weymouth	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Dum Dum—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, *c.*	Gibraltar—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	—
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. *c.*	Aldershot—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., *c.*	Burmah—Aldershot	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	J. I. Preston	Aldershot—Leicester	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	W. FitzRoy	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Secunderabad—Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	J. Thompson, *c.*	Colchester—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	C. Acton, *c.*	Peshawur Valley—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell, *p.s.c.*	Aldershot—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, *c.*	Manchester	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	J. R. K. Tredennick	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, *c.*	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Kandahar—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Winchester—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins	Afghanistan—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. Ashburnham	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	K. G. Henderson	Agra—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett	Malta (for India)—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, *c.*	Morar—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. L. Auchinleck	Umballa—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	J. Galbraith	Afghanistan—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, *p.s.c.*	Cabul—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	W. H. Ralston	Umballa—Kingston	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	F. W. Lambton, *c.*	Edinburgh—Fort George	1868	Gibraltar — Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	F. Brownlow, C.B.	Cabul—Stirling	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow—Hamilton	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, *c.*	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar; Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Aldershot—Weymouth	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice	Kinsale—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. M. L. Colquhoun	Dover (for India)—Hounslow	1857	N. S. Wales—Bengal	1870
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Poona—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	Dublin	1872	Singapore---Transvaal	1880
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	H. A. Chichester	Ferozepore—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Aldershot—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	E. Meurant	Belgaum—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Dublin (f'r Curragh)—Pomfret	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	E. M. Beadon	Afghanistan—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Dover—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	J. N. Beazley	Guernsey—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, *c.*	Rangoon—Armagh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., *c.*	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Cape Town—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	Cabul—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment		Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	J. N. Crealock, C.B.	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Halifax, N.S. (f'r Gib.)--M'dst'e	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	T. T. Simpson	Malta (f'r India)—Templemore	1863	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman,	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	H. Cook, *c.* [C.B., *c.*	Sealkote—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H. G. Delafosse, C.B., *c*	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, *p.s.c.*	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, *p.s.c.*	Bradford—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell	Dublin—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	J. Wilkinson	Newry (fr Mullingar)—Ponfr't	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	G. C. Girarot	Athlone—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Butterant—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. Lock, *p.s.c.*	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Lord E. W. Clinton	Aldersh't (f'r India)--Winch't'r	1861	Canada—Canada	1870
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, *c.*	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion		Curragh—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. Wood	Rawul Pindee—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Jamaica	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	St. John's Wood
B —	Dublin
C —	Newbridge
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Peshawur
F —	Campbellpore
G —	Lucknow
H —	Aldershot
I —	Peshawur
K —	Aldershot
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Kurrachee
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Exeter
G —	Woolwich
H —	Exeter
I —	Woolwich
K —	Dublin
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Canterbury
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Umballa
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Baroda
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Kirkee
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kurrachee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Curragh
K —	Limerick
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Meerut
B —	Benares
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Nowgong
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Dinapore
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Ferozepore
I —	Bangalore
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Woolwich
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Fyzabad
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Aldershot
I —	Clonmel
K —	Aldershot
L —	Curragh
M —	Limerick
N —	Newcastle
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon

5th Brigade *(con.)*

B Battery	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Exeter
H —	Bareilly
I —	Barrackpore
K —	Morar
L —	Afghanistan
M —	Saugor
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Newcastle
B —	Aldershot
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Jersey
2nd —	Guernsey
3rd —	Alderney
4th —	Fort Fareham
5th —	Isle of Wight
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	St. Helena
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Mauritius
11th —	Cape
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Picklecombe
20th —	Devonport
Depot	Fort Rowner

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Afghanistan
2nd —	Secunderabad
3rd —	Tonghoo
4th —	Theyetmyo
5th —	Poona
6th —	Peshawur
7th —	Tonghoo
8th —	Devonport
9th —	Aden
10th —	Fort William
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Colaba
14th —	Aden
15th —	Govindghur
16th —	Lucknow
17th —	Mhow

8th Brigade *(con.)*

18th Battery	Attock
19th —	Mean Meer
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Allahabad
2nd —	Aden
3rd —	Delhi
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Sheerness
7th —	Sheerness
8th —	Chatham
9th —	Dungeness
10th —	Colaba
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Afghanistan
13th —	Agra
14th —	Quetta
15th —	Kurrachee
16th —	Theyetmyo
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	St. Thomas Mount
20th —	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Fort Victoria
7th —	Woolwich
8th —	Woolwich
9th —	Golden Hill
10th —	Fort Brockhurst
11th —	Weymouth
12th —	Spike Island
13th —	Malta
14th —	Malta
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
19th —	Bovisand
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Kinsale

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Afghanistan
6th —	Afghanistan
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Ferozepore
10th —	Peshawur
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Dungeness
13th —	Dover
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Dover
16th —	Shoeburyness
17th —	Carlisle Fort
18th —	Camden Fort
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment ... ... Woolwich. | Remount Establishment ... ... Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Halifax, N.S.
2nd—Transvaal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—St. George's Bks.
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Chatham
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Aldershot
25th—Bermuda
26th--Shorncliffe
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Portsmouth
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (Field) (o.h'm)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Pembroke (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps... ... ... Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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It will be in September, when the joys of the Moors have been renewed in the stubble, ere the news of Roberts's relief of Candahar, if it be left to him to do the work, is made known to us in these Isles. Somehow or other, these relief operations are becoming unpleasantly frequent. But whatever be the result of the combined movements of Phayre and Roberts—and there ought to be no doubt of its nature—we think it is not at all premature to protest against the tendency to condemn all the Generals in any way engaged in the operations in Afghanistan, for what has occurred in Candahar. We do not say that Primrose is blameless, or that Burrows was skilful, but we do maintain that nothing that is known as yet suffices to justify the adverse judgments which have been pronounced upon them. It was a just and a generous plea for absent men which Sir Garnet Wolseley addressed in his speech at Fishmongers' Hall to the feelings and sense of his countrymen. And if that be true of Primrose and Burrows, how far more strongly does the consideration apply to Sir P. Haines and to Sir D. Stewart? The Government at home and the Government of India together have the supreme control of the situation, and Generals are but their instruments. Had Burrows fallen back when the Wali's men deserted, all India would have screamed with indignation; and had Primrose marched out of Candahar to his help, and left the citadel and stores at the mercy of the disaffected, he would have been exposed to the most serious charges of rashness and indiscretion. What is pretty evident, on the face of the record of operations in Afghanistan, is that the Generals were in profound ignorance of the strength of the enemy they had to deal with, but that they had no reason to look with any apprehension at the invasion of Ayoub Khan, even if they were perfectly acquainted with his strength. There was nothing in the disproportion of numbers in cavalry, infantry, and guns on the side of the enemy, when compared with our own, to cause uneasiness or alarm, if the history of the British Army in India is to be taken as a safe guide for the present or the future. There is not a campaign from the time of Plassey, Assaye, and Argaum, to the days of Napier and Gough, and down to more recent periods, in the Mutiny, which is not full of instances in which similarly-constituted and mixed forces of Sepoys and British troops were exposed to far greater numbers than they encountered near the Helmund, and came out of the trial victorious. That being so, there may be some ground for the belief that the force under Burrows was not skilfully handled; but there is no proof of it, for there may have been good reasons for his placing the 66th in the second, instead of the first, line, and it only remains to be considered whether he was in a position in which he could have, by tactical or strategical skill, escaped defeat at the hands of Ayoub Khan. There is no fact in our possession to enable us to express an opinion on that point, and we are not aware that other critics are any wiser. Some show of anger has been visible at the alarm evinced in Primrose's first despatch, but it would have needed a good deal of *sang-froid* to have enabled an officer in his position to appreciate the exact value of the stories of the fugitives who came into Candahar on the terrible morning after the defeat. The acts of Primrose appear to have been collected and sensible enough, when he was called upon to take measures for the defence of the position. All the reports which have come in respecting the losses and consequent disarrangement of the Heratees must be taken with caution and reserve, and we may dismiss the suspicions that there were "Russians" in the field to the category of baseless surmises, which are favoured in such moments of depression, to account for unexpected disaster. The battery of breech-loaders may have been acquired by the Herat people without Russian intervention. But if Ayoub Khan, taking heart of grace, should really sit down before Candahar, it is not likely that he can carry the place before the influence of the relieving columns is felt by his forces. It would be, indeed, a sad proof of incapacity and demoralisation, if Candahar could not hold out against the Heratees and their field guns, given any number of Russians and the breech-loading guns, for four weeks, should it be invested. There is, we fear, less reliance to be placed on the powers of resistance of the famous fortress of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and the public must be prepared to hear that smaller posts, such as Ehaman, have fallen; but the probability is that Ayoub Khan will make the best of his way to Herat, across the Helmund, as soon as he is seriously menaced; and in that case there arises a great problem for our Government to solve,—a problem which is not only military and economical, but political. The mere relief of Candahar without a battle, and the unopposed return of Ayoub Khan to Herat, would, if followed by the retirement of the British troops from Candahar territory, be simply a disastrous acknowledgment of Imperial defeat. Combined with the evacuation of Afghanistan down to the Passes, such a movement would be taken by all India as a confession of impotence; and it must be remembered that the British Empire in India depends on the belief of two hundred and fifty millions of people that it is the strongest Power in the world. The very demonstration of the fact that, so far as they are concerned, their doubts are ill-founded, would be attended with the most serious consequences, and would involve a fearful strain on resources now nearly exhausted, and needing above all things repose and peace. To leave Ayoub Khan at Herat in full mastery of the situation would be mischievous, if not destructive; but it may be that he would come to terms, if we were able and willing to grant them without going to Herat. The possibility that to Herat we have to go for a time is not in any way agreeable, but still it is a possibility, and no Indian Secretary can say it must not be, without incurring a responsibility from which the country would speedily absolve him, and the Government to which he belonged. So that whatever Downing Street may decree may be wiped out by the work of a day. It is not the evacuation of Afghanistan, the retention of Candahar, the punishment of Ayoub, or the establishment of Abdurrahman, that are now the questions to be settled. There is a far larger one dependent on all these.

It will be remembered by those whose interest in Naval Finance carries them back to the days of Mr. Seely's crusades against Dockyard extravagance, that there was no point in his invectives against the Admiralty upon which he laid greater stress than on the insufficiency of the accounts rendered to Parliament, and the impossibility he found of ascertaining from the published figures the actual cost of building any particular ship. One of the chief obstacles to the attainment of this information lay, as he repeatedly pointed out, in the fact that however clearly the Admiralty might state the expenditure upon the actual wages of the shipwrights and smiths employed, and the cost of the materials used, they neglected to take any account of the charges incurred in the maintenance of their ship-building establishments. This was, he argued, and argued justly, as if a contractor in estimating the cost of his work, should charge the bare expense of the ship he was building, and should exclude from his reckoning any per-centage to cover the proportion of his office expenses, his own profit, and the interest upon the capital invested in dockyard shops, plant, or machinery, and in money advanced to carry on the work. Here it was evident that Mr. Seely had hit a blot in the Dockyard system of accounts, but the remedy was not so easy to find, and inquiry only showed the difficulty of solving the problem. The rough-and-ready method of distributing the whole cost of each dockyard *pro ratâ* over the work executed within the year, which was advocated by some reformers, who probably had an interest in proving the greater economy of shipbuilding by contract, was clearly unsound in principle, as the cost of maintaining a private shipbuilding establishment bears no analogy to that of a Royal dockyard. The objects for which they exist, and the duties they are required to discharge, differ in many material points, and any comparison of their relative cost which ignores these differences can only be fallacious and misleading. In the private yard everything is subordinated to the profit of the owner, and the one function which it has to discharge is the building and repair of ships. On the other hand, the Royal Dockyards do not aim at obtaining a profit upon their work, and that work extends far beyond the immediate necessities of constructions and repairs. Large sums of money lie invested in storehouses, and workshops, in machinery, and in manufactured articles kept in stock ready for emergency; and the resources of the establishments must be of such an elastic character as to be readily and largely developed, if occasion for them should arise, as in the event of a war, or, as we have recently seen, of the necessity for the rapid equipment of a "fleet of observation." Much, too, is required of a Royal dockyard in providing protection and maintenance for the harbours and anchorages adjacent. Hence, it happens that at this moment the difficult problem of apportioning what are called the indirect charges incident on shipbuilding and repairs in the dockyards remains to be solved, though for some years past an attempt has been made by the Admiralty to classify these expenses, and to compare the amount incurred in respect of them at each yard. Thus it is found that there are fifty-seven detailed heads under which these charges may be shown, and these are classified broadly in two divisions,—"Indirect expenses chargeable to ships and Services," and "Indirect expenses constituting national and harbour charges." In the Dockyard expense accounts for 1878-79, these indirect expenses are shown in great detail under each dockyard, and the amounts are carefully compared with the expenditure for labour and materials upon which they are incurred. Into these details it is obviously impossible for us to enter here, but there is one feature that seems well worthy of notice, and even to demand investigation; that is, the constant and, in some cases, very rapid tendency which these indirect expenses exhibit to increase. From these tables we find that the increase in labour and salaries amounts, on the aggregate of the five yards, to no less than 39·7 and 36·4 per cent., respectively. In this respect Portsmouth is the chief offender, the increase at that yard during the seven years being 67·7 per cent. on the labour, and 52·4 on the salaries included in indirect expenses. At Chatham the increase is 39·1 and 50·2 per cent.; at Sheerness, 20 and 14·5 per cent.; at Devonport, 29·4 and 24·6 per cent.; and at Pembroke, only 7 and 18·4 per cent., respectively. But Portsmouth appears to have achieved a still further unenviable distinction; for not only does it exhibit a larger increase in the labour and salaries apportioned to indirect expenses, but it is the only yard which shows a larger per-centage of increase upon labour on indirect charges than upon the total amount expended for labour during the year. Still, comparing the years 1872 and 1878, shows that at Chatham the total expenditure on labour increased during the seven years by 47·2 per cent., as against the increase of 39·1 on labour on incidental charges; at Sheerness, the two rates of increase were respectively 32·8 and 20 per cent.; at Devonport, 67·3 and 29·4 per cent.; at Pembroke, 41·5 and 7 per cent.; while at Portsmouth, they were 63·3 and 67·7 per cent., respectively. It is important to bear in mind this large simultaneous increase in the total amount spent on labour during this period, or it would be difficult not to charge the Dockyards with wanton extravagance in their establishment expenses; as it is, it is not easy to acquit them of it, when we examine some of the items upon which this increase arises. If, as Mr. Hamilton argues in his report, and as few will deny, "these charges should afford a test of economical management," it is impossible not to agree with his conclusion that "a careful scrutiny of them should yield valuable results;" and, at a time when the House of Commons watches jealously every penny spent upon the material well-being of the Service, it is of primary importance that nothing should be frittered away in preventable and unremunerative expenses.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will shortly proceed to rejoin the Duchess of Edinburgh and family, and will, it is expected, spend a few weeks in Germany.

Rear-Admiral Stirling will, we hear, leave Esquimault on or about October 9 for a cruise to Honolulu, Tahiti, and Talcahuano, &c., and the opportunity will be taken, on this cruise, of distributing among the ships upon the station the drafts which will go out in the *Wye*.

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, K.C.S.I., has been granted a month's leave of absence, and proceeds to the Continent.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. B. Hunt, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who commanded the battalion of Royal Marines sent out to South Africa for special service in the late Zulu war, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty the Queen, in succession to Colonel H. W. Gwyn, promoted to Major-General.

Vice-Admiral Sir John C. D. Hay, Bart., has given notice in the House of Commons that, on the Report of Supply, he will call attention to the state of the Navy, especially with reference to shipbuilding, fitting-out, and other expenditure, and will move a resolution.

We are asked by a correspondent why the name of Mr. Cadwallader Palmer is still retained on the active list of Assistant-Paymasters when he has been unemployed for over five years? Mr. Palmer holds the office of Examiner of Naval Accounts at Calcutta under the Indian Government, and we presume the Admiralty is of opinion that, although not paid out of the Navy Estimates, he may be looked upon as still serving, though not afloat.

President Grévy, at Cherbourg, is only repeating the part played by President Bonaparte when he visited the Fleet in 1850, but he is not likely to go on to a *coup d'état*, nor is he at all the man to arouse the enthusiasm of the French Navy, which, indeed, the late Emperor failed to get up to fever-point.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward Shortland has, we regret to hear, been compelled to go upon half-pay for a time owing to ill-health. We hope that this will not be allowed to interfere with this officer's promotion, should any sub-lieutenants be advanced while Mr. Shortland is on half-pay, as he is now within a very few of the head of his list. His seniority is December, 1875, and he gained a first-class for seamanship on passing for lieutenant.

A telegram received though Reuter's Agency from Palermo, dated August 10, says:—"The Prefect today gave a banquet here in honour of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron. Her Majesty's despatch vessel *Helicon* has left here."

Naval officers are beginning to complain most bitterly at the treatment they receive from the War Office, and also at the hands of the Directors of the Chatham Engineering Establishment, in regard to all questions affecting improvements in ordnance or the arming of our ships. Inventions or suggestions emanating from naval officers are invariably condemned, and systematic obstruction to the adoption of improvements of any sort emanating from naval officers, appears to be the policy which governs the decisions of the Military Departments which have anything to say regarding naval armaments. Such a state of things is most injurious to the best interests of the Services, and is dangerous to the strength and safety of the Empire, and should not be allowed to exist. The Director of Naval Ordnance should be supreme in his own department, and not dependent on the caprice of any Military chief or department.

The Naval demonstration at Cherbourg on Monday evening has proved a great success, and the *entente cordiale* between the representatives of the British and French Admiralties was so great that heads were said on Tuesday more to resemble forty shilling pots than those of sedate legislators.

The Junior Lords of the Admiralty made a regular flying visit to Cherbourg on Monday. They left Portsmouth that morning; entertained the President of the French Republic on board that afternoon; were entertained at a banquet in the evening; and returned to Portsmouth in time to enable a glance at the Naval attack on Fort Gillkicker to be taken, before hurrying up to St. Stephen's, to oppose certain clauses in the Hares and Rabbits Bill, which finds but little favour even among farmers.

Orders have been given for the *Miranda* to survey and explore the islands lying round Tristan d'Acunha on her passage to Australia, in the hope of relieving shipwrecked mariners.

It appears that with the issue of the new Admiralty Instructions, some who had been accustomed to find certain subjects dealt with under certain heads, become a little fogged at the more concise method adopted in the new edition. The index, too, was not found sufficiently full for many to whom the Admiralty Instructions is almost a closed book until some question out of the ordinary routine may crop up. To satisfy the wants of such officers, it is now intended to issue a compendious index prepared by professional index-makers, and after that there will certainly be no room for complaint we should hope.

Lieutenant Henry Ponsonby has distinguished himself by passing the required examination for master in the Mercantile Marine, and has been granted his certificate by the Board of Trade.

As the return of the combined Channel and Coastguard Squadron has been a little delayed through waiting for the *Bacchante*, it has been arranged that officers of Marines on board these ships who have accepted service in the India Staff Corps, shall not be required to embark for India in September, as previously arranged, but will leave England for their new duties in October.

Mr. Stephen Sheldon, engineer on the Retired List, has been selected by the Colonial authorities for service in charge of the colonial steamers at Lagos.

Orders have been given for the *Sylvia*, on her passage home to England, to survey the coast lying between Orange River and Walwich Bay. There is no doubt that the charts of that part are decidedly defective, but the duty of conducting this survey is a little hard on the *Sylvia*, and is not the most enjoyable wind-up to her commission.

A formal decision has been come to by the new British Arctic Committee, that it is advisable to surrender the idea of attempting to reach the Pole by means of a triangle of balloons fitted with drag ropes, and to use balloons only as a means of observation.

We recently called attention to the disadvantage suffered by Naval recreation-grounds in their being unable to obtain a licence for a canteen on the ground. Military recreation-grounds have no difficulty in obtaining a licence, but magistrates are unable to give the same privileges to the Navy, because when the Naval Discipline Act was framed, Naval recreation-grounds did not exist. We are glad to hear that a communication has been received at Sheerness, where a licence was refused, stating that their Lordships have the matter under consideration, and there is reason to hope that the obstruction to the granting of this necessary accompaniment to athletic sports may soon be removed.

The survey of the Sea of Marmora will be completed in the course of the present month, when the *Fawn* will be withdrawn from those waters, and most probably be ordered home to pay off.

The International Demonstrative Squadron is still in embryo, and it seems doubtful whether this curious egg will ever be hatched. Lord Granville has declined to commit himself to any opinion on the probabilities of such a step being taken, and undoubtedly this was the safest course to adopt when asked a question on the subject in the House of Lords. But it does seem a trifle strange that, after all that was said against the *bona fide* demonstration made by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby's fleet, the present Government should have entertained the idea of taking part in a simple show. When the Mediterranean Fleet, under Admiral Hornby, was hurriedly dispatched to Eastern waters, and cleared for action with the intention of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, if need be, there was something real about it. But this much talked-of Demonstrative Squadron is a mere theatrical display, to which all the Powers have been invited to contribute. It has been the topic of comment in the leading journals of the whole of Europe, and any weight which such a squadron might have carried if speedily dispatched with doubtful orders as to the steps to be taken by it, must have been counteracted by the long discussion which has followed the proposal, and the opinion expressed in some quarters that it would be a foolish and meaningless display. If Admiral Hobart Pasha carries out the idea to which we alluded last week, and brings out the Turkish fleet to meet the International one, taking the Sultan on board the flagship and flying the royal standard, the whole of the ships of the Demonstrative Squadron will have to comply with the rules of international courtesy, and there and then have to fire a Royal salute, in honour of the Sultan's standard. This would rather checkmate the grand move, and would make it appear in the eyes of the Turk that the whole of Europe had collected together a fine squadron worthy to come and pay a mark of respect to their Sultan. This would, indeed, be a demonstration, and we hope that Sir Beauchamp Seymour may be spared the possibility of being placed in so ridiculous a position.

A vacancy exists for a retired Naval officer who has not commuted, and is conversant with accounts, as storekeeper and cashier at the Cape of Good Hope Naval Hospital. The salary is £175 a year, with an official residence and a free passage from England.

The first of the 80-ton guns left Woolwich Arsenal on Wednesday in the *Earl de Grey and Ripon* for Portsmouth, for transhipment to the *Inflexible*. A few experimental rounds were fired from one of the guns at the Woolwich Arsenal proof butts last week, but no alterations have been made in any of them of an important character since the public trials at Woolwich and Shoeburyness.

The combined Channel and Reserve Squadrons were sighted off the Eddystone on Wednesday. The two squadrons then parted company, the *Hercules*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the *Valiant* and *Defence*, proceeding into Plymouth. The *Warrior* proceeded direct to Portland. The *Lord Warden* and *Penelope* accompanied the Channel Squadron, which proceeded, under Vice-Admiral Hood, to the eastward. Having gone through some target practice, the *Agincourt*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Somerset, having in company the *Northumberland* and *Achilles*, proceeded into Plymouth Sound, while the *Minotaur*, with the *Lord Warden* and *Penelope* in company, made for Spithead, where this squadron anchored yesterday morning, the *Bacchante* having anchored there the night before. Early on Friday morning, as the *Minotaur* was making for Spithead, the *Hoffnung*, merchant barque, collided with that vessel off St. Catherine's Point, doing little damage to the ironclad, but somewhat seriously injuring her own bows. She was at once taken in tow by the *Minotaur* and was brought into Spithead, from whence a tug towed her into Portsmouth Harbour yesterday afternoon.

Lord Northbrook was unable to be present at Cherbourg on Monday, and was represented by Rear-Admiral Hoskins, Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., the Secretary of the Admiralty, who returned thanks for "The British Navy," at a banquet given to the President of the Republic. The French Minister of Marine remarked that the French Navy had learned to appreciate the British Navy,—first, as enemies, but latterly, in more happy times, as allies. That a deputation representing the Lords of the British Admiralty should have gone to Cherbourg to be present at the fêtes, and thus represent her Majesty's Service, will be appreciated afloat, for too often responding for the Navy is left to some member of the Diplomatic Corps or to an officer of the sister-Service.

For a long time the idea of establishing a Naval School of Gunnery on shore has been mooted, and Eastney has been mentioned more than once as being a likely place for the Naval gunners, should the Marine gunners be amalgamated with the whole Corps of Marines, or be abolished. It is only too plain that something will have to be done before long, for the present wooden ships will not last for ever, and it has been found that to convert one of the obsolete ironclads into a gunnery ship would be too costly. It was intended to follow this course a few years ago, but when the estimates for this conversion were taken into consideration, together with the probable lasting powers of the ship, it was found that such an outlay would be almost unjustifiable. But as we have said, something must be done, for one of the gunnery-ships, the *Cambridge*, at Devonport, has shown unmistakable signs of being only fit for compulsory retirement on account of age. The men have had to go to the pumps twice daily to prevent her settling down on the mud in Hamoaze, for she has been taking in water at a very rapid rate. She will now have to be patched up in dock, if possible, but the old ship giving out like this while lying quietly at her moorings shows that she is coming to the end of her career, and that the Admiralty must face the question as to the provision to be made for maintaining the Naval School of Gunnery.

A general court-martial is ordered to assemble for the trial of Serjeant William Marshman, Royal Marine Light Infantry, for alleged fraudulent misconduct at Wimbledon Camp, when employed on duty at the ranges. The prosecution of this non-commissioned officer arises out of the charge which was laid by Mr. Runtze, London Rifle Brigade, and others; and if the case is proved, the man deserves punishment, of course. But what about those Volunteers who have led him into trouble? We trust that steps may be taken to ascertain their names, that they, too, may receive the punishment they so richly deserve. Messrs. Runtze and Sage have acted most honourably, but it is to be feared that there are others who have been only too ready to avail themselves of the opportunity of making good scores; and if, should their names transpire, Volunteers of all ranks will desire to see them removed from the Force.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and suite left London on Monday night for Darmstadt. The Duke of Connaught will be present at the German manœuvres this year. The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin says that he "will participate, as an actor in the mimic warfare, to the extent at least of the saluting-point, on leading his illustrious regiment, the Zeithen Hussars, belonging to the 6th Cavalry Brigade, and the 3rd or Brandenburg Army Corps."

We understand that an eminent financier connected with the Treasury, who is also renowned for his attainments as a "cordon bleu," has prepared a menu which is to be sent round to the various messes where the Swedish officers are to be entertained. It is as follows:—"Potage: À l'Eau Claire. Poisson: Poissons d'Avril. Relevés: Cotelettes à la Belle Étoile. Navets Suedoises en tortue. Rôts: Gigot à la Duc Humphrey. Canards Financiers. Poulets de Reuter. Timbales à la Trésorie Nationale. Vol au vent à la Château de Buckingham. Glaces à la Chelsea Waterworks. Ponche à la Johnny Walker. Sorbet à la Docteur Tanner." This will not cost much, if well done, and cannot fail to produce the most agreeable impression on the Scandinavian athletes. We believe the menu is an improvement on the *plâts* presented by the ancient Britons to the Vikings and their followers.

We are glad to find that a slight concession has at length been made in favour of the officers of the Veterinary Department, whose treatment lately has raised for them such universal sympathy throughout the Service. A Royal Warrant has been signed by her Majesty laying down that "in a case of distinguished service, a veterinary surgeon, if qualified, may be promoted to the rank of a first-class veterinary-surgeon without reference to seniority; and in such a case, the recommendation detailing the services for which the officer is proposed for promotion shall be published in the *Gazette* in which such promotion shall appear."

Lieutenant A. P. Crawley, 60th Rifles, has been appointed acting aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.M.G., Governor of Natal.

It is stated by the Russian newspapers that very shortly several thousand workmen will be discharged from the arsenal at Petrazavodsk, where 14,000 hands are usually employed in war-time. One reason of the reduction is, that the Russian Government finds that it can purchase guns of Krupp at about half the amount it costs to make them at the foundries on the shore of Lake Onega.

Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Colonel J. C. M'Neill, C.B., V.C., C.M.G., half-pay, late 107th Regiment, at Osborne on Thursday, and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, on his return from Canada, whither he had, by her Majesty's command, accompanied Prince Leopold.

The dates of departure of the remainder of the Indian reliefs are now fixed:—The 77th Regiment will embark at Portsmouth, in the *Himalaya*, to-day. The 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers will embark in the *Malabar* on Monday. The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade will embark in the *Jumna* on the 21st inst.

We have good news for those Militia subalterns who are aspiring to Line commissions. The number of subalterns actually required on Tuesday last to complete the establishment of the Army was 291, viz.:—Household Cavalry 3, Cavalry of the Line 29, Brigade of Guards 4, Infantry of the Line, &c., and Colonial corps 255. The new appointments gazetted on Tuesday evening were:—To Cavalry of the Line 8, and Infantry of the Line, &c., 113; total, 121. So that there still remain some 170 vacancies, which will be filled, in the most part, from the Militia.

A distinguished-service reward of £100 per annum has been conferred by the Government of India upon Colonel R. H. Bolton, Madras Staff Corps.

Valises will no longer be worn by officers of any mounted corps.

With reference to G.O. 82 of 1880, Field-Marshals and General officers in possession of tunics made in accordance with the Dress Regulations, Ed. 1874, will be allowed to wear them for a period of five years from July 1, 1880. The sash will be 2¼ in. wide, instead of three inches.

Poor Colonel Cleland died on Saturday last at Murree. His terrible wounds, the extreme pain he had suffered, and the effects of the climate were too much for him. He has died away in a far distant land, has sacrificed his life, and lost his commission money, and as far as we know, has never received even the thanks of the Authorities, or, in fact, any recognition of his gallant services. Surely he earned the C.B.—if, indeed, not a full colonelcy also—on the memorable December 11 last, when he led a portion of the 9th Lancers against an enormous number of Afghans, armed with Snider rifles, over terrible ground, which proved to be simply impracticable for cavalry. No officer in the 9th has received any sort of notice or reward for that gallant charge, though four officers and about fifty non-commissioned officers and men lost their lives. Some of the non-commissioned officers and privates have been rewarded, it is true; but it is not creditable to our Military administration that a brave soldier who did his duty splendidly and shed lustre on the whole Army by his vigorous action in a moment of great peril, and afterwards rode into Sherpur, though suffering the most intense agony, should have been allowed to go to his grave without even the satisfaction of knowing that his services had been appreciated by his Sovereign and her Ministers. Whoever was responsible for the charge of the 9th Lancers, it is admitted that Colonel Cleland was not. He and his men simply had to obey the orders they received. This they did, as only British Cavalry would,—eh, could! Is no recognition in store for them?

It will be noticed, on reference to the General Order on the subject of the medal and clasp for the South-African campaign, that there is to be but one for all the phases of the war. No medal or clasp is to be allowed apparently for those men engaged in the expedition against Secocoeni, which left Pretoria in August, 1878, and remained in the field until ordered down to the Zulu border to join Sir Evelyn Wood's force at the end of 1878 for Zululand. The force consisted of the 13th Light Infantry, part of the 80th Regiment, two guns Mountain Battery, two guns Royal Artillery, Frontier Light Horse, and natives, and was under the command of Colonel H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B. It performed several harassing marches, was engaged on one occasion, with eleven casualties. Several of the officers and men of this force will be deprived of the medal, as the General Order says,—"From September 26, 1877, to June 28, 1878, inclusive." Why not to December, 1878? It will be remembered that in August, 1878, Colonel Rowlands was ordered to take a force of 1,200 men, all told, and penetrate into the mountain fastnesses of the Makatees, to subjugate Secocoeni. It was found necessary to hold one valley of the Leolu Mountains, by detaching 600 men to garrison certain forts while Colonel Rowlands, with the remaining half of his force, cleared a road through the jungle and penetrated to beyond Secocoeni's staadt. After three months of constant fighting and bivouacking, Colonel Rowlands satisfied himself, by a reconnaissance in force up to Secocoeni's staadt, that his column of 600 men was inadequate to storm this formidable mountain stronghold. He had, therefore, to withdraw, leaving garrisons in fortified posts in the valleys to harass the enemy. The country was thus held from December, 1878, to September, 1879, and when Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived he had at his disposal all the mule transport used in the Zulu war, and the best rifles and equipment; while Colonel Rowlands' force had only ox transport, and the Volunteers were armed with indifferent rifles of some ten different patterns. Possessing these advantages, as well as making use of the roads which had been frayed, and the forts which had been constructed during the campaign of 1878, and yet Sir Garnet Wolseley found it expedient to collect a force of 13,000 men, in order to effectually storm Secocoeni's stronghold. It is a grievance to those who formed part of Colonel Rowlands' force, and partook of the dangers and hardships of the campaign, that because it was undertaken without a disaster, by an inadequate force, that therefore their services are not recognised by the grant of a clasp. The 1-13th Light Infantry was engaged from August, 1878. In December, this regiment marched across the Transvaal to the Zulu border, and it took part in every principal action of the Zulu campaign. Thus the officers and men of the 13th will wear the South-African medal with one clasp only, after thirteen months' active service in the field; while other more favoured recipients will have the same medal and one clasp for only a few days in the field, and many of these may never have seen a single shot fired.

THE WIMBLEDON COURT-MARTIAL.

The general court-martial upon Serjt. Wm. Marshman, 34th Company, Royal Marine Light Infantry, on charges of fraudulent conduct in connection with the marking at the late Wimbledon Meeting, and of contemplated frauds at previous meetings, was opened at Forton Barracks, Gosport, yesterday. Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, R.M.L.I., aide-de-camp to the Queen, presided, and the court was made up of officers of the Line, Royal Marines, and Marine Artillery. Major G. F. Blake, barrister-at-law, officiated as Deputy-Judge-Advocate. The prosecution was entrusted to Major A. H. Ozzard, R.M.L.I., assisted by the counsel to the Admiralty, Mr. A. S. Hill, Q.C., M.P., instructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. E. J. Harvey, Admiralty law agent. The prisoner is defended by Lieut. Edge, R.M.L.I., as his friend, together with Mr. G. H. King and Mr. T. A. Bramsdon, solicitors. Mr. R. W. Ford, solicitor, watched the case on behalf of the National Rifle Association, who are likewise represented by Col. Sir Henry Fletcher, member of council. Amongst others in attendance are Major Thompson, D.A.A.G., the executive officer at the Wimbledon meeting, and Mr. Humphrys, of Cambridge. All the witnesses, of which there are 28 for the prosecution and seven for the defence, are in attendance in full uniform. For the assistance of the Court the model of the targets exhibited at Wimbledon has been sent down and fixed. The full charges against the prisoner are as follows:—

First Charge.—An offence of a fraudulent nature, under Section 18 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, Sub-section 5, in that he, the prisoner, on or about July 13, 1878, whilst travelling on the railway between Putney and London, with intent to defraud, proposed to Serjt. John Sage, of the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, that said the Serjt. John Sage should meet him, the prisoner, early the next year, so that he, the prisoner, might arrange matters for him, the said Serjt. John Sage to win prizes, saying to him, the said Serjt. John Sage, that he, the prisoner, had given plenty of people prizes, and he could have arranged for him, the said Serjt. John Sage and his friends, if the prisoner had known it earlier.

Second Charge.—An offence of a fraudulent nature, under Section 18 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, Sub-section 5, in that he, the prisoner, on or about July 19, 1879, in or about the camp at Wimbledon, with an intent to defraud, proposed to the said Serjeant John Sage, that he, the said Serjeant John Sage, should see him, the prisoner, the next year, Saturday or Sunday the latest, in order that he, the prisoner, might arrange for him, the said Serjeant John Sage, telling him, the said Serjeant John Sage, that he, the prisoner, had managed it for the Cheshire team to win the China Cup that day.

Third Charge.—An offence of a fraudulent nature under Section 18 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, Sub-section 5, in that the prisoner, on or about July 17, 1879, in or about the camp at Wimbledon, with intent to defraud, proposed to the said Serjt. John Sage that he should enter for the Olympic Prize, telling him that he (the prisoner had arranged with some serjeant, by giving him a sovereign), to put him (the prisoner) in the butts instead of at the firing-point.

Fourth Charge.—An offence of a fraudulent nature under Section 18 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, Sub-section 5, in that the prisoner, between the Saturday and July 23, 1880, in or about the Camp at Wimbledon, with the intent to defraud, arranged and agreed with the said Serjt. John Sage that he, the prisoner, should give to a friend of the said Serjt. John Sage, when shooting for the Olympic Prize, as many points as would be necessary to win it, and that in consideration thereof he, the prisoner, was to have £20; the said friend of the said Serjt. John Sage, being one Pte. James Runtz, of the London Rifle Brigade, was to have £20, the said John Sage the remainder of the prize for himself, and that he, the said Serjt. John Sage, was to tell his friends to be sure and fire first and go through.

Fifth Charge.—An offence of a fraudulent nature under Section 18 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, Sub-section 5, in that he, prisoner, while acting in charge of No. 14 target, on July 23, 1880, at the camp at Wimbledon, signalled, or caused to be signalled, a false report of the hits on the target, with intent to defraud.

Sixth Charge.—An offence of a fraudulent nature, under Section 18 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, Sub-section 5, in that he, the prisoner, on or about July 13, 1880, in or about the camp at Wimbledon, with intent to defraud, said to Francis Duddy, a private in the 3rd Hants Rifle Volunteers, "What target do you fire at, and at what time do you fire?" and when informed by the said Francis Duddy that he shot at No. 18 target, replied, "I shall be at that target, and if you make 91 or so I shall see you again."

The Court consisted of 16 members.

The Judge-Advocate having read the orders convening the Court and the charges in full, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty to the whole of the charges.

Major Ozzard, in opening the case for the prosecution, explained the position. The prisoner and 650 non-commissioned officers and men were at Wimbledon. These men had to mark at the 119 targets, of which plans and models were put in. He then detailed the precautions taken to prevent any collusion. After entering into various particulars, the gallant major spoke, in conclusion, of the importance of the inquiry from a national point of view, and hoped its results would not only bring to justice any other men who acted in the same manner, but also those who bid them to do so.

The various documents and plans put in were admitted, and the working of the model target and duties of the men explained.

The first witness was Serjt. Sage, 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, who entered into various details of his conversation with the prisoner about the prizes and arrangements made between them during 1878 and 1879.

The Court was then closed for deliberation, and on reopening, the President stated they had come to the conclusion to take all evidence leading up to conversations with the prisoner that might be material to the case.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The *Standard* states that "a number of Staff officers who served in the Zulu expedition have applied to the Horse Guards for permission to proceed to India to join the field force in Afghanistan, but it has been decided that it is not expedient to entertain their proposal, unless their regiments are serving in India, in which case they are allowed to join them."

Cols. R. G. Lewis and R. C. Babington, Madras S.C., are about to retire on pensions of £456 5s., Col. Lewis receiving the capitalised value of a special annuity, viz., £5,243, and Col. Babington an extra annuity of £593 18s.

Major H. B. Hanna, Bengal S.C., has been appointed an assistant-quartermaster-general on the Bengal Establishment from June 22, vice Lieut.-Col. W. S. A. Lockhart, whose period of Staff service has expired.

Col. H. N. Miller, Bombay S.C., is about to retire from the Service on an ordinary pension of £456 5s. and annuity of £668 12s.

OUR POSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

"A Staff Officer" writes:—"Having but recently returned from the Bombay Presidency, and after a long service in India, my remarks may be acceptable on one or two points, which I shall refer to, and particularly so since Lord Dorchester's question in the House of Lords may give rise to some misunderstanding. I shall take, first and foremost, the selection of General Burrows for a brigade, and although I admit his experience in warfare was but limited, yet his talents are indisputable, and his worth as a quartermaster-general inestimable. His command of the 13th Regiment N.I. was one of the most popular, and its position while under his command was the surest guarantee of his ability,—no effort, no labour, and no hardship could ever be any detriment to him in any campaign, for his energies and his whole heart are in his work. Now, if General Burrows was given a brigade, and that brigade forwarded by adverse circumstances into a questionable position by other orders, can the man in command of such an undertaking be blamed for fighting to the bitter end, and, as we are already informed, with terrible loss to his adversaries? Lord Morley and Lord Northbrook very properly commented upon Lord Dorchester's speech. It is correct, as Lord Northbrook stated, that General Roberts was taken to his present position from that of Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army; and, as I happen to be well acquainted with both General Burrows and General Roberts, I should say they are men of equal talents, and well worthy of every confidence. I conclude this paragraph by this one remark,—Afghans, in a battle where they are at all strong, advance regardless of death, fanaticism carrying them on and on, regardless of the horrors before them. The exertions of a small band of heroic men may be successful as regards the terrible slaughter they inflict—ah! even until the fatigue of bloodshed is the consequence—yet no scientific movement of the battle on the part of Generals, no amount of carnage, checks their onward progress, until once a rout or discomfit arises. Now, I pass on to another question, and that is the state of the Bombay Army; and I must express my surprise at the remarks (uncharitable) on the part of officers of the Bengal Army. I can assure you that, as regards drill and discipline, the Bombay Army is unsurpassed, and this remark I heard made to Lord Napier of Magdala, with whom was his military secretary, and I believe it was not denied. Dress the Bombay soldier in the dress of the frontier regiments, instead of the tunic and half-boots, *à la* Grenadier Guards, and you will admit the accuracy of my remarks. I have seen Bombay regiments marching and manœuvring with British troops, and to be honest, I have seen everything worthy of good soldiers. This question of dress—the question of drill and accuracy of firing—had no stronger advocate than Sir Charles Staveley, and his loss to Bombay has been very much felt. Sir Henry Havelock will do well, before putting the question in the House of Commons on the subject of 'the command of native troops by British officers,' to consult or obtain an opinion from Sir Charles Staveley, who took every opportunity to personally inspect and investigate this point. No Chief of Bombay ever took more pains with his command (either before or since), for he on more than two occasions traversed the whole Presidency and manœuvred every brigade. In March of 1879, you had an article in which you spoke of the advantages Bombay could afford in the campaign against the Afghans, and how well prepared Sir Charles Staveley was at that time, with a force that could have been at the mouth of the Bolan Pass ere a reply had been received from Shere Ali. If Bombay had been called upon then, what a different aspect would have been given to affairs! Sir Charles, through his able Adjutant-General, had a magnificent force of 20,000 men, all ready; could have been mobilised in a week, and dispatched by scores of steamers then in harbour, and could have arrived well up the Indus to Sukkur or Jacobabad, in six days from its departure. But no, this offer of assistance by Sir Charles Staveley was not entertained until last March, when the Generals had left the country, and when the idea of campaigning had nearly died out, and it was thought an occupying force was all that was necessary. I shall not stop to discuss the formation of General Burrows's brigade, beyond alluding to the fact that it was composed only of one horse battery and a weak infantry regiment—British, no British cavalry, although the 17th Lancers applied to be sent to the Candahar column, and the 3rd Hussars also."

We have been favoured by the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Horse Guards with three maps, showing, first, the city of Candahar and its immediate neighbourhood; secondly, the country between Candahar and the Helmund; and, thirdly, the fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzai and its vicinity within a radius of two thousand yards, the latter on the scale of six inches to the mile.

The following is the official account of the fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and it may relieve us of any fear that Col. Tanner will not be able to hold his own until he is relieved by Sir F. Roberts towards the end of the month, when his force will be an appreciable addition to the strength of the remarkably fine column now moving from Cabul:—"Khelat-i-Ghilzai is a fort standing on the right bank of the Tarnak river on an isolated plateau, having a command to the south of 5,773 feet above the surrounding country. The ramparts have been scarped to a great height out of the face of the hill, and rivetted with bricks made of kneaded straw and mud, built up in layers and allowed to dry in the sun. A substantial parapet surmounts the rampart, and is carried all round the works, embracing the whole plateau, the slopes of which form the glacis, and are in places exceedingly steep. At six or eight feet from the foot of the rampart the hill has been scarped perpendicular for a height of about eight feet. Near the western face is a mass of conglomerate, some 80 or 100 feet high, forming a natural cavalier, upon which a gun, *en barbette*, ranges over the works below. From this rock two copious springs flow, affording an abundant supply of excellent water for the garrison of the fort. There are two gateways; the main one is on the south side. The approach to it is steep, and is well flanked by the works on the left; the other gate is on the north side, it has no flanking defences, and the approach to it is comparatively easy, for the large masses of conglomerate which are scattered about would afford good cover from which to keep down any fire which might be opened on a party approaching the gate. Within the fort and between the two gates is the bazaar, containing at present some 30 shops. The quarters of the garrison are ranged round the ramparts; the magazine is near the south-west corner. There are two extensive granaries, and a residence for the Governor. There is no town at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but there are several small walled villages not far from the fort on the north-west. The military importance of Khelat-i-Ghilzai as an advanced post on the road from Candahar to Ghuznee and Cabul is very clear, and the position of the place within the territory of the powerful Ghilzai tribe renders its possession highly valuable in a political sense, for the future course of operations in Afghanistan must depend much upon the attitude of the tribe. In 1841 the fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzai was occupied by a British detachment, 950 strong, under the command of Capt. J. Halkett Craigie, and withstood a siege on the part of the Ghilzais from Dec. 9, 1841, to April 20, 1842. On the last day the besiegers, numbering from 5,500 to 7,000 men, delivered an assault, which was bravely repelled and defeated by the garrison, who inflicted a loss of over 400 upon the enemy, and caused the siege to be raised. In the war of 1878-79 the fort was occupied by British troops, and again in October, 1879, by a force under Brigdr.-Gen. Hughes, from Candahar, by which it is still held (January, 1880). Subsequent to which date Gen. Hughes, with a portion of this force, returned to Candahar, leaving a garrison under Col. Tanner. This garrison was again modified, as under, on Gen. Stewart's advance on Cabul in April, 1880. Garrison in August, 1880:—C Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A., two guns; 3rd Scind Horse, detachment; 66th Foot, two companies; 29th Bombay N.I., about 1,100 of all ranks. The Candahar plan is singularly complete. It shows every street in the city, and most of the courts.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Dorchester inquired by whose nomination or authority the appointment of Brigdr.-Gen. Burrows was made to command a brigade of the British forces before Candahar, and what were the antecedents of that officer's professional career to justify his being nominated to a responsible command in the presence of an enemy. The noble lord added that from all he could hear Gen. Burrows had not had any military experience save what he had acquired in the orderly-room and on the Bombay Staff. The Duke of Somerset suggested as unjust and ungenerous an attack upon Gen. Burrows; and Lord Ellenborough, having commanded the 5th Regt., expressed his opinion that the force under Gen. Burrows was inadequate to the work it had to do. The Earl of Morley also denounced Lord Dorchester's question as unfair and ungenerous, and added that the War Office had no desire to prevent inquiry of the most searching character into the late disaster, but that they deprecated as most ungenerous the condemnation of an officer before the facts of the case were fully known. Lord Dorchester intimated that he had not brought any charge against Gen. Burrows. The Earl of Morley declined to go into the question of the qualification of Gen. Burrows, and said that the only reply he could give to the inquiry of the noble lord was that that officer was appointed by the Governor of Bombay, upon the nomination of the General Commanding-in-Chief in that Presidency. After a few further observations from Lord Dorchester, and some remarks from Lord Northbrook, the subject dropped.

In the House of Commons on the same day, Sir W. Palliser having inquired whether the Government would consider the question of leaving a detachment in charge of the Sherpur camp until the result of Gen. Roberts's expedition was known, Lord Hartington replied that he had already informed the House that the Government did not think it advisable to interfere with the discretion of competent military authorities in India and Afghanistan. The Sherpur base could not, he said, be held with less than 6,000 men of all arms. Ministers did not see the use of leaving such a force there when the rest of the army had retired on Gandamak. On receiving this reply, Sir W. Palliser moved the adjournment of the House, with the view of protesting against the contemplated evacuation of Cabul and the march of Gen. Roberts to Candahar without an adequate base of operations. Such a proceeding, he contended, would be contrary to the most elementary rules of warfare, and this opinion he gave on the authority of men of such acknowledged capacity as Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Gen. Buller. It was understood that Gen. Roberts had only 8,000 men and twelve field guns with him, whilst he had to march 300 miles and to pass two fortresses—Ghuznee and Khelat-i-Ghilzai—to meet an Afghan army of 20,000 men and thirty-five guns. He insisted, therefore, that it would be in the highest degree injudicious to expose so small a force to sallies from those citadels without having a base to act upon; and he implored the Government not to incur the responsibility of losing an army (for he believed it possible that every man of them might be destroyed), or to do an act which might shake to the foundation the entire fabric of our empire in India. He recommended that a British force should be kept, at all events for a few weeks longer, on the Cabul side of the passes, for he mistrusted the Afghans, and feared their rising at the first opportunity that presented itself. Sir W. Barttelot also strongly urged the desirability of not allowing the force under Gen. Roberts to be exposed to the danger pointed out by the preceding speaker. Lord Hartington accepted, on the part of the Government, the whole responsibility of what was to be done; and, denying with some warmth that the British force was to be retired from Cabul on political and not military grounds, intimated that it was at the suggestion of Sir Donald Stewart himself, made two months ago, that the decision had been arrived at. Sir G. Campbell expressed his entire approval of the course proposed to be taken by the Government, and taunted Sir W. Palliser with being influenced by an "unpatriotic anxiety" for the fate of the Army. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett commented on the danger likely to arise from cutting away the basis of an army, and Sir S. Northcote administered a rebuke to Sir G. Campbell for ascribing unpatriotic feelings to Sir W. Palliser. His hon. and gallant friend had been anxious to know whether the retirement from Cabul was on account of political or military considerations; but as her Majesty's Government had assumed full responsibility for what had been done, he did not think it would be wise at the present moment to challenge their decision. The conversation then dropped, and the motion for the adjournment was withdrawn.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord Strathnairn moved for a number of returns showing the ages, length of service, &c., of non-commissioned officers and men proceeding to India, and the report of the General commanding the brigade marching a few years since from Aldershot to Windsor, when a partial collapse took place on the high road, owing to tender age and physical debility. The Earl of Morley submitted to their lordships whether, as a matter of public policy, it would be wise to give the full details asked for. At the same time, he might say that, as regarded the regiments in question, there was no reason whatever, as far as the condition of the troops was concerned, to conceal anything from the House or the country. The second question assumed that a partial collapse took place, and then asked for a report of the General commanding, in order to ascertain whether the statement was accurate. The circumstances occurred three years ago, and it was hardly fair to bring up a small matter such as that was, after such a length of time. He would take this opportunity of asking the noble and gallant lord to fix a day for bringing forward the motion which had so long stood on the paper respecting the conduct of the war in South Africa. The Duke of Cambridge thought it would be very inconvenient to give the information asked for in the shape of a return. The regiments in question were in a very efficient condition. Lord Chelmsford appealed to the noble and gallant lord to fix a day for bringing on the motion which stood in his name as to the war in South Africa, and the Court of Inquiry into the disaster at Isandula. Earl Granville reminded the noble and gallant lord that in his previous speech he had commented on the military skill and knowledge of the officers engaged in South Africa, and he therefore thought the motion should be brought forward at the earliest possible period. Ultimately, next Thursday was fixed for the motion, and the present one for papers was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, the same evening, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan asked the Secretary of State for India, "Whether, in view of the recent grave disaster to our troops near Candahar, which is stated to be mainly attributable to the Native troops having been unable to hold their ground after having lost nearly the whole of their British officers, and in view of the opinion held by many competent authorities that a system which leaves Native Indian regiments with only six or seven British officers is not calculated to make such troops efficient for modern war, or in the presence of breech-loading arms, he will cause a searching inquiry to be made into the causes of that disaster, and especially as to whether the experience of the late campaign in Afghanistan is favourable to the retention of a system which is liable to leave Native troops, at critical moments, entirely deprived of the example and leading of British officers." The Marquis of Hartington, in replying, said he was certainly of opinion that a searching inquiry ought to be made into the causes of the reverse sustained by our Army in the neighbourhood of Candahar, and he had no doubt such an inquiry would be instituted by the Government of India. He was also of opinion that at the close of the war it would be extremely desirable to ascertain whether any improvements were necessary in the organisation of the Native Army. Sir G. Campbell inquired whether any details had been received to justify the statement in the question that the disaster was "mainly attributable to the native troops having been unable to hold their ground, after having lost nearly the whole of their British officers." The Marquis of Hartington replied that as the telegraphic despatches had been necessarily very brief, the details yet received were extremely incomplete. Replying to a further question from Sir H. D. Wolff, the noble lord said, so far as he was aware, the orders for the advance of Gen. Burrows were given by the Viceroy in Council, after communication with Gen. Stewart, who had lately commanded at Candahar, and was perfectly aware of all the circumstances attending the advance of Ayoub Khan. He had no knowledge of any subsequent orders given in consequence of the mutiny of the Wali's troops. Those troops were not acting in concert with Gen. Burrows, who was instructed to take no part in the Wali's operations on the other side of the Helmund.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Queen:—"My heart bleeds for the loss of so many brave officers and men. Pray express my sympathy and anxiety for the wounded."

The Bombay correspondent of the *Standard*, in telegrams, give the following additional information with regard to the situation:—"Aug. 4.—The division under Gen. Roberts marches from Cabul on Sunday (Aug. 8) to the relief of Candahar. Retirement from Cabul will then follow. Aug. 6.—Gen. Ross commands the infantry, Gen.

Hugh Gough the cavalry, and Col. C. A. Johnson the Artillery. Staff—Lieut.-Col. Chapman accompanies the force as deputy-qrmr.-gen., Major Morton as assist.-adjt.-gen., Major R. Kennedy as assist.-qrmr.-gen., Major B. Combe as deputy-assist.-qrmr.-gen. The force, numbering 10,000, is encamped outside Sherpur to-day. It marches for Candahar on Sunday. Sherpur will be evacuated next week, when the whole of the remainder of the British force will move down on their way to India. The heat in the Passes is terrible, and the sacrifice of life will be probably very great. It is considered that at any rate, if evacuation be determined upon, the force should have remained at Cabul until Roberts had passed Ghuznee. The condemnation of the hurried retreat taken is universal and absolute. Small convoys are frequently attacked. A party under Lieut. Tobin gave the marauders a sharp lesson, repulsing their attack and killing ten of the Pathans. Lieut. Tobin was wounded in a hand-to-hand fight, but killed his assailant. Another detachment has sent in word to Sibi that it is surrounded. Altogether, the country around that place appears greatly disturbed. Aug. 8.—Gen. Roberts marched this morning with his force from Cabul. He is accompanied by several influential Sirdars belonging to the Ghuznee district. They will use their endeavour to pacify the tribes on the way, and to induce them to forward the march by bringing in supplies. The Ameer is now within six miles of Cabul, and he will enter the city as soon as we leave it."

The following despatches are from the correspondent of the *Daily News* :—"Lahore, Aug. 5.—Gen. Roberts has orders to pick up troops to 10,000, and to find and beat Ayoub. The latter will probably proceed to Ghuznee and disregard Candahar. Fighting is expected daily, and a rising of the tribes. White, of the 92nd, rejoins the Cabul force. Probably Watson advances from the Shutargardan. Cabul, Aug. 6.—The Candahar force is under canvas. The Ameer has sent 700 ponies for the transport service. The son of Musk-i-Alam accompanies us. We take the road through the Logar Valley, the force concentrating at Zirghum Shahr on the 9th."

A telegram to the *Times*, dated Camp Butkak, Aug. 11, says:—"Sir Donald Stewart effected the withdrawal of all the troops from Cabul to-day in admirable order and perfect tranquillity. There is no sign of disorder in any district of Northern Afghanistan. The news from Sir F. Roberts's army is favourable. The country is quiet and the people are friendly. The Ameer came to Cabul this morning on a visit to Sir Donald Stewart and Mr. Lepel Griffin before their departure for India. In this very satisfactory interview the Ameer has favourably impressed all the English officers; and he, in dignified language, expressed his gratitude to the British Government."

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor of New Zealand, to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in the place of the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Sir Hercules Robinson will come home before assuming the government, and it will be administered during the interval by Sir George Strahan, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Tasmania. Sir Hercules Robinson will be succeeded in the government of New Zealand by the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G., now Governor of Fiji, who will continue to be High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

A return has been published of the numbers killed or dead of disease or invalided in each of the three armies operating beyond the Indus in the late campaign in Afghanistan (1878-79), from the date of the advance beyond our frontier into the Khyber Pass up to the return across the Indus of the regiments ordered back at the close of the operations in the field. The numbers are given per regiment, troop, and battery, and the casualties of the three armies appear separately. The abstract at the close shows that eight European and two native officers were killed in action and two European officers died of their wounds; 14 European and 21 native officers died of disease; 62 European and 43 native officers were invalided. Total casualties among officers—Europeans, 86; natives, 66. Among the British troops 17 men were killed in action, three died of their wounds, 315 of disease, and 1,176 were invalided—total, 1,511. Among the native troops 75 were killed in action, 23 died of their wounds, 1,129 of disease, and 1,586 were invalided—total, 2,813. The grand total of casualties among men was thus 4,324; including officers too, 4,476.

There are twenty-seven officers of the Bengal Army living who have been decorated with the Victoria Cross, not including Lord William Beresford, who seems to be a Bengal officer, but not an officer of the Bengal Army. There will, says the *Times of India*, be some additions to the distinguished roll before long, if the officer who has lately been recommended and some others whose cases are perhaps still under consideration should be considered by the Horse Guards worthy to receive the coveted distinction. There have not been many new V.C.'s made among Bengal officers in quite recent years. One of the latest was brave Lieut. Hamilton, but in his case the honour was not gazetted until after his tragic death. The junior V.C. is Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, whose gallantry in the Naga campaign makes him a fit recipient, whatever may be said of some of those on whom decorations have been so lavishly showered of late. In the Bombay Army there are seven officers who are entitled to have "V.C." written after their names; in Madras there is, we believe, only one, but then the honours for conspicuous gallantry in the Rumpa war have yet to be bestowed.

The list of applications for shares in the London and District Omnibus Company, Limited, will close on Wednesday next, 18th inst., for London, and on Thursday, 19th, for the country.

The Heat of Summer causes the hair to become dry and fall off, which may be completely obviated by using Rowland's Macassar Oil, which for 80 years has been considered the best restorer, preserver, and beautifier of the human hair. Rowland's Odonto whitens the teeth, prevents decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask any chemist or perfumer for Rowland's articles.

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. Lieut. Johnstone obtains his troop, by the retirement of Sir W. M'Mahon.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The depôt has left Colchester, and joined the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury, in view of the early removal of the regiment from the Cape to India.

2nd Dragoon Guards. The detachment at Longford will march for Dundalk or Belturbet on Friday, next, arriving on the 23rd.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The move of the regiment from Dublin to Manchester, which was about to take place, has been countermanded. The regiment will now remain in Ireland, and proceeds from Dublin to Cork and Ballincollig, where it will arrive about the 20th inst.

5th Dragoon Guards. The head-quarters and two squadrons left Aldershot on Monday by march-route for Brighton. One squadron of the regiment left the same day for Hilsea.

6th Dragoon Guards. The paymastership has fallen vacant by the appointment of Capt. Roberts to the paymastership of the Army Service Corps.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. The regiment received orders a few days ago to proceed from Manchester and out stations to Liverpool, for embarkation for Ireland as follows:— Two troops and head-quarters on the 12th, arriving on the 13th; two troops on the 13th, arriving on the 14th; two troops on the 17th, arriving on the 18th; and two troops on the 18th, arriving on the 19th." The total strength is 25 officers, 581 non-commissioned officers and men, and 431 horses, with 60 women, and 100 children. Head-quarters and 3 troops will be quartered in Longford, 2 troops at Gort, I troop at Ballinrobe, 1 troop at Carlow, and 1 troop at Castlebar, instead of Dublin, as lately ordered. Major W. de C. Elmsall, late of the regiment, died on the 30th inst. The deceased served with the regiment in the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battle of Balaklava (severely wounded), siege of Sebastopol (medal with two clasps, brevet of major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He retired by sale of his commission shortly after his return from Turkey.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Lieut.-Col. C. J. Campbell, commanding the Dumbarton Rifle Volunteers, died at Camis Eskan House on the 6th inst., aged 32 years. Col. Campbell joined the regiment as cornet, Aug. 22, 1868; became lieut., Aug. 3, 1870; and retired seven years ago.

4th Hussars. We learn from Ireland that Col. Montgomery Moore has arrived in Dublin, and assumed his duties as assist.-adjt. and qrmr.-gen. of the Dublin District.

6th Dragoons. The order for the removal of the troops from Leeds to Colchester has been countermanded.

9th Lancers. Lieut.-Col. R. Stewart Cleland, commanding the regiment, died at Murree on the 7th inst., from the effect of wounds received in the disastrous action of Dec. 11 last, before Cabul, when, acting under superior orders, he led a portion of his regiment against overwhelming odds. After many months of suffering, there had at one time been some ground for belief that the worst was over, but a recent operation, by which it appeared that some wadding of the uniform had been embedded in the passage made by the bullet, left his friends but little hope of his recovery. Col. Cleland entered the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1857, and joining the 9th Lancers in 1860, obtained the command in 1879. He has met a soldier's death in the prime of life, leaving his regiment in that high state of efficiency for which it has so long been distinguished. It is noteworthy that within the last ten years the deaths of three officers, who have very recently commanded the 9th Lancers, have been recorded—those of Cols. Chardin Johnson, Ivo de Vesci Fiennes, and Cleland, besides their distinguished col., Sir Hope Grant.

10th Hussars. Brevet Major Combe is filling the position of D.A.Q.M.G. of the force proceeding under Gen. Roberts's command from Cabul to Candahar.

11th Hussars. Three troops left Aldershot on the 6th ult. by march-route for Hounslow. Capt. Thompson commands the troop at Kensington. The paymastership has fallen vacant, Capt. Crawley having left the regiment after a long period of service with it.

15th Hussars. The death is announced of Capt. W. Hodgkinson, qrmr. on the Half-pay List, as having occurred on June 24. Capt. Hodgkinson served with a column in the Kandian Provinces in Ceylon during the rebellion of 1848. Served with the 37th Regt. in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1857-59, including the capture of Jugdespore and actions of Oct. 17, 18, and 20, 1858, and subsequent pursuit (medal). He obtained his commission as ensign from the ranks Nov. 6, 1857; was promoted lieut., May 11, 1862; and was appointed qrmr., Aug. 8, 1862. He afterwards left the 37th to exchange to the 7th Hussars; was brought into the 15th Hussars, Dec. 16, 1874; and retired on half-pay, May 5, 1877. Capt. Smirke has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

16th Lancers. The regiment, having been relieved by the 5th Dragoon Guards, has left Brighton and Hilsea for Woolwich, where it will remain throughout the winter. The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta:—"Col. Wilkinson, the Commander-in-Chief's military secretary, has been appointed to the command of the cavalry brigade of Gen. Murray's Reserve Division at Peshawur."

18th Hussars. The regiment is to occupy Manchester instead of proceeding to Leeds, &c., as had been ordered. This change is made in consequence of the decision to increase the number of Cavalry regiments in Ireland, and by countermanding the order for the removal of the 3rd Dragoon Guards to England.

19th Hussars. The regiment is to leave the Curragh next week for Dublin, where it will occupy Island Bridge Barracks.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The *Standard* points out that "Capt. W. M'Clintock, R.A., has been given the five years' Staff appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, in recognition of the services he has rendered as Secretary to the Committee which is sitting at the War Office to report on the question of chilled and steel projectiles. Capt. M'Clintock holds the advanced-class certificate."

It is officially notified that "Instructions for the service of siege artillery engaged in active operations, together with the details of stores to be supplied in connection therewith, have been approved, and will shortly be issued to officers and others concerned."

Capt. A. H. Maclean is acting temporarily as brigade-major at Mauritius, pending the arrival of Major J. N. Buchanan, half-pay, late 5th Dragoon Guards, who has been selected for the appointment.

Lieut. F. E. Cowper-Smith, 9th Brig., died at Sufed Sung, Afghanistan, on the 26th ult. The deceased, who was a son of the late Rev. T. F. Smith, rector of Horsington, Lincolnshire, was 19 years of age, and entered the Army, July 30, 1879.

Capt. C. E. Souper, on joining the Pay Department, has been appointed paymaster of the 1st Batn. 2nd Foot.

Brevet Col. A. C. Johnson, A Brigade R.H.A., is commanding the artillery of the column proceeding from Cabul to the relief of Candahar, Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. F. Chapman (late Bengal) acting as deputy-qrmr.-gen.

Lieut. A. Mansel has been appointed 3rd subaltern, 3rd Peshawur Mountain Battery, vice Lieut. H. J. Birch, appointed 2nd subaltern.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Capt. A. J. Bigge to be Assistant-Keeper of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to her Majesty.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The death has been officially reported of Capt. (Local and temporary Major) J. Simpson, which occurred at Bahamas on the 19th ult. The deceased, who had been holding the appointment of Inspector of Lighthouses in the colony when his death occurred, entered the Army, July 19, 1874, and became capt., Oct. 1, 1874.

Grenadier Guards. Col. Clive becomes lieut.-col., vice Col. Sturt, retired upon half-pay; Lieut.-Col. Phillips becomes major, and Capt. Leeke capt. and lieut.-col.

1st or Royal Scots. Capt. Sanford, who lately joined the Pay Department, has been appointed Pymr. of the 1st Batn.

2nd Queen's. Capt. Collis is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Pickard-Cambridge remains with the 2nd Batn.

4th King's Own. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Stokes is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion; Major Borrett, Capt. Taylor, and Lieut. Burke remain with the 1st Batn., on promotion. 2nd Lieut. Laing-Meason is under orders to embark to-day in the Himalaya, at Portsmouth, to join the head-quarters of the 2nd Batn. in India.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Walker has been appointed Pymr. of the 2nd Batn., on being gazetted to the Pay Department from the 64th Foot.

6th Regiment. Brevet Major Morton, 1st Batn., is employed as assist.-adjt.-gen. of the force under Gen. Roberts, now *en route* from Cabul for the relief of Candahar.

8th King's. Major Senior has been transferred from the paymastership of the 1st Batn. to the Brigade Depôt at Northampton, and is succeeded by Assist.-Pymr. J. G. Hamley, Army Pay Department. Capt. Davidson, on joining the Pay Department from the 107th, has been appointed Pymr. of the 2nd Batn.

9th Regiment. Capt. J. Casey, Qrmr. on the Half-pay List, died on the 16th ult. Capt. Casey served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and was present in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; severely wounded by sabre-cut in left arm (medal and two clasps). Served in the Crimean campaign from Nov. 28, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal). He was appointed qrmr. Dec. 9, 1864, and retired upon half-pay with the hon. rank of capt., Oct. 11, 1876.

10th Regiment. The 1st Battalion is about to be moved from Colchester to Fort Rowner, Gosport. At the present time the number of troops in Portsmouth Garrison is barely sufficient to provide men for duty at the magazines at Marchwood and Tipnor, and as, with the departure of a strong draft of the 2nd Batn. 12th Foot to form the linked batn. in Afghanistan, the difficulty would become increased, the military authorities of Portsmouth have asked that another regiment may be quartered in the garrison.

11th Regiment. Major Watson, 1st Batn., has been posted to the depôt at Exeter for two years, vice Major Halliday, ordered to rejoin head-quarters. Capt. Weigall, who has just been appointed to the Pay Department from the 57th Foot, has been appointed to the paymastership of the 2nd Batn.

12th Regiment. Capt. Souper, who has entered the Pay Department from the Royal Artillery, has been appointed paymaster of the 1st Batn.

13th Light Infantry. Capt. Clark is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn. on appointment, Lieut. Temple from the 2nd to the 1st Batn.

16th Regiment. Capt. Price, 1st Batn., has been appointed acting adjt. of the Brigade Depôt at Bedford.

17th Regiment. Capt. Mansergh, 2nd Batn., is acting adjt. of the Leicester Brigade Depôt.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Lindsell, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to do duty with the 28th Bengal N.I. on probation.

20th Regiment. Capt. Randolph, 2nd Batn., has been recommended for appointment as an adjt. in the Auxiliary Forces.

21st Fusiliers. Major Bainbridge and Capt. Dunn remain with the 2nd Batn. on promotion, Lieut. Smythe being transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn.

22nd Regiment. The 1st Batn. was to have left the Curragh yesterday, five companies and head-quarters, under command of Lieut.-Col. Watson, proceeding to Newry, and three companies, under Major Carey, to Londonderry.

23rd Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. is to embark at Portsmouth on Monday next, in H.M.S. Malabar, for conveyance to India. The Woolwich correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The interesting ceremony of presenting new colours to the battalion will be performed previous to its departure by the Prince of Wales. The regiment has cherished its old colours, which it carried through the Crimea, until there is hardly a shred to fly, being loth to part with them while an officer remained on the roll who had shared their glories; but the retirement of Col. Prevost from the command, and the transfer of Qrmr. Knightley to the 2nd Batn. leaves only one officer, Major Williamson, who did duty with the regiment in the campaign of 1854-55. It was hoped that the ceremony would have taken place in the sight of the entire garrison at Woolwich, as did the presentation to the 77th a few years ago; but there are reasons of consequence for delaying the event until the arrival of the regiment at Portsmouth."

24th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Dunbar is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn. on promotion, Major Paton, C.M.G., remaining with the 2nd Batn.

25th Regiment. Capt. Godfray, 2nd Batn., studying at the Staff College, has been posted to the depôt at York, in place of Brevet Major Carwithen, promoted. Lieut. Taylor, 1st Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 2nd Bombay N.I., on probation.

26th Cameronians. H.M.S. Euphrates sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday morning for Malta, having on board a detachment consisting of Major Hale, Capts. Winter and Jameson, Lieuts. Anton and Thuillier, 2nd Lieut. Wood, and 190 non-commissioned officers and men, with the families of the latter, consisting of 62 women and 88 children. The remainder of the regiment arrived at Portsmouth shortly after noon on Saturday, and embarked in H.M.S. Tamar. The troops consisted of two field-officers, four captains, five subalterns, three staff, seven staff-serjeants, 15 sergeants, 13 trumpeters and drummers, 26 corporals, and 414 privates. The officers of the 26th who embarked in the Tamar were Lieut.-Col. Collins, Major Trent, Brevet Major Turner; Capts. Wilson, Clarke, and Jebb; Lieuts. Cooke, G. S. Douglas, and C. C. Douglas; 2nd Lieuts. Grant and Fetherstonhaugh; Lieut. and Adjt. Railston, Pymr. (Major) Bridge, and Qrmr. Topp. An honour, as unexpected as it was highly appreciated, was paid to the regiment. About 5 p.m. a private yacht entered Portsmouth Harbour from Cowes, and a party landed at the King's Stairs in the dockyard, among whom were the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Connaught (the Prince of Wales remaining on board the yacht), who, unannounced, made their way to the Tamar and inspected the arrangements for the comfort of the troops on the voyage to Malta. Accompanied by the captain, the Royal visitors made a thorough inspection of the ship, which, having on board a quantity of stores and two torpedo boats for the Mediterranean, besides a crew for H.M.S. Condor, is a little deeper in the water than usual. The Princess of Wales and the Duke of Connaught returned to the yacht, which left for Cowes.

27th Inniskillings. When we heard from Hong Kong, Lieut. Tunnard had been appointed acting brig.-major at that station, Capt. St. Clair having proceeded on three months' leave to Pekin.

29th Regiment. Capt. Fleury has been appointed to the vacant paymastership on joining the Pay Department from the 50th Foot.

32nd Light Infantry. Major R. H. Magenis, late of the regiment, died suddenly at Abington Hall, Cambridge, on the 4th inst. The deceased entered the Army, April 10, 1849; became lieut., May, 5, 1854; capt., Feb. 25, 1855; and brevet major, July 20, 1858. He served with the 90th Light Infantry at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; commanded a party of the regiment at the taking of the rifle-pits on April 19, 1855, and was of the storming party at the assault of the Redan on Sept. 8; mentioned in despatches (medal and clasp, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). Also during the Indian campaign of 1857-58; present with Havelock's column at the actions of Sept. 21 and 23, relief and subsequent defence of Lucknow, defence of the Alumbagh under Outram, and fall of Lucknow (brevet of major, medal and clasp). On the termination of the war, he exchanged from the 90th to the 32nd, and retired by sale of his commission twenty years ago.

34th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Puget is about to retire from the Service.

37th Regiment. Lieut. Bashford obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Brevet Major Skinner.

38th Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Thackwell, left the Curragh on Monday morning, to embark at Queenstown in H.M.S. Euphrates for Malta. The following officers marched out with the regiment:—Lieut.-Col. Thackwell; Majors Eyre and Sir N. Pringle, Bart.; Capts. Sinclair, Beal, Alexander, Olive, Price, and Kell; Lieutenants Thackeray, Bent, Broadwood, Hume, Allen, Wylly, and Chesney; 2nd Lieuts. Hore, Brooksbank, and Lassetter; Pymr. Stradling, Lieut. and Adjt. Emeris, and Qrmr. Trout. The following officers remain at the depôt:—Capts. Webber, Smith, and Cautley; Lieuts. St. George and Sandham, and 2nd Lieut. Hamilton. The regiment was reported all present, and marched off with the utmost regularity, there being none of the confusion which is occasionally observable when a regiment leaves for foreign service. The regiment, on the previous day, was inspected by Major-Gen. Fraser, V.C., C.B., who addressed them to the following effect:—"Col. Thackwell, I cannot allow your magnificent regiment to leave my command without saying how much I regret your departure, and how much it is regretted by every one connected with this camp. I was associated with the 38th Regt. in the field 22 years ago, when we had many a rough day's work together, and I know well the regiment and the high character they have always borne, and their behaviour here, I am glad to say, has been most excellent. Since we formerly served together, you have been armed with new weapons and taught a new drill, and I hope that both may assist you young soldiers in giving a good account of yourselves, and that the time may shortly come when you will have an opportunity of adding to the fame of your regiment; and whilst you have been taught the advantages and capabilities of the new line attack formation, still remember be always ready for the rally, and do not forget the value of the true principle, 'Shoulder to shoulder.'" There is no truth in the report as to the exchange of Capt. Kell to the 109th Regt.

48th Regiment. Capt. Ellis has been appointed superintendent of the Umballa gymnasium.

49th Regiment. When we heard from Hong Kong, Capt. St. Clair, brig.-major in China, had been granted leave for 61 days to visit Pekin, Lieut. Tunnard, 27th Inniskillings, acting brig.-major during his absence.

ROYAL MARINES.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to Colour-Serjt. R. Morris, Serjts. R. Court and G. Court, and Pte. W. Powell.

Major-Gen. Pakenham, commanding the western district, inspected on Monday the Plymouth detachment of Royal Marines, under orders for service in Ireland. In addressing them, he said he had never had the pleasure of inspecting a cleaner or finer body of men. They were not to be disappointed because they had not been selected for a more congenial form of active service; the duty on which they were now ordered was just as important as that on which they had been ordered to the Cape. The detachment embarked on board the Assistance on Tuesday.

50th Queen's. Capt. Fleury, on appointment to the Pay Department, has been appointed paymaster of the 29th Foot, in India.

52nd Light Infantry, consisting of about 20 officers, 652 non-commissioned officers and men, 42 women, and 46 children, left Aldershot by a special train for Chatham on the 6th inst. Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., commanding the Division, made an official inspection of the regiment previous to its marching from the North Camp. The regiment has left a most excellent name behind it at Aldershot,—in fact, it is spoken of as a pattern battalion in all respects.

55th Regiment. Capt. Inglis has succeeded Brevet Major Gillies at the depôt, Carlisle.

57th Regiment. Capt. Collins has accompanied H.R.H. the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) to England as equerry. Capt. Weigall, on entering the Pay Department, has been appointed to the 2nd Batn. 11th Foot, in India.

60th Rifles. The 1st Batn., which only lately left Aldershot for Winchester, on the conclusion of the summer drills, returned to that station on Saturday, to replace the 52nd Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Ashburnham, lately promoted to the command of the 3rd Batn., from the 2nd Batn. in Afghanistan, has arrived in England from India. Capt. Holbech is transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Batn., on promotion, but will shortly be seconded, he having been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Luard in Canada.

64th Regiment. Capt. Walker, who has been gazetted to the Pay Department, has been ordered to India, to join the 2nd Batn. 5th Foot in Afghanistan, as paymaster.

65th Regiment. Capt. Drury, lately promoted from the 51st, has been posted to the depôt at Pontefract.

66th Regiment. We regret to learn that the colours were lost in the action at Kushk-i-Nakhud. Two companies of the regiment are at Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Capt. E. P. Mayers, Army Pay Department, has been appointed paymaster.

70th Regiment. Lieut Harris obtains the company vacant by the appointment of Capt. Riddell to the Pay Department.

73rd Regiment. The *Standard* says:—"Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, C.M.G., late Inspector-General of Police at Mauritius, as Administrator of the Government of St. Lucia, in the place of Mr. Des Vœux, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago." Col. O'Brien served for many years in the 73rd.

76th Regiment. The regiment on arrival in Ireland at the end of last week, took over quarters at the Curragh, not at Kinsale, as had been arranged.

77th Regiment. The head-quarters and the service companies embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Himalaya, for conveyance to India, Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun goes out in command. Major Hoskins and Lieut. Norton have joined head-quarters from the depot at Hounslow, to embark with the service companies for India. A draft of 46 men, under Lieut. Norton, proceeded from the depôt to head-quarters on the 6th inst. Capt. Jervis-White has leave of absence from the 12th to the 28th inst., with permission to travel abroad.

78th Highlanders. Major Forbes has been appointed commandant of the Purandhar Sanitarium.

86th Regiment. This regiment has been placed under orders of readiness to leave England, in about six weeks' time, for Bermuda. Lieut.-Col. Adams will, most probably, take full-pay retirement shortly, after a long connection with the "County Downs," which are spoken of as being in the highest state of discipline and efficiency, under his command. So much so that they were lately recommended to the notice of the War Office as exceptionally well fitted to proceed, if necessary, on active service in Afghanistan. Lieut. Tobin, who is a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has greatly distinguished himself whilst serving in Afghanistan. He was in charge of a party last week which was attacked by the enemy, who received a "sharp lesson, their attack being repulsed, with the loss of ten men, Pathans." Lieut. Tobin was wounded in a hand-to-hand encounter, in which his assailant was killed.

92nd Highlanders. The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta:—"Major White, the Viceroy's Military Secretary, an officer whose gallant services at Char-Asiab will be in every one's recollection, has left Simla to rejoin his regiment, the 92nd Highlanders."

94th Regiment. Brevet Lieut-Col. Murray, C.B., succeeds to the command, vice Col. Malthus, C.B., retired upon pension, Brevet Major Browne obtaining the majority.

97th Regiment. Capt. Smith has been posted to the depôt, vice Capt. Belgrave, appointed to an adjutancy of the Auxiliary Forces.

98th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Linder and Qrmr. Shore embarked at Portsmouth on Saturday last in H.M.S. Tamar, *en route* to join head-quarters at Malta, and proceed with them to India.

99th Regiment. Capt. Gibaut, Army Pay Department, has been appointed paymaster.

101st Fusiliers. Capt. Allen has arrived home from Halifax, N.S., for two years' duty with the depôt at Tralee.

102nd Fusiliers. Capt. Kerr has been ordered home from Ceylon to join the depôt at Naas for two years, vice Stevens, promoted. Capt. Mills has been confirmed in his appointment as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Wilby, C.B., commanding the troops at Mauritius.

105th Light Infantry. The regiment was to have left Newry and Londonderry yesterday, and is to be quartered as follows:—Head-quarters and six companies at Mullingar, one company at Boyle, and one at Sligo.

107th Regiment. Capt. Davidson, on appointment to the Pay Department, has been appointed to the 2nd Batn. 8th, in India, as Paymaster.

Rifle Brigade. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Nicholl becomes lieut.-col., vice Col. Clark, retired upon half-pay, Brevet Major Dugdale obtaining the majority. Sir Peter George FitzGerald, of Glanleam, Valentia, and Ballinruddery, Listowel, both in the county of Kerry, commonly known as the Knight of Kerry, being the seventeenth in succession of his family who had borne that distinction, died at his residence at Valentia on Saturday last, after a lengthened and painful illness, at the age of 72. A few weeks ago her Majesty was pleased to confer a baronetcy upon him, but at that time he was unfortunately suffering from the illness which has now terminated fatally. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Capt. Maurice (now Sir Maurice) FitzGerald, who was born in 1844, and entered the Army by purchase as an ensign in the Rifle Brigade, in March, 1863, and became a captain in April, 1875. Sir Maurice FitzGerald served throughout the second phase of the Ashantee war from Dec. 1873, as aide-de-camp to Sir Archibald Alison, taking part in the battle of Amoaful, the attack and capture of Becquah, the battle of Ordahan, and the capture of Coomassie; several times mentioned in the home despatches (medal with clasp). At the present time he is equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. The *Irish Times* says:—"Qrmr. Richer, 3rd Batn., has passed the qualifying examination, and been noted for appointment as lieutenant. We hear that he is about to succeed to the adjutancy of the battalion, which is now vacant." The 1st Batn. will embark at Portsmouth on Saturday next in H.M.S. Jumna, for conveyance to India.

1st West India Regiment. Qrmr. T. Nicholson died in London on the 18th ult., whilst on leave from the West Coast of Africa. Qrmr. Nicholson accompanied an expedition up the Gambia against the King of Baddiboo on board H.M.S. Torch, and was present at the bombardment of the enemy's works on Swarra Cunda Creek on Feb. 16, 1861; commanded a storming party at the capture of the enemy's entrenched works. Present at the storming and capture of the fortified towns of Carawan and Saba. Served in the Ashantee war of 1873-74 (medal). He was appointed qrmr. April 22, 1871.

Pay Department. Capt. W. Briggs, stationed at Belfast, has been ordered to embark for Gibraltar for duty with the 93rd Highlanders.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major Wade and Surgs. Barker and Michael embarked at Portsmouth on Saturday in H.M.S. Tamar, for conveyance to India. We (*Lancet*) regret to announce the death, on the 26th ult., at Dover, of Brig.-Surg. W. R. Steuart. Mr. Steuart was gazetted an assist.-surg. in August, 1854, shortly after which he was ordered to the Crimea, where he remained till the fall of Sebastopol, receiving for his services the war medal and clasp, and the Turkish medal. He was promoted surg. on March 9, 1867; surg.-major in August, 1874; and was one of the officers selected by the Director-General for the new rank of brig.-surg. a few months ago. Mr. Steuart's death was extremely sudden, and was due to apoplexy. He leaves a widow, but no children, to lament his loss.

Chaplains' Department. Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., and the officers of the Brigade of Guards have made a presentation to the Rev. R. C. Halpin, their chaplain for 17 years, on his resigning that position. It consists of a complimentary parting address, accompanied by a large and massive silver salver, with inscription. There is also for Miss Halpin, his daughter, a silver tea service, in recognition of her energy and skilful zeal in founding and for several years carrying on the volunteer chapel choir. To these tokens of regard and good fellowship is added the substantial gift of a purse of 100 sovereigns.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

6th Royal Lancashire. 2nd Lieut. G. Kynaston died on the 4th inst. from typhoid fever, shortly after he had completed his first training with the regiment. He was universally liked, and was also a promising young officer.

Donegal. The polling at Liverpool took place on the 6th inst., with the following result:—Col. Lord Claude J. Hamilton (C), Donegal Militia, 21,019; Mr. Plimsoll (L), 19,118; majority, 1,901.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Denbighshire Hussars. The annual rifle competition took place on Monday, August 9, at the Denbighshire County Rifle Association at Llangollen. The competition was restricted to the seven best shots in each troop, and the shooting, which was remarkably good, resulted as follows:—Ladies' Denbighshire Hussars Prize, Corpl. Forrester (Wrexham troop) won the silver cup; Corpl. Richardson and Corpl. Roberts taking the second and third prizes respectively. In the competition for Lieut.-

Col. Naylor-Leyland's prizes, Pte. W. Williams (Ruthin troop) won the first prize; the second and third prizes being won by Serjt. J. Roberts and Pte. T. Williams. Corpl. H. D. L. White (Wrexham troop), won the first of the prizes presented by Major Barnes; Lance-Corpl. Owens and Corpl. E. Jones taking the second and third prizes respectively.

The following officers joined the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot on Monday:—2nd Lieut. Portman, Dorset; Lieut. Woods, Hants; Sub-Lieut. Peake, Leicestershire; 2nd Lieut. Lambert, Middlesex; 2nd Lieut. Anwyl, Montgomeryshire; Sub-Lieut. Watson, Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers); 2nd Lieut. Bowen, Pembroke; 2nd Lieuts. Smyth-Piggott and Ford, North Somerset; 2nd Lieut. Wilson, Yorkshire Hussars; 2nd Lieuts. Lee and Green, 1st West York.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

20th Middlesex Rifles. A detachment, under the command of Capt. Wickenden, is ordered to proceed this day to Aldershot for eight days' duty, and will be attached to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, under Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B.

1st Newcastle Rifles. This regiment was inspected at Newcastle on Monday evening by Col. Lambert, commanding 1st Sub-District. Officers present—Major Taylor (in command), Capt. Gregson, 105th Foot (adjt.); Capts. Downing, Bentham, Wilson, Jeaffreson, and Macdonald; Lieuts. Wood and White; 2nd Lieuts. Bradley and Evans; Surg. Bell, and Qrmr. Deas. After marching past, the regiment was put through the manual and firing exercises by the adjutant, and drilled in battalion by the commanding officer and Capt. Downing, the inspecting officer complimented the battalion on the muster (483 all ranks), and on the fact of only five men being absent without leave. He expressed himself much pleased with the steadiness and general appearance of the regiment, which will take part in the forthcoming Review of Volunteers of the Northern District, at York, on the 28th inst.

The officer commanding the Woolwich District, Major-Gen. Turner, R.A., has ordered an assembly of all the Artillery and Volunteer Regiments under his authority to be held for his inspection on Saturday, August 21, on Woolwich Common. It is some years since a general parade of Volunteers took place in the district.

Two provisional battalions of Volunteers, composed entirely of members of Metropolitan regiments, went to Aldershot on Saturday, for a week's drill at Cox Hill and Rushmoor respectively. The 4th Provisional Battalion, which paraded in the afternoon at Somerset House, under command of Lieut.-Col. du Plat Taylor, was formed principally of members of the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Corps, of whom there were 349 present, the full strength of the battalion being brought up by 139 of the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) Rifles, and a few men of the Civil Service. The 5th Provisional Battalion, though larger, was of a more heterogeneous character, under command of Lieut.-Col. Farrell, 4th Kent, consisting of 133 men of his own regiment, 68 of the 2nd London, 114 of the 3rd Middlesex, 86 of the 2nd Surrey, 115 of the 6th Surrey, and 113 of the 1st Tower Hamlets. Both battalions left Waterloo by special train.

The official inspection of the 2nd (late 9th) Kent Artillery Brigade took place on Saturday at Plumstead. The only Metropolitan corps now left to be inspected is the 5th Essex Rifles, who will pass that ordeal to-day (Saturday).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, August 9, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Capt. A. J. Bigge, Royal Artillery, to be Assistant-Keeper of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to her Majesty.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Aug. 10, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 11, and the current year must be understood.]

7th Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet Cecil Jackson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Murphy, promoted.

2nd Dragoons—Hon. Queen's Cadet Francis Henry Toovey Hawley to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hamilton, promoted.

7th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Granville Foulis Wingfield to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Byng, promoted into the 4th Hussars.

12th Lancers—Gent. Cadet Arthur Gillespie Churchill to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Quicke, superseded for absence without leave; Gent. Cadet Thomas James Atherton to be 2nd Lieut., vice Pearson, transferred to the 19th Foot.

13th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Kenneth MacLaren to be 2nd Lieut., vice Morris, transferred to the 20th Hussars.

16th Lancers—Gent. Cadet Antonio Stephen Ralli to be 2nd Lieut., vice Frewen, promoted.

20th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Granville Roland Francis Smith to be 2nd Lieut., vice Forsyth-Forrest, transferred to the 11th Hussars.

1st Foot—Gent. Cadet Arnold Henry Grant Kemball to be 2nd Lieut., vice Da Costa, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet Lionel Copley Sherer to be 2nd Lieut., vice Chapman, transferred to the 51st Foot; Queen's Cadet Edward James Collins to be 2nd Lieut., vice Knowles, promoted; Gent. Cadet Llewellyn Rodie Hughes Roberts to be 2nd Lieut., vice Birkbeck, promoted.

2nd Foot—Gent. Cadets Henry Powys Loraine Estridge to be 2nd Lieut., vice Atkinson, promoted; Hubert Ion Wetherall Hamilton to be 2nd Lieut., vice Allen, promoted; and Percy Bourdillon Smith to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lethbridge, promoted.

3rd Foot—Gent. Cadets George Graham Hughes D'Aeth to be 2nd Lieut., vice Vyvyan, promoted; and George Rippon to be 2nd Lieut., vice McLachlan, promoted.

4th Foot—Gent. Cadets Philip Lytcott Aubrey Hinds to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ross, promoted; and Charles Elphinstone Belli-Bivar to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bonomi, promoted.

5th Foot—Gent. Cadet James Foster Riddell to be 2nd Lieut., vice Carter, promoted.

6th Foot—Gent. Cadets Cecil Sydney de Butts Martindale to be 2nd Lieut., vice Newell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Algernon George Peyton to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bird, promoted; Edward Edmonstone Couper to be 2nd Lieut., vice Watkis, promoted; Charles Francis Beville to be 2nd Lieut., vice Mansel, promoted.

7th Foot—Gent. Cadets William Guy Burrows to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Tottenham, promoted; Francis Allix Wilkinson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sartoris, promoted; George Duncan Atkinson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Drummond-Wolff, promoted.

8th Foot—Gent. Cadets Laurence Edward Eliott to be 2nd Lieut., vice Edwards, promoted; Arthur William Howard Tripp to be 2nd Lieut., vice Evans, promoted.

9th Foot—Gent. Cadets Henry Richard Beadon Donne to be 2nd Lieut., vice Vesey, promoted; Hiley Reginald Addington to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bunbury, promoted; Walter Henry Besant to be 2nd Lieut., vice McArthur, transferred to the 25th Foot.

11th Foot—Gent. Cadets Mainwaring George Jacson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Vidal, promoted; William Boutcher Lafone to be 2nd Lieut., vice Watson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

12th Foot—Gent. Cadets Edward Grey to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hutchinson, promoted; John Douglas McAndrew to be 2nd Lieut., vice Medley, promoted; Vivian Waldegrave Hall Graham to be 2nd Lieut., vice Brabazon, promoted; John Swinton Melville to be 2nd Lieut., vice Smalpage, transferred to the 8th Foot.

13th Foot—Hon. Queen's Cadet William Charles Cox to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cunningham, promoted.

17th Foot—Gent. Cadets Gilbert Hamilton de Lacy Lacy to be 2nd Lieut., vice St. Quintin, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Owen Edlestone Wheeler to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cole, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Queen's Cadet Richard Augustus Vowell to be 2nd Lieut., vice Thompson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

18th Foot—Gent. Cadet Harry Frere Loch to be 2nd Lieut., vice Francis, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet Herbert Edward Richardson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Chawner, promoted.

20th Foot—Gent. Cadet Charles Foyle Randolph to be 2nd Lieut., vice Curzon, transferred to the 90th Foot; Queen's (India) Cadet Kenneth Bruce Mackenzie to be 2nd Lieut., vice Kinglake, promoted; Gent. Cadet Aristos Wilson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Howard-Vyse, transferred to the 60th Foot.

22nd Foot—Gent. Cadets Richard Armstrong to be 2nd Lieut., vice Montgomerie, promoted; Charles Carnegie Thackeray to be 2nd Lieut., vice Rose, promoted; Robert Joseph Cooke to be 2nd Lieut., vice Neville, promoted.

23rd Foot—Gent. Cadets George Crane Cawood to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; Sydney Bright Bright-Smith to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; Augustus Frederic Cooper to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; Arthur Willoughby George Lowry Cole to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

24th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet Henry Macleod Graham to be 2nd Lieut., vice Coke, transferred to the 15th Hussars; Gent. Cadet Arthur Maitland Sugden to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hare, transferred to the Scots Guards; Queen's (India) Cadet Edmund Charles Thwaytes to be 2nd Lieut., vice Williams, promoted.

25th Foot—Queen's Cadet Alexander Hamilton to be 2nd Lieut., vice Los, deceased.

26th Foot—Gent. Cadet Arthur Patrick Douglas Lushington to be 2nd Lieut., vice Thuillier, promoted; Hon. Queen's Cadet Fortescue John Nason to be 2nd Lieut., vice Le Fanu, resigned.

28th Foot—Gent. Cadet Robert Scarlett Bowen to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Humphery, 61st Foot, promoted.

29th Foot—Gent. Cadet William Arthur Watson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ffrench, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

31st Foot—Gent. Cadet Arthur Havilland Thomas to be 2nd Lieut., vice Gillman, promoted.

35th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet Pulteney Malcolm to be 2nd Lieut., vice Newton-King, deceased.

37th Foot—Gent. Cadets Edmund Sclater Crofts to be 2nd Lieut., vice Thackwell, promoted; Charles de Winton to be 2nd Lieut., vice Buckley, promoted.

38th Foot—Gent. Cadet Arthur Venis-Lazarus to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hamilton, promoted.

39th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet Knox Edward Harris to be 2nd Lieut., vice Williams, promoted; Gent. Cadet Walter Henry Simpson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Healy, promoted.

40th Foot—Gent. Cadet. Maurice Zouch Darrah to be 2nd Lieut., vice Campbell, promoted.

41st Foot—Gent. Cadets Thomas Quin to be 2nd Lieut., vice Giffard, promoted; Edward Boaz Eagar to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; Percy Eglinton Dun to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; John Walter Graham Tulloch to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

43rd Foot—Gent. Cadet Henry Lowry Barnwell Acton to be 2nd Lieut., vice Williams, promoted.

44th Foot—Gent. Cadet John Jackson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Orman, promoted.

45th Foot—Gent. Cadet James Albert Reeks to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Younghusband, 17th Foot, promoted.

48th Foot—Gent. Cadets Frederick Braid Buist to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Fawcett, 58th Foot, promoted; Edward Fitzgerald Brereton to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lewis, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; George Clavell Mansel to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. O'Donel, 58th Foot, promoted; John Adrian Vanrenen to be 2nd Lieut., vice Denny, promoted.

49th Foot—Gent. Cadet Arthur William Bean to be 2nd Lieut., vice Rhodes, promoted.

50th Foot—Gent. Cadets Fitzgerald Wintour to be 2nd Lieut., vice Birch, promoted; Spencer Mitchell to be 2nd Lieut., vice Daniell, promoted.

53rd Foot—Gent. Cadet James Langford Pearse to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ward, resigned.

55th Foot—Gent. Cadets Noble-Fleming Jenkins to be 2nd Lieut., vice Pelly, promoted; William Hampden Evans Lawless to be 2nd Lieut., vice Morrieson, promoted.

60th Foot—Gent. Cadets Francis Montagu Beaumont to be 2nd Lieut., vice Clowes, promoted; Edmund Bacon to be 2nd Lieut., vice Baker, promoted; Evelyn William Thistlethwayte to be 2nd Lieut., vice Nevill, promoted; Walter Stuart Stevens Haworth to be 2nd Lieut., vice Crawley, promoted; Percival Scrope Marling to be 2nd Lieut., vice Couper, promoted.

61st Foot—Gent. Cadet George William Hume to be 2nd Lieut., vice Semini, transferred to the 17th Foot.

62nd Foot—Gent. Cadet Arthur Noel Roberts to be 2nd Lieut., vice Fryer, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

66th Foot—Gent. Cadet George Dering Remington Williams to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lynch, promoted.

68th Foot—Gent. Cadet Frederick Spencer Robb to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Murphy, 106th Foot, promoted.

72nd Foot—Gent. Cadets William Hugh Hunter to be 2nd Lieut., vice Macdonald, promoted; Alexander Redmond Bewley Warrand to be 2nd Lieut., vice Robertson, promoted.

77th Foot—Gent. Cadets William Augustine Mitchell Wilson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Barnardiston, promoted; William Philip Cockeram to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; John Joseph Cronin to be 2nd Lieut., vice Savile, promoted; Hugh Thornton to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; Charles Robert Dyer to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; Reginaldde Hardewicke Burton to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

81st Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet Robert Sandilands Lawrence Wynell-Mayow to be 2nd Lieut., vice Phillips, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

90th Foot—Gent. Cadet Charles Bertram Templer to be 2nd Lieut., vice White, promoted.

94th Foot—Gent. Cadet Hubert James McLaughlin to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wallace, transferred to the 28th Foot.

96th Foot—Gent. Cadet Edwin Arthur Ward to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sinclair-Wemyss, transferred to 92nd Foot.

98th Foot—Gent. Cadets Walter Grenville Ley to be 2nd Lieut., vice Chichester, promoted; Godfrey Arthur Selwyn Dupuis to be 2nd Lieut., vice Trevelyan, promoted.

100th Foot—Gent. Cadet Maitland Cowper to be 2nd Lieut., vice Carr, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

101st Foot—Gent. Cadets Randolph Edward Whitehead to be 2nd Lieut., vice Vane, transferred to the 68th Foot; Willoughby Francis Gale Curtler to be 2nd Lieut., vice Saulez, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

107th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet Robert Taylor Doveton to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wheler, promoted.

1st West India Regiment—Gent. Cadet Wilfred Hale Lewin to be 2nd Lieut., vice Pemberton, transferred to the 2nd West India Regiment; Gent. Cadet Arthur Russell Loscombe to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Brennan, retired; Gent. Cadet Edward Alfred Moulton-Barrett to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lyster, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Gent. Cadet Cecil Walter Nicholson Miller to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lawson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Gent. Cadet Arden Lowndes Bayley to be 2nd Lieut., vice Townshend, transferred to the 2nd West India Regiment; Gent. Cadet Archibald Channing to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Gray, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment—Gent. Cadets Henry Charles Higgs to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hunt, retired on temporary half-pay; Henry Oswin Grant to be 2nd Lieut., vice Beauclerk, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Aug. 13, 1880.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. H. Waller, half-pay, late 7th Foot, to be Assist. Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Eastern District, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Welman, half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Oct. 1).

Commissariat and Transport Department—Assist.-Comy. E. L. B. Kevill-Davies has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Aug. 3).

Commissariat and Transport Department (African Branch)—Assist.-Comy. H. Wyatt has been placed upon the Half-pay List, without drawing half-pay (July 2).

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy. C. Purchas to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (July 15); Assist.-Comy. E. C. Wainwright to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (Aug. 1).

INDIA OFFICE, August 12, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors H. W. Gordon (May 6); B. Cracroft (May 15).

To be Majors:—Capts. R. Beaven and A. C. Toker (both dated May 4).

To be Captain:—Lieut. E. F. J. de C. Rennick (May 2).

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Majors:—Capts. H. P. Kirke and C. W. Bobington (both dated May 4).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. J. Bell (June 8), J. C. Gunning, G. Rowlandson, J. W. Cleland-Henderson (all three dated June 9), W. L. N. Knyvett, E. S. Berkeley, S. W. B. Sherman, B. H. Preston, F. B. Boone, G. Murray (all six dated June 10).

To be Majors:—Capts. W. P. O. Boulderson (June 1) and J. S. F. Mackenzie (June 8).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. H. C. B. Turner and C. M. Griffith (both dated June 8); Major L. G. Brown (June 9).

To be Majors—Capt. C. M. Erskine (May 12); Capt. and Brevet Major De L. R. F. Wooldridge (May 13).

BOMBAY ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. W. Macnaghton (May 29).

To be Major:—Capt. and Brevet Major C. A. Moore, late 2nd Light Cavalry (May 29).

BOMBAY ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Majors:—Capts. J. I. Tinling (June 8), A. R. T. McRae, and E. R. Reay (both dated June 9).

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major F. H. Thompson, Madras S.C. (June 8).

To be Major:—Capt. (now Major) J. H. C. G. Lassalle, in succession to Gen. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, retired (Feb. 15).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 10, 1880.

INFANTRY.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 6th inst.:—

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Major W. Arden resigns his commission; also is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (Aug. 7, 1880).

THE SWEDISH GYMNASTS.

The members of the Stockholm Gymnastic Club, who are now making a tour of the English military gymnasia, made their first appearance in this country on Monday. The party consists of forty-one gentlemen, inclusive of the president, Lieut. Balck, of the Nerikes Regiment of Infantry; Lieut. Count von Rosen; Capt. Haasum, 2nd Foot Guards; Lieut. Nordenfelt, Vendes Horse Artillery; Lieut. Nyblaeus, Life Regiment of Hussars; Lieut. von der Burg and Lieut. Mesterton, Svea Regiment of Artillery; Lieut. Scherstén, Gottlands Regiment of Infantry; Lieut. Kantzow, Sodermanlants Regiment of Infantry; and Lieut. Berling, South Skane Regiment of Infantry. The remaining thirty-two representatives of the Swedish Club are gentlemen of various professions and students of the university. At the end of the proceedings, the Swedish officers received the warm thanks and congratulations, first of Sir Daniel Lysons, then of the Duke of Teck, and lastly of Gen. Hammersley. Lieut. Balck responded cordially, and called upon his companions to give their national cheer. On Tuesday the party visited Woolwich. The garrison gymnasium was, unfortunately, under repair, but the visitors were enabled to give a gymnastic display at the School of Arms at the Royal Military Academy. The party, to the number of 42, took luncheon at the Artillery mess. On Wednesday, the party were received by the Duke of Cambridge, and they went down to Portsmouth on Thursday, where, after a reception by Admiral Ryder and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, they joined in the Naval and Military Athletic Sports, which went off with great *éclat*, thanks to the energy and perseverance of Capt. Wells, R.N., and Capt. Cotton, the superintending officer of gymnastics. A most valuable addition to the day's proceedings was found in the Swedish officers and members of the Stockholm Gymnastic and Fencing Club. These gentlemen opened the day's proceedings with an aquatic performance from the Clarence Parade (Southsea) Pier, where, thanks to the kind forethought of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Fox Powys and officers of the 69th Regiment, the regimental band was in attendance. Admiral Ryder and a large company of officers from the Fleet at Spithead and of civilians from yachts and country side were to be seen in steam-launches and row boats off the Pier, watching the diving, which was universally admitted to be of the very best description, the high diving, from a height of forty-five feet, being incomparably good. On the pier were Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the Portsmouth District; Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard; Capt. Wells, R.N., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Fox Powys, together with most of the naval and military heads of departments and officers stationed or quartered at that port. After the diving performance, lunch was served under the marquee on the pier, to which the Scandinavian Club invited its guests. Rear-Admiral Foley proposed the health of the members of the Swedish Club, and Col. Powys then redeemed the character of Portsmouth for hospitality by inviting all the forty-four members of the Stockholm Club to dine at the mess of the gallant 69th. Lieut. Victor Balck was forced, however, to decline the kind invitation, but consented, at the earnest desire of the officers of the 69th, to visit their mess on the way to the Naval and Military recreation-ground, where the athletic sports were going on. The whole party then drove to the Cambridge Barracks, and were received with military honours. A pleasant half-hour was spent in the mess-room, and after once more thanking Lieut.-Col. Powys and his officers, Lieut. Balck and his party proceeded to the recreation-ground, and joined in the Naval and Military athletic sports, to which they proved a most welcome addition.

The Queen has approved the following appointments:—Mr. G. W. des Vœux, C.M.G., Governor of the Bahama Islands, to be Governor of Fiji; Mr. T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G., Governor of the Falkland Islands, to be Governor of the Bahama Islands; Mr. Thomas Kerr, Judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal, Barbadoes, to be Governor of the Falkland Islands.

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Subscriptions are earnestly requested to be paid to "ATALANTA" RELIEF FUND, at Bank of England; Messrs. Drummond and Co., London; at any local bank at Portsmouth; or by

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The 58th Regiment.
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— Corps of Guides (Cabul).
— Bombay Cavalry.
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— Royal Marines, &c.

Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Notes on Game and Game-shooting; The Book of the Rabbit (The *Bazaar* Office)—Tourists' Guide to the Continent (published for Great Eastern Railway Co., 125 Fleet Street)—New Bulgaria (Newman and Co.)—The Biography of Charles Bradlaugh (Remington and Co.)—The Pen, for August, (Moor and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.—It *is* "a nice derangement of epitaphs." But we do not think they really meant to say that the "atmosphere" of the Carlton Club was "impure." They probably intended to assert that the atmosphere of the "War Office" was "impure," and that the impure air there produced an astonishing effect on some of the members of the Carlton Club, whom it "tainted" with a strange disease, one symptom of which was that the unhappy victims of it ate their own words, when the War Office did not find them to its taste. Alas, poor Priscian!

A. S. S.—It was meant to be sarcastic and offensive, but it was amusing. We understand the whole case thoroughly, and know, too, whence came the feeble dart,—"*telum imbelle, sine ictu.*"

YACOOB.—We have never heard of the work to which you refer.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—1. Lord Gough was in command on the occasion. 2. The officer did serve at Corunna.

ERRATA.—For "bicornes" read "licornes," for "accorded" read "recorded," in the article on "The Government and the Metallurgists," on the first page of our last number.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

THE way in which the Government has solved the problem presented to them from South Africa was, perhaps, the best that could have been devised; but it cannot be denied that there are some omissions in the *catalogue raisonné*, as there are in the *personnel*, of the officers who have been named for brevets and honours. There will be questions, for instance, respecting the claims of those who may consider themselves entitled to the South-African war medal under the terms of the Warrant, which relate to "such of her Majesty's Colonial forces organised and disciplined as combatants, whether raised by the Colonial Government or by the General officer commanding," which it will not be easy to settle without offence and heartburning, should the matter be raised at all. No one, for instance, could settle offhand that the 8,500 Swazis who were engaged in the attack on Secocoeni (or Sekukuni), would not be entitled to the medal for "operations in the Secocoeni campaign." They were certainly raised by the General officer commanding, and they wer "organised and disciplined" under their own chiefs as much as Dahl's contingent, or the Rustemburgers, or the natives who held Fort Oliphant. The word "troops" opens a large field indeed. It would not be easy to determine where many of these warriors are to wear the medal if they get it, seeing that they have nothing to affix it to but the epidermis, should the medal be worn in the usual place. The list of operations is rather suggestive. We are fond—or at least our colonists are—of assuming that our race has special gifts in dealing with natives and in making colonisation easy, but in 1877-78 and 1879 we seem to, have been busy in war-making all over South Africa and it is not too much to say that in those years we killed more Galekas, Griquas, Gaikas, and Basutos of the Zulu mountains, than the Boers, Ketchewayo, and Moirosi, or Pokani, Sandilli, and their like disposed of in the whole of their career. Some of the "operations" represented hard fighting of its kind, and most of them were associated with hard living and a good deal of marching, but the clasps generally will represent military trials and successes of different sorts of merit. Colonel Lanyon's operations against the Griqua rebels were characterised by skill and speedy success; but generally, if the actual losses in the field be taken, even the Perak expedition and the fighting on the north-east frontier in India were bloody and difficult campaigns in comparison with the cattle-lifting and kraal-burning which constituted the bulk of some of the African expeditionary exploits.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge leaves London on Monday next for Kissingen. Before returning to England he will visit Berlin, and will, in all probability, be present at the Autumn Manœuvres of the German Army, which commence on the 8th prox. The Duke of Connaught and Sir Garnet Wolseley will also be present at these manœuvres.

The Colonial relief programme has had to be revised, in consequence of the despatch of the reinforcements to India. It had been arranged that the 26th Cameronians were to proceed to Bermuda. It has now been decided to send the 86th Regiment to that station to relieve the 2nd Battalion 19th, proceeding to Halifax, N.S.; the 97th goes, as originally proposed, to Gibraltar, to take the place of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, returning to England.

There could be no stronger argument in support of the views of those who maintain that the linked battalion system has proved injurious to the interests of the Army, than that furnished by an examination of the foreign service roster. The 86th Regiment stands at the present time far down on the list of regiments on home service, having returned to England in March, 1875, after a long tour of Colonial service, so that it has not yet put in six years in the United Kingdom. Yet it has now to proceed to the West Indies, always an unpleasant service, whilst regiments, such as 1st Battalion 22nd, 50th, 47th, 82nd, and 1st Battalion 16th, which have been over ten years at home, are left in the undisturbed enjoyment of station in the United Kingdom. The 1st Battalion 22nd and the 50th have been over eleven years at home, and none of these corps could fairly have complained had they been placed under orders for embarkation. The 86th, however, will, doubtless, consider it a great hardship to be bundled off at a few weeks' notice to the Colonies, after a very brief tour in England, when they had hoped to go to India; and it must be admitted that there would be ground for their complaints. The Quartermaster-General's Department does its utmost to work the roster in such a manner as not to inflict unnecessary discomfort or inconvenience on individuals; but it must be confessed that it has a difficult duty to perform, and we feel convinced that Sir Garnet Wolseley and the members of his Staff would be the first to allow that the linked battalion-arrangement has resulted in much personal hardship.

A propos of the subject of foreign reliefs, we cannot help thinking that it would be advisable to stretch a point and send the 50th to Bermuda. The regiment, after spending a period of eleven years and three months on home service, could scarcely consider itself unfairly treated, were it required to proceed abroad. Its link, the 97th, would, as at present arranged, move to Gibraltar, from which station it would in the ordinary course be brought home after a year or so more of foreign service. Had the old roster not been disarranged, the 50th would have left home two or three years ago. It seems, then, almost absurd to allow the regiment to continue at home, whilst corps with only half its service are being dispatched to India and the Colonies at short notice.

The 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers and 77th Regiment must consider themselves fortunate in being selected for a tour in India. Both regiments last returned from that country—the former in November, 1869, the latter in May, 1870. The 98th, too, last returned home from India—in 1867. These corps should by rights have gone to the Colonies, but the linked battalion system has upset everything.

After the departure of the 86th Regiment for Bermuda, the regiments standing first for foreign service will be the 31st, 47th, 49th, 50th, 52nd, 75th, 84th, 95th, and 96th. It would be advisable for the corps in question to be prepared for any unexpected orders which it may be necessary to issue.

The Duke of Cambridge said on Friday, in the House of Lords, that the regiments which have embarked for India were efficient. We regret that H.R.H. should have thus indirectly supported a system which no one knows as well as himself is utterly rotten. No doubt the regiments were up to their full strength, and were duly armed and clothed, and fairly drilled. But that is not everything. We should like to know how many strangers—for the men of a linked, or even a second battalion, are strangers—were brought into each regiment, and what proportion were under twenty years of age and one year's service. To call the scratch packs which, under the name of regiments, are now sent on active service, efficient, is an abuse of terms. Lord Morley was particularly disingenuous in his reply to the request of Lord Strathnairn for returns of the composition of the regiments sent to India. He talked of its being unadvisable to establish a precedent by giving those returns, but he knows, or ought to know, that returns of the composition of the regiments sent to South Africa were published. The fact is, our Army is in such an unsatisfactory state, that the supporters of Cardwellism shrink from letting it be known, and, consequently, refuse either to give the special returns asked for by Lord Strathnairn, or to publish the Report of Lord Airey's Committee. As Lord Strathnairn pointed out, it is idle to pretend either that Mr. Childers has not mastered the Report in question, or that foreign Powers would become dangerously familiar with our military weakness. If Mr. Childers cannot master a report in four months, he is unfit for his position; while as to foreigners, they know quite as much as we can tell them about the youth and physical incapacity of our recruits. With, however, the brute force of a Radical majority at their back, the Government can do as they please, and as it is apparently their pleasure to complete the work of mischief begun by Lord Cardwell, there is nothing to stop them.

In our last number, it was mentioned that about thirty or forty Swedish officers and gentlemen were coming over here to visit the Military Gymnasia, and "to show their muscle" at Aldershot and various military centres; and there was, in the same paper, a very interesting letter from a Swedish officer on the system of teaching in Sweden, which has, under Ling and others, applied organised tuition with the best results to the development of physical strength and its general concomitant, health and energy. It might have been expected that on such an occasion as this visit, the Government would have given some sum in aid of the expenses to which the officers who must entertain our Swedish friends at their messes must be subjected; but we are sorry to learn that the Authorities have refused to do anything of the kind, and that the Generals and the messes will be left to bear the costs and charges of their inevitable hospitality out of their own pockets, unless the War Office changes its rather unworthy and parsimonious policy in the matter.

Count Karolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has left Ems for his chamois preserves near Salzburg. His Excellency had the Black Mount from Lord Dudley last year, but it would seem as if he preferred chamois-shooting to deer-stalking.

If there is anything which tends more certainly to the ultimate destruction of a State that rests on conquest than even the gradual acquisition of strength by the conquered, and its development and use in hostility to the conqueror, it is the insolence which for ever reminds the conquered, people of their prostrate condition and of their fate, acting as an incessant spur to every passion which can animate human beings to throw off the yoke of aliens, no matter what benefits and immunities it may bring with it. There is one defect, nearly fatal, in the character of the English as masters. The best of them are free from it altogether; the Englishmen who founded an Imperial State were opposed to any indulgence in it. When the Colonial or the Indian Press yields to the influence of the "snobbery" which insists on the degradation of "natives" and "niggers" as the badge of ascendancy, it is sapping the buttresses of our citadels. "*Parcere subjectis*, debellare superbos," was the policy of Imperial Rome. It was only when she gratified her passions, by the spectacle of a Caractacus in chains, and by the cruelties which to the conscious loss of strength gave some the semblance of security in present possession, that she excited animosities which rendered her rule impossible. Happily for us, the unofficial language of our people and the tone of our executive Press are for the most part unheard and unknown, where they could sting to madness and fill every heart with hatred, if it were otherwise, and if the taunts, insults, and sarcasms which are so recklessly indulged in were driven home to the minds of those exposed to them. Commander Bruce has recently taught a writer who, in his anxiety to trample on "greasy savages," insulted the Navy, that he could not escape with impunity; but there is no means of enforcing decency of tone on those who, in more civilised parts of the world, pour out their insolence on "niggers" generally, from Cetewayo to Abdurrahman or Yakoob Khan.

The money which Abdurrahman gets to consolidate his power will look very like tribute and hush-money to the Afghans. The £40,000 should certainly not come from the miserable taxpayers of India, for it is paid for an entirely Imperial purpose.

Colonel Sir Owen Lanyon was sworn in as Administrator of the Transvaal on June 5 at Pretoria. In his address to the first Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal, his Excellency said that "the province is utterly destitute of those public institutions which are essential in a civilised community. There is not a civil hospital within its confines; no provision exists for medical assistance in the out-districts; the gaols, as a rule, would be a shame to any community; the only asylums for lunatics are the gaols; the public buildings, if, indeed, they can be regarded as such, are wholly inadequate for the objects required of them; there are no public works of any sort, the rivers being unbridged, and the roads mere tracks formed by ox-waggons; police supervision is wanting,"—a picture not overdrawn and dark enough.

Major G. G. Blaxland, late Lieutenant and Adjutant, 99th Regiment, who was last year appointed Major-Commandant of the 2nd Queensland Volunteer Infantry, has received the appointment of command of the Local Forces in the colony of Queensland, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with Lieutenant (Local Major) R. A. Moore, Tipperary Artillery Militia, as his Staff officer, and Captain C. C. M'Callum (late Lieutenant, 23rd Fusiliers), as his Infantry Brigade-Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Angelo, Captain on the Retired List, late of the Royal Scots, has been appointed to succeed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. St. Hill, 19th Regiment, as Commandant and Inspecting Field-officer of the Local Forces in Tasmania, and took up his appointment from May 19.

We are able to confirm the announcement that General Sir John Michel's period of service as Commander of the Forces in Ireland, which expired on August 1, has been extended to October 1 next.

Lieutenant D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A., who was lately on the staff of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., at Bombay, as aide-de-camp, and who has earned a reputation for himself by the attention he has devoted to the all-important question of transport, has been selected for a vacancy in the Royal Horse Artillery, and has left England for Candahar to join E Battery B Brigade, to which he has been posted.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan is the mouthpiece of most thoughtful soldiers who have served in India, in questioning the excellence of a system which gives only six or seven British officers, and these mounted, to a regiment of native infantry. In the Bombay Army especially, this organisation is most objectionable, for the Bombay native officers, having risen by seniority, are, as a rule, far too old for their positions. The regular system had its advantages, and so had the irregular system; but the present system combines the evils of both.

We are glad to find that Sir Alexander Gordon has drawn attention to the anomaly of two classes of infantry both fighting in the same manner, but one free from, the other encumbered with, colours. It would cost us a pang to see colours abolished, but we have arrived at the conviction that they are inconsistent with modern modes of fighting. At all events, a beginning might be made by suppressing the Queen's colour.

We alluded a few weeks ago to the appointment of the inventor of a range-finder to act as secretary to a committee formed for considering the best form of instrument of this kind, with the view to its introduction into the Service. The peculiarity of such an appointment, to use no stronger term, could not be overlooked, and the surprise which was felt at the selection of this officer for such a post was far greater than when it became known that his invention had been adopted by the War Office. But how is the appointment to be reconciled with the Treasury Minute, dated November 29, 1871, dealing with the question of officers interested in patents or inventions being employed upon committees of inquiry or otherwise, to judge of plans, inventions, &c., which may be for the advantage of the public service. It is there laid down that "no officer should be called upon to judge, nor to give an opinion, where his own interest may come into collision with that of any other person." Who then, was responsible for the appointment of Captain Watkin as secretary to the range-finder committee?

We are enabled to give an unqualified denial to the report, now being widely circulated, that it is the intention of the Government to despatch Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., to India, to assume command of the troops in Afghanistan.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 9, 1880.

The Reverend James Traill Hall, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 10, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Feb. 4, 1875, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Charles McShane has been placed on the Retired List from the 7th inst., with the rank and title of Retired Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 12, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Surgeon John Stone has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 6th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer James Mercer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 6th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Francis Durrant, to the Cleopatra, when commissioned (the appointment of Sir L. Loraine is cancelled); Charles C. P. Fitz-Gerald, to the Inconstant.

Commanders—Alfred A. C. Parr, to the Inconstant; Swinton C. Holland, to the Royal Adelaide; Clayton Mitchell, to the Hector, to be Inspecting Commander, Coastguard, Cowes Division.

Staff Commander—Henry Smith, to the Inconstant.

Lieutenants—Richard H. Wellings and Henry A. S. Stanhope, to the Jumna; Sydney B. Tomson, to the Euphrates; F. A. Brookes, to the Agincourt; H. J. Morgan, to the Duncan, for service in Naval Barracks at Sheerness; G. A. Smith, to the Valiant; Alfred Whitehouse (acting), to the Jackal; A. C. Corry, L. D. Sampson, F. G. Stopford, and E. P. Powell, to the Cleopatra; W. H. May, G. Glennie, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and J. M. Caulfield, to the Inconstant; P. M. Scott, to the Inconstant, for gunnery.

Navigating Lieutenants—Francis Roberts, to the Malabar; James R. Veitch, to the Jumna; Augustus Fane, to the Indus, for Conquest; F. A. Balloran, to the Cleopatra.

Sub-Lieutenants—Ernest J. Carus-Wilson, to the Alexandra; Charles R. S. Payne, to the Encounter; Maurice C. Knight, to the Miranda.

Midshipmen—Ernest F. A. Gaunt, to the Wolverene; Hugh le D. Stapleton, to the Agincourt; M. E. F. Kerr and T. S. Guppy, to the Cleopatra; E. M. C. Key, J. de M. Hutchinson, E. K. Hill, R. F. Phillimore, C. L. Napier, and S. Nicholson, to the Inconstant.

Chaplains—Rev. J. Traill Hall, to the Malabar; Rev. Charles H. Harbord, B.A., to the Warrior, vice Sutton, period of service expired.

Staff Surgeon—Fleetwood Buckle, to the Kingfisher.

Paymaster—Charles P. Skinner, to the Kingfisher.

Chief Engineer—Edward H. Willey, to the Kingfisher.

Assistant-Paymaster — Andrew J. Ramsay, to the Hercules.

Surgeons—J. Dudley, to the Iron Duke, for Yokohama (sick quarters); A. M'Kinlay, to the Mosquito; and J. O'Callaghan, to the Warrior.

Engineers—Joshua Smith, to the Excellent, for Medway; James J. Walker, to the Kingfisher; James Shore, to the Himalaya; Thomas Owen, to the Pembroke, for the Carysfort; Robert Burridge, to the Himalaya, vice Ferguson.

Assistant-Engineers—John Fielder, to the Jumna; Frederick Worth, to the Asia, for the Inconstant.

Clerk—Herbert N. Dymott, to the Kingfisher.

Gunners—W. Culliford, to the Cleopatra; E. Pinkney, to the Inconstant.

Boatswains—Lowther Smith, to the Duncan; Joseph Beedem, to the Malabar; Gregory Poland to the Cleopatra; W. J. Daw, to the Inconstant.

Carpenters—Richard W. Cogger, to the Kingfisher; and George H. Thomas, to the Indus.

Achilles, Capt. Algernon C. F. Heneage, anchored in Plymouth Sound, on Friday, in company with the lee division of the Squadron.

Agincourt, Capt. Alexander Buller, C.B., bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Somerset, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, parted company with the weather division on Thursday morning, and proceeded into Plymouth.

Assistance, Capt. Claude E. Buckle, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday morning, and, proceeding into harbour, embarked the Royal Marines for passage to Queenstown, for which port she left in the afternoon.

Bacchante, Capt. the Right Hon. Lord Charles Scott, anchored at Spithead on Thursday evening, and exchanged salutes with the Duke of Wellington on Friday.

Cleopatra. Capt. Francis Durrant, who has been appointed to the command of this ship, vice Sir Lambton Loraine, whose appointment has been cancelled, entered the Navy in 1851, and served as mate in the Spitfire, Lieut.-Com. W. Chapman, on the West Coast of Africa, from Nov. 1857 until promoted to lieut., May 19, 1859. As lieut. he served in the Excellent, at Portsmouth, from Dec. 1859 until Aug. 1860, when he was appointed to the Centurion, attached to the Channel Squadron, and remained until the close of 1861. On March 13, 1862, he joined the Magicienne, Capt. the Prince of Leiningen, fitting at Devonport for the Mediterranean, and in Dec. 1864 removed into the Cambridge, at Devonport, where he remained until appointed, April 2, 1867, to the Minotaur, attached to the Channel Squadron. He served in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert from Oct. 1867 until promoted to commander, Sept. 2, 1869; was second-captain in the Minotaur from April, 1870, until June, 1873; and commanded the Eagle, at Liverpool, from July 1873 until appointed, May 28, 1874, to the command of the Royal yacht Osborne, which he commanded until posted, May 15, 1876. From Aug. 1877 till Feb. 1879 he was flag-captain to Vice-Admiral Charles F. Hillyar, C.B., in the Audacious, at China, and subsequently studied at the Greenwich Royal Naval College, where, on Oct. 2, 1879, he was appointed captain of the establishment.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. E. J. Festing, left Malta on Aug. 6 for Palermo to join the flag, taking mails for the Fleet.

Enchantress, Staff Com. E. H. Hills, having on board Rear-Admiral Hoskins and Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., the Junior Lord of the Admiralty, Captain James E. Erskine, private secretary to Lord Northbrook, and Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, left that port on Monday morning for Cherbourg, returning with her passengers on Tuesday morning, in time for the Naval attack on Fort Gillkicker.

Helicon. Lieut. W. L. Morrison, who has been appointed to the command of this vessel, in succession to Com. Sir B. W. Walker, served as additional sub-lieut. in the Lord Clyde, Capt. Roderick Dew, C.B., in the Mediterranean, from Oct. 22, 1867, until Jan. 5, 1868, when he was transferred to the Lord Warden, Capts. W. R. Rolland and T. Brandreth; and subsequently served under the flag of Admiral Sir Alexander Milne in the same ship, until transferred, July 1, 1870, to the Hercules, Capt. Lord Gilford, with the Channel Squadron, and remained until the close of 1871. He afterwards served in the Doris, Capts. W. H. Edye and the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., with the Detached Squadron from Oct. 16, 1872, until the spring of 1875, and was employed in the Minotaur, Capts. Lord Walter J. Kerr and H. W. Rawson, under the flags of Vice-Admiral F. B. P. Seymour and Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord John Hay, C.B., with the Channel Squadron, from Aug. 6, 1875, until Jan. 9, 1878, since which time he has served in the Falcon, Com. B. F. Clark, in the Mediterranean.

Hercules, Capt. Townsend, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, having in company the Valiant and Defence, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday evening from Vigo. The Warrior, Penelope, and Lord Warden parted company off the Eddystone with the Channel Squadron. After completing with coals, the vessels of the Reserve Squadron will leave for their stations.

Himalaya, Capt. Harry W. Brent, left Portsmouth last Saturday, after disembarking her passengers, for Devonport, for repairs. Having embarked the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, she is expected to sail this day for India.

Hornet, Com. J. S. Eaton, after being detained at Malta to make good defects in her machinery, continued her passage home from China to pay off, on Thursday, Aug. 5. She may be expected at Devonport in about a fortnight.

Kingfisher. Com. Reginald Heber Thornton, who will shortly commission this ship, which made a satisfactory trial of her engines and machinery last week, served as sub-lieutenant in the Highflyer, Capt. T. M. S. Pasley, in the East Indies, from Dec. 1864 until promoted to lieutenant, March 29, 1866. He subsequently served in the Liverpool, Capt. J. Seacombe, on particular service, from Nov. 16, 1866, until Sept. 28, 1867, when he was appointed additional of the Excellent, Capt. A. W. A. Hood, and in April 1869 was appointed junior staff officer, and remained until 1870. He was afterwards employed in the Zealous, Capt. F. A. Hume, under the flag of Rear-Admiral Arthur Farquhar, in the Pacific, from July 13, 1870, until paid off, in April, 1873; again as additional of the Excellent from June, 1873, until November following, when he was transferred to the Cambridge, and remained until promoted to commander, Nov. 1, 1876. He has been second-captain in the Indus, Capt. C. T. Curme, under the flags of Admiral-Superintendents G. O. Willes, C.B., and C. W. Hope, at Devonport, since July, 1877.

Lord Warden, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, anchored at Spithead on Friday morning, in company with the Minotaur, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B.

Malabar, Capt. John G. F. Grant. The 23rd Regt. will arrive at Portsmouth on Monday next for embarkation, *en route* to India. Prior to embarkation, new colours will be presented to the regiment on the dockyard jetty, and the Princess of Wales has graciously undertaken to perform the ceremony. On Friday the Malabar made a trial of her engines, proceeding out of harbour for the purpose.

Minotaur, Capt. Harry H. Rawson, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hood, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron, consisting of the Agincourt (flagship of Rear-Admiral Waddilove), Northumberland, and Achilles, together with the Lord Warden and Penelope, parted company with the Reserve Squadron on Wednesday, and, after target practice, proceeded to Devonport and Portsmouth.

Miranda, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Dawson. In reply to a letter from the Secretary of Lloyd's, drawing attention to the telegram received at the India Office from the Viceroy of India, to the effect that on June 19 a large fire was seen burning on an inaccessible island 23 miles S.W. of Tristan d'Acunha, and suggesting that a clue may thereby be afforded to the fate of the crew of the missing ship Knowsley Hall, or of the British ship Hamlet, which sailed from New York, Jan. 30, for Galle, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty state that her Majesty's sloop Miranda will shortly proceed from England to Australia, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, and that orders will be given to her to touch at Tristan d'Acunha, and to search the inaccessible island. Their Lordships also draw attention to the fact that from a published report of Capt. East, commanding her Majesty's ship Comus, in a similar case, at Amsterdam Island, a fire, which was supposed to have been lighted by a shipwrecked crew, was traced to a party of fishermen curing their fish.

Newcastle, Capt. Edward Kelly, anchored at Spithead on Friday morning, in company with the Minotaur, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B.

Northumberland, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, anchored in Plymouth Sound, on Friday, in company with the lee division of the Squadron.

Orontes, Capt. R. G. Kinahan, arrived at Gibraltar on Aug. 11, and landed the 41st Regt. in the course of the day. She sailed on Aug. 12 with the 24th Regt. for India.

Penelope, Capt. H. F. Nicholson, anchored at Spithead, on Friday, in company with the flag.

Rupert, Capt. E. J. Pollard, having parted company with the flag, arrived at Malta on Aug. 6 from Hyères, under orders to return to England.

NAVAL ATTACK ON PORTSMOUTH.

On Tuesday last Fort Gillkicker was attacked from the sea by a Naval force commanded by Capt. Hopkins, of the Excellent. The Prince and Princess of Wales on board the Osborne, Rear-Admiral Hoskins, Mr. Brassey, M.P., Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, secretary of the Admiralty, and Capt. J. E. Erskine, R.N., private secretary to Lord Northbrook, on board the Enchantress, and Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, on board the Fire Queen, witnessed the performance from Spithead, where the Glatton, supposed to represent the van of an enemy's fleet, was stationed, to cover the attack of the gun and torpedo-boats on the fort. The *coup d'œil*, as witnessed either from Spithead or from the shore, but more especially from Southsea Pier, was remarkably pretty, for the day being exceedingly fine, the whole of the water was dotted with white canvas and many-coloured bunting, which, at one moment hidden by the smoke from the guns, at the next would stand out in bold relief above the blue water, as a puff of wind would clear away the smoke, and allow the full force of the sun's rays to pour down upon the scene from the midst of an unclouded sky.

The object of the day's proceedings was primarily to ascertain the best means of forcing a channel blocked by submarine mines and obstructions, and defended by artillery and infantry fire. This channel was the same which had formed the scene of the two previous experiments of a similar nature. But it will be remembered that, owing to the serious and fatal illness of Dr. Domville, the late Inspector-General of Haslar Hospital, no heavy ordnance could be used in the night attack made on Oct. 16 last year, and one of the most important objects of the attack—namely, the determination as to the effect of smoke upon the electric light—could not be computed, or even approximately ascertained. It was, therefore, determined to repeat the experiment on the first favourable opportunity, and on Tuesday last the contest between the land and sea forces raged along the coast, extending from Fort Gillkicker, at the sea end of Haslar Wall, to Blockhouse Point, at the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Around this coast-line, stretching out in crescent shape from point to point, ran a line of guard-boats, flying blue ensigns, within which lay the mined ground, over which spectators were previously warned by Admiral Ryder not to pass in boats, sailing-yachts, or steamers, as any encroachment of this defended water would be dangerous to life.

The attacking force consisted of the Glatton, which represented the leading ironclad of a squadron, and carried two 25-ton guns and a brace of 20-pounder torpedo guns; four gunboats—the Medway, Spey, Vesuvius, and Manly—two of which carried their usual armament of three 64-pounders, the others being unarmed except for the purpose of destroying mines; 12 torpedo-boats and steam-launches, besides several rowing boats. At the time the action began, it was supposed that the hostile force had silenced the heavy guns in Fort Gillkicker, and the advanced batteries on the imaginary shore, and that the Glatton had taken up a position at the head of a channel 120 yards wide, which had been cleared by the attack in previous countermining operations, and was in the act of despatching her attacking flotilla to remove the remaining obstruction, and force the passage to the town and dockyard. In this extremity, the only heavy artillery which remained for the defence were the guns in Fort Monckton, consisting of four muzzle-loading rifled 64-pounders, two small-bore 8-in. guns, and one breech-loading rifled 7-in. gun; the other available means at the command of the shore party being the O field battery of the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, under the orders of Col. Hope-Johnstone, a company of Royal Engineer Submarine Miners, and a battalion of infantry, represented by three companies of the 1st Batn. 24th Foot, under the command of Capt. Tongue. The defending forces were under the command of Col. Schaw, R.E., while the electric and mining operations for the protection of Fort Monckton and the channel were under the superintendence of Capt. Ramsay, R.E., commanding the submarine miners. The attack was conducted by Capt. Hopkins, of the Excellent, assisted by Capt. Gordon and the officers of the Vernon. The chief umpires, Col. Graham, R.E., V.C., and Capt. Bosanquet, R.N., took up their position with the defenders on the western bastion of Fort Monckton, while the assistant-umpires, Com. Beaumont, R.N., and Lieut.-Col. Ritchie, R.A., were placed with the enemy on board the Glatton. Sub-umpires, in pairs, from the Navy and Army, were also stationed at each gun ashore and afloat, in the test-room inside the fort, at the various firing positions, on board of each vessel engaged, and with the infantry on the flanks and curtain. To carry out these duties, 11 officers of experience were drawn from the Royal Artillery, 10 from the Royal Marine Artillery, 15 from the Royal Engineers, two from the 2nd Batn. 12th Foot, two from the 69th Foot, and one from the 108th Foot, the same number of naval officers being taken from the harbour squadron. It was really upon the promptness and alacrity of the sub-umpires that the practical value of the operations depended. They were prohibited from taking part in any way on the side of the attack or the defence, either by giving advice or expressing an opinion, during the progress of the engagement. Their duty consisted in recording, in tabular forms supplied for the purpose, the facts that came under their observation, and in ruling the several guns, boats, and men out of action, as soon as they became disqualified. The disqualifications were very stringent, but pressed more than usually severely upon the gunners in the fort. On the previous occasion, six imaginary hits sufficed to put a gunboat, and three a torpedo launch, out of action; and it was agreed that if a row-boat came within the electric ray for one moment, whereby it became exposed to a musketry fire from a distance not exceeding 300 yards, it was to be ruled out of the fight. On Tuesday, however, eight hits from large guns, or 16 from field guns, were required to disable a gunboat or first-class torpedo-boat, six hits from any gun being held sufficient to put all other craft out of action. In like manner, four hits from an ironclad or a gunboat were understood to practically destroy a field-gun. Even supposing, therefore, that almost every shot proved a hit, the swift torpedo-boats and pinnaces had an excellent chance of damaging the obstructions and connections before they could be ruled out of action. The effect of the infantry fire upon the attacking flotilla, always a difficult matter to determine in mimic warfare, and of the fire of the attack upon the infantry of the defence, was left to be determined by the umpires at the close of the operations. Explosions of blowing charges within 30 ft. of any vessel or boat were considered as disabling her. These charges, which were assumed for the purpose of the operations to represent ground and buoyant mines—mechanical, electro-contact, and observation—and to spread corresponding destruction around, were not to exceed 2 lb. of powder, when placed 24 ft. or more under water; but if in shallower water, they were not to exceed 4 oz., and in no case were they to lie on the surface. It was also ruled that in case a boat succeeded in attaching a charge to any obstruction, she might claim immunity from being disabled, on the supposition that the charge, if fitted with a Bickford fuze, would explode, whether, after fixing it, the boat were captured or not. Having once, however, claimed immunity, she could take no further part in the attack, and she was, moreover, prohibited from replacing the charge, in the event of its missing fire. In order, however, to minimise the danger, it was agreed that before firing a charge an attacking boat should be required to hoist a red flag, as a signal that all operations were to temporarily cease, and that all craft were to retire for purposes of safety to a distance of 300 yards, until after the charge had exploded or a missfire had been proved. For it need scarcely be said that obstructions in the shape of booms and chains could not be broken through by make-believe detonations, but that it was necessary to remove them by practicable charges of powder and gun-cotton. When a countermining boat, again, was signalled out of action, she was ordered to ship all her mines and sheer out of danger from their explosion before anchoring, and the sub-umpires on board were requested to carefully note whether any electro-contact mines were exploded by her when moving away. All vessels except "creeping" boats employed in the attack were distinguished by alphabetical flags, while the field-guns were distinguished by numeral flags; and the sub-umpires were instructed that hits to be effective should be directed at the hull, and not at the flag, of the boat or vessel, and were to rule accordingly. Each hit was communicated at once to the chief umpires, who could alone rule boats out of action from the shore, and to the assistant-umpires on the Glatton, who alone could declare guard-boats and field-guns to be disabled.

At 9 a.m. the attacking squadron was seen huddled together around the Glatton, as the haze rose and drifted slowly to the westward. The first gun was fired at 9.23 a.m. by the fort, as the land party observed the enemy coming into action, an admirable description of which we quote from the *Times* of Wednesday as follows:—

"As on the occasion of the night attack, the efforts of the enemy were mainly directed to encompass the destruction of the formidable boom, which not only blocked the passage of the whole channel to be cleared, but served to protect the electric connections between the shore batteries and the nests of sunken mines. This obstruction formed the object of as obstinate a struggle between the rival combatants as the famous bridge in Shakespeare between the French and English. There were, indeed, some very excellent services rendered at the 'boom,' and none the less so because the obstacle proved a very different thing from the one used at the previous conflict. On that occasion the boom consisted of an arrangement of spars joined together in a way thought to be effective, and placed at right angles to the fort. As a matter of fact, however, the only difficulty experienced by the enemy was in approaching it, as it was commanded by the heavy ordnance and infantry from the shore. But the moment the Bluejackets succeeded in attaching to it a charge of gun-cotton, it was easily shivered, and the Vesuvius and the Bloodhound steamed through the fissure. Yesterday, on the contrary, the boom was constructed after the manner of a gridiron, a number of balks of timber being placed parallel to each other and to the face of the fort, and with the ends consequently pointing in the direction of the attack. For the purpose of keeping the balks at a proper distance of 6 ft. apart and securing them, and at the same time opposing obstructions to the passage of small craft through the interstices, three rows of chains were placed across them at regular intervals, thus forming the meshes of a rigid net, the whole being kept in position by mooring-anchors placed fore and aft. It will thus be seen that the fracture of a chain, or even the destruction of one or more of the balks, would not open a passage for ironclads, but that the reticulations would have to be fatally injured in many places before the boom would cease to be operative. And when it is stated that the obstruction was so placed as to be under a concentrated fire from the defenders' guns, the hazardous nature of the enterprise will be self-evident. Both in front and in rear of the boom the passage was further impeded by nets floated by means of cork, the object being to foul the screws of the steam craft, while in the rear of all a substantial spar was placed across the channel, the whole area being at the same time covered with sunken mines. The character of the defence was well preserved, but still not so completely as to prevent the other side from gaining a wrinkle. Both the timber and the chains were obtained by requisition from the dockyard, and with so many balks for the first part of the puzzle and so many shackles of chain-cable for the second, it was no difficult matter for the Navy to arrive at a pretty accurate idea of the obstacles to be surmounted. At all events, the Manly and the whole of the torpedo-boats, launches, and pinnaces had their cutwaters specially protected, and as the protection took the shape of a spar descending obliquely to below the keel, it was admirably adapted for enabling the vessels to run over chains and floating *débris*. Simultaneously with the despatch of the creeping craft the Glatton engaged the guns of the fort, and thus served to distract the attention of the defenders from the proceedings of the small fry. But nothing can excuse the wretched service of the four field guns on the right of the fort. These guns were placed in masked embrasures, concealed from the enemy by furze, and had they been well served it would have been impossible for the creeping craft to have reached the boom without being disabled. As it was, however, of the three first which attempted to force the passage, not one was apparently affected by the artillery fire. The first launch seemed to actually leap over the obstruction and to carry its attendant dingey with it. The second was hung up high and dry in the chains, where it was subsequently succeeded by another creeper, the crews of which had to be taken out of danger by row-boats. The third boat succeeded in actually passing through the boom, but came to grief, and sunk, through the explosion of one of her own creeping charges. While this was going on, the Glatton kept up a withering fire upon the fort, the whole ship being obscured in a cloud of smoke, during which it would have been comparatively easy for a guard-boat to have assailed her in a vulnerable part. How the sub-umpires were enabled to fulfil their duties in the circumstances we know not, but when the gentle westerly breeze lifted the fog, a couple or so of row-boats had succeeded in attaching a charge of gun-cotton to the boom. The buglers blew a 'Cease fire,' and after the crews had betaken themselves to a place of safety, a majestic explosion occurred, which seemed to shatter the boom for a considerable distance of its length. This, however, was not the case, for while the balks were destroyed, the chains remained intact, and the passage continued to be disputed. And now occurred the most interesting and exciting part of the combat. The Vesuvius and Medway, with 'cow-catchers' lowered, came into action, under a tremendous fire from the defenders, with the evident intention of forcing a passage, the Medway at the same time engaging the fort with her 64-pounders. Both gunboats ran full tilt against the chains, dragging what appeared to be countermining barges after them. As no men, however, were seen on board depositing the countermines, the defenders saw through the ruse. The barges were, in fact, dummies, and the shore artillery concentrated their fire upon the gunboats. But, notwithstanding the admirable target which they presented at short range, they were allowed by the umpires to proceed, and they succeeded in breaking through the chains without being entangled in the nettings. They were afterwards followed by the Manly and Spey, the latter fighting her guns as she came along. Both passed through the obstruction in safety and without being under the necessity of striking their colours. This practically ended the engagement. Of the torpedo boats and launches belonging to the attacking party, no fewer than 11 were declared out of action by the umpires, one being destroyed by her own creeping charges, and another by a line of mines exploded from the miner. But the boom had been forced, and this was the object of the attack. It remains to be seen, however, whether a space was cleared sufficiently large for the passage of the Glatton. It is supposed that only about 500 yards had been cleared out of the 700 yards of channel, and that there were many mines still operative at the conclusion of the attack was apparent by the electrical explosion from the fort, after Capt. Gordon had hoisted the 'recall,' at half-past 10. Indeed, as there were as many dummy connections as real connections in the disputed channel, there is reason to think that the creeping craft exhausted a great part of their zeal in destroying cables, which had been sunk for the express purpose of being destroyed, and thus of misleading them. This can only be determined by subsequent examination. Each line of countermines is supposed to be effective for 60 ft., and hence a double line should clear a passage 120 ft. broad. But in order to do this it is essential that they should be deposited in the midst of the defenders' submarine mines, otherwise they would prove harmless. All that can be said at present is that the gunboats and several small craft succeeded in forcing the boom and laying their countermines; but it is still uncertain whether the Glatton and the ironclad fleet which she was supposed to represent could have passed over the supposed space without bumping an electro-contact mine, or being destroyed by observation charges.

"About half-past nine o'clock there was a night demonstration on a limited scale, the purpose being to ascertain the effect which the smoke from the discharge of artillery exercised upon the beam of the electric light. As is well known, the steam from a torpedo-launch, illumined by a strong light, appears solid and opaque, but the effect upon the light itself of moving wreaths of powder-smoke had not been practically tested in action. The engagement accordingly resolved itself into an artillery duel, the Glatton, Medway, and Spey maintaining a tremendous cannonade upon the fort, while the field battery, heavy ordnance, and infantry of the defences responded with equal vigour. Between them an abundance of smoke was produced, and as there happened to be not a breath of wind blowing at the time, the opportunity presented for observation was all that could be desired. There can be little doubt that the result was to diffuse the electric beam and to severely handicap the defence. The lamps used were Siemens's, each having the estimated illuminating power of 14,000 candles; yet notwithstanding this extraordinary energy, the smoke from the guns in their wake seemed to absorb the light to a great extent. Another effect of the diminished brilliancy appeared to be to bring out the figures of the men serving the guns and managing the lights into greater prominence. The object of the demonstration rendered the use of guard-boats unnecessary, so that except from the guns the torpedo craft had it all their own way. After the smoke had cleared off a little, it was perceived that several small craft had in the meantime succeeded in attaching blue-lights to the boom, representing imaginary charges of gun-cotton, to be followed by imaginary but irreparable injury to the obstruction. Subsequently several torpedo craft scrambled through. They were followed by the Medway, apparently through the break made by the morning attack. The Spey afterwards attempted to run the gauntlet, and the demonstration ended with her discomfiture."

THE CHERBOURG FÊTES.

A great banquet was given on Monday evening at the Hôtel de Ville, at which a large number of distinguished personages were present, and amongst others Rear-Admiral Hoskins and Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., Junior Lords of the Admiralty, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Capt. J. E. Erskine, R.N., private secretary to Lord Northbrook. Admiral Jauréguiberry, Minister of Marine, in the course of the evening, proposed success to the English Navy. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Secretary of the Admiralty, in responding to the toast on behalf of the English Navy, said that a British admiral of former days, on seeing such a fine French squadron as that which was now lying off Cherbourg, would have recrossed the Channel in all haste to prepare his own ships, but all that was now changed. He added that he perceived a guarantee of peace in the similarity existing between the Governments of England and France, which, though different in form, were founded upon the same principles. M. Grévy went to the Place d'Armes, overlooking the sea, and witnessed the sham-fight, which proved a great success. At a given signal all the ships of the squadron appeared in one blaze of fire, the cannon thundered, and the sea, brilliantly illuminated by means of the electric light, presented a most unwonted and fairy-like spectacle. As far as the eye could reach were to be seen ships covered with light and fire, and then to the shore were wafted the strains of the "Marseillaise." The scene was simply suberb, and it is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the spectators, estimated at upwards of 100,000. At the torpedo practice M. Grévy started the first torpedo, M. Léon Say the second, and M. Gambetta the third. As soon as the explosions were over a number of boats hurried to the spot, and succeeded in obtaining an immense number of dead fish. A sailor presented to M. Grévy, on board the Suffren, a superb specimen, nearly three feet in length. "My torpedo cost 3,600 f.," said M. Grévy, with a laugh, "this is indeed an expensive fish." And he dismissed the man with his fish, and a napoleon to boot. Four torpedo boats were then manœuvred. Their remarkable speed and admirable action created much interest.

CHILI AND PERU.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of the 15th ult. publishes a letter from its Lima correspondent, dated June 30, in which he says:—"While I was closing my letter of the 28th inst., the troops stationed at Lima were mustering in larger numbers than I had ever seen them before during the whole time I have resided in this city. Some three hours after the mail was despatched, the 'Bando' was published, and its effect on the people has been tremendous. Every man between 16 years of age and 60, excepting the clergy and the medical profession, and a few employés of the Government offices, has to present himself in uniform and to drill every day from 11 o'clock until 1. To enable the men to do this, all places of business are to be closed from 10 a.m, until 2 p.m. Those who do not comply with this order will be immediately sent to join the active army. All foreigners are invited to form themselves into corps to maintain order and protect property in the event of the city being left at any time without the usual guardians of the peace. To show the spirit which animates the people, it may not be amiss to state that the Archbishop of Lima has placed the treasure of the Church at the disposition of the Government, to be used in the service of the country." The same paper says:—"An official telegram reached Payta from Lima on the 4th inst., announcing the blowing up in Callao Bay of the Chilian transport Amazonas. The following is a translation of the despatch:—'Lima, July 4, 1880. To the authorities, Payta. Yesterday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's transport Amazonas was blown up in Callao Bay by one of our torpedoes, and sunk immediately. (Signed), Paz Soldan.' We are without particulars as to the event, but the authenticity of the fact cannot be doubted."

The German Admiralty, according to the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has decided that all the armoured corvettes of the German navy, the Sachsen, Baiern, Würtemberg, and Baden, shall be fitted with apparatus for discharging locomotive torpedoes below the surface of the water. The Prinz Adalbert, one of the new unarmoured spar-decked corvettes of the German fleet, and the Ariadne, a flush-decked corvette, are already provided with the apparatus; and the ironclad frigates Friedrich Karl and Kron Prinz, as well as the screw corvettes Vineta and Luise, are also to be fitted with it during the course of the present financial year. The tubes from which the torpedo is discharged are placed in the bow of the vessel, parallel to the keel and about six feet below the water-line, so that the torpedoes are discharged from the ship in a right-ahead direction. To ensure accuracy, grooves are cut in the interior of the tubes, into which projections on the torpedoes, similar to the studs on the projectiles for rifled ordnance, fit. The total sum spent in providing torpedo material will amount to about six million marks.

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NATIONAL ARTILLERY MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

The detachments forming the second contingent of Volunteer gunners who have elected to do duty at Shoeburyness during the week, were all under canvas early on Sunday morning.

On Sunday, there were no less than 89 detachments in camp. Of this number, Durham sent 20, and Lancashire 21; Cheshire only sends 4, and Kent 20. The other places represented were Devonshire, Edinburgh, Essex, Fife, Forfar, Gloucester, Norfolk, and East York. Altogether, when the roll was called on Sunday evening, 981 answered to their names. In the morning, there was the usual service in the men's mess-tent, at which the Rev. Mr. Browne, chaplain of the garrison, officiated. It was very largely attended not only by the Volunteers present at the church parade, but also by the officers and men of the Regular garrison. After it was over, most of the men left camp, for the purpose of enjoying a stroll to Southend, or a ramble among the many pleasant lanes which surround the camp.

On Monday morning the reveille sounded at an early hour, in order for the men to commence the practice with the 64-pounder for the prizes offered by Sir Richard Wallace, the Association, and Major Sargood, of the Royal Victoria Regiment of Artillery. The conditions were precisely the same as in the shell contest last week, viz., four rounds at a 6-ft. square target, moored out at 1,850 yards at sea, the time allowed being 10 minutes. All the detachments took part in the contest, and some excellent practice was the result, each of the prizes being awarded for three direct hits out of the four rounds under time. The 2nd detachment 2nd Kent took first prize, and Scotland's Challenge Cup and the Cinque Port's Challenge Cup for the best time, 7 min. 52 sec. Next came the 1st detachment 2nd Devonshire, from Devonport, with two minutes under time; the 9th detachment 2nd Durham, from Seaham, 9 min. 14½ sec.; the 1st detachment 1st Gloucester, 9 min. 18 sec.; and the 1st detachment 1st Norfolk (Aldeburgh), 9 min. 54 sec. Of the 89 detachments, only 31 slightly exceeded the time; eight made two direct hits, 40 one direct hit each, and one a direct and ricochet hit. Those who failed to score were in good direction, and few of the shells fell short. On the same day, the 40-pounder Armstrong contest with shot, at 1,600 and 2,000 yards, was commenced, and concluded on Tuesday. The prizes were of the value of about £90. Twenty-seven detachments exceeded the time, which was 7 min. The first prize went to the 9th detachment of the Durham corps for three direct hits, in the excellent time of 5 min. 49 sec. The 1st Forfar (Dundee) were 19 sec. over, but, with two directs and a ricochet hit, took second prize; the third fell to the 1st detachment of the 2nd Durham, for two directs in 5 min. 46 sec.; the fourth to the 2nd Lancashire (Liverpool), for two directs in 6 min. 28 sec.; and the fifth to the 1st Lanark, for 6 min. 51 sec. The Folkestone detachment, 1st Cinque Ports, made two direct hits, but were 1 sec. over time. Four detachments made one direct and one ricochet hit; 15 one direct hit each; and 6 one ricochet hit each, and 47 failed to score. As with the shell contest, however, the direction was good, and had the mark been a ship or building, the shot would, in all probability, have taken effect. It should also be mentioned that many of the detachments who fired early in the morning did so under circumstances not conducive to good practice, the haze at sea being so thick as to render the targets, upwards of a mile out, almost indistinguishable. The Royals seemed to think that the practice, taken altogether, was good, and there is little doubt it was.

Some disappointment was felt on Tuesday among the Volunteers who had been practising the B shift of the Repository contest, that the operations of the first week had again been selected. It was less difficult, and probably this may have been the explanation. Last week what was considered very good time was made by the Customs Corps, who got through the work, which has previously been described, in something less than 9 min. Nearly 30 detachments entered, as against seven of the 1st Division, the principal interest centring, as it did last year, in the second week, when they won the principal prize. The 3rd Kent (Woolwich Arsenal) detachments and Lancashire (Liverpool) men finished on Monday in what was considered the somewhat marvellous time of 7 min. 48 sec.; but Horne's detachment of the late 10th Kent evidently intended equal, if not better work, and, to the admiration of the Royals who were present, completed the shift without a single hitch in about six seconds less time. Of course, they again take first prize for 7 min. 41½ sec., the second goes to the 1st and 2nd detachments 8th Lancashire, for 7 min. 48 sec.; and the third to the same regiment, for 8 min. 47½ sec. Altogether there were 21 competing detachments in the Repository. The next best times to those given above being the 2nd Durham (Seaham), 8 min. 50 sec., and the 2nd Kent, 8 min. 55 sec.

On Wednesday, the last 40-pounder Armstrong contest, with shot, was disposed of in the morning, and the 10-inch gun competition for the Corporation of London and City Companies' Challenge Cup in the afternoon. The practice in the former was hardly so good as on the previous day, the first prize of £45 going to the 1st detachment 2nd Durham, for 15 points, but in the excellent time of 4 min. 26 sec.; the second prize of £20 to the 7th detachment of the same regiment for a like score, in 5 min. 24 sec.; the third prize of £16 16s. to the 3rd detachment 1st Gloucester for 15 points, in 5 min. 34 sec.; and the fourth prize of £10 to the 5th detachment 3rd Kent for 12 points, in 5 min. 28 sec. The 4th detachment 3rd Essex gained a certificate for 12 points made under the time. There were in addition a 12 by the 6th detachment of the latter regiment; eight detachments made one direct and one ricochet hit; 17 detachments one direct hit each, and 15 detachments one ricochet hit each, and 43 did not score. Of the 89 detachments only 20 failed—and by a few seconds—to get through the work in the 7 min. The selected detachments for the 10-inch gun were 18 in number, each, as last week, firing three rounds of shot at 1,200 yards. The three prizes were taken with the highest possible scores, whereas last week two 30's came in for prizes. Better time was, however, made at the first competition. In both weeks of last year, all the prizes were won with the highest possible. The Corporation of London and City Companies' handsome cup now goes to the 3rd Kent, 7 min. 34 sec.; the second prize, of £19, to the 1st Edinburgh, for 7 min. 17 sec.; and the third to the 2nd Devon, for 7 min. 34 sec. After the shot and shell contests with the Armstrong and Palliser were finished, the aggregate scores for her Majesty the Queen's Prize were made up, and it was found that the 9th detachment 2nd Durham and the 1st detachment Midlothian tied, with 39 points each, which is exactly the same score made by the 4th East York (Hull) men last August. The Durham detachment are now the winners, their aggregate time in both contests (20 min. 21½ sec.) being better than than that of the Scotch corps, who take the Secretary of State for War's Prize. Lord Waveney's Challenge Prize (a loading mortar), with £10 added, goes to the 2nd Middlesex, for 36; the fourth to the 4th East York (Hull), for 30; and the fifth to the 2nd Durham, 1st detachment, for 27.

Probably on no previous occasion has so much interest centred in the performance of the 10-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun—nominal weight, 18 tons—as on Thursday, when the Royal Artillery detachments competed for the prizes given by the Association, which are a silver cup, value £10, and £5 in money to the No. 1, and £1 15s. to each gunner of the first winning detachment; and a silver cup, value £5, with £1 in money to the No. 1, and 15s. to each gunner of the second winning detachment. The projectile was the Palliser shot, with gas-check, the weight as fired being 410lbs., and the charge 70lbs. of pebble-powder. Wedge wads were used for every round, as usual. The ranges were 1,200 and 1,400 yards, alternate shots at each, three being fired at the lesser and two at the greater distance. The first prize was won by the detachment of the 11th Brigade (Serjt. West, the No. 1), with the highest possible score of 60 points, or five direct hits, one of the best feats on record, the time being only 7 min. 40 sec. The second prize was awarded to the detachment of the 10th Brigade, from Cork (Corpl. Lilley, the No. 1), for three direct hits, in the still more remarkable time of 8 min. 14½ sec. Western District were third with three direct hits in 8 min. 54½ sec.; Amalgamated fourth, with 30 points; the School of Gunnery fifth, with 12 points. The Southern and South-Eastern Districts did not score. On the same day, the detachment of the 3rd Kent, which won the Repository prize on Tuesday, competed in the more difficult B Shift for the Repository badges of the Association, which they won in 7 min. 30 sec., thus beating the time of the Customs' corps last week. This makes the third time that Serjeant-Major Horne (the No. 1) has been successful. The Queen's Prize was taken by the regiment in 1875, and the Repository badges in the same and three subsequent years. The prizes were presented in the afternoon by the Marchioness of Londonderry. Colonel Hastings made a brief but soldierly address to the Volunteers, praising generally the discipline and good-conduct in camp, but remarked specially on the fact that the practice in 40-pounder and 64-pounder contests was not so good as last year. This he attributed to the desire of the Nos. 1 to finish under the time. He said there was also too much hurry and bustle in the Repository, which was alike dangerous to life and limb. The division left camp yesterday.

With the approval of her Majesty's Government, the Government of India are pleased to sanction the abolition of the standing medical boards at the ports of embarkation, in regard to officers of the Indian Services proceeding on furlough out of India, on medical certificate, who have appeared before local medical committees. 2. As furlough can be granted to the officers of the Indian Services for a longer period than to officers of the British Service, it is hereby ruled that the local board, in the case of an officer of the Indian Services, shall invariably be presided over by an administrative medical officer.

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THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July, 1880, for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

	Total Marks.		Total Marks.
H. W. Laing	6,130	K. M. Drummond	4,292
C. B. Balfour	6,107	W. C. Bridge	4,287
E. H. C. Wellesley	5,983	P. W. Forbes	4,263
W. L. Jones	5,962	F. Duncan	4,259
H. N. C. Heath	5,924	G. R. C. Paul	4,245
R. C. Frith	5,579	E. H. Bernard	4,225
*G. T. Hamilton	5,561	E. J. Pryse	4,211
F. de C. Helbert-Helbert	5,520	C. Turner	4,202
A. G. Davidson	5,414	*W. Viere	4,185
N. W. Cuthbertson	5,245	G. G. Cunningham	4,180
F. W. P. Macdonald	5,150	Hon. O. V. G. A. Lumley	4,178
T. Jermyn	5,104	G. C. Russell	4,176
L. R. Finch	5,004	E. B. Harrison	4,175
E. E. Hanbury	4,971	W. S. Delamain	4,168
G. A. Bulkeley	4,926	G. W. Moloney	4,165
H. C. Copeman	4,899	H. J. G. Lloyd	4,160
J. S. Ewart	4,876	B. E. Von Mumm	4,155
H. Newton	4,757	W. F. Peel	4,154
R. P. Warren	4,743	F. H. T. Alexander	4,144
R. P. Maxwell	4,731	W. S. Sparkes	4,143
E. M. Woodhouse	4,713	C. H. Brackenbury	4,138
T. R. R. Ward	4,681	H. N. C. Noble	4,125
L. S. Gordon-Cumming	4,676	E. S. D. Goldschmidt	4,102
A. A. Spottiswoode	4,653	R. L. Macgregor	4,101
E. G. Bayliss	4,634	A. E. O. Congdon	4,096
W. H. Scales	4,634	G. H. Ardagh	4,077
A. Nicolls	4,619	W. H. M. Lowe	4,077
*J. R. Cowan	4,597	H. G. Burton	4,073
T. A. G. Sangster	4,564	H. M. Welstead	4,071
*D. A. Macfarlane	4,545	L. H. Prisleau	4,067
J. M. Cleland-Henderson	4,535	C. C. Reid	4,064
FitzJ. M. Edwards	4,532	H. S. Hamilton	4,063
S. M. Mason	4,530	G. F. E. S. S. Power	4,059
J. A. H. Craufurd	4,485	E. G. Troyte-Bullock	4,056
H. L. Rokeby	4,464	J. G. Panton	4,037
C. M. Cartwright	4,456	J. M. Stewart	4,021
F. H. Eliott	4,451	W. M. Carpendale	4,014
P. Holland	4,438	C. Griffiths	4,013
A. W. S. Wingate	4,438	A. Cross	3,991
N. D. Macdonald	4,436	H. Hudson	3,981
A. P. D. Harris	4,431	*C. H. M. Kirkwood	3,980
L. St. C. Nicholson	4,427	L. J. Mathias	3,964
P. A. Rowe	4,413	R. S. H. Blair	3,954
W. H. P. Plomer	4,408	O. G. Ievers	3,948
J. H. Gideon	4,394	C. F. N. Macready	3,942
A. B. Tucker	4,376	R. H. Montgomery	3,940
W. G. Hatherell	4,370	C. H. U. Price	3,934
A. S. Orr	4,369	*P. J. Loftus-Tottenham	3,922
H. T. Brown	4,339	G. R. B. Patten	3,918
J. I. Henderson	4,334	D. Webb	3,910
H. W. Jackson	4,328	E. H. J. Reay	3,901
F. C. O. Brace	4,326	J. S. Hobbs	3,872
R. G. Chase	4,323	*E. S. Nixon	3,871
B. Holloway	4,317	*R. Dawson	3,866

Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for commissions in the West India regiments only.

The following were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

R. B. Page	5,911	W. D. Whatman	4,503
H. W. Seton-Karr	5,609	M. C. Brownlow	4,253
J. E. Lindley	5,355	F. H. Lehmann	4,211
A. Lawley	5,111	G. Forbes-Holland	4,106
M. F. Rimington	5,062	A. L. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt	4,075
H. Daly	5,013	J. R. K. Birch	4,043

The following Queen's Cadets, Honorary Queen's Cadets, Page of Honour, Queen's India Cadets, and Honorary Queen's India Cadet and Page of Honour have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

Queen's Cadets.	
C. P. Scudamore	3,856
G. Massy	2,750
G. R. Crawford	2,239
C. L. Hamilton	1,412
A. E. Woods	1,309
Honorary Queen's Cadets.	
S. Custance	2,289
A. Alison	1,826
Page of Honour.	
Count A. E. Gleichen	5,295
Queen's India Cadets.	
C. R. Ross	2,752
L. H. Warden	2,368
F. Churchill	2,163
G. S. Broome	1,843
G. J. C. Hall	1,697
E. C. B. Cotgrave	1,644
V. E. Russell	1,620
G. E. Horne	1,546
H. E. Voyle	1,502
W. R. A. Stevenson	1,257
Honorary Queen's India Cadet.	
C. Y. Crommelin	2,078

THE ARMY RIFLE MEETING AT ALDERSHOT.

The third annual Army Rifle Meeting at the Cæsar's Camp Ranges, Aldershot, was brought to a close on Saturday last, having lasted three days, the arrangements having been successfully carried out under the immediate superintendence of Capt. Bennett, D.A.A.G. for Musketry. Prizes to the value of £475 were competed for, and the results of the principal competitions were as follows:—The Army, 200 yards, open to rank and file of the Army and Royal Marines and seamen of the Navy: Pte. Foy, 52nd Regt., 30 points. The Serjeants, 200 yards, open to serjeants of the Army and Royal Marines, and petty officers of the Navy: Serjt.-Major Stalward, 4th Hussars, 32 points. The Officers, 200 yards, open to the Army, Navy, and Royal Marines: Lieut. Bulpett, 45th Regt., 32 points, first; Lieut. Hore, 95th Regt., 32 points, second; and Capt. Walker, 42nd Highlanders, 31 points, third. The Grand Military, 500 yards, open to all ranks of the Army, Navy, and Royal Marines and Auxiliary Forces: Lieut. Munday, Hon. Artillery Company, 34 points, first; Lieut. Bray, 108th Regt., 33 points, second; and Colour-Serjt. Fanilin, R.M.L.I., 32 points, third. The Cæsar's Camp, open to all comers, 800 yards: Lieut. Talbot, 53rd Regt., 33 points, first; Serjt. Oliver, 3rd H.R.V., 30 points, second; and Pte. Kemp, 1st B.R.V., 29 points, third. The Army, 500 yards, open to rank and file of the Army and Royal Marines, and to seamen of the Navy: Pte. Foster, 2nd Batn. Coldstream Guards, 33 points. The Regimental Trophy, open to teams of four from battalions of the Army and Royal Marines: Royal Engineers, 311 points, first; 1st Batn. Scots Guards, 311 points, second. The Cavalry Mounted Prizes, open to sections of four from the Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line: 4th Hussars, 85 points; 5th Dragoon Guards, 76 points, second; 11th Hussars, 71 points, third. Army v. Volunteers, 200, 500, and 600 yards: the Volunteer team defeated the Regulars. The Championship, first stage, 600 yards, second stage, 800 yards: Major Rooke, 53rd Regt., was the victor with 112 points.

Epps's Chocolate Essence.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

"A Brigade Depôt Subaltern" writes:—"I have read your article in the issue of July 17, on the expenses of officers, with much interest, and although I do not agree with the whole, there is, no doubt, much truth in it. As far as my experience goes, you over-estimate the 'necessary' expenses. For instance, subscribing to packs of hounds and regimental drags is, at any rate in the infantry regiments, very rare. Balls are not of very frequent occurrence,—as a rule not one in a year,—and when they are considered necessary, it is frequently far the cheapest way of returning hospitality, especially for married officers, who very often have no other way of doing so. There is, however, one small item of expense that officers at a depôt, I do think, might well be spared, and that is supplying themselves, on joining it from foreign service, with a blue helmet. An officer joining the depôt does so nominally for two years, but practically that time is often much curtailed, possibly not as many months. Why, then, should they not continue to wear their white helmet, or else at all times a forage cap, and so avoid the necessity of carrying two sorts of head-dress about the world with them?"

A new company, the House Sanitary Appliances and Inspection Company (Limited), is projected. The names of Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Ernest Hart, and Mr. Bailey Denton are so intimately identified with all the recent improvements in sanitary science, that any undertaking to which their names are attached, as they are to this, must necessarily receive support and enlist sympathy. The company would seem to be destined to supply a long-felt want.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAP, PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

BIRTHS.

BURR.—On the 10th inst., at 87 Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, the wife of Captain Charles Ernest Gaitskell Burr, 18th Royal Irish, late 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment, of a daughter.

GRAHAM.—On the 4th inst., at Haulbowline, Cork Harbour, the wife of Lionel F. Graham, Esq., Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-General of Ordnance, of a daughter.

VERNEY.—On the 6th inst., at Esher, the wife of Geo. H. Verney, Capt., Hants Militia (late of the P.C.O. Rifle Brigade), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JAY—BENNETT.—On the 28th ult., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, William Jay, Brigade-Surg., Army Medical Department, to Caroline, only child of the late George Bennett, of Westcote, Gloucestershire.

WHYTE—SEGRAVE.—On the 5th inst., at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Clapham, by the Rev. Edward Whyte, S.J., Captain W. H. Whyte, R.N., to Katharine Mary, younger daughter of the late Thomas Segrave, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Dublin.

Advertisements.

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage. Best Entertainment in the World. Every evening at 8, G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, Hector Lindon, Astarte, Chirgwin, Troubadour Quartette, Kaouly, Kellino Troupe, Victorelli Troupe, Miss Emily Mott, Marie Compton, and Phœbe Don. Concluding with the Grand Spectacular Snowball Ballet. Prices, 6d to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet, NYMPHS of the OCEAN, at 10. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

LEYNE.—The NEXT-OF-KIN of CHARLES LEYNE, formerly of Kingstown, Ireland, deceased, by applying to JEREMIAH LEYNE, of 6 Drumcondra Terrace, East Dublin, will hear of something to their advantage.

WANTED.—MESSMAN, for the 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers.—Apply, with terms and testimonials, to Captain GILBERT, Citadel, Plymouth.

WANTED.—A MESSMAN, for the Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion, The Buffs.—Address to MESS PRESIDENT, The Buffs, Shorncliffe.

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WANTED.—A BANDMASTER, for the Oxford Militia.—Applications, together with testimonials, to be forwarded to the ADJUTANT, Oxon. Militia, Cowley Barracks, Oxford.

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TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The SERVICES are required of a RETIRED OFFICER, having a GOOD ARMY CONNECTION, and residing in London.—Address, by letter only, "L. H.," May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

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TO OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN of SMALL CAPITAL, an opportunity occurs of JOINING with a gentleman of good position in the country, in a respectable UNDERTAKING of unusual promise.—Address, RECTOR, care of May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly, London.

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ARMY AGENCY.—WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, STAFF COLLEGE, MILITIA.—Prospectuses of the most successful Tutors on application to the SECRETARY, 32A George Street, Hanover Square; also Prospectuses of Civil Service and other Tutors.

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By order of the Council.
ALFRED EAMES, Secretary.
Royal Naval School, New Cross, S.E.,
August, 1880.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. GRIFFITHS, late Royal Artillery, for many years Instructor at Sandhurst, afterwards Garrison Instructor at Devonport, Editor of the eleventh edition of "The Artillerists' Manual and British Soldier's Compendium," wishes his former Pupils and Friends to know that he has joined the Establishment of the Rev. G. FAITHFULL, for instruction of his Militia Officers (of whom there are generally thirty at Storrington), in Fortification, Military Topography, Military Law, and Tactics, so as to enable them to compete successfully for Army Commissions under the recent Regulations. After this year no Commissions can be obtained except by successful competition in these subjects, which require at least one year's study, so that officers intending to compete in 1881 should at once apply to Lieutenant-Colonel L. GRIFFITHS, Storrington, Sussex, for admission to these classes for instruction.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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SIR DONALD STEWART'S despatches on the operations near Ghazni, which have now been published, contain the usual amount of indiscriminate and universal laudation. We happen to have before us a description of the action at Ahmad Khel, by an officer of calmness and judgment who was present, and from this and other sources of information we will narrate briefly our own version of the affair. When the enemy were first "observed in position, three miles in advance," the leading brigades were drawn up and moved forward in the following order:—One troop 19th Bengal Lancers, 3rd Goorkhas, 2nd Sikhs, 59th Regiment, 19th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. On nearing the enemy, the infantry were ordered to "form for attack," marksmen were ordered to the front, the brigade was commanded to lie down, and the guns were moved forward and opened fire. Meanwhile, the enemy, while retaining their hold of the road in our immediate front, were gradually making their way round to their right, concealed by the ridges which intervened between them and us, and eventually turned our left. At this point, a squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers reinforced the left in time to meet the attack of the enemy's cavalry, which "poured down two ravines forming a V, struck the Bengal Lancers before they could charge" (official despatch), "sent them to the right-about at the best pace they could go, and pursued them right into the centre of our position" (private account). Our force had then assumed the form of a semicircle, with a gap in the centre. Simultaneously with the cavalry attack on our left, the enemy's foot rushed forward on our front and flanks, down the road, and through the gap which now lay between one regiment and the guns. The whole of the reserve, consisting of the 19th P.N.I. and two companies of Sappers, were then advanced to the fighting line, half reinforcing the left and half the centre, and a company of the 60th Rifles and a company of the 25th N.I., which were doing duty as the General's escort, were ordered forward to the support of the guns. Here one regiment, which it is needless to name, gave way, and "retired without orders, and being on the right of the infantry line, and passing the word, were the cause of the whole brigade retiring." The two companies directed to support the guns "simply bolted, when they saw the enemy coming." "For a few minutes it was touch-and-go, a regular scramble, and everybody seemed to lose their heads." The restoration of order was commenced by what must be considered a mere fluke. The commanding officer of the 2nd Sikhs happened to be in a hollow, whence he could not see what was going on. Seeing his own men retire, he was at a loss for the cause, and halted them, and then they fronted and remained on a ridge, pouring in their fire on the enemy at 50 yards. The retreat was thus checked, and the enemy's advanced stemmed. After subsequent vain endeavours to break through our line of fire, the enemy hastily retreated, leaving an enormous amount of dead and dying behind them, and the action was over. Such was the conduct of troops which can scarcely be said to "have been beyond praise." It appears to us that some of it should not have been beyond censure. An examination of the tactics pursued will not, moreover, lead to satisfactory results. It must be remembered that the enemy possessed no artillery whatever, and with the exception, perhaps, of a few old firelocks, nothing in the form of a rifle. Indeed, no mention is made of firearms, and probably the bare blade was their sole weapon. Against such an enemy, then, formidable only in numbers, our small force was stretched out in extended order, weakening our own line without any compensating advantage, and enabling the enemy to make better use of their numbers by affording them a larger front to attack. The ancient phalanx would have served better. In our front line we had 700 cavalry, and the enemy's horse were calculated at about 1,000. Seven hundred native Indian cavalry, well horsed, well armed, well disciplined, and under the leadership of Englishmen, ought to be more than a match for a thousand Afghans, and yet a small portion of our cavalry was detached and subjected to the onslaught of the entire Afghan cavalry. It is difficult to understand what the three troops of the 19th Bengal Lancers were doing when they were attacked. However furiously the Afghans may have rushed down the "V-shaped" ravine, they must have occupied some moments of time in covering the ground, and those moments should have availed for some action on the part of the Lancers. If they could not charge, they might have retired. As it was, they apparently did the only thing they should not have done, stood still. They were broken, compelled to retreat, and a mingled horde of Afghans and Lancers was hurled against our line. Had the Lancers retreated at first, the Afghans would have been met by the fire of our infantry and artillery, which would probably have disconcerted them sufficiently to enable even three troops of the Lancers to do good work amongst them. As it was, the enemy's cavalry was safe from our fire, and the Lancers fell at their hands. Taking into consideration the configuration of the ground, a series of ridges rising one above the other from the level plain above the river, and running obliquely to our direct line of advance, it might have been foreseen that the enemy would take all the advantage they could of the cover afforded by the ridges, and that they would thus perforce be brought upon our left flank. With this premise, we think the right tactics would have been to have advanced our infantry in échelon from the right, ready to seize and line the first ridge on approaching contact with the enemy, the Horse Artillery on the right front playing on the enemy during the advance, the field battery in rear of the échelon, and the cavalry, with the exception of scouts and an escort for the horse battery, to be kept in hand together, to reconnoitre the enemy in force and draw them on, or to remain in reserve, as circumstances might determine. With the infantry in line and the horse battery on the right, our whole front would not have been more than 500 yards in length, and the cavalry could have acted with facility on either flank. These tactics would have resulted in an angular formation, but that, under the circumstances, would not have been a drawback.

The telegraph wires have barely ceased vibrating from flashing us the news of the *Iron Duke* having run ashore on an unknown reef, lying in a portion of the unsurveyed world, than they are again set in motion to inform us of the *Wolverene* having met with a similar accident among the South Sea Islands. The Hydrographer of the Navy must surely feel that these facts serve to prove how inadequate is the work done by his Department; but should they be insufficient to awaken him to a true sense of the enormous responsibility that rests upon his shoulders, we take the liberty of reminding him that, in the event of any of our ships being lost through the charts supplied by the Hydrographic Department being inadequate to the requirements of the Navy, no excuse, however apparently perfect, will exonerate him from blame, or from that censure the public will be sure to pass upon him, not so much for not having done the work himself as for having prevented others from doing it, or advocating it being done, as proved by his recent conduct to Staff Commander Hull and Lieutenant Temple, whose only sin lay in their zeal to save the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty from ridicule, and British ships from wreck, or danger of wreck. We fear, however, that words of warning are wasted on Captain Evans, no matter in how kindly a spirit they may be spoken or penned. In the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, we have, truly, a mutual admiration society of the first water; and, however pleased navigating officers may have been at the outset to see one of their own class raised to the dignity of Hydrographer, there are few of that class left who will not readily admit that the change from the Executive to their own line has worked anything but well, and that the Department has greatly deteriorated since Vice-Admiral Sir George Richards, C.B., retired from the Admiralty. But if things have fared so badly under the direction of Captain Evans, a navigating officer, how would they prosper under a civilian officer like Mr. Blakeney? Nevertheless, strange to say, it is this officer who is already named as the most likely to succeed the present Hydrographer, to the exclusion of Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., and other Executive officers, who have done good service to the maritime world at large by their indefatigable energy, perseverance, and zeal in surveying unknown coasts and waters, at times even at the risk of their lives, without any increase of pay to reward them, while men like Mr. Blakeney and Captain Evans have been comfortably settled at Whitehall, drawing large salaries and living in ease, comfort, and luxury. The only wonder to us is that Captain Evans has not long since been removed from the appointment he now holds. We do not deny that he was an able surveyor in his day, but he has most assuredly proved himself unfit to lead or direct others, though good himself when well led. It is no secret that Lord Northbrook, prior to becoming First Lord of the Admiralty, and when one of the most active members of the Royal Geographical Society, had anything but a good opinion of the work being done by the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. A fellow-feeling, however, makes us wondrous kind at times. Lord Northbrook is now in office. When merely acting as President of the Royal Geographical Society, he was in Opposition, not only to the Government, but to Captain Evans, the Hydrographer. Now, however, circumstances have altered cases, and that policy which could not be tolerated, and which was denounced as injuriously affecting the reputation of the country, is not only no longer condemned, but is adopted as necessary to its well-being. The heads of all the various departments are eulogised by their chief, and they, in return, praise him, and magnify his importance in the eyes of the world. But this sort of thing cannot go on for ever. There is enough sound common-sense left in the country to enable its people to discern that which is right from that which is wrong. The Hydrographic Office is maintained out of the moneys of the taxpayers to do work—good, useful work—and not merely to form itself into a mutual admiration society. The officers belonging to this branch of the Service draw extra pay, solely as remuneration for the extra work and increased ability the country expects from them; and unless good, honest work is forthcoming, we warn the Hydrographic Department that a day of reckoning is at hand. It is simply disgraceful, when all the resources at the disposal of the Hydrographer of the Navy are taken into consideration, that so many thousands of miles of this earth's seaboard and shallow waters should remain unsurveyed, and consequently dangerous alike to navigation, to commerce, to property, and to life.

Lord Northbrook has, we hear, generously contributed the sum of £10 to the fund now being formed for the purpose of raising a memorial to those lost in the ill-fated *Orpheus*. We hope that the Service will come forward to assist in so patriotic an object, and we may add that any donations will be gladly received by Messrs. Charles Hopkinson and Sons, bankers, 3 Regent Street, S.W., who are the treasurers to the *Orpheus* Memorial Fund.

During the cruise of the combined Channel and Reserve Squadrons, which has just been completed, steam tactics were gone through each day, and it is satisfactory to learn that everything passed off without hitch of any kind, and in the most creditable manner possible. We hear, however, that the signal-book was proved to be signally deficient in tactical commands at all adapted to the purposes of modern Naval warfare, and that the ingenuity of Lieutenant Winsloe, the smartest Flag-Lieutenant in the Service, was severely taxed to meet the requirements of the situation. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Admiralty will soon cause a complete code of evolutionary signals to be drawn up.

We have received innumerable inquiries as to the *raison d'être* of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., being knighted, but can only say in reply that we surmise the honour is intended to commemorate the fact that of all men in times past or present who have ever held an official position, Mr. E. J. Reed is the man who has wasted the largest sum of money for the taxpayers of this country in experimental attempts at Naval construction, which have, as a whole, proved decided failures. The last of the *Bessemer* can now be seen rusting on the shore opposite Blackwall, Mr. E. J. Reed's latest failure having very wisely been broken up.

Sir William Smart, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, has, we hear, been unsuccessful in his persistent efforts to induce the Admiralty to grant him some pecuniary compensation for having been compulsorily retired and removed from his appointment as principal medical officer at Haslar on reaching the limit of age. The medical officer in charge of another hospital was retained after reaching the limit of age for active service, and it is, we believe, on this ground that Sir William Smart complains of an injustice having been done him. Their Lordships maintain that there were good grounds for the retention of the officer alluded to, it being for the benefit of the public service that he should not be removed immediately on reaching the age for retirement.

There is no idea at the Admiralty of yielding to the desire of a few majors of Marines to be relieved of captains' duties when embarked for service afloat. The question was originally raised many months ago, and the decision on the part of the Board was that unless majors when embarked were prepared to do captains' duties, the substantive rank would have to be taken away. This view is still adhered to at Whitehall.

The great difficulty found to exist in manœuvring big muzzle-loaders on board ship, and the safety and ease with which the breech-loaders are worked by foreigners, and what they say of them, would lead one to suppose that the days of muzzle-loading heavy ordnance in the Navy are drawing to a close. Indeed, muzzle-loaders would long since have been superseded had the Director of Naval Ordnance, who understands the requirements of a ship, while a military man does not, not been bound down by the decisions of the War Office.

We desire to call the attention of Mr. Swainson, Assistant-Secretary of the Admiralty, to a paragraph which has appeared in the *Morning Post* of Tuesday last, from which it is evident that Sir Lambton Loraine's appointment to the *Cleopatra* was cancelled before the document had been posted, and that it was never forwarded to that officer. If their Lordships do not know their own minds, and chop and change about in their selections of officers, the blame should not be thrown on the Press, as is the case in the paragraph referred to, which runs thus:—"We are requested to contradict the statement which has been published that Captain Sir Lambton Loraine had been appointed to her Majesty's ship *Cleopatra*, and that the appointment has been cancelled. Captain Sir Lambton Loraine has not received any appointment whatsoever."

A grant of £50 per annum for the next two years has, we understand, been made by the Admiralty to Mr. Charles Thomson, engineer, now on the Retired List, in consideration of injuries received by him when in the execution of his duty.

Captain William Codrington, C.B., will, at the end of the month, take over the command of the Portsmouth Steam Reserve, Captain Wells at the same time assuming the command of the *Britannia*.

For several years we have perseveringly advocated the abandonment of the policy of Naval construction appropriately styled in these columns the search after the "extreme limit" in size and armour, and we are glad to find that the Admirals and other superior officers of the Italian Navy, in reply to a circular of the Minister of Marine, have expressed themselves almost unanimously in favour of the construction of smaller ironclads, and that the Minister will introduce a Bill to this effect on the reopening of Parliament. We regret that this country did not take the lead in thus reverting to the only true policy of Naval construction.

From Nagasaki we learn that the French gunboat *Lynx* arrived there on June 13, and left for Kobe two days later. The new Russian iron cruiser *Asia*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Aslambegoff, arrived from Hong Kong on the 13th, and saluted the port as she steamed up the harbour. She was towed to the dock buoy on the 17th, and was docked at high tide. The United States flagship *Richmond* and the German gunboat *Wolf* both left for Kobe on the 16th. The Russian ironclad *Minin* had not arrived, but was daily expected, while the *Djigit* and the American *Ticonderoga* had been there some time. The *Fly* was the only British man-of-war in port at the time.

Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., left Yokohama in the *Iron Duke* on July 8, having the *Modeste* in company, for the northern division of the station.

Paymaster W. D. Hirtzel arrived at Malta on Saturday, August 7, by the French steamer *Amérique* from Naples, to take up his appointment as secretary to Rear-Admiral J. D. M'Crea.

We regret to hear that Mr. H. M. Bernard, paymaster of the *Duncan*, at present on leave of absence, is laid up with a severe attack of rheumatic gout, which will, unfortunately, prevent him enjoying his well-earned holiday. Mr. Bernard's term on board the *Duncan* expires in December, and the general opinion of all who have come in contact with this officer at Sheerness is that the Admiralty will have some difficulty in finding an officer who will be as popular and universally liked to replace him.

The hardships and injurious effects of long service in her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf was recently the subject of a leading article in these columns, and it affords us much satisfaction to learn that the evil to which we called attention is now likely to be modified. We are informed that an order has been given to the Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station that no ships are to remain in the Red Sea, unless absolutely necessary during the summer months. One is, however, to be retained at Aden should her services be suddenly needed, while others which have been doing duty in the Red Sea are to be sent to Seychelles to recruit health. We trust that these orders may be acted up to most rigidly, but would also urge upon the Admiralty the advisability of not allowing ships to be sent on the same service, season after season. The *Vulture*, now homeward bound, has seen three summers in the Persian Gulf, while others have been constantly employed in the Red Sea. Until a better distribution of such trying service becomes an accomplished fact, we must expect a high death and invaliding rate, and we would suggest that an interchange of stations between ships in neighbouring parts of the globe should become more general. It would be far less monotonous and most beneficial to the health of the officers and men.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta closed on Saturday last at Portsmouth. Two races were decided, the *Asia Minor*, of the *Asia*, winning the first prize for launches and sailing boats belonging to her Majesty's ships, and the Marquis of Exeter's *Queen of Palmyra* securing similar honours in the sailing match.

At Civita Vecchia on Saturday last was performed the ceremony of presenting a silk flag to the Italian ironclad *Roma*, whose captain, in accepting the gift from the ladies who had worked it, promised that it should always be valiantly defended.

Watchfulness over the safety of our principal naval depôt and coaling station in the Pacific, namely, Esquimault, is of such manifest importance that we always note with satisfaction any allusion in the public Press to the necessity for fortifying and strengthening this position. An able letter on this matter, by Captain Edward Palliser, has recently appeared, and we hope that the arguments there set forth have not escaped the attention of the responsible authorities. The movements of Russian cruisers in the North Pacific, in 1878, gave us some cause for a passing anxiety, seeing how far Esquimault is from support in time of need; and the fact that there were no fewer than thirteen Russian cruisers at San Francisco, while we had but two ships at our depôt and coaling station, should not be forgotten. Russia is now seeking to move the head-quarters of her Siberian Fleet further south, and even Vladivostock may be deserted for a naval station in Corea. But be that as it may, there is every reason to look to San Francisco as the base of Russian enterprise, and all will admit that that place is unpleasantly close to Esquimault in the event of hostilities arising at any future time. The proposed completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad would do much to strengthen our position in the Pacific, as it would bring Esqumault within three weeks of England. For this reason alone, it is worth while to push on this enterprise, and thus add to the unity and strength of the British Empire.

Eight officers who have resigned their commissions in the Royal Marines for service in the Indian Staff Corps, have received orders to embark for India on Sept. 17. A further number will proceed to take up their new appointments in October.

Directions have been given for the lowest rate of full pay, as surgeons R.N., to be given to those candidates for the Naval Medical service who may be sent to the Naval Hospitals at Haslar and Plymouth. Owing to the alterations made in the arrangements for their reception at Netley by the War Office authorities, these candidates have to be sent to the Naval Hospitals.

Mr. Lewis Kirkness, who has proved so popular an officer in his capacity as secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, has been granted two months' leave of absence by the Admiralty, as a special case, in consideration of his long and exceptional service abroad. Mr. Kirkness was appointed secretary to Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, K.C.B., in January, 1877, and was retained in that post by Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., on his assuming the Mediterranean command.

The value of the services of the *Valorous* in her ordinary Channel service has been fully recognised at the Admiralty, since she was withdrawn for duty in connection with the distribution of relief on the Irish coast. Their Lordships have consequently directed the recall of the *Valorous*, as the senior officer's ship of the relief squadron, at the earliest moment at which it is possible to remove her from a duty, in the performance of which she has proved of great service.

The *Magon*, which was launched at Cherbourg the other day, in the presence of the President of the French Republic and the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, is an unarmoured cruiser of the second class. Ten sister-ships of this class have been either built or are now on the slips in the French dockyards. In size, they are very similar to the so-called C corvettes, of which ten have been or are being built for the English Navy, being each of about 2,250 tons' displacement, while the displacement of the *Comus* class of vessels is about 2,383 tons. The C corvettes, again, carry two 7-in. and twelve 64-pounder guns, while the armament of the *Magon* class of cruisers consists of fifteen 14-centimètre pieces; the complement of the English corvettes comprising 245 officers and men of all ratings, that of the French 202. The French vessels are intended to be fast under steam, as well as good sailers, being fitted with engines working up to 2,790 indicated horse-power, capable of driving them at a speed of fifteen knots an hour, and they show a spread of canvas of 1,302 square mètres. They are vessels of greater speed than our C corvettes, and are, therefore, more efficient cruisers.

The Euphrates Company's steamer *Kalifa*, going from Busrah to Bagdad, was attacked by Arabs near Ezra's Tomb on the 8th inst. Fire was kept up by the assailants for an hour, and an attempt was made to board the steamer, which failed. A quartermaster and one passenger were killed, and the master was wounded. A French steamer which went ashore near Ras Hafoon was boarded by Somalis for the purpose of plunder. When the vessel floated, they leaped overboard. The master opened fire on the pirates, killing and wounding 20 of their number.

An explosion has, we learn, taken place on board a Danish torpedo-boat at Copenhagen, by which Lieutenant Ohnstrom, who was in charge, was killed, while one of the crew was severely, and several others slightly, wounded.

The regatta and athletic sports organised by the officers of the Mediterranean Squadron at Palermo, under the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., came off with great *éclat* on Tuesday last. We hear that the Commander-in-Chief leaves no stone unturned in his endeavour to maintain the high prestige of the Navy, and that his efforts in this direction have met with a cordial response from all under his command.

We regret to hear that, as the *Tay* was steaming down the Bristol Channel on Monday night, with a company of Naval Artillery Volunteers on board, a dispute arose among some of the Volunteers, when one of them, a man named George Major, was stabbed. The *Tay* put into Weston-super-Mare for medical assistance, and landed the injured man, whose life was considered to be in considerable danger. An inquiry into the circumstances of the case has been ordered to be held forthwith.

The Admiralty have issued directions that the next short course of gunnery instruction on board the *Excellent* for captains and commanders shall commence on September 20.

Captain James E. Erskine, private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, will receive officers daily after twelve, noon, until further notice.

The Admiralty have decided that all Gatlings in store are to be issued only to gun-vessels of the *Tay* and *Medway* class, whose commanding officers will, on commission, be ordered to demand these weapons as part of their armament. And we understand that no further supply will be purchased, when the Gatlings in hand have been expended.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty inspect Chatham and Sheerness Dockyard this day, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., returning from his leave of absence on the Continent to receive and entertain their Lordships, who will, as usual, inspect the *Duncan*, flagship at the Nore.

Corea, or the Forbidden Land, is attracting much attention at this moment, as both Russia and America are straining every nerve to supplant each other in therein securing a footing. It is reported that the United States are about to submit a proposed treaty through Commodore Schufeldt, and that if it is not accepted the United States fleet on the China station will be summoned. In 1878 we gave an account of Commodore Schufeldt's mission of establishing trade depôts for American commerce in a cruise he was then ordered to undertake round the world. On this subject, the *London and China Telegraph* remarks:—"So far the Coreans have resisted all overtures, and only wish to be left alone; but that is no reason why peaceable attempts should not be made to break through their objections. The gains are well worth the trial, and success in arranging a treaty would be amply repaid. The country is particularly fertile, according to all accounts, and is capable of producing almost anything; while its mineral wealth is immense, not being equalled on the whole Asiatic Continent. These great advantages are worth trying for; but at present nothing but diplomatic means ought to be used. If properly conducted, they should not fail. It is at least worth an effort, and we hope that that effort will be made. We shall await with interest further news."

Lieutenant Victor Balck and the officers and gentlemen belonging to the Stockholm Gymnastic and Fencing Club brought their stay in this country to a close on Saturday last, with a performance at the Crystal Palace, this being the sole assault-at-arms and exhibition of gymnastic feats given by our Swedish visitors in London. As they were naturally most careful to avoid doing anything that could bear even the semblance of mercenary showmanship, and desiring that their appearance at the Crystal Palace should not be misconstrued, we have been requested to state that Saturday's performance was given mainly for the benefit of English schoolmasters and tutors. These were well represented on Saturday at Sydenham, and numbers of these gentlemen, ever foremost in this country in the encouragement of manly sports and pastimes, eagerly pressed round Lieutenant Balck, after the performance, to thank him and his gallant comrades for having brought many a useful hint to their notice. A dinner was afterwards given by the chairman and directors of the Crystal Palace to their Swedish guests. On Tuesday the whole party left by the *Baron Osy* for Antwerp, *en route* for Brussels, to compete at the great gymnastic tournament which forms part of the programme of the National Jubilee Fêtes now in progress. Lieutenant Balck and his party was accompanied as far as Gravesend by Mr. Thorsten de Nordenfelt and his brother, Lieutenant Oke de Nordenfelt, to whose exertions the success which attended the stay of their compatriots in England was mainly due. This fact was fully acknowledged by Lieutenant Balck and the members of the Stockholm Club, in the toasts that were given and in the speeches that were made as the vessel steamed down the Thames. Finally, Mr. de Nordenfelt and his brother were chaired by their compatriots in true Swedish fashion, the athletes, taking these gentlemen separately, supported them on their arms, and tossed them some ten feet into the air, once, twice, thrice, and yet once again, to the national "hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" A process somewhat trying to the livers of those thus honoured.

We hear that Colonel R. J. Hughes, half-pay, late 63rd Regiment, who has been for some time in command of a brigade in Afghanistan, is on return to India to take up a five years' command in Bengal, in recognition of his services, his name having been brought prominently to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in India on account of the great zeal and ability he has shown.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Alexander, late 93rd Highlanders, will probably obtain an early vacancy in the Royal Body Guard. Colonel Gordon possesses strong claims on the score of field-service, having been employed in the Crimea, during the Mutiny campaign in India, and also throughout the operations on the north-western frontier of India in 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Shervinton, who has been for some time past Assistant-Commissary-General-in-Charge at Hong Kong, is *en route* to England, in view of retirement. Colonel Shervinton entered the Control Department on its formation in 1870, as assistant-controller, on losing his appointment as brigade-major of the disbanded Military Train, and acted subsequently as assistant to Colonel Evelegh, C.B., the Staff officer at Head-quarters of the Army Service Corps, until ordered to China as Principal Commissariat officer. All seem to be agreed in thinking that Colonel Shervinton has been most cruelly treated in being retired from the Service whilst yet he is capable of doing much good and useful work in his own particular sphere, which is more in the direction of organising transport than superintending the issue of tea and sugar.

We are glad to learn that Major-General E. N. Boldero, who recently met with a serious accident by a fall from his horse, whilst proceeding to an inspection in his capacity as officer commanding the Taunton Brigade Depôt, is now making satisfactory progress towards recovery, though some time must elapse before he is thoroughly restored to health.

The inhabitants of Aldershot are raising a fund for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to a most worthy Staff officer, Major Trout, who has carried out the duties of provost-marshal at the station since the first establishment of the camp, and, as we lately stated, is now retiring on pension. Major Trout's popularity is so great that a large sum will doubtless be subscribed, and certainly no man better deserves to have his services recognised, seeing it has been his constant study to promote the interests of the community at large. Already over £100 has been promised.

A divisional command on the Madras Establishment becomes vacant on the 1st proximo, when Major-General A. K. Gore, Madras Staff Corps, completes his five years' service on the Staff of the Army.

Colonel J. Davis, half-pay, late 20th Regiment, who lost his command lately under the Warrant which deposed the Purchase colonels, is named for a Staff appointment, for which the high character his battalion always bore would seem to give him a special claim.

A vacancy is about to occur amongst the Lieutenant-Instructors at the School of Musketry, Hythe, by the promotion of Lieutenant W. J. Browne, 36th Regiment, to a company. Lieutenant Browne joined the Hythe Staff as recently as December last.

We receive from Canada the following particulars of the result of the recent competition for entrance to the Royal Military College, at Toronto. The following have passed:—F. W. White, Montreal; J. W. Laidlaw, Toronto; F. L. Crawford, Montreal; W. G. Warner, Montreal; A. Davidson, Montreal; E. O. Smith, Montreal; W. F. van Buskirk, St. Thomas, O.; W. W. Worthington, London; K. B. Cameron, Toronto; G. E. Sanders, Clinton; C. Cartwright, Kingston; A. L. W. Ridout, Ottawa; W. Graham, Ottawa; W. H. Phillipps, Ottawa; W. van Iffland, Quebec; J. Hearn, Quebec; F. W. Abbott, Halifax; A. P. Bremner, Halifax; H. C. Carey, Victoria; F. Drayner, Toronto.

It certainly is hard on the 35th Regiment that an officer like Captain E. B. St. John, who was brought in from outside, and has never done a day's regimental duty, should be restored to the establishment, and stop the run of promotion. Captain St. John has been for more than six years aide-de-camp to the Governor of a Colony, and there seems no prospect of his ever assuming command of his company in the 35th, and yet he has been placed on the establishment of duty-officers to the exclusion of the senior subaltern, who has to carry out his duties without drawing the higher pay or receiving the rank which should accompany those duties. Such anomalies as this Mr. Childers would do well to seek to remove. They are not uncommon in our Service, and they result in much heart-burning and discontent.

Owing to the reduction in the number of lieutenant-colonels in the Royal Artillery, and the consequent absorption of vacancies in that rank, there is a prospect of serious stagnation in the promotion of the lower ranks of the regiment, unless the five years' rule for lieutenant-colonels is strictly carried out. The senior major on the Royal Artillery General List has 26 years' service, the 37th 25 years, and the 93rd 24 years' service. The senior captain has 20½ years' service, and the 30th 20 years, and the 99th will complete 19 years' service in December next. The average rate of promotion has been as follows, viz.:—Major to lieutenant-colonel, about 15 steps a year for the last six years; captain to major, about 20 steps a year for the last nine years. Even these averages are not likely to be maintained without the help of the five years' rule, as there have been augmentation steps during the last few years; also steps by placing lieutenant-colonels commanding Auxiliary Artillery on the Supernumerary List. The latter, however, are now being absorbed.

As many regiments are still undergoing their annual course of musketry training, it would be well if district inspectors of musketry would look to the practice of the different corps under their supervision, as it often happens that when a regiment makes a high figure of merit, other regiments, who shoot in strict accordance with the regulations, begin to doubt this good shooting; consequently, where any particular company shows a very high figure of merit, it is absolutely necessary that the district inspector of musketry should know personally whether it is obtained by what is termed fair shooting, or not. If this was done, and the district inspector of musketry added his certificate to the figure of merit of shooting of each regiment in the Army, to say that this figure of merit had, after his careful personal supervision, been obtained by a strict adherence to the regulations, it would have the effect of making bad shooting regiments feel confidence in the good shooting of those regiments who appear at the head of the list when the figure of merit of shooting of the different corps is published.

Seven batteries of Garrison Artillery at Malta complete their seventh year of service in that island next October. No Infantry regiment is ever allowed by the medical authorities to remain so long.

The following General Order has been promulgated:—"A course of instruction according to the accompanying synopsis (see Appendix), in the duties of pioneers, will be gone through by the cavalry at all stations at home where practicable. Classes will be formed from those men who have followed some trade, or who are considered most likely to profit by this instruction. The instruction will be carried out regimentally under an officer and non-commissioned officer, who have received certificates from the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. Every subaltern officer will be put through a course. The men attending the classes will be struck off guards and all regimental duties, but the time occupied in the course of instruction must not exceed the number of days specified in the synopsis, even though the weather be unfavourable. General officers commanding in the United Kingdom will arrange for the formation of classes at the most convenient periods. Officers and non-commissioned officers who have received certificates from the School of Military Engineering at Chatham will be periodically inspected by the commanding Royal Engineer, with a view to ascertain that the knowledge obtained at that establishment has not been lost. The usefulness of cavalry pioneers having been fully proved, it is scarcely necessary to impress upon commanding officers the necessity for every exertion being made to have always a body of men competent to act in this capacity."

The Committee of the Afghan War Fund, consisting of the Earl of Lytton, Lord Napier of Magdala, Generals Sir Henry Norman, Sir Samuel Browne, Sir Michael Biddulph, Sir Charles Keyes, and Sir Richard Pollock, have issued a strong appeal for aid, to provide for the wants of the widows and orphans of all those who have fallen, or may yet fall, in the Afghan war. Contributions should be sent to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W.; and all communications addressed to Captain James Gildea (late honorary secretary Zulu War Fund), 20 Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W.

Arrangements have been made for Sir Bartle Frere to return to England in the Union Steamship Company's Royal mail packet, leaving Cape Town on September 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Fox Powys and the officers of the 69th Regiment forwarded a formal invitation to Lieutenant Victor Balck and the Swedish officers and gentlemen (forty-five in all) accompanying that officer, to dine at the Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, on Friday last. The invitation could not, however, be accepted, but the card of invitation was carefully preserved, and is highly prized by our Swedish visitors, who have expressed their determination to have it framed and hung in a post of honour in the Stockholm Club.

A series of very interesting experiments, conducted under the supervision of the Select Committee on Ordnance, have just been brought to a close at Shoeburyness, the object being to prove whether an armour-plated vessel could be materially injured by rifle projectiles if her side only could be struck at angles of from 30 deg. to 60 deg. For this purpose a 12-in. wrought-iron glance target was erected on the marshes, representing the section of a ship's side, and placed at angles varying from 30 deg. to 60 deg. The weapon used was a 9-in. or twelve-ton gun, with a charge of 75 lb. of P 2 powder, and a projectile weighing 263 lb. Although several forms of headed shell were used at only ninety-five yards' range, none succeeded in getting through the plate, thus showing that ships must be at right angles with a battery in order for guns to obtain the maximum power of penetration, and that at angles of 30 deg. to 60 deg. an ordinary armour-plated ship can resist the penetration of shot. At the same range, the 38-ton gun, with a powder charge of 160lb. and a Palliser shell weighing 800 lb., was tried against a wrought-iron section of a ship's turret 22 in. in thickness. The muzzle velocity was 1,700 ft. per second, and the result was that the section broke up into three pieces. The projectile did not penetrate, but completely crushed one-fourth of the turret. The result is one which completely destroys the old idea that although a turret might get starred it would not break up. Altogether four rounds were fired from this gun, and in three the same results were obtained. In the fourth round the projectile was defective, or no doubt the gun would have again come out triumphant.

In the House of Commons, on Friday week, Captain Home asked a question of the Secretary of State for War as to the present position of Ridingmasters, which appears to have been but little understood; and it is curious to observe that even the War-Office officials do not understand the effect of their own Warrants, though in the present instance the case is a little involved, it is true. No fault is found with the Warrant, but certain older ridingmasters could not take advantage of it, because a ridingmaster's sole object in being recommended for a combatant officer's commission is that he may get an adjutancy. No commanding officer would select a man over a certain age or service for this post. Hence, the effect is that the older men see those whom they have trained going over their heads, and actually retiring after less service with higher pensions.

In all references in Parliament to the question of officers dying on service being permitted to leave their Purchase money to relations, one great point has apparently been overlooked, viz., that formerly an officer who died on service conferred a direct money benefit on his successor. As no one could tell who might survive, it was fair on all sides; but now the death of a whole regiment would not add to the value of any officer's commission. The State alone gains. It is not, therefore, a fact, as stated the other night in the House, that officers are in the same position on this head as before the abolition of Purchase. The simplest and fairest plan to put an end for ever to such inequalities, and settle all such questions, is now, even at the eleventh hour, to pay to all officers who hold what were saleable commissions a sum of money down, though it be only half the regulation value of commissions, up to the rank of captain, especially as officers above that rank were fairly compensated by the Retirement Warrant, except as regards the boy-service clause.

It is to be regretted that the practice of placing Militia regiments "under canvas" during their annual training is not more universally adopted. Whatever may be the advantages reaped by a few local public-house proprietors and lodging-house keepers, under the generally observed system of billeting in towns, the immense disadvantages accruing to the healthiness and prestige of the corps concerned cannot be too strongly deprecated. It can hardly be a matter of opinion that discipline is more easily maintained in a regiment under canvas at a mile or two's distance from the temptations of a town, than in the same regiment if scattered throughout the "slums" of that very town. And in addition to this, the opportunities that are afforded to Militiamen under canvas for learning the duties that they would be compelled to exercise during active service in the camp, render such a mode of procedure during training in the highest degree valuable. It has been argued that the men do not like camp life, and that obliging them to serve under canvas, instead of "chumming" amongst their friends in the town where they assemble, would have the effect of breaking up the regiments or reducing their strength very materially. Now, the very converse of this has proved to be the case where the experiment has been tried. This year, after four successive trainings under canvas, the 1st Staffordshire Militia assembled 1,800 strong; whilst the 3rd Staffordshire, after six or seven successive trainings under similar circumstances, mustered some 1,200 or 1,300 men. Both these regiments encamp upon Whittington Heath, near Lichfield, and their bronzed, healthy, and smart appearance towards the close of training excited general admiration,—in point of fact, offered a marked contrast to other regiments recruited from the same localities, which are a terror and a nuisance to the towns in which they are billetted. It must be remembered that the 3rd Staffordshire are "Pottery boys" and the 1st Staffordshire "Brummagem roughs," hence the system which can convert them into the smart, soldier-like, healthy-looking lads they are, cannot be too highly commended.

It would appear that at the present moment the Royal Regiment of Artillery is 19 subalterns short of its fixed establishment. This is the more to be regretted when at important fortresses like Malta and Gibraltar, four batteries of garrison artillery, from various causes, have each but two officers present, a battery at Gibraltar but one, while another at Malta has actually no officers at all. The Authorities, who take such good care to keep the many snug berths of the depôt batteries at home overflowing with officers, for whom it is notorious sufficient work cannot be found, might surely arrange that vacancies abroad should be first thought of, and the Artillery at valuable stations efficiently commanded, which may, at least, do something to correct that slackness of discipline of which we hear bad accounts.

The reorganisation of the Turkish Army is almost completed. As far as can be seen from the details hitherto published of the labours of the Commission appointed for that purpose, the military forces of the Turkish Empire will consist of thirty divisions. Each division, again, will be composed of sixteen battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, half a battalion of artillery, and a battalion of rifles. The divisions will be formed of the troops at present under arms. In case of war, the gaps in the number of battalions will be filled by the reserve battalions. Two divisions will form an army corps. The Imperial Guard will be the first corps.

The Russian Minister of War has raised the number of officers' baggage waggons attached to the Sapper battalions from four to five, counting one for the commander of the battalion and one for each of the four companies.

If page 11 of the Royal Warrant is turned to, and paragraph 22 read carefully, it will be found to be provided that an officer may obtain promotion to full colonel, "*(f)* by brevet, &c. (1.) In any military appointment, except in command of a company." A captain commanding a company is debarred from promotion to brevet colonel then, but captains with brevet rank as lieutenant-colonels, acting as staff officers of pensioners, are not denied promotion. Now, considering that the latter officers are only half-pay captains who voluntarily accepted half-pay, and probably received sums of money from the senior subalterns of their regiment for so doing, the injustice of the arrangement must be apparent which allows of their qualifying for promotion, and then retiring after thirty years as major-generals on £420 per annum; whereas, officers serving with regiments who have become lieutenant-colonels for distinguished service in the field are denied promotion, and can retire on no larger sum than £259,—in case of a reduced officer only £200. We feel sure that it could never have been intended to make such a difference between the two classes of officers.

The following extract from a short letter on Corea, from Mr. K. Skalkovsky, a well-known Russian political writer, at present acting as the agent for the Russian Minister of Ways of Communication and special correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* in China, will not be uninteresting, for, coming as it does from a Russian official, it possesses great significance:—"Russia has a frontier contiguous with Corea. Our Ussourski region, including Vladivostock, needs corn, meat, and other products grown in Corea, and, in spite of restrictions, thousands of Coreans may be found at work in our territory. Were the frontier broken down, they would crowd in in large numbers. The Japanese have established a growing shipping trade with Corea, and, were encouragement given, a similar trade could be developed between Corea and the Amoor. This year a Russian agent was despatched to Ondjoij, a town nearest our frontier, to conclude a treaty with the Coreans. It is not known what success he had in inducing the Coreans to throw open their country to Russia, but the present would be a favourable time to send our Pacific fleet thither to effect a demonstration. The Coreans would hardly refuse any request backed up by an imposing array of ironclads. The opening up of Corea would be still more advantageous if we secured for ourselves the exclusive right to establish a factory at Lazareff Bay, which never freezes over, and is of great importance to Russia. The opening-up of Corea by our fleet would constitute a service wholly within Russia's right, and would be a proper recompense for the expense Russia has incurred in sending out ships and troops to the Pacific. With a firm grip upon Corean waters, there is little doubt China would adopt a different tone to that she holds to-day."

We trust before the new Estimates appear the War Office will fully consider the question of the Schools of Instruction now maintained for the benefit of officers of the Militia and Volunteers. The present arrangement, by which the commandant, adjutant, and subordinate staff are being continually changed, is open, in our opinion, to serious objection, and as the schools are now a permanent institution, the appointments in connection with them ought, like those of the Yeomanry School, to be of a permanent character, and held for the usual term of five years.

In our Army there are, unfortunately, no appointments open now to retired officers. Formerly, paymasterships and adjutancies of Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers offered opportunities by which the services of specially meritorious officers could be acknowledged by the State. Instances are continually cropping up in which men who have performed valuable services in one way or another call for some reward. Such a man as Captain Podmore Clark, of the Hereford Militia, for instance, well merits some sort of recognition. After leaving the 62nd Regiment, in which he served as a subaltern, this officer joined the Militia, and has since devoted his whole leisure and a large sum of money to devising means for simplifying the study of drill. In this he has been successful. Yet for all his labours, he can look for nothing more substantial than the thanks of those in office. Surely in such cases means could be found for marking in some appreciable form the indebtedness of the country to the inventor.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS.—No. 1.

The glorious death-struggle by which Lieutenants Melville and Coghill saved one of the colours of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, and the annihilation of H.M.'s 66th, and a Bombay Native regiment, are the latest evidences of the veneration with which British regiments regard their colours, and of the devotion which our officers and soldiers will show in preserving them from capture or desecration. The chief reason for this veneration and attachment is, doubtless, that these colours bear, in nearly every regiment, some names, from one to a score, from a long roll of victories gained in every clime, commencing with the capture and subsequent defence of "Arcot," by Clive, in 1751, and ending with "Ashantee." This roll will soon, we hope, have, by an alphabetical coincidence, the additions of "Zululand" and "Afghanistan 1879 or 1880." Nearly 140 names, including several borne only by Sepoy regiments, commemorate wars, campaigns, battles, sieges, and minor actions, differing vastly in their duration and results, in the losses sustained by our own troops and those inflicted on the enemy. The word "Peninsula" is borne by no less than 20 Cavalry and 64 Infantry regiments, which took part in the mighty contest that lasted through seven long years. Some of these regiments bear the names of many battles, from Roleia in 1808 to Toulouse in 1814; while others served for comparatively short periods in that eventful war, and bear few names, or none, beside the word "Peninsula." Many names are those of important battles of which we often read, while others record engagements which are little known except to the student of military history. Thirty-three are borne each by a single regiment, some in memory of actions regarding which history is almost silent, fought at places no longer to be traced on maps or found in gazetteers. How many can tell where "Moro" was, or is, or when it was taken? Who knows anything about "Cutchee," "Kahun," "Mandora," "Marabout," "Ternate," or even "Villiers-en-Couche?" Again, what can be more vague than the word "Hindoostan," borne by some regiments, unless it be the word "India" borne by others?

There are some omissions from this roll of glory for which it seems difficult to account. The battle of Sabugal, in April, 1811, was called by Wellington "one of the most glorious actions British troops were ever engaged in," yet no regiment bears the name in its list of Peninsular victories. The battle near Quebec, in September, 1759, was a decisive victory, resulting in the complete conquest of Canada. The ascent from the river to the Heights of Abraham would have been an arduous enterprise, even if there were no enemy to be encountered, and the French may well be excused for not anticipating an attack from that quarter. Both sides fought bravely, and sustained heavy losses, including the commanders of both armies. Wellington's first victory of Assaye was followed and completed by the equally important but unrecorded battle of Argaum. The taking of San Fiorenzo, Bastia, and Calvi, with the consequent cession of the whole island of Corsica in 1794, were daring feats of arms, and would not have been attempted but for the burning zeal and indomitable energy of Nelson. But the list of such omissions is tedious.

It would surely be better if the year were added after the name of each battle, to distinguish the event. Amboyna, Ternate, Banda, Copenhagen, and the Cape of Good Hope were taken twice; Pondicherry three times; Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia so often, that it seems as if we restored them in order to recapture them whenever we wanted employment for our soldiers and sailors. Some of these captures were effected only after overcoming stubborn resistance and suffering heavy loss; but the same places were taken at other times so easily that their capture scarcely merits commemoration. Unless the year be added to the name, who can tell which of these captures is signified?

Our regiments have an older history than those of any other country, because, while the Continental armies have been repeatedly broken up and reorganised, most of our regiments have an unbroken line of descent, extending with more than half of them to a hundred and twenty years, and with some, beyond two centuries, Why should not the earlier victories of these old regiments be emblazoned? Though "Arcot" is the oldest name on any of our colours, the Royal Marines bear on their appointments the word "Gibraltar," in memory of its capture in 1704. The 18th Royal Irish, in token of their services at the siege of Namur, under William III., bears a motto in very questionable Latin, which they would surely be glad to exchange for "Namur, 1695." The military authorities have, within the last few years, shown a wise liberality in granting to several regiments the honour of bearing names to which they have proved themselves fairly entitled; in some cases even allowing new regiments to succeed to the honours earned by former regiments which bore the same numbers, but were reduced after the war with France. If this liberality were extended so far as to consider the claims of many regiments to names now borne by a few, or only by one; if many glorious actions and sieges now omitted were included in the roll, and if the list were extended back to Marlborough's great victories, what would be the result? Without adding a single action which was not a decided victory, or a siege which was not arduous and successful, the list of names borne on the colours and appointments of our Army might be increased to two hundred, at least. We should no longer have, as now, an old Infantry regiment bearing nothing on its colour but its county title; and the banners of our older regiments, and especially those of the Guards, would be richly adorned with names of victories.

LORD STRATHNAIRN'S MOTION.

Lord Strathnairn, in the House of Lords on Thursday, in calling attention to the military operations against the Zulus, said he would have performed this task long ago only that he had been unwilling to do anything that might appear like an attempt to mar the general joy that was felt at the final success of those operations. He intended to cast no reflection on the officers and soldiers who had served in Zululand, because he regarded them as the victims of an experimental and unmilitary organisation framed by a Secretary of State for War. He condemned the short-service system as incurably faulty, holding that it led to fraudulent enlistments, and to our getting recruits who were so young that they were not able to march and carry their knapsacks. He was of opinion that nothing offered such an inducement to good men to enter and remain in the Army as a pension, such as was given under the long-service system. The despatch of the Secretary of State for War informing Lord Chelmsford that her Majesty's Government would send 1,000 Marines to reinforce the troops under his command, and that no more young battalions would be sent to South Africa, was in itself a proof of the collapse of the short-service system. The very young men who had been sent out there previously had been unable to do the duty required. All the conditions of the art of war had to be set aside when commanders had to work out such an organisation as that which we had adopted. In conclusion, the noble and gallant lord moved for certain returns relating to the Army Reserve. Lord Chelmsford admitted that the noble and gallant lord strictly adhered to his statement that he intended to make no attack on him or any other officer; but no one, looking at the notice which the noble and gallant lord had put on the paper so long ago, could have supposed anything else than an attack was to be made on him as the officer commanding in Zululand. Even while his military reputation was still in the balance, the noble and gallant lord gave notice that he would call attention to the lamentable ignorance and neglect of the first and elementary rules of military strategy displayed in the operations against the Zulus. In these circumstances, Lord Chelmsford asked the indulgence of the House while he stated the facts relating to the disaster at Isandhlwana, and then entered on a detailed account of the orders given and the events which occurred immediately preceding and during the action at that place. He contended that all the facts showed that the day was not lost through an inefficient garrison, or because the position was an unfit one for the troops who were to defend it, but because the strict orders that had been given to defend it were departed from. Lord Morley pointed out to Lord Straithnairn that the information which he moved for might be found in documents presented to Parliament in ordinary course, but said that if the noble and gallant lord persevered with his motion there would be no opposition on the part of the Government. During the recess the report of Lord Airey's Committee would be carefully considered by the Secretary for War; but it would be premature at this moment to make any statement as to any steps which might hereafter be taken as a result of that report. He disputed Lord Strathnairn's conclusions as to the recruits and as to the Army Reserve, but declined at present to pass any decided opinion on such a complex machine as our Army organisation. Lord Ellenborough expressed his opinion that what was wanted was an enlargement of the present organisation in the direction of the long-service system, so as to secure a pension to the soldier. He held that Lord Chelmsford's narrative showed that the fault of what occurred at Isandhlwana rested on Col. Durnford, who was a member of one of the much-vaunted scientific corps. Lord Chelmsford wished distinctly to say that he had cast no reflection on the Royal Engineers. The motion in an amended form was agreed to.

THE AFGHAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am requested by the Committee, consisting of the Earl Lytton, Lord Napier of Magdala, Gens. Sir Henry Norman, Sir Samuel Browne, Sir Michael Biddulph, Sir Charles Keyes, and Sir Richard Pollock, to ask for your support, in their endeavour to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of all those who have fallen, or may yet fall, in the Afghan war. Although yet without authentic details of the exact loss at the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud, there will probably be no fewer to provide for from this affair alone than from the disaster at Isandhlwana, to say nothing of those for whom, up to the present time, no provision whatever has been made since the first outbreak of the war in 1878. It is also, alas! now too generally well known that there are no funds in the hands of either the Patriotic Commissioners or the Government available for the relief of the widows and orphans of our soldiers and sailors, and the Committee, therefore, earnestly and with confidence appeal to the whole nation to enable them to supply this want for those so left destitute during the above war. Subscriptions should be sent to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W., and I shall be glad on behalf of the Committee to receive any communications, or offers of help to specially provide for any of the orphans, which may be addressed to me.—I am, &c.,

JAMES GILDEA, Capt.,
Late Hon. Sec. Zulu War Relief Fund.

20 Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W., Aug. 17, 1880.

OUR POSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

The following telegrams have reached England during the week:—

Quetta, Saturday.—Ten fugitives from the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud have arrived at Chaman. We have not heard as yet how they escaped and managed to make their way through a hostile country. It is probable that they are Pathans belonging to one of the native regiments. These, on discarding their uniforms, might pass as natives. We learn by telegraph that these men state that in the battle of the 27th the three regiments of infantry were formed in line. The 30th Bombay Native Infantry formed the centre, the 66th were on the right, and the 1st Bombay Native Infantry on the left. The action began at ten o'clock in the morning with a heavy artillery fire, the enemy's guns being very numerous. Suddenly upon the extreme left appeared a great force of Afghan cavalry and Ghazis, who charged furiously upon the flank of the 1st Bombay Regt. The flank company was annihilated, and the line doubled up. In complete disorder the regiment fell back upon the 30th Native Infantry, pressed by the Afghan cavalry and the Ghazis, and the 30th also fell into confusion. The enemy, pressing furiously on, the two broken regiments were thrust back upon the 66th, whose formation was completely broken up by this rush of fugitives, mingled with whom were the Afghan cavalry and Ghazis. After that all was disorder, and the survivors only describe a *melée*, in which each man fought for himself. They consider that the Afghans must have lost more heavily than we did. The attitude of the greater part of the Beloochi tribes is excellent. They are very indignant at the conduct of the Marris. The Khan of Khelat has received offers from several of the tribes to attack the Marris, to punish them for their raid upon us and to recover the plunder taken by them. The Khan has transmitted the offer to Col. Sandeman, and has offered to place himself at the head of the tribes against the marauders. The news of the hostility of the other Beloochi tribes has reached the Marris, and has evidently caused great alarm among them, as their Chief Sirdar has sent in a messenger to Col. Sandeman to beg that he might be allowed to have an interview with him. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that we may have no further trouble with this tribe, and that we may be free from the constant harassment to which our communications have hitherto been exposed. It is probable, too, although this is a matter of very minor importance, that a portion of the treasure carried off by the Marris may be restored. Native reports are so unanimous as to the presence of three European officers with Ayoub's army, that there can be little doubt as to the truth of this statement. They are reported to live apart from the rest, and have tents near the treasure and rifled guns, which are strongly guarded. It is uncertain whether these personages are Russians or European officers belonging to the Persian army. The Persians are said to sympathise strongly with Ayoub, who was long a resident in their country, and it is reported that a strong Persian force is gathered near the Beloochi frontier. Emissaries of Ayoub Khan are busily at work endeavouring to induce the tribes in the neighbourhood of the Khojak Pass to rise; but the line between Quetta and Chaman has been thoroughly secured, and is perfectly safe. Gen. Phayre's Staff have been working hard, night and day, to prepare for the advance, and everything is now ready for the troops as soon as they arrive. It is reported by the natives that Ayoub is preparing ladders, in order to make an attack by escalade upon Candahar.

Quetta, Sunday.—A messenger has arrived with a letter from Candahar dated the 11th inst. All is well in the city. The defences are now completed, and the various buildings outside the walls which would afford a cover for an attacking force have been demolished. Ayoub was, at the time of the despatch of the letter, three miles from the city. The enemy have begun to throw up siege works, but these are at present altogether insignificant, and create amusement rather than uneasiness. These attempts at earthworks are made, not by the troops, but by the country people who have been pressed into the service. The works point to the fact that Ayoub's attack will be made in the direction of the Shikarpore gate. His artillery throw shells occasionally from very long ranges into this city, but so far no intention of an attack has been manifested. Ayoub has with him 37 guns, of which six are 12-pounder Armstrongs. He has from 4,000 to 5,000 regular infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 5,000 Ghazis. The Heratee regiments are said to have deserted in consequence of their dissension with the Cabulee troops. Provisions, with the exception of fresh meat and forage, are abundant in the city. The wounded officers at Candahar are all doing well. The following is the revised list of killed and missing. It will be seen that the loss of the 66th is considerably less than was at first reported:—Royal Horse Artillery, 18; Sappers, 23; 66th, 282; the Grenadiers (1st Bombay Native Infantry), 365; Jacob's Rifles (the 30th Bombay Native Infantry), 250; the Scind Horse, 10; the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 20—total, 968. News had been received at Candahar from Khelat-i-Ghilzai up to the 4th. All well there. Messenger reported all quiet on the road until near Candahar. Our own news direct from Khelat-i-Ghilzai is later than this. The news of Roberts's intended advance from Cabul had already reached Candahar when letter left. The commanding officer of the post on the Khojak reports that the country people say that heavy firing in the direction of Candahar was heard on the night of the 12th. They also say that a force despatched by Ayoub was marching from Candahar towards Chaman. These, however, may be mere rumours.

Quetta, Wednesday.—The last body of troops belonging to the relieving column has now left Sibi for the front. The heat is still terrible, and the troops continue to suffer greatly, many being temporarily disabled. The Battery of Royal Horse Artillery has arrived here. They lost sixteen horses from the effect of the sun during their march up the Bolan. The Belooche Khan continues to afford us very valuable assistance in carriage and the collection of supplies. Sandeman's influence is paramount among the chiefs. It is an immense advantage that at a juncture like the present the British representative should be personally popular with the natives. Were the general population hostile to us, the result would be disastrous, as we should have to hold the whole of our long line of communication in force, instead of our rear being as now secure as far as the plains of India. Hitherto, the tribes along this route have always been restless, and it is greatly to the credit of the military and political officers here that so great a change of feeling among the native population has taken place—a change due entirely to their firmness and good management. Gen. Phayre starts for the Khojak on the 20th inst. He takes with him two rifled twenty-five pounders to dominate the enemy's Armstrong guns."

Aug. 18, 1880.—Griffin telegraphs, Gundamak, 18th.—Trustworthy correspondents report situation at Cabul generally satisfactory, though some slight disturbances in city. Musk-i-Alam is using all influence on behalf of Ameer. General feeling said to be not at all unfriendly to English, except among lowest of city population. No gathering in direction of Ghuzni. Improbable Roberts will have any fighting north of Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

Simla, Aug. 19.—"Rumours have reached here that Ayoub Khan's force has made an attack on the south side of Candahar, at the Shikarpur Gate. A cannonade is kept up from morning to evening on three sides of the city. The British loss is trifling."

Sir H. D. Wolff asked the Secretary of State for India on Thursday, in the House of Commons, whether two regiments of Gen. Phayre's force had already arrived at Candahar. The Marquis of Hartington: I believe the fact is that the head-quarters and a wing of one of the native regiments only have arrived at Candahar. There were others on the march when the defeat of Gen. Burrows took place. It was not found possible afterwards to order their advance in the direction of Candahar, unless they were strong enough to resist any attack that might be made upon them.

THE ALDERSHOT DIVISION.

The troops at the Camp, including the two provisional battalions of Volunteers which are doing duty there for a week, went through an interesting sham fight on Fox Hills on Wednesday. They were divided into attacking and defending forces of about equal strength. The former, which was commanded by Major-Gen. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., represented a southern force, defending the Camp, and was composed of one regiment of cavalry, three batteries of artillery, four battalions of infantry, and one battalion of Volunteers. This force marched from Camp about 9 a.m., and proceeded to the Guards' camping-ground at Ash. The attacking or northern force was under the command of Major-Gen. Peyton, and consisted of one regiment of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, five battalions of infantry, and a battalion of Rifle Volunteers. The northern troops, which were in drill order, so that they could be easily distinguished from their opponents, left the Camp about 8 o'clock, and marched to Pirbright. They were supposed to be advancing from Bisley against Aldershot. Shortly after 10 o'clock both forces had taken up their respective positions, the infantry being furnished with 20 rounds of blank ammunition per man. Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., attended by the officers of the head-quarters and his personal staff, rode on the ground about 10.30, when the field operations commenced. Gen. Spurgin pushed his cavalry and horse artillery rapidly in the direction of Crown Prince Wood, whilst his field batteries of artillery and infantry advanced to positions commanding Normandy Common, with strong outposts of infantry at Crown Prince Wood and Clump. Gen. Peyton commenced to advance from Pirbright about 10.30 in order to attack his opponent. With a small portion of his force he made a feint movement in the direction of Crown Prince Clump, whilst he moved his main body to the right of the wood, and gained the heights after about half an hour's fighting. About 12 o'clock, when Gen. Peyton appeared to have the best of the fight, the umpire-in-chief, Sir Daniel Lysons, ordered the "cease fire" to be sounded. A march-past of the whole of the troops brought the proceedings to a conclusion, the volunteers—more particularly those forming the six provisional battalions, under Lieut.-Col. Ommaney's command—acquitting themselves most admirably. Notwithstanding that the men had had a long march from camp and had advanced by a succession of rushes in skirmishing order for nearly a mile and a half over most difficult country, they went by with an elastic step, which drew forth the commendation of all spectators.

THE REGIMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"South Africa" writes:—"The official list of the Indian reliefs for 1880-81 is published in your issue of May 29, lately received out here. I gather from it that the brigade or linked-battalion system is still intended to be carried out, as the battalions ordered out are those whose links are already at home, or are shortly expected. Similarly the battalions ordered home are those whose links are already on foreign service, or those likely to go out shortly. If this is the principle worked on, why is it that the five regiments ordered out here after Isandhlwana were selected, most of them, years before their turn? Many British officers now serving in the dreary and uncongenial Transvaal would like to know,—where beer is 5s a bottle and butter is 5s a pound, and almost everything else is at a proportionately high price, where leave to England is difficult to get, and too expensive for any but the richest to think of. These five regiments, having served throughout the war, are now likely to remain in South Africa no one knows how long, and will after that probably be taken for a further term of foreign service. The linked battalion of my regiment will not be home for some years, yet we are condemned to serve abroad, also in direct opposition to the system the authorities profess to work upon. I hope the country will benefit by the blunders which were made in the selection of regiments for the Zulu war, and that the War Secretary will see fit to have at least one division composed of regiments whose links are coming home, always ready at Aldershot, either for active or foreign service."

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. We regret to see in the late Transvaal papers that twelve men of the detachment stationed at Eupatoria had been arrested on a charge of theft of property at Government House. Sir Owen Lanyon must be exceedingly distressed at such an occurrence, in the circumstances which render the good name and conduct of the troops in his district matters of great moment. It seems to us as if the general warrant on which the men were arrested was rather an objectionable procedure, if, indeed, it be not legally unjustifiable.

2nd Dragoon Guards. The detachment at Longford is about to be withdrawn.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Wardrop reverts to regimental duty from the 1st prox., from the staff of Gen. Sir J. Michel, commanding in Ireland. Lieut. Yatman obtains his troop shortly, vice Capt. Lucas, appointed to the adjutancy of the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry. The first division left Dublin on Wednesday for Cork, the second division following on Thursday.

5th Dragoon Guards. The regiment carries away with it from Aldershot a most excellent reputation, and the "Green Horse" are spoken of on all hands as the flower of the Heavies. Capt. Hemming, lately brought in from the 4th Hussars, has joined from the Staff in India, and is understood to have made up his mind to continue with the regiment. It was at one time thought that he would effect an exchange to India.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. The regiment has arrived in Ireland from Manchester, &c. Head-quarters and one squadron, under command of Lieut.-Col. Graham, landed at Dublin on the 13th inst. The regiment takes over Longford and out-stations. 2nd Lieut. Porter is about to retire from the Service.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The regiment has returned to Dublin from the Curragh, and has resumed its former quarters in the Royal Barracks.

3rd Hussars. Lieut. Rant is seeking an exchange to a regiment in India. The arrangements by which he would have joined the King's Dragoon Guards have, however, fallen through.

4th Hussars. A troop is vacant by the appointment of Capt. Warde to the West Kent Yeomanry as adjt., and will be filled next month. It is hoped that the step may be given to the senior subaltern, Lieut. Pearson, who has been five and a half years in the service, has passed the qualifying examination, and has already seen two officers brought in over his head, whilst an officer of less service has obtained his troop in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

6th Dragoons. The will (dated June 26, 1880) of Major-Gen. R. Crawley, formerly commanding the regiment, late of No. 9 York Terrace, Regent's Park, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by F. Waller, Q.C., the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £7,000.

9th Lancers. A correspondent writes:—"Allow me to thank you for your touching reference, in your last issue, to the death of poor Col. Cleland. All the officers of the 9th and the friends of the deceased will appreciate your remarks very much. Doubtless the authorities will say *now*, if Col. Cleland had lived he would have been awarded the C.B. Little consolation this to his broken-hearted mother and all his friends! If the poor fellow had been rewarded for his gallantry (there was plenty of time, for he was wounded on Dec. 11 last), it might have in some way acted as a salve, and encouraged him to bear up against his great sufferings."

14th Hussars. Lieut. English shortly reverts to his regiment from the Staff of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, in Madras.

15th Hussars. The return of the regiment from India this year will depend, we understand, on the state of affairs in Afghanistan; but, if possible, it will embark for England in February or March next.

16th Lancers. Capt. Chadwick is seconded from the 16th inst., on appointment to the adjutancy of the Suffolk Yeomanry.

17th Lancers. The *Times of India* learns that "Lord Beaumont is about to present a very beautiful testimonial to the officers in commemoration of the celebrated charge of the regiment at the battle of Ulundi. The testimonial is in silver, and represents one of the men of the regiment—spear in hand—charging a naked Zulu warrior, who is about to hurl an assegai at the man."

18th Hussars. The most flattering accounts are furnished as to the state of the regiment, and the greatest credit is due to Lieut.-Col. Phillips for the improvements he has introduced, the 18th being able now to hold their own against any regiment in the Service, thanks to Col. Phillips's careful handling and unremitting zeal.

19th Hussars. The regiment left the Curragh for Dublin on Thursday, and is quartered in Island Bridge Barracks. The depôt, under the charge of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Twentyman, has left Ballincollig in two detachments.

20th Hussars. Capt. Lloyd is expected shortly to obtain a Staff appointment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A correspondent writes:—"I beg a small space in the columns of your paper to lay before its readers a few facts connected with the promotion of the officers of the old Royal Artillery, which will, I think, show the existence of a real grievance. After the Mutiny, the Indian Artillery was amalgamated with the Royal Artillery, but the officers were left on their own lists for promotion. This has resulted in the old Royal Artillery officers being rapidly superseded by those on the Indian lists, said to be in the same regiment! One hundred and fourteen majors have been thus superseded, and the hardship becomes harder almost every *Gazette* that is published. Major A, of the old Royal Artillery, is serving at a station where Major B, of the Madras Artillery, also commands a battery. The date of the first commission of the former is April, 1854, of the latter, June, 1857; one more than 26 years ago, the other more than three years later. Major B. is gazetted to his lieutenant-colonelcy, and thus suddenly goes over Major A.'s head as well as the heads of 100 others, and perhaps falls into command at the station where he had been serving junior to Major A. At any rate, he would be sure, sooner or later, to command those to whom by service he is junior. This wholesale supersession of officers, by those in the same regiment, cannot but be very galling. The worst of it is that the officers of the old Royal Artillery have no prospect of anything better, as the Royal Warrant provides that no colonels or lieutenant-colonels promoted to the latter rank before Oct. 1, 1877, can be retired under the five years' rule. There are thus 39 colonels and 54 lieutenant-colonels whom, virtually, nothing can move. And, supposing no casualties to occur for some time, the promotion of the majors depends entirely on the removal of a few periodically from amongst the 28 junior lieutenant-colonels as they complete five years in that rank, and even this little dribble will not commence till Oct. 1882, or more than two years hence. It appears altogether unfair that promotion should be thus stopped by officers at the top of the list, whilst their juniors are being compulsorily retired. All entered a seniority corps under the same rules with identical hopes. Why should a number of the oldest and longest service have the privilege of serving on, untouched by Royal Warrants, to the actual prejudice of equally good and younger men? Let each have his turn; it would not be breaking faith with the seniors any more than with the juniors. If one has to go to make room for those below him, the rule should be made applicable for all, without distinction. In this way the old Royal Artillery officers might be put on nearly an equal footing, as regards promotion, with their more fortunate Indian brethren. The existing stagnation is to be still further increased by the absorption of the lieutenant-colonels in command of auxiliary Artillery districts. It means that the next eleven vacancies in that rank will give promotion to not a single major. Perhaps, if this meets the eye of Mr. Childers, he may make it one of the many questions with which he has to deal, and give some hope of better times for the officers of the (old) Royal Artillery."

Major G. B. Hobart shortly reverts to regimental duty from the staff of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to whom he has acted as military secretary in Madras from Nov. 1875.

Brevet Col. B. L Gordon, C. Brig. R.H.A. (late Madras), and Lieut. J. J. Porteous, 5th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

"Income-Tax" writes:—"Your remarks in your issue of Aug. 7, anent the absurd farce of retaining such a plethora of field-officers (colonels and lieutenant-colonels) with the batteries of Artillery at Woolwich and Aldershot, are much to the point. Why the public should be called upon to pay for these extra superfluities is more than any one outside the ranks of the War Office can understand. But it is all of a par with the manner in which the regiment of Artillery is ruled from beginning to end,—interest, interest. Given that, you can arrange for a pleasant sojourn in England, and, in many cases, combined with a lucrative appointment at Woolwich, and a nice residence at Charlton. In one point particularly, there exists a vast difference between the manner in which Staff appointments are bestowed in the Artillery and the rest of the Army. In the former, once having got your foot in at Woolwich, in all human probability you remain on for the greater part of your career in an appointment, with perhaps an interval of two or three months just for decency's sake at the expiration of a five years' term; whereas in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, with a few exceptions, after a man has had his five years' tenure, he has to make way for another. But until the subject is taken up by Parliament, without reference to politics, so this rotten state of affairs will continue, and the British taxpayer will have to suffer."

Capt. and Adjt. Disney, 3rd Brig., at Newbridge, has been appointed to the A Brig. R.H.A., and ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India to join the G Baty.

Lord Elcho asked the Secretary of State for War on Tuesday what had been and what was proposed to be done as regards certain retired officers of the late Indian Ordnance Corps, whose petitions for inquiry into their claims against the Army Purchase Commission had lately been presented to Parliament. Mr. Childers said:—"In reply to my noble friend, I have to state that the retired officers to whom he refers have made no representations to the War Office, and until I read the question I had no knowledge of the grievance complained of. I have communicated with the Commissioners, and I am bound to say that I see no valid ground for disturbing their award. There is no appeal from it, except by passing a fresh Act of Parliament. But if my noble friend will call on Sir Edward Lugard, who is the Chief Commissioner, he will, with much pleasure, explain to him the exact foundation of the award. I, as Secretary of State, have no authority in the matter whatever." Lord Elcho stated that a petition on that subject had been presented to the House. Mr. Childers replied that it was a most inconvenient practice for officers having grievances to present petitions relating to them to that House, instead of to the Department. If they applied in the first instance to the Department, and were dissatisfied with the answers they received, they could then have recourse to Parliament.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Indian Daily News* has the following:—"Lord Hartington had scarcely taken his seat at the India Office when he found himself at variance with the India Council. We believe we are not far wrong in saying that the dispute had a great deal to do with the desire of Lord Hartington to strengthen the new Viceroy's hand as much as possible. It so happens that Lord Ripon and Sir A. Clarke are old friends, and that both Lord Ripon and Lord Hartington desire to avail themselves of Sir A. Clarke's experience and sound judgment. The India Council, however, as stated in the Home Press, were bent upon effecting the Stracheyian economy of saving the salary of the Minister for Public Works, and though Lord Hartington endeavoured to show them that the present, at all events, is not the time for weakening the Cabinet of the Viceroy, they were obdurate, and the result is that Sir A. Clarke has completed his term of service and gone home. That a man so safe should again return to India, will be the wish of all those who know how much vigour and safety are now required in the Indian administration. It may strengthen Lord Hartington's hands to know that his proposal exactly meets the wishes of the Indian public. The *Pioneer* remarks that it is much to be regretted that circumstances have not so fallen out as to provide for his (Sir A. Clarke's) further stay in this country."

Coldstream Guards. Lieut.-Col. Crichton is expected to return to regimental duty after Oct. 1, from the Staff of Gen. Sir John Michel, in Ireland, on whose Staff he has been employed since May, 1878, as Military Secretary. Col. Crichton, being seconded, will be brought in to fill the next vacancy in his rank.

1st, or Royal Scots. Capt. Morison, 2nd Batn., has been appointed station staff officer at Nowshera. The 2nd Batn. will most probably return to England this winter, as previously arranged.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Kane, 1st Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 49th Middlesex R.V.

4th King's Own. Regimental Order, 2nd Batn., Belgaum, June 22, 1880.—Col. Bray, C.B., having arrived at the termination of his five years of regimental command this day, is obliged to bid farewell to the 2nd King's Own Royal Regiment. Col. Bray has served fifteen years in the two battalions of the regiment, from major to colonel. As a soldier of the King's Own, he has always been imbued with that high *esprit de corps* which should exist in every well-ordered and good regiment in every Royal Army which upholds the honour and stability of a great Royal House and Empire. It is the duty of every officer to foster and encourage this military, loyal, and martial spirit. Col. Bray has done so to the utmost of his power. *Esprit de corps*, love of regiment, loyalty to the Crown, to which the soldiers of the King's Own are ever bound, confidence, and reliance in each other, the result of discipline, mutual respect and regard between the officers and soldiers, will carry this regiment through the hour of trial, of privation and death, and give courage and strength to perform great deeds on the field of war. In no regiment in her Majesty's Army has there ever been greater love of regiment than in the King's Own, the result of over 200 years of high training and warlike deeds in all parts of the world. For over 200 years this great military clan or tribe has carried the Lion of England and upheld the honour of Great Britain. That the King's Own may ever continue to maintain their discipline, high character, and tone, is the parting prayer of their old colonel, who after serving 41 years in the English Army, even now yields with jealous reluctance the command of the 2nd King's Own. To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who have served with him Col. Bray tenders his best thanks, for the high bearing of the officers, and the fine regimental spirit of the men, which has enabled him for five years to exercise the command of the regiment with satisfaction and pleasure to himself, and he trusts, with the approbation of his superiors.

5th Fusiliers. Major-Gen. Roberts, lately commanding the 1st Batn., has vacated his brigade command in Afghanistan on promotion, and proceeded to England.

6th Regiment. The 1st Batn. will return to England this year, if arrangements can be made for its relief at Aden. The present difficulty in Afghanistan may, however, prevent the original order being carried out.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Daly will be seconded from the 10th prox., on accepting the adjutancy of the 4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

9th Regiment. The *Irish Times* says:—"All the brigade depôts in Ireland have received orders to use exertions to get recruits for the 1st Batn. 9th Regt., stationed in Limerick."

11th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Watson, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to do duty with the 20th Bombay N.I., on probation.

16th Regiment. Capt. Whittuck, 1st Batn., will be seconded, with effect from the 1st prox., and appointed to the adjutancy of the Bedford Militia.

19th Regiment. The 1st Batn. will arrive at Halifax, N.S., before the end of the year, according to present arrangements, to relieve the 97th.

20th Regiment. Capt. Randolph, 2nd Batn., has been noted for appointment as adjt. of the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia.

21st Fusiliers. We are enabled to furnish some interesting particulars of the trip of Sir George Douglas to Zululand. The melancholy object of Sir George's visit was to erect memorial stones over the graves of his son (Lieut. Scott-Douglas) and the lance-corporal of the 17th Lancers who fell with him in the Zulu war, and to otherwise mark their last resting-places. After leaving here, Sir George's party, consisting of three soldiers—kindly lent by Gen. Clifford—and native servants, proceeded, *viâ* Stanger, to the Lower Tugela. Visiting St. Paul's, the party reached Kwamagwasa, where Lieut. Douglas and his solitary escort fell. The graves of both were found to be in good order, and well protected by the embankment thrown up by Lieut.-Col. Thynne, Coldstream Guards. Here Sir George remained nine days, performing the labours he had voyaged so far to accomplish. Round the two graves a space of twelve feet square was enclosed by a stone wall three feet high, and round this again another large enclosure was made, by means of a V-shaped ditch. The whole of the ground inside this was carefully trenched, and sown with snowdrop, aconite, and other seeds. On the grave of the youthful Irish corporal were planted seeds of the shamrock, sent with Sir George by the mother of the lad. In the outer enclosure, Sir George planted four weeping willows and four funeral cypresses; and the Rev. Mr. Robertson has kindly undertaken to plant the top of the embankment with our Saviour's Thorn. On the two graves were placed recumbent crosses. The one placed over the late Lieut. Scott-Douglas is of grey Aberdeen granite, and the other was obtained in Durban. After the work at the little graveyard was completed, the Rev. Mr. Robertson held a service one Sunday, when a large number of natives attended.

22ND REGIMENT. Capt. Matterson will be seconded from the 10th prox., on appointment as adjutant of the 26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Capt. Gleig has completed his period of service as D.A.A.G. for Musketry on the Bengal Establishment from the 10th inst. Lieut. Gordon-Cumming, 2nd Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has reverted to duty with the 2nd Batn., from the 22nd Bengal N.I. Head-quarters and five companies, 1st Batn., left the Curragh by rail on Saturday last for Newry. Three companies proceeded to Londonderry.

23RD FUSILIERS. The 1st Batn., under command of Col. Elgee, embarked at Portsmouth on Monday in H.M.S. Malabar for conveyance to India. Previous to the embarkation, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales presented it with new colours. The parade-state showed 25 officers and 880 rank and file. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, &c., arrived about 12.30, and was received by the usual salute. The usual religious service having been performed, the newly-consecrated colours were handed to his Royal Highness by Majors Tilly and Wilkinson, the Prince of Wales handing the Queen's colour to Lieut. Carey, and the regimental colour to Lieut. Evans. The colours having been saluted, the Prince of Wales addressed the regiment as follows:—"Colonel Elgee, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, I consider it a very great privilege to have been asked to present your regiment with new colours on the eve of your departure for India. It occurs to me, in performing this gratifying ceremony, that the colours I now hand you are to replace those which were given you 31 years ago by my lamented father, —colours which, during three campaigns, your regiment has carried with honour and success. You will in a few years celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of your formation. During that long period your regiment has served in nearly every quarter of the globe, seeing as much real service, perhaps, as any regiment in the Army. Within the limits of the present century, I easily recall to mind Egypt, the Peninsula, and Waterloo, while coming down to more modern times, we have the Crimea, India, and Ashantee. I know the distinguished character of the regiment, and I feel sure that those now in its ranks will seek to emulate what has been done in the past, and therefore I feel certain that its good name will continue to be maintained as pre-eminent as it is now. On the eve of your departure for India, nobody can wish you more heartily than I do 'God-speed!' and I feel sure that whatever service you may be called upon to perform, it will be carried out in a way to bring fresh credit for that courage and steadfastness for which the name of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers has ever been so justly celebrated." Col. Elgee, in response, said:—"We are exceedingly obliged to your Royal Highness for presenting to us our new colours. As the name of our regiment implies, we are connected with the Principality of Wales, and I need hardly say that the part which your Royal Highness has taken on the present occasion will be handed down to future generations, while such of us as are honoured by taking part will receive an impression that will endure for the remainder of our lives. In the name of the regiment, I take upon myself to say that wherever these colours may be, whether in presence of an enemy or in the performance of duty of a more peaceful kind, maybe, we shall always do our utmost to maintain the high reputation it has won. On the eve of embarkation for foreign service, we offer our earnest wishes for the health, long life, and happiness of her Majesty, of your Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." Returning to the saluting-point, the Royal party took up their position, while the battalion, wheeling into open column, marched past in splendid style, carrying the new colours. Wheeling again into line on their old ground, the officers were called to the front, and had the honour of presentation to the Prince of Wales. Up to this time the sky had been overcast, but now the sun burst through, giving a brilliant termination to the ceremony, as the battalion advanced in review order, with band playing and colours flying, finishing up with a royal salute. The Royal party, amid the usual honours from the troops keeping the ground, then drove to the Osborne and re-embarked, while the 23rd made for the dockyard, and marched on board the Malabar, which quitted the harbour in the evening. Their Royal Highnesses entertained a numerous party at luncheon, amongst whom were the following officers of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers:—Gen. Crutchley, col. of the regiment, Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, Col. Elgee, Majors Tilly and Wilkinson, and other naval and military officers. At 5 p.m. their Royal Highnesses, with the three young Princesses, visited the Malabar, and thoroughly inspected the ship. By the desire of the Princess, the regimental goat was paraded for her and the young Princesses' inspection. H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice came on board at 5.30, and the Royal party then bade adieu to the regiment, and the Malabar steamed out of port amid ringing cheers, closely followed by the Royal yacht, which parted company shortly after on its way to Osborne. Capt. Norman, with the colour-serjeants from the depôt, were on the ground to take charge of the old colours and escort them to Wrexham, it having been intended to deposit them in Wrexham Church; but, at the request of the Prince of Wales, they will be deposited at Marlborough House. During the afternoon they were received on board the Royal yacht for conveyance to Osborne, for the Queen's inspection. The following officers (past and present) were on the ground:—Gen. Crutchley (colonel of the regiment), Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons; Col. Prevost (who commanded the 1st Batn. from Sept. 3, 1870, till placed on half-pay, on June 21, 1880), Col. O'Connor, V.C. (commanding 2nd Batn.); Lieut. Col. Shadwell; Major Roe; Capts. Holroyd, Bradshaw, Norman Stringer, Boddam-Whetham Griffith; Lieuts. Leighton and Knight. Officers in 1st Batn. who served in the Crimean war:—Col. Elgee, Major Jas. Williamson, and Capt. A. Taylor. Officers in 2nd Batn.:—Col. O'Connor, V.C., Lieut.-Col. James de Vic Tupper, and Qrmr. E. Knightley. A correspondent writes:—"I venture to send you a few particulars of the departure of the 1st Batn. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who left Woolwich on Monday last for India, *en route* for the front. The fall-in sounded at 5.30 a.m., and at 6.30 a.m. the battalion left the Cambridge Barracks, headed by the 16th Lancers and Royal Artillery bands; the departure being effected in a most orderly manner. On arrival at Portsmouth, in special trains, the battalion marched to the recreation-ground, where they bade farewell to the old colours, surrounded with so many glorious memories, and received new ones at the hands of the Prince of Wales, whereon are emblazoned the records of their past achievements. Thence they marched off to the dockyard, being greeted with much enthusiasm, and were soon on board the Malabar. The appearance of the battalion at Woolwich and on parade at Portsmouth was all that could be desired. They were ten hours under arms, in heavy marching order, and as fine a specimen of a battalion as could be seen under the short-service system. As an eye-witness of the whole proceedings from first to last, I have sent you these few details, some of which may interest your many readers." It is arranged that Lady Ripon shall leave England to join the Governor-General at Simla by the steamer of Oct. 27. Capt. and Lady Clough-Taylor accompany her ladyship to India.

24TH REGIMENT. New colours was presented by Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the 2nd Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Degacher, C.B., at Gibraltar on the 6th inst., to replace those that was lost on January 22, 1879, on the occasion of the capture of the British camp at Isandhlwana by the Zulus. At 6 o'clock p.m., the battalion, in review order, was drawn up on the Alameda, facing west, in line at open order, under command of Lieut.-Col. Degacher, C.B., the following officers being present:—Capts. Harvey and Williams, Brevet Major Bromhead, V.C., Capts. Banister and Halliday, Lieut. and Adjt. Trower; Lieuts. Dolben, Smyly, and Worlledge; 2nd Lieuts. Armitage, Kelly, Neave, and Burnett, and Qrmr. Tigar. At the appointed time, Lord Napier of Magdala rode on to the ground, which was kept by detachments from each regiment and corps in garrison. His lordship took up his position by the saluting-flag, close by which was his Excellency's carriage, in which were seated Lady Napier of Magdala, and Mrs. Degacher. The usual prayer having been offered up, his Excellency dismounted and approached the colours, which had been uncased and were handed to him successively by Capts. Harvey and Williams, the two next senior officers present after Col. Degacher. Lieut. Smyly and 2nd Lieut. Neave then knelt in front of Lord Napier, and received from his hands the Queen's and the regimental colours respectively, after which his Excellency addressed Col. Degacher in the following terms:—"Col. Degacher, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 24th Warwickshire Regiment. The Queen of England has commanded me to give you these new colours, to replace those which her Majesty knows very well were not lost through any default of the battalion, but in consequence of having been placed in the camp at Isandhlwana, when you went to the front, on an expedition under the General commanding. Your battalion represents in this garrison the ancient 24th Regiment, of which it is an essential part. It was raised nearly 200 years ago, and bears on its banners the honourable records of service in nearly every quarter of the globe, the colours having been unfurled in America, Egypt, Africa, Spain, Portugal, and India. It took part in the capture of the Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, in the land where your regiment has so recently won imperishable renown. The 2nd Batn. of the 24th was first raised in 1804, took the field in 1809, and bears on its colours the memorable names of 'Talavera,' 'Fuentes d'Onor,' 'Salamanca,' 'Vittoria,' 'Pyrenees,' 'Nivelle,' 'Orthes,' 'Peninsular.' In the long peace which followed these campaigns, the strength of the Army was reduced and the 2nd Batn. was disbanded; but it returned to its colours in 1858, served in India from 1861 to 1872, and in 1878 was ordered to South Africa, where, under the able command of Lieut.-Col. Degacher, it took an important share in bringing to a successful conclusion the arduous campaign against the Kaffirs. The duty was carried out in a very difficult country, abounding in dense thickets, with rocky and precipitous mountains and ravines, and often under an inclement sky. It was fortunate for you to have had such a training, fortitude, and endurance, in personal independence and self-reliance; and to have gained the warm commendation bestowed on you by your commanding General, who said then and also on a later occasion 'your conduct was admirable,' 'no troops could have been steadier or more collected,' 'your conduct could not be surpassed.' You received also the thanks of the Colony for which you did such valuable services. Scarcely was this duty ended when in July, 1878, you entered on the Zulu campaign, in which your regiment gave such a noble example of duty and courage. At Isandhlwana your comrades, overwhelmed by countless numbers, with ammunition exhausted, without succour, fell in the ranks in which they had fought, dauntless to the last, and surrounded by the enemy's slain. Their Queen's colour was saved by the devotion of Lieuts. Melvill and Coghill, but at the sacrifice of their own lives. Five officers and 173 non-commissioned officers and men of your Batn. fell in defence of the camp. Who can ever forget the heroic history of Rorke's Drift? The prompt resolution of the gallant Bromhead, fully appreciating the importance of the post, and determining to defend it to the last; the skill and courage of the engineer, Lieut. Chard, and the noble conduct of the garrison! What words can convey sufficient praise for Private Joseph Williams, who defended the entrance to the hospital while his comrades were removing the sick and gave his life to save theirs. Never were Victoria Crosses won better than those with which her Majesty decorated Major Bromhead, Corpl. William Allen, and Ptes. John Williams, William Hook, Frederick Hitch, Robert Jones, and William Jones. Thirteen times has the Victoria Cross been won by the 2nd Batn. of the 24th Regt. since 1867. The history of your regiment is one of which you may well be proud: it is a noble heritage. Col. Degacher, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, by desire of the Queen I consign to you these colours, which you are to consider as coming from her Most Gracious Majesty's own hands. They are entrusted to you with her Majesty's confidence that you will guard them, and the honour of your regiment, your country, and your Queen, with the same courage, fidelity, and loyalty that has ever animated the 2-24th Regt." The following reply was then made by Lieut.-Col. Degacher on the part of the regiment:—"Your Excellency,—In the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Batn. 24th Regt., I beg to thank you for the kind words you have spoken to us this day: words all the more gratifying, coming, as they do, from an officer who—if I may be permitted to say so—has such a long roll of brilliant services rendered to his country as your Excellency. We have one favour to ask of you, Sir, that you will convey to her Gracious Majesty the assurance of our devotion and of our gratitude for the great honour she has conferred on us this day through you; and also, as we may very soon have to carry these colours into fight, that we will do our best, one and all, to emulate the constancy, the devotion to duty, and the courage of our 178 comrades who, but the other day fell fighting at the foot of Isandhlwana Hill." Brevet Major Much, 1st Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the Royal South Wales Militia, in succession to Capt. Farquhar, who has resigned the appointment, and reverted to regimental duty.

41ST REGIMENT. Head-quarters and the service companie arrived at Gibraltar last week in H.M.S. Orontes, and wers at once disembarked in relief of the 2nd Batn. 24th Rege

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY. Capt. Nicholl completes his five years as adjutant of the 2nd Glamorganshire R.V. on the 1st prox.

47TH REGIMENT. Lieut.-Col. FitzRoy completes his five years in command of the regiment on the 1st inst., when he will be placed upon half-pay. Capt. Biscoe is seconded, with effect from the 12th inst., on appointment to the adjutancy of the Fifeshire R.V.

ROYAL MARINES.

The battalion of Royal Marines recently despatched to Ireland had a splendid passage from Plymouth to Queenstown, where they arrived shortly after two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The whole party was in readiness to disembark, but it was late when they cleared out of the ship. The battalion is distributed in the forts around Cork Harbour. The head-quarters and staff and the Chatham contingent are at Kinsale. Of the Portsmouth Division one company is at Spike Island, a second is at Haulbowline and Rocky Island, and a third at Carlisle Fort. The whole of the Plymouth contingent is located at Camden Fort, in charge of Major Walsh. Letters for the last-mentioned should be addressed Camden Fort, Crosshaven, Cork Harbour.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The following detachments are awaiting embarkation at Stonehouse Barracks:—Lieut. H. C. Fraser, R.M.L.I., two privates, and a gunner, to embark on Friday, per merchant steamer, in the Hercules; and a serjeant and four gunners, R.M.A., and 13 privates, R.M.L.I., for the Defence.

Capt. G. A. E. Gore, recently promoted, in command of detachment, H.M.S. Bacchante, will be relievd by Lieut. A. C. Smyth.

Lieut. Gott, appointed to Indian S.C., will be relieved of command of detachment in H.M.S. Minotaur by Lieut. Kysh.

Capt. St. A. St. John will relieve Capt. F. V. G. Bird of command of recruiting party, Taunton, on Oct. 1 next.

Capt. Triscott, 1 serjeant, 4 gunners R.M.A., and 13 privates R.M.L.I., embarked in H.M.S. Defence on the 18th inst.

A detachment, consisting of 1 colour-serjeant, 1 serjeant, 1 bugler, 27 privates (including 5 ward-room officers' servants) R.M.L.I., and 1 captain, 5 gunners R.M.A., has been ordered to embark in H.M.S. Cleopatra, to be commissioned at Devonport on the 24th inst.

Major W. H. Wroot, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, and 58 privates (including 8 ward-room officers' servants) will embark in H.M.S. Inconstant on the 24th inst.

51ST LIGHT INFANTRY. Major Chatfield has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY. Capt. Boyle is seconded, with effect from the 10th inst., on appointment as adjutant of the Oxfordshire Militia. The step will go in the regiment, Lieut. Cunliffe obtaining his company.

57TH REGIMENT has moved from the Royal to Richmond Barracks, Dublin.

61ST REGIMENT. A telegram dated Malta, Aug. 19, says:—"H.M.S. Euphrates sailed hence for Bombay at six p.m. to-day. She has on board 871 officers and men of the 98th, and 248 of the 61st Regt., one artillery, and three medical officers."

64TH REGIMENT. "A Friend of the Oppressed" writes to us as follows:—"The case of Capt. Savage, who has, on his retirement from the 64th Regt., after a quarter of a century's service, been robbed of his rights by a too literal interpretation (never contemplated by the Legislature) of a clause in one of the Royal Warrants concerning retirement, is bad enough in all conscience. But I am acquainted with a case of even more flagrant injustice in the same regiment from which Capt. Savage retired. Capt. Savage, though he obtained his promotion before the abolition of Purchase, obtained it (unattached) without purchase, and as compensation for the loss of his prospects by the disbanding of his former corps (the Royal Canadian Rifles), in which he was senior subaltern, and would probably have remained so for another year or two but for the disbandment. But in the same regiment there still remains another captain of the disbanded Royal Canadian Rifles, who purchased his company in 1868, and to whom the disbandment involved the loss of prospects of very early promotion to a majority by purchase. For this officer,—Capt. Dugmore, who, I am told, purchased all his steps at the high over-regulation prices customary in the Canadian Rifles,—absolutely nothing has been done in the way of compensation, or restoration to his just rights. After two years' half-pay, he was brought into the 64th at the end of a run of promotion, and junior to captains who were subalterns when he was placed on half-pay; and was refused permission (granted to Capts. Adderley and Savage in a case involving far greater discrepancy of service) to exchange and thus to better his position, on the ground of possible hardship to certain subalterns,—the only class that appears to have any 'vested rights' left! Then for the heinons offence of happening to be on compulsory temporary half-pay on the chance date (Oct. 1, 1871), arbitrarily fixed by the Royal Warrant, he has suffered the final confiscation of the whole of his vested rights as a Purchase officer, and finds himself debarred (by the clause limiting these rights to officers who would have been entitled to over-regulation on that date) from the pension laid down for Purchase officers, from the sale of his commission as a Purchase officer, and from the option of an unattached majority on the completion of twenty years' service; and able only to retire on exactly the same terms as a captain who has obtained his company without any expenditure whatever since the abolition of Purchase. This injustice is simply the result of a slip in the wording of the Royal Warrant, which should have been corrected by the recent Warrant, allowing half-pay service (up to two years) on reduction to count, which Warrant was most certainly designed—though most clumsily and carelessly—to remove any disabilities as affecting retirement, directly or indirectly, resulting from such half-pay service. And now, this officer, after having suffered the absolute and probably final confiscation, first, of his prospects of regimental promotion, and secondly, of the whole of the money he has sunk in his commissions, is further condemned (unless the time for brevet promotions be extended) to suffer the additional confiscation of the right (for which he paid when purchasing his company) to succeed, sooner or later, to field-rank in the Army by brevet. It is worthy of no one to insist on the literal interpretation or the slavish carrying-out of paragraphs involving such gross breaches of faith, or to leave them standing when they can be so easily rectified by a supplementary clause."

66th Regiment. Capt. Murphy has resigned the adjutancy of the Royal Berkshire Militia for the purpose of embarking for India to join the remnant of the service companies in Afghanistan.

67th Regiment. Capt. White is seconded from the 26th inst., on being appointed to the adjutancy of the 2nd Hants R.V.

70th Regiment. Capt. Roupell has been relieved of his duties as officiating brigade-major at Umballa.

76th Regiment. Capt. Gore will shortly return to England from India to rejoin his regiment, from which he has been absent for the last five years on the staff of Major-Gen. A. K. Gore, commanding a Division of the Madras Army. Three companies moved to Castlebar on Saturday from the Curragh Camp. Major Pearse, Capts. Carlyon, M'Donald, and Brett, and Lieut. Were accompanied the detachment.

77th Regiment. Head-quarters and the service companies left Portsmouth on Saturday last in H.M.S. Himalaya, for conveyance to India.

78th Highlanders. Capt. Stewart has been appointed as officiating D.A.Q.M.G. in Bombay, but will doubtless have resigned his appointment to accompany his regiment on service.

79th Highlanders. Capt. Annesley having been appointed adjutant of the 1st Forfarshire R.V., is seconded from the 18th inst.

80th Regiment moved on Saturday last from the Richmond to the Royal Barracks, Dublin.

83rd Regiment. Brevet Major Beazley has completed his five years' staff service as assist.-adjt.-gen. of a Division of the Bombay Army.

88th Regiment. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple, who has been acting lately as Military Secretary to Lord Lytton, has been appointed officiating brigade-major of the Umballa Brigade, and will shortly obtain a five years' appointment on the Bengal Staff.

89th Regiment. Lieut. Gordon shortly reverts to his regiment from the staff of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in Madras.

94th Regiment. Capt. Montague having been appointed garrison-instructor at the Cape, will be seconded from the 20th prox.

97th Regiment. The regiment will arrive at Gibraltar before the end of the year, according to present arrangements, to relieve the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade. Capt. Belgrave is seconded from the 17th inst., on appointment as adjt. of the 4th Kent R.V.

105th Light Infantry. Head-quarters and six companies left Newry for Mullingar by rail on the 13th inst., and will be stationed there for the winter. One company proceeded to Boyle and another to Sligo. Capt. Wiggins has been ordered from the depôt at Pontefract to head-quarters at Mullingar, on promotion.

106th Light Infantry. One company proceeded from Athlone to Oughterarde on Saturday, and will be stationed there for the winter.

Rifle Brigade. The 2nd Batn. is proposed to be brought home from Gibraltar about the end of the year. The 1st Batn. sails to-day from Portsmouth in H.M.S. Jumna for conveyance to India. Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., made an official inspection of a portion of the batn. at Aldershot on Thursday. Gen. Lysons having inspected the ranks, addressed the officers and men for a few minutes. The head-quarters and main portion of the batn. proceeds by a special train to Portsmouth this morning.

Pay Department. The *Natal Witness* of June 8 has the following:—"Around the Post-Office steps, and thick and close around the outward (coastwise) mail cart on Saturday morning last, 5th current, were grouped officers and townsmen to bid the parting God-speed to as quiet a gentleman and as industrious a military officer as ever signed a cheque, wore a sword, or fought in Crimean trenches. Capt. T. W. Bacon, A.P.D., after many months of wearisome office work, at length got clear of Pietermaritzburg. Although not of very high rank or distinguished special service, he has done duty of a severe class with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors. As a workman—in Pietermaritzburg his fame can only be eclipsed by that of the indefatigable and self-sacrificing—erstwhile—I.G.-L.F. C. and B. Their operations, financial and official, were for a time of almost equal magnitude. We know that Captain Bacon in his department issued no less than 250,000 cheques—imagine, more than a quarter of a million of those little slips that are so grateful to the toiling palm. Our departing friend's military history is excellent. It appears that he was for more than 30 years in her Majesty's service. He served in the Crimea with the 62nd Regiment, doing duty from Nov. 13, 1854, to the siege of Sebastopol. He was present at the Quarries, June 8, 1855, assault of the Redan, June 18, and again at the second assault Sept. 8. He was mentioned in despatches and received the usual medal with clasps and Turkish medal. Of the many hard workers who have been amongst us none were more retiring, unassuming, and yet, where known, justly popular than Capt. Bacon. We need not say we wish him a fortunate voyage, and a warm welcome in 'the land he's going to.'"

Medical Department. A correspondent writes:—"The sudden death, from heat-apoplexy, of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Hannan, at Simla, on June 12, will be a great shock to all his old friends in the Service, as few men were better known and appreciated in his own particular branch, and also by those outside it. Though of late years attached to the Royal Artillery, most of his early and war service was spent in the 49th Foot, which he joined in the early part of 1854, though even before this period he had seen a good deal of hard, practical work as a medical officer in charge of convict ships proceeding to the Antipodes. He accompanied his regiment to Turkey on the commencement of our hostilities with Russia, and from the day the Army landed at Varna, in 1854, to the close of the campaign and re-embarkation of the Allied forces in the summer of 1856, he was never known to miss one single day's duty in the field or in the trenches before Sebastopol. Though of a naturally rough and retiring nature, bordering at times to almost rudeness to those above and below him, no man was better liked in his regiment. His shrewd, practical abilities and keen sense of anything approaching to imposition and contempt for the same, was proverbial in the old fighting division he belonged to. As a surgeon, few surpassed him, and his long and faithful services were duly appreciated by his superiors. He was one of the good old stamp of regimental doctors, now, alas, almost extinct (thanks to the sweeping changes of modern medical reformers), who not only knew every man and officer in his regiment by heart, but could distinguish at a glance the real sufferer from the malingerer; to the former he was his best friend, but for the latter he had an eye and memory that never forgave or forgot. In conclusion, I beg to annex an extract of his services from Hart's *Army List*, which I can vouch to the accuracy of, by which it appears 'he served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie of Oct. 26, capture of rifle pits, April 19, capture of the quarries and assaults of the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8 (medal with three clasps), 5th class ofthe Medjidie, and Turkish medal.'"

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Galway. In reply to Major Nolan, Mr. Childers said, on Thursday, in the House of Commons:—"In reply to my hon. and gallant friend, I have to say that the removal of the training quarters of the Galway Militia from Loughrea to Galway was decided on some time ago under the localisation scheme, and was carried into effect on Aug. 10. I understand that this removal was carried out in due form."

Limerick City Artillery. A vacancy for a captain has occurred in this regiment by the death, in Paris, of Capt. O'Grady, late captain in the 44th Foot.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

2nd West Yorkshire. On Wednesday last, this regiment marched from Harrogate to Leeds, whence the various troops proceeded to their respective head-quarters, for dismissal after permanent duty. No troop had less than thirty-five miles to march, and many of the men had to ride five or ten miles after dismissal, but no sore backs or sick horses were reported. The same satisfactory result attended the march to Harrogate, though the rain fell ceaselessly all day. The inspecting officer was the guest of the officers for the last two days of the training, and inspected the troops closely, both mounted and dismounted. After the review on Tuesday, he addressed the men in most complimentary terms, stating that they were a model of what a yeomanry regiment should be, and alluding to the admirable way in which they were mounted and rode their horses. The absence of white or grey horses from the ranks, which is insisted upon by Sir Henry Edwards, is a feature which might be imitated with advantage by other regiments. Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, commanding 1st Cavalry District for Auxiliary Forces, was the reviewing officer.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Gen. Willis, C.B., commanding Northern District has sanctioned a review parade of Volunteers being held on the Knavesmire, York, on Saturday, the 28th inst. About 10,000 Volunteers have applied to attend. They will be formed into six brigades and two divisions, the brigadiers being Cols. W. C. Bancroft (12th Sub-District), R. B. Chichester, C.B. (6th and 10th Sub-Districts), F. Hardy (7th and 8th Sub-Districts), R. Mockler (4th Sub-District), Manningham-Buller (19th and 20th Sub-Districts), C. Blewitt (9th Sub-District). Cols. J. H. Dunne (28th Sub-District), and J. S. Thompson (26th Sub-District), will command the divisions.

49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. The regiment forming, with two companies of the 26th and a small detachment from the Civil Service, the 4th provisional battalion for summer drills, &c., returned from Aldershot on Saturday, the 14th inst., after being encamped there a week. The battalion was under command of Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor, and H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, colonel of the 49th, was present with the regiment during the training. Before quitting Aldershot, the battalion was inspected by Major-Gen. Peyton, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade, in his Serene Highness's presence, and was warmly commended by the Brigadier for its steadiness, good conduct, and efficiency. Capt. Kane, of the Buffs, has been selected for the vacant adjutancy.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

1st Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. R. F. Gartside-Tipping has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

4th Bengal Cavalry: Surg. C. W. Calthorp has been appointed permanently to the medical charge, vice Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., appointed medical officer Sanawar Military Asylum.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Surg. D. W. D. Comins has been appointed to the permanent medical charge, vice Surg.-Major H. Cookson, retired.

10th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. C. G. F. Fagan, supernumerary in the 14th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed squadron-officer, vice Barrow, promoted.

12th Bengal Cavalry. Surg. W. A. Simmonds has been appointed to the medical charge, vice Surg. C. W. Calthorp, appointed to the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

17th Bengal N.I. Capt. J. M. W. Von-Beverhoudt, wing-officer, has been appointed wing-commander, vice Barr, deceased (dated June 8).

30th Bengal N.I. Capt. C. W. J. Hingston, wing-officer, has been appointed adjt. of the Rangoon Rifle Volunteers, vice Capt. Roberts, 72nd Foot, proceeded on field service.

35th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Rowcroft, commandant, has been granted leave to England for 1 year, 182 days, on medical certificate.

37th Bengal N.I. Capt. J. Corse-Scott, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for 1 year, 182 days, on medical certificate.

41st Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. H. St. G. Tucker, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant, vice Obbard, vacated on succeeding to colonel's allowances; Major V. W. Tregear becoming second-in-command, and Capt. H. M. Rose wing-commander.

3rd Goorkhas. Col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., second-in-command, has been appointed commandant, vice Paterson, retired (dated Dec. 1, 1879); Major G. C. Gregory becoming second-in-command, and Major R. E. K. Money, wing-commander.

4th Goorkhas. Lieut.-Col. F. F. Rowcroft, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Tuson, promoted; Major J. Hay becoming wing-commander, and Major E. P. Mainwaring succeeding to the grade, vice Hay, seconded.

5th Punjab Cavalry. Capt. C. Young, wing-officer, has been appointed a sub-assist.-comy.-gen. in the Indian Commissariat, on probation.

2nd Sikh Infantry. Lieut. C. G. M. Fasken has been appointed wing-officer, vice Major J. B. Slater, appointed wing-commander and adjt., vice Capt. W. O. Thompson, promoted.

1st Madras Light Cavalry. Surg.-Major J. McN. Donnelly has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

12th Madras N.I. Major E. J. Wynch, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England on medical certificate.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. In reply to the disparaging remarks which have been made with regard to the conduct of the native troops under Gen. Burrows's command, a field-officer who has served in the Bombay Army writes to the *Standard* that he himself saw the 3rd Light Cavalry break a Persian square at Kooshab. The "Black Boys of Bombay" have long had a good reputation as willing and serviceable troops in Indian military circles. It is most unreasonable to brand men with cowardice for yielding to overwhelming numbers. The odds against Gen. Burrows's force were six to one, not to speak of the great superiority in artillery possessed by Ayoub Khan.

Poona Horse. Lieut. H. D. M. Minchin, squadron-officer, has been appointed adjutant, vice Capt. Anderson, who has vacated on promotion.

6th Bombay N.I. Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, wing-officer, has been appointed quartermaster, vice Major Reay, who has vacated on promotion.

3rd Bombay N.I. Capt. G. J. Coulson has been selected to command the depôts of the 27th and 29th Bombay N.I.

13th Bombay N.I. Major M. D. Grant, wing-commander, has been appointed an officiating Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of Division in Bombay.

25th Bombay N.I. Major J. Withers, wing-officer, has been appointed an officiating brigade major on the Staff of the Bombay Army.

25th Bombay N.I. Lieut. H. C. Powell, Royal Marines, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the regiment on probation.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Aug. 17, 1880.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Gen. W. J. Smythe to be Col.-Commandant vice Gen. Sir J. Bloomfield, G.C.B., deceased (Aug. 2).

Staff—Capt. F. T. C. Du Vernet, 56th Foot, to be Garrison Instructor at Gibraltar, vice Capt. Boileau, 61st Foot, who resigns that appointment on account of ill-health (Aug. 29); Capt. H. T. Hughes-Hallett, 57th Foot, to be Garrison Instructor at Malta, vice Capt. Brickenden, 42nd Foot, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Oct. 2).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers to be Cols.:—Lieut.-Cols. C. B. Le Mesurier, R.A., R. R. Jones, R.A. (both dated July 24).

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, Aug. 12, 1880.

The Queen has made the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—To be Ordinary Members of the 3rd Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order—Lieut.-Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., and Capt. A. G. Wauchope.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, Aug. 17, 1880.

The Queen has made the following promotion in the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order—Col. J. C. McNeill, V.C., C.B., C.M.G.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 17, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 18, and the current year must be understood.]

ARTILLERY.

Forfar and Kincardine—George Robertson Chaplin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Mid-Ulster—Capt. J. Richardson resigns his commission.

Royal Pembroke—2nd Lieut. W. C. Cope to be Lieut.

Suffolk—Sidney Paterson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 6).

1st or South Tipperary—Capt. J. V. Ryan-Lenigan is granted the hon. rank of Major.

INFANTRY.

Cambridge—Major W. H. Baldwin is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Royal Cheshire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. G. Shakerley, J. H. H. Switenham, J. S. Grant, C. S. Cox, G. F. Scrott, C. W. Daubeny, and P. F. F. Leicester.

The Royal Cornwall Rangers (Duke of Cornwall's Own)—Major E. St. Aubyn is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

2nd, or South Devon—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. J. H. Parlby, H. B. Scaife, and D. P. S. Reid.

Dorset—The resignation of Capt. F. C. Beresford-Drummond, notified in the *London Gazette* of May 18, is cancelled.

Royal Flint—Capt. H. J. Knox, 23rd Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Walwyn, promoted Major in the 33rd Foot (Aug. 2).

Royal South Gloucester—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Bontein to be Lieut.-Col.

Royal North Gloucester—Capt. J. Marshman, 28th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Bigg-Wither, who has retired from the Service (July 30).

Huntingdon—Lieut. C. S. Paget to be Capt.

East Kent—2nd Lieut. G. Furley resigns his commission.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Lieut. L. Bonhôte to be Capt. The second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. Lowndes, whose promotion to be Lieut. was notified in the *London Gazette* of July 23, is "Bartholomew," and not as therein stated.

Leicestershire—Capt. and Hon. Major A. E. Acheson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Northampton and Rutland—Qrmr. C. Lenton, from the 58th Foot, to be Qrmr. (Aug. 9).

The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Colin Finch and Henry Craufurd Barnard.

1st Warwick—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. S. S. Tyrwhitt, E. F. Needham, and F. H. G. Cunliffe.

Royal Westmoreland—John Hervey Armstrong, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Worcester—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. C. Hanford-Flood, F. P. Vane, C. F. V. Sidebottom-Venner, H. W. Steward, T. F. Kelly, T. E. G. Walsh, and H. L. Lee.

1st West York—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. E. J. Farrell, C. H. M. Walker-Myln, and L. W. G. Henshaw.

Royal Ayr and Wigtown—The resignation of Capt. W. H. Campbell, notified in the *London Gazette* of April 30, is cancelled.

Antrim—The resignation of Lieut. F. H. Douglas, notified in the *London Gazette* of July 6, is cancelled. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. J. Patterson, A. J. Jephson, S. E. Douglas, R. S. Irvine, and P. H. Hickman.

Royal North Down—2nd Lieut. R. D. Greatorex to be Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. B. Fry and A. M'D. Baird.

Kilkenny—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. F. B. Tighe, S. A. James, and G. F. Stannard; Mervyn de Montmorency, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Limerick County—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. E. S. Reeves, J. MacMahon, R. E. Piggott, E. M. Sellors, and J. F. Campbell.

North Mayo—2nd Lieut. E. M. E. Munns to be Lieut.

Monaghan—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. Atkins and H. Becher.

Royal Tyrone Fusiliers—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. Ellis and C. E. S. Stronge.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 20, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 21, and the current year must be understood.]

ARTILLERY.

Royal Cork City—The promotion of Lieut. T. E. Sherlock to the rank of Capt., notified in the *London Gazette* of June 25, is antedated to June 9; John Berkley Agar Hare, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Kent—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. Nichols and H. Meller. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. C. Jenkins, A. R. Denne, and F. W. Hight.

Limerick City—Major R. G. S. Maunsell resigns his commission also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Wicklow—William John Talbot, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

7th Royal Lancashire—Rupert Caradoc Francis Dallas, Esq., late Lieut. 98th Foot, to be Capt.

4th or Royal South Middlesex—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. P. Monk, G. Dibley, M. Parsons, and G. H. L. Buchanan.

Royal Elthorne, or 5th Middlesex—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. J. Bowman, A. Donovan, and S. J. O'Bryen Hoare.

Northampton and Rutland—Major T. H. Powell is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—2nd Lieut. B. V. Shaw to be Lieut.

1st Warwick—2nd Lieut. A. E. Thursby, from the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut.

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—Capt. J. R. G. Buchanan is granted the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. H. S. C. Everard to be Capt.

1st Royal Lanark—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. W. Worrall, F. A. J. Syers, J. Lees, and T. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman.

Royal Perth—The first Christian name of Capt. Smythe, whose appointment was notified in the *London Gazette* of July 23, 1880, is "David," and not as therein stated.

Carlow—2nd Lieut. H. C. Crawford to be Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—Lieut. C. S. J. Stephens resigns his commission.

Wexford—Capt. P. H. Hore resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 17, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 18, and the current year must be understood.]

Berks—2nd Lieut. R. W. Cosier to be Lieut.

Hampshire—The Rev. F. W. Thoyts, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

Lancashire Hussars—Lieut. A. R. Gladstone to be Capt.

East Lothian—Capt. J. F. Houston, half-pay, late Royal Artillery, to be Capt.

Middlesex—The name of the gentleman whose appointment as 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary) was notified in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 20, is Frederick Arthur "Heygate-Lambert," and not as therein stated.

North Somerset—Major F. Haviland resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Lieut. W. W. Kettlewell resigns his commission.

Staffordshire—Arthur Howard Heath, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 20, 1880.

Gloucestershire—The Christian names of 2nd Lieut. Grissell, whose appointment was notified in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 6, are Frank De la "Garde," and not as therein stated.

Leicestershire—2nd Lieut. W. G. Middleton resigns his commission (Aug. 21).

THE WIMBLEDON SCANDAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court reassembled on Saturday morning, being constituted as on the previous day. On the opening of the Court, the prosecutor reported to the members that that morning one of his witnesses, Serjt. Sage, had been assaulted by a person named Bartlett, formerly in the Marines, who called him into his shop and then struck him, and knocked him down, and kicked him. The President ordered the facts to be reduced to writing, and the matter referred to the civil authorities. The prosecutor said that unless the witnesses were protected they would become intimidated, and the ends of justice defeated. The matter was ordered to be brought before the civil authorities, and on Tuesday the man Bartlett was brought up before the Gosport Police magistrates, Capt. Field, R.N., and B. W. Carter, Esq., who, after hearing the evidence on both sides, expressed it as their opinion that the prosecution had taken a lenient view in only preferring a charge of common assault. If witnesses were to be subjected to such treatment while under examination, justice would be impeded. Defendant's advocate had done his best, but to their minds there was no excuse for the defendant. The law allowed a fine of £5 to be inflicted, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour. In their opinion a fine would not be a proper punishment for so serious an assault, under all the circumstances, and in their opinion it was their duty to commit the defendant to the common gaol of the county for six weeks, with hard labour.

The examination of Serjt. Sage was continued. He said he did not see Runtz after he had made arrangements with the prisoner, but saw the quartermaster-serjeant, to whom he told what he had done. He was not at the firing-point when Runtz fired, and did not see the prisoner again; he was under arrest. The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing new, and on re-examination, the prisoner's friend asked:—How was Runtz to win the prize?—A.: By the number of points given him. I asked the prisoner, "Suppose someone beats that?" and he said, "We will take care that no one does."—The President: And Runtz was to get the points, whether he hit the target or not?—A.: Yes. Lance-Corpl. Adams, of the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, was next recalled for cross-examination, and was taken over the same ground as Serjt. Sage, whose evidence on some points he contradicted. He had never made bets with Sage on the results of the shooting at Wimbledon. He also gave a different account of the position of the four in the railway-carriage during the journey from Putney to Waterloo in 1878. To the best of his recollection, the prisoner and Sage sat side by side on the same seat, and not opposite to each other, as Sage had said.

A return has been made by the Admiralty to the House of Commons giving an account of the state of ships in the programme for 1880-81, showing where built, when launched, first cost; total cost of repairs up to taking ship in hand for present repair, and cost of present repair; dates when commissioned and paid-off; stations on which employed; work done up to the present time; present condition and nature of repairs proposed now to be done (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 383, of Session 1879).

The *Globe* publishes the following facts regarding the Greek Navy:—"The material of which the Greek Navy as well as the mercantile marine is so largely composed, and out of which it has always been chiefly recruited, can hardly fail to be a source of embarrassment to the Greek Minister of Marine, should it be thought necessary to use a Greek fleet in Albanian waters. It is well known that nearly one-fifth of the entire population of the Greek kingdom, or 250,000 souls, are of Albanian nationality; and that not only all Attica, save Athens itself, but such districts as Salamis and Corinth, whose very names recall the days of Greek prowess on the sea, are almost monopolised by this hardy race, who, besides furnishing Greece with patient husbandmen, are the backbone of its maritime force. It is true that, in Greece proper, the Albanians have ever shown themselves an orderly as well as an industrious people; and that the men of Hydra — the birthplace of sailors — have become Hellenized to the extent of almost forgetting their own Shkipetar tongue. But for for all that, some uncertainty must surely arise in official minds in Athens as to the disposition which exists among these Albanian sailors to man Greek ships against their own nation. The system of universal service, however, is enforced for the navy as well as for the army of Greece, since a law to that effect was passed by the Boule in 1878; and, if a pinch comes, the Greeks themselves must take to sailoring, and serve the guns of the King Georgios and Queen Olga. These two corvettes, with the two iron cruisers, the Bubolina and the Midoulis, at present constitute all that is worth mentioning of the Greek Navy; for of late years it has dwindled terribly away. When the War of Independence was brought to a close, Greece could boast of a force of 32 men-of-war; but under the efforts of Capo D'Istria and Otho this navy soon crumbled away; and the system of corruption and peculation which has all along prevailed in this, as in the other spending departments, has done much to impair the efficiency of the force that was allowed to remain. Not very long ago more than half the *personnel* of the Navy were officers, and in Otho's time it was no uncommon thing for the captain of a man-of-war never to have been on his own quarter-deck."

INDIA.

In continuation of G.G.O. No. 1,203 of 1878, and under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that leave out of India on medical certificate, taken by a British officer, will, on his subsequent admission to the Staff Corps, reckon as furlough already taken under Rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875. 2. Should such an officer, therefore, again require leave on medical certificate and proceed under Rule VI., he will be granted in the first instance only so much furlough as will complete the period admissible under that rule. 3. This furlough may be extended to two years on "English furlough pay," but it will rest with her Majesty's Government to determine whether any, and if so, what extension shall be granted.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"A recent Army circular published in India will press very heavily on many officers of the British Service coming under its terms. It is that all officers removed from the strength of the Indian Service will cease to draw Indian pay and allowances seven days after receipt of the order. The difference of pay is enormous. It means that an officer getting 600 rs. pe mensem would get about 200 rs. A case might happen where an officer might be far up in the north of India, and where it would be impossible to make all his arrangements to leave the country in seven days. Besides, if her leaves India without previously settling up with the Pay, Department (a by no means easy matter), he would draw no pay in England. So that we fear the above order will prove a very harsh, and, in many cases, a very unjust one to many.

Brigdr.-Gen. R. C. Stewart, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, has been posted to the Central District, on arrival in Madras to assume a brigade conmand.

In consequence of Brigdr.-Gen. Hogg being obliged to vacate his post for six months on account of ill-health, the following officiating appointments in the Bombay Army have been made:—Qrmr.-Gen., Lieut.-Col. B. H. Pottinger, R.A.; Deputy Qrmr.-Gen., Major W. B. Colvin; Assist. Qrmr.-Gen of Division, Capt. J. M. Heath. As Major Colvin is at present with the Reserve Division, Candahar Field Force, Major J. G. E. Griffiths officiates for that officer, pending his arrival at Army head-quarters. Capt. Stewart, 78th Highlanders, also officiates as a temporary measure as Deputy Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. Another appointment in the same department is gazetted. Major A. R Heyland becomes Deputy Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Reserve Division, in the place of Capt. Melliss, who has been transferred to the Poona Division.

Lieut.-Col. Lowe, Chief Director of Transport with the Cabul Force, has propounded a scheme for establishing a permanent transport service. Col. Lowe takes a army of 36,000 of all arms with fifteen days' food as the unit to be treated, this being about the strength of a force which is likely to be mobilised in case of war breaking out, and he believes that under his system transport for such an army could be raised, at any time, in a fortnight. Taking the mule as the only transport animal in the "first line," he calculates that 70,000 mules (of which number 1,028 would be spare animals) would be required for the 36,000 men, the estimate being as follows:—

		Mules.
7,000	British Infantry	15,435
1,500	British Cavalry	6,036
2,800	Artillery and Engineers	11,267
4,000	Native Cavalry	9,900
21,000	Native Infantry	26,334
	Total	68,972
	Spare animals	1,028
	Grand total	70,000

This calculation is made on the Cabul scale of baggage, and each animal would have to carry two maunds only; allowance is made for forage and grain also being carried. The 70,000 mules required would be located in the three Presidencies, in the following proportion:—Bengal, 35,000; Bombay and Madras, 17,500 each. Regarding Northern India, it is calculated that the N.-W. Provinces would furnish 9,750, Oudh 750, and Rohilkund 2,000. The Punjab would be responsible for 27,500. The system of maintenance would be the division of all the country into a certain number of districts; as, for instance, the N.-W. Provinces into 13 and the Punjab into 20, each of which would have a fixed number of mules ready for the State when occasion might arise. Col. Lowe's explanation of the organisation he would create is so clear, that we will give his own words. He says:—"The districts would all have been numbered off in the transport books, and I will suppose I am visiting the Rawul Pindee or No. 20 district. The first village I enter might have perhaps, 15 mules, nine of which were over three and under 14 years old. To the owners of these animals I would say: Government will give you, through me, one rupee per month for each of these animals. Government does not want them now, and may never want them at all. Keep them, therefore, and use them as you have been accustomed to. All that Government asks is, that you will agree to give the use of the mules in time of war. You must bring them with their saddles, &c., arranging among yourselves that at least one man shall accompany every three mules. On Government calling for the mules, you will receive war rates of pay from that day till the animals are discharged, when they will revert to peace rates of one rupee per month. This present agreement to last 12 months, after which notice of three months on either side may end the bargain: the one proviso being that when Government has called for the service of the mules, the notice cannot be given until the mules are discharged. Meanwhile the mules must be branded with the district mark 'R 20;' and here is Rs. 36, the first quarter's payment, in advance." Col. Lowe states that from his personal knowledge, and from opinions expressed by native gentlemen, he is convinced the people would eagerly accept such a system, as it is one which they could easily understand, and is quite in keeping with their customs and traditions.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

History of the Indian Mutiny, by Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., Vol. 3.; Grodekoff's Ride to Herat (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Monsell Digby, 3 vols.; Love Songs; Steadfast unto Death (Remington and Co.)—Proverbs, Philosophy, Common Things, Popular Series (Ward, Lock, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** The letters of "J. W.," "Arab," "Bombay," "Justice," "Equity," and "Another Looker-On" are in type, and will appear as soon as there is space.

Friday's *Gazette* contains a List of the Names of Soldiers deceased since 1865, whose Personal Estate is held by the Secretary of State for War for distribution amongst the Next-of-Kin or others entitled.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

ERRATUM.—In our last issue, the word "Zulu" was misprinted for "Lulu."

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

THE Duke of Wellington was at one time harassed by the importunity of an inventor who had a shot-proof dress for the British soldier in his portmanteau, and who fired away at the Commander-in-Chief with the usual persistence and effrontery of his class, whether they believe in themselves or not. One day the inventor was electrified with joy by a letter from the Horse Guards, in which he was desired to attend at 2 o'clock the next day, with his panoply. He was there to the moment, and in a minute more he was standing face to face with the Duke. "Mr. Smith," said his Grace, "I have resolved to see this invention of yours. I suppose you have got it here, and I should like to examine it, if you will be good enough to put it on." The delighted inventor opened his bag and took out the impermeable tunic, of which he was about to explain the merits, when the Duke stopped him with the remark, "Well, we can test it at once. I want to see it on you." Mr. Smith inserted himself in his shot-shattering toggery, and essayed to expatiate upon its manifold virtues, but was once more interrupted by the Field-Marshal,—"Would you be good enough, Sir, to stand with your back against that wall?" His Grace touched his bell, the A.D.C. in waiting appeared. "Send up four file of the Guard, with a few rounds of ball cartridge. I want to test a new invention." The inventor turned deadly pale. "I hope, your Grace," he gasped, "you are not going to have my idea tested in that way!—I really am not prepared for it just yet?" "Mr. Smith," said the Duke, sternly, "be off out of this at once! You have pestered me about this invention of yours for the last six months, and when I give you a chance of a fair trial, you decline it, though you are quite willing to let others be shot at in it. I shall not attend to your letters in future. Good morning." Now, we think the Duke's method might be imitated with advantage by the War Office, and especially by Sir Frederick Campbell, who is at this very time exposed to the most severe censures for his obstinate rejection of the most liberal offers ever made to any Government. To be sure, it is the War Office, and not Sir F. Campbell, which is to be blamed, because it is the War-Office authorities who have laid down certain rules with regard to the trial of inventions, the operation of which has barred the acceptance of the offers that have been made to revolutionise the whole of our Artillery, to its great advantage. Now, we think that the War Office should guard itself against imputations and hostile agitation by the most liberal attitude towards all inventors, so long as they do not ask for help from the public purse, and so long as they are willing to abandon any claim to pecuniary recompense for their trouble in being good enough to "invent." In other words, if Mr. Smith comes to the War Office and says, "I have a gun which is lighter, cheaper, and better than any gun the country possesses, and I only ask of you to try it," he should have a trial, provided always that he is not to be the judge of the results, and that he is not to make any demand whatever on the War Office for money. No Director-General of Artillery would dare to ignore an invention the merits of which were established at Woolwich or Shoeburyness, and the departure from the hard-and-fast line which has been drawn would, we think, very much strengthen the hands of the War Office, and give a quietus to the noisy people who are now posing as martyrs and baffled artillery geniuses. It may be objected to this proposal that waste of public time is waste of public money. There are some, indeed, who would say that there is too much capital invested in a certain system of ordnance, and ammunition to match, to make it worth while to sacrifice it all for some new system, which had some undoubted advantages; but we think that the country generally would be ready to pay handsomely, and to sacrifice largely, to secure such advantages. The War Office now asks for certain details to be made known to the Authorities before they accede to any proposals, warned as they have been by the legal dictum that they incur responsibilities, if they allow trials to be made of inventions which they believed to be valueless. These demands should be relaxed, for they place their representative officers in an invidious position, as long as the War Office manufacture ordnance or buy it from others; but that relaxation must be accompanied by stringent stipulations respecting the relations which are to be founded on these trials of inventions, and inventors should certainly be made to understand that the experiments are purely and entirely personal gratifications, at their own proper costs and charges. As long as an inventor can flourish a paper gun of transcendent powers before the public eye, and get Members of Parliament to believe in it, the War-Office authorities are accepting dangerous responsibility in declining to admit a practical demonstration of the fact. If the gun should turn out to be a meritorious invention, the War Office should give a fostering hand to the inventor, and should secure him the rewards of his ingenuity and labour. The country gains by such a result, and the inventor should have the benefit. On the other hand, if the trials, fairly conducted, as they must be in the national establishments, show that the inventor was mistaken, he is satisfactorily disposed of, and no one will attend to his outcries. We are old enough to remember the proposal which was made to asphyxiate the Russians at Sebastopol by an improvement of the Chinese stinkpot, and there are at this day plenty of people with devices for the destruction of navies and armies on the easiest terms. The Iron Duke's method may be found invaluable in such cases, and we are all for the free acceptance of proposals which shall involve no liability, and cost the taxpayer no money.

We are requested to state that the Military Secretary will not hold a levée until further notice.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at the Hôtel de Russe, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

Lieutenant-General W. J. Smythe, Royal Artillery, who has just succeeded to the vacancy of Colonel-Commandant R.A., caused by the death of General Sir John Bloomfield, G.C.B., served in the first Kaffir war, under Sir Benjamin D'Urban. From 1842 to 1847 he was Director of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory established at St. Helena, at the instance of the Royal Society. In 1850 he was charged with the formation, and was the first director, of the Department of Artillery Studies, instituted for the further education of officers of Artillery. This country being unable to supply the immense quantity of arms required for the Crimean war, recourse was had to the Continental workshops, and he was appointed to superintend the manufacture of English arms at Liége and in Germany. In 1856 he was named a member of the small Commission sent to the Continent to collect information on the condition of military education in France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, preparatory to the changes about to be introduced into our own system. In 1860 he went out under the direction of the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Fiji Islands, to inquire into the advisability of annexing those islands. On promotion to the rank of full colonel, he joined his brigade (14th Field) in India, and returned with it to England in 1869. General Smythe has won for himself a deservedly high reputation in the Army for his great and varied scientific attainments, and is looked up to as one of the best officers in the Service.

A universal pattern forage-cap for hussar regiments has been approved, and the special patterns hitherto worn are to be discontinued.

We learn from Ceylon that the Royal Engineers are most actively engaged in providing efficient coast defences for the three principal ports of the colony, viz.:—Trincomalee, the Naval station and depôt; Galle, the southern coaling port; and Colombo, the capital and chief commercial port of the island. The existing defences of Trincomalee, Forts Frederick and Ostenberg, are so situated as to sweep with their fire the approaches to the harbour. The smooth-bore batteries already mounted are being supplemented by long-ranged rifled guns, mounted in protected implacements, in addition to which a torpedo service is being organised. A new battery, armed with heavy rifled guns, is in process of construction at Watering Point, to defend the approaches to Galle, while the old batteries will be armed with new ordnance. At Colombo, the existing batteries, Klippenberg, Enkhuisen, and Battenberg, will receive heavy rifled guns, and the construction of a powerful battery at Mutwal Point is contemplated.

The names of Company-Serjeant-Major A. B. Perry and Serjeant C. O. Fairbanks, from the Royal Canadian Military College at Toronto, have been submitted to the War Office to receive this year the two commissions in the Ordnance Corps, which we stated lately it had been arranged to offer annually to the successful candidates at the final examination at the Canadian Institution. Mr. Perry will be appointed to a commission in the Royal Engineers, and Mr. Fairbanks in the Royal Artillery. The result of the recent examination held at Toronto has just been made known as follows:— Company-Serjeant-Majors A. B. Perry, 42,285 marks; Y. McPherson, 39,789; J. Spelman, 35,520; H. E. Wise, 30,353; Serjeants C. O. Fairbanks, 29,562; W. M. Davis, 29,542; Corporals C. Desbrisay, 29,356; A. G. Wurtele, 28,077; Serjeant J. Cochrane, 27,257; Corporal H. C. Freer, 26,896; Battalion-Serjeant-Major H. W. Keefer, 25,710; Serjeant V. Rivers, 24,320; Corporal F. Dixon, 20,022; Serjeant F. Davis, 17,510; Corporal T. Reid, 8,904. Serjeant-Majors Spelman (Ottawa) and Keefer (Ottawa) have been appointed lieutenants in the local Militia. Colonel Hewett states that had there been a greater number of commissions available for the Royal Engineers, he would have felt justified, as an Engineer officer himself, in recommending for that distinction the first four on the list of graduates. Company Serjeant-Majors Wise and Corporal Freer will, however, receive the offer of Line commissions, in accordance with the arrangement entered into with the War Office. Of the eighteen cadets who joined the College in June, 1876, and who might have graduated, eleven have obtained first-class certificates, five took second-class certificates, one withdrew voluntarily, and three failed to qualify at some period of their course. The graduates who are respectively first and second on the list are representatives of the great source of wealth of the Dominion, agriculture. In the words of the Canadian Minister of Militia, "Mr. Perry bears a name which is highly honoured in Ontario, and particularly in Lennox and Addington, and which belonged to a family of marked ability in connection with the history of Ontario."

Major-General R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., relieves Lieutenant-General A. T. Phillpotts in the Inspector-Generalship of Royal Artillery, with effect from the 1st prox., from which date it is proposed that Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, R.A., should take over the duties of Deputy-Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery at head-quarters. Colonel Arbuthnot's appointment has given great satisfaction throughout the Royal regiment, for it is recognised as a fitting acknowledgment of the services lately rendered by him in Afghanistan, where he has commanded a brigade in the field with marked ability.

It is hoped by the Government that Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, the Surveyor-General of Ordnance, may succeed in obtaining a seat before the reassembly of Parliament for the Session of 1881, so that they may have the advantage of his support in carrying through the important measures of Army reform which Mr. Childers has in view, based upon the report of Lord Airey's Committee.

The reports as to the early retirement of Major-General Conolly from the Military Attachéship at Paris are, we understand, well founded. It is not unlikely that his successor will be an officer well and favourably known in connection with services recently performed in connection with the Horse Guards.

We are glad to learn that, thanks to the unremitting zeal of the present Principal Veterinary Surgeon, representations have been made in high quarters which, it is hoped, will have the effect of removing the anomaly by which the members of the Veterinary Department are denied the privilege granted to all other departments of the Army, of being officially recognised at Court.

It is rarely that any disturbances have occurred or been apprehended in Ireland without a battalion of Marines being employed. During the Repeal movement and O'Connell trials, a strong battalion was sent over in 1843 and remained until the end of 1845, shortly to be succeeded by another at the time of the potato famine in 1847-48. The Fenian movement again called for a battalion in the spring of 1867, and another was sent at the end of that year or beginning of 1868. The head-quarters of these battalions have, as a rule, been Spike Island in Cork Harbour, but companies have been detached as far as Pigeon House Fort, Dublin, to Waterford, Youghal, Kinsale, &c., besides to the forts at the entrance to Cork Harbour.

We learn from Constantinople that Captain L. V. Swaine, Rifle Brigade, Military Attaché, has proceeded to Salonica and Athens, on duty, to ascertain the number and disposition of the Greek and Turkish troops in those provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Boyle, Grenadier Guards, has been selected for the appointment of Military Secretary to General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., in Ireland.

Major-General Higginson, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain Brooke, 15th Foot, and Lieutenant Roch, R.H.A., will represent our army at the French military manœuvres next month.

The War Office has ordered 90 one-inch Nordenfelt machine-guns to be supplied without delay.

Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., private secretary to the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, returned to Constantinople from Athens on the 9th inst., where he had been for some weeks working at the Legation. Lord Colin has been relieved at Athens by Mr. G. Bland, one of the secretaries of the Constantinople Embassy.

The appointment of Musketry-Instructor at Malta should shortly be made, the present officer, Lieutenant Littledale, having completed his three years on the 11th inst. Rumour gives the appointment to Lieutenant Charles W. Dickenson (1872), now serving in H.M.S. *Rupert*, paying off. As this officer took a first-class certificate in gunnery, and has served on the staff of H.M.S. *Cambridge*, there is good reason to suppose he is likely to obtain the appointment.

We understand that a memorial has been presented by the officers of the Army Pay Department to the Secretary of State for War, praying that the Department may be placed on an equal footing, as regards rank, pay, and pension, with the other departments of the Army. We trust the Secretary of State will accede to the moderate wishes of this deserving body of officers.

General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., lately commanding the Division at Aldershot, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Ireland, vice General Sir John Michel, C.B., from October 9 next.

A telegram was received yesterday at the India Office from the Viceroy of India, dated August 20, stating that General Hughes's brigade arrived at Fort Battye, on the 19th, with head-quarters, all well.

The War Office has been advised to provide for the promotion of Veterinary-Surgeon B. L. Glover, R.A., whose services at the Cape lately have been so highly commended. We shall hope to learn shortly that the difficulties which stand in the way of Mr. Glover's promotion have been overcome, for it is nothing short of a disgrace to our military administration that, whilst all other Departments have been recognised, the members of the Veterinary Staff should be denied even so small a measure of justice.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, Aug. 13, 1880.

Royal Marine Forces.—The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed Lieutenants:—Royal Marine Artillery: Frederick George Kappey and Harry Reginald Lockyer Pym (both dated Sept. 1, 1878). Royal Marine Light Infantry: Campbell Edward Hardy, Charles Clarke, and Horace Alfred Coward (all three dated Sept. 1, 1879).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander George Sawle Graves has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank; Navigating Lieutenant William Walter Hutton has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 14, 1880.

Surgeon James Dunlop, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 13th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Inspector of Machinery James Lamont has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, August 19, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant John Warre William Wells has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Aug. 14, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Edward James Reed, Esq., C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 2nd Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—A. Buller, to the Cambridge, vice Ward, period of service expired; E. H. Murray, to the Agincourt, vice Buller; F. G. D. Bedford, to be Captain of the Royal Naval College, vice Durrant; Richard Wells, to the Britannia, vice Fairfax, period of service expired; William Codrington, to the Asia, for Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, vice Wells; F. Le H. Ward, to the Duncan, additional, for service in Superb, when commissioned.

Staff Commander—Alfred F. Gibbon, to the Hector.

Lieutenants—R. A. Stock, to the Royal Adelaide; B. R. T. Coward and J. Brant, to the Warrior; W. P. Shakespear, to the Ruby; Edwin J. F. Gallwey, to the Vernon, for Vesuvius; Horace R. Adams, to the Vernon; E. R. Brietzcke, to the Asia; Frederick S. G. Rich, to the Indus; E. H. Gamble, to the Salamis; H. F. Hay, to the Northumberland.

Midshipmen—George Couper, to the Impregnable (additional for Pilot); E. P. E. Jervoise, to the Ganges, additional, for Sealark; W. Richardson, to the Boscawen, additional, for Seaflower; P. D. M. Henderson, P. G. Tillard, and M. E. F. Kerr, to the Inconstant, to date August 24; C. G. F. M. Cradock, E. C. P. Cooper, A. E. G. Moir, H. Thompson, and F. K. C. Gibbons, to the Cleopatra, to date Aug. 24.

Naval Cadets—A. W. Shaw Stewart, L. F. W. Sanders, P. Walter, E. G. H. Gamble, E. E. Lacy, and A. B. Purvis, to the Inconstant; C. V. de M. Cowper, H. H. Campbell, and G. W. Smith, to the Inconstant, commission to date Aug. 24; E. F. De Chair, to the Cleopatra, to date Aug. 24.

Chaplain—Rev. G. M. Sutton, to the Jumna.

Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—John Cotton, M.D., to Plymouth Hospital, vice M'Shane, retired.

Fleet Surgeons—A. Turnbull, M.D., to the Bacchante; G. Maclean, to the Duke of Wellington, additional for Haslar Hospital, for temporary service.

Staff Surgeons—C. Strickland, to the Himalaya; W. H. Steward, to the Cleopatra, when commissioned, to date Aug. 24; Robert Grant and Thos. L. Horner to the Duke of Wellington (additional in lieu of a surgeon), to date Aug. 24; Robert Turner, to the Duke of Wellington, for Victory, to date Aug. 24; Thos. S. Burnett, to the Valiant.

Paymasters—C. H. Wells, to the Inconstant; W. E. P. Saer, to the Cleopatra.

Chief Engineer—John Dunlop, to the Cleopatra, when commissioned, to date Aug. 24.

Assistant-Paymasters—G. W. H. Maggs, to the Inconstant; R. B. Marwood, to the Cleopatra; Henry Dawson, to the Belleisle.

Surgeons—Jephson J. Connell, to the Cleopatra, when commissioned, to date Aug. 24; M. F. Ryan, to the Valiant, to date Aug. 24; George M. Cuffe, to Haslar Hospital, to date Aug. 24.

Engineers—Charles J. Cock and John R. D. Johnson, to the Cleopatra, when commissioned, to date Aug. 24.

Assistant-Engineers—J. S. Watch, to the Indus; Edwin K. Odam, to the Cleopatra, when commissioned, to date Aug. 24.

Clerk—H. A. Dyer, to the Inconstant.

Assistant-Clerks—G. Grant and J. Murray, to the Inconstant; P. C. Cooke, to the Cleopatra.

Gunners—J. Smith, to the Audacious, for the Nimble; W. H. Pettit, to the Flora, additional, for charge of Ordnance Stores at the Cape of Good Hope.

Boatswain—John Westrope, to the Warrior.

Carpenters—C. Martin, to the Inconstant; B. Stoneman, to the Cleopatra.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—Wm. Jenkins, Reculvers, to be chief boatman, Burnham, vice Lester, pensioned.

Agincourt. Capt. Elibank Harley Murray, who is appointed to the command of this ship, vice Buller, to the Cambridge, entered the Navy in 1847, and served as mate in the Arethusa, Capt. J. M. C. Symonds, in the Mediterranean, from Nov. 1852 until promoted to lieut., Sept. 2, 1854. On the 16th of the same month he was appointed to the Hornet, Com. Charles C. Forsyth, fitting for the East Indies; and on April 4, 1855, removed into the Spartan, Capt. Sir Wm. Hoste, Bart., and remained until the close of 1857. On March 31, 1858, he was appointed to the Agamemnon, Capt. G. W. Preedy, fitting for particular service, and on Sept. 3, 1858, was transferred to the Royal Albert, Capts. E. B. Rice and H. J. Lacon, and served under the flag of Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford, capt. of the Fleet, with the Channel Squadron, until Jan. 1861, when he joined the Princess Royal, Capt. Chas. Fellowes, flagship of Rear-Admiral Robert Smart, K.H., also with the Channel Squadron; and on May 1 following was transferred to the Revenge, fitting for the Mediterranean, and remained until promoted to commander Feb. 16, 1864. He subsequently served as second captain in the Achilles, Capt. E. W. Vansittart, C.B., with the Channel Squadron from Dec. 17, 1864, until paid off in Oct. 1868, and on Aug. 25, 1869, was appointed to the command of the Virago, in Australia, and was posted from that ship Aug. 9, 1870. He afterwards commanded the Sapphire, and was again employed in Australia from Aug. 1875 until paid off July 9, 1879.

Alberta, Staff Capt. Alfred Balliston, crossed over from Osborne on Monday with Princess Beatrice, and embarked the Empress Eugénie for Osborne.

Alexandra, Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp P. Seymour, K.C.B., with the Mediterranean Squadron, left Villefranche on July 27 for Hyères, Barcelona, Malaga, and Gibraltar. By last advices they were at Palermo. Accounts from the Squadron all concur in describing the Commander-in-Chief as fully maintaining the dignity of the British Navy at the foreign ports visited by the Squadron.

Antelope, Lieut. and Com. the Hon. Walter Hylton Jolliffe, is stationed at Therapia, in attendance on his Excellency the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Special Ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

Assistance, Capt. C. Claude E. Buckle, arrived in Portsmouth Harbour on Monday from Ireland.

Audacious, Capt. H. W. Woollcombe, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday from her cruise with the Combined Squadron.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord C. T. M. D. Scott, has relieved the Belleisle at Cowes, as guardship, and will remain there until her Majesty leaves Osborne.

Belleisle, Capt. Barnardiston, proceeded from Cowes into Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday, and sailed on Monday for Ireland.

Cambridge. Capt. Alexander Buller, C.B., who is appointed to the command of this ship, vice Capt. Thos. Le Hunte Ward, whose period of service has expired, entered the Navy in 1848, and was acting mate in the Star, on the south-east coast of America, from Feb. 6, 1854, until the first of the following July, when he was transferred to the Royal Albert, in the Mediterranean, and on April 10, 1855, was promoted to lieut. On the 9th of the following month he removed into the Princess Royal, Capt. Lewis T. Jones, C.B., also in the Mediterranean; and on July 31, 1856, was again transferred to the Royal Albert, flag-ship, in the Mediterranean, of Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Edmund, Lord Lyons, G.C.B., and was paid off in Aug., 1858. On Feb. 5, 1859, he was appointed to the Excellent, Capt. R. E. Hewlett, C.B., and on July 7 was transferred to the Donegal, Capt. W. F. Glanville, at Liverpool, and afterwards attached to the Channel Squadron, where he remained, until transferred Feb. 8, 1860, to the Forte, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B. On April 28 following he was appointed flag-lieutenant to Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin in the Mediterranean, in the Marlborough, and remained until Nov. 30. On May 21, 1861, he was appointed to the Edgar, Capt. G. P. Mends, flagship of the Channel Squadron of Rear-Admiral John E. Erskine, afterwards flagship on the North-American and West India stations of Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres, C.B., in which ship he returned to England, and was paid off in July, 1862. He was appointed additional of the Excellent, under his former captain, Feb. 28, 1863, and on June 10 of the same year was promoted to commander. On Feb. 11, 1864, he was appointed commander of the Princess Royal, Capt. W. G. Jones, fitting at Devonport for the flag of Rear-Admiral George St. V. King, C.B., on the East Indies and China station, and returned to England, and was paid off Aug. 14, 1867. He was commander of the Royal Adelaide, Capt. G. W. Preedy, C.B., flagship at Devonport of Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, Bart., K.C.B., from March 23, 1868, until posted Dec. 10, 1869; and on Dec. 11, 1874, obtained command of the Modeste, screw corvette, in China, which he commanded until Jan. 16, 1878. He has commanded the Agincourt, under the flags of Rear-Admirals Henry Boys, C. L. Waddilove, and L. E. H. Somerset, with the Channel Squadron, since Dec. 14, 1878.

Cherub, Com. Arthur J. Fullerton, arrived at Sheerness on Monday morning.

Cleopatra will be commissioned on the 24th inst. by Capt. F. Durrant, and will have a complement of 245 officers and men. She is intended for service with the Detached Squadron.

Cockatrice, Com. Harry T. Grenfell, is hourly expected at Constantinople from the Danube.

Condor, Com. E. F. Day, arrived at Malta from Villefranche and Bastia on the 2nd inst., to pay off and be recommissioned by Capt. F. W. Egerton. The new crew for the Condor are expected in the Tamar about the 18th inst.

Coquette left Malta on Aug. 6 to join the flag of the Commander-in-Chief at Palermo. Sub-Lieut. E. H. Blair, appointed to the Alexandra, left by her.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, was to leave Cape Coast Castle about July 10 with the Dido and the Flirt for Accra, proceeding thence with the Dido to Fernando Po.

Dido, Capt. Compton E. Domville, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on July 7, and will sail shortly with the Flirt and Decoy for Accra, whence she would proceed with the latter to Fernando Po.

Dwarf, Com. W. H. St. Clair, was to leave the West Coast for the Cape of Good Hope on July 9.

Elfin, Staff Com. W. B. Goldsmith, was run into on Wednesday by one of the steamers plying between Cowes and Southampton, while the latter was in the act of backing out from the Cowes pier. Whether the accident happened owing to some of the machinery being temporarily disabled is uncertain. Fortunately very little damage was done, but the passengers on board the company's boat were much frightened.

Encounter, Capt. the Hon. A. D. S. Denison, has been startling the good people of Shanghai out of their right senses, if we are to believe the statement of the *North China Herald*, that:—"Those who happened to be in the neighbourhood of the Bund on the morning of June 28 were aroused to a state of unusual animation by what appeared to be the shock of an earthquake, while those on board vessels in the harbour stated that the sensation was 'just as if the ship was going to take a leap out of the water.' It was not, however, an earthquake, but merely the concussion from the explosion of a comparatively small torpedo, lowered into the water from the swinging-boom of H.M.S. Encounter, and fired by one of the officers, as we are informed, for instruction. We are not aware that any damage was done, but the sensation occasioned will doubtless result in the prohibition of similar experiments in the harbour for the future."

Euphrates, Capt. Henry Hand, passed Gibraltar on Aug. 14 on her way to Malta. "The Euphrates will, it is believed, remain at Bombay, after landing the troops she is taking from England and the Mediterranean, until about Oct. 26, when it would have been her turn, in the ordinary routine of the trooping programme, to have embarked for Portsmouth the Indian reliefs of the season 1880-81."—*Hampshire Telegraph.* She arrived at Malta on Wednesday morning, and proceeded for Bombay on Thursday evening with the 98th and part of the 61st Regiments.

Falcon, Com. Bouverie F. Clark, left Constantinople on Aug. 10, for Malta, to join the flag. Lieut. W. L. Morrison, of this ship, has been appointed to the command of the Helicon, vice Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., promoted, but is at present in the Consular Hospital, Constantinople, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, so bad that it is feared he will be unable to take up his present appointment, and will have to proceed to England, invalided.

Fawn, Capt. W. J. L. Wharton, left Constantinople on Aug. 8, to resume her survey of the Dardanelles, which it is expected will be finished by the 25th inst., when the Fawn will return to Constantinople for coal, to give leave, &c., and thence proceed to Malta, *en route* for England, to pay off. She was commissioned on June 1, 1876, so will be considerably over four years in commission before paying off, and will not undertake the survey of the Gulf of Xeros, in consequence of the length of time in commission and the present disturbed state of Turkey.

Flirt, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., was to leave Cape Coast Castle about July 10, with the Dido and Decoy, for Accra, where she will remain.

Gannet, Com. E. G. Bourke. "The ratings which are being sent out to the Pacific to fill existing vacancies will, I hear, be given a passage in the Gannet, which will pick them up at Panama and take them to the Sandwich Islands, where the flagship expects to be about the time these ratings become due. It is to be hoped that the number of supernumeraries to be drafted is not great, for it will be rather cramped work on board the Gannet, provided she has her full complement."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Garnet, Capt. Loftus F. Jones, was, by last accounts, off Buenos Ayres, having in company the Forward and Elk. The Swallow had been despatched to Monte Video with mails, but would return to Buenos Ayres.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday for Malta with a torpedo-vessel in tow.

Hellespont, Lieut. Adolphus F. Turner, left Larnaca in June to make a tour of the island in connection with the sponge fisheries, which are principally situated on the northern coast, and 28 boats were boarded between Morphou Bay and Kyrenia. With 3 exceptions every boat was provided with the necessary licence. The 3 boats without licences were towed to Kyrenia on July 10 to await trial. The cost of a licence for dredging boats is £8 10s., and for boats with diving apparatus, £25. The sponge-fishers are principally natives of the Greek islands. Strange to say, no Cypriotes appear to take part in this lucrative industry.

Hercules, Capt. Townsend, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday evening for Greenock.

Hibernia, Com. Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart., bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral John D. M'Crea. Mr. W. H. Martin, secretary, has been appointed paymaster of this ship, vice Mr. V. D. Rickcord, time-expired.

Himalaya, Capt. Brent, sailed on Sunday at noon for Bombay, with reinforcements for Afghanistan, her orders being to call at Malta, Port Said, and Suez. Many people assembled on Southsea Beach and on the three piers to witness her departure, but there was no excitement.

Humber, Com. J. L. Way, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday from Queenstown, to make good defects.

Inflexible, whose completion has been so long looked forward to, will have her whole armament awaiting her before she is out of dock. The first of her 80-ton guns is ready for shipment under the shears at Portsmouth, and the second left Woolwich Arsenal on Wednesday afternoon in the steamship Stanley. These two will occupy the after-turret of the Inflexible, and the roof of the turret has been taken off ready to admit them. The other pair for the fore-turret will prebably follow next week.

Iris, Capt. Seymour, left Malta on Aug. 4 for Palermo, to join the flag of the Commander-in-Chief. Sub-Lieut. Mustapha Bey, for the Alexandra, and Mr. Holloway, chief engineer for the Monarch, took passage in this vessel. "There has been a good deal of sickness in the Iris, but I fancy it is only the usual thing one expects in a ship newly arrived from England, It is the fruit season in the Mediterranean, and the men gorge themselves with half-ripe plums and peaches. A small hatchway has been cut over the Iris's galley, but it has not, I am told, done much to reduce the heat of which everyone on board complains. I believe the Admiralty have approved of the galley being moved on deck as soon as the Service admits. This appears rather vague. In another two months the weather becomes cool and pleasant, and as it appears quite necessary that this alteration in the Iris should take place, the Service could very well admit of its being done now, when the benefit of the alteration would be felt."—*Western Morning News.*

Kingfisher was handed over by the dockyard authorities at Sheerness on Monday morning to the Medway Steam Reserve officials, previous to being commissioned by Com. R. H. Thornton. The whole of the examining staff expressed themselves as being highly delighted with the manner in which the ship has been built and fitted. She was commissioned on Aug. 17.

Lily, Com. Stanhope Grove, left Shanghai on June 25 bound for Chefoo, with stores for the Lapwing. The Russian gunboat Nerpa also left for Chefoo on June 25.

Lively, Lieut. and Com. Le Strange, left Plymouth on Thursday last with Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., for Cowes, and on Saturday proceeded into Portsmouth Harbour to enable his Royal Highness to attend the naval and military athletic sports, returning to Cowes in the evening. [She landed the Duke of Edinburgh at Dover, and proceeded to Sheerness, where she arrived on Wednesday.

Lord Warden, Capt. Lindesay Brine, sailed on Monday for Queensferry, North Britain from Portsmouth, touching at Sheerness.

Malabar, Capt. John F. B. Grant, left Portsmouth on Monday evening for India, with additional reinforcements for Afghanistan. The troops sent out are the 1st Batn. of the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), numbering 65 officers (with supernumeraries) and 850 men.

Mercury. Capt. Gordon, of the Vernon, made an inspection of the torpedo gear of the Mercury at Portsmouth on Tuesday. The Mercury is a sister-ship of the Iris, now in the Mediterranean, and during the torpedo trials of the latter at Spithead, it was found that whenever the large ports, which are only 5 ft. above the water-line, were opened for practice, the sea entered in large quantities. In order to rectify this defect, small ports have been cut in the flaps of the large torpedo ports in the Mercury, and have been made perfectly water-tight by a canvas-bag arrangement, which collapses and expands as the impulse tube is trained forward or aft. The tube, the carriage, and the trolly were all tested, with satisfactory results. The new fitting admitted of easy elevation and depression, and as the small port allowed of a training forward of 37 deg. and aft. of 13 deg., it will answer all practical requirements, and will be adopted by the Iris.

Miranda, Com. the Hon. E. S. Dawson, returned on Saturday from her week's experimental cruise, which was satisfactory. She will leave for the Australian station after making good a few defects which became apparent during the cruise.

Orontes, Capt. Richard G. Kinahan, arrived at Malta on Aug. 16, and sailed the same day for Bombay, with 266 men of the 61st and 893 men of the 24th Regiments on board.

Pelican, Com. F. R. Dicken, had left Esquimault for Honolulu on July 10.

Penelope, Capt. H. F. Nicholson, left Portsmouth on Tuesday for Sheerness. She passed Dungeness on Wednesday morning between eight and nine o'clock, towing a barque, which had lost bowsprit and headgear, and had apparently been in collision.

Raleigh, Capt. Charles T. Jago, has been ordered to call at the Falkland Islands on her passage home from New Zealand.

Rambler, screw composite gun-vessel, 774 tons, 750 horse-power, carrying 3 guns, lately built by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., at Glasgow, was out for a six hours' run of her engines and machinery on the measured mile at the Maplin Sands on Monday morning. With the exception of a few very slight defects, the engines and all connected with them were found to answer very satisfactorily. The Rambler is to be docked and brought forward for sea at Sheerness.

Rupert, Capt. E. J. Pollard, arrived at Malta on the 5th inst. from Hyères, and was inspected by Admiral M'Crea. She has left for England to pay off.

Serapis, Capt. George Parsons, was taken out of dock at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

Shannon, Capt. John D'Arcy, was at Ancon on July 10.

Spartan, Capt. Richard R. Tracey, is being dismantled, and the stores are being returned to the dockyard authorities at Sheerness. It is understood that the Spartan, which has been absent from England for four years on the East Indies station, will be paid off this day.

Tamar, Capt. T. H. Royse. The paid-off crew of the Condor, which will be brought home by the Tamar, will be landed at Devonport, where the ship was commissioned in July, 1877. The Tamar also brings home the families of the 24th Regt. from Gibraltar, and these will be landed at Portsmouth, together with a number of invalids and time-expired men from Malta.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Téméraire, Capt. the Hon. Walter C. Carpenter, arrived at Malta on Aug. 9 to coal, and would rejoin the flag.

Thunderer, Capt. Philip Colomb, arrived at Malta on Aug. 9 to coal, and would rejoin the flag.

Torch, Com. W. H. C. Selby, arrived at Constantinople on Aug. 13, taking the place of the Falcon, gone to Malta, and will probably remain there some months, doing the duty of senior officer.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. P. Dennistoun. "The decision for the Tourmaline to return to England was rather a sudden one, I believe, the order having been received at Jamaica by telegraph. Her officers and crew will not be sorry to come home, for the Tourmaline has not had a very successful commission, and has lost several of her officers. She was commissioned at Sheerness in October, 1876, but she did not finally leave England until January, 1878, her commission having been rather broken up by her return to England."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Triumph, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Stirling, was at Esquimault on July 10, but would leave early in October.

Turquoise, Capt. M. B. Medlycott, was under orders to proceed to the Society Isles.

Tyne, Com. John E. Stokes, arrived at Simon's Bay on Aug. 6.

Valiant, Capt. W. C. Chapman, steamed into harbour from the Sound on Saturday to have defects made good.

Wolverene, Comdre. J. C. Wilson. Lloyd's agent at Fiji telegraphed on Aug. 16 from Auckland, New Zealand, that the Wolverene struck on sunken rocks during thick and foggy weather, and has put into Fiji leaky, where repairs can be performed.

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL AND MILITARY SPORTS.

On Saturday last, at one o'clock, the royal yacht Osborne was sighted on her way from Cowes, and the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral A. P. Ryder, attended by Flag-Lieut. Gough and Capt. Wells, Superintendent of the Steam Reserve, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, General commanding the Southern District, attended by Capt. Lord Albert Seymour and Capt. the Hon. C. Byng, aides-de-camp, Col. the Hon. J. Dormer, A.Q.M.G., and Col. Bray, A.A.G., and Admiral Superintendent the Hon. F. A. Foley, assembled on the boathouse jetty to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, who were accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales and the Princesses Louisa, Victoria, and Maud. The Royal visitors having expressed a desire to see the 80-ton gun of the turret-ship Inflexible, which had just arrived from Woolwich, they were accordingly conveyed in a saloon carriage out to the extensive works where the monster weapon lay underneath the sheers, by means of which it had, only a few minutes before, been unshipped from the steamer. Under the direction of the Hon. F. A. Foley, the gun was raised a few feet, pointed in different directions so that their Royal Highnesses might understand the method applied for the transference of the weapon from the steamer to inside the Inflexible's turret. Afterwards the Royal party went to Admiralty House, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Commander-in-Chief. Thence they drove to the garrison recreation-ground, arriving there shortly after four o'clock, and being received with cheers from thousands of spectators. Among the principal visitors gathered in the enclosure were the Earl and Countess Wilton, Lord and Lady Gosford, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Sir Dighton Probyn, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West. The programme was a diversified one, including feats of horsemanship by officers and troopers of the 16th Lancers, and the Royal party manifested the utmost interest in the several competitions. Shortly before six o'clock, the Princess of Wales presented the prizes to the successful competitors, the Royal party leaving the ground soon afterwards amid further hearty cheers. The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Cowes in the Osborne, and the Duke of Edinburgh in the Lively.

Referring to the part taken in these sports by Lieut. Victor Balck and the Swedish officers and gentlemen of the Stockholm Gymnastic and Fencing Club, the *Portsmouth Times* says:—"The Swedish athletes, who arrived in the course of the afternoon, were accoutred in a light suit resembling in make that worn by sailors in summer, but composed of white linen, having blue braiding, with the addition of a blue silk cap, with poke, edged with black velvet, and of a blue sash round the waist. Five pairs of them first went through exercises with foils, their actions being characterised by precision and the utmost expertness, while they manifested equal skilfulness with both the right and the left hand. Twelve of them followed with broad swords, no guards being worn, although the rapidity with which thrusts were made seemed to be attended with no slight degree of danger. A duel with foils was the next item, and face-guards were worn, not without justification, as the progress of the engagement plainly demonstrated. A couple next fought with cutlasses, although their only protection were gloves, and subsequently there was an engagement between two others, the one using a sword against the rifle of the other, and both exhibited remarkable mastery over their weapons, although the advantage seemed to be decidedly in favour of the one wielding the larger weapon, notwithstanding all the agility and manual skill of his opponent. Afterwards there was an interesting struggle between foil and dagger, and later on they went through their extension drill, which is taught in all the Swedish schools, and has been aptly described as consisting of quaint but pretty and salutary manœuvres. After exercising on the horizontal bar, they executed some movements illustrating their proficiency in a fantastic kind of drill, in the course of which they turn somersaults out of line and back into line. Their jumping capabilities received striking exemplification. Without a spring-board they vaulted with great ease, and with skilful turns of the body, over a hobby-horse, 4 ft. 9 in. high, on which first one, then two, and afterwards three of their comrades sat astride, while the remainder leaped over them. Their several feats elicited rounds of applause, and after leaving the ground they were drawn up in double line in front of his Serene Highness, who complimented them upon their general proficiency, and was in turn cheered by them after their national fashion."

Concerning the aquatic performance at the Clarence Esplanade Pier, the same journal gives the following graphic report, which we have much pleasure in reproducing:—"The members of the Stockholm Club who occupy the highest positions for proficiency are Mr. Ullstedt, Mr. Stavenow, and Mr. Pahlman, but of one and all, the party numbering about 40, it can be said that they performed their various feats with a degree of intrepidity and skill that elicited the admiration and astonishment of the spectators. They took to strange water without the least hesitation and battled manfully against the tide, which was running strongly. The diving from the highest level, the most remarkable item of the whole programme, was executed in various ways, some taking the 'header' from the 'giddy height' in a sitting position, and others running to the end of the platform, the feat demanding great muscular strength, coolness, and self-possession. The vaulting and somersaults performed *en route* from the different stages to the water evoked frequent outbursts of applause, as did also the horizontal and vertical floating and distance diving. The feat of undressing and dressing in the water was performed with marvellous facility, having regard to the strength of the current; and the exhibition of life-saving, while it was, deservedly, much applauded, was not without an incident that caused some fun. Two of the Swedish athletes put off in a skiff, which, from the apparent lubberliness of its occupants, "turned turtle." One man was supposed not to be able to swim, and his companion, seizing him, made his way for the harbour end of the pier, a distance of some 200 yards, holding the apparently drowning man by one hand while he occasionally used the other, and, considering his incumbrance, reached *terra firma* in a short time. At the outset a waterman, taking the aquatic farce for a reality, put off in hot haste to the help of the immersed men, and it was only the shouts of laughter which arose on all sides that caused the man in the wherry to see that his energetic spurt was misplaced. The Swedish system of ordinary swimming was exemplified, and in the combined dive one member had another head downwards, with his arms round his thighs, his legs encircling his neck, and, thus encumbered, he went off a stage some 28 ft. from the water, performing a backward somersault during the descent. Finally, 11 members dived from the different stages at the same time, and the demonstration was at an end."

THE ITALIAN 100-TON GUN.

The recent experiments carried out at Spezia with Gen. Rosset's 100-ton cast-iron gun have demonstrated that the object of the inventor has been fully attained. To protect the Italian coast efficiently at the smallest expense possible has been a difficult problem to solve, but armed with 100-ton guns, costing under 180,000 fr. each, the harbours of Italy may be deemed secure. It is undeniably certain that the grand ideas of Gen. Rosset may be retarded, either through the interference of others, or through financial restrictions imposed by the state and condition of the country; but the grandeur of the young General's idea is there, and it is an idea worthy of the land of Cæsar, for these trials have, perhaps, initiated a new era in its history, an era during which Italians hope that "L'Italia fara da se!" Be that as it may, the following particulars relating to the gun and its trial, for which we are indebted to the kind forethought of Gen. Albini, will be read with curiosity by most of our readers. The principal dimensions of the gun are as follows:—Diameter of the bore, 18 in.; ditto of the chamber for projectile, $18\frac{2}{3}$ in.; ditto of the chamber for powder, $18\frac{4}{5}$ in.; total length of the bore, 31 ft. 4 in.; ditto of the rifled part, 24 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; ditto of the rifled bore from base of the projectile, 25 ft. 10 in.; ditto from base of projectile to breech end, 7 ft. 6 in.; first combustion-space, 10 ft. 1 in.; total volume of the bore, 54 ft. 4 in.; maximum diameter of the breech, 6 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; total length of the gun, 33 ft. 4 in.; ditto of the first hoop, 15 ft.; ditto of the second hoop, 13 ft. 10 in.; ditto of the third hoop, 11 ft. $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.; size of hoops of the internal stratum, 4 in.; ditto of the middle stratum, $4\frac{2}{3}$ in.; ditto of the external stratum, $5\frac{2}{5}$ in.; diameter of trunnions, 16 in.; weight of the first hoop, 13 tons 2 cwt. 0 qrs. 8 lb.; ditto of the second hoop, 17 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb.; ditto of the third hoop, 20 tons; ditto of the breech-piece, 16 cwt. 3 qrs.; total weight of the gun, 99 tons, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb. Experiments at Spezia from June 28 to July 6, 1880.—Committee—Artillery and Engineer Generals. President—Lieut.-Gen. Cerroti. Members—Generals Martini, Rolandi, Nagle, Bozzani, with staff. French, Austrian, and German delegates, assisted by special envoys from Prussia and France (Mons. de Belle-isle, of the Toulon foundry; Mons. Haas, Krupp, Essen, Prussia); there were also attachés from all the Embassies at Rome. These trials and experiments have had a distinct object in view, viz.,—to obtain data to establish the tables and scale of firing, as well as the velocity at the commencement and termination of firing, at four different ranges, as follows:—June 28th—Three rounds, charge 450 lb. powder; projectile, 1 ton. Result—Initial velocity (average), 450m.; atmospheric pressure (average), 1,680. The trials were continued at a floating target anchored at sea, at about 2,000m. June 30—Five rounds at an elevation of 2° 51′. Four rounds at same elevation, found grouped in rectangle (horizontal), 18 metres long, 5.90 breadth. Time between firing, six minutes (average). July 2—Five rounds at an elevation of 6° 42′, target, 4,000 metres; longitudinal deviation (écart), 57m.; lateral, 13m. July 4—10 rounds at 5,755 metres, in two series, 5 rounds each: 1st series, elevation 10° at 5,711m., found grouped in a rectangle of 38m. (33m. long, 8 70 breadth); 2nd series, elevation 15°, at 7,745m., found grouped in a rectangle of 61m. (9 30 breadth). July 6—Three rounds, for the purpose of terminating, by noting the velocity once more. Result—Initial velocity, 451 (average); atmospheric pressure, 1,798 (average); recoil all the time, 1m. 70. The gun itself is of cast-iron (from the Government foundry, Turin); the rings are of cast-steel; cost, 180,000 francs Italian, say 170,000 francs gold; the projectile costs from 600 to 700 lire. The gun was served by the service company of Artillery, stationed at the fortress, who did so for the first time.

BREVET PROMOTION.

"B." writes:—"The Queen's Birthday gazette of 1873 did simple justice to a large number of officers of long service, and was most gratefully received by them. By that gazette all captains who, on July 5, 1872, had served twelve years in that rank, were promoted brevet majors, dating promotion July 5, 1872. Of the officers so promoted, about thirty remain heading the list of Army majors; over twenty years have elapsed since any of these officers attained the rank of captain. In almost every gazette majors of R.A. and R.E. supersede them, and their promotion at once would only be completing the Queen's Birthday gazette of 1873. I would ask to be permitted to make a suggestion which, if adopted, would, I feel convinced, do much to allay the anxiety and soreness of feeling now obtaining, owing to the anticipated cessation of brevet promotion (except for field service):—Promote the majors I have referred to above, and promote all captains who on July 5, 1880, had served twelve years in that rank, dating the gazettes July 5, 1880. The cost would be *nil*, and the gratitude and good feeling engendered by the gazette of July 5, 1872, would be renewed by a knowledge that justice had been done."

OFFICERS' WIDOWS.

"Electing Pension" writes:—"About 20 years ago, I entered the Army, and as I am a poor man, and had no prospect of being able to purchase, I intended to make soldiering the profession of my life. A few years ago I married, and was assured by the Warrants then in force that a pension would, on my death, be given to my widow and a compassionate allowance to my children. Since then, our regulations have been entirely reconstructed, and in a short time, from no fault of mine, I shall be forced to quit the Service, at the age of 40. A cruel choice is left to me. If I elect to go on half-pay, I ensure a pension to those I shall leave behind me, but during my lifetime shall have only £127 per annum wherewith to support myself and family, and can have no hope of further military employment. On the other hand, should I be tempted to prefer the comparative wealth of a pension of £200, I know that, on my death, nothing but beggary awaits my family, for, from such a pittance, how can one save enough to pay the premium of a policy of insurance? A short time ago we were told by high authority that under the new system no one would be worse off than he was under the former Regulations; but facts show that officers are much worse off, and poor officers very much worse off. They are cut off from the profession of their lives, and are debarred from serving to qualify for promotion, and the increase of pay consequent thereon; but must either starve on £127 or accept the pension of £200, and thereby forfeit all claims to allowances for their widows and orphans."

OBSOLETE IRONCLADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The long and what are generally termed obsolete ships of the Navy have lately attracted much attention, and several articles have been written strongly condemning the proposed alterations to the Agincourt and Minotaur on the ground of expense, arguing that changing the rig of their sister-ship, the Northumberland, to that of a barque cost many thousands of pounds—money said to have been entirely thrown away on such an old-fashioned ship. Now, the statement that this was such an expensive business can hardly be correct, as the alteration in rig was made by taking out the second and fourth masts, and leaving the three others in their former places, thus lightening the top hamper, and much reducing the surface exposed when steaming head-to-wind, thereby making the Northumberland a much more handy ship. The hulls of these ironclads have been found on examination to be in as good a state as on the day on which they were launched; and now that guns have become so enormously heavy that unless a ship has some 12 in. of solid iron on her sides, she cannot be expected to be impenetrable, to heavy shot, it makes but little difference whether the thickness of armour be 4½ in. or 8 in. thick, as the thinner iron is quite sufficient to break up shell. The radical mistake in ships of the Swiftsure and Invincible class was not made in these ships. Their watertight bulkheads go up to their main decks, six or seven feet above the water-line, and prevent the same misfortune occurring to them which caused the Vanguard to sink in so short a time, the water, after filling one compartment, flowing over the combings, and swamping the ship in a few minutes. The bulkheads in these so-called obsolete ships are numerous, and the principle of sub-division is carried out to a very large extent, and might be much improved at a small expense by carrying the double bottom—which in the Achilles only extends about twelve feet on each side of the keel and as far forward and aft as the armoured bulkhead—up on each side until it meets the wings, thus covering a vital part open to the attack of the Whitehead torpedo. Before the armoured bulkhead and below the flat deck, an iron deck fitted with watertight hatches is placed, and effectually prevents water from entering the upper part of the compartment when an injury happens to the keel or bottom of the ship. It only requires watertight hatches to be fitted to the hatchways in the flat deck to make this system of sub-division perfect and a ship of this class practically unsinkable when wounded in her extremities. The broadside of these ships are very heavy, and can be delivered with crushing effect by means of electric firing. Their steaming powers are good; and, though from their great length, they do not turn as well as the newer type of vessels, they are by no means unhandy or uncertain in their movements. From their enormous size they have great capacity for stowing and carrying stores, and could in a very short time be made available for conveying troops. For a short trip of seven days, they could, no doubt, stow an extra 1,500 men without difficulty. The question now arises as to whether we are so well provided with the newer types of vessels that we can afford to dispense with the services of these old and well-tried ships? It may be instructive to cast our eye over the list of twelve shlps which Admiral Hood now has under his command, as, of all the twelve, there is but one, the Hercules, that would have a chance with any of the long ships which everyone is so anxious to condemn. —I am, &c., A LIEUTENANT OF THE FLEET.

Vigo, July, 1880.

[The experience recently gained from the result of the naval combat in the Pacific between the Huascar and the Chilian ironclads serves to prove that lightly-armoured ships are more dangerous to their own crews than to the enemy; the 4 and 5-inch plates affording no protection against Palliser chilled shells. Electric broadsides are also most uncertain and unreliable. The Shah, watching her opportunity, attempted at the most critical moment of the whole day to deliver such a broadside to the Huascar. The effect was certainly most "crushing" to the water, the whole of the projectiles taking effect thereon, having passed over the Peruvian turret ship. The opportunity was lost, and no other occurred during the remainder of the day. Perhaps it is as well that it was so.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

A telegram dated Constantinople, Aug. 19, states that "Baker Pacha left Trebizond to-day on his return to Constantinople."

ORDERLY-ROOM CLERKS.

"Dernier Resort" writes:—"Although the position of Orderly-room Clerks has again and again been the subject of communications in your columns, I would venture to make one more endeavour to enlist the sympathy and influence of some one in authority, who might perhaps be sufficiently interested in their case to urge its consideration at head-quarters. Your correspondent, 'C. J. S.,' very properly points out the fact that 'in most cases this non-commissioned officer is the confidential clerk and adviser of his commanding officer and adjutant.' To be this, and to completely and thoroughly perform his multifarious duties, he must be cognisant with most matters appertaining to military affairs. His work entails a knowledge of Court-martial law, he must be acquainted with all the puzzling regulations relating to recruiting, discharge, desertion, fraudulent enlistment; in fact, he is daily appealed to for the latest reliable information as to changes (more than ever numerous) created by General Orders, Army Circulars, and Memorandums affecting the whole Army system. He is personally responsible that the management of his office is at all times regular and in order. He must read hard, and devote all his time and energy to be posted up in those intricate questions involved in the many changes to which 'C. J. S.' alludes. His very occupation demands an educational standard superior to that required of any other non-commissioned rank. It should not be forgotten, also, that as the short-service system becomes daily more complete, his work proportionately increases. Three or four men enlist, and are discharged now, where, formerly, one was 21 years with the colours. Consequently, the difficulty is great to get men willing to forego the extra pay obtained all round them, and accept a post in which their sobriety, intelligence, and application are so shabbily recognised, and where they may work, work, work, with no prospect of improved financial remuneration beyond the 6d. a day, only granted after three years' service as a clerk. Look at the anomaly of a man of this stamp, receiving the lowest rate of serjeant's pay, while men appointed colour-serjeants, often far inferior in education and in other respects, with no such weighty responsibilities, get immediately on appointment often as much as 1s. 6d. a day extra. Then, besides cook-serjeants, provost-serjeants, and quartermasters' clerks (who may be corporals or privates), getting their 6d. and 8d. a day, there are dozens of others employed in comparatively trumpery billets who are in receipt of extra pay, amounting to considerably more than the salary of the despised O. R. C. I feel convinced that now the Government have announced their intention to deal generally with the subject of non-commissioned officers, it needs only to be brought to notice that the O. R. C. has hitherto been the victim of a great oversight, and his industry, intelligence, and responsibility will receive the most favourable consideration; and I am bold enough to believe that his position will be materially improved, up to his merits and deserts."

The Washington *Army and Navy Register* says that,—"News of much interest to American manufacturers of arms, comes by cable from Stockholm. It is said in a despatch to a daily paper that the Swedish Government has determined to reorganise its Army and equip it with the best modern breech-loaders; that American manufacturers are invited to send over their rifles with price lists; and that heavy contracts will be given out. It is stated that Sweden is determined to reassert its claims to consideration in Europe, and in the next general war wishes to be prepared to uphold its title to Finland. It is not probable that the Swedish Government could buy such vast quantities of American arms as have been purchased by Turkey of the Providence Tool Company, or by Egypt of the Remingtons. But it would be a very happy thing for our manufacturers to have another great contract placed at their disposal at this time. The Remingtons, by the way have just collected $325,000 from the Egyptian Government, and all our great private arms companies are now in a flourishing condition."

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets John Cotton, M.D., who is appointed to Plymouth Hospital, vice M'Shane, retired, entered the Navy as assist-surg. at Haslar Hospital in Sept. 1847, and in the following month was appointed additional of the Vindictive, flagship of Sir F. W. Austen, on the West India and North-America station. In April, 1849, he was transferred to Jamaica Hospital, and in Jan. 1850 joined the Arethusa, and after serving with the Lisbon Squadron, proceeded to the Mediterranean, and took part in the campaign in the Black Sea, and was present at the bombardment of Odessa and attack on the sea defences of Sebastopol Oct. 17, 1854, and was gazetted and promoted to surg. for his services. In 1855, he was borne on the books of the Royal Albert, flagship of Lord Lyons, in the Black Sea. He was subsequently employed in the Inflexible, Capts. J. Corbett and G. A. C. Brooker, in blockading the Canton river, and during the operations against the city in Dec. 1857. Obtained favourable mention in the despatches of Sir Michael Seymour for his care of the sick and wounded. Afterwards visiting Calcutta and Japan, the Inflexible, assisted, with the Magicienne, Plover, and Algerine, the whole under the command of Capt. N. Vansittart, in capturing and destroying, in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, 26 piratical fighting-junks, 74 fast row-boats, 236 guns, and about 372 pirates, in addition to a fortified stockade, mounting 14 guns. He afterwards served on the coast of China, with the 2nd Batn. of the Royal Marine Brigade, until the close of 1859, when he was transferred to the Assistance. He subsequently served in the Narcissus, flag-ship, at the Cape of Good Hope and Africa, from Aug. 1861 until Aug. 1864; at Lisbon Hospital, from Dec. 1864 until Oct. 1866; and from the latter date until June 1869 was attached to the President. He next served, from June, 1869, till Sept. 1872, in the Caledonia, in the Mediterranean; was fleet surg. at Haslar Hospital from Nov. 1872 until Feb. 1876, when he was transferred to the Black Prince, and remained until appointed, in Jan. 1879, to the Britannia, from which ship he was promoted.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some people, when they wish to be particularly cheerful, go for a walk in a cemetery. I am unable to give myself such a treat, there being no cemeteries in my vicinity. Therefore, when I desire to be merry, I work out my prospects of promotion to paymaster; and as the look-out is so very enlivening, I do not like to keep it all to myself, but give it for the benefit of any merrily-disposed assistant-paymasters. I would preface my statement with the information that the paymasters' line is about the only one in the Service possessing a host of influential friends. This can easily be seen, by the numberless questions that have been asked respecting their status in the House of Commons during the last ten years, and the great benefits that have been showered upon them. One benefit is so good that it will bear repeating. In Feb., 1870, when Mr. Childers reorganised the Navy generally, he fixed the number of paymasters at 240; in 1873, some one suggested reducing the list to 200, and the idea was acted upon. This was, without doubt, very funny, only a good many assistant-paymasters did not see where the laugh came in. Now for the prospects of promotion. I have selected Mr. Harris as an example. I am quite unacquainted with the officer, but he is the last of the large batches of assistant-clerks that were entered, and for that reason I have selected him. He has been 7½ years an assistant-paymaster, and judging by the rate of promotion for the last year, he has still more than 12 years to serve before he will be promoted. Does not that make an assistant-paymaster happy? Fancy only 19½ years an assistant-paymaster! I have in my mind's eye a young dog of an assistant-paymaster (aetatis 40) being turned out of his hammock at 6 a.m., dressing at his chest with a number of elderly midshipmen (quite 17, I am sure), and being slanged by a man half his age for not being dressed by seven bells. "Come, move along, young gentleman!" Very funny, isn't it? The spectacle of a bald-headed man being ordered about like a boy is so amusing!—I am, &c., SHRIMP.

P.S.—In case you imagine that in my light-heartedness I have taken a too rose-coloured view of promotion, I would mention that in 1870 assistant-paymasters were promoted after 10½ years' service, in 1880 they served for 14¼ years, so in 1890 they will have to serve 18 years.

Letters for ships abroad should be posted as under:—Fawn, Cockatrice, and Torch—Constantinople, on Tuesday and Saturday. Hibernia, Falcon, and Condor—Malta, Thursday. Alexandra, Invincible, Thunderer, Téméraire, Monarch, Cygnet, Iris, Coquette, and Helicon—Care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Palermo, daily. Triumph and Rocket—Care of senior officer, Esquimault, on Thursday and Saturday. Jackal—Wick, N.B. Bacchante—Portsmouth. The Channel and First Reserve Squadrons: Agincourt, Northumberland, Valiant, and Achilles—Devonport. Minotaur—Portsmouth. Salamis—Sheerness. The other ships at their respective stations. Foam, Firefly, Firebrand, Flirt, and Dido—Cape Coast Castle, *viâ* Liverpool, on Friday. Northampton, Blanche, and Forester—Halifax, on Thursday. Bittern—Corfu, on Thursday. Rapid—Cyprus, on Friday. Boadicea, Flora, Dwarf, and Pioneer—Cape of Good Hope, on Thursday. Newcastle—Portland. All ships on the East India station, except the London, should be addressed to the care of the Postmaster, Aden, on Friday. Decoy and Rupert—Gibraltar. Terror—Senior Officer, Bermuda, on Thursday. Druid, Flamingo, and Contest—St. John's, Newfoundland, on Wednesday. Griffon and Tenedos—Barbadoes, on Monday. Turquoise, Penguin, Pelican, Liffey, Thetis, Gannet, Shannon, and Osprey—Panama, on Tuesday. Fantôme, Phœnix, Urgent, Sparrowhawk, and Tyrian—Jamaica, on Monday. Cruiser—Care H.B.M.'s Consul, Naples. Of homeward-bound vessels the addresses are as under:—Charybdis, Sylvia, Raleigh, and Tourmaline, Devonport, on arrival; Hornet, Portsmouth, arrival; Vulture, Malta, on arrival.

Captain Frederick George Denham Bedford, who has been appointed to the captaincy of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, vice Durrant, to the Cleopatra, entered the Navy in 1852, and served as mate in the Victor Emanuel in the Channel and on the Mediterranean station from Sept. 1858, until promoted to lieut., Nov. 26, 1859. On the 13th of the following month he was appointed to the Neptune, also in the Mediterranean, and in the following September removed into the Firefly, from which vessel, in April, 1863, he was transferred to the Royal Oak, and was paid off in Dec. 1867. In Jan. 1868 he obtained command of the Sealark, from which vessel he was promoted to the rank of com., Dec. 29, 1871. On the morning of the day appointed for the Plymouth Regatta in July, 1868, Capt. Bedford and his brother, Mr. Gordon Bedford, were standing near the taffrail of the brig Sealark, when a boy fell overboard, and was quietly passing astern with the strong tide then running, when the brothers, animated with the same spirit, simultaneously plunged overboard, just as they were, without removing coats or watches, and by their joint efforts succeeded in sustaining the sinking boy until a boat reached them. He was second capt. in the Agincourt, Capts. R. O'B. Fitzroy and Lord W. T. Kerr, flagship successively of Rear-Admirals G. T. P. Hornby and F. B. P. Seymour, C.B., attached to the Channel Squadron, from May 17, 1873, until appointed to the Serapis, Capt. the Hon. H. C. Glyn, C.B., C.S.I., July 22, 1875, and was advanced to post rank, May 15, 1876, in remembrance of the successful termination of the voyage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India and back. He afterwards commanded the Shah, flagship in the Pacific of Rear-Admiral A. F. R. de Horsey, from Aug. 14, 1876, until Dec. 2, 1878, when he was transferred to the Triumph, and was subsequently employed under the flag of Rear-Admiral F. H. Stirling until Oct. 1879.

It is announced in Army General Orders that "Major H. M. Evans, Staff Corps, wing-commander and second-in-command, 23rd Assam Native L.I., is appointed Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. on the Establishment, vice Major C. R. Cook, killed in action in the Naga Hills."

WANTED! AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of last Saturday, you say, "There remains, however, one matter which the War Office has not explained, and that is the rejection of the offer," made by myself and my old friend, General Ripley; "but to establish any charge on that rejection, it should be shown that there was an actual, tangible proposal, based on something stronger than assertion." Certainly. This is an impartial statement, quite in accordance with the judicial tone of your whole article on "The Government and the Metallurgists," and I at once admit its perfect reasonableness. "It is quite right that public Departments should be subjected to public scrutiny, but they are also entitled to public protection and respect, till it be proved they are undeserving of either." That, Sir, is a sentiment that I also entirely agree with, and no old Crimean officer can for one moment suspect the Editor of *The Army and Navy Gazette*—to whom, in common with the whole Army, past and present, he owes so much—of an undue tenderness for a public Department. It is therefore that I count with confidence on receiving your support against the War Office, or rather against General Campbell, who, under the late Government, was their responsible and autocratic head of the Ordnance Department. Now, Sir, what are the facts? General Campbell—for it was he, more than any other man—"led the country, with a fanaticism almost ferocious, back into the narrowest *impasse* of Woolwich Toryism in ordnance," to quote your own words. In other words, he shut out all outside science and knowledge, and forced for years upon the reluctant Navy the clumsy, heavy, feeble, and structurally weak "Campbell-Fraser modification of the Armstrong gun," as you very accurately call it. At last, the protests, public and private, of the Navy are too strong, and it is decided to withdraw the Campbell gun from the Navy. This is announced by Col. Stanley and Mr. Smith in the House of Commons. In any other country, or even in this country at any other epoch, such a change could only have been effected after the closest investigations of the new system, and the hitherto unsuccessful Gen. Campbell would have had to make way for the successful Gen. Uchatius, Herr Krupp, or whoever the man of the future turned out to be. But in the present instance, nothing of the kind has taken place. Nothing worthy of the name of a public inquiry has been held. Gen. Campbell is prolonged in his appointment for another two years, while the resignation of Gen. Younghusband (who, to his credit be it said, never would give in to some of the most mischievous Woolwich "fads") was accepted. Yet no new gun has been made, still less experimented with. The *ipse dixit* of the unsuccessful Gen. Campbell is accepted as a receipt in full for the success of the new gun, and the Navy see themselves still under the thumb of their *bête noire.* In this most unsatisfactory crisis, I came forward with "an actual, tangible proposal" (and that there may be no doubt about it, I send a copy herewith,) in my own name and in that of Gen. Ripley, whose history you will find at pages 7 and 8 of the "proposal." Suffice it to say here that he is the only man who ever sank an ironclad in fair fight by artillery fire, and that he did so chiefly with guns of his own manufacture. Our proposal was to make 200 breechloading guns for the Navy, 100 of 6¼ tons guaranteed to beat Gen. Campbell's 38-ton gun, or not to be paid for; 50 weighing 16 tons, guaranteed to beat Gen. Campbell's 80-ton gun, or not to be paid for; and 50 weighing 28½ tons, to equal an imaginary Armstrong gun of 150 tons, or not to be paid for; the prices to be about two-fifths of the cost of the corresponding guns. We further offered a proof of each gun, consisting of 10 rounds, any one of which would blow a Campbell gun into a thousand fragments. Finally, we offered, in subsequent letters, to accept any other conditions of trial within the limits of the energies stated that Gen. Campbell could devise. That offer Gen. Campbell contemptuously rejected, without consideration or negotiation. I say this after hearing, in the House of Commons, Mr. Childers's chivalrous attempt to screen the Director of Artillery. Mr. Childers was never told of the importance of the offer, and consequently never read it. The proof is that he alluded to Gen. Ripley, the historic defender of Charleston, as "a General of the United States Army,"—a notion which, as the latter remarked, appeared to be "a little mixed." I directly charge Gen. Campbell with sacrificing the interests of the country to his own "fanaticism, almost ferocious," to his "Woolwich Toryism," and to his *amour-propre;* and I defy him to bring forward any sound reason for refusing such an advantageous offer, on the "no cure, no pay" principle, as we made.—I am, &c.,

Army and Navy Club, Aug. 9. W. HOPE.

QUARTERMASTERS AND RIDINGMASTERS.

"Hopeful" writes:—"Your correspondent 'Miles' deserves the thanks of the Ridingmasters for the very able letter you were good enough to lay before your readers on the 31st ult. You have taken up the cause of the ridingmasters on many previous occasions, and I can assure you they are exceedingly grateful for your advocacy. Without adverting to the duties or responsibilities of the ridingmaster, as compared with those of the quartermaster, I wish, with your permission, to point out a few of the advantages the former does not enjoy, and which I think, in common fairness, might be conceded. In the regiment to which I belong (the Artillery) there are three classes of officers who receive their commissions from the non-commissioned ranks, viz., ridingmasters, quartermasters, and officers of the Coast Brigade. The ridingmaster, before he can perform his duties, has to go through a long and severe professional course of training; the others can enter upon theirs at once, the knowledge they obtain in the non-commissioned ranks being considered sufficient to enable them to do so. All three classes of officers, as a rule, were staff serjeants and married men previous to being promoted. That being so, the question of quarters is a serious one. And how does the ridingmaster find himself in that respect? He is entitled to the same accommodation as a subaltern on first joining,—viz., one room and half a kitchen, or one-half the space he was allowed as a staff serjeant! It being impossible for him to live with a family in the quarters offered him, he is compelled to pay house-rent, and from his position as an officer must live in a respectable neighbourhood, where rent is high, which is a crushing tax on his slender income. I admit that at many stations special quarters are provided or extra rooms given, but in others it is not so, all depending on the construction of the barracks; for instance, at this station the ridingmaster is in the position I describe, and has been so for a long time, and in all probability will remain so as long as he continues to do duty here, no lodging-money being allowed for him as long as a single quarter remains unoccupied in barracks. A provision is made for the quartermaster, surely the same might be extended to the ridingmaster. His brother-officer in the Coast Brigade, as a rule, is amply provided for in this respect in some fort, and left in undisturbed enjoyment there to the end of his service. Then after a long service, a great part of which is spent abroad, the ridingmaster finds both the quartermaster and the lieutenant of the Coast Brigade in receipt of more pay when serving, and greater advantages on retiring. If his duties and responsibilities are not considered sufficiently onerous to give him rank with his contemporaries, it cannot be too much to ask for the same advantages in pay, quarters, and retirement as they enjoy? This by no means exhausts the subject, but I trust I have shown that a great deal might be done for the ridingmaster, without making him equal with his more fortunate brother-officers."

"Justice" writes:—"I saw by the *Standard* of July 27, that Mr. Creyke asked the Secretary of State for War whether, having regard to the relative rank of ridingmaster and quartermaster, the Government intended to consider the advisability of granting the ridingmasters the same advantages as the quartermasters. In reply to that question, Mr. Childers said, that as the duties of the ridingmasters were not so onerous and responsible as those of the quartermasters, he could not undertake to make their advantages the same. If the Secretary for War gave this answer from his own knowledge, it shows that he knew nothing about the subject; and if he gave it on the information he received from another, he has been wrongly informed. What are the facts of the case? They are simply these:—The quartermasters are better paid than the ridingmasters, but for what reason I cannot comprehend. In the Royal Artillery the former get 9s. 6d. per day, and in the Royal Horse Artillery 12s. 6d., whilst the ridingmasters in both branches of the Artillery only get 9s. Besides, the ridingmasters have not the numerous perquisites that the quartermasters have. Now, with regard to the onerous and responsible duties attached to each of these officers, I am informed, on the very best authority, that the quartermasters in the Royal Artillery have very light duties, as every service battery at home and in India draws its clothing, stores, and equipment direct from the several departments, the quartermaster-serjeant doing the duty of the quartermaster. The only battery that the quartermaster has anything to do for now is the depôt of his brigade, and then he is assisted by the quartermaster-serjeant and several clerks. Then as to his responsibility. I will give you an instance in which the quartermaster's responsibility was shifted on to the shoulders of a man who had no more to do with the matter than the Tycoon of Japan. Some time since a store at Woolwich Barracks was broken into and several pairs of boots stolen. The usual inquiry was held, and then it was decreed that the loss should be made good by the officer commanding the depôt battery. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum!* On the other hand, the ridingmaster has no one to help him in his work, and it certainly is a greater responsibility to see that the officers and drivers of a battery or brigade are efficient equestrians than to walk about the barrack yard and see that the drains are kept clear and the yard properly swept. I hope you will give this letter a place in your columns."

"Cavalry" writes:—"It appears that in reply to Mr. Creyke's question as to the advisability of granting to cavalry ridingmasters, who hold the same relative rank as quartermasters, the advantages that are about to be conferred on the latter, Mr. Childers stated 'that the duties of ridingmasters not being so onerous as those of the quartermasters, he could not undertake to make their advantages equal.' Surely the Military Secretary must have been misinformed as to the duties of the cavalry ridingmaster, as it is considered by cavalry officers quite the opposite, the ridingmaster being specially selected from amongst the smartest non-commissioned officers in the regiment, and then sent as a kind of cadet to Canterbury to be qualified, this course of training lasting on an average for three and a half years. Now, quartermasters are not required to pass any kind of examination whatever, but are simply appointed from the non-commissioned officers as a vacancy occurs. If any one will refer to the *Army List*, he will see at once which of these two positions is the most onerous. He will find that out of the twenty-eight Cavalry regiments, there are twenty-four quartermasters who have completed their thirty years' service and retired with the rank of captain, and one invalided. Of the ridingmasters nine completed thirty years' service, and three invalided. The difference is easily accounted for, their duties being of so arduous a nature that it is next to impossible to complete thirty years' service; generally breaking down at about twenty-five years, and then lingering on a complete wreck, altogether unfitted for the duties; yet none but men of good physique and great activity are selected, being medically examined as to their special fitness before being sent to qualify, and again after qualifying, immediately before being appointed. No medical officer would hesitate a single moment in rejecting one, if he had the slightest doubt about him. Still, with all this care, and the three and a half years' probation, the mortality is three times greater than that of the quartermasters. The diseases from which they chiefly suffer are pulmonary,—bronchitis, and a kind of blood-poisoning from inhaling so much tan and dust, in addition to kicks and falls from vicious horses. These things are seldom brought to the knowledge of the medical authorities, for fear of being invalided, so they struggle on to complete their thirty years' service, and, as it too often happens, die in the attempt. I might further venture to say that there is not a single ridingmaster but what is qualified to perform the duties of quartermaster. Yet there would be great difficulty in finding one quartermaster qualified for those of ridingmaster. A great deal more might be said on this subject, but I have no wish to enter into a long controversy, but only desire to draw attention to the fact that the duties of the cavalry riding-master are considerably underrated or misunderstood by the authorities, and to point out that the duties of one are those of a storekeeper, while the duties of the other are those of a combatant officer, and as such should be acknowledged. It is to be hoped that some member of Parliament will inquire into the relative position of these two officers, and having satisfied himself as to the correctness of the above statement, he will use his influence in bringing to the notice of the Military Secretary the very unsatisfactory position of the cavalry ridingmasters. Their duties not being clearly defined subjects them to great annoyances, and leaves them entirely at the mercy of their senior officers, which sadly interferes with the freedom of action required in the execution of their duty. There is every hope that if their anomalous position could be properly represented to the Military Secretary, that he would favourably reconsider ther case."

THE POSITION OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

A "Civilian Lieutenant-Colonel" writes:—"The thanks of all well-wishers of the Force are due to you for your recent outspoken criticism anent the change of uniform and re-numbering of regiments. It is fully time that the War Office adopted a more vigorous policy with regard to the Volunteer Force, for much dissatisfaction has been expressed throughout the provinces at the favouritism which, as you very properly say, has been shown for some time past in the case of a few Metropolitan regiments. In such towns as Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, regiments know full well that there is nothing for it but for them to conform to any orders which may emanate from the authorities in Pall Mall. It may be imagined, then, what the feelings of the officers and men of these provincial regiments are, when they find such corps as the London Scottish, Artists', and Queen's Westminster doing pretty well as they choose. Such a state of things ought not to be allowed for a moment, and it has occasioned no small satisfaction here to find that you have had the manliness to do what the supposed 'organ of the Volunteer Service' has never yet done, viz., express the views of the Force generally, and not those of a few influential persons, whose one aim and object it would appear to be to resist all change. It is rather a remarkable fact, as I heard it pointed out a few evenings ago, that every improvement that has been brought about in the Volunteer Force—and how many of these improvements have been—has been suggested in the first instance by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and has been strongly resisted by those organs which profess to represent the feelings of the Force. Believe me, Volunteers generally appreciate the exertions you have made in their behalf, and whatever the few 'pot-hunters,' whose ideas the 'organ of the Force' is content to put forward, may think, all true friends of the Volunteer movement are ready to allow that faults, and many faults, exist in the Force as it is at present constituted, and regard those as its friends who point these faults out, and lead officers and men to feel their shortcomings and strive to rectify them. The days of fulsome criticism of the nature of that to which a certain paper has been in the habit of treating us for a number of years are, fortunately, past now. All ranks have been brought to realise the fact that they have much to learn, if ever they wish to attain that excellence which will fit them to be considered as a serviceable auxiliary; and I am glad to note that you have lately devoted attention to us, and have opened your columns to the discussion of subjects which are of interest to Volunteers, without falling into those errors which, in the opinion of all sensible men, have had the effect of bringing ridicule on the service, and have caused it to be looked down upon and sneered at among military officers who would have been among the first to extend to it a helping hand, had it admitted its imperfections and sought their aid in correcting mistakes."

PURCHASE OFFICERS.

"Purchase Subaltern" writes:—"In your impression of June 19, 'Equity' writes:—'When Purchase was abolished, there was but one way in which it was possible to have carried out that great change in England's military administration with honour, with equity, with justice, viz., by returning the Purchase officers their money. Their money has been kept,' &c. The Government found it impossible to do so, as it would cost millions to pay back the Purchase officers. The retirement scheme was brought in, and is liberal in some cases, especially to the Purchase captain (not reduced) of twenty years' service, who can retire on £259 per annum, with a bonus. The cases of the reduced officers are very hard, *i.e.*, those who were placed upon compulsory half-pay. The scheme also goes very hard against the Purchase subalterns. A great many of these officers are now captains, and will have to retire under the new system after 20 years' service (if not promoted) on £200 per annum, their non-Purchase juniors, who have paid nothing for their commissions, receiving the same pension after the same number of years' service. I think, at least, that as no compensation was granted, the Purchase subaltern ought, in justice, to receive an increased rate of pension or a bonus on retirement after 20 years' service in proportion to the the Purchase captain. The captain, lieutenant, and ensign all purchased their commissions, and why the subalterns are not compensated in the slightest degree I am at a loss to understand. A scale might be fixed according to the rank of each subaltern when Purchase was abolished. If this was carried out, I feel confident that the old Purchase subaltern would be perfectly contented."

Reviews.

A Sketch of the Kaffir and Zulu Wars. By Captain Hallam Parr. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)

The author of this unpretending but interesting and instructive volume held the responsible post of military secretary to Sir Bartle Frere during the late Zulu war, and consequently enjoyed many facilities of acquiring correct information as to the most important incidents of the campaign. Without entering minutely into the matters treated of in the introductory chapters, we take up the thread of the author's narrative at the period when a new King of the Zulu tribe was placed upon the throne,—the "determined, ambitious, warlike, far-seeing, crafty, and insatiably bloodthirsty Chaka." He it was who laid the foundation of that system of Zulu tactics which has since so frequently elicited the admiration of his foes, as well as his allies. Having formed, drilled, and disciplined his army, Chaka lost no time in testing its prowess. He made war on all sides, his warriors fighting with the heroism of desperation, knowing well that if they evaded their fair share of fighting in order to elude the enemies' weapons, they would have to undergo the terrible ordeal of "The Cowards' Bush." Here it was that Chaka, used to review his troops on their return from an expedition. Here it was he meted out praise and blame to his captains and their men, his army being drawn up in a huge semicircle round him. Then he would command the regiments, in turn, to march past, and, as each arrived at a certain spot, the terrible order was given, "Bring forth your cowards!" and those who had failed in their duty were brought out and put an end to. Chaka was assassinated, and Dingaan reigned in his stead, until in 1840 he was defeated and driven out of Zululand by the Dutch, and killed by the Amaswazi. The independence of the Zulus then disappeared, and the Dutch placed upon the throne Panda, a Zulu, who was content to kill as many people only as was necessary to preserve a moderate amount of discipline amongst them. In 1872 he died, and Cetywayo was installed on the throne by a representative of the British Government, which ordered that no massacres were to take place, that no Zulu should be killed without fair trial, and that the King's sanction should be obtained before any Zulu was put to death. With wonderful energy and determination the son of Panda commenced to organise an army which had nearly become demoralised by the timid policy of his father. He collected the old regiments, and formed new ones, regularly assembled them for training or exercise, and lost no opportunity of encouraging the military spirit of his army, and of strengthening the cords of discipline in his regiments. In a short time the discipline of his army had become perfect, while its mobility remained as remarkable as ever. Such was the Zulu Army in 1878, and the author inquires, "Against whom was this formidable engine to be used? Was it for his amusement that Cetywayo had turned, like a savage Frederick the Great, his nation into soldiers? Was it necessary, in order to resist the Swazies, or to keep down the Tongas, that he kept up an army of 50,000 men? Or had he been fired by ambition and bitten by the same lust of conquest as his grandfather Chaka? I may venture to say that all South Africans, and all those who have made the burning questions of South Africa their study, with very few exceptions, think the last explanation is the one which discovers the policy of the Zulu king." The author sketches rapidly the history of the events in which, according to him, there was much dexterity in the way in which the Zulu king played off the Dutch of the Transvaal against the Government of Natal. But the exceptions include some very eminent men and very experienced statesmen. In concluding this chapter, which may be regarded as an indictment against Cetywayo, the author deprecates any intention to stigmatise him as a monster, being content to accept the estimate of his character by the highest authorities in South Africa,—namely, that he was an able, unscrupulous, and extremely ambitious savage, commanding a large standing army of young warriors eager for battle, and menacing with ruin the border farms and homesteads which lay within a few hours' march of his capital. The author enters fully into the negotiations carried on with Cetywayo, and dwells on his insolent bearing, the various endeavours to preserve peace, the rejection of the ultimatum, and the final rupture; but we are not sure that his reading of what occurred will meet unqualified adhesion and support. All readers have become more or less familiar with these events; but they have not had the opportunity of reading them set forth with greater distinctness and descriptive power than in this portion of Captain Parr's narrative. The author states the diplomatic or political reasons for commencing the Zulu campaign early in 1879, and then points out the military considerations. In the beginning of the year 1879 the British troops were nearly ready—the Zulu Army was not; our Commissariat arrangements were on the point of being completed—theirs had not begun; the bulk of the native population of Natal could not be depended on for more than passive support; and, what is still more important, the Buffalo and Tugela rivers would in the early months of spring present a formidable barrier to the invasion of Natal by a Zulu impi; and, finally, in the month of May the grass, on which the waggon-oxen and horses of the mounted men would depend, would be burnt by the Zulus. The ninth chapter of Captain Parr's volume presents a vivid picture of the terrible disaster at Isandhlwana. The leading incidents of that fatal day are, as far as they will ever be known, familiar to most readers, but it would be difficult indeed to find a more masterly description of what took place than that which is here laid before us. The exact details of the desperate hand-to-hand combat, fought out to the last by the old and tried soldiers of the 24th and the brave little band of Colonial troops against overwhelming numbers, can never be known. An idea of what occurred can only be formed from those who caught a hurried glimpse of the scene while making their escape, and from the accounts of the Zulus themselves, weighing both by the sad evidence offered by the position of our dead. The author observes upon the keen and ready appreciation of our gallantry manifested by the Zulus when telling of the way our men struggled on, fighting to the last, and how hard they struck before they could be subdued:—

> "One tall man, a corporal of the 24th, killed four Zulus with his bayonet, but his weapon stuck for an instant in the throat of his last opponent, and the Zulus rushed in on him. The only sailor in the camp, one of the men of H.M.S. Active' was seen with his back against a waggon-wheel keeping the Zulus at bay with his cutlass, till one crept behind him and stabbed him through the spokes. One of the Natal Volunteers, who had been sick in hospital, was found with his back against a stone, near the hospital tent, nearly a hundred fired cartridges round him, his revolver empty, and his bowie-knife clutched in his hand."

No white man saw the end, but the Zulus tell of how firm the "red soldiers" stood:—

> "They describe the officers calling out and encouraging their men,—they tell how often they charged the little square till they became, after their heavy losses throughout the day, reluctant to attack it. They tell how the red soldiers even taunted them by gestures to come on; and then how at last, the white man's ammunition running short, they flung showers of assegais, standing just out of the reach of the bayonet, and then rushed on and finished the one-sided fight. 'Ah! those red soldiers at Isandhlwana' (many Zulus said), 'how few they were, and how they fought! They fell like stones, each man in his place.'"

The mournful episode of Melvill and Coghill is told in a few sentences:—

> "When the Zulu right horn showed in the rear of the hill, an effort was made to save the Queen's colours of the 1st Batn. 24th Regiment. It was handed over to Melvill, the adjutant of the battalion, and he started, accompanied by Nevill Coghill, orderly officer to Colonel Glyn, and was joined by Pte. Williams. The fugitives, closely pursued by Zulus, held on with difficulty till they reached the river side close together. Here Williams was carried down stream, and saw his companions no more. Melvill's horse was shot in the stream and the colours slipped from his grasp. Coghill reached the Natal bank in safety, but on seeing Melvill clinging to a rock in the river, trying to recover the lost colours, he put aside all thought of self-preservation, and rode back into the river to his comrade's assistance. Here his horse was also shot."

They both reached the Natal bank, and tried to struggle on, but could not,—

> "There are, at not many hundred yards from the riverside, two boulders within six feet of each other, near the rocky path. At these boulders they made their last stand, and fought until overwhelmed. Here we found them lying side by side, and buried them on the spot where they fought and fell so gallantly. There is no need of anything to remind Englishmen of their conduct. While we remember the Zulu war, it will not be forgotten. They did not die in vain; ten days after they fell, the colour was found in the rocky bed of the Buffalo."

In his description of the battle of Rorke's Drift (which, strangely enough, contains but slight mention of Chard and Bromhead), Captain Parr speaks highly of the courage of the Zulus, whose bravery and recklessness of death were beyond belief. At the end of the first week in February, Captain Parr left Rorke's Drift for Maritzburg, to resume duties which he had been permitted to lay aside for a time. He has placed before the public a history of the Zulu war, so far as he witnessed it in person, and has done so with remarkable clearness and lucidity of expression. He seldom expresses any strong opinion upon what came under his notice, except, indeed, where he challenges the accuracy of the rumours so zealously spread about that the British Army was guilty of cruel treatment to the Zulus, and again, when he expresses his anxiety that the book which he has written may be of use in modifying the opinion, held by many in England, that the war was needlessly hurried on.

THE HEAT OF SUMMER causes the hair to become dry and fall off, which may be completely obviated by using Rowland's Macassar Oil, which for 80 years has been considered the best restorer, preserver, and beautifier of the human hair. Rowland's Odonto whitens the teeth, prevents decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask any chemist or perfumer for Rowland's articles.

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Obituary.

Major Magenis, whose death we recently announced, served with the 90th Light Infantry in the Crimea, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol; commanded a party of the regiment at the taking of the rifle-pits on April 19, 1855, and was of the storming-party at the assault of the Redan on Sept. 8 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Served also during the Indian campaign of 1857-58, present with Havelock's column at the actions of Sept. 21 and 23, relief and subsequent defence of Lucknow, defence of the Alumbagh, under Outram, and fall of Lucknow (brevet of major, medal with clasp, and a year's service for Lucknow). He was one of the most popular officers in the 90th Light Infantry in Crimean and Indian Mutiny days, and was through every engagement with his regiment.

Lieut. John Burlton Benett, late of the Boadicea, died at Haslar Hospital on the 12th inst., after a long and painful illness, contracted in the Zulu campaign. The deceased officer, who was only 28 years old, was the second son of Mr. W. M. Benett, of 2 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, and Fritham, New Forest, Hants. He served as midshipman in the Liffey, Capts. J. O. Johnson and Robert Gibson, on particular service, from Aug. 13, 1867, until Jan. 1871, when he was transferred to the Monarch, Capt. C. M. Aynsley, attached to the Channel Squadron; and in June following removed into the Topaze, Capt. R. B. Oldfield, and was employed with the Detached Squadron until paid off, in Oct. 1872. He subsequently served as sub-lieut. in the Aurora, Capt. Sholto Douglas, with the Detached Squadron, from Dec. 1872 until the close of 1873; and afterwards studied for some time at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. From April 1, 1874, until paid off, July 1877, he served in the Spiteful, Capts. M. B. Medlycott and A. T. Powlett, as sub-lieut., and lieut. at the Cape of Good Hope and on the West Coast of Africa. He subsequently studied again for some time at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and on June 7, 1878, was appointed to the Boadicea.

Amusements.

The Promenade Concerts at COVENT GARDEN have been remarkably well attended, and the frequent variation of the programme would seem to have had the effect of causing the same audiences to reassemble night after night. The Swedish Sestet, who only want good voices to make them admirable singers, have given harmonised arrangements of their national melodies; the English concert, comprising the works of native composers, is prominently attractive; and on Saturday night, the spirit-stirring "Colonel Polka," composed by M. Hervé, who conducted his own work, proved such a success, that it will be frequently repeated during the remainder of the season.

At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Haverly's troop of American Minstrels, who furnish a thoroughly amusing entertainment for three hours without more than a minute's interval, continue to receive a large amount of patronage; and at DRURY LANE the decidedly sensational drama of "*The World*" has so firmly taken its place on the boards of the old theatre, linked with so many memorable histrionic associations, that the playbill is likely to remain without alteration till Christmas.

At the HAYMARKET, Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "*A Bridal Tour*," admirably acted as it is, fails to draw remunerative audiences, and Mr. J. S. Clarke will, in consequence, forthwith reappear in some of those popular impersonations which have the peculiar advantage of invariably attracting the playgoing public.

The Irish drama of "*The Eviction*," already well-known in the provinces, and recently played at the Standard Theatre, has been transferred to the OLYMPIC; but even at a period when eccentric experiments are made in testing the quality of new pieces and performers, the boldness of this venture may excite surprise. Mr. and Mrs. Hubert O'Grady, who represent the hero and heroine placed in difficulties sufficiently indicated by the title, act with some cleverness and command some sympathetic favour; but the drama is not suited to the theatre, and the situations are not sufficiently novel to arouse any strong interest in the familiar story evolved.

The CANTERBURY, in the Westminster Road, has passed under the management of Mr. Edward Garcia, who has considerably strengthened the "variety" company engaged at this establishment, and an exceedingly diverting entertainment is now presented.

The sad announcement of the sudden death, at Paris, of Miss Neilson, the accomplished actress, sent a shock through all theatrical London on Monday afternoon which will long be remembered. Her career, brief as it was, sufficed to show what could be done by an enthusiastic woman devoted to her art. In July, 1865, when scarcely sixteen, Miss Lilian Adelaide Neilson made her first essay in the Metropolis at the Royalty Theatre as Juliet in "*Romeo and Juliet*," and fifteen years comprised the history of her advance to fame and fortune by continued labour and incessant study. Her life was a romance, and it has had a romantic close. One of the objects of her holiday trip was to select some picturesque abode where she might tranquilly pass the remainder of her days. It was decreed, instead, that her rest should be found in a grave at Brompton Cemetery, where so many of her professional sisters and brothers have their names also recorded on tombstones, instead of play-bills.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND HANBURYS have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste. They present in their "Perfected" article the oil in a beautifully bright and but very little coloured state. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it in this its more perfected form.—*Lancet*. No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed.—*Medical Times and Gazette*. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanbury's "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial ¼ pints, 1s 4d; ½ pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade Mark, a Plough. Of all chemists.

ALLEGED PLOT TO DESTROY CORK BARRACKS.

From Cork we learn that the extent of the disturbances there have been much exaggerated. A report prevailed on Tuesday night that an attempt was to be made to blow up the military barracks at Cork, and as evidence of this it was stated that two barrels of gunpowder were found in the tunnel. On inquiry from the police authorities, it was ascertained that no gunpowder was found in the tunnel, and that there was no foundation whatever, as far as they were aware, for the intended plot. It is stated that some extra vigilance is exercised at the military barracks, in consequence of recent events, but beyond this nothing unusual has been reported. The tunnel referred to belongs to the Great Southern and Western Railway. It is three-quarters of a mile long, and runs under a great hill of earth and stone, upon which the barracks and a fashionable part of the city stand. The tunnel does not run immediately underneath the barracks, but skirts by a wing of it, where stand the stables and other out-offices. To blow up the barracks from the tunnel would be physically an utter impossibility.

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It is rumoured at Simla that Major O. R. Newmarch is to be the new Secretary in the Military Department to the Government of India.

Hot Weather.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try Eno's Fruit Salt, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—Truth, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

BIRTH.

Oldfield.—On the 3rd inst., at Ealing, the wife of Capt. Oldfield of a son—Wellington Knight.

MARRIAGES.

Finlay—Dowling.—On the 12th inst., at the parish church of Grangegorman, Dublin, George Finlay, Assistant-Paymaster, Royal Navy, to Louisa, widow of Stanley H. Dowling, Esq., Erith, Kent, and daughter of the late Captain McNulty, of Darndale, County Dublin.

Norton—Cavendish.—On August 18, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. W. T. Wilson Lang, Rector of Thornton-cum-Nash, Bucks., assisted by the Rev. Edmund Walker, Captain Cecil William Norton, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, eldest son of the Rev. W. Norton, late Rector of Baltinglass, Ireland, and Alfold, Surrey, to Cecilia Layfette Cavendish, widow of the late W. T. Cavendish, Esq., of Thornton Hall, Bucks., and Crakemarsh Hall, Staffordshire.

DEATH.

St. Quintin.—At Scarborough, on the 18th inst., aged 21, Francis Downes Hugh St. Quintin, 17th Lancers, second son of the late Col. M. C. D. St. Quintin, of Scampston Hall, Yorkshire.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—A TUTOR to PREPARE a MILITIA LIEUTENANT in the Military Subjects for the 1881 October Examination. A retired officer preferred.—Apply, sending terms and prospectus, to "LIEUTENANT," 26 Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.

MESSMAN wanted, from September 7, for Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment.—Apply to "P. M. C.," Portsmouth.

WANTED, a GOOD COOK, for Officers' Mess (catering).—Apply, stating terms, &c., to the MESS PRESIDENT, 2nd Queen's, Colchester.

TO MUSICIANS and MILITARY BANDSMEN.—WANTED, for the CORK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, TWO ATTENDANTS, capable of performing in the Band of the Institution; double-handed preferred. Salary, £24 per annum, with board, residence, washing, and two suits of uniform annually. Third-class fare allowed after six months.—Applications, enclosing testimonials as to character and efficiency, to be addressed to RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT Cork August 10, 1880.

TO INDIAN PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The Wife of a Medical Man can undertake the care of some CHILDREN, to educate and bring up with her own. They would have a happy home, and careful training. House large and airy, good garden, meadows, and dairy. Locality, South Coast. References to clergymen and others.—Address, "B. F. W.," Messrs. Mackey and Co., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in a beautiful part of Shropshire, and having a larger house than she requires, wishes another LADY to BOARD with her. A widow lady, with children to educate, will meet with a happy home; or motherless children will receive especial care, with great educational advantages. High references; moderate terms.—Address, MILTON 87, Deacon's Advertising Offices, 154 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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SCOTTISH CLUB, 39 Dover Street, Piccadilly.—President of the Honorary Committee, the Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk, K.T. Chairman of the Committee, J. Ramsay L'Amy, Esq., of Dunkenny. 100 more TOWN MEMBERS will be ELECTED, free of Entrance-fee, at the Original Subscription. The List will be closed on August 31. For all information apply to the Secretary.

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FIRST and THIRD-CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, available, with some exceptions, until December 31, 1880, will be issued from May 1 to October 31, 1880. For particulars, see Time-tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.
JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.
Derby, April, 1880.

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Town Hall, Manchester, May 25, 1880.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Trade are about to select Two Marine Engineers for appointment in the Third Class of Engineer Surveyors attached to the Marine Department. Applicants to be eligible for these appointments must have served an apprenticeship as an Engineer or Iron Shipbuilder, must be not less than 25 and not more than 45 years of age, and must have served at sea in charge of engines for at least five years. They must also at the time of application be entitled to, and at the time of appointment, possess First-class (Board of Trade) Certificates of Competency as Engineers.

The necessary "form of application for appointment" will be forwarded, on a request being made by letter to the Assistant-Secretary of the Marine Department, Board of Trade, London.

The applicants selected for competition will have to be examined in technical subjects by the Board of Trade Officers, and the two successful candidates will then be appointed, subject to their passing a satisfactory clerical examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in

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All personal applications upon the subject of these appointments are expressly prohibited, and if, notwithstanding this prohibition, personal application is made, the fact will be noted against the name of the applicant.

Copies of all letters of recommendation and copies of testimonials and certificates should be attached to the form of application.

The Board of Trade will not hold themselves responsible for the safety of any original papers sent with the form of application.

No application will be considered for the appointments above mentioned, unless it is received at the Office of the Board of Trade on or before September 30, 1880.

THOMAS GRAY, Assistant-Secretary.
Board of Trade, Marine Department, August 3, 1880.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE state of affairs in Afghanistan at the present moment is most exciting, not to say critical, and our anxiety is increased by the fact that our reliable information is very meagre. According to the *Western Morning News*, General Roberts has had several skirmishes on his march from Cabul, and may expect to meet with serious opposition as he approaches Candahar. The tribesmen around Khelat-i-Ghilzai are said to be collecting in large numbers, while by the accession of Ghazis and ordinary villagers, Ayoub Khan's army has been swollen to a strength of 100,000 men. According to yesterday's *Standard*, also, the new Ameer's troops have mutinied, and General Stewart has, in consequence, been ordered to stand-fast at Jellalabad. In the south, matters are represented as being in an equally unsatisfactory condition. The Beloochees are showing hostility, and a wing of the 78th Highlanders have been ordered to Khelat, in order to support the authority of the Khan. On the Toba plateau, which adjoins the Khojak Pass, a mob of Kakurs have assembled, against which General Phayre is about to send a column. This intelligence is not authentic, and probably most of it is exaggerated. For example, why should the *Western Morning News* be able to obtain from General Roberts's camp information which no other paper has been able to procure? Yet, if the correspondent of our contemporary is not with General Roberts's force, he cannot possibly vouch for the accuracy of his statements. Again, the strength of Ayoub Khan's army is evidently exaggerated. It is no light task to feed 100,000 soldiers concentrated in one spot, under any circumstances. To do so in Afghanistan would be next to impossible. That rumours should be afloat of mutiny at Cabul is only what might have been expected. The rumours may turn out to be true, but it is equally possible that they have their origin in some petty acts of military insubordination. The report that the Khan of Khelat has lost control, for the moment, over his turbulent subjects, is very probable, but nothing very serious can have taken place, or the authorities would scarcely expect to restore order by sending merely a wing of a European regiment to the assistance of our feudatory. We may accept, without reserve, the statement that the ill-conditioned, turbulent Kakurs have gathered on the Khoja Amran Mountains. It is but in accordance with their instincts that they should swarm together when they scent plunder. They will not, however, we fancy, if we avoid it, accept battle, but will retire or disperse with a view of returning when General Phayre has advanced. On the whole, however, while making every allowance for exaggeration and inaccuracy, the situation of affairs is not exactly what we should like or had expected. General Roberts will, we may feel sure, overthrow without much difficulty the undisciplined hordes in his front, and reach Candahar in a few days, though, perhaps, with slightly diminished numbers. His arrival will at once raise the blockade to which General Primrose has been subjected for over three weeks. Only half his task will, however, then have been accomplished. The main point is that Ayoub Khan should, in a military sense, be annihilated. Till lately the idea has been that he would not await an engagement; but now the conviction gains ground, not only that he will fight, but that it will give our troops some trouble to beat him. He has a river in his rear, it is true, but at this time of the year it is easily fordable almost anywhere. On the other hand, his right is covered by a high range of stony hills, and his front and left flanks by several canals and a host of enclosures. Unless, therefore, he is out-manœuvred, it will cost many lives to oust him from his strong position. It must be remembered that, man for man, the Afghans are physically quite equal to our troops, both Native and European; that Ayoub Khan has got a numerous, well-served artillery; that in numbers he will, at the lowest computation, be twice as strong as the force brought against him. Nevertheless, he will certainly be beaten; of that we entertain no doubt. Unless General Roberts purposely slackens his march, he will undoubtedly reach Candahar before the arrival of General Phayre. That General was left so shamefully ill-provided with transport, that a full month has elapsed since General Primrose first invoked his aid, and it is not yet certain when he will start. From Chaman, his present advanced post, it is 79 miles to Candahar, and the distance can scarcely be accomplished in less than five days at the quickest, and in that time only on the assumption that he is not delayed by opposition on the march. If, therefore, the advance commences—as it is said it will—on the 30th, he will not be at Candahar before September 3, at the earliest. We shall, however, be surprised if he arrives before the 5th. In the meantime, it would be only common prudence on the part of the Government to collect a second reserve division, *with transport*, if it can be got, ready to move up to Quetta, if necessary. Turning to Candahar, we learn that, after a long period of apparent inaction, a sortie was made on the 16th against the village of Deh Kwejeh, situated some 500 yards to the east of the city. What the object of that sortie was, we cannot understand, but we are told that it was successful, though our loss was very severe, and it would seem that we were eventually driven back rather rapidly. Certainly we never completely dislodged the enemy from the village, but only chased a few of them through the streets and out at the other side. What, therefore, we have gained by our dearly-bought and unsubstantial success, we fail to see. We, however, await further details.

In our last number there was a letter from Colonel W. Hope, dated "Army and Navy Club, August 9," which we inserted, as there was a reference in a previous number of the *Army and Navy Gazette* to an offer made by him and Mr. Ripley, formerly a General in the C.S.A., or Army of the Confederate States of America, to provide the country with a new system of ordnance, and to the rejection of that offer by the War Office. In the same number, we indicated what we believed to be the proper course for the War Office to take in dealing with such proposals, and our opinion has been strengthened by Colonel Hope's letter. But in justice to ourselves, we must say a few words in regard to the main question. We think, as we said before, that "public departments," including their head, "are entitled to public protection and respect till it be proved they are undeserving of either." Colonel Hope says General Campbell was "the responsible and autocratic head of the Ordnance Department" under the late Government. We have no interest in the proposition as far as General Campbell is concerned. Responsible he was certainly to the head of the Department in which he served, and therefore he could not very well be "autocratic," for autocracy and responsibility cannot be co-existent. When he was at the head of the Gun Factory at Woolwich, General Campbell, in conjunction with Mr. Fraser, effected considerable economies in the cost of material and in the mode of manufacturing coiled guns on the Armstrong principle, and we cannot accept Colonel Hope's statement that it was the present "Director of Artillery and Stores" who "led the country with a fanaticism almost ferocious into the narrowest *impasse* of Woolwich Toryism in Ordnance." The Woolwich Tories whom we meant in the passage quoted by Colonel Hope, were to be found in high places outside the Gun Factory, and General Campbell and his subordinates had only to carry out the reactionary "fads" of their superiors, and to build guns on the designs which were furnished to them by others. Having from the very beginning fought almost, if not quite, single-handed—and certainly we are not aware that we had any ally at the outset of the fight—against the supercilious and ignorant bigotry of those whose efforts threw the ordnance of this country back some twenty years, and who now are compelled to strike their colours in the face of accomplished facts, we can pass by any insinuation that in our desire to do justice to General Campbell we have any interested motives, public or private, to serve, with due contempt; but we are bound to state that we think the bias against breech-loading ordnance which was given by General Adye to our Artillery was not without its influence on the mind of General Campbell whilst he was at the Gun Factory, and, it may be, after he left it for Pall Mall. He was not prepared to say that breech-loaders were bad, nor was he unwilling to admit they might be good, but he did not think that they were superior to muzzle-loaders even, if equal to them, though he was quite ready to manufacture them if ordered to do so. Such we hold to have been Major-General Campbell's position on the gun question. It is not true that "he forced on the reluctant Navy the clumsy, heavy, feeble, and structurally-weak Campbell-Fraser modification of the Armstrong gun," for the simple reason that he could do nothing of the kind, no matter how willing he might have been to do so; and seeing that the most venomous partisan cannot point out a single advantage, to the extent of a penny, which General Campbell could gain from the adoption or rejection of that gun or any other, it is really an outrage to hold him up to opprobrium as a "responsible autocrat," who has rejected off-hand a splendid offer of an established and novel ordnance system. Why the War Office did not accept the Hope-Ripley or Ripley-Hope offer we do not know, and we are sorry that it was refused. It is true that the War Office might have had long to wait, for these guns, as far as we can learn, are among the ordnance of the future, and as yet *in nubibus*. General Ripley's defence of Charleston was a very fine piece of military work, but Colonel Hope is really "trying to pull the" editorial "leg" a little, when he talks of the gallant officer of the late C.S.A. as being "the only man who ever sank an ironclad in fair fight by artillery fire, mainly by guns of his own construction," as a reason or argument why the Ripley-Hope proposal should be accepted, and that the War Office should therefore, *inter alia*, have given an order to the officers named to make two hundred breech-loading guns for the Navy. The Navy have more to say to such proposals than our correspondent thinks. When a writer has the courage to assert that "the Vavasseur steel guns are the only ones manufactured in this country which, in the opinion of competent foreign critics, have been found able to sustain the character of English gun-makers," he must have a tremendous confidence in the ignorance of his readers. No country has adopted—no school of artillery has accepted—"the only guns manufactured in England which sustain the character of English gun-makers." But that circumstance is of no consequence in the mind of an "authority," who can, no doubt, manufacture "competent foreign critics" as easily as he can either facts or guns. Perhaps if he is equally well acquainted with the causes which led to the appearance of the article of June 26, on the policy of the War Office in connection with the Gun question, he will be able to understand the discrepancy of which he makes so much account.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., accompanied by her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, arrived at Coburg on August 24, and intend making a long stay in that town.

A special Commission has been appointed by the Government of India to report on the subject of Indian seaports, in order that steps may be taken to provide the necessary means for defence for the more unprotected portions of the Indian coast, including Burmah and Port St. Blair.

We are glad to learn that the dispute on board the *Tay*, referred to by us last week, did not arise between any of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers on board, but between two of the crew of that vessel, and that the man, George Taylor, who was stabbed, is an ordinary seaman.

Captain Morant, of the *Valorous*, has ably fulfilled the duties which devolved upon him when Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was suddenly withdrawn from the command of the Irish Relief Squadron. We hear that the Relief Committees have been much indebted to him for his constant reports as to the extent of the distress and best means for carrying out the important duty of distributing clothing and stores among the islanders. We hope that his withdrawal from this Service may meet with some recognition.

The request of Lieutenant-Colonel Gregory, second commandant of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marines, that he might be permitted to retire from the Service, has been granted by the Admiralty. To have refused such a request would have been as great an injustice as the former denial of a command, which this officer has suffered in common with the other second commandants who were formerly senior to the present colonels-commandant of the three Divisions. Probably these officers will follow the example of Lieutenant-Colonel Gregory, and take, in retirement, that extra step which was denied them while they remained on the Active List.

Captain Loftus Jones, senior officer on the Brazils station, has decided to remain at Colonia in the *Garnet* for the present, the duty of protecting British interests at Buenos Ayres, in the event of further troubles, being in the hands of the *Elk*.

Some new vessels of, the *Mallard* class, 4-gun composite gunboats of 455 tons, are shortly to be ordered to be built by contract. A new vessel of the *Porcupine* class is to be built by Messrs. Samuda, to replace the old vessel of that name which is attached to the *Duncan* for surveying service.

A telegram has been received from Zanzibar reporting the death of Lieutenant A. K. Woodrow, who was appointed in May last to the *Euryalus* for duty as senior lieutenant of the *Ruby*, on her being recommissioned. Lieutenant Woodrow obtained his commission in September, 1872, and had qualified as a gunnery officer, and held an honorary certificate for the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich. His death deprives Captain Foot of an able first lieutenant, and the Navy of a promising officer.

If Majors of Marines are wise, they will refrain from pushing the matter of their duties afloat. The Admiralty cannot find accommodation in ships-of-war for both a major and captain of Marines, and therefore since the substantive rank of major has been created for the benefit of the corps, there can be no very great hardship if, when an officer of that rank is embarked in command of a detachment, he should, considering the exigencies of the Service, be prepared to perform the duties of the grade he would otherwise have held had not majors been created. If the corps values the retention of the rank of major, any such small point of etiquette should be waived, rather than, by endeavouring to force it, the continued strife should be the means of abolishing that which has been created with a view to benefitting the senior captain. We know there are many opinions adverse to substantive majors in the Marines, and therefore we recommend submission without further remonstrance on the part of those who feel (we think unnecessarily) aggrieved.

His Excellency the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, proceeded, on August 19, in the *Antelope* from Therapia to Constantinople, and visited the Mosque of St. Sophia, which every night during Ramazan is illuminated within and without by thousands of small oil lamps. The mosque was, says a correspondent, visited in the evening, during the time the faithful were at prayers, and to any one who has never before seen such a sight, the interior presented a most weird and curious sight, no chairs or forms of any sort are used, and no women admitted, the men stand or kneel, and constantly prostrate themselves and kiss the ground. Every man, on entering the mosque, either takes off his shoes or puts over them slippers, which are kept for the purpose. Music is never heard in a Turkish mosque. The month of Ramazan (or Mahommedan Lent) is very strictly kept, and from sunrise to sunset every Moslem is forbidden to eat, drink, smoke, or take snuff, but after sunset the evening is spent in eating, drinking, smoking, revelry, and prayer. All the mosques and coffee-houses are open, the latter generally crowded with Turks listening to singers, story-tellers, &c. The central dome of St. Sophia is over 100 feet in diameter, with a rise of 46 feet, and is 180 feet above the ground. After visiting the mosque, his Excellency drove through the streets of Stamboul, returning to Therapia by midnight.

The Committee appointed by the Admiralty to make inquiries relative to the loss of the training-ship *Atalanta* met on Wednesday at the Sessions House, Westminster, and held a private consultation. The oral evidence is now stated to be finished, with the exception of the examination of Admiral Sir George Wellesley, G.C.B. (who was Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty when the *Atalanta* was fitted out). Sir George Wellesley has been on the Continent, but has been asked to return to give evidence before the Committee.

Thomas Castro, better known as the "Claimant," who has for some time past been kept at work stacking timber in Portsmouth Dockyard, is said to be anxiously waiting the result of his appeal to the House of Lords against the adverse decision of the Judges on the writ of error.

On Wednesday the Lords of the Admiralty made their official inspection of Sheerness and Chatham Dockyards. On their Lordships' arrival at Sheerness, a reception was held, at which the whole of the officers of the establishment were presented. Their Lordships then proceeded to the Captain-Superintendent's office, where a long consultation was held. The Dockyard was minutely inspected, the ships in the basin and in the several docks, as also the numerous workshops, being each in its turn visited. Captain Theodore Jones, Superintendent of the yard, entertained their Lordships at lunch, after which they proceeded on board the *Enchantress* to Chatham Dockyard, the inspection of which was continued yesterday.

Vice-Admiral Robert Jenkins, C.B., has, we are glad to hear, joined the committee of the *Orpheus* Memorial Fund, and has subscribed £5 towards the object in view.

The first of the four 80-ton guns of the *Inflexible* was placed in one of the turrets yesterday, at Portsmouth. The gun was raised by the sheers, the wire hawsers used being capable of standing a strain of 300 tons. It was placed in the starboard turret, and heeled the ship over several feet.

It would very soon have been found impossible to continue the work of the Coast of England Survey, for want of a ship in which to carry on the service, unless the Admiralty had consented to the proposed construction of another vessel of the *Porcupine* class, for that little vessel, which has been for so many years employed on the coast survey, is now thoroughly worn out, and past repair. Messrs. Samuda will, it is said, build the new little paddle-steamer, and there is some probability of their having some ships of the smaller classes to construct.

We hear that the Admiralty declined to accede to the request of the Committee of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Southsea—that the brigs attached to the training-ships at the Home ports might be allowed to compete for a prize at the recent Club Regatta. In former years, the brigs have been allowed to enter for sailing matches, and their young crews have been sorely disappointed at the prohibition this year.

Commodore Thomas Smith, who has been absent from Hong Kong on leave of absence, was to return about the middle of July, when Captain East, who has been doing senior officer's duties at Hong Kong, was to leave in the *Comus* for Yokohama.

The *Tourmaline*, which was ordered home from Jamaica, by telegraph, to pay off, may now be looked for, as her orders were to sail from Port Royal for Bermuda and England on July 31.

Is there any use in keeping at the Ports the old patterns of uniforms, now that a volume like a tailor's pattern-book with lithographed plates has been issued? Every Commander-in-Chief's office is in possession of one of these pattern-books for reference, while the uniforms in the gross cases are in many instances quite out of date and irregular. Their appearance, too, reminds one more of some relics, such as "Nelson's uniform" at Greenwich, rather than the uniforms to be worn by British officers of the Navy. Indeed, some of the ancient garments are hardly fit to dust an old fiddle with. They should be sent to those people who give "the highest price for old uniforms," and the proceeds of the gold lace and buttons should be handed over to the Naval schools, or some such charitable institution connected with the Service.

We are asked by a naval correspondent, "Where is the promised book of forms?" Like the fate which attended the Admiralty Instructions themselves, perhaps the book may be hanging fire at the Stationery Office, where it is the rule that work shall be executed in the order in which it is received, regardless of its nature or urgency. But as this book of forms is repeatedly alluded to in the Admiralty Instructions, which are now sufficiently old to call for a volume of Addenda, the non-appearance of the said book is highly inconvenient, and its issue should certainly be hurried forward.

Major Crease, R.M.A., who is well known in the Service for his inventive genius, will retain his appointment in connection with "Public Works" until promoted. He was wisely selected for the superintendence of artificers at Eastney Barracks, and so beneficial has this appointment proved, that it is intended to at once select another officer of the corps to learn the duties of this post, in order that he may be able to replace Major Crease on his promotion.

Rear-Admiral W. Gore Jones, C.B., has reported to the Admiralty that it was his intention to leave Zanzibar for Trincomalee on the 16th inst., when he would have completed his inspection of the *London* and other ships on that part of the East Indies station.

The editor of a paper published at Wick has waxed very wroth, and said hard things of the *Jackal*, because she was not on the spot to lend a hand to some fishing-boats when they wanted a tow. But setting aside the fact that the *Jackal* cannot be in two places at once, and cannot always be within sight of all the fishing-boats on the Scotch coast, it is quite a question whether the editor of the Wick paper has not been asking too much. We admit that at Wick the soul of the people may be centred in their boats and what they catch, but the "protection of the fisheries," and not keeping a watchful eye on every fisherman and his craft, are the duties of the *Jackal*. She was never intended for service as a steam-tug, and the sooner our contemporary and his subscribers awake to this fact, the less rubbish they will write about the shortcomings of the *Jackal*.

Commander Clayton Mitchell has applied for a further term of service in the Coastguard, and has been reappointed for another three years. Commander Mitchell was given the command of the Cowes division in August, 1877, and we fear that some who had been looking forward to this chosen command will be disappointed at its being retained by Commander Mitchell for a further term.

Captain O'Connor, R.M.A., the newly-appointed Gunnery Instructor to the Artillery Division of the Royal Marines, has applied for permission to be attached to Shoeburyness, to become more fully acquainted with some of the most recent changes introduced into the science of gunnery.

Lieutenant Edmund Slade, R.N., has, we hear, offered himself as a candidate for examination for interpreter in Spanish.

The Russian Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Admiral Kroener, has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Cattaro. Another Russian vessel stationed at Naples has been ordered to join the Admiral's squadron. The Russian torpedo-boat *Nadine*, which recently crossed the Atlantic on a trial trip, has been completely wrecked off Aracati, near the mouth of the Jaguaribe River, in Brazil. All her crew were saved.

A six-oared galley race between the boats of the *Victoria and Albert* and the *Osborne* was rowed in the Solent on Saturday. The boats were towed down opposite Egypt House, the present residence of Lord Dudley, and a splendid start was made. The *Osborne's* boat, in which were Prince George of Wales and Lord Charles Beresford, was slightly behind at the start, but it soon got level, and won a well-pulled race to Osborne, about a mile distant, by a dozen lengths. The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the race from a steam-launch which followed the boats over the course.

A court of inquiry has been held at Portsmouth, under the presidency of Captain Buckle, into the circumstances of a collision between the *Minotaur* and the German barque *Hoffnung*. The latter was bound from Swartwick for Falmouth, with a cargo of timber, and at 1.30 on the morning of Friday, the 13th inst., she was run into by the *Minotaur* off St. Catherine's Point, at the back of the Isle of Wight. It was alleged that the merchantman did not exhibit any lights until a collision was inevitable, and that, instead of keeping on the course, she put her helm hard a-starboard. The *Hoffnung* received considerable injuries, and was towed into port by the *Minotaur*. The court decided that the *Minotaur* was to blame, and recommended an award as compensation for injuries and loss by demurrage to the *Hoffnung*.

It can scarcely be known at the War Office that so inadequate and inefficient were the defences of Aden at the time of the Turkish crisis, that the Military Authorities entreated the Admiral commanding the East Indies Station to remain with his ship for the protection of the place, which he did for some months. If the Navy are in future to be utilised in this way in the Red Sea, and also in the Pacific, we fear our commercial marine will have the pleasant duty of protecting themselves in war time.

The Russian Minister of War has announced that for the future the officers of the rifle brigade of the Caucasus are to be allowed one pack-horse apiece for baggage, and every 25 men thirteen horses.

Can anyone explain the principle upon which vacancies on the list of General officers are absorbed? The Royal Warrant says, in the distinctest possible language, that one vacancy in every three shall not be filled. "After the promotion of effective General officers provided for in Article 30, one vacancy in every three among General officers of our Cavalry and Infantry, which would give promotion to a Colonel of our Cavalry and Infantry, and every vacancy among the General officers of our Indian Staff Corps, or our Indian Military Forces, which would, under any of our Warrants, now in force, give promotion to a Colonel of our Cavalry or Infantry, shall be absorbed." So says the Warrant, but if the gazettes are carefully examined, it will be found that considerably more than the due proportion of vacancies have been absorbed. So complicated are some of the rules governing promotion at the present time, and so strangely does the War Office interpret them, that it is quite impossible to follow the promotions with any amount of accuracy. The above clause, however, is clear enough, and there is no excuse for it being misinterpreted, as the gazette proves it to have been, at the expense of the senior officers.

Major-General T. J. L. Gallwey, R.E., has entered upon his duties as Inspector-General of Fortifications at the War Office, vice General Sir Linton Simmons. It may be recollected that General Gallwey, in conjunction with Major Alderson, R.A., wrote a comprehensive history of the war between the Northern and Southern States of America; and, at the same time, made a most able survey of the fortifications of the contending forces.

Major Lord Gifford, V.C., 57th Regiment, has arranged to leave England on the 15th proximo, accompanied by Lady Gifford, to take up his appointment as Colonial Secretary of Western Australia.

As lieutenants of five and six years' service, who were originally in the Militia, are becoming the seniors of that rank in Cavalry and Infantry regiments, anxiety is being manifested, which it might be expedient for the Authorities to allay by some assurance as to the time of service which will ensure their not being passed over for promotion. One apprehension is lest those officers should be again superseded in their regiments by others of somewhat longer standing from without, may be, by younger men. Article 55, paragraph (d), provides that certain regimental vacancies may be filled by "selection," though not necessarily from another regiment, so long as the officer selected, if a lieutenant, has been "two years in the Service, and has passed the professional examination prescribed by Articles 9 and 60," of the Royal Warrant of 1877. It is thought that time of service in the Militia ought not to be entirely ignored, the more so as many officers were detained longer in the Militia than originally contemplated; whilst the rank given on entering the Militia, and supposed to be perpetuated on transfer to a Line regiment, was so far withheld in that the officers upon whom it was conferred were retained for *two or three years on sub-lieutenants' pay*, and were in many cases superseded by sub-lieutenants from Sandhurst, who, though they had not performed a day's duty with their regiment, were placed above them on the Lieutenants' List through ante-date of commissions.

We would caution officers who may have retired upon pension against commuting their retired allowances, without first having obtained some distinct understanding as to the sums to which they are entitled. A case occurred the other day which may be quoted in illustration of the treatment which those may expect who foolishly act on any sudden impulse. An officer of high reputation not being able to make up his mind whether to commute or not, took a pension, thinking that from the wording of Article 163 of the Royal Warrant, he could at any time commute until he attained the age of 41 years, receiving a sum of £3,200. Immediately after his name appeared in the *Gazette*, he made a formal application for permission to commute, taking it for granted that as his pension had been settled according to his age—viz., £242, age 40—he would, of course, receive the full sum to which he was entitled, provided he applied before entering upon his 42nd year. On this point, however, he found himself greatly mistaken. The War Office handed him over to the Pensions Commutation Board, and they forwarded a list of life assurance questions, accompanied by a declaration to be filled in and signed before a witness, that their offer was accepted. Instructions were also given that the officer should proceed to town from Ireland, to be examined by a doctor specially appointed. A long correspondence followed, when, to the officer's great surprise, he discovered that all commutations must be taken under the Pensions Act of 1871, which is nowhere mentioned in the Warrant of 1878. Finding the War Office powerless to override the decision of the Commutation Board, application was made for permission to retire upon half-pay and surrender, a request that was at once complied with by the Horse Guards, which is ever ready to meet the wishes of officers, and certainly does not encourage the systematic robberies of which officers are continually being made the victims at the hands of other departments. We give this case in order to open the eyes of others to the risks they run in going before the Commutation Board.

The publication of the new Royal Warrant, dated July 7, 1880, instituting promotion of Army veterinary-surgeons for distinguished service, will be thankfully received by the department as a first instalment towards the removal of the melancholy feeling of dissatisfaction under which it now labours. But, strange to say, in this Royal Warrant the great anomaly is seen of what may be called second-class veterinary-surgeons being eligible for promotion to "first class" for distinguished service, while those who are already "first class" have no reward to look forward to. The first-class veterinary-surgeons who in a campaign or during peace are the more experienced and responsible officers, will consequently perform their duty with the idea that their younger brethren—who are glad to seek from them advice, guidance, and assistance—can obtain promotion by zeal and ability, while they alone must expect virtue to be its own reward. It is true that an exceedingly unsatisfactory consolation is offered to them by saying, "You 'first-class' veterinary-surgeons cannot be promoted or rewarded for distinguished or meritorious service because your next higher grade is that of inspecting veterinary-surgeon, limited to a fixed establishment of six; but when a vacancy occurs in that grade, if your turn has come, and you are otherwise eligible, your claims shall be considered." In actual fact, however, it is found that the vacancies in this grade are few and far between, and that waiting for one is, even to the meritorious, a long and wearisome business. The vacancies are so few, that to promote any one to the rank of inspecting veterinary-surgeon over the head of any veterinary officer possessing the necessary qualifications for the post would be an injustice. Such promotion would in this case only be at the expense of several officers who had always done good service. What remedy, then, is proposed? The answer is easy, and it may be given by asking a question. Why should not a grade of promotion, equal to the relative rank of major be open to "first-class" veterinary-surgeons? It appears very reasonable to suggest that these officers should be promoted to a grade corresponding to that of inspecting veterinary-surgeon, for distinguished service, or as a matter of right after twenty years' service. In considering this subject, we must remember that Army surgeons are promoted to a grade equal to the relative rank of major, as a matter of course, after only twelve years' service. It is to be hoped that the "first-class" veterinary-surgeons may no longer be left to think that they are the only officers in the Army "who have nothing to gain by increased industry and nothing to lose by increased idleness?" The prizes open to the officers of the Veterinary Department are comparatively few. In time of war—and too much stress cannot be laid upon this fact—no officers are more flattered and sought after, because it is seen that none can confer so many useful and valuable services. The services of the Veterinary Department are every day becoming of more importance, and it would only be good policy to acknowledge them.

We regret that the controversy as to who was to blame for the catastrophe of Isandula should have been needlessly revived, and that there should, apparently, be a common determination to attack Lord Chelmsford. The sad story has become a matter of history, and no good purpose can be served by going over the old ground. After reading the different letters on the subject which have been published by our contemporaries, we retain the opinion which we expressed soon after the event. We imagine that no impartial person, who has mastered the circumstances of the case, can come to any other conclusion than that Lord Chelmsford, Colonel Durnford, and Colonel Pulleine—the latter in a less degree—must share the responsibility among them. Lord Chelmsford was to blame for not knowing that a large Zulu army had passed the night within five miles of his camp. He was to blame for not having laagered the waggons—an operation which he admits would have only occupied an hour. He was to blame for not having, at all events, sent his mounted men back full speed to camp, as soon as he heard that the enemy were threatening it, following as quickly as possible with his infantry. Colonel Durnford was a gallant soldier, and is now dead, but that is no reason why his memory should not bear its full share of responsibility. The fact of his having fallen does not make Lord Chelmsford guilty, nor ought it in fairness to be considered as having precluded him from vindicating himself. Colonel Durnford was ordered up to take command of the camp, and, as Lord Chelmsford justly observes, he necessarily took over the orders given to Colonel Pulleine, together with the command. Those orders were to remain on the defensive. Yet, Colonel Durnford at once galloped off some five miles with two troops of his mounted men, in order to take the offensive, and co-operate, as he imagined, with the General. Moreover, he begged Colonel Pulleine to support him if he should be pressed. Surely, in doing this he did not seek to defend the camp by assuming a temporary offensive, but deliberately assumed the simple offensive. He was, therefore, to blame. Colonel Durnford was also to blame for not having laagered the camp, notwithstanding that there were no orders to do so, for as an Engineer officer, he might have been supposed to have been specially alive to the necessity of artificial defences in such a case. Colonel Pulleine was also to blame for not having laagered the camp; for having, in spite of his orders, detached companies to meet the enemy; and for having failed to secure a constant supply of ammunition.

An officer lately commanding a battalion of Rifle Volunteers at Aldershot sends us the following very gratifying letter:—"It is customary, I know, for some people to complain that there is a want of proper feeling existing between the Line and the Auxiliary Forces. Having been at Aldershot lately, in command of a battalion, I trust you will enable me to refute such an idea. Directly my battalion marched into Aldershot, we found ourselves appointed honorary members of the messes of several of the corps in garrison, and from Generals and Staff officers downwards we met with nothing but kindness, politeness, and consideration, which we all most thoroughly appreciated. So far as I could see, the Regular troops at Aldershot showed a most praiseworthy desire to meet us on a proper footing, and for my own part, I shall look back with the utmost satisfaction to the week I spent in camp, for I received unmistakable testimony of the desire which all classes evinced to make us comfortable and at home; and it would have been gratifying to those regiments who extended to us the hospitality which their messes provided, could they have known how thoroughly their generous act was appreciated. I hope that in future we may hear no more about any such thing as jealousy, for I have learnt from experience that no feeling of the kind exists. All the Regular Army desires is to see the Volunteers conduct themselves in uniform in a proper, soldier-like manner; and if they do this, they will find firm friends amongst the paid soldiers of her Majesty. I can say this much, that the Volunteers who have been drilling at Aldershot have come away with a high opinion of the Regular soldier, and if ever the two Services should be called upon—God forbid that they should!—to shoulder their rifles together in the defence of our shores, these little attentions which the officers and men of the Volunteers have received at the hands of the officers and men of the Aldershot Division will not be forgotten by the civilian soldiery, whose aim it is to approach, if it can, the Line standard of excellence."

Lieutenant F. S. Allen, 36th Regiment, has been appointed acting aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General H. Hamilton, commanding the Cork District, vice Captain Ewart, 78th Highlanders, resigned.

We are requested to give an unqualified denial to a most mischievous and utterly groundless report, which was first circulated throughout the provinces by the writer of a "London Letter," and has since been copied into one of the "Society" papers, to the effect that it is proposed to arraign Brigadier-General Burrows before a court-martial. No such idea has ever been as much as suggested in official quarters in India.

The French War Minister, General Farre, has just decided that four officers per infantry regiment shall be told off to follow artillery practice. After having been present at gun-practice, and learned the principal details of gunnery, these officers will visit the artillery establishments, where they will be initiated into the peculiar tactics of artillery and other matters. It is hoped that this innovation will lead to the best possible results. It is evident that this sort of training may lead a long way, if each branch of the Service is to learn the duties of the other branches.

A very valuable work on the Russian Army in Central Asia, from the pen of Colonel Kostenko, of the Intelligence Department at Tashkent, has just appeared at St. Petersburg. The author embodies in it the results of twelve years' service in Central Asia, and previous to his departure for Kuldja, to join General Kaufmann's Staff, has confided the English translation of the work to Mr. Marvin, the author of the *Disastrous Russian Campaign Against the Tekke Turcomans.* When we add that the work consists of over 1,200 pages of closely-printed matter, we need scarcely say that the translator has not a very easy task before him.

OUR POSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

From the Special Correspondent of the *Standard* :—

"Killa Abdoola, Tuesday.—A messenger has come in from Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Col. Tanner writes that he is in communication with Gen. Roberts, whose advance guard is expected to reach Khelat-i-Ghilzai to-day. Col. Tanner is well provided with stores, and will be able to spare a portion to Gen. Roberts. A messenger has also come in from Candahar. The position there is regarded as perfectly safe. A sortie was made on the 16th, and Col. St. John reports that its result has been to secure the east face of the city from further molestation. The enemy must, however, have fought with great determination, as our loss is heavy, especially in officers. We have lost in killed and wounded about 180 men. Of officers, Gen. Brooke and Col. Newport, 28th Regt.; Major Trench and Lieut. Stevenson, 19th Bombay N.I.; Capt. Cruickshank, Royal Engineers; Lieuts. Marsh and Wood, 7th Fusiliers; and the Rev. — Gordon are killed. Col. Nimmo, 28th; Major Vandeleur, 7th; and Lieut. Wood, Transport Corps, severely wounded, and Cols. Malcolmson and Shewell slightly wounded. Gen. Brooke was killed while carrying Cruickshank, wounded, out of action. Col. St. John reports that Lieut. Maclaine, R.H.A., who was supposed to have been killed at Kushk-i-Nakhud, is a prisoner in Ayoub's camp, and is well treated. The enemy occasionally throw shells into the town, and his infantry keep up a continual fire at the ramparts. Little harm is done by the enemy's fire. The troops who deserted from the Wali, and the Ghazis, are alone occupied by the attack upon Candahar. The main bulk of Ayoub's army is three miles away, on the Herat road. Ayoub's force is now estimated at 5,000 regular infantry, 5,000 cavalry, 10,000 Ghazis, and 37 guns. Large numbers of Ghazis continue to flock down from the Khelat-i-Ghilzai road and other directions to join Ayoub's army, and Ayoub could not now retreat even if he wished it, as the Ghazis are determined to fight it out to the last. The two columns ought now to be able to combine, so as to join hands before the battle with Ayoub. Roberts will probably reach Candahar on the 29th or 30th, and there is lively regret among our troops here that we shall be late at the scene of action. Here everything is plentiful, with the exception of firewood, which is very scarce. Owing to the long drought and the two years' war, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in organising this column, the country having been denuded of transport animals and supplies. All are working hard, and wonderful progress has been made, considering the obstacles that at first beset us. All the troops are now marching towards the point of concentration, and every effort will be made to get the column forward to join hands with Roberts at Candahar. The road now appears to be quite open, and it is possible that the fighting outside Candahar has influenced Ayoub in recalling the regiments sent in this direction and in concentrating for the coming action.

Tuesday, 7.20 p.m.—It is considered here that four courses are open to Gen. Roberts. He may, after strengthening the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai and holding the Tarnac Valley, turn north, cross the Argandab River, into country where supplies would be plentiful, and making a detour place himself by a rapid march in Ayoub's rear on the Herat road. Then this column pressing forward, would hem in the enemy, drive him back on the desert, and completely destroy him. Secondly, Gen. Roberts may halt at Khelat-i-Ghilzai for four days, so as to allow Gen. Phayre to reach Candahar simultaneously with himself. Thirdly, he may consider his own force to be ample to dispose of Ayoub, and may order Gen. Phayre's column to halt, until he, after defeating the enemy, opens up communication with us from Candahar. Lastly, he may push on with all speed to the relief of Candahar, leaving Phayre to advance in accordance with present plans. It is hoped here that he will choose the first of these courses. It is reported that large bodies of the Marris are raiding between Jacobabad and Sibi. The news is serious, although it will in no way affect the movements of these columns.

We have received the following from the India Office :—

From the Viceroy, Aug. 24.—Following from St. John, Candahar, 21st :—Sortie took place, 16th, against village on east face of city : has secured us from further molestation on that side, but loss very heavy. Brigdr.-Gen. Brooke, Capt. Cruickshank, R.E., Col. Newport, 28th, Major Trench and Lieut. Stevenson, 19th, Lieuts. Marsh and Wood, Fusiliers, and Rev. Mr. Gordon killed. Wounded: Col. Nimmo, 28th, Major Vandeleur, 7th, and Lieut. Wood, Transport, all severely; Cols. Malcolmson and Shewell. Casualties among men about 180. Lieut. Maclaine, R.H.A., reported missing after Maiwand, prisoner in Ayoub's hands, but well treated. Enemy throws a few shells into city occasionally, and keeps up fire on ramparts from sharpshooters, but does little harm. Investment entirely trusted to Candahar troops and Ghazis, the Cabulees being encamped round Ayoub three miles off, on Herat road. A letter dated 20th, from Col. Tanner, commanding Khelat-i-Ghilzai, received at Chaman this morning, begins :—"I have heard from Roberts to-day. He is four marches off, and will be here 24th. We are all well, collecting supplies for Roberts and on Candahar road. Well off for supplies here. Roberts expects to be near Candahar on 29th."

The following particulars of the officers announced in the Viceroy's telegram as having been killed on the 16th inst., are published by the *Morning Advertiser* :—

Col. H. F. Brooke, a major on half-pay of the 109th Foot, and lately adjt.-gen. of the Bombay Army, with the local rank of brigdr.-gen., entered the Army in June 1854, and received his lieutenant's commission in May 1855, having landed with the 48th Regiment in the Crimea on the 21st of the preceding month. He subsequently served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. He became a capt. in Sept. 1858, with which rank he served throughout the campaign of 1860, in China, as aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Napier, and was present at the actions of Sinho and Tangku, the assault of the Taku forts, where he was severely wounded, and the final advance on and surrender of Pekin. In these services he received the brevet of major, Feb. 15, 1861, and the medal with two clasps. The deceased officer was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in Dec. 1871, and to that of colonel in Dec. 1877. During the operations in the neighbourhood of Candahar he has been attached to the staff of the First Division of the Candahar Field Force, and, like Brigdr.-Gen. Burrows, was in command of a brigade, and after the defeat of the last-named officer at Kushk-i-Nakhud last month, Gen. Primrose sent out a part of his small force under Brigdr.-Gen. Brooke to bring in the fragments of Gen. Burrow's brigade.

In regard to Capt. Cruickshank, of the R.E., the telegram from the Viceroy gives no initials; but there is not much doubt the unfortunate officer is Capt. J. H. R. Cruickshank, of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, who, before the outbreak of hostilities, was stationed at, and did good work in, Kirkee. He had seen over 22 years' service, having entered the Army in June, 1858, became a lieutenant in August of the same year, and a captain in May, 1870. He was, we believe, in the Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, was second-in-command of the Bombay Corps of Sappers and Miners, of which he was also officiating commandant, quartermaster, and interpreter, and superintendent of the field and park train.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Newport, Bombay S.C., wing-commander of the 28th Bombay N.I., entered the Army in Dec. 1855; became a lieut. in Oct. 1857, and served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, being present at the siege and capture of Ratghur, at the action of the Barodea, at the relief of Saugor, the capture of Garrakota, the forcing of the Muddenpore Pass, the siege and storm of Jhansi, the battle of the Betwa, and the storm of Lohari, where he was severely wounded. He also took part in the actions at Koonch, Muttra, and Galowlee; in the capture of Calpee, and the battle and capture of Gwalior. For these services he some years afterwards received the Indian Mutiny medal and the brevet of capt. and brevet major, Dec. 7, 1867. He attained his majority in Dec. 1875, and was made a brevet lieut.-col. in Dec. 1876. In April, 1877, he was appointed wing-commander of the 28th Bombay N.I., of which he was the officiating officer, second-in-command.

Major R. J. le P. Trench, 19th Bombay N.I., was borne on the General list of officers of the Bombay Infantry. He entered the Queen's East India Army in Sept. 1859, became a lieut. in Jan. 1862, and a capt. in Oct. 1869, and had only recently been promoted to the rank of major. July, 1875, he was appointed wing-officer and qrmr. of the 19th N.I.

Lieut. F. Stevenson, of the same regiment, formerly belonged to the 105th Foot, which he entered in Feb. 1870, becoming a lieut. in Oct. 1871. In Jan. 1877, he was appointed wing-officer of the 20th Bombay N.I., and was subsequently transferred to the 19th. He is also on the Bombay S.C.

Lieuts. Marsh and Wood, 2nd Batn. 7th Fusiliers, were both young officers, who had only recently joined the Service.

The Special Correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed from Bombay on Thursday :—"A great sensation has been produced to-day by the news that the Government has ordered Gen. Stewart to halt his troops at Jellalabad, owing to the position of affairs at Cabul. It is reported that there is a defection among the Ameer's troops, and that a great demonstration has been made by Yakoob's party in favour of the late Ameer or his brother Ayoub. This early but striking proof of the impolicy of the hasty withdrawal of our troops — a policy most strongly condemned by nearly every military man in India—has created great excitement. The cholera is raging in Peshawur, and is daily increasing in virulence. This was only to be expected at this season, and the certainty of severe losses among the retiring troops was one of the reasons which have been most strongly urged against the policy of the withdrawal of the troops during the hottest and most unhealthy period of the year."

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT YORK.

Lieut.-Gen. Willis, C.B., commanding the Northern District, has approved of a review parade of Volunteers being held to-day on the Knavesmire, York. The force will be brigaded and formed up as follows :—

1ST DIVISION.

Col. J. H. Dunne (28th Sub-District), commanding; aides-de-camp, Lieut. W. Eyre, 6th Foot, and Capt. H. P. Ditmas, Durham Artillery Militia; assist.-adjt.-gen., Major J. T. Coke, 25th Foot; assist.-qrmr.-gen., Major E. C. Hope, 25th Foot.

1st Brigade.—Col. W. C. Bancroft (12th Sub-District), commanding; aide-de-camp, Lieut. W. S. Morrice, 81st Foot; brigade-major, Capt. E. T. Browell, R.A. 1st North York A.V.C., 440; 1st Newcastle and Durham E.V.C., 710; 2nd West York E.V.C., 693; 1st West York A.V.C. and 1st East York A.V. (100 men) attached, 400; total strength, 2,243.

2nd Brigade.—Col. R. B. Chichester, C.B. (6th and 10th Sub-Districts), commanding; aide-de-camp, Lieut. G. Grant Dalton, 14th Foot; brigade-major, Capt. G. O. Stoney, 25th Foot, adjt. 5th West York Militia. 1st West York R.V.C., 720; 2nd West York R.V.C., 450; 3rd West York R.V.C., 530; total strength, 1,700.

3rd Brigade.—Col. F. Hardy (7th and 8th Sub-Districts), commanding; aide-de-camp, Capt. W. H. Wright, 5th West York R.V.C.; brigade-major, Capt. A. H. Luck, 84th Foot, adjt. 3rd West York Militia. 5th West York R.V.C., 561; 6th West York R.V.C., 804; 7th West York R.V.C., 800; total strength, 2,165.

2ND DIVISION.

Col. J. S. Thomson (26th Sub-District), commanding; aides-de-camp, Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gossett, 54th Foot, and Lieut. A. Paget, 68th Foot; assist.-adjt.-gen., Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. le Mesurier, 14th Foot; assist.-qrmr.-gen., Major A. Godwin, 103rd Foot.

1st Brigade.—Col. R. Mockler (4th Sub-District), commanding; aide-de-camp, Major and Lieut.-Col. Hopkinson North York Militia; brigade-major, Brevet Major A. Wynne, 51st Foot. 12th West York R.V.C., 526; 1st North York R.V.C., 548; 2nd North York R.V.C., 368; total strength, 1,442.

2nd Brigade.—Col. E. M. Manningham-Buller (19th and 20th Sub-Districts), commanding; aide-de-camp, Lieut. W. P. Nash, 96th Foot; brigade-major, Capt. T. Horton, 84th Foot, adjt. 8th W.Y.R.V.C. 1st Durham R.V.C., 548; 3rd Durham R.V.C., 280; 6th Durham R.V.C., 547; total strength, 1,375.

3rd Brigade.—Col. C. Blewitt (9th Sub-District), commanding; aide-de-camp, Major C. E. Edwards, 2nd West York Yeomanry; brigade-major, Capt. E. G. Fenn, 33rd Foot. 2nd East York R.V.C., 322; 1st Newcastle R.V.C., 302; 1st Westmoreland R.V.C., 450; total strength, 1,074.

The ground will be kept by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and 6th and 10th Brigade Depôts.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEDAL.

"L. M." writes :—"In your issue of the 7th inst., you published particulars of G.O. 103, relative to the further issue of the South-African war medal. On the face of it, this order is explicitly worded so as to exclude certain officers and to include others. It states that hostilities commenced on Sept. 26, 1877, and 'the successful conclusion of the operations' was Dec. 2, 1879, being a series of wars successively against the Galekas, Gaikas, and other Kaffir tribes, Pokwani, the Griquas, the Zulus, and Secocoeni. During this period, of course, every officer and soldier in Natal, the Transvaal, &c., were on the strength of the Army in the field, and liable to any and every duty, yet this order is so worded as to exclude many (beyond a certain favoured few), who were not in certain spots between Sept. 1 and Nov. 11. Suspicious this, to say the least of it, considering that during the whole of this time the troops were in an enemy's country. This above specific period of 22 days, commencing Nov. 11, doubtless includes the day in which a certain officer, who shall be nameless, reached the Secocoeni country. If it is necessary so carefully to limit and particularise the issue of the clasp for the Secocoeni affair, why not restrict it to the date of attack, and further exclude all troops at the outlying forts? Anyone who went by post-cart to Secocoeni's stronghold, or one of the outlying forts, for one day, between Nov. 11 and Dec. 2, but who never saw a shot fired, gets that from which the pioneers in that country are excluded. There is another point that doubtless has been noticed,—no mention is made about a clasp for Ulundi, the climax of Cetewayo's overthrow. The absence may seem strange, but it is not surprising, for the elements did not admit of a certain officer being at Ulundi in time for the fight. The medal should be for troops engaged in South African wars from Sept. 26, 1877, to Dec. 2, 1879, with three clasps, respectively for the Old Colony, Zululand, and the Secocoeni affair. By the way, if we should have another war in the East, I suppose the old Crimean medal would answer, simply by attaching a clasp stating the year; such trifles as Alma, Inkerman, &c., will be absorbed in four figures denoting the year."

THE RIDINGMASTERS' CASE.

"Cavalry" writes :—"The position of all officers are constantly being improved, except that of Cavalry ridingmasters. The claims of these officers the Authorities simply ignore. Nothing has been done for them since the Warrant of 1857. Before that Warrant they were combatant officers, holding the rank of lieutenant, but as they had not the means when they became senior to purchase their troops when a vacancy occurred, many of them found themselves in a very awkward position. To obviate this difficulty, the Warrant of 1857 was brought out, by which they were to hold the relative rank of lieutenant only, with no further promotion. Now, Purchase being abolished, there is no further necessity for the ridingmaster holding relative rank, his duties being those of a combatant officer, which is obvious to every cavalry officer in the Service, when they consider that he is supposed to attend all parades, mounted and dismounted, and do everything else the same as themselves, if not otherwise employed, except take command, which his relative rank does not entitle him to do. So regardless of all qualifications or length of service, they are always placed as serrefiles, while a combatant officer of a few months' standing takes command, although, at the same time, he is perhaps only a pupil of the ridingmaster's. But this is not the lowest degradation to which he is subjected. It frequently happens that a serjeant of some 5 years' service is commanding, while an old and experienced ridingmaster of 25 years' service and 15 as an officer, is the distinguished serrefile. A troop was detached as a support for a battery of Artillery, a serjeant commanded, an experienced officer was the serrefile. This is only one instance. Again, the ridingmaster's position not being clearly defined, leaves it to the commanding officer to interpret it. According to his own views, each one varying more or less, some not allowing him to do anything except school work, if they can possibly help it; others making him do everything they think fit; others, again, treating him entirely as a combatant officer, allowing him to perform the duties of adjt., or leaving him in command of depôts, &c. Can any one imagine himself in a position in which it is impossible to attain any honour or distinction of any kind, whilst at the same time it is the simplest thing possible to fix on him discredit which should be borne by others? Such is the position of the Cavalry ridingmaster, doing the duties of a combatant, but debarred the honours and advantages of the combatant ranks, not even the slightest sign of promotion being granted to him in the anomalous position he at present holds. The ridingmaster of 10, 15, or 20 years' standing, with 20, 25, or 30 years' service, is no more than the young ridingmaster just appointed with 10 or 12 years' service, except an increase of 3s. per diem, after 15 years' commissioned rank. A bright prospect to look forward to with 25 years' service, utterly worn out with trouble and anxiety, with no hope, no future; while all around him are progressing, he alone stands fixed."

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The *Morning Post* says:—"The circumstance of a non-commissioned officer of the regiment being refused admission whilst in uniform to a public room in an hotel in Windsor has been much discussed in the Royal Borough. On Sunday morning, at Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. Arthur Robins, one of the Queen's chaplains and chaplain to the Household Brigade, preaching to a very large congregation, with great warmth and indignation characterised the practice as an insult to soldiers and a gross affront to the Queen's uniform."

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). In consequence of the Lord Advocate having petitioned against the return of Capt. Milne Home for Berwick last month, the Conservatives of that borough have presented a petition against the return of Sir S. C. Marjoribanks, M.P. for Berwick, at the general election, on the grounds of bribery, treating, and undue influence.

3rd Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Paterson, who has just been promoted to a commission from troop serjeant-major, is to be appointed adjutant.

6th Dragoons. 2nd Lieuts. Tye (adjt.) and Brown are about to be promoted to lieutenancies.

7th Hussars. Capt. G. H. Powell, late of the regiment, has been appointed to a company in the 1st Hants R.V.C.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Burn sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna, to rejoin head-quarters. Lieut.-Col. W. Arden, J.P., D.L., surgeon upon half-pay, for many years in medical charge of the regiment, and lately major in the King's Own Stafford Militia, died at Burton-on-Trent on the 14th inst.

15th Hussars. A telegram to the *Standard*, dated Quetta, Aug. 21, says:—"The 15th Hussars have marched in to-day in splendid condition, perfectly fit to take the field at once." Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Gyll, whose death is announced as having occurred on the 17th inst., at Cumbernauld Lodge, Feltham, Middlesex, at the age of 75, was for many years lieut. of the Yeomen of the Guard, and formerly held a commission in the 15th.

17th Lancers. Lieut. Steele sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna, *en route* to join head-quarters. 2nd Lieut. F. D. H. St. Quintin, son of the late Col. M. C. D. St. Quintin, died at Scarborough on the 18th inst., aged 21 years. The deceased entered the Army, May 1, 1878, and served last year in the Zulu campaign. 2nd Lieut. Butler has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

20th Hussars. We regret to announce the death of Lieut. Sir J. C. Burke, Bart., which occurred at Dublin a few days ago from blood-poisoning. The deceased entered the Army Jan. 22, 1879, and became Lieut., Nov. 30, 1879.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The body of Capt. G. S. Mainguy, 10th Brig., who has been missing since July 29, was on Saturday last found in a thicket near Maidstone. A revolver was found near the body, and it had evidently been discharged into the mouth of the deceased. An inquest was held at Yalding on Monday on the body. The deceased, who was an abstemious man, had been in a depressed state of mind since his return from India. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

Major-Gen. J. Singleton, lieut.-col. on the Retired Full-Pay List, died after a long illness and much suffering at his residence, Quinville Abbey, Clare, Ireland, a few days ago, in his 55th year. The deceased obtained his commission as 2nd lieut. in 1845. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the repulse of the sortie on October 26, 1854; brevet of major, (medal with four clasps), Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal. He served in India in 1858, and commanded the Artillery in the repulse of the mutinous Sepoys at Mooltan on March 31 in that year.

The Jumna, which sailed for India on Saturday last, took out a draft for E Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., under command of Major Knox and Lieut. Cunningham; also Capts. W. J. Tydd and W. Taylor.

Capt. J. M. Tabor has been appointed adjt. of the 3rd Brig., at Newbridge, and will join on Sept. 4, in succession to Capt. Disney.

Lieut.-Col. L. Griffiths does not, we understand, contemplate retiring till next year.

The *London Gazette* announces the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., to the administration of the Government of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The A Troop, R.E. Train, marched a few days ago from Aldershot, and encamped at Runnymede, near Egham, for a month's pontoon practice on the Thames. The site of the camp is on the Surrey shore of the river, about a quarter of a mile from the "Bells of Ouseley," and opposite Magna Charta Island. Major Bond has command of the troop, the strength of which, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, is about 200.

Lieut. H. H. Hart, garrison instructor, Lucknow, has passed the higher-proficiency examination in Urdu, and Lieut. G. Kunhard the high-proficiency in Hindee.

The 15th Company, which for many years past has been employed at South Kensington Museum, has received orders to join the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, prior to embarking for Bermuda. They will leave on Oct. 23. It is stated to be the intention of the authorities not to have a company of Engineers at Kensington for the future, but that there will be a detachment of men sent from Chatham.

At a parade of the corps at Chatham on Saturday, Senior Regimental Qrmr.-Serjt. W. Sibley and Corpl. Milligan were each presented with a silver medal and gratuity for long service and good conduct.

Lieut. C. R. Low, late I.N., writes:—"I trust you will give me space in your columns to correct an injustice, inadvertently committed, in my last work, *Soldiers of the Victorian Age*. Major W. P. Jones, R.E., has drawn my attention to a statement in the footnote on page 104, Vol. II., of that work, in which I placed the command of the Royal Engineers at Ulundi under Major Chard, V.C., and Capt. Annesley. On the memorable 4th of July, 1879, the Engineers and Pioneers were commanded by Major (then Capt.) Jones, who, with the other commanding officers, was officially thanked for his services in that action. In my statement, I was guided by the *Times'* correspondent, whose vivid accounts were generally trustworthy. I may here also mention that when the 5th Company R.E., then under the command of Capt. Jones, was fired into at Fort Newdigate at 9 p.m. on June 6, a complimentary order to that gallant officer and his company was read out to the whole of Woods' Flying Column; and I believe I am right in stating that, with the exception of the companies at Rorke's Drift, his was the only one specially mentioned in the war."

Grenadier Guards. Col. Smith is posted to the command of the 3rd Batn., on promotion; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Leeke remains with the 2nd Batn.

6th Regiment. Capt. Grundy has been appointed adjutant of the 2nd Warwickshire R.V.C., with effect from the 30th ult. 2nd Lieut. Twigg, 1st Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

8th King's. A telegram from Quetta states that "Brigdr.-Gen. Newdigate having vacated his command of the brigade in Kurum, Col. Grogan, of the 8th Foot, succeeds him." Capts. Orme and Granger remain with the 2nd Batn. on promotion, and Capt. Thompson with the 1st Batn.

9th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Daunt, 2nd Batn., has been appointed to the command of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, of the Afghan Field Force, vice Brigdr. Roberts, 5th Foot, ordered to England on promotion as Major-Gen.

10th Regiment. Capt. Glass remains with the 2nd Batn., and Capt. Paton is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

11th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Light, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

13th Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. England is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Major Allfrey remains with the 1st Batn., to which Capt. Parr is posted from the Supernumerary List.

14th Regiment. Lieut. St. George, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on medical certificate.

16th Regiment. 2nd Lieuts. Tennant and Butcher, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

17th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Humfrey, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

19th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Briggs is named for one of the vacant companies, and the high character which the 2nd Batn. bore at Aldershot would seem to give both him and Lieut. Franklyn a strong claim, notwithstanding that they have only six years' service.

20th Regiment. Capt. Festing, 2nd Batn., who was lately promoted from the 1st into the 2nd Batn., has applied for permission to retire on half-pay.

21st Fusiliers. Brevet Major Jackson and 2nd Lieut. Dawson, 1st Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

22nd Regiment. The 2nd Batn. at Allahabad, will, it is believed, shortly proceed to Morar, to relieve the 62nd Regiment.

24th Regiment. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., the 2nd Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Degacher, C.B., was formed up in quarter-column on the New Mole Parade, Gibraltar, preparatory to embarkation on board H.M.S. Orontes. Lord Napier of Magdala was present, and after riding round the column, addressed a few words of farewell to the regiment, congratulating them on their good conduct during the short time he had been in command. The regiment was then marched down to the wharf by successive companies, being played off the parade-ground by the bands of the brigade, which were massed. The embarkation on board the Orontes proceeded without delay, under the direction of Col. Flood, C.B., A.Q.M.G. While the embarkation was in progress, his Excellency proceeded on board, accompanied by Lady Napier of Magdala, and after remaining on board for upwards of half-an-hour, said good-bye to Lieut.-Col. Degacher and the officers of the regiment, and returned on shore. Shortly before 10 o'clock the Orontes got under weigh and passed out, with the band of the batn. playing "Auld lang Syne," those assembled at the Mole Head giving three hearty cheers. A Blue-book containing further correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa has been issued. The despatches are 32 in number, besides four which appear in an appendix, the earliest being dated Feb. 13, and the latest July 20 in this year. An appendix contains some correspondence respecting the burial of the dead at Isandhlwana. Brevet Major C. J. Bromhead, of the 24th Regt., was sent with a detachment last autumn to Isandhlwana for that purpose. He reported:—"The battle-field was thoroughly cleaned, all *débris* removed and buried or burnt. The remains still unburied were decently interred, as well as such as were found only partly covered. I could not obtain the necessary information to enable me to identify individual graves, so I caused three cairns to be erected at points where the largest numbers had been buried; sixteen young trees (eucalyptus), successfully removed from the Intabankulu Mission-station by Capt. Harvey, were planted in a circle round the lower cairn." In consequence of the action of the weather having exposed some of the bodies, a fresh party was sent there after Christmas, under Lieut. O'Connell, 60th Rifles, who accomplished the work thoroughly between March 13 and 26. He believes, however, that,—"A few stray bones will be found from time to time at Isandhlwana for many years to come. In the first instance, many men were buried in water-courses; their remains will in some cases be uncovered in course of time by the action of the water. The bodies of some of the men who fell into the water-courses and were not buried have been covered with sand or gravel by the action of the water. As this gravel or sand is moved by the streams changing their course, these bones will of necessity be exposed, and will ultimately be washed down or covered over in another site by more sand." There is a sketch map of Isandhlwana attached, which shows the nature of the ground and the position of the graves. Capt. Farquhar is posted to the 2nd Batn., on being brought on to the establishment from the Supernumerary List, and will proceed to India to join head-quarters.

26th Cameronians. On arrival at Malta from England, the regiment was to take over quarters at Pembroke Camp. Colour-Serjt. Barron has been transferred to the staff of the Roscommon Militia, at Boyle.

27th Inniskillings. Capt. Bayly, having vacated his civil appointment at Cyprus, leaves England in the course of a few days for Hong Kong, to rejoin head-quarters.

29th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Aitken has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

31st Regiment. Lieut. Carruthers, a candidate for the Indian S.C., is to take up duty in the Madras Presidency.

34th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chapman succeeds to the command, vice Lieut.-Col. Puget; Brevet Major Malcolm obtaining the majority, and Lieut. Rose the company.

35th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Yate, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

38th Regiment, on arrival at Malta from England, was to be accommodated at Floriana Barracks.

39th Regiment will, it is believed, proceed shortly from Jhansi to Allahabad, replacing the 39th Regiment.

41st Regiment. H.M.S. Orontes, Capt. Kinahan, arrived at Gibraltar on the morning of the 11th inst. from Queenstown, having on board the head-quarters and service companies, under command of Col. Allan. The Orontes proceeded at once alongside the New Mole Wharf, and commenced discharging baggage without delay. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the 41st Regiment landed, and were formed up on the New Mole Parade, being there met by the bands of the several regiments of the infantry brigade, which accompanied it to its temporary quarters at the North Front. His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala was present on the parade, and watched the regiment march off. The regiment moved into the Casemate Barracks the following afternoon.

45th Regiment. Major Hayward succeeds to the command, vice Lieut.-Col. Preston, placed on half-pay on completing five years' service in the appointment, Brevet Major Callwell becoming major. Lieut. Swann, a candidate for the Indian S.C., is to take up duty in the Bombay Presidency. 2nd Lieut. Plumer has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Admiralty has issued Fleet Circular 26, dated Aug. 10, 1880, relating to the "Issuing prices of Marine clothing, appointments, &c.," which cancels Fleet Circular 50, of July 17, 1879.

Serious cause for dissatisfaction exists, and is bearing fruit among the battalion of Royal Marines who have been sent to Ireland. An order has been received to the effect that they are to be placed on the same footing there as if they were in barracks at their respective head-quarters as regards fuel, light, and allowances. Ordinarily, when Marines are sent from home, they are placed on ship's books, and are able to make allotment for the maintenance of their wives and families during their absence. But this they cannot now do, and the cost of commission for Post-office orders, stamps, &c., for regular remittances home amount to a considerable item, where the total sum available for the maintenance of a family is measured by pence, and not by pounds. They, moreover, by their absence, sacrifice the privilege of drawing rations, bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, a share of which goes a long way towards keeping a family. The result is that many women and children are suffering great privations, and in some cases have had to apply for pauper relief. It is so essentially important to keep soldiers who are charged with the unpleasant duty of repressing disaffection among their own countrymen in a healthy state of mind and discipline, that the effect of the order to which we refer cannot have been well considered before it was issued.—*Western Morning News.*

The appointment of Colonel Second-Commandant at the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines becomes vacant by the resignation of appointment and retirement of Col. Gregory. This is the first of those officers who have been passed over for Commandant of a division, who has taken it into his own hands to relieve himself of the somewhat unpleasant position of being junior to those formerly junior to him, and I anticipate that others will shortly follow the example thus set. Col. Gregory will be recommended for a step in rank, on being placed on the Retired List.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to Charles Frampton and Serjt. George Long.

57th Regiment. Capt. Hughes-Hallett has been granted leave of absence to the 10th prox., pending his embarkation for Malta, to assume the duties of garrison instructor at that station. Capt. Creed, D.A.A.G., Dublin District, having been granted leave of absence to Oct. 16, his duties meantime are to be performed by Capt. Garstin. Lieut. Lyde, a candidate for the Indian S.C., is to take up duty in the Bombay Presidency. The *London Gazette* announces the appointment of Brevet Major Lord Gifford, V.C., to be Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Western Australia, and Senior Member of the Legislative Council of that Colony.

60th Rifles. Capt. Tilden and 2nd Lieut. Eaton, 2nd Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Kinloch 4th Batn., sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

62nd Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies are named for removal to Aden shortly, preparatory to returning to England. 2nd Lieut. Loch is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to do duty with the 3rd Goorkhas, on probation.

66th Regiment. The losses of the regiment in the recent action in Afghanistan are now stated to have been 282.

73rd Regiment. Capt. Turner, D.A.A.G. for Musketry on the Bengal Staff, has had his period of Staff service extended to March 17, 1881. Lieut. Harris has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

75th Regiment will shortly be moved from Aldershot to Chatham to replace the 26th Regiment, which has embarked for Malta.

78th Highlanders. Capt. Sargent has vacated his appointment as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Willis, C.B., commanding the York District, and sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna, to rejoin head-quarters.

79th Highlanders. The General officer commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot has been directed to hold a draft, consisting of Capt. Murray and 154 men, in readiness to embark for Gibraltar to join head-quarters.

80th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Ussher sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna, to join the Indian S.C., on probation. 2nd Lieut. Colomb has applied for transfer to the 66th Regt., for the purpose of seeing active service in the field in Afghanistan.

89th Regiment. Capt. Cuthbert has been granted leave from India to England for six months.

94th Regiment. Capt. Montague obtains the majority vacated by the retirement of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Murray, C.B.

97th Regiment. Lieut. Hilton, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 14th Bengal N.I., on probation.

99th Regiment. Lieut. MacMullen sailed for India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

100th Regiment. Capt. Shirley, serving with the depôt at Birr, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India, to rejoin.

103rd Fusiliers. Capt. Pelly-Clarke is to be brought on to the establishment from the Supernumerary List, vice Capt. Davidson, retired.

104th Fusiliers. Capt. Gordon-Short has been selected for the adjutancy of the 3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers. Capt. A. Willes, late of the regiment, died at North Berwick on the 18th inst., aged 49 years.

105th Light Infantry. Major Way is about to retire on half-pay. Capt. Davy is to join the depôt at Pontefract for two years, vice Way, promoted. Capt. Symons has requested that his name may be removed from the list of candidates for appointment as an adjutant in the Auxiliary Forces.

106th Light Infantry. Capt. Jervis has been selected for the adjutancy of the 2nd Durham Militia.

Rifle Brigade. Previous to the departure of the 1st Batn. for India, the officers and men were inspected on Saturday by her Majesty at Portsmouth. As compared with many regiments in the Army, the Rifle Brigade may almost be said to be an organisation of yesterday. It was originally raised from detachments of the 1st, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 49th, 55th, 67th, 69th, 71st, 79th, 85th, and 92nd Regiments of Foot, and was at first distinguished as "Manningham's Sharpshooters," from the name of its colonel and the fact of its being armed with rifles. From 1800 to 1802 it was known as the Rifle Corps, from 1802 to 1816 as the Old 95th, and from 1816 to 1862 as the Rifle Brigade. At the time of his death Prince Albert was its Colonel-in-Chief, and upon his death, in 1861, the Queen bestowed upon it the name which it now bears, "The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade." On the death of his father, the Prince of Wales became its Colonel-in-Chief, which position he held till his Royal Highness was lately appointed Colonel of the Household Cavalry, when he was succeeded by the Duke of Connaught. It will thus be seen that her Majesty, who is greatly influenced by her domestic sympathies, is peculiarly interested in the career of the Rifle Brigade, and her kindly and gracious conduct in going specially from Osborne to inspect the battalion on board ship was, perhaps, influenced to some extent by the circumstance that its present Colonel-in-Chief, the Duke of Connaught, who is absent from England, was precluded from bidding farewell to the officers and men of his regiment. The Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. W. P. Clinton, arrived at the south railway jetty in the dockyard at half-past 12. The battalion consisted of 24 officers, six staff serjeants, 37 serjeants, 17 drummers and fifers, 39 corporals, and 745 rank and file, including 20 bandsmen. A little before 1 o'clock Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by his staff, arrived at the jetty. His Serene Highness contented himself with a casual look at the troops as they prepared to go on board. Shortly afterwards the royal yacht Elfin, Com. Goldsmith, steamed up, having on board the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princes Edward and George of Wales. The visit was of an entirely unofficial and unceremonial character, the Prince being in plain clothes, Mrs. Adrian Hope, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel, and Gen. De la Cherratte, formerly leader of the Pontifical Zouaves, accompanied their Royal Highnesses. The Royal party were received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Admiral Ryder, Admiral Foley, and other officials, and Lieut.-Col. Lord E. P. Clinton, of the Rifle Brigade, on coming forward, was warmly shaken by the hand by the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses then drove off to Government House to luncheon. A little before 4 the party returned to the jetty, Prince Leopold, who had in the meantime returned from London on his way to Osborne, occupying a seat in the Royal carriage with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Previous to returning to the Elfin, the party proceeded on board the Jumna, through which their Royal Highnesses were conducted by Admiral Ryder and Capt. Parsons. The inspection lasted about an hour, and before leaving the whole of the officers of the Brigade were severally introduced to the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Leopold, each one being shaken cordially by the hand. The particulars of her Majesty's visit are thus recorded in the *Court Circular*, of Sunday :—"The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Major-Gen. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., Major-Gen. Sir M. Biddulph, K.C.B., Capt. Edwards, R.E., and the Master of the Household, went to Portsmouth yesterday afternoon on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta (Capt. Thomson), and went on board H.M.S. Jumna (Capt. Parsons), where her Majesty was received by Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Lieut.-Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley, and Lieut.-Col. Lord Edward Clinton, commanding the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, which embarked on board the Jumna during the forenoon for service in India. Her Majesty was conducted round the ship by Capt. Parsons and Lord Edward Clinton, and saw the men of the battalion assembled on the troop deck. At the conclusion of the inspection, the officers of the battalion, and the officers of other regiments proceeding to India at the same time, had the honour of being presented to the Queen by Lord Edward Clinton. On leaving the ship the Royal yacht Alberta, with her Majesty on board, and the Victoria and Albert following in attendance, gave three cheers to the battalion on board the Jumna, which were returned by the battalion and ship's company, which manned yards." The officers who embarked with the battalion were Lieut.-Col. Lord E. W. P. Clinton, commanding; Major C. T. Bunbury, Brevet Major Fryer; Capts. Eccles, the Hon. T. C. Scott, Burnell, Lord Torphichen, Bagot, Norcott, and the Hon. C. D. Home; Lieuts. Burn (inst. of musketry), A. Hervey, Wegg-Prosser, Metcalfe (adjt.), Lamb, Drummond, and Astley; 2nd Lieuts. Hunter, Lascelles, the Hon R. Baillie-Hamilton, Russell, Vans Agnew, and the Hon. A. C. E. Somerset; Qrmr. Markland. Major Deedes and Capt. Wingfield-Stratford, 4th Batn., also took passage in the Jumna. Lieut.-Col. Nicholl is transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Batn. on promotion, Major Dugdale from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., and Capt. Bowles from the 1st to the 3rd Batn.; Capts. Cuffe and Sherston remain with the 2nd Batn.

Medical Department. The following officers have been selected for service in India :—Surgs.-Major W. Ashton, E. J. Boulton, C. M. Douglas, C. A. Innes, H. M. Macbeth, T. Murtagh, and M. L. White; Surgs. A. L. Browne, J. D. Day, C. E. Dwyer, C. R. Egan, R. Exham, S. J. Flood, W. C. Grant, W. R. Henderson, David Leckie, Robert H. Robinson, O. S. Ward, James Watson, and D. Williams. Surg.-Major H. T. Chapman and Surg. H. J. M. Laughlin, M.B., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Surg. W. A. Burges died at Meerut on the 23rd ult. The deceased entered the Army Sept. 30, 1875. The following medical officers were with Gen. Primrose's force by latest accounts :—At Candahar—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. O'Nial and Surg.-Major B. T. Giraud, in charge of 2-7th Fusiliers; Surg.-Majors J. F. Beattie and W. R. G. Hinds, and Surg. J. G. McNeice, with Base Hospital; Surg.-Major H. Waghorn and Surg. J. Tindlay, with Field Hospital; Surg. J. MacNamara, with C-2 R.A.; Surg. E. W. Kelsall, with 5-11th R.A. With the Girishk Brigade—Surg.-Major C. H. Harvey, with E-B R.H.A.; Surg.-Major J. D. Edge and Surg. E. A. H. Roe, with Field Hospital; Surg.-Major A. F. Preston, with 66th Regt. At Khelat-i-Ghilzai—Surg.-Major J. W. Jackson.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surgs. R. Moore, E. Day, F. J. Short, H. A. Woodruffe, and H. T. W. Mann sailed for India on Saturday in H.M.S. Jumna.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Orders have been received for the under-mentioned officers to go up for their competitive examinations as candidates for commissions in the Army at Cork on the 14th prox. :—Lieuts. Henry, Clare, and Cotter, North Cork Rifles; O'Grady and Gardner, Tipperary; Hudson and Keane, Waterford Artillery; and 2nd Lieut. Longfield, Dublin County.

Dublin City Artillery. The regiment is now encamped on the Murrough at Wicklow, under command of Col. Napier Magill, and musters on parade 2 field-officers, 3 captains, 5 subalterns, the adjutant, surgeon, 16 serjeants, 10 corporals, 3 trumpeters, and 270 gunners.

King's Own 1st Stafford. Lieut.-Col. W. Arden, J.P., D.L., major on the Retired List, died at Burton-on-Trent on the 14th inst. The deceased officer entered the Army Medical Department as assist.-surg. April 9, 1841; became surg., July 25, 1851; surg.-major, April 9, 1861; and retired upon half-pay, with the rank of deputy-surg.-gen., May 22, 1866. He joined the 1st Stafford as capt. July 12, 1869; became major, May 24, 1880; and retired a few weeks ago with the honorary rank of lieut.-col.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

6th Provisional Battalion. This battalion, made up of detachments of the 37th and 40th Middlesex, and 1st, 5th, and 8th Surrey, under command of Lieut.-Col. Ommanney, which had been encamped on Church Plateau, North Camp, from the 14th inst., completed its week's work and left Aldershot on Saturday last. The battalion underwent inspection at 6 a.m. on Saturday on the Queen's Parade, Major-Gen. Peyton being the inspecting officer. At the conclusion of the movements, Gen. Peyton addressed the battalion, complimenting it most highly on the manner in which it had passed through the ordeal. He had, he said, had several Volunteer battalions under his observation, but this one had certainly acquitted itself the best of any of them, for there had been an entire absence of talking in the ranks, and the captains, all of whom he had called out to drill the battalion, had shown a thorough knowledge of their duties. He was highly pleased with the result of the inspection, and should make a most favourable report. The battalion struck its camp at mid-day, being specially complimented by the Ordnance Store Department for the clean state of its camp and the admirable arrangements made for the return of stores. The staff of the battalion was provided by the 5th Surrey R.V., and it is to the great exertions of Col. Ommanney, Major and Adjt. Urquhart, and Capt. and Acting-Qrmr. Nevill, 1st Surrey, that the success of the week's instruction is largely due. The other officers of the battalion consisted of Major Alt, Capts. White, Leese, Gruggen, and Burn, and 2nd Lieut. Groom, 40th Middlesex; Capt. Sayer and 2nd Lieuts. Stedall, Burkett, and Owen, 37th Middlesex; Capt. Fourdrinier, Lieut. Anderson, and 2nd Lieut. Selby, 1st Surrey; Major Rugge-Price, Capt. Nettleship, and Lieut. Western, and Surg. G. F. White, 5th Surrey; and Capt. Haddan and 2nd Lieuts. Newitt and Low, 8th Surrey.

DOWNING STREET, Aug. 23, 1880.

The Queen has appointed Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., to Administer the Government of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

DOWNING STREET, Aug. 24, 1880.

The Queen has appointed Major the Lord Gifford, V.C., to be Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Western Australia and Senior Member of the Legislative Council of that Colony.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 25, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Aug. 24, 1880.

1st Life Guards—Surg. H. F. Hensman, from the 2nd Life Guards, to be Surg. Major, vice George, M.D., granted retired pay (June 29).

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. F. Johnstone to be Capt., vice Sir W. S. M'Mahon, Bart., retired (August 7).

5th Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut. C. C. Shaw to be Lieut., vice Maddison, resigned (June 23); Lieut. J. D. Baird, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Lermitte, who exchanges

1st Dragoons—2nd Lieut. H. R. M. Porter resigns his commission.

3rd Hussars—Troop Serjt.-Major J. A. Paterson to be 2nd Lieut., vice Scott, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. W. Sitwell resigns his commission.

8th Hussars—Lieut. G. S. Williams to be Capt., vice de Visme, deceased (July 2).

16th Lancers—Lieut. H. R. L. Howard to be Capt., vice Chadwick, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. W. B. Browne to be Lieut., vice Howard (both dated Aug. 15).

17th Lancers—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. Kevill-Davies, dated July 5, 1879, is cancelled; Lieut. W. T. S. Kevill-Davies retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

19th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet Edmund Kendal Grimstone Aylmer, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Anderson, who resigns his commission (Aug. 11); Lieut. J. D. B. French to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Taylor, who has resigned that appointment (June 1).

21st Hussars—2nd Lieut. H. M. Beavan to be Lieut., vice Jennings, who becomes supernumerary as Adjt. (Oct. 11, 1879).

Grenadier Guards—Major and Brevet Col. E. H. Clive to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Sturt, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. L. G. Phillips to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Clive; Lieut. and Capt. R. Leeke to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Phillips (all three dated Aug. 7); Lieut. Lord A. M. A. Percy resigns his commission; Gent. Cadet Thomas Henry Hollis Bradford-Atkinson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Wilson, resigned; 2nd Lieut. W. A. L. Fox-Pitt, from the 91st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. Fraser (Master of Saltoun), promoted; Gent. Cadet Richard Joshua Cooper, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. Percy, promoted (both dated Aug. 26).

4th Foot—The appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. A. Hunter is antedated to April 20.

6th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. J. S. Landon to rank in the regiment next above 2nd Lieut. Mockler.

7th Foot—The appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. G. E. Briggs is antedated to July 8.

8th Foot—Lieuts. R. Oakeley retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; W. R. Orme to be Capt., vice Jones, retired on a pension (April 17); H. T. Granger to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Brown, retired on a pension (May 8); L. C. F. Thompson to be Capt., vice Fawkes, retired on a pension (July 7); Supernumerary Lieut. H. M. Briscoe, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Granger (May 8).

10th Foot—Lieuts. F. W. K. Glass to be Capt., vice Platt, retired on a pension; G. B. Paton to be Capt., vice Dale, retired; 2nd Lieuts. H. R. C. Graham to be Lieut., vice Glass; J. C. Hollway to be Lieut., vice Paton (all four dated Aug. 7).

11th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. Phayre to be Lieut., vice Vidal, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 2).

13th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. L. England to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brown, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major I. S. Allfrey to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. England; Supernumerary Capt. H. H. Parr to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Allfrey (all three dated May 8); Lieut. R. Levinge to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Justice, promoted (July 12).

18th Foot—Lieut. P. B. Lindsell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 11).

19th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. St. Hill retires on a pension; Qrmr. G. Hope, from the 77th Foot, to be Qrmr., vice W. Hunt, who exchanges.

20th Foot—Lieut. H. B. Headley to be Capt., vice Baker, seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus; 2nd Lieut. B. Deane-Freeman to be Lieut., vice Headley (both dated July 8).

21st Foot—Lieut. H. J. Lermitte, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice Baird, who exchanges.

24th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. H. R. Farquhar to be Capt., vice Church, retired on a pension (Aug. 7); 2nd Lieuts. W. C. Godfrey to be Lieut., vice Browne, V.C., promoted; Percy T. Armitage to be Lieut., vice Curteis, promoted (both dated July 7); Lieut. W. Stewart, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieut., vice Williams, who exchanges.

26th Foot—Gent. Cadet Henry Ellison Wise, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Saunders, transferred to the 10th Hussars.

30th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. G. Hamilton to be Lieut., vice Watson, promoted (June 23).

31st Foot—2nd Lieuts. H. L. Smith, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Carruthers, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 15); R. D. C. Davies, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Butler, promoted (March 20); H. P. Treeby to be Lieut., vice Smith, transferred to the 70th Foot (May 28).

33rd Foot—Lieut. M. Dunnington-Jefferson to be Capt., vice Douglas, retired on a pension (May 19); 2nd Lieut. W. H. D. Rich has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 21).

34th Foot—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Puget retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; Capt. J. B. T. Newbury, from the 56th Foot, to be Capt., vice Clayton, who exchanges; 2nd Lieut. E. C. P. Curzon to be Lieut., vice Wood, promoted (June 23).

36th Foot—2nd Lieut. J. H. S. Gibb, from the 29th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Browne, seconded (March 1).

37th Foot—Lieut. W. Bashford to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Skinner retired on a pension (Aug. 7).

38th Foot—Gent. Cadet Harry Cortland Freer, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hore, promoted.

41st Foot—2nd Lieut. C. H. D. Cass, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Rudman, promoted (May 19).

43rd Foot—Supernumerary Sub-Lieut. A. F. Mockler, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Kerrich, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 8).

45th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. I. Preston, having completed five years' service as a regimental lieut.-col., retires on a pension with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Aug. 4).

48th Foot—2nd Lieut. D. S. Lewis to be Lieut., vice Hood, promoted into the 40th Foot (March 6).

51st Foot—Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 18).

52nd Foot—Lieut. W. H. Cunliffe to be Capt., vice Boyle, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 10).

56th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. W. Huskisson, from Supernumerary Major, to be Major, vice Thompson, seconded for service as commandant of the School of Music (Aug. 1); Capt. C. C. Clayton, from the 34th Foot, to be Capt., vice Newbury, who exchanges.

58th Foot—Lieut. W. Le P. Power to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Hesse, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieuts. G. L. D. Lys, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Liebenrood, promoted (Nov. 26, 1879); J. C. W. D. Nicol, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Nuthall, retired (April 10).

60th Foot—2nd Lieuts. J. R. Garrett to be Lieut., vice Fetherstonhaugh, promoted (May 8); L. La T. Bateman to be Lieut., vice Holbech, promoted (July 21); R. S. Bowen, from 28th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Garrett, promoted; H. R. Addington, from the 9th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bateman, promoted.

61st Foot—Capt. T. W. C. Leatham, from the 101st Foot, to be Capt., vice Fowler, who exchanges; 2nd Lieut. C. J. Vines to be Lieut., vice Leathem, promoted into the 101st Foot (June 22).

62nd Foot—2nd Lieuts. J. S. Guille, from the 99th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Wallace, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 28, 1879); C. F. G. Young, from the 99th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Denniss, promoted (Jan. 7); C. Le G. Justice, from the 99th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Bowhill, promoted (March 13); F. B. Cockburn, from the 99th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Inglis, promoted (May 19); G. H. Loch to be Lieut., vice Faulder, resigned (May 26); Lieut. G. H. Loch has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 24).

63rd Foot—2nd Lieuts. D. M'L. H. Farrington to be Lieut., vice Angelo, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 5); G. P. Ranken to be Lieut., vice Robotham, promoted (May 26).

64th Foot—Capt. F. J. E. Green retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; 2nd Lieuts. E. H. Randolph, from the 98th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Steele, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 10); A. Mackenzie, from the 98th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Randolph, transferred to the 98th Foot (April 28); R. J. Hunter, from the 98th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Mackenzie, transferred to the 98th Foot (May 26); C. P. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Millar, promoted (June 9).

66th Foot—The retirement on half-pay of Capt. G. W. M. Hall, dated May 31, is cancelled; Capt. G. W. M. Hall retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major (May 31).

68th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. C. Mansel, from the 48th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hervey-Bathurst, promoted.

70th Foot—Lieuts. R. H. W. H. Harris to be Capt., vice Ruddell, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department (June 21); H. L. Smith, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieut. (May 28), vice Rodwell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. from that date, and not May 7, as stated in the *Gazette* of July 6; R. D. C. Davies, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Smith, promoted (June 21).

72nd Foot—Lieut. S. C. H. Monro to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Murray, promoted (July 4).

77th Foot—Qrmr. W. Hunt, from the 19th Foot, to be Qrmr., vice Hope, who exchanges.

81st Foot—2nd Lieut P. R. S. Churchward to be Lieut., vice Satterthwaite, promoted (May 26).

83rd Foot—Lieut. J. F. Trant, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Westropp, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 26).

86th Foot—2nd Lieuts. J. F. Trant, from the 83rd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Jackson, promoted (March 13); E. Allen to be Lieut., vice Trant, transferred to the 83rd Foot (April 26).

90th Foot—Lieut. S. H. Lomax to be Capt., vice Hutchinson, retired on half-pay (July 21); 2nd Lieut. J. Shaw, from the 73rd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Rawlins, promoted (Oct. 11, 1879).

92nd Foot—Capt. R. B. McEwen has been placed on half-pay (Aug. 16); Lieut. C. W. H. Douglas to be Capt., vice Oxley, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 29).

94th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Murray, C.B., retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. R. Anstruther to be Lieut.-Col., vice Malthus, C.B., retired on a pension; Capt. and Brevet Major J. Browne to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anstruther (both dated Aug. 7); 2nd Lieuts. A. D. Campbell to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Smith, 89th Foot, promoted (March 6); G. L. E. Massy to be Lieut., vice Spooner, promoted Capt. on half-pay (May 8); J. J. F. Hume to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Boyle, 89th Foot, promoted (June 23).

95th Foot—Capt. H. Bevan retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

96th Foot—The appointment of Gent. Cadet E. A. Ward, from the Royal Military College, to a 2nd Lieutenancy, is dat ed Aug. 11, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 10.

98th Foot—Lieuts. E. H. Randolph, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Chapman, promoted (April 28); A. Mackenzie, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Meynell, promoted into the 83rd Foot (May 26); R. J. Hunter, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Hadfield, seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus (Aug. 17).

100th Foot—Lieut. J. D. Browne retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; 2nd Lieut. R. C. Broome to be Lieut., vice Carr, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 3).

101st Foot—Capt. W. M. Fowler, from the 61st Foot, to be Capt., vice Leathem, who exchanges.

102nd Foot—2nd Lieuts. E. H. Goddard to be Lieut., vice Grant, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 1); H. J. Guyon to be Lieut., vice Mills, promoted (May 26).

103rd Foot—Capt. W. H. Davidson retires on half-pay; 2nd Lieut. G. N. A. Proby, from the 102nd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Mansel, promoted (Aug. 9).

104th Foot—2nd Lieuts. H. J. Bremner to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Taylor, 101st Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; R. H. Handcock to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Browne, 101st Foot, promoted (June 23).

105th Foot—Pymr.-Serjt. W. Nice to be Qrmr., vice Foster, retired on half-pay.

106th Foot—The transfer of 2nd Lieut. G. J. W. Noble, from the 13th Hussars, in the *Gazette* of July 20, 1880, is cancelled.

107th Foot—Lieut. S. M. Gully, from the 9th Foot, to be Capt., vice Franks, retired on half-pay.

108th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. A. C. Hill, dated June 21, 1880, is cancelled; 2nd Lieut. W. C. Woollett, from the 27th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Whalley, promoted Capt. on half-pay (March 6).

109th Foot—Lieut. E. W. Murphy to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Hoyes, promoted (July 18).

Rifle Brigade—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. R. H. Nicholl to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Clerk, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major H. C. G. Dugdale to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Nicholl (both dated Aug. 7); Lieuts. H. C. Bowles to be Capt., vice Lyttelton, seconded for service as private secretary to the Secretary of State for War (July 28); the Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Dugdale, promoted; C. D. Sherston to be Capt., vice Grant, retired on a pension (both dated Aug. 7); 2nd Lieuts. C. R. Hunter to be Lieut., vice Bowles (July 28); W. J. Lascelles to be Lieut., vice Cuffe; the Hon. R. Baillie-Hamilton to be Lieut., vice Sherston (both dated Aug. 7); Qrmr. J. S. Richer to be Lieut., vice Kenyon-Slaney, promoted; Gent. Cadet Richard Henry, Viscount Boyle, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation (Aug. 11).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. J. M. D. Williams, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Stewart, who exchanges; the third Christian name of 2nd Lieut. C. H. M. Hitchins is "Macintire," and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 30, 1880.

Staff—Gen. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., to be placed on the Staff of the Army serving in Ireland as a Lieut.-Gen., with a view to his commanding the Forces in that country, vice Gen. Sir J. Michel, G.C.B., whose period of service is about to expire (Oct. 1).

Army Schools—Schoolmaster A. Cooper to be Sub-Inspector, vice Savage, placed on retired pay.

Medical Department—Brigade-Surg. T. Teevan has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (July 30); the promotion to the rank of Brig.-Surg. of Surg.-Major C. C. Dempster is antedated to Nov. 27, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to March 27, 1880; Surg.-Majors L. O. Patterson is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; W. Creagh is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

To be Brigade-Surgeons:—Surgs.-Major J. G. Faught, vice Cunningham, M.D., promoted (April 17); W. H. Muschamp, vice O'Nial, promoted (May 26); E. J. Hopwood, vice Hollingsworth, granted retired pay (June 9); S. A. Lithgow, M.D., vice Hannan, deceased (June 13); W. G. N. Manley, V.C., vice Fox, M.B., promoted (June 23); O. Barnett, vice Macnamara, M.D., granted retired pay (July 21).

Veterinary Department—1st-Class Vet.-Surg. J. J. Channon is granted retired pay. The undermentioned Vet.-Surgs. on probation to be Vet.-Surgs.:—F. J. Short and H. A. Woodroffe (both dated Jan. 24).

Retired Full Pay—Lieut.-Col. J. Fitz-T. Shadwell, half-pay, late 23rd Foot, has been granted retired full pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (July 4).

Half-Pay—Capt. G. A. Agnew, from the 30th Foot, to be Major; Capt. G. W. Wood, from the 56th Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

The promotion to the rank of Col. of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. T. Goldsworthy, half-pay, late 91st Foot, is antedated to June 29, 1879.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Wolfe, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Col. (July 29); Lieut.-Col. J. I. Preston, 45th Foot, to be Col. (Aug. 4); Lieut.-Col. 2nd Commandant G. Gregory, retired ,Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the hon. rank of Col. (Aug

Surg.-Major O. W. George, M.D., retired, 1st Life Guards, to have the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (June 29).

MEMORANDA.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Borradaile, late Capt. 63rd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (July 23).

Hon. Majors R. G. Traill, late Capt., 19th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (July 27); E. S. Savage, late Capt., 2nd West India Regiment, has been permitted to commute his pension (Aug. 4); C. D'O. Bowers, late Capt. 22nd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (Aug. 5).

Capt. W. H. Davidson, half-pay, late 103rd Foot, retires on a pension with the hon. rank of Major (Aug. 25).

Hon. Capt. J. Boswell, late Ridingmaster, 7th Hussars, has been permitted to commute his half-pay (July 24).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. R. M. Alexander resigns his commission.

The under-mentioned officers to be Captains: Lieut. E. H. Bearcroft, Capt. Worcestershire Militia; Capts. C. M. Beech, 2nd Warwick Militia, and M. de la P. Beresford, 2nd Warwick Militia; Lieut. F. Butler, Capt. Royal Dublin City Militia; Capts. W. L. A. Eyre, Northumberland Militia, and T. King, Worcester Militia; R. Low, Esq., late Capt. 46th Foot.

The under-mentioned officers to be Lieutenants: Lieuts. J. Allison, 1st Durham Militia; W. H. Bulpett, 3rd Royal Surrey Militia; and J. E. R. Campbell, 2nd Warwick Militia; Capt. R. W. W. Eyton, Royal Flint Militia; A. B. S. Fraser, Esq, late Cornet 3rd Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. C. Greenwood, Lieut. Royal Westmoreland Militia; Lieut. F. S. G. Moon, 3rd Royal Surrey Militia; W. A. d'A. Norris, Esq., late Ensign 30th Foot.

To be 2nd Lieuts.:—Lieut. A. Fuller, 2nd Warwick Militia; 2nd Lieut. A. W. D. Lewis, Royal Westmoreland Militia; Lieut. W. A. Smith, 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 27, 1880.

Royal Engineers—Lieuts. R. Gardiner to be Capt., vice Dundas, V.C. (late Bengal), killed in action (Aug. 24, 1879); J. Hare to be Capt., vice Wynne, promoted (Jan. 1); R. F. Moore to be Capt., vice Oldham, promoted (Jan. 24); G. Henry to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Collins, deceased (July 29).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. F. W. de Winton, Royal Artillery, to be Military Secretary to the Right Hon. J. D. Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada (April 26); Capts. F. Stringer, 23rd Foot, to be Garrison Instructor, Western District, vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hutchison, half-pay, late 64th Foot, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Oct. 1); A. M. Maude, 90th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigdr.-Gen. Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., K.C.B., half-pay, late 90th Foot, commanding the troops in the Chatham District (Aug. 28).

BREVET.

The surname of the officer promoted to the rank of Gen. in the *Gazette* of Aug. 6, 1880, is "Greathed," and not as therein stated.

INDIA OFFICE, August 23, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. C. Reay, Bengal S.C. (May 28); W. H. Hawes, Bengal S.C. (July 10); R. C. Babington, Madras S.C. (July 1); A. C. Lilly, Madras S.C. (July 21); H. N. Miller, Bombay S.C. (July 11); Lieut.-Cols. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Bombay S.C. (April 15); L. H. Isacke, Madras S.C. (July 10); H. F. Dakeyne, Madras S.C. (July 21); W. Hicks, Bombay S.C. (July 1); Major A. England, Bengal S.C. (May 24); Deputy-Surg.-Gen. P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., Madras Army (July 1).

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the under-mentioned officers:—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Nepean, Madras S.C. (April 23); and Major C. Curtois, Madras Infantry (Aug. 25).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. C. Reay, Bengal S.C. (May 28); W. H. Hawes, Bengal S.C. (July 10); R. C. Babington, Madras S.C. (July 1); A. C. Lilly, Madras S.C. (July 21); H. N. Miller, Bombay S.C. (July 11).

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Bengal S.C. (April 15); Lieut.-Cols. L. H. Isacke, Madras S.C. (July 10); H. F. Dakeyne, Madras S.C. (July 21); W. Hicks, Bengal S.C. (July 1).

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. H. B. Thornbill, from the 5th Foot (dated March 21, 1879, but to rank from April 23, 1873).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. G. F. Watson, from the 62nd Foot (dated July 3, 1877, but to rank from Oct. 28, 1876); Sub-Lieuts. C. E. Sherard, from the 5th Foot (dated Oct. 1, 1877, but to rank from Oct. 6, 1877); and J. M. Clements, from the 14th Foot (dated July 20, 1877, but to rank from May 31, 1878).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. W. N. Justice, from the 17th Foot (dated Feb. 27, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876); Sub.-Lieut. A. W. Forbes, from the 65th Foot (dated Aug. 16, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1877).

The first Christian name of Lieut. Cunliffe, whose admission to the Bengal S.C. was notified in the *London Gazette* of July 6, 1880, is "Ernest," and not "Edward."

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Aug. 28, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 27, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Argyll and Bute—2nd Lieut. H. Macneal to be Lieut.

Durham—Lieut. H. P. Ditmas to be Capt.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles—Major H. R. Hardie resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

INFANTRY.

2nd Derby—Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Gloucester—Leslie Probyn, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hereford—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. Cockburn and G. H. Bretherton; Thomas French, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 17).

East Kent—Major G. F. Carlyon-Simmons is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. E. Renshaw, W. C. Renshaw, W. J. Murphy, and A. S. Rooke.

6th Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.;—R. G. A. Sharp, J. A. Murphy, R. B. Bainbridge, and W. S. Woodhouse.

7th Royal Lancashire—Francis Mauleverer Gowan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment—The promotion of Lieut. W. G. Burnett to the rank of Capt., notified in the *London Gazette* of July 23, is antedated to June 18.

4th, or Royal South Middlesex—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. C. FitzJames resigns his commission; A. C. FitzJames, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col., to be Hon. Col. of the regiment; the Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe, late Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut.-Col., vice FitzJames, resigned, and appointed Hon. Col.

2nd, or East Norfolk—Lieut. R. J. Spurrell resigns his commission.

Nottingham—2nd Lieut. R. W. Banner to be Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. D. Calley, H. W. Carter, L. FitzGerald, and J. W. Noel.

Worcester—2nd Lieut. V. Charles, Viscount Castlerosse, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be 2nd Lieut.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Capt. C. L. Hay is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Royal Perth—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. P. Price, T. W. T. Dent, G. F. S. Sinclair, and W. D. Robertson.

Cavan—Capt. L. T. B. Saunderson resigns his commission.

South Cork—Charles William Murphy, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Fermanagh—Charles Bailey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Queen's County—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. W. Ritchie, D. S. A. Cosby, H. C. White, and G. F. Milner.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions, also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of their regiments on their retirement:—Surgs.-Major S. S. Scriven, M.D. (Royal North Gloucester Militia), and W. Bulmer (5th West York Militia).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 27, 1880.

Herts—Lieut. J. H., Lord Lawrence, to be Capt.; William Humble Dudley Ward, late Lieut. 14th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut. (Supernumerary) (both dated Aug. 28).

INDIA.

An official notification states that the Government of India offers a prize of £100 for the best hygienic manual for the use of British soldiers in India. The manual, says the official notification, must "be without theories"—that is to say, "thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first year in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted." The successful essay will be printed at the public expense, and become State property. Competitors must send their MSS. to the Military Secretary, Calcutta, not later than the last day of next March. The essay "must not cover more than fifty or sixty pages of print, of small pica octavo size."

Major-Ge n. Hatch, R.A.,Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, retires, it is said, from the Service next month.

The following article 63*a* of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, as amended by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 10, 1880, has been made applicable to the Indian Army:—"In the event of a General or other officer desiring to change his aide-de-camp, or of the aide-de-camp wishing to resign his appointment, it shall not be competent for the General officer to select another officer for the appointment until such time as there shall be a vacancy which will absorb a seconded officer in the regiment or corps to which the aide-de-camp originally appointed may belong."

It is announced that the provisions of G.G.O. No. 813 of 1876, on the subject of the leave of officers of the British Service holding staff appointments in India, the tenure of which is limited to five years, are applicable also to British officers on the Indian establishments holding such appointments who are not seconded.

The *Madras Times* hears that the Government of India have at length sanctioned the proposal for the permanent withdrawal of British troops from Trichinopoly, and the abolition of the southern command in the Madras Presidency, the station duties of Trichinopoly being performed by a station staff officer of the third class. It has also been decided that in future the detachment of British infantry at Maliyapuram shall be relieved from Fort St. George, instead of from Cannanore.

Various rumours and speculations are rife regarding the changes to be effected in the Commissariat Department, in conformity with the suggestions made in the report of the Indian Army Commission. A large amount of work of the Commissariat is to be detached and separated from the department. The Keddah establishments are to be made over to the Civil Department, and all supplies are to be made by regimental arrangements. It is said that there will be two Comys.-Gen. in the Bengal Presidency, viz., one for the Presidency and the other for the Punjab Division. A Director-General of Stores is also to be appointed. As several senior officers of the department are likely to retire next year, it is rumoured that Lieut.-Col. J. V. Hunt is to be the Comy.-Gen. of the Presidency Division, and Major A. R. Badcock is to be the Comy.-Gen. of the Punjab Circle. Both of these officers are now on field-service.

Remittances allowed to military men at the Government rate of exchange for the year are in future to be restricted to the letter of the order sanctioning home payments for the benefit of the remitter's family. An officer may not even take advantage of a brother officer's not requiring to send home the full amount allowed to his rank to supplement his own remittances.

The appointment of Col. C. M. MacGregor, Bengal S.C. Deputy Adjt.-Gen. and Deputy Qrmr.-Gen. in Northern Afghanistan, to be Chief of the Staff to Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, commanding the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, is gazetted. Col. MacGregor assumed the duties some time ago.

PURCHASE OFFICERS.

"An Old Soldier" writes:—"You have advocated the case of the Purchase Captains so strongly for them, that I would wish to call your attention to what I regard as the hardest part of their case. A friend of mine with twenty-three years' service, brought in from half-pay, is serving in a regiment with a captain of only seven years' service. This officer has, of course, paid nothing for his position, whereas the Purchase officer has invested £2,600 for his company; consequently, in addition to the risk of losing his money by death, he actually, with his long service, receives £130 pay less than his junior by 16 years. Surely it would be better for the good of the Service to let an officer so placed either count his half-pay towards pension, or put in the remainder of his time in the Militia or Reserve Forces, than to keep him a justly discontented man serving against his will, knowing that he never can hope to a higher grade, and consequently taking no interest in his work or his regiment."

A singular boat-race took place at the recent annual regatta in Shetland, where the women are noted for their ability in managing boats. The Sheriff and Admiral Thomas, who was in Lerwick at the time, offered to act as coxswain to three Shetland women in a contest between them and a crew of men from the revenue cutter Eagle. The match was keenly contested, but ultimately was easily won by the Shetlanders by over four seconds on a half-mile course.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued from which it appears that the deposits in the military savings banks during the year which ended on March 31, 1877, amounted to £191,179. The number of accounts open on the same date was 17,286. The balance due to depositors was £278,692, and the total amount of the fund for military savings banks up to Aug. 6 of this year was £331,129.

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Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Belles and Ringers; British Bee Farming (Chapman and Hall)—The United Service, for September (Philadelphia, L. R. Hamersley and Co.)—Young England, for September (C. J. Houlston)—Love-Songs (Remington and Co.)—Cassell's Publications for September (Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.)—Hardwicke's Science Gossip for September (D. Bogue)—Tuberculosis (Baillière).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE WHO IS GREATLY INTERESTED.—The information cannot be made public.

PARK GATE.—The regiment you refer to was not mentioned, and it is undesirable, therefore, to call attention to the facts again.

R. W.—Next week, we hope.

*** The letters of "J. W.," "Arab," "Bombay," "Justice," "Equity," and "Another Looker-On" are in type, and will appear as soon as there is space.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

SURVEYING-VESSELS having been exempted from capture in time of war, the Hydrographic Service came to be looked upon as a civil branch of the Navy. Masters flocked to it; and soon came to regard it as theirs by right divine, for who more competent to prepare charts of harbours, channels, or unknown coasts than the Navigator, who from his youth had been taught to use and read them? The executive officer was purposely represented as unable and incompetent to do such work, and was carefully excluded from the list of Surveyors for many years. At last he obtained a footing, and made a name for himself in the Surveying Service. But how jealously was he not watched and criticised by the Masters! Imbued with that commercial instinct which has often been summed up before now as amounting to two and two make three, or five, according to how one's interests are affected, the Masters, while forced to tolerate the presence of executive officers in their midst, left no stone unturned to limit their numbers. We are speaking of the good old days, some twenty years ago, when Masters were in charge of all the surveys then in progress, with but one, or at most two exceptions. The potency of command, however, was soon found to be all too powerful for the old navigator, who, failing to apply it aright, soon proved himself infinitely better in all respects without it. Scarcely a survey was to be found where the Masters employed on it had not seriously disagreed, if not openly quarrelled. In Australia, at one time, they were all at sixes and sevens. The executive officer had to be introduced in many cases, solely to keep the peace. In Melbourne, on Commander Robinson departing this life, a lieutenant and a navigator were left to continue the work, pending the appointment of a new commanding officer. The navigator, using the influence of his father-in-law, a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, succeeded in having himself recognised by the Colonial Government as the senior surveyor and successor to Commander Robinson. The lieutenant continued to assist in the work of the survey, having referred the matter to the Admiralty; but until the decision was made known, he drew no pay, nor did he sign any document, or commit any act which could be construed as admitting the superiority in rank claimed by the navigator. Thus the precedent of an executive officer serving under a navigator of inferior relative rank was avoided, much to the satisfaction of their Lordships, who, on reversing the state of things brought about by the navigator, and making him resign the executive command of the survey into the hands of the lieutenant, were pleased to inform the latter that his conduct had been characterised by great moderation, and that he had avoided in any way delaying the work of the survey. The lieutenant's "great moderation" proved his ultimate professional ruin. Within three months, the colonial influence of the navigator succeeded in getting the lieutenant ordered afloat, to enable the navigator to be given the command—a position he retained for some ten years—while the losses incurred by the lieutenant in the discharge of the public service were never refunded, simply because the navigating element within the Department at Whitehall was straining every nerve to remove the Executive officers from the Surveying list. This element succeeded in securing for Captain Evans, an old Master, the post of Hydrographer, in succession to Admiral Richards; and although in the Regular Service the two lines have been merged into one, in the Hydrographic Service they remain distinct, to the great detriment of the Surveying Service. Disquieting reports have long been at work with this Department of the Admiralty, and it is well remembered that poor Captain Davis was thrust into retirement to admit of his rival obtaining the increased pay and position to which Captain Davis had long been regarded as the rightful aspirant. It is now rumoured, incredible as it may appear, that Mr. Blakeney is to succeed to the Hydrographic chair. The claims of such officers as Captains Sir George Nares, K.C.B., Bedford, Wharton, and others, would thus be ignored, in order to advance an officer who, joining the Service as a Master's assistant, changed over to the paymaster's line, and has since earned the reputation of being an excellent copyist, and a good draughtsman. We are at all times careful as to the nature of the remarks made in these columns, especially when they reflect on a public department or the officials connected therewith, and the Admiralty will find that our word of warning has not been given without cause.

Mr. Childers intends taking but a very short holiday, and in October the Army changes which are to herald the Session of 1881 will commence to be shaped. We believe there is every probability of the Territorial Regiments, as recommended by Colonel Stanley's Committee, being carried out, and it is thought that some steps may possibly be taken towards the future selection of officers for the command of regiments.

We are, indeed, glad to learn that a committee is being assembled at the War Office to inquire into the present condition of the Veterinary Department, and suggest steps for improving the position of its officers, There is now, therefore, some reasonable hope for the Army veterinary-surgeon, who serves under such serious disadvantages, with regard to the officers of the other administrative departments.

Captains T. a'B. Sargent and J. H. Ewart, 78th Highlanders, the former A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Willis, C.B., at York, the latter to Lieutenant-General H. Hamilton, at Cork, have vacated their appointments in order to proceed to India, in the hope of seeing service in Afghanistan.

We learn from China that Colonel Gordon, R.E., "Chinese Gordon," who arrived in Hong Kong on July 3 by the P. and O. steamer *Avoca* from Bombay, proceeded to Canton on the 5th, and visited the Viceroy, returning to Hong Kong on the 7th, when he accepted the hospitality of Governor Hennessy. On July 9 he left Hong Kong for Shanghai, and was to proceed thence to Peking to visit H.E. Li Hung-chang. Colonel Gordon has received a year's furlough, and his mission to China is merely a visit of pleasure, but he intends to advise the Viceroy of Chihli strongly to avoid coming to a rupture with Russia. He disclaims any intention of entering the Chinese service.

It is generally believed that the present popular Surveyor-General of the Ordnance is the chief adviser of the Government on the frontier to be decided on in India. With the extreme views held by Sir John Adye, we should not be surprised to hear of the retirement of our Army behind the Indus.

Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., has arrived in England during the week from Afghanistan, to take up his appointment as Deputy-Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery at the Horse Guards.

We do not suppose that any reader of the contemporary which has lent its columns to the writer of such an impertinent and silly fabrication as that which we are about to notice, could for a moment believe that the *Army and Navy Gazette* was influenced by the War Office or the Horse Guards, directly or indirectly, to insert one week an expression of opinion directly at variance with that which had appeared in it, in reference to a given question the week before, even if the Secretary of State or the Commander-in-Chief, or any person whatever under them in the War Office or the Horse Guards, were capable of asking us to stultify ourselves before the world for the sake of their favour. But it is as well to say a few words on the nature of such fabrications, which, whether dictated by envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, or by personal motives, are described as they ought to be in a vigorous monosyllable, are as discreditable to journalism as they are intolerable in private life. If any one—say A—were to say to another—say B—"you have, in order to gain some favour, or to preserve some beneficial relation with C, changed your opinions or abandoned your principles," B would be quite justified, if the accusation—for it is one—were false, to tell A that he lied; but if A were to say to B, "I observe that you have this week expressed an opinion at variance with that which you expressed last week," it would be a perfectly proper remark, and B might be left to answer it in perfect candour or not as he pleased, and as the relations between him and A might dictate. Now, in the particular case which has been referred to, there was this very material feature to be noticed, that the opinion expressed respecting the propriety of the War Office decision as to the proposed Volunteer review in Hyde Park was given before the explanations of the Government of the reasons for their decision were made in Parliament, and that after those explanations we saw reason to alter our views, and we were candid enough to say so,—an example we would commend to our contemporary, if it were at all necessary to do so.

It would be interesting to know why Lieutenant-Colonel de Winton, Royal Artillery, who has been serving for some time past as military secretary to the Marquis of Lorne in Canada, is still borne on the strength of his corps, though promoted in May last.

Several pensions in the upper ranks of the Royal Artillery are vacant, but no officers can be induced to take them.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General of Public Accounts has lately represented to the War Office that that department has been guilty of an excess of liberality in its dealings with Militia officers. He says:—"From an examination of various training pay lists of disembodied Militia, it appears to be the practice to allow officers under canvas during their annual training one-half of the usual rates of lodging-money towards the provision of such furniture as might be necessary, in addition to that supplied from public stores. As these officers are in receipt of field allowances, the payment to them of lodging allowances would appear to be at variance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 26, 1862 (War Office Circular 752), which lays down as one of the conditions of entitling an officer to field allowance, that he shall not be in receipt of lodging-money."

It is not 300 years ago since the battle of Lepanto gave the decisive blow to the dominancy to the Turks in the Mediterranean, and indeed in Eastern Europe; and it is curious to reflect that not one of the Powers which were concerned in that mighty victory have anything to do with the combination which is now at work in carrying out the bag-and-baggage policy. Don John of Austria, the Generalissimo, commanded the fleet of Spain, Colonna commanded the fleet of the Church of Rome, Venevio led the ships of the Venetians, and Dorio was captain of the Navy of the Genoese Republic. It is needless to say that in those days the Navy of England scarcely existed, except as a coastguard or for expeditions to France, and that the Mediterranean was almost a *mare clausum* to our ships since the Crusades. The Italy of to-day represents Rome, Venice, and Genoa, but takes no active or leading part in putting the screw on the Sublime Porte; and Spain, shorn of her great possessions, has fallen back into the rank of the secondary Powers, which are content to abide by the decision of the Great Councils of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

The superior military authorities in Ireland having reported favourably on the improved pattern horse-blanket, or "jhool," proposed by Major Ward, Royal Artillery, that officer has been commanded by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to forward a "jhool" to the Horse Guards for his Royal Highness's inspection, and in obedience to this order an improved pattern blanket has been made up by the battery artificers, and despatched to the Deputy-Adjutant-General, R.A. The trial of the "jhool" at the Curragh by the Royal Scots Greys has been found very satisfactory, with the exception of a slight alteration being required in the cutting and fitting of the neck-piece, which has been rectified in the "jhool" last prepared and transmitted for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

Acting upon the understanding that the Bengal troops would shortly be released from duty in Afghanistan, the Commander-in-Chief in India has been rearranging the postings of his Brigadier-Generals. His Excellency has approved of the following transfers and postings:—Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C. (who before proceeding on field service held the command of the Rawul Pindee Brigade, to which Brigadier-General Massy has since been posted), is transferred to the Presidency District, vice Brigadier-General Sir C. Ross, K.C.B., whose tenure of command has expired. General Macpherson will retain his command in Afghanistan so long as his services are required, and the senior officer in the Presidency District will officiate in the command there until General Macpherson joins. Brigadier-General A. H. Cobbe, C.B., is transferred from the Agra Brigade to the Saugor district, vice Major-General H. R. Browne, whose tenure of command has expired. Brigadier-General J. I. Murray, C.B., is transferred from the Mooltan Brigade to the Rohilcund District, vice Major-General J. E. Michell, C.B., R.A., who vacates on promotion. General Murray will continue to officiate in the command of the Lahore Division until relieved, and the command of the Rohilcund District will be exercised by the senior officer present until Brigadier-General Murray arrives. Brigadier-General R. J. Hughes, half-pay, late 63rd Foot, who has been brought on the Brigade Staff, vice Major-General H. R. Browne, is posted to the Mooltan Brigade, vice Brigadier-General Murray, transferred. General Hughes will continue in command of a brigade in Afghanistan so long as his services are required, and the senior officer at Mooltan will continue to officiate in the command there, until General Hughes arrives. Brigadier-General C. R. O. Evans, Royal Artillery, who has been brought on the Brigade Staff, vice Major-General J. E. Michell, is posted to the Agra Brigade, in place of General Cobbe, transferred.

There is nothing so foolish as to attempt to hide patent facts. Every European country knows infinitely more of the real condition of our regiments than the general reading public. If the regiments which lately embarked for India are as efficient as they are stated to be, then the return asked for in the House of Lords by Lord Strathnairn can do no harm, but must afford infinite satisfaction to all except our enemies. Every Englishman who is taxed for the maintenance of the Army has a right to know that the money is properly expended. The return asked for by Lord Strathnairn will show whether the article paid for had really been obtained or not.

The first battery of the new breech-loading field-guns will be ready for issue in a few days, and the larger breech-loaders, designed both for Naval and land service, are advancing at a fair rate of progress.

A deputation of the London Arctic Central Committee, consisting of W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., Major Duncan, R.A., and W. M. Williams, Esq., F.R.A.S., was received by Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, on Friday. The members of the deputation were introduced by Commander Cheyne, R.N. The result of the interview was that Sir John Macdonald consented to allow it to transpire in the Press that in the event of the British Government giving a grant to the proposed Arctic Expedition, he, as Premier, and his colleagues in the Ministry, would ask the Canadian Parliament to make a similar grant. We learn that a deputation from the same Committee will also be received by Lord Aberdare, as President of the Royal Geographical Society.

A letter has been sent round to the officers commanding regiments of Rifle Volunteers in the county of Middlesex, asking them to sanction a proposed revision of numbers, rendered necessary by the amalgamation of small corps. According to the scheme drawn up at the War Office the 1st (Victorias) Rifles will retain their present number, as will also the 2nd (South Middlesex), the 3rd (Hornsey), and 4th (West London). The 9th (West Middlesex) will become the 5th Corps; the 11th (St. George's), the 6th; the 15th (London Scottish), the 7th; the 16th (South-West Middlesex), the 8th; the 18th (Harrow), the 9th; the 19th, the 10th; the 20th, the 11th; the 21st (Civil Service), the 12th; the 27th (Queen's Westminster), the 13th; 23rd (Inns of Court), the 14th; the 26th (Customs and Docks), the 15th; the 28th (London Irish), the 16th; the 29th (North Middlesex), the 17th; the 36th (Paddington), the 18th; the 37th (Bloomsbury), the 19th; the 38th (Artists), the 20th; the 39th (Finsbury), the 21st; the 40th (Central London Rangers), the 22nd; the 46th (London and Westminster), the 23rd; and the 49th (Post-Office), the 24th. It is not to be expected that all commanding officers will fall in with the views of the War Office, but we trust the Authorities may not be influenced by petty considerations. All other counties have had to submit to the change, and as the revision is bound to come sooner or later, it is as well that it should be carried out now, in time to save amalgamated regiments, such as the 16th Middlesex, the expense which would be incurred by a second alteration of their appointments. Advantage might be taken of the opportunity of revising titles, some of which, as they now exist, are misnomers; and names might at the same time be given to those corps which do not at present possess any.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, August 18, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotions, dated August 6, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert William Bland Hunt, A.D.C., to be Second Commandant, vice Gregory, retired; Major Samuel James Graham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hunt; Captain Nowell Fitzupton Way to be Major, vice Graham.

ADMIRALTY, August 21, 1880.

Fleet Surgeon George Mason, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 20th inst.

ADMIRALTY, August 23, 1880.

The following promotions have been made:—Sub-Lieutenants John Rushworth Jellicoe and Hugh Frederick Daubeny to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this day's date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—George W. Hand, to the Beacon, vice Woodruffe, invalided; W. H. M. Molyneux, to the Achilles, when recommissioned.

Staff Commander—W. L. Dodds, to the Achilles.

Lieutenants—Charles Campbell, Alexander M. Gardner, William F. D. Walker, and Arnot Henderson, to the Agincourt, additional; H. T. Smith-Dorrien, and Keppel Wade (for navigating duties), S. W. A. H. Gray, to the Invincible; Edward J. Hill, to the Duke of Wellington, additional; Charles W. Dickinson, to the Alexandra, additional, for special gunnery duties; C. Langford, to the Rupert, for gunnery duties; H. Garbett, G. R. Lindley, P. Hoskin, A. E. Stewart, J. Startin, A. C. Woods, and F. L. Fegin, to the Achilles; H. C. Reynolds, to the Audacious; C. H. Robertson and Joseph Honner, to the Minotaur; H. P. Williams, to the Cleopatra.

Sub-Lieutenants—H. G. Porter, to the Alexandra, for navigating duty; A. E. Tizard, to the Rapid; F. G. T. Cole, to the Agincourt; F. J. Thring, for navigating duties, J. S. de B. Yelloly, and H. G. Paris, to the Achilles.

Midshipmen—Herbert G. King Hall, to the St. Vincent, for service in the Martin, during training season; F. C. Tattersall, M. G. Cartright, H. Adair, G. A. Ballard, V. Maud, C. W. M. Blenderleath, A. F. Holmes, E. M. Featherstonhaugh, E. H. Thurston, H. W. A. Helby, Sir C. L. Cust, and F. Hammond, to the Achilles; R. C. Carew, Hon. F. O. B. Addington, A. A. E. Grant, G. J. Taylor, R. A. Allenby, and A. W. Howe, to the Northumberland; R. Nugent, Hon. P. B. Tyrwhitt, and H. G. Smith, to the Agincourt; J. C. Gainsford, B. C. Barber, and E. H. Smith, to the Minotaur; W. L. Grant, to the Tourmaline.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Frederick J. Matthews, M.A., to the Cleopatra.

Fleet Surgeons—W. Ross, M.D., to the Duncan, additional, for temporary service; W. H. Adam, to Royal Marine Artillery.

Chief Engineer—William Barclay, to the Asia, additional, for Canada.

Engineers—James D. Nicholson, to the Serapis; W. F. Cole, to the Indus, additional, for service as instructor in the working of the machinery of torpedo-boats; W. Landells, to the Indus, additional, for Prince Albert.

Assistant-Engineer—John S. Watch, to the Serapis.

Assistant-Clerk—E. F. E. Gipps, to the Kingfisher, supernumerary.

Gunner—T. Davis, to the Achilles.

Boatswains—Thomas G. Canham, to the Duncan, for Naval Barracks; W. N. Pound, to the Impregnable, as instructor; John Plumbly, to the Lord Warden; G. F. Gartrell, C. H. Chapman, and G. H. Cowell, to the Achilles.

Agincourt, Capt. E. H. Murray, flagship of Rear-Admiral Somerset, second in command of the Channel Squadron, has been placed in dry dock at Devonport, for examination, &c.

Albatross, Com. A. J. Errington, was expected at Nagasaki from Shanghai, and would relieve the Fly, which was then to go to Kobe.

Antelope, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. Walter J. Hylton Jolliffe, was at Therapia on Aug. 20, in attendance on his Excellency the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen. The officers of this ship pulled in a gig race against the officers of the Cockatrice on the 15th inst., winning by several boats' lengths.

Beacon. Com. George Weightman Hand, who is appointed to the command of this vessel, vice Com. G. P. Woodruffe, invalided, entered the Navy in 1856, and served as acting-lieut. in the Actæon, Com. John Ward (b), on the coast of China and Tartary, from Aug. 7, 1861, being confirmed, on his return to England, with commission dated back June 22, 1861. On Nov. 7, 1862, he was appointed to the Megæra, Com. S. H. Henderson; and on April 7, 1863, was transferred to the Leander, Capt. Thomas Harvey, fitting for the Pacific, and was subsequently in the same ship under Capt. W. M. Dowell, C.B., until paid off in Oct. 1866. On April 6, 1867, he joined the Minotaur, Capt. J. G. Goodenough, fitting for the flag of Rear-Admiral Fredk. Warden, C.B., with the Channel Squadron; and on Dec. 30, 1867, was appointed additional of the Excellent, Capts. A. W. A. Hood and Henry Boys, and remained until appointed, Nov. 20, 1869, to the Royal Alfred, Capt. Richard Wells, and served on the North-America and West Indies station, under the flag of Vice-Admirals G. G. Wellesley, C.B., and E. G. Fanshawe, C.B., until promoted to the rank of commander, Nov. 29, 1872. He subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and on Oct. 31, 1873, became second capt. in the Valiant, Capt. Norman B. Bedingfield, and was afterwards employed in the same ship under Capt. Nowell Salmon, V.C., C.B., until July 22, 1875, when he was transferred to the Triumph, Capt. George H. Parkin, with the Channel Squadron and in the Mediterranean, and was paid off in April, 1877. From May 17, 1877, until appointed on Monday last to the Beacon, he was employed as inspecting commander in the Coastguard service at Liverpool.

Cambridge, Capt. Ward, is to be docked at Devonport to have bottom examined and defects made good, as soon as the dockyard authorities find it convenient to perform the work.

Charybdis, Capt. Charles F. Hotham, left the Cape of Good Hope for Devonport on Aug. 11.

Cleopatra, Capt. F. Durrant, was commissioned on Tuesday, with a complement of 245, for service with the Detached Squadron, under the flag of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B. She was passed out of dock on Wednesday, and will leave for trial on Monday next.

Cockatrice, Com. H. T. Grenfell, was to leave Therapia on Aug. 22 for Galatz, to resume her duties in the Danube. Mr. W. G. E. Penfold, assist.-pymr. in charge of this ship, left Constantinople on the 20th inst. for England, *viâ* Varna, to take up an appointment as secretary to Comdre. Brown at Jamaica.

Curaçoa, Capt. Cumming. The correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* on board writes as follows from Singapore, under date July 19:—"Our three months' passage from England to this coast was eventful only in the fact that, although we have an exceptional number of youthful ordinary seamen, it was performed without accident aloft or below. The ship, very stiff when sailing on a wind, behaved admirably. The engines, which were sparingly used upon the passage out, had a six hours' run a day or two ago, and gave us a speed of 13·9 knots. While on the run, the crew were exercised at target practice, firing at barrels thrown overboard as we proceeded, and the order given to fire when about 1,000 yards off. The practice was very good, several barrels being hit and sunk. Capt. Cumming's expressed wish to keep a clear punishment-sheet has not been fulfilled, but considering the youth and inexperience of the crew, the conduct has not been bad; and of those who have made acquaintance with cells, the ordinary seamen are in a minority. As we remain for twelve months in charge of this division, the hot weather and cheap fiery drink will not tend to diminish our list of defaulters. When we leave here, we are to take charge of the Shanghai division for twelve months, and then finish up our commission upon the Japanese coast. The war expected to ensue between Russia and China, when we were commissioned for this station, has blown over. Mediation by friendly Powers and concessions by both disputants have so far cleared up the misunderstanding, that several French, American, and Italian war vessels have passed us during the past fortnight upon return to their own shores for refit, the urgent necessity for their watchful care of their countrymen's interests upon the China land having, in the opinion of their respective commanders, passed away. The health of the ship's company is very good,—and, taken all round, the Curaçoa is a comfortable, happy ship."

Egeria, Com. Charles Johnstone, was to leave Singapore for Labuan.

Excellent, Capt. Hopkins. Last Saturday the officers gave an "at home" on board, which met with the usual success of those pleasant entertainments. Fine weather, which makes so much difference as to the enjoyment of afternoon dances on board ship, favoured their endeavours, and nearly 800 guests met on board, in answer to the invitations. The band was furnished by the Royal Marine Light Infantry. According to a system which has now gone on for many years, this will be the last entertainment for the year 1880.

Foxhound, Lieut. and Com. W. H. Nowell, was to leave the Straits Division for Japanese waters, calling at Hong Kong *en route* from Singapore.

Hecate made a satisfactory machinery trial in Keyham Basin on Tuesday.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer, arrived at Malta on Thursday from Plymouth. The Italian training frigate Vittorio Emmanuele, from Gibraltar, bound for Smyrna, arrived there at the same time.

Himalaya, Capt. Harry W. Brent, will not wait at Bombay to take any part in the usual Indian relief service, but will return immediately she has landed the troops she takes out. Any officers waiting passage, time-expired men, and invalids will, of course, be received on board, but the chances are she will make the passage home nearly empty.

Hornet, Com. John S. Eaton, left Gibraltar for Ports mouth on Aug. 14, where she arrived on Wednesday, from the China station, *viâ* the Suez Canal. The Hornet was recommissioned at Hong Kong on Feb. 25, 1877.

Inconstant, flagship of the new Detached Squadron, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Aug. 24, by Capt. Charles C. P. Fitzgerald, for the flag of Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B. The Earl of Clanwilliam was born in 1832, and entered the Navy in 1845. He obtained the rank of lieutenant Sept. 15, 1852, and in that capacity served in the Imperieux in the Baltic from December following until the close of the Russian war; in the Raleigh, Comdre. Keppel, on the East Indies and China station from September, 1856, until transferred in August, 1857, to the Calcutta, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Seymour, on the same station, where he remained until promoted to commander Feb. 26, 1858. In the following month he obtained command of the Hornet, also at China, and brought her to England in July, 1859, on the 22nd of which month he was posted. Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam lost the use of his left arm from a wound received at the taking of Canton, and for which he was granted in October, 1859, a pension of £91 5s. He commanded the Tribune in the Pacific from March, 1862, until paid off in May, 1866; was appointed to the Hercules, fitting at Chatham for service with the Channel Squadron in June, 1868; was transferred to the Asia, guardship, at Portsmouth in December, 1871, which post he relinquished in March, 1874, on being appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The squadron will include the Cleopatra, screw corvette, which was commissioned at Devonport by Capt. F. Durrant, with a complement of 251; the Tourmaline, composite screw corvette (returning from the North American and West Indies station); and a vessel of the Gem class. The Bacchante, corvette, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, will also be attached, to enable Prince Albert Victor, if not both of the Royal midshipmen, to enjoy the advantage of an extended cruise. The necessary alterations are now being carried out on board the Inconstant to fit her for service as an admiral's ship, and her armament will be increased by four 20-pounder torpedo-guns, mounted on the upper deck, and an equipment of six Nordenfelt guns, while she will also be supplied with the electric light. She has already been furnished with Whitehead torpedoes, to be discharged above water. The cruise of the squadron is to be protracted. The Inconstant will be ready for service at the latter end of next month, or early in October, and the squadron proceed first to the Pacific, and from thence to Madeira, calling later on at Cape de Verde, Rio de Janeiro, and Falkland Islands passing through the Magellan Straits to Vancouver's Islands, and reaching Japan, after putting in at the Sandwich Islands, in September of next year.

Iron Duke, Capt. H. F. Cleveland, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Coote, was expected to be at Yokohama about the middle of the present month, when the Admiral will probably shift his flag to the Vigilant, and go on a cruise.

Kestrel, Com. W. M. Lang, as soon as ready after her recommission, was to be senior officer's ship on the Amoy sub-division, relieving the Sheldrake, which would then go to Foochow to take the place of the Moorhen, which requires to be docked at Hong Kong.

Lapwing, Com. W. G. Scott, had orders to visit Chefoo, and then to return to Tientsin.

Magpie, Capt. R. H. Napier, continued to be employed on the survey of the Hainan Strait.

Malabar, Capt. John F. S. Grant, from Portsmouth, arrived at Malta on Wednesday, and proceeded for Bombay on Thursday with 915 men of the 23rd Regt., and forty-seven men belonging to various regiments.

Miranda, Com. the Hon. C. S. Dawson, left the Sound for her station on Thursday.

Niger is ready for service upon the south-west coast of Africa, and is to leave armed with six 20-pounders, in consequence of the War Office being unable to supply six new 25-pounders with iron carriages before November. Her heavier armament will be sent out to her early next year by Government store-ship, and the carriage-racers will be then fitted in the Simon's Bay depôt.

Northumberland, Capt. Wratislaw, lying in Plymouth Sound, was taken into harbour on Friday to be docked and have defects made good,

Pegasus, Com. the Hon. Horatio N. S. Hood, was expected to arrived at Hakodate about the middle of July from her visit to the Russian port of Vladivostock, having been ordered by Admiral Coote to have a glance round at the ships and preparations there.

Ranger made a satisfactory trial on Tuesday at Sheerness, giving 804 horse-power and 11·2 knots. She is to be ready for commission by the 20th prox. Her sister-ship, the Rambler, which indicated 796 horse-power and made 10 knots, will be commissioned on the 10th prox., but will not be able to leave for the West Coast of Africa for some time, on account of the inability of the War Office to supply her armament.

Ruby, Capt. Charles E. Foot. Lieut. Alexander Karley Woodrow died at Zanzibar on the 12th inst., in his 31st year. Lieut. Woodrow was employed as midshipman and acting sub-lieutenant in the Royal Oak in the Mediterranean, from March 3, 1868, until paid off Jan. 9, 1872; and on June 26 was appointed to the Victoria and Albert, Royal yacht, from which, on Sept. 18, 1872, he was promoted to lieut. He was subsequently employed from July 8, 1873, until June 1874, in the Invincible, Capt. John C. Soady, in the Mediterranean; and on Oct. 1 following was appointed additional of the Excellent, Capt. Thomas Brandreth, from which ship he was successively employed in the Iron Duke and Topaze, Capt. Charles J. Rowley, at Kingstown, from April 28, 1876, until Nov. 29, 1877, when he was borne as additional of the Alexandra, for service in the Raleigh, Capt. Charles T. Jago, in the Mediterranean. In Feb., 1880, he was appointed to the Excellent, and in May last was appointed to the Euryalus, for service in the Ruby.

Rupert, Capt. E. J. Pollard, has been at Gibraltar waiting orders since Aug. 19.

Superb, Capt. F. le H. Ward, made her official trial on Tuesday off the Maplin, with satisfactory result. She indicated 7,521 horse-power, and made 15·31 knots. The temperatures were also satisfactory, that of the engine-room being 74 degrees and the stoke-hole 94. A consumption of 2·71 lb. of coal per hour per indicated horse-power took place. She has proceeded to Chatham, to be completed for the East Indies as rapidly as possible.

Swinger, Lieut. and Com. O. P. Tudor, from Hong Kong, was to join the ships in the Straits Division.

Sylvia, Com. Pelham Aldrich, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on Aug. 10, and has orders to proceed to Wange River and Walwich Bay for surveying work on her passage home.

Tamar, Capt. T. H. Royse, left Malta on Aug. 24 for Portsmouth, having on board the discharged crew of the gunboat Condor, and the soldiers' wives and children, invalids, and time-expired men of the regiments which left in the Himalaya for Bombay.

Thunderer, Capt. Philip Colomb, left Malta for Palermo on Aug. 24 to rejoin the Mediterranean Fleet.

Torch, Com. W. H. C. Selby, was at Therapia on Aug 20, and will remain at Constantinople for some months doing the duty of senior officer.

Tyne, Com. John E. Stokes, was to leave the Cape of Good Hope on Aug. 13, in continuation of her trooping service.

Wye, Staff Com. Henry D. Sarratt. The final orders of the Wye have been slightly modified, owing to the report that yellow fever was prevalent on the Isthmus of Panama. Should it be found, on arrival at Port Royal, that there is fever at Colon, the drafts for the Pacific will be landed at Jamaica, rather than risk contracting fever by crossing the Isthmus, and the Wye will then proceed on her other duty, of shifting the naval stores from the old depôt at Rio de Janeiro to the new one at Monte Video. She will return from her round to Bermuda, Jamaica, and the Brazils by way of Ascension.

THE ATALANTA INQUIRY.

The inquiry into the loss of the Atalanta has been resumed at the Sessions House, Westminster.

The first witness called was Vice-Admiral Arthur W. Wood, C.B., M.P., second senior Naval Lord at the time the Atalanta sailed. He stated he had not the slightest doubt as to the perfect soundness, stability, and seaworthiness of the vessel. No other ship could have been selected, there being none other available in the Navy at all fit for the service. He selected the officers himself, and they were sufficient in number and suitable in character and qualification. If he had to recommend a sailing training-ship to-morrow, he should recommend a vessel of the same size as the Atalanta.

Mr. Francis Martin, late chief constructor at Pembroke, examined as to the straining of the Atalanta's masts, said it was always the practice to wedge the masts of frigates on the upper decks, and he knew nothing against that practice.

Mr. Frederick Barnes, surveyor of dockyards and chief constructor, also expressed the opinion that the Atalanta was the better for the masts being wedged. He saw nothing, he thought, dangerous about the vessel. The lurching of the Atalanta on her passage from the West Indies was probably attributable to the bilge keels being placed rather high; but beyond the motion being uncomfortable, he did not think anything more could be said. The statement that the Atalanta had lurched 40 deg. he took *cum grano salis*.

Mr. W. Johns, assistant chief surveyor to *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, who was requested by the Committee of Inquiry to undertake a series of calculations in reference to the stability of the vessel, read his report. A comparison of the curves of stability of the Atalanta with a number of merchant sailing ships, showed her somewhat better than the Eurydice, but considerably worse than the Stuart Hahnemann, a merchant ship known to have capsized in the Indian Ocean in 1875 through reckless seamanship, and worse also than the other merchant ships given. If the Atalanta rolled and lurched as she was recorded to have done, a wind of about 3 lb. force, catching her suddenly on the broadside, with her plain sail set, would be sufficient to blow her over with her ports closed. In still water a force of 6½ lb. per square foot would do so. He had found merchant sailing ships require as much as 10 lb. and even up to 20 lb. per square foot to produce this effect. He thought it by no means improbable that the Atalanta was capsized in a squall, which might easily have happened if the vessel was otherwise than very skilfully handled.

Lieut. the Hon. A. Bethell, recalled, said that when on board the Atalanta in 1878, on her return from India, he had known that vessel to have been taken aback on several occasions, but she always righted herself at once. The heeling of the vessel was never very great. He had never noticed any special occasion when, owing to the ports being opened, the Atalanta had shipped water. When running she was a steady ship. She did not strain any more than most wooden ships. He was certain Captain Stirling was quite satisfied with the behaviour of the vessel. The rolling of the Atalanta was sometimes 40 degrees, rendering it somewhat awkward to stand, but the men worked all the time, and he knew them even lower the top gallant mast when she was rolling to this extent. He did not think any ship he had ever been in had rolled so heavily as the Atalanta.

Mr. Isaac Hollywood, late carpenter's mate, said he was on board the Atalanta from September, 1878, to June, 1879. The Atalanta always strained very much. In bad weather she made water to the extent of 1¾ in. per hour, and it was necessary to pump her out every watch. This took about twenty minutes every four hours. The straining was in the upper works, and at the bilge keel. He could not say exactly where the water came in. On his return to Portsmouth it was his duty to send in a list of defects, and it was a very considerable one. After she was repaired he looked upon her as a good, sound, and trustworthy vessel.

Mr. Seccombe, foreman, Portsmouth Dockyard, believed that the Atalanta, after repair, was as good as new.

Mr. Johns, chief surveyor at Lloyd's, said he had investigated the strength of the Atalanta. Putting the guns in the hold would make her roll much more. Rigging was often cut away to prevent a ship capsizing, and he had frequently found this to be the cause of loss of mast.

The committee has adjourned, pending the arrival in England of Admiral Sir George Wellesley.

INSPECTION OF THE JUMNA BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

On Saturday afternoon her Majesty visited the Jumna, and inspected the 1st Batn. of the Rifle Brigade and the draughts proceeding to India to reinforce the troops in Afghanistan. It was known for some days previously that it was the intention of the Prince of Wales, who is much interested in the hurried departure of reinforcements, to pay a visit to Lord E. Clinton's Batn. of Riflemen before they started, but it was not until Saturday morning that it was made known that her Majesty proposed to accord them a similar honour. The Elfin, having on board the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George (in the uniform of naval cadets), with their suite, and a few personal friends, ran over from Cowes, and the Royal party, landing in the dockyard, paid a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, remaining with him to lunch. They then went on board the Jumna, which was crowded with the friends of the officers and men and with visitors. Their Royal Highnesses were received on board the ship with the customary Royal honours from a guard of the Royal Marines. Accompanied by Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and staff, Admiral Superintendent Foley, and Capt. Parsons, of the Jumna, the Royal party, mixing freely and genially with the throng of visitors, recognising acquaintances, and chatting familiarly with the officers, were conducted over the huge vessel, and had an opportunity of appreciating the admirable order and the excellent arrangements which make it possible for so many men to exist comfortably in so limited a space. When they had thoroughly inspected the main and troop-decks, they came to the quarter-deck, where the officers of the Rifle Brigade were each introduced by their colonel to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness cordially shook hands with each, and then Prince Leopold went through the same pleasant ceremony, the Royal party remaining in conversation with the group of gallant gentlemen for some time. On taking leave, the Prince cheerfully wished them "good luck," and then, with the Princess, Prince Leopold, the young Princes, and his *entourage*, landed from the Jumna, and proceeding along the jetty, embarked in the Elfin, which was lying astern of the trooper. As the graceful little yacht ran past the Jumna on her way to Cowes, with the Royal party in full view on the bridge, the troops and visitors covering her decks gave a round of cheers, which were cordially acknowledged as long as the Elfin remained within sight. Scarcely had the Elfin passed from view, than the visitors were agreeably surprised on observing the usual signs of approaching Royalty, in the form of Royal standards, which were hoisted at the dockyard, by the flagship, and the training-ship, followed by the effective procedure of "manning the yards," as the Alberta, gliding rapidly into the harbour from Spithead, ran alongside the Jumna, her Majesty, in her usual deep mourning, with the Princess Beatrice and the ladies-in-waiting, being on the bridge. The Royal yacht ran alongside the starboard gangway of the Jumna, from which Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Admirals Ryder and Foley made their way to the bridge, and after paying their respects to her Majesty, escorted her on board. The main deck of the trooper was lined with crimson cloth, the usual guard of honour of the Royal Marines presenting arms. The Queen was first escorted into the saloon, where she cordially saluted the Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and was then conducted round the ship. The Blue-jackets were drawn up in their respective messes as the inspection was made, and her Majesty expressed herself as highly pleased with their appearance, and with the perfection of the arrangements for the comfort of the huge living freight that the ship is taking out. From between decks her Majesty went to the quarter-deck, one side of which was cleared for the purpose, and the officers of the Rifle Brigade, who were here drawn up, had each the honour of a personal introduction at the hands of Colonel Lord E. Clinton. Her Majesty, who looked very well and in good spirits, asked many questions of Admiral Ryder, of Lord Edward, and of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and regarded the mass of dark-coated riflemen with evident interest. After remaining on board over half-an-hour, her Majesty was escorted back to the main-deck of the Jumna, amid the respectful salutations of the visitors, and then with a second salute from the guard of honour, and with "manned yards," she made her way back to the deck of the Alberta, leaving the harbour amid hearty cheers from the troops and crew of the Jumna and of the flag and training-ships, which she acknowledged by waving her handkerchief as long as the yacht was in sight. It was stated to be her Majesty's intention to accompany the troop-ship down the Solent, and this was borne out by the large yacht, the Victoria and Albert, being in readiness to embark its Royal freight; but it was dead low water, and as the draught of the Jumna is too great to allow of her crossing the harbour bar soon enough to start on her voyage during daylight, the idea was abandoned, and the trooper lay quietly alongside the jetty after her Majesty's departure, and sailed on Sunday.

THE WIMBLEDON SCANDAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial on Serjt. Marshman, R.M.L.I., was resumed on Monday morning at Gosport. Major Ozzard, for the prosecution, announced that a target had arrived from Wimbledon. He could not say whether it was No. 14, but the marks on it corresponded with those which had been referred to. Capt. Du Pré, of the 3rd Hants Rifles, was then called. He said he had shot at Wimbledon this year. On the morning of the first Wednesday in the meeting, Private Duddy communicated to him the intelligence that on the previous evening the prisoner asked him (Duddy) at what time and target he was going to shoot for the Queen's Prize, adding, "I shall be on that target, and if you make 91 I shall see you again." Duddy made the second report after he had made the score of 91. Under cross-examination, witness said he did attribute a fraudulent intention to this conversation reported to him by Duddy. He knew that Duddy had been posted as a winner, but did not take any steps to prevent him from receiving the prize because he had no facts to go upon, and it was too serious a matter to bring before the Council on no other evidence than one man's word. He did not consider it his duty, as an officer, to inquire into the matter, for at Wimbledon he only acted in the capacity of a competitor. He would have drawn precisely the same inference about the matter even if the present proceedings had not been instituted. Lieut. Edye: Then putting the fraudulent construction on the conversation you did, you allowed the matter to rest and prizes to be taken by the four men of the 3rd Hants—namely, Duddy, Dowly, Caplen, and Catchlow?—Witness: I don't think Catchlow did win a prize.—Re-examined: Upon hearing that the court-martial was to take place he wrote.—Lieut. Edye objected, and asked that the letter might be produced.—Witness, continuing: He did not know at the time that prisoner was the marker.—Witness was again referring to the letter, when prisoner objected to any subsequent acts being introduced unless they were performed with his assent in his presence.—Major Blake, Deputy-Judge-Advocate, pointed out that under cross-examination the defendant's friend having cast reflections on the character of the witness as an officer, it was open to him to allude again to this matter.—Lieut. Edye replied that he had cast no reflections on the character of Capt. Du Pré as an officer. It was not for him but for the Court to do such a thing.—In answer to a request that he would explain his reason for saying that this cheating must have been by the register-keepers, witness declared there was nothing to prevent the register-keeper calling out "four, an inner," and putting down a five on the card. It had been done in his own case by mistake when firing for the Wills' Prize.

On Tuesday, the first witness called was Major R. T. Thompson, 56th Regt., and Commandant of the Military School. He said he belonged to the Statistical Department at Wimbledon, and all the tickets passed through his hands. The four highest scores of the Olympic were:—Runtz, of the 1st London, 46; second, Private Kidd, 2nd Batn. 4th Regt., 40; third, Ogburn, 1st Warwick, 39; and fourth, Boyd, 1st Ayr, 39. Questioned as to his experience, witness said he had been connected with musketry instruction ever since 1857, and had been chief of the Statistical Department since 1875 inclusive. In cross-examination, the witness, being asked his opinion of Runtz's score under all the circumstances, said: It was so remarkable that I should not have passed it over without bringing it to the notice of the committee, especially seeing that the next competitor was six points below Runtz. Do you think such a score could be made at 600 yards with a fixed rest?—I believe, from experiments I have made, such a thing is just possible. Do you think 97 out of a possible 105 excessive?—With a Martini, certainly not. I do not consider 100 or 102 excessive, but remarkably good. Since such scores are not impossible at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, why should 46 out of a possible 50 with a Snider at 600 yards be only just possible?—I consider such a score at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards totally impossible. It was at 200, 500, and 600 yards that such scores were made, or purported to be made. In 1878, Private McVittie made, or was purported to make, 33 out of a possible 35 in the Olympic competition, and Mr. Humphrey, who came next, made 27, exactly the same difference as in 1880. When Stokes was disqualified from winning the Snider Wimbledon Cup, do you know that he asked that his trigger might be tested by the Council?—I do not. Have you any reason to doubt the accuracy of the scores you have referred to?—None but a general impression I formed in my own mind that there was a collusion between the competitors and the men at the butts. By the Court: Up to this year I have never heard of 100 out of a possible 105 being made at 200, 500, and 600 yards, not even in India.

At the sitting of the Court on Wednesday, Lieut. Houghton, of the Royal Marines, in charge of the butts at which the prisoner marked, gave a detailed account of the marking in the Olympic competition. He said that Runtz and Humphrey complained that incorrect marking had taken place, and the prisoner, who was standing by, said he hoped they did not suspect him. A target was produced in court, and Lieut. Houghton said he thought it was the target in question, owing to a finger-hole which he made in it. A musketry-instructor was ordered to experiment at 600 yards on the target, to initial the shot-holes, and then to give evidence. The court adjourned until Thursday, when Lieut. Houghton was re-examined by the prosecutor. He was asked whether he knew at what target the second shot was fired? He said he could not possibly say. You say you asked the markers of No. 14 target from which target they had come. Could you know this without asking them?—Yes; I ordered them from No. 16, but I should not have known without asking them, because I had never seen many of them before. I watched every target at two butts in turn, and questioned the markers, in order to ascertain whether they understood their duties. What opportunity had you of knowing if the hits signalled corresponded with the hits made?—Watching the targets in turn, I saw the right answers sent back. I don't know, but I should think 150 shots were fired during the quarter of an hour I remained in each butt. When I changed the men in the butts, I had received no notice of fraudulent practices. When I arrived in the morning, I found the prisoner and his men at the butts. The prisoner could, after I had changed the men, give instructions to the men in No. 14 target without my noticing him. In fact, changes of men at the target might take place without my noticing it, unless my attention should afterwards be attracted to the change. The prisoner made out the various details for the markers at the target. (To the prisoner): I altered the arrangements after the markers had taken up their positions. I think it possible that fraudulent marking could have gone on at more than one target without my knowledge, but as I watched each target in turn, a certain number of shots must certainly have been correct. I do not remember the prisoner being at one particular target more than another. I heard from the prisoner that a serjeant of artillery had been offered a bribe to carry on cheating. There must be at least five persons cognisant of a scheme of fraud—the serjeant and four men—otherwise they would act as checks upon one another.—Capt. William Marsden, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the School of Musketry at Hythe, said:—I was employed at Wimbledon this year as chief of the range department. I had no knowledge that fraudulent transactions were going on The paper now placed in my hands and purporting to be sent by me to the officer in charge of the firing points, is not in my handwriting, nor do I know that I have seen it before. I received a pencil report from Capt. Fagan, stating that Mr. Humphrey, of the Cambridge University Corps, and others had insisted, against Capt. Fagan's expostulations, in proceeding down the ridge to examine the target on the morning of the 23rd. I received from Col. Peel, the head of the executive, a paper ordering re-squadding, but this was so frequently done that I cannot say that the paper now placed before me is the paper forwarded to me on any particular date. No information reached me officially that any part of the re-squadding order had been set aside, although I certainly was so informed. The target purporting to be that at which Runtz and Humphrey fired for the Olympic was then produced, and Mr. Humphrey counted the bullet marks to see if they corresponded with the number stated in his evidence. He now counted 36 bull's-eyes, 23 inners, 30 magpies, and 48 outers, making one more bull's-eye and one more inner than he counted at Wimbledon. He, however, had no doubt in his own mind that the target was the same.—Lieut. Edye, the prisoner's friend, stated that certain overtures had been made through the serjeant-major of division that the prisoner should be photographed for the purpose of identification. Every facility would be afforded, but if it were to gratify a morbid curiosity, the prisoner would strongly object.—Major Ozzard, the prosecutor, replied that the photograph had been asked for to assist an inquiry now being made in aid of justice, and not to satisfy any morbid taste.—Lieut. Edye: I object, on the plea advanced by the prosecution. The prisoner has no objection.—The Court having considered the point, the President said that the Court regretted and were surprised at the step that had been taken. They felt that if a photograph of the prisoner was required, application should have been made to them. They would have considered the application, and if sufficient reasons were shown, they would have obtained the photograph required. Communication with the prisoner through the serjeant-major, without the knowledge of the Court, and without the approval of the commanding officer, they considered most irregular; and in future whatever steps with regard to the prisoner it might be considered necessary to take, the sanction of the Court should be obtained.—Serjt.-Major Powell, the senior serjt.-major of the division, was called before the Court, and reprimanded by the President, who said that the matter would be referred to the commanding officer.—Capt. Stoney said he was on duty at Wimbledon on July 23, at targets 21 to 30, and he carried out the order for re-squadding. Mr. Humphrey asked to be allowed to remain at No. 14 target, and witness assented. By the Court: Mr. Humphrey told me that he was testing a charge of fraud, and that the Council were aware of it. I did not bring the matter to the knowledge of my superiors, because the Council were aware of it. Mr. Humphrey being well known to me, and being also a member of the Council, I should not doubt his word. Having charge of so many targets, I don't think it possible to exercise more than a general supervision.—F. C. Buller, Col. of the Coldstream Guards, said: I was in command of the military troops at the Wimbledon meeting of 1880. There were 690 men, who formed four military divisions, and the fifth division was for Commissariat, Ordnance, and Cavalry, who were stationed in various parts of the camp. The first division consisted of guard and men from the Brigade Depôt, with three corporals from Aldershot; the second, Marines, with three detachments of men of the Royal Navy; the third and fourth, of detachments from several regiments of the Line. On July 23, after gunfire, I was sent for to attend a Council meeting; and after hearing what was said, I ordered prisoner to be placed under arrest. This year the Marines took the targets from 1 to 30. Hearing of suspicions, I issued the following order:—"All non-commissioned officers and men are cautioned against being tampered with. Any attempt to do so should be reported at once. All infringements of this order will be severely punished." That order was read out by pay-serjeants at each station. Cross-examined: I consider it exceedingly difficult, but not quite impossible, under certain circumstances, for a serjeant or man to make an arrangement with a competitor four days before shooting at Wimbledon. By the Court: Both serjeants and men are liable to have their positions changed at any time. I saw Serjt. Marshman marched off to the butt 11 to 20; but I never saw him actually in the butt. My instructions are that changes of squadding shall be made on the day of firing, and I have seen on several days the changes carried out. I understand that on the day when Runtz won the Olympic the prisoner was not changed from his butt, but the men at the targets were changed.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

Mails for the Fleet are made up as follows (letters should be posted in London before 6 p.m. at the General and 5.30 p.m. at the District Post Offices):—Fawn, Antelope, and Torch—Constantinople, on Tuesday and Saturday. Hibernia, Falcon, Hecla, and Condor—Malta, Wednesdays. Alexandra, Invincible, Thunderer, Téméraire, Monarch, Cygnet, Iris, Coquette, and Helicon—Care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Palermo, daily. Triumph and Rocket—Care of senior officer, Esquimault, on Thursday and Saturday. Jackal—Wick, N.B. Bacchante—Portsmouth. The Channel and First Reserve Squadrons, Agincourt, Northumberland, and Achilles—Devonport. Minotaur—Portsmouth. Salamis—Sheerness. Foam, Firefly, Firebrand, Flirt, and Dido—Cape Coast Castle, *viâ* Liverpool, on Friday. Northampton, Blanche, and Forester—Halifax, on Thursday. Bittern—Corfu, on Thursday. Rapid—Cyprus, on Friday. Boadicea, Flora, Dwarf, and Pioneer—Cape of Good Hope, on Thursday. Newcastle—Devonport. All ships on the East Indies station, except London, should be addressed to the care of the Postmaster, Aden, on Friday. Decoy and Rupert—Gibraltar. Terror—Senior officer, Bermuda, on Thursday. Cockatrice—Galatz, daily, after Tuesday, the 24th. London—Zanzibar, on Friday. Garnet, Swallow, Forward, and Elk—Monte Video, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Alert—Levuka, Fiji, to await arrival, *viâ* Brindisi, N.S.W. mail on Aug. 27. All ships on the China station should be addressed to Singapore on Friday. All ships on the Australian station should be addressed to Sydney on Friday. Cruiser—Care H.B.M.'s Consul, Naples. Of homeward-bound vessels the addresses are as under:—Charybdis, Sylvia, Raleigh, and Tourmaline, Devonport, on arrival; Hornet, Portsmouth, on arrival; Vulture, Malta, on arrival.

Two gunboats from Odessa, laden with ammunition, lately attempted to make their way up the Danube, their destination being Rustchuk, in Bulgaria. The harbour-master at Galatz refused to allow them to pass, and they had not got far to sea on their return journey when a portion of one of the cargoes exploded.

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THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

List of candidates who were successful for appointment as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service, at the competitive examination in London on Aug. 9, 1880:—

No.	Names.	Marks.
1	S. A. Crick	2,510
2	J. R. Dodd	2,240
3	A. J. Struthers	2.230
4	G. E. Twiss	2.230
5	R. F. Adams	2,225
6	C. G. D. Mosse	2,135
7	A. B. Cottell	2,075
8	T. Archer	2,035
9	S. G. Hamilton	2,035
10	H. J. R. Moberley	1,990
11	A. P. Hart	1,955
12	H. J. Barnes	1,930
13	R. W. S. Sawyer	1,930
14	W. G. A. Bedford	1,920
15	R. Jenning	1,910
16	S. C. B. Robinson	1,880
17	H. S. Parker	1,840
18	T. F. W. Fogarty	1,825
19	R. W. Ford	1,825
20	G. I. Coutts	1,820
21	A. Sharpe	1,800
22	C. L. Young	1,800
23	C. Reid	1,780
24	W. J. Baker	1,770
25	A. T. Sloggett	1,755
26	R. R. K. Elmes	1,715
27	H. K. Allport	1,700
28	E. Butt	1,680
29	S. Townsend	1,680
30	T. R. P. Woodhouse	1,675
31	I. Gibson	1,650
32	I. H. A. Rhodes	1,625
33	A. Hickman	1,620
34	T. C. Nugent	1,620
35	G. S. Lewis	1,610
36	L. W. Swabey	1,610.
37	R. Haselden	1,605
38	R. E. Ricketts-Morse	1,600
39	W. J. B. Lyons	1,590
40	W. Rowney	1,590
41	T. J. R. Lucas	1,565
42	C. J. Addison	1.560
43	A. G. Kay	1,560
44	W. W. Pope	1,560
45	R. Porter	1,560
46	R. C. K. Laffan	1,555
47	C. A. P. Mitchell	1,555
48	G. I. Coates	1,550
49	G. W. H. Cook	1,545
50	T. B. A. Tuckey	1,535
51	F. A. Harris	1,515
52	C. B. Lewis	1,500
53	T. H. Parke	1,450
54	F. A. B. Daly	1,445
55	A. S. Rose	1,445
56	D. L. Porter	1,430
57	J. Battersby	1,425
58	J. Maconachie	1,415
59	A. H. Morgan	1,405
60	C. H. Dixon	1,400
61	T. Moynihan	1,375
62	M. W. O'Keeffe	1,370
63	T. J. O'Donnell	1,360
64	J. Osburne	1,355
65	H. E. R. Wolrige	1,355
66	R. P. Hetherington	1,315
67	R. C. Johnstone	1,295
68	T. A. Dixon	1,270
69	W. C. T. Pool	1,250

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent examination for appointment to the Indian Medical Service:—

No.	Names.	Marks.
1.	G. M. J. Giles	2,385
2.	J. L. Vangeyzel	2,250
3.	A. R. W. Sedgefield	2,240
4.	A. F. Ferguson	2,070
5.	S. Hassan	1,970
6.	H. C. Banerji	1,945
7.	E. F. H. Dobson	1,930
8.	H. N. V. Harington	1,885
9.	W. Deane	1,845
10.	R. J. Polden	1,840
11.	F. S. Peck	1,830
12.	S. C. Nandi	1,820
13.	K. H. Mistri	1,815
14.	J. Shearer	1,795
15.	A. H. Pierson	1,790
16.	G. M. E. McKee	1,780
17.	H. M. Hakim	1,755
18.	K. C. Sanjana	1,725
19.	M. J. Kelawala	1,715
20.	G. E. Fooks	1,700
21.	P. De Conceicao	1,685
22.	F. J. Doyle	1,670
23.	J. A. Burton	1,610
24.	M. P. Kharegat	1,530
25.	P. H. W. Boon	1,500
26.	J. W. T. Anderson	1,460

Reviews.

◆

Kandahar in 1879. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—This volume containing extracts from the diary kept by Major Le Messurier, who held the appointment of Brigade-Major, R.E., with the "Quetta" column, to the field force assembled at Mooltan, under Gen. Stewart, will be read with considerable interest at the present moment. The fourth chapter gives a description of Kandahar and its fortifications, also of the disposition ofthe troops. In further chapters the reader will find a good deal about cantonment amusements, trades and manufactures, sport and game. It is altogether a pleasantly written diary, having reference to several important matters.

German Literature and Reading. By T. Matthay. (Whitaker and Co.)—Professor Matthay, whose previous works have so well recommended themselves, has published this volume with the view of facilitating the study of German literature among his pupils. It is divided into two parts, the first giving a brief history of the subject in seven periods, each containing the names of the principal writers, with a list of their works. The second part consists of extracts in prose and verse from the works mentioned in the first part, the passages in each being selected with a view of showing the characteristics of the authors. It is a book well worth the attention of colleges and schools, as well as of students in general.

Guide-book to the United States, &c.—Messrs. Longman and Co. have recently published a useful guide-book to the States of Canada, which will be found highly useful to tourists and settlers. Full information is given as to the best routes of travel, the most attractive scenery, and, though last, not by any means least, the "recommendable hotels." A remarkable amount of matter referring to these subjects is presented to the reader, whether settler or merely tourist, in a neat, well-arranged, and portable volume.

Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists. (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)—Two additional volumes have been added to this charming series, "Sir Joshua Reynolds" and "Sir Edwin Landseer." We are thus brought down to more modern times, and which, perhaps, will be very much appreciated by the class of frequenters of picture-galleries "who cannot bear the old masters."

Dodd's Parliamentary Companion (Dodd, Whitaker, and Co.) is as companionable as ever, although it is verging on the fiftieth year of its birth.

THE "BAZAAR" OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.—This publishing office is so prolific of literature, that it becomes necessary to deal with its issues *en bloc*, or not at all. The subjects selected by the editor are always interesting, and sometimes not a little instructive. All classes will find something to please them, whether they be nurses or bicyclists, fishermen or pigeon-fanciers, or holiday-takers in foreign lands. Each little volume costs sixpence, and we can recommend a judicious investment of that sum weekly, in order to form the nucleus of an inexpensive, amusing, and instructive library.

A telegram, dated Capetown, August 3, states that "Sir George Colley is expected to visit the Transvaal during the present month. Col. Sir W. O. Lanyon is on a visit to the northern borders of the Transvaal; he is expected to return almost immediately to Pretoria."

SEA KITS.

"Free Kit" writes:—"On reading the account of the Queen's inspection of the troops who embarked at Portsmouth for India, one part of it drew my special notice—that was her Majesty's wish to see the men attired in their sea clothing, or kits. Does her Majesty know that the men have to buy that clothing out of their daily pay? Such is the case. The men are put under stoppages from their pay until the amount is paid. When a man is attested, he agrees to a free kit. Should he not be supplied with a free sea kit when ordered to embark for foreign parts? I hope that the insertion of this may lead to some alteration."

OFFICERS' WIDOWS.

"R." writes:—"It may be some consolation to 'Electing Pension' to learn that under Clause 1,272, Royal Warrant, May 1, 1878, the fact of his retiring on half-pay pension, or capitalising the value of either, does not disqualify his family for pension or compassionate allowance."

"A. B." writes:—"It may be as well for 'Electing Pension,' who addressed you last week, to know that should he decide on the pension of £200, and thus debar his widow and daughters from any Government aid on his death, there is a certain Military Benevolent Fund, founded by Mrs. Ellis Williams, of 40 Bedford Square, from which they would probably receive the aid they might require."

Obituary.

◆

Major-Gen. C. O. Lukin, on the Retired List, late Madras Army, died at Henley-on-Thames last week at the age of 59. The deceased officer entered the service of the East Indian Company at an early age, and served in China in 1843-4. On the amalgamation of the East India Army with that of the Queen, he retired from the Service on the full pay of a lieut.-col.

Amusements.

◆

No theatrical novelties have been brought forward during the past week. Large audiences continue to attend the Promenade Concerts at COVENT GARDEN. On Monday night Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony was played, with other standard works; and the Classical Night, on Wednesday, included Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony in A and Schumann's overture and entr'acts from "*Manfred.*"

"*Forbidden Fruit,*" at the ADELPHI, is now preceded by Mrs. Gore's two-act drama of "*The Maid of Croissey,*" an adaptation from the French, originally brought out at the Haymarket in July, 1835. The incidents, though not very striking, are interesting and clearly set forth, and the piece has been cordially welcomed on its revival. Miss Pateman now represents the heroine Theresa and Mr. Fernandez Serjeant Austerlitz, the old soldier of the Imperial Guard, originally acted by Mr. Benjamin Webster.

Mr. John S. Clarke will reappear at the HAYMARKET on Saturday night, Sept. 4, playing in Mr. Buckstone's comedy of "*Leap Year,*" and resuming his famous character of Major Wellington de Boots in "*The Widow Hunt.*"

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence appear at the GAIETY on Monday in "*The Mighty Dollar,*" a farcical comedy first produced in New York five years ago, and identified with their latest American successes. The Gaiety comedy and burlesque company will, at the same time, be transferred to the IMPERIAL THEATRE, where they will commence a series of afternoon performances.

The PRINCESS'S THEATRE will be reopened in October, when Mr. Edwin Booth will appear as Hamlet, with Mr. T. Swinburne as the Ghost, and Mr. Charles Harcourt as Horatio.

A new ballet, called "*The Alpine Brigands,*" arranged by M. Bertrand, with music by M. Jacobi, has been added to the attractions of the ALHAMBRA. The love of a soldier for the sister of a brigand supplies the leading motive of the action. Miss Matthews is the stalwart chief of the mountain robbers, and Mdlle. Pertholdi and Mdlle. de Gilbert have effective opportunities afforded them for much graceful dancing and pantomimical expression.

Mrs. Charles Kean, the widow of the late Mr. Charles Kean, whom she had survived twelve years, expired at the age of seventy-five on Saturday last. Her first appearance on the stage, as Miss Ellen Tree, was at Covent Garden in 1823, and from that period the actress kept a prominent place on the stage. Her marriage with Mr. Charles Kean took place in 1842, and after the death of her husband in 1868, Mrs. Charles Kean retired into private life. The profession to which she devoted the exercise of her great talents was graced and adorned by the social virtues which distinguished her long and blameless career.

The semi-official *Cronstadt Vestnik* contains the following telegram from an officer whom, in a leader, it speaks of as being "the head of the naval brigade despatched from the Caspian to Skobeleff in Akhal." It further discloses that the torpedo boats sent to the Caspian from the Baltic for transport service in the spring, have been stripped of their Hotchkiss cannon, which latter have been sent up the country to Skobeleff's army:—"I am happy to inform you that my battery took part in Skobeleff's recent reconnaissance of Geok Tepe, and received the approval of Adjt.-Gen. Skobeleff. During the night the enemy attacked us. Our troops comprised four sotnias of Cossacks, three companies of infantry, a sapper detachment, and 10 guns. The enemy numbered 12,000. Our losses were three killed and eight wounded. The Tekkes lost 400 killed. The naval battery experienced no losses." The *Golos* contains an announcement that the Transcaspian telegraph has been extended from Fort Tchat to Fort Douz Oloum, the Russian 8-gun battery at the fork of the Tchandeer and Sumber rivers, 150 miles from Tchikislar, Bami, where Skobeleff's fortified camp is situated, is six marches beyond.

The Lahore paper says, "It is settled that Brigdr.-Gen. Evans, R.A., on arrival from Cabul, goes to command the Mooltan Brigade. Brigdr.-Gen. Murray, from Lahore, goes to command the Rohilcund District."

ALLEN AND HANBURYS' "PERFECTED" COD LIVER OIL is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eructations which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure Oil made at Allen and Hanburys' own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process, and presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' Perfected Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. F. Napier Broome, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, to be Lieutenant-Governor of that colony.

THE HEAT OF SUMMER causes the hair to become dry and fall off, which may be completely obviated by using Rowland's Macassar Oil, which for 80 years has been considered the best restorer, preserver, and beautifier of the human hair. Rowland's Odonto whitens the teeth, prevents decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask any chemist or perfumer for Rowland's articles.

THE "LIVERPOOL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE."—This influential shipping and commercial newspaper is about to be materially enlarged. This has been rendered necessary since Mr. Birchall assumed the proprietorship, by the increasing demands upon its space from numerous correspondents both at home and abroad.

HOT WEATHER.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—TRUTH, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

BIRTH.

OLDFIELD.—On the 3rd inst., at Ealing, the wife of Capt. Oldfield of a son—Wellington Knight.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—LONG.—On June 16, at Mowbray, Cape Town, by the father of the bride, Frederic Norman Innes Taylor, Esq., Army Pay Department, late Capt. 10th North Lincoln Regiment, to Mary Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. William Long, vicar of Mowbray.

DEATH.

GRAHAM.—On the 19th inst., at Haulbowline, Violet, infant daughter of Lionel and Susie Graham.

Advertisements.

A CLERGYMAN wishes to recommend a Soldiers' wife as NURSE or MAID to a Lady going to India.—Apply to Rev. E. CURWEN, Plumbland Rectory, Carlisle.

TO MUSICIANS and MILITARY BANDSMEN.—WANTED, for the CORK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, TWO ATTENDANTS, capable of performing in the Band of the Institution; double-handed preferred. Salary, £24 per annum, with board, residence, washing, and two suits of uniform annually. Third-class fare allowed after six months.—Applications, enclosing testimonials as to character and efficiency, to be addressed to RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT Cork August 10, 1880.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE more that is known about the Patriotic Fund, and the greater the consideration given to this important subject, the clearer becomes the conviction that a thorough investigation, and, as we believe, a complete reform, are indispensable. Originally, the Royal Patriotic Fund was directly managed by a Royal Commission, and as long as the Prince Consort was president, the management was efficient. At present, the Royal Commission consists of 27 members, among whom are the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, and the Lord Mayor. In 1867 the Patriotic Fund Act was passed, and one of its provisions was that, while retaining the general responsibility of the Royal Commission, an executive committee should be appointed from among its members to look after the carrying-out of details. Of these members of the committee two form a quorum, and can, practically, exercise all the powers of the full committee and the Commission. That few of the executive committee should devote much time to the Fund is not surprising, when we consider its composition and the amount of other work that most of the members have on their hands. They are fourteen in number, are distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, a former tutor of the Prince of Wales, and two eminent civil servants. The average age of the fourteen members is 70½ years, the youngest being 59, and the eldest 83. It is absurd to suppose that such a committee can be very "executive," and as a matter of fact, some of the most important functions are discharged by the secretary. For example, it is he who selects the recipients of the Fund's bounty. This power seems to have been so exercised, that in several instances, three, four, and even five children of one family have been admitted into the schools. The original capital of £140,860 has dwindled down to £60,200, and an income of £50,000 to one of a little over £20,000. In fairness, however, there must be added to the capital the value of the Royal Patriotic Schools, which originally cost nearly £280,000, though what their selling value now would be we cannot tell. It appears, from the evidence of witnesses examined by a sub-committee in 1879, that the number of pupils is 250 less than the accommodation, and that there was extravagance in the management. The cost of management of the Fund proper during 1877 and 1878 averaged £3,637. Office salaries were £2,082; stationery, postage, travelling expenses, and inspectors' salaries, £336; miscellaneous, £581 in 1877, and £239 in 1878; and per-centages and postage for Staff Officers of Pensioners, about £800. The £2,082 for office expenses are thus accounted for:—Honorary secretary, £600; assistant-secretary and accountant, £400; clerks, office-keepers, and other subordinates, £1,082. The work of this numerous and highly-paid staff is simply the keeping of accounts and the disbursing the pensions of some 2,700 widows. Under the latter head must also be charged about £800 a year additional, given in per-centages to the Staff Officers of Pensioners and their serjeants, who actually pay over the cash of the recipients. With regard to this, we may observe that, for paying Government pensions, the Staff Officers of Pensioners are allowed 1s. 4d. per head per annum. If he pays 60 pensioners in the course of the year, he gets £4 for his trouble. From the Patriotic Fund he receives 2½ per cent. and his serjeant ½ per cent. on all money distributed. For example, if £670 were distributed among 60 pensioners, he and his serjeant would receive £21 16s. for the same amount of labour for which the Government only pays £4. To pay an *honorary* secretary £600 a year, though he is assisted by an assistant-secretary at £400 a year, and an ample number of clerks, strikes one as anything but economical, especially as the honorary secretary has been for the last twelve years in the receipt of a pension of £300 a year as a reward for 13½ years' service at £600 a year. Had he been in the Civil Service, he would have received a pension of only £130 a year. The administration of the Royal Patriotic Fund, with a capital of £602,000, costs £3,627 per annum; while Lloyd's Patriotic Fund expends less than £600 a year for the management of £200,000. We think that the above facts will convince those least given to find fault with existing arrangements that a searching investigation into the affairs and management of the Royal Patriotic Fund is imperatively needed. We regret to find that although the Government have admitted that reform is necessary, they have merely proposed that two Government officials should be added to the Executive Committee. This is much to be regretted, for an independent and searching investigation is the only thing which will give confidence to the public. We should like to see a Committee selected to administer all money subscribed for the benefit of the Army and Navy. The Committee would then become a central Military and Naval organisation, for the relief of all temporary or permanent distress among soldiers, sailors, and their families. It might be arranged that they should exercise a general supervision over every charity of the sort, and the consolidation of management would secure a substantial economy. Means ought also to be taken to secure a regular influx of subscriptions, instead of relying solely on some sensational event, such as the loss of the *Atalanta*, or the disaster of Isandlwana, for a spasmodic burst of generosity. Till the public feel assured that they are handing over their money to intelligent and economical trustees, they will prefer forming their own occasional committees, and substituting an occasional rush for a steady flow of generosity.

Long have the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy waited for that "something" to be done for them which the late First Lord of the Admiralty promised, or said he hoped to do. Again and again has the question been brought forward, with no result but its being "considered." And now, at the close of the present Session, Vice-Admiral Sir John Hay has once more called attention to the matter, and has been told that the case of the Lieutenants will be considered during the Recess. The idea of giving these officers some outlet, by increasing the Commanders' List, or, still better, by adding generally to the senior Lists, does not meet with favour; and Mr. Smith, who, doubtless, did look into the subject, but dropped it, as being a difficult one to deal with, adds his voice to that of Mr. Lefevre in damping the hopes of Lieutenants as regards more rapid promotion, and advocates the greatest caution in considering any increase of the senior Lists. It is alleged that the block in promotion has been caused by the number of naval cadets entered in past years; and how vast that block would have been had not the retirement scheme for Lieutenants become law may be imagined, seeing that the possibilities of outlet, namely, the complements of the whole of the senior lists, have been also reduced. To get over the difficulty with the Sub-Lieutenants, who were positively threatening to become grey in the junior rank, like the Assistant-Paymasters, the Lieutenants' List was increased, but there seems to be no intention of carrying that remedy for a block into higher grades. In the case of the junior officers it began to look very serious indeed, and as though some might reach the age for compulsory retirement, without having attained the rank of Lieutenant, had the rules then existent been adhered to. So after much persuasion the Treasury consented to approve of the proposal of the late Admiralty Board that the list of Lieutenants should be increased to 1,000. Mr. Childers, when First Lord of the Admiralty, fondly believed that 600 Lieutenants would be sufficient to relieve the Sub-Lieutenants' List in proper course, but as he cut down the numbers of all the senior Lists, the Lieutenants could not get promotion themselves, and therefore could not make room for their juniors. Thus it happened that an addition of 400 Lieutenants was made to that List, and now Mr. Smith states that, in his opinion, that number is not one too many for the requirements of the Fleet. A glance at the List will show that nearly the whole of them, except the most junior, are now in employment; and if that be so with a Fleet on a peace footing, it is plain that we have no great margin for expansion in time of war. But it is quite a question whether this same want of expansion would not be felt in the senior grades, in which case, we presume, there would be a general promotion among the officers on the Active List, and Retired Lieutenants and Commanders would be called in to resume their old places on their lists; and so long as a fair proportion of young officers go to the Retired Lists, the Admiralty will be able to comfort themselves with the knowledge that there is at hand a reserve upon which they can call in an emergency. There is one thing which Lieutenants must look boldly in the face, namely, that it is an utter impossibility that they can all be promoted. The fact that for the past few years Lieutenants have been coming on that List just four times as quickly as they have gone off by promotion speaks for itself, and neither death nor voluntary retirement is equal to remove the surplus. There must, therefore, be a large number of Lieutenants of each year who must make up their minds that their hopes of advancement to the higher grades of the Service will never be realised, and if they remain on the List hoping and hoping, then there is nothing before them but retirement at the compulsory age, after having wound up a not too successful career in command of some Coastguard Division. If they were more rapidly advanced, the block would only be transferred to the Commanders' List, and instead of getting employment, they would then remain for years on a miserable rate of half-pay, and would not add much to their retirement; while on the other hand, they would probably quit the Service at a more advanced age, and with less prospect of being able to get any employment on shore. The Navy, as a profession, is, we fear, under the existing order of things, to be classed rather as a failure for the majority who have entered with the idea of devoting their lives to it and reaching the highest grades. Successive Boards have endeavoured to grapple with the difficulty of blocks. Mr. Childers took the question in hand in the boldest manner; but the best thing he could offer was a good retirement, so as to get the block temporarily cleared. Others have followed in his steps, and special inducements to leave the Service have been held out from time to time to officers, so that a temporary flow of promotion might be obtained; but that "steady flow," which the Navy was promised, has never come, and is to-day as far distant as ever. That being so, we can see but one way of smoothing the difficulty, and that is, try increasing the pay of Lieutenants after they shall have obtained a certain seniority, instead of making their pay so entirely dependent upon that promotion which, however deserving they may be, they cannot obtain.

The Tower, and the Park Guns, and Waterloo Banquets, ought to remind us that we are as fond as our neighbours of keeping great Naval and Military anniversaries, and to teach us to govern ourselves in our criticisms on foreign nations accordingly. A sensitive Frenchman can scarcely walk through any English town without being reminded of the misfortunes of his country in the days of the Republic and First Empire, by endless repetitions of Waterloo Places, Nelson and Wellington Streets, and Trafalgar Squares; and the Waterloo Banquet was an annual event as long as there were hosts and guests to keep it up. It is not astonishing that the Germans should make much of September 1—the day of Sedan—the day which saw the realisation of the dreams of poet and patriot from the Rhine to the Elbe, in a united, victorious Fatherland. When journalists and others assure us that Candahar bars the route to India from Herat, or that Herat itself, in British hands, would secure either Candahar or India, they may be asked to consider what happened at Metz and Strasbourg, and the reduction of all the strong places, from the Rhine to Paris, in 1870-71. With delicate consideration for the feelings of our gallant neighbours, there was not any active participation of British officers in the anniversary of Sedan rejoicings, and the intelligent observations of such excellent critics as the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the representatives of the various arms of our Service attached to their suites, will be concentrated on the actual manœuvres of the troops collected in the vicinity of Berlin. It will be of great service to an officer like Sir Garnet Wolseley, who may be called upon to take command of a British contingent some fine day, to see what a European Army is like, and to compare it with the composite forces he has had experience of since he attained field rank in India, China, West and South Africa; and the Duke of Connaught will have additional instruction in the profession which he studies theoretically with such diligence and success, in the hope, no doubt, that he would, some time or other, be enabled to turn it to account in actual service. The Duke of Cambridge is thoroughly acquainted with the German system, but, if we are not misinformed, his Royal Highness will have occasion to observe that there has been great progress made in the tactical instruction of the troops, and that the Military cabinet has been indefatigable in preparing the German Army for any test to which it can be subjected. A little inquiry will convince any of these officers who need it that the attempt to apply the German territorial short-service system to the British Army, one-half at least of which must serve abroad, can only lead to failure. British officers could teach German officers a great deal in the manner of fitting out an expedition, and of providing transport in foreign countries; and the latter would be very much at sea in more senses than one if they were called upon to send 30,000 men to India or China, and keep them there. It seems that a good deal of discussion, which means difference of opinion, goes on respecting the way in which the autumn manœuvres of these great foreign armies should be conducted. Some ardent reformers, contending that the utility of the manœuvres is minimised by adherence to a programme which predestines every day's result, and others insisting on the many inconveniences of allowing full scope to the opposing Generals and the impossibility of imitating in peace all the accidents of war, and of providing adequately for the transport of rations, stores, &c., without fixed rendezvous for train and commissariat. We think that an intelligent umpire staff would do a great deal in the way of promoting more elastic movements, and in giving corps commanders greater power of initiative, but it is certain that no system can be devised which shall lead to the results which follow a battle in earnest, and that the task of umpires will always be thankless and difficult. It should be remembered that these peace manœuvres are tests of tactical dispositions, not of strategical ability. In reference to the Isandhlwana controversy, which has been so unprofitably renewed, a foreign military critic remarks that any German general, who acted at a peace manœuvre as the English commander did in the presence of an enemy, would find that he was passed over in the selection of officers for a command in war, as no excuse he could make would be accepted as a justification for his neglect of the precautions which must have ensured his discovering the presence of the enemy within a short march of his camp, and have prevented the division of his force which led to such a terrible disaster. Durnford's Native Cavalry should have been in the front, instead of being left in the rear. To a German general, a surprise is the greatest disgrace, short of defeat, which can happen; and we observe that a critic in the *Wochenblatt* lays great stress on the unaccountable behaviour of the Staff officer who ordered back Harness and his guns when he had turned. There will be many opportunities afforded to our officers of marking defects and lapses in the German manœuvres. They will probably find the Artillery far less smart, and the Cavalry infinitely less bright in buckle and steel and leather than our own; they may see here and there unsized companies, and detect irregularity of various kinds in the line of march or operation; but they should remember that during the great war in France, no German detachment was ever surprised but one, and that was attacked under very peculiar circumstances, which did not, however, save the survivors from severe censure and actual punishment.

The *Bacchante* is to be reported ready for sea at the end of next week, and it is intended that she shall then proceed on a short cruise, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, calling in at Vigo, where she will await the arrival of the new detached squadron.

The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* is to proceed to Flushing on September 13, to embark the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and family for passage to England.

Directions have been received at Portsmouth for the Royal yacht *Osborne* to be held in readiness for sea, she being required, it is said, to embark the Princess of Wales for passage to the Continent.

Vice-Admiral Sir L. M'Clintock left Halifax last week on a cruise to Quebec, where he was to arrive on Wednesday last, leaving again on September 9, arriving at St. John's, N.B., on the 16th, leaving on the 20th, and returning to Halifax on September 26.

Captain John D'Arcy, of the *Shannon*, and Captain Medlycott, of the *Turquoise*, have been called upon to report whether it is true, as alleged, that the British flag was used by them to afford protection to foreigners rather than for the benefit of British subjects, during the recent scare at Callao. It is stated that even English women were refused a refuge on board these English ships-of-war when their lives were in some danger, and while room was provided for foreign residents who desired to quit the place. We feel confident that the officers named will have a good answer to make to this allegation, and will be able to show that their courtesy to foreigners in distress has not been exercised at the expense of their fellow-subjects.

The unfortunate *Shannon* is still detained on the Pacific station, although it was believed some time ago that she would be ordered to return to England to pay off. What good she is doing may well be asked, for as we stated some weeks ago, her engines are in a bad condition, her zinc sheathing is peeling, and she is unfit for real active service. The health of both officers and men is anything but satisfactory, and the sooner the ship is ordered home the better. She has been commissioned over three years, and has served in all parts of the world.

It having come to the notice of the Admiralty that some instances have occurred of smoking in officers' mess places, without any special authority for so doing, their Lordships have directed this custom to be discontinued. Arrangements are to be made in each ship that a suitable position shall be appropriated for the officers to smoke in during the recognised hours for "that indulgence," but such smoking accommodation is not to be either in the officers' mess places or cabins.

Another revised Circular on the navigation and pilotage duties of the Fleet is about to be issued. This will be the third or fourth revision which has been found necessary since the original idea was promulgated.

The following officers' deaths have been reported to the Admiralty since July 20:—Vice-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B.; Lieutenants A. K. Woodrow and John B. Bennett; Assistant-Paymaster Edgar Radford. The following removals from the Active List have also taken place since the same date:—Midshipman F. Crookshank (withdrawn); R. M. J. Rowley, Percy Smith, O. W. Carey, and H. K. Warrand, Naval cadets (failed to pass out of the *Britannia*); Boatswain D. Driscoll (deprived of acting warrant); Chief Gunners Josiah Hunt, W. Simmonds, Robert Coates, James Furze; Boatswain J. M'Leod; Chief Carpenter W. Armstrong, and Carpenter David Tiddy, all pensioned.

By the last mail from the West Coast of Africa, it would appear that we are likely to be involved in another little difficulty with the natives. Nothing has yet been done in the way of obtaining satisfaction for the plundering of the British trader *Cypriote*, and orders are said to have been given for the *Dido* to blockade the Brass River. This is very unsatisfactory work for the Navy, and having in remembrance the failure which attended our efforts to bring the King of Dahomey to terms by the blockade of his coast, we may well wonder whether the game is worth the candle.

We called attention some time since to the retention of the officers and crew of the *London* at Zanzibar beyond the time for which they were appointed, and alluded to the trying nature of their duties and the extreme monotony of the station as a reason for their speedy relief. That relief has now been carried out, and we are glad to hear that their Lordships have given orders for the men to be granted an additional fourteen days on arrival in England. That the *London* has done good service the present slackness of the slave trade will testify, and even with the reduced chances of effecting capture a reference to the name of the ship under another column will prove that her boats have not been idle. A distribution of bounty for the capture of dhows and liberation of slaves was begun at the Admiralty yesterday.

Rear-Admiral Leveson Somerset has struck his flag on board the *Agincourt*, and has proceeded on a fortnight's leave of absence. We trust that the complaints which have reached us as to the want of consideration shown for the convenience and comfort of the officers of this flag-ship with respect to their leave may cease, now that the Admiral has himself proceeded on leave.

The late Dr. Murdoch, R.N., having practised for many years in the village of Ratcliffe, Nottinghamshire, before being appointed to the ill-fated *Eurydice*, in which ship he lost his life, a few friends have erected a handsome mural tablet in the parish church, as a mark of the esteem in which the deceased was held throughout the neighbourhood.

It is with regret that we hear of the death of Mr. Alexander Scott, late of the Accountant-General's Department at the Admiralty, whose great kindness to naval officers in his capacity as head of the Full and Half-pay Department must be known to many.

It is stated that the authorities at the Admiralty attach but little importance to the report from Flores of the washing ashore of a large piece of wreckage having gun-ports. We hope, however, that Lloyd's agent may be asked for a detailed report of the nature of the wreckage, for should it be traced to the *Atalanta*, it would show that the vessel had broken up, and would throw doubt on the more generally accepted idea that she had simply foundered or had been capsized.

The *Atalanta* Fête at Kensington House resulted, we are glad to learn, in a profit of over £300, which will be handed over to the Mansion-House Fund.

The Lords of the Admiralty will not make their official inspection of the dockyards at Pembroke, Devonport, or Queenstown until the rising of Parliament, and will thus be later than usual in their visits to the ports. Chatham and Sheerness were sufficiently near London to admit of the Board making the annual visit in August, and Portsmouth will be visited by the Board on Monday.

Paymaster John Bremner, R.N., has been granted twelve weeks' leave on full pay, in consideration of his eight years' service at Hong Kong, where he was employed as naval and victualling storekeeper.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Ward is on passage home from Port Royal, having left, on promotion, by the mail of the 25th ult.

Mr. Walmsley Dangerfield, retired assistant-paymaster, R.N., has been selected by the Indian Government for the appointment of Agent for Government Consignments at Calcutta.

The decision to recommission the *Achilles* after orders had been given for her to be dismantled and paid off, was arrived at under the idea that such a course would be more truly economical than ordering her to be laid up in reserve. Had she been allowed to lie idle for some time, deterioration, however slight, would have made her less available for a fresh commission than she is at this moment fit for a recommission. Her boilers have been reported as being in very fair condition, having been new a little more than three years ago. Her refit at that time for hull and machinery cost just £60,000, and as she did not go to sea until July, 1877, it has been thought advisable to try and run her for a second commission from September 1. The only approach to folly about this proceeding is, that the Board should not have arrived at this decision earlier, but should have caused a very considerable waste of money both in labour and material, in permitting the original orders for her paying-off to be issued without a word as to her recommission. As a result, the ship was nearly dismantled, quite unnecessarily.

The pleasure of the *Vulture's* crew at coming home will be augmented by the intelligence that preparations are now being made for the distribution of the amount awarded to the officers and crew of this ship, for services against pirates on October 11, 1878.

For years the Editors of the *Navy List* have been under the impression that there is an order of which the distinctive letters are "C.O.I.," *vide* page viii. of the authorised publication, under the heading, "Honorary Distinctions!" It is intended that these letters after the name of an officer shall denote that he is a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, but as "C.I.E." is the recognised form everywhere else, it is rather confusing to set up the form "C.O.I." for the Navy alone. On the same principle, we might expect Naval Companions of the Order of the Bath to be distinguished by the letters "C.O.B."

The receipts of Naval prize bounty, salvage, and other moneys during the year ended March 31 last amounted to £58,780, but of this sum only £6,594 has been paid, leaving a balance of £52,186. A little more despatch in placing that balance in the hands of the rightful claimants would be appreciated.

The Civil Service Commissioners give notice that, with the consent of the Treasury, they have prescribed a fee of £1 to be paid by all candidates before they will be qualified to attend a preliminary examination for the rank of naval instructor in the Royal Navy.

That the gun question is an all-important one to the Navy is an undoubted fact, and if that Service has been inclined to feel dissatisfied at the guns with which her Majesty's Fleet has been supplied, it certainly has some cause. The late First Lord of the Admiralty would not have spoken as he did in Parliament on this question, had he not felt that the gravity of the case called for such a statement; and his words will, we trust, be borne in remembrance by those responsible for the armament of the Fleet. Mr. Smith has stated in the House that our ships are armed with guns "inferior both in range and penetration to the new guns adopted in the navies of other countries. It is, therefore, of vital importance that no time should be lost in furnishing our ships with such guns as would place them on an equality with the navies of other nations." For this utterance, Mr. Smith will receive the thanks of the Service, and such a statement, from one who has but recently vacated the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, needs no comment.

In recently forwarding a cheque for £10 towards the *Orpheus* Memorial Fund, now being raised by public subscription, Lord Northbrook informed Mr. Charles Brooke-Hunt, the originator of the scheme, that he had "much pleasure in contributing to the memorial, which you are so properly desirous to erect to the memory of Commodore Burnett and the officers and men whose conduct on the melancholy occasion reflected so much credit on H.M.'s Navy." Such an expression of sympathy, accompanied as it was by assistance to the fund, will, we feel sure, be appreciated by the Service.

Lieutenant Temple, R.N., read a paper before the Geographical Section of the British Association on Tuesday, on Nordenskjold's recent voyage in the *Vega*.

The services of Captain Dowding, R.M.L.I., in the late Zulu war, which gained for him special promotion to the rank of captain, have, we are glad to find, been further recognised by the award of a brevet majority, "in recognition of his services in the field in South Africa in the years 1877-8-9."

The slow progress being made in the trial of Serjeant Marshman, R.M.L.I., has, we are glad to find, drawn the attention of the public to the tediousness of trial by court-martial. A member has asked Mr. Childers if there is any probability of reform; but the only hope held out is that the matter is "under consideration." Should improvements be introduced into the form of trial by military courts-martial, we hope that the procedure of Naval courts will be modified, for, if possible, the courts afloat are even more leisurely in their proceedings than those of the sister-service.

At the request of the Admiralty, the Astronomer-Royal will dispense with the services of Major Tupman R.M.A. as early as possible, to allow him to return to his regimental duties. Major Tupman has been absent from his corps ever since he was selected to take part in the observation of the transit of Venus, for since the date of the transit, he has been engaged in assisting in working out the observations.

Captain John Robilliard, R.M.A., has been directed to be examined for appointment as adjutant in the Auxiliary Forces, for which post he is a candidate.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated Tuesday, states that Major-General Hamley, who has returned there, after having finished his labours in connection with the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, has forwarded maps of the territory in question to Earl Granville, together with a report upon the settlement of the Khotour question. We learn further that Baker Pasha has had an audience of the Sultan, at which his Majesty promised to examine his proposals for the projected reforms in Turkey in Asia. Major Trotter, R.E., has been summoned to Constantinople by Mr. Goschen, and has made a report to him upon the present state of affairs in Armenia. Captain Swaine, Military Attaché, has returned there, and has made a report to Mr. Goschen concerning the condition of Thessaly.

In the August number of the *Antiquary* there is an interesting paper on "Early Army Accounts," by Mr. Hubert Hall, founded on the records of the old Pipe Office and of the Audit Office, from the time of Henry VIII. to the reign of Victoria. It would appear that the Government in those days could raise a body of foreign arquebusiers, and lancers, and of English men-at-arms, and archers for foreign or home service; and Mr. Hall observes that the entries for the pay and victualling of garrisons on the Border, the Channel Islands, Ireland, and abroad, as well as in such places as Havre, Boulogne, and Calais, but it is noteworthy that in those days recourse was largely had to the aid of foreign mercenaries, and in 1550 or thereabouts 3,000 "Spaniards, Italians, and Albanians" were serving under foreign leaders in the garrisons and camps on the Scotch Border, at such places as Berwick, Newcastle, Warwick, and Holy Island, and that there were also a company of "almaynes," or Germans and "Iryshmen," on the same service. Contracts were made with foreign leaders or great nobles at home for raising troops for special occasions, and Ireland plays an important part in the history of these levyings to put down rebellion or maintain English supremacy. If the British private of to-day will compare his dietary with that of his predecessor serving in Ireland between 1598 and 1604, he will have reason to be thankful. The following was the ration of the Army in those days:—1 lb. of biscuit per diem, 1 lb. of cheese once a week, 1 lb. of butter once a week, 2 lbs. of pease or oatmeal or 1 lb. of rice a week, six to eight herrings or one ling or one and a half John Dory among five once a week, salt or fresh beef or pork, 1 lb. to 2 lbs. once a week. From 1688 to 1698, there were large bodies of foreign mercenaries in Ireland, including the brigades of Prince Frederick, Prince Christian, Prince George, the Finnish, Laland, Oldenburg, &c., regiments, and the Dutch Artillery train; and the old game of peculation and fraud seemed to have been played vigorously, and often successfully, in the victualling of the troops. Altogether, the paper, which is a mere abstract of facts, is of great interest, as we have said, to the military antiquarian.

The appointment of Assistant-Inspector of Warlike Stores at Mauritius is in the gift of the Horse Guards, Lieutenant J. V. V. Baker, R.A., having vacated the post, which he has held since March, 1877.

It is not quite evident how it is the Warrant of the Army Pay Department should hang fire in the matter of retirement of senior paymasters over sixty years of age. The Warrant (only $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old), it is true, gives the Secretary of State for War power to suspend the sixty-year limit in "special cases." All cases, however, can scarcely be considered "special," or the word has quite a new meaning to War-Office minds. To any ordinary person not educated up to this degree of refinement, the present state of affairs looks rather like breaking faith with the Department, and seems to point to a want of due and sympathetic representation of the rights of the officers at the War Office. There are, altogether, thirteen retirements overdue; any way, there are thirteen officers of the Department who have completed their sixtieth year. These are Majors J. P. Hall, H. J. Wahab, H. C. Watson, W. R. Wastell, R. Anderson, A. W. M'Kenzie, A. B. de Lasalle, H. Morgan, H. Manning, J. J. Bailey, T. R. Griffiths, W. Banbury, and A. F. Braham.

The "Powers that be" have at last recognised the fact that in a soldier's kit it is impossible always to combine the two desiderata, use and appearance,—*e.g.*, the new forage-cap and glengarry for officers. Why not, therefore, go a step farther to improve the uniform of the English Infantry, and restore the wings and epaulettes, not to be worn every day, but at balls, levées, and State parades? All other armies except ours wear that most handsome ornament, the epaulette, and its introduction into our Service would be hailed with immense satisfaction by all classes of officers.

The shield which Lady Frere, at the request of the ladies of the Cape Colony, presented to General Sir Evelyn Wood at Capetown, is a magnificent work of art, being a cast of the famous Milton Shield, the mould of which cost £10,000. The shield is executed in repoussé iron and silver, and the design illustrates the leading incidents of *Paradise Lost*. In the centre medallion, the angel Raphael recites the details of the "War in Heaven" to Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. In the panels to the left and right are depicted the rebellion and its consequences; in the former the Satanic hosts are advancing to the assault, and in the latter, hurled from Heaven by the victorious angels. Above each of these appear the Heavenly Hosts, either in array of battle or in attitudes of adoration and praise. The border is composed of symbolical figures, &c., typifying the elements in chaos—Time and Eternity. The Archangel Michael triumphing over the prostrate form of Satan, and figures symbolising Sin and Death, complete the lower portion of the shield. The Milton Shield is one of the grandest works of its class produced in any age or country. In conception it is admirable, and in execution perfect. The shield has a perfect ground of black ebony, and on it, in addition to the shield, are six medallions which record the most important engagements in which General Sir Evelyn Wood has taken part. They are "Ashantee, 1873-4," "Essaman Prah," "Ordashu, 1873-4," "Coomassie," "Sevonge Jungle, 1859-60," "Rajghur Scindwaho, 1852," "Naval Brigade, 1854-5." Below the shield on a silver plate is the following inscription:—"Presented to Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., by the ladies of the Cape Colony, in recognition of his gallant services during the Kaffir and Zulu wars of 1878 and 1879."

Mr. Parnell, with cynical audacity, asked Mr. Childers if his attention had been called to a speech made by General Pakenham to the Marines when the latter embarked for Ireland. Mr. Childers showed a nervous anxiety to conciliate the loyal Mr. Parnell, and said that the Duke of Cambridge had written to General Pakenham, disapproving of the language used, and that he himself approved of the course taken by the Commander-in-Chief. We strongly suspect that Mr. Childers's kind approval of his Royal Highness's action in a matter of quasi-military discipline is to be accounted for by the fact that he induced the Duke to write the letter above mentioned. But let us see what was General Pakenham's offence. He said, it appears, that the disturbances in Ireland were chiefly owing to the conduct of certain unprincipled agitators. Well, is not every word true? Did not, in fact, General Pakenham express himself rather too mildly? Was he not quite right to stimulate the loyalty of the Marines, by holding up to well-merited contempt the cowardly and unprincipled conduct of a set of knaves who have succeeded in rendering life and property insecure in Ireland, and are doing their best to rob one class—a respectable one—for the benefit of another which is utterly disreputable?

We are glad to learn that the Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, has made the appointment of Major Savory as adjutant of the Royal London Militia permanent. This is a very graceful and proper recognition of the services of a most excellent officer. Major Savory served in the 90th Light Infantry during the Indian Mutiny, including the several actions which resulted in the relief of the garrison of the Residency of Lucknow. He was also present at the siege and capture of the city by Lord Clyde. In the Oude campaign of 1858, served as Staff officer to Colonel Smith's column. From 1861 to 1863 he was aide-de-camp to Major-General Brown, and afterwards acted as military secretary to that officer when appointed commander of the forces in China and Japan. He is in possession of the Indian war medal (with two clasps), has an extra year's service for the defence of the Residency, and is in receipt of a life pension for wounds received at the defence of Lucknow. In 1871, having retired from the Service, he was appointed adjutant to the Royal London Militia, which regiment has, mainly owing to his unremitting exertions, attained to a very high degree of efficiency.

How is it that two out of the four Horse Artillery commands in India have remained vacant so long? The regimental monthly list shows Colonel Saunders and Colonel Greene as on the Indian Establishment, and has done so for a long time. If they, like a certain minstrel troupe, "never perform out of England," surely many of the junior regimental colonels now without employment would be only too happy to assume these generally much coveted and highly remunerative commands?

It will be seen from our advertisement columns that the dinner in commemoration of the entry into Lucknow of the force under Generals Havelock and Outram, will take place on Saturday, the 25th inst., at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C., at eight o'clock.

"Purchase Subaltern," in our issue of the 21st ult., drew attention to a grievance, which would seem to call for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War. As our correspondent pointed out, each combatant officer had a "vested interest" at the date of the abolition of Purchase in the Army, but this vested interest has only been recognised in the case of Purchase captains who retire. Common justice would seem to demand that in a proportionate degree it should be taken into account in settling the claims of Purchase subalterns. An ensign appointed prior to November, 1871, had £450 locked up, a lieutenant (say) £800. To the Purchase captain on retirement a pension of £259 is granted, or £59 more than his non-Purchase brother can demand. But what is this extra sum given for? Clearly it is interest on (say) £1,800, at about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. But is not the man who had £450 or £800 invested also entitled to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest? It is hopeless to expect any equalisation of pay, while serving, between Purchase and non-Purchase officers, but the principle having been recognised that on retirement a Purchase captain is entitled to a higher rate of pension, we may surely hope that the claims of subalterns, in this respect, will not be altogether ignored. "Purchase Subaltern" has done well to call attention to the matter, for the wrong which the Purchase officer suffers must be clear to all.

With the exception of the police, most of the classes formed under the auspices of that excellent society, the St. John's Ambulance Association, are now closed for the summer recess, but already active preparations are being made at many places for the ensuing autumn and winter session, and the formation of numerous new centres is being arranged. During the past year, 4,068 certificates for first aid to the injured have been awarded to the pupils at the centres; 1,314 certificates to detached male and female classes (held pending the formation of centres), in addition to the bestowal of 327 vellum certificates for the second or higher course. These numbers represent only the successful candidates, and therefore only a small number of those actually receiving instruction—about a third—the remainder either failing to pass the required test, or being prevented from attending the examination. The handbook written for the pupils by the late lamented Surgeon-Major Shepherd (killed at Isandhlwana), 20,000 copies of which have been sold without a single advertisement, is being revised, prior to the issue of a second edition. As an instance of the wonderful popularity of this movement, it may be mentioned that though only established by the Order of St. John in 1877, its area of operation has been more than quadrupled every successive year, and that continued applications for its extension are received from not only all parts of the United Kingdom, but even from the Colonies and America. In England the interest taken in this work of practical philanthropy by all classes, from Royalty downwards, is as intense as it is gratifying, and the society owes a debt of gratitude to the Army Medical Department for the thoroughness with which its members have thrown themselves into the work, and identified themselves with its mission.

It may be a convenience to those officers who are about on the occasion of the German manœuvres, to visit Berlin, to know where they can be well and economically lodged in that expensive city. We, therefore, commend to their notice the pension of Frau von Schach, 21 Hallesche Strasse, which is near the tramways, ten minutes from "Unter den Linden," is near Belle Alliance Platz, and leads out of the Königgrätzer Strasse. The rooms are large and airy, and the charge for board and lodging is from 5s. to 7s. a day. The cooking is good, the fare is plentiful, and the table and other linen faultless. Both Frau von Schach and her daughter speak English. She was formerly Maid of Honour to the Princess Friedrich Carl, and her husband had a post at Court. When, for some political reason he lost this, his wife resolved to bring up her children without asking help from any one. There is, therefore, quite a little romance attached to this lady.

There is no doubt that the announcement that a committee is being assembled at the War Office to look into and report upon the working of the regulations affecting the Veterinary Department of the Army, and to make suggestions as to the steps necessary to be taken to improve the position of the veterinary officer, has conveyed to those interested a feeling of satisfaction hitherto unknown. There is no denying the fact that the feeling among the members of the Department has been for some time past one of grievous injury, injustice, and, we may almost add, insult; and the discontent, although not loud, is none the less deep. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the results arrived at by the Committee may be such as will lead to a satisfactory removal of all causes of discontent. Among the many points in dispute, one of the chief ones upon which nearly all Army veterinary surgeons are agreed, is that of relative rank. The officers of the Department are now, for some reason as yet unexplained, years behind other departments in this respect; and since the publication of the last Medical Warrant, giving surgeons the relative rank of captain on appointment, the position of veterinary-surgeons has been rendered even worse than before. To compel them to wait 12 years to obtain what the surgeon is given after six months, and 20 years for what he is granted after 12, is scarcely fair treatment. A more equitable rearrangement of relative rank would go far towards soothing the discontent; and should the relative rank of captain be conferred after, say, six or eight years, and that of major after 15 years, giving inspecting veterinary-surgeons the relative rank of lieutenant-colonel after 20, the officers of the Veterinary Department would be tolerably contented. It is not so much a case of too little pay as one of too little justice and fair-play. A great many veterinary-surgeons would like to see the rank of 1st-class abolished; for, as they argue, and truly enough, the duties of both 1st and 2nd-classes are almost identical. It is also argued, and with some truth, that if surgeons are not examined for promotion, it is unfair, or, at least, hard, upon veterinary-surgeons that they should have to undergo such an ordeal. Of course, no good officer who has his profession at heart can object to being examined; but it is none the less a hardship that an examination should be considered necessary in one profession, when it has been found unnecessary in another. The chief subjects, however, which ought to be considered are these, viz.:—Honours, social status (including the question of presentation at Court), relative rank, equalisation of foreign service, promotion, and the ten years' scheme, which has failed, to the surprise of no one who has watched its operation in the Medical Department.

What has come of the Report of the Committee on Military Equipment which sat lately at Aldershot? Considering how highly the "magazine system," the invention of Surgeon-Major Oliver, has been reported upon by the 52nd and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, both of which regiments have had it on trial for over a year, we cannot think that it is to be condemned, or that the Report of the Committee in question is to be shelved, on account of the expense that would be involved in carrying out a change of system. Neither the 52nd nor Rifle Brigade have been able to find a single fault with the Oliver accoutrements. Surely, no better guarantee could be forthcoming than this that they are adapted to the wants of the soldier, and are an improvement upon the much-abused valise, which has always been unpopular, and is, perhaps, as unfitted as any equipment could be to the requirements of active service. It is no economy to retain an equipment which—as has been shown in the case of the valise—proves inefficient directly the soldier takes the field, and prevents a General from performing any movement which cuts him off for a time from his base of supplies. Dr. Oliver, in the opinion of all competent critics, has mastered all the difficulties which have surrounded for so many years the question of the equipment and supply of an army in the field. Then, by all means, give him the credit which is his due, if only as an encouragement to other inventors.

MEN, WOMEN, AND INVENTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to find by your recent articles on the claims of Inventors, that you are of opinion that the War Office should have accepted, in some shape or form, the offer of Gen. Ripley and myself to construct breech-loading guns showing savings of 80 per cent. in weight and 60 per cent. in money on the muzzle-loading, condemned, Campbell-Fraser-Woolwich-Armstrong-gun, not to be paid for unless certified by Gen. Campbell himself. I think, Sir, that every suffering taxpayer who has contributed his mite towards the 10, or 12, or perhaps 15 millions sterling wasted, in spite of the loudest remonstrances, upon the Armstrong and Woolwich guns, will very cordially agree with you. We offered, at our own risk and expense, to achieve the above results, *plus* any further conditions of trial (as to endurance, and so forth) that could be devised, Gen. Campbell himself to be the judge. Where, then, was the danger to the War Office or the country? Where? But, sir, satisfactory and gratifying to myself as are the general tone and conclusions of the article, there are one or two traces peeping out here and there of the old-fashioned and official, but essentially Philistine, view of "inventors," which I desire to protest against, and which I undertake to show you are erroneous—at least, in this case. The writer of the article has adhered to the time-honoured division of the human race into men, women, and inventors, and has not yet thrown off the belief that the latter are the natural enemies of the two former,—must be regarded with a wakeful suspicion, warily approached and craftily dealt with. To illustrate the relations of inventors to the rest of mankind, he instances the case of "Mr. Smith" and his bullet-proof dress. But, Sir, "Mr. Smith" was emphatically *not* an inventor. Mr. Smith was simply a charlatan like "Dr." Slade, of table renown, or any other "vagabond." Similarly, the enthusiastic ignoramus who firmly believes he has invented something is not an inventor,—he is only a fool. Of inventors there are three kinds,—firstly, the philosophical working-man or foreman, who feels in his daily work that there is a want to be supplied, and after many failures, sometimes ludicrous enough, laboriously perfects his invention; secondly, the man of science, who is consulted by a manufacturer in a difficulty, and who, on the whole process and difficulty being explained to him, sits down and patiently solves the problem; and thirdly, the man of science, who is also an expert in some particular branch of applied science, and who combines in his own person the knowledge and the work of the two first. Now, Sir, I maintain—and without fear of contradiction—that the most useful of all mankind are those who come under one of these three categories, and of these the most useful are those who come under the last category, and that is what Gen. Ripley and I both claim to do. Gen. Ripley, after passing through the United States' Military Academy at West Point, was made Assistant-Professor of Mathematics at that place; he is, therefore, a man of science. He disabled a whole ironclad fleet, chiefly with guns of his own manufacture; he is, therefore, an expert. As to myself, I was at Cambridge before I went into the Army. I have carried out many and large works as a civil engineer, and I served for no less than seven years on one very important committee of the British Association. I am, therefore a man of science. I went through a large part of the siege of Sevastopol, and invented the shrapnell shell for rifled guns in consequence of what I saw there. I received on those several occasions, while attached to her Majesty's Legations abroad, the thanks in writing of the Secretary of State for War for the time being, for reports sent home on breechloading small arms, Dutch bronze and rifled cannon, and foreign fortifications. I am therefore an expert. An offer made by two men of this stamp—no cure, no pay—has simple nothing in common with the offer of "Mr. Smith," the charlatan,—no pay, no cure. But, sir, I have *not* said, in reference to the Hope Gun, "I only ask of you to try it." I will not allow the War Office to try it, or to see it, or to know anything whatever about it, unless they are prepared to go a step farther, and—if it does all that I guarantee and they stipulate—adopt it. So long as the War Office maintain their monstrous pretension of a right to any man's invention without paying him for it, so long must they be treated as one would treat any one else that one suspected of dishonesty. But, Sir, I want no "fostering hand" from the War Office. I only want a fair and moderate price for a good article, after they have tried it and certified it to be good. And the writer of the article is quite mistaken in supposing that there are any "rules" at the War Office which prevent such an offer being accepted. Of course there are not. The rules which Gen. Campbell sent to me, and pleaded as preventing the acceptance of such an offer, apply solely and exclusively to the case of a man applying to the Office—though if Bedlam and Hanwell are properly guarded, I cannot imagine where the man is to come from—for a "fostering hand" and a grant of money with which to make experiments and complete an invention. No, Sir, there is no excuse for Gen. Campbell's refusal of our offer. The writer of your article is also mistaken in supposing that I am "posing as a martyr." I have no intention of doing so, and I don't like the breed. Nor am I a "baffled artillery genius." Whether I am an artillery, or any other kind of genius, I don't know, but at all events I do not intend to be "baffled." Of course I cannot force Gen. Campbell to try my guns if he chooses not to do it; but having made every possible exertion to supply them to my own Government, I have now taken my pigs to another market. I did *not* say that "General Campbell was the responsible and autocratic head of the Ordnance Department," for that would have been nonsense. What I wrote was "the irresponsible and autocratic," and your compositor printed "their responsible," dissociating the "ir" from the word to which it belonged and joining it to the "the." This also made non sense, but such transparent nonsense that every one to whom I showed it saw at a glance and without any explanation what was intended, so I did not think it worth while to ask you to correct the error. But the writer of your article of to-day misquotes the compositor's misprint, and gives me a wholly unnecessary lecture upon the English language. I said that Gen. Campbell was "the irresponsible and autocratic head of the Ordnance Department," because, under a Surveyor-General who was to all intents and purposes a layman, he was necessarily "autocratic," while it was Col. Stanley and Lord Eustace Cecil who were responsible; and I say that during the five years that he held that very peculiar position," he forced on "the reluctant Navy" the Campbell-Fraser gun. I neither said nor hinted that in doing this, in spite of the strongest remonstrances from the "Director of Naval Ordnance," he gained "a single advantage to the extent of a penny," but I do say—and it is a hard fact—that in his capacity of "irresponsible autocrat," he "rejected off-hand" the offer of Gen. Ripley and myself. I learn with great satisfaction that you "are sorry that it was refused," and it may interest your readers to know that had it been accepted, the first batch of guns would have been delivered and proved some little time ago. The writer of your article is also very greatly in error in quoting, as if from some letter of mine, a sentence in praise of "the Vavasseur steel guns." I never wrote one word about them, and I am, I regret to say, wholly ignorant of the details of their construction and of their power. Nor have I "manufactured" any "competent foreign critics," and I do not even understand to what the allusion "to the appearance of the article of June 26" refers. The writer has evidently made a confusion between my letter and something else. I am prepared to justify, whenever called upon, whatever I have myself written, but I must disclaim responsibility for other men's words.—I am, &c.,

Army and Navy Club, Aug. 28. W. HOPE.

P.S.—I must also protest against the allegation that I have made "any insinuation" that the *Army and Navy Gazette* has "any interested motives, public or private." I have made no such suggestion. Indeed, I never make insinuations. When I attack a man, I do so openly, and in the plainest possible language, as in the case of Gen. Campbell; but even in his case, I have made no attack on his motives, which I have no doubt are the best possible. However, as a man of science, I have a horror of all such subjects, and I keep as closely as possible within the region of physical facts.

Another relic of the Spanish Armada has been secured at Slains during the course of this week by the efforts of Mr. David Ritchie and the salmon fishermen. It is a large gun raised up out of the place where one of the ships belonging to the Armada was wrecked, and strange to say, though it has been in that place for upwards of 290 years, yet it seems as good as ever. The length of the gun is 8 ft., the diameter at the touch-hole 13 in., and the diameter of the bore at muzzle 4 in. It appears to be loaded, partly with nails. One of these is in a complete state, well-made, and arrow-shaped. A slight rubbing with a piece of cloth makes it shine, which leads to the supposition that it is made of hammered iron. Several guns from the same place have been raised and presented to the Queen, and another is in the possession of Lord Abercorn.—*Edinburgh Daily Review.*

According to the latest intelligence from Chili, a treaty of peace has been projected, by which the entire territory of Bolivia on the Pacific would be annexed by Chili. Bolivia itself would cease to be an independent republic, and would be annexed to Peru, under the name of "Alta Peru." The proposed treaty further stipulates that the cost of the war, namely, 40,000,000 dollars, should be paid by Peru to Chili, which Power would retain the city of Tarapaca until payment be made.

Sunday was the 98th anniversary of the loss of the Royal George, which ship capsized and sank at Spithead on August 29, 1782, with her crew of 600 officers and men and 300 civilians.

THE WIMBLEDON SCANDAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial on Serjt. Marshman, Royal Marines, on charges of fraudulent marking at Wimbledon, was resumed for the fourteenth time at Forton Barracks, on Saturday.

Serjt. Sage, of the Tower Hamlets Rifles, recalled and cross-examined by Lieut. Edye, the prisoner's friend, said that at rifle competitions he had not always fired with Corpl. Adams, but they had fired together at other than Wimbledon meetings. He knew a Mr. Thomas Jennings, who, when alive, was superintendent of the Wenlock Baths, City Road. He was a personal friend of his, and was bugle-major of his corps. He did not supply him with funds, but as a friend he paid some of his entrance-fees. Could not give the dates, but on several occasions Capt. Smith had bought tickets for competition at Wimbledon and transferred them to him. Could not give the occasions, but he had done so several times during the last three or four years, but he did not think he had ever won a prize when Capt. Smith had paid his fees. Had not paid nor promised to repay Capt. Smith out of his prizes, but he had promised, should he be successful, to pay to him a portion of his prizes, say half, to their prize fund. Prisoner: Have you not been in the habit of going about the country competing in rifle-matches for the last three or four years?—Witness: In the habit? I have been about, but not to make a profession of it. Who paid the expenses of your going about the country for such a purpose?—I have not been in the habit of going about the country. I have been to Liverpool and Wimbledon; once to Liverpool. In 1878, a Mr. Jennings arranged to pay my entrance-fees and expenses, and to take my winnings, if any, on the occasion of going to Liverpool only. I was not friendly with Mr. Jennings till his death. We had a fall-out because I would not present him with a tea-service that I had won. He did not claim it on the ground that he had paid half my expenses. The entrance-fee was only a shilling, and it was on my own ground. There were no expenses attached to it at all. I paid Jennings all moneys he had paid out for me for entrance-fees, expenses, &c. I was sued in the county-court by Jennings for something that he had paid in connection with the expenses. He admitted having received £22 from me, and his expenses were £11. He was non-suited. I paid him £22 because I was very successful that year. I had an arrangement with Jennings which entitled him to the £22. It was to give him half of what I won, and I did so. Did you not tell the Court the arrangement with Jennings referred only to Liverpool?—From the way these questions are put to me I scarcely know what I am saying. I consider it a cowardly attack on my character. The question was repeated.—Witness: I might have done so; in fact, the arrangement lasted only about three months, when we had the fall-out about the tea-service. I know I gave him more than I ought to have done, which the county court judge admitted. I have expressed no hope that I shall receive a reward for giving evidence against the prisoner. Have you ever made any remark at all about any reward for evidence or information in this case?—Not that I am aware of. Have you not said you expected a testimonial worth about £50?—No. Have you ever taken ammunition from the head-quarters of the Tower Hamlets Rifles, or have you had the same without having paid for it?—Certainly not. At one time, in years past, we had what we required without paying, but of late it has been paid for. Is there not an impression among the Tower Hamlets Rifles, or some of the members thereof, that you bribed or arranged with the markers?—Very possibly there is; but if you want my character connected with the whole of the questions, all the officers of my regiment are quite willing to guarantee as to my bonâ fides for 15 years past. They will give you the history of all these things. There are a few of my regiment, no doubt, who would be glad to get me into a bother, but they are much disliked in the regiment. By the Court: It was not unusual for a volunteer to make an arrangement such as I made with Jennings. Hundreds of volunteers go to Wimbledon who are not in a position to pay their expenses. I don't consider it a disgraceful thing to do. I should think I was justified in doing it again if I had a personal friend.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination of Serjeant Sage, the President said the Court would assemble on Wednesday for deliberation, and prisoner could then state whether he was ready, and if not he would be allowed until Thursday. At the reassembling of the Court on Wednesday, Lieut. Edye stated that he was not not ready with the defence, and the Court adjourned until Thursday.

The court-martial was resumed on Thursday afternoon, when Lieut. Edye, read the prisoner's defence. As to the first charge, of having made a proposal to Serjt. Sage that he should meet him early next year to make arrangements for Sage to win prizes, the prisoner denied that he ever said or intended anything fraudulent, and argued against the improbability of his having done so. Dealing next with the conversation alleged to have taken place in the public-house at Putney, the prisoner argued that the accusation was not supported by evidence worthy of the slightest acceptance. As to the alleged conversation in a railway carriage, he submitted that Adam's evidence afforded a positive contradiction to Sage's statement. He asked the Court to consider the history of the book which Sage alleged was his. What grounds had they for believing that the book produced by Sage was his own? He told them so, and asked them to believe it, but was his veracity to be depended on? The prisoner emphatically denied having written his name in Sage's book, and submitted that Sage had not identified the book as his own, and could not be regarded as a man of honour, nor was there any corroboration of Sage's evidence as to what was said to have taken place at the York Hotel. Having gone minutely over the points of the evidence, the prisoner argued that as to every one of the periods to which he had called attention, the witness Adams had given Sage the direct lie. Either Sage was telling the truth and Adams was lying, or Sage was lying and Adams telling the truth. Dwelling on the improbability of the charges brought against him, the prisoner admitted that if the non-commissioned officer was desirous of being dishonest, bribery might be possible, but in what might be described as a leading competition, he ventured to assert that it had never yet been carried out, and that no non-commissioned officer would dare to enter into such an undertaking. It was a representative match, and was a competition in which fraud at the firing-points was an absolute impossibility. If the Court found him guilty of this charge, they must necessarily convict the Cheshire team of having won the China Cup by fraud in 1879. If the Court convicted him they must bring in the whole of the Tower Hamlets' team as being parties to the fraud, inasmuch as they, or some of them, knowing the said China Cup to have been won as aforesaid, did not report the same. They would prove Capt. Smith unworthy the position he held, and each and every member of the team would be liable to the penalties attached to such conduct by the National Rifle Association, and to dismissal from their regiment, in that they did not report his (prisoner's) alleged fraudulent statement concerning the Silver Medal and St. George's Vase. Secondly, in that they did not report this alleged fraudulent statement, and that it was through his instrumentality that the China Cup was fraudulently obtained by the Cheshire team. With reference to the charge that he had proposed to Serjt. Sage that he should enter for the Olympic, and that he had arranged with some serjeant by giving him a sovereign that he should put him into the butt instead of at the firing-point, Prisoner said, as a fact, he never was detailed for duty at the firing-point; therefore there was primarily no need for him to bribe; and secondly, there was no need for him to have made the alleged statement. As to the charge that the prisoner was guilty of an offence of a fraudulent nature, "in having arranged and agreed with Serjeant Sage that he (the prisoner) would give to a friend of Sage when shooting for the Olympic Prize as many points as would be necessary to win it," and that, in consideration thereof, he (the prisoner) was to have £20—the said friend of the said Serjeant John Sage, being one Private Runtz, of the London Rifle Brigade, was to have £20, the said Serjeant John Sage the remainder of the prize for himself; and that he, the said Serjeant Sage, was to tell his friend to be sure and fire first and go through;" the prisoner said this was really the most serious charge of all, and he analysed the evidence in order to support his contention that the whole of the alleged transactions were false, and that Private Runtz, as well as the Executive Committee, had in their turn been the victims of the witness Sage. Coming to the alleged pecuniary arrangements, the prisoner urged that of all extraordinary accusations that had ever been made, none could be more wilfully false than this, and he emphatically denied its truth. He was sure there was no one in the Court who, after having heard all that had been brought forward concerning the witness Sage, could think his evidence worthy of credit. As to the charge that he (prisoner) signalled or caused to be signalled a false report of the hits on the target with intent to defraud, he maintained that if the danger signal was shown whilst Runtz's bullet was travelling up the range, the range being only 600 yards, and taking into consideration that the targets were raised and lowered on the winch principle, it would take a very much longer time for the target to be moved from the line of fire than it would take for the bullet to reach it. On the other hand, he was prepared to admit that Mr. Runtz's shot might have gone over the target; indeed, he saw no reason why it should not have done so, and even if it did, and he was accredited with a score, it was because his target had been previously hit by another competitor, and this would account for the target which he was firing at being lowered so rapidly. Although this fact did not come before the notice of the range office on the day in question, he had had access to the tickets of the competitors who fired at the two targets on the right and left of No. 14 target—viz., Nos. 12, 13, 15, and 16. On the ticket of a competitor who fired at No. 16 target the Court would find recorded indirectly the name of the man who fired in error at the target about which there was much controversy. He referred to Mr. Mackenzie, of the Honourable Artillery Company. On his ticket now before the Court, they would find recorded the following score:—3 2 3 5 5 0 5 5 5 3. This was the man who hit No. 14 target. They would note there were two bull's-eyes before and three after. Mr. Runtz was a first-class shot. He had told them what were his shooting qualities, and he only last year beat over 1,300 competitors in one single competition with a Snider rifle. Under these circumstances, he thought they might fairly assume that during the period which he (the prisoner) would call the fifth shot period nothing occurred that could be construed as fraudulent marking, except by the over-heated imagination of a person suffering from some unhappy hallucination. It could not but be apparent to the members of the Court that on the day when the Olympic Prize was being shot for, the National Rifle Association had secured in the butts the services of an officer who had fully carried out their instructions. On entering the butt, his first duty was to ascertain from the non-commissioned officer of that butt (who happened to be the prisoner) what detail of the men under his charge had been made. Having ascertained this, he proceeded to tell them off to other targets, and personally took every precaution to obviate fraud. Mr. Houghton said, "I watched the men change their places, and then afterwards asked them personally if they had done so." In fact, no stone was left unturned by this officer that the competitors should have a fair and honest competition. Mr. Houghton also went into the adjoining butt, under the charge of Serjt. M'Carthy, of the Royal Marines. He returned to the butt which was the subject of so much controversy, and, curiously enough, before the firing commenced, and meeting prisoner, a conversation ensued on the topic which was at present engaging their minds as to a person having attempted to bribe a serjeant of the Royal Marine Artillery. This serjeant the prisoner proposed to call, who would explain how he (prisoner) became acquainted with the information which he communicated to Lieut. Houghton. During this conversation, and whilst they were standing close to No. 12 target, the firing commenced. Lieut. Houghton then proceeded to watch each target in its turn, and as he inspected every one he must have inspected No. 14, and since he saw two or three shots recorded on each target, he (prisoner) submitted the lieutenant must have seen some of the disputed shots actually signalled at No. 14 target. It would appear from the evidence that at no period of the forenoon did he relax his energies in any manner in the due performance of his duties. He told the Court the various periods at which they were in company with one another. He left the Court to judge how little time he must have had to watch or see that the alleged fraudulent signalling was being carried out to his satisfaction, and for the purpose of ensuring the score of 46, which, it was alleged, he had previously promised. At no period of the day did it appear that anything took place to arouse the suspicion of Mr. Houghton. They would find that throughout the whole competition every shot was correctly signalled, and that therefore he was innocent of the charge that he either signalled, or caused to be signalled, a false report of the hits on target 14, with intent to defraud. With reference to the charge that the prisoner, with intent to defraud, said to Francis Wuddy, a private of the 3rd Hants Rifle Volunteers, "What target do you fire at, and at what time do you fire?" and when informed, replied, "I shall be at that target, and if you make 90 or so I shall see you again," the prisoner also elaborately entered into his defence; but Major Ozzard, the prosecutor, intimated that this charge would be withdrawn.

The Court then adjourned until yesterday, when the examination of the witnesses for the defence was proceeded with.

INDIA.

Some of our contemporaries are again speculating as to the resignation of Sir F. P. Haines, and who his successor will be. The *Englishman* says the question will soon come up for settlement, and is "not aware whether Sir F. Haines would remain, should the Government wish to retain his Excellency in the appointment; but, apart from that, the most likely candidates at present in the field seem to be Sir Frederick Neville Chamberlain, Sir Donald Stewart, and Sir Roberts, of the three Sir Donald Stewart would probably have the best chance; though we are not sure that, if the Army Commission's recommendations are carried out, he would accept the appointment, shorn, as it would be, of the seat in the Executive Council."

Col. M. R. Bruce, Bombay S.C., has been granted an ordinary pension of £365, and capitalized value of special annuity, £3,874.

Writing to a Bombay paper, a correspondent gives the following statement of how matters stand in regard to the officers of the three Presidental Staff Corps:—Field Officers—Bengal, 464; Madras, 358; Bombay, 228,—total, 1,050. Captains—Bengal, 201; Madras, 41; Bombay, 72,—total, 314. Subalterns—Bengal, 205; Madras, 62; Bombay, 98,—total, 365. A glance at this statement will show how inadequate the present retirement scheme is to meet the peculiarities of the case. This statement does not include local list field officers, which may be added. In June last eleven officers were promoted to the rank of lieut.-col. in the Madras Staff Corps, whilst in the same month there were three retirements—two cols. on allowances, and one on a bonus, he having served within a very short time of his thirty-eight years.

It seems that the late Brigdr.-Gen Brooke, who was killed in the recent sortie from Candahar, had previously a very narrow escape. The *Candahar News* of July 22 says:—"Yesterday morning, as Gen. Brooke and Major Adam, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., with eight troopers of the Poona Horse, were returning from the Argandab up the Moorcha Kotul, they were fired upon by some men from behind the rocks above. The General, Major Adam, and half the men dismounted, and, taking each a carbine, slowly ascended the pass, returning the fire of their assailants, and thus forced their way through the Kotul, driving the enemy up the hillside. A trooper was now sent off to camp to fetch some infantry, and ere long a company of the 4th Rifles arrived, and climbing up the sides of the hill, searched everywhere for the ruffians, but without success, owing to the numerous caves about, and the precipitous nature of the mountain at its summit, which is quite inaccessible to any one but mountaineers. Only four men were seen at any one time, but judging from the rapidity of their fire there must have been many more, probably the band who stole into camp on Sunday night last and fired into the cavalry patrol. One horse belonging to the escort of the Poona Horse was killed, the men of which worked admirably, two of them accompanying Major Adam as near the summit of the mountain as the precipices would allow."

MILITIA ALLOWANCES.

"West Essex" writes:—"Referring to a paragraph in your last issue (page 601), will you allow me to mention that in the 'Regulations for the Militia, 1880,' par. 516, it is clearly stated that one-half of the usual rate of lodging-money (towards provision of furniture) 'will also be granted to officers whilst encamped during training, in addition to the field allowance?'"

Yellow fever has broken out in Havana, and as yet shows no signs of abating. During last month no fewer than 282 persons died of yellow fever, of whom 54 succumbed during the last week in the month. It appears also that other diseases were causing much havoc among the population, small-pox and typhoid fever being mentioned.

Messrs. Samuda have succeeded in getting the contract for three new gunboats of the Mallard class, and the new paddle-vessel to relieve the Pioneer. The Mallards will cost rather more than £30,000 each, and the new Pioneer some £12,000, so that Messrs. Samuda have booked an order for fully £100,000.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Army.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (BLUE). Col. Owen Williams completes his five years in command of the regiment on Saturday next, when he will be placed on half-pay, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cecil Ives succeeding to the command.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS. The regiment has marched into Aldershot from York in splendid condition, and promises to earn for itself as high a reputation for smartness and efficiency as it won when last at the station, which is saying a great deal, considering the character it carried away with it from the camp. The head-quarters and one squadron marched into the North Camp on the 25th ult., under command of Col. Gunter, after a seventeen days' march. The following officers arrived with the head-quarters, viz.: —Capt. Chadwick, Lieuts. Penton, Wilson, and Willoughby (adjt.), and 2nd Lieut. Orr-Ewing.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS. Capt. Johnstone, lately promoted from the 7th Hussars, is about to retire from the Service by the sale of his commission.

3RD HUSSARS. Capt. J. Unett, late of the regiment, died at Worcester on the 29th ult., aged 41 years. He entered the Army July 31, 1857; became lieut., May 28, 1858; capt., June 12, 1860; and retired shortly afterwards by the sale of his commission.

4TH HUSSARS. Capt. Pennefather met with a serious accident whilst driving the regimental team near Bagshot on Saturday last. The leaders shied off the road, causing the break to leave it also, and on regaining the road, the break gave a sudden lurch, Capt. Pennefather being thrown to the ground, the reins falling on the backs of the wheelers. Lieut. Peters, who was occupying the seat next the driver, succeeded in securing the reins as the team started off, acting with commendable coolness, and preventing further damage being done. It was found, however, that Capt. Pennefather had broken his thigh-bone, and he will be incapacitated for some time to come.

7TH HUSSARS. Brevet Lieut.-Col. M'Calmont and Lieut. Viscount St. Vincent have been granted four months' leave of absence, with permission to travel in India and the present seat of war in Afghanistan.

10TH HUSSARS. 2nd Lieut. Hon. G. L. Bellew has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on urgent private affairs.

19TH HUSSARS. Capt. Williams has been granted leave of absence to the 27th inst., pending his retirement on pension. Lieuts. Taylor and French are both expected to be gazetted to their troops next month.

20TH HUSSARS. Lieut. Sir J. C. Burke, Bart., who died recently at Newbridge Barracks, was interred last week at Ballinakill, county Galway.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 5 Baty 8th Brig., which before its conversion some months ago into a mountain battery was stationed at Colaba, left Kirkee on the 2nd ult. by rail, *en route* to Candahar. The officers doing duty with the battery were Capt. C. E. Brown, Lieuts. M. O. Hopkins, A. C. Daniell, H. H. Champion, and W. Elliott, and Surg.-Major T. O'Farrell. The battery proceeded out to India soon after the war began, to go on service, and is now proceeding to the front for the first time. It is supplied with mules specially procured from Cyprus, and it will be interesting to notice whether the misgivings felt by some military men as to the fitness of these animals for the work of a mountain battery are justified or not. At any rate, it may be assumed that the Authorities are satisfied with the mules, or they would not now be on the way to the front. Major Lluellyn was prevented from proceeding with the battery to the front, because the mail which arrived the day of its departure brought the news of his promotion as lieut.-col. The task of preparing the battery for service wholly devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Lluellyn, and it is a little hard that he should be removed from it just as it is going on service. Capt. Arbuthnott, another officer who, like Lieut.-Col. Lluellyn, volunteered to go out to India with the same battery, has received promotion since he arrived in India, and has never yet been across the border. Some people are very unlucky.

Major-Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B., took leave of the Queen on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta on the 26th ult., previous to his departure for India.

The annual athletic sports of No. 5 Bat. 7th Brig. came off at Sandown on the 26th ult. Major Newall superintended the arrangements, and the success of the day was in a large measure due to his indefatigable labours.

The gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution has been awarded to Major W. Kemmis, 5th Brig., for his essay on the "Attack of Entrenchments by Field Artillery." This is the second occasion on which Major Kemmis has been successful in this annual competition.

The first battery of breechloading guns designed for the use of the Royal Horse Artillery and Field Brigades was issued for service from the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, yesterday, having first been inspected and passed by Col. Maitland, the superintendent of the department. They will, in the first place, be sent to Exeter, and placed in charge of F Baty., B Brig., R.H.A., for the purpose of testing their efficiency by a series of rough work at Okehampton in competition with muzzle-loaders, the tests being irrespective of power and accuracy, which have been already established at Shoeburyness, but designed to ascertain the suitability of the new weapons for the knocking about amidst dust and mud and bad weather which they must expect on active service. Should they pass through the trial with satisfaction, they will probably be transferred, for extended duty and under other conditions to G Baty. of the same brigade. The guns have been constructed as far as practicable, seeing that they are breech-loaders, on the model of the muzzle-loading 13-pounder, which is the most highly regarded specimen of British ordnance, but are somewhat longer, by reason of the breech arrangement. Both are of 3-inch calibre in the bore, which is in each 84 inches long, and enlarged to 6½ inches in the powder-chamber.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieuts. E. C. Spilsbury and W. A. E. St. Clair have left India for service in Afghanistan.

Serjt.-Major T. B. Johnson, R.E., instructor to the 1st London Engineer Volunteers, who, it will be remembered, won the first prize in the "Army and Navy" at the late Wimbledon meeting, and made a fine score in the "General Eyre," on Saturday last made a score with the short Snider which, it is believed, has never been equalled. Firing with other competitors at the usual Queen's distances, he made four bull's-eyes and three inners at 200 yards; the same score at 500 yards; and five bulls, one inner, and one outer at 600 yards; total, 95. He won the Association Challenge Cup, the first prize, and the Andrew Cup, the latter presented by himself.

GRENADIER GUARDS. The 3rd Batn. moved on Wednesday from Windsor to the Tower.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Ten serjeants of the 2nd Batn. fired a match on Saturday last at the Purley ranges, Croydon, with a similar number of serjeants of the 2nd Surrey (Croydon) Rifles. Conditions, seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, the Regulars firing with the Martini-Henry and four of the Volunteers with the same weapon, the other six using the Snider. At 200 yards, the Volunteers led by four points, added one more at 500, and ultimately won with 48 points,—713 against 665. Serjt. Hitchcock, for the Guards, made the fine aggregate of 92.

SCOTS GUARDS. The 1st Batn. returned to town on Wednesday from Shorncliffe, and took over quarters at Wellington Barracks. The 2nd Batn. proceeded on the same day to Windsor, to be stationed for the winter.

2ND QUEEN'S. Capt. Lawson, 2nd Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

5TH FUSILIERS. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Pocklington and 2nd Lieuts. Stewart, Etheridge, Colvin, Braithwaite, Cowley, and Southey, have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

7TH FUSILIERS. Great regret is felt throughout the regiment at the intelligence which has reached England of the death of Major Vandeleur, which has occurred at Candahar, of wounds received in action in the late sortie from that city. The deceased, who was 55 years of age, joined the regiment as ensign, Sept. 21, 1855; became lieut., Oct. 23, 1857; capt., June 24, 1864; brevet major, Oct. 1, 1877; and major, Jan. 1, 1880. No officer in the regiment was more deservedly esteemed. Capt. Keyser will doubtless obtain the majority thus rendered vacant, Lieut. Mostyn proceeding out from the depôt to take the company.

10TH REGIMENT. The death is announced of 2nd Lieut. H. R. C. Graham, 2nd Batn., as having occurred at Malta, on the 27th ult., of diphtheria. The deceased, who was second son of Mr. R. J. Graham, the Elms, Eastbourne, was 23 years of age, and entered the Army Dec. 4, 1878.

12TH REGIMENT. Major Pearson, 1st Batn., has been ordered to join the 32nd Brigade Depôt at Bury St. Edmunds for two years. Captain Brooke, 1st Batn., a candidate for the Army Pay Department, has taken up duty in the pay office of the 66th Brigade Depôt at Naas, on probation.

18TH ROYAL IRISH. Lieut. Parkyn, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months.

20TH REGIMENT. Capt. Hussey, whose appointment as adjutant of the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia would, under ordinary circumstances, expire on Nov. 30, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., Governor of Tasmania.

21ST FUSILIERS. The *Transvaal Argus* of the 17th ult. has the following:—"We have, with feelings of intense regret, to record the death, at the Camp here, yesterday morning, of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hazlerigg, 21st Fusiliers. The sad event has taken everyone in town by surprise, for although it was known that Col. Hazlerigg was ill, there were few who knew him who would have imagined that his illness—enteric fever—would have a fatal termination. Of splendid build, magnificent presence, and in physical strength and endurance standing head and shoulders above his fellows, he was the last man whom one would imagine destined to die in the prime of his days and vigour. A son of Sir Arthur Gray Hazlerigg, of Noseley Hall, Leicestershire, he entered the Army in 1854, and served through the Crimean war. When the 2-21st arrived in South Africa, along with the reinforcements sent out after Isandhlwana, they were sent to the front in Zululand, and then Major Hazlerigg received his brevet of lieut.-col. for gallantry at the final struggle at Ulundi. In the Secacoeni campaign he was present with his regiment at the taking of the stronghold, and was favourably mentioned in the despatches relating to this affair, as well as in those of the action of Ulundi. Throughout these two campaigns he was most unremitting in his attention to the comfort and health of his men, in whom he inspired the highest respect and esteem. Deceased married, some few years ago, Miss Orr Ewing, daughter of Mr. W. Orr Ewing, of Glasgow. We are certain that the widow, who is in England, and the relatives of the deceased, have the sympathy of all here in their great affliction."

22ND REGIMENT. Surg. Noad, attached to the 2nd Batn., died at Allahabad on July 31, of cholera. From a local paper we are glad to learn there is a decided improvement in the health of the battalion. Up to the beginning of last month there had been 32 cases of cholera, 18 of which occurred on July 31. The patients were progressing very favourably. A decided improvement was also reported in the city.

24TH REGIMENT. Capt. E. J. Tarte, late of the regiment, residing at Bellair, Natal, writes:—"Learning that a popular and generous feeling exists in favour of erecting some token of regard in memory of my brother officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates that fell at Isandhlwana in defence of this beautiful colony and the others belonging to the Crown, allow me to say that I shall feel most happy, indeed honoured, to take any useful part in so noble an intention, either in acting as secretary for the occasion, receiving subscriptions, or placing my services at the disposal, or in any direction that may be considered necessary in carrying out a resolution, the object of which will remain a graceful tribute of gratitude and respect from the inhabitants of Durban and the other cities and towns of South Africa, to the memory of the dead."

28TH REGIMENT. Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hutton, major on the Retired Full-pay List, died at 26 Albany Street, Edinburgh, on the 31st ult. The deceased obtained his commission March 2, 1855; became capt., Jan. 25, 1856; major, Oct. 22, 1870; and retired upon full pay, with the honorary rank of lieut.-col., Dec. 7, 1870.

30TH REGIMENT. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chapman, Brevet Major Williamson, Capts. Goodwyn, Clowes, and Evans, Lieut. Carey, and 2nd Lieut. Finch have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

40TH REGIMENT. Lieut. O'Brien, attached to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been mentioned in despatches for gallantry in the charge of Palliser's Brigade on July 1 in the Logar Valley.

42ND HIGHLANDERS. Capt. Wauchope, C.M.G., has reverted to regimental duty from civil employ. Capt. Monro rejoins head-quarters at Aldershot from depôt duty, on promotion. Lieut. Kennedy has been appointed to the depôt at Perth, in place of Capt. Monro, promoted.

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY. An old officer and survivor of the Peninsula, Capt. J. Dobbs, died the other day at Upper Clonlee, Larne. His father, Mr. F. Dobbs, M.P., was descended from an officer of rank in Queen Elizabeth's Army, and married a granddaughter of O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. He took an active part in the politics of his day, as a writer and as a speaker in the House of Commons; also in the Irish Volunteers, being reviewing major to Lord Charlemont. Capt. Dobbs was only ten years old when his father died, and in 1806, at the age of fifteen, he received from Lord Gosford a lieutenancy in the Armagh Militia, from which he was afterwards transferred to the 43rd, in which he served with distinction through the Peninsular campaign. He passed through the thickest of the fight in the battle of Corunna, and received the Peninsular medal, with clasps for Corunna, Fuentes d'Onoro, Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive. After spending 57 years in the public service, he retired into private life.

47TH REGIMENT. Lieut.-Col. FitzRoy completed his five years in command of the regiment on the 1st inst., and is about to be placed upon half-pay.

ROYAL MARINES.

The athletic sports in connection with the Royal Marines at the depôt, Walmer, took place last week. The committee was composed of Major Way, Lieut. and Adjt. Burrowes, Lieut. Wright, and Serjt.-Major Rendell. The flat race for officers was won by Lieut. Quill.

Lieut. R. M. Ussher, 2 corporals, and 63 privates, R.M.L.I., and 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, and 23 gunners, R.M.A., embarked in the Achilles on the 1st inst., Lieut. J. B. Darling, R.M.L.I., and a corresponding number of non-commissioned officers and men having completed two years' service in that ship.

57TH REGIMENT. Major Bicknell is about to retire. Major Picot has joined the depôt at Hounslow for two years, in place of Major Bicknell.

62ND REGIMENT. Lieut. Walton has been granted leave from India to England for six months.

68TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Lieut. FitzGerald is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 15th Bengal N.I., on probation.

72ND HIGHLANDERS. The following regimental order was issued at Cabul on July 4:—"Capt. R. H. Murray having returned to regimental duty in due course, on promotion, Lieut.-Col. Brownlow desires to place on record his sense of the extremely satisfactory manner in which Capt. Murray has at all times carried the many and difficult duties of a most responsible appointment, which he has now held, both in cantonments and on active service in the field, for more than three years. For this and for his cordial support at all times, Lieut.-Col. Brownlow feels that he is personally deeply indebted to him."

75TH REGIMENT. Brevet Major Essex will shortly join the Staff of the Army.

80TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Lindop has applied for permission to exchange into the 102nd Fusiliers with Lieut. Way.

83RD REGIMENT. Lieut. Enriquez is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 16th Bengal N.I.

85TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Lieut. Revett-Carnac is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 18th Bengal N.I., on probation.

88TH REGIMENT. Qrmr. Morrison, temporarily attached to the depot at Galway, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to India, and join head-quarters, on promotion.

89TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Meade, a probationer, officiating squadron officer, 10th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from July 19, 1878.

94TH REGIMENT. A Transvaal paper gives the following particulars of the death of Capt. Bowlby, which was lately announced by telegraph:—"We much regret to learn of the death of Capt. Bowlby, of the 94th Regt., whilst hunting in the wilds of the Transvaal, a week or two since. Some few weeks ago Mr. Henry Glynn, of Kruger's Post, made up a party for the purpose of proceeding to the flats towards Delagoa Bay, hunting and shooting large game, and Capt. Bowlby obtained leave of absence to proceed with them. On joining the party, the whole of them went into the fly country for nine days. They returned in due course, meeting with little success. Capt. Bowlby's leave being near expiration, he decided to return, remaining a day or two, however, with some of the others at the camping-ground. During this stay, and while out hunting, Capt. Bowlby, with two or three others, came upon a leopard, which they followed into a bush. Surrounding this bush, they intended to drive out the leopard; but the animal appears to have got behind Capt. Bowlby, and sprang upon him, and Capt. Bowlby received several dangerous wounds, especially one in the scalp. Shortly after the accident, a messenger was despatched to Mr. Corrie, of Spitzkop, who, without delay, saddled up and rode into town. He arrived late on Thursday evening. Dr. Falvay and the regimental adjt., Lieut. Harrison, started for the scene of the accident immediately after Mr. Corrie's arrival. Arriving at the spot, Dr. Falvay did all he could for Capt. Bowlby, but it was useless. He expired on his way in, being carried on a stretcher."

100TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Clery has been ordered home from India, for duty with the depôt at Birr, in place of Lieut. Denison, who embarks to join head-quarters.

102ND FUSILIERS. Lieut. Way has arranged an exchange to the 80th Regiment.

104TH FUSILIERS. Major Taylor is about to retire on his pension.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Surg.-Major W. L. Gubbins, M.B., has been granted leave from India to England for six months. Surg. H. I. Noad died at Allahabad on July 31, of cholera. The deceased entered the Service, Aug. 4, 1878.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

2ND ROYAL LANARK. The regiment has sent a donation of £8 15s. to the Marquis of Lorne towards the fund being raised for the purpose of presenting to Canada a challenge cup, to be shot for at the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The annual trainings in Great Britain were brought to a close on Saturday last by the dismissal of the Northumberland Artillery at Berwick-on-Tweed. The regiment was under canvas at Dunbar Camp. Since Feb. 9, when the trainings commenced, 98 regiments have been called out in England and Wales, and 16 in Scotland. Of the 45 regiments in Ireland, 43 have completed; one (the Dublin City Artillery), which is training at Wicklow Camp, will be dismissed on the 11th inst., and the other (the Mid-Ulster Artillery), which assembled last Monday, will be dismissed on the 25th inst.

The following letter has been addressed to the commanding officers of the several Militia regiments in the United Kingdom:—Sir,—I ask your kind consideration of the project to raise a small sum, the interest of which shall be given yearly by the Governor-General, on the part of the Auxiliary Forces of Great Britain, as a prize, at the Dominion Rifle Association Meeting to the forces of Canada. The Dominion Rifle Associations takes the place in Canada of the National Rifle Association in Great Britain. An annual meeting is held at Ottawa, where marksmen from every province of the Dominion—from British Columbia on the Pacific Ocean in the West, to the Atlantic provinces in the East—take part in the competitions. As at present holding the office of Governor-General, and as the bearer of a commission in the British Auxiliary Forces, I venture to appeal to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of your regiment to contribute in aid of the founding of a prize which, if instituted, would, I know, be regarded as one of the most valued upon our list, and would well express the unity in patriotism of all the forces throughout the Empire of her Majesty the Queen. The secretary of the N.R.A. in London, or the Governor-General's secretary at Ottawa, Canada, will receive any subscriptions you may be enabled to send.—I am, &c., LORNE."

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Since Aug. 3, when the 2nd West York were dismissed at Harrogate, there have been no trainings of Yeomanry Cavalry in Great Britain. Three regiments have, however, yet to assemble—the Queen's Own Worcestershire, at Worcester, Sept. 9 (dismiss Sept. 16); the North Somerset, at Bath, Sept. 18 (dismiss Sept. 25); and the Montgomeryshire, at Welshpool, Sept. 23 (dismiss Sept. 29).

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1ST KENT ARTILLERY. The annual inspection of the 1st and 2nd Batys. of this regiment was held on the 30th ult. by Col. Trevor, R.A., Inspector of Auxiliary Artillery, South-Eastern District, who was evidently well pleased with the turn-out and drill of all ranks.

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY. The "Captain-General and Colonel's" (H.R.H. the Prince of Wales) prize to this regiment was competed for on Tuesday at the Park ranges, Tottenham, at Queen's, 1st stage, distances, and won by Serjt. Williams, with the fine score of 92. We are glad to observe that the old "class" positions—standing at 200 yards and kneeling at 300—were reverted to.

2ND (SOUTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES. Capt. Hill James, adjt., has announced the results of the recent field-firing of the regiment at the Caterham ranges. The prizes were won by Qrmr.-Serjt. Bacchus's company, with a per-centage of 6·47. The total per-centage of hits to rounds fired (including hits on support and main body) was 7·63. The field and staff prize for volley-firing at long ranges and unknown distances was won by Private P. H. Jones's company, with a per-centage of 16·6. It would be to the advantage of the Service if other Rifle regiments would follow the excellent example of the South Middlesex, many members of which, we have reason to know, travelled from Aldershot, where they had been drilling with the Regulars, to participate in the contest. Gen. Cameron, who took the greatest interest in the Volunteers under his command at Aldershot, invited any of those who were in the 7th Provisional Battalion in the last week to fire with the Regular troops. Capt. Hill James well expresses the value of this sort of practice in the statement that individual practice is but the means to an end, and that he who can shoot in the ranks or in any position in which he may be placed as a soldier, is a more valuable Volunteer than the best shot who can only make good practice singly.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 31, 1880.

Ordnance Store Department—Comys. W. G. Boyes and C. W. Elphinstone-Holloway are placed on retired pay, under Article 59 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (the former dated Sept. 11, and the latter Aug. 29).

BREVET.

Capt. T. W. Dowding, R.M.L.I., to be Major, in recognition of his services in the field in South Africa in the years 1877-8-9 (Sept. 1).

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 4, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 3, 1880.

1st Life Guards—Vet.-Surg, 1st class, M. Mence retires on half-pay.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. A. W. Merry retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; Surg.-Major J. M. Taylor is granted retired pay.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. H. Banks, from the 12th Lancers, to be Capt., vice Weston, retired.

4th Hussars—Lieut. D. L. De la Cherois retires on temporary half-pay.

Royal Artillery—Majors J. T. Leishman (late Bombay), to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Stone (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; F. C. H. Clarke, C.M.G. (late Bombay), from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Leishman (late Bombay), promoted (both dated Aug. 17); Lieuts. E. B. Coke to be Capt., vice Mainguy, deceased (Aug. 21); F. H. J. Birch to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List (Sept. 3); Gent. Cadet Charles Oliver Fairbank, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., vice Lett, deceased (Aug. 25).

Royal Engineers—Gent. Cadet Aylesworth Bowen Perry, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., vice Settle, promoted (Aug. 25).

Grenadier Guards—For "Capt. and Lieut.-Col. L. G. Phillips to be Major," &c., as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 24, read "Capt. and Lieut.-Col. L. G. Phillips to be Major (with the rank of Col.)," &c.

8th Foot—Lieut. H. W. de Montmorency resigns his commission.

9th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major E. Kerrich retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

19th Foot—Lieut. A. W. Turner, from the 99th Foot, to be Capt., vice Trotter, retired. The promotion to the rank of Lieut., dated Nov. 24, 1877, of 2nd Lieut. E. J. B. Buckle is post-dated to Dec. 8, 1877.

23rd Foot—Lieut. R. B. Mainwaring to be Capt., vice Griffith, seconded for service on the Staff (June 13).

24th Foot—Lieut.-Col. W. M. Dunbar retires on half-pay; 2nd Lieut. R. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Lloyd, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 16).

27th Foot—Major W. Herring retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

41st Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. C. H. D. Cass, from the 69th Foot, dated May 19, is cancelled.

44th Foot—Capt. W. D. Saunders retires on half-pay.

47th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. FitzRoy, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay.

50th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Thompson retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Aug. 31).

53rd Foot—Capt. F. B. Bowyer-Lane retires on half-pay.

68th Foot—Lieut. H. S. FitzGerald has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 16).

83rd Foot—Lieut. A. D. Enriquez has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 10).

85th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 19).

86th Foot—Lieut. R. B. Finnie, from the 1st Royal Lanark Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Allen, promoted.

98th Foot—Lieut. J. Reeves to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Williams, promoted (Aug. 6).

100th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, from the 97th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Broome, promoted.

102nd Foot—Lieut. J. C. S. Irving, from the 39th Foot, to be Capt., vice Mills, seconded for service on the Staff.

108th Foot—Capt. I. M. Urquhart retires on half-pay; Lieut. C. F. H. Spencer, from the 48th Foot, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Nicholson, promoted.

Staff—Major-Gen. H.R.H. A. W. P. Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, to be placed on the Staff of the Army in Great Britain as a Brigdr.-Gen., with a view to his commanding a Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-Gen. Peyton, whose period of service on the Staff is about to expire (Sept. 30); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. C. Justice, half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be Assistant-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in the West Indies, vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Steel, half-pay, unattached, who resigns that appointment on account of ill-health (Oct. 1); Lieut. J. D. Barry, R.A., to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut.-Gen. and General Governor of Ireland.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. J. K. Johnson to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice Lewis, deceased (Aug. 15); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. J. A. Scott to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., to complete establishment (Aug. 19).

Commissariat and Transport Department—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. C. R. Shervinton has been retired under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880, upon the reorganisation of the Department, being over the limit of age, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Comy.-Gen. (Aug. 19).

Army Pay Department—Capt. J. Stuart, from the 47th Foot, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (Dec. 31, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Aug. 2).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major G. B. Poppelwell has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (Aug. 14). To be Brig.-Surgs.:—Surg.-Majors F. M. Skues, vice Steuart, deceased (July 28); H. J. Rose, vice Teevan, granted retired pay (July 30). To be Surgs. (July 31):—George Holden Sylvester, gent.; W. J. Macnamara, M.D.; Daniel O'Sullivan, gent.; Edwin Milward, gent.; Paul Bennett Conolly, gent.; C. R. Woods, M.D.; H. F. Babington, M.B.; W. C. Milward, M.B.; W. H. Bracken, M.D.; Michael F. Macnamara, gent.; J. O. G. Sandiford, M.D.; R. L. Love, M.D.; H. W. Murray, M.B.; Michael William Kerin, gent.; A. Peterkin, M.B.; James Harran, gent.; W. S. Lecky, M.B.; Edward Lewis Maunsell, gent.; John Sydney Langdon, gent.; William Heffernan, gent.; Ronald William Edward Huntly Nicholson, gent.; James Grove White Crofts, gent.; William Dugdale, gent.; Delaware Lewis Irvine, gent.; James Ronayne, gent.; C. H. Clabburn, M.B.; Edward Russell Cree, gent.; Maurice O'Connor Drury, gent.; W. Deane Freeman, M.B.; James Hamilton Nicholas, gent.; Denham Franklin, gent.; Jeremiah O'Brien Curtin, gent.; Herbert Saunders, gent.

Army Hospital Corps—Staff Serjt. T. Phillips to be Lieut. of Orderlies, vice Mellors, dismissed from her Majesty's Service.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. B. L. Glover, R.A., to be Vet.-Surg., First Class, in recognition of his distinguished service during the recent operations in South Africa.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Collington, R.A., to be Col. (Aug. 21); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Smith, half-pay, late 95th Foot, Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Dublin District, to be Col. (Aug. 23); Lieut.-Col. W. FitzRoy, 47th Foot, to be Col. (Sept. 1).

Qrmr. C. Lenton, Northampton and Rutland Militia, to have the temporary rank of Qrmr. in the Army whilst serving in the Militia (Aug. 9).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. E. J. Fleming, Hyderabad Contingent, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (Feb. 28, 1879).

MEMORANDA.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Mosse, half-pay, late 26th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

Hon. Major H. M. Parkerson, late Capt., 63rd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (Aug. 12); Hon. Major J. Irwin, late Capt., 88th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (Aug. 20).

Capt. I. M. Urquhart, half-pay, late 108th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

Hon. Deputy Inspector-Gen. A. Maclean, M.D., late Surg.-Major, Depôt Battalion, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (July 31).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major A. M. Fawcett, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Major; Capt. J. Hoole, 5th West York Militia, to be Capt.

The under-mentioned officers to be Lieutenants:—Lieut. C. McK. Campbell-Haslip, 1st Durham Militia; 2nd Lieut. A. W. Jarvis, Lieut. 3rd Norfolk R.V.C.; Lieut. T. H. K. Payne, Londonderry Militia.

INDIA OFFICE, September 2, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the under-mentioned admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—To be Surgs. (March 31):—Bengal—J. Simpson, M.D., C. P. Lukis, R. R. H. Whitwell, L. A. Waddell, G. Shewan, D. B. Spencer, J. Clarke, M.D., C. C. Vaid, P. D. Pank, Thomas Richard Mulroney, Thomas Rankin Macdonald. Madras: D. F. Dymott, R. H. Cama, W. B. Browning, C. Henderson, F. R. Divecha, A. P. Adams, C. M. Thompson, C. T. Rundle, J. W. Evans, and J. Leonard. Bombay: Oct. 31, 1879—C. F. Willis; March 31, 1880—H. P. Dimmock and C. B. Maitland.

ERRATUM.

The name of Surg. Thompson, whose admission to the Indian Medical Service was notified in the *London Gazette* of April 23, page 2,658, should have been given as "Andrew" Colquhoun Thompson, and not "Arthur."

THE IRISH RELIEF SQUADRON.

The report of Capt. G. Digby Morant, R.N., senior officer, on the above subject, has been presented to Parliament. The report is dated, "H.M.S. Valorous, Galway, Aug. 4, 1880." Capt. Morant states that the first ship detailed for relief service was H.M.'s gunboat Goshawk, and she commenced her relief service on Feb. 3 last, followed by the Orwell, Bruiser, Hawk, Imogene, and the Valorous. These vessels were detailed by the senior naval officer at Queenstown to carry out the directions of the committee. This arrangement continued until the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in H.M.S. Lively, when he took command of the whole of the squadron, which was worked as the several committees required, on application to him for a ship or ships, and has been continued on the same system since the departure of his Royal Highness under Capt. Morant. Since the first commencement of this service by H.M.'s ships 856½ tons of meal, 453 tons of seed potatoes, 30 tons of oats and barley, and 110 bales of clothing, and a considerable quantity of loose clothing issued by H.M.'s ships Lively and Valorous have been conveyed to the several islands and those portions of the coast difficult of access. The population of the places so relieved amounts to the number, approximately, of 36,841. Capt. Morant has endeavoured on his recent visits to several parts of the coast to ascertain if there was any actual distress yet existing, but happily the reply has been in the negative, the relief committee having been enabled to give food or money up to this time; and now the new potatoes are generally matured and fit for food. Various statistics having reference to the subject accompany the report.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL PENSIONS.

In the House of Commons on Monday night, on the vote to complete the sum necessary for Greenwich Hospital and Schools, Capt. Price said he had given notice to reduce this vote by £1,500. The reason why he did so was because it had been found necessary to limit the amount of pensions given to our seamen. The reason of that was that a great strain had been put upon the funds of the hospital some time ago. The men said if there was not enough for all, why not take away something from the pensions of the officers—why take it only from the men? There were ten flag officers who received from this fund £150 a year, which made £1,500, the amount by which he proposed to reduce the vote. Every one of those officers had served his country well, and no doubt was entitled to the pension awarded to him by the Admiralty. Nor did he wish to deprive those officers of their pensions, but he knew that if he was successful in carrying the reduction of the vote, the first thing her Majesty's Government would do to-morrow was to ask for a grant out of the Consolidated Fund to compensate those officers, and he would be the first to support them. But if it was fair that those officers should be compensated for the loss of their pensions, was it not right that the men should receive the pensions to which they were entitled? There were many seamen who were expecting those pensions who had, perhaps, for thirty-five or forty years been looking forward to them. It was not too much to ask the House of Commons to make a temporary grant to meet the present difficulty. They were not altogether without precedent in this matter. So long ago as 1834, Government obtained a grant of £22,000 for a similar object. The spirit which guided the Government of that day was shown in the preamble of the Act, the 4th of William IV. That Act repealed the law as to merchant seamen's contributions—then amounting to £22,000—and the preamble recited that whereas the revenues of the said hospital would by such repeal be so greatly diminished as to render them wholly inadequate for the maintenance of that establishment, and it was highly becoming the character and the honour of the nation that the seamen and Marines should be supported according to the original intention of the hospital, and that other funds should be provided for their maintenance, the Act went on to provide a sum of £22,000. He moved to reduce the vote by the sum of £1,500. Mr. Brassey said that the funds of the hospital were insufficient to meet all the claims on them; but, after all, it was more a question of principle than of funds. It was undesirable that when a Government went out of office the seamen should expect a largess from their successors. Under the arrangements of the late Government, the men had derived great benefits from the way in which those funds had been administered. Mr. W. H. Smith said that when the late Government came into office they found that the funds were capable of pensioning 5,000 men, and the careful administration of his hon. friend the Member for South Devon had raised that number to 7,500. It was quite a mistake to suppose that every man who was qualified by age and service to receive a pension was necessarily entitled to one. The late Government had considered the case of all the men, and had preferred to extend the number of the pensioners rather than to increase the amount of the existing pensions. Sir J. Hay, as one of the officers on the Greenwich Hospital Commission, had watched the changes that had been made, and held that every good-conduct man who had reached the age of 55 ought, if possible, to have a pension, whether or not he was strictly entitled to it. The number of the men who were qualified for pensions but did not receive them was rapidly increasing, and a fresh scheme was desirable while the list was still small. Mr. Childers said the prospects which he held out when last in office as to the amount of pensions likely to be paid to Greenwich Hospital pensioners had been more than realised. Capt. Price withdrew his motion. Mr. W. H. Smith suggested that it would be satisfactory if some more detailed statement than had yet been given could be circulated as to the cost of this particular item.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
LADY-PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
PRESIDENT.
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J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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— 89th Regiment.
— Corps of Guides (Cabul).
— Bombay Cavalry.
— Bombay Staff Corps.
— Royal Marines, &c.

Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Blackwoods's Magazine for September (W. Blackwood and Sons)—The Cornhill Magazine for September (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—The Nineteenth Century for September (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—The Theatre for September (Charles Dickens and Evans)—The Veterinary Journal for September (Baillière)—The "Journal" of the Royal United Service Institution, No. 106 (W. Mitchell & Co.)—The Book of the Rabbit, Part 2; British Dogs, Part 14; The Practical Fisherman, Part 10; Fancy Pigeons, Part 5 (*Bazaar* Office)—Colburn's United Service Magazine for September (David Bogue).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FIELD OFFICER OF THE ARMY.—We can scarcely agree with you. We consider the institution a most excellent one, and it is doing good work, which meets with the hearty approval of the Sovereign and members of the Royal Family.

W. G.—(1.) No such list was published. (2.) The regiment was disbanded.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER, Washington.—Very many thanks for the Naval Return so kindly forwarded.

C. E. W. (R.N.)—Glad to hear of your success, and more pleased to learn that we were of service.

"G. F.," "North Shields," "Heliograph," "R.N."—We regret that space would not permit of our noticing the interesting papers forwarded from the British Association Meeting.

*** The letters of "Domestic Stewards, R.N.," "Majors Afloat," "Lynx," "Cavalry," and "W. A. L.," &c., &c., are in type, but held over for want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

THE intelligence that General Roberts has attacked Ayoub Khan's army, and inflicted a crushing defeat, capturing 27 out of 38 guns, will relieve the public from a suspense which had become almost painful. We are utterly without details as t the day on which the battle was fought, but the fact that 27 guns had been captured shows that the victory must have been decisive. We learn that the Cabulees are retreating up the Argandab. Probably, therefore, the Afghan army is broken up, a part trying to reach Ghuznee, and the remainder Herat. Of the latter, our cavalry will, no doubt, be able to give a good account. The battle has taken place sooner than we anticipated, for General Phayre was not expected at Candahar till the 5th, and we imagined that General Roberts was to have deferred the attack till after his arrival. No doubt, however, he had good reasons for the course adopted. Either Ayoub was about to retire, or the fortifications which he was constructing were becoming dangerously strong. Ayoub Khan had, when last heard of, taken up a position on the banks of the Argandab, at a place called Mazra, some four miles north-west of Candahar. The village of Mazra itself is in the valley of the Argandab, on the left bank of that river, and separated from Candahar by a range of hills. The road to Mazra runs through a pass called Kotal-i-Baba Wali, and that pass, with the heights further to the north-east, are strongly held by the enemy, who were busily engaged fortifying their position. It was said that Ayoub opened negotiations with General Roberts, who refused to treat save on the base of an unconditional submission and surrender of prisoners. That this base would be accepted by Ayoub Khan, we never for a moment believed. He, nevertheless, was no doubt anxious, if possible, to avoid a battle, and would probably, if he could, have tried to slip past Roberts to Ghuznee. The Ghazees and the rebellious Sirdars who had joined him, however, insisted on a battle. Ten days ago, Ayoub's army consisted of 10,000 men, including 4,000 regular infantry, with 38 guns; and since then he had, no doubt, been joined by many thousands of tribesmen. Our artillery could not have been superior to his, while, as to numbers, Roberts was probably able to bring some 12,000 men into action. The enemy, however, occupied a strong position, which, if directly assailed, must have proved a tough nut to crack. We presume, however, that Roberts repeated his tactics at the Peiwar Kotal, and attempted a turning movement. As to General Roberts's march, it is impossible not to speak of it in the highest terms of admiration. It is simply one of the most brilliant, well-managed, and successful exploits of the sort ever achieved by an army. General Phayre, with his head-quarters, reached a point 26 miles distant from Chaman on the 1st, whilst his cavalry brigade arrived on the same day at Takht-i-Pul, which is 27 miles distant from Candahar. It was rumoured that a large tribal gathering had assembled at Tukht-i-Pul, with a view of disputing General Phayre's advance. No confirmation of the report has, however, yet been received, and it is not known whether General Phayre's cavalry has met with any opposition. As to Phayre's delay in advancing to the succour of the Candahar garrison till nearly five weeks after his aid was urgently asked for, the fact reflects the greatest discredit not on the General, but on the Government of India. As early as June 27 the latter knew that Ayoub was approaching the Helmund, and contemplated the necessity of at once moving up Phayre's Division. So utterly destitute of transport, however, had the latter been left that, notwithstanding all his exertions and the cordial co-operation of the Khan of Khelat, Phayre was not able to march till some weeks later. Ere closing this article, we would call attention to the sortie of August 16. It was claimed at the time as a success, but it was evidently a failure, and a very costly failure. That the means adopted to dislodge the enemy from the village was very clumsy, and calculated to cause great loss of life, we think must be apparent to all who have studied the subject, and possess any knowledge of the art of war.

We understand that on the news reaching England of the late disastrous sortie from Candahar, her Majesty graciously expressed, through Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, her sympathy with Mrs. Brooke on the death of her husband, the late Brigadier-General Brooke, who fell in the sortie when endeavouring to carry off Captain Cruickshank, R.E., when wounded, out of action; and her Majesty, at the same time, made known her deep regret that she should have been deprived of the services of so gallant and worthy a soldier.

The Berlin newspapers express great gratification at hearing that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge will be present at the forthcoming manœuvres of the German Army.

As we announced some weeks ago was probable, Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has been selected to succeed Major-General Peyton in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, and will take up his duties on the 1st prox. General Peyton's retirement will be the subject of general regret throughout the Aldershot Division, and no brigadier has left the station of late years with a higher reputation for professional ability.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Berlin on Sunday, and immediately proceeded to Potsdam.

After an unusually hard season of work, the Horse Guards' Staff are taking a little holiday—some of them, at least. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Stephens, is at Kissingen, General Macdonald is in Scotland, General Whitmore is in Villegiatura, Sir F. Campbell is on the Moors. Sir Garnet Wolseley is busy with the German Armies.

The officer who is named as the probable successor to Major-General Conolly at Paris is Colonel A. Elliot, C.B., lately at the Horse Guards.

By placing General Sir T. Steele on the footing of Lieutenant-General on the Staff whilst in command in Ireland, the country effects the remarkable saving of the difference between the allowances of a full and of a lieutenant-general in command; and in the same way the pay and allowances of a Field-Marshal as Commander-in-Chief are saved in the case of the Duke of Cambridge, who is only "Field-Marshal-Commanding-in-Chief."

The vacancy among the colonels-commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, caused by the death of General Sir John Bloomfield, has been given to General Sir Edward Warde, K.C.B. Sir Edward Warde served in the Crimean campaign of 1855, in command of the siege train before Sebastopol, and was present at the bombardments of April 9 and June 6 and 17 (medal with clasp, C.B., Officer of the Legion of Honor, 4th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He joined the Army, May 19, 1828, and was appointed a colonel commandant, March 29, 1873.

The following officers have been selected to fill vacancies in the Royal Horse Artillery, and have been posted, viz.:—Major J. A. Tillard to E Battery B Brigade, in Afghanistan, vice G. F. Blackwood; Captain T. E. Disney to G Battery A Brigade, at Lucknow, vice H. S. Higginson; Captain W. F. de H. Curtis to Depôt Brigade, at Woolwich, vice G. R. Gambier, transferred to D Battery B Brigade, at Kurrachee, vice C. E. Beadnell; Lieutenants D. C. Dean-Pitt and W. A. Plant to E Battery B Brigade, in Afghanistan, vice H. Maclaine and E. G. Osborne; Lieutenant S. K. Mackenzie to E Battery A Brigade, at Peshawur, vice D. E. Dewar; and Lieutenant St. J. St. G. Ord to K Battery A Brigade, at Aldershot, vice A. W. Hanson.

Deputy-Surgeon-General S. H. Fasson, M.D., from principal medical officer in the West Indies, has been appointed principal medical officer at Aldershot, vice Surgeon-General G. A. F. Shelton, M.B., transferred to the staff in Whitehall Yard as chief of the Medical Branch, in succession to Surgeon-General W. Munro, M.D., C.B., appointed principal medical officer at Gibraltar; and Brigade-Surgeon J. Ogilvie, M.D., from acting principal medical officer at Portsmouth, has been appointed sanitary officer to the division at Aldershot, in place of Deputy-Surgeon-General H. T. Reade, V.C., who has been selected to succeed Dr. Fasson as principal medical officer in the West India command.

Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, having returned to England from service in Afghanistan, entered upon his duties as deputy-adjutant-general of Royal Artillery at head-quarters from the 1st inst., in succession to Major-General R. P. Radcliffe, who took over the office of Inspector-General of Artillery from the same date.

The 24th Company Royal Engineers has been told off for duty in connection with the military ballooning experiments now being carried out at Aldershot. The company has been placed under command of Captain H. Elsdale, with Lieutenants J. Hare, W. F. N. Noel, and R. W. Anstruther, Captain J. H. Templer, Royal Edmonton Rifles Militia, being attached to the company for duty, to assist in the carrying out of the experiments.

There is no truth in the report as to the probable early retirement of Lord Gifford from the Army, consequent upon his appointment to the Colonial Service. His lordship is far too much attached to his profession to desire to leave it altogether, and it is scarcely likely that the War Office would put pressure on him to induce him to retire. It is certain that Lord Gifford has taken no steps yet to justify the rumours which are being circulated, and, so far as we can learn, there will be no objection raised at Head-quarters to his being seconded in his regiment, the 57th.

The revision of numbers of the Middlesex Rifle Volunteer regiments has now been approved by the Secretary of State for War, and will take effect from the 27th ult. Only two corps—the 11th (St. George's) and 49th (Post Office)—raised, it seems, any objection to the carrying-out of the War-Office scheme, and it has been intimated to these two corps that the Commander-in-Chief regrets that he has been unable to meet their wishes as to the position to be held by them in the Volunteer force of the county.

We learn from Maritzburg that Colonel Bellairs, C.B., is to be allowed to retain his appointment as colonel on the Staff commanding the troops in Natal and the Transvaal, for the usual period of five years, and has no intention of returning to England, as it was lately stated he was about to do.

Major G. A. Agnew, half-pay, late 30th Regiment, is to retain his appointment as deputy-assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general for musketry at Dublin, to complete five years' service, notwithstanding his recent promotion to an unattached majority.

Major Sir G. Strahan, K.C.M.G., left England on Thursday for Cape Town, to relieve Sir Bartle Frere in the government of the Cape Colony. Captain Carlisle Greer, Royal Artillery, accompanied his Excellency as aide-de-camp. On being relieved at Cape Town by Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir George Strahan will proceed to Hobart Town to take up his appointment as the Governor of Tasmania.

We understand that the subscriptions towards the purchase of the "United Service Challenge Cup," principally from regiments of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces, have, up to the present, barely reached £150.

Major Wilkinson Shaw is, we learn, about to resign his post as Garrison Instructor at Aldershot, with a view to devoting himself to the private education of candidates for the Army. Introduced experimentally not many years ago, for the purpose of affording the means of technical training to regimental officers, the Garrison Instructors' Department has proved in all respects successful, and among other benefits which it has conferred upon the Army is that it has raised the tone of military instruction and, by contrast, illustrated the evils of the old "cramming" system. The garrison educational staff is composed exclusively of officers of the Staff College, and this suffices to ensure the possession on their part of the requisite knowledge; but the faculty of simply, attractively, and effectually imparting knowledge is a gift less easy to acquire than the knowledge itself, and this faculty Major Shaw possesses in an exceptional degree. His classes at Aldershot are always eagerly attended by officers of all ranks, and his admirable method of teaching the minor tactics by means of a war-game on modelled ground has been introduced in all our principal camps and garrisons. His retirement will be a loss to the Service, but a decided gain to those who, having sons to prepare for the Army, consider social and professional status an additional guarantee for successful education.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Hutchinson, half-pay, late 64th Regiment, who has been for over seven years on the Garrison Instruction Staff, and has lately vacated his appointment is, like Major Wilkinson Shaw, about to lay by the sword in order to give the benefit of experience to those who may hereafter come forward as candidates for commissions in the Army. It certainly must be viewed as an encouraging sign for the British Army of the future, when officers of the standing and experience of Colonel Hutchinson and Major Shaw set aside their prospects, and add themselves to the already long list of Army tutors, and young military aspirants will have no cause to complain of a want of good instructors whilst such men are at hand to help them to pass the educational tests, which are now the sole qualification called for from those who are candidates for appointment to commissions.

Captain F. B. Knox, R.A., who has held since January 1, 1879, the appointment of aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Phillpotts, R.A., the inspector-general of artillery at head-quarters, has been appointed to the staff of Major-General Radcliffe, the new inspector-general, to complete five years' service on the Staff of the Army.

Lieutenant R, H. Elwes, Grenadier Guards, will shortly proceed to Maritzburg, to take up the appointment of aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir George P. Colley, K.C.S.I., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Natal, for which he was selected before Sir George Colley left England.

Deputy-Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson, M.B., from the York District, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer in China, and left England on Thursday, *en route* to take up his duties.

The selection of Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B., for the divisional command in India, about to become vacant by the return of Lieutenant-General Sir F. F. Maude, V.C., K.C.B., cannot fail to meet with the approval of all who know the officer. General Biddulph commanded a brigade of the Bengal Army for five years, performing during the latter portion of his time most valuable service in command of a column of the Afghan expedition, and it is principally in recognition of the ability he displayed whilst employed in the field that he has been chosen to return to India in the higher capacity. There are other grounds, too, on which we cannot but approve of the choice which has been made. The Artillery have felt for some time past that they have been unfairly treated in the matter of General's commands. With Sir Francis Roberts occupying a foremost position in Afghanistan and Major-Generals Biddulph and Macintyre filling divisional commands, the "gunners" will become convinced, no doubt, that so far as India goes, there is no disposition shown to deny them their fair share of the rewards open to those officers who prove their fitness for them.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, August 28, 1880.

Staff Surgeon Charles Strickland has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 22nd inst.

ADMIRALTY, August 31, 1880.

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—London Brigade: The Rev. Charles Richard Dawes, B.A., to be hon. Chaplain (Aug. 31).

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Captain—Joseph G. Dathan, to Sheerness Yard, as Master-Attendant, vice G. L. Carr, retired.

Commander—Hon. A. C. Littleton, to the Rambler, when commissioned.

Staff Commanders—Charles G. Johnston, to Portsmouth Yard as Assistant-Attendant Master, vice Dathan; John Phillips, to the Minotaur; William W. Vine, to the Nankin.

Lieutenants—Charles G. Pritchard, to the Excellent (additional, for gunnery practice); Arthur W. Carter, to the Valorous; Alfred L. Winsloe, to the Inconstant, as flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam.

Navigating Lieutenant—C. R. H. Robinson, to the Duke of Wellington (additional, for temporary service).

Midshipmen—Edmund H. Thruston, to the Triumph; Charles de la B. Granville, to the Achilles; Hugh H. D. Tothill, to the Invincible.

Naval Cadets—Herbert J. D. Millar, to the Triumph; Harold C. Scroggs and Henry F. Oliver, to the Agincourt; John Nicholas, to the Minotaur; Price V. Lewes, Cecil S. Hickley, John S. Luard, and Frederick C. Montresor, to the Achilles; Algernon B. E. Greville and John E. P. Grenfell, to the Alexandra; Walter Lumsden, Edward A. Salwey, Albert E. Poland, and Robert A. Dillon, to the Invincible.

Chaplain—Rev. A. W. Mayow, to the Achilles.

Naval Instructor—H. C. Binmore, to the Achilles.

Fleet Surgeon—Gerald Molloy, to the Achilles, when recommissioned on Sept. 1.

Staff Surgeons—John Lamber, to the Tamar; E. W. Doyle, to the Coquette; James Dunlop, to the Orwell (in lieu of a surgeon).

Paymaster—F. Lima, to the Achilles.

Chief Engineer—J. M'Gough, to the Achilles.

Assistant-Paymasters—W. G. E. Penfold, to be secretary to the Commodore at Jamaica; John K. Moss, to the Inconstant (as Secretary's Clerk); R. P. Hawkshaw, to the Penelope.

Surgeons—J. T. Henwood and Arthur W. May, to the Achilles; Francis A. Jeans, to the Minotaur.

Engineers—R. Pattison, W. S. Stibling, G. F. Paterson, J. T. Robinson, to the Achilles.

Assistant-Engineer—Walter J. Featherstone, to the Achilles.

Clerks—Edwin C. Petch, G. Whitcroft (additional, in lieu of an assistant-clerk), and W. L. Davy, to the Achilles; W. J. Willoughby, to the Tamar.

Gunners—James Watson, to the Northampton; Francis R. Boland, to the Indus, for Mutine; Benjamin J. Blower, to the Indus, for Espiegle.

ACHILLES, Capt. A. C. F. Heneage, was paid off in Keyham Basin on Tuesday, and the crew granted leave of absence. The ship was recommissioned on Wednesday for further service, under the command of Capt. Kelly, of the Newcastle. About 60 Royal Marines of the Chatham division joined the Achilles on Wednesday, the strength of the Plymouth division having been so weakened by recent drafts, not allowing of such a contingent being spared for the Achilles. A sufficient number would not be left for harbour service. The Chatham men were only warned the previous night that they would be required.

AGINCOURT, Capt. Murray. Rear-Admiral L. E. H. Somerset, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, having proceeded on leave of absence for fourteen days, his flag was struck on board the Agincourt in Devonport Yard on Tuesday.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., left Palermo on Sept. 1 for Ragusa, having in company the Téméraire, Condor, and Coquette.

ASIA, Capt. W. Codrington, C.B., who has been appointed to the command of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, entered the Navy in 1847, and served as mate in the Excellent from Nov. 14, 1853, to April 18, 1854, when he was appointed to the Eurydice, fitting at Portsmouth for the North America and West Indies stations; and on Oct. 31, 1855, was promoted to lieut. As lieut. he served in the Cambridge from March 20, 1857, to Feb. 15, 1858, when he joined the Euryalus, Capt. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., and served in the Mediterranean, on particular service, and with the Channel Squadron, until the close of 1860. On Dec. 20 of the year last named, he was appointed to the Narcissus, fitting for the flag of Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., on the Cape of Good Hope and Africa station, and was paid off Aug. 16, 1864, his promotion to the rank of com. being dated from the 29th of the previous month. On Sept. 10 of the same year he was appointed to the Warrior, attached to the Channel Squadron, and on Nov. 1 was transferred to the Victoria, fitting at Portsmouth as the flagship on the Mediterranean station, where he remained until paid off in July, 1867. On the 13th of the following November he was appointed to the Caledonia, and again served in the Mediterranean, until posted, June 1, 1869. From Dec. 1, 1870, until paid off, Oct. 8, 1872, he commanded the Narcissus, flagship of the Detached Squadron.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, is ordered to be out of the dockyard hands at Portsmouth by Sept. 8, when she will leave for Vigo, and await the arrival of the Flying Squadron.

BRITANNIA. Capt. Richard Wells, who has succeeded Capt. Henry Fairfax, C.B., in the command of this ship, entered the Navy in 1846, and served as mate in the Arrogant, Capt. Hastings R. Yelverton in the Baltic, from Feb. 7, 1854, until Dec. 16 following, when he was transferred to the Exmouth, Capt. the Hon. Fred. Pelham, at Devonport, and was promoted to lieut., Feb. 3, 1855, into the Pembroke, Capt. George H. Seymour, fitting for the Baltic. On May 15, 1856, he was transferred to the Duke of Wellington, Capt. Henry Caldwell, C.B., flagship in the Baltic of the Hon. Sir Richard S. Dundas, and on May 1, 1857, removed into the Boscawen, Capt. Richard A. Powell, C.B., fitting for the Cape of Good Hope, as flagship of the Hon. Sir Frederick W. Grey, and returned to England, and was paid off in September, 1860. On Nov. 16 following, he was appointed to the Immortalité, Capt. G. Hancock, fitting for the West Indies and North America, and was promoted from her to the rank of com., Dec. 12, 1863. On April 13, 1865, he was appointed 2nd capt. in the Narcissus, Capt. Colin A. Campbell, fitting for the flag on the south-east coast of America, of Rear-Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., and was posted July 6, 1866. On Sept. 1, 1869, he recommissioned the Royal Alfred, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. Wellesley, C.B., on the North America and West Indies station, and subsequently visited Barbadoes, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Porto Rico, Port-au-Prince, Port Royal, Havannah, Tobago, Martinique, Antigua, St. Thomas's, St. Domingo, Nassau, Bermuda, &c. During the cruise, a series of readings were given, high and low, from the admiral (who originated the idea) downwards, contributing their aid. In May, 1870, the Royal Alfred was at Bermuda, and afterwards again visited Halifax, where, on Nov. 4, 1870, Vice-Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C.B., hoisted his flag on board, he having been appointed commander-in-chief on Sept. 15; and Capt. H. F. Nicholson also succeeded Capt. Wells. He was afterwards, from Oct. 25, 1870, to Sept. 1871, flag-capt. to Vice-Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron, in the Minotaur; and on Oct. 14, 1873, was again appointed flag-capt. to Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C.B., in the Bellerophon, fitting for the West Indies, where he remained until Feb. 1, 1876. He was subsequently employed in the Mediterranean, under the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, V.C., from July 10, 1877, until Dec. 1878.

BRUISER, Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell, recently returned from Ireland, has been moved to Keyham for repairs.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. F. Durrant. "This ship does not bid fair to become a 'comfortable' ship, as far as the chief petty officers are concerned, on account of the system of messing adopted. The admission of the ship's steward and his assistant into the master-at-arms' mess, to the exclusion of its rightful occupiers—the naval schoolmaster and writer—is in direct opposition to article 665 of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions. The schoolmaster and writer have to take refuge in an open broadside mess, with their inferiors in rank."—*Western Morning News.*

CONDOR, Com. E. F. Day, left Palermo on Sept. 1, in company with the flag.

CONSTANCE, the last of the vessels launched at Chatham Dockyard, is now being prepared for sea with all despatch. Additional hands have been set to work to get her ready. It was at first thought she would be fitted as a flagship, but it is now understood that she will only be fitted as an ordinary vessel of her class.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. E. G. Festing, left Palermo on Sept. 1, in company with the flag.

CROCODILE, Capt. F. Proby Doughty, will not, it is thought, make any voyages to the East this season, but the Euphrates will probably be ready for a second trip in the middle of October.

DIDO, Capt. Compton E. Domville, intends blockading the port of Brasson on Sept. 1, unless the natives restored the oil belonging to the British vessel Cypriote, which went ashore in Brass River some time ago, and whose cargo was plundered by the natives.

FALCON, Com. Bouverie F. Clark, arrived at Malta last week from Syracuse.

HECLA, Capt. Morgan Singer, has left Malta for Cyprus.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Harry W. Brent, left Suez on Sunday for India.

INCONSTANT, Capt. Chas. C. P. Fitz-Gerald, commissioned to carry the flag of Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., is being fitted out with all despatch. Nearly 150 Bluejackets left the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, on Monday, in charge of Lieut. Scott, and proceeded by train to Portsmouth. They are to form part of this ship's complement.

INFLEXIBLE. On Saturday the second of the 80-ton guns was lifted on board, and placed in position in the after-turret. The work was performed in about twenty minutes, and without a hitch of any kind. The *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"The turret was rotated to bring the slides nearer the side of the ship, and the whole operation was completed in 22½ minutes, or 12½ minutes less time than on the previous day. The draught of the ship on being undocked was 21 ft. 10 in. aft, and 18 ft. 11 in. forward. After the first gun was placed on board the draught was increased to 22 ft. 2 in. aft, and 19 ft. 1½ in. forward, while the second gun brought it down to 22 ft. 5 in. and 19 ft. 2½ in. The two guns brought the ship down 7 in. by the stern, which was just about what was expected, as it had been calculated that 47 tons would sink the ship an inch. The heel of the ship was 3 in. in 7 ft., her total cant being about 1½ degrees. Though the guns are mounted side by side, the arrangement differs in other respects from that of the Thunderer, and may be said to be a development of the system which was introduced by Sir William Armstrong's firm in the arming of the Alpha type of gunboats for the Chinese Government. Hitherto it has been the practice to place all heavy guns upon an iron structure, called the carriage, on which they are supported by the trunnions. This carriage bears, besides the gun, the mechanism for elevating and depressing the gun and for tripping, and also in part the mechanism for checking recoil. In the system adopted in the Inflexible, however, the bold step has been taken of dispensing with a carriage, each gun being supported on three points. The trunnions rest on brass blocks, which slide on fixed beams bolted down to the floor of the turret, while the breech rests on a third block, sliding like the others between guides upon a beam or table. Behind each of the trunnion-blocks are two hydraulic presses for checking recoil and running the gun out, and a third press is fixed vertically beneath the beam on which the breech rests, and by means of this the muzzle of the gun, which pivots on its trunnions with a large preponderance towards the breech, can be easily raised or lowered. It is believed that two months will elapse before the ship will be ready for the trial of her guns."

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. Edmund R. Freemantle, C.B., is refitting at Malta. She is ordered to rejoin the flag of the Commander-in-Chief without delay.

IRIS, Capt. E. H. Seymour, remained at Palermo on Sept. 1.

JACKAL, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. R. Bingham. We called attention last week to the efforts of a Wick paper to reprimand the Jackal for not performing her duties. This week we notice that the editor is in a calmer frame of mind, and reports that the Jackal rendered some assistance to the becalmed herring fleet, but calls attention to the great desirableness of the instructions to commanders of Government vessels detailed for fishery service being more accurately defined than they appear to be. The editor evidently ought to be given a seat at the Admiralty.

JUMNA, Capt. George Parsons, arrived at Malta on Tuesday with 80 officers and 923 men of the Rifles, &c. After embarking two officers and 185 men of the 61st Regt., she proceeded for Bombay.

LONDON, Capt. Brownrigg. Notice is given of the distribution of the slave bounty awarded for 12 slaves, captured on March 7, 1879, by the London. The following are the shares due:—Flag, £1 15s. 2d.; captain, £5 2s. 2d.; 2nd class, 16s. 5d.; 3rd class, 14s. 2d.; 4th class, 9s. 4d.; 5th class, 5s. 7d.; 6th class, 4s. 8d.; 7th class, 3s. 3d.; 8th class, 1s. 11d.; 9th class, 11d.; 10th class, 5d. Also of the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave-dhow Chuni Kunga, captured on April 4, 1879. The following are the shares due:—Flag, £12 16s. 9d.; captain, £37 4s. 7d.; 2nd class, £6 0s. 2d.; 3rd class, £5 3s.; 4th class, £3 8s. 9d.; 5th class, £2 1s. 2d.; 6th class, £1 14s. 3d.; 7th class, £1 4s.; 8th class, 13s. 9d.; 9th class, 6s. 10d.; 10th class, 3s. 5d. Also of the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave-dhow, name unknown, captured on April 6, 1879. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £19 6s. 10d.; captain, £56 1s. 10d.; 2nd class, £9 0s. 8d.; 3rd class, £7 14s. 11d.; 4th class, £5 3s. 3d.; 5th class, £3 2s.; 6th class, £2 11s. 7d.; 7th class, £1 16s. 2d.; 8th class, £1 0s. 8d.; 9th class. 10s. 3d.; 10th class, 5s. 1d. And of the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave-dhow, name unknown, captured on April 9, 1879. The following are the shares due:—Flag, £18 6s. 8d.; captain, £53 3s. 7d.; 2nd class, £8 11s. 4d.; 3rd class, £7 6s. 11d.; 4th class, £4 17s. 11d.; 5th class, £2 18s. 10d.; 6th class, £2 8s. 11d.; 7th class, £1 14s. 3d.; 8th class, 19s. 7d.; 9th class, 9s. 9d.; 10th class, 4s. 10d. The distribution on all the above commenced yesterday in the prize branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W.

MALABAR, Capt. John F. G. Grant, arrived at Port Said on Monday.

MARTIN, Lieut.-Com. Bromley, arrived in Portsmouth harbour on Monday from the westward.

MINOTAUR, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Arthur Hood, C.B. The *Hampshire Telegraph* correspondent is "surprised to hear that a slight attempt at starving a man into submission has been perpetrated on board the flagship of the Channel Squadron. A man who was confined in the cells of that ship for his unruly conduct proved, like Rob Roy, to be "not yet subdued," for he positively refused to perform the oakum-picking task imposed upon him. His insubordidate conduct was reported, and the commanding officer directed that he should be subjected to forty-eight hours of Dr. Tanner's experiences, on the ground that if he would not do any work he should not have any food. There is no doubt that this order was an improper one, and entirely unprovided for in the code of naval punishments approved by the Admiralty, and as there has been a little stir about the matter, it is not at all likely that the officer of an inventive turn of mind as regards punishments will try any more experiments, but will comply with the table of summary punishments compiled for the use of the Fleet."

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. John A. Fisher, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir L. M'Clintock, left Halifax on Friday last on a cruise to Quebec, where he is timed to arrive on Sept. 1, leaving again on Sept. 9, arriving at St. John's, N.B., on the 16th, leaving on the 20th, and returning to Halifax on Sept. 26.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, was docked in Keyham Yard on Tuesday, to make good defects.

OSBORNE, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, is to be prepared at Portsmouth to convey the Princess of Wales to Copenhagen.

RALEIGH, Capt. Charles T. Jago, visited Amsterdam Island on her passage to Australia. Lieuts. C. E. Gissing and J. B. Hay landed at a point where it was found practicable to climb the cliffs, when, leaving the boats in charge of Sub-Lieut. E. B. T. Hall, they proceeded to explore the island, keeping at a distance of about 700 yards from the cliffs. The following extract from Lieut. Gissing's report will be of interest to our readers:—"The land rises gradually from the cliffs to the highest central peak, which is 2,760 ft. high. On the side of the hill were several small extinct craters, and higher up larger ones, which we had not time to visit. After about a mile of this walking we climbed up one of these small extinct craters, and found on the top of it a cairn of loose scoriæ stones, which we examined to see if any records were enclosed in or buried beneath it, but, finding nothing, we rebuilt it. During our walk we frequently came across footprints of cattle, but we did not see any. After leaving this cairn, we directed our steps towards Hosken Point. From here we saw the flagstaff which had been seen before landing from the ship, to which we walked, and found, about 50 yards to the north of it, a small hut, about 7 ft. high, 8 ft. long, and 6 ft. wide, built of stout poles driven into the ground, thatched on the roof and sides with dry grass having no door, but a piece of matting substituted for it. Outside were a miscellaneous collection of empty casks, a wooden tub, bucket, iron hoops, a large glass jar covered with wicker-work, containing water, some iron staples, ringbolts, feathers of seabirds, empty eggshells, also of seabirds, empty bottles, &c. On examining the inside of the hut, we found three bunks, with a narrow space in the centre. Below the hut, on the rocks, was an old rotten whaleboat. North of this hut, and about 20 yards from it, was a larger one, about 30 ft. long by 14 ft. across. On crawling inside to examine the interior, we found it contained a boat, bottom up, in very good repair, covered with pitch, evidently to preserve it against the return of its owners; also the oars belonging to it, a quantity of dried fish, some wooden cases partially filled with dried fish, some casks, iron hoops, and a miscellaneous collection of small gear belonging to a fishing boat. On coming outside the boathouse, we found carved on the rock in Roman capital letters, '1880. Enault. Etienne. A L'Age, 22.' On some rocks between the boat and the old whaler were the following, also in Roman capitals, 'Louis Dugaw, L. Edward, 1880. Ducain Julien. A. N. 1880. Mulot.' The position of the hut is about 50 yards from the shore, which here slopes down conveniently to the water, the rocks forming a natural pier, over which the surf was breaking heavily. On this natural pier, which extended out about thirty yards, were two iron davits let into the rock, and evidently used in fine weather for hoisting up a boat, also some iron crutches, evidently for supporting a planked gangway. About fifty yards above the hut was a wooden cross, near which was a small cave, or natural well of dripping water. About fifty yards inland of the flagstaff was the following inscription, cut on a slab of rock, 'Daniel Low departed this life June 13, A.E., A.D. 1803.' The inscription was also in Roman capitals. From all appearances, we came to the conclusion that there were no signs of any shipwrecked people having been there; but on the other hand, there was every indication of recent habitation by fishermen who, it would appear, both from the inscriptions on the rocks and the fact of so good a boat being left behind, and so much useful gear belonging to their trade, make periodical visits during the fishing season. During our search, we could find nothing of the bottle recording the visit of the late Comdre. James Goodenough, R.N., C.B., C.M.G., on Aug. 30, 1873, in H.M.S. Pearl. The hut mentioned by him we believe to be the one we term 'the boathouse.' It contains no furniture now, neither boxes nor partitions, as mentioned by him. The cabbage-garden we found about twenty yards inland of the hut, but quite overgrown with thick grass. A few cabbages still remain, having grown into small bushes, with stems several inches thick. Before leaving, we deposited in a conspicuous place a bottle containing a statement of our visit to the island, by order of the Admiralty, adding thereto in pencil that the hut and boathouse had been visited by Lieuts. Gissing and Hay, of her Majesty's ship Raleigh; and we had not found the statement of the visit of her Majesty's ship Pearl in 1873, nor the box containing seeds or books. Owing to the shortness of time at our disposal, we were unable to obtain many specimens of plants; but we found that the island was covered largely with sedge and coarse grass, and the soil was peaty in its nature, with abundance of water. Some few ferns were collected of the genus Polypodium; the shrubs were of the order Myrtaceæ, but few in number, growing only here and there in the hollows. The cones of the craters are extremely well marked and perfect, but all of small size, continuing in some places in ridges running from the central peak down towards the sea. Our walk back (owing to our finding a small path along the edge of the cliffs, which enabled us to avoid the roughest of the ground) was not nearly so laborious an undertaking as going there. The getting over the cliff and into the boat were done just in time to enable us to reach the ship before dark."

SERAPIS, Capt. Guy O. Twiss, went out of Portsmouth Harbour on Wednesday for trial of machinery. It is expected that the Serapis will be ready for sea about Oct. 3, when she will leave for India with drafts.

SUPERB. Capt. Thomas Le Hunte Ward, who has been appointed to the command of this ship, is superintending the completion of her fittings at Chatham. A large number of men are employed upon the vessel, many of them working overtime, in order to get her out of hand.

TAMAR, Capt. T. Royse, left Gibraltar on Sunday afternoon for Plymouth and Portsmouth, having on board the late crew of the Condor.

TÉMÉRAIRE, Capt. the Hon. Walter C. Carpenter, left Palermo on Sept. 1, in company with the flag.

THUNDERER, Capt. Philip Colomb, remained at Palermo on Sept. 1.

VALOROUS, Capt. Morant, arrived in Plymouth Sound early last Sunday morning, from Queenstown, with the Shamrock, water tank, in tow. She was taken into harbour in the forenoon.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Capt. Frank Thompson, is to be held in readiness to proceed to Flushing on Sept. 13 or 14.

VULTURE, Com. J. Eliot Pringle. It is officially announced that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the amount awarded to the officers and crew of this ship for services against pirates on Oct. 11, 1878, and that all persons having any just and legal claim are requested to transmit such particulars to the Registrar of the Admiralty Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

The Ranger, of the U.S. Navy, which has been under repair at the Mare Island Navy Yard since July 1, will be placed in commission in October. The vessel will be ordered to surveying duty, to complete the work on which the Tuscarora was engaged for over two years, in surveying along the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America. It is the intention of the Navy Department to order all of the officers (who are available) who were on duty on board the Tuscarora on her last cruise to do duty on board the Ranger on account of their familiarity with the work and with the coast.—*Army and Navy Register*, Washington.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

On Tuesday Admiral Sir J. Hay, Bart., called attention in Parliament to the state of the ironclad ships of the Navy, stating that we were not, in regard to this, in that position which we ought to occupy if we were to be considered the first Naval Power in the world. He had in the last Parliament endeavoured to persuade the House and his right hon. friend (Mr. W. H. Smith) that the present condition of the Navy was not in accordance with our position, and had his right hon. friend remained in power he had hoped to have been able to convince him of the fact. There were five great lines of communication for our commerce which had to be protected, and which must be protected, not only against ironclads, but against privateers and smaller cruisers. If it was to be said that we were not going to war, he should reply that there was no use in maintaining the Navy at all. The line to the East through the Mediterranean carried annually £150,000,000 of commerce; that across the Atlantic, round the Cape, and round Cape Horn to the Pacific, carried £62,000,000; that to the West Indies and Panama, £20,000,000: that to North America and Canada, £110,000,000; and to the Baltic, £80,000.000. Thus there was a total of some £422,000,000 a year of our commerce which had to be protected on these various lines of communication. For this they expended an insurance of £10,000,000 in the maintenance of the Navy. He only asked for a slight increase on this sum. Competent authorities had computed that we required 62 efficient ironclads to properly protect all these lines, but while the *Navy List* contained the names of 71 ironclads, he should show that only 31 of them were at this moment fit for sea-going purposes. We had six home harbour-defence ships, seven efficient ships repairing, and eight building. From the 71 ships 41 had thus to be deducted, leaving 30 sea-going ships of all kinds. Of these we had in the Channel, on the China, Pacific, and North-American stations 15 now in commission; and these, with 15 first-class reserve ships in the Coastguard, made 30 ships ready for going to sea. There were seven ironclads repairing and eight building. Admitting that the seven ships repairing were available, that we were never to have ships under repair, and that the smallest number of ships necessary was 62, there were 17 of that number not yet begun. After all, what was the cost of 17 ships to a great country like this? If there was the necessity for our ironclads at all, we ought to have a sufficient number to protect the £422,000,000 worth of commerce which would be exposed to risk in the event of war. He entreated the House and the country to remember that although we had a strong Navy and well-disciplined men, we had not enough of ironclads to perform the duties they were expected to perform in the event of European war. The 17 additional ships which he contended were necessary for the purpose could be built in two years at a cost of some £5,000,000 added to the Estimates for the two years, which would not raise the Navy Estimates to the amount at which the Army Estimates stood in their normal position. Whether the ships cost five millions or six, it would matter very little to this country, so long as our Fleet was duly completed, and ready and efficient for the service required of it, which he hoped it would be our endeavour to make it. Mr. S. Lefevre presumed if we waited till next Session, the demands of the right hon. and gallant gentleman would probably be found to have become modified. It had already been pointed out, oftener than once, on the part of the Admiralty, that the hasty building of an enormous quantity of ironclads would not be a wise course to adopt. Some ten years ago the Warrior and the Black Prince were regarded as the final type of the vessels we ought to have, and it was recommended that 40 should be built of the same kind. If that had been done what would have been the result? Those ships were practically obsolete as vessels of the first type, being unfit to take their place in the first rank of the fighting navy. The consequence would have been that we should ere now have had equally strong arguments advanced in favour of reconstructing our fleet to the same degree. The experience we had had in that respect rendered it necessary that we should be extremely cautious in the future. He did not think we had yet reached the best type of ironclad. There never had been greater difficulty than there was at the present moment in deciding what the type of ironclad should be. The race of guns and armour had been going on at a greater rate than before, and there were greater difficulties introduced as to the value of the torpedo, the question of speed, and other matters, so that it was a question whether it might not be necessary to discard a great deal of the armour in favour of speed and torpedoes. These were not arguments against the building of any ironclads at all; but they were arguments against the hasty building of any great number of ships as was recommended by the right honourable and gallant gentleman. We had 26 ironclads at this moment in commission. We had in the first reserve larger vessels than he ever remembered. We had at this moment in the first reserve seven vessels of the best class actually ready. We had four other vessels which were repairing, three of which—the Repulse, the Sultan, and the Swiftsure—would be complete next month; whilst the fourth—the Invincible—was expected to be finished by the end of the year. We had altogether 12 such ships to be added to the 26 in commission, making a total of 38. We had three vessels of another type for coast defence in India and the Colonies. We had six ironclads at Bermuda. Then we had at this moment six vessels building in the dockyards; two of which would be completed next year—the Ajax and the Agamemnon. So that he entirely disputed the figures of the right hon. and gallant member, and it was not the fact that of 70 vessels we had only 30 which were efficient. A much larger number were efficient as ironclads and available for use in the Navy. Our Navy was capable of meeting any hostile combination of the fleets of other countries that could possibly be brought against us. The policy of the Government would be to hasten on as much as possible building of the vessels which were actually in course of construction. Mr. W. H. Smith said the statement of the Secretary to the Admiralty that the present reserve of ironclads was superior to any which had existed within his knowledge for many years ought to be satisfactory to the House and the country, as well as reassuring, to some extent, to his right hon. and gallant friend (Sir J. Hay). The hon. gentleman (Mr. Shaw-Lefevre) had not exaggerated the difficulty that any Board of Admiralty felt in determining the type of ship which, on the whole, would be the most powerful and most useful for the service. That was a difficulty experienced during the last three or four years by the late Government, who came to a decision as to the best ship for the Navy, according to their knowledge of the circumstances, instead of rushing into a programme for building a large number of vessels of a particular type. The difficulty was evidenced by the fact that, in the present day, they had to deal with theoretic rather practical knowledge, gained by experiment on shore, and as the result of the best judgment of sailors and artificers. He concurred entirely as to the expediency of finishing a ship as quickly as possible after the design had once been settled, for nothing was so injurious as to keep a ship on the stocks for a very long time, and to change its armament, possibly its armour, in the course of the three or four years during which it might be building. Another important consideration was to have a Navy which, for the time being, was capable of discharging the duties which devolved upon this country, of protecting its trade and commerce in different parts of the world. His right hon. friend had spoken of the necessity of having 62 ironclads, but for the purposes just mentioned as many as 300 or 400 vessels were necessary, including fast cruisers and small vessels. For his part, he attached great importance to the provision of a sufficient supply of fast cruisers, because, in case of war, there would be greater danger from the cruisers than from the ironclad battle-ships of foreign countries. The unarmoured fleet ought to be maintained to the fullest extent, and he should like to see it increased in strength and power. No doubt we were falling a little behind, as compared with other countries. At the same time, he strongly deprecated comparisons between the navies of France, Russia, and Germany with our own country, and on that point, therefore, he cordially concurred with the views of the Secretary to the Admiralty. Capt. Price said the proposal of his right hon. friend (Sir J. Hay), that the Navy should be reinforced by several ironclads, had been met by the objection, from the Secretary to the Admiralty, and the late First Lord, that the Board had not decided upon the proper type of ironclad. That was a most dangerous argument, for its logical conclusion was that, as they had not yet arrived at the type of line-of-battle ship, they ought to build none at all. They could never arrive at finality in a matter of this kind. Comparison between this and foreign countries had been deprecated, but as a matter of fact, such a comparison would be made outside the House. With regard to ordnance, he some time ago called attention to that subject, and it was clear that the ordnance put into our ships from the Woolwich Arsenal was not altogether satisfactory. There had, no doubt, been a change of opinion as well on the part of the present and the late Government, but there was also a change in the Arsenal itself. He was most anxious an independent inquiry should be instituted into this question by an impartial Committee, and he hoped such a Committee would be appointed. Mr. Brassey said it was the intention of the Government to order a certain number of 6-in. guns for the Navy without delay.

SUPPOSED RELICS OF THE ATALANTA.

The barque Queen of the Fleet, from Ichaboe, bound to Leith, called off Falmouth on Tuesday. The master reported that on Aug. 4, in lat. 37° 11′ N., long. 38° 11′ W., he picked up a yellow-metal canister, apparently air-tight, about four feet long and ten inches in diameter, and heavily bruised. One side was painted white. He examined it, but found no marks. On opening it he saw nothing but a little sea-water. He was of opinion it belonged to a life-boat, and had not been long in the water. As it was picked up near Flores, at which island a large piece of wreck had been washed on shore on the day previously to this canister being picked up, it is thought that it might be a relic of the Atalanta. The authorities at the Admiralty, it is stated, attach little importance to the statement of Lloyd's agent at Flores, that a large piece of a wreck, with gunports shut up inside, which was washed ashore on the southern side of the island, belonged to the missing training-ship Atalanta. It is regarded as improbable that the Atalanta would go to pieces in the way indicated, or that the wreckage would be washed up in the locality mentioned in the condition described.

The under-named men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—H. Allen, bandsman, and J. Davey, quartermaster, of the Duke of Wellington; E. Chalmers, carpenter's mate, of the Excellent; H. Mildren, leading stoker, of the Royal yacht Osborne; R. Richards, ship's steward, of the Crocodile; P. Willington, acting coxswain, and J. Giddy, stoker, of the Indus; R. Hill, armourer, and C. H. Price, gunner's mate, of the Cambridge; the following belonging to the Coastguard—B. Burr, J. Ahearn, J. Randall, W. J. Neel, and J. Hare, boatmen; R. Cutler, W. Shephard, E. T. Broad, G. Lewis, E. Fox, and H. Curnow, commissioned boatmen; J. Lynch, carpenter, of the Revenge; J. Beattie, leading stoker, and S. L. Manning, armourer, of the Victor Emmanuel; J. Crow, head krooman, of the Pioneer; W. Powell, private, of 38th Company R.M.L.I., and H. Bohling, chief boatswain's mate, of the Frolic.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Earl Granville, in reply to a question asked by Lord Stanley of Alderley, on Monday last, in the House of Lords, made the following important statement. Earl Granville said:—"Three weeks ago I stated to your Lordships' House the steps which the Powers of Europe had taken in order to accelerate the settlement of the frontier international questions, and also of the reforms both in Europe and Asia, to prevent a catastrophe which might be very dangerous not only to Turkey, but to Europe. In answer to the question of the noble lord, I will state very briefly what has occurred since that time. With regard to the Montenegrin frontier, in answer to the Collective Note in which the Powers stated to the Porte that they insisted upon either the carrying-out of the Corti arrangement (which had failed two months ago, in consequence of the neglect of the Turkish Government to carry out the conditions of transfer), or on the cession of the Dulcigno district, the Porte gave two answers, one verbal and the other in writing. These answers were not in the same words, and it is not yet clear that they are to the same effect. The Powers have under consideration the rejoinder which they will make, and have in the meantime ordered a certain number of their vessels to go to Ragusa, which port has been thrown open to them by the Austrian Government, as being within an easy distance of the coast which is to be ceded to Montenegro. Instructions have been prepared for the Admiral in command of our contingent and communicated to the Powers. The correspondence upon the Montenegrin question will be presented before the close of the Session, but the instructions to the Admiral cannot, for obvious reasons, be published at present." In reference to the instructions sent to Admiral Sir B. Seymour, it is said that some of the Powers have proposed modifications, of a nature which shows their repugnance to any extreme measures in the way of coercion. The combined squadron will, according to latest accounts, be represented by her Majesty's ships Alexandra and Téméraire; the Italian Palestro and Venezia; the Austrian Prinz Eugen and Custozza; the French Friedland and Suffren; and the Russian Askold, Svetlana, and Elborus. Of the above vessels the Alexandra is the most powerful broadside ironclad, being of 9,492 tons' displacement. The Téméraire, of 1,000 tons' less displacement, is armed with four 25-ton and four 18-ton guns. After the English ships, the French vessels will be the most powerful, the Friedland being an ironclad of 8,823 tons' displacement, armed with eight 27-centimetre (23-ton) and eight 24-centimetre (15-ton) guns; while the Suffren, of 7,600 tons' displacement, carries four 27-centimetre and four 24-centimetre pieces, both vessels being of the broadside type. Next comes the Austrian ironclad Custozza, a broadside ship of 7,060 tons' displacement, armed with six 28-centimetre (22-ton) Krupp guns; but her consort, the Prinz Eugen, is a small vessel of 3,550 tons only, armed with eight 21-centimetre (8-ton) Krupp pieces. The two Italian ironclads are ships of 5,700 tons' displacement, the Palestro armed with one 25-ton gun and four 18-ton guns, and the Roma. The Russian contingent of the squadron will consist of unarmoured vessels; while the Victoria, the ship which will represent the German navy, is an unarmoured corvette.

NAVAL AND MARINE RIFLE COMPETITION.

The third rifle competition this year between the Royal Marine Artillery and H.M.S. Excellent took place last Wednesday afternoon at Whale Island, the range of the Excellent, and ended in a most complete victory to the Navy. The weather was fine, with a light breeze blowing across the range from the left, and there can be no doubt that the Marines were at a great disadvantage from not knowing the range, which is an extremely difficult one. This victory leaves the Excellent winners of two matches out of the three this year. The scores were as follows:—

Excellent.	Total.	R.M.A.	Total.
Lieut. Lloyd	85	Serjt. Collins	82
Lieut. Nicolls	84	Lieut. Eastman	80
A.B. J. Laycock	84	Gunner Frazer	77
Chief Petty Officer R. Young	82	Serjt. Fletcher	76
Mr. Swinney	79	Serjt. Deacup	75
Petty Officer J. Leadbeter	77	Serjt. Wright	72
A.B. H. Brison	74	Gunner Crutchley	70
Chief Petty Officer F. Gosling	73	Serjt. White	68
Petty Officer W. Morgan	73	Serjt. Howard	65
A.B. J. Larty	73	Serjt. Hammond	65
A.B. J. Brind	72	Serjt. Julin	63
A.B. E. Budgen	62	Serjt. Mann	61
	918		854

Excellent wins by 64.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAP, PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with an exhaustive article on Ireland, by Mr. J. A. Froude. It is written in strong, forcible language, and the writer does not appear to have omitted any matter of importance. In offering some explanation of the political aspect of Mr. Forster's action as it affects Ireland, Mr. Froude considers that the Irish Secretary supposed himself to be dealing with an accidental state of things which, in a couple of years, would have passed away; whereas he was telling the people that, in the opinion of the Cabinet, the Irish landlords had not the same right of property in their estates which they had in England or elsewhere. As to the future of the country, Mr. Froude points out that agrarian outrage at all hazard and by any means must be brought to an end, and that the future state of Ireland depends entirely on the courage of a Ministry to propose and the willingness of Parliament to allow such measures as may be necessary for the purpose.

There is no particular feature in *Cornhill* for this month. The post of honour is still maintained by the yachting romance, which may "go on for ever." "White Wings" has certain merits, but it is not one of the author's best efforts; and many of its readers, when the end does come, will feel relieved by having no longer to endure the platitudes of "the Laird," and watch the billing and cooing of the doctor and the *ingénue*. A short story, in two parts, is introduced in this number, with a strange title, "The Pavilion on the Links," rather a mysterious narrative, to all appearances. There is also a long article on "Game," a very interesting topic just now; "A Gossip about Madeira;" and a sketch from life, entitled "Two Beggars," by John Dangerfield. The really interesting article, however, is "The Growth of Sculpture," by Grant Allen.

The mainstay of the September number of *Blackwood* is a critical review of General Goldsmid's biography of James Outram. The reviewer regards the career of "the Bayard of the East" as one of the most notable instances in our own day of an independent judgment, exerted in the teeth of authority, forcing its way to recognition and high reward. The title of "Bayard," bestowed on him by his contemporaries, was given more to his chivalrous defiance of the authority of Government when he conceived its policy to be wrong or unsuitable, than to the dauntless courage which never failed him on the battle-field or hunting-ground. The reviewer in *Blackwood* at the same time points out how little the career of Outram could be recommended for general imitation. Again and again he flung "instructions" to the winds, and with success, but still the meed of approbation accorded to him was often qualified by reflections upon his mode of action. "A Week in Athens" is remarkably well spent.

"The Knight of Kerry" contributes to *Macmillan* a most interesting episode of the Waterloo campaign. It was by a mere accident, the particulars of which are fully explained, that he became enabled to make public his father's narrative of an event which, coming, as it does, direct from the field of action, cannot fail to interest the British public, even though it relates back to Wellington and Waterloo. The "episode" is full of interest, no portion of it, perhaps, more so than when it speaks of the Duchess of Richmond's ball:—"This ball was a scene of great interest. We could not without emotion see so many fine fellows, our intimate friends, who were to pass from that scene of gaiety, probably within a few hours, into action. As it approached ten, the General officers separated, and quietly withdrew. I remember being particularly struck with the interesting manner of William Ponsonby and the Prince of Orange, both of whom were killed, covered with glory. The women were greatly affected, especially Lady Sarah Lennox." M. Eugène Schuyler, Consul-General of the United States in Roumania, contributes to *Macmillan* the first part of a history, written by Resmi Ahmed Effendi, of the war between Turkey and Russia which began in 1769, and ended in 1774 with the famous peace of Rustchuk Kainardji.

Cabul, Candahar, and India are considered by Sir G. Cox in the present number of *Fraser*. There is nothing of interest in the article contributed, as everything it tells has already become well known through the agency of the Press. It, however, affords to the writer an opportunity of supporting the present Government, or, rather, of trying to do so, in its Indian policy, and condemning "the iniquitous schemes of Lord Beaconsfield and his Viceroy." There must be few readers of *Fraser* who will not close with regret the last pages of Mr. Blackmore's charming story, "Mary Anerley." For many months this work has been before the public, whose verdict, no doubt, will be that it holds high rank in the first flight of English novels.

The Theatre. (Charles Dickens and Evans.)—There is a great deal of attractive reading in the current number of this monthly review of the drama, music, and the fine arts. Some names known to literary fame have sent contributions, and helped in forming an excellent number. Readers of poetry will find some touching lines to the memory of the lamented Adelaide Neilson.

A WORD FOR THE FATHERLESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to appeal to your readers in behalf of the following fund? Of the origin or management of the Afghan and Zulu wars, I say nothing. But officers and men of the British Army march promptly and fight gallantly at the bidding of whatever Government may be in power, and numbers of them have been killed in action, or have perished of disease and exposure, during the arduous campaigns waged by us in South Africa and Central Asia, leaving behind them widows, boys, and girls, practically destitute. The gross receipts of a bazaar held last week in Godinton Park, on behalf of the fund for which I plead, has been lodged in the bank of Messrs. Pomfret, Burra, and Co., at Ashford, Kent, in the joint names of Major Toke, of Godinton Park, and myself. They amount to the sum of £130. Any donation, however small, will be added to the fund, and gratefully acknowledged. We propose to give one-half of the proceeds to the School for Officers' Daughters at Bath, and the other moiety to the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead.—I am, &c.,

FRANCIS REID, late Capt. Carabineers.

Baxford House, Ashford, Kent, Sept. 1.

Obituary.

Com. Walter Francis Robinson, on the Retired List, died at 12 South Parade, Bath, on the 29th ult., aged 71. He entered the Navy in April, 1825, and became lieut. in 1841. He served in the Malabar, Capt. Sir George Rose Sartorius, in the Mediterranean, from Aug. 1841 until paid off in 1844, and was employed in the Vindictive, flag-ship of Sir F. W. Austen, in the West Indies and North America, from Dec. 1844 until 1847. He became retired commander Oct. 1, 1860.

Lieut. Charles G. Michaelson, R.N., late of the Dido, Capt. C. E. Domville, on the West Coast of Africa, and second son of the late Mr. T. Y. P. Michaelson, of the Isle of Barrow, Lancashire, died at High Street House, Lancaster, on Aug. 27, aged 33. He served as sub-lieutenant in the Lord Clyde, Capt. Roderick Dew, C.B., in the Mediterranean, from June 18, 1867, until Aug. 12, 1868, when he was transferred to the Northumberland, under his former captain, and was subsequently employed with the Channel Squadron, under Capt. Charles H. May, in the same ship; and on May 25, 1869, removed into the Endymion, Capt. Edward Lacy, employed on particular service, and remained until paid off in November, 1870. He afterwards, from March 18, 1871, until promoted to lieutenant May 24, 1871, served in the Monarch, Capt. C. M. Aynsley, with the Channel Squadron. On Sept. 4, 1872, he was appointed to the Northumberland, Capt. John H. J. Alexander, C.B., and subsequently served under Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, in the same ships, under the flags of Rear-Admiral George Hancock and Lord John Hay, C.B., with the Channel Squadron until August, 1875. He was afterwards employed on the North America and West Indies station in the Argus, Coms. Edward J. Jermain and Robert H. Harris, from Sept. 29, 1875, until July, 1878; and on May 27, 1879, was appointed to the Dido, Capt. Arthur B. Wright, fitting for the Cape of Good Hope and the West Coast of Africa, from which he was compelled to invalide early in the present year.

Lieut. St. John Radcliffe Hall Parlby, R.N., died at Manadon, Devon, on the 27th ult., aged 25. He served in 1871 in the Trafalgar, Capt. T. B. Lethbridge, and on Dec. 10 of that year was appointed midshipman of the Narcissus, with the Detached Squadron, and continued in the Narcissus until July 21, 1874, when he was transferred to the Agincourt, with the Channel Squadron, and remained until Aug. 1875. He subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College, and was sub-lieut. in the Bellerophon, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., on the North American and West Indies station, from June 24, 1876, until appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, from which vessel he was promoted to lieut., Sept. 13, 1878.

I MUST NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF COMMENDING THE "PERFECTED" COD LIVER OIL, lately introduced by Messrs. Allen and Hanburys. It is so pure and tasteless that, when oil will agree at all, this is sure to do so.—"On Loss of Weight, Blood-Spitting, and Lung Disease" (New Edition),—by Horace Dobell, M.D., Consulting (late Senior) Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, &c. See also the opinions of the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *Medical Times*, *Practitioner*, &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' Perfected Oil. Sold only in imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

HOT WEATHER.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—TRUTH, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d

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DEATHS.

Macnamara.—On August 26, at Whitehall, Pembroke, South Wales, H. B. F. Macnamara, Esq., Surveyor, Royal Engineer Department. Deeply lamented by all who knew him.

Michaelson.—On August 27, at High Street House, Lancaster, aged 33, Lieut. Charles G. Michaelson, R N., second son of the late T. Y. P. Michaelson, Esq., of the Isle of Barrow, Lancashire.

Robinson.—On August 29, at 12 South Parade, Bath, Walter Francis Robinson, Esq., Commander, R.N., aged 71.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION WANTED of T. P. STAFFORD, who left Sydney, on November 17, 1869, as Engine-driver, in the Western Empire (42,750), and was discharged in London on March 22, 1870. If he is still alive, and sends his proper address to H. and G. STAFFORD, 9 and 10 Bridge Street, Cavan, Ireland, he will receive most valuable information relative to his father's property.

(English and Irish papers please copy.)

THE DINNER IN COMMEMORATION OF

THE ENTRY INTO LUCKNOW, of the Force under Generals Havelock and Outram, will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1880, at

THE ALBION HOTEL, Aldersgate Street, E.C., at 8 o'clock.

N.B.—Officers who wish to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. B. STREET, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, on or before the 18th September.

WANTED, by a thoroughly respectable married man, who has been a Mess Waiter and Non-commissioned Officer in a Regiment of Dragoons, the MANAGEMENT of a RESTAURANT or CLUB, &c. Can furnish good testimonials, both as to business capabilities and character, and has permission from Major Haviland, of "The Villa," Saltford, near Bristol (late Queen's Bays), to give his name as a reference.—Apply, G. F. COX, "Old Bell" Inn, Cheese Lane, Bristol.

OFFICERS' MESSES.—A respectable and competent Man is desirous of a Re-engagement as MESSMAN. Good testimonials as to experience and ability.—Address "A. O.," 35 Inworth Street, Battersea Park Road.

MAN COOK, in CATERING MESS.—Single, trustworthy; experience five years present regiment.—Address, ALFRED KER, 14 Stoney Street, Borough, S.E.

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SIDMOUTH.—To LET, by the Year, or term of Years, a FURNISHED HOUSE, standing in its own garden, five minutes from the sea, and near church and town. Large drawing-rooms, and dining-room, and a schoolroom. Seven bedrooms, offices good and large, servants' bedrooms, stabling for two horses, and coachhouse. Water supply plentiful and good, drainage excellent.—Apply to W. TRUMP, Sidmouth.

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Enrolled Members, 1,200. For the next 300 members, the Entrance Fee will be £10 10s; Annual Home Subscription, £7 7s; Annual Foreign Subscription, £1 1s. Open to all officers of her Majesty's Regular Forces, and those who have retired from the same.

RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

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The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Branksome Hall	October 2.
City of Baltimore	October 23.
Trentham Hall	November 6.
Rydal Hall	November 20.
Wistow Hall	December 4.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

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WATCHES.—JEWELLERY.—WATCHES.

The Rev. Robt. Cass, Settle, Yorkshire, writes, February 19, 1880:—"The Ladies' Gold Lever Watch received from you for 70s in size, workmanship, and beautiful appearance, resembles a watch usually sold at £10. It gives entire satisfaction."

The Rev. James Arthur Kemp, Lew Down, North Devon, also writes, March 8, 1880:—"The watch I ordered of you at 25s, for my servant arrived quite safely, and I am exceedingly well pleased with it in every way. It is an excellent timekeeper, very neat and handsome in appearance, and in my opinion worth far more than those that cost treble the money. I do not think anybody should be without a watch, when they can obtain from you such an excellent article at so reasonable a price."

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES WATCH COMPANY supply their celebrated Watches direct to wearers, at very lowest wholesale cash prices. They guarantee watches supplied by them to be most perfect timekeepers, and honestly assert their price to be under one-half those charged by watchmakers; and as a guarantee of good-faith they undertake to return the full amount paid for any Watch if not to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

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Catalogues, containing list of testimonials, and beautifully illustrated descriptions of more expensive watches, gold and silver jewellery, electro-plate, &c., are sent gratis on application. We may safely assert that the prices in same will be a surprise to all who see them.

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LADIES' FINE SILVER, handsomely engraved, flat crystal glass, highly-finished movements, 25s.

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LADIES' very heavy cased GOLD LEVERS, in exquisitely chased cases, with highly-finished extra-jewelled movements, 70s.

These watches are frequently sold for treble the money.

Cheques or Post-Office Orders must be made payable to the Company's Manager,

Mr. S. HISSEY, Vyse Street, Birmingham.

On receipt of which any watch will be registered post free to any part of the United Kingdom, and for 2s 6d per watch extra to any part of the postal world.

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Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, c.	Windsor	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, c.	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	O. L. C. Williams, c.	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, c.	Tr'nsv'l (f'r India)—Colch'st'r	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dundalk	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Cork	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Brighton	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Longford	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	J. W. Hozier, p.s.c.	Dublin	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	F. Montague	Aldershot	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	York	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Norwich	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, c.	Cahir	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Afghanistan—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury.	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Hounslow	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. S. Tait	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars	H. T. Butler, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Woolwich	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Manchester	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Dublin	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix-Trench.	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	G. F. Kaye	Edinburgh	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, c.	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	E. H. Clive, p.s.c., c.	Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion	[mantle, c.	Tower	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	A. J. Lyon-Free-	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. Gipps, c.	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion		Windsor	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion		Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	Jubbulpore—Glencorse	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal)—1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly—Guildford	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	T. Rowland	Afghanistan—Berwick	1866	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, c.	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	Aden—Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	H. Kerr	Pembroke Dock — Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Afghanistan—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, c.	Afghanistan—Warrington	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Limerick—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Afghanistan—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, c., p.s.c.	Colchester—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	E. Birch	Preston—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Afghanistan—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, c	Afghanistan—Bury St. Edm's.	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	E. L. England, p.s.c.	Bellary—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., c.	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Afghanistan—Bradford	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, p.s.c.	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Afghanistan—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Belfast—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Secunderabad—Bedford	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Peshawur Valley—Leicester	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd	Nusseerabad—Leicester	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Peshawur field force--Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, p.s.c.	Bermuda (for Halifax, N.S.).	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	R. D. Barrett	Sheffield—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. S. O'Neill	Curragh—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Newry—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	C. Elgee, c.	*En route* to India—Wrexham	1880	India	—
— 2nd Battalion	L. O'Connor, V.C., c.	Plymouth—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion		Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	*En route* to India—Brecon	1878	Cape	—
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. R. Harvey	Afghanistan—York	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport—York	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Malta—Hamilton	1880	Malta	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, c.	Fermoy—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—

Regiments.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)		Dum Dum—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, c.	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Cork—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, c.	Cork—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. de W. R. Thackwell	Malta	1880	Malta	—
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi—Weymouth	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Dum Dum—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, c.	Gibraltar—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	—
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. c.	Aldershot—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., c.	Burmah—Aldershot	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)		Aldershot—Leicester	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)		Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Secunderabad— Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)		Colchester—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	C. Acton, c.	Peshawur Valley—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell, p.s.c.	Chatham—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, c.	Manchester	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	J. R. K. Tredennick	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, c.	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Afghanistan—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Aldershot—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins	Afghanistan—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. Ashburnham	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	K. G. Henderson	Agra—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett	Malta (for India)—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, c.	Morar—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. L. Auchinleck	Afghanistan—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)		Afghanistan—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, p.s.c.	Afghanistan—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer—Sunderland	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	W. H. Ralston	Umballa—Kingston	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	F. W. Lambton, c.	Edinburgh—Fort George	1868	Gibraltar — Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	F. Brownlow, C.B.	Afghanistan—Stirling	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow—Hamilton	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, c.	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Aldershot—Weymouth	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice	Curragh—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. M. L. Colquhoun	*En route* to India—Hounslow	1880	India	—
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Afghanistan—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	Dublin	1872	Singapore---Transvaal	1880
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	H. A. Chichester	Ferozepore—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Aldershot—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	E. Meurant	Belgaum—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Dublin (f'r Curragh)—Pon'fr't	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	E. M. Beadon	Afghanistan—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Dover (for Bermuda)—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	J. N. Beazley	Guernsey—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, c.	Rangoon—Armagh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., c.	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B., p.s.c.	Cape Town—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	Afghanistan—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	R. P. Anstruther	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	J. N. Crealock, C.B.	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Halifax, N.S. (f'r Gib.)--M'dst'e	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	T. T. Simpson	*En route* to India--Templemore	1873	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman,	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	H. Cook, c. [C.B., c.	Sealkote—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H. G. Delafosse, C.B., c	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, p.s.c.	Bradford—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell	Dublin—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	J. Wilkinson	Mullingar—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	G. C. Girarot	Athlone—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Buttevant—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. Lock, p.s.c.	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Lord E. W. Clinton	*En route* to India—Winchest'r	1880	India	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, c.	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. R. H. Nicholl	Curragh—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. Wood	Rawul Pindee—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Jamaica	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	St. John's Wood
B —	Dublin
C —	Newbridge
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Peshawur
F —	Campbellpore
G —	Lucknow
H —	Aldershot
I —	Peshawur
K —	Aldershot
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Kurrachee
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Exeter
G —	Woolwich
H —	Exeter
I —	Woolwich
K —	Dublin
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Canterbury
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Umballa
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Baroda
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Kirkee
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kurrachee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Athlone
K —	Kilkenny
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Meerut
B —	Benares
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Nowgong
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Dinapore
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Ferozepore
I —	Bangalore
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Woolwich
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Fyzabad
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Aldershot
I —	Clonmel
K —	Aldershot
L —	Curragh
M —	Limerick
N —	Newcastle
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon

5th Brigade (*con.*)

B Battery	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Exeter
H —	Bareilly
I —	Barrackpore
K —	Morar
L —	Afghanistan
M —	Saugor
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Newcastle
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Jersey
2nd —	Guernsey
3rd —	Alderney
4th —	Fort Gilkicker
5th —	Isle of Wight
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Mauritius
11th —	Cape
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Picklecombe
20th —	Devonport
Depot	Fort Rowner

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Afghanistan
2nd —	Secunderabad
3rd —	Tonghoo
4th —	Theyetmyo
5th —	Poona
6th —	Peshawur
7th —	Tonghoo
8th —	Devonport
9th —	Aden
10th —	Fort William
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Colaba
14th —	Aden
15th —	Govindghur
16th —	Lucknow
17th —	Mhow

8th Brigade (*con.*)

18th Battery	Attock
19th —	Mean Meer
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Allahabad
2nd —	Aden
3rd —	Delhi
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Sheerness
7th —	Sheerness
8th —	Tilbury Fort
9th —	Dungeness
10th —	Colaba
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Afghanistan
13th —	Agra
14th —	Quetta
15th —	Kurrachee
16th —	Theyetmyo
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	St. Thomas Mount
20th —	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Fort Victoria
7th —	Woolwich
8th —	Woolwich
9th —	Golden Hill
10th —	Fort Brockhurst
11th —	Weymouth
12th —	Spike Island
13th —	Malta
14th —	Malta
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
19th —	Bovisand
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Kinsale

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Afghanistan
6th —	Afghanistan
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Ferozepore
10th —	Peshawur
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Dungeness
13th —	Dover
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Dover
16th —	Shoeburyness
17th —	Carlisle Fort
18th —	Camden Fort
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment ... ... Woolwich. | Remount Establishment ... ... Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Halifax, N.S.
2nd—Transvaal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham (Field)
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Chatham
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Chatham
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Aldershot (Field)
25th—Bermuda
26th—Shorncliffe
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Portsmouth
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (ord. home)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Pembroke (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps... ... ... Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square S.W.

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[SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. Kelly	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. H. Murray (Rr.-Ad. L. E. H. Somerset)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Pacific. Surveying
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (Vice-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. W. Codrington, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Geo. Hand	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. J. Barnardiston	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. F. Durrant	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	Flying Squadron
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bt.	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean (to re-commission at Malta.)
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. Izat	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Burr	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	251	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Cuming	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	Gibraltar
Defence	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	June 14, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hutton	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. J. H. Bainbridge	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Capt. W. J. L Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean survey
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Ed. G. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	78	S. sloop	Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	W. Coast of Africa
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. Loftus Jones	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard Carter	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Morrison	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inconstant	16		S. frigate	Capt. C. C. P. Fitzgerald (R-Ad. Earl of Clanwilliam)	Aug. 24, 1880—Portsmouth	Flying Squadron
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iris	10	—	S. despatch vessel	Capt. E. H. Seymour	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. W. M. Lang	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	120	S. sloop	Com. R. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	For Pacific.
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. Chas. J. Brownrigg	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Vice-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6		S. sloop	Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson	Devonport	Australia
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Carey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Grey	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir L. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. F. Nicholson (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Phœnix	6	120	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Grenfell	April 20, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. J. Giles	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Ordered home.
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. Wm. F. Mann	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. Charles E. Foot	Re. July 2, 1880—Bombay	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. J. Bower	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. Mather Byles	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. A. Carpenter	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal, survey
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Oct. 25, 1876—Sheerness	N. America & W. I. (ordered home)
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. W. S. Brown	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Woodlark	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15 1875—Chatham	Particular service

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE Report of the Wellington College Commission is of so much interest to the Army, that it demands a more exhaustive notice than the limited space at our disposal will allow us to give. We shall endeavour, however, within the limits of an article, to present our readers with the substance of the Royal Commissioners' conclusions and recommendations. Up to December 31, 1858 (the date of the opening of the College), there had been received in subscriptions from the public £120,785 15s. 7d., and from the Patriotic Fund £25,000—making a total of £145,000. The interest on the above amounted to £20,642 17s. 1d., bringing up the Fund on that date to £166,427 17s. 1d. Since then there has been received up to the end of 1878, from further subscriptions, legacies, and donations for special purposes, £169,443 3s. 1d. Adding to this, rent of houses and grounds, and miscellaneous receipts, and interest since December 31, 1858, we arrive at a grand total of £260,367 1s. 3d. This sum of over a quarter of a million is what the Commissioners of the College have to account for. Of the £260,000 odd received, speaking in round numbers, £90,000 has been invested at 4 per cent. as an endowment fund. On preliminary expenses, purchase and laying-out of land, building (£120,000), interest on loans, &c., £150,000 has been expended. The balance between receipts and expenditure is £22,000, has been laid out on the current expenses of the school. These figures seem to us thoroughly unsatisfactory, and it is to be regretted that by the annual publication of a balance-sheet, some check was not applied to the extravagance of the authorities. To think that out of a sum of over £260,000 only £90,000 has been invested as an endowment fund, and that over £140,000 has been spent in buying a site and erecting a building, is simply monstrous. Yet, after all this vast outlay, we are calmly told, by the late and present Head Master, that the accommodation is still very imperfect, and that a considerable further outlay is required for it. Again, let us examine the result of this extravagance and bad management. The recognised number of foundationers, being the sons of deceased officers, educated free, is 80. On December 31, 1878, there were of these boys only 56 in college, and 16 younger boys educated at the cost of the College at a private preparatory school in the neighbourhood, making a total of 72. This, we are told, in the Report, is about the average number for the last ten years. The original scheme, as announced in 1854, was that 100 boys should be educated gratuitously. In 1858, the Governors announced that 81 boys should be foundationers, 19 non-foundationers paying £30 a year, and 100 other boys, the preference being given to officers' sons, but civilians not to be excluded. Of these, 100 officers' sons were to pay £70, and civilians £100 a year. We have seen how the matter stands with regard to foundationers. As to the remaining pupils, there are three classes, viz., 77 officers' sons in College, paying £80 a year; 149 sons of officers and civilians, paying £110 a year; 88 boys boarding in masters' houses, paying £130 a year; and five day boys, paying £25 a year. The Commissioners say that the explanation of these results is to be found in the financial management of the College. "While the larger part of the capital has been laid out in buildings and grounds, the current working of the school has been conducted at a loss, amounting to about £22,000 up to the end of 1878." The cost of the boys, after deducting what they pay, is as follows:—Foundationers pay nothing, and cost about £88 a year; the non-foundationers cost the College about £81, each. The boys in boarding-houses give a profit to the College nominally of £8, but really less, for they have not been debited with their share of the expense of the general working of the school. The day boys are educated at a loss of £10. In this calculation, no money value is assigned to the benefits derived from the buildings. The Commissioners proceed to consider how matters may be mended. Considering how any increase of income may be obtained, they dismiss the idea of increasing the amount demanded by non-foundationers. The Head Master thinks that the charges are already sufficiently high, and that no increase would be practicable. The Commissioners adopt the same view, remarking that the charges for boys in boarding-houses are next, after Eton, the highest in the kingdom; "while those for boys living in the College are higher than the charges made at Charterhouse, Winchester, Rugby, and Marlborough, for boys in houses, who may be supposed to get a larger return in the way of comfort. Compared with the charges at other schools conducted on the same plan, of boys occupying one building, and taking their meals in common, those at Wellington College are exceptionally high." As to increasing the number of boys, it would involve almost a reconstruction of the building. The Commissioners, therefore, do not recommend this step. They suggest, however, that the number of foundationers might be increased by discontinuing the purely gratuitous character of the system, and making even foundationers pay a small sum, which in most cases they can well afford. The Commissioners also suggest that there should be a change in the distribution of the £130 a year paid by boarders. At present, £40 goes to the school and £90 to the house-master. The latter sum is £20 in excess of that paid at Charterhouse, and £11 10s. beyond that paid at Winchester. It is therefore recommended that at the Wellington College the house-master should, in future, only receive £75, £55 being paid to the school. The most efficacious means, however, of carrying out the intentions of the original subscribers to the school would be by reducing the expenditure. This rose, from 1870 to 1878, from £30,000 to £38,000 a year, the number of boys remaining the same. Each boy now costs £80 a year, yet there are no special advantages, either in the shape of comfort or efficiency, over other schools of a similar nature which are much more economical; at Haileybury College, for instance, the number of boys is almost the same. It is an admirable school in every respect, yet the cost of boarding and educating a boy is only £67 9s. 11d. a year. An indication of the general extravagance of the system pursued at Wellington College is afforded by the fact that the emoluments of the Head Master amount to £2,400 a year, and a detached house, free of rates and taxes. Yet he does not keep a boarding-house. Some of the Under-masters are also rather highly paid. A crying evil is the amount paid for "Extras." Some of these are, to a certain extent, others wholly, optional; but none bring in any return to the school, and only tend to inculcate habits of extravagance. Evidence proves that there is no distinction between foundationers and others, and that in most cases neither the Head Master nor the boys themselves know to which class a pupil belongs. This is as it should be, but as the Commissioners justly observe, "The equality between them should be maintained not by allowing poor boys to run into expense, but by compelling all boys to be moderate." Some of the foundationers' bills, we learn, are as high as £40 a year, while in several instances those of the non-foundationers are even higher. One source of these "extras" is the furnishing of the cubicles, which costs the foundationers at starting on an average £2 2s., the highest amount being £4 12s. The average of the non-foundationers is a higher figure than even this last sum. The College only supplies a bed and washstand. Then there are charges for science, in the lower school; for drill, for bathing; the gymnasium, which is optional; the library, &c., books and drawing materials, and private tuition. The slightest consideration will show that these charges are utterly inadmissible as regards foundationers. The Commissioners, on the other hand, admit that, both educationally and socially, the College has attained a very high position; but they wind up with the following pregnant passage:—"Although this result has, up to the present time, been obtained only by keeping down the number of Foundationers to their original limit, we feel assured that with due economy, which, in our opinion, has not hitherto been sufficiently regarded, the number of Foundationers may be considerably increased, without in any degree endangering the high position of the School." We cordially concur in the sentiments above expressed, and are ourselves most decidedly of opinion that, in spite of the specious arguments employed by the late and present Head Master and others, the object of the subscribers to Wellington College has not been carried out, and that the Army and the public have good right to complain. We trust that a new system will now be introduced, and are convinced that the best means of securing in future a proper administration of the fund is that the accounts should be annually published and duly audited by independent persons. The object of Dr. Wickham and his predecessor seems to have been to make Wellington College a second Eton, but that is neither what was intended, and is very far from what is desirable.

"W. Hope, Army and Navy Club," "a man of science," who "keeps as closely as possible within the region of physical facts," an "expert" and an "inventor," has at all events an amount of confidence in himself and his opinions which would, if justified by physical facts, make him an admirable "irresponsible and autocratic head of the Ordnance," or of any other Department which had to deal with "men, women, and inventors." As he has offered his astounding ordnance to some other Power—which is, we are glad to learn, not Russia—and, as he has, to use his own words, "carried his pigs to another market," it is to be hoped that there is no chance of collision with that happy country which is henceforth to be blessed by the possession of the "Ripley-cum-Hope," or "Hope-cum-Ripley," Artillery. "The enthusiastic ignoramus who believes he has invented something is not an inventor, he is simply a fool," writes Colonel Hope. Very true, indeed. But the belief of the enthusiastic inventor in himself is not the less strong because he is a fool, and he is not the less apt to consider those who do not believe in his words to be either fools or knaves. How many men are there now who have the firmest faith in themselves, and in their ability to construct ships, armour, guns, balloons, flying-machines, and the like, whose dream of a perfect Government Department would be realised the moment they had at their disposal all the officials and all the resources, pecuniary and otherwise, of the State, to work out their "fads"? Colonel Hope, indeed, is not one of these men. He and

General Ripley apparently have, somewhere or other, a gun factory, where stores of breech-loading guns, "showing savings of 80 per cent. in weight and 60 per cent. in money on the muzzle-loading, condemned, Campbell-Fraser-Woolwich-Armstrong gun," may be turned out, as soon as their offers are accepted. We have already expressed our opinion, and repeat it, that the War Office should have accepted the offer made to it by these inventive gentlemen, who must not be offended if they are called "artillery geniuses," to try those guns; but we cannot admit the truth of the assertion that General Campbell was the autocratic and irresponsible personage who stood between the country and their offer, and rejected it on his own authority. We may be termed "Philistine" because we say so, but those who know the physical facts of the case are aware that the conditions on which the War Office, warned by disastrous experience, accepts the offers of inventors, were not laid down or dictated by General Campbell. We are well aware of the nature of the combination, and of the motives of the authors of the venomous attacks which are directed against those who wish to protect the taxpayers of the country from "men, women, and inventors." We can lay our hand on one of the foremost of these as a "rejected contributor" of our own, who has found an organ for the discharge of his spite against the Authorities, engendered by the action of the War Office, on, as we think erroneously, dispensing with his services; and we know thoroughly the authors of the movement to place the national purse at the mercy of the metallurgists. The movement will fail, the serpents bite a file, and break their teeth. Colonel Hope and General Ripley are men of a different stamp; but as Colonel Hope, having had his say in our columns, applied himself to the publication of an offensive letter where he knew it would be welcome, he may henceforth air his grievances in other quarters, just as he has sent his artillery "pigs to another market." Apparently, the latter have not even been farrowed yet, so the foreign Power has "bought a pig in a poke." It seems from Colonel Hope's letter—the last that shall appear in our columns from his pen, though we shall be very happy to record the physical fact of the first squeak of his pigs, when they are no longer *in nubibus*—that, at the time the offer was made by him to the War Office, there were no guns of the Ripley-cum-Hope sort in existence, and that their construction entirely depended on the acceptance of that offer. Our voluminous correspondent—the "inventor of the shrapnell shell for rifled guns," who "was at Cambridge before" he "went into the Army," who has "carried out many and large works as a civil engineer," and who "served for no less than seven years on one very important Committee of the British Association"—had only eliminated his artillery out of the depths of his inner consciousness at the moment he called on General Campbell to try it, as he writes that, "had the offer been accepted, the first batch of guns would have been proved and delivered some little time ago." Just imagine the howl that would have been raised, had it been announced one fine day that certain guns constructed by an American ex-officer, C.S.A., and an English officer (not R.A.), having been found 80 per cent. lighter and 60 per cent. cheaper than the existing artillery, would henceforth be adopted in our Service; and that all guns, stores, ammunition, &c., would be henceforth valueless for the purposes to which the Ripley-cum-Hope guns could be applied! What journals would contain the protests of the fancy gun-makers, the disc-throwers, cycloidal-cannon constructors, the workers in metal and in theories, against such a monstrous injustice! Would they not demand the trials of ordnance 80 per cent. lighter and 60 per cent. cheaper than the Hope-Ripley, on the same conditions that Hope-cum-Ripley obtained? Who has equalled the wonders in range and accuracy obtained by Whitworth? Who has eclipsed the feats of endurance exhibited by Palliser? The War Minister of the day, whoever he may be, will in all probability be a civilian, or at best so much of a soldier as Colonel Stanley, for whose professional experience the Army generally had not very great, though it had some reason to be thankful. He must depend upon his subordinates who have special knowledge for advice on special subjects, and he, and he alone, is responsible for the course he may take on every question submitted to his Department; but strong men will know how to shape the course of weak Ministers, and it would, we think, be well if the system of departmental councils and committees in such matters as the ordnance system, military and naval, were resorted to, for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the Government Authorities, and protecting them against attack or bias. As to attacks on ourselves, we may say, having regard to the quarter whence they come, whether the projectile be fired by an anonymous "gunner" or an editorial "we,"—"Contempsi Catilinae gladios, non pertimescam tuos!" Any profit or advantage that may be gained by those who indulge in them they are welcome to, in addition to their other sources of income; but we do not think it will redound to the credit of Service journals to resort to the practices of what has been well termed "the personal Press," in the treatment of public questions.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales are expected to rejoin the *Bacchante*, from leave of absence, on Monday.

A return is to be rendered by each Division of Royal Marines, showing respectively the terms of service afloat and on shore served by each man at head-quarters. Some curiosity is felt as to the reason why this exceptional return has been called for, and it is believed to have some connection with the recommendations of the recent Marine Committee. Their Lordships declined to accept the recommendations of that Committee as a whole, but it is known that questions then raised are now being quietly looked into.

Directions have been given that the *Decoy*, on arrival at Gibraltar from the West Coast of Africa, shall be attached to the Mediterranean Squadron.

It is reported that Commodore Wilson has returned to Sydney in the *Wolverene* from Fiji. From this it is to be anticipated that he has deemed it advisable to return for the purpose of repairing the damage done to the *Wolverene* by her recent grounding, as the Commodore had intended to visit New Ireland and New Britain, and would not then have been at Sydney until nearly the end of the present month.

Captain Bedford Pim, as an old Arctic officer, has expressed to the Admiralty his willingness to proceed to the United States of America, on behalf of the department, to make the presentation to the President of the furniture which has been made out of some of the timbers of the old *Resolute*. From what we hear, we do not think that the offer of Captain Pim is likely to be accepted by the Admiralty.

It has been decided by the Admiralty that midshipmen and naval cadets who have recently passed out of the *Britannia* may be permitted to remain on leave of absence until the captains of the ships to which they may be appointed direct them to join their ships. This is a far better arrangement than compelling young officers to join the harbour receiving-ships as soon as their leave has expired, there to await appointment to a sea-going ship, and often getting into mischief in the meanwhile.

Captain Robert Dennistoun will be given the offer of re-appointment to the command of the *Tourmaline*, on her being recommissioned for service with the Detached Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam. Although the *Tourmaline* has been in commission since October, 1876, it is thought that she will be quite fit for service with this squadron, which will, as far as practicable, cruise under sail. As Captain Dennistoun did not join the *Tourmaline* until August, 1878, this cruise with the flag of Lord Clanwilliam will just complete the term of an ordinary commission.

Five candidates at the late examination for entry into the Royal Military Academy, have been approved of by the Admiralty for appointment as Lieutenants of the Royal Marine Artillery, on probation.

A vacancy for appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel second Commandant of the Chatham Division of Marines is, we hear, about to be made by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Herrick. That officer in taking this step quickly follows that taken by Colonel Gregory, who, having seen all the present Colonels-Commandant promoted over him, naturally thought retirement more satisfactory than active service under such circumstances.

Directions have been received at Portsmouth for the staff of the *Vernon* and the yard officials to endeavour to design a handy and compact carriage from which Whitehead torpedoes can be discharged, as it is desired to effect an improvement on the present fittings and mode of discharge.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, High Admiral of the Russian Navy, left London on Thursday for Glasgow, to inspect the Czar's yacht *Livadia*, now being completed. The vessel will, it is expected, be ready for sea in about a fortnight, and it is the intention of the Grand Duke to join her at Plymouth and take her to the Crimea. Sir Houston Stewart, Controller of the Navy, Sir Edward Reed, M.P., late Constructor of the Navy, and Mr. Pearce, the builder of the vessel, are, it is said, to accompany the yacht on a portion of her cruise, to judge of the sea-going qualitities of the vessel. One hundred and eighty-seven Russian officers and men, forming the crew of the yacht, arrived in Glasgow on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to Govan to await her completion.

The Navy Estimates have only just been finally disposed of by Parliament, when we hear from the ports that either a number of discharges must be made from the yards, or a supplementary estimate asked for. We do not think the yards must look forward to any more money being asked for by the present Board.

Captain Alexander Buller, C.B., of the *Cambridge* has been instructed to report upon the best means of training an increased number of seamen in the use of the semaphore and of night-flashing signals.

By order of the Admiralty, the officer commanding the London recruiting district, Royal Marines, is to hold the appointment for a term of five years, at the end of which time he shall stand first on the foreign-service roster.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., arrived at Trincomalee in the *Euryalus* on the 3rd inst.

Commodore Richards, C.B., remained at Simon's Bay in the *Boadicea* up to August 18.

Sub-Lieutenant Colmore, of the *Valorous*, has, we regret to hear, been compelled to be discharged from duty on account of ill-health. Their Lordships have directed him to be placed upon the half-pay of his rank for three months, to enable him to recruit his health.

We recently noticed the duties performed by Major Crease in connection with the public works at the Royal Marine Artillery Barracks at Eastney; and we venture to express our opinion that if the same system was adopted at the head-quarters of the Light Infantry Division, it would be an advantage to the Service. There must surely be some Light Infantry officers whose capabilities would warrant their being selected for the performance of duties which would relieve the present clerks of works, and enable them to give more undivided attention to the other local Admiralty establishments which are under their care.

Captain George Tryon, C.B., is reported to have arrived at Constantinople on Wednesday from Naples, on a diplomatic mission to Mr. Goschen.

The Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., hoisted his flag at Portsmouth on Monday as Rear-Admiral commanding the Detached Squadron, which is about to be formed.

Admiral Ryder has issued a fresh appeal on behalf of the *Atalanta* fund, which he says, including that of the Lord Mayor, amounts to £5,000, or £12,000 short of that raised at the time of the kindred disaster on board the *Eurydice*.

The latest news from the West Coast of Africa, brought by the mail steamer *Cameroon*, which arrived yesterday, is that on leaving Bonny she met the *Dido*, returning from Brass, with Consul Hewitt on board, but the result of his visit was not known. The *Cameroon* met several of her Majesty's ships making for Bonny to take part in the blockade of Brass, if found necessary.

Commander the Earl of Dalhousie has been appointed a Lord-in-Waiting.

Lieutenants Pullen, Hadley, Grove, and Glennie have joined the *Vernon* for a torpedo course, having just completed the short gunnery course on board the *Cambridge*.

The comfortable arrangement by which the medical officers of Portsmouth Yard have only been compelled to spend a day in the yard twice a week, has now been altered, owing to a slight hitch in medical attendance which recently occurred. Aid was not forthcoming as soon as was desired, and it is now ordered that two medical officers shall remain on duty daily.

The Naval hospital and dockyard at Port Royal are reported to have suffered considerably from the recent hurricane which passed over Jamaica.

Lieutenant Gott, of the Royal Marines, serving in the *Minotaur*, and Lieutenant Stevens, of the Chatham Division, have asked to be allowed to avail themselves of the further opportunity of volunteering for the Indian Staff Corps thrown open to Marine officers. Their requests will probably be granted, in which case they will be required to leave for India in the course of next month.

Mr. Peter Taylor is ever ready to believe that any atrocity may be committed on board her Majesty's ships. He has treated the House of Commons to harrowing tales of the birching of boys and the flogging of men, and now that corporal punishment is very nearly abolished altogether, he hears that the Navy has found a substitute. He even imagines that keel-hauling has been introduced, and that a marine of the flagship in the Mediterranean has been the victim. For this piece of information Mr. Peter Taylor is indebted to an Italian newspaper, and the Admiralty has very rightly declined to insult Sir Beauchamp Seymour by calling upon him to report whether such an act of inhumanity has been perpetrated in the ship flying his flag. It is really too ridiculous, and Mr. Peter Taylor might have spared the time of an exhausted Parliament by asking such questions.

We understand that the application of the surgeon of the *Foxhound*, Mr. Thomas Mugliston, to be permitted to resign his commission in her Majesty's Fleet, has been approved of by their Lordships. Mr. Mugliston entered the Service in 1876, and the *Foxhound* was his first experience of foreign service.

Lieutenant Arthur Mansell, R.N., inspecting officer of the Swanage Division of Coastguard, has been distinguishing himself by saving life at Bournemouth, having jumped overboard from a steamer and rescued two persons whose boat had been run down. Four of the occupants of the boat are reported to have been drowned.

Fourteen ships of war are reported to have arrived at Ragusa on Sunday, and so soon as the French contribution to this extraordinary fleet arrives, it has been arranged to hold a council of war, under the presidency of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour.

In some recent articles on dockyard expenditure, we drew attention to the fact that during the past few years there had been an alarming increase in the "incidental charges" at the different dockyards. In the last six years these charges have risen 67 per cent. at Devonport, 63 per cent. at Portsmouth, 41 per cent. at Pembroke, and 32 per cent. at Sheerness. We are glad to find that this rapid growth of "incidentals" has not been allowed to escape the notice of the Admiralty, and that a departmental committee is to inquire into and report upon the causes of the additional expenditure under this head. There is a suspicion that the manner in which estimates for repairs are often cut down has necessitated finding funds for completing the work by creating a fictitious demand under another head, and thus some £400,000 increase has arisen under this item.

Considerable interest is now being centered in the results of the Army Inter-Regimental Rifle Match, the shooting in which closes on the 19th inst. It is understood that some splendid practice has been made; but, of course, no figures will be given until all the returns have been received by the hon. secretary, Captain F. M. Salmond, D.A.A.G. for Musketry at Edinburgh. Last year 232 men fired, as against 216 in 1878; the highest total being made by Colour-Serjeant Hoey, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade,—97 points, at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

A new rifle, the invention of Professor Hebler, has been tried in Zürich. The arm resembles the Mauser rifle in its construction, and has a calibre of seven millim. The projectile is a long pointed ball of hard lead, weighting twelve grammes; the charge is five grammes. The inventor expects, in consequence of the heavy charge, to obtain an initial velocity of 600 metres. With a range of 1,700 metres, the results obtained were very satisfactory. The new rifle has aroused considerable interest in German military circles.

It is not unlikely that the War Office will consent to the establishment of a permanent school or college for the instruction and training of officers of the Militia and Volunteers, at some station near London. The idea meets with the approval of all those who have the interests of the Auxiliary Forces at heart. The want of such an institution has long been felt, and the money which would be expended in maintaining it would be well spent. As yet the proposal has taken no practical form, and it would be scarcely advisable for the officers interested to look for any immediate realisation of their wishes in the matter. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the establishment of some such school was included amongst the proposals submitted for the consideration of the Committee on Army organisation, of which Lord Airey was president.

We congratulate the members of the Army Veterinary Department on the announcement which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 3rd inst., of the promotion of Veterinary-Surgeon B. L. Glover, R.A., to the rank of first-class, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him in the Zulu campaign. Mr. Glover displayed great zeal and devotion whilst employed on active service at the Cape, and it would have been nothing short of an injustice to the whole body of Veterinary officers had he been allowed to pass unrecognised. The promotion of this officer may be viewed as an evidence on the part of those in authority to reward merit among the members of the Veterinary profession, and will act as an inducement to others to do their work well, and go beyond the ordinary routine of duty in future campaigns in which British troops may be engaged. We have all along contended that the Army Veterinary Surgeon is placed at a serious disadvantage with regard to the other departments of the Army when employed with an Army in the field, and it is a healthy sign to find that measures are being taken to remove one at least of the anomalies which have too long existed, and have entirely prevented anything like a proper spirit of emulation among the members of the Veterinary Department.

An Indian good-service pension of £100 per annum has been conferred upon Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps. Colonel Boisragon entered the Army June 14, 1845, and became colonel April 2, 1872. He served in the Burmese war in 1852-53, and was present at the relief of the garrison of Pegu, and commanded a field force against the rebel chief Mong Gouneggie (medal with clasp for Pegu). Served also in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1857-58; commanded a wing of the Kumaon Goorkha Battalion at the siege, storm, and capture of Delhi (dangerously wounded); commanded a force in the Saharunpore district, and on January 10, 1858, encountered and beat back across the Ganges at Hurdwar upwards of 1,000 of the enemy with four guns, destroying many of the enemy and capturing arms and munitions of war (thanked by Government, medal with clasp, and brevet of major).

Major-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan gave notice on Tuesday that early next session he will move, "That, as a consequence of the abolition of Purchase, it is equitable that officers, the regulation price of whose commission is still retained by the State, should be permitted to bequeath that price by will to their widows or other legal representatives, such bequest to take effect only in the case of officers killed in action, or dying from disease contracted by exposure on service in the field." Sir Henry Havelock-Allan's motion is a modification of that which has twice come before Parliament—last year at the instance of General Shute, and this year on that of Lord Percy—and is not unlikely, we hear, to meet with some amount of support from the Secretary of State for War.

The principal items of intelligence brought from the Cape are as follows.—"Sir George Colley intends visiting Bloemhof on business connected with the Keate award, the white residents in which district have presented a petition against the country being handed back to the Korannas. Colonel Lanyon has returned to Pretoria from his trip to the northern border, where he found everything quiet. General Bissett's scheme for colonisation on the Lower Umzinkubu is regarded with great interest. The district selected is one of the most fertile in South Africa, but from various reasons is practically unoccupied."

The subjects of examination in military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College in June, 1881, will be (1), the campaigns in France in 1814, with battles of La Rothière and Laon. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the country. (2). The General Principles of War. Text-books: Jomini, *L'Art de la Guerre*; Hamley, *Operations of War*. Revised regulations for admission to the Royal Military College, and for first appointments therefrom to the Army have been approved, and will be issued to all concerned. General Order 88 of 1876 and the regulations issued therewith, and 69 of 1877 are cancelled.

Colonel Keith Fraser has done good service to the Army by his manly and most soldierlike letter, protesting against the treatment to which a non-commissioned officer of the 1st Life Guards was subjected lately by the proprietor of a Windsor hotel. The difficulties of obtaining recruits is great enough, without their being increased by the action of civilians in heaping indignity after indignity on her Majesty's uniform. The letter of Colonel Keith Fraser ought to have its effect in opening the eyes of the public to the fact that those who know the soldier best are not disposed to join in the condemnation of him. Colonel Keith Fraser has simply expressed the views of every British officer on the subject, and the rank and file of the Army owe him a debt of gratitude for having come forward as their champion, and endeavoured to remove the impression, which evidently exists to a large extent, that the presence of a non-commissioned officer or private soldier in uniform in a place of public resort would prove unacceptable to his military superiors. If the officers of the Army do not object to meet their men off duty, and no officer would do so, it is not for the public to establish rules for the observance of military etiquette.

Considerable disappointment, not to say dissatisfaction, exists among the officers lately appointed to commissions in the Reserve at finding that they are to be denied the privilege of seeing their names inserted in the monthly *Army List*. It is difficult to understand on what grounds the War Office refuses to insert a list of those upon whom commissions have been conferred. True, a list is given in the new *Quarterly Army List*, but considering the trouble and expense to which the officers have in most cases been put in qualifying for their commissions, and the patriotic feelings which have influenced them in coming forward as candidates, they ought, we think, to be given a place in the *Army List*. The names, if inserted, would occupy little more than two pages, and the publication of the list would be an inducement to others to give the country the benefit of their services, whereas the omission of all mention of the newly-constituted body has not unnaturally created an impression that the Reserve is, after all, a farce, and that the War Office regards it with disfavour,—a feeling that it is not well to engender. We trust that the mistake—for it is a mistake, no doubt—will be corrected before the October *Army List* is published, and that in future a full list may be inserted in its proper place in the work.

How is it that in a war which has lasted two years in Afghanistan we have heard so little of the work done by the officers of the Veterinary Department? Is this due to the practice in vogue in India of officially ignoring veterinary officers, or to those officers themselves? Surely some one or more of them have done something sufficient to gain them a small place in despatches among the host of other names submitted for reward. We heard something long since of the exertions of the principal veterinary-surgeon in India, and those under him, in keeping the transport animals effective; but officially he might apparently have remained at Simla, for any good he has done himself or his Department by his labours. And yet it is wondered at that veterinary-surgeons are discontented and disinclined to serve in India!

The question of "prone *versus* back" in rifle shooting will not be much served by the matches which have recently been held among the Volunteers and others that are announced to come off. If it is really intended to test which is the best for fighting purposes, skirmishing drill in full marching order, before a target at unknown distances, might serve some practical end. There is much to be said in favour of both positions. Under cover the man who can shoot best on the back, and pot his enemy at, say, 1,000 yards, would be valuable; but in the open, and in face of a foe, it is very questionable whether the best-trained soldier would be sufficiently cool to adopt the rear position, with the incumbrance of great-coat, valise, &c., make allowance for wind and light, calculate the distance, and take the long and careful aim necessary to hit. We should like to see more attention given to the conditions under which men fight, not as they win prizes at stated distances at the target.

The India Office has approved the appointment of Brigadier-General F. G. Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, to command the forces in British Burmah, vice Major-General A. Knox Gore, Madras Staff Corps, whose period of staff service has expired. General Kempster has been in command of a brigade of the Madras Army since June, 1876.

General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., Usher of the Black Rod, is staying at Folkestone to recruit his health, and, although much better, was unable to attend to his official duties on Tuesday, on the prorogation of Parliament.

There are some disagreeable reports in circulation among members of the Ordnance Store Department, with regard to the treatment which one senior officer has received, who was among the number of those selected to be specially retired on the recent reorganisation. If these rumours are true, an able and most deserving officer has been subjected to treatment which can be looked upon as nothing short of departmental tyranny in its worst form. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that the War Office would intentionally be guilty of such a gross act of dishonesty as to deny promotion to an officer of admitted ability on the grounds of a pending reorganisation, and then to retire him on the pension of the junior rank, whilst his immediate juniors, though retired in the lower rank also, are given the pension of the senior grade. There has evidently been a mistake committed, and it only requires to be pointed out to be rectified.

The march of 1,000 miles in sixty days, which has been accomplished by the Russian column from Tashkend to Kuldja, will, no doubt, be in due course of time made available for study by military critics, and meantime we venture to commend to Sir A. Alison and his staff at the Intelligence Department the investigation by every means at their disposal of the details of such a feat. Kuldja is not quite 1,000 miles from Tashkend, but it is within a day's march of that distance, and inclusive of halts, it may be assumed that the Russians covered the ground at the rate of eighteen miles a day, as they generally give a day's rest out of every seven. General Roberts halted one day at Khelat-i-Ghilzai in his march to Candahar, and it seems fair to assume that the Russians followed their usual custom. But such averages are very unsafe guides to conclusions respecting the capacity of marching, for to attain given ends some armies may execute feats of which other armies quite their equals in average may be incapable, and we are told that the Russians executed in one day, without any immediate pressure, a march of 36 miles, which is nearly double the distance which General Roberts, under the urgency of relieving the garrison of Candahar, could get over in his eight days' work. For a composite force formed on the Indian system, the performance of General Roberts is, as we have said before, worthy of great commendation. It would not be possible for such a force, however, to emulate the march of the Russians from Tashkend to Kuldja, if we are to accept the statements respecting the latter as perfectly true; but it is a mistake to suppose that the vast herd of camp followers on which an Indian army depends is under ordinary circumstances any drawback to its marching powers. The camp followers are in the rear of their respective attachments, unless in the case of attacks in the rear, when they are quickly in the front, and in the case of retreats, when they are sure to lead the van. The fact is that the climate is so trying, and the state of our localised Native armies so essentially one of repose, that long marching at high pressure is unknown to them, and it is all the more creditable to General Roberts and his officers that he should have got out of his column a rate of speed which is equal to the average of the marches of the Kuldja force for nearly seven times as long a period. A short march is, as all soldiers know, very different indeed in its effects on the marchers from a long one, and sick and foot-sore men accumulate as the days multiply. Under any circumstances, the Kuldja march is an achievement of unusual excellence and magnitude, but we must know more about it before we can take it as a specimen of what the Russian army in Asia can accomplish.

The Austrian military manœuvres in Galicia commenced on Sunday last, when the Eastern corps in full force filled and surrounded Lemberg. The Western corps was eighty-five miles distant, at Przemisl, Eradimnow, and Medica. The operations were commenced by the cavalry, both sides advancing with such rapidity that the advanced guards of each army corps came in sight of one another before 12 o'clock. They had, therefore, traversed forty-two miles each in seven hours. Towards evening the Chasseurs arrived and commenced operations. The fighting ceased at sunset. The marches were first-rate feats. The Emperor met the Minister for War, the general staff, and the foreign officers at noon in Sadowa Wisznia, and witnessed the operations. His Majesty returned to head-quarters in the evening. On Monday morning the infantry columns marched upon each other, when the commanders for the first time were allowed liberty of action, and in fact were told that they must act as in real warfare. The foreign officers greatly approved this plan. The Emperor arrived at 8 o'clock on the field of operations near Sadowa Wisznia. Operations have continued throughout the week.

THE RIDINGMASTERS' CASE.

"Cavalry" writes :—"It appears to be forgotten by the authorities that the duties of the Cavalry ridingmaster, since the short-service system has been introduced, have increased something like 200 to 300 per cent. Yet no corresponding increase of pay or promotion has been granted, but actually a serious decrease has taken place. Would it be presumptuous to ask if such treatment would be tolerated, or even offered to other officers, or is it only these twenty-eight unfortunate officers from the ranks, who have no influential friends to advocate their cause, who are treated with such utter indifference? Surely a system which gives promotion to one class of officers and not another must be a very unsound principle, and one likely to create class prejudice, and deter all respectable young fellows from joining the Service, at the same time tending to lower the Army in the eyes of the people from whose ranks it is recruited, and create dissatisfaction in the ranks of the non-commissioned officers, upon whom the discipline of the Army in a great measure depends, and for whom some outlet must be made to stimulate and create a limited amount of ambition, without which a non-commissioned officer is useless. Therefore, to view one of the few appointments open to him in the light that the supply is greater than the demand, is as erroneous as anything can possibly be. For there is no position in the Army but what the supply is greater than the demand. But what about the quality; is that of no consequence? Is it of no importance to get the right man in the right place? The duties of the cavalry ridingmaster are so peculiar, that the greatest of care should be taken in selecting a non-commissioned officer to be qualified for the appointment. For by his example the character of the young soldiers in a manner is formed, during the six to twelve months they are under his tuition. The position is, therefore, one of the utmost importance in a cavalry regiment; his services being required more now than ever, for many and various reasons, which are well known to thoughtful observers of the times, and should, therefore, be treated accordingly with a fair amount of promotion, the same as other officers. This could be done by allowing them to revert to their former position as combatant officers, taking their proper turn of promotion in the regiment, or by giving them honorary rank, as distinguished from the relative rank held by quartermasters, whose duties are essentially non-combatant. I would suggest that the ridingmaster be appointed with the honorary rank of 2nd lieutenant; after five years, lieutenant; after ten years, captain, providing he has twenty years' service,—the average would be twenty-two years; after five years captain to be allowed to retire on the present pension of £180, providing he has twenty-five years' service,—average would be twenty-seven years; after ten years captain to retire on £200, providing he has thirty years' service,—average would be thirty-two years,—with the rank of major. Such an arrangement would give general satisfaction, with the addition of suitable quarters, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen, which are absolutely necessary for a married officer."

The Army.

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1st Life Guards. Col. Keith Fraser, writing to a local contemporary with reference to the exclusion of a non-commissioned officer of his regiment from the public room of the White Hart Hotel, Windsor, observes that "under no circumstances would a non-commissioned officer or soldier in uniform, conducting himself properly, have to leave a public room because an officer entered it. The fact of the soldier being, as in this instance, a man who had taken his degree at college, and who had held commissions as an officer, would not affect the case one way or the other. The suggestion that a private room (granted, as I am informed, not with the best grace, and duly charged for in the bill) was provided in order that the non-commissioned officer should be saved from 'indignity' at the hands of officers of the garrison, can hardly be intended as a serious excuse for the public insult which 'in accordance,' it would appear, 'with the custom of the house,' was offered on this occasion to her Majesty's uniform; and for which insult the present landlord of the White Hart has, by refusing an apology, accepted the whole responsibility. In every other country in Europe the uniform of the soldier obtains respect. It is incredible that it should be otherwise in England, and doubly incredible that in the royal borough of Windsor a rule should exist which subjects non-commissioned officers to great indignity."

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. We learn by telegram from Cape Town, dated Aug. 17, that "Sir G. Colley has left Natal for the Transvaal, Col. Alexander, King's Dragoon Guards, acting as Provisional Administrator."

5th Dragoon Guards. Capts. Jee and Bowers and Lieuts. Mackeson and the Hon. K. D. St. Lawrence have taken up duty with the squadron at Hilsea.

4th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Critchley becomes Lieut., vice Lieut. De la Cherois, retired upon half-pay.

6th Dragoons. Mr. M. L. Dames, J.P., formerly of the regiment, died at 15 Lansdowne Crescent, Cheltenham, on the 5th inst., aged 88 years.

13th Hussars. An Indian contemporary asks :—"Why do not the military authorities send the 13th Hussars to the front? That is what two correspondents, 'Dragoon' and 'An Inquirer,' who write to a contemporary, wish to know. The former is at loss to understand why they 'should not have been ordered up to Kandahar in place of the 15th Hussars, who have already had their share of this miserable campaign, and to whom another move up must entail great expense, as they fully expected to be on the move to England about the time they will reach Kandahar; while the 13th are sitting at their ease, as they have done since their arrival in India, and are likely to do till they leave it?'"

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Lahore paper says :—"We regret to state that a report which reached us some days ago of the murder of Capt. A. T. Wintle, R.A., on transport duty at Peshawur, has been confirmed; and a commissariat gomashta named Saligram was, on Wednesday last, arrested on his arrival at Lahore railway station, for abetting the murder. Capt. Wintle was riding home, when he was shot from behind by a Pathan coolie, the bullet penetrating one of his lungs. Capt. Wintle was removed to his house, but died shortly after reaching it. Capt. St. Paul, Rifle Brigade, on duty at Jhelum, has been telegraphed to take up Capt. Wintle's work." Our contemporary, in a subsequent, issue says:—"We regret extremely that we should have published a statement to the effect that Capt. Wintle, R.A., had died at Peshawur from the effects of a shot fired at him by a Pathan coolie. We were correct, however, in stating that he had been shot through one lung, and are rejoiced to hear that Capt. Wintle is 'doing very well,' and we trust may speedily become convalescent."

Intelligence has reached England from Candahar that the body of Lieut. Maclaine, for whose pathetic fate no words can suffice, was found outside his tent on the arrival of Gen. Roberts's force in Ayoub's camp after the action last week, and the prisoners who escaped from the massacre that took place as soon as the Afghans found that all hope was gone, say that when the British troops were heard advancing, the guards, according to the orders left behind him by Ayoub Khan, who had already fled, called out the captives and deliberately murdered them. Several ran for their lives and escaped, but Maclaine met his death with complete dignity and without any attempt at flight. We have received the following extract from Battery Orders by Major W. Ward, commanding I Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A. :—"Athlone, Sept. 6.—It is with deep regret that Major Ward has read the announcement in the telegrams from India of the murder of Lieut. Maclaine, E Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., near Candahar, while a prisoner of war in the hands of the Afghans. The deceased officer joined the late B Baty. 18th Brig., now I Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A., in India, soon after entering the service in 1872, and remained with the battery until 1878, when he was appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery. By those who knew him he will be remembered as an officer of singularly soldierlike qualities, winning the regard and esteem of all with whom he was associated. All ranks of his old battery have now to deplore his untimely end, and in paying their tribute of respect to his memory the battery would also express their sympathy and condolence with his bereaved relatives. Of the late Lieut. Maclaine, it may be truly said, 'He died at the post of duty.'"

Lieut.-Col. J. Hanwell, 9th Brig., lately commanding the Royal Artillery of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and formerly in subordinate command at Colaba, has received orders when the mail left India to return at once to England and report himself at the Horse Guards.

Lieut. E. W. Fleming, 3rd Brig., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Capt. H. B. Hellard, 8th Brig., died at the residence of his father, Mr. C. B. Hellard, J.P., in High Street, Portsmouth, on the 1st inst., aged 33 years. He joined the Service July 10, 1867, and became Capt. Jan. 1, 1879.

Major C. Collingwood, 11th Brig., has been granted an extension of leave from India to remain in England from June 29 to Dec. 29, on medical certificate.

Capt. E. Blaksley, 2nd Brig., has been appointed adjt. to R.A. 2nd (Reserve) Division, Candahar Field Force, vice Robson, deceased.

Lieut. E. H. Elliot, 6th Brig., has been appointed extra A.D.C. to Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay.

The following appointments are made in the Punjab Frontier Force :—No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Baty.—Lieut. J. C. Shirres, R.A., 2nd subaltern and officiating 1st subaltern, to be 1st subaltern, vice Capt. H. N. Jervois, R.A., promoted; Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, R.A., 3rd subaltern, and officiating 2nd subaltern, to be 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. Shirres; Lieut. W. J. Honner, R.A., officiating 3rd subaltern, to be 3rd subaltern, vice Lieut. Thackeray.

Capt. N. Powlett, 3rd Brig., has proceeded from Safed Sung to Simla, for duty at Indian Army head-quarters.

Major J. A. Tillard (late Bengal) accompanied Gen. Robert's force from Cabul to Candahar to join E Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., vice Major Blackwood, killed in the engagement at Kushk-i-Nakhud.

The new 13-pounder breech-loading field.guns have been handed over to the Royal Horse Artillery at Exeter for a series of practical trials, and a skilled artificer from the royal Gun Factories has been selected to proceed to Okehampton to remedy any trifling defect which may arise during the progress of the experiments.

Col. W. T. Bolton, C.M.G., commanding the Auxiliary Artillery in the Aberdeen Sub-District, died at Aberdeen on Thursday night, after a short illness. Col. Bolton served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, in the trenches with the siege train throughout the siege of Sebastopol, including the bombardments of Oct. 17, April 9, June 6 and 17, Aug. 17, and Sept. 8; was also present at the battle of Inkerman (mentioned in despatches, brevet of major, medal with two clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). In 1870, while serving as brigade-major of Royal Artillery in Canada, he volunteered for the Red River expedition, to which he was appointed chief staff officer, and on the return of the force was honourably mentioned in despatches and made a C.M.G. for his services therewith. He entered the Army, Dec. 18, 1847; became lieut.-col., Dec. 23, 1871; and brevet col., Dec. 23, 1876.

Capt. E. O. Hay, from the District Staff at Woolwich, has been appointed adjutant of the 1st Brig., in succession to Capt. Carlisle Greer, who has been selected for the office of aide-de-camp to Sir George Strahan, K.C.M.G., and will accompany that officer to South Africa, subsequently proceeding with his chief to Tasmania.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. W. H. Pierson, executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, has been appointed officiating Military Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut. the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, A.D.C. to Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, is employed as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Phayre, C.B., commanding the Reserve Division of the Cabul Field Force.

Scots Guards. Lieut. E. W. W. Wynn, 2nd Batn., was drowned on Wednesday evening in the Thames at Windsor. Accompanied by the Hon. A. Keppel and Mr. Dawson-Damer, he had been shooting Tumbling Bay, off the weir between Romney Island and Eton. The cascade is about three feet deep, and the current over it is very strong. Deceased, who was a good swimmer, had performed the feat successfully once previously, and was attempting to shoot the weir again when he fell out of the canoe and was washed into Tumbling Bay, which is some dozen feet deep, and kept by the torrent from rising. The deceased entered the Army Sept. 11, 1877. At an inquest held on Thursday, the coroner, in summing up, observed that the deceased and his brother officers, being perfectly used to the river, would probably pay but little attention to the opinion of the waterman. It was, however, at the same time rather extraordinary that persons knowing the danger should risk their lives as in the case under inquiry. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was "Accidentally drowned," and recommended that chains should be placed across the river to prevent any boat going over, and that a rope should be kept ready for use at the spot. The deceased officer was a nephew of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and heir to his estate.

2nd Queen's. Capt. Lawson and 2nd Lieut. Bunbury, 2nd Batn., have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Cherry, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

6th Regiment. Lieut. Scott, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

7th Fusiliers. Major R. Inglis, late of the regiment, died at his residence, Druimuan, near Pitlochry, N.B., on the 2nd inst. He served with the 18th Royal Irish in the Crimea from Dec. 30, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assault and capture of the cemetery on June 18 (medal with clasp, brevet of major, and Turkish medal).

8th King's. Lieut. Dundas, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

9th Regiment. This announcement appears in Indian General Orders :—"Lieut.-Col. W. Daunt, 2nd Batn., 9th Foot, is appointed to command a brigade in the field, from July 12, 1880, vice Major-Gen. W. Roberts, who vacates on promotion. While so employed, Lieut.-Col. Daunt will have the temporary rank of brigdr.-gen. of the 2nd Class." Lieut. Shepherd obtains his company by the retirement of Brevet Major Kerrich.

11th Regiment. The athletic sports of the 1st Batn. were held at Fulwood Barracks, Preston, on the 6th and 7th inst. The band, conducted by Mr. Stubbings, played during the intervals. The prizes were distributed on the ground by Lieut.-Col. Birch, commanding. Col. Bancroft, the officers of the garrison, and numerous civilians were present. The boxing was remarkably good, and would have induced one of the pugilists of a few years ago to take some of the performers under training. The tug-of-war was carried by the men of the 11th Regt. against the garrison. Pte. Stephenson and McLoughlin, of the band, and Pte. Bush took all the leading prizes. On the whole, the two days' holiday were spent to advantage by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

12th Regiment. "We" (Lahore paper) "are glad to hear that Col. Walker, 12th Regt., is to have the command of the brigade from Bengal proceeding to Candahar, composed of H.M.'s 63rd Regt., the 2nd Queen's, and the 3rd and 4th Regts. of Bengal N.I. Col. Walker has seen much service in Afghanistan since the outbreak of the war, and has gained the confidence of the Generals under whom he has served. Col. Walker commanded the infantry in the expedition from Jellalabad into the Lughman valley at the beginning of the present year." Lieut. Adams, 1st Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer, Corps of Guides, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from May 16, 1879. The 1st Batn., when last heard of, was not in Afghanistan, but at Cherat, near Peshawur, having been sent back to India by a medical board, the thirteen months' hard work, on the worst of food, having unfitted them for further active service. The battalion, which has throughout behaved with soldiery devotion, was lucky enough to come in for a nice little fight on the way down at Jellalabad. The right-half-battalion, under Col. Sillery, with some of the 5th Fusiliers, and a mountain battery R.A., with some Native troops, were ordered to cross the Cabul river, and disperse a gathering of about 2,000 Afghans at a place called Bésood. They did so, and a sharp fight was the consequence, the Afghans being driven out of the place, leaving 82 dead on the ground, and carrying off many more dead and wounded. Pte. Longworthy is to be recommended for the V.C. for saving the life of Lieut. Kilgour, of the 5th Regt. He and Lieut. Kilgour were the first into the fortification, and found themselves among 17 Ghazis or Fanatics who had sworn on the Koran that they would not forsake the place. Longworthy got badly wounded, and the men of the regiment, streaming in after them, killed every Ghazi with the bayonet. It may be remembered that the 12th were kept a considerable time at Lundi Kotal, where fever crept into their ranks and laid the regiment so low as to ultimately render them unfit for a time for service in the field, although they were pushed up afterwards as far as Jellalabad."

15th Regiment. Lieut. Wood, 1st Batn., is acting as orderly officer to Brigdr.-Gen. Wood in Afghanistan.

18th Royal Fusiliers. Major Toppin, 2nd Batn., has vacated his appointment as Commandant of the School for Officers of the Auxiliary Forces at Aldershot, and has proceeded to join the depôt at Clonmel. Lieut. Fox, a probationer for the Indian S.C., reverts to duty with his regiment, and will be brought again on to the establishment to fill the next vacancy.

19th Regiment. Capt. Turner is posted to the 2nd Batn., on promotion from the 99th Foot.

20th Regiment. On Monday, the 2nd inst. (the 1st falling on a Sunday), the 1st Batn. at Cyprus celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Minden with the usual honours. The regiment paraded at half-past ten, and after the presentation of a medal for long service and good conduct by Major Webster to Drum-Major Kaill, the ceremony of trooping the colours was performed before his Excellency and the officer commanding the troops, who minutely inspected the regiment. Every officer and man wore a rose in his helmet, and the regimental colour was decorated with a handsome wreath. The dinners were visited by the officers, whose healths were drunk with great enthusiasm, and after dinner the regimental sports took place. These lasted till after seven, the shades of evening, in fact, putting the last two or three events out of the programme. In the evening the officers entertained Sir R. Biddulph and a large party of guests at dinner.

21st Fusiliers. The remains of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hazlerigg, 2nd Batn., were interred at Pretoria, with military honours, on the 19th ult. The mournful procession which accompanied the remains of the deceased was heralded to the townspeople by the strains of the "Dead March in *Saul*" and the beat of the muffled drums. With arms reversed, and marching slowly, the long procession filed down Market Street, and along Schoeman Street, to the Pro-Cathedral of St. Alban's, into which the dead was brought, borne by officers of the regiment. The Right Reverend the Bishop, with his clergy, officiated, and the solemn words of the opening sentence of the burial service were recited as the coffin was brought up the aisle, and placed in the chancel. As the funeral *cortége* proceeded on its way, the marks of respect for the dead were everywhere apparent. Flags were flown half-mast high, stores were closed, hats doffed, and the order of the procession was unbroken by the crowd. Arrived at the graveyard, the body was placed in consecrated ground, in a vault prepared at the south end of the walled enclosure in which not a few of the soldiers who have died at this station repose. The funeral salute then followed the recital of the remainder of the funeral service, and ashes were committed to ashes, dust to dust. Mr. W. E. Money-Kyrle, late of the regiment, died at Littlehampton on the 4th inst., aged 35 years.

22nd Regiment. Capt. E. Straton, 2nd Batn., who was recently killed in Sir F. Roberts's brilliant action on Sept. 1, near Candahar, entered the Service on June 25, 1861, obtained his lieutenancy by purchase June 23, 1863, and after holding the adjutancy of his battalion for more than four years, obtained his company on April 24, 1872. He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in his advance on Cabul from the Peiwar Kotal last year as superintendent of signalling, and was specially mentioned in despatches for the very great assistance he rendered at the battle of Char-Asaib. He retained this position in Gen. Roberts's column during its recent march on Candahar, and fell in the performance of his duties almost in the moment of victory. His loss will be deeply deplored, not only by the officers and men of his regiment, but by a very large number of friends throughout the Service. A man of indomitable courage and untiring energy, he was passionately fond of his profession, and singularly zealous in the performance of his duties. First in every manly exercise, kind-hearted and courteous, he was a noble specimen of "an officer and a gentleman."

23rd Fusiliers. Capt. Mainwaring remains with the 1st Batn. on promotion. The friends, military and civilian, of Qrmr. Knightley entertained him at a dinner in the Masonic club-room, Thomas Street, Woolwich, last week, prior to his departure to join the 2nd Batn. at Plymouth, and hearty good-wishes were expressed for his welfare, and for his return at some future day to the many who have learnt to know and esteem him in the town and garrison of Woolwich.

24th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Black, C.B., obtains the lieutenant-colonelcy, by the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Dunbar.

26th Cameronians. A correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"In the scheme as published to-day (Sept. 8) for the renaming of regiments it is proposed to join the 26th and 74th into a regiment, to be called the 'Cameronian Highlanders.' Now, the 26th Foot, or Cameronians, was raised in 1689 from among the fanatical disciples of Richard Cameron, the Covenanters of the south-west of Scotland. Not only were they in no sense Highlanders, but they were actually raised to fight the Jacobites, whose strength chiefly lay among the clans of the North, and their earliest service was the desperate, but successful defence of Dunkeld against a vastly superior body of the Northern mountaineers, in which action fell their lieutenant-colonel (the gallant Cleland, who not only fought the Highlanders with material weapons, but also assailed them in doggrel verse), several other officers, and many men. Whatever it may be decided to do with this regiment, I trust it may never be called 'Highland.'"

28th Regiment. Capt. Collingwood has joined the depot at Bristol for two years, in place of Capt. Marshman, appointed to a Militia adjutancy.

29th Regiment. Lieut. Chapman has been appointed station staff officer of the Purunahar Sanatarium, vice Lieut. Inglefield, 15th Foot, proceeded on service.

34th Regiment. Capt. Hinde has been appointed adjt. of the Carlisle Brigade Depôt.

36th Regiment. Capt. Riddell has been appointed pymr. on joining the Pay Department, from the 70th Foot.

39th Regiment. Capt. Luby has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

42nd Highlanders. There is no truth in the report which has been circulated that the regiment is about to proceed to Woolwich from Aldershot.

43rd Light Infantry. The death has been officially announced of Lieut.-Col. T. Horan, on the Retired Full-pay List. Col. Horan served with the 41st Regiment during the whole of the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan (medal), and was present in the engagements in the Pisheen Valley, near Candahar, before Ghuznee, and occupation and destruction of Cabul, expedition into Kohistan, storm, capture, and destruction of Istaliff, and in the various minor affairs. Served with the 43rd during the Indian Mutiny campaign from Dec. 1857 to 1859, and was present at the surrender of Kirwee, and subsequent operations (medal). Also served in New Zealand war of 1864-65, including expedition into the province of Taranaki, and in command of outposts, destroying many pahs and fortified villages (medal). He joined the Army May 27, 1842; became major July 20, 1866; and retired with the hon. rank of lieut.-col. Oct. 28, 1868.

47th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Straton succeeds to the command of the regiment, vice Col. FitzRoy, placed upon half-pay, on completing five years in the appointment, Brevet Major North obtaining the majority.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson, late R.M.L.I., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 35th Bengal N.I., and Lieut. W. W. Taylor to the 38th Bengal N.I., on probation.

The voluntary retirements of the following officers who belong to the corps of the Royal Marine Light Infantry will, in all probability, be effected shortly, under provisions of Order in Council dated Jan. 15, 1878:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. B. B. Herrick, second-commandant of Chatham Division; Major L. G. Rodney, of Portsmouth Division; Majors W. H. Wroot and C. E. Macdonald, both of Chatham Division; and Major A. Macintosh, of Plymouth Division. In consequence of these retirements, the following officers will be promoted:—To be second-commandant, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Maskery, of Chatham; to be lieut.-col., Major J. W. V. Arbuckle; to be majors, M. H. Farquharson (instructor of musketry at Chatham), Brevet Major Joseph Phillips (instructor of musketry at the recruit depôt at Deal), Capts. J. M. W. Silver (of Plymouth), H. H. Strong (instructor of gunnery at Portsmouth), and T. P. Norton (of Portsmouth); to be capts., Lieuts. A. E. Chapman (adjt. at Chatham), G. Hobart (adjt. at Portsmouth), W. P. Rumley (assist.-instructor of musketry at Plymouth), H. H. Morgan (of Plymouth), and A. D. Corbet (of Portsmouth). These promotions will leave the following Staff appointments at the disposal nominally of the Admiralty, but in reality at that of the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. Adair:—Instructors of musketry at Chatham and Deal, assist.-instructor of musketry at Plymouth, instructor of gunnery at Portsmouth, and adjutancies at Chatham and Portsmouth. When the foregoing promotions are gazetted, Lieut. J. F. Luxmoore, adjt. of the Plymouth Division, whose commission as a 2nd lieut. is dated Dec. 13, 1865, will be the senior officer on the lieutenants' list.—*Western Morning News.*

A request has been made to the War Office for arrangements to be made for the reception of Capt. O'Connor, R.M.A., both at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, to become acquainted with the latest alterations in the science of gunnery.

Capt. Frank Roberts, R.M.A., has been selected to fill the post now held by Major Crease as Superintendent of Artificers at Eastney. At present, Capt. Roberts will be appointed as assistant to Major Crease, but on the promotion of the major, Capt. Roberts will assume the duties of superintendent.

Major W. H. Farquharson will relieve Major Hore of the command of the Hull recruiting party on the 16th inst.

Major Boase, in command of Exeter recruiting party, will be relieved by Capt. Rose on the 1st prox.

Major G. H. Munro is under orders for embarkation in H.M.S. Inconstant.

50th Queen's Own. Major Fyler obtains the lieutenant-colonelcy, vice Col. Thompson, retired on pension, Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Leach succeeding to the majority.

61st Regiment. Capt. Corbett has succeeded Capt. Fowler at the depot at Bristol.

63rd Regiment. Lieut. D. M'L. H. Farrington died a Kurrachee on the 31st ult., aged 22 years. The deceased, who was son of Major-Gen. Farrington, Retired List, Bengal Army, entered the Service, May 11, 1878, and became lieut. May 5, 1880. A telegram to the *Standard*, dated Killa Abdulla, Tuesday, says:—"In accordance with orders received from Gen. Roberts, our division has halted, and a portion of it has already begun to retrace its steps. The 63rd Regiment left to-day. It will march to Quetta, and halt there for the present in readiness to act, if necessary, against the Khelat mutineers and the Sharawak tribes."

65th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wolseley, officiating D.A.A.G. Rohilcund District, Bengal, has been appointed A.A. and Q.M.G. Peshawur District, from July 11.

69th Regiment. Capt. Glendonwyn has succeeded Brevet Major Montgomery, 41st Regt., as adjt. of the Brigade Depôt at Cardiff.

70th Regiment. Capt. Riddell has been appointed to the 36th Regt. as pymr., on joining the Pay Department.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Capt. Spencer has joined the depôt for two years.

72nd Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. F. Brownlow, C.B., whose death is announced from Candahar, had commanded the regiment from the commencement of the Afghan war in November, 1878, when he was ordered from Kohat to go in Gen. Roberts's column, then assembling at Thull for an advance through the Kurum. His whole service had been passed in the 72nd, to which he was first gazetted as an ensign by purchase in September, 1854. In the following May he went out to the Crimea with a draft from the depot, and, joining his regiment in the field, took part in the expedition to Kertch, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attack on the Redan on June 8, 1855. As a subaltern, he accompanied his regiment to India in August, 1857, when large reinforcements were sent out, to aid in quelling the Sepoy mutiny. The 72nd was, on its arrival in Bombay, sent to Central India, and included in what was then known as the Rajpootana Field Force. He did good service at the siege and capture of Kotah, and furnished the leading column of assault on March 30, 1858, when Col. Parke led his men to the storming of the fortress. Lieut. Brownlow was among the young officers who accompanied the assault column on that occasion, and took his share in the hand-to-hand fighting which ensued after our entry into the city. He served subsequently throughout the operations in Central India, and took part in the pursuit of the rebel forces under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib, who were finally attacked and routed at Podeypore in December, 1858. After the Mutiny he was sent with his regiment into cantonments at Mhow. He purchased his company in August, 1862, and came home from India with his regiment in February, 1866, subsequently serving with head-quarters at Edinburgh, Manchester, Limerick, and Cork, until again called upon to go out to India. His regiment embarked at Queenstown in February, 1871, and has served in India ever since. Col. Brownlow went out with it as junior major, did duty with head-quarters at Umballa, Peshawur, Nowshera, and Sealkote, and succeeded to the command in Aug. 1877, on the retirement of Col. Beresford. In command of the 72nd Highlanders, he advanced with Gen. Roberts from Thull in Nov. 1878, and took a leading part in the successful storming of the Peiwar Kotal, a position of very great strength, and held by an enemy superior in numbers both in men and guns. At the storming of the Peiwar, the sturdy little Goorkhas and stalwart Highlanders of the 72nd went side by side up the hill, and shared equally in the hand-to-hand fighting which ensued. Col. Brownlow, on that occasion, went up with the leading company of his regiment, and was in the thickest of the fighting, full justice being done to him in the despatches of Gen. Roberts, who states:—"I brought up the 72nd Highlanders as soon as the firing commenced, and I cannot praise too highly the gallant conduct of this splendid regiment and the brilliant style in which the men were led by Lieut.-Col. Brownlow and the other officers of the corps." Col. Brownlow served next with his regiment in our occupation of the Shuturgardan, and then returned to India on sick-leave. He rejoined his regiment in time to take part in our occupation of Cabul, and shared in the hard fighting of December last, when the 72nd formed part of Baker's brigade. In his despatches Gen. Roberts states:—"The retirement of Brgdr.-Gen. Baker's troops down the eastern face of Asmai, under a heavy fire, was most ably conducted by that distinguished officer Col. Jenkins, C.B., who speaks with great admiration of the example set to their men by Lieut.-Col. Brownlow, C.B., and Major C. M. Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders." During our subsequent occupation of the Sherpur cantonments, Col. Brownlow was placed in charge of the fifth section of the defences. While at Cabul his Afghan services were to a certain extent recognised by his appointment to the Order of the Bath. Capt. St. J. T. Frome, who is also returned in the list of officers killed, had served with his regiment throughout the Afghan war, and commanded a company at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, occupation of the Kurum Valley, subsequent advance into Afghanistan, battle of Charasiab, capture of Cabul, and occupation of the Sherpur cantonments. He had over 19 years' service in the 72nd, joining the regiment as an ensign by purchase Feb. 22, 1861; purchasing his lieutenancy April 19, 1864; and obtaining his company June 8, 1872. Capt. Murray and Lieut. and Adjt. Monro were wounded in the action before Candahar, and the following non-commissioned officers and men were either killed or have died of wounds, viz.:—Lance-Serjt. William Cameron; Lance-Corpls. Josiah McHoenna, William Gannon; Ptes. Mill Erskine, Alexander Hodge, James McQueen, James McGowan, James Baggin, George Haseltine. Lieut.-Col. F. Pitts, late of this regt., died at the Hermitage, Bridlington, on the 1st inst., aged 78 years.

75th Regiment. Quarters are ordered to be provided at Chatham Garrison for the 75th Regt., at present stationed at Aldershot. It will replace the 26th Regt., which has gone to Malta, relieving one of the regiments which were ordered to India.

78th Highlanders. The regiment embarked at Kurrachee on the 10th ult., *en route* for Afghanistan. The numbers that embarked, were, in the Huzara: 17 officers, 1 warrant officer, 579 rank and file, and 66 followers. In the Dalhousie: 8 officers, 242 rank and file, 5 hospital apprentices, and 43 followers. The following officers accompanied head-quarters, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Warren, Major Mackenzie, Brevet Major Smith; Capts. Graham, Waugh, Stewart, and Sandeman; Lieuts. M'Dougall, Harvey, Hatton, Halkett, Barlow, Davidson, Graham-Campbell (adjt.), and Hume; 2nd Lieuts Mackintosh, Fraser, Lund, and Macintyre; Capt. and Pymr. Hewson, Qrmr. Campbell, and Surg. Hatch. Surg.-Major Land, lately in medical charge of the regiment, has been transferred to Kirkee for duty, and did not, therefore, embark for service. Surg. G. Rogers takes his place. 2nd Lieut. Brown was told off for departure to the depôt at Poona.

82nd Regiment. Major Briggs has been appointed commandant of the School of Instruction at Aldershot for officers of the Auxiliary Forces, from the 1st inst. inclusive, vice Major Toppin, 18th Foot.

83rd Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Baker, officiating squadron-officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, was slightly wounded during the cavalry pursuit after the defeat of Ayoub Khan's army by Gen. Roberts before Candahar last week.

85th Light Infantry. Lieut. Rivett-Carnac has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

87th Fusiliers. Mr. C. H. Bagot, formerly of the regiment, died at his residence, North Adelaide, South Australia, on July 29, aged 93 years.

92nd Highlanders. Lieut. Menzies and 2nd Lieut. Stewart are reported as having been wounded in the action before Cabul last week, when Ayoub's army was defeated by Gen. Roberts's force. The following non-commissioned officers and men were either killed or have died of their wounds, viz.:—Colour-Serjt. Richard Fraser; Corporal Lewin Friendship; Privates Alexander Eastron, Thomas Kerr, John McKenzie, William Reid, Neil Ross, James Scott, John Strachan, William Wilson, William Henderson, Peter Hoey, James Wilson.

100th Regiment. We learn by special telegram from India that the regiment has received orders to remove at once to Kurram. Capt. Downes and Lieut. Willcocks, Transport Staff; Lieut. Kempster, attached 1st Goorkhas; Lieut. Thomson, attached 3rd Goorkhas; and Surg.-Major Atkins, attached 72nd Highlanders, met in Cabul on Aug. 1. Besides these officers now serving with the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Prior and Lieut. Short served in the first campaign. The Royal Canadians have, it will be seen, been well represented in Afghanistan.

104th Fusiliers. Capt. Alcock, a candidate for the Pay Department, who has been attached to the pay office of the Royal Artillery at Dublin, has been ordered to the War Office to complete the period of his term of probation. Capt. Gordon-Short has been ordered to proceed to Sunderland without delay, to assume duty as adjt. of the 3rd Durham Rifle Volunteers.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. Davy has joined the depôt at Pontefract for two years, vice Way, promoted.

107th Regiment. Capt. A. Batson died at Ebberly, North Devon, on the 31st ult. of remittent fever, aged 32 years. The deceased entered the Army Jan. 23, 1869; became lieut., June 30, 1871; and capt., Aug. 31, 1879.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Lascelles, 1st Batn., has replaced Brevet Major Fryer at the depôt at Winchester.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Kerans, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Bond, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing-officer, on probation, 26th Bengal N.I.

Commissariat and Transport Department. Deputy-Comy.-Gen. R. Major has retired from the Service with the rank of Comy.-Gen. The following changes have taken place:—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. W. H. Christie, to Straits Settlements, vice Saunder, to unattached; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Meyer, Portsmouth, to Hong Kong, vice Macfarlane, retired; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. T. B. Prissick, Cyprus, to York; Deputy-Assist.-Comys.-Gen. Johnson, Honduras, to unattached; D. S. Skirving, Ceylon, to unattached; W. F. Moore, Cork, to Bermuda; J. W. B. Parkin, unattached, to Army Service Corps; H. A. L. Harvest, Chatham, to Army Service Corps; R. V. Day, unattached, to Aldershot; Qrmr. W. J. Barrell, Natal, to Woolwich; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. L. A. Hope, Natal, to Singapore.

Ordnance Store Department. The following changes have taken place:—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance A Beswick has been promoted to the rank of deputy-comy.-gen., vice G. G. Munro, retired; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance C. Ralph, to Bermuda, vice J. Lilley, retired; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance G. C. Murray, to York, vice Ralph; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance G. A. Jolly, to Upnor Castle, vice Murray; Deputy-Assist.-Comys.-Gen. of Ordnance R. T. Stainforth, Athlone, to Chester; W. B. Cooke, Natal, to Army Service Corps; G. H. Everard, Army Service Corps, to Aldershot; E. E. Markwick, King William's Town, to Natal; W. Horan, Hong Kong, to unattached; W. F. Wright, unattached, to Bermuda; C. W. H. Tate, unattached, to Purfleet; Assist.-Comys. E. Heath, Ceylon, to unattached; E. C. Wainwright, Natal, to Stirling Castle; A. Sadler, Natal, to Devonport; T. Heron, Natal, to Aldershot; Qrmr. W. Johnson, from unattached, to Army Service Corps. A correspondent writes:—"In the Ordnance Branch, Army Service Corps, no definite rule seems to be in existence relative to non-commissioned officers and men taking their turn for foreign service. A great number of non-commissioned officers manage to remain, some at head-quarters, others at home stations, during the whole period of their service. It is hardly justice allowing them to remain, even though some of them hold responsible places in office, and I think that if every non-commissioned officer and man in this corps were made to take his turn for service abroad, the 'responsible duties' at head-quarters and home stations would, in a very short time,' be performed to the entire satisfaction of the authorities, besides imparting a knowledge of these duties to others which would be intrinsically valuable in case of necessity."

Medical Department. The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Administrative Medical Staff:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. H. Adley, Indian Medical Department, to proceed to Jubbulpore, and assume administrative medical charge of the Saugor and Gwalior Circle. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. R. H. Perkins, I.M.S., on being relieved by Dr. Adley, to proceed to Cabul, and take up the appointment of principal medical officer, 1st Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. H. B. Hassard, Army Medical Department, on being relieved by Dr. Perkins, to proceed to Umballa, and assume administrative medical charge of the Sirhind Circle.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Capts. Leeming, 5th Royal Lancashire, and Broadley, East York, and Lieut. Anderson, Worcester, and 2nd Lieut. Hill, 1st Somerset, joined the School of Instruction at Aldershot on the 1st inst.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

1st Pembrokeshire R.V. The annual inspection of the battalion took place at Haverfordwest on the 30th ult. The different detachments assembled on St. Thomas's Green at 1.30 p.m., and were then marched to Portfield. The inspecting officer was Col. Carden, 24th Brigade Depôt. At the close of the inspection, Col. Carden said they were the finest body of men he had yet inspected, and they had turned out clean and soldierlike, one man only in the whole battalion having a dirty belt. The movements on the whole were done very satisfactorily, the marching-past in column and quarter-column being especially good. The battalion now marched to the Castle Square, where they were thanked for their attendance by Col. Stokes, who said he hoped their services would never be required, but if they were, he should feel proud to lead such a battalion into the field. The strength of the battalion was 759 of all ranks.

Lieuts. Ruck, 1st Hants, Smyth, 1st Lincoln, Spottiswoode, 2nd Middlesex, and 2nd Lieuts. Johnson, 1st Kent, Leach, 23rd Middlesex, Standford and Howard M'Lean, 1st Shropshire, Greatrex, 3rd Stafford, and Barnes, 2nd Tower Hamlets, joined the School of Instruction at Aldershot on the 1st inst.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

1st Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. R. F. Gartside-Tipping has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

7th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. A. McW. Renny, supernumerary 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed squadron-officer, vice Hay, promoted.

8th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. J. de C. D. Meade, from the 10th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed officiating squadron-officer.

13th Bengal Cavalry. Surg. G. Watson, M.D., died at Peiwar Kotal on July 25, from typhoid fever, aged 34.

16th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. J. Upperton, commandant, has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

1st Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. H. More-Molyneux has been appointed to officiate as commandant of the Corps of Jezailchis in the Khyber Pass.

7th Bengal N.I. Lieut. E. G. Barrow is the winner of the gold medal given by the United Service Institution of India for the best essay on "A Transport Service for Asiatic Warfare." The essay should be widely circulated among all whom the subject concerns; for whatever the exact degree of its merits, the paper must be valuable. Transport service is one of the two great military questions of the day in India—the other being, as our readers very well know, Army reorganisation. Opinions on the transport service should be collected without delay, and a committee appointed to arrange an effective system.

11th Bengal N.I. The Lahore paper of July 27 says:—"The exodus of troops from the front would appear to have commenced, as the 11th N.I., under Col. Harris, marched into Rawul Pindee a few days ago. The 11th have been on service during both campaigns, and have had a large share of that most harassing of duties—maintaining communications; at one season contending with frost, at another summering—*simmering* would be nearer the mark—in the rice swamps of the Lower Kurum Valley. A correspondent has favoured us with a copy of a farewell order issued to the regiment on leaving the Kurum force, in which the Major-General gracefully acknowledges the services of the regiment, and, whilst regretting the severe losses they had incurred during the campaigns—20 per cent. by death and 28 per cent. by invaliding—expresses a hope that a short residence in India will render them again as fit as they were when they first joined the force. That these losses are very severe there can be no doubt, but the question whether a great portion of the casualties sustained by native troops generally on the present campaign could not have been avoided by such simple expedients as a timely issue of warm clothing, more liberal scale of rationing, and a judicious selection of localities suited to the nationalities of various regiments, is one on which we may have something to say on another occasion."

14th Bengal N.I. The *Times of India* says:—"The retirement of Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe from the Governor's Staff occurs at an opportune time for him, as he rejoins his regiment in the Bengal Army just as it has received instructions to hold itself in immediate readiness to proceed on active service in Southern Afghanistan. His services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India from July 1, and he is permitted to travel at the public expense from Poona to Umballa to join his regiment."

16th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cubitt, V.C., second-in-command, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

17th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major R. T. Lyons has been transferred to the regiment from the 35th Bengal N.I., vice Eades, transferred to the 35th.

18th Bengal N.I. Lieut. F. G. Vivian, wing-officer and qrmr., has been appointed adjt., vice Sage, promoted; Lieut. E. E. Taylor, wing-officer, has been appointed qrmr.

21st Bengal N.I. Col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., whose resignation of his appointment as commandant has been accepted from April 27, has been posted to Dalhousie for general duty, pending retirement.

27th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Hughes, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant, vice Doran, vacated on succeeding to colonel's allowances; Capt. R. A. Swetenham, wing-commander, is appointed second-in-command, and Major C. W. Babington, wing-officer, wing-commander.

35th Bengal N.I. Surg.-Major L. E. Eades, from the 17th Bengal N.I., has been transferred to the regiment, vice Lyons, transferred to the 17th.

38th Bengal N.I. Lieut. C. W. Harris, from the 39th Bengal N.I., has been appointed officiating wing-officer.

2nd Central India Horse. Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, squadron-officer, was slightly wounded during the cavalry pursuit after the defeat of Ayoub Khan's army at Candahar last week.

Corps of Guides. The Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to admit 2nd-Class Hospital Assist. Gulam Haidar Khan to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Charasiah, April 25, 1880, on which occasion he continued, under a heavy fire, passing across the open from group to group of the skirmishers, so as to ensure no wounded man remaining long without assistance. In the performance of this duty he himself fell severely wounded.

2nd Goorkhas. Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, wing-officer and qrmr., has been appointed adjt., vice Newall, vacated on promotion. Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Battye, acting commandant, brother of the late Major Wigram Battye, is returned as having been wounded in the action fought last week before Candahar.

Punjab Frontier Forces. We have good reason to suppose that, towards the end of the year, when the troops shall have returned from Afghanistan, the following movements of troops will take place:—1st P.I. and 5th P.I. will proceed to Dera Ismail Khan in course of relief; the 4th S.I. and 2nd P.I. to Bunnu; the 1st S.I. to Abbottabad; the 3rd S.I. and the 4th P.I. to Dera Ghazi Khan; the 2nd S.I., 3rd P.I., and 6th P.I. to Kohat, if that station be still garrisoned by the Punjab Frontier Force, which seems somewhat doubtful. To the force left in the Kurum Valley, the P.F.F. will contribute detachments of regiments only. The cavalry of the P.F.F. may be disposed as follows:—1st P.C., Dera Ismail Khan; 2nd P.C., Kohat; 3rd P.C., Rajanpore; 4th P.C., Bunnu; 5th P.C., Dera Ghazi Khan. This arrangement may be changed, of course, should an expedition against the Waziris take place. It is possible that a whole regiment of native infantry may be stationed at Rajanpore.

2nd Sikh Infantry. Major J. B. Slater was wounded in the action before Candahar last week, under Gen. Roberts.

3rd Sikh Infantry. The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of Merit:—From the 3rd to the 2nd Class: Jemadar Ganesha Sing and Naick Sham Sing, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Mir Karez on Dec. 10, 1879, on which occasion they were most forward in the attack on the enemy's position, and set a brilliant example to the men of the regiment. To the 3rd Class: Havildar Gurdit Sing, for conspicuous gallantry in action near Cabul on Dec. 14, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was retiring from the Conical Hill, near the Aliabad Kotal, he ran back under a heavy fire and rescued a wounded man, who would otherwise have been killed by the enemy; Havildar Saiad Gul, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Mir Karez on Dec. 10, 1879, when, with Jemadar Ganesha Sing and Naick Sham Sing, he was very forward in the attack on the enemy's position, setting the men a brilliant example, and receiving a severe wound in hand-to-hand conflict with the Afghans; Sepoy Panjab Sing, for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht-i-Shah Hill, near Cabul, on Dec. 12, 1879, in proceeding, under a heavy fire, to the assistance of Lieut. J. N. Fasken, who was severely wounded, remaining with him, and eventually carrying him out of fire; Second-Class Hospital Assist. Nehal Chand, for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht-i-Shah Hill, near Cabul, on Dec. 12, 1879, in twice proceeding, under a heavy fire, to the assistance of Lieut. J. N. Fasken, who was severely wounded. Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, has, with the concurrence of the Punjab Government, been appointed a paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

2nd Madras Light Cavalry. Hon. Capt. and Subadar Major Mahomed Abdullah has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Neville Chamberlain, vice Hon. Capt. Mahomed

Hussain, who was recently killed. The new A.D.C. is a member of the Order of British India. He entered the Army forty-seven years ago, and is now sixty-two years of age. He served under Major-Gen. Whitlock with the Bundlecund Field Division in 1858-9, was present at the capture of Urighang, the affair at Koboie, and battle of Banda, has received medal and clasp for Central India, and prize money for Kurvi and Banda. He was only this year gazetted honorary captain.

4TH MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY. The *Madras Times* says:—"On July 21, as Capt. Mahomed Hussain Sirdar Bahadur, subadar-major of the 4th Light Cavalry, and A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, was proceeding to meet the Governor at the railway station, he met with a fatal accident in crossing the S.I.R. line near the General Hospital. His phaeton was struck by the engine of a train proceeding to the harbour works, and capsized into the Cooum. The deceased officer was severely injured, and died soon after his removal to the hospital. He was 80 years of age, and had seen much service."

1ST BOMBAY LANCERS. Col. J. J. Elder, commandant, has returned to India from leave in England, and resumed command. Lieut.-Col. Anderson, second-in-command, has returned to India from leave in England, and rejoined his regiment.

2ND SIND HORSE. Capt. F. Abbott has been appointed 3rd squadron-commander.

3RD BOMBAY N.I. The following appointments have been made, vice Col. Houghton, who has succeeded to colonels' allowances, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Strutt, wing-commander, to be second-in-command, and Major C. W. Yonge to be wing-commander.

8TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut.-Col. L. G. Brown, Bombay S.C., died of sunstroke at Sibi, *en route* to Candahar, in his 43rd year. Col. Brown was the eldest son of the late Major Lewis Brown, the gallant defender of Kahun. He served with the 5th Bombay N.I. against the Taepings, near Shanghai, and was present at the attack and capture of the entrenched camp at Wang Kaza, and of the town of Tseerpoo, at Nazeau, at the storming of the town Tsingpoo, and at the repulse of the rebel army near Nazeau (1862). He joined the Service, June 9, 1854; and became lieut.-col., June 9, 1880. A correspondent writes:—"Col. Brown, second-in-command of the 8th N.I., met with his death from sunstroke. The regiment was lately sent to Sind, and soon after the news of the Kushk-i-Nakhud disaster arrived received orders to proceed to join the Reserve Division in the place of the 3rd N.I. There were few officers better known in the Presidency, and none more generally liked than the late Col. Brown. Much sympathy will be felt for his relatives in their bereavement. One of his brothers is Capt. C. E. Brown, commanding 5-8 Mountain Battery, now on its way to the front, and another brother is Major W. T. Brown, Superintendent of Police in the Tanna district."

18TH BOMBAY N.I. Major J. G. E. Griffith, wing-commander, has been appointed officiating assist.-adjt.-gen. of a division of the Bombay Army, vice Major Grant, proceeded on service with the 13th Bombay N.I.

29TH BOMBAY N.I. The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to admit Pte. Lall Mir Khan to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kaj-Boz, near Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on May 2, 1880, on which occasion he was very forward in the storming of the position taken up by the enemy, several of whom he killed.

30TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut.-Col. F. T. Humfrey, wing-commander, has returned to India from leave in England, and resumes command.

BOMBAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The following officers were with Gen. Primrose's Force, according to latest accounts:—At Candahar: Surg.-Major J. Arnott, with 19th N.I.; Surgs. A. K. Stewart, Poona Horse; R. Manser and G. H. Earle, Base Hospital; E. Tully, Civil Dispensary. With the Girishk Brigade: Surgs. H. H. C. Dane, 1st N.I.; G. E. E. Burroughs, 3rd Sind Horse; A. W. F. Strut, 3rd Light Cavalry; and W. R. Kirtakar, 30th N.I. At Khelat-i-Ghilzai: Surg.-Major E. Morton.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 7, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. J. Milne has been retired, under Art. 46 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Comy.-Gen.; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. G. Ramsey to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice J. Milne (both dated Sept. 2, 1880).

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. G. Kempster, Madras S.C., to have the local rank of Major-Gen. in the East Indies, in consequence of his appointment to the Divisional Staff of the Army in the Madras Presidency (Sept. 1, 1880).

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 11, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 10, 1880.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. O. L. C. Williams, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay; 2nd Lieut. the Hon. L. F. Byng to be Lieut., vice Merry, retired (Sept. 4); Gent. Cadet George, Lord Binning, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Byng; Surg. H. F. L. Melladew, M.D., to be Surg.-Major, vice Taylor, granted retired pay (Sept. 4).

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. W. H. Johnstone retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

16th Lancers—Gent. Cadet James Alexander Orr-Ewing, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Browne, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. the Hon. G. Fitz-R. H. Somerset has been seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 31); Lieut. A. P. Crawley, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Inman, who exchanges.

Scots Guards—2nd Lieut. Henry F., Earl of Mount Charles, from the Rifle Brigade, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. Gordon-Cumming, promoted; Lieut. C. Crutchley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Knollys, appointed Adjt. (June 9).

2nd Foot—2nd Lieut. J. W. G. Tulloch, from the 41st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Pickard-Cambridge, promoted.

7th Foot—2nd Lieut. P. Malcolm, from the 35th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wood, killed in action.

13th Foot—Queen's (India) Cadet George Arthur Cookson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Templer, promoted.

17th Foot—2nd Lieut. L. C. Sherer, from the 1st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Carpendale, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

21st Foot—Major R. Cook retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

23rd Foot—Lieut. E. Gambier-Parry to be Instructor of Musketry to the 2nd Batn., vice Lieut. Carey, transferred to the 1st Batn. (Aug. 6).

25th Foot—2nd Lieut. R. W. Johnston, from the 80th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Fleming, promoted.

30th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. S. de B. Martindale, from the 6th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hamilton, promoted.

33rd Foot—2nd Lieut. F. B. Buist, from the 48th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Rich, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

48th Foot—Lieut. G. M. D. Lys, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Spencer, promoted into the 108th Foot (Sept. 4); Lieut. E. G. Bennet to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Dodd, promoted (July 5).

60th Foot—Lieut. E. M. L. Inman, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut., vice Crawley, who exchanges.

61st Foot—2nd Lieut. C. F. Beville, from the 6th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Vines, promoted.

62nd Foot—Lieut. E. C. Hill to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Inglis, promoted (May 19).

63rd Foot—2nd Lieut. T. Quin, from the 41st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Farrington, promoted; 2nd Lieut. A. Wilson, from the 20th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ranken, promoted.

64th Foot—Capt. E. Stanley, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Capt., vice Bingham, who exchanges.

70th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. G. Peyton, from the 6th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Smith, promoted; 2nd Lieut. L. R. H. Roberts, from the 1st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Davies, promoted.

77th Foot—Lieut. W. S. Wood resigns his commission.

81st Foot—2nd Lieut. J. A. Vanrenen, from the 8th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Churchward, promoted.

88th Foot—Lieut. C. E. Wyncoll has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 25).

98th Foot—2nd Lieut. K. B. Mackenzie, from the 20th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Randolph, promoted; 2nd Lieut. E. J. Collins, from the 1st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Mackenzie, promoted.

105th Foot—Major E. D. Way retires on half-pay.

107th Foot—Major F. Henderson retires on half-pay; Lieut. J. C. Farrell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Thorndike, promoted (Aug. 14).

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. R. J. Bingham, from the 64th Foot, to be Capt., vice Stanley, who exchanges.

Staff—The following officers to be placed on the personal Staff of Gen. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., Col. of the 61st Foot, appointed to command the Forces in Ireland (Oct. 1):—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. P. D. Boyle, Grenadier Guards, to be Assist. Military Secretary; Capt. and Brevet Major H. R. Y. Browne, R.H.A., to be Aide-de-Camp; Capt. H. R. L. Howard, 16th Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Medical Department—Surg.-Gen. H. G. Gordon, M.D., has been granted retired pay (Aug. 2); Surg.-Major W. H. Harris is granted retired pay with the honorary rank of Brig.-Surg.

Veterinary Department—John Cooper, gent., to be Vet.-Surg., on probation.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. R. St. J. Ives, Royal Horse Guards, to be Col.

MEMORANDA.

Major F. Henderson, half-pay, late 107th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Major E. D. Way, half-pay, late 105th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. W. H. H. Wilson, Royal Glamorgan Militia, to be Capt.; Lieut. A. C. Bennett, 4th West York Militia, to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 6, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors H. M. Repton, F. Wheeler (both dated June 9); J. Upperton and H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C. (both dated June 10, 1880).

To be Majors:—Capts. C. E. Salkeld, J. R. Campbell, E. H. Steel, F. A. Wilson, V. Rivaz, and A. Conolly (all dated June 8, 1880).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. W. P. Newall and W. F. H. Grey (both dated June 3, 1880).

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. W. N. Lees (June 8) and J. M. Earle (June 24, 1880).

To be Majors:—Capts. J. G. T. Carruthers, A. Landon, and B. G. Vyvyan (all dated June 8, 1880).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors C. Mackenzie (June 20) and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. H. Thompson (July 12, 1880).

To be Major:—Capt. H. B. Nangle (July 4, 1880).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. B. A. N. Parrott and D. D. Pryce (both dated July 8, 1880).

MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Major:—Capt. H. Cracroft (July 12, 1880).

INFANTRY.

To be Major:—Capt. H. T. H. Baber (June 9, 1880).

BREVET.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry (July 10, 1879).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major R. G. T. Stevenson, Bombay Cavalry (since deceased), in succession to Lieut.-Gen. J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, retired (April 14, 1880).

To be Major:—Capt. (now Major) H. P. Kirke, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. J. Barrett (April 14, 1880).

ERRATA.—In the *London Gazette* of Nov. 18, 1879, the date of promotion of Major R. J. Le P. Trench should have been given as Sept. "3," instead of Sept. "11," 1879. The names of the under-mentioned officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *Gazettes* named:—*London Gazettes*, May 16, 1879, Major "Steuart" C. MacTier, Bengal S.C.; Nov. 18, 1879, Major A. "Fraser" Stewart, Bombay S.C.; Aug. 13, 1880, Major C. W. "Babington," Bengal Infantry, and Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. "Tanner," Bombay S.C.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 8, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 7, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Royal Glamorgan—Richard Crawshay Heyworth, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Mid-Ulster—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Charles Edward Scott (Aug. 21); Hardress Gilbert Holmes (Aug. 25).

INFANTRY.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—S. Sandbach and C. R. Mostyn-Owen.

Dorset—Eustace Scott Williams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Gloucester—Lieut.-Col. J. P. Bontein is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Capt. W. A. Hill to be Major, vice Bontein, promoted; Lieut. F. H. Lyell to be Capt., vice Hill, promoted.

Royal North Gloucester—Augustus Yorke, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Huntingdon—2nd Lieut. J. G. Green to be Lieut.

East Kent—George Wyndham Chichester Knatchbull, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Royal Lancashire—Randle Francis Joseph Feilden, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal London—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—K. T. Burr, C. R. Rivers, and E. Woolmer.

Northumberland—2nd Lieut. J. E. B. Baillie to be Lieut.

1st Royal Surrey—2nd Lieut. W. G. Gifford to be Lieut.

2nd Royal Surrey—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—L. St. George, H. A. Phillips, H. C. B. Payne, and H. D. Wilbraham.

1st Warwick—Capt. C. Wyndham, whose resignation of his commission appeared in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 18, 1878, is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (Jan. 19, 1878).

Worcester—Capt. S. B. R. Hawkins resigns his commission.

6th West York—Capt. J. C. K. Warneford resigns his commission.

Donegal—Hamilton Mathew Murray Thompson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Down—2nd Lieut. W. A. Stoughton to be Lieut.

Kildare—Desmond FitzJohn Lloyd FitzGerald, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

South Mayo—Lieut. W. J. Campbell resigns his commission.

North Tipperary—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. L. Carnegie and C. A. Fry.

Wexford—Lieut. W. H. Nunn resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 7, 1880.

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire)—Robert Elmsall Findlay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary) (Sept. 8).

Duke of Lancaster's Own—The Hon. R. G. Molyneux, late Lieut., 1st Dragoons, to be 2nd Lieut. (Sept. 8).

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—The name of the Adjt. whose appointment was notified in the *London Gazette* of July 23, 1880, is "Frederic Horace Davis Bellwood Bellwood," and not as therein stated.

QUARTERMASTER'S RANK.

"W. A. L." writes:—"The new official *Army List* is stated by itself to contain a 'Gradation List of Officers of the British Army;' then come, as that list, General officers, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, 2nd lieutenants, ridingmasters, and quartermasters in regular gradation. Now, Sir, as 'gradation' means 'regular advance,' 'order,' and 'grade' means 'degree in order or dignity,' and as this *Army List* is published as a legal document for the use of courts-martial, as directed by the Army Discipline Bill, &c., I argue that it is wrong to put the isolated rankers called ridingmasters and quartermasters after junior lieutenants or after any sub or 2nd lieutenants. Well might Mr. Childers say in the House that the question of an honourable Member about ridingmasters fairly puzzled the War Office. It is very clear that both these rankers have no rank, and to give them a proper legal standing on the gradation list, they should be included in the list of lieutenants according to the dates of their commissions. No wonder that young officers, aye, and some older officers and recruits, think the quartermaster is the lowest officer. Here I part company with the ridingmasters, because I am an infantry man. Where is the encouragement for a quartermaster to be more than as slack as possible when everything is against him? A commanding officer's recommendation is nothing worth, a General's expressed sense of his special abilities and merits is as little use. No wonder that the quartermaster's heart fails, especially when he reads the *Gazette*, and sees boys who received their very first quarters from him promoted over his head! And I may point to the wholesale supersession of quartermasters by the recent promotion to deputy-assistant-commissary-generals of men who, as very much junior, used to issue rations to the quartermaster. The day for the redress of these solid grievances must come, and I believe Mr. Childers is too just and efficient a War Minister to allow this injustice to go on. In fact, quartermasters expect emancipation at his hands. The matter asks for your powerful advocacy, so that these men may be defended from their enemies."

DOMESTIC STEWARDS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see that one of my class has opened the oft-mooted question of the pay, pension, and position of domestic stewards, R.N., although I almost despair of any improvement in either of the three things mentioned, unless the ruling powers that be take a more favourable view of our cause than any of their predecessors have done. I know that our grievances have been ably set forth before now to several Boards of Admiralty, and also privately by myself and others to several flag officers who have afterwards formed members of that Board, but all without any good result ensuing therefrom. Can it be that they have forgotten us, or what? I think not, but rather that a difficulty may stand in the way in the classification of our numbers. But why not take the same rule by us as is done by the ships' stewards, and divide us into three classes, and promote one class from the other according to length of service and ability, the latter of which could be marked on our service certificate, the same as is done on a seaman's in regard to his proficiency in seamanship, and commanding officers could be guided in the same (to a certain extent) from the private certificates which we obtain from the officers for whom we cater? In justice to all, I certainly do not think that the same position should be given to a steward with only a few years' service (unless that he has special abilities) as is given to a well and tried man with, say, 10 or 15 years' service. And at the same time, I cannot understand why that a gun-room steward (especially in a large mess) should only receive the pay and rating of a second-class domestic; whereas, an admiral, captain, and ward-room steward in first, second, and third-class rated ships are first-class domestics. Are their duties less onerous than the three former are? I contend not, for I have served in all four positions and have the highest references from all the officers with whom I have served, and I am positive that the duties of a gun-room steward are quite as onerous as either of the other class. In fact, I am sure that I shall be borne out in what I state by old stewards now in the Service, and by others who have left, that the best man should be selected to fill that position, in order to keep the mess accounts of junior officers within the prescribed limits, and to regulate the proper expenditure of mess moneys per month; and then we should not hear, as we often do, of gun-room officers having to live on ships' provisions for a certain time, in order to retrench a reckless expenditure in a former part of a ship's commission. Another grievance under which he suffers is that through being a second-class domestic, he is not qualified to obtain the good-conduct medal as such, although he may change his rating for one of the others, and he immediately becomes qualified. I fear that I have already trespassed too long on your valuable space, but I trust that either you or some other kind friend will take up our cause, and, even if without any good results ensuing, I am sure that you will receive the heartfelt thanks of all of our class.—I am, &c.,

J. W.

The French man-of-war Lynx made her appearance at the Corea on July 16. The captain and a few officers landed, and applied to the Governor of Toraifu for permission to travel to that city, which was refused. The Lynx left for Nagasaki on July 18, where the Ticonderoga, Comdre. Shufeldt, U.S.N., was doing all that was possible to curry favour with the Japanese. On July 4 this ship was dressed with flags, fired a salute at noon, and after dark her hull, masts, and yards were illuminated with 2,500 lanterns.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Captain Cuttle."—We are obliged by your offer, but cannot accept it. The paper in question was sold some time ago, and is not now the property of the gentleman you mention, though we believe he has unwillingly an interest in it. We cannot believe the statement, without further proofs.

South-American War.—Thank you very much for the interesting details, which are in type, but held over till next week.

M.—Very glad to receive your communication, which is in type.

P. M. C.—In such cases, it is advisable to obtain the opinion of a higher authority on the subject, for on that opinion action can be taken. We should prefer not to decide the case, though we have no doubt in our own minds as to the decision which would be come to, were the matter represented.

Superannuated.—Your letter is in type.

The Naval and Military Stations are published by the Army and Navy Gazette on the first Saturday in each month.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; "*Vedette*;" *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

IN the face of the report of Mr. William John, made, by request, for the information of the *Atalanta* Inquiry, it would appear that the less said regarding the stability of the *Atalanta* the better, and let us hope that such crank craft will never again be employed as training-ships, and certainly not to cruise in the stormy regions of the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic Ocean, where, from December to April, storms of fearful violence prevail. According to the statement of Mr. John, if the *Atalanta* rolled and lurched as recorded in the official returns made by the officers of the ship, a wind of about 3 lbs. force, catching her suddenly on the broadside, with plain sail set, would be sufficient to capsize her with ports closed. On the other hand, he had found merchant sailing-ships require as much as 10lbs. and even 20lbs. per square foot to produce this effect. The prevalence of these storms is well-known, and as long ago as 1854, at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Redfield mentioned one which he had traced out, and in which no less than seventy odd vessels had been wrecked, dismasted, or damaged. Ten years later the *Phaeton* left Halifax, and on her passage to Bermuda was caught in one of these gales. She nearly became a total wreck, receiving so much damage to sails, spars, rigging, and hull, that she was detained at Bermuda for a period of over five months, refitting and making good defects. Her hull was so strained, and her seams so opened, that she had, after all, to be ordered home, and when paid off was broken up. As it was, nothing but her steam-power saved her. The *Atalanta* had no steam-power. Her hull, built about the same time as was that of the *Phaeton*, was consequently sixteen years older than that of the converted frigate, and, therefore, less able to withstand the storms of the Atlantic in 1880 than was the *Phaeton*, with her steam-power, in 1863-4. Let us now consider what the *Phaeton* went through, and then we can form some opinion as to what would have become of the *Atalanta* if placed under similar adverse circumstances, without any steam-power to aid her against the sudden shifts of wind and heavy cross-sea which prevail during the storms now under consideration. Leaving Halifax harbour with a south-west wind of average force, or from four to five Admiralty scale, and a thermometer registering 13° F., the mercury in the barometer standing at 29·93 inches, the *Phaeton*, then commanded by Captain Tatham, the present Commodore at Jamaica being her commander, proceeded, in December, 1863, on her passage to Bermuda, under a clear, frosty, blue sky. On the morning of December 6 the wind hauled to the north-west, increasing somewhat in strength. Both the barometer and the thermometer rose, the former to 30·33 inches, the latter to 48° F. The ship's position at noon was lat. 41° N, long. 63° 39′ W. By the morning of December 7 the wind had hauled round to N.N.E., and by noon was blowing a gale—force from 8 to 10, sky overcast and gloomy, with passing showers of rain, the barometer falling to 29·98, while the thermometer rose to 56° F. The position of the ship at noon was lat. 37° 24′ N., long. 63·27 W. At this time the ship was running under close-reefed topsails, her topgallant masts and yards having previously been sent down, the mainsail furled, and everything made snug alow and aloft, as is—or at least was—usual in the Navy, on signs of bad weather coming on. Suddenly a heavy sea struck the ship on her port beam, carrying away the spare spars out of the chains, and washing away the waist hammock nettings. Then the gale increased in force to from 11 to 12. The barometer fell as the thermometer rose, the ship nearing the Gulf Stream. The cross-jack yard went in the slings, the foot-ropes of the topsails parted, and the sails were blown to ribbons in an instant. At noon on December 8 the *Phaeton* was in lat. 34° N., long. 64° 8′ W.; the force of the gale 12. Steam was got up, and the storm trysails set to steady the ship, which had been brought to the wind on the port tack heading E. by S., while an attempt was made to clear the yards and bend new canvas. The mainstays, however, parted, and the chain-plates carried away. The boats, in imminent danger of being washed away, were got inboard. The mainmast was secured with the shroud-hawser, and the old stays were stoppered. The wedges of the mainmast now fell out, and the ship's carpenters were called into requisition. The lower rigging had to be swifted in. A main-deck gun now broke loose, and fears were beginning to be entertained that, before the apparently living mass of iron could be checked in its wild career of destruction, it would batter its way through the ship's side. The gale, however, abated. The wind veered to northwest and south-west as the ship steamed south, but the sea was something fearful to witness as it hurled the *Phaeton* about in its fury, just as if the waters had gone mad because the ship had successfully combated their power by means of her screw. The *Atalanta*, if overtaken by such a gale, having no steam-power to help her through it, and manned for the most part by young hands, must infallibly have fallen a victim to the fury of the wind and of the waves. No skill, no seamanship could have saved her. The gale of 1863 so strained the *Phaeton* that her waterway seams opened over four-and-a-half inches, and the frigate had to be condemned and broken up. In her strained condition, it was only the steam-power that brought her out of that turbulent mass of water, in midst of which a stay of another twelve hours' duration would most assuredly have proved sufficient to cause the *Phaeton* to founder. And if a comparatively new ship, just out of dry dock, after being converted from a sailing vessel into a steam frigate fared so badly, what must have been the fate of the old *Juno*, sixteen years later, when overtaken by such a gale and unable to extricate herself from the troubled waters and huge billows of the stormy region of the Atlantic? The most charitable thing we can suppose is that the department responsible for selecting and equipping the *Atalanta* was in perfect ignorance of her unfitness for such service. This, however, is no excuse.

We are requested to state that the business connected with the appointment of Military Knights of Windsor has been transferred from the Home Office to the office of the Secretary of State for War.

We are authorised to notify for information that as a special arrangement, candidates will be admitted to examinations in December next for admission to the Royal Military College or Royal Military Academy, who are within the required limits of age, on December 1, 1880, or January 1, 1881.

An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, W., on Monday, November 29, 1880, and following days, the first day being devoted to the medical examination of the candidates. There will be 110 cadetships to be competed for, of which ten will be for candidates for West India regiments. Twelve cadetships will also be offered for competition by University candidates. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College, as gentlemen cadets, on February 10, 1881. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the Regulations, October 15 next being the latest date on which applications can be received. Candidates who have been previously examined should forward with their applications a certificate of good conduct for the intervening period. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination, they should apply by letter to the "Military Secretary," Horse Guards, War Office, S.W.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Colonels Hale and Stephens, A.D.C.'s, arrived at Berlin shortly after seven on Thursday morning. The Duke was received at the railway station by Lord Odo Russell and several members of the British Embassy. He drove at once to the Royal castle, where he was visited by the Emperor William at half-past twelve, and returned the Imperial visit an hour later. At five o'clock a special dinner was given by the Emperor in honour of the English officers invited to the manœuvres. Amongst those present were the Crown Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and several leading German officers.

We learn by special telegram from Sealkote that the 100th Regiment has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Kurram from that station.

The appointment of Inspector-General of Artillery in India, vacated by the transfer of Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., to the Horse Guards, as deputy-adjutant-general, has been given to Colonel G. Leslie, R.A.

The promotion of Lieutenant and Adjutant Banks, 12th Lancers, to a troop in the 7th Dragoon Guards, gazetted on the 3rd inst., must be viewed as a well-deserved recognition of the services of a very meritorious officer. Captain Banks has been for some time past the senior subaltern of Cavalry on full pay. The son of an old officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Banks, retired full pay, late 97th Regiment, he elected to join the ranks of the 17th Lancers, in order to qualify for his commission. After a short term of service, he was promoted, on June 26, 1867, to an ensigncy in the 24th Foot, becoming lieutenant October 28, 1871. He was transferred some years ago to the 12th Lancers as lieutenant, and was appointed to the adjutancy. Standing as he did fifth on the list of subalterns of his regiment, there was no prospect of his obtaining his troop for a considerable time to come in the 12th Lancers, and the Horse Guards have therefore done an act of justice in selecting him for special promotion, which has been so well-earned.

Lieutenant P. K. Doyne, 13th Hussars, by the promotion of Lieutenant Banks, has become the senior subaltern on the list of the Cavalry of the Line, having entered the Service March 14, 1868; Lieutenant F. S. Leslie, King's Dragoon Guards (February 27, 1869), standing second; Lieutenant H. L. Aylmer, 16th Lancers (September 25, 1869), third; Lieutenant C. F. J. Douglas, 15th Lancers (November 10, 1869), fourth; Lieutenant N. Sadlier, King's Dragoon Guards (December 22, 1869), fifth; Lieutenant H. F. Lane, 13th Hussars (September 3, 1870), sixth; Lieutenant Lord St. Vincent, 7th Hussars (March 22, 1871), seventh; Lieutenant R. Roper, 7th Hussars (March 23, 1871), eighth; and Lieutenant R. A. Vansittart, 4th Dragoon Guards (September 23, 1871), ninth.

In addition to the promotion of Lieutenant Banks, 12th Lancers, three infantry subalterns received on Friday last their companies by selection out of the ordinary groove,—Lieutenant A. W. Turner, 99th Foot, being gazetted to the 19th Foot; Lieutenant J. C. S. Irving, 39th Foot, to the 102nd Foot; and Lieutenant C. F. H. Spencer, 48th Foot, to the 108th Foot. Lieutenant Turner entered the Service on February 27, 1867; Lieutenant Irving on April 7, 1863; and Lieutenant Spencer on June 12, 1867. We should be glad to find further steps taken to help our old and deserving officers who have been unfortunate in their regimental advancement; and any measures which might be adopted by the authorities to help on those who have been unlucky in the race for promotion, cannot fail to meet with the approval of the Army and the public, for officers who have entered the Service since the abolition of Purchase would have no cause to complain were a decision come to to provide for every Purchase subaltern. A fair proportion of steps are always given to the seniors in regiments, but it is too much to expect that officers of five years' service shall be promoted captains whilst there remain so many to be provided for with double, and more than double, their service, many of whom have purchased one—if not two—steps, and possess therefore vested rights which give them a priority of claim.

Captain H. H. Parr, 13th Light Infantry, who has been employed as Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere at the Cape, is expected to accompany his "chief" to England, upon his vacating his appointment.

Lieutenant C. H. Gordon, 3rd Buffs, has been appointed acting aide-de-camp to Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G., the new Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Captain P. L. McG. Skinner, R.A., the able and most courteous second-assistant-superintendent of experiments at the School of Gunnery, has been selected for the appointment of instructor in artillery in the Department of Artillery Studies, vice Major W. G. Brancker, R.A. This appointment has given the utmost satisfaction throughout the Royal regiment.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve, from Sept. 1, 1880, of an establishment of 10 lieutenants for the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, in lieu of six lieutenants and four second lieutenants.

Sir William Muir has now in his gift two important pieces of patronage, in the shape of a couple of appointments of medical officers to the Household Cavalry, one in the 2nd Life Guards and another in the Blues.

A Distinguished Service Reward of £100 per annum has been granted by the Government of India to Major-General Sir F. R. Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., in recognition of his recent services in Afghanistan.

In addition to the distinguished-service rewards which we lately stated had been granted to Sir William Muir, K.C.B., M.D., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and Surgeons-General T. Crawford, M.D., C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., H. G. Gordon, M.D., H. H. Massy, M.D., C.B., and W. Munro, M.D., C.B., pensions of £100 per annum have been conferred upon two retired officers of the Army Medical Department, Inspector-Generals A. Anderson, M.D., C.B., and R. Dane, M.D., C.B., on the Half-Pay List. Dr. Anderson entered the Service October 16, 1835, and retired September 4, 1867. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and up to June 13, 1855, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol; was P.M.O. of the 4th Division at Balaklava and Inkerman (medal with four clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Turkish medal); was present at the capture of Canton in December, 1857 (medal with clasp). Dr. Dane joined the Service July 17, 1835, and retired July 24, 1872. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battle of Goojerat (medal with clasp). Served as P.M.O. of the expeditionary force in China in 1858, and was present in the various operations (mentioned in despatches, medal).

We are pleased to notice that Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., late Colonial Secretary of Western Australia, late of the 9th and 17th Lancers, well known for his services, under Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., in the Volta expedition in 1873-74, has been offered and has accepted the post of Administrator and Colonial Secretary of the Island of St. Lucia. A better appointment than this it would have been impossible to have made, nor one more thoroughly deserved. Mr. Goldsworthy, who was formerly in the 9th and 17th Lancers, served in the Volunteers with Havelock's force on the first advance to Lucknow during the Mutiny campaign, was present at the first relief, served in the subsequent defence as assistant-field-engineer, and after the evacuation of Lucknow accompanied Lord Clyde's force to the relief of Major-General Wyndham.

The action of Major-General Donovan in regard to 2nd Lieutenant Cox, 27th Inniskillings, when that officer was lent to Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hong Kong, as aide-de-camp, and afterwards recalled to regimental duty, has been fully approved by the Horse Guards authorities. The place for a young officer of less than a years' service is with his regiment.

Lieutenant F. C. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, has vacated his appointment as aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to take up the adjutancy of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, to which he was lately gazetted.

Deputy-Surgeon-General J. P. Cunningham, M.D., has been appointed principal medical officer of the Northern (York) District, vice Deputy-Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson, M.B., who has embarked for Hong Kong, as P.M.O. in the China command.

The appointment of Captain J. H. Spurgin, 21st Fusiliers, as aide-de-camp to Major-General J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, has been confirmed, Captain Spurgin having qualified in accordance with the Regulations.

Lieutenant G. A. Webbe, 15th Hussars, who has been acting aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart., commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, since May, 1879, has now been confirmed in the appointment.

We learn upon reliable authority that Colonel D. S. Greene, C.B., R.H.A., will shortly embark for India to take up the command of the Royal Horse Artillery at Umballa, and that Colonel W. B. Saunders, R.H.A., will proceed to Bangalore to fill the vacant appointment at that station, unless offered the post of purchaser of remounts for the Royal Artillery, about to be vacated by Colonel Pipon.

A paragraph has gone the rounds of the daily papers with reference to the Royal Military College of Toronto, Canada, which is calculated to mislead. It states that cadets at the Toronto Military College will in future qualify for commissions in the Army on the same terms as cadets at the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College. This is not the case. As we lately announced, only a given number of commissions will be offered annually to the Canadian students, viz., one in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery, and two in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line; and there is no present intention of withdrawing the limit, though it is probable that ere long the War Office may be induced to offer a larger number of appointments, if it is found that the present high standard of educational ability is maintained by the cadets at the College, as it promises to be under the very careful direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett, R.E., and the officers of his staff.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 3, 1880.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.—London Brigade.—The following promotion has been made:—Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Sebastian Boom be additional Lieutenant-Commanding (Sept. 3, 1880).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 4, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineers William Chase and Edmund James Murphy have been placed on the Retired List of their rank from the 3rd inst.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 6, 1880.

Lieutenant William Thornton Down has been promoted to the rank of Commander in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 4th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 8, 1880.

Sub-Lieutenant George John Scott Warrender has been promoted to be a Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 7th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879:—Lieutenant Tristram Henry Barre Beresford has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from Aug. 30.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Navigating Lieutenant Thomas Henry James has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from August 31, 1880.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 9, 1880.

Staff Commander Charles George Johnston has been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Captain George Lyon Carr has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Engineers have been placed on the Retired List of their rank from the 3rd inst.:—Edwin William Boulton and James Frederick Lewis.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain — Edward Kelly, of the Newcastle, to the Achilles, recommissioned last week.

Staff Commander—Jesse Dixon, to the Valiant.

Lieutenants—Thomas Hadley, to the Royal Adelaide, for temporary service; John H. W. Theed, to the Assistance (additional); T. D. S. Scott, to the Duncan; James Gairdner, F. G. S. Laye, and M. S. Beatty, to the Rambler (to be commissioned Sept. 14, 1880); Henry Baker, to the Inconstant.

Sub-Lieutenants—Reginald G. O. Tupper, to the Alexandra; Ralph J. Ruck Keene, to the Kingfisher; Richard S. B. Luard, to the Coquette; Oswald D. Grimston, to the Minotaur; William G. Stewart and Godfrey H. B. Mundy, to the Cleopatra.

Midshipmen—Walter B. Williams and Henry B. T. Somerville, to the Bacchante.

Gunners—S. H. E. Dawe, to the Pembroke; H. Bays, to the Vernon; W. Leather, to the Rambler.

Naval Cadets—G. S. Hockin and C. H. Morgan, to the Tourmaline.

Chaplains—Rev. George L. Blake, to the Inctantons; Rev. William Gunter, to the Hector.

Staff Surgeon—Bernard Renshaw, to the Penelope.

Naval Instructor—James R. Clark, to the Inconstant.

Surgeons—William J. Volatti, to the Rambler, when commissioned; William Brown, to Plymouth Hospital.

Paymasters—George Love, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, in command of the Detached Squadron; William H. Martin, to be Secretary to the Admiral-Superintendent of Malta Yard; Henry De Ridder, to the Hibernia.

Assistant-Paymasters—Edwin R. Brown, to the Hector; Frederick C. Good, to the Rambler; and Bourchier B. Savile, to the Excellent.

Clerk—Harry Robinson, to the Minotaur, as secretary's clerk.

Boatswains (acting)—J. Roberts, to the Asia (supernumerary); G. Clayton, to the Indus (for disposal).

Carpenters—Michael M'Evoy, to the Indus, additional for the Hotspur; William Band, to Pembroke, additional for Doterel; Robert Higham, to Pembroke, additional for Conqueror; E. Barrett, to the Achilles.

Assistance, Capt. Claude E. Buckle, has been ordered to be held in readiness for immediate service.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, with the royal midshipmen on board, is to leave on Tuesday next for Vigo, to await the arrival of the Flying Squadron under Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam.

Britomart, tender to the Hector, which has been refitting on Messrs. Read and Son's camber slipway, Portsmouth, was relaunched on Friday, and taken alongside the dockyard, previous to rejoining the Hector.

Condor, Com. Frederick Egerton, was recommissioned at Malta on Aug. 20, the day after her being paid off by her late crew, and as her repairs and refit had been pushed forward, she was able to leave Malta for the flag at the end of the month, and arrived at Brindisi on Sept. 4.

Conflict, Lieut. and Com. George Izat, was still on duty in the neighbourhood of New Ireland when last heard from, but would probably be relieved by either the Beagle, Renard, or Sandfly, all of which schooners were recommissioned at Sydney on July 1, and were to be off to the Islands as soon as reported ready for sea.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Coquette, Lieut. and Com. John L. Burr, arrived at Malta on Sept. 3 from Palermo.

Cormorant, Com. James A. T. Bruce, was left at Sydney as senior officer's ship during the absence of the Commodore.

Crocodile, Capt. F. Proby Doughty, is to proceed to the West Indies on troop service.

Danae, Capt. Purvis, will have completed a four years' commission on the 20th of this month, and if she waits for the arrival of the Miranda on the Australian station before leaving on her homeward passage, she will have an exceptionally long commission. She will come home round the Horn.

Decoy, Sub-Lieut. Fred. St. L. Luscombe. "There may be some who are hoping that the fact of this vessel having been ordered from the West Coast of Africa to Gibraltar 'for further orders,' may possibly result in instructions for her return to England, as she is in want of a few repairs. This will not, however, be the case, as it is intended to attach the Decoy to the Mediterranean station, although she is shown in the *Navy List* as being appropriated to no station. As the ship is without a lieutenant in command, and will naturally have to go into the hands of a dockyard, it would not be amiss if their Lordships would consider whether it would not be a good idea to allow her to run home for a few weeks, instead of going straight to Malta for refit. It would add immensely to the popularity of the Service if such opportunities of conferring a great privilege on officers and men, without in any way inconveniencing the Service, were not allowed to pass by without notice. Coming so near home and then turning the corner and going up the Straits is almost worse than being ordered to a more distant station to finish the commission."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Dido, Capt. Compton E. Domvile, has been on a visit to Ascension, and was, by last advices, to return to the West Coast to resume her duties as senior officer on that part of the station. She was to be at the Brass River on the 1st inst. to inquire whether the natives were ready to pay the fine of oil imposed upon them for plundering the Cypriote, but it was doubtful whether the process of blockading the river would be resorted to, for the white traders are greatly opposed to such a move, as it spoils their market.

Dwarf, Com. John H. Bainbridge, if not required for the blockade of Brass River, was to proceed to the Cape after her long stay as senior officer on the West Coast.

Emerald, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, has been employed in taking Sir Arthur Gordon, the High Commissioner, from Fiji to Tonga, Samoa, and elsewhere, and is probably not yet back at Sydney.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Esk, Lieut. and Com. Henry S. Haszard, passed through Spithead on September 7, going eastward.

Euphrates, Capt. Henry Hand, arrived at Bombay on Sept. 8.

Falcon, Com. Bouverie F. Clark, left Malta on Thursday last for Palermo, to join the flag, and arrived at Brindisi on Sept. 4.

Firebrand, Lieut. and Com. James J. L. Sisson, was to return to Accra after her visit to St. Helena and Ascension.

Firefly, Lieut. and Com. Edward C. F. Law, has been told off for service on the south sub-division of the West Coast station.

Flirt, Com. John W. Brackenbury, C.M.G., has been told off for duty in the sub-division of the Bights.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer, arrived at Malta from Suda Bay on Sept. 6.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. W. L. Morrison, left Malta on Thursday last for Palermo, to join the flag, and arrived at Brindisi on Sept. 4, with Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., on board.

Inconstant, Capt. F. Durrant, hoisted the flag of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., on Monday. Lieut. Alfred Leigh Winsloe, who has been appointed to this ship as flag-lieut. to the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., became a midshipman in the Royal Navy, April 16, 1867; and served in the Liffey, Capt. J. O. Johnson and Robert Gibson, from July 26, 1867, until the close of 1870. On April 19, 1871, he was appointed to the Minotaur, Capt. R. Wells, flagship with the Channel Squadron of Vice-Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C.B., and was promoted in that ship to sub-lieut., Oct. 15, 1871, and remained in her until transferred to the Agincourt, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, also with the Channel Squadron, until promoted to lieut., Sept. 30, 1874. He afterwards studied for some time at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and on July 5, 1876, was appointed additional of the Encounter, Capt. Richard Bradshaw, on the West Indies and North America station, and on Nov. 14 following was transferred to the Duke of Wellington, Capt. the Hon. W. C. Carpenter, flagship at Portsmouth of Admiral George Elliot, and from Jan. 18, 1877, until March, 1880, was flag-lieut. to Admiral Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, in the Alexandra in the Mediterranean.

Jumna, Capt. George Parsons, arrived at Port Said on Sunday.

Kingfisher, Com. Reginald H. Thornton, arrived at Spithead on Saturday from Sheerness, and sailed on Sunday for a cruise in the Channel.

Malabar, Capt. John F. G. Grant, with the 1st Batn. 23rd (Royal Welsh) Fusiliers, arrived at Malta on the 25th, and after embarking 9 officers and 245 non-commissioned officers and men of the 61st Regt., proceeded on her way to India on Thursday morning.

Minotaur, Capt. Harry H. Rawson, flagship to Rear-Admiral Hood, the repairs of which were originally intended to be completed by Christmas, has been ordered to be prepared with despatch, and additional hands have been placed upon her in Portsmouth Dockyard.

Miranda, Com. Hon. Edward S. Dawson, calls on her way out to Sydney at Madeira, Tristan d'Acunha, the Cape of Good Hope, and Fremantle.

Monarch, Capt. Tryon, remains at Naples.

Newcastle, Capt. E. Kelly, was paid off alongside the Devonport Yard on Wednesday, under the superintendence of Capt. W. B. Grant, and was placed in the fourth division of the Steam Reserve.

Orontes, Capt. Richard J. Kinahan, left Bombay on September 7 for Natal.

Salamis, Com. FitzGeorge, has been put into No. 3 dock at Sheerness, to undergo extensive repairs.

Sealark, Lieut. G. R. Bromley, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Wednesday.

St. Vincent, Com. R. F. Britten, hoisted on Monday last the flag of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., under the customary salutes from the Duke of Wellington, after which it was transferred to the Inconstant.

Superb, Capt. Ward, will, it is expected, be ready to be commissioned by the 28th inst. She will proceed to the Mediterranean to relieve the Rupert, ordered to Chatham to be paid off.

Swinger, Lieut. and Com. O. P. Tudor, has had her boilers overhauled, and a few repairs executed, sufficient to enable her to run for six months. She would probably leave Hong Kong about the middle of August for the northern division of the station.

Tamar, Capt. Thomas H. Royse, arrived in Portsmouth Harbour on Sunday from Malta, with a portion of the Condor's crew, invalids, and time-expired men.

Toumaline, Capt. Robert P. Dennistown, from the North America and West Indies station, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday last from Jamaica and Bermuda. She transferred supernumeraries brought home to the Royal Adelaide, flagship at Devonport, and a number of military officers who took passage in her were also landed. She left on Thursday for Sheerness to refit, preparatory to joining the Detached Squadron.

Vulture, Com Pringle, arrived at Aden, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf, on Aug. 15. The ship left Bombay on July 14, but as the monsoon was blowing at its height, it was found impossible to steam against it, so she had to run down to Seychelles to pick up the south-east trades. H.M.S. Vulture was to leave Aden on Aug. 16, for Suez, *viâ* Hodeida and Jeddah.

Wolverene, Com. Burgess Watson, bearing the broad pendant of Comdre. John C. Wilson, A.D.C., did not receive any material damage from her recent grounding. "A number of the men of the new crew sent out for the Wolverene did not care much about joining the ship, but thought the passage out a good opportunity for starting in life as 'colonials.' On the other hand, many of the Wolverene's men, who had seen enough of the colony to know where to go for their daily bread, and saw some chance of bettering their condition, thought they would defer their return to the old country, and were in no hurry to join the Raleigh for the passage home. From these two ships' companies there were at one time over sixty men missing, but a fair number of these were recovered, for the authorities at Sydney have been asked by the Home Government to lend every assistance in their power towards checking desertions from her Majesty's ships employed on the Australian station. It does not matter how comfortable a ship may be, there must be a number of men not contented with their lot; and if these are not bound by home ties, the inducement held out in the shape of high wages is a bait they readily take."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE DETACHED SQUADRON.

In the House of Commons on Saturday, Sir E. J. Reed asked whether the Admiralty proposed to make any porvision for the training of young seamen in substitution for the Eurydice and the Atalanta.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre:—There are no other sailing-vessels in the Reserves at our naval ports which could be made suitable for the training of seamen to replace the Eurydice and Atalanta, if it were thought desirable to do so. There are, however, large numbers of young seamen in our home ports whom it is most desirable to send to sea. The Admiralty, therefore, have considered that, without waiting further for the determination of the question whether it would be desirable to build sailing-vessels for the special purpose of training seamen, it is, at all events, most expedient to send to sea as many of these men as they can. They have, therefore, decided to form a detached squadron with this object. It will consist of the Inconstant, the Bacchante, and two corvettes, the Tourmaline and the Cleopatra. Of these vessels the Bacchante is already in commission. The Tourmaline is taken from the West Indian Squadron, and will have fresh drafts of seamen put on board on her return home in a few days. As many young seamen will be drafted into the squadron as possible. The squadron will be under the command of Lord Clanwilliam, and will be absent from England about 15 months. The instructions to Lord Clanwilliam will be that the purpose in view is the training of the officers and seamen, and that with this object steam will only be used in emergency or for steam tactics.

The Admiralty have ordered that all overtime is to cease at Chatham Dockyard. For some time past a large number of the hands have been working extra hours completing the work on board the Superb, 16 guns, armour-plated, 8,760 tons, 7,430 horse-power, and the Agamemnon, four guns, armour-plated turret ship, 8,492 tons, 6,000-horse power.

Staff Capt. Joseph Gilley Dathan, who we announced last week had been appointed master-attendant of Sheerness Dockyard, vice Staff Capt. G. L. Carr, retired, served as second-master in the Firefly, commanded successively by Lieut. T. C. Ponsonby and Com. John Tudor, on the coast of Africa, from Nov. 1847 until 1850, and in Aug. of that year was appointed to the Portland, Capt. Henry Chads, fitting for the Pacific, and remained until 1851. In July 1852 he was appointed to the Mæander, Com. Charles Talbot, at the Cape of Good Hope, and after next serving in the Cuckoo, Lieut.-Com. A. G. E. Murray, was promoted to master, Feb. 1855. He was master of the Dragon, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B., in the Baltic, from Feb. 1855 to the close of the Russian war; and from March 1857 until paid off in Aug. 1859 served in the Alarm, in the Pacific. In Sept. 1859 he joined the Encounter, fitting for China, and in Sept. 1861 was transferred to the Imperieuse, and returned to England, and was paid off in March 1863. In the following Nov. he was appointed to the Duncan, fitting for the West Indies and North America, and returned with her to England, and was paid off in June 1867. In the following month he became staff com. of the Cumberland, and in Jan. 1869 was transferred to the Agincourt, also at Sheerness, and in June removed into the Pembroke. In Sept. 1869 he was appointed to the Royal Alfred, flagship, on the North American and West Indies station, and was paid off in Jan. 1874. He commanded the Fox, store-ship, from Nov. 12, 1874, until promoted to the rank of staff capt., Sept. 5, 1877, and appointed at the same time assist.-master-attendant of Portsmouth Dockyard, from which port he now removes to Sheerness.

Epps's Chocolate Essence.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

THE HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

The Norway Pilot, Part 2, containing directions for the west and north coasts of Norway, extending from the Naze to the North Cape, and thence to Jacob River, the boundary between Norwegian and Russian Lapland, compiled by Lieut. G. T. Temple, R.N., has at last been published by the Admiralty. We notice that in the official "advertisement," or preface, after mentioning the various authorities on which the work is based, the Hydrographer, Capt. F. J. Evans, remarks that this volume has been compiled from those sources by Lieut. G. T. Temple, "who translated the latest editions of the works mentioned, and furnished much additional information, derived from authentic sources, and verified in many places by personal observation and experience." This would have been a graceful, if somewhat tardy and forced, recognition of the services rendered by Lieut. Temple to the maritime world, had it not been immediately followed by a paragraph stating that "the whole work has now been compared with the most recent chart of this long line of coast, and been prepared for the press by Staff Com. W. R. Martin, R.N., of the Hydrographic Department,"—an officer, we may observe in parenthesis, who has never been to Norway, and has no knowledge of the language. It is, therefore, plain that Capt. Evans did dispense with the further services of Lieut. Temple for "departmental reasons," but whether for the good of the public or not remains to be seen, as the reasons could apparently only have been dictated by a desire to deprive Lieut. Temple of a part of the credit due to him for his work, in order to bestow it on a member of the regular Hydrographic staff.

In our issue for July 24, we made some remarks under the above heading, on a letter forwarded to us by Lieut. G. T. Temple, R.N., which a weekly journal of science had declined to publish. We now notice with pleasure that the said journal has inserted the following communication, which was addressed to Lieut. Temple by Col. Sejersted, Director of the Royal Norwegian Geographical Survey Office, and which fully bears out the opinion we expressed, that our contemporary had been lured into error, and had failed to grasp the true bearings of the case. We congratulate our contemporary on the course it has now adopted, and no one can fail to appreciate the frank and honourable manner in which Col. Sejersted has acknowledged his mistake, and the generosity and promptitude with which he has made reparation to Lieut. Temple :—

Christiania, August 7, 1880.

SIR,—You may possibly have noticed that I have replied in some English newspapers to remarks stated in those papers to have been made by you, at a meeting on May 19 last of the Society of Arts, with respect to our Norwegian coast charts, and that I have especially alleged that your remarks must have been caused by ignorance of the present stage of our coast charts. I now learn from a copy of the "Journal" of the Society of Arts, containing your paper complete, that the said newspaper statements were misguiding extracts, and that your censure was not pointed against our coast charts, but against an English belabouring of those charts in no way connected with the geographical survey of Norway. As a matter of course, my reply would not have been published if the said newspaper statements had been correct concerning the main point to us, and I hereby declare, with great pleasure, that the copy of the "Journal" of the Society of Arts, containing your paper, proves plainly that you are intimately acquainted with our coast charts and coast descriptions, which are mentioned by you in a very satisfactory manner to us. I express my wish that these lines may help to make good the injustice you have suffered from the misconceptions caused by the ambiguous newspaper statements, and I beg to leave it to you to use this letter at pleasure.—Your obedient servant, (Signed)

FR. SEJERSTED, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Director of the Royal Norwegian Geographical
Survey Office.

To George T. Temple, Lieutenant, R.N., F.R.G.S., The Nash, near Worcester, England.

Mr. William Hancock, late foreman of the yard at Portsmouth, who has had charge of the construction of the Inflexible from the laying of the keel plate on the blocks in February, 1874, until within the last fortnight, died somewhat suddenly last week, at the age of 51. The funeral took place at Kingston Cemetery last week, the remains being followed to the grave by Rear-Admiral Foley, Admiral Superintendent; Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty; the Chief Constructor, and the two constructors at Portsmouth; nearly the whole of the foremen of the yard, and masters of trades, and about 400 leading men and dockyardmen who had served under the deceased. Vice-Admiral Stewart, Controller of the Navy, sent a telegram to express the high esteem in which he held Mr. Hancock, and the loss which the Service has sustained by the death of so able and zealous a public servant.

By Fleet Circular No. 23 V., the Admiralty direct that a new establishment of books for the use of schools on board her Majesty's ships and vessels shall be substituted for that referred to in Clause 4 of Article 1,735 of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

HOT WEATHER.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—TRUTH, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

ADMIRALTY INSPECTION AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Admiralty have this week been engaged inspecting Portsmouth Yard, together with the establishments at Eastney, Gosport, Haslar, and Forton. Vice-Admiral Sir William Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Controller of the Navy, arrived on Saturday and made a preliminary inspection. On Monday night Admiral Sir Cooper Key, Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins, C.B., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Birch, and Capt. Erskine, arrived, and proceeded on board the Enchantress. On Tuesday morning Lord Northbrook arrived from London, and went on board the Enchantress. Admiral Ryder, Rear-Admiral Foley, and the commanding officers of ships in port and heads of departments, the Commandants of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the Inspector-General at Haslar then proceeded on board. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the inspection commenced, and the gunnery arrangements of the Inflexible were examined into. Steam had been generated, and the necessary arrangements were made for experiments in loading, ramming, running in and out, depressing and elevating the ponderous weapons, Lord Northbrook and other members of the party viewing the operations from a platform erected on the top of the turret itself. The machinery worked admirably. Although no date has been fixed for the completion of the ship for the pennant, it is understood that she is to be ready by the end of the present financial year. Since the last steam trial the Inflexible has been fitted with four-bladed propellers, for the purpose of diminishing the vibration, which had a tendency to loosen some of her after-plating. Leaving the Inflexible, the party proceeded on board the Dreadnought, and inspected the engines and general arrangements on board. The Dreadnought is quite complete, and ready for sea at short notice. After remaining about half-an-hour on board, their Lordships proceeded to the electric shop, where they remained some considerable time inspecting the various systems of generating and utilising the electric light.

A visit was next paid to the Marlborough. About 100 engineer students were drawn up in single line on the wharf, immediately opposite the ship. Having passed up and down the line, the lads standing at attention, their Lordships passed into the ship, and on leaving expressed themselves highly satisfied. After luncheon the Admiral Superintendent's office was visited, and the usual proposals for improvements, extensions, &c., in the establishments were submitted, and the plans examined and explained. Later on, the Steam Reserve offices were visited, and an inspection of the men took place, after which their Lordships returned to the Enchantress, where in the evening they entertained Admirals Ryder and Foley and the heads of departments at dinner, the Dockyard being brilliantly illuminated with the electric light for the occasion. On Wednesday morning their Lordships went ashore at half-past 9 o'clock, and began work at the Superintendent's office. This occupied their attention until 11 o'clock, when they proceeded to the "New Ground" at the northern corner of the yard. Walking through the turnery their Lordships ascended the long flight of circular stairs to the fitting shop, where the bulk of the engineer students are employed at the vice, and up higher still to the torpedo room. They bestowed considerable attention on the corvette Canada, and instituted a careful inspection of the Colossus. Their Lordships next went to the Excellent. Lord Northbrook and his colleagues were afterwards conducted to Whale Island, where they witnessed some practice from machine-guns. After the gunnery experiments, the Admiralty attended a long and varied programme of torpedo trials on board the Vernon. After luncheon on board the Enchantress, their Lordships made an inspection of the Duke of Wellington, the yards being manned. They afterwards visited the Inconstant and the Bacchante. At night their Lordships dined with Admiral Ryder, and concluded the labours of a long day by attending the ball of the Seamen and Marines' Orphan School. On Thursday the Admiralty inspected the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, the slip at Haslar, on which are a number of gun and torpedo-boats under cover, the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard, the Marine Barracks at Forton and the Marine Artillery Barracks at Eastney. In the evening their Lordships entertained some of the heads of departments at dinner on board the Enchantress, and returned to town on Friday.

THE ATALANTA INQUIRY.

The inquiry into the loss of the Atalanta was resumed yesterday morning at the Sessions House, Westminster, before Admiral A. P. Ryder, having been adjourned from Aug. 24 for the attendance of Admiral Sir George Greville Wellesley, K.C.B., who was then on the Continent, and who on now being called stated that he was Senior Naval Lord from Nov. 1877 to Aug. 1879. The Juno was fitted out as a training-ship before he held that position. No doubt he had seen a report stating that the Atalanta lurched over 40° frequently under close-reefed topsails and courses. The reports of sailing qualities of ships applied generally, and he should not attach much importance to the statement that a vessel lurched 40°, beyond that she might have got into a heavy sea. He had no reason to doubt that the Atalanta, when she started on her first cruise, was a sound, stable, and seaworthy ship. She was properly found, equipped, stored, and ballasted, and her rigging was sufficient and suitable. Her equipment, including boats and pumps, was adequate. The executive officers were sufficient in number for carrying on the special duties of a training-ship. She had three or four lieutenants, three sub-lieutenants, besides warrant officers. The complement of the crew—as distinguished from the young seamen to go in training—was sufficient. He did not go into the question of whether the alteration in the distribution of weights, rendered necessary by the conversion of the Juno into a training-ship, affected her safety. He did not know of any mode of ascertaining to what extent a vessel lurched being adopted at that time except from judging by the eye and putting up a rough batten. He did not attribute much importance to the entry of the lurching of from 20 to 40 deg. Even if proved that she lurched 40 deg., it would not have raised any alarm in his mind as to her safety. He did not concur in the statement made to the Court that if she lurched 40 deg. she ought to have been broken up. Mr. Rothery: Would you have any objection, if the Admiralty gave permission, to furnish us with a copy of your minutes with regard to the Atalanta?—None whatever. Capt. Batt: In your recollection of sailing-ships, was it customary in those days to note the amount of lurching of ships?—I think not. I do not think we had pendulums then. The witness continued that he had no doubt that official reports of the behaviour of the Atalanta were sent to him. He should examine her log-book, as the log-books of the ships always came to him; but to say that he read them through would be absurd, because no man's time would allow him to read through the logs of 150 to 200 ships. If it were frequently repeated in the log-book of the Atalanta that she lurched 40° and pitched very heavily, it would be unusual, unless she had got into very bad weather. The vessel belonged to a class of ship perfectly well known in the Service, and she had been at sea before, and was not an untried ship. Mr. Waymouth: We have had it stated by officers that the entries as to the lurching were of such an alarming nature that they could not credit them as correct.—I quite agree with them as to the lurches; but as to the other points, about the ship being in a leaky state, &c., they were sent to the officials to report upon. With these serious reports, should the vessel have been sent to sea without investigation?—The ship was not sent to sea without proper investigation. If the return be correct which was made by Capt. Stirling as to the alterations made to the ship upon her return from the West Indies, and the taking away of the bilge keels, what would have been the result?—That is a question I cannot answer. The witness stated that he was not consulted as to the alteration of the weights. The Atalanta's displacement was practically the same as the Juno's. Although he had never gone into the question of the science of shipping, he stated that as a general thing, if great weight was placed at the bottom of the ship it would give the ship great stability and make her swing immensely. To Mr. Waymouth, who put a question as to whether the Lords of the Admiralty took the advice of their subordinate officers, Admiral Wellesley said that he did not think that was a question which he ought to answer.—Mr. Waymouth: If Mr. Barnaby reported from his professional knowledge that it would be wrong to make the alterations, it would be a serious matter for consideration when so many lives were involved?—I do not know whether Mr. Barnaby has stated that he thought it would compromise the safety of these people. If he did, it never came to my notice. I cannot believe that the removal of two 64-pounders, or the shortening of the masts, or the taking off of the bilge keels, would compromise the safety of the crew. The witness added that he believed the Atalanta was as good a ship as was ever sent to sea. To a question with regard to training officers, the witness objected, observing that he did not think it came within the scope of the inquiry; but upon the president ruling it to be a legitimate question, but that he (the witness) might decline to answer, Admiral Wellesley said that he had no objection to answering the question, but that it was a subject which had for years occupied the attention of naval men, who greatly differed as to whether the training system was good or bad, whether there should be more or less training-ships, and whether there should training colleges ashore or afloat. This concluded the oral evidence, and the Committee adjourned.

THE WIMBLEDON SCANDAL COURT-MARTIAL.

On Monday, the first witness was Colour-Serjt. Luke Meakin, 4th Cheshire, who said that on the day of the competition for the Martin's Cup, in 1878, Stokes came into his tent in civilian dress, ready for going home. He spoke of his bad luck, and said he was going home. There were two or three other persons present, and they undressed him and put on his uniform. The witness accompanied Stokes and Scott to the firing-point, and watched the firing. Looking at the prisoner, the witness said he had never spoken to him in his life. He had been in the Volunteers 21 years, and had never been ordered to appear before his own or any other officer in consequence of a dispute. Cross-examined: He shot for the Burroughes and Watts Prize in 1877, when Stokes and another tied for the first prize. The witness was third in that competition, and therefore won £25. His son was fourth, and won £7. There was no question between the four top men as to the division of the money. He knew a jealous-minded man named Scathe, according to whom if he himself did not win those who did win always won unfairly. He was a member of the Stockport Shooting Club, which had about twenty-eight members, each of whom had a pecuniary interest in the success of any one of the members, as they paid to the club a percentage on their winnings, and that money defrayed the expenses of sending other members to Wimbledon in the following year. The commanding officer of the regiment was president of the shooting club, but he did not often attend its meetings.—Serjt. Thomas M'Carthy, Royal Marines, said he attended the Wimbledon Meeting of 1880. He was at butt 21 to 30 during the whole of the meeting. On July 23 he had twenty men of the Royal Marine Artillery under him, and after he had changed them from one target to another Lieut. Houghton changed them again. The prisoner never made witness any proposition with the view of fraudulent marking. He did not hear prisoner say he was anxious to secure the Olympic for any particular competitor. The prisoner did not ask him to request the men under his charge to assent to any fraudulent marking. The prisoner had on no occasion offered witness money. (To the Court): He could not know what was going on in the next butt, because he had quite enough to do to look after his own men. The Court: It has been said that the prisoner stated that he had full control over the targets Nos. 1 to 30. What do you understand by that?—I do not know that he had any possible control over one. (To the prisoner) : The same men were always in witness's butts. He was not aware that the prisoner could have influenced them. The prisoner was never in his (witness's) butt. The prisoner was changed from his butt once or twice, but by the order of the pay-serjeant.

A number of witnesses for the defence was called at the further sittings of the Court, but yesterday was devoted to the reading of a second speech for the defence. Prisoner, through Lieut. Edye, said he had now been under arrest for more than seven weeks, and during that time he had endured public scorn and execration, but no matter how great his suffering had been he had throughout been supported by a consciousness of his own innocence. From the date of the arrest up to the time when he last addressed the Court, he had kept silent while his assailants had spared no artifice to spread abroad the most unscrupulous calumnies. He asked the Court not to believe a word that the witness Sage had uttered; for, while he had endeavoured to show that he had entered into an arrangement to win the Olympic of 1878, yet, when the regulations of the Association were pointed out to him, he denied that he had been guilty of bribery; but he did, nevertheless, go so far as to say that he was ashamed of himself, and became disgusted with his whole conduct. But he contended Sage would never have been disgusted had his schemes met success, for after entering into the arrangement in 1878, he told them he had made no report of his fraudulent transactions, but went to Wimbledon, and there he hoped to win the money, dividing it between himself and his accomplice Adams, and the prisoner alluded briefly to the benefit for Adams at the Grecian Theatre, pointing out that Sage had just enough to do in the affair to save himself from unpleasant consequences, but with the chance of doing something for himself, and then called attention to Sage's dispute with Jennings. Sage was not aware that he had won anything in 1878, yet they found him paying £22 to Jennings as his share of the winnings, and afterwards there was a county-court suit, Jennings claiming a full half of the winnings according to the agreement with Sage, who could only refund expenses, and Jennings lost his case simply for want of witnesses. Would they not rather, then, believe the old soldier, twice decorated by his Sovereign, than a creature who had been dug out of the purlieus, and who had associated only with blacklegs and tricksters. To such men as Sage the prisoner's ruin was essential, for it was only upon his ruin that they could hope to establish their own reputation. It was their primary object to bring about a change at Wimbledon, by which all military rule and authority would be eliminated, and to degrade the National Rifle meetings into a gambling hell, where men of Sage's class might barter for prizes. The way in which they proceeded was to destroy individual character, and he (prisoner) was their first victim. Reading a letter from Capt. Sidebottom, of the 13th Cheshire Volunteers, the prisoner showed that no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of that corps attended the Wimbledon meeting of 1880, either as competitor or spectator; and in reviewing the evidence of Mr. Humphrey, he pointed out that, as misses were not recorded by the butt-markers, it was impossible for anybody in the butts to know whether Stokes or Capt. Pilley were firing.

The inquiry was proceeding when the above report was forwarded.

INDIA.

The *Times of India* says :—" Brigdr.-Gen. G. R. Burrows, whose name is now so prominently before the public, arrived in India a cadet early in 1844, and was soon after posted to the 15th Regt. N.I. He served with his corps up to September, 1852, when (through the interest of his father-in-law, Lieut.-Col. Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers), he was appointed to the Quartermaster-General's Department, in which he remained up to Sept. 1865. In May of that year, Lieut.-Col. Burrows went to England, and on his return in Nov. 1866, he was placed on general duty at Poona. In March, 1867, he was appointed to the command of the regiment which he had left fourteen years previously as a lieutenant, and which is one of the regiments which have been selected to reverse the defeat which he recently suffered at the hands of the enemy in Afghanistan. In Sept. 1870, he re-entered the Quartermaster-General's Department as officiating deputy-qrmr.-gen., and in October, 1871, reverted to the command of the 15th N.I. Lieut.-Col. Burrows again entered the Department in May, 1872, and remained until Jan. 1880, when he proceeded to command a brigade on service."

At a meeting of the United Service Institution at Simla, Gen. Olpherts, V.C., C.B., advocated the immediate annexation of all Afghanistan up to the Oxus. Gen. Massy preferred the milder course of holding the Khyber as far as Lundi Kotal, making over the Kurum to the Turis under our protectorate, and keeping a good grasp upon Candahar, which we should never allow to slip out of our hands.

The Lahore paper says :—" A very welcome piece of news to many comes to us from Cabul, namely, that six months' batta wlll be given to all who have crossed the frontier since September 3, 1879, and by the frontier, we presume, is meant the old frontier as it existed before the advance on Ali Musjid, and not the new one as defined by the treaty of Gundamuck. We are also happy to notice that Government is going to grant compensation to native cavalry for losses sustained during the war. This is as it should be, and if compensation were not given, we fear that we should have, for some years at least, our Bengal cavalry mounted on very inferior horses, as the drain on the funds for new horses to supply the place of those killed or worn out would be so great, that only a lower average price than that given at present could be afforded, and therefore the class of horse bought would necessarily be an inferior one to that now purchased. By Government's well-timed act of justice—it is nothing more—the native cavalry will be enabled to keep their remounts up to the proper standard."

GENERAL ROBERTS' VICTORY AT CANDAHAR.

The story of Ayoub's defeat is told as follows by the correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter telegraphed from Candahar on the 2nd inst. :—The Army reached Robat, 17 miles from Candahar, on the 28th ult., and Gen. Roberts, justly considering that his men required repose after their great exertions for the last 20 days, halted on the 29th. He then made Candahar by two easy marches, arriving there on the 31st ult. On the afternoon of the 31st a bold reconnaissance of the enemy's position was made by the whole of the Cavalry Brigade, accompanied by Col. Chapman, chief of the Staff. The fire of the enemy was drawn in all directions, and their positions accurately discovered. The cavalry retired late in the evening, covered by the 15th Sikhs, under a heavy fire. The 3rd, or Macgregor's Brigade, held an advanced position for the night. The enemy's position was found to be as follows :—Their camp was pitched behind the screen of a high-banked ridge of hills, extending from near the Argandab in a north-easterly direction. The western extremity of this ridge is called Pir-Paimal. There are two passes through this ridge from Candahar, the Baba Wali and the Morcha. The first is easy, but it was strongly held by the enemy, with several guns on its crest. The second, which was more difficult, was on the right of the position, and was covered by several parallel canals, derived from the Argandab, which, though very dry at present, formed a most formidable obstacle. A detached hill, in the rear of the position, and separated from the outer ridge by gardens and orchards, further strengthened the enemy's flank. Nevertheless, Gen. Roberts decided to make this his point of attack, perceiving that if once the village of Pir-Paimal, at the foot of the hill of that name, were captured, his troops would take the whole position in flank, when a determined advance must roll up the whole of Ayoob's line, and infallibly lose him his guns. Orders were accordingly given assigning this operation to Hardy, with the Cabul Brigades, while the Baba Wali and Morcha Passes should be watched and menaced by the Candahar garrison, and the guns on the Baba Wali be silenced by the heavy battery. Gen. Gough's cavalry was to act independently on the left, and cut off fugitives from the main attack. At 9 a.m. the troops were in position, and at half-past 10 a commanding village in front of the infantry had been stormed by the 92nd, the 2nd Goorkhas, and the regiments of the 1st Brigade, after being heavily shelled by Baty. C 2 of the Royal Artillery and by the screw-gun battery C 8 Royal Artillery. This brigade was then joined by the 2nd, or Baker's Brigade, and the two advanced along the line of the canals until they were lost to sight round the shoulder of Pir-Paimal. The fighting was severe during this advance and in taking the village of Pir-Paimal, but the 3rd Brigade (Macgregor's) was in reserve to afford support, if necessary. It was intended that the troops should halt for some time in Pir-Paimal and reconnoitre further, but the enemy showed continued confidence, and it was found advisable by Major-Gen. Ross, who conducted the operation, to push on. The enemy resisted stoutly, and it was here that the principal loss was sustained. Two small advanced camps were then sighted and captured, together with some guns. After a brief struggle, the alarm caused by this success was communicated to Ayoub's main camp further on, and a general flight ensued. Guns were captured by our troops at each step, and 32 had been taken before they drew breath at the village of Mazra, far beyond the Baba Wali Pass. Here Gen. Ross halted his brigade at 1 p.m., further infantry pursuit being impossible and useless. As soon as Gen. Roberts saw how matters were proceeding, he sent for the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the 3rd Scinde Horse from the front of the Baba Wali Pass to Mazra, and ordered them to carry on the pursuit for 15 miles further. They met Gen. Gough's cavalry returning, and returned with them to Candahar. The cavalry pursued the fugitives in the direction of Khakrez, and killed between 200 and 300, 70 of whom fell to the sabres of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry in one place. They then swept round and met the Bombay Cavalry, as before mentioned. At the enemy's main camp was found the lifeless body of poor Lieut. Maclaine. Some native soldiers, prisoners in Ayoub's camp, reported that when the Afghans were about to fly, the guard at his tent called him out and deliberately murdered him,—a deed for which Ayoub will be for ever execrated. Remains of bread, which the poor fellow had been eating, his journal, his pipe, and other trifles, were found in the tent half an hour later by Euan Smith. The 1st Brigade bivouacked for the night at the enemy's camp, in charge of the captured guns, among which were the two Horse Artillery guns lost at Khushk-i-Nakhud. The rest of the troops returned to Candahar by the Baba Wali Pass, arriving at 6 p.m. When Gen. Roberts, at the end of the action, rode up to the different regiments to thank them for their conduct, he was loudly and repeatedly cheered, showing how entirely he possesses the confidence and the affection of the troops. The feeling of the whole of the Cabul force is that the victory of yesterday fully repays them for their past exertions. The action was fought throughout on a scientific plan, without accident or mistake, and was certainly creditable to the British arms. Ayoub will probably find his way, a discredited man, to Herat, and some of the other chiefs to Zemindawar, but it is not likely that they will be able to induce their followers soon to repeat the experiment of braving an English force. Col. Brownlow's loss is deplored by the whole force, as that of one of the best and bravest soldiers who ever led a British regiment. Capt. Straton had rendered great service as the head of the Signalling Department from Char-Asiab up to his death. He was shot in the leg by a Ghazi as he was riding, almost unattended, to establish a heliograph station on the Baba Wali Kotal. His death was promptly avenged by a signaller of the 72nd. Early orders are expected for the return of the Bengal troops to India. Gen. Roberts has appointed Protheroe to the charge of the city. Euan Smith proceeds to reopen the line of communications and restore order in the Atchakaxe country. The casualties yesterday were as follow :—72nd — killed, 7; wounded, 17. 92nd—killed, 11; wounded, 51. 60th Rifles—wounded, 1. Native regiments—killed, 11; wounded, 72. The officers killed were Col. Brownlow and Capt. Frome, both of the 72nd Regiment, and Capt. Straton, of the 22nd. The officers wounded were Capt. Murray and Lieut. Monro, of the 72nd; Lieuts. Menzies and Stewart, of the 92nd; Lieut.-Col. Battye, of the 2nd Goorkhas; and Major Slater, of the 2nd Sikhs.

The force under Gen. Roberts, when he started from Cabul, comprised the following :—Infantry Division, under the command of Major-Gen. Ross.—First Brigade—92nd Highlanders, 2nd Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, and 24th Native Infantry. Second Brigade—72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 2nd Sikhs, and 3rd Sikhs. Third Brigade —60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs, 4th Goorkhas, and 25th Native Infantry. Cavalry Brigade, under Brigdr.-Gen. Gough, C.B., V.C.—9th Lancers, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Bengal Central India Horse, and fifty volunteers 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry. Artillery, under Col. A. C. Johnson—6-8 Royal Artillery, 11-9 Royal Artillery, and No. 2 Mountain Battery.

ACTUAL *v.* RELATIVE RANK IN THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

" Surgeon-Major " writes :—" With reference to the comments of your correspondent in a recent number of the *Army and Navy Gazette* on this subject, I cannot understand the reasonableness of the objections to medical officers holding actual rank in their own corps. They hold it in the American, Italian, and Turkish Services; and there is nothing novel in the idea, as in former days they not only purchased their commissions, but held combatant ones, in addition to the medical. It would be, after all, only a restoration. But to come to more recent times, I will give you an instance, common enough in the Volunteers,—a citizen force, filled by men of rank and intellect :—The late Dr. Keith, of the Aberdeen Infirmary, a skilful surgeon, was elected in 1869 captain of a company of Volunteers. Shortly afterwards he became captain-commandant of two strong companies, and ultimately lieutenant-colonel of the administrative battalion, a post he held until his death in 1875. 'Relative rank' is an anomalous term implying and maintaining a sense of inferiority of one class of educated gentlemen to another, which in civil life is unknown. Take, for instance, the case of a serjeant-major of 20 years' service, with a superior relative rank, but without any distinct designation to show that his position differs from an officer of 12 years in the Army. He may continue for 14 years longer, if unpromoted, to become a grey-headed veteran, with no means of showing to the public that he has reached the relative rank of a lieutenant-colonel, except his uniform, which he does not constantly wear. Why is not his commission and rank defined as it was by the Royal Warrant of 1858? Every rank should be defined in an army. In the Medical, it is not, nor can it be, until we obtain actual not relative commissions."

Reviews.

A Son of Mars. By Major Griffiths. (Remington and Co.)—This is one of Major Griffiths's lively tales of military life which have already been appreciated by not a few readers. It is almost impossible to treat of " barrack life," " mutinies," " Victoria Crosses," &c., without travelling over familiar ground. The present tale, written in two concise volumes, is full of bustle, and may be regarded as up to the author's standard. It is, however, more likely to attract the attention of juveniles (if there be such persons at present in the world) than that of others. We find in it the dark, mysterious lady of high rank, who in a most mysterious manner pounces on an almost beggar-child, and claims him as heir to an old title and fine estates. Then we have the cruel husband, who works out his own plans in opposition to hers; afterwards, the barrack-room and the acceptance of the Queen's shilling by the real heir, and the gazetting of the false heir as ensign into the regiment which the other had selected,—altogether, a state of things out of which strange events are carved by the author's facile pen. Of course the regiment is ordered on foreign service, and there is fighting and a mutiny, and the mock heir proves a coward and the true one gets the Cross, and subsequently confounds the scheming old man by succeeding in a law-suit and ousting him from the estate, and marrying the girl that was from the first intended for him. Altogether, there is a great deal of action accomplished in these two small volumes.

Love and Law. By Carl Max. (Remington.)—To any person who wishes to take a companion on a short railway ride, we can recommend this very pretty little book. It contains two not over-long stories, which will neither weary the reader nor prove fatiguing by being too deeply interesting.

British Bee-Farming. By James Robinson. (Chapman and Hall.)—" Bee-farming " will, at first, appear a strange title; but after a perusal of this little book, the reader will be probably inclined to admit that both pleasure and profit may be acquired by the pursuit. The author has treated the subject in the simplest form, so as to make it intelligible to the rudest village " yokel," his object being to encourage bee-farming and show that it is not only a pleasing recreation, but if properly attended to, an undoubted source of income. Fenimore Cooper, very many years ago, introduced into one of his novels the subject of bee-farming, and in doing so, drew one of his most pleasing sketches. An extraordinary amount of information can be gleaned from a close study of this useful manual.

The Wandering Naturalists. By J. A. Lawson. (Remington.)—This is quite a story of adventure under an unpretentious title. The wandering naturalists " went in " for excitement *con amore*, and found many opportunities of gratifying their tastes. The book is quite worth reading.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Col. A. M. Shewell, Bombay S.C., Deputy-Comy.-Gen., died at Candahar, on the 1st inst., of wounds received in action during the sortie of the 16th ult., aged 40 years. The deceased served with the rank of lieut. in the Commissariat Department, in Abyssinia, specially mentioned in final despatch, medal, and brevet of major on attaining the rank of capt. He joined the Army, Dec. 13, 1856; became lieut., Sept. 2, 1857; capt., Dec. 13, 1868; brevet Major, Dec. 14, 1868; major, Dec. 13, 1876; and brevet lieut.-col., Oct. 1, 1877. Major-Gen. E. Howard Vyse, writing to the *Standard*, says:—"With reference to this officer, I think the following extract from a paper entitled 'A Transport Service for Asiatic Warfare,' read on June 23 last at the Royal United Service Institution, deserves to be published:—'At Eree-ka-Dur there was a Commissariat officer who had been up the line on duty, and returning to Sukkur. . . . . . The Commissariat officer whom I have just mentioned delayed his return when the cholera appeared, and was alone at first, afterwards with one medical subordinate to assist him. He attended those struck down by this fell disease as if they had been his brothers. Night and day he sat by the side of the sick, ministering to their wants, able only at long intervals to snatch a few minutes of that repose so greatly needed, so hardly earned. And remember that his work was not in the well-ventilated, well-arranged wards of a hospital, but in rudely-constructed grass sheds, exposed to the burning, and I may say, almost deadly heat of June in the Cutchee Plain. Not until the disease had been got fairly under, and those who survived had joined the rest of the train at Dachers, did he leave his post. Gentlemen, this officer was Lieut.-Col. Arthur Shewell, of the Bombay Commissariat. I saw Col. Shewell after his return to Kurrachee during the summer of 1879, but with his innate modesty, he would say but little about his heroism. He did, however, admit that it was 'trying' when he had to bury 17 poor natives in 24 hours."

Lieut.-Col. G. J. D. Heath, Madras S.C., Assist.-Comy.-Gen., 3rd class, died at 6 South Parade, Southsea, on the 3rd inst., aged 48 years. He joined the Army, March 3, 1850, and became lieut., March 3, 1876; served with the Saugor Field Force, in Central India, and was present at the relief of Kirwee (medal with clasp).

Com. Henry Lewis, R.N., the senior retired commander, died at his residence, 5 Devonshire Street, Portland Place on the 31st ult., in his 95th year. He entered the Navy Sept. 24, 1801, as A.B. on board the Diana, Capts. J. P. Beresford and T. J. Maling, and served successively in the Mediterranean, Channel, and West Indies. On Feb. 3, 1806, being at the time prize-master on board a detained American brig, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by a French privateer off the Scilly Islands, and was carried to France. In Dec., 1809, he effected his escape, and on Feb. 10, 1810, was promoted to Lieut. He subsequently served in the Resolution, Capt. Hardy, in the Baltic from Feb. 1810, until Jan. 1811, when he was transferred to the Conquestador, Capt. Lord William Stuart, with whom he was for two years employed in the North Sea and Channel. He was afterwards employed in the Orontes, Capt. N. D. Cochrane, on the Irish and West India stations, and again in the Channel from Oct. 1813 until Sept. 1815. He became retired commander July 7, 1849, and was promoted to the List under Order in Council of 1816, July 11, 1861.

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PURCHASE SUBALTERNS.

"One of Many" writes:—"As one of those who paid his shilling instead of taking it, allow me to thank you for your very sensible remarks anent Purchase subalterns, and their exceedingly legitimate cause of grievance. Our case is briefly this,—we invested many hundreds of pounds, and remained in the Service with a 'light heart,' for did not Mr. Cardwell assure us that we should not suffer for the very practical interest we had shown in our profession? At the end of twenty years, we shall find ourselves no better off than our non-Purchase brethren as regards pension, and infinitely worse off in every other respect, for we invested sums which we cannot afford to lose, and which, by every principle of justice, ought to have assured us at least a better retiring pension than falls to the lot of those who paid nothing. I may add that the interest of my regulation and over-regulation Purchase-money, at five per cent., amounts to £60 a year."

A Reuter's telegram dated Gibraltar, Sept. 3, says:—"The United States man-of-war Trenton, having on board Admiral Howell, Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet in the Mediterranean, has arrived here from Southampton. The Admiral landed to-day and visited Lord Napier of Magdala, the Governor. The Trenton will proceed eastwards to-day."

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MARRIAGES.

COLLIER—SHEPHERD.—On the 7th inst., at St James's Church, Hull, by the Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, M.A., George Barton, R.N., H.M.S. Audacious, elder son of George Collier, Staff Com. R.N., to Gertrude, only daughter of John George Shepherd, Paymaster R.N., H.M.S. Agincourt. (No cards.)

HILLIARD—GLASSE.—On Sept. 1, at St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, by the Rev. Nassau Cathcart, M.A., assisted by the Rev. B. P. Tourtel, M.A., William Edward Hilliard, Esq., Captain, 105th Light Infantry, and Adjutant 4th West York Militia, to Lydia, daughter of Henry Dunn Glasse, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, retired, Bombay Army.

SYKES—WELLESLEY.—On Sept. 9, at Farnborough, Hants, by the Rev. W. Sykes, Chaplain to the Forces, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Bellamy, curate of the parish, Walter Harry Sykes, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Richard Sykes, Esq., of Edgeley, to Cecilia Louisa Jane, fourth daughter of Colonel W. H. C. Wellesley, North Camp, Aldershot.

DEATH.

BROWELL.—On the 7th inst., at York, of lockjaw, Edward Hakewill, eldest child of Captain E. T. Browell, Royal Artillery, aged nearly 10 years.

Advertisements.

WANTED, at the WEST RIDING ASYLUM, Wakefield, a VIOLIN and VIOLA PLAYERS, who will also be required to act as Attendants. Must be good executants, and able to read music at sight. Salary to commence at £30 a year, and advance £2 annually up to £50, with board, lodging, and washing, and a suit of clothes every eight months.—Candidates will, on application by letter or personally to the MEDICAL DIRECTOR, be supplied with forms, to be filled up and returned. Those only deemed eligible will receive communications in reply.

Asylum, September 7, 1880.

MASTER TAILOR WANTED, immediately, for 12th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. Must live in Rochdale.—Apply, forwarding testimonials and scale of prices for making-up and repairing uniforms, to ADJUTANT, Head-quarters, Rochdale.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IT is not without interest to note the jealous care with which the Germans watch the progress of their Army. The wars of 1866 and 1870 have accustomed Europe to look upon Germany as the leading military power; and only a few days ago the German Emperor had no hesitation in asserting the military supremacy of his beloved Fatherland. It is, therefore, remarkable to learn that authorised and well-known critics in Germany are not altogether satisfied that their Army has attained the high standard of efficiency for which public opinion in Europe gives it credit. Colonel Von Boguslawski, in a pamphlet which has just been published in Berlin, finds fault with the present drilling, so far, at least, as infantry is concerned. Prussian infantry has been considered, ever since the time of Frederick the Great, as one of the best, if not the best, and its fame only temporarily obscured in the days of Jena has received a new lustre from the Austrian and French campaigns; so that every one expected to hear that the approaching Autumn Manœuvres would show the German infantry at its best. It would, nevertheless, appear that there is something wrong somewhere, since Colonel Von Boguslawski states that he finds in the rules for the drilling of infantry errors which may lead to the gravest dangers. He first deprecates the idea that the success of a campaign may depend upon the superiority of one side in cavalry and artillery, forgetting that the plans so well matured by Field-Marshal Von Moltke could never have been carried out but for the thorough training and efficiency of his cavalry, which rendered such invaluable services when acting either as scouts and advance parties, or as a curtain to the movements of his infantry. The gallant colonel admits that, during the Franco-German war, in many instances the incontestible superiority of German artillery carried the day; but he takes for granted that since then the progress made by all nations in the efficiency of their artillery has very nearly equalised the chances in that respect. It is to infantry that Colonel von Boguslawski directs chiefly his attention. He says, not without reason, that infantry is the backbone of an army, and with it rests the ultimate fate of battles and wars to come. After remarking that subsequent to the adoption of breechloaders and the experience of '66, extended lines of skirmishers had become the rule, he goes on to say that the experience of the French war had demonstrated the dangers arising from that system, in consequence of the tendency such extended lines had to become mixed together, the men belonging to the several corps being thus withdrawn from the control of their respective commanding officers. In order to remedy that inconvenience, a very close order was adopted, in which skirmishers were not more than three or four paces distant from each other. This was only avoiding one danger to fall into another, since in the new formation the front presented to the enemy has all the thinness of a line of skirmishers, and is therefore incapable of making a defensive stand, while the propinquity of the men offers to the enemy nearly as good a target as a compact formation,—hence heavy losses of life should be apprehended. In order to avoid both the looseness of extended lines and the risk of life attending close formations, the gallant colonel proposes to replace the spaces in the firing front by an increase in the range, and therefore recommends commencing firing at long distances, thus trusting to the long range of breechloaders in general, and the superiority of German weapons in particular. Here we fail to see the consistency of the argument by which Colonel von Boguslawski supports his proposal. We expected to see him assert that with superior weapons and good marksmen, volley-firing at long ranges might prove disastrous to an enemy, especially if the latter be not so well appointed in those respects; instead of that, he confesses, first, that he does not expect much immediate and profitable result to arise from his lavish expenditure of ammunition, but that it will have for effect to keep up the spirit of the troops, and later on, he says, that he would advocate the adoption of the same system in the attack of fortresses, as concentrated volley-firing may, in certain cases, prove sufficient to reduce some isolated fortifications, and, he adds, that according to his estimation, detached forts should be easily carried. The pamphlet concludes with some sharp criticisms on the laxity of the instructions given to field-officers in sham-fights, and also in the insufficiency of the theoretical instruction given to privates and non-commissioned officers in regimental schools, where a higher standard of books should be in use. It is not without astonishment that we see Colonel von Boguslawski advocating more severity in the Articles of War, which he considers as no longer sufficient to uphold effectual discipline in the Army.

The history of the *Norway Pilot*, Part II., is certainly sufficiently peculiar to merit some notice, It appears, from papers published in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Geographical Society, and the "Journal" of the Society of Arts, that it is now some six years since Lieutenant Temple first conceived the idea of preparing sailing directions for the coast of Norway, which he found by personal experience was much needed. He kept this object steadily in view, and collected the necessary materials under difficult circumstances. Returning to England in the autumn of 1875, he laid the results of his voluntary labours before the Hydrographer at the Admiralty, and his offer to compile a volume of sailing directions for the Norwegian coast was at once accepted. The relations between the Hydrographic Department and Lieutenant Temple, who made another voyage to Norway in 1876, appear to have been quite satisfactory on both sides until July, 1879, when the manuscript was completed. Very shortly after that, the work was taken out of the author's hands, and has been prepared for the press by an officer who has never been to Norway, and has no knowledge of Scandinavian languages. That an author should in all cases, if possible, edit his own work, or at least revise his own proofs, is too obvious to require demonstration; but where, as in the present instance, a single mistake or omission might involve such grave consequences as the loss of a ship and crew, the necessity of taking every possible precaution to ensure accuracy is doubly apparent. Yet we find that Lieutenant Temple's repeated offers of assistance were persistently declined, that months were wasted in fruitless correspondence, and that during that time several vessels were wrecked on the west coast of Norway! Lieutenant Temple drew attention, at the Society of Arts, to the inaccuracy of the Admiralty list of Norwegian lights, and took Kin Light for an example. This light, as he pointed out, is really placed on the inner side of the island, to lead vessels through the inner channels; but according to the Admiralty List, it is on the outer side of the island, and throws its light seaward, so that seamen seeking shelter on this part of the coast, and running with confidence for a light which is really invisible between the bearings given, might find themselves surrounded by rocks before the mistake was discovered. His representations with regard to the Light List only elicited bare official acknowledgments, and Kin Light was not correctly placed on the Admiralty chart until he called on the First Sea Lord and laid the list before him. Now, if a mistake of this kind is possible on one coast, it may also occur on others; and as there is at present no system for keeping the charts used in the Mercantile Marine corrected up to date, we have here another source of maritime disaster. We see in this case that not only is voluntary labour refused, and unnecessary expenditure of time, energy, and money incurred, but when at last the results are presented to the public, they are inferior to those which actually only waited acceptance! In short, the principle seems to be to allow charts to remain imperfect and uncorrected, rather than "stultify the Office" by a manly admission that the staff is unequal to the work. It is evident that Lieutenant Temple's professional acquirements were considered satisfactory, or his work would not have been published; and that he was not allowed to revise and complete it is, therefore, altogether inexplicable on public grounds, surely the only grounds which in such a case should be considered. We must look elsewhere for the solution of the riddle, and we find it in the present constitution of the Hydrographic Department. Men who have held comparatively subordinate positions until quite late in life seldom possess the qualities requisite for a high command, and in many cases they are incapable of applying those unwritten laws on which so much depends. The chair of Sir Francis Beaufort should be occupied by an Executive officer of high standing and character, and we trust that soon their Lordships will see that in no other way can the efficiency, well-being, and prestige of her Majesty's Surveying Service be restored.

The trial of Serjeant William Marshman, of the Royal Marines, on charges of fraud at the late Wimbledon meeting, has now come to a conclusion, and it is to be hoped that the result generally, will be that of deterring any unprincipled employé from making any future similar supposed attempt, and of opening the eyes of future competitors. Should they, however, be tempted to participate in a proposed fraud, they should, without loss of time, bring the tempter to justice. The Council of the National Rifle Association will doubtless endeavour to adopt such measures as will effectually prevent any similar scandal in future contests. It is a humiliating fact to dwell upon, that there should have been a possibility of such frauds as those with which Serjeant Marshman has been charged at a national competitive meeting, where the very soul of honour should have existed, from the highest official in the Council tent to the lowest marksman in the butts. The fact of this scandal having been brought to light will throw a shade over the glories of many an honest winner, and give his enemies a loophole through which to cast a doubt, not only upon his skill, but upon his honour. Why Serjeant Sage and others so long kept the matter secret can scarcely be explained, although it is possible that Serjeant Sage waited in the hope of getting an opportunity to enable him to bring home the matter with certainty against the accused, without the chance of failure. Still, it would have been wiser to have made a clean breast of the proposal when it was alleged to have been first made by Serjeant Marshman in 1878, when the conversation took place at the Putney railway station, relative to the division of the Olympic Prize. Or, again, in 1879, when another conversation is alleged to have occurred between Serjeant Marshman, Private Bullmore, Serjeant Sage, and others; and when Captain Smith was stated to have been present, and within earshot. And yet nothing was done until the close of this year's meeting. Such a course, to say the least of it, was calculated to throw suspicion on the probity of some of those concerned, and we repeat, it would have been far wiser to have brought the alleged attempt at foul-play to light in the first instance. In his defence, the prisoner submitted that there was much discrepancy between the evidence of Serjeant Sage and that of other witnesses, and that the former was not to be believed. That if the Court found him guilty, they must also necessarily convict the Cheshire team of fraud, and the Tower Hamlets team of being parties to the fraud. He also contended that the whole of the alleged transactions were false, and asserted that fraud at the firing points was an impossibility, and inferred that the charges brought against him were to cover disappointment through failure in obtaining prizes. As, however, we have before said, we do not desire now to comment upon the evidence, which has of course been fully considered by the Court; but we would urge upon the Council of the National Rifle Association the desirability—nay, the absolute necessity—of steps being taken to prevent a repetition of the scandal which has caused so much excitement, and which all seemed to think would end in a conviction of the non-commissioned officer against whom the charges were laid. Serjeant Marshman has been pronounced, after full inquiry, to be innocent of the charges preferred against him. We congratulate him upon the result of the inquiry, but we cannot help thinking that he has been very fortunate, and he has reason to feel thankful to those who have conducted his case with so much ability.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, proceeded to Portsmouth on Tuesday, where the young Princes joined the *Bacchante* for her cruise to Vigo, before joining the Detached Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B. The Prince of Wales returned to town in the evening.

A Captain's Naval Pension of £80 per annum has fallen vacant by the death of Captain Arthur Morrell, who was awarded this pension in August, 1879. A Commander's Naval Pension of £65 per annum is also available by the death of Retired Captain Joseph Rundle, who was awarded the pension in January, 1879.

Captain Heneage has, we learn, received from the Admiralty an expression of their Lordships' pleasure at the report of inspection of the *Achilles* on her being ordered to be paid off, and he has been specially complimented on the general efficiency and discipline of the ship while under his command. It gives us more than ordinary satisfaction in being able to make this known, for statements as to dissatisfaction existing among the men at their being detained in the Channel after returning from the Mediterranean, reached us from more than one source. But whatever passing annoyance might have been felt at not getting home so soon as was expected, it is plain that there was never the slightest ground for supposing that the discipline of the ship was anything but perfect.

The reconstruction of the squadron on the China station, which was begun some time since by the substitution of a few larger ships for several gunboats, is, we believe, likely to be carried still further. The maintenance of a number of small craft, formerly considered advisable, will probably be no longer adhered to. If this be so, the chances of senior lieutenants and commanders obtaining commands will be considerably lessened.

An order has been received at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich from the Admiralty, directing that in future no officer below the rank of commander shall be excused from undergoing his examination on quitting the College, unless he shall be removed by a special order from the Admiralty.

We understand that an amended Naval Discipline Act is being prepared, and will be brought before Parliament early next Session. We hope that the question of licences for the sale of refreshments on Naval recreation-grounds may not be lost sight of, and that the Navy may be placed on the same footing as the Army in this respect.

Petty officers are evidently becoming scarce, owing to the restrictions as to the advancement of men by their commanding officers when they may see fit. As a consequence, a number of men of good character are to be drafted from the Ports into the Channel ships for the purpose of being given higher ratings, should they prove themselves worthy of such advancement. But what will the men already serving, and who, doubtless, believe themselves quite worthy of being made petty officers, think of new arrivals specially sent to take the plums out of their hands? This arrangement will scarcely add to the harmony of the lower deck, and we question if the introduction of such a system is wise. Either it is not fair, or the men now serving in the Channel ships must be exceptionally wanting in good qualities if a mere handful of petty officers cannot be selected from among such a large number of leading seamen and A.B.'s. It would be better to rate men as they prove themselves fit, and then draft them to the receiving ships for disposal, if there be no vacancies for them in the Channel ships.

Lieutenant Tristram Beresford and Navigating-Lieutenant Thomas James have both been compulsorily retired for non-service, neither of these officers having been employed since obtaining promotion to their present rank.

At the funeral of Major Arbuckle, Royal Marines, whose sad death at Chatham is reported elsewhere, the whole of the officers of the Royal Marines and the naval officers at the port, and the officers of the several corps at Chatham, followed the body to the railway station, whence it was conveyed to Deal, there to be interred. The shops and private houses in Chatham and Rochester along the route taken by the funeral procession were partially closed. Major Arbuckle stood at the head of his list, and would shortly have been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Gervais, of the French Navy, who, as Naval Attaché, is so well known at the Ports, is, we hear, about to return to active service, and will shortly be given a command. Captain Léon de la Chauvinière relieves Captain Gervais at the French Embassy.

Captain Stephenson, C.B., having commissioned the *Carysfort*, will, we presume, be shortly relieved of the post of equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, an appointment he has held for the past two years, and in which he has been decidedly popular. It is hoped that the Prince of Wales will select another Naval officer to fill Captain Stephenson's place.

The battery of Naval Artillery Volunteers of the London Brigade, embarked in the *Esk* for a cruise, have completed their course of training afloat, and have returned to London. When the *Esk* was at Cowes, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales took the opportunity of inspecting the Volunteers, and expressed himself highly pleased with what he saw of them and the manner in which they performed their duties.

Navigating-Lieutenant William F. A. Greet, on the Retired List, has, we learn, been offered employment in command of a river steamer in Central America, and leaves by an early mail to take up the appointment.

The hurricane at Jamaica on the night of August 18 did great damage to the naval establishment at Port Royal. It is said that the water at one time was three feet deep in some parts of the dockyard. The main buildings were only slightly injured, owing to the precautionary means adopted by the Commodore in having rigged hurricane-ropes over the principal buildings. The covered ways leading to the work-sheds, the palings, fences, and trees were nearly all demolished. Steam-launches, sailing boats, tank vessels, and other small craft were lost, or much damaged. The newly-elected recreation building at the Royal Naval Club had its foundation undermined, and it is feared the entire building will prove a wreck. The sea in the billiard-room at one time threatened to swamp the building, but fortunately the water found an outlet through the library into the garden. The hospital suffered most severely. One of the official residences was blown down, and the main building had portions of the roof blown away. Large stones, weighing several hundredweight, were hurled through the iron gate as though discharged by cannon. The loss to the Crown is estimated at £12,000, and it may be questioned whether the maintenance of this yard is so necessary as to justify its being fully restored. This is a matter on which we shall have some further remarks.

Captain Edward Byam, R.M.L.I., has been selected for appointment as instructor of musketry at the Chatham Division, in the place of Major Farquaharson, promoted.

Lieutenant Marx, who had been nominated for appointment to the *Excellent*, for the purpose of qualifying as a torpedo lieutenant, will not now go through the course, but his place will be filled by Lieutenant King Harman. The officers selected to qualify for torpedo service will join the *Excellent* on the 30th inst.

The French ironclads *Friedland* and *Suffren* having arrived at Ragusa on Tuesday, the international fleet now consists of 20 vessels, commanded by a Vice-Admiral and four Rear-Admirals. The fleet is manned by 7,300 men, and carries 136 guns. A despatch from Vienna contains particulars of the instructions received by the Commanders of the Fleet. The chief command falls to Vice-Admiral Sir B. Seymour. The instructions to the Commanders neither authorise nor prohibit the bombardment of Dulcigno. Should the contingency of a bombardment present itself, the question will be submitted to the Commanders in council, under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief. It is stated that there can be no question of a disembarkation. Vice-Admiral Seymour will assume command on the 20th inst.

On Saturday the Grand Duke Constantine, High Admiral of the Russian Fleet, returned to London from Glasgow. Captain Stephenson, R.N., C.B., Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., and Lieutenant Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., were among those who called to pay their respects to the Grand Duke.

A brilliant parade of the Corps of the Guard took place at Berlin on Monday, in presence of the Emperor, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Rudolph of Austria, and the King and Queen of the Hellenes, attended by a numerous suite of officers. The appearance of the troops as they marched past the Emperor was the subject of general admiration, and the whole spectacle was of a most imposing character. On his way to the parade-ground the Duke of Cambridge had a narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident. As his Royal Highness, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, was driving through the streets in a four-horse carriage, the horses slipped on the asphalte and fell, drawing the carriage over the wheelers. The vehicle was in imminent danger of being overturned, when the Duke and his companion leaped to the ground and escaped without hurt. His Royal Highness then proceeded on his way in a droschke.

A telegram from Cape Town states that news has been received there of an attack made by the Basuto chief Lerothodi upon a force of the Cape Mounted Riflemen. The news of the attack is officially confirmed. It is stated, however, to have been an unsuccessful attempt. The *Daily News* has published a letter from its correspondent at King William's Town. At the time when this correspondent wrote, just a month back, the whole of Basutoland was practically in the hands of a few insurgent chiefs, the leader of whom was Lerothodi. The magistrates of the region were all shut up in their residences, expecting to be attacked; while the Basutos in arms seem to have had full command of the country and all the ways of communication. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Sprigg, had left King William's Town with the commandant of the Colonial forces for the disturbed district. The father of Lerothodi had promised our authorities to use his influence to bring the rebellion to a stop, and Mr. Sprigg appears to have had some faith in his own influence for the same purpose.

Among the various points which were in dispute in May last between Major-General Donovan, commanding at Hong Kong, and the Governor of the Colony, Sir J. Pope Hennessy, there was the question of 2nd Lieutenant Cox being allowed to act as the A.D.C., and the question of Colonel Hall, R.A., being *ex officio* a member of the Executive Council. These two points have now been dealt with by the Home Authorities. As regards Lieutenant Cox, the case was this:—During the absence of General Donovan in the Straits, Colonel Hall, as the senior officer commanding the garrison, took the oath as member of the Executive Council, and allowed Lieutenant Cox to act as A.D.C. to the Governor, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, to whom the case was referred, with the observation that Lieutenant Cox, having less than four years' service, was not eligible for the permanent appointment. This observation was added by Colonel Hall, with the knowledge and approval of the Governor. On the return of General Donovan, however, Colonel Hall's action in the case was censured by his immediate superior, as illegal, on the ground that Colonel Hall had no right to act as a member of Council during the absence of his chief, and that the appointment of Lieutenant Cox ought to have been made subject to his approval. General Donovan accordingly reported against Colonel Hall. Not only has General Donovan's view of the case met with disapproval at home, but as he, on his recent departure for Japan, renewed his orders to Colonel Hall not to take a seat at the Executive Council, and further enjoined him to assign no reason for the refusal, it is noteworthy that a telegram was despatched from the Horse Guards ordering Colonel Hall immediately to tender his oath, and to take his seat as a member of the Executive Council.

We understand that Surgeon-Major J. Anderson, medical officer on the Staff of the Marquis of Ripon, will arrive home shortly, to meet and escort Lady Ripon to India, and that Surgeon-Major Skey Muir takes his place with the Viceroy.

The question of range-finders is one of such great importance, and those now being issued appear to have caused such general disappointment, that we are glad to learn on the best authority that the young German Hensoldt, the inventor of the range-finder tried last year at Chatham, having been attracted by the notices of his invention which have appeared in our columns, has returned to England, for the purpose of again submitting his instrument for trial by our War Office. Hensoldt has met with unlooked-for success in Germany, the experiments hitherto carried out to test the accuracy of his instrument having produced results which are spoken of as marvellous, so quickly and accurately have the distances been ascertained. We are, indeed, most pleased if any remarks of ours have been of effect in bringing the young German and his invention again within reach of the War Office, when all sight of him seemed for the time to have been lost.

In his annual report on the Royal Canadian Military College of Toronto, Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Hewett, R.E., the Commandant, states that the term which came to a close on June 30, commenced on February 5. The total number of cadets was 93, divided into four classes. Seventeen candidates having passed the entrance examination in December, joined the College at the commencement of this term, the standard of education of these gentlemen continuing to show general improvement. Three cadets having failed to come up to the required standard of their respective terms, were withdrawn from the College, and two cadets voluntarily retired on payment of the exemption fee. The first of the annual instead of semi-annual competitive examinations was held during the month of June, when 26 candidates presented themselves, and the successful ones will join the College in September. The change from the semi-annual to annual entrance examinations enables the number of classes to be reduced from eight to four. Gradually the junior divisions will be eliminated, and the complete amalgamation of the divisions into four unified classes will be consummated in June, 1881. Allusion is made to the organisation of the College by the formation of the cadets into four companies, and the advantages obtained by this arrangement. The duties of the offices of Secretary, Pay and Quartermaster, combined with those of Instructor of Infantry, are now performed by an officer known as Staff Adjutant, who will now become what he ought to be, the confidential assistant of the head of the Colege. The cadets, Colonel Hewett says, performed their duties as non-commissioned officers most satisfactorily, and their conduct during the year has received his commendation. For the first time during the past year-term the theoretical course of instruction was complete as originally intended; the practical course was, however, still incomplete in two important subjects,—equitation and torpedo or submarine mining,—the former for the want of horses, and the latter for the want of instruments and other facilities. The Commandant thinks that the notification of the Government of Canada of its intention to appoint graduates of the Royal Military College to commissions in the Militia, with subsequent regular periodical promotion, provided they annually perform certain military duties, and further to record in the *Army List* the class of certificate and special honours they may obtain, and also any Government employment they may hold, together with the decision to appoint graduates of the College when qualified by the necessary age, rank, and seniority (but not till then), to all permanent militia appointments, affords valuable encouragement to the cadets, who fairly represent all classes of the community, and as a whole are drawn from those most likely to remain in the Dominion. "The few," he says, "who may obtain commissions in the Regular Army only leave Canada to gain that most valuable education for any career, but especially for that of a soldier—practical, thorough, and varied knowledge of countries, people, and experience, and will most certainly return here should any emergency require their service. The Royal Military College should be the training-school, the centre and head of the military force, and it is difficult to conceive any person of reasonable intelligence and knowledge, whether in or out of the force, being jealous of or indifferent to its work and success. Two facts are evident: (1) that at no period of history as at present has it been so necessary for a country to possess specially and highly trained officers; (2) that the necessity is greater according as the defensive forces of a nation are deficient in completeness and thoroughness of organisation." "The Commandant hopes that as it is not possible for Canada to afford permanent military employment to all the graduates of the College, she will employ those who do not obtain it in such other capacities as their college records denote their being most fitted for. He anticipates and trusts that in a few years some of the best of the graduates will seek for and obtain employment on the College Staff. He again draws attention to the fact that the College is in a position to afford instruction to officers of Militia in several subjects, and he is assured that before long the privileges will be taken advantage of.

Particulars have been received of the French expedition up the Niger, which started on April 2 under the command of Capt. Gallieni. The party started from Bafanlabe, and was well received as far as Kita, but encountered much opposition in the province of Beladongon, the inhabitants of which were at war with the Sultan of Segon. The whole place was in a state of turmoil, and on May 11, near the village of Dis, a band of about a thousand Barbara natives attacked the party, and a desperate fight took place. It lasted several hours, and Capt. Gallieni eventually had to abandon his baggage, leaving fourteen men killed, while about eleven were wounded. He was obliged to retrace his steps to Kita, but had decided to proceed on his journey by another route.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The Report of the Board of Visitors for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which was issued on Saturday, states that the condition of the building and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The normal establishment consists of 300 cadets, and there are at present 298 actually under instruction. Of this number 27 are Queen's or Queen's India cadets, receiving a free education; about 120 are sons of officers in the Army or Navy, and are admitted at reduced rates, ranging from £40 to £80 per year; and the remainder are sons of professional or private gentlemen, who pay £125 per annum. The Governor reports that discipline has been satisfactorily and easily enforced, and that no serious offence calling for rustication or expulsion has occurred during the past year. The progress made by the cadets in their military studies has been, on the whole, very fair. The Professor of Fortifications reports that, although the average standard of qualification in this subject is maintained, both the quality of work and rate of progress are below what might be attained, if the cadets on joining were better instructed in the elementary subjects of geometrical drawing, the use of instruments, construction of scales, and representation of solids by plans, sections, and elevations. At present, quite one month out of a short course of eight working months is necessarily devoted to teaching these subjects, thereby seriously diminishing the time available for military instruction. To remedy this, the Professor suggests a somewhat higher standard of qualification in geometrical drawing at the half-yearly competitive examinations for admission to the College, and the allotment of a larger number of marks to this subject, and considers that this could be done without any serious addition to the work of preparation for the examination. The Board are of opinion that the matter is worthy of consideration by the educational authorities. In tactics and surveying the quality of the work done in the field and in the class-room has been quite equal to, if not in advance of, the required standard. The proficiency of the cadets in drill, riding, and gymnastics was the subject of special remark and commendation from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, on the occasion of his visiting Sandhurst last year. Although the knowledge of foreign languages may not, perhaps, in a strict view of the subject, be included in the purely professional curriculum to which the College studies are limited, yet, considering their importance to officers of all arms, the slender acquaintance with them usually possessed by those who enter the College, and the ease and rapidity with which they are forgotten by those thus slightly possessed of them, the Board venture to propose, for the consideration of the military educational authorities, whether it might not be desirable to provide facilities for the prosecution of this important branch of knowledge, by securing the presence of French and German professors, who might give instruction in these languages to those cadets who desire to continue their studies in them; these subjects being voluntary, and not compulsory. The Board observe that they were struck with the healthy appearance of the general body of the cadets, who in physique and stature would compare favourably with any equal number of youths of their age.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Board of Visitors of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, report for the present year that the normal establishment of cadets is 195, but there are only 180 at present at the Academy. Since the last inspection there has been a marked decrease in the minor offences, and the general conduct of the cadets has, with few exceptions, been excellent. It was found necessary, however, to rusticate four cadets, for serious breaches of the rules. In order to supply the existing deficiency in numbers, there will be 80 admissions to the Academy in the autumn, instead of 40. The Board made inquiries with reference to the amount of proficiency attained by the cadets in modern languages, and the facilities afforded for their instruction in French and German. They gather, from information supplied to them by the respective Professors that, upon an average, more than half the cadets possess some knowledge of colloquial French at the time of their entering the institution. The Professor of French, however, remarks, with reason, that as only six hours a week are allotted to modern languages, the time devoted to practice in conversation is too limited to admit of much improvement. The cadets, as a rule, have but little acquaintance with the German language when they join the Academy, and although most of them on passing out are able to read it with facility and make themselves understood, no great proficiency can be expected with the present limited time for study. The rules require that each cadet should qualify in either French or German by obtaining half-marks. Permission is granted to cadets, with the consent of their parents, to learn Italian and Spanish, with masters independent of the Academy, at hours which do not interfere with their military studies. The Board understand that at present only two senior classes are taught riding. Considering the number of cadets who enter the Academy wholly unaccustomed to riding, or very imperfectly practised in it, and how essential it is that officers should be good horsemen, they think it desirable that some instruction should also be provided for the second and third classes.

THE 100-TON GUN AT WOOLWICH.

The 100-ton gun and the model *emplacement* in which it is mounted at the proof butts in the Government marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, were the objects of experiment on Monday. The recently-appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications, Major-Gen. Gallwey, R.E., superintended the arrangements, assisted by Col. W. H. Noble, R.E., Inspector of Works at the Royal Arsenal; Col. Eardley Maitland, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal; and Capt. Morley, R.A., proof officer; while there were among the spectators, Major-Gen. Gordon, R.A.; Major-Gen. Fisher, R.A.; Admiral Boys; Col. J. Inglis, R.E.; Col. O'B. Woolsey; Col. MacFarlane, R.A.; Capt. C. Bridge, R.N.; Col. Alderson, R.A.; Capt. Fairfax Ellis, R.A., Secretary of the Ordnance Select Committees; Major Porter, R.A.; Major E. S. Gordon, R.A.; Capt. O'Brien, R.E; Capt. Courtney, R.E. It was explained that the four 100-ton guns purchased of Sir William Armstrong some two years since are to be mounted on the defences of Malta and Gibraltar, and that as it has been considered desirable to load them by hydraulic machinery, this experiment had been proposed in the hope of gaining some experience before proceeding extensively in permanent preparations. Gen. Gallwey will proceed to the Mediterranean stations very shortly, to superintend what has been already begun there, and an officer of the same department, with copies of the plans of the Woolwich model, has preceded him, to set about the foundations. Only one shot was fired on Monday. The first anxiety was to examine the structure, and the inspection was perfectly satisfactory, for nothing whatever had suffered from the discharge, and the durability of concrete even for real fortifications had become a subject for consideration. In this work upwards of 3,000 tons of concrete has been used, about half of which is below and half above the ground, the lower half being compounded of cement and Thames ballast, and the upper half of cement and furnace slag. The latter was prepared with great labour, owing to the difficulty of crushing the refuse metal, and it is believed that it would stand a fair cannonading as well as the famous Gozo coraline with which the Maltese works are constructed. The hydraulic lever at the Mediterranean forts will be furnished with an arrangement similar to that used in Monday's experiments—an accumulation weighted up to 67 tons, with a 16-in. ram and an 8-ft. stroke. This can be raised by a steam sapper, or traction-engine, in one minute, or 40 men can pump it up by hand in seven minutes. The one round fired on Monday is but the first in a series of experiments of a similar character, and it will be some time before the gun leaves Woolwich for its final destination in one of the Mediterranean fortresses.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you kindly inform me for whose benefit the Patriotic Fund was established? I have hitherto been under the impression that it was intended for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who had served during the Crimean war, but on applying for relief for the widow of a late Staff Commander, R.N., I was informed that on no account could any assistance be given, unless a medical certificate was produced to show that his death was caused by injuries received during the Russian war, the fact of having served through the whole war being no claim on the fund. I may add that this staff commander was actively employed during the war in the Lynx, and later on in the Sampson, during the Chinese wars, 1856-60. He died at Yarmouth Hospital on the 15th ult., from general paralysis produced by softening of the brain; and his widow is now informed that unless she can prove this illness to have resulted from the Crimean war, no assistance can be given her.—I am, &c.,

LYNX.

MAJORS AFLOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Majors afloat in the Royal Marines will always prove a burning question. Individually I was always opposed to the institution of that rank, and predicted while the matter was in committee all the troubles that would ensue. In the Navy, a lieutenant, after eight years' standing, has given to him a rank corresponding with a major in the Army, and he now wears a distinctive uniform designating that grade. Looking ashore we also see in the Guards officers carrying with their rank a higher title, such as "lieut. and captain," and "captain and major," &c. It has always seemed to me as a fitting compromise, and eminently suitable for the Marine Corps, if an arrangement could be made whereby captains, after eight years' service, should have the additional rank of major, similar to the Guards, and equivalent to the advantages of Naval lieutenants. There is, I believe, at present a temporary rank provided for captains after eight years' service; but this has reference merely to their status while on board. On disembarkation they are virtually reduced, while the Naval lieutenant retains his relative rank. It is all very well for the Admiralty to establish a rank which has by Regulations certain inseparable attributes and duties, and then presumptuously to exceed their power by signifying that officers are to have assigned to them duties subordinate to those legitimately appertaining to that rank. I ask would an admiral submit to perform the duties of captain, or a captain those of a commander, or a commander those of lieutenant? On the other hand, I am perfectly aware their Lordships are in this fix,—they have no space in these modern "iron pots" to stow a field-officer, besides providing requisite accommodation for the company officers. Under any circumstances, it is undignified for a branch of the Legislature to go on threatening to abolish the rank, if servants thereof insist upon their rights. Better do it at once, and resort to the measure suggested as the only practical one which will ever meet the exigencies of the Marine Service.
—I am, &c., W. J. B.

The new fort which is being constructed at Borsted, near Rochester, for the defence of Chatham and the approach to London, is assuming immense proportions. When complete, the fort will be armed with very heavy artillery, which will be able to sweep both the Thames and the Medway, as well as the country for miles round. The work is being executed by convicts, some hundreds of whom are daily employed there.

It is directed by Fleet Circular No. 25 S. of July 31, 1880 that in future all the hydraulic jacks in the gunners' charge shall be considered, as regards their care, on the same footing as the iron gun-carriages and slides, and the gunner will be held responsible for their efficiency. The Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions at page 276, Article 811, and at page 298, Article 908, are affected by this order.

INDIA.

The Government of India have sanctioned, for the time that the troops remain in Afghanistan the holding of lower-standard examinations in Persian. The reward for passing is to be 180 rs.

According to a Bombay journal, there seems to be no truth in the report that Bangalore, as a British cantonment, is to be given up.

It is announced that on their withdrawal from the Khyber most of the troops returning to India from Cabul will be hutted at Campbellpore, near Rawul Pindee. The Punjab Government has been directed to put up shelter there with all possible speed for 11,000 men.

It is announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on Col. R. H. Bolton, Madras S.C., from April 10, 1880, in room of Surg.-Gen. G. Smith, M.D., retired. Dates of commissions:—Ensign, March 2, 1843; lieut., March 16, 1847; brevet capt., March 2, 1858; capt., July 11, 1858; brevet major, March 2, 1863; major, Feb. 20, 1865; lieut.-col., March 2, 1869; brevet col., March 2, 1874. Appointments.—Acting deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, Centre Division, May 9, 1856; acting deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general of the army, July 24, 1857; adjutant, Madras Rifles, Sept. 12, 1857; brigade-major, Malabar and Canara, Jan. 1, 1860; acting brigade-major, Bangalore, May 4, 1863; brigade-major, Bangalore, Nov. 13, 1865; wing officer, officiating 2nd in command, 28th N.I., April 1, 1867; wing officer, officiating 2nd in command, 24th N.I., April 24, 1867; acting-assistant-quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force, March 25, 1868; officiating deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force, April 1, 1870; deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force, July 22, 1870; deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, Ceded Districts, Aug. 22, 1870; officiating assistant-quartermaster-general, Mysore Division, Feb. 3, 1873; assistant-quartermaster-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Nov. 20, 1874. War Services.—On field service in Bengal during the Mutiny, from Oct., 1857, to Aug., 1858 (medal).

A farewell dinner was given on Aug. 5 by the Political Staff at Cabul in honour of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, V.C., and the forces marching with him to Candahar. Mr. Lepel Griffin proposed the health of the General, and spoke of the cordial and sincere friendly relations existing between the military and political officers at Cabul.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs on Sept. 12, from Calcutta:—"The news that her Majesty has been pleased to confer the Grand Cross of the Bath on Gens. Stewart and Roberts reached us yesterday. There is no difference of opinion as to these gallant officers having well earned the honour, and this recognition of their distinguished services will give much pleasure to all classes throughout India. It is felt, too, that no better appointment could have been made than that of Gen. Roberts to succeed Sir Neville Chamberlain in command of the Madras Army."

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs on Sept. 12:—"It is announced that Gen. Sir Edwin Johnson, K.C.B., in consequence of a communication from the Secretary of State to the effect that he had incurred the censure of her Majesty's Government in connection with the failure of the War Estimates, has resigned his office as Military Member of Council; but, at the Viceroy's request, he has agreed to retain his seat until to-morrow, when he will be relieved by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B. It has been notorious for some time past that Sir Edwin Johnson's health is such as wholly unfits him for the laborious and responsible office he held, and the news that he is making way for a more vigorous and better-known man has been received with general satisfaction. It is rumoured that Col. Johnson, Bengal S.C., Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, will shortly retire, and be succeeded by Col. George Chesney, R.E."

It is stated that the chiefs of the Khyber tribes and of that portion of the Shinwarri tribe which holds Largi and Lundi Kotal will be summoned to Peshawur, for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping the Pass open, and for securing us a right of way through. Pending final arrangements regarding the frontier, Brigdr.-Gen. C. Gough, lately commanding the Second Infantry Brigade of the Second Division of the Cabul Field Force, will command the brigade which is to hold the Khyber line from Lundi Kotal to Jamrud. The troops will be—No. 1 Mountain Battery, the 5th Bengal Cavalry, the 18th Foot, and the 16th and 41st N.I. In the event of the troops returning from Cabul being encamped at Hassan Abdal, Brigdr. Gib will command the camp.

A telegram to the *Times*, dated Simla, Sept. 12, says:—"The last regiments of the Cabul army have now passed through the Khyber, with the exception of those forming the brigade which temporarily garrisons the Pass. The troops have not suffered from the march, nor has there been any sickness. Four cases of cholera were reported three days ago in the 9th Regt. at Peshawur, but none of them have proved fatal, and it is believed that they were not true cases of cholera."

It was rumoured at Simla when the mail left that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Michael Kennedy would come home this month, and that on his departure the Transport and Supply Department will be merged again in the Commissariat.

It is stated that improved pensions for the three Presidential Staff Corps have been sanctioned.

THE INFANTRY FORAGE CAP.

"A Colour-Serjeant" writes:—"While a change is being effected in the style of forage cap worn by officers (and presumably by staff serjeants), I trust it will not be considered untimely to suggest an inexpensive change in the style of cap worn by serjeants, viz., for parade and recreation purposes a round cloth cap with oak-leaf band (no peak), substituting the glengarry for manœuvres and on active service, as in the case of officers. It is hardly necessary for me to add that this slight boon would be accepted with considerable satisfaction by that body of non-commissioned officers."

THE NON-COMMISSIONED RANKS.

"Cavalry" writes:—"Attention has been frequently called in Parliament to the deterioration of the non-commissioned ranks of the Army, and the Military Authorities have endeavoured on several occasions to improve their position, so as to induce a few of the better class of young men to join the ranks; but their attempt hitherto has not been a success, for the simple reason that they will not disabuse their minds of the fact that times are changed; that School Boards, cheap literature, and daily papers have had their effect on the Army, as well as in civil life; and that the good old soldier-machine is fast becoming extinct, and in his place are young men who are apt to read and think for themselves, forming opinions of the changes that are constantly taking place around them, both at home and abroad. In the non-commissioned ranks this is greatly on the increase; discussion and criticism are of frequent occurrence, and must still increase, as the influence of education becomes more and more extended. In civil life, the authorities have long since acknowledged the force of circumstances, and it is now possible for a respectable young fellow, by perseverance and ability, to push his way on to wealth, honour, and distinction, which many with the advantages of birth fail to attain, but would give all they have to possess. How different would have been that young man's lot, had he joined the Army! Perseverance and ability would soon advance him to the rank of serjeant; but here his ambition must cease; to attempt to qualify himself for an officer, or acquire any further knowledge in the art of war, would be viewed as insubordination by his superiors. He must, therefore, learn to rest content, which he probably will do for a few years, priding himself on the gold lace that adorns his uniform, the rattling of the sword, and the jingling of the spurs on his boot-heels. But the glitter of these things fades away as years advance, and life becomes a stern reality. It is then that the zealous non-commissioned officer looks forward for some advancement, but views with deep regret the few openings there are for him, and those few not worth accepting, the one of riding-master being refused by almost all serjeant-majors of experience who are fit to be qualified for the appointment, preferring to remain in their present position to accepting one in which the pay and emoluments are not adequate to the risk and responsibility. Surely the Royal Commission who have under their consideration the present unsatisfactory position of the non-commissioned officers will consider the advisability of placing the cavalry ridingmaster on an equality with other combatant officers, as formerly, and not act as if the monopoly of promotion was invested in one class of officers only, and that officers from the ranks were unworthy of the slightest consideration. Such a distinction is painfully conspicuous to the dullest mind, and adverse to Liberal administration. It is, therefore, hoped that a fair chance of promotion will be given, so as to ensure our getting the best possible non-commissioned officer for the appointment, thereby creating a healthy outlet from the non-commissioned ranks, stimulating good soldiers to do their duty, and also inducing respectable youths to join the Army, with a possibility of promotion. The profession at present is not held in the highest esteem by respectable people, and the subject needs the serious consideration of the authorities who have the welfare of the Army and their country at heart."

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

"Fifteenth Year" writes:—"Seeing in your paper of last week that you call attention to the promotion by selection of subalterns by length of service, might I direct your notice to the unfair way in which these steps are offered, in order that seniors may derive the benefit of their seniority? At present it appears a matter of chance whether a regiment is offered you abroad or at home, so that a junior is often offered a step which a senior would accept. For example, promotion in the 9th was offered to the senior subaltern to a regiment just gone abroad; 2nd subaltern to a regiment at home; 3rd subaltern to a regiment in Halifax, which would probably go to the West Indies; 4th subaltern to a regiment at home, with several years to stay at home; 5th subaltern to a regiment at home, with a probability of staying at home four years or so. The first three were refused for various reasons, the latter two accepted; whereas the three seniors might have been offered the regiments the two last accepted, especially in one case, as it was the officer's county regiment, and to which he had endeavoured to get to before."

REGIMENTAL TITLES.

"Esprit de Corps" writes:—"I see in the *Times* of Sept. 8 that the completion of the new organisation of the Infantry is now under the consideration of the War-Office Authorities. The new designations suggested by Colonel Stanley's Committee for each pair of the battalions of the Line which are now linked together are there stated, and if carried into effect would, I should fear, do away with the *esprit de corps* of most regiments, especially the following, which are all proud of their numbers and designations:—26th Cameronians, 74th Highlanders, 27th Inniskillings, 32nd Cornwall Light Infantry, 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, 41st the Welsh, 42nd the Black Watch, 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 71st Highland Light Infantry, 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 88th Connaught Rangers, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, and many others. A word on the subject in your valuable paper might do some good to prevent these changes."

The Midland Counties' Watch Company, of Vyse Street, Birmingham, supply their celebrated watches direct to wearers at the very lowest wholesale cash prices. They guarantee the goods supplied by them to be the most perfect time-keepers, and, as a guarantee of good-faith, they undertake to return the full amount paid for any watch not to the satisfaction of the purchaser, if sent back within one month.

"THE CAMERONIAN 'HIGHLANDERS.'"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The absurdity of so incongruous a title for the amalgamation of two regiments, the origin of which was of a totally opposite character, has already given rise to letters in the *Times* and other papers; and I recollect some years ago, on the "linking" of the 26th Cameronians to the 74th Highlanders, there was a letter on the subject of the term "Cameronian" in the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Can any of your readers, who trouble themselves about such matters, explain the curious appellation of Cameronian "Highlanders?" The Cameronians were, as already explained, a fanatical sect of religious enthusiasts, who had gone so far as to give umbrage to the Presbyterians of the day. "From the freedom with which he (Richard Cameron) asserted the spiritual independence of the Church of Scotland, he excited the hostility of that portion of the Presbyterian clergy who had taken advantage of the Act of Indulgence, 1672, and he was reproved at a meeting of them held at Edinburgh, 1677." "Richard Cameron," says his biographer, "a zealous preacher and martyr, and . . . . . . was the son of a small shopkeeper at Falkland, Fife" (certainly not belonging to the Highlands), "and was at first schoolmaster and precentor of his native parish, under the Episcopalian clergyman. He was afterwards converted by the field preachers. . . . ." It seems, therefore, as if the War Office, or some pundit therein, were either quite ignorant of the farrago (as regards historical association) he was about to combine, or that he was bent upon inserting in the *Army List* a joke, with which to regale its already too serious students. When the Cameronian flock was incorporated in the Regular Army to aid in holding in check the Highlanders, so great was the alarm that their services were too gladly seized upon, and a gallant regiment has the 26th ever proved itself to be; but as for coupling it with that of its ancient foes, it would be quite as humorous to name a corps the "Covenanter, or John Knox," or even the "Wesleyan, or Baptist Highlanders."—I am, &c., QUONDAM.

Reviews.

The Navies of the World. By Lieutenant E. Very, U.S.N. London: Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.

It would be difficult to overrate the value of this treatise. It gives concise descriptions of the plans, armament, and armour of the Naval vessels of twenty of the principal nations, together with the latest developments in ordnance, torpedoes, and Naval architecture, concluding with a concise summary of the principal Naval battles that have taken place during the last twenty years. The compilation of such a work, requiring as it does the nicest accuracy in dealing with so great a mass of statistical matter, must have proved a long and exhausting task. It has, however, been accomplished by a young officer holding a commission in the United States Navy, and it may safely be assumed that the book now published will shortly be recognised as a standard work on all matters connected with the Navies of the world. The great importance and practical value of a compilation like this may be easily estimated, by taking into consideration the rapid and universal changes in the "matériel" of which fleets are composed which have taken place during the last twenty years, and the consequent impossibility of forming any true estimate of the strength of the Navy of any maritime Power which would be of value beyond a very limited time. If the estimate be formed on the best possible data, and assisted by the closest attention and the most favourable circumstances, Naval officers will even yet find difficulty in comprehending the magnitude of the general result. During many years that have passed away, the craze for Naval development was so furious, that until recently it had not subsided into such a slow and steady advance as would afford a favourable opportunity for measuring the actual strength and resources of the Navies of the world. That opportunity has, however, been afforded within the last two years, and the author has consequently prepared this work, his principal object being that of representing in as detailed a manner as possible all the elements which go to make up the actual Naval strength, leaving to those who, in their search for information, may have recourse to the data herein presented to estimate the values of those elements as they are developed and combined in different navies, and to judge for themselves of the true value of the results obtained. Lieutenant Very's volume has been brought out in the best possible manner as regards type, paper, and binding, and what is still more important, as regards the high finish of the plates with which it is so abundantly illustrated.

Indian Notes. By F. R. Hogg. (J. and A. Churchill.)—Several of the papers in this volume have already been published in the *Medical Times* and the *Indian Medical Gazette*. In their present form they present a useful compilation, which will be especially appreciated by Europeans who take an interest in hearing health facts investigated; at the same time, it will prove agreeable reading to the daily-increasing numbers whom the present wonderful facilities of travel are inducing to visit India.

Notes on Game and Game-Shooting. By J. Manley. (The "Bazaar" Office.)—This will be found a very useful book by sportsmen, as it contains a great number of miscellaneous observations on birds and animals, and also on the sport they afford for the gun in Great Britain. It is written clearly and to the point, and will serve as a sportsman's manual. "Hares and Rabbits" have chapters all to themselves, which seems to be only fair, when it is remembered how completely they occupied the attention of Parliament during the recent session, and still more how they assisted *Punch* with brilliant suggestions.

THE ANNUAL RELIEF, 1880-81.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following movements in relief of British and Native troops for 1880-81 are directed to take place as herein ordered :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—E Baty. A Brig., from Peshawur to Meerut; G Baty. A Brig., Lucknow to Morar; G Baty. A Brig., Peshawur to Sialkot; A Baty. B Brig., Afghanistan to Umballa; A Baty. C Brig., Umballa to Peshawur; B Baty. C Brig., Meerut to Meean Meer; C Baty. C Brig., Morar to Lucknow; I Baty. C Brig., Umballa to England; D Baty. C Brig., England to Umballa.

Royal Artillery.—H. Baty. 1st Brig., from Mooltan to Bombay Presidency; A Baty. 3rd Brig., Meerut to England; B Baty. 3rd Brig., Benares to England; C. Baty. 3rd Brig., Afghanistan to England; D Baty. 3rd Brig., Nowgong to England; E. Baty. 3rd Brig., Kohat to England; F Baty. 3rd Brig., Dinapore to England; G Baty. 3rd Brig., Afghanistan to England; H Baty. 3rd Brig., Ferozepore to England; A Baty. 4th Brig., Agra to Bombay Presidency; C Baty. 4th Brig., Kurrum to Sitapur; L Baty. 5th Brig., Afghanistan to Mooltan; O Baty. 5th Brig., Cawnpore to Peshawur; G Baty. 4th Brig., Afghanistan to Meerut; B Baty. 1st Brig., England to Ferozepore; G Baty. 1st Brig., England to Benares; K Baty. 3rd Brig., England to Nowgong; L Baty. 3rd Brig., England to Dinapore; M Baty. 3rd Brig., England to Meerut; N Baty. 3rd Brig., England to Cawnpore; O Baty. 3rd Brig., England to Agra; No 6 Baty. 8th Brig., Afghanistan to Jutogh; No. 9 Baty. 8th Brig., Aden to England; No. 10 Baty. 8th Brig., Fort William to England; No. 11 Baty. 8th Brig., Rangoon to Aden; No. 13 Baty. 8th Brig., Bombay to Aden; No. 14 Baty. 8th Brig., Aden to England; No. 16 Baty. 8th Brig., Lucknow to Aden; No. 17 Baty. 8th Brig., Mhow to Bombay; No. 2 Baty. 9th Brig., Aden to England; No. 4 Baty., 9th Brig., England to Rangoon; No. 11 Baty. 9th Brig., Afghanistan to Murree Hills; No. 12 Baty. 9th Brig., Afghanistan to Morar; No. 14 Baty. 9th Brig., Quetta to Kandahar; No. 5 Baty. 11th Brig., Kandahar to Mhow; No. 6 Baty. 11th Brig., Afghanistan to Lucknow; No. 8 Baty. 11th Brig., Bombay to Fort William; No. 11 Baty. 11th Brig., Afghanistan to Khyra Gully.

Sappers and Miners.—No. 2 Company, from Afghanistan to Roorkee; No. 3 Company, Afghanistan to Roorkee; No. 4 Company, Afghanistan to Peshawur; No. 5 Company, Afghanistan to Rawul Pindee; No. 6 Company, Rawul Pindee to Roorkee; No. 7 Company, Rawul Pindee to Roorke; No. 10 Company, from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur; A Company Madras Sappers and Miners, Afghanistan to Bangalore; C Company Madras Sappers and Miners, Afghanistan to Bangalore; I Company Madras Sappers and Miners, Afghanistan to Bangalore.

British Cavalry.—6th Dragoon Guards, from Afghanistan to Sialkot; 8th Hussars, Nowshera to Rawul Pindi; 9th Lancers, Afghanistan to Umballa; 10th Hussars, Rawul Pindi to Lucknow; 13th Hussars, Lucknow to Muttra; 15th Hussars, Afghanistan to England; 1st Dragoon Guards, the Cape to Meerut.

British Infantry.—2nd Batn. 1st Foot, from Jubbulpore and Saugor to England; 2nd Batn. 2nd Foot, Bareilly to Peshawur; 1st Batn. 5th Foot, Afghanistan to England; 1st Batn. 6th Foot, Aden to England; 2nd Batn. 8th Foot, Kurrum to Meean Meer; 2nd Batn. 9th Foot, Afghanistan to Subathu and Jutogh; 1st Batn. 12th Foot, Cherat to Fyzabad; 2nd Batn. 14th Foot, Afghanistan to Nowshera; 1st Batn. 17th Foot, Peshawur to Jhansi and Gwalior; 1st Batn. 18th Foot, Afghanistan to Lundi Kotal; 1st Batn. 23rd Foot, England to Chakrata; 2nd Batn. 24th Foot, Gibraltar to Bombay Presidency; 1st Batn. 25th Foot, Afghanistan to Peshawur; 39th Foot, Jhansi and Gwalior to Jubbulpore and Saugor; 1st Foot, Afghanistan to Bareilly; 59th Foot, Afghanitan to England; 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles, Afghanistan to England; 61st Foot, Malta to Bombay; 62nd Foot, Morar to Aden; 65th Foot, Dinapore to Morar; 66th Foot, Afghanistan to England; 68th Foot, Meean Meer to Meerut; 70th Foot, Subathu and Jutogh to Dinapore; 72nd Highlanders, Afghanistan to Lucknow; 73rd Foot, Lucknow to England; 77th Foot, England to Sitapur and Benares; 83rd Foot, Belgaum to England; 85th Foot, Kurrum to England; 89th Foot, Rangoon to Belgaum; 92nd Foot (Highlanders), Afghanistan to England; 98th Foot, Malta to Kurrachee; 100th Foot, Sialkot to Kurrum, subject to modification; 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, England to Bellary.

Bengal Cavalry.—1st Bengal Cavalry from Kohat to Cawnpore; 2nd ditto, Segowlie to Lucknow; 3rd ditto, Afghanistan to Meean Meer; 4th ditto, Afghanistan to Rawul Pindi; 5th ditto, Afghanistan to Lundi Kotal; 6th ditto, Sitapur to Segowlie; 7th ditto, Morar to Kurrum, subject to modification; 8th ditto, Mooltan to Nowgong and Jhansi; 10th Bengal Lancers, Afghanistan to Sialkot; 11th ditto, Peshawur to Umballa; 13th ditto, Kurrum to Peshawur; 14th ditto, Murdan to Morar; 15th Bengal Cavalry, Dehra Ghazi Khan to Mooltan; 17th ditto, Afghanistan to Bareilly; 19th Bengal Lancers, Bareilly to Peshawur; Central India Horse, Peshawur to Goona.

Native Infantry.—1st N.I., from Peshawur to Nowshera, subject to modification; 3rd ditto, Dinapore to Morar; 6th ditto, Peshawur to Moradabad and Shahjehanpur; 8th ditto, Afghanistan to Rawul Pindi; 9th ditto, Afghanistan to Jhansi and Nowgong; 11th ditto, Rawul Pindi to Lucknow; 13th ditto, Kurrum to Bareilly; 15th ditto (Sikhs), Afghanistan to Delhi; 16th ditto, Afghanistan to Khyber; 18th ditto, Buxa to Dinapore; 19th ditto (Punjab), Afghanistan to Sialkot; 20th ditto, Kurrum to Jullundur; 21st ditto, Kurrum to Talagang; 22nd ditto, Afghanistan to Meean Meer; 23rd (Punjab Pioneers), Afghanistan to Meean Meer; 24th ditto (Punjab), Afghanistan to Mooltan; 26th ditto (Punjab), Jhelum to Kurrum, subject to modification; 27th (Punjab), Afghanistan to Lundi Kotal; 28th ditto (Punjab), Afghanistan to Peshawur; 29th ditto (Punjab), Kurrum to Agra; 30th ditto (Punjab), Afghanistan to Jhelum; 31st ditto (Punjab), Afghanistan to Peshawur; 32nd ditto (Punjab Pioneers), Afghanistan to Rawul Pindi; 33rd ditto, Delhi to Barrackpore; 36th ditto, Barrackpore to Fyzabad; 37th ditto, Bareilly to Buxa; 39th ditto, Nowshera to Morar; 40th ditto, Gorakhpur to Benares; 41st ditto (Gwalior), Afghanistan to Peshawur, subject to modification; 45th ditto (Sikhs), Afghanistan to Peshawur; 1st Goorkhas, from Afghanistan to Dharmsala; 2nd ditto, Dharmsala to Dehra; 3rd ditto, Dharmsala to Almorah; 4th ditto, Afghanistan to Bakloh; Deoli Infantry, Kurrum to Deoli; 1st Madras N.I., Afghanistan to Secunderabad; 4th ditto, Afghanistan to Bangalore; 13th ditto, Meean Meer to Jubbulpore; 15th ditto, Afghanistan to Bangalore; 21st ditto, Mooltan to Trichinopoly; 27th ditto, Morar to Bellary; 30th ditto, Dera Ghazi Khan to Trichinopoly; 2nd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, Jhansi, as ordered.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN.

The following programme has been drawn up and issued by the Quartermaster-General's Department in India, for the disposal of the troops returning to India from Afghanistan :—

Royal Artillery.—E-A R.H.A., from Peshawur, to remain at Peshawur until relieved by O-5 late in the season; E-A R.H.A., from Peshawur, to Sealkote, to move out of valley and march direct to Sealkote, as soon as carriage for large tents is available; A-B R.H.A., from Front to Campbellpur, on arrival at Peshawur, to march to Campbellpur, and remain there until the ordinary marching season; C-3rd R.A., from Front to Agra, will arrive at Peshawur about Aug. 22, to march to Campbellpur, and will move from camp to Agra by route-march early; G-3rd R.A., from Front to Meean Meer, will arrive at Peshawur about Sept. 2 or 3, and move thence to camp Hassan Abdal, marching thence to Meean Meer early; G-4th R.A., from Front to Peshawur, will remain temporarily in cantonments at Peshawur until relieved; L-5th R.A., from Front to Lucknow, will arrive at Peshawur about Sept. 13, and proceed to camp Lawrencepur, marching thence in December for Lucknow; 12-9th R.A., from Front to Morar, to receive elephant equipment from 6-11th and to halt at Nowshera until Attock bridge is ready, when it will move to Morar; 6-11th R.A., from Front to Lucknow, on arrival at Peshawur to make over elephant equipment to 12-9th, and be pushed on at once by route-march and rail to Lucknow; 10-11th R.A. remains at Peshawur; 11-11th R.A., from Front to Murree Hills, to proceed at once to Murree Hills; No. 1 M.B. remains at Lundi Kotal; No. 4 M.B., from Front to Edwardesabad, proceeds direct *viâ* Kohat Pass to Edwardesabad immediately on arrival at Peshawur.

British Cavalry.—6th Dragoon Guards, from Front to Sealkote, arrive at Peshawur 20th, 23rd, and march direct to Sealkote, on receiving suitable carriage for large tents; 8th Hussars, from Nowshera to Campbellpur, move across Indus to Campbellpur, as soon as relieved by 14th Foot at Nowshera, and remain at camp until reserve there is finally broken up.

British Infantry.—1-5th Foot, from Front to Lawrencepur, arrive at Peshawur about August 20, move to camp Lawrencepur, where they will remain until required for embarkation; 2-9th Foot, from Front to Lawrencepur, arrive at Peshawur about August 22, march thence to camp Lawrencepur, where they will remain until reserve is finally broken up; 12th Foot, from Cherat to Fyzabad, remain at Cherat until regular marching season, when they march to Fyzabad; 2-14th Foot, from Front to Nowshera, on arrival at Peshawur will proceed direct to Nowshera, arriving there about Aug. 21; 17th Foot, remain at Peshawur until relieved; 18th Foot, remain at Lundi Kotal; 25th Foot, from Front to Peshawur, will be quartered at Peshawur; 51st Foot, from Peshawur to Lawrencepur, on arrival at Peshawur about Aug. 22 will proceed to camp Lawrencepur, and remain there until required to proceed to Bareilly; 59th Foot, from Peshawur to Hassan Abdal, arrive at Peshawur about Sept. 10, to be marched to Jhelum as soon as transport for large tents is available, and rail thence to Umballa (if transport for large tents is delayed this regiment must move across the Indus to camp Hassan Abdal, marching with small tents); 67th Foot, from Peshawur to Hassan Abdul, arrive at Peshawur about Sept. 10, and proceed as above noted for 59th, railing direct from Jhelum to Bangalore.

Native Cavalry.—4th Bengal Cavalry, from Front to Rawul Pindee, on arrival at Peshawur will march through to its destination; 5th Bengal Cavalry, remains in Khyber; 10th Bengal Lancers from Peshawur to Sealkote, move out of Peshawur Valley direct to Sealkote, on relief by 17th Bengal Cavalry; 11th Bengal Lancers, from Peshawur to Nowshera, will march to Nowshera, where it remains temporarily; 14th Bengal Lancers, from Mardan to camp at Hutti, on relief by the Guides will proceed to camp at Hutti, until the reserve there is finally broken up; 17th B.C., from Front to Peshawur, on arrival will remain there temporarily; 19th B.L., from Front to Peshawur, remain at Peshawur as part of the garrison.

Native Infantry.—1st N.I., from Peshawur to Nowshera, on relief; 6th N.I., from Peshawur to Lawrencepur, on relief; 8th N.I., from Front to Rawul Pindee, on arrival at Peshawur Aug. 17, 20, to proceed direct to Rawul Pindee; 9th N.I., from Front to Lawrencepur, on arrival at Peshawur about Aug. 20 to be sent on to camp Lawrencepur, and remain there until camp is broken up; 11th N.I., from Rawul Pindee to Lucknow, to move from Rawul Pindee to Jhelum, *en route* to Lucknow, as soon as relieved by 8th Native Infantry; 16th N.I., remains in Khyber; 19th N.I., from front to Sealkote, arrive at Peshawur about Sept. 7, proceed direct to Sealkote, after British troops have moved off; 22nd N.I., from Front to Meean Meer, arrive at Peshawur about Sept. 10, proceed as soon as practicable to Jhelum, and rail thence to Meean Meer; 27th N.I., remain at Lundi Kotal; 28th N.I., from Front to Peshawur, to form part of Peshawur garrison; 30th N.I., from Front to Jhelum, arrive at Peshawur about Sept. 10, to march direct to its destination; 31st N.I., from Front to Peshawur, remains as part of Peshawur garrison; 32nd Pioneers, from Front to Rawul Pindee, arrives at Peshawur Aug. 17, 20, proceeding to destination as soon as practicable; 39th N.I., from Nowshera to Lawrencepur, on relief by 1st Native Infantry to camp at Lawrencepur, remaining there until camp is broken up; 41st N.I., from Front to Peshawur, arrive at Peshawur Sept. 7-8, and remain as part of the garrison; 45th N.I., from Front to Peshawur, form part of Peshawur garrison; 1st Goorkhas, from Front to Lawrencepur, on arrival at Peshawur, about Aug. 22, to march direct to camp Lawrencepur, remaining there until reserve is broken up; 3rd Goorkhas, from Front to Almorah, arrive at Peshawur about Sept. 10, to march direct to Jhelum, and rail to Bareilly for Almorah.

Bengal Sappers.—2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th Companies, from Front to Roorkee, will march direct to Jhelum as soon as possible after arrival at Peshawur, and rail thence to Sahrunpore for Roorkee; 4th and 10th Companies, from Front to Peshawur, remain in Peshawur garrison; 5th Company, from Front to Rawul Pindee, proceeds direct to Rawul Pindee.

Madras Troops.—Madras Sappers.—A, C, and S Companies, from Front to Hassan Abdal, proceed to camp Hassan Abdal, and remain there until camp is broken up.

Madras Infantry.—1st Madras N.I. arrive at Peshawur about Sept. 10; 4th Madras N.I. and 15th Madras N.I. from Front to Hassan Abdal, proceed as soon as practicable to camp Hassan Abdal, and remain there until reserve is broken up.

Punjab Frontier Force.—Punjab Cavalry.—1st Punjab Cavalry, from Front to Dera Ismail Khan, on arrival at Peshawur to march *viâ* Kohat Pass to Dera Ismail Khan; 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from Front to Dera Ghazi Khan, on arrival at Peshawur to march *viâ* Kohat Pass to Dera Ghazi Khan; Guides Cavalry, from Front to Hoti Mardan, on arrival at Peshawur to march to Hoti Mardan at once.

Punjab Infantry.—Guides Infantry, from Front to Hoti Mardan, as Guides Cavalry; 5th Punjab Infantry, from Front to Dera Ismail Khan, on arrival at Peshawur to proceed *viâ* Kohat Pass to Dera Ismail Khan.

OUR POSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

We have received the following copy of a telegram from the Viceroy, dated Simla, Sept. 12, from the India Office for publication :—"A brigade of Cabul-Candahar force, under Gen. MacGregor, marched from Candahar on September 8 for Killa Abdulla, to ease pressure regarding supplies. Gen. Roberts goes with it, and will meet Sandeman at Killa Abdulla, to discuss questions of transport and supplies between Sibi and Candahar. Convoys of carts are reaching Candahar, but road requires improvement. A brigade consisting of three infantry and two cavalry regiments was to march from Candahar on the 10th in the direction of Kushk-i-Nakhud, to collect supplies and bring in some guns believed to be lying on the road. St. John telegraphs, under date 9th, that Ayoub Khan and other fugitive sirdars passed Zemindawar some days ago. Ayoub is now said to have fled to Herat with his chief followers and two or three hundred horsemen, the Herat infantry having scattered over the country. Reports of a serious insurrection at Herat; the Governor left by Ayoub said to have been murdered."

The *Daily News*' correspondent telegraphs from Candahar on Sept. 14 :—"A court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble to inquire into the disaster at Kushk-i-Nahkud. Gen. Phayre will be the president, and Col. Smith, R.A., and Col. Wilkinson the members. Ayoub's colonel of artillery, who was among the prisoners, states that Ayoub meant to pass Gen. Burrows by forced marches to reach Sinjun. Thence he intended to sweep down on the garrison of Candahar, whose exact strength he knew. The capture of Candahar being accomplished, he then proposed to overwhelm Gen. Burrows's brigade. Gen. Burrows, however, intercepted him after the first forced march, at Maiwand, and forced a fight. Ayoub's Herati regiments twice retired under our artillery fire, but our infantry breaking at the Ghazi attack gave Ayoub an unexpected victory."

The *Times*' correspondent, telegraphing from Candahar on Sept. 9, says :—"For the last week Gen. Roberts's force has been enjoying the repose to which its great exertions last month entitle it. The British regiments have obtained shelter in the several cantonment buildings, but the native regiments are still in their tents. The Cavalry Brigade is at Yorkeran, about six miles west of Candahar, on the Argandab, whither also have been sent all the sick and the transport animals. Gen. Phayre accompanied by his staff, rode into Candahar on the 6th to confer with Gen. Roberts, but has since returned to his division, which encamped, for greater convenience of supplies, twelve miles south of Candahar, between the junction of the Arghestan and Tarnak rivers with the Dori. Gen. Roberts has gone to Peshin, where the climate is said to be better than it is at present at Candahar, and where it is sincerely to be hoped that his health will be completely restored. He retains, of course, the chief command of all the troops at and about Candahar, Gens. Ross and Primrose commanding respectively the Bengal and Bombay Divisions under him. The 3rd Brigade of Bengal troops and the Central India Horse accompanied Gen. Roberts to Peshin, and will doubtless go on thence to India, the other brigades anxiously expecting the order to follow. The Candahar Valley, rich as it is in grain, is clearly unable to support for long the 20,000 troops now occupying it, and necessity, no less than policy, makes it desirable to reduce the number as soon as possible. As far as is yet known, Ayoub Khan has gone straight to Herat with a small following, but it is thought extremely likely that he will find the gates closed against him. He is without money, though he squeezed one year's revenue out of the Heratis before his expedition against Candahar. His poverty will not induce harmony between him and the other refugees from the fight of September 1."

Epps's Chocolate Essence.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

The Army.

1st Life Guards. An excellent selection has been made in filling the vacant appointment of veterinary surgeon, Vet.-Surg. Walker having been transferred to the regiment from the 7th Hussars.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. A correspondent writes from the Cape :—"The sale of horses and mares belonging to the King's Dragoon Guards, to be held at Newcastle on Aug. 21, will afford horse-breeders another (indeed, the last) opportunity of obtaining English mares for breeding purposes, and there is little doubt that Newcastle will be largely thronged with visitors from all parts of the country on the occasion. The catalogue comprises 200 animals, the larger proportion mares, and as they have been pretty well acclimatised by this time, they will doubtless be much sought after."

4th Dragoon Guards. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says :—"The friends in Ireland of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards will be pleased to learn that the regiment has reached Aldershot in splendid condition, after its long march from York. No corps ever entered the camp in a more perfect state of discipline and efficiency, and it reflects no little credit upon Lieut.-Col. Gunter, his officers, and non-commissioned officers, that the young soldiers who fill the ranks have been brought to so high a standard, which could not be exceeded by any army in the world."

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). A correspondent writes from Cabul on August 7 :—"Capt. Burnley has been appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Hugh Gough, V.C., commanding Cavalry Brigade, Cabul. The brigade accompanies the Division which marches from Cabul to Candahar, *vià* Ghuznee. The Carabiniers are in camp at Sufaid Sung, and are expecting orders daily to return to India."

7th Dragoon Guards. The following appointment was gazetted on Tuesday :—"Capt. F. T. Blunt, inspector of immigrants in Mauritius, to be Chief Civil Commissioner for the Seychelles Islands." We lately prepared our readers for this announcement.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). The polo competition for the cup presented by the All-Ireland Polo Club took place last week at Dublin. The first match for the cup was on the 7th inst., between the All-Ireland polo team and the Scots Greys, when the Greys won by five goals to nothing. On the 8th, the 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade played the Dublin team, the former winning by four goals to two. On the 9th (Thursday), the final match was played between the Rifle Brigade and the Greys, and proved a very good game. For the first 40 minutes neither side succeeded in scoring ; after that, Mr. Wolfe made the first goal for the Greys. The Rifle Brigade, however, almost immediately afterwards secured a goal. Then, shortly before time was called, Mr. Hippisley secured a second goal for the Greys, thus winning the match. The sides were :—Scots Greys : Lieuts. Hippisley (captain), Torrens, Wolfe, and Middleton. Rifle Brigade : Lieuts. Harding (captain), Hornby, Luttrell, and Crake.

4th Hussars. We are glad to hear that the authorities have ordered this regiment into barracks, instead of huts and canvas stables, as, we believe, was at one time intended. The regiment has had a rough time of it lately. The ranks are full of very young soldiers, and the greatest credit is due to both officers and men for the splendid way they have turned out under trying circumstances. There is no smarter or better-drilled regiment in the Service.

6th Dragoons. Mr. M. L. Dames, J.P., formerly of the regiment, whose death has recently occurred at Cheltenham, in his 88th year, entered the Army in 1812, and served as junior lieutenant of the regiment at Waterloo, where the Inniskillings, under Gen. Sir Joseph Straton, formed part of Sir William Ponsonby's heavy cavalry brigade. He passed unscathed through the great struggle, and accompanied the advance to Paris, retiring on half-pay after the peace. His immediate senior in the Inniskilling Dragoons was Lieut. Count Ruffo, who, as Prince Castelcicala, was afterwards Neapolitan Minister to London, and as a survivor of the great fight was present at the last Waterloo banquet.

7th Hussars. Vet.-Surg. Walker has been selected for the vacancy in the 1st Life Guards. Mr. Walker has been with the regiment since August 6, 1866, and has earned the good-will of everybody by the quiet way in which he has carried out his duties ; whilst the skill he has displayed in his profession marks him as an officer who is certain to make headway in the Service.

9th Lancers. The *Times of India* says :—"The news of Col. Cleland's death, briefly announced in our last, is confirmed. He only obtained the command of the 9th Lancers little more than a year ago, and, the Lahore paper says, was wounded in two places on that fatal day, in December last, when he so gallantly led a portion of his regiment against dense masses of Afghans, in the hope of checking their onslaught and giving time for our guns to retire. He was removed in the early spring to Rawul Pindee, and afterwards to Murree, at which place he died on Aug. 7. It is believed that an abscess that had formed was one of the causes of his death. Col. Cleland will be much regretted in the regiment, and among a large circle of friends. He was a gallant and essentially a 'smart' officer, and worthily upheld the traditional glories of the 9th Lancers."

16th Lancers. The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes :—"Capt. R. T. Maillard, 16th Lancers, is to be allowed, I hear, to complete his five years as cavalry brigade-major at Aldershot. It was reported some time ago that he was to be deprived of his appointment in favour of a Staff College officer, but he has worked so well and is so favourably reported upon that the Duke is most anxious that he should be allowed to complete his term, which does not expire until April, 1882. This is, of course, disappointing to the cavalry captains with Staff College certificates, of whom there are several available now for staff appointments, though there happened to be none at the time that Capt. Maillard was selected."

17th Lancers. Her Majesty has permitted Lord Braye to hang up the sword of his elder brother, the Hon. E. V. Wyatt-Edgell, who was killed at Ulundi, in the Braye Chapel at St. George's, almost immediately over the body of Sir Reginald Braye. At first it was understood that her Majesty intended placing the statue of the Prince Imperial either in the Braye Chapel or in the nave, but now it is probable that a more convenient site will be chosen in the aisle north of the chancel, near the grave of Edward IV.

19th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Anderson, who was lately promoted to a commission from the ranks of the Carabiniers, in recognition of his services when employed in Zululand—his gallantry at the battle of Ginghilova will be in the recollection of our readers—has since resigned his commission, in order to accept a Government appointment at Mauritius. Mr. Anderson is a gentleman by birth, and entered the ranks of the Army for the purpose of qualifying in this way for his commission. But for his having been offered the desirable appointment, which he lately left England to take up, he had intended to join the 19th Hussars, of which he was to have been appointed adjutant.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major C. R. E. Wheatley, 7th Brig. (late Madras), late adjutant of the Dublin City Artillery, will embark next week for Halifax, N.S., to take over command of the battery into which he has been promoted.

Lieut. F. G. Pownall, Coast Brigade, was entertained at a banquet in the Woolwich Skating Rink on Tuesday night by the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows and District, and presented with a testimonial in honour of his elevation to the supreme position of Grand Master of the Order. He has for many years been associated with the work of the society in Woolwich and other places.

Lieut. J. A. L. Coker, 9th Brig., died at Singapore, of fever, on the 9th inst., aged 25 years. The deceased, who was second son of Major Coker, of Bicester House, Bicester, entered the Army Aug. 19, 1875.

Capt. Sir C. Larcom, Bart., has resigned the adjutancy of the Sligo Artillery, in anticipation of his appointment to the R.H.A.

The experiments at Dartmoor and Okehampton to test the durability and serviceability of the new breech-loading 12-pounder guns have thus far been highly satisfactory. The short experience acquired in the Dartmoor practice is, however, convincing that, with even ordinary care, the weapon may be kept in a perfect state in the worst of weathers, and the officers and men of Major Rawlin's battery, who have temporary charge of the six guns, are very favourably impressed with their behaviour. In all, 160 rounds have been fired, and the breech-action is pronounced rapid, safe, and sure. Capt. Skinner, R.A., assistant-director of experiments, is with the battery to give instruction in the use of the new guns, and Major Walton, R.A., who will take charge of the guns when the present trial is completed, and drill his battery with them at Woolwich, is also present to witness the practice. The only noticeable defect experienced is the recoil, which is somewhat lively, owing to the lightness of the carriage and equipment, and for this there is no remedy without sacrificing that mobility which has been one of the special objects aimed at.

Brevet Major G. T. Pretyman and Capt. the Hon. W. C. Rowley, 8th Brig., accompanied Gen. Sir F. Roberts from Cabul to Candahar, as aides-de-camp.

Capt. A. J. C. Rawlins, 11th Brig. (late Bengal), died at Ferozepore on the 11th ult. The deceased entered the Army Dec. 9, 1859, and became capt. Feb. 4, 1874.

In accordance with a recommendation of the referees, Col. H. A. Smyth, R.A., Lieut.-Col. Eardley Maitland, R.A., and Major S. Nicholson, R.H.A., who recently awarded the gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich to Major Kemmis, that the referees should be allowed "greater latitude in making their award," so that when a case arose in which the best essay did not in their opinion seem to merit the gold medal, the silver medal might be awarded, or even both might be withheld, a meeting of the committee of the Institution has been held, and a resolution in favour of the change adopted. A rule to give effect to the same was framed.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Newport, 11th Brig. (late Bombay), sailed for Gibraltar on Thursday, in H.M.S. Tamar. Major J. P. Morgan and Lieuts. H. T. Hawkins and W. E. Kerrich, 10th Brig., have proceeded to Malta in the same transport.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. A. S. Creyke, on the Half-Pay List, died at Harpenden on the 14th inst., aged 51 years. The deceased served in the Crimea from Sept. to Nov. 1854, including the siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He joined the Army, Dec. 1847 ; became 1st lieut., Jan. 28, 1852 ; capt., Sept. 10, 1856 ; and retired upon half-pay, Feb. 20, 1867.

The Pontoon Troop, R.E. Train, under command of Major Bond, at the close of a month's pontoon practice in the reaches of the Upper Thames, between Egham and Old Windsor, struck their tents at the Runnymede camp on Saturday morning, and returned to Aldershot.

Col. Gordon informs the *Celestial Empire* that he has not resigned his position in the British Army. He says it is not at all necessary for him to do so, as officers of thirty years' standing are freed from obligation by the regulations embodied in the new Army Warrant. The Hong Kong *Daily Press* reports that the Colonel left Shanghai for the North on July 16. On his arrival at Tientsin, he was to be the guest of Li Hung-chang, and it is said that he is not going to Peking. There is said to be no doubt that the Colonel has no intention of entering the service of the Chinese Government, though he will doubtless lay before Li Hung-chang a scheme for the reorganisation of the military and naval forces of the Chinese Empire. The *Celestial Empire* says :—"A new version is placed upon Col. Gordon's mission to Peking by the Hong Kong *Daily Press*, which says that 'his own statement is that he has not been specially invited to come, but that he wanted a change, that he obtained twelve months' leave, and is going to Peking to see his "friend Li." He intends returning to England at the end of the year, probably by way of Japan and America.' This hardly agrees with what the Colonel himself told us, and confirms what we said previously, that Col. Gordon does not know his own mind. It seems to us that he has now become unable to sustain any very great mental strain, and we shall only be stating a fact when we say that he has told several persons in Shanghai that 'people consider him mad.' It is certainly to be *hoped* that such is not the case."

Capt. E. Wood and Lieuts. Heath, Thompson, Layard, and Lawson, with the 17th Company, left England on Thursday in H.M.S. Tamar for Malta ; also Lieut. Askwith, Capt. Anstey, and Lieuts. Hawkins and Cameron, with the 33rd Company, embark in the Tamar at Queenstown, for Malta.

Coldstream Guards. The *Standard* says :—"Col. Lyon Fremantle, commanding the Coldstream Guards, in the name of his officers, has lately forwarded to Canada a handsomely got-up record of the services of the Coldstream Guards, from its formation in 1650, for presentation to the Governor-General's Foot Guards at Ottawa." Capt. Pole-Carew accompanied Gen. Sir F. Roberts from Cabul to Candahar as aide-de-camp.

Scots Guards. The remains of the late Lieut. E. W. Williams-Wynn, 2nd Batn., who was drowned at Windsor on the 8th inst., as already reported, were taken on Saturday to Cefn, St. Asaph, North Wales, for interment, the removal from Windsor being accompanied by military honours. About half-past eight the available portion of the battalion left the Victoria Barracks, and were posted along the streets to the Great Western Railway station. Shortly after nine the funeral *cortége* left the barracks. It was preceded by a firing-party with arms reversed, each soldier having a black-crape band on his arm. The regimental band with the drums and fifes and pipers of the battalion came next. The coffin was carried by soldiers, the pall, a Union Jack, being borne by four officers of the battalion, Mrs. Williams-Wynn, a son, and a daughter followed in a carriage, the whole of the officers of the battalion, with the Rev. Arthur Robins, chaplain to the Windsor garrison, several officers of the 1st Life Guards, and the deceased's company closing the procession. On arriving at the station, the firing-party drew up at the side of the Queen's waiting-room, while the band opened out for the procession to pass through. As the coffin was placed in the train all the heads of the bystanders were uncovered, and the band played the "Dead March" in *Saul*. The firing-party then marched on to the platform and presented arms as the carriage, which was attached to the 9.45 a.m. train, moved out from the station. The arrangements at the station were conducted by Capt. Bulkeley, a director of the company, and Mr. Smythe, the station-master. The deceased was exceedingly popular in his battalion with officers and men, and as a mark of respect the drums and fifes and pipers of the battalion have not played in relieving the Castle guard, nor a tattoo in the barrack yard of an evening. The Rev. A. Robins made the melancholy occurrence the subject of a touching allusion at Holy Trinity Church on Sunday morning, the 2nd Batn. Scots Guards and the 1st Life Guards being present. The funeral took place on Monday at Cefn Church, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The funeral procession walked from Cefn Hall across the park to the church. The coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack, and laden with wreaths, was borne by workmen on Mrs. Wynn's estate, the following brother-officers of the deceased walking on either side : —Col. Jones, Lieut. Abercrombie, Lieut. Barnet, 2nd Lieut. Damer (who was with the deceased when the accident happened), and 2nd Lieut. Astley. The mourners included Mrs. Williams-Wynn, Mr. H. and Mr. R. Wynn (brothers), and Miss Wynn ; Capt. and Mrs. Godsall, Sir W. Grenville Williams, and the Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Williams. The officiating clergy were the Dean of St. Asaph, the Ven. Archdeacon Ffoulkes ; the Rev. D. Edwards, vicar of Cefn ; and the Rev. D. R. Thomas, Mefoid, formerly of Cefn. The body was interred in the family vault by the side of the late Col. Wynn, his father. The coffin, of polished oak, bore the inscription :—"Ed. Watkin Williams-Wynn. Born June 3, 1857. Died Sept. 8, 1880."

4th King's Own. Capt. Moore, 2nd Batn., has been appointed an officiating D.A.Q.M.G., Bombay, vice Capt. Dundas, 15th Regiment, proceeded on service to Afghanistan.

7th Fusiliers. A telegram, dated Candahar, Sept. 8, states that "Gen. Roberts has ordered the brigade under Col. Daubeny to march to Maiwand and Kushk-i-Nakhud to-morrow, with the object of burying the remains of the dead who were killed in action, and of recovering the six guns belonging to the Wali, which were abandoned near Kokeran. They are also to search the villages for followers who are supposed to be held prisoners, and to recover the property lost on our retreat. Col. Daubeny takes with him the 7th Fusiliers, two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, two of Native Cavalry, and a battery of field artillery."

8th King's. The report of Brigdr.-Gen. Newdigate's withdrawal from his command in Kurram is confirmed. He has resigned, and Col. Grogan, 2nd Batn., succeeds to the brigade command.

10th Regiment. The 1st Batn. has arrived in Portsmouth garrison from Colchester, and taken up duty.

17th Regiment. Lieut. C. G. Whitby, killed at the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud, was the eldest son of Dr. Whitby, of Leamington. He was well known throughout India by his contributions to numerous journals. His "Jottings of a Subaltern" in the *Times of India* were especially interesting, and up to the time he left Candahar with Burrows's brigade he was editor of the *Candahar News*. He had served throughout the whole of the Afghan campaign—first at Quettah and Khelat, attached to Jacobs' Rifles, and afterwards in the Bolan, and at Candahar with the 1st Grenadiers. He was educated at Wellington College, where he obtained an open scholarship, and at Keble College, Oxford. He entered the Army in 1875 in the 17th, which his grandfather at one time commanded. He served with the corps for some time in the Punjab, and then became a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, and was on the point of being gazetted permanently to that force, when the battle took place in which, while acting wing-officer to the 1st Grenadiers (the regiment that suffered most in the engagement), he lost his life.

19th Regiment. The 1st Batn. is to be conveyed from Bermuda to Halifax, N.S., in H.M.S. Crocodile, which is under orders of readiness to leave England next month.

20th Regiment. Major Smyth left England for the Mediterranean on Thursday in H.M.S. Tamar, to join the 1st Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Feilden will embark in the Tamar at Queenstown.

26th Cameronians. Capt. Jebb has leave from Malta to England from the 4th inst. to Nov. 30.

35th Regiment. Capt. Buscarlet has been granted leave from Malta to the Continent and England from the 2nd inst. to Nov. 30. Capt. Kelly left England on Thursday for Malta, to join head-quarters, on appointment.

46th Regiment. Lieuts. Dumaresq and H. W. Carden sailed for Gibraltar on Thursday in H.M.S. Tamar, in charge of a draft, to join head-quarters, from the depôt.

ROYAL MARINES.

A shocking accident occurred at Rochester on Friday afternoon, the 10th inst., by which Major Arbuckle, of the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines, lost his life. The major was riding at the side of his regiment, which was marching out to take part in some siege operations at Wouldham. The drum-and-fife band suddenly commenced playing, and frightened the major's horse, which, after scattering the bandsmen and injuring some of them, dashed at a fearful speed down a steep thoroughfare called Star Hill. The road at the bottom of the declivity is excavated for drainage operations, and in endeavouring to avoid the obstacle, the horse rushed on to the pavement, and the major's head struck against a shop-blind. The horse fell, rolled over his master, and crushed him so severely that he died a few minutes afterwards. Of the injured bandsmen, two drummers, named Carmon and Hamilton, had to be taken to the military hospital. Several children were knocked down by the runaway horse, but were not seriously hurt.

Lieut.-Col. Maskery and the officers' head-quarters, Royal Marine Battalion, quartered at Kinsale, gave their first "at home," lawn-tennis, &c., on Saturday last. The weather was all that could be wished, and the hosts, although very recent arrivals in the land of Erin, had the pleasure of receiving more than a hundred of the *élite* of Kinsale and County Cork. During the afternoon, the improvised drum-and-fife band performed a selection of music.

The following promotions and appointments have taken place in the R.M.L.I. :—Capt. E. W. G. Byam to be instructor of musketry, at the Chatham Division, vice Farquharson, promoted; Lieut. H. S. Thompson to be adjt., at the Chatham Division, vice Chapman, promoted; Capt. and Brevet Major and Musketry Instructor Joseph Philips to be major, at the Chatham Division, vice Wroot, retired (all three dated Aug. 26); Capt. J. M. W. Silver to be major, at the Chatham Division, vice Macdonald, retired (Aug. 28); Lieut. and Adjt. George Hobart to be capt. at a division to be hereafter named, vice Philips (Aug. 26); Lieut. and Assist. Musketry Instructor W. P. Rumley to be capt., at the Plymouth Division, vice Silver (Aug. 28); Capt. and Gunnery Instructor H. H. Strong to be major, at the Plymouth Division, vice Macintosh, retired; Lieut. H. H. Morgan to be capt., at a division to be hereafter named, vice Strong (both dated Sept. 1).

50th (Queen's Own). The *Irish Times* says:—"The retirement of Col. J. Thompson from the command of the 50th Regiment deserves notice. An Irishman by birth and parentage, and a soldier by instinct, Col. Thompson joined the ranks of the 50th as a youth. For over 40 years he has followed the colours of the gallant 'Queen's Own,' and after a most honourable career he lays by his sword, having passed through every grade from private soldier to colonel in command. He retires with the respect of all ranks, never having done, throughout his long service, one discreditable act."

52nd Light Infantry. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Some excitement has been caused by the absconding of a non-commissioned officer of the 52nd Regt., in garrison at Chatham, with £100. He has not been heard of since the 7th inst."

57th Regiment. Capt. Wade-Dalton completed his term of service with the depôt at Hounslow on the 8th inst., and will shortly return to head-quarters. Capt. Hughes-Hallett left England on Thursday for Malta, in H.M.S. Tamar, to take up his appointment as garrison instructor at that station. A Press Association telegram states that, "Whilst walking on the shore at Burling Gap, East Dean, Sussex, a coastguardsman the other day discovered the dead body of a soldier, which had apparently been washed ashore. The body was attired in the uniform of the 57th Regiment, and the hands were handcuffed together." It may be remembered that a detachment of the regiment, consisting of 2 officers and 89 men, under Capt. Dewar, embarked on board Messrs. Hartley's steamer, Lady Wodehouse, at Dover on the 29th ult., for Dublin, and that one of the men jumped overboard during the night.

65th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wolseley, a younger brother of Sir Garnet Wolseley, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General at Peshawur, in recognition of his services during the earlier part of the Afghan war, when he was employed as a Staff officer with the Quetta column under Sir Michael Biddulph.

73rd Regiment. Qrmr.-Serjt. Cartledge having lately been discharged to pension after a service of over 19 years, during 15 of which he had been a member of the serjeants' mess, his comrade serjeants have presented him with a very handsome tea service as a mark of their respect, the testimonial being suitably inscribed.

78th Highlanders. It seems that Lieut. Christopher has not, after all, rejoined the 78th, for we observe that he is gazetted acting aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay from Aug. 6, vice Lieut. the Hon. G. Fitzroy Somerset, Grenadier Guards, who left Bombay to become orderly officer to Major-Gen. Phayre, in Afghanistan.

86th Regiment. H.M.S. Crocodile is in readiness to leave England with the head-quarters and service companies for Bermuda, in the course of next month.

89th Regiment. Capt. J. Cuthbert died in London on the 8th inst., aged 32 years. The deceased entered the Army Feb. 1, 1867; became lieut., June 23, 1869; and capt., Aug. 12, 1876. Lieut. Gordon will most probably obtain the company thus rendered vacant.

92nd Highlanders. The *World* says:—"The quickest going ever known in India was performed by Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, the other day. He had six days to do the distance between Simla and Cabul, in order to march with Roberts, and he did it. Of course a Military Secretary can get over the ground quicker than other people." A telegram to the *Daily News*, dated Candahar, Sept. 8, states that "Major White, of the 92nd, starts for India to-day to resume duty as Military Secretary to Lord Ripon."

93rd Highlanders. Capt. Squirl sailed for Gibraltar on Thursday, in charge of a draft, to join head-quarters from the depôt.

97th Regiment. H.M.S. Crocodile is in readiness to leave England for Bermuda and Halifax, to carry out the movement of the regiment from the latter station to Gibraltar.

108th Regiment vacated its quarters in Clarence Barracks, Portsmouth, on Monday, and proceeded to the Gosport side, where it has gone under canvas.

109th Regiment. Lieut. Cole has been recommended for the adjutancy of the 67th Brigade Depôt, vice Lieut. Owens, 100th Regt.

Rifle Brigade. The 2nd Batn. is to be brought home from Gibraltar in H.M.S. Crocodile, which leaves England immediately on a round of troop-service. Lieut. Sherston, 4th Batn., is acting as A.D.C. to Gen. Sir F. Roberts in Afghanistan.

Ordnance Store Department. Assist.-Comy. J. C. Stanley, on the Half-Pay List, died at his residence Manor Street, Dublin, on the 9th inst., in his 43rd year. He was appointed sub-assist.-comy., Oct. 31, 1875, while serving in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Aldershot; became assist.-comy., Oct. 31, 1877, and retired on the re-organisation of the department.

Medical Department. Letters of administration of the estate and effects of the late Surg.-Major J. H. Porter, who died at Sherpur on Jan. 9, were lately granted by the Bombay High Court to Mr. F. Y. Smith, solicitor, the constituted attorney of Mrs. Mary Jane Riddel Porter, the widow and sole executrix of the deceased. The personality of the deceased has been sworn under Rs. 34,600. Brig.-Surg. R. C. Lofthouse, M.D., sailed for Malta on Thursday in H.M.S. Tamar.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The annual training of the 159 Regiments constituting the Militia Force of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which commenced this year, in the case of the recruits, as early as the beginning of February, and in the case of men previously called out in April, is now practically over, only one regiment remaining to be dismissed. The official reports on the results of the training are, with the exception of a few isolated cases, very favourable. Much stress is, as might have been anticipated, laid on the benefits derived from the large attendance in barracks and at camps of exercise and instruction, for which special facilities have been offered this year. Out of the 98 regiments in England and Wales, the following have trained in camp and barracks for the full period:—The Royal Cumberland, on Brackenber Moor; the Devon Artillery, at Tregantle Fort; the Dorset, at Weymouth Barracks and camp; the 2nd, or North Durham, at Redcar camp; the Hertford, in camp; the 3rd Royal Lancashire, at St. Anne's-on-Sea camp; the 5th Royal Lancashire, at Redcar camp; the 6th Royal Lancashire, at Kingholm camp; the Royal East Middlesex, the 3rd Middlesex (Royal Westminster), the 4th or Royal South Middlesex, and the 5th Middlesex (Royal Elthorne), all at Hounslow; the Northumberland, at Alnwick; the Northumberland Artillery, at Dunbar camp; the 1st (King's Own) Stafford and the 3rd (King's Own) Stafford, at Whittington Heath camp; the 2nd and 3rd Royal Surrey, at Guildford; the Sussex Artillery, at Eastbourne camp; the Westmoreland Light Infantry, at Brackenber Moor; the Worcester, at Worcester; and the East York, West York Rifles, 3rd West York Light Infantry, and the 6th West York, all in camp. Of the 16 Militia regiments in Scotland, six have trained in camp and barracks:—The Edinburgh Company, the Fife Artillery, at Dunbar Barracks; the Highland Light Infantry, at Muir of Ord camp; the 1st Lanark, at Lanark Muir camp; the Renfrew (Prince of Wales's), at Irvine Muir camp; and the Scottish Borderers at Kingholm camp. In Ireland 45 regiments have been called out, of which the following have trained in barracks and camp:—Antrim Rifles and Carlow Rifles, in camp; 1st or North Cork Rifles, in camp; Cork City Artillery, at Kinsale camp; the North Down Rifles and the South Down, in camp; Dublin City Artillery, at Wicklow camp; the Kerry, Kilkenny Fusiliers, King's County Rifles, Londonderry Light Infantry, Queen's County Rifles, Tyrone Fusiliers, Longford Rifles, Louth Rifles, South Mayo Rifles, Tipperary Artillery, and the Waterford Artillery, in camp and barracks. Besides the above, several regiments were trained at Aldershot with the Regular troops in June, the total number of regiments which have been afforded camp and barrack quarters being over 50.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The annual training of the Yeomanry Cavalry of Great Britain is now, with the exception of three regiments, which will be dismissed in the course of a few days, practically concluded. Since April, thirty-nine regiments have been called out, and the reports of the trainings and of the annual official inspections are said to be very satisfactory. Many regiments show a satisfactory increase in numbers, and all in efficiency. The total establishment for 1880-81 is fixed at 14,511, made up of 39 lieutenant-colonels, as many majors, adjutants, surgeons, and serjeant-majors, 243 captains, 243 lieutenants, 122 second lieutenants, 25 veterinary surgeons, 243 troop serjeant-majors and quartermasters, 243 permanent staff serjeants, 729 serjeants, 729 corporals, 243 trumpeters, 10,206 privates (minimum), and 11,496 maximum. In the Northern District, the number of Yeomanry Cavalry regiments is far in excess of those in the Eastern, Western, Southern, South-Eastern, Home, and North British—viz., 17, of which the celebrated Queen's Own Staffordshire has the largest establishment, 648. If every other important county contributed as largely as Staffordshire, the Yeomanry would be more than three times its present strength. The number of men of this regiment, which, under the command of Col. Bromley-Davenport, assembled for permanent duty this year, was 418. The next largest establishments are the Cheshire (538), and Leicestershire, also 538. In 1879 the latter regiment had on parade for inspection 453 officers and men, but this year there are considerably fewer, 380. Col. the Hon. E. Thesiger, the inspecting officer, remarked of this regiment, when he inspected it, it was the best parade he had ever seen of Yeomanry Cavalry, and in some of the movements the Regulars might take pattern from them. Next to these are the Yorkshire Hussars, 434; the 1st West York, 434; the Warwickshire, 434; the South Notts, 405; the Montgomery, Northumberland, Shropshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, 375 each; the Lancashire 374; Derby, 291; 2nd West Yorkshire, 271; and the Denbighshire, Lancashire Hussars, and Notts (Sherwood Rangers), 251 each. The Derby had 211 for inspection by Col. Thesiger; the South Notts, 321; the North Notts (Sherwood Rangers), 170; the Yorkshire about 380, 100 recruits having joined during the year; while the Shropshire regiment exhibited a decrease. In the Eastern District, the Herts and Suffolk have establishments of 271 and 273. In the Western, the largest are the Royal 1st Devon, Royal North Devon, Gloucestershire, North Somersetshire, West Somersetshire, and Worcestershire, 434 each; and the Pembroke, 251. The Gloucestershire Hussars had only about 220 for inspection. In the Southern, the Dorset, Hampshire, and Wiltshire have establishments respectively of 375, 327, and 498. The Royal Wilts had 253 sabres for inspection; the Dorset did not show well, under 200. In the South-Eastern District the Royal East Kent and the West Kent have establishments of 375 and 251 respectively. In the Home District the Royal Bucks has the largest establishment, 498, next to which are the Oxfordshire, 375, and the Berks and Middlesex 251 each.

ARMY GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 14, 1880.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. C. H. Bagot to be Capt., vice Cruickshank (late Bombay), killed in action (Aug. 17); Lieuts. G. S. Clarke, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Booth, seconded upon appointment as Adjt. of the 1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteers; G. W. Bartram to be Capt., vice Bell, V.C., seconded for Staff service (both dated Aug. 22); J. C. MacGregor to be Capt., vice Calrow, seconded upon appointment as Adjt. of the 1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteers (Sept. 1); H. E. McCallum has been placed upon the Temporary Reserve List, on appointment as Deputy-Surveyor-Gen. of the Straits Settlements (Aug. 3).

Staff—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., to be placed on the Staff of the Army serving at the Cape of Good Hope as a Lieut.-Gen., with a view to his commanding the troops at that station (Nov. 10).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 15, and the current year must be understood.]

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 14, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

West Cork—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. J. Downing, J. Craig, and J. E. R. Cullinan.

Mid-Ulster—Arthur Wardlaw Curzon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Aug. 28).

INFANTRY.

Royal Cumberland—Lieut. G. F. A. H. Le Fleming to be Capt.

Dorset—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. B. Stacpoole, L. Parke, E. R. Parke, and H. R. Fetherstonhaugh.

1st Durham—Capt. W. A. Berwick, 106th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Pechell, resigned (Aug. 17).

5th Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. G. W. Richards to be Lieut.; Francis Chamberlain le Gendre Starkie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal East Middlesex—Ernest Townshend Wallack, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Elthorne, or 5th Middlesex—Arthur Picton Saunders-Davies, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—Capt. E. T. Wolseley resigns his commission.

Scottish Borderers—2nd Lieut. Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart., to be Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—2nd Lieut. G. D. Rowlandson to be Lieut.

Louth—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. C. Thornhill, A. Henry, C. R. Gasper, and B. Daly, jun.

Royal Meath—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. L. B. Rowley is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Major H. S. Johnston is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 14, 1880.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—William Charles Jones, jun., gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary) (Sept. 15).

An order has been given that no more biscuit in bags be issued to the First Reserve ships. All that will be taken on board is to be in tin-lined cases, so as to keep it fresh and crisp, and of that only sufficient to provision the ship for fourteen days will be kept on board. All biscuit in bags now on board these ships is to be returned as opportunity offers.

A telegram from San Francisco, dated the 1st inst., states that a despatch has been received at that port from Victoria, a district at the northern extremity of America, to the effect that the barque Malay has arrived there from Ounalaska, bringing no tidings of the Jeannette. The Malay reported that at Ounalaska the Jeannette was given up for lost, on account of the severity of last winter. A despatch from Washington, in reference to the above rumours, ridicules the idea that the Jeannette has met with a mishap, inasmuch as she was made as strong as human ingenuity could contrive, and especially equipped and provided for the service on which she was sent.

"ATALANTA" RELIEF FUND.

The sum required for the relief of the numerous dependent relatives is £20,000.

Subscriptions are earnestly requested to be paid to "ATALANTA" RELIEF FUND, at Bank of England; Messrs. DRUMMOND and Co., London; at any local bank at Portsmouth; or by

Commander JOHN W. F. HARVEY, R.N., Hon. Secretary.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LANARK.—None of the regiments in question have colours.

NOTICE.—We are obliged to hold over a number of letters in type, owing to the demands on our space. We shall hope, however, to publish the majority of them next week.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

WITH a view to obtaining fuller details, we have deferred till now writing on the subject of Sir Frederick Roberts's brilliant victory of the 1st instant. It now turns out to have been even more complete than was first thought. Not only have our own two guns been recaptured, but the whole of Ayoub Khan's artillery, thirty-six pieces, have been taken. The Afghan army was completely defeated and utterly dispersed, with a loss of 1,000 killed and at least double that number wounded. Ayoub himself fled at once to Herat, and so great is the moral effect of our success that the Trans-Helmund tribes, though there are no symptoms of our crossing that river, have sent in to apologise for joining Ayoub Khan, and to offer their submission. In the face of so signal a triumph, only dashed by the brutal murder of Lieutenant Maclaine, it seems ungracious to criticise. Nothing succeeds like success, and as long as a feat of arms has been accomplished, people care little what was the mode in which it was performed. Nevertheless, it may not be without instruction if we submit to the judgment of our readers whether General Roberts might not, by adopting different tactics, have literally, instead of only technically, destroyed Ayoub Khan's army. A glance at the excellent map of the environs of Candahar published by the Intelligence Department will show that above the Kotal-i-Baba Wali is a second pass, situate about three and a-half miles from the former. Had General Roberts sent a strong detachment—say, 2,000 men—to occupy this pass—called the Murcha Pass—with orders to descend into the valley if the enemy showed signs of retiring in that direction, we think that a Sedan on a small scale would have been the result. No doubt, many will say that General Roberts had to fight an enemy superior—perhaps nearly double, numerically—to his own army; that the enemy in question had proved himself a most formidable foe, and that he possessed thirty-eight guns with good gunners. Under these circumstances, it will be asserted, General Roberts would have been culpably rash had he divided his force. We grant this, but we maintain that it was not necessary for the General to have detached a single man from the force which he employed to deliver the blow. General Primrose, reinforced by the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, had about 5,000 available combatants. Of these 1,000 would have sufficed to have held the citadel, and 2,000 would have been ample, if properly handled, to perform the duty actually assigned to him, of making demonstrations against the Kotal-i-Baba Wali. This would have left 2,000 men for the Murcha Pass. This force would not have compromised itself by exposing itself to an attack by superior forces. In the first place, the enemy would not have dared to weaken the centre and right by detaching any large force to the left. In the second place, the detachment might have kept itself concealed till the moment for acting arrived. Then it could have descended into the valley, and have completely barred the flight of the Afghans up the Argandab. We confess that we do not regret that more Afghans were slain, for they have invariably proved themselves false, treacherous, cruel, and bloodthirsty. The fewer there are of them, the better for civilisation. We feel particularly bitter against them at the present moment, on account of the base murder of Lieutenant Maclaine; but that act, after all, was only of a-piece with the national character and numerous precedents. With regard to the question of the occupation or evacuation of Candahar, that is a point apparently not yet settled by the Government, who are too much occupied with the wicked Irish landlord to pay any attention to the Afghans. In the meantime, Sir Frederick Roberts is constructing a strong entrenched camp. This does not look as though he anticipated an evacuation.

We have the highest authority for stating that Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, K.C.B., will shortly proceed to England from Afghanistan, and will, on arrival, receive the personal thanks and congratulations of her Majesty.

We have been requested to state that the reports in circulation as to the intention of the Government to recommend her Majesty to confer a baronetcy on Sir Frederick Roberts, have not emanated from the members of his family, who are entirely in ignorance of the steps it is in contemplation to take to recognise the services of their distinguished relative. Premature announcements of this nature often have the effect of seriously injuring an officer's case, and we trust that the Government may not be influenced in the present instance by the statements which have appeared.

The impression evidently exists that the Good-Service Pension granted by the Government of India—not the Horse Guards, as we see it stated—has been conferred upon Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts as a reward for his services lately in defeating Ayoub Khan's army at Candahar. It is as well, therefore, that we should made it known that this £100 which General Roberts has had added to his income, was granted some weeks back, though the official intimation has only just appeared.

It may be interesting to learn that the Grand Cross of the Bath which, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says, it is proposed to confer upon Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Donald Stewart, is due to those officers for the services performed by them previous to the recent operations against Ayoub Khan.

The absurdity of the statements with regard to the measures to be taken to reward General Roberts's brigadiers and others who have come to notice in the march upon and relief of Candahar are so apparent, that it is scarcely necessary for us to draw attention to them; and we should not do so, were it not that we consider it a duty to the officers in question to point out that these announcements can contain no particle of foundation. Sir Frederick Roberts's despatches have not yet arrived in England, and until they do, no names will be submitted to her Majesty. What makes these anticipations the more ridiculous is that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and the Secretary of State for War are both of them absent from London, and until they return to their official duties the subject of rewards cannot possibly be considered.

Having regard to the fact that Sir Garnet Wolseley received £25,000 for his services in bringing to a successful conclusion the campaign against King Koffee of Ashantee, in 1873-74, it is, of course, highly probable that Sir Frederick Roberts will be granted a monetary reward in recognition of his recent operations in Afghanistan. The importance of the services rendered by the two officers will not bear comparison, and the Government could not, even if they wished to do so, allow General Roberts's claims to go unrecognised, for his has not been any sudden spurt of victory. He has been employed in the field now for a period of close upon two years, and in that time he has added victory after victory to the long roll of achievements which have marked his military career; and his successes having culminated in the dashing march and brilliant engagement before Candahar, by which the character of the British Army has been retrieved, the Service will demand that he shall be adequately rewarded.

We are indeed glad to learn that when the *Gazette* announcements appear notifying the names of those upon whom her Majesty has been pleased to confer distinctions for service in Afghanistan, one officer will, in all probability, be mentioned who has since died of wounds received in action, but whose gallantry will live for ever in the annals of the distinguished regiment he commanded at Cabul,—we refer to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, 9th Lancers. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, we are told, is deeply sensible, as is also her Majesty, of the services rendered by Colonel Cleland in the action on December 11th, 1879, and of his great sufferings which only terminated in his death lately; and if certain difficulties can be overcome—and there ought to be no reason why they should not—the friends and comrades in arms of the deceased soldier will have the gratification of learning that he would not have been overlooked had he lived, but that his Sovereign would have been recommended to have granted him some special mark of her most gracious approval of his heroism and devotion.

In another column will be found the official programme of Indian reliefs for the season 1880-81, which will be seen on examination to be, so far as out-going and home-coming regiments are concerned, the same in its main features as that which we published some months ago. A few changes have been rendered necessary, in consequence of the state of affairs in Afghanistan. For instance, the 66th Regiment has taken the place of the 48th in the list of corps ordered to England, and the 2nd Battalion 24th, 61st, and 98th Regiments have been despatched to India from the Mediterranean, instead of the 38th and 41st; but in all other respects the original programme, as drawn up by the Quartermaster-General's Department in the spring, stands good.

The decision of the Horse Guards to bring home the 66th Regiment this winter is a wise one, considering the condition in which the regiment must necessarily be, after having suffered as it has done at the hands of the enemy in Afghanistan. The regiment stands some way down the roster, but it would most probably have come home next winter under ordinary circumstances.

The decision with regard to the 66th Regiment will affect its link, the 49th, which will now be placed on the roster of regiments first for service, and will doubtless proceed abroad in the course of the relief season 1881-82.

All the regiments coming home have their links abroad, with the exception of the 85th and 83rd. The regiments affiliated with these corps are the 52nd and 86th. The latter corps is, as our readers are aware, under orders to embark for Bermuda, whilst the former will doubtless embark for India in 1881-82.

Some of our contemporaries have been rather "out of it" as regards the arrangements which the Quartermaster-General's Department at Simla had made for the quartering of the regiments which have been lately dispatched to India, as the programme now to hand will show.

A correspondent makes a suggestion with which we cordially agree, the subject having lately received attention in our columns. We consider the matter of so much importance that we give "Fair-play's" letter the prominence it deserves. Our correspondent says:—"The 50th Regiment has been at home upwards of eleven years, and remains so; the 86th Regiment has been but five and a half years at home, and is under orders to proceed to Bermuda. The 97th Regiment, linked to the 50th Regiment, has been seven years on foreign service, and is to proceed from Nova Scotia to Gibraltar, to relieve the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, which, after but just six years at that station, is to return to England. If it desired to bring into full operation the linked-battalion system, with a minimum of injustice to regiments, the 50th Regiment should relieve the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment at Bermuda, and its linked battalion, the 97th Regiment, be brought home, the relief of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade being postponed for another year, or if necessary, carried out by the 86th Regiment."

A careful examination of the new *Quarterly Army List* will show that the five senior subalterns in the Regular Land Forces, who have not exchanged since they obtained their first commission, are all in the same regiment, viz., the 32nd Light Infantry. They all purchased their promotion with the exception of one, who got his lieutenancy through a full-pay retirement step in his regiment. Within the last four months, the six senior subalterns of the 32nd have been offered companies in other corps, but they have all declined to accept them. Does not this speak for itself, as the unsatisfactory working of the present Regulations? We doubt whether there is any similar case on record where the five senior subalterns in the Army (not counting those who have exchanged or those who have been on half-pay), belonged to the same regiment, and that a single battalion. Few words are required to explain the chief reason why the officers in question have refused promotion. They cannot see the slightest chance of getting their regimental majorities before the not far-distant period arrives, when they will be politely bowed out of the Service, and consequently they do not care to leave their old corps, of which they naturally feel proud, and are fond, for a little easier and less disagreeable work and a small increase of pay.

We learn from Hobart Town by last mail that the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Windle St. Hill, 19th Regiment, late Private Secretary to Governor Weld, and Commandant of the Local Forces, is creating great excitement throughout the colony, and that the utmost sympathy is expressed for Colonel St. Hill in the unfortunate position in which he finds himself placed. So high, in fact, does feeling run that the matter was to have been brought before the Colonial Parliament, and was to have been made the subject of a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, two out of four of the Members of which avowed themselves in the officer's favour. Colonel St. Hill was coerced last January into sending in his papers to retire from the Army, and though he telegraphed home to be allowed to withdraw them, he has not been permitted to do so. It deserves to be mentioned that when Colonel St. Hill arrived in Tasmania in 1877, there was not a single Militiaman or Volunteer in the island. He organised the force as it now stands, in fact, inaugurated the whole system of defence, and vacated his appointment, leaving the colony in possession of between 800 and 900 men, properly armed, drilled, and equipped. And yet, notwithstanding the great service he had rendered to the colony, he has been dismissed the Army on some paltry plea, and ruined for life. Such treatment of a deserving soldier is not creditable to those concerned.

The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin gives a list of the English officers attending the German manœuvres. He says:—"With the Duke of Cambridge there are Colonels Hale and Stephens, A.D.C.'s; with the Duke of Connaught, Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, R.E., Major Viscount Downe, 1st Life Guards, Major Lane, and Lieutenant Bartle Frere; with Sir Garnet Wolseley, Colonel Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, Captain Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Captain Turner, R.A.; while Colonel Villiers, the English Military Attaché in Russia, has stolen a few days from the excellent work he is doing at St. Petersburg, to take the opportunity of seeing the famous German Guard.

We stated some time ago that it had been determined to provide new quarters for officers at Belfast, the old buildings having been condemned after fever in a most virulent form had attacked more than one officer of the 104th Fusiliers, occupying the station. We learn now that a contract has been entered into for the erection of the buildings, at a cost of £10,000.

A sum of £75,000 will have to be expended in preparing the fortifications at Malta and Gibraltar for the reception of the 100-ton guns which it is proposed to add to the armament of those two fortresses, and orders have been given for the works to be proceeded with at once, in anticipation of the despatch of the guns from England, as soon as they are ready to be placed in position.

When will the authorities awake to the necessity of ensuring that the Militia shall possess the means of instruction in the use of their weapons? At this moment, of our 135 Infantry Battalions, 64 only, or nearly one-half, are provided with qualified musketry instructors; and, although it is expressly laid down in the Militia Regulations that these appointments should be held by subalterns, there are only 16 instructors of that rank. It is high time that a deficiency so serious should be remedied, and commanding officers should be called on without delay to send in the names of suitable subalterns for instruction. We cannot believe that many regiments can be so wanting in spirit as not to be able to furnish one competent officer, were the duty put plainly before them. Till they have done so, they have small claim to that efficiency which the country expects from them.

There is another respect in which the Veterinary officer suffers in comparison with other departmental officers. By the present Warrant, he is entitled after 20 years' service to retire on 9s. a day. Now the medical officer, after the same period of service draws £1 per diem—a difference of 11s., or more than half. Such a marked contrast between the pay and position of the members of two sister professions cannot be desirable, putting aside all questions of justice.

The sum of £1,400 is now expended annually in providing good-service pensions for officers of the Army Medical Department. The sister department enjoys the magnificent sum of £50 per annum! The oldest veterinary officer now living is Staff Veterinary-Surgeon J. W. Gloag. Mr. Gloag was principal veterinary-surgeon in the Crimea, and has been close on fifty years in her Majesty's Service, was senior of his rank at the time he was retired, and is in possession of the most flattering testimonials ever perhaps granted to a departmental officer. Yet, as the *Army List* shows, he is neither decorated with the Bath, or in receipt of a reward for distinguished service. Such inconsiderate treatment of a body of most deserving officers is not creditable to those in authority. Now that the medical officers have succeeded in obtaining a further grant of £700 per annum to be distributed in distinguished-service rewards, the claims of the Veterinary Department can no longer be overlooked, and we shall hope shortly to learn that men like Mr. Gloag have been selected to receive some measure of recognition for the service they have rendered to the State.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 11, 1880.

Royal Marine Forces.—The following promotions, dated Aug. 26, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Captain and Musketry Instructor Matthew Henry Farquharson to be Major, vice Rodney, retired, unfit for further service; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Emerson Chapman to be Captain, vice Farquharson.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 14, 1880.

The following promotions have been made from Sept. 11, 1880:—Lieutenant John Pakenham Pipon to be Commander in her Majesty's Fleet; Sub-Lieutenants Henry Culling Burrows, Hon. Gerald Fitz-Maurice Digby, Claud Gore Lindsay, to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet.

The following Retired Commanders, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander, have been permitted to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the 11th inst., in accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, viz.:—Edward Barkley, Francis Bland Herbert, Francis Rhodes Hartwell.

Chaplain the Rev. John Brabazon, M.A., has been appointed Naval Instructor in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 9th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 15, 1880.

Fleet Surgeon Henry Fegan, C.B., M.D., has been promoted to be Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, from the 11th inst.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotions have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Captain and Brevet Major and Musketry Instructor Joseph Philips to be Major, vice Wroot, retired (Aug. 26, 1880); Captain Jacob Mortimer Weir Silver to be Major, vice Macdonald, retired (Aug. 28, 1880); Captain and Gunnery Instructor Henry Harford Strong to be Major, vice Mackintosh, retired (Sept. 1, 1880); Lieutenant and Adjutant George Hobart to be Captain, vice Philips (Aug. 26, 1880); Lieutenant and Assistant-Musketry Instructor William Powell Rumley to be Captain, vice Silver (Aug. 28, 1880); Lieutenant Horatio Horace Morgan to be Captain, vice Strong (Sept. 1, 1880).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—H. F. Stephenson, C.B., to the Carysfort; R. E. Tracy, R. H. Boyle, E. C. Drummond, F. S. Clayton, H. J. Carr, and H. B. Stewart, to the Royal Naval College for study (to join Sept. 30, 1880).

Commanders—H. T. Hughes-Hallett, to the Duncan, for the Superb; C. P. G. Hicks, to the Hector; E. H. M. Davis, G. H. Rainier, O. Churchill, and G. L. Atkinson, to the Royal Naval College for study (to join Sept. 30, 1880).

Lieutenants—James Henry Corfe, to the Moorhen (in command), vice Carey, whose period of service has expired; the Hon. Francis R. Sandilands, to the Mosquito (in command), vice Grey, whose period of service has expired; J. E. Cochrane, to the Hercules; R. O. Polwhele, to the Tamar; Castel Sherard, to the Assistance; H. J. Robilliard, E. Payne, P. C. Underwood, R. B. Sayce, T. F. Pullen, R. Powell, J. S. Muggeridge, E. L. Wilson, H. Preedy, A. S. Mills, H. M. W. P. Johnson, E. B. B. Levett, E. J. W. Slade, A. E. Rawnsley, K. Wade, G. Hewett, H. Lyon, F. M. Royds, and H. C. Kingsford, to the President, additional, to study at the Royal Naval College.

Navigating Lieutenants—W. M. Savage, B. St. G. Deane, C. E. Drake, J. Henderson, T. E. B. Cope, H. Buckler, and A. R. P. Bawden, to the President, additional, to study at the Royal Naval College.

Sub-Lieutenants—J. P. Rolleston and T. Burnand, to the Inconstant.

Midshipmen—C. W. M. Plenderleath, E. L. D. Boyle, Sir C. Cust, Bart., C. de la Glanville, F. H. E. Shipton, P. A. Lloyd, and A. C. Sim, to the Carysfort.

Naval Cadets—R. T. M. Berkeley, C. F. Henderson, and R. Morris, to the Achilles.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. J. A. Dougherty, to the Carysfort.

Staff Surgeon—R. G. Bird, to the Carysfort.

Paymasters—J. T. Greet, to the Royal Adelaide; E. Tisdall, to the Tourmaline.

Assistant-Paymasters—R. C. Hodder, to the Duncan; W. H. Rae, to the Alexandra; W. A. Harvey, to the Express.

Surgeons—G. J. Fogerty, to the Carysfort; M. O'C. McSwiny, to the Revenge; William Pearson, M.D., to the Royal Marine Artillery.

Engineers—T. F. Brown, to the Pembroke; W. Walker (a) and E. C. Spencer, to the Indus.

Clerk—C. H. Smith, to the Tourmaline.

Assistant-Clerk—H. H. Share, to the Tourmaline.

Chief Gunner—J. T. Freeman, to the Asia.

Acting Gunner—W. Phillips, confirmed in rank of gunner.

Boatswain—Thomas Clemas, to the Belleisle.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant—J. P. Pipon, to be Commander.

Sub-Lieutenants—H. C. Burrows, Hon. George F. Digby, and C. G. Lindsay, to be Lieutenants.

Chaplain—Rev. John Brabazon, to be Naval Instructor.

Assistance, Capt. Claude Buckle, has been appropriated to convey troops and Marines between Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Ireland. She left Portsmouth on Wednesday, and will return from Queenstown to Portsmouth and Plymouth on the 18th inst.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Chas. Scott, left Spithead on Wednesday evening for Vigo, and probably to Lisbon, previous to becoming attached to Lord Clanwilliam's flag. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, and attended by the suite, left Marlborough House shortly after 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, *en route* for Portsmouth, and quitting London at 10.55 a.m. by special train, arrived at the South-Western Railway Jetty at half-past 12. The Royal party at once embarked on board the Osborne, Royal yacht, and were conveyed to Spithead. Here they left the yacht and proceeded to the Bacchante in a steam launch, and were the guests of the officers at luncheon. The Bacchante sailed at half-past 5, and was brought up off Cowes. The Prince of Wales returned to Portsmouth in the Osborne at half-past 6, and left immediately for London. The Bacchante put into Portland yesterday through stress of weather.

Blanche, Capt. G. F. Knowles, which has been on a visit to Prince Edward's Island, was to join the flag at the end of August.

Carysfort. Capt. Henry Frederick Stephenson, C.B., who commissioned this ship at Sheerness on Wednesday, entered the Navy in 1855, and obtained his commission as lieutenant June 7, 1861. He served in the Emerald with the Channel Squadron from the following Sept. until appointed, in May, 1862, to the Cormorant, and sailed shortly afterwards for the East Indies. In Jan. 1863 he removed into the Euryalus, flagship at China, and in May became senior of the Rattler, under Com. Webb, also at China. He remained in the Rattler until Feb. 1865, when he again joined the Euryalus, and in her returned to England, and was paid off in Sept. In March, 1866, he obtained command of the Heron, gunboat, fitting for the West Indies and North America station, and was engaged on the Canadian lakes during the Fenian scare. On Jan. 31, 1867, he was appointed flag lieutenant to the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, Commander-in-Chief on the China station, and was promoted to the command of the Rattler in the vacancy caused by the death of Com. John T. Swann, with seniority from April 26, 1868. The Rattler was, unfortunately, lost on the north coast of Yesso, Japan, in Sept. 1868. On Oct. 1, 1870, he was appointed second captain in the Vanguard, Capt. E. H. G. Lambert; on April 1, 1871, was turned over to the Iron Duke, and in Aug. was transferred to the Caledonia, in the Mediterranean. On Jan. 6, 1872, he became second captain in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Capt. the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., from which he was posted, Jan. 6, 1875. He commanded the Discovery with the Arctic Expedition, under the leadership of Capt. George S. Nares, F.R.S., from April, 1875, until Dec. 1876. Capt. Stephenson, who has received four medals and two clasps for his services, was nominated C.B. Dec. 9, 1876, and was afterwards gazetted to be equerry-in-waiting to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, vice Major John Cecil Russell, resigned, and who was appointed an extra equerry to his Royal Highness.

Cleopatra, Capt. F. Durrant, moved out of harbour into Plymouth Sound on Wednesday, to prepare for her steam trials.

Druid, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, had, by late accounts, gone to help a steamer ashore about 18 miles from St. John's. The Contest, Flamingo, and Druid were to be at St. John's on Aug. 25, and after giving leave to the crews, would proceed on the 10th inst. on a second fishing cruise, returning in Oct. to St. John's, and afterwards proceeding to Halifax.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Elk, Com. H. Clanchey, arrived at Monte Video on Aug. 1 from Buenos Ayres, and had been ordered to proceed on a short cruise at sea.

Esk, Lieut.-Com. Haszard, detailed for the service of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, has arrived at Sheerness. Whilst off Cowes the Esk was inspected by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, attended by Capt. Stephenson, C.B., and Com. Lord C. Beresford. His Royal Highness took great interest in the Volunteers, and expressed himself very pleased with the state of the vessel and the appearance of the crew. This detachment of Volunteers, under the command of Sub-Lieut. Browning, concludes the cruising for this year.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. S. Smith, which has been visiting the ports of New Brunswick, was to join the flag at the end of August and pay a visit to Quebec.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Brickdale, was at Monte Video on Aug. 8, and was expecting to arrive at Buenos Ayres very shortly.

Garnet, Capt. Loftus Jones, had returned to Monte Video from Buenos Ayres and Maldonado on Aug. 8, and was to leave almost immediately for a visit to Rio de Janeiro.

Griffon, Com. F. R. Boardman, arrived at Trinidad on Aug. 24 from Barbadoes, having visited St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada on her way down. Lieut.-Governor Young was expected there that day from Demerara to administer the Government, pending the arrival of Sir Sandford Freeling. Free passes to officers and men of the Griffon had been issued by the officials of the Trinidad Government Railway.—*Western Morning News.*

Hornet, Com. Eaton, which left England on Jan. 19, 1869, and was recommissioned at Hong Kong in February, 1877, was paid off at Portsmouth on Saturday into the fourth division of the Steam Reserve.

Invincible, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G. A Reuter's telegram from Malta, dated Sept. 12, says:—"Her Majesty's ironclad Invincible proceeded for Syracuse last evening."

Iris, Capt. E. H. Seymour. The statement of a contemporary, that it had been decided to order three new vessels of the Iris class, is premature. The remark that these three vessels would cost more than £400,000 is certainly true, inasmuch as the Iris and Mercury alone have cost considerably more than that for hull and machinery. Then there are the extensive steam-trial experiments, trials of all sorts of screws until they happened to get one that they thought would do, and the alterations in rig, to be paid for. And even after all that had been done, the Iris took another £1,500 out of the yard before she was fit to start for a trip to the Mediterranean. The latest reports from the ship are not very encouraging, and if poor Mr. Ward Hunt were alive he would be inclined to tell the designer that he had been led to hope for too much when he believed what he was told at the time the ships of this class were designed. But the department has not lost all hope, for the Mercury remains for them to experiment with, and when they have spent a few more tens of thousands in trial-trips, &c., we may have a despatch-vessel of this class nearly equal to what is required of her.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Jackal, Lieut.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham, having completed her duties on the west coast of Scotland while the herring fishery lasted, has now been ordered to the east coast of Scotland, and has arrived at Inverness.

Kingfisher, Com. R. H. Thornton, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday evening, having been absent from Sheerness on a ten days' trial of her engines and machinery in the Channel. Everything was found to answer very satisfactorily. She takes in her powder and other necessary stores, and leaves for the Pacific, where she will relieve the Osprey.

London, Capt. Brownrigg. A report has been received of the capture of another dhow and the liberation of a slave. That these captures should be made is a sufficient proof of the vigilance of the boats of that ship, and I only regret, for the sake of the men, that the reward is not greater. But the traffic has been greatly reduced owing to the watchfulness of our cruisers, and as a result only a few comparatively small seizures are now to be made. The share of the lowest class for the bounty awarded for the capture of twelve slaves was only 5d. The Captain's share was £5, that being just the difference between being "the skipper" and "the boy." But the total shows that even we do not put an extraordinary value on the head of a slave, although we take a vast amount of trouble to prevent anyone else from having him and selling him at a high price.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Martin, Lieut. A. C. B. Bromley, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday night from Portsmouth.

Minotaur, Capt. Rawson, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hood, commanding the Channel Squadron, is to be out of the dockyard hands at Portsmouth by the 20th proximo. In consequence of the great demands which are being made upon the Chief Constructor's Department, it will not be possible to carry out the programme of defects and improvements to its full extent. It is hoped that there will be time to fit the Brush system of electric lighting to the ward-room, engine-room, and the Admiral's quarters, but this is by no means certain. It was intended to provide the projectiles for her 9-inch guns with gas-checks, which would necessitate new shot-racks and magazines, but this will be deferred for the present, as well as the proposed supply of Nordenfelt guns. Her boilers, which had been previously reduced to a pressure of 25 lb., have been drilled and examined, and it has been proved that by still further diminishing the pressure to 23 lb. to the square inch, they will serve for another commission of 18 months.

Northampton, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flag of Vice-Admiral Sir L. M'Clintock, was at Halifax on Aug. 20, and was to proceed to Father Point by the end of the month.

Orontes, Capt. Kinahan, left Bombay for Natal on the 7th inst., and there embarks troops for passage to Bombay, whence she will return to England with reliefs and time-expired men.

Pelican, Com. F. R. Dicken, has just paid a visit to Honolulu, her arrival at that place at the end of July having been reported.

Rambler, Com. Hon. A. Littleton, was commissioned at Sheerness on Wednesday for the West Indies station. Her seamen have been selected from the Royal Naval Barracks, while the Marines and stokers have joined from Chatham, and a detachment of seamen-gunners has been sent from the gunnery-ship Excellent.

Rupert, Capt. E. J. Pollard, arrived at Portsmouth late on Friday night last from Gibraltar, and proceeded to Sheerness on Saturday to prepare for paying off.

Serapis, Capt. Twiss, is being completed for sea with all dispatch at Portsmouth, as she is to embark troops for India on the 3rd prox.

Swallow, Com. J. B. Warren, has been on a round of visits to the Parana aad Uruguay River, and on arrival at Monte Video received orders to remain as senior officer's ship during the absence of the Garnet.

Tamar, Capt. Royse. The following is a programme of the intended movements of the Tamar:—Arriving: Queenstown, Sept. 17; Gibraltar, Sept. 23; Malta, Sept. 29; Cyprus, Oct. 5; Malta, Oct. 10; Gibraltar, Oct. 17; Barbadoes, Nov. 2; Jamaica, Nov. 12; Bermuda, Nov. 18; Portsmouth, Dec. 13.

Tenedos, Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G., senior officer of the Windward Division, remained at English Harbour, Antigua, on Aug. 27.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. P. Dennistoun, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday afternoon from the North American and West Indies station. She was commissioned at Sheerness on Oct. 25, 1876, and is to be paid off in her present condition and recommissioned. She will then undergo a thorough refit, in view of joining the Detached Squadron.

Triumph, Capt. A. H. Markham, flagship of Rear-Admiral Stirling, was under orders to leave Esquimault for Honolulu on Oct. 1, and at that place she will be joined by the Penguin from Callao.

Valorous, Capt. G. D. Morant, in Keyham Yard under repairs, was placed in dock on Tuesday.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. Frank Thomson. The following is an epitome of the services of the officers promoted from her Majesty's yacht:—Com. John Pakenham Ripon served as sub-lieut. in the Zealous, Capt. Richard Dawkins, under the flags in the Pacific of Rear-Admirals the Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B., and Arthur Farquhar, from Sept. 25, 1868, until 1870. He subsequently served in the Hercules, Capts. Lord Gilford and W. M. Dowell, with the Channel Squadron from July 1, 1870, until April, 1872, when he joined the Sealark, Lieut. P. C. Johnstone, tender to the Implacable at Devonport, and was promoted to lieut. Sept. 3 following. He afterwards studied for some time at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and on Jan. 1, 1874, was appointed to the Modeste, Capt. Frank T. Thomson, fitting for China, and continued to serve in the same ship under Capt. Alexander Buller, C.B., until June, 1877. On Oct. 17 following he was appointed to the Elk, Com. Alexander Tupman, on the south-east coast of America, from which ship, on Oct. 28, 1878, he was transferred to the Victoria and Albert.—Lieut. Henry Culling Burrows served as a naval cadet and midshipman on board the Ariadne, Capt. the Hon. Walter C. Carpenter, until Aug. 1873, when he was appointed to the Royal Alfred, Capt. H. F. Nicholson, bearing the flag, on the North America and West Indies station, of Vice-Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C.B.; in Jan. 1874 removed into the Druid, Capt. A. G. R. Roe, on the same station; and in Jan. 1875 was transferred to the Bellerophon, Capt. R. Wells, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C.B., and continued to serve in the same ship under Capt. Hugh Campbell and the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Key, K.C.B., until promoted to acting sub-lieut., July 19, 1876, into the Encounter, Capt. Richard Bradshaw, and remained until 1877. He subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and on Jan. 15, 1878, joined the Shannon, Capt. W. B. Grant, with the Channel Squadron, from which ship he was transferred to the Bacchante, Capt. the Right Hon. Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott, and in April last was appointed to the Victoria and Albert.—Lieut. the Hon. Gerald FitzMaurice Digby served as a naval cadet in the Royal Alfred, Capt. H. F. Nicholson, under the flag, on the North America and West Indies station, of Vice-Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, C.B., from Aug. 1873 until Dec. following, when he removed as midshipman into the Bellerophon, and remained until the close of 1876. On Jan. 2, 1877, he was appointed to the Alexandria, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, fitting for the flag, in the Mediterranean, of Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, and on March 20, 1878, was promoted to sub-lieut. He subsequently studied for some time at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and from June 4, 1879, until appointed to the Victoria and Albert in April last, served in the Liberty, tender to the Implacable, Lieut.-Com. George O'Connor.—Lieut. Claude Gore Lindsay served as midshipman in the Hercules, under the flag, in the Mediterranean, of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir James R. Drummond, K.C.B., from March, 1874, until March, 1877, when he was transferred to the Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and was promoted to sub-lieut., April 14, 1878. He subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College, and from May, 1879, until April last, when he was appointed to the Victoria and Albert, served in the Dido, Capt. C. E. Domville, at the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.

CHILI AND PERU.

The movement set on foot by Italy to effect a cessation of hostilities between Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, which was readily concurred in by England and France, has now received definite shape by the offer of the United States Government to interpose its good offices. This offer has been accepted by the belligerent Powers.—*Reuter*.

An officer of the Thetis, which has been stationed at Lima, in a letter to the *Western Morning News*, says that the then attitude of the belligerents (August 3) was one of respectful abstention. "Peru had suffered terribly from the late operations on the sea coast; less from actual legitimate fighting than from the fearful scenes of carnage, plunder, and worse, which attended the sacking of Arica and Tacna. Both these places were still a prey to utter lawlessness. Chilian officers profess to deplore these scenes, and excuse them on the plea of their inability to restrain the raw soldiery excited by victory and drink; but in some cases the shooting of victims was done by the orders of officers, and certainly the efforts to prevent pillage were not conspicuous. It is admitted that by 'accident' theBritish and other consulates were broken into, and people who had obtained refuge there were dragged out and massacred. The Chilians were preparing for their announced attack on Lima, but they said it would not take place for three months at least. The Chilians, indeed, seem to be drained almost dry both of money and men by their terrible expenditure of both, and peace would be welcomed by military and civilians on the side of the victors almost as much as by thePeruvians, the majority of whom seemed in a terror of apprehension."

THE PHAETON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leading article of the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 11th inst., touching on the gale experienced by the Phaeton on her way from Halifax to Bermuda in December, 1863, there are some inaccuracies which, as I commanded her at that time, I desire to notice. It is there stated that the ship at the time was commanded by Capt. Tatham, whereas I assumed that command in the previous September. The ship is described as being in very imminent danger, and only saved from destruction by steam-power. I never considered her to be in imminent danger, though her mainmast was so for a time, and nothing in my official letter to the Commander-in-Chief on the subject points to such a conclusion. The closing paragraph of that etter is as follows:—"The ship, with the assistance of the screw, behaved remarkably well." It is also stated that the ship was detained five months at Bermuda, in consequence of the magnitude of her defects, chain plates drawn, &c. The fact was, the ship had to wait there for a new set of lower rigging, previously ordered from England, in consequence of which all the vessels in the hands of the dockyard were completed before she was taken in hand. The only chain plate drawn was the small one for the main topmast backstay. It is further stated that the ship had to be ordered home, condemned, and broken up. The ship, in fact, continued to be actively employed on the station to the full extent of her commission, being paid off by me at Sheerness in March, 1865, after which event she remained many years in the Active List of the Navy. Kindly favour me by inserting this letter in your paper.—I am, &c.,

G. L. BOWYEAR,
Retired Vice-Admiral, formerly Capt. of H.M.S.
Phaeton, from Sept., 1863, to March, 1865.

Harbledown, Canterbury, Sept. 16.

[In inserting the above letter, it may be stated that the particulars we gave of the gale in which the Phaeton suffered so severely were furnished by an officer who was then serving in the ship. The lapse of time seems to have occasioned some defects of memory.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

The following men have been awarded the long-service and good-conduct medal:—Henry Bentley, quartermaster, Royal Naval Barracks; Abraham Smith, leading stoker, Tourmaline; Frederick Lewis, gunner's mate, Defence; James Willcocks, stoker, and Thomas Thomas, leading stoker, Indus; Harry Richards, quartermaster, Excellent; Moses H. Cornford, stoker, H.M.'s yacht Victoria and Albert; Henry Bushell, leading stoker, Asia; and Walter Warner and Patrick Twoohig, boatmen, Coastguard.

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THE SOUTH-AMERICAN WAR.

(FROM A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The war which is now being waged between Chili and the allied Republics of Peru and Bolivia does not naturally excite much interest among English people in general, and except those who are engaged in trade with these countries, and those who are so unfortunate as to hold Peruvian or Bolivian bonds, few, perhaps, give more than a passing glance at the occasional paragraphs on the subject. A few notes, however, upon the blockade and bombardments of Callao, from a naval point of view, may be interesting to those who watch the developments of naval warfare. The contending forces, both sea and land, are, of course, comparatively small; but Chili has taken advantage of all recent improvements, and we, who are on this distant station, may well put our pride in our pockets, if, indeed, we are allowed to possess any, after the lamentable loss of naval prestige resulting from the *Shah* and *Huascar* affair, and humbly take notes concerning what we are now silent spectators of. The last few months have probably been among the most eventful that the 250,000 inhabitants of Lima and its seaport have ever experienced, although earthquakes, wars, and revolutions are by no means uncommon in the history of Peru, for on April 10, 1880, the fleet of their hated and victorious antagonist appeared in the offing, and established the blockade of Callao and its adjacent ports. Callao, the strongly fortified seaport of Lima, from which it is distant about eight miles, is built on a low, sandy point, stretching out into the Pacific. A magnificent bay is formed on its northern side by the off-lying rocky island of San Lorenzo, and here, sheltered from the constant southerly wind and swell, lay several Peruvian and foreign men-of-war, and a large number of merchant vessels of all nationalities, crowding in and around the commodious docks which have recently been constructed. The shore is literally lined with batteries. Two huge 1,000-pounder smooth-bore Rodman guns on the Point command the narrow channel called the Boqueron, between the mainland and San Lorenzo; and twelve other batteries, including two revolving armoured turrets, protect the town. In these are mounted eighteen heavy guns,—500-pounder Rodman, and 300-pounder rifled guns, Armstrong, Blakeley, and Vavaseur, besides a large number of 32-pounder smooth-bores, which did good service in beating off the Spanish Fleet in 1866. The Island of San Lorenzo was, doubtless for some good reason known only to the Peruvian authorities, but quite incomprehensible to any one else, left undefended. Probably the Peruvian Fleet was deemed invincible, and sufficient to protect the bay without fortifying the island, but now the only vessels that remain, the *Atahualpa*, a harbour-defence monitor, and the fast corvette *Union*, both protected by booms, lay, with several transports, close to the town. On the morning of April 10, 1880, an event occurred which was startling to the neutral ships, as well as to the Peruvians. At 5 a.m., while it was still very dark, all were awakened out of dreams of security by the sound of a loud explosion near the *Union*. This was followed by a storm of musketry and Gatling fire, bullets flew at random in all directions, striking the ships and whistling through the rigging in a most alarming manner. The firing gradually died away, and presently daylight revealed the presence of the Chilian Fleet at the entrance of the bay. The Chilian Army having been safely landed for the attack on Tacna and Arica (since taken), the squadron had been sent 600 miles farther north to Callao, to blockade it. It consisted of the *Blanco Encalada*, flagship, a short, powerful central-battery ironclad; the *Huascar*, now flying an enormous Chilian ensign, and armed with Armstrong 70-pounders, in addition to her 10-in. turret guns; the *Pilcomayo*, a gun-vessel just captured from the Peruvians; the *Angamos*, the "quondam" Cork pig-boat, still armed with her celebrated long-range breech-loading gun, with which she could probably bombard Gibraltar, without the least danger to herself. A transport with coal, and two torpedo-boats, one a 22-knot Yarrow, the other a 15-knot American-built boat, completed the squadron. It was soon known that the 15-knot American torpedo-boat had come during the night to endeavour to sink the *Union*, the corvette the Chilians dread as a possible *Alabama*. The expedition failed, however, and of the two outrigger torpedoes, one was broken by a collision with a buoy, and the other had to be exploded under the spars which protected the Peruvian vessel. The result was, that the ship escaped with a severe shaking, and the torpedo-boat had to beat a hasty retreat in the darkness, accomplishing this, however, in safety, in spite of the hot Gatling and musketry fire which followed her. Here it may be noted that from the position the boat had attained unobserved (twenty yards from the vessel), it is perfectly certain that the *Union* would have been sunk by a Whitehead, had the Chilians possessed them; as it was, the much talked about moral effect was such, that during the day both ships were withdrawn inside the docks, and fenced in with booms, so that they could neither move nor use their guns. Admiral Riveros now sent on shore an official notification of blockade, giving neutral vessels ten days to clear out before he should commence hostilities. Then ensued such an exodus as is rarely seen. The 50,000 inhabitants commenced clearing out, bag and baggage. The road to Lima for ten days was one continuous stream of vehicles of every description. Trains ran night and day. The merchant vessels began to leave, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company closed their works, and, with their numerous steamers, hulks, and lighters, emigrated in a body to a northern port. The foreign men-of-war anchored among a host of vessels about three or four miles north of the town. All business was stopped, and by the given day, April 20, the harbour and the town were empty, only the poorest people and the troops remaining. At one p.m. on April 22 the Chilian Squadron steamed out from San Lorenzo, where, as the island was not fortified, they lay quietly at anchor every day, five miles from Callao, and placed themselves in position for opening fire on the Peruvian ships in the docks, the *Huascar* and *Pilcomayo* at a distance of 6,000, and the *Angamos* at 7,000 yards. The *Blanco Encalada*, with her six 9-in. M.L.R. guns, identical with those in the English Service, remained in rear, unable to take part in the bombardment without going within range of guns that could easily pierce the 6-in. armour round her battery. The scene that ensued was rather exciting, though a game of very long bowls. During the afternoon the Chilians fired 81 projectiles, making excellent practice, shell after shell falling close to the Peruvian vessels, some striking their upper works showing above the dock wall. These, on bursting, killed and wounded several men, but did not do any very serious damage to the ships. In the town, several houses behind the docks were wrecked; but this was almost accidental, as the Peruvian ships were the real objects of attack. On the other hand, the guns in the forts with extreme elevation could not range as far as the Chilian men-of-war, and though 127 projectiles were thrown, they simply dropped into the sea, generally far short of the attacking squadron. At dusk the Chilians withdrew, and renewed what soon became a monotonous blockade. In the daytime they lay at anchor under the outer extremity of San Lorenzo, leaving one ship on guard in the bay; but at night they all kept out at sea, keeping a sharp look-out for Peruvian torpedo boats. In night blockading work the Chilian torpedo-boats proved themselves very useful, and, indeed, without them the ironclads could not possibly have prevented the escape of the *Union*, had she attempted to do so, Callao Bay being nearly seven miles wide; but these fast and almost invisible boats could remain unnoticed within a mile of the docks, and, besides being dangerous antagonists themselves, would have signalled to the ironclads if they observed any movement of the Peruvian corvette. Both the *Blanco Encalada* and *Huascar* were fitted with the electric lights; these were occasionally used at night, but being of inferior power were practically not much good. It was obvious that a powerful light would have been extremely useful for several purposes, viz., for a night bombardment, for detecting and preventing the escape of the *Union*, for discovering Peruvian torpedo-boats, and for signalling to their own, usually four miles away. On April 23, the Yarrow torpedo-boat made a night torpedo-attack, which failed, as she was unable to pass the booms at the entrance of the docks. She escaped, though fired at. The Chilian corvette *O'Higgins* having joined the squadron, another bombardment took place, on May 10. The *Blanco* and *O'Higgins* made a combined attack on the 1,000-pounder battery on the Point, at a distance of about 3,000 yards. After some very narrow escapes from the Rodman "smashers," they had to withdraw without dismounting the guns or doing much damage to the battery; 40 soldiers were killed. The other ships bombarded from a position beyond the range of the Peruvian guns until the *Huascar*, venturing to steam closer in, in order to use her turret 300-pounders, was struck below the water-line and a water-tight compartment filled. She at once withdrew out of range, but was able to continue the action with her long-range 70-pounders on the quarter-deck. At 5 p.m. the Chilians withdrew. Most of the Peruvian vessels were struck, but the dock walls, now surmounted with a breastwork of sand-bags, protected them from serious injury, as on the first occasion. Not much damage was done to the town. Two other long-range bombardments took place, on May 27 and 29, fully proving the value of Sir W. Armstrong's breech-loading guns of recent construction with which the Chilian ships, except the *Blanco Encalada*, were armed. These bombardments were occasioned by the discovery of some mechanical torpedoes (constructed on McEvoy's plan of a vibrating weight releasing a trigger) drifting about near the Chilian ships. They were sunk by being fired at, and in retaliation the squadron opened fire again, this time sinking a coal hulk and a sailing sloop which were inside the docks. The only event of note during the month of June was the loss of the Chilian Yarrow torpedo-boat. Many accounts, very different from each other, have been published of this, but the most probable is the following, obtained from the *Blanco*. On a very dark night, the Yarrow boat, armed with a stem and two side-swinging boom torpedoes, came across a large Peruvian steam-launch not far from the docks. The Chilian at once attacked, and tried to place her stem outrigger torpedo under the Peruvian boat (a decked steamer of some ten or twelve tons); this failed, and then another attack was made with the port swinging-side torpedo. Unfortunately, the boats were almost side to side, and there was not room for the spar to swing out. The Chilian lieutenant in command thinking that the torpedo was clear of his own boat, pressed the firing-key, the torpedo exploded, blowing in the sides of both launches.

The Peruvian sank at once, and many lives were lost. The Chilian sank shortly after, most of her crew being picked up by the torpedo-boat which accompanied her. This was a serious loss to the Chilians, as she had been brought out from Europe at great expense. However, in less than a month another similar launch arrived from Valparaiso. The blockade still continues, and will probably be kept up until the Chilian army arrives to make the grand attack on Lima, for which great preparations are now being made. The result is hardly doubtful,—on the one hand, the Chilians, confident from repeated victories, well armed and equipped, well commanded, and with splendid artillery; on the other, the Peruvians, already crushed, their army and navy almost destroyed, only their overbearing pride remains, and this it seems too likely will make them refuse all terms until they are annihilated as a nation, without a hope of recovery for years to come.

THE WIMBLEDON SCANDAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial on Serjt. Marshman, on charges of fraud as a marker, was resumed on Tuesday. Major A. H. Ozzard, R.M.L.I., appeared to prosecute, assisted by Mr. Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P. (Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate to the Fleet), instructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. Edwin J. Harvey, Admiralty law agent at Portsmouth. The prosecutor delivered an elaborate reply to the speech for the defence. It was contended that at the Wimbledon meeting of 1878, the prisoner formed the idea of obtaining for a pecuniary consideration false scores, and that on subsequent occasions he had stated that he had the power to secure a winning score, and was willing, for remuneration, to use such power. The prosecutor then defended Serjt. Sage from the aspersions the prisoner had cast upon him, and contended that the charges against the accused could be substantiated, even without relying on Sage's evidence at all, and that the prisoner had actually carried out his plan of fraudulent marking. The prosecutor, in conclusion, pointed out that the prisoner had said in his first speech that if the case for the prosecution was true, they had no less than 42 men, meaning the whole of the gunners engaged in marking at butts 11 to 20, engaged in this alleged fraudulent transaction, and with a view to meet such a case he proposed to call the whole of the men of the Marine Artillery who were engaged in marking in that butt, and no doubt if the fraud had been carried out in the way in which the defence would thus suggest that it was done, this difficulty would have arisen; but it was to meet this, he hoped impossible, contingency of his being able to find such a number of men willing to act in the fraudulent transaction that the prisoner was driven into the difficulty of taking an improbably high score, because inasmuch as he could not ensure but that some very high score would be made at some of these targets, he, if he would secure the top score for the person with whom he was engaged, was driven to the necessity of having signalled to him such a score as was signalled up to Runtz. There was, then, no necessity for arranging with, or even influencing, any other persons than those who were marking at the very target at which the shots were being fired. The prisoner had sought, in the cloud of witnesses brought forward, to hide the guilty men. Their evidence had really no bearing on the case. All that had to be done was to secure the one, or at most the two, markers at that target. The prosecutor concluded as follows:—With regard to the conversations on the subject of the charges, the questions for the Court are:—First, were these statements made by the prisoner; second, were they made with a fraudulent intention, if they have been proved to have taken place, and to have been with the intention of inducing persons to whom they were thus spoken to join him (the prisoner) in an attempt to defraud the National Rifle Association and others, their fellow competitors, for the prizes offered them? The first, the second, the fourth, and sixth charges have been proved, and it will be the duty of this Court to find a verdict of guilty against the prisoner upon those charges; and if the prisoner, being in butt 11 to 20 on the 23rd day of July, did cause to be signalled up by the marker in that butt a false score, being the score which he had previously arranged, being the score which the two men then at the firing-point expected to find allotted to Runtz—then, looking at the manner in which the score had been arranged and was obtained, it must, I submit, be your duty to find a verdict of guilty also against the prisoner upon that charge. The prisoner has, in conclusion, in answer to these charges, called before you witnesses as to his character; but I must ask the attention of the Court to this fact, that whilst those witnesses have been called to speak as to their satisfaction with him in his military duties, whether at the preliminary drill, or at the firing-point, or in other military work, it has been thought prudent by the prisoner not to ask them one single question as to his general character for honesty, which is the question at issue here. For myself, sir, I have had to discharge a most difficult and, I I may say, painful duty, in bringing this case before the Court, involving issues fraught with considerable risk to the well-being of an association in which I, certainly not less than others, have taken a very deep interest, but involving also the duty of bringing home a charge of dishonesty against a man who has long been a serjeant in my own corps, and whom I have known so well that he has felt it his duty to call me as a witness to his character. I now, sir, however, lay the whole of this evidence before the Court, feeling sure that they will look simply to the evidence that we have laid before them, that they will throw off, as far as they can, all the extraneous matter that has been imported into this case, and will say whether or not it has been proved before them that the prisoner is guilty of the charges now brought against him.—The Court then adjourned to allow the Deputy-Judge-Advocate time to complete his summing-up.

On Thursday, the last stage of this long inquiry was reached by Major Blake, deputy-judge-advocate, summing up. He said it was a necessary ingredient in the case that there must have existed fraudulent intent, and it was the duty of the prosecution to prove it. He submitted the question, first, whether upon the whole of the evidence the Court considered Serjt. Sage to be a trustworthy witness, and, secondly, whether his evidence established fraudulent conduct on the part of the prisoner. Upon his own statements, Sage more than two years ago received proposals from the prisoner which he believed to be fraudulent, yet he took no steps to report the matter. Again, in the following year he did not report having listened to similar proposals. Referring to Sage's demeanour, Major Blake pointed to the fact of the witness complaining that his hand shook too much for him to write the word "Alexandra;" and, referring to the entries in Sage's book, alleged to have been made by the prisoner, he said that they might have been made with an honest intention. When they came to Adams, they found that he did not corroborate Sage, although they were standing close together. Adams said he heard no fraudulent conversation, but he acknowledged having joined in the fraud without making any report to the authorities. Both might therefore be credited with dishonest motives, although that did not imply that they could be considered guilty of perjury. If they found the prisoner guilty on the first charge that would help them on all the issues. The allegation on the first charge was that the prisoner promised Sage any of the top prizes, but it was in evidence that all the top prizes were shot for by large numbers of competitors and at various targets. Therefore the prisoner, to be able to obtain these prizes fraudulently, must have had control over a considerable number of register-keepers and markers. On the second charge, they would have to consider whether the words, as alleged by Sage, were really uttered, and then, supposing they were uttered, whether they might not have been the result of mere brag. The third charge rested principally on the evidence of Sage, and it was a matter to be borne in consideration that the prosecution had withdrawn it. The fourth charge also rested on the word of Sage, but Runtz being introduced into it was an all-important feature, and they would have to consider what kind of man this which he showed himself to be. On the one hand, it would seem unlikely that Sage would trust his plans to a man of the culture of Runtz; and on the other, it might be urged that Sage considered the introduction of Runtz, a gentleman of unquestionable reputation, would be a good means to carry them out. As to the fifth charge, they had the direct testimony of Gunner Tifler and of Chester against the circumstantial evidence of Runtz and Humphry, and it was for the Court to decide which they would accept. With regard to the sixth charge, unless they believed that the evidence in the other charges established fraudulent conduct, they would not convict upon that, because the circumstances were very similar.

Major Blake's address occupied an hour in delivery, and the Court at its conclusion was cleared for deliberation. In twelve minutes the doors were thrown open, when Major Blake said:—"The Court was cleared for deliberation, and the finding is now pronounced. The Court finds 34th Company Serjt. William Marshman, Royal Marines, not guilty of the charges."

The President (to the prisoner): "Serjt. Marshman, you are released from arrest, and will return to your duty."

The announcement was cheered by the persons who had assembled outside the court.

NAVIGATING AND PILOTAGE DUTIES OF THE FLEET.

With reference to Article 6 of the Addenda (1880), my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to issue the following additional regulations in Fleet Circular No. 30, N.:—1. A navigating sub-lieutenant who elects the lieutenants' list on promotion will be promoted to the rank of acting lieutenant. 2. If he pass in gunnery on the completion of the prescribed period of instruction, he will be confirmed with the seniority originally awarded him. 3. Should he fail, he will be re-examined at the end of a month; if he then pass, he will be confirmed as lieutenant, with the loss of one month's seniority. 4. If the officer is again rejected, he will be placed on the list of navigating lieutenants, with the seniority which would have been awarded him had he elected promotion to that list; and the time during which he was under gunnery instruction will reckon only as half-pay time. 5. In the event provided for in the preceding Article, the officer's pay and half-pay will be those of a lieutenant from the date of his ceasing pay as a navigating sub-lieutenant, on promotion, to the date of the order for him to revert to the Navigating List; but for all other purposes, including time, he will be considered as a navigating lieutenant from the date of his seniority as such. 6. Officers already promoted will be subject to these rules, except that they will not be deprived of seniority on rejection. 7. All existing regulations relative to the transfer of officers from the Navigating to the Executive List remain in force, except as superseded or modified by the provisions of this circular.

A Lloyd's telegram, dated Sept. 8, announces that the stone lighthouse on First Point, Tanjing Koolong, west coast of Java, has been thrown down by a violent earthquake. The light was of the first class, and was for the guidance of vessels entering Prince's Strait, in the Straits of Sunda.

The Trade Unionists of Southern Russia have sent word to the officers of the arsenal at Kiev that unless the grievances of the workmen at that establishment are redressed within a fortnight, a secret trial of the officials will be held by the Unionists, who will also take steps to carry out any sentences they may pass.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND HANBURYS have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste. They present in their "Perfected" article the oil in a beautifully bright and but very little coloured state. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it in this more perfected form.—*Lancet*. No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed.—*Medical Times and Gazette*. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Obituary.

Col. Sir J. S. Wood, K.C.B., died somewhat suddenly at the close of last week at Ryde, I. of W., from an attack of inflammation of the lungs. He was in his 68th year. Sir J. Wood was born in the year 1813, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He served in the Coorg campaign in 1834, in the light company of the 48th Regiment, and subsequently through the Afghan campaigns of 1838-42, in which he acted as aide-de-camp to Sir R. Sale and adjutant to the 13th Regt. He took part in the storming of Ghazni, and was present at the battle of Jellalabad. He was also in the storming party of the Jugdallak Pass, and at the recapture of Cabul. He served, too, in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, as assist.-adjt.-gen. to the 3rd division of the forces, and subsequently to head-quarters, and took part in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, the capture of Balaklava, and most of the siege operations before Sebastopol (Knight of the Legion of Honour, 4th class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal). From 1863 down to his retirement in 1876, he held the Inspector-Generalship of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He was nominated a C.B. in 1855, and was promoted a K.C.B. in 1870.

Col. E. C. Wilford, who died at his residence, Tunbridge Wells, on the 6th inst., at the age of 82, was educated at Sandhurst, and, from the Royal Military College, gazetted to the Royal Staff Corps, joining the contingent of it, serving in 1815 with the army of the Duke of Wellington in Belgium. Upon the reduction of the Staff Corps he remained on half-pay for many years, and returned to full pay when the Crimean war broke out. At the close of this war he was appointed by the late Lord Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, assistant-commandant and principal instructor to the School of Musketry, then established at Hythe. In course of the several years of his Staff appointment, he became well and publicly known as the main spirit in advancing the practice of musketry from the comparatively rude art it had been in the hands of the soldier, to a high practical skill based on the study and application of scientific technical laws. When the great national Volunteer movement arose twenty years ago, most of the leading chiefs of it resorted to Hythe, to avail themselves of the instruction under Col. Wilford, whose naturally gifted powers as a lecturer further led to requests for him to give discourses at the United Service Institution and the Society of Arts, with similar invitations from elsewhere. He retired from the Service in 1862, and his latter years were passed wholly in retirement.

Major Raymond Inglis, late Royal Fusiliers, and formerly in the 18th and 2nd Queen's Regiments, died at his residence, Druimuan, near Pitlochry, N.B., on the 2nd inst., aged 54 years. This officer joined the Army Nov. 22, 1843; became lieut., Feb. 11, 1848; capt., March 15, 1850; brevet major, June 6, 1856; and major, Sept. 19, 1856. He served with the 18th Royal Irish in the Crimea, from Dec. 30, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, assault and capture of the cemetery on June 18 (medal and clasp, Turkish medal, and brevet major). Major Inglis was second and youngest son of the late Sir Wm. Inglis, K.C.B., colonel of the 57th Regiment.

Capt. Arthur Morrell, R.N. (on the HIK List), died at Erith, Kent, on the 13th inst., aged 92. This gallant officer entered the Navy Aug. 6, 1801, on board the Doris, Capts. C. Brisbane and W. Cumberland, and after serving in the Channel, joined, in Aug. 1802, La Pique, also commanded by Capt. Cumberland, and proceeded to the West Indies, where he continued uninterruptedly employed for a period of nine years in the same ship, and in the Suffisante, Capt. H. Laroche; the Redbridge, Lieut.-Com. E. Burt; the Polyphemus, Capt. W. P. Cumby, flagship for some time of Vice-Admiral B. S. Rowley; the Avon, Capt. H. T. Fraser; the Sparrow, the Thalia, and the Elk. Independently of numerous boat services performed during that period, and many engagements fought with privateers, he witnessed, in 1803, the evacuation of Aux Cayes and the surrender, with the remains of Gen. Rochambeau's army from Cape François on board, of the three French frigates, the Surveillante, the Vertu, and the Clorinde, the last-mentioned of which he assisted in conducting, under Sir N. J. Willoughby, to Jamaica. In the following year he took part in the unsuccessful attack upon Curaçoa. In the Redbridge, of which vessel he was master's mate, he was wrecked off Nassau, New Providence, Nov. 4, 1806; and, when holding the same post on board the Polyphemus, he commanded the pinnace belonging to that ship at the capture of the French schooner Calibre. After acting for three months as lieut. of the Avon, he was confirmed, July 28, 1809, into the Sparrow. Having paid off the Elk at the close of 1811, he was next in succession appointed to the Ocean, attached to the force off Toulon; to the Termagant, sloop, stationed at first in the Mediterranean (where he beheld the fall of Genoa), and afterwards in the East Indies, whence he returned to England, and was paid off in Oct. 1816; Jan. 14, 1818, to the Dorothea, hired ship, Capt. D. Buchan, whom he accompanied on a perilous voyage discovery to the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen; Jan. 19, 1820, to the Révolutionnaire, in the Mediterranean; and Nov. 11, 1822, to the Tartar, fitting for South America. While in the Révolutionnaire, he, with her barge and pinnace under his orders, succeeded, on the night of May 18, 1821, in effecting the capture, in the harbour of St. Jean, in the Gulf of Patras, of two Greek pirate boats, after a hard struggle, in which his party sustained a loss of one man killed and three wounded. He himself received several sabre-cuts in the face, but was not advanced to commander until April 18, 1823. His next appointment was, June 2, 1841, after 18 years of solicitation, to the Calcutta, stationed in the Mediterranean. The Calcutta being paid off in the latter part of 1842, he obtained, May 25, 1843, command of the Espoir, equipping for the coast of Africa, where he made prize of two slave-vessels, one of them laden with 546 negroes. From the Espoir he was transferred, Dec. 6, 1844, to the Tortoise, and nominated Governor of Ascension. Although the latter appointment had been conferred upon him as a permanence, he was superseded, without compensation, in Nov. 1846, by an officer holding post rank. He came home in command of the Hydra, at the commencement of 1847, and was promoted to captain on the Retired List, April 1, 1856. He was awarded a Commander's Greenwich-Hospital pension June 11, 1866.

Capt. Joseph Sparkhall Rundle, R.N., on the Retired List, died at East Park, Newton Abbot on the 8th inst. This gallant officer was born Aug. 5, 1815, in the county of Norfolk, and entered the Navy Oct. 21, 1829. He passed his examination Oct. 12, 1836, while serving on board the Fairy, Capt. W. Hewett; and for his gallant conduct as mate of the Volage, Capt. H. Smith, at the capture of Aden (on which occasion he had the honour of planting the first British flag, and aided in taking possession of the island of Seerah), was strongly recommended by his captain, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant May 1, 1839. Continuing in the Volage until the return of that ship with Rear-Admiral Elliot to England in 1841, he command her pinnace in an attack upon some Chinese war-junks in Cowloon Bay Sept. 4, 1839, and assisted in another made upon a fleet of them off Chuenpee Nov. 4 following. His next appointment was, July 28, 1841, to the Monarch, Capt. S. Chambers, on the Mediterranean station, whence, in March, 1843, he invalided from the effects of fever generated at Xanthus, while employed in embarking the valuable collection of marbles made by Mr. Fellowes, now in the British Museum. He subsequently served again in the East Indies, as 2nd and 1st lieut. in the Fox, Comdre. Sir H. M. Blackwood, from Oct. 19, 1843, until paid off, Aug. 5, 1848; was lieut.-com. of the Ceylon, receiving-ship at Malta, from April 8, 1850, until May, 1854; and from Jan. 8, 1855, until promoted, Feb. 21, 1856, to com., served in the Impregnable, under the flag of Admiral Sir W. Parker, Bart. He was 2nd capt. in the Brunswick, Capt. H. Broadhead, on the North-America and West-India station, from Aug. 28, 1856, until July 30, 1857, and was inspecting officer in the Coastguard Service at Carlisle from Jan. 1860 until Jan. 1865. He became retired com., March 31, 1866; capt., Feb. 21, 1871; and was awarded a Naval pension, Jan. 3, 1879.

Paymaster C. Barrs, R.N., died at Dinan, Côtes du Nord, France, on the 8th inst., in his 53rd year. He attained the rank of assistant-paymaster Jan. 1, 1852, and on Oct. 4, 1853, was appointed to the London, Capt. C. Eden, on the Mediterranean station. On Aug. 24, 1855, he was transferred as acting paymaster to the Diamond, Capt. C. B. Hamilton, and on Feb. 4, 1856, was appointed assist.-pymr-in-charge to the Wrangler, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne. The London had 4 men killed and 18 wounded in the general attack on the forts of Sebastopol, Oct. 17, 1854. He was subsequently employed in the Dee, Master-Com. T. C. Pullen, on particular service, from May 19, 1857, until Aug. 30, 1861, when he was promoted to the rank of pymr. On March 18, 1862, he was appointed to the Cornwallis, Capt. S. Grenfell, Coastguard-ship in the Humber, and on July 4 following was transferred to the Rattler, Com. E. H. Howard, fitting for the East Indies and China station, and continued to serve in the same ship, under Com. J. W. Webb, until Jan., 1866. On Oct. 27 following he joined the Reindeer, Com. E. Nares, fitting for the Pacific, and returned with her to England, and was paid off Feb. 15, 1871. He was afterwards paymaster in the Audacious, Endymion, and Iron Duke, in the River Humber, from May 1, 1873, until July 28, 1876; and on Sept. 4, 1877, was appointed to the Blanche, Capt. C. G. F. Knowles, fitting for North America and the West Indies, where he remained until placed on the Retired List at the close of 1878. He had received the Crimean medal.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

HOT WEATHER.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—TRUTH, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

MARRIAGES.

ATCHISON—BRATT.—On Sept. 8, at Trinity Church, Borough, by the Rev. Daniel A. Moulton, John D. Atchison, Esq., of Boxmoor, Herts, second son of the late Edmund M. Atchison, Esq., of Kennington Park Road, to Ann Louisa, widow of Thomas Jenner Bratt, Esq., of Preston House, Bexhill, Sussex, and only surviving child of the late William J. Bratt, Esq., of the City of London.

PASSY—ROLLESTON.—On the 16th inst., at St. Mark's, Regent's Park, by the Rev. Thomas Wood, M.A., Rector of North Bourn, Francis Octavius Passy, Esq., late R.N., youngest son of the late Colonel E. W. W. Passy, of H.M.'s 56th Regiment, to Georgina Catherine Vilett, third daughter of the late George Rolleston, Esq., of Pan Manor, Isle of Wight.

DEATH.

SIMMONS.—On Friday, the 10th inst., at her residence, Rosiemore, St. Helier's, Jersey, in her 82nd year, Anne Corbet le Breton, widow of Major George Simmons, late Rifle Brigade, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas le Breton, Kt., Bailiff of the Island of Jersey.

MESSMAN wanted, for Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, at Belfast.—Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT.

MAN COOK WANTS SITUATION. Officers' Mess, Club, &c. Testimonials good.—Address, "A.B.C.," News Rooms, 4 Ludgate Circus.

A LADY wishes to procure a COMPANIONSHIP for her friend, who, in consequence of the breaking-up of her home, seeks a Situation. She is of a cheerful disposition, and is very musical. Good references given and required. —Address, Miss WHITAKER, Sion House, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.

TO PARENTS ABROAD SEEKING an ENGLISH HOME for their CHILDREN.—A Gentleman returned from the East having purchased an Estate within three miles of Epsom, comprising a fine residence, beautiful grounds, and small farmery attached, most healthy and bracing atmosphere, is open to RECEIVE into his family ONE or TWO CHILDREN, not under 4½ years old, to bring up and educate with his own. References exchanged.—Address, "S. 16," at C. H. May and Co.'s General Advertising Offices, 78 Gracechurch Street.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,
Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,
ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
28 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Any instructions given to Mr. ROBERTS will be personally attended to.

He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never-failing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged and control excessive action.

A CHEERFUL HOME for TWO or THREE CHILDREN, ages 4 to 13 (Indian or others), is offered in the family of a Country Vicar, with private means. First-rate educational advantages, fine air, easy access of London or the North. No other children. Terms, £60 each per annum.—Address, "T. E.," May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly, London.

TO ARMY and NAVY SURGEONS RETIRING.—TO LET, in a small country town, in one of the Home Counties, a good Family HOUSE, with stabling and a large garden, at a moderate rent. It has been a medical man's house for many years, and for reasons which can be explained, some practice may be had if desired.—Address, "B. F. W.," care of Messrs. MACKEY and CO., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London.

AVRANCHES, NORMANDY.—Small comfortably-furnished HOUSE to be LET, containing drawing-room, dining-room, seven bedrooms, and two kitchens. Stabling attached. Use of plate and good piano. Terms, £8 per month, paid quarterly in advance.—Address, "C. A. B.," care of Mrs. Brimacombe, 32 Rue de Lille, Avranches, Manche.

TO LET, Furnished, for six months, from October 1, a COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE at Bassett, two miles from Southampton, containing dining and drawing rooms and Library, two bedrooms, with dressing-rooms, two single rooms, two or three servants' rooms, good stabling for three horses, coach-house, with man's room over. Rent to careful tenant, 6 guineas a week, including cook's, housemaid's, and gardener's wages, who will be left.—Apply, PERKINS, House Agent, Southampton.

A HAPPY HOME, with every care and Educational advantage, for BOYS under 12 in a Country Rectory, near Harrogate.—Address, "A. N. G.," Messrs. Dawson and Sons, 121 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

NOTICE.

The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the

GROSVENOR HALL,
No. 200 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
On Monday, September 27, at 2 p.m.

By order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.
September 11, 1880.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

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None genuine without Registered Trade-Mark of "CAMEL and PYRAMIDS."

THE DINNER IN COMMEMORATION OF

THE ENTRY INTO LUCKNOW, of the Force under Generals Havelock and Outram, will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1880, at

THE ALBION HOTEL, Aldersgate Street, E.C., at 8 o'clock.

N.B.—Officers who wish to dine are requested to notify their intention to Mr. B. STREET, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, on or before the 18th September.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

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Trentham Hall	November 6.
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And fortnightly thereafter.

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F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the furniture trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.

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THE efforts of the Indian Medical Department to ameliorate the conditions of their service have so far resulted that Lord Hartington has received a deputation from them, and promised the subject his consideration, and the Viceroy is said to have the intention of making a thorough investigation into the causes of complaint. With this example to encourage them, the officers of the Staff Corps are about to form an organisation for the purpose of bringing their grievances to the notice of the Authorities at home, and for this purpose funds and active co-operation are now asked. The difficulty in such matters is to find the individuals who are not only able, but willing, to be the leaders in the movement, to act as committee, secretaries, and deputation, and initiate the necessary action which the undertaking involves. The entire body of officers growl as one man, and all will probably be willing to share any expenses incurred in formulating their grievance into a presentable and tangible shape. Many are ready, some clamorous, with advice and suggestions, and hopes; but few are willing or able to step to the front, and represent their comrades at head-quarters at home. It appears now, however, that this difficulty will be likely to be overcome, many letters that have recently appeared in the *Pioneer* having taken a very firm and decided tone, and a "Field Officer" having not only volunteered to undertake the duties of secretary, but having already commenced proceedings by requesting the co-operation of Messrs. Grindlay and Co. as agents, and making enquiries as to the expenses of the undertaking. The grievances of the Staff Corps are confined to the question of pension, but include three points; these are,—(1), That service prior to first arrival in India is not reckoned towards service for pension; (2), that all leave of absence is not so reckoned; (3), that the rates of pension are unreasonably low. With regard to the first point, the argument of the Government of India has probably been that service prior to arrival in India has not in any way benefited India; that the pensions are paid out of Indian and not Imperial funds; and that, therefore, a reasonable *quid pro quo* must be given. At the first glance, this argument seems irrefutable, but it is founded on mistaken premisses. The service of an officer prior to his arrival in India is of substantial pecuniary benefit to India, inasmuch as India is saved the expense of educating and training her young officers, and receives the full value of their labour from the first day on which she enlists their services. This is an important consideration. The cost of the training of the young officer falls generally entirely on the Imperial Government, and though some may be sent out to India almost immediately on receiving their first commissions, there are many who have to serve first at home or in the Colonies before their opportunity of reaching India arrives, and every year of such service tends to develop the value of the product which is eventually utilised by the Indian Government. Moreover, a military officer is a public servant, and gives his services for the use of his country in whatever department he may be working, and from a moral point of view, it is undoubtedly wrong that service performed for Imperial ends in one part of the world should not be entitled to recognition in the consideration of pension, because the subsequent service has been given to a particular subordinate factor of the Empire. If India declines to be responsible for service not directly devoted to its own purposes, the Imperial Government should make good the loss. This might be done either by granting an addition to the pension awarded from Indian funds, or by the gift of a compensating gratuity on the transfer of the services of an officer. An argument for the justification of the second point seems more difficult to imagine even than for the first. An officer may obtain leave of absence beyond the fixed limits to which he is entitled by regulation, on two grounds, ill-health or private affairs. If his health has been injured by Indian service, it seems scarcely just that the few months, more or less, which may be necessary to restore him to a state fit for further service in India should not be reckoned as service for India. There must, of course, be a limit to sick-leave, but the present regulations on this head have been drawn up in a somewhat ungenerous spirit. As to leave on private affairs, it is always within the prerogative of Government to withhold it. If it is granted, it is on the understanding that the Government do not in any way lose by the concession. Why, then, should the officer? If an officer is granted leave of absence on private affairs, it is presumed that his services are not at the time in any demand; if, therefore, his services are not required, why should he not be permitted to avail himself of the fact, without entailing any pecuniary loss to himself? If the Government does not lose anything by the grant of extra leave, why should it insist on gaining something? The third ground of complaint is founded on a comparison with the rates of pension granted in the British Service. In the British Service, an officer of any rank retiring after 12, 15, or 18 years' service, receives a gratuity of £1,200, £1,600, or £2,000, respectively. In the Indian Service, *nil.* In the British Service, an officer of twenty years' service, reckoned from the date of his first commission, or from the age of 18, and inclusive of all leave of absence, receives a pension, varying according to age, from £170 to £200 per annum. In the Indian Service an officer of 20 years' service, plus all service prior to his first arrival in India, and plus all extraordinary leave of absence, receives a pension of £191 12s. That is to say, 20 years' service in the British Army may be rewarded with a better pension than perhaps 25 years' *total* service of the Staff Corps officer. The highest rate of Indian pension, £750, seems, indeed, magnificent in comparison with the highest rate of British pension, £420, but, here, again the figures are somewhat misleading. The former can only be obtained after 38 years of *reckoned* service; the latter by a brevet colonel after five years' command of a regiment, with a total service of perhaps less than 30 years. Moreover, the average Staff-Corps officer who becomes entitled to this pension of £750 will be at least 60 years of age, and a British officer of that age on the Active List will have at least been drawing for some time £1 5s. per diem, as an unattached General officer, and be close upon, if not actually enjoying, £1,000 per annum as a regimental colonel. The above are the views of the subject taken by the Staff Corps; it behoves the Government, however, to regard it from a further point. Officers do not devote themselves to permanent Indian employ from any love of the country or of the Service, but solely from pecuniary considerations, to "better themselves,"—that is. The subject of pension enters largely into this consideration, and present advantages are not alone thought of. If, therefore, matters are allowed to remain as they are, and no manifest superiority to the British Service in this respect be offered, one important inducement to officers to enter the Indian Service will be withdrawn.

In alluding last week to the damage done to the Naval establishments at Port Royal by the recent hurricane by which Jamaica was visited, we observed that it might be questioned whether the maintenance of this dockyard was so necessary as to justify its being fully restored at the great outlay that it is anticipated will be needed to make good the damage done. Port Royal has never been a popular station, and the death-rate has at times been exceptionally high, and terrible losses of life from visitations of yellow-fever has given the place such a bad name, that appointment to the stationary ship there is looked upon as the reverse of good-fortune. But if it were absolutely necessary for the proper security of that portion of the British Empire that Port Royal should be retained as an important Naval station, we should certainly hesitate to suggest its abandonment. There is, however, good reason for believing that the time has come when the advisability of maintaining the Naval establishments as heretofore may be seriously considered. We question whether this little yard is not, for its size, the most expensive of any, and also the most exposed, both to the encroachments of the sea and to the fire of an enemy's ships. The sea of late years has encroached much on the outer beach, at the point, and between the coal wharf and the dockyard, and it seems to be but a work of time for a considerable portion of the bank upon which Port Royal stands to be washed away. The yard, hospital, coal store, and other buildings are so exposed, that fire could be opened upon them by a hostile squadron at long range; and, under cover of the night, an enemy might come almost close in and shell the place before a vessel would get out of the harbour to meet and fight her. In the opinion of many, it would be more advisable to shift the Commodore to Bermuda, and make that the head-quarters of the second-in-command of the North America and West Indies station, Bermuda then being, of course, connected by telegraph with Halifax, as it ought to have been years ago. Its present isolated position has been referred to in these columns more than once, and the folly of leaving so important a Naval depôt in such complete isolation has been forcibly pointed out. We have reason to believe that the Committee on Colonial Defences has admitted the error of leaving Bermuda thus long without telegraphic communication with Halifax and England, and we therefore trust that this may be the last occasion on which we shall have to call attention to a point which does not reflect credit upon those responsible for the maintenance of the defences of Greater Britain. But in this matter, divided responsibility is partly to blame, and for that which is everybody's business, nobody is apparently responsible. The Admiralty has waited for the Colonial Office to take the initiative, and that Department has waited for the Admiralty, or perhaps the War Office, to take up the question. And thus years have gone by since the general adoption of telegraphic cables, and a most important coaling and repairing station of immense value to a maritime nation like England, has been left "all at sea" and in so isolated a position, that it has been possible that the first intimation of England being at war with another Power might arrive at Bermuda in the shape of attack by the enemy's ships. How greatly the importance and safety of this station would be enhanced by telegraphic communication with the Mother-country, is patent to all, and we live in hope that the Government may at last see fit to sanction the expenditure needed to bring Bermuda within a day of England. As regards the protection of British possessions in the West Indies, the reduction of the importance of Port Royal would scarcely affect that question. A corvette and a couple of sloops constantly on the move among the islands would be sufficient, as a rule. Starting with the Windward Group, and going round by Jamaica, the Spanish Main, Cuba, and the Bahamas, patrol could be kept up efficiently and economically. The annual expenditure devoted to the naval establishments and the stationary ship at Port Royal is sufficiently large to make it worthy of consideration whether the suggestion here given might not be put in practice, for we feel convinced that half the sum spent upon Bermuda would give far better results, while the Navy would be relieved of one of the most unhealthy of its stations. As regards the hospital, it would, of course, be impossible to entertain the idea of reducing its staff while the place is made the head-quarters of the ships on the West Indies division; but by introducing the system of cruising, and removing the shore establishments, we might hope to see the hospital reduced to "sick quarters" only; and we believe that much might be saved both in life and treasure by the withdrawal of the head-quarters of the division to Bermuda. When Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was last in office, the abolition of dockyards and Naval establishments was a pet idea of the Board; but these operations were confined to home. Perhaps the First Secretary will now induce the Board to look into the cost of maintenance of the Port Royal establishments, the amount of work done at the yard, the possibility of transferring that work to Bermuda, and the consequent removal of the stationary ship.

A letter from Vice-Admiral Bowyear appeared in our last issue, questioning the accuracy of certain statements made in an article on September 11, in which a comparison was drawn between the capabilities of the old sailing-frigate *Atalanta* and those of the converted steam-frigate *Phaeton*, under similar assumed conditions of wind and weather. Adverting to the more important matters to which Vice-Admiral Bowyear refers, he states that he "never considered the ship to be in imminent danger," although he admits that "her mainmast was so for a time." But he does not challenge the statement that she was saved by her steam-power. Indeed, the quotation from his official report to the Commander-in-Chief distinctly states that "the ship, with the assistance of her screw, behaved remarkably well." The fact, therefore, remains that the mainmast of the *Phaeton* "was in imminent danger," but that, with the assistance of her steam-power, she was extricated from the gale. What would have been the position of the *Atalanta* under similar adverse circumstances? Several gales of extreme violence swept across her path about the time she was lost. Let us assume that she behaved remarkably well, but that suddenly, as with the *Phaeton*, her sails are blown to ribbons, her cross-jack yard goes in the slings, her mainmast is in imminent danger; then a heavy sea strikes her, and she has no screw to assist her to behave "remarkably well." At the same time, the port hammock-nettings and spare spars in the chains are washed away. The quarter boats have been got inboard. The upper deck is flooded. A maindeck-gun breaks adrift, while the ship is straining sufficiently to open her waterway seams four-and-a-half inches. Under such conditions, would not the *Atalanta* have been "in imminent danger?"—remembering, too, that her crew differed materially from that of the *Phaeton*, being composed for the most part of young hands. That was the main point which it was desired to bring forward in the article. Vice-Admiral Bowyear, referring to the statement that "the ship had to be ordered home, condemned, and broken up," lays stress on the fact "that the ship, in fact, continued to be actively employed on the station to the full extent of her commission, being paid off by me at Sheerness in March, 1865, after which event she remained many years in the Active List of the Navy." But she was never again employed. Her active employment, after a thorough refit at Bermuda, which occupied five months, during which time she was stripped to a gantline and was recaulked inside and out, consisted in spending eight or nine months in the quiet regions of the Gulf of Mexico, waiting to be relieved. It is quite true that she remained many years on the Active List after being paid off; but that has not been an uncommon event in times past, in proof of which we may cite the large clearance of "dummy ships" from the Active List made by the late Mr. Ward Hunt when he took office at the Admiralty. The *Phaeton*, over-strained, not worth the expense of further repairs, and unseaworthy, remained, as many other vessels have done, on the Active List, until it pleased the Admiralty to issue the orders to break her up. In giving those orders the Admiralty evidently considered that the *Phaeton* was unfit for further service, even for that to which her sister-ship, the *Arethusa*, is now devoted in the Thames. Consequently, we may still maintain that "the most charitable thing we can suppose is that the department responsible for selecting and equipping the *Atalanta* was in perfect ignorance of her unfitness for such service. This, however, is no excuse."

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is expected at Eastwell Park on October 8, and will proceed to Hull on the 11th and inspect the Coastguard and Naval Reserve men of the district.

Their Royal Highnesses Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales are now clear of the Channel, the *Bacchante* having finally sailed from Portland for Vigo on Monday afternoon. It is somewhat remarkable that she had three hitches in leaving England, being first delayed a little in weighing at Spithead, owing to her having hooked a lost anchor from some other ship; then by having to put into Portland through stress of weather; and lastly, by the search for a lost Whitehead torpedo.

In accordance with the provisions of an Order in Council, dated June 28, 1880, the Admiralty directs that a limited number of gunnery instructors who are first-class gun and rifle shots shall be allowed to qualify in the *Excellent* for the new rating of captains of turrets. When actively employed in this capacity, captains of turrets will receive 3d. a day in addition to the extra pay as gunnery instructor and seaman gunner.

The following account of the gallant conduct of a seaman of the *Wild Swan* is well worthy of our largest type, and we only regret that his name is not given:—Whilst cruising off Mozambique, the *Wild Swan* sighted and pursued a slave-dhow, and, after a long chase, captured her. In the process of transferring the slaves to the man-of-war, a slave boy slipped overboard, and a shark instantly darted upon the poor lad and bit off his right leg at the knee. The blood tinging the water soon attracted the attention of other sharks, and almost in an instant the boy's other leg was severed from his body. At this moment a sailor on the *Wild Swan* jumped overboard, armed only with his knife, and got the boy into a boat moored alongside the ship, escaping himself unhurt. The injuries inflicted upon the boy were such, however, that he died the same evening. As may be supposed the gallant seaman's shipmates were loud in their praises of his heroic conduct, and we do not doubt that Commander Dacres will bring the matter before the Admiralty, and recommend the man for the Albert medal.

The appointment which has been conferred upon Captain Gervais, who was formerly the Naval Attaché at the French Embassy in London, is the command of the *Triomphante*, which leaves Brest shortly as flagship for the Pacific, with the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Baron de Brosard de Corbigny.

Captain George Tryon, C.B., A.D.C., who has been staying with his Excellency the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, at the Embassy, Therapia, was expected on the 12th inst. to leave in a few days to rejoin his ship. Captain Tryon's visit is believed to have been not altogether of a private nature, but to have some connection with the Naval Demonstration.

We learn that the statement that the *Minotaur* has been ordered to get ready with all despatch to proceed to the Mediterranean is devoid of foundation. There is no intention of withdrawing the *Minotaur* from the Channel Squadron, and unless more active operations than the present parade of the Demonstrative Squadron are decided upon, there will certainly be no need of the service of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., in the Mediterranean. Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., can doubtless go through the present little performance, difficult though his position may be.

Lieutenant the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, flag-lieutenant to Sir Beauchamp Seymour, has compiled a handy set of international signals to facilitate communication between the ships of different nations lying at Gravosa.

It is not surprising that already a voice comes from her Majesty's ships at Ragusa, hinting that the honour of having been selected to represent Great Britain in the European Demonstration is rather an expensive matter. The reports of the doings of the Fleet show that hardly a day passes without the interchange of hospitalities, and, there being so many nationalities represented, it is absolutely necessary that each and everyone should be entertained, as any omission of an invitation on the part of the British officers might be construed into a slight. The cost of this banqueting and keeping "open house" for callers is very great, and far more than the country ought for a moment to expect Naval officers to defray out of their own pockets. Their pay is small enough, and, as is well known, their messing is so conducted as to avoid extravagance, so that those who have not the good-fortune to possess private means may be able to make the two ends meet. But to suddenly be called upon to give a series of dinners, such as officers would feel it a duty to provide for foreign guests, is a strain which the funds of a mess will not stand, and which must be borne by the officers, unless the Admiralty will come forward and meet the extra expense to which the ships have been placed by being called upon to undertake so special a duty as that upon which they are now engaged. We have the less hesitation in referring to this matter, as in many foreign services it is the rule to defray the cost of entertaining at foreign ports out of the public funds We hope, therefore, that their Lordships will lose no time in issuing directions for a similar course to be adopted in the case of the ships representing England in the International Demonstrative Squadron, for although the mere question of cost would not cause officers to hesitate for a moment in entertaining in a manner befitting the country and Service which they represent, it would be a great comfort to the married men to know that they are not incurring expenses which they can ill afford.

The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., will return from the North early in October, and will then proceed with the other members of the Board of Admiralty to pay the usual visit of inspection to the Western Yards, which has this year been so far delayed by the late sitting of Parliament.

Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., has paid visits to Chatham and Portsmouth yards since the official inspection by the Board, and is inquiring into details connected with the proposed shipbuilding programme for the Estimates of 1881-82.

The late First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. H. Smith, has paid a visit to the Fleet at Ragusa, he being now on a cruise in his yacht. It is thought not improbable that another ex-First Lord, Mr. Goschen, may give the Fleet a call, should he be able to leave his post at Constantinople at so critical a moment.

The Russian Navy is experiencing a *mauvaise quart d'heure* just now. The frigate *General-Admiral* has proved to be 500 tons heavier than projected by Admiral Popoff, and suffered a break-down of her engines last week, while on her way from Cronstadt to Brest; the Imperial yacht *Livadia* is reported to be a failure; the floating gun carriages constructed for the Baltic have proved too weak to carry their 25-ton guns; and the transport *Krasni Gorka*, with 200 naval cadets on board for Sveeborg, has been stranded on the shoals of the Gulf of Finland for nearly a fortnight. All these mishaps, occurring at the same time, have made matters warm for Admiral Popoff in Russia. Of course he is not to blame for the stranding of the *Krasni Gorka*, nor is the breakdown of the *General-Admiral's* engines so much a fault of his as of the unskilled engineers placed in charge of them, but it is exclusively due to his improvements in course of construction that the *General-Admiral* has come out 500 tons heavier than she ought to be, and the same cause must be assigned for the weakness of the *Booran* and other gunboats of similar type. Should the Imperial yacht turn out to be the failure she is reported to be, Admiral Popoff cannot expect a very gracious reception from the Czar on his arrival at Livadia.

We hear that upon receiving the news of Captain Carter and Mr. Cozenhead having been killed in an affray with some of Mirambo's men, when plundering a village, the Sultan of Zanzibar decided to send up the country some two hundred troops, under the command of Lieutenant Mathews, R.N., temporarily employed in the Sultan's service, to see that order is restored, and that the roads are free from these marauders.

The two composite sloops now building at Devonport Yard, of the *Doterel* and *Mutine* class, are to be named the *Heroine* and *Hyacinth*. No date has yet been fixed for their completion, but they will be advanced rather more than one-half during the present financial year.

We hear that a new edition of Naval manœuvres has been approved of by the Admiralty, and further that much has been done in this edition to clear up certain vague points which existed in the former work.

The Lord Chief Baron, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, whose death is reported in his eighty-fourth year, was a son of Captain Robert Hawke Kelly, R.N., who was killed at the capture of Seringpatam in May, 1799.

We are glad to find that the Directors of the Royal Sailors' Home, at Portsmouth, have assumed the charge of money entrusted to the care of the Superintendent by the seamen of the Fleet. Mr. Thorne has transferred to the Directors £7,000, the amount which was remaining in his charge. At the last meeting of the Directors, Admiral Gambier moved, and the Rev.

E. Jacob (Vicar of Portsea) seconded, and it was unanimously resolved, that the best thanks of the Directors be accorded Mr. Thorne, for the full, clear, and satisfactory statement of accounts relative to the allotments he had placed in their hands at that meeting. Mr. Thorne, by the request of the seamen and the Directors, has consented to act as managing director, superintendent, and agent of the allotment branch. In expressing our satisfaction that this step has been taken by the Directors, we wish to especially add a tribute of praise at the admirable manner in which the superintendent, Mr. Thorne, has always carried out the duties of his post. It was well that the grave responsibility of the charge of so large a sum of money, belonging to such a host of men, should be vested in the hands of a body, rather than rest upon one. But from the first we regretted the tone adopted by some who brought this question forward, for there was not a word that could be fairly said against the manner in which Mr. Thorne had always acted towards those who had sought his assistance, and had trusted him as their friend. The Directors have given him a vote of thanks, and if the Service could express its feelings with regard to him, it would do so in no uncertain voice, for the unbounded confidence felt in him by our seamen is shown by objections raised to any alteration in the arrangements hitherto in force.

The German war-vessel *Prinz Adalbert*, which arrived at Plymouth from Ferrol, was visited on Monday by a Queen's messenger, who waited upon Lieutenant H.R.H. Prince Henry, son of the Crown Prince of Germany, with a letter and present from her Majesty, the Prince having attained his legal majority, eighteen years of age. The *Prinz Aldabert* sailed on Tuesday.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenberg Schwerin embarked at Ryde on board the *Fire Queen* on Monday, and proceeded to inspect the Kicker and Noman Forts, and subsequently proceeded to the dockyard, and inspected that establishment, and returned to Ryde in the *Fire Queen*.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who has returned from Paris, will join the yacht *Livadia* at Plymouth, probably about October 5. Admiral Popoff, who is the guest of Mr. William Pearce, in Glasgow, has been confined to the house, but is fast recovering from his indisposition.

Commander William Hall, of the *Flamingo*, has received, through the Commander-in-Chief of the North America station, an expression of their Lordships' recognition of the zeal and intelligence shown in repairing the ship after her serious collision with an iceberg. The prompt steps taken to temporarily repair the bows of the ship at so trying and perilous a moment gave proof of the readiness of those in command, and of the admirable discipline of the crew.

The return of the Franklin Search Expedition, with relics of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, after having been successful in withstanding what is alleged to be the greatest cold ever experienced by white men, will, doubtless, cause the Arctic Committee to appeal to the public with redoubled confidence. No hasty retreat has been beaten, for the exploring party appears to have been free from attack by scurvy, and to have leisurely and safely pursued the search. As yet nothing but a bare telegram has been received from New York, and further details of the proceedings of the Franklin search may show that, like our own expeditions, this one has not escaped with a whole skin. But the success of this expedition will add to the chances of the new British Polar Expedition leaving our shores, and we are glad to hear that since the idea of depending too much on ballooning has been dropped, subscriptions have been flowing in more steadily. France has now shown an interest in the matter, and the President of the French Balloon Society is coming over to assist in some ascents, with the view to make further observations and experiments in continuation of those recently made by simultaneous ascents.

Lieutenant Victor Von Donop, who was originally appointed to the command of the *Decoy* when she was commissioned in September, 1878, and who suffered in health from service on the West Coast of Africa, has been reappointed to the command, on the vessel being ordered to the Mediterranean. In the last *Navy List* the *Decoy* had a vacancy for a lieutenant-commanding, the ship being apparently in charge of Sub-Lieutenant Luscombe.

Admiral the Hon. G. Brydone Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, has this week been to Falmouth to inspect the training-ship *Ganges*.

Admiral Lessovsky, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Siberian Fleet, arrived at Nagasaki on September 13. It is said that, if war eventually does occur between Russia and China, the Czar's third son, the Grand Duke Alexis, will proceed to the Pacific as the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Fleet.

The reappointment of Mr. W. H. Martin, paymaster of the *Hibernia*, as secretary to Rear-Admiral M'Crea, has, we regret to hear, been caused by the invaliding of Mr. Hirtzel, who, together with Lieutenant Thomas, of the *Condor*, also invalided, has returned to England.

The pension of £65 a year vacant by the death of Retired Captain Arthur Morrell, on the 13th inst., has been awarded to Retired Captain John Wells, R.N.

Very just comments have been made on the length of time occupied in the trial of Serjeant Marshman, of the Royal Marines, by general court-martial; and an explanation is offered in the fact that no less than 2,673 questions were asked, all of which had to be reduced to writing and submitted to the President of the Court before being put. Some time ago, when speaking of the conduct of courts-martial, we suggested that, to avoid these prolonged sittings, a shorthand writer, sworn to do his duty, should be employed to write questions and record the proceedings. A steady non-commissioned officer (possibly one employed in the office of the General commanding in each garrison) could be instructed in shorthand, for which he should receive extra pay when doing duty before the Court, and for subsequent fair transcripts of his record of the trial. The extra cost would be trifling, and would be otherwise more than saved by the shortened sittings of the Courts.

Another Major of Marines has retired—Major Mackintosh, who some time ago received serious hurt by being thrown from his horse. This is the fourth Major of Marines who has retired during the present month, and it is rather remarkable that they are all of seniority of 1878.

Captain Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, A.D.C., has, by the death of his father, the Rev. Sir John Hobart Culme-Seymour, succeeded to the baronetcy, which was created in 1809.

At the last meeting of the Royal Humane Society, medals were presented to William Winter, for saving Harold Williams, both of them, with another man, being thrown into the water from the dingey of the *Cruiser*, in Bastia Roads, on the 2nd ult. And to George Wroe, for saving William Winter, who sank from exhaustion, after saving Harold Williams. Also to E. A. West, for jumping from the after-gangway of the *Audacious* to the rescue of G. F. Tomlins, who attempted suicide by jumping from the bow port, and was being rapidly carried away by a very strong current, at Hull, on the 25th ult. A testimonial, recording the services rendered and the acknowledgments of the Society, was also given to Lieutenant N. E. C. Legh and Mr. Johnston, boatswain, of the *Audacious*, for jumping overboard to the rescue of William Page, who was in danger of drowning at Portland on July 5.

The Commissioners of Customs, in their Report just issued, after referring to the exceptionally large seizures of tobacco-stalks made in Portsmouth last year, amounting to 1,664 lb., call attention to the practice which prevails in the Royal Navy of serving out the tobacco which the crews are allowed to purchase on board for consumption, duty free, in the leaf, and unstripped from the stalk, to be afterwards manufactured according to the fancy of the consumers. This practice, being apparently unattended by any regulation requiring the collection or destruction of the stalks rejected in the process of manufacture, causes considerable risk to the revenue, from the temptation which it offers to the sailors to sell the stalks to unprincipled persons on shore for the purpose of manufacture or adulteration, or for conversion into snuff, to be afterwards tendered for the drawback of a duty which has never been paid upon it. Whether by some restrictive regulations, or by stripping the stalk from the leaf before the tobacco is issued, the risk pointed out can be obviated or reduced, the Commissioners have no means of determining; but they think it right, in view of the apparently increasing amount of smuggling which is being carried on by this means, that the subject should be noticed. We would suggest that the best remedy would be to allow the men a drawback on all stalks returned to store, and that each man or mess should be given a pound of tobacco for every pound of stalks returned into store. The stalks could then be disposed of by the Admiralty.

The unsatisfactory rule barring seamen who are in receipt of a pension of not less than £45 per annum from participating in the benefits of Greenwich Hospital funds, is not likely to be set aside at present, as the funds of the Hospital will not bear the strain put upon it by the greater number of men who now draw pensions. But that it should cause dissatisfaction among pensioners is not surprising, for it simply amounts to curtailing the benefits of good conduct and long and meritorious service. A man who has such an amount of petty time and such good certificates as to be awarded a high pension, must have been a valuable servant to his country and a thoroughly reliable man afloat. But because he has conducted himself in so exemplary a manner throughout his career in the Service, he is debarred from drawing anything from the Greenwich Hospital funds; whereas a man who may have been troublesome in his younger days and failed to get on in the Service as well as he should, receives assistance from Greenwich to make up for the small pension to which his conduct and services afloat have entitled him. The sooner their Lordships devise some new means for curtailing the demands upon the Greenwich funds, the better pleased the old servants of the Crown will feel; for now they say that they have been robbed of a portion of that for which they served so faithfully.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge is expected in London, to resume his official duties at the Horse Guards, in the course of the ensuing week.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., leaves England about the 20th inst., to take up his command of the troops at the Cape.

If "considering," "committeeing," "commissioning," and "reporting" could give the British nation an efficient army, Mr. Childers might await possible calls on the War Office with equanimity, and the Government might regard possible complications in Europe, or out of it, with comparative ease of mind. We have in these Isles a martial population nearly equal to that of France, and not very far inferior to that of Germany, and we have in India and elsewhere fields for recruiting which, properly worked, should be quite inexhaustible. Our military budgets for India and the Imperial Army far exceeds £30,000,000 a year, collateral charges included. We have the money, and we ought to have the men, but it is certain that the supply of recruits in India is dwindling fast away, and that boys, not men, fill the ranks at home. If Mr. Childers. who has so many things to consider, will apply his mind to study the various reports which have been made by Parliamentary and Departmental Committees, he will not fail to discover that all professional soldiers concur in the opinion that our officers are generally capable and zealous, and that it is among the non-commissioned officers and the rank and file that the need of better elements is felt, and he will moreover be convinced, we think, that changes in our system, based solely on Continental models, are to be avoided. A War Minister, even if he be a civilian, ought not to need the weighty words of the German Emperor to convince him that the first great necessity for an army is discipline, but discipline in peace time cannot be coexistent with a large amount of military crime, and we fear the result of an inquiry into the internal condition of our home battalions under that head would be far from satisfactory. To a reforming War Minister, surrounded by new military brooms, and by old ones with new bottoms, the temptation to remedy existing evils, often the offspring of injudicious changes, is very great, and we are told that startling projects are entertained in high places. At such a crisis as it may prove in our miltiary history, the exercise of the duty of selecting officers for important commands should be free from the influence of fear, favour, or affection, especially as there is a tendency in certain quarters to ascribe all our defects not to the system, but to the administration of it, and as there is a strong party in the country bent on taking away the control of the Army from the Crown and giving it to those who represent the corruption and passion of caucuses of an ignorant democracy. Those who read these words may not all of them understand what is meant, but those whom they most nearly concern would do well to lay them to heart. It will be pitiable if those charged with the responsibility of directing the Army are influenced by any considerations save those which relate to the promotion of the national weal.

The Secretary of State for War stated lately in the House of Commons that the question of Ridingmasters fairly puzzled the War Office. No one can be surprised that this should be the case, when it is considered that officers commanding cavalry regiments are at times sorely perplexed, and that the ridingmasters themselves are even more so than any one else. The question has been frequently asked,—Is the ridingmaster really a combatant or a non-combatant officer? As yet, however, it has never been authoritatively answered, and these unfortunate officers are left at a great disadvantage, for while retaining the duties of combatants, the rank which those duties should carry has been taken away from them, with apparently little prospect of its being restored. Hence the constant misunderstandings which arise, in consequence of different commanding officers taking different views on points upon which there ought to be no doubt. In some cases, the same officer will view the position of his ridingmaster in a different light, according as circumstances change. As an instance of this, a ridingmaster was sent, some time ago, on the line of march in charge of young horses. The veterinary surgeon, who was relatively the senior officer, being present, wanted to take charge. But the commanding officer ruled that the ridingmaster, being a combatant officer, had a right to the command. The same ridingmaster was some time afterwards ordered to assume command of the depôt during summer drills, two other officers being present, both of whom held relative rank senior to him. After he had been in command some time, a lieutenant joined and claimed command; but the ridingmaster objected, stating that he was senior, and that the commanding officer had placed him in command by virtue of his position as a combatant officer. On the return of the regiment, the commanding officer intimated that the ridingmaster should have given over the command to the lieutenant, he being a "*bonâ fide* combatant officer." Now, the questions naturally arise,—If the ridingmaster was not a combatant officer, by what right did the commanding officer place him in authority over the veterinary surgeon on the line of march? Why was he left in command of the depôt, when two senior officers were present; and further, if he was a combatant officer, why should he have been called upon to hand over the command to a junior lieutenant? These are questions the War Office should decide, and not place commanding officers in such an awkward position as to leave them to decide on every occasion what positions their ridingmasters are to hold for the time being. Such an unsatisfactory state of things is liable to lead to continual disputes and irregularities in regiments, which might be easily obviated by the ridingmasters being allowed to occupy their former position as combatant officers, when they would be available for any duty the commanding officer required them to perform.

The new regulations for the reorganisation of the Engineer Corps of the Austrian Army have received the sanction of the Emperor. According to them, the Austrian Engineers will, as before, be formed into two regiments, each regiment consisting of five field battalions of four companies each, eight reserve companies, and a depôt battalion of five companies. In time of peace only the cadre of the depôt battalion, and of the detached battalions, those of the depôt companies, will be kept under the colours. The detachments of miners of the field railway corps, the entrenching-tool columns, and the principal Engineer park, are incorporated with the Engineer regiments. The officers of the Engineers will rank with those of the Engineer Staff. The Engineer officer must, therefore, be equally competent to serve in either capacity. The active officers receive their training in the Technical Military Academy and the School for Engineer Cadets. The Reserve officers will be selected from among the one-year volunteers, reserve cadets, and active officers having joined the Reserve forces.

The announcement in the Tiflis papers, inviting supplies for the "temporary" military hospitals at Tchat and Tchikishlar up to "January, 1882," is a tolerably clear indication that the Russians believe the Turkomans will take longer to conquer than is generally assumed in this country. For the moment, Skobeleff is forced to abandon the offensive—*i.e.*, forced to cease raiding operations against the Tekkes, and not to retire to his base, as erroneously telegraphed by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*. To evacuate Bami would be to completely put a stop to the campaign, and place at the mercy of the triumphant Tekkes the railway labourers laying down the line from Michael's Bay to the Akel Oasis at Kezil Arvat. Skobeleff has taken so much trouble to fortify Bami, the Akhel fort guarding the Berdesen Pass, and controlling the two roads running from Tchikishlar to Geok Tepe, and has collected such a quantity of supplies there, that to abandon it at a moment when its retention is absolutely indispensable to cover the Krasnovodsk railway, would be a most serious strategical error. Under the most favourable circumstances, the railway cannot be completed before December, and it will be wiser for Skobeleff, in the meanwhile, to strengthen the flank line running from Tchikishlar to Bami, and fully reconnoitre the Kopet Dagh region, than to indulge in any more of the daring enterprises of the character of the one recently undertaken against Geok Tepe.

The question of a suitable head-covering for the French Army is at present undergoing considerable discussion, and it will soon be decided, theoretically at least, whether helmet, chako, or képi is to have the preference. Latterly the suitability of a head-covering as a protection in action, not so much as a defence against sword cuts as even against infantry fire, has been much considered. It is a well-known fact that a rifle ball striking a firm object with rounded surface and failing to penetrate it, is easily deflected from its course. It has happened in warfare that projectiles, on striking a rib or the skull, have made some curious deviations, without penetrating the body. It may be assumed as certain that at the usual distances at which troops now fight each other (about 1,200 yards and over), but very few rifle-balls will be able to penetrate a firm and well-rounded helmet. Now, contrary to all hitherto received notions, and probably in consequence of the practice of firing from under cover, wounds in the head are the most numerous among injuries received, in proportion to the average surface of the exposed soldier. The figures here cited will show this in a remarkable manner. In the Crimea war, the number of head wounds were 5,238; in the Italian war (1859), 1,734; in the American Civil War, 9,217; in the Franco-German war, 8,355,—total, 25,544 wounds in the head, as against 19,855 wounds in the breast or back. Those figures, which have been taken from a work on military hygiene, are based on detailed investigations of Drs. Didiot and Chenu, whose reliability may well be depended upon. It can no longer be assumed that the above proportion was a mere accident in four great wars,—the most important of modern times, and fought out in different quarters of the globe; it may be taken as proved that wounds in the head will be much more numerous than injuries to the breast or other parts of the body. If this conclusion be correct, it recommends itself as the safest way to introduce a well-rounded leather helmet for the infantry soldier in general, but especially for the crouching sharpshooter, of whom, as a rule, little more than the head is exposed It remains to be seen whether those views will prevail with the French military authorities.

OUR POSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

The most important information which has reached England this week is contained in the telegraphic despatch of the *Standard* correspondent, dated Candahar, Sept. 21, in which we are told that "Gen. Macgregor's Brigade, consisting of the 60th Rifles and three Native Bengal regiments, are ordered to return to India, viâ the line of the Harnai Railway, and upon their way down to punish the Marris, who slaughtered and looted our retiring troops six weeks since. Gen. Baker's brigade, now at Pishin, is ordered to punish the Khojac tribes in a similar manner, as it is absolutely necessary that these marauders should be taught to respect parties traversing the roads. Gen. Roberts is at Quetta. Lyall is expected to arrive there on the 3rd of next month. The delay of the Government in deciding upon a definite policy, one way or the other, causes much embarrassment. Opinions here differ as widely as ever as to the policy of annexation. The political officers are in favour of the step, while military men are for the most part opposed to it. Many experienced officers strongly support the idea of maintaining a subsidised Afghan force, under British officers, for the protection of the line of railway and the preservation of peace. The question will, perhaps, be more fairly and judicially considered and decided in England than in India, as all political officers here are personally interested in the question, and are necessarily biassed by their own interest. There is considerable dissatisfaction among military men that political officers are allowed to correspond for the newspapers, whereas they are strictly forbidden to do so. This is no question of pecuniary advantage, but turns upon the point that the two sections differ in opinion as to the right course to be pursued; and allowing one party to use the Press for the dissemination of their views, while the other is debarred from so doing, is considered to allow an unfair advantage to the political branch of the Service. Generally, however, in Afghanistan a better feeling than usual has prevailed between the military and political officers, the latter being, as a rule, intensely unpopular with the combatant arm of the Service. The latest trustworthy news from Cabul is fourteen days old. All was well then, but it is rumoured that Abdul Rahman is very far from having overcome the hostility which exists against him on the part of the main bulk of the population. The distrust and dislike with which numerous men of influence in Afghanistan regard Abdul Rahman are due to the universal belief in his Russian predilections. At present none trust him, and all parties unite in the opinion that we must for the present hold Candahar, and lay a light line of railway up through the Bolan to this place. This would be a great commercial success, it would in no case be a waste of money, and it would do more to make British influence paramount on this side of the Indus than anything else could do. Should Abdul Rahman turn out an eventual success, all Afghanistan will wish to go over to him, and Candahar might then be asked to decide upon its own future. At present the Ameer is said to be in pecuniary difficulties, and to be unable to obtain credit."

SIEGE OPERATIONS.

The Siege Operations Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the influence of rifled guns and small arms upon the prevailing systems of fortification have just concluded a lengthy series of practical and valuable experiments at Dungeness. It has been previously pointed out that the rules of attack and defence established on the principles laid down by Vauban and Cohorn in the early days of artillery had remained virtually unchanged until now, that, although the old-fashioned system might have answered fairly while only smooth-bore ordnance was in use, the conditions of the question were materially altered when rifled arms came into play with increased power at much longer ranges, and that the period had arrived for working out the various problems afresh and promulgating a new formula. The Committee was, therefore, appointed by the War Office, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject — on the one hand to ascertain the most effective means of employing modern guns, shells, and fuses in attacking fortresses and entrenchments; on the other to ascertain such improvements as may be desirable in the methods of resisting the increased effect of rifle fire—and to lay down such laws on the whole subject as would bring it up to date. The members to compose the Committee were consequently selected from various branches of the Army, Gen. Sir F. E. Chapman, G.C.B., Royal Engineers, a former Inspector-General of Fortifications, being the president, and having for his colleagues Col. H. A. Smyth, R.A.; Col. Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham; Col. W. Crossman, C.M.G., R.E., Inspector of Submarine Defences; Col. G. H. Adams, 86th Regiment; Col. Eardley Maitland, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich; and Major T. Fraser, R.E. (secretary). The Committee determined first to ascertain the capabilities of musketry as represented by the Martini-Henry rifle of the Service, and then to try the effect of the guns and howitzers which compose the siege train. With the infantry arms were employed the machine guns of the Service, otherwise known as the Gatling mitrailleurs, and the attack was made at various ranges, from over 1,000 yards to within 300 yards of the works assailed. The defenders, supposed to be in rear of the parapets, were represented by dummies, purposely made bullet-proof, in order to arrest any bullets which might strike them, but surrounded by pervious targets of paper or other material, in order, as far as possible, to record the whole history of the "bullet rain." The attacking force of infantry and the machine (Gatling) guns had only unseen objects for their aim, but by a careful study of high-angle firing they contrived to lodge a fair per-centage of their bullets among the targets behind the breastworks, and their effectiveness was tried in various ways, such as mass firing and grouping in large and small bodies, while even in the darkness of night they were enabled to acquire some useful information and make some practice, which, without foreknowledge, would be unattainable in time of warfare. The relative safety of the positions in rear of the parapet was noted down from the perforated targets, with the view of instructing men how to avoid exposure; and "dummies," in the shape of men standing, kneeling, and lying down, were employed to ascertain the extent to which they were respectively in danger. The difference of firing with and without fixed bayonets, according to the probable conditions of active service, was also the subject of investigation, and the effects of using mechanical and delicate sights, fixed rests, and rough supports for the rifles were all duly ascertained. Night sorties from the fortresses were also imagined and provided for. The electric light was sometimes pressed into service, and discovered the enemy, a ready mark for the rifleman; but at other times total darkness prevailed, and the infantry had to sweep the front with their fire according to the best of their judgment, the positions which they assume while at this practice being found to have important bearings upon the results. Distinct experiments were made to ascertain how far it was possible by musketry fire to prevent the repair of a breach during the night, and the best methods of resisting an advance of the enemy's works were covered by saps and rollers. Neither in the open nor behind the 7-ft. parapet would have been found a safe place against men who had had a few weeks of this training. The infantry having completed their work, the siege guns were brought into action, and their penetrative and destructive effects were ascertained with common shell against defences of different materials—masonry, concrete, brickwork, &c., the bursting charges being sometimes gunpowder and sometimes the far more potent gun-cotton. The new howitzers, so vastly superior to the ancient mortars, which they have quite driven out of the field, were also brought to bear, and their battering-power with the Palliser chilled shell illustrated, even at such angles as would allow a drop of 18 to 30 degrees at the end of their trajectory. The delayed-action fuse, which permits the shell to bury itself deeply in the fortifications before bursting, was also tried in different ways, and with admirable effects; and then the two howitzers were set the task of making each a couple of breaches at long ranges, as might be done in real siege operations during the attacks upon a first-class work. The task was rendered more difficult by the object fired at being out of sight, hidden by inequalities of ground and other obstructions, and the distance even uncertain. The situation being ascertained by the gunners' best devices, the necessary direction was given by "laying back" on Capt. French's system, and the range was soon found by a well-planted curved fire. The experiment showed that about one hundred rounds from the 8-inch howitzer, at ranges between 1,500 and 2,500 yards, the object being unseen from the battery, would be sufficient to make a practicable breach in a fairly substantial work. The 6·6-inch howitzer was necessarily less effective, but it was found that, roughly speaking, even this comparatively small weapon could, at the same ranges—that is, beyond a mile's distance—and under the same disadvantageous conditions, make a thorough breach in 300 rounds. In these, as in the musketry experiments, minute observations were made and recorded, and, although the details will not be published, the experience gained at Dungeness will be collected and preserved in a permanent form, and made available for useful purposes in the siege operations of the future.—*Times*.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

The *Citizen* says:—"Next Saturday, at the Albion, several of the officers who took part in the relief of Lucknow will dine together. It will be of interest to give the names of all officers living who took part in this feat of arms. They are:—Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., R.E.; Lieut.-Gens. Crommelin, C.B., R.E.; M'Intyre, C.B., late 78th Highlanders, and Olpherts, C.B., V.C., R.A.; Major-Gens. Dodgson, C.B.; Sir V. Eyre; C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A.; Gallwey; Gordon, C.B.; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart., C.B., V.C., M.P.; Lockhart, C.B., late 78th Highlanders; Macpherson, C.B., V.C., late 78th Highlanders (now commanding brigade in Afghanistan); Rattray, C.B., late 90th Light Infantry; Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., late 101st Fusiliers; Shute, late 64th Foot; and Willis, C.B., late 84th Foot; Surg.-Gen. Sir A. Dixon Home, K.C.B., V.C., A.M.D.; Deputy-Inspr.-Gens. Joseph Jee, C.B., V.C., and Domenichetti, M.D.; Cols. G. D. Barker, 64th Foot; Chalmers, Bombay S.C.; Delafosse, C.B., 101st Fusiliers; Goldsworthy and Graham, V.C., Bombay S.C.; Hudson and Lamond, R.E. (Bengal); Lynch, 10th Foot; Maitland, R.A.; Maude, C.B., late R.A.; Palliser, 10th Bengal Lancers; Penton, 89th Foot; Russell, late R.E. (Bengal); Rennie, V.C., late 90th Light Infantry; Smithett, R.A.; and Chambers, R.A.; Lieut.-Cols. Blake, late Military Train; Bouverie, late 78th Highlanders; Hastings, 62nd Foot; Haydock, 41st Foot; and Wade, late 53rd Foot; Majors W. A. Battine, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Birch and Clayland, late 102nd Foot; Creagh, 5th Fusiliers; Finlay, late 78th Highlanders; Sir H. H. Goodricke, Bart., late 90th Light Infantry; Hall, 101st Fusiliers; Johnson, late 12th Irregular Cavalry; H. B. Savory and Skrine, late 78th Highlanders; G. Agnew, half-pay; and Woodhouse; Surg.-Major Popplewell, A.M.D.; Capts. Barry, late 84th Foot; Beaumont, Grant, and Greene, late 102nd Fusiliers; Humphrey, late 84th Foot; Jackson and Knight, late 90th Light Infantry; Magrath, late 84th Foot; Massey, late 5th Fusiliers; Oakley, Parry, and Pearson, late 84th Foot; Phipps, late 90th Light Infantry; Walker and Robertson, late 78th Highlanders; Lieuts. Griffin and Lippard, late 84th Foot; Qrmrs. Nally, late 84th Foot; and Drake, 5th Fusiliers."

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAP, PRESTON.- The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or ay household purpose. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that te word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthles imitations. Sold at Stores.

THE 100-TON GUN AT SHOEBURYNESS.

A disappointment which occurred in a second attempt to fire the 100-ton gun at the proof butts on the Government marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, some days since, tended to increase the interest in a renewal of the experiments on Monday. It appears that in firing the first round the wooden socket used to strengthen the cartridge did not leave the gun, and at the second loading got between the vent and the powder, which, in these circumstances, could not be ignited. With the aid of ladders, Capt. Morley, R.A., the proof officer, and his assistants laid the gun on Monday so as to direct the projectile through the two electric screens which stand before the butts to measure the velocity of [the shot a wire from the instrument-room was connected with the vent, and the warning bell was sounded. Then it was found that Col. Inglis, R.E., who is president *pro tem.* of the committee, was to occupy the turret while the gun was fired, and after handing to Lieut. Willock an official document which by grim joke was said to be his will, he entered the exposed side of the turret with a lighted lamp, and was fastened in with chain and staple. Major Ellis, R.A., took his stand beside the gun on the open side of the *emplacement*, and Capt. Lewis, R.E., posted himself in the recess on the other side, where are the levers which control the machinery. Without any long interval of suspense the gun was fired. As the spectators run forward, they see Col. Inglis walking out of the turret, the door of which was burst open, breaking the iron staple. He described the concussion, however, as not distressing, and accounts for the door opening by the outside vacuum created by the expansion of the powder gases, which he thinks can hardly affect the permanent works, enclosed as they will be on all sides with heavy masonry. As a man will always have to occupy the turret to work the loading apparatus whenever the gun is in action, it was assuring to have the opinion of Col. Inglis that he should be quite comfortable in the circumstances. The lamp was not extinguished, but when the gun was fired, the flame leaped up, from natural causes well understood. The officers who stood on either side of the gun stated that the effect experienced was much the same as they might experience 50 yards off, and the impression upon the other observers was that the report was not quite so loud as they had heard the other day. This impression was soon confirmed in various ways. The recoil with the increased charge was but 2 ft. 8 in., not much more than half the recoil on the last occasion; the shot, which then went 45 ft. into the sandbank, was now dug out at a depth of only 30 ft.; and, most conclusive of all, the velocity, which with the 425 lb. charge was 1,520 ft. per second, was, measured with the 441 lb. of powder, only 1,040 ft. It was clear that there was something wrong somewhere, and the natural conclusion was that the projectile had slipped forward while the muzzle was depressed after the rammer had been withdrawn. Mr. W. H. Hawdon, who represented Sir William Armstrong, would not allow that this could occur unless a shot were greased on purpose; but the Committee were not satisfied of its impossibility in even ordinary circumstances, as the gun, when brought down 9° from the horizontal line to load, presents a gradient with a very free incline. The gun was, therefore, loaded again with a similar charge—viz., 441 lb. of powder and 2,000-lb. shot, care being first taken to wash the bore well out and search it with a mirror, for obstacles, of which none were found, and all being satisfactory, it was again fired. The report was sensibly heavier, the recoil was increased to 4 ft. 7½ in., the penetration of the sand butts was 45 ft., and finally, the velocity of the projectile was measured at 1,556 ft. per second. As in this round the shot was ascertained to be in its proper position by means of a measuring rod after the gun had been elevated—a precaution which was not observed in the previous round—the suspicion that the shot had slipped forward gained strength, and it will probably be considered requisite to employ wads in future experiments.

INDIA.

Respecting the sortie from Candahar in which Gen. Brooke lost his life, it seems two parties got back safely, but the third party were cut off almost to a man, as they could not extricate themselves. Gen. Brooke was almost the last, refusing to leave Capt. Cruickshank, who was badly wounded. He ordered several men who rushed back to his assistance to go on, and when almost outside the village both officers were cut down. Col. Shewell was shot in the leg while helping a wounded man into a dhoolie just outside Cabul gate. The Rev. Mr. Gordon went from the gate to the Ziarat, where five wounded men were lying. The enemy made a rush, and poured volleys of musketry into the Ziarat, killing Mr. Gordon and several men.

Brigdr.-Gen. T. S. Brown, half-pay, late 83rd Regiment, commanding the Sind District, Bombay Army, had left for the front when the mail was despatched.

The Lahore paper hears that at head-quarters it is considered likely that Col. Sir Charles Brownlow, K.C.B., Bengal S.C., will succeed Col. Allen Johnson as secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Brigdr.-Gen. Barter, who was at first nominated to the command of the 3rd Brigade of Gen. Roberts's force for the march on Candahar, has been compelled to return to India by bad health.

The widow of the late Brigdr.-Gen. J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., has been granted a military pension during widowhood, from Feb. 15 last, of Rs 74·8 per mensem.

It has been decided to admit natives of the country to the Volunteer Corps in the Madras Presidency.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The personal gallantry of Gen. Burrows and his staff at Kushk-i-Nakhud deserves a word of recognition. The General had two horses killed under him; Capt. Heath was killed, Capt. Harris wounded; young Leach had his horse wounded, and so likewise had the Political, Col. St. John. It is evident that the General and those around him freely exposed themselves in the effort to rally the men and restore the fortunes of the fight. Private letters have now come to hand from officers who were in the action, and from the accounts given it appears certain that the troops were demoralised by the heavy artillery fire to which they were exposed, and that they gave way with unaccountable facility almost before they experienced the shock of the enemy's cavalry and the Ghazis. The men evidently felt that they were hopelessly over-matched. Few of them having been ever under fire before, they were unsteady in a position which would have tried the stamina of seasoned troops, and when the crisis came they gave way in spite of the most energetic and heroic exertions of the General and his staff to restore order and avert defeat. While there is so much to deplore in connection with this melancholy business, it is consolatory to know that so far as determined courage and unsparing personal exposure on their part could do so, Gen. Burrows and those upon whom he immediately relied, upheld the reputation of the country in the hour of disaster."

It is said that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has strongly recommended to the Government of India the retention of an entire native regiment in the Naga Hills, to be stationed at Kohima, or some other central position. It is probable that all the frontier outposts will be transferred from the Military to the Frontier Police, whose numbers will be increased, and who will be armed with breechloaders.

Soldiers belonging to regiments serving in India, whose period of enlistment or of total service, or whose period of army service, is about to expire, are to be detained, and their service prolonged for such further period, not exceeding twelve months, as may be found necessary. This order does not, however, apply to, or authorise, the further detention in India of men who were detained last trooping season under G.O.C.C. dated Sept. 17, 1879, who will be sent home during the ensuing trooping season with all convenient speed; but short-service soldiers who were detained last season may voluntarily prolong their service, if willing and eligible to do so.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs on Sept. 19:—"It seems clear that the Government has resolved to abandon the Khyber Pass, and it is even rumoured that Lundi Kotal and Ali Masjid will be made over to the Ameer. On this point public opinion is, perhaps, not quite so unanimous as on that of the retention of Candahar; but I think the great majority of Anglo-Indians are strongly in favour of holding such positions as will give the effectual command of both ends of the Pass. The main arguments of those who support the abandonment of the Khyber are that the pass is unhealthy, and that the future of Cabul is of no great consequence to us, our true line of defence lying rather in the Candahar direction. It is quite true that Ali Masjid is unhealthy, but there is no evidence that Lundi Kotal is worse in that respect than many Indian military stations, and there can be no doubt that many healthy positions for the troops could be found in the vicinity. Moreover, though Cabul cannot rank with Candahar as a strategical point for the defence of India, it is still important, after the events of the last two years, that British influence should be dominant there, and that the city should be capable of easy occupation, if required as a bulwark against any invasion that might be threatened through Balkh or Afghan Turkestan. The future of Herat is another question which begins to be much discussed. That it would be impolitic to hand over that city to Abdurrahman is very generally admitted, and it is urged with much force, and by many persons well qualified to form a sound judgment, that the best course would be to put Persia in possession, first stipulating for the permanent residence there of a British Agent, and for such other guarantees as might be deemed advisable. It is rumoured that Mr. Lyall, the Foreign Secretary, goes shortly to Candahar. It is to be hoped that his visit will result in the speedy formation and announcement of some definite policy as to that province. Nothing is yet finally settled regarding the proposed encampment of the Cabul Field Force at Hassan Abdul, and its being reviewed there by the Viceroy. The plan is decidedly distasteful to the troops, who are anxious to get back at once to comparative luxury and rest at their respective stations."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B., Bengal S.C., took his seat as a member of the Supreme Council of India on the 14th inst.

Some few additional particulars of the defeat suffered by the Bombay General, received in a private letter from an officer engaged in the fight, have been made public, but nothing official has yet transpired. The Government of India, reproached for withholding information about the disaster, have replied, through the Press Commissioner, that "no report whatever giving an account of Gen. Burrows's defeat has reached the Government, either from that officer or from Gen. Primrose." As nothing about the disaster has since transpired, it is to be supposed that the Government are still without despatches from the Generals. Gen. Primrose should be asked to explain this. It has been suggested that the despatches have been lost, but the Government must have known full well if any had been sent, and would, of course, have mentioned the fact.

Col. H. F. M. Boisragon, Bengal S.C., has been granted a good-service pension of £100 per annum from March 29 last, vice Surg.-Gen. J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., retired. Dates of commissions—Ensign, June 14, 1845; lieut., Oct. 13, 1854; capt., Nov. 23, 1856; major, Jan. 19, 1858; lieut.-col., March 12, 1865; and col., April 9, 1872. War services—Served in the Burmese war, 1852-53, and was present at the relief of the garrison of Pegu; and commanded a field force against the rebel chief Mong Gouneggie (medal with clasp for Pegu). Served also in the Indian Mutiny campaign, in 1857-58; commanded a wing of the Kumaon Batn., now the 3rd Goorkha Regt., at the siege, storm, and capture of Delhi (dangerously wounded); commanded a force in the Saharunpore district, and on Jan. 10, 1858, encountered and beat back across the Ganges, at Hurdwar, upwards of 1,000 of the enemy, with four guns, destroying many of the enemy, and capturing arms and munitions of war (thanked by Government, medal with clasp, and brevet of major). Has commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry since Oct., 1869.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 22, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 21, 1880.

Royal Engineers—Major E. R. Festing, upon the Permanent Reserve List, to be Lieut.-Col.; Major G. W. Stockley to be Lieut.-Col., vice Maquay, who retires upon temporary half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major J. C. Ardagh, C.B., upon the Seconded List, to be Major; Capt. W. E. Peck to be Major, vice Stockley; Lieuts. G. A. Cockburn to be Capt., vice Peck; W. W. B. Whiteford to be Capt., vice James, who retires, receiving a gratuity.

Staff—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. U. Prior, 100th Foot, to be Garrison Instructor at Aldershot, in succession to Capt. and Brevet Major Shaw, 102nd Foot, who resigns that appointment (Oct. 1).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—The appointment of Deputy-Comy. S. G. Granville, Commissariat and Transport Department, to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., dated Jan. 31, as notified in the *Gazette* of March 12, and his subsequent promotion to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., dated April 1, as notified in the *Gazette* of April 2, are cancelled.

Commissariat and Transport Department—Deputy-Comy. S. G. Granville has been retired under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (Sept. 9).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 24, 1880.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. R. J. Hay, from the Seconded List, to be Col., vice Evans, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment to the Staff of the Army in India (Sept. 25, 1880); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. H. Murray, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col. on the Establishment in India, vice Betty, transferred to the Home Establishment (July 12, 1880); Major S. Penny (late Madras), to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Trevor (late Madras), who retires upon a pension and special annuity; Capts. A. I. Maclaverty (late Madras), upon the Seconded List, to be Major, upon the Seconded List; M. R. West (late Madras), to be Major, vice Penny (late Madras), promoted (all three dated Sept. 1, 1880); H. C. Seton (late Bombay), from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Ouchterlony (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (Sept. 9, 1880); Lieuts. F. E. R. Pollard-Urquhart to be Capt., vice West (late Madras), promoted (Sept. 1, 1880); J. K. Trotter to be Capt., vice Hellard, deceased (Sept. 2, 1880); F. A. Aylmer to be Capt., vice Miles, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Adjt. of the 8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers (Sept. 9, 1880); R. F. W. Trist to be Capt., vice Crofton, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Adjt. of the Cheshire and Carnarvonshire Artillery Volunteers (Sept. 11, 1880); Capt. L. P. Pennethorne, upon the Seconded List, retires, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. O. Rowe, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Calder, placed upon the Seconded List (both dated Sept. 25, 1880); Capts. J. M. Tabor to be Adjt., vice Capt. Disney, who has resigned that appointment (Sept. 11, 1880); E. O. Hay to be Adjt., vice Capt. Greer, who has resigned that appointment (Aug. 22, 1880).

The name of the officer promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 14, 1879, is "Traill," and not as stated therein.

BREVET.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. J. H. Brown, R.A., and W. A. F. Strangways, R.A. (both dated Sept. 8, 1880).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 25, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 24, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Capt. J. le C. Robilliard, R.M.A., to be Adjt., vice Ogle, promoted.

Royal Carmarthen—2nd Lieut. J. W. Gwynne-Hughes resigns his commission.

Galway—Capt. T. C. Lambert to be Major; 2nd Lieut. J. A. Campbell resigns his commission.

Limerick City—2nd Lieut. G. F. Bunbury to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

Bedford—2nd Lieut. F. W. Pym to be Lieut.

Royal Berks—Capts. J. W. Allin resigns his commission; C. P. Temple, 49th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Murphy, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Sept. 20).

1st Devon—Lieut. J. F. Tuthill to be Capt. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—Edward F. J., Viscount Exmouth, and W. F. Tremayne.

The Essex Rifles—2nd Lieut. P. C. Honywood resigns his commission.

Hertford—Lieuts. G. E. le F. Davys resigns his commission; A. Lydekker to be Capt.

3rd Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. H. G. S. Young to be Lieut.

Royal London—Lieut.-Col. L. G. Dundas is granted the hon. rank of Col.

4th, or Royal South Middlesex—Henry Evered Palmer, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Shropshire—Willoughby Lynch Cotton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Wales Borderers—Capt. and Brevet Major W. T. Much, 1st Batn. 24th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Farquhar, 2nd Batn. 24th Foot, who has embarked with his battalion in anticipation of his promotion (Sept. 4).

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—R. J. E. Eustace, Esq., late Lieut.-Col., 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

3rd Royal Surrey—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. A. Scobell and A. Chater.

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. F. Bowles, J. T. Bowles, H. Huntington, P. de S. Bass, and F. G. Saunder.

The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. F. Coghlan-White, W. B. Young, and J. Missenden-Love.

2nd Royal Lanark—Capt. W. A. Dixon is granted the hon. rank of Major. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. W. M. Lumsden, R. J. Napier, the Hon. L. S. G. Ogilvy, J. C. C. C. Brown, and F. H. Stevenson.

Antrim—Herbert William Long, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Cavan—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. J. C. Dease and the Hon. F. R. W. Eveleigh-de Moleyns.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 24, 1880.

Suffolk—2nd Lieut. J. H. Robinson resigns his commission (Sept. 25).

MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

"Senex" writes:—"I would call attention to the efficiency (?) of the Army. My eye has casually caught sight in the *Army List* for September of three regiments, viz., 88th, no paymaster, no instructor of musketry; 89th, no instructor of musketry; 90th, no paymaster, no adjutant, no instructor of musketry; all regiments are in India."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that her Majesty has been pleased, on the reccommendation of the Prime Minister, to approve of a pension of £8 being charged on the Civil List, and granted to Mrs. Armstrong, widow of Lieut.-Gen J. W. Armstrong, C.B., late Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. for Auxiliary Forces.

The *Standard* states:—"The Inland Revenue Commissioners have decided that War-Office contracts, or accepted tenders for supplies, and the forms of receipts given by contractors, which have hitherto been held to be exempt from stamp duty under the Act of 1870, must in future bear the proper stamp."

The Perak and Zulu war medals have been struck at the Mint, and are about to be issued to the various stations, for the purpose of having the names of the recipients cut on them by local engravers, after which they will be distributed to the officers and men entitled to receive them with as little delay as possible.

The Army.

◆

2nd Life Guards. Major Viscount Downe has returned from Berlin, where he has been during the German military reviews.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. H.M.S. Orontes, which recently left Bombay for Natal, is now at Port Durban, awaiting the arrival of the regiment from the Transvaal, to convey it to India.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Stewart is attending the manœuvres of the 6th French Army Corps, under Gen. Saussier, attached to the staff of Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B.

4th Dragoon Guards. This regiment has removed from its encampment near the North Camp, Aldershot, where it has been since its arrival lately from York, and has taken over the South Cavalry Barracks.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). The regiment arrived at Peshawur at the end of last month from Afghanistan, *en route* to Sealkote.

12th Lancers. Capt. Hornby and Lieut. Mack have been detailed for duty at the depôt, Canterbury, for two years, vice Capt. the Hon. W. J. Stewart and Lieut. Case.

13th Hussars. Lieut. Lane has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate. Lieut. Blagrove has been appointed officiating adjutant, vice Lieut. and Adjt. Christie, promoted. The name of Pte. Farrance appears in the list of those killed in the landslip at Naini Tal on Saturday last.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Ricardo is under orders to join the depôt at Canterbury for two years, vice Lieut. M'Call.

15th Hussars. We learn that the regiment, which arrived at Chaman at the end of August, lost six men at Sibi from heat-apoplexy, and had to leave thirty more on the road.

21st Hussars. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. Macdonald, C.B., who has recently been appointed colonel, inspected the regiment at Edinburgh on the 20th inst. Gen. Macdonald expressed himself to Lieut.-Col. Kaye, commanding, as thoroughly satisfied with everything he had seen. He was especially struck with the general physique of the men, their smart and soldierly appearance, the cleanliness of their appointments, and the admirable manner in which they marched past and performed other evolutions. He was also much pleased with the very good condition of the horses, and the general care and attention paid by the men to their appointments, saddlery, and barracks.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

In his dispatch announcing "the operations in connection with the withdrawal of the several military posts at Abdal Rayman, Mel Garez, Dubrai, and Guttai, and the concentration thereof at Chaman" in July last, Major Jacobs, 19th B.N.I., reports:—"Major Wace, R.A., commanding the battery here, was good enough to send out a supply of water on mules, Lieut. Winter, R.A., accompanying them, and I am much indebted to these officers, especially the latter, for the assistance he gave in taking the water to the rear-guard, and looking after the men who had fallen out from exhaustion and thirst."

Gen. Roberts reports in his official despatch announcing the defeat of Ayoub Khan's army at Candahar:—"At the enemy's main camp was found the lifeless body of poor Lieut. Maclaine. Some native soldiers, prisoners in Ayoub's camp, reported that when the Afghans were about to fly, the guard at his tent called him out, and deliberately murdered him, a deed for which Ayoub will be for ever execrated. Remains of bread, which the poor fellow had been eating, his journal, his pipe, and other trifles, were found in the tent half-an-hour later by Euan Smith."

In his despatch giving details of the operations in the Mazina Valley from May 18 to 22 last, Brigdr.-Gen. Gib reports:—"My thanks are specially due to L-5 R.A. The guns were brought into action after great labour and difficulty, over such bad ground that, but for its state of efficiency, it would perhaps never have reached the field at all. The credit of having the battery in such good order is fairly due to Major W. R. C. Brough, the commanding officer, who, to my great regret, was unable to accompany it owing to severe illness, though most anxious to do so. The battery, however, was ably commanded by Capt. B. F. Domvile, assisted by Lieut. J. J. Porteous, until the latter was severely wounded. The conduct of the men of the battery under fire was all that could be desired; they were cool and collected, and their practice was admirable, and no doubt but for the guns our loss would have been very much heavier."

Major G. F. Blackwood (since deceased) and Capt. J. R. Slade have been brought specially to notice in despatches by Brigdr.-Gen. Burrows, for their services on the occasion of the mutiny of the Wali of Candahar's troops at Girishk in July last. We read in Gen. Primrose's despatch,—"Before the guns and infantry could get up, the enemy moved off in a direction parallel to the river; but being followed and threatened by the cavalry, came into position again, and opened fire on them with his artillery. In the meantime four guns of E-B, R.H.A., were brought into action, and in the course of half an hour the enemy's guns were silenced and abandoned by their gunners. Brigdr.-Gen. Burrows informs me that he received every assistance from Capt. J. R. Slade, R.H.A., his orderly officer, to whose untiring energy he is indebted for the guns being brought on intact with their carriages into camp. The determined energy with which the artillery was brought up to the front reflects the highest credit on Major G. F. Blackwood, commanding E-B R.H.A." Lieut. G. S. Jones, who acted as galloper to Gen. Nuttall, is thanked for his services in the Service despatch.

Lieut. O. Rowe has been permitted to resign his appointment as probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, and return to duty with a battery.

Lieut.-Col. T. P. Carey, 9th Brig.. commanding the artillery in the Allahabad Division, proceeded to the front last month, on appointment to the command of the Royal Artillery with Gen. Phayre's Reserve Division.

Lieuts. C. Wood, 11th Brig., J. O. English, R. M. B. Kelly, and W. Hume, 3rd Brig., S. C. W. Smith, 1st Brig., and E. G. Nicholls, 8th Brig., and Vet.-Surg. T. J. Symonds, R.H.A., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Vet.-Surg. T. J. Symonds has proceeded from Bangalore to Jacobabad, to join D Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., for service at Candahar.

A Madras paper says:—"An officer in the Royal Artillery, stationed at Secunderabad, is under arrest on the charge of circulating or causing to be circulated an anonymous communication reflecting in strong language on the character of the family of another officer in the station. There is much difference of opinion as to whether the act, even if proved, can, strictly speaking, be called a military offence. A court of inquiry has been held, with what result is not yet known."

Capt. H. C. Seton (late Bombay) died on the 11th inst., on the voyage home from India. The deceased, who was in command of No. 4 Baty., Hyderabad Contingent, was 39 years of age. He joined the Army June 8, 1860, became capt., Aug. 1, 1872, and served throughout the Abyssinian campaign from Oct. 4, 1867, with a mountain battery, and afterwards with the Land Transport Train (medal). He was gazetted last night to his majority.

The *Wiltshire Times* says:—"Since May the men of the F Baty. 5th Brig. at Trowbridge have been compelled to reside in tents so old and unserviceable that a little rain means a shower bath for those underneath the worn-out canvas, while the storms that we have been lately experiencing flood the men's kits and make their life anything but pleasant. Until recently two blankets only per man was the rule, but the removal of seventeen of the least strong men to the reading and recreation-rooms, temporarily turned into sleeping-rooms, has placed extra blankets at the disposal of the others. At present fifteen tents are in occupation, each by eight men. The floors of the tents are now boarded over, but it is only within the last few weeks that this concession has been granted. The reason for this rough treatment of the men is to be found in the fact that the Trowbridge Barracks are undergoing considerable alterations, which will take until the end of the present year to complete. Mr. L. Moody is the contractor, and he is pushing on with the work as fast as the red-tapeism of the authorities will let him. The upper storey of the old building is being thrown into the rooms beneath, making them lofty, light, and airy. To supply the deficiency caused by the taking-away of the upper rooms, an entirely new building is being erected at the front of the present barracks. Other alterations are contemplated, and the Trowbridge Barracks when completed will be as comfortable and as useful as any of the same size in England. But until then the men are being treated with cruelty, which is only excusable on the presumption that all the other barracks in the kingdom are full, which every one knows is not the case."

Lieut. T. J. Roch, B Brig. R.H.A., is attached to the staff of Major.-Gen. Higginson, C.B., who is representing England at the manœuvres of the 6th French Army Corps, under Gen. Saussier.

Major J. A. S. Colquhoun has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-Col. Lluellyn in the command of No. 5 Baty. 8th Brig. (Mountain Battery) and Lieut. C. W. Kellie has been posted to the same battery.

The following appear in Indian General Orders:—"Major H. I. E. Ford, R.A., is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant-adjutant-general to the Rohilcund District, from July 17, 1880, vice Lieut.-Col. G. B. Wolseley, appointed assistant-adjutant and quartermaster-general, Peshawur District. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Major H. I. E. Ford, R.A., officiating deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, Rohilcund District, to officiate as assistant-adjutant-general at Army Head-quarters, vice Major J. Goldie, officiating as military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, from Aug. 12, 1880."

The following batteries have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to India early next month, viz.:—K Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major H. P. Darwell); L Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major V. Wing); and N Baty. 3rd Brig. (Major J. H. Lloyd). All these batteries are now at Woolwich.

The official notification of the bestowal of a distinguished-service reward upon Major-Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., appears in the *Gazette of India*, to hand this week. Gen. Roberts's services are thus recorded:—"On the recommendation of the Government of India, her Majesty's Government has conferred a good-service pension on Major-Gen. (Local Lieut.-Gen.) Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., R.A. Dates of commissions:—2nd lieut., Dec. 12, 1851; 1st lieut., May 31, 1857; capt., Nov. 12, 1860; brevet major, Nov. 13, 1860; major, July 5, 1872; brevet lieut.-col., Aug. 15, 1868; brevet col., Jan. 30, 1875; major-gen., Dec. 31, 1878; lieut.-gen. (local), Nov. 11, 1879. War services:—Served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 as deputy-assist.-qrmr.-gen. of Artillery, including the siege and capture of Delhi, from June 28 to Sept. 20 (wounded, July 14; horse shot, Sept. 14); actions of Bulundshuhur (horse shot), Allyghur, Agra, Kanouj (horse sabred), and Bundhera, where he narrowly escaped capture while reconnoitring; present in the skirmishes prior to, and throughout the operations connected with, the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; operations at Cawnpore, from Nov. 28 to Dec. 6, 1857, and defeat of the Gwalior Contingent; action at Khodagunge; re-occupation of Futthghur; storm of Meangunge; action of Koorsee and the various operations ending with the capture of Lucknow (thanked by the Governor-General, Victoria Cross, brevet of major, medal with three clasps). Employed on special service with the expedition of 1863 against the tribes on the north-west frontier of India, and was present at the storming of Laloo, capture of Umbeylah, and destruction of Mulkah (medal with clasp). Served in the Abyssinian campaign from Jan. 1868, as assist.-qrmr.-gen. with the Bengal Brigade, and as senior officer of the department at Zoulla, superintended the re-embarkation of the whole Army; was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of his final despatches (brevet of lieut.-col. and medal). Served as assist.-qrmr.-gen. and senior staff officer with the Cachar column, Looshai expeditionary force, in 1871-2, and was present at the capture of the Kholel villages, and attack on the Northlang range; commanded the troops engaged at the burning of the village of Taikoom, Jan. 26, 1872 (C.B.). Served also during the Afghan campaign of 1878-79 in command of the Kurum Field Force, including the actions of the Peiwar Kotal and the Sapari Pass, the expedition into Khost, and action at Matun (received the thanks of Parliament and created a K.C.B.). On the occurrence of the outbreak at Cabul in Sept. 1879, resumed command of the Kurum Field Force, and led it over the Shuturgardan; defeated the Afghan army at Charasiah on Oct. 6, and occupied Cabul two days later; subsequently commanded in the operations in the vicinity of Cabul in Dec. 1879, including the defence of the Sherpur cantonment, and the final defeat and dispersion of the enemy on Dec. 23. Was in command of the forces in Northern Afghanistan up to May, 1880, and subsequently in command of two divisions of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force until Aug. 1880, when he marched from Cabul for Candahar in command of the Cabul-Candahar Field Force. He has been twenty-three times mentioned in despatches.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B. (late Madras), commandant of the Madras Sappers and Miners, has been appointed Brigdr.-Gen. of Malabar and Canara, in succession to Brigdr.-Gen. Burton. A Madras paper says of Col. Prendergast, "He is an officer of but 26 years' service, but he has received so much brevet promotion for war services, that he has reached the top of the list of colonels, while still a comparatively young man, and he has for some months stood in imminent peril of being promoted into compulsory retirement."

Major Jacobs, 19th Bengal N.I., in his despatch "on the operations in connection with the withdrawal of the military posts at Abdul Rayman, Mel Garez, Dusbrai, and Guttai, and the concentration thereof at Chaman," in July last, specially mentions the services rendered by Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar. He says:—"This officer was with me at Mel Garez, and has given me most valuable advice and assistance throughout." And again, "Throughout the long march of seventeen miles, Lieut. D'Aguilar was indefatigable in the assistance he gave me."

Lieut. H. L. Wells, who acted as orderly officer to Brigdr. Gib in the operations from May 18 to 22 last in the Mazina Valley, has received special thanks in that officer's despatch for the "assistance he afforded on the march, in the bivouac, and in action."

Among the officers who did duty with Gen. Sir F. Roberts's force at Candahar were Col. Æ. Perkins, C.B. (late Bengal), commanding R.E.; Capts. R. Tickell, W. Nicholson, M. C. Brackenbury, and C. Call, Field Engineers; and Lieuts. T. P. Cather, adjt., E. Glenne, and H. Finnis, Assistant Field Engineers, and F. T. N. Spratt, D.A.Q.M.G., and Lieuts. the Hon. M. G. Talbot and F. B. Longe, attached to Candahar Survey.

Men are now much required for the corps of Royal Engineers, and recruiting has heen opened at the various stations as well as at head-quarters at Chatham. The class of men specially required are clerks, draughtsmen, printers, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., to whom special rates of pay are allowed. The corps at home has been much reduced by the despatch of men abroad during the last year or two.

Capt. H. S. F. Haynes was killed on Saturday last in the landslip at Naini Tal. Capt. Haynes joined the Service, Aug. 20, 1865, and became capt., May 22, 1878.

We learn from Fort St. George that the commandant, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, having reported to the Government with deep regret that Lieut. A. E. Dobson, R.E., attached to the Public Works Department, temporarily doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, died at Safed Sung, Afghanistan, on the 20th ult., the Madras Government have in an order stated that they "much regret the death of this promising young officer."

Grenadier Guards. Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, military attaché to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, arrived in town at the end of last week from Berlin.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Ancketill, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Ancketill, attached to the 18th Bombay N.I., has been transferred to the 4th Bombay N.I., on probation.

2nd Queen's. The *Times of India* says:—"It is stated that the 2nd Batn. 2nd Queen's are not to move from Bareilly, at all events at present, and much disappointment is felt by all ranks in consequence. This is the second time within a few months that this regiment has been warned for the 'front.'"

4th King's Own. We learn from Poona, dated Aug. 17, that, "Notwithstanding the departure of three of their companies to Bombay, the non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Batn., aided by their wives, have opened the regimental theatre at Wanowri. The Irish drama, '*The Colleen Bawn*,' was produced last night with good effect, and will be repeated for several nights this week." Lieuts. Penrose and Ridley and 2nd Lieuts. Dolphin and Houghton, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. The detachment of the 2nd Batn. at Colaba was ordered off rather hurriedly on the 28th ult. to Kurrachee. The order was issued in consequence of information received here regarding the panic. The men numbered in all 180, and were under the command of Capt. Crofton. The other officers were Lieuts. Gawne, Bonomi, and Barber.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. arrived at Peshawur at the end of last month from Afghanistan, *en route* to Lawrencepore, where it was to wait in camp for orders to proceed to Bombay, for embarkation for England. Lieut. Clark, 2nd Batn., is about to retire from the Service.

6th Regiment. Lieut. Faithfull, 1st Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 20th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from April 18, 1878. Pte. Helmouth, 2nd Batn., is included in the list of those killed in the landslip at Naini Tal on Saturday last.

8th King's. Lieut. Briscoe, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

9th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. was to have arrived at Lawrencepore at the end of last month from Afghanistan, where it was to remain until the Reserve was finally broken up when it was to take over quarters at Sabatho and Jutogh.

11th Regiment. Capt. Nares and Lieut. Priestley, 2nd Batn., have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

12th Regiment. The 1st Batn. is to remain at Cherat until the regular marching season, when it proceeds to Fyzabad to take over that station.

13th Light Infantry. Capt. Bellis and Lieuts. Gillon and Napier, 2nd Batn., are under orders to join the depôt for two years.

14th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. arrived at Nowshera at the end of last month from Afghanistan, and took over that station. In his despatch, giving particulars of the Mazina Valley operations from May 18 to 22, 1880, just to hand, Brigdr.-Gen. W. A. Gib says :—"All ranks bore the exposure, fatigue, and discomforts of the expedition most cheerfully. My thanks are especially due to L-5th Royal Artillery, the 2-14th Regiment, and the 32nd Pioneers, and the officers who commanded them, which bore the brunt of the fighting. The 2-14th Regiment, although composed mostly of very young soldiers, behaved with very great steadiness, coolness, and gallantry, and were well kept in hand by the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. D. S. Warren, assisted by his company officers. The action was one well calculated to produce wild firing, but there was none, and the per-centage of rounds fired, viz., 8 1-20 per man, was marvellously low in a long day's fight." And again, "At one place, near what is marked in the map 'Old Kaffir Fort,' there was a sanga which the guns could not reach, owing to a high bank; this position was obstinately held, but carried finally in a charge led by Capt. A. W. Noyes, 14th Regiment, who was first in, killed the first man who opposed him, and grappled with the second, who was bayoneted by the men, but not before he had wounded Capt. Noyes in the hand. I beg to bring Capt. Noyes' gallant conduct particularly to the notice of the Major-General." Capt. Ogden, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

15th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Aplin, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to the 26th Bombay N.I., has been transferred to the 28th Bombay N.I., as officiating wing-subaltern.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Moores, 2nd Batn., station-officer, has been appointed adjt. of the Deolalee Convalescent Depôt, vice Brevet Major Murray, 78th Highlanders, proceeded on service to Afghanistan.

21st Fusiliers. Lieut. Justice, 2nd Batn., died at Pretoria, Transvaal, of fever on the 12th inst. The deceased entered the Army, July 24, 1869, and became lieut., Oct. 28, 1871. He was musketry instructor Oct. 30, 1878. Lieut. Tuckey, 1st Batn., is under orders to return from India during the winter, to join the regimental depôt.

22nd Regiment. Gen. Roberts says, in his despatch announcing the defeat of Ayoub Khan's army at Candahar :—"Capt. Straton had rendered great service as the head of the Signalling Department from Char-Asiab up to his death. He was shot in the leg by a Ghazi as he was riding, almost unattended, to establish a heliograph station on the Baba Wali Kotal. His death was promptly avenged by a signaller of the 72nd."

23rd Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. was to be stationed at Deolalee, on its first arrival in India, until cholera had disappeared at Jubbulpore and Allahabad, when it was to proceed to Chakrata.

24th Regiment. The 2nd Batn., on arrival in India, was to be stationed altogether at Poona. Lieut. O'Donnell, 1st Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 44th Bengal N.I. as officiating wing-officer, on probation. The head-quarters and service companies arrived at Bombay on the 1st inst. from Gibraltar, in H.M.S. Orontes. The following officers took passage in the Orontes, viz., Lieut.-Col. Degacher, C.B.; Major Paton, C.M.G.; Capt. Farquhar; Brevet Major C. J. Bromhead; Capts. Harvey and Williams; Brevet Major G. Bromhead, V.C.; Capts. Banister and Halliday; Lieuts. Logan, Trower (adjt.), Dolben, Smyly, Birch, Worlledge, and Armitage (now 1st Batn.); 2nd Lieuts. Kelly, Sugrue, Neave, and Burnett, and Qrmr. Tigar; with 8 staff serjeants, 36 serjeants, 36 corporals, 16 drummers, and 773 privates.

25th Regiment. The draft from the 2nd Batn. under orders to join the 1st Batn. in India will consist of three officers, 256 men, nine women, and eleven children, and will embark in H.M.S. Serapis, under command of Capt. Brereton, 81st Regt., on the 4th proximo. Capt. Rathbone has been selected for appointment as adjutant of the 5th West York Militia, vacant by the expiration of Capt. Stoney's term of service in the appointment. Lance-Corpl. Trister is reported as killed in the landslip last Saturday at Naini Tal.

28th Regiment. Col. Dickins completed his period of service in command of the regiment on the 22nd inst., and is about to be placed on half-pay.

29th Regiment. The two companies at Baroda were to have joined head-quarters at Mhow, on relief by two companies of the 61st Regt. from England. Lieut. Cubitt has passed the higher and Lieut. Pym the lower standard in Hindostanee.

33rd Regiment. Major Campbell has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate. Capt. Wynter's services with the Transport, when on the march from Cabul to Candahar, are highly spoken of by more than one correspondent, and we are told that his promotion to a brevet majority after the despatches are published may almost be regarded as a certainty. 2nd Lieut. J. B. H. Carmichael, Serjt.-Major Rogers, Serjt.-Instructor Meenan, Serjt. Frood, Lance-Serjt. Graver, and Ptes. Hoyes and Gillan were killed on Saturday last in the landslip at Naini Tal. 2nd Lieut. Carmichael entered the Army, Aug. 13, 1879.

34th Regiment. Capt. A. Balderston lost his life on Saturday last in the unfortunate occurrence at Naini Tal. Capt. Balderston was born on March 16, 1843, and entered the Bombay Army, July 8, 1861; he became lieut., Jan. 22, 1863, and capt., Feb. 12, 1873, and exchanged to the 34th from the 109th Regiment, Oct. 31, 1877. Lieut. Marriott is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

39th Regiment. The name of Private Bart appears in the official list of the killed in the landslip last Saturday at Naini Tal.

40th Regiment. Major M. Morphy and Mrs. Morphy are included in the official list of those who have lost their lives in the Naini Tal disaster. Major Morphy was born on Oct. 16, 1839, and entered the Army as an ensign in the 40th, July 2, 1858; became lieut., Jan. 24, 1861; capt., June 8, 1867; and major, April 25, 1879. He served in the New Zealand war of 1860-61; also in that of 1863-65, and was present in the attack on the Gate Pah (medal). Capt. Dudgeon will, no doubt, obtain the majority thus rendered vacant.

41st Regiment, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wavell left England on Wednesday for Gibraltar to join head-quarters.

43rd Light Infantry. Capt. Clark and Lieut. Porter are under orders to join the depôt companies for two years. Lieut. and Adjt. Porter has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

44th Regiment. Capt. Churchill is a candidate for the Pay Department, and is about to be appointed to the 83rd Regiment. Capt. Edgcumbe and Lieut. Rosser have been placed under orders to return to England from India, to join the regimental depôt. Qrmr.-Serjt. Johnson has been found guilty, at Rangoon, of receiving various sums of money as illegal gratification, and the court sentenced him to four months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of rs. 500, or in default of payment one month's further imprisonment. Several other cases have been disposed of, the prisoners being found guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 12 to 18 months.

47th Regiment, which has been stationed at the Curragh since the summer of 1878, will be removed to Dublin early next month, and quartered in Beggar's Bush Barracks.

48th Regiment. Capt. Ellis has been detailed for duty with the regimental depôt for two years.

49th Regiment. "Dragon" addresses to us the following letter :—"It is stated in the *Times* of to-day (25th inst.) that in consequence of the 66th being about to be brought home, its linked battalion, the 49th Regt., will be sent abroad next year. This is as it should be, but I trust, in common justice to the regiment, it will not be sent to India. The 49th passed ten years in India, five of which were spent in Dessa, one of the hottest stations in the Bombay Presidency. It came home in January, 1875, and so, if it goes abroad next year, it will have had only six years in England. By-the-by, can you inform me why the 49th has been kept at Dover for so long a time? It arrived there in March, 1879, and therefore has already been 18 months at the station. Dover is, no doubt, a nice place, but it is not a good station to keep a regiment too long in. The regiment has now a large number of recruits and very young soldiers, and if it is intended to send it abroad next year, a move to Aldershot this winter, and a participation in the spring and summer drills next year at that station, would do the regiment a great deal of good. A move to Aldershot would be welcomed by officers and men."

ROYAL MARINES.

It is stated that an application will be made to the Government to defray the cost incurred in the defence of Serjt. Marshman, R.M., who has been tried by court-martial and acquitted on charges of fraudulent conduct as a marker at Wimbledon.

Lieuts. J. B. Woon and J. B. R. Butler, R.M.A., probationers for the Indian S.C., have been appointed officiating wing-officers, 4th Bengal N.I., on probation. Lieut. E. T. Paul, R.M.L.I., has been appointed to the 33rd Bengal N.I., and Lieut. C. H. Hayes, R.M.L.I., to the 37th Bengal N.I., Lieut. C. H. Powell, R.M.L.I., to the 40th Bengal N.I., and Lieut. E. V. Goldsmid, R.M.L.I., to the 42nd Bengal N.I., on probation.

A Queenstown correspondent, writing to the *Hampshire Telegraph*, says :—"*On dit*, there was something like an incipient mutiny at Spike last week. What, amongst the convicts? Oh, no! Amongst the Marines. The gallant three hundred refused to disperse after drill, until they had claimed sea pay. They considered themselves entitled to this when out of England. The captain sent for the major, and the major undertook to lay the case before 'My Lords,' whereupon the men dispersed. No reply has yet been received. I hope the 430 Marines coming in the Assistance will like their new quarters better than their predecessors did. The 110 stationed at Haulbowline were especially discontented, and I hear that more of them are defaulters than would be found even in Forton Barracks! But no wonder, the men are dying of sheer *ennui*. They are not allowed to enter a civilian's house, nor will a civilian fraternise with any of them. The Queenstown people regard them as evicting instruments, as 'crowbar-brigade' men, and contemn them accordingly. Poor Joe would consider three years of prickly heat preferable to the coolness of Queenstown for three months."

The following appointments have taken place in the R.M.L.I., viz. :—Capt. R. H. Dwyer to be musketry-instructor at the Recruit Depôt, Walmer, vice Philips, promoted; Lieut. H. O. P. Wright to be adjutant at the Portsmouth Division, vice Hobart, promoted (both dated Aug. 26); Lieut. E. A. M. Liardet to be assistant-musketry-instructor at the Plymouth Division, vice Rumley, promoted (Aug. 28); Major R. F. Way will continue to perform the duties of auditor at the Recruit Depôt, Walmer, until Jan. 5, 1882, to complete five years' service, unless required for embarkation previous to that date; Lieut. R. Denny to be acting-adjutant to the battalion serving in Ireland, vice Thompson, appointed adjutant (Aug. 26); Capt. C. H. Scafe to be gunnery-instructor at the Ports Division, vice Strong, promoted (Sept. 1); Lieut. H. E. Robbins to be acting-quartermaster to the battalion serving in Ireland, vice Corbet, promoted (Sept. 21).

Messrs. A. H. Cox, G. M. Campbell, F. L. Prendergast, H. Slessor, and W. E. Cairnes have been appointed (1st inst.) lieuts. on probation in the Royal Marine Artillery. They will join the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for study, on the 30th inst.

51st Light Infantry. The regiment arrived at Lawrencepore at the end of last month from Afghanistan, *en route* to Bareilly, where it takes over quarters.

56th Regiment. Capt. Du Vernet has taken up his duties as garrison instructor at Gibraltar on appointment.

57th Regiment. Lieut. Lyde, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, attached to the 11th Bombay N.I., has been transferred to the 15th Bombay N.I. as officiating wing-officer.

59th Regiment was to have arrived at Peshawur on the 10th inst., from Afghanistan, *en route* to England. Lieut. Small proceeded from Cabul to Candahar with Gen. Roberts's force, in charge of the Field Treasury Chest.

61st Regiment. Head-quarters are to be stationed at Bombay, with two companies at Ahmedabad and two at Baroda. The following arrived at Bombay on the 1st inst., in H.M.S. Orontes, from Malta, viz., Major Heywood, Brevet Major Murray, Lieut. England, 2nd Lieuts. Baxter and Lawson, with 6 serjeants, 11 corporals, 3 drummers, and 179 privates.

62nd Regiment. Lieut. Justice, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing-officer 9th Bengal N.I., on probation. 2nd Lieut. Fryer, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to the 16th Bombay N.I., has been transferred to the 13th Bombay N.I., as officiating wing-officer.

63rd Regiment. Lieut. Angelo, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to 9th Bengal Cavalry, has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

66th Regiment. With the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hogge vacated his appointment as Commandant of the Deolalee depôt last month, and assumed command of the regiment in Afghanistan, vice Lieut.-Col: Galbraith, deceased. A telegram has been received from an officer of the 7th Fusiliers at Candahar, which states the loss of the regiment at Khushki Nakhud as follows :—Officers, 10; serjeant-major, drum-major,5 serjeants, 287 men; and one colour. In his despatch relating to the proceedings which resulted out of the mutiny of the Wali of Candahar's troops at Girishk, in July last, Lieut.-Gen. Primrose observes :—"Brigdr.-Gen. Burrows reports that the behaviour of all ranks left nothing to be desired; and particularly brings to notice the fact that the men of the 66th Regiment dragged the captured guns rove three miles of difficult country until teams could be obtained for them;" and further, "Gen. Burrows informs me that he received every assistance from his brigade-major, Capt. W. H. M'Math, 66th Regiment; and from his deputy assist.-qrmr.-gen., Capt. T. Harris, 66th Regiment." The *Standard* correspondent at Maiwand telegraphs on Sept. 17 :—"The force here has now completed its melancholy duty of burying the dead, and of identifying, as far as possible, their remains—as painful a task as ever fell to the lot of soldiers to perform. The following are the details of the distribution of the dead, and these throw some light upon the obstinacy of the fighting, and of the comparative loss in the battle itself and upon the dreadful retreat to Candahar. Upon the march up we buried 52 Europeans and 94 natives, showing that the sufferings of the retreat told with about equal severity upon Englishmen and Indians. In the enclosed gardens, where the last stand was made, and the colours of the 66th lost, were found the bodies of 85 Europeans and 37 natives. This is significant of the fact that the British regiments held together to the last. The villagers had already buried those who fell on the field of battle, and although the graves were opened for purposes of identification, and the bodies reburied according to their nationality, some of the graves may have been overlooked. The numbers, however, approximate to 400; total, 666. Besides these, the late Sirdar of Khelat-i-Ghilzai reports that he buried 100 on the line of retreat. The following officers were identified and buried in the gardens :—Major Blackwood, R.A.; Col. Galbraith, Major Oliver, Capt. Macmath, and Lieuts. Rayner and Chute, of the 66th Regt.; Capt. Smith, of Jacobs' Rifles, and an officer who could not be identified. Seven officers are known to have been killed on the battle-field before the retreat began, and three are not accounted for. Representatives of all the regiments present were engaged in the work of identification, under Capt. Beresford-Peirse, of the 66th. The Burial Service of the Church of England and the Catholic Mass for the dead were read over the various graves, and the last military honours were paid to them. Of the number of bodies still missing and unaccounted for many were, no doubt, buried by the villagers, and others straggled away from the line of retreat and were murdered. Thus while the loss on the field of battle seems to have been little above four hundred, nearly twice that number must have fallen after the retreat began, although but three hundred and sixty bodies have been found. The bodies both of the Afghans and our own men who fell on the battle-field were buried, and the huge graves which mark the burial-place of the former show how heavy their loss must have been. The bodies must have been buried as a mark of respect, and not for sanitary reasons, as the dead horses still lie unburied, and their bodies mark the positions of the artillery and cavalry during the battle. The Bombay Grenadiers must have behaved steadily and well until the final break-up, for while the 66th and Jacobs' Rifles were partially protected by a depression of the ground, and their corpses show that their loss was comparatively small, the Grenadiers were on an exposed rise, swept in all directions by the enemy's fire, from which they suffered heavily; but they maintained their ground until the flanking artillery fire and the charge of the Ghazis broke Jacobs' Rifles. Down in the enclosures the fight was very hot. Here the ground is everywhere strewn with shot and shell, and the *débris* of waggons and of accoutrements and remnants of clothing. This was especially the case near the last position taken up by the artillery. We have counted 400 graves of the enemy's regular troops. Those of the Ghazis are scattered everywhere, and many were carried away to die in the villages round. The native reports state that their loss was almost fabulous."

67th Regiment was to have reached Peshawur on the 10th inst., from Afghanistan, *en route* to Bangalore. Capt. Blundell is under orders to join the depôt at Gosport, vice Capt. White, appointed adjt. of the 3rd Hants R.V.C.

70th Regiment. Lieut. Shawe, a probationer, wing-officer, 4th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from Feb. 13, 1878.

72nd Highlanders. Gen. Roberts, in his official despatch announcing the defeat of Ayoub Khan's army at Candahar, says:—"Col. Brownlow's loss is deplored by the whole force, as that of one of the best and bravest soldiers who ever led a British regiment." Lieut. White, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to the 15th Bengal Cavalry, has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. A telegram from the Viceroy, dated Simla, Sept. 23, says:—"Pte. James Macguire, 72nd Highlanders, has died of wounds."

73rd Regiment. Lieut. J. E. H. Sullivan and 2nd Lieut. C. J. L. Halkett, and Privates Turner, H. Brown, Chisholm, and Keneray lost their lives on Saturday last in the landslip at Naini Tal. Lieut. Sullivan entered the Limerick Artillery Militia, Sept. 11, 1873; and was appointed to the 73rd, Feb. 16, 1878; becoming lieut., Dec. 11, 1878. He was born Sept. 11, 1857. 2nd Lieut. Halkett was born Sept. 20, 1858; entered the 2nd Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, Oct. 16, 1875; and was appointed to the 73rd, Oct. 11, 1879.

74th Highlanders. "Highlander" writes:—"Several letters have appeared of late relative to the proposed new title of 'Cameron Highlanders' for the 26th and 74th Regts., but all of them from a 'Cameronian' point of view. Permit me, as an old Highlander, who knows the 74th well, to state that the idea of having its good old number altered to '26th,' and its facings from white to yellow, is anything but palatable to the officers and men of that highly distinguished old Highland corps. A great mistake was made by the War Office in affiliating the two regiments, and it was proposed about five years ago to mend matters by linking the 71st and 74th—in fact, orders to that effect were actually issued; but, owing to a legal difficulty about the enlistment of men then serving in the 55th and 59th Brigades, it was knocked on the head. If any additional title be necessary for such a favourite and well-known corps as the 74th, the 'Campbell Highlanders' would be more appropriate, for the regiment was raised by Sir Archibald Campbell, and had thirteen officers of that name appointed to it on its formation. It is strange that none of the Highland regiments have the very military name of Campbell. Why not link the 74th and 91st, with the title of 'Princess Louise's Campbell Highlanders?'"

77th Regiment. It had been arranged when the mail left India that the regiment should remain at Deolalee until Jubbulpore and Allahabad were reported free from cholera, when it was to be sent on to Seetapore and Benares.

78th Highlanders. The correspondent of the *Times of India* at Poona writes on Aug. 7:—"The rumour that the 78th Highlanders are to be sent shortly to the Persian Gulf gains credence, though it has not been officially announced. The advertisement in your columns for instructors in Arabic and Persian to teach officers in Calcutta seems to lend probability to the rumour." The *Bombay Gazette* gives the following explanation why the 78th Highlanders are for the present to stand fast at Kurrachee. The reason is this:—"When the 15th Regt., which was under orders for the front, was found to have too many men on the sick-list to take the field, the 63rd was ordered to go forward in its place. Subsequently the 15th was pronounced fit for service, and it goes accordingly to the front; so does the 63rd, and consequently for the present the 78th is not required to go forward. This is felt to be a great hardship on many accounts, and amongst others because in expectation of a long spell of duty in Afghanistan, the regiment sold off its kit, and the officers parted with their horses in Poona at the absurdly inadequate prices which chargers that must be sold will bring in a station like Poona. But the worst disappointment is that of not taking part in the relief of Candahar." The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"We observe that the Rev. T. H. Greig, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Poona, has proceeded to join the 78th Highlanders, on service in Afghanistan. In ordinary circumstances this duty might have fallen to a junior in the service, but Mr. Greig having been for a considerable time pastor to the Highlanders, and being deeply interested in them, volunteered to share their fortunes in the field. His congregation at Poona will deeply feel his loss, but knowing as they do how he is esteemed alike by the officers and the men of the 78th, they will not grudge him to the Highlanders, in the time of their special need." A "Ross-shire Buff" writes:—"As a scheme has been published in the last few days, according to which the individuality of several regiments will be altogether obliterated, I am induced, ere it may be too late, to urge on the Secretary of State for War the reconsideration of this scheme, which strikes directly at the root of our regimental system, a system which has never failed us, and which has worked with the greatest advantage to the British nation and the British Army. I allude more particularly to that part of the scheme in which the 78th Highlanders, the Ross-shire Buffs, and the 71st Highland Light Infantry are to be linked together in one 'territorial' regiment, under the title of 'The Highland Light Infantry,' by which arrangement not only is the old regimental number of the 78th, but its county title is totally suppressed, and an appellation affixed to the 78th for which they have not the slightest sympathy whatever, and themselves merged in a brigade with a battalion with which they have nothing in common whatever, further than that the 71st were originally raised in a part of the country adjacent to that in which the 78th were raised. There is also, in connection with the linking of the two regiments, another most important consideration, in that the uniform is altogether dissimilar, the 78th wearing the kilt and feather bonnet, whilst the 71st wear tartan trews (trowsers) and the chako; and it is therefore feared that if the 78th are to be deprived of their regimental number and county title, they will also be deprived of their dress, the kilt, the old national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland, which would be an unmerited disgrace most deeply felt, not only by the whole regiment, but also by all true Highlanders in the world. History states that in all the actions in which the 78th have been engaged, it has earned the unqualified praise of all the General officers under whom it has served, one of whom publicly stated, 'that the greatest honour he considered could be bestowed upon him would be one day to be made the colonel of the regiment.' I may just mention that this General officer had never served in the 78th Highlanders. What, then, may I ask, have the 78th done to merit the unlooked-for insult, under the 'territorial' scheme? Why are they to be made to give way to the 71st in everything that a regiment holds most sacred and dear to itself? The antecedents of the Ross-shire Buffs are sufficiently meritorious and well-known to enable them to exist on their own merits; they may very possibly be second in numerical order in the *Army List* to the 71st, but in anything else the 78th do certainly not consider themselves second to the 71st. The glorious battles won by the British Army are chiefly owing to the regimental system, by which *esprit de corps* is so vigorously maintained, every man most properly thinking his own regiment the best in the Service, by which means not only is a man made to take the greatest possible pride in his regiment, but is ready on all occasions to do what he can to further its honour and interests. By the 'territorial' scheme not only would the feelings of several regiments be outraged, but *esprit de corps* destroyed, and the prestige, *morale*, and efficiency of a great part of the British Army be very probably seriously compromised. I am quite sure the sentiments I have expressed represent the true feelings of most regiments under the proposed 'territorial' scheme, a scheme the most absurd ever concocted for the British Army. Regiments would be simply 'territorial' in name, as all men are permitted to enlist for any brigade they prefer, and so great is the feeling against the Army that it is a well-known thing that when a young fellow wishes to enlist, he, as a rule, does not go to his county brigade depôt, but to one far from his home, so that he may be away from his relations. If conscription was enforced, there might then be something to say for the scheme of 'territorial' regiments; but I do think this continual tinkering, after a foreign fashion, at the organisation of the British Army is most detrimental to its best interests. If a radical change is for some unaccountable reason required in the organisation of a part of the Army, and the 'territorial' scheme is an absolute necessity, the proper regiment to link with the 78th is the 72nd, which is a Ross-shire regiment, and was, like the 78th, raised by Seaforth. Why should it not be done, giving the 72nd at the same time the kilt, which was formerly worn by them?"

80th Regiment. Gen. Sir R. Wilbraham, K.C.B., col. of this regt., who is at present in Dublin, paid an unofficial visit to the regt. at the Royal Barracks on Tuesday morning. 2nd Lieut. Colomb has been granted leave of absence to Nov. 1, pending his being gazetted to the 66th Regt.

81st Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Phillips, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 28th Bengal N.I., as officiating wing-officer, on probation.

83rd Regiment. Capt. Stokes, adjt. Bombay R.V.C., has passed the higher and 2nd Lieuts. Harris and Kettlewell the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

84th Regiment will proceed to the Curragh early next month from Dublin.

86th Regiment. Lieut. Armstrong is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and is to proceed to India with the draft of the 2nd Batn. 8th Regt., instead of Lieut. Campbell, 85th Foot.

89th Regiment. Lieut. Meade, a probationer, attached to the Corps of Guides, and now doing duty with the 10th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C.

90th Light Infantry. The following have been appointed a committee of paymastership, viz.:—Major Ward (president), and Capts. Rawlins and Bennett.

92nd Highlanders. Extract from a late regimental order:—"The commanding officer has very great pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts: 'The 92nd have done such excellent service since they came under my command that I should like to do something for the regiment. . . . You must be very proud of commanding a regiment which, I am sure, is second to none, and which I sincerely hope I may have with me if ever I am fortunate enough to hold another command on service.'" Major F. Jacobs, 19th Bengal N.I., in a despatch announcing the operations in connection with the concentration of several military posts at Chaman in July last, specially mentions the excellent services rendered by Pte. J. Sawyers, attached to the Signallers, who did duty with the rear-guard, and did valuable service with his rifle in a skirmish with the enemy.

98th Regiment. It had been arranged, when the mail left India, to quarter the entire regiment at Kurrachee. There never was any intention to send it to the front, as it was lately stated it was proposed to do.

100th Regiment. Pte. Mackenna, attached to the Signallers, is specially mentioned in the report of Major Jacobs, 19th Bengal N.I., in his despatch giving particulars of the concentration of several outposts at Chaman in July last, for "the good service he did with his rifle, when he volunteered to do duty with the rear-guard."

101st Fusiliers. Lieut. Taylor, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 44th Bengal N.I. as officiating wing-officer on probation. 2nd Lieut. Saulez, also a probationer, attached to the 11th Bombay N.I., has been transferred to the 16th Bombay N.I., on probation.

106th Light Infantry. Major Heathcote reverts to regimental duty from the adjutancy of the North Durham Militia on his recent promotion, and will shortly return to head-quarters at Athlone. Capt. Jervis has left head-quarters at Athlone, and proceeded to Durham to assume duty as adjt. of the North Durham Militia, in succession to Major Heathcote, who returns to regimental duty, on promotion.

109th Regiment. The *Irish Times* hears that Lieut.-Col. Lucas, commanding the regiment at Aldershot, contemplates retiring on the pension of his rank; and that Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew, has applied for permission to withdraw his application to retire on full pay.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Peirce, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to the 22nd Bombay N.I., has been transferred to the 27th Bombay N.I., as officiating wing-officer.

55th Brigade Depôt (Fort George). Serjt.-Major T. Macniven was tried by a district court-martial, on the 7th and 8th inst., on a charge of embezzling Government property, and producing a false document for the signature of his commanding officer, Col. Baillie. He was found guilty, and sentenced to reduction to the ranks, imprisonment with hard labour, and the forfeiture of his good-conduct medal and gratuity. The proceedings of the Court were confirmed by the Major-General commanding the district, who, in consideration of the prisoner's former excellent character, remitted 126 days of the imprisonment, and commuted the remaining portion to imprisonment without hard labour. Macniven thus suffers reduction to the ranks, 42 days' imprisonment, and the loss of his good-conduct medal. The result of the trial was made known on Saturday last.

Commissariat and Transport Department. The death is announced of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. H. C. Lewis, Commissariat officer, in charge of the Home District, at the age of 43 years. The deceased entered the Service in 1854, and served throughout the Eastern campaign, including the siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal). He also served throughout the China expedition (medal).

Medical Department. Surg.-Gen. Munro, M.D., C.B. leaves England next week for Gibraltar, to take up the duties of P.M.O. at that station. In his report on the operations in the Marzina Valley May 18 to 22 last, Brigdr.-Gen. Gib reports:—"Fortunately there was very little sickness and very few wounded, and the medical officers attached to the force, of whom the senior was Surg.-Major A. J. Fergusson, had very little to do; but they were all in the field, ready to undertake anything that might be required of them. Surg.-Major D. A. S. Thorburn dressed the wounds of a wounded man of the 14th Regt. under fire so close, that one of his kahars in attendance was mortally wounded." Extracts from India General Orders:—"Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. Smith, M.D., C.B., to be P.M.O. to the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of surgeon-general, from May 15, 1880. Brigade-Surg. J. Ekin, M.B., to be P.M.O. of the 2nd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of deputy-surgeon-general, from July 31, 1880, vice Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. A. Hanbury, M.B., appointed to the 1st Division." The following Madras medical officers had received orders to proceed to Bombay for duty with troops proceeding to the front, viz.:—Surg.-Major A. C. Gaye, 14th Hussars; Surgs. J. M. Cogan, R.A., E. A. Roche, Wellington Depôt, J. Mulrenan, Centre District, and A. Kirwan, St. Thomas's Mount. Surg.-Major J. B. Hannah, M.D., is included in the list of those killed in the landslip at Naini Tal on Saturday last. Dr. Hannah, M.D., was born on New-Year's Day, 1838, and educated at the University of Glasgow, receiving his degree from that University in 1861, and that of Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in the same year. He was appointed assist.-surg., March 31, 1862, and served with the 101st Fusiliers in the Indian North-West Frontier war of 1863, being present at the attack and capture of the Crag Picquet, the Conical Hill, and Umbeyla (medal with clasp). He was promoted a surg. in March, 1873, and surg.-major, April 28, 1876. The third and last part of the Shepherd Memorial has now been completed, this being the memorial brass erected in the chapel of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. The inscription runs:—"In memory of Peter Shepherd, M.B., University of Aberdeen, Surgeon-Major, her Majesty's Army, born at Lochel, Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 25, 1841, who sacrificed his own life at the battle of Isandlwana, Zululand, Jan. 22, 1879, in the endeavour to save the life of a wounded comrade. Erected by his brother officers and friends." This, with the memorial marble tablet erected in the parish church of Lochel, Cushnie, and the annual gold medal for surgery, presented to the University of Aberdeen, completes the memorial, the carrying-out of which has been in the hands of Major F. Duncan, R.A., Dr. Robert Farquharson, M.P., J. Keith Angus, Esq., Capt. L. M. Carmichael, 5th Lancers, and Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. Snell.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

"A Non-Pensioner" addresses to us a letter, which we insert with great pleasure, feeling as we do that an injustice is being done to a deserving body of non-commissioned officers who, we have reason to think, with our correspondent, have been overlooked by the framers of the Circular referred to, by reason of the smallness of their numbers. Lieutenant-colonels of regiments ought to represent their case, and endeavour to get it righted. The following are our correspondent's remarks:—"As there are only a few of the non-pensioners now remaining, and at present serving on the Permanent Staff of Militia Regiments for a pension of 6d. a day, after fifteen years' good and faithful service as a serjeant with the Auxiliary Forces, I was surprised to notice a short time back in the Militia Regulations of 1880 and Army Circulars the difference of pay, allowances, &c., granted to men of the Regular Service, and to those of the permanent Staff of the Militia. Having regard, however, to the allowance of fuel and light given to men of the various branches of the Service, I am confident that my fire-place justly takes as much coal to boil my pot as that granted to men who are serving under their Army engagement in Class A, and those who have similarly served and are in Class B. Why should not those unfortunate serjeants now on the Permanent Staff receive the same allowance as those mentioned? It appears manifestly a hardship that the few non-pensioners (serjeants) should be debarred from the enjoyment of any advantage awarded to others of the same rank. I would rather believe the smallness of the number of these non-commissioned officers has been the cause of their being overlooked. These non-commissioned officers perform all the duties that devolve upon men of the same rank who are transferred to the Militia for completion of their Army service, then why should they not receive the same privileges?"

The Indian Army.

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[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

8th Bengal Cavalry. We are told that the transport at Sibi appears to consist mainly of bullocks:—"The 8th Bengal Cavalry have no other carriage supplied to them, and the detachments 4th Bengal Native Infantry have the same. Considerable difficulty, it is said, attaches to keeping the loads on the backs of these animals, and so much time is consumed in the operation that we are told the men generally march without their rations and bedding, trusting to getting them up some time in the course of the 24 hours." Lieut.-Col. R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as second-in-command, vice Lieut.-Col. H. Chapman, officiating as commandant. Lieut. C. W. Muir, Bengal S.C., A.D.C. to Lord Ripon, has been appointed to do duty with the regiment in Afghanistan.

10th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. S. D. Barrow is specially mentioned by Gen. Palliser in his despatches, giving particulars of the cavalry action at Patkar Shana on July 1, and has been commended by the Government of India and Commander-in-Chief.

3rd Bengal N.I. A successful expedition against the Marris, who raided near Mittri, has just been undertaken by 200 men of the 3rd and 4th Bengal N.I., under Major Douglas. The Marris were dispersed in every direction at the first volley. Their camp was surprised, and a quantity of arms, cattle, and stores was taken. It seems probable that this affair will effectually stop the raiding by that tribe.

4th Bengal N.I. See 3rd Bengal N.I., and 15th Bombay N.I.

8th Bengal N.I. The regiment arrived at Peshawur at the end of last month from Afghanistan, *en route* to Rawul Pindee. Lieut.-Col. H. de Brett, wing-commander, 18th Bengal N.I., has been appointed officiating commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. R. Smith, on furlough to England.

9th Bengal N.I. The regiment arrived at Lawrencepore at the end of last month from Afghanistan, and was to remain there until the camp was broken up, when it was to proceed to Jhansi and Nowgong. The Commander-in-Chief in India has made the following appointments, viz.:—Col. T. E. Webster, second-in-command, to be commandant, vice Hawes, retired; Major F. F. J. Toke, wing-commander, to be second-in-command, vice Webster; Capt. R. A. Price, wing-officer, to be wing-commander, vice Toke.

14th Bengal N.I. Lieut. J. W. Hogge, wing-officer and qrmr., has been appointed adjt., vice Jameson, vacated on promotion; Lieut. H. H. Ozzard, wing-officer, succeeding him as qrmr.

16th Bengal N.I. A correspondent writes from the Khyber Pass, under date Aug. 21:—"This regiment is to remain in the Khyber to garrison Ali Musjid, on the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan. Major R. H. Salkeld died last month in England, sincerely and deservedly regretted by every one in the regiment, with which he had served over nine years. The following appointments have been made consequent on the departure on sick-leave of Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cubitt, V.C., second-in-command:—Capt. A. B. Clare, wing-commander, to officiate as second-in-command; Capt. J. T. Whish, qrmr., to officiate as wing-commander; Major A. F. Taylor, to officiate as qrmr."

18th Bengal N.I. A correspondent writes from Baxa, on the 19th ult.:—"The right wing left Julpigoorie on Aug. 1 by train, and arrived at Dinapore on the 3rd to relieve the 3rd N.I., ordered on service to Sibi (Candahar route). Lieut.-Col. H. de Brett has been appointed officiating commandant, 8th N.I., at Jellalabad. Lieut. Vivian has been appointed adjt., vice Sage, promoted. Lieut. Taylor has been appointed qrmr., vice Vivian."

19th Bengal N.I. The regiment was to have arrived at Peshawur early this month from Afghanistan, *en route* to Sealkote. Lieut. E. A. Young, squadron-officer and adjt., has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

22nd Bengal N.I, from active service in Afghanistan, was due at Peshawur about the 10th inst., *en route* to Meean Meer, where it takes over quarters.

23rd Bengal N.I. The death is announced from Sibi, Southern Afghanistan, of sunstroke, of Surg.-Major J. Simpson.

30th Bengal N.I. The regiment was due at Peshawur on the 10th inst. from Afghanistan, and was to march thence to Jhelum, to which station it has been told off for duty.

32nd Bengal N.I. (Pioneers). The regiment arrived at Peshawur at the end of last month from Afghanistan, and was to proceed "as soon as practicable" to Rawul Pindee, the station told off to it. In his despatch, giving details of the operations in the Mazina Valley, from May 16 to 22 last, Brigdr.-Gen. Gibs reports:—"The 32nd Pioneers deserve high credit for the manner in which they worked as well as fought. They underwent a great deal of fatigue, making roads and blowing up towers, and were well handled by the commanding officer, Major A. C. W. Crookshank, and the officers of the regiment. The per-centage of rounds fired by this corps was only 9·02." Lieut.-Col. J. Bartleman, wing-commander, 20th Bengal N.I, has been appointed officiating commandant, vice Major A. C. W. Crookshank, granted sick-leave to England. Major C. N. Hodgson, Bengal Infantry, is appointed wing-commander, vice Samuells, deceased.

35th Bengal N.I. Capt. F. T. Goodridge is included in the list of those who were killed in the landslip at Naini Tal on Saturday last. Capt. Goodridge entered the Army as an ensign in the 94th Regt., April 4, 1865, exchanged to the 5th Fusiliers Feb. 3, 1869, was gazetted a lieut. Aug. 16, and was subsequently appointed to the Bengal S.C. He was appointed wing-officer of the 35th Bengal N.I., of which regiment he was for some time officiating adjt., March 16, 1877, and promoted capt., April 4, 1877.

38th Bengal N.I. Lieut. P. A. Buckland, wing-officer, has been appointed adjt., vice Goldney, vacated on promotion.

41st Bengal N.I. The regiment was due at Peshawur about the 7th inst., from active service in Afghanistan, and was to form part of the garrison of that station. Lieut. C. W. Young, from the 12th Bengal N.I., has been appointed wing-officer.

43rd Bengal L.I. Sepoy Nurbanadur has been admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at the action of Konoma, on Nov. 22, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was advancing in skirmishing order to attack a breastwork held by the enemy, he rushed ahead under a heavy musketry fire and showers of spears, and was the first to climb over the breastwork and jump into the enclosure.

44th Bengal N.I. It is announced that Lieut. Henderson, who served with the regiment in the expedition against the Nagas, has been appointed to the Assam Commission for service in the Naga Hills.

1st Goorkhas. The regiment arrived at Peshawur at the end of last month, and marched direct to Lawrencepore, where it was to remain until the camp was broken up.

3rd Goorkhas. The regiment was due at Peshawur about the 10th inst., from Afghanistan, *en route* to Almorah.

3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. A large portion of the regiment left Bombay on the 30th ult. for Kurrachee.

4th Hyderabad Infantry. Lieut. H. M. Mason, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

1st Punjab Cavalry. Gen. Palliser's report of the cavalry action at Patkar Shana on July 1 has been published in the official *Gazette* of India. The Government and the Commander-in-Chief concur in giving great credit to Gen. Palliser and the troops engaged, and make special mention of Major Atkinson.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. It is announced by telegraph from India that Col. T. G. Kennedy, commandant, has been appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force. Capt. L. Bishop is specially mentioned in Gen. Palliser's despatches giving particulars of the cavalry action at Patkar Shana on July 1. He has been commended by the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief.

3rd Punjab Cavalry. We learn from Sibi that Capt. Pringle is recovering from an attack of apoplexy.

1st Punjab Infantry. Lieut.-Col. C. B. Brownlow, wing-officer and officiating adjt., has been appointed qrmr., vice Capt. H. Howell, promoted.

4th Sikh Infantry. Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy, from wing-officer and qrmr., and officiating adjt. 6th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed adjt., vice Capt. C. Dempster, promoted.

1st Madras N.I. The regiment was due at Peshawur on the 10th inst. from Afghanistan.

4th Madras N.I. Capt. J. E. Porteous has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate. Subadar Syed Khader has been admitted to the Order of British India, 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur," vice Subadar-Major Ballagooroo, promoted, July 21, 1880.

7th Madras N.I. Subadar-Major Ballagooroo, "Bahadur," has been admitted to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, vice Hon. Capt. Subadar-Major Mahomed Hoossain, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased, July 21, 1880.

13th Madras N.I. The regiment had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march, if required, from Meean Meer to Candahar when the mail left India.

26th Madras N.I. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to admit the following native officers to the 1st Class of the Order of British India:—Madras: To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur," Subadar-Major Muhummud Ayoub, "Bahadur," 26th N.I., vice pensioned Subadar-Major Mootoosawmy, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased, May 24, 1880.

32nd Madras N.I. Subadar-Major Vurdarajoo has been admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahudur," vice Subadar-Major Muhummud Ayoub, promoted, May 24, 1880.

35th Madras N.I. Col. W. H. R. Godfrey, commandant, has assumed temporary command of the Saugor District, vice Major-Gen. H. R. Browne, proceeded to England on completing his period of staff service.

2nd Sind Horse. Lieut. J. Monteith, who acted as orderly officer to Brigdr.-Gen. Nuttall on the occasion of the affair with the Wali of Candahar's troops at Girishk in July last, has been specially thanked by that officer for the services rendered by him on the occasion.

3rd Sind Horse. Col. J. H. P. Malcolmson, C.B., commandant, is specially thanked by Brigdr.-Gen. Nuttall in despatches on account of the services rendered by him on the occasion of the mutiny of the Wali's troops at Candahar in July last.

Poona Horse. Major G. C. Hogg, who acted as brigade-major on the occasion, has been thanked in despatches for the services rendered by him when the Wali of Candahar's troops mutinied at Candahar in July last.

2nd Bombay N.I. (Grenadiers). See H.M.'s 66th Regt.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Major A. P. Currie, commandant, has been thanked in despatches for his services at Girishk in July last, when the Wali of Candahar's troops mutinied.

8th Bombay N.I. Major H. C. Morse, S.C., from wing-commander, 9th Bombay N.I., has been appointed wing-commander, vice Lieut.-Col. Brown, deceased.

9th Bombay N.I. We hear that Major Morse was lately wounded in Afghanistan, while dislodging some tribesmen from the sungars—or stone entrenchments—thrown up on this side of the Khojak Pass. The work was very gallantly effected by a party of the 9th engaged, and according to one account ten men were killed and three wounded, amongst the latter being the major. Major C. H. Coles, wing-officer, has been appointed wing-commander, vice Major Morse, transferred to 8th Bombay N.I.

12th Bombay N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. T. Reid returned to India last month from leave in England, and resumed duty as second in command.

13th Bombay N.I. The following officers embarked with the regiment at Bombay for Kurrachee in the ss. Chinsurah on the 17th ult.:—Col. R. Mallaby, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Castell, Major M. D. V. T. Grant, Capts. W. Laing and J. N. Walker, Lieut. C. B. Down, and Surg.-Major Haliday.

15th Bombay N.I. From Sibi it is reported that the regiment arrived there on the 19th ult., and was ordered to go on to Quetta at once, not relieving the 4th Bengal N.I., as was expected. The Lahore paper remarks:—This no doubt has been done to give the Bombay troops an opportunity of showing what they can do after Khushki-i-Nakhud, but it is hard on the 4th N.I., notwithstanding. The latter regiment is 660 strong, with nine British officers, while the Bombay corps has only 450, with six British officers. Lieut. W. Coles, adjt., has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

18th Bombay N.I. The regiment left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 1st inst. The regiment, which is 700 strong, arrived from Poona on the 30th ult. A detachment at Tanna was relieved by a detachment of the 25th N.I. from Bombay. The 18th is under the command of Col. J. A. Smith. The other officers are Lieut.-Col. F. P. Forteath, Majors J. G. E. Griffith and O. W. Braine, Capt. H. E. Penton, Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, 2nd Lieut. L. H. Vidal, and Surg. J. P. Greany, M.D.

19th Bombay N.I. In correspondence and despatches just published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, relating to the withdrawal of the several military posts at Abdul Rahman, Melkarez, Dubrai, and Guttai, and their concentration at Chaman, which was effected by Major W. Jacob, 19th N.I., under orders from Gen. Primrose, immediately after receipt of news of Gen. Burrows's defeat at Kushk-i-Nakhud, Gen. Phayre expresses his "full appreciation of the soldier-like manner in which Major Jacob executed the difficult duty entrusted to him, when surrounded by some hundreds of hostile Afghan villagers for a distance of about 53 miles." The Commander-in-Chief also considers that "Major Jacob executed the very difficult duty devolving upon him with judgment and success."

22nd Bombay N.I. Major De L. R. F. Wooldridge, who has been connected with the transport work from the time Sir Richard Temple went to the front to look after the arrangements, has, we see, been promoted from general Transport officer, 1st Division, Candahar Field Force, to Director of Transport, 2nd Division, Candahar Field Force. The *Times of India* says:—"Next to Brigdr.-Gen. Hogg, who was associated with Gen. Burrows in the Quartermaster-General's office for so long, there is probably no officer on this side who has more experience of the difficulties of the work, and knows better what is necessary to overcome them than Major Wooldridge."

23rd Bombay N.I. Major J. Gatacre, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command, and Capt. F. T. Ebden, wing-officer, wing-commander, in succession to Col. Bruce, retired.

24th Bombay N.I. Col. J. H. Henderson, commandant, had been appointed to the command of the line of communications, vice Major-Gen. Phayre, C.B., when we heard from Candahar.

30th Bombay N.I. (Jacob's Rifles). See H.M.'s 66th Regt.

"SPECIAL MILITARY DUTIES."

"One of the Auxiliary Forces" writes:—"Can any of your numerous correspondents define the words, 'special military duties,' as laid down in General Orders for Militia and Auxiliary Forces, as I find that at Pontefract the staff of the Militia are doing duty exactly the same as the brigade depôt, and at present receiving no pay, as it appears that special military duties are not looked upon by every one in the same light? Now, the pay of a Line serjeant is 2s. 3d., with rations; the pay of a Militia serjeant (pensioner) is 2s., without rations; why the one has to perform the same duties as the other for less pay is a thing I cannot understand. And why time-serving men are standing looking on, when the General Order distinctly states that these time-serving men are to be first taken for duty, is a question I hope will soon be settled by those in authority."

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

"Scrutator" writes:—"I notice that Capt. W. H. James, 38th Regt., has been permitted, contrary to the Regulations of the Service, to remain as adjutant of the 2nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers since March 24, 1870! He has, therefore, exceeded two terms. Why? Capt. James doubtless is a good and most valued officer, and I do not blame him in the least for sticking on to his appointment as long as he can; but who are the authorities who permit him to hold on to his adjutancy in direct violation of all rules on the subject?"

Four of the Chinese naval cadets who for the last three years have condescended to receive instruction on board her "Tributary" Majesty's ships, returned to the arms of a paternal government a few days ago, and are now located at that tremendous centre of Franco-Chinese enterprise known to "outer nations" as the Mamoi Arsenal. Great results are expected to follow this appalling accession to the staff of the "Infant Navy,"—advantages including, it is almost needless to add, the annihilation of the Muscovite fleet, and the ultimate extirpation of all the "barbarian" fire-ships.—*China Telegraph.*

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Guide; a Manual for the Canadian Militia (Toronto: Willing and Williamson)—The War-Ships and Navies of the World, by J. W. King, U.S.N. (E. F. N. Spon)—The International Portrait Gallery: Sir Bartle Frere (Cassell and Co.)—Just as I Am. 3 vols., by the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret" (J. and R. Maxwell)—The St. James's Magazine, for September (Grattan, Marshall, and Co.)—Egypt. Part I. (Cassell and Co.)—Guide to the Professional Examinations in Infantry. By Lieut.-Col. J. M. Bannatyne (Glasgow: J. Maclehose)—Sketch of the Hindustani Language, by C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.I.E. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black)—Cords and Discords, by Charlotte Atcherley, 2 vols. (Remington and Co.)

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Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

THE times have changed since the days when Mr. Pitt menaced Spain with war if she meddled with Nootka Sound,—and perhaps the change has been for the better. Certainly the great Minister would have been astonished, had he been told that not only an English Ministry, but the English people and, apparently, the Royal Family would view, without the smallest expression of open resentment, the subjugation and annexation of the kingdom which gave this country its reigning House, and was, till the accession of Queen Victoria, a part of the British Empire. The strongest proof of the fullness of the acceptance of the overthrow of the House of Hanover and of the absorption of the kingdom of the Guelphs in the body corporate of the German Fatherland, is afforded by the appearance of the Duke of Cambridge as a guest at the Imperial festivities at Berlin. It is well known that his Royal Highness for a long time after the event was influenced by feelings he did not care to disguise towards the House of Hohenzollern, on account of the high-handed and, as many think, in this country and out of it—including the great mass of the Hanoverian people—utterly unjustifiable conduct of Prussia to the aged King and his country. But nothing succeeds like success. The House of Hanover has become the House of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, and the heir to the exiled King, who died in Paris, is now an English Duke of the Blood Royal. The Duke of Cambridge was, no doubt, actuated by a high sense of duty in visiting Potsdam, and in attending the autumn manœuvres of the Prussian Guard Corps, which still remains Prussian, and is not German. His Royal Highness has been the object of marked attention on the part of the Royal and Imperial personages who are related so closely to his House, and of the most illustrious and celebrated of the statesmen and soldiers who have made a splendid history for modern Prussia, and exalted their country to such a pinnacle of greatness, without any feeble pretence at a repudiation of the traditions of conquest which gave Silesia and Posen to their forefathers, although modern ideas in other countries regard the retention of conquered provinces as unrighteous. The Duke of Cambridge has also secured the favourable notice of the chroniclers of the events of the day, and is made to occupy a very high place in the daily narrative furnished to the readers of newspapers by special correspondents of English and foreign newspapers. As a Commander-in-Chief of the British Army (few people are at all moved by the difference between "a Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief" and "Field-Marshal the Commander-in-Chief"), his Royal Highness has naturally been received with marked consideration and courtesy; and it may be safely inferred that his welcome has not been the less warm because he is cousin of the Queen of England, and that he is known to have felt very keenly the injuries inflicted on his kinsmen. But the national benefits which may accrue from the Duke's presence at Berlin, apart from any personal considerations, may be very appreciable. No one can arrive at sounder conclusions on questions of military organisation than the Duke of Cambridge. He is perfectly well acquainted with the military system of Germany, and he must be convinced—nay, he is so—that the attempts to assimilate the conditions under which the British Army is raised and is obliged to serve with those of the local or territorial German Army, must, "*necessitate* rerum," be utterly abortive. Nothing short of a dire national calamity, or the imminence of a huge catastrophe, could or can induce the British people to accept the conditions under which the German Army is raised and lives. We may trifle with fanciful schemes and nominal organisations, to amuse Parliament and to baffle public intelligence, but the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army ought to insist on the adherence to the system under which alone military efficiency can be obtained in this country.

The officer referred to in the telegrams from the Cape, as having commanded the detachment of the Cape Mounted Riflemen in the recent affair with the Basutos, and spoken of as Captain Carrington, is, of course, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carrington, C.M.G., 24th Regiment. Now, it was only the other day that Colonel Carrington was restored to the duty establishment of his regiment, from the Supernumerary List, as a captain, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Captain Paton, C.M.G. Can anyone explain on what principle the subalterns of the 24th have thus been robbed of a step of promotion which was clearly due to them; and how it is that Colonel Carrington, who is employed thousands of miles away from the head-quarters of his battalion, is restored to the establishment of his regiment, when there is evidently no prospect of his being spared for some time to come from his present scene of usefulness?

We might also ask why the 9th Regiment is still deprived of the step which has been due to it for months past, in consequence of the transfer of Captain A. G. Wavell to a Staff appointment in connection with the Local Forces at the Cape?

It is more than a year now since it was announced that Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Regiment, had accepted the command of the newly-raised corps of Native Pioneers for service in Cyprus. Colonel Gordon, however, still continues on the establishment of his regiment, as does also his adjutant, Captain E. W. D. Croker, 93rd Highlanders, though other officers appointed subsequently to the corps and holding subordinate positions have been seconded, and their regiments given the benefit of their steps. Do the Authorities work on any principle at all in seconding officers, or is it done as the fit takes them?

The 57th Regiment is the most unfortunate regiment in the Service just now, in one respect. It has three officers absent from head-quarters on Staff or special employ, viz., Brevet Major Lord Gifford, V.C., and Captains Collins and Hayne. Yet the senior subalterns are required to do all the work of captains without either extra pay or the extra rank, and judging by the treatment of other corps, there seems little or no prospect of their cause of grievance being removed, though, to be sure, we hear of Lord Gifford and Captain Collins being likely to be seconded,—that is, when the Authorities awake to the fact that the Warrant lays it down that they should be.

It is close on a year now since the events which brought the 9th Lancers so prominently before the public last December at Cabul, and resulted so disastrously to Brigadier Dunham Massy, yet we look in vain for General Roberts's despatches giving particulars of the action, in which so many officers and men distinguished themselves. Can it be that these documents are, for some reason or other, to be suppressed; or is it that they have been accidentally pigeon-holed somewhere, and are supposed to have seen the light when they have not. It is due to the brave fellows whose gallantry was so conspicuous on the occasion of the events which led to the retirement on Sherpur and subsequent occupation of the citadel, that no longer delay should be occasioned in making public documents the appearance of which have been so eagerly looked for by those who did their duty nobly before the enemy, and deserve the rewards which should be in store for them.

The Constable of the Tower, with the approval of the Secretary of State for War, has appointed a Committee, consisting of Major-General Milman, C.B., Major of the Tower, president; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, C.B., of the Lord Chamberlain's Office; Mr. Callender, of the Office of Works; Mr. Owen Morshead, of the War Department; and Assistant-Commissary-General Thorn, of the Ordnance Store, to investigate the objects of interest in the Tower, and frame regulations for the future admission of visitors. Captain FitzGeorge will act as secretary to the Committee.

The *Times* understands that the command of the forces in India, when vacated by General Sir Frederick Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., has been offered to General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., at present Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

Captain D. O'Brien, Royal Engineers, who has been employed for some time past as assistant-inspector of works at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has been appointed Surveyor-General at Jamaica.

The latest information from the Cape shows that only the Tyali section of the Tambookies have combined with the Basutos against the Colonial forces. The latter have had several successful skirmishes with the Basutos. A detachment of 300 Volunteers will leave Cape Town to-day for Basutoland. Twelve hundred Basutos attacked Mohales Hoek on the 20th inst., and on the following day another body of 5,000 attacked Mafeteng. Fighting continued all day at both places, but the rebels were ultimately beaten off. No information had been received respecting the casualties on the Colonial side. Messrs. Donald Currie and Company have received a telegram from their Cape Town agents, stating that their steamers *Melrose* and *Lapland* are under immediate orders to convey 600 Volunteers to take part in the suppression of the rebellion. The *Melrose* takes 300 men from Cape Town, and the *Lapland* 300 more from Algoa Bay. The destination of the troops is not yet made known, but it is expected they will disembark at East London.

How much longer, we wonder, are the two regiments of Life Guards to remain without Adjutants. Lieutenant Southwood got his troop in the 1st a year ago, and a successor is not yet appointed. Lieutenant Wake retired from the 2nd in May last. We cannot think that the delay in filling the appointments is calculated to promote the welfare of these distinguished regiments.

One of the few good things open now to retired officers, the Governorship of the Military Prison at Gosport, has become vacant by the death of Major A. P. Miller, late 92nd Highlanders. For over a quarter of a century had Major Miller been employed in our military prisons, and few men were better known or more deservedly respected. There will, of course, be no lack of candidates for the vacancy thus created; but it will be difficult to find an officer more thoroughly fitted than Major Miller was to discharge the important duties of a position requiring the exercise of great discretion.

The anomaly exists just now of a Linesman commanding the Home District, Colonel Logan, C.B., of the double Brigade Depôt at Hounslow, having by virtue of his seniority, been called upon to perform General Higginson's duties, while that officer is absent attending the French Manœuvres. But Colonel Logan is not the man to wound the susceptibilities of anybody.

Two captains of the Royal Engineers, holding the appointment of adjutant to Militia and Volunteer regiments, have not yet been seconded, while four others have been. Considering the block in promotion among subalterns of the Corps of Royal Engineers, seniors holding Staff appointments ought to be seconded, as in other corps. A careful examination of the Royal Engineers' List will disclose several officers who should be seconded, *e.g.*, a chairman of a Port Trust (!), &c. With compulsory retirement before them, and while they are being distanced by their compeers in the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineer subalterns are, at least, entitled to all legitimate steps.

We regret to learn that Brigadier-General A. G. F. Hogg, Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, has had to be invalided to Europe. The arduous task he performed in the inspection of the Bengal transport arrangements under Sir Michael Kennedy, and his subsequent exertions in securing the defence of Sherpur while shut up there in December last, have materially affected his health. The sketches furnished to the *Illustrated London News* by this officer while at Cabul are considered very valuable. It may be remembered that General Hogg took an active part in the transport of the native troops to Malta.

There is a general impression in India that had the 3rd Hussars been sent to Candahar from Mhow, or even the 17th Lancers, who relieved that regiment later, General Burrows' hands would have been considerably strengthened; but, as usual, it is expected that a British General must be able to "to throw a handful of troops against any odds." The 3rd Hussars had become thorough experts in the use of the Henry-Martini carbines, thoroughly acclimatised, and were very anxious for service. Their transport to Kurrachee would have been a very easy matter. The 3rd Bombay Cavalry were sent, although 300 or 400 miles further away from the port of embarkation.

The vacant commissions as medical officers of the Household Cavalry have been conferred upon Surgeons W. Maunsell-Collins, M.D., Scots Guards, and P. G. R. Young, from the Staff of the Home District, Mr. Collins being appointed to the Royal Horse Guards, and Mr. Young to the 2nd Life Guards. Mr. Young joined the Service as recently as February, 1878; whilst Mr. Collins has fourteen years' service, during the last ten of which he has worn the uniform of the Scots Guards, which regiment he leaves, to the great regret of all ranks.

The grievances under which the officers of the Veterinary Department suffer may be usefully summarised as follows. 1st. They have to complain of the very disadvantageous terms on which they now join, engaging for ten years, and then taking their dismissal with a bonus of £800, or being re-engaged for another ten years and receiving at the expiration of that period another £800, but without pension. This arrangement, only, however, recently instituted and imperfectly understood, cannot be called an alluring prospect. 2nd. Another grievance is the long period of twelve years before 2nd-class veterinary surgeons become 1st-class, with the relative rank of captain; while officers of the Army Medical Department obtain a similar rank after only six months' service. 3rd. Another subject, giving rise to great discouragement and heartburning, is the absence of reward for distinguished or meritorious service for 1st-class veterinary surgeons, an anomaly under which several 1st-class veterinary surgeons are now suffering, notwithstanding the great commendation received by them for service in the field. 4th. The unfavourable position as regards relative rank. The wish for rank may be by some considered a sentimental grievance, but we know that sentiment in different forms governs the world. Rank is everything in the Army, and no Department deprived of its fair share of it can work well or take its proper position. 5th. The comparative smallness of the pensions received by the Veterinary as compared with other Departments of the Army. 6th. The very disgraceful rule which precludes a veterinary surgeon from the enjoyment of the privilege—extended to all other officers—of being presented at Court. And last, but by no means least, the almost universal absence of recognition and of honours, rewards, and decorations, in spite of the most favourable recommendations made by General and other officers. It would be instructive to know on what principle the above anomalies are allowed to exist.

We should be pleased to find steps taken to acknowledge the services rendered by the Militia officers who lately volunteered their services during the campaign at the Cape. Many of the officers made great sacrifices in order to proceed to the seat of war, and they well merit some recognition.

Major W. G. Brancker, R.A., Instructor in Artillery in the Department of Artillery Studies at Woolwich, has been selected to succeed Major F. S. Stoney, R.A., as Assistant-Director of Artillery Studies, the latter officer's period of Staff service having expired. As we lately announced, Captain P. L. Skinner, R.A., Second Assistant-Superintendent of Experiments at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, replaces Major Brancker as Instructor in Artillery.

We hear that 20 officers and 100 men of the Russian Army are at present under course of training in heliograph signalling, the manuals in use and instruments having been obtained from England. The Minister of War takes the greatest interest in the movement, which has received an impulse during the last three weeks from the favourable report sent in by General Skobeleff of the instruments in use in the Turkoman region.

The question of regimental titles is attracting just now general attention. Two correspondents address letters to us on the subject this week. One of these refers to the proposed affiliation of the 26th and 74th Highlanders, and another to the affiliation of the 71st and 78th. The letters will be found in our regimental columns, and are interesting, as showing what the feelings of the several regiments are on a subject which seems likely to be brought before the notice of Parliament shortly. The War Office would do well to take note of any suggestions which may be offered, and try where it can to profit by them, for much annoyance might be prevented in the future by the exercise of a little tact now on the part of those in authority, if the proposed territorial scheme is really to be carried out.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, Sept. 20, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed, Sept. 1, 1880, Lieutenants in the Royal Marine Light Infantry :—Messrs. Richard Hugh Montgomery, Graham D'Arcy Anderson, Charles Chamier, John Hall Hill, Augustus George Monckton, Archibald George Brabazon Urmston, Michael Alfred Colin Huggins, Francis Edward Watson, Clarence Herbert Macdonald, Fitzroy Tufton Holt Scott, Gervis Taylor Byrne, and William Price Drury.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 21, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotions, dated Sept. 11, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz. :—Captain Thomas Palmer Norton to be Major, vice Arbuckle, deceased ; Lieutenant Arthur Domville Corbet to be Captain, vice Norton.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—J. P. Pipon, to the Royal Naval College, to study.

Lieutenants—R. C. Sparks, to the Iris ; Charles E. Gladstone, John L. Marks, P. W. Bush, Elphinstone B. D'O. Aplin, and Henry P. Harris, to the Vernon (additional), to qualify for torpedo duties, and to join the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on the 30th inst. ; William F. Gunn, H. M. White-Thomson, and Augustus L. K. Knapton, to the Excellent, to qualify for gunnery duties, and to join the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on the 30th inst. ; R. H. Archer, to the Victoria and Albert, vice Pipon, promoted ; G. W. Russell, B. R. Bradford, R. B. S. Wrey, and H. J. D. Laxton, to the Tourmaline ; W. F. D. Walker, to the Excellent ; L. E. Dick, to the Agincourt ; G. L. King Harman, to the Vernon ; Victor E. J. B. Von Donop, to the Decoy, in command ; Edward R. Brietzcke, Hugh H. G. W. C. Massy, and Henry A. Scudamore Stanhope, to the Serapis ; Thomas Macgill, to the Indus, for Hecate ; Francis R. Pelly, to the Asia ; R. M. King, and H. H. Hayes, to the Tourmaline ; A. H. Boldero, and J. G. Heugh, to the President ; Frank M. Royds, to the Carysfort ; K. H. Foote, to the Excellent.

Navigating-Lieutenants—James F. Foot, to the President ; J. A. G. Buckner, to the Tourmaline ; C. W. May, to the Serapis ; Harry G. Hatch, to the President, for the Royal Naval College, Greenwich ; and T. Hawkins Smith, to the Jumna.

Sub-Lieutenants—P. C. K. W. Murray, to the Forward ; E. R. le Marchant, to the Bacchante ; R. P. Adams, to the Royal Adelaide.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant — W. Humphreys, to the Tourmaline.

Midshipmen—F. R. A. Denman, W. J. van Ingen, C. A. Christian, G. A. Ballard, W. H. W. Helby, H. E. F. Worthington, and J. H. Robertson, to the Tourmaline ; M. E. Browning, to the Carysfort.

Fleet Surgeon—Michael W. Cowan, to the Royal Marine Division at Portsmouth.

Staff Surgeons—Charles L. Ridout, to the Tourmaline ; and Septimus Sexton, to the Duncan, for temporary service.

Chief Engineer—James Hook, to the Tourmaline.

Surgeon—W. J. Lightfoot, to the Serapis.

Engineers—H. R. Marsden, to the Defence ; C. L. Beaden, to the Alexandra, for temporary service ; John Johnson, to the Albatross ; John P. Williams, to the Valiant ; William Brand, to the Indus, for Hecate ; Isaac E. Hurst, to the Tourmaline ; and Richard H. Tregenna, to the Indus, for Industry.

Assistant-Engineers—R. W. Coomber, to the Pembroke ; Frederick W. Wills, to the Tourmaline.

Clerk—N. H. Greenwood, to the Royal Adelaide.

Gunners—H. Canning, to the Tourmaline ; G. Palmer, to the Implacable ; W. M. Phillips, to the Asia ; T. Avery, to the Indus ; Nicholas J. Potter, to Pembroke, for the Tweed ; L. Evans, to the Brilliant.

Acting Gunners—F. Bryant, F. S. Browning, and D. Sweeney, to the Asia ; W. C. Batten, to the Indus.

Boatswains — S. Goodfellow, to the Tourmaline ; C. Stewart, W. Seymour, and J. Robbins, to the Pembroke ; Thomas Johnson, to the Duke of Wellington, for Victory.

ACHILLES, Capt. E. Kelly, will be taken into No. 3 dock, Devonport, on Tuesday.

ALBATROSS, Com. Errington, left Amoy on July 23, and proceeds to Japan.

ALERT, Capt. J. P. Maclear. The British Museum is about to be enriched by a collection of natural history specimens made by the officers of H.M.'s surveying ship Alert, which has been for some months engaged in making a complete survey of the Straits of Magellan.—*Standard.*

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Buckle, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning. She brought 63 recruits from the brigade depôt at Omagh, to join the 108th Regt. at Portsmouth ; 30 from the depôt at Birr, to join the 109th Regt. at Aldershot ; 38 from the depôt at Galway, to join the 87th Regt. at Guernsey ; 107 from the depôt at Clonmel, to join the 2nd Batn. of the 18th Regt. at Aldershot ; and the following officers in charge :—Capt. Coffey, 27th Foot ; Lieut. Cole, 109th Foot ; Lieut. Tyrwhitt Walker, 87th Foot ; and Capt. Burr and Lieut. Garven, 18th Foot. The absence on particular service of the Orontes and Tamar has led the Admiralty to order the Assistance to the Mediterranean. Having been specially built for trooping service between the home stations, she has only on very rare occasions gone further than to Ireland or Scotland. She is to leave Portsmouth on Oct. 8, taking out to Gibraltar a draft of the 1-4th Foot, 140 strong, with a few women and children, and about 120 naval supernumeraries for the North-American station.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott. The sailing of the Bacchante, which was to have taken place on Saturday from Portland, was delayed, owing to the loss of a torpedo from the steam pinnace during practice with the Whitehead torpedoes. She left on Monday afternoon for Vigo.

BITTERN, Com. E. Pusey, does not remain with the flag at Port Gravosa, but returns to the Ionian Islands, the Condor having taken her place with the Fleet.

BRUISER, Com. T. E. Maxwell, has been placed in dry dock at Keyham Yard for examination.

CARYSFORT, Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B., has been taken out of dock at Sheerness and replaced by the Tourmaline, Capt. H. S. Dennistoun.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. F. Durrant, was inspected in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday, by Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, and will be ready to proceed in a few days for an experimental cruise in the Channel.

COMUS, Capt. F. W. East, arrived at Yokohama from Hong Kong on July 30. A court-martial, under the presidency of the Commodore, assembled at Hong Kong, on July 19, for the trial of Mr. J. Langford, assistant-engineer of the Comus, on four separate charges. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the first, second, and third charges, and guilty to the fourth charge. After a lengthy trial, the Court found the prisoner guilty of the second part of the second charge, viz., conduct unbecoming the character of an officer in incurring a mess and wine bill when he knew that he was unable to pay it within the time prescribed by the Admiralty Regulations. With regard to the first and third charges, and the first part of the second charge, the Court recorded a finding of "not guilty." For the second part of the second charge, of which the Court found the prisoner guilty, and the fourth charge, to which he had pleaded guilty, the prisoner was ordered to forfeit twelve months' seniority. Mr. Langford's seniority stood at July 1, 1878.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. J. L. Burr, left Malta on the 7th inst., with mails for Brindisi.

DEFENCE, Capt. A. Thrupp, has been run into at her moorings by a merchant vessel, and there can this time be no excuse for putting the blame upon the man-of-war. The trader seems to have been carried down upon the Defence almost stern first, and got a trifle crumpled, while the Defence came off with a few scratches and a little excitement.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

DRUID, Capt. W. R. Kennedy. With reference to the American fishery dispute reported from New York, and the alleged violence shown by Newfoundland fishermen towards an American vessel, we may state that her Majesty's ship Druid, which was on a cruise with the Admiral to Quebec, has been ordered to the fisheries, together with her Majesty's ships Contest and Flamingo.—*Standard.*

DRYAD, Com. John Hext, was to sail for Bassein and Akyab on Sept. 1, and would return before Sept. 20 to Rangoon.

ECLIPSE, Capt. Charles Rising, was at Rangoon up to Aug. 27.

ELK, Com. H. Clanchy. A rowing match for £24 a side took place at Monte Video on August 11 between the ten-oared cutter of the Swallow, and the ten-oared cutter of the Elk. The course was five miles. After an exciting contest the Elk's boat won by 39 seconds, the time occupied in covering the course being 36 min. 39 sec.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. Hon. A. S. Denison, will proceed to Chefoo at the end of August, where Admiral Coote will assemble as many of the ships of the China Squadron as practicable, on account of the great Naval demonstration to be made there by other Powers. The Russians are getting together a formidable fleet in these waters, and in case of any European embroglio we should, unless rapidly reinforced, be awkwardly situated, for powerful as our fleet undoubtedly is out here, our Colonial dependencies at Singapore and Hong Kong would have to be efficiently protected, as would our great trading fleet and varied interests throughout China and Japan, and a heavy blow might be struck by an active enemy before we could take steps for our protection. The teetotallers of the Encounter have been showing the people of Shanghai that they can enjoy themselves without the aid of beer. With the members of the Shanghai Lodge of Good Templars, they joined in a torchlight procession, headed by the Encounter's drums and fifes, and proceeded to the Templars' Hall, where a concert on behalf of the Seamen and Marines' Orphan Home at Portsmouth was given by the officers and men of the ship, under the directions of Lieut. Charles Bayly.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

EXCELLENT, Capt. J. O. Hopkins. On Friday last week, two teams, consisting of eight each, from the Excellent and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, went to Browndown for a friendly rifle competition, which was decided in favour of the former. The following are the scores :—Excellent—1st P.O. W. Morgan, 91 ; Lieut. Nicolls, 86 ; Chief P.O. F. Gosling, 82 ; A.B. E. Budgen, 82 ; Lieut. Lloyd, 81 ; 2nd P.O. E. Hampton, 76 ; 2nd P.O. S. Leadbeater, 76 ; Gunner R. N. McSweeney, 74—total, 648. Royal Marine Light Infantry—Serjt. Blicto, 81 ; Serjt. Cox, 80 ; Gunnery-Instructor Foot, 77 ; Capt. Heathcote, 57 ; Serjt. Walden, 74 ; Serjt. Turner, 73 ; Corpl. Allen, 73 ; Serjt. Lake, 66—total, 599. Excellent wins by 49. Excellent, average, 81 ; Royal Marine Light Infantry, 74·87.

FIRM, Lieut.-Com. R. Foster, after lying in Kirkwall Bay for nearly a fortnight, left for the South Isles of Orkney, it being stated that a notorious smuggler, well-known on the coast, had made his appearance at one of these islands. The Firm has, however, returned to Scapa Bay, without having made any capture.

FLY, Com. A. F. St. Clair, left Kobe for Nagasaki on July 10.

FORWARD, Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale. In recognition of the services of the master and crew of the Portuguese schooner Christine, which some time since saved the lives of three officers of her Majesty's ship Forward, whose boat capsized with them, the Admiralty has forwarded a binocular to the master and a money award to each of the crew.—*Standard.*

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. Nowell, arrived at Yokohama from Nagasaki on July 30, and sailed for Hakodate the day following.

HECLA, Capt. Singer, returned to Malta on the 6th inst. from Suda Bay, with the Hellespont in tow, which will shortly be paid out of commission, and be employed as a dockyard tug.

HELICON, Lieut.-Com. W. Morrison, anchored in the roads of Antivari on the 16th inst., but was at once boarded by one of the port officials, who requested the commander to take his departure. This request was complied with.

INCONSTANT, Capt. C. P. Fitzgerald, was to have been ready for sea by the 23rd inst., but the repairs on board have not yet been finished at Portsmouth, and it is understood that the ship will not sail for Vigo until towards the end of October. The work of fitting her with the electric light and a Nordenfelt equipment is satisfactorily proceeding, and the necessary alterations are being advanced to fit her for service as an admiral's ship. Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam will not join her till October.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle, C.B., left Malta on the 11th inst. for a cruise to Sicily.

IRIS, Capt. E. H. Seymour, has been ordered from Palermo to Ragusa to act as additional despatch vessel, and her speed will thus prove of advantage. Her duty will be to conduct the mail service between Brindisi and the International Fleet, being assisted in this work by the Condor and Falcon.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

KINGFISHER, Com. R. Thornton, has left Sheerness for her station in the Pacific.

LONDON, Capt. G. Brownrigg. The late crew of the London is now fairly homeward-bound, having sailed from Zanzibar on the 2nd inst. The Tyne, which is bringing them home, has orders to call at Mauritius for a few time-expired men.

MARLBOROUGH, which, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, seems so perfect a ship as regards ventilation and sanitary appliances, is now getting ready to pass a comfortable winter, for directions have been given to a firm by the name of Jones to fit the ship with a heating apparatus. This addition to the comforts of the engineer students will cost something over £600, including the dockyard labour and material this fitting will necessitate.

MARTIN, Lieut.-Com. A. C. B. Bromley, was towed into Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday to take up her moorings. As usual in such cases one of her boats was lowered for the purpose of carrying the hawser on to the mooring buoy, when the Martin's bow struck the smaller craft, completely swamping it, and throwing the occupants into the water. Prompt assistance, however, was rendered, and the men were saved.

MINOTAUR, Captain Harry H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B. A children's party was given on board on Monday afternoon. Invitations, to the number of about 300, were issued to young people ranging in age from four years to fifteen. The upper-deck had been covered in with canvas, which was completely hidden by flags of all nations, fantastically draped in various designs, while the main-deck had also been elaborately decorated. Sundry games, such as racing, jumping, &c., were freely indulged in, but the most important of the sports was a tug-of-war between 50 boys and 50 girls, the latter, singular to say, winning easily. A bran pie, in which dipping for prizes took place, and a tub containing water heavily charged with the electric current, with bright new pennies at the bottom, furnished no end of amusement ; but, above all, the dancing was the greatest attraction, and created much merriment among the matrons who accompanied the children, and who thoroughly enjoyed the sight of the officers dancing Sir Roger de Coverley with partners whose stature scarcely exceeded that represented by their sword-belts. The Commander-in-Chief (Admiral A. P. Ryder), the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and other personages of position honoured the party with their presence. The Minotaur is to be out of the dockyard hands by October 29. The Admiralty have intimated that she is to be prepared for sea without unnecessary delay, and this order has led to the temporary abandonment of sanitary improvements which were to have been made, and the four additional Nordenfelt guns which were to have been mounted in her have been returned into store. The experimental illumination of her wardroom and the flats with the electric light has been deferred until a more convenient occasion.

MOORHEN, Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley, was at Foochow Foo when the mail left, having returned to Pagoda anchorage from a cruise on July 8. She will very shortly be relieved by another vessel of the squadron. Lieut. James Henry Corfe, who has been appointed to the command (vice Carey, whose period of service has expired), became sub-lieut. Sept. 20, 1865, and served in the Terrible from June 13, 1866, until appointed, Jan. 14, 1867, to the Royal Alfred, flagship on the North-America and West Indies station of Vice-Admiral Sir G. Rodney Mundy ; and on April 3, 1868, was promoted to lieut. On June 9, 1869, he was appointed for temporary service to the Black Prince, Capt. A. C. Gordon, Coast-guard-ship at Greenock ; and on Nov. 13 following was appointed additional for disposal to the Zealous, Capt. Richard Dawkins, flagship in the Pacific of Rear-Admiral Arthur Farquhar. On Jan. 20, 1870, he was borne for passage in the Himalaya, for appointment to the Cameleon when recommissioned at Panama, and subsequently served in the Cameleon under Coms. K. H. A. Mainwaring and Andrew J. Kennedy ; also in the Pacific from May 17, 1871, until April, 1874. He next served in the Britannia, training-ship at Dartmouth, from March 2, 1875, until March, 1878, and was afterwards, from Oct. 1, 1879, borne on the books of the President, for study at the Royal Naval College.

MOSQUITO, Lieut. the Hon. Francis R. Sandilands, who has been appointed to the command of this gunboat, vice G. A. Grey, whose period of service has expired, served as acting sub-lieutenant in the Narcissus, Capt. J. E. Wilson, under the flag, on the south-east coast of America, of Rear-Admiral George Ramsay, C.B., from April 17, 1868, until Dec. 18 following, when he was transferred, as navigating sub-lieutenant, to the Scorpion, turret-ship, Capt. G. A. C. Brooker, at Portsmouth, and on June 9, 1869, was appointed to the Barrosa, Capt. Robert Gibson, on particular service, and subsequently served in the same ship, under Capt. Lewis Moore, in China ; and on April 23, 1872, was promoted to the rank of lieut. in the Avon, gun-vessel, and remained until Jan. 1873. He subsequently studied for some time at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and on Sept. 1, 1874, was appointed to the Audacious, Capt. Philip H. Colomb, fitting for the flag in China of Vice-

Admiral A. P. Ryder; and on March 14, 1875, the Albert Medal of the Second Class was conferred upon him, for an act of bravery in saving life at sea. He continued in the Audacious until paid off in Feb. 1879.

Nautilus, Lieut.-Com. A. Blennerhasset, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday.

Northumberland, Capt. H. R. Wratislaw, in Keyham Yard, will be removed out of dry dock to-day.

Pegasus, Com. the Hon. Horatio N. S. Hood, arrived at Shanghai on July 23, and was to proceed to Hong Kong, *viâ* Amoy, as soon as possible after the arrival of the Albatross.

Philomel, Com. H. Berners, was at Seychelles by last accounts, and would return to Aden about Oct. 26.

Rambler, Com. the Hon. Algernon C. Littleton, will shortly leave Sheerness for the North America and West Indies station.

Rupert, Capt. E. J. Pollard, at Chatham, is being dismantled, and it is expected she will be ready to be paid off in about a week.

Seagull, Com. M. Byles, was at Aden on the 9th inst., and would proceed to sea the same day for a week or ten days in suppression of slave-trade.

Swiftsure was inspected yesterday by the Admiral-Superintendent and officers of Devonport Dockyard on being passed out of the Steam Reserve as ready for commission.

Tamar, Capt. T. H. Royse. A Reuter's telegram from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 23, reports:—"Tamar has arrived here, and will leave for Malta to-morrow."

Tyne, Com. J. E. Stokes. As soon as the Tyne returns to England, which it is expected will be about the end of October, she will be at once taken in hand to have defects made good and bilge keels fitted with all despatch, as she will be required for a voyage to Hong Kong.

Valorous, Capt. G. D. Morant, has passed out of Keyham Basin into the stream, after making good defects.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. Frank Thomson. Lieut. Robert H. Archer, who was on Monday last appointed to this ship, vice Com. John P. Pipon, served as midshipman of the Galatea, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, from April, 1867, until paid of in 1871, and of the Hercules with the Channel Squadron from June, 1871, until Oct. 15 following, when he was promoted to acting sub-lieutenant. He was lieutenant in the Agincourt with the Channel Squadron from August, 1872, until appointed to the Duke of Wellington for Arctic service, Feb. 8, 1875. He subsequently served in the Discovery, Capt. Henry F. Stephenson, with the Arctic expedition from April 15, 1875, until December, 1876, and afterwards in the Alexandra, Capt. R. O'B. Fitzroy, under the flag, in the Mediterranean, of Admiral Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, from Jan. 2, 1877, until March, 1880. Com. Noel has, says the *Morning Post*, for some months been perfecting a model of his invention, which, it is believed, will be singularly effective in defending war-ships from torpedo attacks. The model is to be submitted to the committee appointed to consider the best means of stultifying the offensive use of torpedoes, and, subject to their approval, the dockyard officers will prepare an estimate of the approximate cost of fitting it to a man-of-war. The plan is at present kept secret.

Vulture, Com. J. E. Pringle. A Reuter's telegram from Malta, dated Sept. 20, reports that the Vulture has arrived there from China, *en route* for Devonport.

The *Standard* hears that in addition to the telegraphic orders received at Cyprus that no further public works shall be undertaken, and that those in hand are to be suspended, instructions have been given for her Majesty's ship Hellespont, which was specially detailed for service at the island, to be now permanently withdrawn. She is not to be replaced, it having been notified that it is not deemed necessary to station a man-of-war at Cyprus.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of Sir William Muir, K.C.B., and Lady Superintendent Mrs. Deebles, to confer the Order of St. Katherine on Sister Elizabeth Wheldon, one of the nurses of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. The order carries with it a pension of £50 per annum for a limited period, with an embroidered badge worn on the left arm. Sister Wheldon, in addition to long and good service at Netley, was one of the nurses chosen to accompany Mrs. Deebles to South Africa, for work in the military hospitals during the Zulu war.

James Butterworth Crossland, aged 35, master-at-arms at the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, has been found drowned. He had been in the town, apparently sober. He was formerly much addicted to drinking, but afterwards he joined the Good Templars. During the last few days, however, he had broken his pledge.

The Imperial German war-vessel Prinz Adalbert, Capt. MacLean, last from Ferrol, which put into Plymouth Sound on Friday night to coal, has proceeded for Kiel. The son of the Crown Prince of Germany, who is on board, Prince Henry, ranks as a lieutenant. His Royal Highness has been with the Prinz Adalbert on her two years' cruise round the world. He has just turned 18 years of age, when, according to German law, he became of age, and at Ferrol he was for the first time entitled to land on leave without his governor. Admiral the Hon. Chas. Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, visited the Prinz Adalbert, and on leaving was saluted with 17 guns.—*Western Morning News.*

The Mediterranean Squadron was distributed as follows on September 12:—Alexandra, at Ragusa; Antelope, Constantinople; Bittern, Corfu; Cockatrice, Danube; Condor, Ragusa; Coquette, Brindisi; Cruiser, cruising; Cygnet, Salonica; Express, Gibraltar; Falcon, Brindisi; Fawn, Sea of Marmora; Hecla, Malta; Helicon, Ragusa; Hibernia, Malta; Iris, Ragusa; Invincible, Sicily; Monarch, Naples; Rapid, coast of Syria; Temeraire, Ragusa; Thunderer, Naples; Torch, Constantinople; Escort and Hellespont, Malta.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, who is to be married to Mdlle. Blanc early next month, was a pupil of the Royal Naval School, at New Cross, in 1873.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATIVE FLEET.

The following particulars of the proceedings of the Fleet are gathered from the telegrams of the correspondent of the *Standard*:—The postponement of the Demonstration is not owing to any orders received from home, but to the fear that it might provoke a massacre of the Christians in the neighbourhood of Dulcigno. Mr. Kirby Green wrote from Scutari begging for a few days' delay, in order that he might have time to remove his family, and Sir B. Seymour laid this letter before his colleagues on Monday, who declared that their information led them to believe that the appearance of the Fleets before Dulcigno might cause very dangerous excitement. Capt. Lord Walter Kerr accordingly despatched the Helicon with despatches for Mr. Green. The Admirals at length see the spot which they are ordered to make famous in history by this grand display. Astonishment must have seized their minds to a degree rarely experienced by man. On a narrow but lofty crag, protected on either side by precipices, stand a dozen houses, red-roofed, gaping with holes where once were windows. In one corner rises a minaret. Stretched from either abyss, above and below, are the old Venetian walls, a world too wide for the shrunken town. It stands amid a wilderness of hills, grey and bleak, picturesque truly, but bearing no trace of human inhabitant for miles and miles. Every man felt the humour of the jest as the ships steamed below this wretched, lonely settlement which the united Fleets of Europe are about to threaten. The Montenegrin army, six thousand strong, has left Cettinje, and encamped within a few hundred yards of the Turkish frontier, by Antivari. Capt. Lord Walter Kerr visited the camp on his way down to Scutari. With regard to the Naval Demonstration, the time is very rapidly drawing on when it will be impossible to remain on the dangerous coast of Dulcigno. In a fortnight the autumn storms will begin. What the instructions of the various Governments to their Admirals are is unknown, but the general opinion is that if Admiral Sir B. Seymour uses force, the Russian vessels alone will support him. Lord Walter Kerr can scarcely bring back before Thursday an answer to the vigorous despatch he carried to the Pasha at Scutari. It is more likely that he will not come until Saturday or Sunday.

The Iris arrived at Ragusa on Monday from Brindisi with the mails, and left on Tuesday for Malta, where she will be docked. The Falcon has sailed for Brindisi with the mails—indeed the service is now carried regularly and efficiently, letters being received from London in seventy-two hours. The fine weather is breaking rapidly. The force of the Bora is amazing, and every one sincerely hopes to be away before that terrible wind begins in earnest. On Monday, Sir Beauchamp Seymour entertained the Italian Admiral Fincatti and staff, together with all the captains and commanders of the various ships of the Fleet. Mr. W. H. Smith was also his guest upon the occasion. The Russian Admiral entertained the French Admiral at dinner, and his flagship, the Svetland, was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light. The ward-room officers of the Alexandra gave a dinner to the officers of the Victoria (German) and the Prinz Eugen and Zriney (Austrian).

On Tuesday the Commander-in-Chief and his staff were entertained at dinner by the French Admiral Lafaut, on board the Suffren. The officers of the Italian ship Palestro gave a dinner to the officers of the English squadron, at which the usual complimentary toasts were exchanged; and on Wednesday afternoon an entertainment was given on board the German corvette Victoria, at which all nationalities were represented.

On Tuesday the Russian Admiral inspected the torpedo boat Batoum, previous to her departure for the Bosphorus and Nicholaief. She is manned by three officers and ten men. She carries six Whitehead torpedoes, and can steam at the rate of twenty knots an hour.

Among the officers of all nationalities, the hope is strong that in some way a bombardment of Dulcigno may be avoided, for there is a general feeling, after seeing the little village, that it would be a most unworthy and unchivalrous task for a great ironclad fleet to open fire upon the inhabitants, whose only crime is that they refuse to hand themselves over to an alien and hated race. On Wednesday afternoon there was some surprise throughout the Fleet at the Admirals being all suddenly summoned to a Council of War. The captain of the German Victoria attended, as representing his nation. The deliberations lasted for an hour and a half. Nothing whatever is known as to the discussion.

At two o'clock on Thursday morning the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Flag-Lieutenant and Captain Sale, Special Commissioner, left in the Helicon for Cattaro, where they would arrive about 7 a.m. After his interview with the Pasha of Scutari, the Admiral will proceed to Cettinje, where he will hold a consultation with the Prince of Montenegro, who sends horses to Cattaro to convey the party to his capital. On the Admiral's return to the Fleet, which cannot take place before to-day, it is anticipated that action of some kind or other on the part of the Fleet will at once be undertaken. In the absence of the Admiral, Capt. the Hon. Walter Carpenter has hoisted the senior officers' pennant in the Téméraire, and has assumed command of the British portion of the Fleet.

Mr. W. H. Smith left on Thursday morning in his yacht Pandora for Cattaro.

The Condor arrived from Brindisi on Wednesday afternoon, and the Coquette left on Thursday afternoon. The officers of the British squadron were invited on Wednesday night to dinner by the officers of the Italian ironclad Roma, and also by the officers of the Russian corvette Temstchouk. They divided their attendance between these two vessels. The greatest cordiality prevailed on all sides; indeed, it may be said that a most excellent feeling exists between the officers and men of all nationalities here.

The *Times'* correspondent says:—"As regards the landing force the vessels represent, should it be deemed necessary to disembark, it may be roughly estimated at about 4,500 men, with a very large proportion of field pieces and mitrailleuses, probably not less than 15 or 16. This force, however, representing more than two-thirds of all the men present, would considerably weaken the Fleet itself. The numbers of the men present are approximately as follows:—English, 1,536 men; French, 1,200; Italian, 1,180: Russian, 600; Austrian, 1,210; German, 300; making a total of 6,026 men and 16 land service guns. Of course, the idea of disembarking a combined force can never have seriously presented itself to the Powers, for it is needless to say that such an arrangement could not possibly be made to work well, quite apart from the serious danger of bringing Germans and French, Italians and Austrians, French and Italians, Austrians and Russians, and last, English and Russians together."

DISCOVERY OF RELICS OF THE EREBUS AND TERROR.

A Reuter's telegram from New York states that the *New York Herald* of Thursday evening publishes the following telegram from New Bedford, Massachusetts:—"The Franklin Search Expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Schwatka, have returned here. They have discovered and brought southward relics of the two British ships, Terror and Erebus, which sailed from London under Sir John Franklin in May, 1845. The expedition successfully withstood the greater amount of cold ever encountered by white men. During sixteen days of a sledge journey extending over a period of eleven months, the average temperature was one hundred degrees below freezing-point. In the summer and autumn of 1879 the expedition made a complete search of King William's Land and the adjoining mainland, travelling by the route pursued by the crews of the Erebus and Terror in retreating towards Back's River. They burned the bones of all remaining above ground, and erected monuments in memory of the dead. Their researches have established the fact that the records of the Franklin Expedition are beyond recovery. They have also learned that one of Sir John Franklin's ships drifted down the Victoria Straits and was unwittingly scuttled by the Esquimaux, who found it off Grant Point in 1849. The Expedition have brought away the remains of Irving, the third officer of the Terror. From each spot where graves were found a few tokens were selected, which may serve to identify those who perished there. They also secured a board which may be of use in identifying the ship which completed the North-west Passage."

NAVAL AND MARINE COURTS-MARTIAL.

By a return just issued, it appears that the number of Naval courts-martial held on petty officers, seamen, Marines afloat, and boys in 1878 was 237—viz., 102 at home and 135 abroad. These 237 courts-martial tried 235 prisoners, as two seamen were tried each twice in the year, and 232 sentences were awarded and inflicted. The offences for which the prisoners were tried were:—Offences against discipline—mutiny, 4; desertion, 49; striking and attempting to strike superior officers, 75; threatening language to superior officers, 19; wilful disobedience, 68; behaving with contempt to superior officers, 38; quarrelling and fighting, 1; improperly leaving place of duty, 33; absence without leave, 4; drunkenness, 21; using profane language, 1; acts to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline, 56; offences punishable by ordinary law—theft and embezzlement, 45; disgraceful conduct, 12—making a total of 426 offences. The sentences inflicted were:—Penal servitude, 15; imprisonment with and without hard labour, 152; imprisonment and dismissal, 55; confinement in cells on board ship, 2; corporal punishment with imprisonment, 2; dismissal, 3; disrating, forfeiture of pay, prize-money, &c., 2. Including the awards of courts-martial, 23,523 summary punishments were inflicted during the year on petty officers, seamen, Marines, and boys at home, and 40,045 abroad, making a total of 63,568 for the year. This total includes 479 cases of disrating for various offences, 312 cases of birching or caning boys, and minor punishments of every description. The same return also shows the courts-martial held on Marines serving at head-quarters on shore, together with the punishments inflicted, during the same period. Number of courts-martial:—Royal Marine Artillery, 170; Royal Marine Light Infantry, Chatham Division, 85; Portsmouth Division, 102; Plymouth Division, 68; Depôt, Deal, 199; total, 624. The offences for which the prisoners were arraigned were:—Desertion, 155; violence to superiors and insubordination, 67; disobedience, 4; quitting or sleeping on post, 6; drunk on duty under arms, 22; drunkenness, 82; disgraceful conduct, 31; absence without leave, 182; making away with necessaries, 380; miscellaneous. 190; total offences, 1,119, which were distributed as follows:—Royal Marine Artillery, 304; Royal Marine Light Infantry, Chatham Division, 139; Portsmouth Division, 246; Plymouth Division, 122; Depôt, Deal, 308. These 624 courts-martial awarded sentences in 618 cases, which sentences were inflicted, and included 1 of penal servitude, 2 of reductions to the ranks, 2 reductions with imprisonment, 1 of stoppage without other punishment, 31 of solitary confinement and imprisonment with or without hard labour, and 581 of imprisonment with or without hard labour. During the same period 448 Marines were fined for drunkenness at head-quarters, and the total number of fines so inflicted amounted to 720. The total number of minor punishments awarded by commanding officers at head-quarters (including the fines already mentioned) were:—Royal Marine Artillery, 920; Royal Marine Light Infantry, Chatham Division, 528; Portsmouth Division, 1,121; Plymouth Division, 975; Depôt, Deal, 1,420; total, 4,964.

Intelligence received at Lloyd's states that the Mayune, Annamite war steamer, which left Haiphong July 18 for Tousin, with Government rice, had been captured just outside by Chinese pirates. The French gunboat Surprise has gone to search for her.

SEAMANSHIP IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is not long since letters appeared in the public journals announcing that seamanship was scarcely necessary in the Royal Navy,—our men-of-war were to be worked and fought by engineers and artillerymen. If such letters indicate it correctly, public opinion has again changed, judging from the writings of to-day. During the last two years two small frigates have been lost. When one considers that there are some 200 vessels on the move every year in the Royal Navy, in all parts of the world, not including the harbour or stationary ships in commission, such loss is surely small, even supposing one ship a year was the average, which is not the case, many years passing without any casualty at all. However, two years running, a man-of-war has been lost; both were sailing ships, and both were employed in training young ordinary seamen. We are informed there must be some serious reason to account for this, and the real cause is soon ascertained to be "the decline of seamanship" in the Royal Navy, together with the incapability of naval officers to handle ships under sail. Every ship commissioned as a sailing training-ship is lost; so there can be no doubt about it, and so on. Now, how were these two ships lost, which sad event has caused such grave censure on the Royal Navy? Case one, the Eurydice, homeward-bound from the West Indies, sailing along the south shore of the Isle of Wight, making for Spithead, under conditions (as regards the ship) which the most experienced officers—even those of the "old school"—admit would have been the same had they been in command, is suddenly struck by an unprecedentedly heavy squall, in the nature of a storm in fury (the approach of which could not have been seen in time, by reason of the high land), is forced over on her beam-ends, and founders. The court ordered to inquire into the matter acquitted the gallant captain—then in his watery grave, he having gone down with his ship—of all blame, the mishap being clearly a dispensation of Providence. Case two, the Atalanta leaves Bermuda on a certain day, also homeward-bound—indeed, on the same voyage so nearly accomplished by her unfortunate predecessor—and is never heard of again. She may have been burnt, sunk after collision with an iceberg, another vessel, or water-logged derelict; sprung such a leak from excessive straining in a heavy gale as to cause her to founder, &c.; endless are the causes of loss at sea. However, nothing has been, and probably never will be, proved, because nothing is known. Statistics prove that the per-centage of loss in the Royal Navy during the last ten or twenty years is far less than at any time during the present century. It may be said that the introduction of steam, scientific discoveries, more accurate surveys, better knowledge of winds and currents, &c., all tend to cause the voyages, cruises, and ordinary duties of our men-of-war to be easier than in old times, and that seamanship in the Royal Navy is nearly identical with navigation. Where seamanship ends and navigation commences, is rather a difficult point to settle; but if seamanship means simply the method of managing a sailing-vessel (*i.e.*, a ship fitted to sail only), then, indeed, its decline in the Royal Navy commenced some eighteen years ago, when the last sailing-ship was paid off. If, on the contrary, it means the method of conducting a vessel at sea under any conditions and under all circumstances (which I hold to be the true meaning of the word "seamanship"), then, I venture to assert, our naval officers can at least hold their own with our Mercantile Marine, or navies of foreign Powers. Surely it is sound to train officers and men, so that they shall be able to carry out the duties for which they are intended; would it be wise, therefore, to instruct them to become accustomed to handle a sailing-ship only, when they are called upon to serve in—and some, in time, to command—ships of a constantly varying type, but not one of which can be compared to, or treated like, a sailing-ship proper,—the mastless turret-ship, the ocean cruising ironclad, the steam frigate, corvette, sloop, and gun-vessel, all varying in form, tonnage, length, and internal arrangement, many of them jury-rigged only and out of trim, by reason of great weights, for sailing proper,—and that trim constantly altering, as coal, shot, and shell may be expended,—yet all (except unrigged turret-ships) having at times to keep the sea under sail alone? Most lieutenants, commanders, ay! and some captains, too, have never served two commissions in the same type of vessel,—they are called upon to do duty on board of, or command, any ship in the Navy, at an hour's notice. For instance, an officer may be paid off from a gun-vessel, which has passed three years in the East Indies, and be appointed after a few weeks to the Thunderer, turret-ship. In a few months he may receive orders to join the Crocodile, Indian troopship, and at the expiration of six months be sent to the Alexandra, masted ironclad. This is quite a possible case, so that in the space of a year he serves in four different types or classes of vessel, and is expected to be competent to conduct them to any part of the world, know the drills for the various armaments, and be conversant in their structure and internal arrangements, &c. The Naval officer of to-day must pass severe examinations in the theory and practice of navigation and nautical astronomy, mathematics, scientific knowledge, steam, gunnery, and electricity; tactics in squadrons and fleets, so as to know how best to develope their power of attack or defence, with gun, ram, and torpedo. To be prepared to land and fight on shore with a company, battalion, or field battery, and to have some knowledge of field fortification; time for the pursuit of which knowledge must be found amid the various duties and necessary routine of a man-of-war, in addition to the constant attention to the working of his ship, &c., which is absolutely necessary to become a good officer. The danger of navigation, too, is surely not lessened by the introduction of steam. Before that date the number of ships was very much out of proportion to the present day; the clause of collision (the cause of such terrible loss of life and property) was, therefore, proportionately smaller. Under sail in old days, ships which did approach dangerously near to each other could be stopped by being thrown up into the wind, tacking, &c., far easier than the heavy jury-rigged war-vessel or screw steamer can arrest her way. Crowds of large steamships, in addition to sailing vessels, now dart about at great speed, requiring most constant vigilance, nerve, and quickness in deciding the proper course to take, on the part of the officer on duty, on each occasion of meeting vessels at sea. I believe there are many who will agree with me in thinking that seamanship is not on the decline in the Royal Navy; on the contrary, that as scientific discoveries and wonderful inventions have made it possible to launch vessels of entirely different types to those of the old school, so have our Naval officers and Bluejackets kept pace with the times, enabling them to manage and command the sea-going monsters, each one a more complicated machine (though, perhaps, more complete) than the last, placed in their charge. In conclusion, I would suggest that instead of sending young ordinary seamen away in sailing training-ships, thereby showing them a quite different view of sea-life to what they are ever likely to experience again, it would be better to increase the complements of so many of our weakly-manned ships—whose heavy boats may be seen struggling along, "manned and armed," with boys at the oars, on account of the scarcity of men—where they will at once begin to perform the duties for which they are enrolled, and learn to become not only "seamen," but "men-of-war's-men."—I am, &c.,

M.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The one-and-twenty years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Volunteer body have wrought many changes in its constitution and its position among the armed forces of England. The enthusiasm of the early days has passed away, and been replaced by a calm and steady determination to comply with the demands of duty, which is a characteristic of Englishmen the world through. The Volunteer of '59 was worthy of much praise, because he gave time, money, and energy to an officially ungrateful country, for whose sake he sacrificed his ease, curtailed his leisure hours, and emptied his pockets to purchase arms, accoutrements, and uniform. On the other hand, like most enthusiasts, he was often ridiculous through his ill-regulated zeal, his lax ideas of discipline, his ignorance of the rudiments of soldiering, and his "bizarre" and showy uniform,—apparently, in many instances, chosen rather to satisfy the æsthetic tastes of his lady friends than the exigencies of service. His successor of to-day is a widely different person. He recognises the fact that the "Regular" soldier must be his example, and that only in proportion as he approaches this ideal can he expect to be esteemed an important item in the defensive power of his country. To be compared in steadiness, discipline, and appearance to the "Line," is the highest compliment that can be paid him. To be called unsoldierly is the most stinging reproach that he can suffer. That his efforts have been successful in proportion to his opportunities, is freely admitted by the highest military authorities, together with the fact that the *rapprochement* of the elder and younger Services, has done as much to popularise the Army, and to raise the standard and social status of its rank and file, as to make a soldier of the Volunteer. Now, the military value of any armed body is in proportion to that of its officers, and the progress of the Volunteers towards a high standard of excellence has been mainly the result of the intelligence and patient industry of the commissioned ranks. Few officers of the Regular Service, and still fewer of the British public as a body, realise to what an extent this is true, and how utterly, not only the efficiency, but the very existence of a Volunteer battalion depends on those who hold commissions in it. I have seen in the same corps companies spring from almost nothingness into strong and vigorous life in two or three years, and other companies lose strength, and dwindle almost to shadows in as short a time. Two companies under the same staff are often as different in *morale* and efficiency as though they belonged to different Services. The average attendance of some companies on parade is sometimes double and treble that of others in the same regiment. The difference proceeds entirely from the company commanders. A captain has a good or bad company in proportion to his persistent hard work and his own soldierly qualities. His men will support him by constant attendance at drill, if his influence draws them, and his example encourages them. If men find that their officer does not meet them habitually on parade, or does not show such proficiency as they can respect, they lose their interest in their work, satisfy themselves with the bare fulfilment of the Government requirements (wholly inadequate for efficiency), and fall away, as their three or four years' term of service expires. Any one with a knowledge of Volunteering will bear me out in these remarks, the truth of which daily and yearly experience proves. If, then, so much of the efficiency of the force depends upon its officers, the question naturally arises, "What are the inducements placed before intelligent and well-educated young Englishmen to ally themselves with the Volunteer Service, and accept commissions in its ranks?" I answer,—None, except patriotism and the abstract love of soldiering, which, luckily for our country, is engrained in nearly every English heart. Social rank, hope of distinction, and the certainty of, at any rate, a modest competence, may, I think, be stated as the chief prudential reasons for a youth's choosing the Army as a profession. But none of these considerations can actuate a Volunteer. In the first place, in spite of the ambiguous recognition accorded to him in the Warrant of July 25, 1879; in spite of the Queen's signature to his commission and the military salute which his uniform commands, no Volunteer officer can claim his rank without a suspicion of bad-taste. It is a strange anomaly that in his case the precedence seems to be given to the uniform, apart from the man. A colonel of Volunteers is entitled to field officer's compliments and rank, as long as he has on his regimentals. Out of them, he is plain "Mr." So-and-so. He may be "Colonel" as often as he chooses to order a parade, or to go to a military ball. Yet *per se* he is not a colonel, and if he calls himself one, or even allows himself to be so styled without protest that he is "only a Volunteer," he is considered to be guilty of presumption and bad-breeding. The Volunteer officer has, then, only a sort of spurious, half-recognised position, though greeted as "Our right trusty and well beloved," and accorded a certain rank in an integral portion of "Our Forces." Everybody else in the enjoyment of any honour may assert it. The "J.P." may let all the world know that her Majesty has trusted *him* with her commission, the elected Fellow of a scientific society may notify his distinction by "F.L.S.," &c., after his name, but the card of "Capt. So-and-So, 100th M.R.V.," is looked upon as a self-asserting and bumptious emanation of snobbishness. Secondly, the Volunteer officer's hope of distinction is bounded by the prospect of being permitted to wear his uniform and to retain his "rank," on retirement after sixteen years' service. Taken in conjunction with the foregoing remarks, this privilege is too shadowy to be very highly valued by the few whose patience and endurance enable them to claim it. Thirdly, comes the question of emolument. Now, the essence of Volunteering consists in the agreement, on the part of the members of the force, to give a certain amount of time and energy to the country's service, in return for the opportunity of making themselves useful and efficient. The idea, therefore, of pecuniary reward is far from the thoughts or wishes of Volunteers. It is, however, the lot of the Volunteer officer to pay heavily for the privilege of performing his thankless service. There is an average outlay of £30 for uniform on joining. Then there are in nearly all regiments yearly subscriptions, varying from four, five, and six guineas on the part of subalterns, to as much as £15 or £20 in the higher ranks. Besides this, there are calls for prizes—never less than £3 for a subaltern, £5 for a captain, and £10 and £15 for field-officers—band funds, &c. Moreover, the efficiency of a company can only be effected and kept up by constantly sending circulars or whips to its dilatory and negligent members. The expense of printing and postage comes out of the officer's pocket; this item may be put down at £10 per annum, at the lowest estimate. Then, to promote good-feeling and comradeship amongst the officers, many of the best organised regiments have a periodical mess. In fact, from year's end to year's end there is nothing but a succession of calls upon the officer's resources. This state of things constitutes the greatest grievance of the Volunteer officer. By it hundreds of the men most fitted for commissions are debarred from entering the Service, and of those who do join, very many refuse promotion and leave after a short time, because the only prospect is, year after year, increased expenditure. The standard of efficiency fixed by Government is now high, and the preparation for the compulsory examinations entails several months of constant application to the minutiæ of drill. A young officer engaged in business or a profession must make up his mind to forswear the cricket-field and the river for at least a season or two, in order to fit himself for the duties which he has undertaken. He does not grudge this, but he does kick at the idea that his Volunteering means, not only little honour and much hard work, but ever-growing drains upon his pocket. Hence the fact that though the increase of numbers from 1879 to 1880 was 12,000, only 30 were officers. In London alone there are some 60 vacant commissions, and there is an ever-increasing difficulty on the part of commanding officers in suitably filling them up. This state of things cannot continue, and the force will some day collapse, unless a change for the better is made in the position of the Volunteer officer. He has waited long and patiently the bare justice which is his due, and the representations which I ask you to make public through the medium of your columns have been often made before. If the country cares to preserve the system, it must be prepared to accord more generous treatment to those by whose work it has been so far perfected, and but for whose constant and unremitting efforts it would not now endure a single year. Plans and suggestions I leave to wiser heads than mine. I simply seek to place before your readers the condition of Volunteer officers under the present system, feeling sure that the facts alone are sufficient, if understood, to ensure a speedy remedy.—I am, &c.,

R. V.

Two Coastguard men were recently crossing Cork Harbour on duty, when their boat shipped some seas in a squall and sank. Both were good swimmers, and struck out for the shore, 300 yards distant. Cransten, who was behind, noticed that Osborne lost his strength, and was sinking. He dived for him, and brought him to the surface, then, turning on his back, tried to help him ashore, but soon finding the other to be dead, and blood oozing from his nose, mouth, and ears, he left him and struck for the shore, where half-an-hour later he was washed up unconscious. Osborne's body was found some hours later. The doctor attributes his death to over-exertion, which caused a blood-vessel to break. He was with the Duke of Edinburgh in the Galatea, and organised many a Good Templars' Lodge in his different ships. His character was excellent in every way. His wife and child and crippled brother depending on him are left penniless, and far from home. Any subscriptions in their aid will be thankfully received by Com. Mallet, R.N., East Ferry Station, Ballinacurra, Ireland. George Osborne was a native of Bath. His young widow wishes to reach her home in Wiltshire.

A trial was made on Wednesday at Stokes Bay of a first class torpedo-boat, which differs in many respects from any yet introduced into the Service. In the new boat seaworthiness combined with speed has been sought to be obtained. The engines and hull are stronger, and the dimensions are, length 93ft., beam 12ft. 6in., while in free-board it exceeds by about 1ft. the first-class torpedo-boats adopted in the Service. The draught is 3ft. 6in. forward and 5ft. 6in. aft. The wind was from 4 to 5, and the condition of the sea was of a character to test the qualities of the boat. Six runs were made, the mean giving a speed of 16½ knots, the engines making only a moderate number of revolutions.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF CAPTAINS.

"Superannuated" addresses to us the following:—

"1. All officers in her Majesty's Service are agreed that the public weal is the first consideration, and therefore admit, since the country has thought fit to abolish Purchase, some scheme of compulsory joined to voluntary retirement is necessary to cause a proper flow of promotion through all ranks.

2. Whether, however, this has been done with due consideration for the interests of those affected is, in my opinion, questionable.

3. If I call the two classes of captains now serving 'Purchase captains' and 'non-Purchase captains,' I mean by the first those men who obtained their companies before the abolition of Purchase in 1871; and by the second, those who have obtained them since.

4. The main effect of the present Regulations are these,—'Purchase captains' are ineligible for promotion after 25 years' service, counting from the twentieth year of their age, but they cannot be compulsorily retired. 'Non-Purchase captains' are ineligible for promotion after 20 years' service, counting also from their twentieth year, and they will be compulsorily retired then, or as soon as they shall have completed seven years in the rank of captain. Though 'non-Purchase captains' are allowed to remain on after 20 years' service, in order to complete seven years in the rank of captain, they will not be eligible for promotion regimentally after the age of 40. The chance of extra-regimental promotion is very small, as the Commander-in-Chief has only at his disposal, under present Regulations, two unattached majorities per annum, and even these are dependent on the absorption of the half-pay majorities granted the preceding year.

5. Practically, therefore, 'Purchase captains' are ineligible for promotion after the age of 45, and 'non-Purchase captains' after the age of 40.

6. But among the 'non-Purchase captains' are many men who have purchased their ensigncies and lieutenancies at a cost of £700 or £800.

7. No account whatever has been taken of these sums expended by them, and they are compulsorily retired as before described, without compensation for this expenditure, and with the same pensions as those men will receive who have joined the Service since the abolition of Purchase.

8. It has been said that the men who purchased their 'ensigncies' and 'lieutenancies' have enjoyed the advantages for which they paid, namely, entry into the Service and a more speedy promotion. But the real fact is that the only party who benefitted by the purchase of the ensigncy was the State; and it was quite an exception for a man not to purchase his lieutenancy, although he might not be able to purchase his company.

9. There is no doubt that most captains, after 25 years' service, and a certain proportion after 20 years' service, are unfit for the subordinate duties of the rank, and should, therefore, be retired. On the other hand, there are many men capable of good work, and in the prime of life, who must be turned adrift under the present Regulation.

10. Men are to be retired in good health, but at an age when their habits are formed and when they are too old to take up any other profession, and are to be given pensions on which they cannot live; just at the age when the civil appointments, for which they usually seek, such as chief constableships and governorships of gaols, are closed to them by an age-limit.

11. It will be observed, too, that there is no exception to the rule. The men who have been through the Staff College, and whose military education has cost the country a considerable sum of money, will have to go. I do not mean to assert that the Staff College man is so very valuable an article that he cannot be done without, but it does seem an absurdity for the country to go to a great expense in training him and then to turn him adrift. If ever the country is engaged in a large European war, it will want many more trained staff officers than we can supply now. The superiority of a good trained man over a good untrained man is undeniable. The opponents of the Staff College talk as if all the men who went to the Staff College were bad, and all who remained with their regiments were good!

12. Observe the comparative effect of compulsory retirement on a Line captain of 20 years' service and on a Guards captain and lieutenant-colonel of the same service. Supposing they do not accept the pension, but go on half-pay, with a view to obtaining staff employment, the Linesman gets a captain's staff appointment, and, except by brevet on active service, has no chance of promotion. The captain and lieutenant-colonel gets a field-officer's staff appointment, and after holding it for five years gets his colonelcy as a matter of course.

13. Supposing a regiment, in which there are 'Purchase captains' of over 25 years' service or 'non-Purchase captains' of over 20 years' service remaining on, but ineligible for promotion,—supposing, I say, that this regiment is sent on active service, and that a lieutenant-colonel or major, or all of them, are killed, the service captains actually on service will be passed over, and the promotions will be given to the juniors! On the other hand, supposing the lieutenant-colonel and majors are only wounded or sick, the senior captain would be in temporary command; but if they died, a junior officer would be promoted over his head after he had held temporary command!

14. The compulsory-retirement rules act most unfairly on the steadiest and best regiments. The steadier and better a regiment is, the slower the promotion in it, consequently the officers in such regiments will be absolutely punished for their virtues.

15. It will said that liberal voluntary retirements have been provided to aid the flow of promotion. But how many men will exchange the pay, small though it be, with all its contingent advantages of quarters, allowances, &c., for pensions under £200 a year or small gratuities? Formerly men retired from the Service to save the money they had invested, and so caused a flow of promotion; but now men will hang on as long as they can, to increase their pensions on retirement.

16. The effect of the present rules can only be judged by examples, and I will examine the 5th Fusiliers and see how the retirement acts on it. Major-Gen. Roberts, late lieut.-col. of the 1st Batn. 5th Fusiliers, held the command of his battalion from March, 1866, when he exchanged into the regiment with Lieut.-Col. Master, who obtained the command in 1858, until May, 1880; so that for 22 years there had been no promotion in the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 1st Batn.! Col. Roberts was not subject to the five years' rule of retirement; consequently, since 1871, when Purchase was abolished, he has blocked the way of the senior major. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. N. Macdonald was compulsorily retired on the completion of his seven years' tenure. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rowlands has succeeded to the command of the 1st Batn. Lieut.-Col. Bigge succeeded to the command of the 2nd Batn. 5th in 1877, and will have to vacate it in 1882. Thus there will be vacancies for lieutenant-colonels in 1882 and 1885, and every five years after that. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Harkness will become regimental lieut.-col. in 1882. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Pocklington will have to retire in 1884, after seven years' tenure. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Fitzroy may expect to succeed to regimental lieutenant-colonel in 1885. The chances of death apart, the vacancies in the higher ranks will be as follows:—Lieutenant-colonel in 1882, 1885, 1887; major in 1882, vice major, promoted; do. 1884, vice major, retired; do. 1885, vice major, promoted; do. 1887, vice major, promoted; do. 1887, vice major, retired. Having the new "Birthday Book" before us, we can ascertain the dates after which the captains are ineligible for promotion. They are as follows:—

PURCHASE CAPTAINS.

Capt. Creagh	Nov. 20, 1881	Capt. Thistlethwayte	Mar. 16, 1883
,, Newbolt	June 10, 1881	,, Robinson	Mar. 22, 1882
,, Taylor	Dec. 28, 1879	,, Bradshaw	Mar. 30, 1884

NON-PURCHASE CAPTAINS.

Not only ineligible for promotion, but will be compulsorily retired after seven years' tenure.

*Capt. Forsyth	April 2, 1880	Capt. Broad	Aug. 1, 1883
* ,, Williams	May 12, 1880	,, Hackett	Jan. 4, 1886
* ,, Ormond	Sep. 24, 1880	,, Way	Nov. 24, 1885
,, Beamish	Mar. 23, 1882	,, Hobbs	Mar. 22, 1883
† ,, Græme	Dec. 22, 1882	,, Hargreave	Feb. 13, 1885
,, Wilmot	May 16, 1881	,, Cherry	Feb. 15, 1885
,, Vincent	Aug. 15, 1882	,, Dyke	Jan. 21, 1887
,, Darley	Sept. 3, 1881	,, Trafford	Oct. 14, 1885
,, Carleton	Sept. 20, 1885	,, Kilgour	Jan. 27, 1887

As Capt. Bradshaw will be 45 on March 30, 1884, and the vacancy in the majority does not occur until October of that year, he will probably miss it, and the step will fall to Capt. Carleton. The step in Oct. 1885 will probably fall to Capt. Hackett, as Capt. Broad will be over age in March.

17. Thus it will be seen, from the calculation in the preceding paragraph, that of 20 and odd captains now serving, only three can look forward with anything like a fair chance to promotion. What sort of service can the public expect from the remainder, who see compulsory retirement, nearly as certain as death, staring them in the face?

18. Now, I would suggest (*a*), a larger number of half-pay majorities to be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, on the understanding that unless he is employed, a man does not qualify for a higher pension than he would have obtained as a captain. With this proviso, a half-pay majority at 9s. 6d. a day would be a cheaper thing to the country than a pension of £200 a year. (*b.*) The extension of the time of 25 years to all officers who entered the Service before the abolition of Purchase, but the higher pension given to 25 years' men now should only be given to those officers who obtained their companies before that date. (*c.*) Any man allowed to stay on to complete seven years in the rank of captain, to be eligible for promotion regimentally during the time he is allowed to remain on. (*d.*) The terms of the Warrant as to limit of age to be no bar to regimental promotion in the field. (*e.*) Men who have passed the Staff College, and have been favourably reported on whilst holding Staff appointments; men who have held creditably appointments on the General Staff, even if they have not got Staff College certificates; those who have been favourably reported on, and specially recommended,—such men, as long as reported physically fit to be exempt from compulsory retirement, and eligible either for regimental promotion or unattached promotion, under *a*.

19. Suggestions *b* and *c* would effect the officers of this regiment as follows. It would extend their eligibility for promotion under *b*:—

Capt. Forsyth	1880—1885	Capt. Broad	1885—1890
,, Williams	1880—1885	,, Hackett	1886—1891
,, Ormond	1881—1886	,, Way	1886—1891
,, Beamish	1881—1886	,, Hobbs	1886—1891
,, Græme	1882—1887	,, Hargreave	1886—1891
,, Wilmot	1881—1886	,, Cherry	1887—1892
,, Vincent	1883—1888	,, Dyke	1887—1892
,, Darley	1884—1889	,, Trafford	1887—1892
,, Carleton	1885—1890		

Under *c*:—

Capt. Græme	1882—1883	Capt. Vincent	Jan. 1883-June 1883
,, Wilmot	1881—1883	,, Darley	1883—1884

20. In conclusion, I cannot forbear to remark on what appears a hardship. I am told that officers who have served their country for over twenty years, and have been compulsorily retired on a small pension (for anything between £200 and £400 a year is *not* a magnificent income), will, if they obtain employment under the Crown, lose part of their pensions while so employed. I can understand a pensioned Lord Chancellor losing his pension, if he becomes Lord Chancellor again, and I can understand a man pensioned on the abolition of his office, or a man pensioned on the ground of ill-health on the supposition that he will never be fit for work again, losing their pensions on again obtaining employment from the Crown; but I entirely fail to see the justice of depriving of part of their pensions men who have earned them by the best years of their life, spent, perhaps, in all sorts of bad climates, and who have then been compulsorily retired. I can hardly believe that it is true!"

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* Capts. Forsyth, Williams, and Ormond will be retired on Jan. 1, 1881, when the limit of 20 years comes into force.

† Capts. Græme, Wilmot, Vincent, Darley, and Trafford will not be liable to compulsory retirement until the following dates, when they will have completed seven years in the rank:—Capts. Græme, April 29, 1883; Wilmot, June 14, 1883; Vincent, June 24, 1883; Darley, Oct. 31, 1883; and Trafford, Feb. 20, 1887.

MILITARY HISTORY AND COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

"Historicus" writes:—"Among the July examination papers set by the Civil Service Commissioners for entrance into Woolwich and Sandhurst, there is one paper to which I trust you will not consider it impertinent to call attention. I refer to that set in Napier's *Military History*. Now it seems to me open to grave doubt whether a technical work of the kind is suited to students who have as yet no technical military knowledge. The object of the entrance competitive examination, I presume, is to select from boys educated in the recognised school curriculum those who have made the best use of their time, and who show promise of future ability. Is it, then, wise to introduce a severely technical work, and for which in the vast majority of cases, the students can have had no previous training, into an examination list with which it has no connection, and whose completeness and symmetry it therefore mars? Would it not be better to reserve the study of it to a time when the students should have mastered the rudiments of military science? However, as it has been introduced, by all means let the examination be a reality, and not a farce. Now the period selected for the late examination comprised, roughly speaking, Sir J. Norris's campaign, Napoleon's reconquest of Spain (Book iv.), the siege of Zaragossa, &c., and the operations in the east of Spain, (Book v.). Any one who has taken the trouble to read these two books with attention knows well the intricate details and pregnant criticisms with which they are filled. But it seems to me that such minutiæ form the very pith of a history which candidly professes that it is written for the professional student. In the late examination (July, 1880), these questions were set in the subject. The first may be summarised thus:—'Reproduce the table of contents prefixed to Napier's *History* (Books iv.-v.).' The second requested the student to give the character of Sir J. Moore 'in Napier's exact words.' But the third was the gem of the series; it was as follows:—'Give the context in which the following passages occur:—α. "When Scylla, after all his victories," &c.; β. "A commanding height, from whence a beneficial stream," &c.; γ. "A lively error pervades all his notions of war;" δ. "Hannibal, speaking of the elder Scipio, derided him," &c.' Is *Napier's History* to be learned by rote and treated like a play of Shakespeare's? or, presumptuous suggestion, did the examiner open the work at haphazard, and pick out the 'typical' (!) sentences?"

HONORARY COLONELCIES OF REGIMENTS.

"Lieutenant-General" writes:—"I am glad to see that you have thought the remarks of 'Aspirant' regarding the custom of conferring the vacant colonelcies of Cavalry regiments solely on General officers of that branch deserving a place in your columns (of July 31), and I am thereby encouraged to use my endeavours, however small, in assisting to direct attention to this 'unfairness,' as it also seems to me, to the Infantry officer, after his promotion to the rank of General. Why, in these non-Purchase days, should the General officers of the Cavalry and Infantry be placed on separate lists, and why, for no ostensible reason, as urged by 'Aspirant,' should those of the former enjoy the 'very substantial advantage' of arriving at the great 'honorarium' of the Service over the heads of many of the latter, not only their seniors on the list of General officers, but in most instances considerably so in length of service? Why should not General officers of Cavalry and Infantry be now appointed indifferently in their regular turn to vacant colonelcies in either branch? I am sure that some notice from yourself, Sir, either in approval of 'Aspirant's' views, or else showing what reasons may be urged for the retention of the rule complained of, would be appreciated by many who consider themselves aggrieved."

ARMY COFFEE TAVERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow us, through your columns, to call attention to the scheme which has been devised for providing, as a national gift, coffee-taverns for the soldier and his friends in our various camps and garrisons? Much is now done for the soldiers' comfort in his barrack, but when he quits its precincts, he has no place of resort except the public-houses with which his quarters are generally surrounded. It is intended to provide places where he will not be tempted to spend his pay on that which is the source of almost all military offences; and we appeal to the nation—always ready to offer sympathy to the soldier in time of war—to help him in the temptations to which he is exposed in time of peace. Already many have come forward with generous subscriptions, including Lady Burdett-Coutts, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Westminster, Cardinal Manning, Lords Shaftesbury, Morley, and Aberdeen, Sir Richard Wallace, and many others. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for War, and already a hundred and fifty officers have subscribed; and further subscriptions will be gladly received by the honorary treasurer, Colonel Geary, R.A., Horse Guards; or by yours, &c.,

F. DUNCAN, Major, R.A.,
E. WOOLLCOMBE, Captain, R.A., } Hon. Secs.

Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, Sept. 21.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

Major-Gen. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., Governor of South Australia, an acknowledged authority upon the art of defences, when solicited lately to inaugurate a series of lectures in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association of Adelaide, promptly acceded to the request, and announced as his subject, "An Historical Sketch of the Defences of England." His Excellency's remarks upon Australian defences have the most practical interest to us. He said:—"I will now pass on to consider some points relating to the defences of the Australian Colonies. Acting upon the reports which I made about three years ago, steps are being taken—it must be admitted without any undue haste—for carrying out some of the recommendations therein contained for the defence of the principal ports, including Newcastle, which it is of great importance to render thoroughly secure, on account of its being the main source of supply for coal in Australia. New Zealand also, I understand, is acting upon a report which I prepared in London in 1871, at the request of Mr. (now Sir Julius) Vogel, and is now taking steps for the defence of her most important harbours. As regards defences for this colony, and the suggestions which I made in reference thereto, I find that it is occasionally stated by some that riflemen only are required; by others, that land batteries and artillerymen will afford effective protection without riflemen; by others, again, that you only want war-vessels. I cannot, of course, in a sketch such as this, discuss the principles on which my proposals were made. I must remark, however, that the conditions here are such that without all these—*i.e.*, naval means, land batteries, artillerymen, and riflemen—you can have no satisfactory system of defence. You cannot certainly be charged with neglect of the question—indeed, my good-fortune in occupying the position which I now hold is originally due to the circumstance that I came to Australia to advise respecting the defence of this and the other Colonies, in accordance with the common desire expressed by all. I must, however, point out that, although you have organised a Volunteer force and rifle associations—and most creditable they are—you ought also to be provided with a small, permanent body of troops; that although you have built one work of defence, you ought to build two; and that you ought also to have some local naval defence. But I know that it is difficult for the colony to do at once all that is required, and I feel no doubt of the desire and intention of South Australia, as opportunity offers, to adopt the measures necessary for her protection. A point that I wish to impress upon you, and upon all the Australian Colonies with reference to their defence, is that the protection of the maritime routes of commerce to which I have referred must be incomplete if it does not include the defence of those routes when adjacent to the Australian seaboard. I have before pointed out that there is one line of approach to the chief ports of these Colonies by King George's Sound, at the south-west cape of Australia, and another *viâ* Torres Straits, to the north and east of the continent. Singapore is admirably situated as a depôt for the defence of that part of the passage to the northward, between the Straits of Malacca and Torres Straits; and Sydney harbour and the Fijis are in good positions for depôts for the defence of the maritime traffic on the eastern side of the Australian continent. The fine harbour of King George's Sound—the first port in Australia at which the outward, and the last at which the homeward mail steamers call—occupies a most important position with reference to the defence of Australian commerce. It is just one of the places to which the principles I have enunciated respecting the defence of coaling stations apply. Undefended, it may in time of war be occupied by hostile vessels, which, issuing therefrom, might cut off our steamers and merchant ships. On the other hand, if defended, it would become a most valuable Naval post for vessels of war acting for the defence. The same may be said, though in not so great a degree, of Fiji. Now, as regards the defence of the stations to which I am referring, the fortification and garrisoning of Singapore is undertaken by the British Government, whilst that of Sydney is in the hands of the Government of New South Wales; but who is to undertake the defence of King George's Sound and of a harbour in Fiji? Neither Western Australia nor the colony of Fiji could bear the expense. My own view, seeing how immediately these Naval outposts are connected with the defence of Australian commerce, is, that all the Australian Colonies, including New Zealand, should share the cost, which I may observe would not be great. The consideration of this matter leads me to observe that the federation of these Colonies—on which subject you recently heard a most able lecture—would, amongst many other benefits, be of immense advantage in dealing with the subject of defence. You are interested in the fact that Great Britain holds Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Cape, St. Helena, Mauritius, Bermuda, Jamaica, and other maritime strategical points. You are interested in the defence of those places, but you have never been asked to pay a shilling towards the maintenance of their fortifications or their garrisons. Aided by contributions from some of these possessions, and by the Indian Government, which undertakes the whole of the cost for Aden, England has borne and bears the burden and the expense, and also maintains the Navy which primarily protects your commerce and your soil. I know that—remembering all you owe to Old England—you cherish with feelings of pride and enthusiasm the position which you occupy as an important part of the greatest maritime nation in the world; I know that you hold fast to the faith that the glorious British Empire should be defended and maintained, and I look forward to the day when, as your population multiplies and your revenues largely increase, you will have Australian troops ready to act in concert with British regiments, and Australian ships prepared to join with British squadrons, if need be, in doing battle with a common foe."

The French gunboat Lionne has arrived off Ramsgate harbour, for the purpose of assisting in maintaining order between the crews of the English and French fishing boats.

Reviews.

The Life, Times, and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle. By W. J. Fiztpatrick, LL.D. (J. Duffy and Sons.)

Mr. Fitzpatrick has taken upon himself a task of great magnitude, and has accomplished it most successfully by the exercise of rare zeal and literary discernment. The *Life of Dr. Doyle*, which was long since published, no doubt gained great popularity, but in course of time passed completely out of print. Notwithstanding this fact, abundant evidence was forthcoming to show that the public interest in the original work only slumbered, and that judicious energy would prove sufficient to revive it. The author saw this clearly, and was fortunate enough to impress others who were in a position to forward his object with some portion of the zeal which actuated himself. Nothing can be more interesting than the matter contained in these portly volumes. It would be idle in a brief notice of this description to try even to enumerate them, much less to do them justice. Those who were privileged with the friendship of Dr. Doyle will truly appreciate them, as the record of the actions and the writings of a most gifted and single-minded man, even though Dr. Cahill once said that "he had a strong dash of Vinegar Hill in his composition." There is one remarkable letter in the collection (Vol. II., p. 127), which is too interesting to pass by unnoticed. On March 16, 1829, Lord Winchelsea, president of the Brunswick Club, accused the Duke of Wellington of having been actuated by disgraceful and criminal motives in his policy on the Catholic question. His Grace and Lord Winchelsea were united by bonds of close friendship, and such conduct greatly pained the Duke. He called for an explanation; it was refused, and a hostile meeting, without fatal results, took place. Father Maher mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Doyle, expressing wonder at the emotions which the Great Duke must have felt, who had passed unscathed through a hundred fights, and now took his stand to receive the fire of his dearest friend:—

> "'Emotions!' exclaimed the Bishop; 'no more than if you were about to sit down to breakfast.'—'Am I to understand,' inquired the priest, archly, 'that your lordship would have accepted the challenge, and received his aim without fear?'—'Most assuredly I should, had not Providence taken me out of this wicked world, and delivered me from the pride of my young heart. From my earliest youth, fear has been a feeling utterly unknown to me. I know not what it is, and unless from the knowledge one gathers from common report, I know not what it is like. Urged by an ambition which filled me in early life, I might have applied myself to the task of mastering a laborious profession, and fired by an indomitable spirit within, I'd have worked my way to distinction and perhaps glory. If forsaken by God, and delivered over to the pride and ambition of an untamed heart, I might have carried all before me in this life, unconscious of even experiencing fear in any ordeal. I should have made myself feared by challenging to mortal combat every man who crossed my path. I should have killed somebody or somebody would have killed me; but God, in his great mercy, preserved me from the rock upon which I might have been wrecked.' And then, quoting St. Augustine, he added, 'Too late have I known thee, oh Infinite Beauty, too late have I loved Thee!' 'Even of God,' continued the Bishop, 'I am not in sufficient fear. I have probably too much confidence in his mercies; but as he did not give me the faculty of fear, I suppose I am not accountable.'"

The chapters on "Repeal Agitation" will be read with no little interest.

Egypt. (Cassell and Co.)—Messrs. Cassell and Co. have issued the first part of a most attractive work on Egypt. It has been prepared by Professor G. Ebers, translated by Clara Bell, who has acquired such a high reputation as a translator of German works, and edited by S. Birch, LL.D. It is also copiously embellished with illustrations of a high order of merit. To those who have resided in Egypt — a country becoming daily more attractive—it will serve as a pleasing memento of the past, while it cannot fail to arouse in strangers an ardent desire to visit a land so profoundly interesting.

The Guide. By Lieutenant-Colonel Otter. (Willing and Williamson.)—This little manual is intended to serve as a guide to the Canadian Militia. It contains a great deal of useful information.

The International Portrait Gallery. (Cassell and Co.)—The twenty-third number of this interesting publication is exceptionally attractive. It contains a highly executed likeness of Sir Bartle Frere, taken from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. It is accompanied by a carefully prepared biographical notice of the right honourable baronet.

St. James's Magazine.—The *St. James's* for Ocotber is early in the field. Among other articles, it contains one on the "Maori Race," and also one on "Illustrious Engineers," quite worthy of perusal. "Guilty, or Not Guilty?" is still further continued.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO MEET WITH SO EXCELLENT A PREPARATION as this "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil. Limpid, delicate, free from disagreeable flavour, and admirably refined by a new and improved process, the "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil of Allen and Hanburys' will henceforth take its place as a pharmaceutical product, which is in its way unrivalled,—*London Medical Record.* See also the *Lancet, British Medical Journal, Medical Times, Medical Press, Practitioner,* &c. All who have diffiulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' Perfected Oil. Sold only in imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Obituary.

We regret much to have to announce the death of Col. W. F. N. Wallace, which occurred on the 5th inst., at his residence in the Isle of Wight. His fearfully sudden death has caused great grief, not only to his own immediate relatives, but to a large circle of friends and acquaintance, who had fully appreciated the kind heart of the soldier who had so often befriended many, and who was ever ready to afford assistance whenever he could do so. Col. Wallace served for many years in the 74th Bengal Infantry. With it he marched to Cabul after the first Afghan war, and served with it through the Punjab campaign of 1848. He was present at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, being actually on duty with a detachment of the 74th at the Main Guard of the city of Delhi, when the first party of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry rode into the city from Meerut. Col. (then Capt.) Wallace made his way back to cantonments, to find his own regiment had joined the mutineers. He served out the time of the Mutiny, and retired in 1864, having received two medals, one for the Punjab campaign, the other for the Indian Mutiny. His father, Brigdr.-Gen. Newton Wallace, was a most gallant old soldier. He served in the first Afghan war, and escorted Lady Sale with a convoy from Cabul. He joined the Army of the Sutlej with his regiment in 1845, and was appointed to a brigade. On the death of John McCaskill at Moodkee, he succeeded to his command, and fell himself, three days afterwards, at the battle of Ferozeshah, on the evening of Dec. 21, 1845. Col. Wallace's was a family of soldiers. His only brother, Capt. Newton Wallace, was with the old 1st Bengal Fusiliers at the siege and capture of Delhi, also the relief of Lucknow. His only son is now an officer in the Army.

Commander Henry Studdy, whose death is reported, at the early age of 38, was formerly flag-lieutenant to Sir G. Wellesley, when that officer was Superintendent of the Portsmouth Yard. From August, 1868, until his retirement, on account of ill-health, at the close of 1870, he served in the Britannia. He was lieutenant in the Bellerophon during her commission, under Capt. Tatham, in 1866-67.

Lieutenant Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, R.N., died last week at Muirshiel, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. He was the younger son of Francis, late Marquis Conyngham, K.P., by his marriage with Lady Jane Paget, second daughter of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., and was born in September, 1832. He was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for county Donegal. He entered the Royal Navy in 1846, and served in the Eastern of 1854-56, taking part in the operations against Bomarsund, in the capture of the fort of Kinburn in the Black Sea, and in the siege of Sebastopol. He retired, however, from the Service in 1860 with the rank of lieutenant. He was also for a short time a lieutenant in the Royal London Irish Rifle Volunteers. His Lordship married, in 1857, the Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Morgan, fifth daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Tredegar.

Lieut. Francis Ross Bromilow, R.N., who has been employed as inspecting officer in the Coastguard service at Frazerburg, N.B., since Jan. 1879, died at Frazerburg, on the 17th inst., in his 40th year. The deceased officer, who was grandson of the late Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B., entered the Navy in 1855, and served as acting sub-lieut. in the Forte, Capt. T. Saumarez, under the flag, on the south-east coast of America, of Rear-Admiral R. L. Warren, from Sept. 11, 1861, until March 3, 1862, when he was promoted to acting lieut. in the Ardent, Com. John E. Parish, on the same station. He afterwards served in the Meeanee, Capt. George Wodehouse, in the Mediterranean from Nov. 22, 1862, until promoted to lieut., April 8, 1863; as lieut. he served in the Icarus, Com. Nowell Salmon, V.C., in the Mediterranean from June 22, 1863, until Feb. 1864; and in the Achilles, Capt. E. W. Vansittart, with the Channel Squadron from Oct. 4, 1864, until June, 1867, when he was appointed to the Nymphe, Com. Thos. Barnardiston, fitting for the East Indies, and remained until 1868. He subsequently served in the Duke of Wellington at Portsmouth from March 1, 1869, until June, 1871, when he joined the Research, Capt. Hon. W. J. Ward, fitting for the Mediterranean; and in July, 1872, was appointed to the Tenedos, Capt. E. H. L. Ray, and served in the Pacific until May, 1875, when he removed into the Repulse, and returned in her to England, and was paid off in June, 1877.

Dr. John Stirling, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, whose death at Southsea is reported, entered the Navy in 1840, and went out with the Niger expedition, his services in that quarter of the globe leading to his being again sent out in 1845 to the African coast on exploring service. He afterwards served on the Mediterranean station, and was present at the blockade of the Piræus. In 1850 he was sent to the south-east coast of America, and in 1852 was appointed surgeon to the Fury, with which he served in the Black Sea squadron during the Russian war, witnessing the naval operations against Sebastopol. He was subsequently staff surgeon to the naval hospital at the Cape of Good Hope, his last appointment being to the Plymouth hospital. In 1870 he was raised to the rank of deputy-inspector-gen. Dr. Stirling has received the Crimean medal with Sebastopol clasp and the Turkish medal.

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BIRTH.

Herring.—On the 23rd inst., at Thorpe House, Warwick, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Herring, late 27th Inniskillings, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Barclay—Dickson.—At St. Brandon's, Banff, on Sept. 21, by the Rev. J. Davidson, James Barclay, Esq., of Buchromb, Banffshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Col. W. D. Dickson, of H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, and great grand-daughter of the late Admiral William Dickson, of Sydenham House, Roxburghshire.

Foster—Murphy. — On the 16th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, Cork, by the Very Rev. George Canon Precentor Sheehan, V.G., assisted by the Rev Richard Sheehan, C.C., John Raffray Foster, Esq., R.A., second son of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Charles Foster, to Maud Kathleen, second daughter of Wm. J. Murphy, Esq, Richmond, Cork.

Grey—Johnson.—On the 2nd inst., in the church of St. Stephen's, Dublin, Richard Townsend Grey, of Lotaville, County of Cork, late Captain of the 50th Regiment, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Noble Johnson, Esq., of Rockingham, County of Cork.

Stokes—Browne.—On September 15, at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton Terrace, London, by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., Henry Haldane Stokes, Esq., M.B., Surgeon, A.M.D., third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Stokes, S.O.P., Tralee, to Florence Henrietta, youngest daughter of Samuel Browne, Esq., Congo Road, Barbadoes.

Walker—Mareschal.—On Sept. 23, in Paris, at the Mairie, 7th Arrondt., at the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, and the English Church, Lieut. Henry Chapman Walker, R.N., of High Stakesby, Whitby, Yorkshire, to Olympe Melanie Cecile, only child of Major Mareschal, of the French Engineers, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, in charge of the tomb of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, and Madame Mareschal.

DEATHS.

Blackwood—Killed in action on July 27, at Kushk i Nakhud, Afghanistan, Major George Frederick Blackwood, Royal (Bengal) Horse Artillery, aged 41, second son of the late Major William Blackwood, Edinburgh, formerly of the H.E.I.C.'s 59th Bengal Native Infantry. Deeply regretted by his family and friends.

Miller—On the 18th inst., at Gosport, aged 63, Major Alexander Penrose Miller, Governor of the Military Prison, and late of 92nd Gordon Highlanders, second son of the late Thomas Miller, Esq., of Glenlee and Barskimming (eldest son of Sir William Miller, Bart., Lord Glenlee), and brother of the late Sir William Miller, 3rd Baronet.

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AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE official despatches of Generals Primrose, Burrows, and Nuttall, giving an account of the disaster at Khushk-i-Nakhood, have been severely condemned by the Government of India. The Viceroy characterises them as meagre and unsatisfactory, leaving the Government in ignorance of the real reasons of the defeat. The Commander-in-Chief says that the despatches are eminently unsatisfactory, as giving no facts regarding the precautions taken to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy, and as failing to explain the reasons of the disaster. Sir Frederick Haines says that victory was possible, had the infantry stood firm, and that the disaster was intensified by the demoralisation of the cavalry and the precipitate retreat. He adds that the cantonments at Candahar ought not to have been abandoned on the false report of the annihilation of General Burrows's force. As we have as yet only seen a telegraphic summary of the despatches above alluded to, we shrink from expressing a strong opinion on their contents. We, however, fear that the censure of the Government of India will be found to be completely justified. Without, however, going into the question, rather literary than military, as to whether the despatches, as a whole, are or are not sufficiently clear and explanatory, we may be allowed to criticise some of the leading features of them. It would appear that, as usual in Afghanistan, a political agent is at the bottom of the disaster. A celebrated Frenchman or Italian, we forget who, was in the habit of saying, when any misfortune happened, or crime was committed, "Who is she?" With regard to the history of any disaster during our campaigns in Afghanistan, we may, with at least equal reason, ask, "Who was the political?" With regard to the defeat at Maiwand, it appears that Colonel St. John urged on General Primrose that a brigade of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of Horse Artillery should be sent to the support of the Wali. Submitting this scheme to Government, and presumably endorsing it, General Primrose obtained permission to despatch a force to the Helmund, but added to the brigade above named a second regiment of cavalry. At the same time, orders were given by the Supreme Government for troops from the Reserve Division to be pushed up to Candahar by forced marches. These reinforcements consisted of three regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. Apparently, however, only one complete regiment of infantry, and part of another, arrived at Candahar before the battle. Till then, General Primrose's force was not, properly speaking, a support to General Burrows, but only the garrison of a place where General Burrows could, if defeated, flee for refuge. Indeed, even when one complete regiment and part of another had arrived, General Primrose did not feel himself justified in making arrangements to reinforce General Burrows with more than 230 rank and file. Before these arrangements could be completed, the disaster had occurred. It strikes us that as on the departure of General Burrows's brigade, a force nearly equal in strength was ordered up to Candahar by forced marches, the transport at General Phayre's disposal must have been extremely deficient. It also would seem that, knowing that reinforcements were on their way, General Primrose, as soon as he heard of their approach, might, without imprudence, have organised from the garrison of Candahar a column of at least 1,000 men, to proceed at once to General Burrows's assistance. General Primrose seems to think that it was some sort of compensation for want of energy, that he forwarded to General Burrows the full instructions which he had received from Simla. These instructions were to the effect that either General Primrose or General Burrows—it is not clear which—must act according to his judgment; but—singular qualification—must prevent, above all things, Ayoub Khan's slipping past Candahar towards Ghuznee without being attacked. General Burrows says that, in order to accomplish this object, it was necessary to intercept Ayoub at Khushk-i-Nakhood or Maiwand. Owing to the mutiny of the Wali's troops, our political influence in the neighbourhood was at an end; every man's hand was against us, and no information could be obtained. We cannot accept the excuse. During the Indian Mutiny, and especially at the siege of Delhi, every man's hand was against us, yet we never failed to obtain good information. Could not Colonel St. John find trustworthy spies? Intelligence is always to be bought, if a sufficient price be paid for it. Besides, there were two regiments of cavalry, who, if judiciously handled, ought to have obtained information. As to our political influence in the district, General Burrows's passive attitude was scarcely calculated to re-establish it. Regarding the battle itself, General Burrows says that, hearing that the enemy were approaching Maiwand, he marched to meet him, accompanied by all his baggage and stores, for he was not strong enough to leave a baggage-guard at Khushk-i-Nakhood. He thus admits having deliberately abandoned a position deliberately selected, though his own force was weak, and he knew nothing of the strength of the enemy. Having begun by an offensive movement, he did not persevere in it, but halted, when Ayoub was perceived, about five miles off. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the infantry, who, with the exception of two companies of Jacob's Rifles, had behaved steadily, gave way. No exception is in the telegraphic summary of the despatch made in favour of the 66th, whose conduct is, however, highly praised by the Viceroy. General Burrows, finding that his efforts to rally the infantry were vain, ordered General Nuttall to charge with the cavalry. General Nuttall, however, says that, though gallantly seconded by the officers, he could only induce a portion of the cavalry to form up, and those who did charge failed to charge home. General Nuttall says that Lieutenant Maclaine's two guns and a troop of the Scinde Horse, employed to cover the deployment of the brigade, began the action, without being authorised. We would ask why was so small a force employed on such a duty, and why was not an officer of higher rank and greater experience than Lieutenant Maclaine sent in command? We should also like to know what Lieutenant Maclaine's orders were. General Burrows says that the enemy numbered 25,000 men. We doubt whether he had more than half that force in the field. In short, we cannot but agree with the Indian Government in thinking that the despatches are meagre and unsatisfactory, and have a strong impression that they were written under a feeling of excitement, and without correcting personal impressions by the reports of other officers.

The Constructors of the Italian Navy are wise in their generation, and, unlike our own Naval designers, are not above asking those who have to fight their ships what is their opinion of the machines recently sent afloat. Italy has indeed taken monstrous strides in Naval construction during the past few years, and has quickly added to her Navy ironclads of the largest types, such as the *Dandolo*, *Duilio*, and *Italia*. But, not blinded with the success of their ships and their guns, the Italian Ministry of Marine has paused to consider whether this race among nations for sending afloat the most powerful ship may not be carried too far. The wisdom of putting so many eggs in one basket, as we have recently been doing with our *Dreadnoughts* and *Inflexibles*, contrary to the opinion of the majority of Naval officers, is now being questioned. In order to obtain certain information on the point, and to gauge the feeling of the Service, the Minister of Marine has decided to ask the candid opinion of a large number of Naval officers of high professional repute. Their views will then be considered by the Council of the Admiralty, and the *pros* and *cons* which exist in the professional mind will be well weighed, and the result will guide the Constructor's Department in the next designs. With an Admiralty so free from little jealousies such as we have found to exist between the civil architect and the professional seaman, there is every reason to look for progress, and we anticipate that in the report now called for by the Italian Navy, our own designers and departmental officers will find a very useful lesson, should the Italian Government be good enough to forward a copy for perusal at Whitehall. Our officers have, as a rule, been very little consulted in matters affecting the construction and equipment of her Majesty's ships. Civil officials prepare the designs, and feel their professional skill greatly under-rated, if suggestions for improvements are too freely offered by the men who have to command and fight those huge floating machines which now constitute first-class men-of-war. We have seen so much feeling imported into these questions of design, that the resignation of officials high in office have resulted, and a Chief Constructor has, in times past, openly sneered at Naval officers' opinions on ships Such a state of affairs is most injurious to the public service, and many a defect which has been apparent to a seaman when the designs of a ship have been made public have been allowed to pass uncorrected, rather than cause friction with the responsible department. When, however, the time arrives for placing the ship in commission, then we witness a long and costly series of alterations and improvements which should never have been requisite. With one of our latest model ships, of a class which was looked upon as something of which the constructors would have reason to be proud, months and months were passed in making alterations, for nothing was quite right, from her rig to her screw. How injurious it is also to the Service that any feeling of professional jealousy should exist between the Administrative Department and the Service afloat, is too often seen in the official snub with which an officer is visited when he ventures to make suggestions for alterations before taking his ship on a foreign commission. He may make a long report, stating his reasons for thinking the alterations he suggests advisable and likely to increase the efficiency and seaworthiness of his ship, but too often such suggestions have been met by a curt notification that his ideas are "not approved." We have seen in the case of the *Atalanta* how the Departmental Officer over-ruled the Naval officer, and how Captain Stirling took his ship to sea without those alterations which he suggested, and which would undoubtedly, as shown in evidence, have added to the seaworthiness of the ship, although we do not intend to imply that, had they been carried out, they would have saved her. On that point, nothing can well be said, for, unfortunately, we are totally in the dark as to the manner in which the ship met her fate. But whether it be the question of bilge-keels or waterways, the first tendency at head-quarters is acknowledged to be to set the suggestion aside, one motive being a desire to avoid the expense; and another, a feeling that when the Department reports a ship fit for sea, she ought to be accepted as such. Any recommendations for her improvement after she has been reported ready is too often taken as implying that the Department has been forgetful of its duties, or has performed them imperfectly. It would be an excellent thing for the Navy, if the Admiralty would follow the example of Italy, and look more often to the Service afloat for advice and assistance in questions of Naval construction. It may be said that there are Naval officers already on the Board of Admiralty, but any one acquainted with the routine of the Office is only too well aware that their time is so occupied with the ordinary work of the branches over which they have authority, that they are more "signing officers" than anything else. The vast amount of clerical work which has to be looked to daily, and the voluminous correspondence which has to be gone through in these days, when a commanding officer reports on everybody and everything in his ship, keep their Lordships too fully employed with pen and ink, to be of great service in looking closely into questions of design. What we would suggest would be the establishment of a Consultative Board of Naval Officers. There are many, too many, Naval officers of standing on half-pay at all times who could easily be called on to take a seat at a Committee on Designs, and who would gladly attend the meetings, and give valuable assistance, for a small committee allowance and their expenses in attending. No necessity exists for their being constantly at the Admiralty, for, except in pressing cases, occasional meetings to discuss matters referred to them would be quite sufficient. If the active service and the Department could be brought more together in deciding on the types of ships and their fittings, there would be an immense saving to the country in the cost of alterations now required by new ships, more especially by those built by contract according to Admiralty design, and which are not looked upon by the eye of a practical seaman until they arrive at one of the ports to be completed. Those at the yards can testify how much of the work done has often to be undone, so as to make the ship fit for sea, simply from the circumstance that those who prepared the designs had overlooked little defects in construction and fittings which were at once apparent to those who have passed their lives on board ships, and than whom no better critics could be found. For the sake of the Service, we trust the day may not be far distant when our Naval Architects may work more hand-in-hand with our Naval Officers, and accept their criticism as a service, instead of as a rebuke.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Scarborough on an official inspection of the Coastguard on October 12; efforts are being made to induce his Royal Highness to attend a civic banquet on the occasion. The Duke left Coburg on Sunday night for shooting in the Tyrol, and was expected to reach Paris yesterday, and will join the Duchess at Calais to-day, and cross to Dover, and thence proceed direct to Eastwell Park.

The Channel Squadron will, if the *Minotaur* is ready, assemble at Portland on November 6, and will then proceed on a cruise, the details of which have not yet been made known. It is to be hoped that their Lordships will allow the ships to return to England for Christmas leave, instead of keeping them at Lisbon or Vigo.

Captain Tryon, C.B., A.D.C., has left the British Embassy at Constantinople, and rejoined the *Monarch*.

The decision of the court-martial on Serjeant Marshman, of the Royal Marines, on charges of fraudulent marking at Wimbledon, has by no means satisfied the public mind. Nearly a month was spent in trying to sift the matter by the old-fashioned and voluminous proceedings of a military court, and some £4,000 is said to have been expended in conducting the defence alone, and such is the result. Of course, the decision is final, and must be accepted, so far as the Service is concerned; but it is an unfortunate thing for the gallant corps to which Serjeant Marshman belongs, for the National Rifle Association, and for the Volunteers who brought the case forward, that opinion should be divided as to the finding of the Court. Let us hope that this troublesome case will lead to reform in the proceedure of courts-martial.

Vice-Admiral du Petit-Thouars, commander-in-chief of the French Pacific Squadron, has been inflicting chastisement on some natives of La Dominique. Taking with him the *Victorieuse*, *Dragon*, and *Chasseur*, he landed some men, with two mountain guns, and proceeded to the native village. The natives at first showed fight, but when they heard the report of the guns, fell with their faces to the ground and surrendered. They were subsequently transported to the island of Karaka.

The latest addition to the Mediterranean Fleet, which was so very long in the hands of Portsmouth Yard, has only been able to do a few weeks' duty before being obliged to go into dock again. This is the costly *Iris*.

We have long known that the Russian man-of-war *Peter the Great*, which frightened Sir Edward Reed so some years ago, was a failure, but were scarcely prepared for the news that before she can be deemed fit for service it will be necessary to provide her with new engines, costing 900,000 roubles.

Some doubt is felt by our own Arctic officers at the statement that the Franklin Search Expedition experienced eleven months of such extreme cold, that for sixteen days the mean temperature was more than 100 below freezing-point. When the *Alert* returned, her officers and crew believed that they had done what the Americans now claim,—namely, to have experienced the greatest cold ever borne by white men. It is undoubtedly true that at one time the *Alert's* thermometers fell to 106 below freezing-point; but even then, the mean for a week was only 60 degrees below freezing-point. The greatest care was taken by Sir George Nares's expedition to register the temperature, the mean of ten thermometers which had been tested at Kew being taken. Captain Markham, in his account of the expedition, says that this was believed to be the lowest really authentic and corrected observations ever registered in any part of the globe.

The concluding evidence taken before the *Atalanta* Committee of Inquiry was so unsatisfactory, that we are glad to hear that further evidence is likely to be taken at Portsmouth.

Directions have been sent to the Mediterranean that, on the reassembling of the squadron under the command of Sir Beauchamp Seymour, the *Hecla* is to go through a course of torpedo and mining experiments, similar to those carried out at Bantry Bay, in order to give officers an opportunity of gaining practical knowledge of the interesting results then obtained.

The Naval Demonstration has not been altogether without its uses, for this visit to the Adriatic has exposed the faulty nature of the Admiralty charts of the coast in the vicinity of Dulcigno. A serious disparity has been found to exist between Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,588 and 2,701; the former being from an English survey made in 1822, by Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., the latter being from the Austrian survey of 1870. We have little doubt but that the Austrian survey is the correct one, and we hope to hear that Chart No. 1,588 has been cancelled, for if it be as faulty as it seems, it is decidedly a dangerous document, as the mariner using it in proceeding from Dulcigno to the northward might, in thick weather, find himself on shore on Meder's Point, which point, on No. 2,701, lies over one mile to the westward of the position assigned to it on No. 1,588. We trust this discovery will tend to wean the Hydrographer from his predilection for antique hydrography, and lead him to advise the prosecution of fresh surveys, instead of persuading their Lordships into the issue of charts compiled "from antique and inadequate data."

When the Admiralty announced that the reappeared to be no reason to apprehend that the wreckage washed up at the Azores belonged to the *Atalanta*, we ventured to suggest a hope that they would at least cause some inquiries to be made. But it seems that we are indebted to a private person for having done that which it would have been supposed the public department responsible for the equipment of the *Atalanta* would have undertaken. Mr. T. E. Thorpe, F.R.S., professor of chemistry at Leeds College, writing from Lisbon, says that just before leaving Fayal he learnt that Lloyd's agent at Flores had reported that a considerable quantity of wreckage had come ashore on that island, which he had some reason to suppose might turn out to be a portion of the ill-fated *Atalanta*. From this gentleman (Lloyd's agent) Mr. Thorpe obtained the following information:—The wreck, apparently the hinder part of a large vessel, was found in a narrow creek among the precipitous cliffs at Lagedo, on the southern coast of Flores. The spot is situated between Ilheos Point and Pico Joao Martin. The wrecked vessel is said to have had gun-ports closed inside with a screw, and Lloyd's agent has in his possession a long, composite metal bolt, taken from some part of the wreck, marked with the Admiralty arrow. As no name was found upon it, the Custom House people promptly sold the wreck for $7, which they hold in trust for the legal owners for a year and a day, and by this time it is scattered about as firewood among the various parishes in the south of the island. Lloyd's agent is positive in his conviction that the wreck is part of a man-of-war, and can produce the metal bolt, if necessary. Perhaps, on the strength of this intelligence, their Lordships will ask Lloyd's agent for further particulars, or send a vessel to Flores to examine the wreckage.

While we seem to be resting, our neighbour, France, is pushing her commerce and founding fresh colonies in all corners. With the news of the annexation of Tahiti comes an announcement that the Niger district is to be opened up, and for this purpose an expeditionary force, such as we never dreamed of organising in our troublesome little Niger expedition, is about to be sent out. And, again, news is received that France has been given by the Government of Corea that privilege for which we have long been asking, admission to her ports. This information comes, too, at a moment when the British flag, in H.M.S. *Pegasus*, has received a decided slight at the hands of the Coreans. It was only three months ago that the ship went on a peaceful errand to Corea, and ventured into the port of Fusan. Commander the Hon. H. N. Hood landed, to pay the customary civilities, but was not received by the Governor, but was given a message, delivered through the representative of a foreign Power, that he would not be allowed to remain in the port, but was to sail again at once, as Corea refused to allow a British ship to anchor at Fusan. Of course, nothing remained to Commander Hood but to return to his ship, and leave the port; but it would be interesting to know why the "tricolour" and the "stars and stripes" should be welcome, while the "jack" is positively hateful, to Corea.

Captain Ernest Rice, Naval Attaché for Europe has returned from the Continent, and will remain in town for a short time.

A public meeting will be held on Monday evening, under distinguished auspices, at the Riding School, Knightsbridge (by permission of the Duke of Wellington), to protest against the policy now being pursued by the Government on the coast of Albania, and "against the ignoble use to which the British Fleet is being put." A second meeting will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon, with the same objects. The feeling on board the ships now with Sir Beauchamp Seymour is finding an echo at home, and while we sympathise with the Admiral who has been placed in so unenviable a position, we cannot but rejoice that England's pride in her Navy is beginning to make her feel thoroughly ashamed at the suggested attack upon a defenceless little town.

We regret to hear that Commander Dacres and others, of the *Wild Swan*, have been down with fever, but, happily, no serious cases have been reported.

The Danish Navy has, by the launch of the *Tordenskyold*, at Copenhagen, on Thursday, added to her fleet a torpedo-ship, with a displacement of 2,700 tons, indicated horse-power 2,500, speed about 15 knots, draft about 4 ft. 9 in. She is covered with 4-in. steel armour, and is divided into 23 watertight compartments, carries two swift torpedo launches, besides Whitehead torpedoes, and is armed with one 15-in. Krupp gun.

We are glad to hear that trial is being made, by Admiralty order, with a berth suitable for the "sick-bay," it being hung on a universal joint and counter-poised, so as to remain always level, whatever may be the motion of the ship. Strong bands of indiarubber are used to prevent any sudden jerk, and the value of such a bed for sick or wounded is obvious.

We are glad to hear that Lieutenant W. L. Morrison, who was appointed to the command of the *Helicon*, and who was for some time detained in hospital at Constantinople, has now left that place for Brindisi, to join his ship.

The new composite vessel to be built at Sheerness Dockyard, the keel of which was laid down on the slip a month ago, is to be named the *Satellite*.

The Admiralty has forwarded a communication to the Portsmouth Dockyard authorities expressing satisfaction at the exertions made to prepare the Indian troopships for sea by the required dates, which were so much earlier than there was at first reason to suppose necessary.

Rear-Admiral W. G. Jones, C.B., will leave Trincomalee on the 12th inst. in the *Euraylus* for Rangoon, returning to Trincomalee on November 8, and then proceeding to Bombay, where he expects to arrive on November 18.

Vice-Admiral Cloué, who has been appointed to the French Ministry of Marine, evidently thinks more of the Service to which he belongs than of political jealousies. At his reception of the *personnel* of his department, he spoke most kindly of his predecessor, Admiral Jauréguiberry, and announced his intention of following in his footsteps, saying, "I am not one of those who find fault with everything that their predecessors have done. I shall, therefore, continue the work begun by Admiral Jauréguiberry, and shall endeavour not to make him forgotten, but to replace him to the best of my power."

Any one with half an eye to colour should have known, even in these days of dead shades and weak tints, that white paint and coal-dust could not be expected to produce a good effect. Yet it has been tried at Portsmouth, where the painters were busily employed in giving the finishing-touches while the ship was being coaled. The result was not "a harmony in black and white."

The man of the *Wild Swan* whose gallantry in jumping overboard among the sharks to save a slave-boy belonging to a captured dhow we referred to last week, was not one of our Blue-jackets, but a Seedie serving in the ship. Nevertheless, the circumstance does credit to the Service to which the man is temporarily attached, and we trust he may be duly rewarded.

It is with regret that we learn that the long illness of Admiral Sir Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., terminated fatally on Saturday last.

Referring to a paragraph which appeared last week concerning the reappointment of Lieutenant Von Donop to the command of the *Decoy*, a correspondent states that, "Lieutenant G. P. Henderson, who was sent out to join the *Dwarf*, was, on his arrival on the coast, put in command of the *Decoy*, vice Lieutenant Von Donop, invalided, and he would have been allowed to continue in command, had not the nice arrangement for Lieutenant Von Donop been made of ordering the *Decoy* to the Mediterranean, and reappointing Von Donop to her. No doubt he is a very deserving officer, but it was rather hard lines for Lieutenant Henderson, who had lately gone through the Zulu campaign with much credit."

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to grant to Captain John G. Harrison the Naval pension of £65 a year, vacant by the death of Captain Joseph S. Rundle.

Captain H. Lyall, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Inspector of Warlike Stores at Hong Kong.

There is no truth in the report that Colonel Tupper, commanding the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich, is about to accept one of the three pensions now vacant. *Au contraire*, we believe Colonel Tupper, one of the best officers in the Royal Regiment, may ultimately obtain a mixed command under the *régime* about to be instituted by Mr. Childers for the employment of a fair proportion of Artillery officers in this service at home as well as in India.

A correspondent writes:—"The preference shown in pushing the 15th Hussars to the front in Afghanistan, instead of the 13th Hussars, is considered nothing at all extraordinary in India, where 'Simla interest' perpetrates the most flagrant jobs, singular military movements and strange selection of officers for commands."

The "Spring Captains" were regarded as a useful metropolitan institution, but the "Autumn Captains," if we are to judge from the lists of guests at northern meetings and other Scottish festivities, are a far more numerous and influential body. Possibly they enjoy life far more than their London brethren.

In reference to a letter signed "W. Hope, Army and Navy Club, September 24," which appeared last week in a weekly paper, we have merely to say that no "attacks" were made upon the character of the gentleman of that name and address in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and that there is not the smallest ground for the statement in that letter that "charges of conspiracy and base motives" were made by us against him.

We hear great complaints about the way in which contractors are permitted to dawdle over repairs, &c., to barracks. At an artillery station in the "shires," the officers of the garrison have been turned out of their mess, and are now living at considerable inconvenience and expense to themselves in a neighbouring hotel, while the contractor engaged on the septennial painting and papering is permitted no less than six weeks to paper and paint four officers' quarters, the mess-room, ante-room, and kitchens, and appears inclined to spread the work over the whole time.

The Austrian War Minister will submit shortly to the Delegations a proposal for the formation of ten Feldjäger (rifle) battalions. The purpose of this change is to transform the forty reserve battalions of the existing thirty-three Feldjäger and seven Kaiserjäger battalions into field companies, and to combine each four of them into a new Feldjäger battalion, as soon as the sanction asked for is obtained. According to the existing rules of the Army organisation, ten field battalions were to be formed in case of war, while for the performance of the duties in the recruiting districts, new reserve companies were to be organised, which could be again combined into ten new battalions in case of need. At the outbreak of war, therefore, which would necessitate the mobilisation of the whole Army, twenty new field battalions had to be formed.

There is going on now a discussion on the relative inferiority of our guns as compared with those of other Artilleries, started by a letter from the *Times'* correspondent with the German Manœuvres. Various causes are assigned for this inferiority, assuming it to be established. Without, however, entering into this matter, the occasion seems to be a fitting one for bringing before the public the question of the best method of educating officers for the Artillery. A few years ago—in 1875—a pamphlet on this subject was published, written by a General officer, apparently, of the Artillery. It advocates the substitution of an "Artillery College" for the present Royal Military Academy. The pamphlet was little noticed in the Press, but many of the best-known Artillery officers thoroughly agreed in its propositions, convinced that without such an establishment our Artillery would always be handicapped.

The new cavalry barracks at Liverpool are to cost £40,000.

It is notified in last night's *Gazette* that "the Queen has signified her intention to confer the Victoria Cross upon Serjeant (now Lieutenant) R. G. Scott, Cape Mounted Riflemen, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion during an attack on Moirosi's Mountain, on April 8, 1879, in volunteering to throw time-fuze shells, as hand grenades, over a line of stone barricades, from behind which the enemy were bringing a heavy fire to bear on the Colonial troops, and which it was impossible effectually to return. After causing all the men of his party to retire under cover, lest the shell should burst prematurely,—by which precaution many lives were in all probability saved,—Serjeant Scott advanced in a most deliberate manner under a heavy fire, and having got under the wall, made two attempts to throw shells over it. At the second attempt, owing to some defect in the fuze, which he had just lighted, the shell exploded almost in Serjeant Scott's hands, blowing his right hand to pieces, and wounding him severely in his left leg."

Although there have been rumours of war once more current in France, we believe them to have been got up for purely political purposes, and to cover no real design to begin a campaign of revenge. We believe that the French nation has not the least desire to recommence hostilities, and to plunge into a fresh struggle with Germany. The anti-German feeling is, no doubt, very strong amongst our neighbours; but they have not forgotten the tremendous deception of 1870, and the evils which their overweening confidence engendered. They know that Germany is more powerful and better prepared than ever, and they have not lost sight of the fearful cost entailed by defeat,—the sacrifice of blood, of treasure, of territory, and military prestige. There are few Frenchmen who do not agree at present with Prince Bismarck, when he said that war was a game where both players are sure to lose.

Two important changes are reported from Berlin in the editorship of some of our German contemporaries. Colonel Löbel, for a long time the conductor of the *Jahresberichte der Armee und Marine*, is to take the place of the late lamented editor of the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, General Witzleben. A great number of candidates had applied for that post, amongst them several eminent officers in active service. Major Marées relinquishes his duties of editorship of the *Militär-Zeitung für Reserve und Landwehr-Offiziere*, his place being filled by Colonel Corvisart-Montmarin.

Twice as many officers have applied this year as last for permission to sit for the examination for entering the Staff College at St. Petersburg. On this occasion the duration of the examination has been shortened to six days, although the subjects are more difficult than they were last year.

Deputy-Commissary-General J. O. Hamley, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of the Ordnance Store Department, having reached the age prescribed by the regulations of the Service. This officer entered the Service in February, 1838, and was first appointed to Sydney, New South Wales, where he served until the end of 1846. On the outbreak of hostilities with the natives in the southern province of New Zealand, he was selected, although the junior officer at Sydney, to proceed to Wellington, in charge of the Ordnance and Barrack Departments in that province, and was present during the active operations at the Hutt, Horokiwi Valley, and Wanganui. On the deaths of the ordnance officer and the barrack-master in the northern province, Mr. Hamley was removed from Wellington to Auckland, to assume the charge of the Department in the colony, and to perform the duties extending over the whole of New Zealand, which up to that time had been under the superintendence of three separate officers. He was present in the three native wars in the country, at Wanganui, Taranaki, and the Waikato, and on the removal of the troops was left to dispose of the lands, buildings, stores, and all the Imperial property in the colony; and eventually returned to England in 1870, after an absence of 33 years. Mr. Hamley was promoted to deputy-storekeeper, May, 1852; deputy-superintendent of stores, March, 1866; assistant-controller, February, 1871; deputy-commissary-general, July, 1878; and was appointed a Companion of the Bath, May, 1871. On his return to England, he was appointed to the charge of the Gun Wharf at Chatham; in 1875 he was removed to Head-quarters at the War Office, in 1878 to Dover, and has lately been in charge at Aldershot. Mr. Hamley retires with the honorary rank of commissary-general and the relative rank of major-general in the Army. When at the War Office, his uniform courtesy to all ranks was proverbial, and thus his departure from head-quarters was a source of the greatest regret to all his brother-officers. It rarely falls to the lot of one man to be held in such universal respect. On his retirement from his Department, after an honourable service, Mr. Hamley leaves behind him a reputation of which any British officer might be justly proud.

A French military writer has just furnished some interesting statistics concerning the expense of the Franco-German war. He tells his countrymen that it is not sufficient merely to add up the millions which were paid to Germany [the war indemnity amounted to £200,000,000, without counting the sums levied in Paris and other cities], the sacrifices which have been made in the shape of replenishing arsenals and reconstituting *matériel*, must be taken into account. This work, he says, is not finished, but it furnishes sufficient subject-matter for an interesting study. The exceptional charges which it has not been thought fit to include in the regular annual budget voted by the Chambers really constitute an extra, or, as the French call it, an extraordinary budget. This budget, which is exceedingly complicated, shows that since 1872 close upon £40,000,000 has already been expended; and when the money which the War Minister proposes to ask for next Session for 1881 has been voted, that amount will be exceeded by about £5,000,000. In addition to the above formidable amount, we are reminded that various garrison towns have contributed nearly £5,000,000 for the construction of barracks, &c., on the condition of enjoying the advantage of having a military force quartered with them. We, therefore, arrive at a total of £50,000,000; and the writer does not know where this extraordinary expenditure will cease, and when the ordinary budget will cover everything. It must be borne in mind that this ordinary budget, which far exceeds the budgets of the Empire, is gradually increasing year by year, and that for 1880 it amounted to the respectable figure of £27,000,000, and this in a country where military service is obligatory, and where, consequently, no bounties have to be paid, and where the troops receive little but their rations. We may add that extra money will shortly be required for contemplated changes,—for mounting captains, and for giving the battalions an extra officer, of which they stand greatly in need. Up to the present, the Chambers have voted all the sums demanded for the Army with an alacrity and an unanimity which show that in spite of party feeling, which runs high, Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, Republicans, and Radicals can sink their differences, when it becomes a question of national security.

In continuation of our remarks on the French flags we may observe that the 21st Regiment, after successively bearing the name of a dozen colonels, was, in 1762, called "Guyenne." Many astonishing feats are placed to the credit of this corps, but we shall confine ourselves to the following incidents in its history, as related by M. Laurent:—"In 1649, Turenne, dissatisfied with Mazarin, declared against the Court, and was followed by a portion of the army. Lieutenant-Colonel de Vaubécourt and M. de Longpré wished to persuade Guyenne to join, but an old serjeant interfered, and by his rough eloquence triumphed over the hesitations of his comrades. 'The regiment,' he said, 'does not belong to M. de Turenne. We have sworn to fight against the enemies of the King of France. Let us not do the contrary! Comrades follow me.'" History has not preserved the name of this gallant fellow. History, on the contrary, has preserved the name of M. de Turenne, who is regarded in France as the type of a great soldier, in spite of having fought against his own country, and his ashes repose beneath the dome of the Invalides. In 1664, Guyenne distinguished itself against the Turks, and at the battle of St. Gothard "broke by its impetuosity the redoubtable Ottoman cavalry," for which gallant feat the Emperor of Austria presented the regiment with four pieces of artillery, which followed it everywhere. Guyenne, therefore, appears to have rivalled that memorable charge at Minden, when six regiments of British infantry, mistaking an order, charged M. de Contade's cavalry, 10,000 strong, and broke it. The deeds of the 24th Regiment, or, as it was formerly called, Royal, call for special notice. It distinguished itself under Turenne in 1657, and when Franche Comté was conquered in 1674, and then under Marshal Créqui at Limbourg. In 1674, at Derbach, a company of this regiment defeated 300 German Hussars. In 1703, besieged at Bonn, it made a desperate sortie at noon, reached the besieging batteries, spiked ten guns and six mortars, made sixty prisoners, and was allowed to leave the place by the breach with flags flying and drums beating. Moreover, the siege had been so severe that the soldiers were all naked, and each man therefore received a linen frock wherewith to defile decently; and, thus clothed, the regiment laid siege to Bresach. In the same year, at the battle of Speyerbach, Royal once more covered itself with glory, the French Army taking more flags and prisoners than it lost men. This was in the days of Marshal Luxemburg, who captured so many standards that he was nicknamed "the upholsterer of Notre Dame." Lieutenant Bonnac, of Royal, we are told, seized a German flag and held it in his hand, when, mistaken by the soldiers of the regiment of La Marche for an enemy, he received no less than twenty-two bayonet wounds before he could undeceive them. All this prodding did not do the lieutenant much harm, for he was at Hochstadt the year afterwards, where he was unfortunately killed. At Hochstadt (which is better known to us as Blenheim) M. Laurent says that Royal suffered severely, and that, "the English, after having massacred it, deceived its *débris*, and lied in order to force them to surrender. This, however, did not hinder the gallant Serjeant La Bussiere, who saw the old flag in their hands, snatching it away and destroying it. For this act the gallant serjeant was made an officer, and the regiment gave him a pension of 100 francs." In 1734. when Royal was in Italy, Lieutenant Froment and 10 men, while out foraging, were attacked by 50 hussars, but they fired with such precision the cavalry could not approach. However, on reaching a bridge, which it was necessary to cross, they found their enemies had dismounted, and were waiting for them. "This was not the moment for firing," writes M. Laurent. The eleven men charged with the bayonet, killed the officer and a few hussars, and crossed the bridge with the loss of one soldier. The year following, a lieutenant and 30 men, when the French evacuated Deckendorf, were forgotten in the ditch. Attacked by 1,000 hussars and pandours, these gallant fellows killed 200, and allowed their comrades time to come to their rescue. Not satisfied with such acts of intrepidity as the above, our author cites the following fine trait of French generosity on the part of Royal:—"The Marquis de St. Vallien, was killed by a pandour in ambush, and a few days afterwards a captain and twelve men at the same place while lying in ambush, saw the Archduke Charles passing within pistol-shot of them, nearly alone, making a reconnaissance; they came out of their hiding-place, and rendered him military honours," which was very handsome indeed, but not war. At Fontenoy, where Royal lost 800 officers and men, the corps appears to have earned from the English the appellation of a "regiment of lions." After a few other brilliant achievements, we come to the Revolution, where we find Royal, not losing its discipline, but imbued with liberal ideas. At that period the regiment wrote the following letter, which was signed, among others, by Serjeant Soult:—"The soldier shall no longer be regarded as a slave. He will obey, and always show the same submission, without murmuring, to the *wise* orders of his chiefs," &c. The 24th, as it was afterwards called, distinguished itself at Valmy and at many of the great battles of the First Empire, and its flag has now inscribed upon it the names of such glorious fields as those of Jena and Friedland.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

"Arab" writes:—"In your paper of May 15 there is an article about the Simla Committee on Army Organisation, in which the writer, evidently a jaundiced Bengalee who has not been able to get over the bitter pill he had to swallow when the Madras troops were called upon and employed to help in thrashing to order the mutinous Bengalees, makes some disparaging remarks about certain Madras regiments. I feel sure that he could not possibly have seen them when he penned the article in question, or he would not have committed himself to such gross misstatements. I have seen the regiments he writes about, and I know that what he states about them is untrue. The Madras Sepoy may not be so tall as the flat-chested, lanky, soft Bengalee; but as far as make, endurance, and strength are concerned, he is not one bit behind his Bengal brother, but the contrary; and certainly in drill and discipline, very much superior. The writer was evidently not aware when he wrote the article that it had been officially reported from the front to the Government of India and (please doubly underline this), that the Madras Sepoys were better able to endure the strain of the campaign, and the climate of Afghanistan, than any description of Bengal troops that were serving with them in that country. This report will refute, and show in its true light, the misstatements contained in the article referred to. The writer also takes exception to the families of the Madras Sepoys. He seems to forget that the Bengal Sepoy has the same incubus on him, but with this difference,—the Bengalee starves himself to remit the pay he receives to his family in his village, and that the effect of this system is that he cannot be relied on for loyalty. For example, I believe in one regiment in Afghanistan some 300 men went bodily over to the enemy, taking their arms and accoutrements with them; and scarcely a day passes that batches of men in other regiments do not do the same. Had the families of these men been living in the lines, they would have thought twice before they did so disgraceful an act. Such desertion is unheard of among the Madras troops. As to the last part of the article, I beg to state that I am personally acquainted with the commandant of the regiment alluded to, and am certain that no such telegram was despatched or reply received. Nor was the corps in hospital. It was sent to garrison the station during the height of the fever and commencement of the cold season, and without any preparation as regards warm clothing, &c., and consequently suffered from fever conjointly with the other corps stationed there, but not to the extent that they did, nor did it lose nearly so many men from fever and pneumonia. It is a curious fact that in the choice of stations for the Madras regiments in Bengal, it appears as if the most unhealthy stations were carefully picked out for the purpose, —viz., Vitakri, Dhera Ghaz Khan, Mooltan, Meean Meer, and Morur. The first had to be given up and the regiment withdrawn, on account of its unhealthiness; and the last but one bears the unenviable notoriety of being known as the 'sepulchre of the Punjab and the white man's grave.'"

"Bombay" writes:—"In a leading article in your issue of May 15 appear some remarks depreciating the Madras Army. I think it would be fair for the people at home to know the difficulties against which this army has to contend. It seems invidious to pick out one regiment, and judge the whole army by that standard. The regiments of Madras which joined the reserve division of the Afghan field force have had a much lower per-centage of sick than any of the regiments of the northern Presidency, and from the accounts at present received, they seem to have behaved well at the defence of Fort Battye. The Madrasees have to wear a dress wholly unsuited to them, making the men look more like dressed-up monkeys than Sepoys. In addition to being very unsightly, it is most irksome for natives to wear, so that in marching it is not surprising if they are unable to compete with the lusty Punjaubees, who are attired in loose-fitting dress, and generally wear a native shoe for long marches. The authorities do not assist commanding officers in obtaining men of good physique, since they have ordered a standard which is well known to be below requirements (no man of 32-in. chest being fit to carry the regulation weight), and insist on regiments being filled up with weeds of this build, who only become a burden to the pension establishment, by deprecating the excellent system of commanding officers allowing only men of a certain standard to be enlisted. In Bengal, an excellent rule exists by which a commanding officer can get rid of any recruit he considers unlikely to make an efficient soldier. Madras commanding officers, however, are not considered competent to do this, and an elaborate system of red-tape, involving medical boards *ad lib.*, has to be gone through. These boards are often composed of young medical officers, who are supposed to know more about the physique required for a soldier than an officer of nearly thirty years' service, and in many cases the recruit is returned to the regiment as 'fit,' having no disease to disqualify him. This is palpably wrong. Again, the interior economy and instruction of regiments are supposed to be carried out by uneducated native officers, supervised by old European officers long past such service. There are few young officers with native regiments, and these, from inefficient supervision, soon lapse into the same slack and careless ways, which are only too eagerly taken advantage of by the native officers. Regiments have been denuded of their best officers for staff and civil employ, and those remaining, anxious of obtaining similar appointments, lose all interest in their work; and this apathy is easily imparted to the natives. Patronage has been to a great extent exercised in the distribution of Staff appointments. The present heads of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's offices have been in them since they were subalterns, instead of returning to their regiments at the end of five years. Deserving officers have in this way been passed over, and become disgusted with the Service which has treated them so badly. The recommendations of the Army Commission will do away with many of these defects, if adopted; and as they are so universally approved of by the whole Indian Army, we cannot help wishing that they may be commenced at once. Commanding officers must be selected, and if they were invested with greater powers the efficiency of regiments would be marked. As it is, they are so bound by red-tape that the discipline is greatly impaired. It is impossible that three colonels can pull well in one regiment; a proper proportion of grades must be kept, and if educated natives were given independent commands there would be no difficulty in obtaining a good class of recruits. Until some of these innovations come about, we must with regret still sign ourselves,—BENIGHTED."

The *Panama Star* contains letters from Lima anticipating the bombardment of the city by the Chilians, but remarking that the elevation of the city above the level of the ships (500 ft.) would prevent any effective bombardment. It adds:—"Lima has little to fear from the Chilians, so long as they remain on the water. When they come within sight of the city by land, it will become a question not of long-range guns, but of close quarters, and fighting hand to hand. There is no doubt that the enemy intends to land in this neighbourhood, and to capture Lima, if possible, and we are making preparations, by providing places of refuge for the women and children, where they will be safe from the excesses which might follow a battle. The Chilians have begun to erect batteries on the island of San Lorenzo, but with what object is not yet known. It is just possible that they may be able to shell the battery at La Punta from the island, without the necessity of placing their ships in danger for that end."

A considerable number of men have already been dismissed from Portsmouth Yard, and 69 have received notices. At the same time, there is an abundance of work to be done in the shape of arrears. The contractors will proceed from the Crocodile to the Active to overhaul the machinery, but the necessary repairs to the hull will have to be undertaken by men withdrawn from the new work. The Volage, which would have formed part of the Flying Squadron had there been any chance of getting her ready, is wanted to relieve the Wolverene on the Australian station; and the Sultan and the Repulse are deteriorating for want of attention.—*Times.*

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

"A Sufferer" writes:—"Before the next examination for the Line takes place, may I be allowed to ventilate through your valuable journal the following suggestions: That the gentlemen appointed to read out dictation should be selected with sufficient care, so as to enable their hearers to understand distinctly every word they utter, which was not the case on Aug. 12 in the dictation in particular, the echo being so great in one room as to prevent those farthest from the gentleman reading out hearing anything distinctly. Examiners being, as a rule, so over-particular on the subject of dictation, by the numbers they choose to 'plough' at every examination, should leave no fault to be found on their side. It would also be more fair to those who have failed in any subject to be shown in what form they did so, and not, as at present, be dependent on the caprice of an examiner, who, knowing he is sheltered by authority, may pluck anyone he chooses, no questions being asked and any information afforded beyond, for instance, spelling or geography, a few faults in one subject alone preventing a young fellow, no matter how well in all other subjects he has done, from qualifying."

The Heavy-Gun Committee and other officials have been engaged this week in experiments at Cliff End Fort, near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. Guns mounted *en barbette*, as many are in the coast defences, have been regarded of late as unduly exposing their working detachments to the fire of the enemy, who have to stand above the parapet to load, and are in danger from the long-range small arms of the present day. A plan has, therefore, been devised of revolving the gun and loading in the rear, the gunners being in that position under cover from the front. The muzzle of the gun tried in the Cliff End Fort—one of 38 tons—had to be slightly depressed in order that the men might reach it without being visible above the parapet, and it was thought that some protection would be desirable on the land side, as well as on the sea-front, lest one or two riflemen should be able to pick them off from the rear; but the plan on the whole worked well, and the revolution of the gun was found to occupy only a few seconds, which might be well spared in promoting the safety of the gun detachment.

The first of the heavy breech-loaders, that known as the 25-ton gun, has been completed, and passed through some preliminary trials at Woolwich. Although firing as yet but moderate charges, and recording very light pressures, it has already attained the satisfactory velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, with the service projectile, but additional experience will have to be gained before deciding upon the weight of the shot, the powder charge, and other details. The breech arrangement is precisely similar to that of the 13-pounder field-guns, the block being released on the screw-relief principle, received on a brass carrier, and swung clear to admit the sponge. It has been found to act remarkably well, one man being able to work it with the greatest ease.

The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"We regret to have to record the death of Major A. P. Miller, Governor of Gosport Military Prison, which took place on the 18th ult. at the Governor's House, Gosport, after an illness of about two months. Major Miller was the second son of the late T. Miller, Yr., of Glenlee and Barskimming (eldest son of Sir W. Miller, Bart., Lord Glenlee), and brother of the late Sir W. Miller, third Bart. He joined the 92nd Highlanders as ensign, Jan. 1836; became lieut., Sept. 1839; and capt., March, 1846; after which he was connected with the military prison service in Canada, Aldershot, and Dublin, from which latter place he was transferred to Gosport in 1876. His remains were interred in the Ann's Hill Cemetery, Gosport, on the 23rd ult., and were followed by Vice-Admiral Miller (brother), Sir W. Miller, Bart., Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B., Sir T. MacMahon, W. Miller, Esq., Col. Miller, Capt. Miller, R.N., S. Shiel, Esq., Major Vaughlin, Capt. Allen, Governor of the Military Prison, Dublin, Major Davidson, R.E., the Rev. J. Y. Barton, Chaplain to the Forces, and Dr. Hunter. The service was performed by the Rev. W. Le Grave, Chaplain to the Forces.

The *Morning Post* says:—"The Empress Eugénie has just bought the Farnborough Hill estate, in Hampshire, close to the borders of the county of Surrey, for £50,000. The estate was the property of the late Mr. Longman, the well-known publisher, and consists of about 257 acres, with a charming picturesque mansion, erected by the late owner about 18 years ago. The Empress will not go into possession of it until January, as Mrs. Longman, the widow, is very anxious to spend another Christmas there. Her Majesty intends to build on the property a memorial chapel to receive the bodies of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. The Empress's lease of Camden Place expires in March next."

Col. A. Y. Shortt, Bombay S.C., is about to retire from the Service, on a pension of £456 5s., and a special annuity of £595 17s.

We *(Times)* understand that Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., is expected in England in November next. Gen. Roberts has not yet accepted the command of the troops at Madras.

A paragraph has been going the round of the papers that "a new and very simple electrical contrivance has been perfected by the Constructive Department at Portsmouth for discharging the Whitehead torpedo." The *Hampshire Telegraph* hears that this "perfected" contrivance is the invention of an outsider, who wants to know if his claim is to be recognised on its being adopted on board the Inflexible. Clever mechanicians often find it easy to perfect a thing when once the notion has been put before them, and thus it is that inventors so often see their ideas adopted, with just some trifling alteration or modification, which prevents them from establishing their claim as the inventor. Taking one consideration with another, the inventor's lot is not a happy one.

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. We learn from Cape Town that the regiment was to have left Pretoria on the 11th ult. to embark for India. Col. Alexander, the senior officer in command, was sworn in as Administrator at Natal on Aug. 20 during the absence of Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. G. R. Rawlinson, lately in command of the regiment, died at Great Malvern on the 21st ult. He joined the Army, Aug. 29, 1856; became lieut., July 31, 1857; capt., May 17, 1861; major, May 23, 1874; lieut.-col., May 31, 1876; and retired the following year, when Col. Browne, the present commanding officer, was selected from the Scots Greys to succeed him. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Stewart has completed the special duty on which he has been engaged, viz., that of representing the Cavalry Service at the French manœuvres. We are pleased to hear that it is intended to shortly provide for Col. Stewart on the Staff of the Army, in recognition of his very meritorious services lately at the Cape. Capt. Wardrop reverted to regimental duty from the 1st inst., vacating his appointment as A.D.C. to the General officer commanding in Ireland.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Capt. Middleton embarks to-day at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Serapis for India, to join an appointment from the Half-pay List.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). It is stated that Capt. Philips contemplates retirement.

8th Hussars. Capt. Crofton has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

9th Lancers. At a full-dress parade of the depôt troop, at the Cavalry depôt, Canterbury, Serjt.-Major Finn was presented with a medal awarded for distinguished conduct in the field. Serjt.-Major Finn, during the engagement at Cabul on Dec. 11 last, heroically went to the assistance of Lieut.-Col. Cleland, who was seriously wounded and unhorsed. He kept off several of the enemy and remounted Col. Cleland, who was thus enabled to get to the rear out of further danger.

13th Hussars. Major and Brevet Col. Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., succeeds to the command, vice Col. Butler, retired upon half-pay; Capt. Peters becoming major, and Lieut. Lane capt. Lieut. Bladen-Powell embarks at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis for conveyance to India, to rejoin from leave.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The experiments which have during the past fortnight been made by the F Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. with the newly-invented 13-pounder breech-loader, with a view to their approval of the weapon for general service, were brought to a close last week. The only conspicuous defect in the new arm is the tendency the shock of the discharge gives the lever handle of the breech to spring up and thus become insecure, as in lifting the handle the breech, which is secured by a peculiar screw on the French system, becomes unfixed. This defect caused what was nearly a catastrophe last Tuesday, the breech-piece of No. 3 gun being blown 34 yards to the rear, only just missing a civilian who was standing behind the detachment in charge of the gun. The gun thus disabled was at once sent to Woolwich Arsenal, it being pronounced by one of the instructors from the Arsenal unfit for further service. No. 6 gun was also condemned by the instructor. It is considered probable that a board of officers of the Ordnance Department will meet to determine on an improved method of securing the breech. The six gun-carriages were severely shaken by the rough usage they met with over the huge boulders on the side of the tors, and several fresh bolts had to be put in the elevating apparatus and the trunnion-plates. Still it is the opinion of the officers that should the mode of securing the breech be rendered safer, the new weapon—which only weighs 8½ cwt.—will become the recognised arm of the R.H.A., as it greatly surpasses in fineness of sight, accuracy, and speed of firing the guns now used by them. The very severe weather to which the men and horses have been exposed has at length attracted the attention of the authorities, and during the coming winter, stables are to be erected to accommodate the horses of three batteries. This has long been wanted, as the loss of valuable horses, through colds contracted by standing up to their hocks in mud and constant exposure to the severe weather, has before now been very great. It is generally believed that the erection of stables on Okehampton Park is only the first step towards building barracks there.

Extracts from Indian General Orders:—"Lieut. H. O. Piers, 19-8th, is attached for duty to 5-11th R.A.; Lieut. F. M. Bainster, D-2 is attached for duty to A-2 R.A., and will join it forthwith; Major W. H. King-Harman has been transferred from 5-8th to 19-8th R.A.; Capt. J. P. Freeth, from the Seconded List, has been posted to N-1 R.A., vice Yorke, seconded; Capt. G. R. Gambier, Depôt Baty. A Brig., has been posted to D-B, R.H.A., vice Beadnell; Lieut. R. G. Q. McLeod, 8-9th, has been posted to N-1 R.A.; Capt. S. G. Smyth, R.A., is directed to proceed from Rawul Pindee to Mooltan, for duty with H Baty. 1st Brig. R.A.; Lieut. J. W. H. Potts, R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Safed Sang to Mean Meer, for duty with E Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., to accompany Royal Artillery drafts proceeding to Candahar."

A Reuter's telegram, dated Aden, Sept. 25, says:—"Col. Gordon left here to-day on his way to Europe from China. He has postponed his intended visit to Zanzibar."

Lieut. M. C. Barton has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

"One of the Battery" writes:—"I did not deem the statement of the *Wiltshire Times*, referring to the F Baty. 5th Brig. R.A., worthy of notice; but as I see it copied in last week's *Army and Navy Gazette*, I write to contradict it. The battery has been in tents since the middle of July, and not since May; the tents are not unserviceable, and the men's kits have not been flooded. The tents have had wooden bottoms since a few days after they were pitched, instead of 'being lately supplied with them.' There are at the present moment not more than 60 men under 11 tents, and each man has four blankets. Were proof needed that the men have not been treated 'cruelly,' there is ample in the fact that there are at present fewer men in hospital than there has been since the battery returned from India."

The following is the official list of the casualties at Maiwand, on July 27, not before reported:—E Baty. B Brig. R.H.A. Killed—Serjt. Michael Joseph Wood; Shoeingsmith George Walter; Gunners Alexander Macdonald, Patrick Macallister, Alfred Swinnerton, Wilfred Mashewman, John Dewly, Richard Jones, and James Loughlin; Drivers David Grey, Patrick Jones, and Samuel Webster. Missing—Bombardier John Lowe; Collarmaker Henry Cummings; Wheeler William James: six gunners; Arthur Roberts, George Smith, and William Nicholl.

Lieut. J. K. Trotter, C Baty. A. Brig. R.H.A., stationed at Newbridge, has been promoted capt. into No. 12 Baty. 8th Brig., and been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India to join his new battery.

Major G. C. Undy, Bengal S.C., deputy-assist.-comy.-gen., Commissariat Department, has died at Sealkote, suddenly, aged 42 years. The deceased was son of the late Mr. C. G. Undy, Bengal C.S., formerly Judge of Bauleah. The deceased entered the Army June 14, 1856, became lieut. June 27, 1857; capt. June 14, 1868; and major June 14, 1876.

Lieut. T. J. Roch, B Brig., R.H.A., who has been representing the British Artillery at the French manœuvres, has completed that special duty, and has reverted to duty with his battery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieuts. C. C. Ellis, P. B. Baldwin, and J. H. Mason embark for India to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India.

With regard to the statement in our issue of the 25th ult., that Capt. O'Brien, R.E., is going out to Jamaica as surveyor-general, we would point out that this should have been deputy-surveyor-general. The surveyor-general of Jamaica is Major-Gen. Mann, R.E., who has just returned thither from leave of absence.

The name of Brevet Col. F. S. Taylor (late Bengal) has to be added to the list of those who lost their lives in the landslip at Naini Tal. Col. Taylor joined the Honourable East India Company's Engineers, June 11, 1847; became 1st lieut., Aug. 1, 1854; capt., Aug. 27, 1858; lieut.-col., Jan. 2, 1871; and brevet col., Jan. 2, 1876.

The death is announced from India of Col. J. P. Cox, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, which occurred at Poona on the 23rd ult., at the age of 50 years. Col. Cox entered the Army, Dec. 18, 1847; became 1st lieut., May 14, 1853; capt., Sept. 2, 1857; major, July 5, 1872; lieut.-col., Oct. 19, 1873; and brevet col., Oct. 19, 1878.

A telegram received this week from the Viceroy indicates Serjt. E. D. Heaphy and Corpl. J. Ashman among those who lost their lives in the action under Gen. Burrows at Maiwand on July 27.

Coldstream Guards. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen and Capt. Graves-Swale reverted to regimental duty from the 1st inst., on vacating their appointments on the Staff of the General officer commanding in Ireland.

1st, or Royal Scots. The 2nd Batn. is under orders to embark at Bombay on Nov. 5 in H.M.S. Malabar, for conveyance to England. Lieut. Login, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 31st Bengal N.I., on probation.

2nd Queen's. 2nd Lieuts. Addington and Hamilton, 2nd Batn., will embark for India to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to join head-quarters on appointment.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. is under orders to embark at Bombay on Nov. 8 in H.M.S. Jumna, for conveyance to England. Capt. F. R. Carleton, 2nd Batn., died at Agra on Aug. 28. The deceased, who was a son of Mr. E. C. Carleton, of Kildare Street, Dublin, and Old Bawn, Bray, entered the Army, Oct. 9, 1863; became lieut. July 13, 1867; and capt., Jan. 23, 1878. "A Friend of the Regiment" writes:—"A glance at the *Army List* will show you how very unfortunate this regiment has been in the way of promotion, especially among the Purchase captains. The five seniors are all over 25 years' service, with 21, 20, 17, and 16 years in their present rank, and with little or no prospect of promotion in their own regiment. Surely it would only be fair to offer some of them a majority in some other regiment, where promotion has been unusually rapid, as is now done in the case of senior subalterns."

6th Regiment. The 1st Batn. is to embark at Aden about Dec. 13, in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to England. 2nd Lieuts. Woodriff and Couper, 2nd Batn., embark for India to-day at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to join head-quarters on appointment.

7th Fusiliers. A telegram from the Viceroy gives the following list of casualties which occurred during the siege of Candahar, including the sortie of Aug. 16:—Wounded—Lieut. G. de Trafford. Killed—Colour-Serjt. Frederick Strong; Serjts. W. Shorter and J. Quin; Lance-Serjt. J. Fennell; Corpls. W. Cranston and P. Bishop; Ptes. G. Nash, J. Fitzhugh, W. Steer, A. Howe, W. County, W. Gilmour, O. Halpin, O. McKevor, G. Trawer, F. Huntley, G. Kent, J. Hennefer, J. Job, J. Pringle, J. Rushen, G. Kirby, and F. New. Dieds of wounds—Ptes. E. Orton, S. Strickland, P. Devine, S. Adams, T. Savan, and W. Goddard. Major Keyser remains with the 2nd Batn., on promotion. 2nd Lieuts. Burrows and Wilkinson, 2nd Batn., embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India to join head-quarters, on appointment.

8th King's. 2nd Lieuts. Eliott and Tripp embark to-day at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Serapis with a draft of 2 serjeants and 123 men, to join the 2nd Batn. in India.

9th Regiment. Capt. Shepherd is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Govan is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., Lieut. Becher remaining with the 2nd Batn.

12th Regiment. Capt. Hutton-Riddell, 2nd Lieuts. Lloyd, Grey, and M'Andrew, with 3 serjeants and 205 men, 1st Batn., embark to-day at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Serapis for India. Lieut. Hutchinson, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers as officiating squadron-officer, on probation.

13th Light Infantry. Major Cary and Capts. Fownes and Clark, 2nd Batn., embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India, to join on promotion.

14th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Watts, 1 serjeant, and 102 men, 2nd Batn., embark to-day in H.M.S. Serapis at Portsmouth, for conveyance to India. Lieut. Carter, 1st Batn., also proceeds out in the Serapis.

15th Regiment. Brevet Major Parker, 2nd Batn., embarks at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to India, to rejoin from the depôt. Capt. Brooke, 1st Batn., has completed the special duty on which he has been engaged, that of representing the English Infantry at the French manœuvres, at which he accompanied Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B.

16th Regiment. Capt. Martin and Lieut. Schreiber, 2nd Batn., embark to-day at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India, to join head-quarters.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Downes, 2nd Lieuts. Moore, Loch, and Richardson, 1 serjeant, and 77 men, 1st Batn., embark to-day at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Serapis, for India.

19th Regiment. Col. Cook takes up command of the 2nd Batn. immediately, on exchange from the 100th Regt., he having arrived home some time ago from India. He finds the battalion in splendid order, Col. Barrett having devoted his whole energies to his profession, and having a deep interest in the welfare of the regiment, from the fact of his long connection with it, his father having served in it before him. Capt. Briggs is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., and Lieut. Macartney from the 1st to the 2nd Batn. Lieut. Macartney is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and embarks to-day at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* for India.

20th Regiment. Capt. Randolph, 2nd Batn., having been selected for the adjutancy of the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia, has proceeded from Ireland to Bury, and assumed duty in succession to Capt. Hussey. The head-quarters of the 1st Batn. are about to be relieved at Cyprus by the head-quarters of the 35th Regt.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Gleig is posted to the 2nd Batn. on being brought on to the establishment from the Staff in India.

24th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Black, C.B., is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion, Major Farquhar remaining with the 2nd Batn. Lieuts. Mainwaring and Phipps, 2nd Batn., embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to join head-quarters.

25th Regiment. Lieut. Gordon, 2nd Lieuts. Borradaile and Wadeson, 3 serjeants, and 253 men, 1st Batn., embark at Devonport on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis for conveyance to India. 2nd Lieut. Hamilton embarks on board the Serapis to-day at Portsmouth, *en route* to India.

28th Regiment. Lieut. Sherrard obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Lowe.

29th Regiment. Capt. Clarke has been appointed staff officer of the Colaba Depôt.

32nd Light Infantry. 2nd Lieut. Legh is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and embarks at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to India.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. R. S. P. Robinson was killed in the second landslip at Naini Tal on the 13th ult., whilst gallantly endeavouring to save life. The deceased, who was the son of Mr. C. R. Robinson, of Bretaneby Manor, Yorkshire, entered the Army Jan. 30, 1878.

34th Regiment. Capt. Newbury and 202 men embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to India. Lieut. Marriott, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating squadron-officer, Poona Horse, on probation.

35th Regiment. The head-quarters are under orders of readiness to proceed from Malta to Cyprus, in relief of the head-quarters 1st Batn. 20th.

44th Regiment. Lieut. Morrell obtains his company, consequent upon the appointment of Capt. Churchill to the Army Pay Department.

47th Regiment. Lieut. Burne is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and embarks for India to-day in H.M.S. Serapis.

48th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies are to embark at Bombay on the 26th inst. in H.M.S. Euphrates, *en route* to England.

49th Regiment. Lieut. Sievwright is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and embarks at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India.

ROYAL MARINES.

We readily give place to the following explanation respecting a statement which appeared in this column last week. Our correspondent says:—"I regret to see in your impression of the 25th inst. a copy of a paragraph from the *Hampshire Telegraph*, reflecting seriously on the discipline of the Battalion, Royal Marines, now stationed in Ireland. I beg to state that in the paper in which it first appeared it was considered of such slight importance that its refutation therein was considered unnecessary; but that now, appearing, as it does, in a journal which has a place in every Service mess, it becomes incumbent that some one acquainted with the case should explain away the statements contained in the paragraph referred to, being, as they are, a garbled misrepresentation of facts. I therefore hope you will afford space in your journal for a true statement of the case in point, which is as follows:—On the occasion of the officer commanding inspecting the detachments stationed about Cork Harbour, the men at Spike Island, after being dismissed, subsequently fell in in the usual Service manner, with a view to obtaining information concerning the probability of their receiving free rations whilst quartered in Ireland. They were informed that application had been made to the proper authorities on the subject, but that as yet no reply had been received. The men were then dismissed in the usual way, and went to their barrack-rooms to all appearances perfectly satisfied. The person who wrote the original paragraph, I must therefore point out, displays either crass ignorance in terming a request preferred in the proper manner an 'incipient mutiny,' or maliciously casts a very serious reflection upon the discipline of a corps which has never yet torn the hand that fed it. I would state, in conclusion, that I was present on the occasion referred to in an official capacity, and was, therefore, a witness to the *Hampshire Telegraph's* 'incipient mutiny.' I enclose my card, not for publication, but most certainly at the service of the ignoramus who furnished the statement referred to."

Lieuts. A. Hatton, D. Mackenzie, and G. B. Stevens, R.M.L.I., embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to India, whence they are proceeding to join Native regiments as probationers for the Indian S.C.

A detachment, consisting of 1 corporal and 9 privates, has been ordered to embark in H.M.'s gunboat Zephyr, to be commissioned at Sheerness on the 6th prox., for service on the China station.

Capt. V. D. Mathias, Lieuts. Trotter and Talbot, 3 serjeants, 3 corporals or bombardiers, 1 bugler, and 82 gunners, R.M.A., are under orders to proceed to Chatham, for embarkation in the Superb, on the 4th inst.

52nd Light Infantry. The death is announced of Capt. H. M. Archdale, late of the regiment, who died at Drumadravy House, Irvinestown, county Fermanagh, aged 56 years.

54th Regiment. Sub-Lieut. Gray embarks for India to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, to rejoin his native regiment as a probationer for the Staff Corps. Lieut.-Col. C. A. Thomson, Major on the Half-pay List, died at 8 Addison Road North, Notting Hill, on the 25th ult. Col. Thomson served with the regiment during the Indian Mutiny, including Lord Clyde's campaign, in Oude, in 1858-59 (medal). He joined the Army, Oct. 19, 1849; became lieut., Nov. 11, 1851; capt., Sept. 26, 1856; major, July 5, 1872; retired upon half-pay, Dec. 10, 1873; and became lieut.-col., Dec. 31, 1878.

57th Regiment. Major Bicknell is about to retire on half-pay, on account of the state of his health.

59th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies are to embark at Bombay on the 31st inst. in H.M.S. Orontes, for conveyance to England. Lieut. Hodgkinson is a candidate for the Indian S.C. Corpl. F. McGherry is included among those killed in the defeat of Gen. Burrows's army at Maiwand on July 27. Casualties during sortie from Candahar on August 16:—Killed—Privates J. Carten and P. Kidney; died of wounds—Private P. Ward. We take the following from the *Kilkenny Moderator* of September 29:—"In Memoriam.—A Hint to British Officers.—On January 30, 1816, the British transport Seahorse, with a number of officers and men of the 59th (Second Nottinghamshire) Regiment, with several ladies and soldiers' wives on board, was wrecked in a terrific storm in Tramore Bay, and nearly all on board perished in the raging waves. Shortly afterwards, when the storm had subsided, the bodies of over 350 brave men and fair women were recovered. Of these, the bones of some now rest in the picturesquely-situated and peaceful churchyard of Drumcannon, overlooking the scene of the sad catastrophe, and a handsome monument, erected by the surviving officers of the regiment, tells the history of the sad tragedy which, on that black day in January, 1816, was enacted on the beach below. But close to the spot where the stately Seahorse was wrecked—just above high-water mark, and where the sea chants the everlasting requiem of the dead—the bones of others of the departed heroes lie buried, and it is to the present condition of the monument erected by loving, brotherly hands at this particular spot that we wish to direct the attention of the officers of the gallant 59th, and of British officers everywhere within the range of our circulation. The monument is in a sadly neglected state, and the inscription which was engraved on it more than 60 years ago to tell the dreadful story of the shipwreck is almost obliterated, and in a few years will have become wholly effaced by time and the action of the spray which sweeps over it. We are quite certain that it is only necessary to mention this fact in order that the monument may be put in a state befitting the memory of the brave dead, who, as some of our readers may remember, were on their return—some to the merry homes of England, others to the green shores of Erin—from the ever memorable Peninsular campaign, in which theyhad often marched to victory, led on by the proud flag of their regiment, on which are inscribed to this day the historic names of 'Corunna,' 'Java,' 'Vittoria,' 'St. Sebastian,' 'Nive,' 'Peninsula,' and others, each one of which will remain a household word in British court and camp so long as the name and fame of the British Empire lasts."

60th Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Henderson, Capt. Fetherstonhaugh, and 2nd Lieuts. Stuart and Hicks-Beach, 4th Batn., embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India, to join head-quarters.

61st Regiment. The women and families are to be conveyed from Malta to India in H.M.S. Serapis, which sails from Portsmouth to-night with drafts.

66th Regiment. The following official list of the casualties at Maiwand on July 27, not yet reported, has reached England this week:—Killed—Lieut. Walter Olivey, Serjt.-Major Alexander Cuppage, Armourer-Serjt. Robert Colley, Colour-Serjts. Samuel Scadding, John Apthorpe, James Bayne, and Frederick Gover; Serjts. Richard Fitzgerald, Jesse Rollings, George Rice, William Symonds, John W. Cruise, William Guntrip, James Walker, and John Cosgrave; Master-Tailor Thomas H. Davis, Pioneer-Serjt. Isaac J. Spencer, Lance-Serjts. Enoch Morecraft and Robert Ireland, Corpls. William Smith, Eugène Mahoney, Patrick Connolly, William Millsome, James Ayling, Michael Brennan, Eli Davis, Charles Hanks, George Bolton, and Hugh Travers; Drummers Henry Cohen, George Goddard, John Groves, Michael Darby, and James Johnson; Privates Henry Acott, John Adams, Thomas Ambrose, Samuel Ashton, Alfred Basben, Jas. Barton, No. 1,177, John Beard, James Bennett, James Brown, Thomas Brown, Charles Bolton, John Burges, Edmund Burke, George Carter, John Cumming, George Davis, John Dawson, Frederick Dawson, Edward Doran, Mark Elvidge, Michael Fraser, Thomas Green, Levi Gust, Charles Hill, Thomas Holloway, Benjamin Hume, George Wyafield, Alfred Jeffries, Edward Jacobs, John King, Daniel Knight, Reuben Lambert, Robert D. Leach, John Morgan, Michael O'Reilly, Philip Pooley, Shadrach Schelly, George Sibson, No. 436, James Smith, Emanuel Tippen, William Veeney, Arthur Vernam, Benjamin Watts, Lester Weston, Harry Waight, Frederick Werrell, Henry Wilson, Robert Hines, Patrick Adams, Crispin Barrett, David Reck, Ed. Beggs, Michael Bracken, Daniel Bullock, John Charman, Wm. Cheeseman, Geo. Churcher, Jos. Cooper, Jas. Corke, Geo. Davis, Albert Drewe, Jas. Dudman, Owen Downey, No. 1,203, Andrew Dunn, John Eaton, John Evans, James Edwards, Joseph Faucknor, Fred. R. Fisher, W. Hoskins, Joseph Jackson, John Jenkins, Thomas King, William Lennon, John A. Masterson, John M'Dermott, James M'Manus, Joseph Proctor, Alfred Northcote, Oscar Pettell, William Woods, No. 850, John Beard, William Collins, William Fleming, Daniel Durrant, James Lock, John Townsend, Henry Stroud, Jacob Gray, John Hoar, Henry W. Ford, Edwin Allen, George Anderson, George Bentley, Francis Blake, Henry Boucher Burling, Patrick Casey, Charles Chamberlain, James Clarke, Charles Cook, Martin Dramond, Job Bidcock, Peter Donigan, Robert Donnon, Philip Drewitt, Edward Duffy, David Evers, Edward Fohey, Patrick Foley, Joseph Grimshaw, Isaac James, George Jones, John Kent, James Kelly, Thomas Kelly, John Mannon, John M'Grinley, James Merritt, Thomas O'Neill, William Perkins, Frederick Perris, Alfred Ryan, Edwin Smith, John Smith, James Sutton, James Wakefield, Isaac Winter, James Long, Jas. Stallard, Fredk. Meadhurst, Joseph Ravenscroft, Thomas Sims, James Richardson, George Hinton, James Wayne, Abraham Belcher, Joseph Butler, William Cook, John Cope, Albert Dewe, No. 120, Andrew Dunn, John Fields, James Fitzpatrick, Thomas Graham, Edward Jackson, Wm. James, Joseph Jones, Wm. Jones, Cornelius Maloney, David Matthews, Owen Maccaffery, Wm. Meade, Walter Munday, Henry Murrell, Thomas Newton, John Reichall, John Ritchie, John Roach, Richard Sharpe, John Sleven, Daniel Smith, Thomas Stacey, William J. Trewmard, James Walsh, Patrick Ward, William Webb, George West, Henry White, Charles Whiting, John Wilson, Richard Wolstenholme, George Yendell, Harry Vigors, Robert Salmond (?), George Biffin, Richard Connolly, William Daniels, Charles Donoghue, No. 1,364, John Evans, Henry Fronds, Frederick Gilbert, George Gunney, Thomas Harmsworth, Edward Houghlighat, William Hazell, Thomas Hughes, Henry Legnard, John Martin, Mat. Parlington, H. Shiner, No. 437, Jas. Smith, Joseph Stevens, George Tutle, Enos Thorne, Charles Thomson, William Wilson, William Davis, William Slaymaker, James Doyle, Henry Martin, Joseph Hanson, James H. Olbey, J. Ackins, Edward Allen, Samuel Boon, Henry Brown, Benjamin Bryant, John Campbell, Charles Capel, William Cobern, James Cooney, Charles Croft, Patrick Downes, John Feeney, Joseph Fitzgerald, William Gibson, James Green, Joseph Greenstock, Henry Harding, John Healy, Andrew Hazzey, George Lawrence, James Mclaven (McLaren?), Martin Neal, John Palmer, Patrick Seerey, Henry Sherville, Edwin Shint, No. 400, James Smith, Harry Webb, Samuel Welch, James Willett, Edward Williams, Alfred Castle, William Coleman, Richard Lee, Henry Lewis, Edward Stevens, William Wiggins, and John Rolf.

68th Light Infantry. Lieut. Way and 2nd Lieut. Vane have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

72nd Highlanders. Capt. Brooke-Hunt embarks at Devonport on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to India, to rejoin from leave.

74th Highlanders. Lieut. Skene obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Brevet Major Squirl.

78th Highlanders. Later advices from India show that 2nd Lieut. Christopher, who, it was stated, had been detained in Bombay on the staff of the Governor, was, after all, permitted to join his regiment, which he overtook at Kurrachee, just in time to go to the front with the last 200 men.

79th Highlanders. Lieut. Smith obtains Capt. Murray's company.

80th Regiment. A correspondent writes from the Cape:—"A deserter from the 80th Regt., William Trate by name, has just been arrested at Maritzburg by one of the borough police, and has been handed over to the military authorities. Trate was master-tailor of the regiment, and had ten months' French furlough."

81st Regiment. Capt. Brereton will embark at Devonport on Monday in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India, to rejoin head-quarters from the depôt.

84th Regiment. Capt. Ford has obtained leave of absence to March 20, on the recommendation of a medical board.

86th Regiment. Lieut. Armstrong is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and embarks at Portsmouth for India to-day in H.M.S. Serapis.

87th Fusiliers. Capt. F. G. Vardon, late of the regiment, died on the 24th ult., aged 35 years. He joined the Army Jan. 19, 1864; became lieut., July 11, 1865; and capt. Jan. 22, 1868; and lately retired by sale of his commission.

88th Regiment. Qrmr. Morrison embarks at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India, to take up his appointment, on promotion.

89th Regiment. Lieut. Brown embarks at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to India, to rejoin head-quarters from leave.

90th Light Infantry. Lieuts. Strong and Lysons have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee

92nd Highlanders. Qrmr. Bignell embarks at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to India, to rejoin head-quarters from leave.

94th Regiment. There are now three companies to be given away in the regiment, and it is reported that all three will be filled by selection from outside, as the senior subaltern has not yet completed five years' service.

98th Regiment. Capt. Sparks has vacated his staff appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Peyton at Aldershot from the 1st inst., and will be brought on to the establishment, to fill the first vacancy occurring amongst the captains. H.M.S. Serapis, which sails to-night from Portsmouth for India, is ordered to stop at Malta, and embark the women and families for conveyance to Bombay.

100th Regiment. Lieut. Denison, 2nd Lieut. Cowper, 1 serjeant, and 91 men embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India.

104th Fusiliers. Major Taylor retires on a pension of £475 a year under the terms of the Royal Warrant of Sept. 6, 1878, and a step of honorary rank. Capt. Alcock, who has been a probationer for the Army Pay Department for some time, reverts to regimental duty, at his own request.

106th Light Infantry. Major C. Heathcote, who was recently promoted while serving as adjutant of the North Durham Militia, is about to retire on a pension, with a step of honorary rank.

107th Regiment. Lieut. Duberly is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and embarks at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India.

108th Regiment, which left Clarence Barracks, Portsmouth, on the 13th ult., and has since been under canvas at Browndown, has now returned to barracks. The latter were vacated to allow the cisterns to be cleansed and some necessary repairs to be effected. There was a good deal of sickness among the nearly 500 men who were in camp, and they returned to Portsmouth four days earlier than was originally intended, owing to the wretchedly bad weather which they experienced.

109th Regiment. Lieut. Kaye embarks in H.M.S. Serapis to-day at Portsmouth, for conveyance to India.

Rifle Brigade. Major Dugdale, Capt. Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., and Lieut. Lord Ribblesdale, 1st Batn., embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to join head-quarters in India. Capt. the Hon. E. Noel has been transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on probation.

Ordnance Store Department. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. H. F. Travers has been ordered to Malta to assume charge of the department in Gibraltar, having left Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Gatt, at Gibraltar, in charge at the latter station.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major T. Rudd, M.D., and Surg. P. G. Ievers have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Surgs.-Major Wills, C.B., Hector, Cummings, O'Sullivan, O'Brien, Haines, and Fraser, and Surgs. Leckie, Emerson, and Garde embark at Portsmouth to-day in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India. A correspondent writes:—"I cannot quite coincide with the comparisons made between the Veterinary Department and what is called its 'sister department,' and although ready to advocate the general outline of the grievances of the veterinary officers, yet it must be admitted that the Army Medical Department has passed through a very trying period, and is now satisfied that, as a scientific corps, they can rest in peace. There are times when the responsibility of Army surgeons are very great indeed, and of a far more serious description."

Veterinary Department. The *Irish Times* contains the following, in reference to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 18th ult.:—"A late number of a military contemporary refers to the unfair manner in which the Army Veterinary Department is treated as compared with the Army Medical Department. The sum of £6,400 is expended annually in providing good-service pensions for the officers of the latter department, while the former enjoys something like £50 per annum. It is a curious phenomenon that the officers of so deserving a branch of the Service should be treated in this manner, and the paper referred to gives a striking example in naming Mr. Gloag (nearly fifty years a V.S.) as one of the undistinguished. Mr. Gloag was principal Vet.-Surg. in the Crimea, and at the time of his retirement he was senior of his rank. A reference to the *Army List* shows that he received the following decorations:—Fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidie; fifth class of the Legion of Honour; Crimean War medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, with the Turkish War medal. Since his retirement, Mr. Gloag has held the appointment of Vet.-Surg. to the Royal Irish Constabulary. In spite of his services and the length of time he has served under the Crown, Mr. Gloag, in the words of our contemporary, has not been made a C.B., nor has he received a reward for distinguished services. The case of Mr. Gloag is typical of the way in which the department is treated."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

2nd Somerset. Capt. R. J. Bisdee, formerly of the regiment, died at 3 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, on the 24th ult., aged 69 years.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

North Somerset. The troops comprising the regiment, of which the Earl of Cork is the lieutenant-colonel commandant, completed their annual eight days' training at Bath on Saturday. On the previous day they were inspected by Col. Blundell, Inspector of Yeomanry, who at the close of the evolutions highly complimented the men on their general equipment, good mounts, and steadiness. Lord Cork also addressed a few words to the officers and men, in which he expressed his gratification at the manner in which they had behaved, and alluding to past bad seasons, expressed the hope that, having a good harvest this year, things would be more largely improved when next they met.

The *Standard* says:—"For the present the War Office has abandoned all intention of applying for the funds necessary for the purchase of Stensall Common, Yorkshire, which had been selected for the new tactical camp for the North of England."

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 21, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. D. M. Stewart, K.C.B., and Major-Gen. F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 29, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 28, 1880.

Royal Horse Guards—Surg. W. M. Collins, M.D., from the Scots Guards, to be Surg., vice Melladew, M.D., promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut. J. G. Woodley to be Lieut., vice Caldecott, resigned (Jan. 24).

4th Hussars—Lieut. J. S. Heron-Maxwell, from half-pay, late 14th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice De la Cherois, retired on temporary half-pay.

6th Dragoons—2nd Lieut. and Adjt. C. H. Tye to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. W. H. Brown to be Lieut., vice Sitwell, resigned (both dated Aug. 25).

13th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. H. T. Butler retires on temporary half-pay: Lieut. Blagrove to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Christie, promoted (Aug. 4).

17th Lancers—Serjt.-Major C. Coventry to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Kevill-Davies, retired.

20th Hussars—2nd Lieut. A. Morris to be Lieut., vice Sir J. C. Burke, deceased (Aug. 18).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. C. W. Sydney, Viscount Newark, resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards—2nd Lieut. P. Gurdon resigns his commission; Gentleman Cadet the Hon. Alan Dudley Charteris, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Duke of Portland, resigned; Honorary Queen's Cadet Henry Gwynn Deane Shute, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Brand, resigned (Sept 30).

1st Foot—Lieut. W. E. G. Login has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 5).

7th Foot—Capt. F. C. Keyser to be Major, vice Vandeleur, who died from wounds received in action (Aug. 26).

9th Foot—Lieut C. H. Shepherd to be Capt., vice Wavell, seconded for service as Staff Officer of Volunteers at the Cape of Good Hope (Sept. 1); 2nd Lieut. J. L. Govan to be Lieut., vice Gully, promoted into the 107th Foot (Aug. 25); 2nd Lieut. A. C. Becher to be Lieut., vice Shepherd (Sept. 1).

12th Foot—Lieut. A. J. R. Hutchinson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 5).

14th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. N. Roberts, from the 62nd Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Vanrenen, deceased (Sept. 29).

16th Foot—Lieut. A. D. Fordyce has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 16).

18th Foot—Lieut. W. E. K Fox, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Lindsell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 11).

19th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Cook, from the 100th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Barrett, who exchanges; Lieut. F. B. Briggs to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hill, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieut. H. F. T. Macartney to be Lieut., vice Briggs.

20th Foot—Capt. M. M. M. Festing retires on temporary half-pay.

22nd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. C. F. Gleig to be Capt., vice Straton, killed in action (Sept. 2).

24th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Black, C.B, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Dunbar, retired on half-pay; Capt. H. R. Farquhar to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Black, C.B. (both dated Sept. 4). The second Christian name of Qrmr. Tompkins is "James," and not "Henry," as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 25, 1879.

27th Foot—Capt. D. M. Taylor to be Major, vice Herring, retired on a pension (Sept. 4).

28th Foot—Capt. T. A. H. Lowe retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity (Sept. 29).

30th Foot—2nd Lieut. F. S. Derham to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Fulton, 59th Foot, retired (July 21).

33rd Foot—Lieut. R. S. P. Robinson, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Dunnington-Jefferson, promoted (May 19).

34th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. T. L. Chapman to be Lieut.-Col., vice Puget, retired; Capt. and Brevet Major G. Malcolm to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chapman; Lieut. H. R. Rose to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Malcolm (all three dated Aug. 25); 2nd Lieut. S. Mitchell, from the 50th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Curzon, promoted.

35th Foot—Lieut. F. H. Yate, from the 107th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Cafe, promoted; Lieut. C. L. A. Ramus, from the 107th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Yate, a probationer for the Indian S.C. (both dated June 12).

40th Foot—2nd Lieuts. A. D. Lang, from the 82nd Foot, to be Lieut., vice O'Brien, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C., from June 24, 1880, and not from April 30, 1880, as previously stated (June 24); L. Seward to be Lieut., vice Lang, transferred to the 82nd Foot (July 21).

44th Foot—Lieut. T. S. W. Bernard to be Capt., vice Saunders, retired on half-pay (Sept. 4).

45th Foot—Major H. B. Hayward to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Preston, retired on a pension; Capt. and Brevet Major R. J. Callwell to be Major, vice Hayward (both dated Aug. 4); Lieut. A. C. Lloyd to be Capt., vice Thrupp, seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 15).

47th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Straton to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. FitzRoy, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major D. North to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Straton (both dated Sept. 1).

49th Foot—Capt. A. N. Burns retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

50th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. E. Fyler to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Thompson, retired on a pension; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Leach to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Fyler; Lieut. E. H. Carr to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Leach (all three dated Aug. 31); 2nd Lieuts. J. S. Stewart to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hilton, 97th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25); W. G. B. Western to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Bulley, 97th Foot, deceased (July 12).

57th Foot—2nd Lieuts. H. James to be Lieut., vice Garstin, promoted; L. W. Bodé to be Lieut., vice James, a probationer for the Indian S.C. (both dated July 7).

58th Foot—Qrmr.-Serjt. R. Wallace, from the 37th Brigade Depot, to be Qrmr., vice Lenton, transferred to the Militia.

60th Foot—Capt. A. V. O'Brien retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major; Lieut. H. R. Lovett to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Hope, promoted (July 25).

64th Foot—Lieut. T. A. Beale to be Capt., vice Green, retired (Aug. 25); 2nd Lieut. J. D. Moncur to be Lieut., vice Hunter, transferred to the 98th Foot (Aug. 17).

66th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. G. C. Hogge to be Lieut.-Col., vice Galbraith, killed in action (July 28); Supernumerary Capt. T. Murphy to be Capt., vice Cullen, killed in action (Sept. 20); Lieuts. H. S. Hassard to be Capt., vice Garratt, killed in action; F. M'C. Bruce to be Capt., vice M'Math, killed in action (both dated July 28); 2nd Lieuts. W. A. E. Lonergan to be Lieut., vice Beresford-Peirse, promoted (May 31); R. P. Colomb, from the 80th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Honywood, killed in action.

67th Foot—Lieut. R. F. Atkinson to be Capt., vice White, seconded for service as Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 20).

68th Foot—2nd Lieuts. W. C. Ross to be Lieut., vice Fitzgerald, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 16); M. Murphy to be Lieut., vice Darwin, promoted (July 22).

70th Foot—2nd Lieut. M. G. Bolton to be Lieut., vice Harris (promoted (June 21).

71st Foot—Major J. E. Allen, from the 79th Foot, to be Major, vice St. Leger, who exchanges.

72nd Foot—Major C. M. Stockwell to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brownlow, C.B., killed in action; Capt. W. F. Kelsey to be Major, vice Stockwell; Lieuts. C. H. Fergusson to be Capt., vice Kelsey, and J. W. Hughes-Hallett to be Capt., vice Frome, killed in action (all four dated Sept. 2); 2nd Lieut. L. Sunderland to be Lieut., vice Wallace, promoted (July 21).

73rd Foot—2nd Lieut. R. B. Fell, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Melvill, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 2).

74th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major C. Squirl retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

75th Foot—2nd Lieut. and Adjt. H. H. Burney to be Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. A. G. Pirie to be Lieut., vice Woodward, promoted (both July 21).

76th Foot—2nd Lieut. R. S. P. Robinson, from the 33rd Foot, to be Lieut., vice King, promoted (May 9); 2nd Lieut. F. W. B. Landon to be Lieut., vice Robinson, transferred to the 33rd Foot (May 19).

77th Foot—2nd Lieut. L. G. Oliver to be Lieut., vice Wodehouse, resigned (July 21).

79th Foot—Major H. H. St. Leger, from the 71st Foot, to be Major, vice Allen, who exchanges; Capt. A. B. Murray retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. G. L. C. Money to be Capt., vice Annesley, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 18); 2nd Lieuts. W. C. Halkett to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Munro, 42nd Foot, promoted (Dec. 17, 1879); the Hon. C. Cathcart to be Lieut., vice Dalzell, promoted (April 10) (since deceased); F. Hacket-Thompson to be Lieut., vice the Hon. C. Cathcart, deceased (May 22); A. G. Blackburn to be Lieut., vice Mackenzie, deceased (June 16); the Hon. I. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Brown, retired (June 23); W. A. Scott to be Lieut., vice Chalmers, promoted (July 21).

80th Foot—Lieut. C. G. Way, from the 102nd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Lindop, who exchanges.

82nd Foot—Lieut. A. D. Lang, from the 40th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Browne, resigned (July 21).

90th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hackett retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.; Lieut. R. B. Fell, from the 73rd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Lomax, promoted (July 21).

92nd Foot—Lieut. S. A. Menzies to be Capt., vice McEwen, placed on half-pay (Aug. 16).

94th Foot—Capt. W. E. Montague to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Murray, C.B., retired on a pension (Aug. 25); 2nd Lieut. H. G. Adams-Connor to be Lieut., vice Campion, promoted (July 13).

95th Foot—Lieut. F. E. Trower to be Capt., vice Bevan, retired (Aug. 25); Supernumerary Lieut. H. L. Smith-Dorrien to be Lieut, vice Taylor, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 16).

98th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major H. R. Stracey retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

100th Foot—Lieut.-Col. R. D. Barrett, from the 19th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Cook, who exchanges; Lieut. G. H. Weller, from 109th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Browne, retired (Aug. 25).

102nd Foot—Major J. E. V. Rogers retires on half-pay; Lieut. A. H. Lindop, from the 80th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Way, who exchanges; 2nd Lieut. P. Parkinson to be Lieut., vice Lysaght, promoted (July 21).

103rd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. E. L. Pelly-Clarke to be Capt., vice Davidson, retired on half-pay (Aug. 25).

104th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. F. Williams to be Lieut., vice Butler-Kearney,p romoted (July 7).

105th Foot—Lieut. V. E. Hunt, from half-pay, late 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice Wiggins, promoted.

107th Foot—2nd Lieuts. F. H. Yate, from the 35th Foot, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Gem, 35th Foot, promoted (Feb. 10); C. L. A. Ramus, from the 35th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Yate, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 24).

108th Foot—Lieut. A. C. Hill to be Capt., vice Apthorp, seconded from Aug. 21, 1880, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

109th Foot—2nd Lieuts. G. H. Weller, from the 100th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Lay, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 5); W. W. Battiscombe to be Lieut., vice Hoyes, promoted (July 7).

Rifle Brigade—Lieuts. the Hon. E. Noel to be Capt., vice Boyle, seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 20); G. Montagu, Lord Bennett, resigns his commission; 2nd Lieuts. L. G. Russell to be Lieut., vice Fergusson, seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 18); M. U. Wesland to be Lieut., vice the Hon. E. Noel (Aug. 20); S. Kerr, from the 25th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; Lieuts. R. J. Maude to be Adjt., vice Lieut. the Hon. O. Cuffe, promoted; G. Cockburn to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Maude, appointed Adjt. (both dated Aug. 7).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. A. B. Murray has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 14).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. W. C. Dutton retires on temporary half-pay.

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. J. O. Hamley, C.B., having attained the prescribed age, has been placed on retired pay from Sept. 25, with the hon. rank of Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. G. T. Pett and W. R. Mayo to be Assist.-Comy.-Gens. of Ordnance (the former dated Aug. 29, the latter Sept. 11); Assist.-Comys. G. R. Atkinson and C. H. Ozanne to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. of Ordnance (the former dated Aug. 29, and the latter Sept. 11).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned officers having resigned their combatant commissions to be Paymasters, with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army :—Capts. S. Churchill, from the 44th Foot (Oct. 31, 1879); R. R. B. Ternan, from the 3rd Foot (dated March 3, 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Sept. 29, 1880).

Medical Department—Brigade-Surg. J. C. H. Wright, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (Aug. 25); Surg.-Major C. G. Irwin, M.B., from half-pay, to be Surg.-Major (Aug. 24).

Army Hospital Corps—Capt. of Orderlies J. Andrews retires on temporary half-pay.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. on probation G. Aitken to be Vet.-Surg. (March 6).

Army Schools—Sub-Inspector J. Belling is granted retired pay.

Half-pay—Lieut. H. F. Jackson, from the 67th Foot, to be Capt.

BREVET.

Majors G. Johnston (March 4), W. H. Wroot (Aug. 25), L. G. Rodney (Aug. 26), C. E. Macdonald (Aug. 28), and A. Macintosh (Sept. 1), all retired from Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Deputy-Assist.-Comy. J. Comber, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (April 16).

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels :—Lieut.-Cols. J. H. P. Malcolmson, C.B., Bombay S.C.; W. B. Thomson, Bengal S.C.; R. T. Snow, Madras S.C. (all three dated June 8); M. W. Willoughby, Bombay S.C.; H. H. Foord, Madras S.C.; H. E. Whish, Bengal S.C.; C. J. R. Bell, Madras S.C. (all four dated June 9); J. W. Hoggan, Bengal S.C.; J. T. Harris, Bengal S.C. (both dated June 27); Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ussher, half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners (Sept. 15); Lieut.-Col. T. Rowland, 5th Foot (Sept. 22).

The following promotion to take place in succession to Gen. Sir A. Little, K.C.B., Col. of the 9th Lancers, placed upon the Retired List on Sept. 7, 1880 :—Lieut.-Gen. W. N. Custance, C.B., Col. of the 11th Hussars, to be Gen. (Sept. 7).

MEMORANDA.

Capt. and Brevet Col. J. T. Ussher, half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major-Gen. (Oct. 1); Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. B. Brown, late Capt. 8th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (Sept. 1); Major J. E. V. Rogers, half-pay, late 102nd Foot, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; Major G. W. Wood, half-pay, late 56th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay; Hon. Major G. M. Douglas, late Capt. 33rd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (Sept. 1).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

In the list of appointments to the rank of Capt. notified in the *Gazette* of July 6, 1880, for "Captain" Haighton Wilkins, 2nd Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, read "Major" Haighton Wilkins, &c.

To be Majors :—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. Creighton, late Royal Marine Light Infantry; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G., late half-pay.

To be Captains :—Capts. L. S. Benson, Royal South Gloucester Militia; G. John, Viscount Melgund, 1st Roxburgh Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps.

To be Lieutenants :—Capt. R. Harrison, Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia; Lieut. J. B. Miller, Forfarshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps, late Lieut. 8th Hussars.

To be 2nd Lieutenants :—Lieut. the Hon. G. N. Dawnay, Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry; Lieut. E. G. F. Tytler, the Highland Light Infantry Militia.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1880.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors :—Capts. T. R. Cowie (July 4, 1880), and E. A. Money (July 16, 1880).

To be Captains :—Lieuts. C. G. Mansel, C. T. Bingham, C. A. R. Sage, F. F. R. Burgess, C. J. Jamieson (all five dated July 8, 1880); C. Dempster (July 9, 1880); E. Bruce (July 10, 1880); J. F. Rivett Carnac (July 22, 1880).

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Majors :—Capts. H. J. Peet (June 26, 1880); S. E. Becher (July 7, 1880).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major R. C. Budd (July 20, 1880).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major S. Rimington (July 20, 1880).

To be Major :—Capt. C. Hay (June 27, 1880).

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major F. S. Cherry, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, retired (May 3, 1880).

To be Majors :—Capts. (now Majors) C. W. Babington, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Powell (May 3, 1880); Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. G. M. Hill, Bengal S.C., retired (May 25, 1880).

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

The second annual dinner in commemoration of the entry into Lucknow of the force under Gens. Havelock and Outram on Sept. 25, 1857, was held at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate Street, on Saturday last. The chair was taken by Lieut.-Gen. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., and the other officers present were :—Major-Gens. Willis, C.B., late 84th Foot; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, V.C., C.B., M.P.; Dodgson, C.B., late Bengal Infantry; and Gordon, C.B., late A.D.C. to Brigdr.-Gen. Neill; Cols. G. D. Barker, 64th Foot; W. W. Lynch, 1st Batn. 10th Foot; Hastings, 62nd Foot; Chamier, Bombay S.C., late A.D.C. to Gen. Sir J. Outram; Delafosse, C.B., 101st Fusiliers; and Blake, Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry, late Military Train; Majors G. Birch, late 1st Bengal European L.C.; H. B. Savory, late 78th Highlanders; and Sir H. Goodrich, late 90th L.I.; Capts. P. L. Phipps, late 90th L.I.; and Robertson, late 78th Highlanders; Deputy-Inspectors-Gen. J. Gee, V.C., C.B., late 78th Highlanders; and Dominichetti, M.D. The chairman gave "Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India," which was enthusiastically received. This was followed by that of "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." The chairman then rose, and amidst the most profound stillness, said—Gentlemen, my next toast, though it will doubtless give rise to strong emotions in the hearts of each of you, needs no other words of commendation or recommendation. It is "The tribute of a solemn thought on the memory of our departed comrades, coupled with the names of our beloved commanders, Havelock, Outram, and Neill." The toast was drunk in solemn silence. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan proposed, "The health of our living though absent comrades, whom we wish with us." He said this was an occasion on which it was difficult for them, assembled there after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, not to feel emotions too deep for expression. The toast he had the honour of proposing was the health of their living comrades now serving the Queen in different parts of the world, and to rejoice with them as representatives of the day they celebrated, that they were still in a position to do so. He had before him a list of a few names to revert to, any one of which would touch a chord of sympathy and feeling in all their hearts. In doing so he would commence with the honoured and distinguished name of Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, the chief representative of the honourable corps of Royal Engineers. It would, he felt, be almost an impertinence to recall to their minds services that were engraved deeply in the history of the world. At the time of the event they were celebrating, Lord Napier of Magdala occupied the anomalous position of being lieut.-col. in chief of the Staff to Sir James Outram. They would all recollect that Gen. Outram, with a generosity and nobleness of heart that has been always a theme of admiration in military circles, had put himself in the peculiar position of resigning the command to his (Sir Henry's) father, and Col. Napier, with the simplicity and kindness that always distinguished him, bent himself at once to the necessities of the moment, and condescended to share the duties with him that he was fulfilling upon his father's staff. Lord Napier was now, and deservedly so, in the fore-front of British commanders, and would in all probability have had the command had European affairs here called upon English troops to take the field two years since. Had he been so called on he was sure they would have found him in 1878 as full of life, vigour, and energy as in the past. Sir Henry then, at considerable length, detailed the services of Sir Vincent Eyre, Col. Hudson, Col. Palliser, Major-Gen. Macpherson, Sir A. Home, Lieut.-Gen. Olpherts, and others, all of whom they would like to see with them were they not kept elsewhere by the exigencies of the Service. After referring to the fact that they had more present than last year, he expressed a hope that as their anniversary dinner was better known, they might hear from some of their old comrades of whom in the course of years they had lost sight. The chairman then proposed "Success to future anniversaries." Unfortunately he found himself, simply in virtue of his seniority of rank called upon a second time to preside at what, he trusted, might be a perpetual celebration of the anniversary of Sept. 25, 1857. When he was asked by Major Savory, the hon. secretary, to take the chair a few days ago, he was nearly doing the unsoldierlike action of running away, but love for his comrades, whom he hoped he might call his friends, prevailed over his disinclination to make a speech. There had been some question as to whether there was a relief, or a defence, or a reinforcement. His own conscience had always told him they were engaged in the noblest duty soldiers could be occupied in, and he had always thanked Providence that his education as a soldier had had so glorious an object. There could be no denying that on that day the God of battles was with them, and what force could ever despair of success when it was led by such a God-fearing, God-trusting, and God-invoking man as the late Sir H. Havelock? The toast of "The Health of the Chairman" brought the proceedings to a close.

"A Survivor" writes :—"In your issue of Sept. 25, you gave a list from the *Citizen* of the surviving officers of the force under Havelock and Outram, which relieved Lucknow on Sept. 25, 1857. The names of three officers should be added to the list, viz. :—Major J. W. D. Adair (retired), then adjutant 5th Fusiliers; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. W. K. Swettenham, half-pay, then staff surgeon 2nd class, in medical charge, 5th Fusiliers; Deputy Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, then staff assist.-surg., in charge of Maude's Battery, R.A. Another error is the insertion of the name of Deputy-Inspector-Gen. R. Domenichetti, as that officer remained at the Alumbagh until the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell in November. A reference to Hart's *Army List* will show the correctness of above."

We are informed by the India Office that, owing to the return of troops from Afghanistan, the Government of India have been able to reopen the grant of furlough, on private affairs, to British officers.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Cassell's Magazine, for October (Cassell and Co.)—The United Service for October (Philadelphia: L. R. Hammersley and Co.)—The Cornhill, Magazine for October (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Hardwicke's Science Gossip, for October (D. Bogue)—The University Magazine (Hurst and Blackett)—The Theatre, for October (Charles Dickens and Evans)—A Voyage in the "Sunbeam," by Mrs. Brassey (Longman and Co.)—The Nineteenth Century, for October (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—Blackwood's Magazine, for October (W. Blackwood and Sons)—Quite True, by Dora Russell, 3 vols. (J. and R. Maxwell)—Colburn's United Service Magazine, for October (D. Bogue).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ZETA.—They are paid for, and are merely advertisements in disguise.
A. C.—We will draw attention to the matter next week.
SERGEANT INSTRUCTOR.—Your letter shall receive our early attention.

The letters of "A Proud Lieutenant-Colonel," "A. V.," "A Sufferer," "Equity," "Justice," "Another Looker-on," and others, are unavoidably held over.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

WE have been looking over the new Military Prison Regulations, lately published by the War Office, which are to supersede and cancel the excellent and explicit Regulations of 1863; and we have taken the trouble to compare them more minutely, as we have on more than one occasion given our opinions at some length on the evils of imprisoning soldiers convicted of purely military offences in ordinary gaols. If these new Regulations are the result of the deliberations of the Committee which Colonel Stanley stated in the House on March 2 last had been "appointed partly in consequence of a promise he made in the House, and partly in consequence of what passed on the Army Discipline Bill," we must express our disappointment at what has emanated from their "practical researches on the best mode of dealing with military prisoners," for it would appear that those who have been instructed with the compilation of the new rules—and they assuredly could have been no military men—had studied to deprive them of every military element. The term "soldier" seems to have been carefully avoided throughout, and now soldiers, directly they have been tried by a court-martial of officers, and sentenced to imprisonment, are to be in every sense treated as civilians, and all military associations and aspects are to be obliterated. We will take, for instance, Rule 30. A military prisoner, by the old Regulations, was on admission "to sleep, for the first week, *in the same manner as a soldier on guard*, and subsequently the third-class prisoners are to sleep *as on guard* every other night," the wooden pillow and bed-board used for this purpose corresponding with the wooden raised platform in every guard-room, the soldier on guard lying down with his clothes on, and his knapsack for his pillow. But now "a prisoner shall, during the whole of his sentence, when it does not exceed one month, and during one month of his sentence when it exceeds one month, be required to sleep *on a plank bed*"—that bug-bear of philanthropists, which has been made the subject of so much sensational agitation—in the same manner as Bill Jones who gets six months in Clerkenwell for having, in a drunken fit, playfully dragged his innocent child out of bed and dashed it on the floor, because its mother had not prepared his supper to his liking. By the same Regulation, it would appear that this ordeal of plank bed is imperative for the first month of a soldier's imprisonment; but the rule adds that "the prisoner shall be allowed the opportunity of earning, by industry, (?) the gradual remission of this requirement *after the expiration of one month.*" The admirable system of classification of military prisoners provided for in the old rules, by which a judicious distinction was made between old offenders and those sentenced for the first time, is abolished. Now, a recruit who gets 56 days for a breach of discipline and the man who has made desertion and fraudulent enlistment a paying business, and, after conviction for the third or fourth time, is sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, are both on the same footing as regards prison treatment; both have to sleep a month on a plank bed, both to perform for the first month "hard labour of the first-class, which shall consist of work at the tread-wheel, shot drill, crank, capstan, stone-breaking, or such other like description of hard, bodily labour," and no difference to be made in the discipline. Rule 26 directs that, "Every prisoner shall sleep in a cell by himself; epileptic prisoners, or prisoners labouring under diseases requiring assistance or supervision in the night, may at any time be placed by order of the medical officer with not fewer than two other *male* prisoners." Are we to gather from this last restriction as to sex that *female* prisoners are to be admitted to Military prisons? We were under the impression that any soldier epileptic, or seen in a fit by an Army medical officer, was immediately to be brought before a medical board, and discharged as unfit to remain. We had every reason to hope that the careful researches and deliberations of the Committee would have resulted in soldiers who were sentenced by their officers to punishment for military crimes being placed under military discipline and control, and that more military prisons would have been established for this purpose; but it would appear that the few military prisons which are allowed to exist—we believe there are but five, and we do not congratulate the old Army officers who are governors of them on the change—are only so in name, for their standard and organisation has now been brought down to that of civil jails, to which soldiers will still be sent promiscuously with thieves and pickpockets. We trust that this matter will be taken up by some of our military Members, and that Mr. Childers will, during the recess, find time to give the subject his careful consideration, for we feel sure he will find no department of the Service more worthy of it, or that claims it more earnestly, than military prisons.

The Military Secretary will hold a Levée on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Stephens, arrived at Gloucester House, Park Lane, on Thursday morning from Paris, *en route* from Germany. His Royal Highness has resumed his duties at the War Office, and will proceed next week on his autumn tour of inspection.

Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., has entered upon his command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-General F. Peyton, whose period of Staff service has expired.

Captain the Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught at Aldershot.

Consequent upon the departure of Major-General F. Peyton from Aldershot, Major-General W. G. Cameron, C.B., commanding the 2nd Brigade, succeeds to the pay and allowances of a major-general on the Staff.

Arrangements have been made by which a military secretary is again to be allowed on the staff of the General officer commanding the troops at the Cape, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., who leaves England on the 21st inst., by the mail steamer *Nubian*, takes out Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Montgomery, Scots Guards, to fill the position. Colonel Montgomery served at the Cape during the later phases of the Zulu campaign, and rendered valuable service to Major-General Newdigate's column, his name being more than once brought to notice. Captain H. E. Colvile, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to General Smyth.

Colonel A. L. Annesley, half-pay, late 11th Hussars, who has been employed for the last two years as Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, a position in which he has displayed a great amount of energy, combined with much practical knowledge of the wants of the Service, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, vacant by the lamented death of Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke in Afghanistan. The Bombay Army is to be congratulated upon having thus secured the services of one of the ablest and most popular cavalry officers on the British Establishment, and one, be it remembered, who has had considerable experience of India, in which country he served for many years in command of his regiment.

General Sir Thomas M. Steele, K.C.B., has taken up the command of the troops in Ireland from the 1st inst., vice General Sir John Michel, G.C.B., whose period of service in the appointment has expired. General Steele's staff consists of Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Boyle, Grenadier Guards, assistant military secretary; and Brevet Major H. R. Y. Browne, Royal Horse Artillery, and Captain H. R. L. Howard, 16th Lancers, aides-de-camp.

General Sir John Michel, G.C.B., is to be placed on the Retired List from the 1st inst., on vacating the command of the troops in Ireland. General Michel is 76 years of age, but was allowed to retain his appointment on the promulgation of the new Promotion Warrant as a privilege, for which provision is specially made in the Warrant.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Justice, half-pay, late of a Depôt Battalion, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in the West Indies from the 1st inst., vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. Steel, unattached, who has been obliged to resign in consequence of ill-health, after having held the position since July, 1879.

Aldershot has lost this week one of its best known and most popular Staff officers in the person of Major Wilkinson Shaw, 102nd Fusiliers, who, as we lately announced, is retiring from the Army in order to devote himself to the preparation of candidates for the Army. Major Shaw vacated his appointment as garrison instructor on the Staff of the Division from the 1st inst., after having held it since January, 1873, being succeeded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. U. Prior, 100th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Hutchinson, half-pay, late 64th Regiment, who joins Major Shaw in the work upon which he is about to enter, also retired from the 1st inst., handing over his appointment as garrison instructor at Devonport to Captain F. Stringer, 23rd Fusiliers.

Colonel G. H. Waller, half-pay, late 7th Fusiliers, has relieved Colonel H. A. Welman, A.D.C., from the 1st inst., as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Eastern (Colchester) District.

The list of successful candidates at the recent examination for entrance to the Staff College has been forwarded from the office of the Director of Military Education to the Adjutant-General's Department, and will appear among the General Orders promulgated on the 1st inst. Up to last night, however, no copies of the General Orders had left the printer's hands, so that no information can be given. Competitors, however, may expect to know the result of the examination early next week.

We understand that the Committee which lately assembled to report upon the organisation of the Veterinary Department have recommended that the regimental system be abolished, and that the establishment and pay of the junior ranks in India be increased, suggesting, as an alternative measure, that the Indian Government establish a separate Veterinary Department for that country. Attention has also been directed to the state of the Department as regards honours and rewards; so that we hope soon to see it obtain its fair share of these latter. We very much regret, however, that hitherto not one name has been submitted from India for reward, although the number of veterinary-surgeons employed in the Afghan war must have been from first to last nearly, if not quite, double as many as of those who served in South Africa, and who were nearly all mentioned favourably. Treatment such as this is not likely to induce junior officers to rush to India, in the hope of distinguishing themselves. The subject of relative rank has not, we believe, been touched upon by the Committee; so that there still remains a very important item in the category of wrongs to be redressed. In these days, improved relative rank means something more than mere sentiment. It means improved social status, increased allowances, and prior choice of quarters in England; and in India, the very substantial addition of the batta of the higher rank, amounting to a difference of nearly 200 rs. per mensem in a captain's, as compared with a lieutenant's, pay. It is difficult to induce those in high places to recognise the value of relative rank; but were the opinions of the whole of the Army veterinary-surgeons obtained as to what they considered their greatest grievance, promotion and relative rank would be carried by a very large majority; and until this is satisfactorily set at rest, no amount of other concessions will thoroughly satisfy Army veterinary-surgeons.

A Committee is now sitting at the Staff College, to report upon the best form of plane table and other instruments used in military sketching, for adoption in our Military educational establishments.

The republication in a morning paper of certain proposals of a defunct Committee regarding the classification and nomenclature of the Regiments of the Line, has given rise to strange misapprehensions, not altogether unjustified by the manner in which the paragraph was referred to by our contemporary. It seems to have been taken as an accomplished fact that the recommendations and suggestions, some crude and ludicrous, of the Committee had been adopted by the Government, and that the War Office was about to give effect to them; and from heavy leaders in the daily papers, down or up to scarcely less ponderous jokes in the funny journals, there have been all sorts of writing, and much display of learning and wit, anent the new territorially named army, as well as criticisms, emendations, and protests, put in print respecting it. We believe that Mr. Childers has not by any means advanced so far in the consideration of the vast subject which lies before him, in the shape of Army reform, as to have got to the nomenclature, very far from it. The influence of our Indian Empire on our military organisation becomes more weighty, just as the necessity for great changes in the Indian Army presses with increasing force on the attention of the Indian and Imperial authorities. There is no prospect of any decrease in the strength of the European garrison in India being feasible, and there are difficulties, which recent events have not tended to diminish, in keeping up the Native Army with eligible recruits that must be met and removed.

The 48th Regiment has been added to the list, published recently by the Quartermaster-General's Department in India, of the Infantry battalions which will return to England during the present relief season. Although the 73rd and 83rd Regiments have been placed under orders for embarkation, there seems to exist some doubt as to whether they will proceed home, and the friends of the two corps would therefore do well not to calculate upon their appearance in England, until further information reaches them.

The programme of reliefs to be carried out by the several transports to be engaged this season in conveying troops from India has not yet been completed. All that is known at present is that the *Euphrates* will embark the 48th Regiment (at Bombay) on October 26, the 59th embarking in the *Orontes* on October 31, the 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment in the *Malabar* on November 5, the 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers in the *Jumna* on November 8, and the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment in the *Serapis* (at Aden) on December 13.

We learn from Constantinople that Second Lieutenant Edgar Vincent, Coldstream Guards, who has been acting for some time past as private secretary to Lord Edmund FitzMaurice, has been retained at Constantinople as Assistant Military Secretary, and has gone to Vienna for a short time on an important mission connected with his post. The most flattering accounts are furnished of Mr. Vincent's services, and his selection for duty with the Embassy is said to have been a well-deserved acknowledgment of his zeal and ability.

We regret to hear that Major-General R. Carey, C.B., Deputy Judge-Advocate, has been seriously ill, on the Continent.

We understand that the horses of the King's Dragoon Guards, when sold last month by auction at Pretoria, realised the average price of £23.

The Report of the Committee on the Scientific Corps, now sitting at the War Office, will, it is expected, be issued next month.

We earnestly hope the new Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery will thoroughly inquire into the present system of appointments to the depôts of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, which for some years past has been the cause of the gravest scandals. We are again led to make these remarks by instances which have occurred, in which officers, invalided from foreign stations, have been unable to obtain that employment at the depôt at home, which, had they belonged to the Infantry or Cavalry, would not have been denied them.

We are informed that Lieutenant-Colonel De Winton, Royal Artillery, will not be seconded. Though acting as Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, he will be borne on the strength of his regiment,—a curious anomaly this, peculiar, we suppose, to the Scientific Corps.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor William has conferred upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 24, 1880.

Staff Surgeon Henry Hadlow has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 20th inst.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Brigade)—Walter Gibb Klein, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenant (Sept. 24).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 25, 1880.

The following promotion has been made:—Sub-Lieutenant Henry How Douglas to be Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 20th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 27, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotions, dated Sept. 20, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry:—Captain and Gunnery Instructor Thomas Martin Whale to be Major, vice Fonblanque, retired; Lieutenant and Adjutant John Frederick Luxmoore to be Captain, vice Whale; Mr. William Arthur Churchill Grant has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Sept. 1).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—G. L. Sulivan, to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for study; Thomas Le H. Ward, to the Superb.

Commanders—R. R. Custance, to the Flamingo; H. F. Hughes-Hallett, to the Superb.

Staff Commander—A. J. Burniston, to the Superb, when commissioned.

Lieutenants—Benjamin D. Acland, Alfred Pigott, Edward W. Hodgkinson, Edward A. Richmond, Frederick Roope, John L. Eagles, William L. Down, and Thomas H. Fisher, to the Cambridge, for a short course of gunnery duties, commencing on October 2; H. S. Lake, to the Vernon; E. G. Festing, to the Warrior; R. F. H. Henderson, H. J. May, F. H. Rogers, C. J. Graves-Sawle, and T. G. Fraser, to the Superb, when commissioned; A. W. Rogers, to the Cambridge; W. F. G. Freeland, to the Lord Warden; H. F. J. Wyatt, to the Asia; H. C. Burrows, to the President; Thomas Hadley, to the Royal Adelaide; Arthur Loring, Thomas P. Walker, Henry J. Keans (for navigating duties), to the Flamingo, when commissioned; T. J. Oswell, to the Tenedos; G. W. A. Pollard, to the Zephyr.

Navigating-Lieutenants—C. B. Clark, to the President, to study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; C. G. J. Cator, to the President.

Sub-Lieutenants—T. F. C. Dundas, to the Zephyr; H. W. Meredith, to the Tourmaline.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—G. H. Thunder, to the Jackal.

Midshipmen—A. G. W. Moore and the Hon. P. B. Tyrwhitt, to the Superb; G. M. Courage, to the Curaçoa.

Naval Cadets—W. B. S. Wrey and B. W. R. Hall, to the Superb.

Chaplain—Rev. Horatio W. Millett, to the Serapis.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev. James Payton, to the Tourmaline; Rev. W. L. Tucker, to the Boscawen; Rev. John Brabazon, to the Curaçoa.

Fleet Surgeons—J. Caldwell, to the Nankin; John Frederick Mitchell, to the Téméraire.

Staff Surgeon—A. B. Trousdell, to the Duke of Wellington, for Portsmouth Dockyard.

Surgeons—A. T. Corrie, to the Flora; W. Thompson, to the Rambler; S. Sweetnam, to the Brilliant; D. B. Bookey, to the Cambridge; John Hunter, to the Flamingo.

Paymasters—F. R. G. Wright, to the Flamingo; W. F. Woods, to the Warrior; Francis St. J. S. O'Neill, to the Superb.

Assistant-Paymasters—J. A. Wood, to the Crocodile; H. Marsh, to the Indus; R. H. Clark, to the Zephyr.

Engineers—R. S. W. Earl, to the Triumph; W. E. Prescott, to the Asia; G. G. Smith, to the Flamingo; William T. Cope and Henry T. Liversidge (for temporary service), to the Superb; Richard S. Willcocks, to the Mallard; James J. Warren, to the Whiting; George Brewer, to the Zephyr.

Assistant-Engineers—Q. W. King, J. C. Edmonds, H. J. Oram, and J. H. W. H. Ellis, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; J. Bayley, to the Alexandra; Henry Gallery, to the Superb; Henry Attwool, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Mercury.

Acting Assistant-Engineers—J. H. Slade, D. J. Bennett, C. W. Gregory, F. T. W. Curtis, C. J. Garfett, J. J. Carey, A. E. L. Westaway, S. Rawling, J. E. Jenkins, A. W. Gibbs, A. W. Turner, S. Hockey, T. C. E. Hughes, A. H. Slade, C. F. H. Tilbrook, A. V. Blake, W. C. Tazewell, and H. Wallis, to the President (additional), for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Clerks—C. M. Mobberley, to the Crocodile; Sidney P. C. Dillon, to the Superb.

Assistant-Clerks—J. A. Keys, to the Inconstant; William F. Horniman and Edward A. Janes, to the Superb.

Gunners—E. J. Birch, to the Asia; J. Avent, to the Impregnable; George T. Manning, to the Flamingo.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatmen—George Williams, Buncrana, to be chief boatman, Guidore, vice Allan, promoted; W. Mitchell, Ballinskelligs, to be chief boatman, Dingle, vice Murphy, promoted; Patrick Ryan, Ventry, to be chief boatman, Tarbert, vice Castle, pensioned; Henry Bishop, Roundstone, to be chief boatman, Claggan, vice Stanley, promoted; Thomas Pope, Gourock, to be chief boatman, Peterhead, vice Condon, pensioned; Jas. H. Wakeham, Littlehampton, to be chief boatman, Pevensey, vice McFaul, promoted.

AMETHYST, repairing at Devonport, is set down to be completed in February next. The estimate for the repair submitted for approval is £32,235. Her boilers have been thoroughly repaired, the internal parts being all new. She is to have a new propeller, new condenser, and the hull thoroughly repaired.—*Western Morning News.*

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe. There was a large and brilliant gathering on Sept. 16 at the dance on board the Antelope at Therapia, for which some 200 invitations were issued. In the decoration of the vessel no trouble was spared. Ferns and flowers were scattered on all sides in profusion, and the multiplicity of the decorations and devices, and the various colours of the flags and foreign ensigns, contributed to make the surroundings a scene of perfect taste and harmony, while numberless lamps and festoons of coloured lanterns were placed everywhere, so as to produce the most charming effect. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and was kept up till 4 a.m. The following were amongst those who honoured the officers of the vessel with their company:—His Excellency the Right Honourable G. J. Goschen, Mrs. and Miss Goschen; their Excellencies M. Tissot, French Ambassador; Count Corti, Italian Ambassador; the Marquis de Ville Mantilla, Minister Extraordinary from Spain, and the Marquise; M. d'Erenhoff, Minister of Sweden and Norway; the Minister of Belgium, and Mdme. Bartholyns and the Misses Bartholyns; Minister of Greece and the Misses Condouriotta, &c., &c.; the Attachés and Secretaries of the English, French, Italian, Austrian, and German Embassies; captains and officers of H.M.S. Fawn and of the French, German, Austrian, Russian, and Italian war-vessels stationed in the Bosphorus. The Russian Ambassador was prevented from attending from their Court being in mourning, and the Persian and Austrian from indisposition. The remainder of the guests (about 150 in number) comprised the whole of the society of the shores of the Bosphorus and Prince's Islands.

AJAX will shortly be brought round to Chatham from Pembroke Yard, for completion for sea.

BACCHANTE, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, will not confine her calls to Vigo, but will pay a visit to Corunna and Ferrol, before the Detached Squadron reaches Vigo. The Bacchante arrived at Ferrol on Monday last, and sails for Vigo to-day.

BOADICEA, Comdre. Richards, C.B., was at Simon's Bay up to Aug. 30; the Pioneer in company, making good defects.

CHARYBDIS, Capt. Charles Hotham, was at Ascension on the 1st inst.

CROCODILE, Capt. Doughty, which has been supplied with new engines by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., at a cost of £30,000, and has also been fitted with new decks, has undergone a trial of her machinery at Portsmouth. Satisfactory results were obtained.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, was, by last accounts, to take the place of the Dido at Accra, to which place she had been ordered from Fernando Po. Lieut. Von Donop, who, we recorded last week, had been reappointed to the command of this gunboat, was originally appointed to her command when she was commissioned in Sept., 1878, and suffered much in health from service on the West Coast of Africa. He is now to take her to the Mediterranean. Lieut.-Com. Von Donop served as acting sub-lieut. in the Black Prince with the Channel Squadron from June 13, 1864, until Dec. 8 following, when he was appointed to the Duncan, and served on the North American and West Indies station until promoted, Sept. 11, 1866, into the Sphinx, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, and subsequently served in the same ship, under Capt. John E. Parish, until paid off in Nov., 1868. On Aug. 14, 1869, he was appointed to the Gladiator, Capt. N. B. Bedingfeld, fitting for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, and subsequently served in the same ship on the South-east coast of America until March 16, 1871, when he was transferred to the Egmont, receiving-ship, Capt. W. A. R. Pearse, at Rio de Janeiro, and subsequently served in the same ship under Capt. G. A. C. Brooker until Sept., 1872. He afterwards served in the Serapis troopship, Capt. J. E. Bickford, from Aug. 1, 1873, until appointed, May 13, 1874, to the command of the Bullfrog gunboat, tender to the Castor, at North Shields, and remained until the spring of 1875. On Oct. 16, 1875, he was appointed to the command of the Cromer, gunboat, tender to the Achilles at Birkenhead, and remained until the close of 1877. He commissioned the Decoy at Devonport Sept. 10, 1878.

DIDO, Capt. C. Domvile, was to leave Accra for the Brass River with the Flirt on Aug. 25.

ESK, having completed her service as tender to the Duncan for service with the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, has been received into the first division of the Steam Reserve at Chatham.

EURYALUS, Capt. R. D. King, flagship of Rear-Admiral W. G. Jones, C.B., will leave Trincomalee on Oct. 12, arriving at Rangoon on Oct. 18, Trincomalee on Nov. 8, and Bombay on Nov. 18.

FAWN, Capt. Wharton, left Therapia on the 20th inst. for Prinkipo (one of the Prince's Islands), after a month's stay at Constantinople. She will finish the survey of the islands, and then return to Constantinople, which will be in about a fortnight. What her future movements then are is not known.

FLAMINGO, Com. Reginald Neville Custance, who has been appointed to recommission this gun-vessel, served as sub-lieutenant in the Achilles, Capt. Edward W. Vansittart, attached to the Channel Squadron, from Sept. 20, 1866, until promoted to lieutenant, February 6, 1868. On June 2 following he was appointed to the Eclipse, Capt. L. J. Moore, on particular service, and subsequently served in the same ship on the North-American and West Indies station, under Capts. Henry Harvey and Anthony H. Hoskins, until paid off at the close of 1872. He was additional of the Excellent, Capt. Henry Boys, from Feb. 1873, until Sept. 1874, when he was appointed junior staff officer of the same ship under Capt. T. Brandreth, and in March, 1875, was appointed one of her senior staff officers, and continued in the same ship, under Capt. F. A. Herbert, until promoted to commander, March 31, 1878. He subsequently studied for some time at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

GORGON, tender to the Cambridge, has come out of Keyham Yard, after making good defects.

HECLA, Capt. Singer, left Malta on Sept. 28 for Corfu.

HELLESPONT had so little to do at Cyprus, that it was thought she would prove more useful as a tug at Malta.

IRIS, Capt. E. H. Seymour, arrived at Malta on Sept. 24 from Gravosa. The *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"Something has gone wrong with the Iris, for no sooner had she got into full swing with the despatch work required for the ships at Gravosa, than she had to hurry off to Malta to be docked. There was no anticipation when she left Spithead that she would so soon need docking, and from the fact of her having been suddenly withdrawn from a duty for which her speed especially qualified her, it is to be conjectured that the necessity for repairs or examination was urgent."

IRON DUKE, Capt. Cleveland, flagship of Vice-Admiral R. Coote, which has been repairing at Hong Kong, was undocked on Sept. 20, and is now again ready for sea.

KINGFISHER, Com. R. H. Thornton, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last week from Sheerness, and sailed on Saturday for the Pacific, calling at Devonport.

MINOTAUR, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Rear-Admiral A. Hood, C.B. Besides the necessity which exists for reducing the already reduced pressure in the Minotaur's boilers to the extent of 3 lb., it has been found that her stern-tube has sunk 5-16ths of an inch. This will require the tube to be bushed and relined with lignum vitæ, but though the work will make additional demands upon the factory engineers, it is expected that the flagship will be ready for a cruise on Oct. 20. The officers gave an afternoon dance, on Saturday at Portsmouth, and nearly two hundred accepted invitations, but the occasion not being a formal one, the Naval and Military heads of departments were not present. The after part of the upper deck was protected by an awning, and for decorative purposes flags of different nationalities were used, while extemporised seats were ranged round the masts and in other convenient places. The Admiral's band was in attendance and played an appropriate selection of dance music, and refreshments were provided on the main deck. Dancing commenced at half-past 2 o'clock, and continued till 6.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Capt. H. R. Waterlow, completed defects on Sept. 30.

OSPREY, Com. Hon. H. A'Court, which is to be relieved by the Kingfisher, left Valparaiso for Coquimbo on July 12, and it is not unlikely that she will remain on that portion of the station until her relief arrives in the Pacific.

PHILOMEL, Com. H. B. Berners, which left Aden on Aug. 25 for a run to the Seychelles for a change of air, was to be back again to take on duty as senior officer at the end of October.

RAMBLER, Com. the Hon. Algernon Littleton, will start shortly for the usual ten days' cruise in the Channel. We are informed that the Rambler is destined for no such pleasant station as that of North America and West Indies, as stated, but is at present under orders and has charts for the Cape and West Coast of Africa.

REVENGE, Capt. C. Buckle, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hamilton. The following is given as an account of the recent accident which happened to the Admiral, by the Queenstown correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph*,—"Admiral Hamilton was riding a spirited steed, when the animal suddenly shied, and getting the bit between his teeth, dashed madly up the steepest hill in the Great Island. So rapid was the motion that the gallant Admiral was scarce able to keep his seat, and would have fallen off, had he not grasped the animal's neck, and held on for dear life. After a John-Gilpin ride of two miles the horse suddenly stopped short at a sharp angle in the road, throwing its rider heavily to the ground. Fortunately new pipes had just been laid down in the road, and the earth above them was still soft and broke the violence of the fall. On this being pointed out to him subsequently, the Admiral remarked that where he fell was quite hard enough. His right temple was cut, and his knuckles 'peeled;' these, together with a very violent shaking, were his only injuries. On inquiry at Admiralty House, I learn that the Admiral still feels the effects of the shock, but is otherwise progressing favourably."

RUPERT, Capt. E. J. Pollard, will be paid off at Chatham to-day, as originally stated.

SALAMIS, Com. A. A. Fitzgeorge, has undergone extensive repairs at Sheerness Dockyard.

SEAGULL, Com. M. Byles, was still at Aden when the last mail left.

SERAPIS, Capt. Guy O. Twiss. On Saturday a useful experiment was made on board the Serapis at Portsmouth. The watertight doors separating the engine-room from the other parts of the ship were closed, and the water admitted until it rose to the height of the main bearings of the crank. The centrifugal pumps, which work at the rate of 120 revolutions a minute, were then set to pump out the water through the condensers, instead of drawing the circulating water from the outside. The experiment satisfactorily proved that, should a leak take place in the ship, the centrifugal pumps might readily be converted into auxiliary pumps to relieve the ship from water.

SUPERB, Capt. Le H. Ward. No date has yet been fixed for the commission of the Superb. Several alterations are being taken in hand. Capt. Le Hunte Ward and Com. H. Hallett are at Chatham, making themselves acquainted with her construction.

SWIFTSURE has been inspected at Devonport by the Admiral Superintendent and officers of the Steam Reserve, and passed as ready for commission.

SYLVIA, Com. P. Aldrich, recommissioned at Hong Kong, May 9, 1877, arrived at Simon's Bay, Aug. 10, homeward bound. Having refitted, she left on Aug. 22 for Walwich Bay, *en route* for Plymouth. The remains of a leading stoker named Dolphin, belonging to the Sylvia, who died at the Royal Naval Hospital, were interred by a body of seamen from the Boadicea at the cemetery in Simon's Town two days after the Sylvia left the bay.

TAMAR, Capt. H. Royse, arrived at Malta on Sept. 28 from Queenstown.

TORCH, Com. Selby, has been at Ismid distributing relief, under the direction of Mr. St. John, First Secretary of the English Embassy, to the starving population, the greater number of whom are Turkish subjects, lately taken there from Batoum, and who for weeks have been living on sour apples and mulberry leaves. Out of 1,400 brought from Batoum some six weeks ago, over 200 have already died from dysentery, &c.

TOURMALINE, Capt. H. Dennistoun, has been ordered to be repaired at Sheerness generally only to such an extent as will last 18 months. The Tourmaline was recommissioned on Saturday. The seamen have been granted the usual leave of absence, during which the vessel will undergo a thorough refit. She has been partially dismantled, and is now in No. 3 dock.

Tyne, Com. J. C. Stokes, was expected at Simon's Bay early in September, on her return from Zanzibar and the Mauritius, to embark troops for St. Helena and England.

Valorous, Capt. Morant, is to be ready on Oct. 20 to take stores and navigating parties for the Hotspur and Seahorse to Birkenhead, and convoy those vessels to Devonport.

Vulture, Capt. J. E. Pringle, left Malta for Devonport on Sept. 25.

The following men have been awarded the medal for long service and good-conduct:—John Rundle, sick-berth steward, and Henry G. Reding, ship's steward, 3rd class, Royal Adelaide; Andrew Berry, engine-room artificer, Indus; John Pearse and Richard Driscoll, carpenter's mates, Impregnable; Joshua Black, armourer, Cambridge; Thomas B. Williams, engine-room artificer, Northumberland; John Conling and Thomas Meryan, privates R.M., and John Chapple, 2nd captain of the quarter-deck, Britannia; George Figgins, ward-room steward, Benjamin Cashe, captain of the maintop, George Pitman, A.B., rigger, William T. S. Midlane, A.B., rigger, Thomas Marshall, A.B., and William Redmore, caulker, Victoria and Albert; John Bartall, gunner R.M.A., Minotaur; Henry Fowler, carpenter's crew, Dasher; and Thomas Richardson, armourer, Excellent; Serjt. Francis Short, Corpls. James Andrews and Walter Franklin, and Pte. Petersfield Roberts, R.M.L.I.

A correspondent says:—"I noticed in one of the Service papers the other day a statement, that although we had for twenty years been trying to obtain a handy and readily worked range-finder, committees had sat and sat in vain. Perhaps that made the latest committee anxious to choose something before giving up their seats, and induced them to recommend the invention of the secretary, Capt. Watkin, of the Royal Artillery. But there is another in the field, and unless the War Office is in a great hurry in spending the £25,000 which it is said will be laid out in Capt. Watkin's invention, we may hope to get something more worth the money. This new range-finder is the invention of a foreigner, and although I would rather have seen one of our own officers come to the front with such an instrument, it is no use taking a laborious machine when there is offered one by which ranges can be ascertained in the incredibly short space of 15 seconds by officers and men who have never before handled the instrument. I was told by an officer from the Excellent the other day that they knew of this new instrument, and thought most highly of it, so I hope it will be given a fair trial and not be burked to make way for what looks very like favouritism and a War-Office job."

A sample plate intended for the Conqueror was tested on board the Nettle at Portsmouth, on Tuesday. The plate measured 6 ft. 3 in. by 7 ft., and had a total thickness of 11 in., of which the outer face was formed of 3 in. of hard steel. The depth of steel surface is half an inch less than that of the compound armour of the Inflexible, while the thickness of iron is 2½ in. more, a difference which is considered a material improvement, as the steel face is sufficient to break up the projectiles fired against it, while the additional thickness of iron backing affords a greater defence against racking, and prevents the plate from falling to pieces under repeated blows. The test on Tuesday was very successful. Three Palliser chilled projectiles, weighing, with gas check, 270 lb. and having a velocity of 1,406 ft. per second, were discharged at the plate from the 9-inch gun, with battering charges of 50 lb. of pebble-powder, at a range of 30 ft., the points of impact, which were arranged in a triangle, being 2 ft. apart. None of the shots penetrated. The head of one buried itself to the depth of 6 in., the remainder being broken into small fragments. Experiments are about to be carried out at Portsmouth with the object of determining the effect of angular fire upon armour with various kinds of projectiles, and, as the results will have a very practical bearing upon the great conflict between armour and artillery, the experiments will possess unusual interest.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" has been issued at Lagos, by command of his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, announcing officially the blockade of Brass River, Delta of the Niger, West Coast of Africa. All measures authorised by the law of nations will be enforced on behalf of her Majesty's Government against all vessels attempting to violate the blockade, by entry either from the sea or any of the inland creeks communicating with the river. The declaration is signed by Fred. W. Richards, commodore, commanding her Majesty's ships employed on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station.

The German Crown Prince, accompanied by the Crown Princess and Prince William of Prussia, arrived on Wednesday at Kiel, and, having embarked on board the Hohenzollern, went out to Prince Heinrich, on his return from a two years' voyage round the world. Long after the Hohenzollern had passed the saluting forts of Friedrichsort, the Adalbert, with Prince Heinrich, hove in sight. The Crown Prince and Princess left for Potsdam in the evening, Prince Heinrich remaining at Kiel to pass his examination. Prince Heinrich is the first Prussian Prince of the Blood who has received a regular naval education. The Berlin semi-official Press describes his voyage as marking a period in the revival of German naval power. The Chief of the German Admiralty, General von Stosch, was among those who accompanied the Crown Prince to Kiel, to greet Prince Heinrich on his return from his two years' voyage.

Rowland's Odonto is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that Rowland's Odonto will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATIVE FLEET.

On Saturday, Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour returned to Porto Gravosa in the Helicon, from his visit to Prince Nikita, of Montenegro. Shortly afterwards, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, R.N., accompanied by Lieut. Caillard, R.E., arrived on his return journey from Scutari, bringing with him a distinct and categoric refusal from Riza Pasha either to evacuate or to surrender Dulcigno. Lord Walter Kerr, according to a *Times* telegram, had been instructed to remain in Scutari three days, to enable Riza Pasha to communicate with his Government, it being the determination of the British Admiral that there should be no subsequent representation on the part of the Sultan that action had been taken without due notice. Riza Pasha's manner was most emphatic, and he declined entirely to enter into the matter, stating distinctly to Lord Walter Kerr that not only had he no orders of any kind nor authority to surrender either Dulcigno, or any other portion of the Ottoman territory, but that he would protect its integrity by force of arms, and that to do so he would fire on any force of Montenegrin or any other nationality. In the evening Sir Beauchamp Seymour communicated the nature of Riza Pasha's reply officially to the Prince of Montenegro, informing him that he had further received a telegram from her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. Goschen, to the effect that all was at an end at the Sublime Porte so far as he was concerned, and that the affair was now exclusively in the Admiral's hands, to act as he and his colleagues of the Fleet, together with his Highness of Montenegro, should decide. The Admiral and all his Staff, with Capt. Slade and Lieut. Caillard, all in uniform, dined with the Prince, together with the foreign representatives present, the Admiral being placed on the right of the Princess and the Turkish representative on the left.

The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphs that the council of Admirals lasted upwards of an hour. After it broke up orders were issued for the combined fleet to be in readiness to proceed to sea at 2.30 on Monday afternoon; steaming easily, it will arrive off Dulcigno soon after daybreak on Tuesday morning. The Montenegrin army will move up to the frontier, so as to commence their attack early on Tuesday morning, and the fleet will actively co-operate with their advance. The fleet will shell the Albanian positions, and the launches and other boats of the fleet carrying guns will act close in shore. In fact, every possible assistance will be given to the Montenegrins, short only of landing men.

The Helicon and Falcon, having on board Vice-Admiral Seymour, Rear-Admirals Cremer and Fincati, commanding the Russian and Italian squadrons; Com. Nouta, of the Austrian ironclad Custozza; Capt. Valois, of the German ironclad Victoria; and Capt. Manfredi, of the Italian ironclad Palestro, besides a number of British officers, went on Sunday to make a reconnaissance in Albanian waters. The officers in command of the French squadron remained at Gravosa.

On Monday, the intended Naval Demonstration before Dulcigno was postponed, as the Montenegrins felt themselves to be too weak to attack the Albanian position. They have now to reckon also with the Turkish regular troops. Another council of admirals was held on Monday morning on board the Alexandra, at which the Montenegrin Minister for Foreign Affairs was present.

The mail service has been rearranged, and letters will henceforth be despatched daily, and carried by one French, two Italian despatch boats, and three English gunboats, the Helicon being kept in reserve for contingencies.

An exciting incident occurred on Tuesday morning. Admiral Fincati, when sailing in his galley, was capsized by a sudden gust of wind, when passing near the Russian flagship. Instantly there was a rush of boats of all nations to the scene of the accident, and the gallant Admiral and all his crew were safely rescued.

The Fleet will probably leave its anchorage early next week, and sail for the Gulf of Cattaro, where the anchorage is far safer and more sheltered than it is at Ragusa.

On Thursday there was no news whatever as to the probable course of future events.

A correspondent, writing from the Fleet, says:—"While those in authority have been sending and receiving ultimatums, protests, despatches, and cipher telegrams, the officers of the squadron have passed the time in improving their acquaintance with one another. Not a day has passed on which our officers have not either been entertaining or entertained. The officers of the British Squadron are on the best of terms with every one, and if the relations between some of the other nations are not as cordial as they might possibly be—if France and Germany bow coldly and distantly when they meet, if Austria and Italy display a ceremonious politeness to one another which speaks volumes, if France and Russia do not call on one another on account of some quibble of etiquette as to who shall make the first advance, at any rate they each and all have sworn eternal friendship to England, not even Russia excepted."

THE PHAETON AND ATALANTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If you will insert a few lines from me, I will not again trespass on your space. Such of your readers as have felt any interest in the matter, and who have read your articles about the Phaeton, and my letter in your paper of the 18th inst., will, no doubt, judge for themselves between my opinion of my ship, and that of your informant. The Phaeton, after being lengthened 30 ft. amidships for the reception of her machinery, &c., was much weaker than in her original compact form as a sailing frigate, in which capacity I should have preferred her, her good qualities under trial in her first commission being well known,—I am, &c.,

G. L. Bowyear, R.N.,
Vice-Admiral.

St. Helier's, Jersey, Sept. 18.

Use Margerison's registered White Windsor Soap, Preston.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. Ask for Margerison's Soap, and see that the word Margerison is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

THE LAUNCH OF THE ITALIA.

The launch of the Italia at Castellamare on Wednesday is described as the most splendid success imaginable. When the dogshores were knocked away, there was for a few moments a breathless pause, and when the big ship was seen to move the cheers and *vivas* of the thousands assembled were deafening. The King came expressly from Monza for the occasion, and was accompanied by the Ministers. The King's progress through the town was a continued ovation, and his entrance into the dockyard was the signal for a loud burst of enthusiastic cheering. His Majesty having taken his place, the clergy issued forth, and, making the circuit of the ship in procession, sprinkled her with holy water. The young daughter of Admiral Acton broke a bottle of champagne against the bows and gave the ship her name, and the shores having been knocked away, she took the water. The launch completed, King Humbert returned to Naples across the bay on board the Staffetta, the ships of escort being the Italian ironclads Maria Pia and Terribile, and the English ironclads Monarch and Thunderer. At starting, the Italian ships followed the King's vessels, each with one of the English ships in her rear, but half-way across the bay the Maria Pia and Terribile opened out, and, allowing the English ships to pass through, took up their places astern in the same formation. As the King's ship entered the port of Naples the Monarch and Thunderer formed in line ahead, and, reversing their course, passed in succession under the stern of the Staffetta and gave the King three good British cheers, and then, going round, passing the Italian vessels on opposite courses, cheering them, and receiving cheers in return as they came abreast. They then put about again, went in, and took up their anchorage before the Royal Palace. In the evening, Capt. George Tryon, C.B., of the Monarch, and Capt. Colomb, of the Thunderer, dined with the King.

"In the construction of the Dandolo and Duilio," says the *Standard*, "Italy followed closely upon the heels of the British Navy, and in introducing an armament of 100-ton guns, gained superiority in that respect, at least, over the Inflexible. But now the Inflexible has been left behind by the mighty Italia, which will soon be followed by her sister-ship, the Lepanto. To draw a rough comparison between the Italia and Inflexible, the former exceeds our own 'latest type' by 80 ft. in length, 1,980 tons displacement, and as much as 7,000 indicated horse-power, for it is anticipated that her engines will develope the power of 15,000 horses, and drive the ship at a speed of 16 knots. In breadth of beam and draught of water the ships are much alike, but in armament the Italia far exceeds the Inflexible, having 4 100-ton guns and 18 6-in. guns to the Inflexible's 4 80-ton guns. In building this monster engine-of-war, Italian naval constructors have not confined themselves to a beaten track, but have introduced some novel designs. No attempt to cover with armour the whole of the sides of this vessel, having a length of 400 feet between the perpendiculars, has been made, this protection having been retained only for the fighting and motive power of the ship. Armour has only been used to keep projectiles from entering the most vital parts of the vessel, the engines, boilers, magazines, and shell-rooms, and the channels leading from these portions of the construction to the upper deck, and to shield the guns and their crews in the casemate on the upper deck. The four 100-ton guns, by Armstrong, will be mounted, *en barbette*, in pairs, in this casemate battery, and they will be worked by the hydraulic system, perfected by the Elswick firm, and introduced on board her Majesty's ships, while the principle of mounting is the same as applied to the barbette guns on board the Téméraire, but when run up for firing the guns of the Italia will be fully 32 ft. above the water-line, and will be able to fire in line with the keel, and in fact in any direction. On the upper-deck, which is 25 ft. above water-line, there will be six 6-in. guns, including a bow-chaser and stern-chaser, while on the battery-deck, 14 ft. above water-line, there will be 12 of these guns. Among her other means of offence are four ports, from which she will be able to discharge Whitehead torpedoes, and she is also fitted with a ram, which projects 6 ft. 4 in. beyond the perpendicular, and is placed 8 ft. 6 in. below the water-line. The hull of the vessel is constructed of steel sheathed with wood, and her double bottom is divided into numerous cellular spaces. There are also two longitudinal bulkheads extending for more than half the length of the ship, and a number of transverse bulkheads, dividing the ship into nearly sixty large water-tight compartments, which are again subdivided by her four water-tight decks. The lowest deck is armoured with 3-in. plates, but the others are of steel, covered with planking. Great as was the controversy raised as to the danger resulting from the liability of the Inflexible to be pierced with shot at her unarmoured ends, the Italian constructors have carried the idea of partial armour to a far greater extent than in the Inflexible; for although the Italia is so much larger a vessel, she is designed to carry some three hundred tons less of armour. But while thus discarding in a measure the warning voice of Sir Edward Reed against the abandonment of side-armour, the 'cork belt,' as introduced in the Inflexible, has been adopted in the Italia, and by the sub-division of the ship into numerous water-tight compartments every effort has been made to secure sufficient buoyancy, even if her unarmoured ends should be considerably damaged under the fire of an enemy. The engines are by Messrs. Penn, of Greenwich, and are by far the most powerful yet placed on board any armoured vessel, it being estimated that the development will be in excess of one indicated horse-power to each ton of displacement, or 15,000 horse-power to the vessel's 13,840 tons. There are two sets of engines to each of the two screw shafts, giving 12 cylinders altogether, and steam will be generated in 26 boilers having 78 furnaces. 12 of the boilers are placed aft, and the remainder forward of the engines, and as a rule in ordinary cruising the after engines and boilers will be those used, full power being required only under exceptional circumstances. The engines are of the same type as those of the Agamemnon, being so arranged that they can be worked either on the compound or non-compound system."

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Some further details are published at New York of Lieut. Schwatka's search for relics of the Franklin Expedition. The sledge journey made was over 2,819 geographical miles, mostly across entirely unexplored territory. This constitutes the longest sledge journey ever made, both as to time and distance, the men adapting themselves to live as natives.

The Arctic exploring steamer Gulnare, which arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the night of Sept. 25, has been ordered to return to Washington, the expedition to Lady Franklin's Bay having been abandoned for this season.

The following telegram has been received in London from Mr. Leigh Smith, dated Hammerfest, Sept. 25:—"Reached Franz Josef Land on Aug. 14. Explored land to the west as far as 45 deg. east and 80 deg. 20 min. north and sighted land from that point about forty miles north-west."

The place where the records of Sir John Franklin's Expedition were destroyed was situated to the westward of Point Richardson. The skeletons which were discovered were always incomplete, sometimes nothing but a skull being found in the vicinity of a grave, and again often a skull would be missing. At one place could be distinguished four right femora, showing that that number of persons had perished there. The number of persons buried is estimated at from twenty to forty, but no doubt is entertained by those who covered the ground that all the members of Sir John Franklin's expedition were buried.

Com. Cheyne, writing from the Central Arctic Committee, 107 Fleet Street, says:—"The gallant and energetic Americans are taking the wind out of our sails in Arctic exploration. First, they rescue one of our abandoned ships, the Resolute, refit her, and in a most courteous manner return her to the Queen. Secondly, they push a semi-private expedition up Smith's Sound, and with one small steamer, at a cost of £10,413, reach very nearly as high a latitude as that accomplished by the late British Government expedition, with two well found steamers, at a cost of £112,000. Thirdly, they are now pushing two private expeditions, *viâ* Behring's Strait and Smith's Sound, direct for the North Pole. And, fourthly, another independent expedition, fitted out to search for further relics of Franklin's party, has just returned to New York with an account of its work carried through to a truly brilliant issue. All honour be to those gallant fellows: they have followed on the track of Franklin's retreating party; they buried the British dead as they marched along the desolate shores of King William's Land; they burned the bones of some, erected monuments here and there to the memory of the fallen; gathered relics in sundry places; and returned to New York with the remains of one of Franklin's officers, in addition to ascertaining the ultimate fate of one of the missing ships. Thank God, our dead have been buried, albeit by American hands. That dreary line of death has been traversed by men of daring energy, influenced by honourable motives; and they have thereby earned the praise and gratitude of all Englishmen. Sir, when the last Government searching expedition, under the command of Sir Edward Belcher, returned to this country in 1854, with no further tidings of Franklin than had been gained by Austin in 1850, the English Ministry resolved to bring the search to an end, as being hopeless. In vain did volunteers press for another trial; we who thus came to the front were sent to different parts of the world to get rid of our importunity and agitation. What resulted? A private expedition under M'Clintock resolved the mystery at a cost of £10,417; and America has, by means of another private expedition, brought the whole work to an honourable and final issue. What a lesson to us in the path of energy and perseverance! May we be the wiser for such. After the Swedish Government and the leading public men of Sweden had given up any further prosecution of the North-East Passage as hopeless, Professor Nördenskjold and his gallant companions at once set out in the Vega, and accomplished the task in one season, gaining everlasting renown for their country. In the face of all this, I earnestly ask noblemen, scientific men, and Englishmen generally to come forward without delay, and assist the London Central Arctic Committee in the volunteer organisation of the proposed new British-Canadian Arctic expedition for the discovery of the North Pole, the circumnavigation of Greenland, the advance of science, and the upholding of our maritime prestige in the North."

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

A NIGER EXPEDITION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* reports that on Oct. 5 a steamer of the Messageries Maritimes will go out with the exploring expedition to Upper Senegal and the Niger. This will consist of 700 men specially and efficiently trained and organised for their work. It was the last Ministerial act of Admiral Jauréguiberry to sign the necessary instructions. M. Borgnis Desbordes is at the head of the expedition, which consists of 250 troops, an auxiliary company of sappers and miners, with labourers to construct three military stations. The topographical section is confided to the charge of four staff officers, seconded by six Army officers, and a Naval lieutenant. The medical department is directed by an eminent surgeon, who is provided with three assistants for the military stations to be established. The expedition will reach St. Louis at the commencement of the fine season, when refreshing easterly breezes permit of Europeans engaging in laborious operations. Two steamboats will convey the entire party as far as Medina. From that point the direction towards Bafoulabe will be taken, the staff officers making observations for the guidance of the labourers in making a road. The object of the expedition is, of course, to make a peaceful conquest of districts in the interior of Africa; "not," say the French papers, "to take violent possession of those vast territories, but, by establishing French influence, to obtain a fresh outlet for industry and commerce." It is urged that by opening caravan routes and establishing military stations for the protection of traders from the pillage of nomad tribes a great service will be rendered to the populations of the banks of the Niger, who will then have an opportunity of exchanging their products for those of France. For the execution of his task, M. Desbordes, of course, requires a numerous force, not merely to protect the workmen, but to awe those native tribes who might be hostile to French intrusion. It is, however, hoped that no shot will be fired, but that the mere sight of a well-armed French force will be sufficient to secure the goodwill of the inhabitants. Great confidence is felt in the success of the enterprise, the leaders being men of tried judgment and ability.

PLOT TO DESTROY THE LIVADIA.

A diabolical scheme to blow up the Livadia has just been discovered. The vessel was to leave Fairfield Dock, Govan, to-morrow, and proceed to the Tail of the Bank, for the purpose of undergoing the usual trials. The first hint that a plot had been formed for the purpose of destroying the yacht appears to have emanated from the Russian authorities at St. Petersburg, and afterwards from the police officials of Switzerland. According to the information received, Russian Nihilists had proceeded from London a few days ago, *en route* for Glasgow, having in their possession two nitro-glycerine clocks, which they intended attempting to conceal on board the Czar's yacht. The aim of the Nihilists was, it is alleged, to put these machines amongst the coals of the yacht. Measures were promptly taken for the purpose of frustrating such a scheme. Constables in plain-clothes are stationed on board the yacht, and every precaution is being taken to ensure safety. Detectives are stationed at the various entrances of Messrs. Elder's yard, and nobody is allowed to pass the gates without signing his name and entering in a book the nature of his business. On board the yacht itself, the workmen and Russian sailors are not exempt from surveillance. A large quantity of coal had been stowed on board, but has been removed, with the view of ascertaining whether any explosive had been concealed amongst it, and divers have been down making a careful examination of the ship's bottom.

From inquiries made at Scotland Yard, the report from Glasgow as to a scheme to blow up the Livadia is confirmed. For several days past rumours have been prevalent that something of the kind was in contemplation, and the authorities in London, Glasgow, St. Petersburg, and Geneva have been in communication with each other.

The *Glasgow News* says:—"Admiral Popoff on Tuesday received the following travesty of Nihilism, and the Admiral expresses his regret that in consequence of the writer not having given his address, he is unable to reply to it himself:—'Nihilist Secret Society, Glasgow, September 28, 1880. Sir,—We take the liberty of informing you that you shall never leave Glasgow alive.—We are, yours, &c., H. Lolyf, Chief Secretary.'"

Mr. Thomas Brassey, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, accompanied by the officers of the Hercules and Jackal, visited Messrs. Elder's shipbuilding yard on Tuesday, and inspected the Czar's yacht Livadia.

There are Few, if any, Medicines more Troublesome to Administer than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner*. See also the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

THE "NAVY LIST."

The following officers' deaths have been reported since June 20, 1880:—Flag Officers — Vice-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B.; on Retired List—Admiral the Right Hon. George, Earl of Dalhousie, C.B., and Vice-Admiral Frederick L. Barnard. Captains—Alfred Markham; on Retired List—Arthur Morrell, Joseph S. Rundle, Henry M. Bingham, and Richard Browne. Commanders (on Retired List)—Henry Lewis (*a*), Timothy Parsons, William Gwyn, John Tully, William S. Robins, Henry H. Johnstone, Alexander D. Norie, Walter F. Robinson, William Boles, Henry Study, and Francis Hale. Lieutenants—Francis R. Bromilow, Charles G. Michaelson, Alexander K. Woodrow, John B. Benett, St. John R. H. Parlby; on Retired List—Augustus Tabuteau and John E. F. King. Sub-Lieutenant—Egerton B. Cleeve. Staff Commanders (on Reserved List)—William Farley and Henry P. Ward. Navigating-Lieutenant (on Retired List)—John E. Petley. Engineers—William T. Galdie and Thomas McIntosh. Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—John Elliott; on Retired List—John Stirling, M.D. Fleet Surgeons (on Retired List)—Henry M. Speer and Francis H. Moore. Staff Surgeons (on Retired List)—William T. Rogers and John F. Pritchard. Paymasters—John K. Cowley; on Retired List—Charles Barrs. Assistant-Paymaster — Edgar Radford. Carpenters—Samuel Nicholls and John L. Mason. Officers of Royal Marines—Major-General John H. Stewart, Major James W. V. Arbuckle; on Retired List—Major-General John Fraser and Lieutenant Benjamin Yarnold.

The names of the following officers have been removed from the Active List since June 20, 1880:—Acting Sub-Lieutenant—Roderick L. Mayne (unable to pass). Midshipmen—Alexander F. Crookshank and Hon. Patrick B. Lyon (withdrawn). Surgeons—John Allen and William J. Volatti (resigned). Engineer—Henry Brown (*b*) (resigned to avoid court-martial). Engineer for temporary service—William Robb (resigned). Boatswain—Daniel Driscoll (acting), (deprived of acting warrant). Carpenter—George O. Smail (dismissed service by sentence of court-martial). Officers of Royal Marines—Captain Jasper N. Harrison and Lieutenant George R. C. Booth (resigned); Lieutenants Walter Quentin, Francis G. Atkinson, and William J. Lanford (allowed to volunteer for India S.C.). Warrant Officers Pensioned—Chief Gunners Edward B. Reeves and Henry Wallis; Gunners—Josiah Hunt William Simmonds, Robert Coates, James Furze; Boatswains—Henry Cooper, James McLeod, Michael Ryan, and Edward Batt; Chief Carpenter—William Armstrong; and Carpenters—David Tiddy, and William Grace, and John J. Tredger.

Obituary.

Admiral Sir John Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., died on Saturday after a long illness, at his residence in Warwick Square, at the age of 69. The son of the late Mr. Thomas Tarleton, of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, by his marriage with Frances, daughter of Mr. Philip Egerton, of Pulton Park, in that county, and grand-nephew of the late Gen. Sir Banastre Tarleton, G.C.B., he was born at Cloverly Hall, Shropshire, in the year 1811, and entered the Royal Navy in 1824. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1835, was promoted to the rank of commander in 1846, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in the Burmese war. He was promoted to flag-rank in 1868, and to the rank of vice-admiral in 1873, in which year he was also nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath. Sir John Tarleton, who was successively Controller of the Coastguard, a Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves, was granted an Admiral's "good-service" pension in 1870, and went on the Retired List in 1873. He had also received from the Royal Humane Society and from the Congress of the United States medals for saving life. Sir John Tarleton married in 1861 a daughter of Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Herts.

Com. Thomas Eyton, R.N., died at Lee, Kent, on Sept. 23, at an advanced age. The deceased officer entered the Navy in August, 1812, and obtained his commission as lieutenant in Dec. 1824. In Oct. 1829 he was appointed first lieutenant of the Rapid, Capt. C. H. Swinburne, on the Mediterranean station; and in June, 1831, was transferred to the Britannia, Capts. W. J. Hope Johnstone and Peter Rainier, on particular service, where he remained until 1833. He was subsequently employed for some years as superintendent of the Marine Society's ship, and became retired commander July 1, 1864.

Hot Weather.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try Eno's Fruit Salt, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—Truth, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

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Opposite Bow Church.

BIRTH.

MOORE.—On Sept. 19, at 129 Macquarrie Street, Sydney, New South Wales, the wife of Lieutenant-and Commander W. Usborne Moore, R.N., H.M.'s schooner Alacrity, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GALLOWAY—GALLETLY.—On Sept. 28, at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, Frederic William Galloway, Esq. (late 85th Regiment, King's Light Infantry), son of the late Arthur Galloway, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., to Blanche Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Galletly, Esq., of Elcho, Victoria, Australia.

THOMPSON—ARDEN.—On Sept. 28, at the parish church, Burnham, Bucks, by the Rev. R. F. Rumsey, M.A., Vicar, and the Rev. Pownoll W. Phipps, M.A., Capt. Lawrence C. F. Thompson, 8th, "The King's," Regiment, elder son of Springall Thompson, Esq., J.P., of Bramcote, Upton-cum-Chalvey, to Evelyn Helen, youngest daughter of Richard Edward Arden, Esq., J.P., of East Burnham House, Bucks.

DEATHS.

MILLER—On the 18th Sept., at Gosport, aged 63, Major Alexander Penrose Miller, Governor of the Military Prison, and late of 92nd Gordon Highlanders, second son of the late Thomas Miller, Esq., of Glenlee and Barskimming (eldest son of Sir William Miller, Bart., Lord Glenlee), and brother of the late Sir William Miller, 3rd Baronet.

TANDY.—At Oldtown, Naas, on September 28, 1880, Hugo Shapland Dashwood, son of Commander Tandy, R.N., aged 4½ years.

VARDON.—On the 24th ult., Captain Frederick George Vardon, late Royal Irish Fusiliers, only son of Captain F. C. Vardon, of Sandgates, Chertsey, aged 35.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION WANTED of T. P. STAFFORD, who left Sydney on November 17, 1869, as Engine-driver, in the Western Empire, (42,750), and was discharged in London on March 22, 1870. If he is still alive, and sends his proper address to H. and G. STAFFORD, 9 and 10 Bridge Street, Cavan, Ireland, he will receive most valuable information relative to his father's property.

(English and Irish papers please copy.)

WANTED, resident in London, a RETIRED ARTILLERY OFFICER, to Assist an Officer in the preparation of Pupils for Military Competitive Examinations. — Address, Major "F. C.," 30 Craven Terrace, W.

WANTED, a MAN COOK, for the Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment. —Applications, accompanied by terms and testimonials, to be made to the MESSMAN, Parkhurst, I. of W.

MESSMAN.—WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, Army Medical Department, South Camp, Aldershot, a MESSMAN, from October 15 next.—Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials and terms, to HON. SEC., Officers' Mess, Army Medical Department, V lines, South Camp, Aldershot.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN COOK (single) wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT in an Officers' Mess. Good references.—Address, "R. O.," 4 East Parade, Horsham, Sussex.

SECRETARY.—A GENTLEMAN of POSITION and ABILITY, with £1,000 at command, for a Company now being formed, under special Act of Parliament. Those with above qualifications and references can have full information by applying to Messrs WALMSLEY and SAMUELS, Solicitors to the Company, St. Ann's Street, Manchester.

£2,000.—A GENTLEMAN wants the immediate Co-operation of ONE or MORE GENTLEMEN, willing to advance the above sum, to secure on most advantageous terms, and commence working on a small scale, some very rich and extensive Gravel and Vein Gold Mines, in a peaceable foreign country. Climate healthy. No agents.—Address, "G.O.L.D.," care of W. LAWSON and SONS, Advertising Agents, Cannon Street, London.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB,
Grafton Street, W.
Established in 1870.

Enrolled Members, 1,200. For the next 300 members, the Entrance Fee will be £10 10s; Annual Home Subscription, £7 7s; Annual Foreign Subscription, £1 1s. Open to all officers of her Majesty's Regular Forces, and those who have retired from the same.

RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

CANTEEN TRADE.—A Brewery is desirous of being connected with an Officer retired from the Army (resident in London), who could obtain the supply of Canteens.—Address, "V. R.," 2 Trinity Cottages, Stoke Road, Gosport.

SCHOOL SHIP CONWAY, LIVERPOOL.—Established for training Young Gentlemen for Officers in the Mercantile Marine. Terms, 50 guineas per annum, including uniform and all other extras. The sons of members of the Mercantile Marine Service Association and of officers of the Navy are received at the reduced rate of 40 guineas. Age for admission, 12 to 16. Quarter-days, February 1, April 10, August 1, and October 10.—Apply to Captain E. B. H. FRANKLIN, R.N., Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

BULL TERRIER for SALE (would be invaluable to an Officer ordered on foreign service). A massive, handsome, brindle-and-white dog. 18 months old. A rare specimen of the old comely English fighting dog, unequalled for indomitable pluck and dogged obstinacy.—For pedigree, &c., apply to "J. H.," 11 Wellington Circus, Nottingham.

ESTABLISHMENT for GENTLEWOMEN during TEMPORARY ILLNESS, 90 Harley Street, W. The house is now ready for the reception of Invalids requiring Medical or Surgical Treatment. This is given gratuitously by eminent practitioners, whilst the weekly charges for board and lodging, with nursing and attendance, vary from 17s 6d to £1 11s 6d. All applications for papers for admission to be addressed to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, 90 Harley Street, W.

EAST HARTING, near PETERSFIELD. —To be SOLD, with immediate possession (the owner having to reside in London), a charming little FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "Down Lodge." The house, which is of Gothic elevation and very pretty, is approached by a carriage-drive, and contains drawing-room, dining-room, library, and four good bedrooms, store-closet, kitchen, larder, &c., w.c., and conservatory, room outside for man-servant, wood and coal-house, servants' w.c., two-stall stable and coach-house, kitchen and flower-gardens, small orchard, good lawn. Two posts daily. Two packs of hounds in neighbourhood. Two hours from London. Price, £750; or would let. Principals only.—Apply to "Major F.," on the premises.

BROADSTAIRS, KENT.—HOUSE to LET, FURNISHED, for winter months, containing four reception rooms, eight good bedrooms, and four servant's ditto; two w.c's. One minute from sands. Good sea-view.—Address, Cleveland House, Broadstairs.

TO BE LET, in the neighbourhood of East Grinstead, a commodious WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, containing three sitting-rooms, nine bed-rooms, bath-room; two w.c's, kitchen, pantry, &c. A pony and carriage will be left for the use of the tenant. Rent, 3½ guineas per week for six months, inclusive of the keep of the pony. A man will also be left in charge of the garden and stable.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. TURNER, RUDGE, and TURNER, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, East Grinstead.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

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EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.
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Are not POISONOUS.
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Are manufactured
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To the Operatives employed.
Are very DAMP-PROOF.
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nerves and system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and, in fact, make the patient sensible of a total and delightful revolution in the whole system. They may be commended most unreservedly as the very best family medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacious, they are singularly mild in operation, and might be given with perfect confidence to delicate women and young children. They contain not a grain of mercury, or any other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females and all persons of sedentary habits will find these Pills a blessing.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, Limited.
The Share List is still open.

Applications to be addressed to the Secretary, C. Hinton Moore, 7 Pall Mall, S.W.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
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NOTICE.

The DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, free of Income-tax, on the Society's Subscribed Capital, which was declared at the GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 27th September, will be payable, on application, on and after the 11th October.

By order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.
September 30, 1880.

MILNERS' SAFES for Deeds.

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Illustrated priced catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250 Tottenham Court Road; and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell Street, W.C. Established 1862.

F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the furniture trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.

Bed-room Suites, from £6 6s. to 50 guineas.
Drawing-room Suites, from £9 9s. to 45 guineas.
Dining-room Suites, from £7 7s. to 40 guineas.
And all other goods in great variety.

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THE NOSE MACHINE, applied to the Nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists, that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. 10s 6d, sent free for stamps, secretly packed.—ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, near the Foundling. (Estab. 1850.)

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL. It speedily produces hair and whiskers. It is an astringent that tightens the pores, and thus prevents falling; a stimulant, and thus gives growth. 3s 6d; sent for 54 stamps.—21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, near the Foundling.

A FACT.—HAIR-COLOUR WASH.—By damping the head or whiskers with this beautiful Wash, in two hours grey hair becomes its original colour. 10s 6d, sent for stamps, secretly packed.—ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London. Pamphlet, two stamps.

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Sail punctually as advertised.

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This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and state-rooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Trentham Hall	November 6.
Rydal Hall	November 20.
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And fortnightly thereafter.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,

Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,

ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,

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Any instructions given to Mr. ROBERTS will be personally attended to.

He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

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Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.

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6TH DRAGOON GUARDS, 9TH and 12TH LANCERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS, 9TH, 34TH, 43RD, 48TH, 51ST, 67TH, 78TH, and 89TH REGIMENTS.

P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

WATCHES.—JEWELLERY.—WATCHES.

The Rev. Robt. Cass, Settle, Yorkshire, writes, February 19, 1880:—"The Ladies' Gold Lever Watch received from you for 70s in size, workmanship, and beautiful appearance, resembles a watch usually sold at £10. It gives entire satisfaction."

The Rev. James Arthur Kemp, Lew Down, North Devon, also writes, March 8, 1880:—"The watch I ordered of you at 25s, for my servant arrived quite safely, and I am exceedingly well pleased with it in every way. It is an excellent timekeeper, very neat and handsome in appearance, and in my opinion worth far more than those that cost treble the money. I do not think anybody should be without a watch, when they can obtain from you such an excellent article at so reasonable a price."

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES WATCH COMPANY supply their celebrated Watches direct to wearers, at very lowest wholesale cash prices. They guarantee watches supplied by them to be most perfect timekeepers, and honestly assert their price to be under one-half those charged by watchmakers; and as a guarantee of good-faith they undertake to return the full amount paid for any Watch if not to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

The Company's chief manufacture are their celebrated Crystal Glasses, which dispense with all risk of breakage. Their LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, at 25s, and their LADIES' GOLD LEVERS, at 70s, are acknowledged to be the cheapest Watches in the world.

Catalogues, containing list of testimonials, and beautifully illustrated descriptions of more expensive watches, gold and silver jewellery, electro-plate, &c., are sent gratis on application. We may safely assert that the prices in same will be a surprise to all who see them.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, heavy cased, superior movement, 25s.

LADIES' FINE SILVER, handsomely engraved, flat crystal glass, highly-finished movements, 25s.

YOUTHS' FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, highly-finished movements, 25s.

LADIES' very heavy cased GOLD LEVERS, in exquisitely chased cases, with highly-finished extra-jewelled movements, 70s.

These watches are frequently sold for treble the money.

Cheques or Post-Office Orders must be made payable to the Company's Manager,

Mr. S. HISSEY, Vyse Street, Birmingham.

On receipt of which any watch will be registered post free to any part of the United Kingdom, and for 2s 6d per watch extra to any part of the postal world.

From Mr. J. J. HARRIS, Schoolmaster, 2nd-18th the Royal Irish Regiment, Aldershot, Sept. 22, 1880.

"I am very much pleased with everything I have had from your Company. The watch (25s) has proved to be an excellent one, and is a marvel of cheapness. It is fully equal to, or indeed superior to, many I have seen purchased by regimental clubs for *treble* the money. I am positive your Company will prove itself a boon to Army men at home and abroad, particularly the latter, who are often compelled to pay enormous prices for very inferior articles indeed. Your Company is deserving of every success, and I deem it a duty, to you and the Army, to become an amateur agent, *unpaid*."

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

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KANGRA TEA, as blended by the ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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KANGRA TEA. In 5, 10, and 20-lb. Tins; Half-chests, 50-lb.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

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ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF TIME.
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A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury,
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LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

CLUB CHAMBERS, 1, 2, 3 Norris Street, Haymarket, St. James's. Bed-rooms furnished for gentlemen visiting London, who will find this establishment unequalled. Near the Junior, United, and principal Clubs, law courts, Horse Guards, and theatres; the buildings are new and fireproof, and fitted with the latest sanitary arrangements; breakfast-room, trustworthy porters in attendance; highly recommended by Members of Parliament, officers of the Army and Navy, and the Law professions, for cleanliness and moderate charges. Night, week, or period.

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FORTNIGHTLY " " CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

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GLISSADERMOS

A LUXURY; NO BRUSH, NO WATER, NO SOAP REQUIRED.

With simply a tube of Glissadermos and a good razor, a comfortable shave will be obtained, even with the most tender skin. Price, post free, 1s.

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FER BRAVAIS (liquid iron in concentrated drops) is the only one entirely free from acid; it is without smell, tasteless, and produces neither constipation, diarrhœa, inflammation nor fatigue in the stomach; it is, besides, the only iron that NEVER BLACKENS THE TEETH.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST OF ALL FERRUGINOUS COMPOUNDS, AS A BOTTLE OF IT LASTS A MONTH.

General Dépôt in Paris, 13 RUE LAFAYETTE (near the Opera).

Beware of dangerous imitations, and see that the Trade Mark is on every bottle.

An interesting Pamphlet on "Anæmia and its Treatment" sent free on demand (post paid).

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS,

And at 8 Idol Lane, by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., where the pamphlets on Anæmia and its treatment can be obtained.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 464 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost, or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

BILLIARD BALLS, Chalks, Cues, and Tips, at HENNIG BROS'. Ivory Works, 11 High Street, London, W.C. Cheapest house in the trade for Billiard-Table Requisites and Ivory Goods in general. Old Balls Adjusted or Exchanged and Tables Re-covered. Price Lists on application Established 1862.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, September 29, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for THIRTY APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE will be held in London in February, 1881.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

A further notice will be issued when the exact date of examination has been fixed.

T. F. WILSON, Colonel, Military Secretary.

OLD PUPILS of the late Mr. JOSEPH PAUL, F.R.G.S., formerly of London, Kelvedon, Shooter's Hill, Blackheath, and Ryde, are earnestly requested to communicate with Rev. R. H. SNEYD, Hartley Wintney Vicarage, Hants; or with Lieutenant SULIVAN, Fleet, Hants, as it is proposed to raise a Memorial to him.

SALISBURY SCHOOL.

Head Master—Rev. W. H. EMRA, M.A., late Open Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, Classical Honourman in Moderations and Final Schools; Assistant Classical Master of the King's School, Bruton, 1867; Rector of Gt. Blakenham, 1871.

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With an efficient staff of Assistants.

This Proprietary School was founded in 1876 expressly to enable gentlemen of moderate means to obtain for their sons—

A high-class education in accordance with modern requirements.

A liberal and well-appointed dietary and domestic ménage.

The best associations of a Public School and companions exclusively of their own class.

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

NAME.	GUNS.	MEN.	CLASS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	WHEN AND WHERE COMMISSIONED.	STATION.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. Kelly	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. H. Murray (Rr.-Ad. L. E. H. Somerset)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Pacific. Surveying
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (Vice-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. W. Codrington, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Geo. Hand	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. J. Barnardiston	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Carysfort	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Detached Squadron
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Charybdis	17	275	S. corvette	Capt. C. F. Hotham	May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (on pas. home)
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. F. Durrant	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	Detached Squadron
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bt.	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean (to re-commission at Malta.)
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. Izat	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Burr	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	251	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Cuming	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia (pas. home)
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Defence	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	June 14, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hutton	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. J. H. Bainbridge	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Earslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean survey
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Ed. G. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Hall	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G.H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	78	S. sloop	Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	W. Coast of Africa
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. Loftus Jones	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard Carter	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Morrison	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inconstant	16		S. frigate	Capt. C. C. P. Fitzgerald (R-Ad. Earl of Clanwilliam)	Aug. 24, 1880—Portsmouth	Detached Squadron
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iris	10	—	S. despatch vessel	Capt. E. H. Seymour	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. W. M. Lang	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	120	S. sloop	Com. R. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	For Pacific.
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. Chas. J. Brownrigg	Re. March 19, 1878—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Vice-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6		S. sloop	Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson	Devonport	Australia
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Cm. Hon F. Sandilands	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir L. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. F. Nicholson (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Phœnix	6	120	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Grenfell	April 20, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. J. Giles	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	Ordered home.
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. Wm. F. Mann	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. Charles E. Foot	Re. July 2, 1880—Bombay	East Indies
Rupert	4	200	S. armoured ram	Capt. E. J. Pollard	May 25, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. J. Bower	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. Mather Byles	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. A. Carpenter	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal, survey
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Sylvia	5	107	S. survey vessel	Com. P. Aldrich	Re. May 9, 1877—Hong Kong	China (ord. home)
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. E. S. Adeane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	Detached Squadron
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. W. S. Brown	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Vulture	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. Eliot Pringle	Dec. 28, 1876—Sheerness	E. Indies (ord. home)
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Woodlark	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15 1875—Chatham	Particular service

Issued as a Supplement to THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.] [OCTOBER 2, 1880.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO OCTOBER 2.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, *c.*	Windsor	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, *c.*	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	O. L. C. Williams, *c.*	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, *c.*	*En route* to India—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dundalk	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Ballincollig	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Brighton	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Longford	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	J. W. Hozier, *p.s.c.*	Dublin	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	F. Montague	Aldershot	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	York	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Norwich	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, *c.*	Cahir	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Afghanistan—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Hounslow	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. S. Tait	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars		Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	*En route* to England--C'nt'rb'y	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Woolwich	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, *p.s.c.*	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Manchester	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Dublin	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix-Trench.	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	G. F. Kaye	Edinburgh	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, *c.*	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	H. F. Davies, *c.*	Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion	P. Smith, *c.*	Shorncliffe	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion	L. G. Phillips	Tower	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	J. H. Hall, *c.*	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion	G. R. FitzRoy, *c.*	Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. H. White, *c.*	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion	G. H. Moncrieff, *c.*	Windsor	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion	G. H. White	Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	*En route* to Engl'nd--Glencorse	1866	Bombay	—
2nd (Queen's Royal)—1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly (for Peshw'r)--Guild'd	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	Barbadoes—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	T. Rowland	*En route* to England—Berwick	1866	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, *c.*	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	Aden (for England)--Warwick	1867	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	H. Kerr	Pembroke Dock — Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Afghanistan—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, *c.*	Afghan (for Mean Meer)--do.	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Limerick—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Subathoo—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, *c.*, *p.s.c.*	Gosport—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	E. Birch	Preston—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Afghanistan—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, *c*	Cherat (for Fyzabad)	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	E. L. England, *p.s.c.*	Kamptee—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., *c.*	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Nowshera—Bradford	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, *p.s.c.*	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Afghanistan—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Belfast—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Cannanore—Bedford	1876	Madras	1876
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Jhansi—Leicester	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. B. H. Boyd	Nusseerabad—Leicester	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Lundi Kotal—Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, *p.s.c.*	Bermuda (for Halifax, N.S.).	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. Cook, *c.*	Sheffield—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. S. O'Neill	Curragh—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Newry—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	C. Elgee, *c.*	Chakrata—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	L. O'Connor, V.C., *c.*	Plymouth—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion	W. Black, C.B.	Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Poona—Brecon	1878	Cape	—
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. R. Harvey	Peshawur—York	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport—York	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Malta—Hamilton	1880	Malta	1875
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	C. A. S. Dickins, *c.*	Fermoy—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Chatham—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. deMontmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	A. T. L. Chapman	Dum Dum—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, *c.*	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Cork—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, *c.*	Cork—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. deW. R. Thackwell	Malta—Dublin	1880	Malta	—
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi (to Jub'lp're)--D'rch'str	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Ranekhet—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, *c.*	Gibraltar—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	—
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. *c.*	Aldershot—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., *c.*	Burmah—Manchester	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	H. B. Hayward	Aldershot—Leicester	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	J. M. Straton	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Secunderabad— Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	A. E. Fyler	Colchester—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	C. Acton, *c.*, *p.s.c.*	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell	Chatham—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, *c.*	Manchester	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	J. R. K. Tredennick	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, *c.*	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	*En route* to England—Burnley	1867	Ceylon	—
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Aldershot—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. Collins	*En route* to Eng.—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. Ashburnham	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	K. G. Henderson	Dugshae—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett	Bombay—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, *c.*	Morar (for Aden)—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. L. Auchinleck	Afghanistan—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	S. G. C. Hogge	Afgnistan (for Eng.)—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer (fr Me'r't)--S'ndrl'd	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	W. H. Ralston	Umballa, to Dinapre—Kingstn	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	F. W. Lambton, *c.*	Edinburgh—Fort George	1868	Gibraltar — Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	C. M. Stockwell	Afgnistan (fr Lcknow)--Stirlng	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow (for Eng.)—Hamiltn	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, *c.*	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Aldershot—Dorchester	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice	Curragh—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. M. L. Colquhoun	Seetapore—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	—
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Afghanistan—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	Dublin	1872	Singapore---Transvaal	1880
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	H. A. Chichester	Ferozepore—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Aldershot—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	E. Meurant	Belgaum (for Eng.)—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Dublin—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	E. M. Beadon	Afg'nistan (for Eng.)—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Dover (for Bermuda)—Belfast	1864	Gibraltar—Cape	1875
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	J. N. Beazley	Guernsey—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, *c.*	Rangoon (for Blgaum)--Armgh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., *c.*	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A.C. Bruce, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Cape Town—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	Afgnistan (for Eng.)—Aberd'n	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	R. P. Anstruther	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	J. N. Crealock, C.B.	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Halifax, N.S. (f'r Gib.)--M'dst'e	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	T. T. Simpson[C.B., *c.*	Kurrachee—Templemore	1873	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman,	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	R. D. Barrett	Sealkote (for Kurram)—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)	H.G. Delafosse, C.B., *c*	Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, *p.s.c.*	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, *p.s.c.*	Bradford—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell	Dublin—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	J. Wilkinson	Mullingar—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	G. C. Girarot	Athlone—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Buttevant—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. Lock, *p.s.c.*	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	A. W. Lucas	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Lord E. W. Clinton	Bellary—Winchester	1880	Madras	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, *c.*	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. R. H. Nicholl	Curragh—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. Wood	Rawul Pindee—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Jamaica	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	St. John's Wood
B —	Dublin
C —	Newbridge
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Peshawur
F —	Campbellpore
G —	Lucknow
H —	Aldershot
I —	Peshawur
K —	Aldershot
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Kurrachee
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Exeter
G —	Woolwich
H —	Exeter
I —	Woolwich
K —	Dublin
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Canterbury
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Umballa
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Mooltan
I —	Kirkee
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Baroda
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Kirkee
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Kurrachee
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Athlone
K —	Kilkenny
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Meerut
B —	Benares
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Nowgong
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Dinapore
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Ferozepore
I —	Bangalore
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Woolwich
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Agra
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Fyzabad
G —	Afghanistan
H —	Aldershot
I —	Clonmel
K —	Aldershot
L —	Curragh
M —	Limerick
N —	Newcastle
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon

5th Brigade (*con.*)

B Battery	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Exeter
H —	Bareilly
I —	Barrackpore
K —	Morar
L —	Afghanistan
M —	Saugor
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Newcastle
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Jersey
2nd —	Guernsey
3rd —	Alderney
4th —	Fort Gilkicker
5th —	Isle of Wight
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Mauritius
11th —	Cape
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Picklecombe
20th —	Devonport
Depot	Fort Rowner

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Afghanistan
2nd —	Secunderabad
3rd —	Tonghoo
4th —	Theyetmyo
5th —	Poona
6th —	Peshawur
7th —	Tonghoo
8th —	Devonport
9th —	Aden
10th —	Fort William
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Colaba
14th —	Aden
15th —	Govindghur
16th —	Lucknow
17th —	Mhow

8th Brigade (*con.*)

18th Battery	Attock
19th —	Mean Meer
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Allahabad
2nd —	Aden
3rd —	Delhi
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Sheerness
7th —	Sheerness
8th —	Tilbury Fort
9th —	Dungeness
10th —	Colaba
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Afghanistan
13th —	Agra
14th —	Quetta
15th —	Kurrachee
16th —	Theyetmyo
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	St. Thomas Mount
20th —	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Fort Victoria
7th —	Woolwich
8th —	Woolwich
9th —	Golden Hill
10th —	Fort Brockhurst
11th —	Weymouth
12th —	Spike Island
13th —	Malta
14th —	Malta
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
19th —	Bovisand
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Kinsale

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Afghanistan
6th —	Afghanistan
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Ferozepore
10th —	Peshawur
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	Dungeness
13th —	Dover
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Dover
16th —	Shoeburyness
17th —	Carlisle Fort
18th —	Camden Fort
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment ... ... Woolwich. | Remount Establishment ... ... Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Halifax, N.S.
2nd—Transvaal (Field)
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal (Field)
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham (Field)
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Chatham
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Chatham
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Aldershot (Field)
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton
20th—Chatham (Survey)
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Aldershot (Field)
25th—Bermuda
26th—Shorncliffe
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Portsmouth
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (ord. home)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Pembroke (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps... ... ... Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square S.W.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IT is much to be regretted that during the last few years attempts have been made, by individuals of reputed influence and scientific attainments, to lead the general public to believe that seamanship is, now-a-days, scarcely necessary in the Royal Navy, and that men-of-war, as now constructed, can be just as well worked by engineers and artillerymen as by seamen. But those who hold such views really know nothing of the many difficulties involved in handling a ship properly, that is to say, in a seamanlike manner, although they may themselves be quite competent to design a vessel and superintend her construction. It is too often assumed that no difference exists between the navigator and the seaman. Indeed, a recent correspondent has suggested that "where seamanship ends and navigation commences, is rather a difficult point to settle." Such, however, is not the case. The navigator, or pilot, need not, of necessity, be a good seaman. But the average seaman must be, even taken at the worst, a passably good navigator or pilot. A landsman may become an accurate observer, and be able at any time to fix the ship's position to within a second or two of latitude and longitude. He would be a good navigator, but no seaman. He may also learn to read charts and study channels and their marks, so as to become a good pilot; but he is no seaman. He could never handle a ship so as not to endanger her safety, under the varying circumstances of wind and weather constantly encountered upon the high seas. He could not even bring his ship to in an open anchorage, or enter a port, without endangering the safety of other vessels and of his own ship. What, then, is seamanship? In the olden days, it meant a thorough knowledge of a ship and all that appertains to her, from the time her keel was laid to the day she was fully rigged, and how to manage and manœuvre her under every conceivable circumstance. But those were the days of sailing-vessels, say our friends who would supplant seamen by engineers and gunners. These critics, however, forget that in taking away the sails they have only taken away the propelling power, to replace it by another,—steam. The seaman is still necessary, nay, indispensable, even with the new propelling power, for a man requires to be bred to the sea to thoroughly understand how to handle a ship, be her propelling power what it may. Complaints are made in ports around our coasts that a man-of-war often does more damage on going alongside a jetty or wharf, than all the merchantmen who range alongside during the year. The accusation is certainly not flattering to the seamanship of the Royal Navy; but then, as a correspondent recently pointed out, "an officer may be paid off from a gun-vessel, which has passed three years in the East Indies, and be appointed, after a few weeks, to the *Thunderer*, turret-ship. In a few months he may receive orders to join the *Crocodile*, Indian troopship, and at the expiration of six months be sent to the *Alexandra*, masted ironclad." This is quite a possible case. Thus, in a short space of time, the officer in question serves in four different types or classes of vessel, and is expected to be competent to navigate them; to know the various drills applicable to each class, and its varying armament, and to be conversant with the structural and internal arrangement of each type, whether mastless turret-ship, ocean-cruising ironclad, steam frigate, corvette, sloop, or gun-vessel. All vary in form, tonnage, length, and internal arrangement, some of them are only jury-rigged and out of trim; yet most of them have at some time to keep the sea under sail alone, and they have each to be served in at any moment by officers of the Royal Navy, who may never have seen two commissions in the same type of vessel. At an hour's notice Naval officers are called upon to do duty on board, or to command, any ship in the Navy. Whether they have served in or are acquainted with the type or class is never inquired. They are ordered to go, and they go. But how can they be expected to handle the ship in a seamanlike manner "right away," as our kin beyond sea would say, unless they know something of her behaviour at sea from past experience? Our types are constantly altering. As yet, we have but one *Polyphemus*, one *Inflexible*, and so on with the list of ships being brought forward. These will soon be commissioned, and their crews will know nothing about their behaviour at sea, or how they should be handled. All will have to be learnt. But in the first place, every effort should be made to thoroughly educate our officers in the art of managing a ship under all conceivable circumstances, before they are appointed to a modern sea-going ship. The first duty is to make thorough seamen of the youngsters who join the Navy, and this cannot possibly be done by appointing them to the modern ironclad.

There can be no doubt that the actual position of affairs in Europe and Asia engenders so many questions of uncertain solution, and so many misgivings, that to thinking men it cannot be reassuring. Nor can there be any doubt of the principal question being a question of power, and to some extent, *of purely brutal power*, the solution of which must be found in the triumphant sword of some victorious General. And this being the case, is there one of the leading men of Great Britain who would venture to stand forward and deny the importance of the general situation? In certain quarters they proclaim, "No danger whatsoever menaces the greatness, the power, and the well-being of the British Empire." This assertion would not, however, be accepted by any thinking man, for, in fact, the true position of affairs is too serious to be made generally public. "Quidquid agis, prudenter agas, et respice finem," was the clever maxim acted upon in Rome. What, then, is the truth? Does any one know it? Are not thinking men of all classes pretty well at their wits' end to know what may come next in Asia and in Turkey? Let us consider, above all, the position of affairs in Asia. Is any one informed of what is happening just now within the Russian lines in Turkestan, between Samarkand, Karchi, and Kerki, up the luxuriant valley of the Oxus, to Kileff? And is there anybody in England who has a clear knowledge of General Skobeleff's movements along the northern slopes of the Kopet Dagh and the Atagh, and of his *tête de colonne* being beyond Askabad, evidently directed upon Sarrakhs? And Sarrakhs, what would it be in the hands of Russia? Russia is not accustomed to officially publish the truth about her military movements in the south of the Empire. Is it not to be feared that proper attention has hardly been paid to all that is happening north of Herat and south of the Oxus, and that the military means and ways of Russia are perplexing those *who ought to understand them well?* In order to show the foresight exercised at St. Petersburg, we may mention that since April last no less than 144 young officers have been sent to Generals Kaufmann and Skobeleff, all of them coming from the Military Academy, where they had been instructed in the *special department for Staff service in Turkestan* for the last three years; and, as it is well known how military instruction is carried on in Russia, there can be no doubt that these clever young men, trained for a special service, know their duty well. Russian operations in Turkestan are undoubtedly directed southwards and not eastwards; *against Afghanistan, and not China;* and it ought to be known here, because there lies the root of all that has since happened, how much the Emperor's mission to Cabul has probably facilitated the coming strategical movements of General Kaufmann, for it is a positive fact that, whilst the Emperor's commissioners were at Cabul, three parties of special officers of the Russian Topographical Department were busy in exploring the country north and north-west of Cabul. Thus old maps were being corrected, the military value of positions marked down, distances accurately measured, and correct plans got up. Military men have pointed out how long England might continue to quietly look on before she yields to the necessity of acting; but at no moment has the necessity been so evident as at present. The subjugation, or even the crushing and extermination, of the perfidious and ruffianly foe in Afghanistan not to be considered as only preparatory to meeting with another and much more powerful foe?—for the Afghans are to Russia exactly what the Servians, Montenegrins, and Bulgarians were to her in 1876. It would certainly be trifling with the destinies of the nation, if things were perfunctorily looked upon otherwise. In military matters, sentimentality borders close upon crime, and woe to him who acts upon sentimental instead of logical conclusions; for as reason, in the end, rules the world, logic in the end is fate. To the silent but attentive observer of military matters, the rather contradictory question often occurs,—"Is Great Britain a Military Power?" In comparison with the huge military forces of the Continent, she certainly cannot be considered a Military power *in Europe*. There is no need to demonstrate this. Indeed, it would be much easier to write a book on the subject than to write an ephemeral article. The actual question turns upon this pivot,—Are the forces of England equivalent to the forces of a real and ponderous Military Power, such as Russia, of whom, sooner or later, the *Alea jacta est* is inevitably to be expected south of the Oxus? Undoubtedly, if the conscription were introduced into England, instead of the present system of recruiting, and the Army were modelled upon the Continental system, there could be no difficulty in making England a formidable Military power. These ideas, however, are repugnant as a general rule to the English mind, and there is no law through which the healthy and generous youths of Britain can be *compelled* to serve under the glorious colours of their Sovereign. *The system* prevents them changing *for two years only* the comforts of home for the stern duties of the drill-ground. But are there no means to augment the forces of Great Britain? Could we not imitate France, Holland, Russia, and other States, and keep a legion of foreign volunteers? Why should England, from feelings of delicacy or other reasons, refuse to do what is considered perfectly legitimate and in harmony with the institutions of the realm in other countries? It is only a few weeks since (on July 26) that the Ministre de la Guerre, at Paris, issued the order that henceforth all nationalities are again admitted to serve in the Algerian foreign legion,—since 1871 Germans have been excluded. And is not Holland enlisting thousands of foreigners for her colonial service? Not to speak of Russia, where all foreigners desiring to serve *in Turkestan* are accepted. And, perhaps, it is not a generally known fact that General Kaufmann has with him a legion composed of foreigners of all nationalities, most of them from Sweden, Denmark, and Oldenburg. Can it be doubted that a force of 8,000 or 10,000 good foreign soldiers would be of great utility to England for Colonial service? There can be no difficulty as to getting well-drilled soldiers from the Continent to form a force of 4,000 to 5,000 within three or four months, all ready for transport. Neither could there be any political difficulties as to the men leaving their homes, for no one would be bound to tell where or why he went. Having a permanent legion of foreigners in the Colonies, as the French have in Algiers, and the Dutch in India, would give to England an extra equal number of soldiers for home services. This would certainly, under certain circumstances, be of great value, and as a matter of practical Military fact, ought to be considered.

The two nations which are most likely some day or another to come into collision are the French and the Germans, and both assiduously prepare for the contingency. Every year they have rehearsals of war, in the shape of autumn manœuvres, and those which have just terminated possess much interest, from the fact of their having been held almost simultaneously, and having been fully described in the *Times*. Thus a comparison between the efficiency of the French and German Armies can easily be made, even by the unprofessional reader. In neither country has every *corps d'armée* been manœuvred as a whole, but in the case of those which have not been so manœuvred, the different tactical units have undergone, on a small scale, a very practical training. What must most strike the readers of the *Times* is that the Germans are more realistic, pay attention as much to the training of General and Staff Officers as to that of regiments, and that a good deal of initiative is left to the commanders. At the French manœuvres, on the contrary, the programme has generally been cut-and-dried, and Generals have had little scope for the display of strategical or tactical skill. The Germans also have used railways as they would be used in the field, embarkation and disembarkation platforms having been constructed on the spur of the moment, and reinforcements having been brought up by train. The German Cavalry were also freely used, both for reconnoitring and other purposes. One especial feature in the use made of this arm was that the enemy's front and flanks were constantly infested by small parties of cavalry, who from time to time sent word to the General of any movements which they observed. There is, indeed, every reason to believe that the German Army is by no means contented to rest on its laurels, but is incessantly occupied in trying for increased efficiency. Turning to the French Army, we notice one fact of some significance,—namely, that one independent cavalry division and the Sixth Corps d'Armée performed manœuvres in the country between the Argonne and the Moselle, on the ground which would be the first theatre of war, in the event of an invasion by Germany. This district has, indeed, been manœuvred over in every part annually during the last six years. Thus the geography, in its minutest details, of this important region is thoroughly well known by all ranks. The manœuvres of the Sixth Corps seem to have been of a rather cut-and-dried nature, and the cavalry appear not to have been properly utilised, either in large bodies or for reconnoitring purposes. The artillery took up a position at the beginning of a fight at some 2,500 yards from the enemy, and rarely moved afterwards. The engineers were only employed once, and then were very slow in constructing field bridges over a stream so narrow that a man could have jumped it. The telegraph section, only mobilised for war or manœuvres, and composed entirely of civilians, did good work. The infantry marched well, and were thoroughly in hand, both as regards fire and movements. A point to be noticed is that the sub-units, even down to sections, were always kept together and separate. Another point was that volley-firing by sections and squads was much employed. Frequently, however, firing went on at batteries and thin lines of skirmishers, at a distance of from 1,500 to 1,800 yards. It is also asserted that the supports and reserves were too far in rear of the weak fighting-line, and frequently not only failed to take advantage of cover, but even moved in column when exposed to an effective artillery fire. As regards discipline, the French Army is admirable, if by discipline be meant the absence of crime. If, however, there be included in it attention to details, the same praise cannot be awarded. The horses were badly groomed, their feet not looked after, the artillery waggons and harness were dirty, and the men of all arms presented anything but a smart appearance. As to physique, the French Army is in a very satisfactory condition, the men looking healthy and well fed, and performing long marches without stragglers. The Frenchman is of a different race from the German, but though the former is the slightest built of the two, we do not fancy that, on the whole, there is much to choose between them, in the way of wiriness and muscular strength. To sum up, we are inclined to think that though the German Army maintains its superiority over the French Army, that superiority is infinitely less than it was ten years ago, and is daily growing smaller.

It has been arranged that Mr. J. K. Laughton, M.A., R.N., shall give a course of nine lectures on Naval history, at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. The lectures will be given from 12 to 1 on Wednesdays, beginning on Wednesday, October 13. Officers of all ranks in any department of the public service will be permitted to attend. Those officers who are not students of the College are requested to sign their names, with rank appended, at the entrance of the lecture-room. Officers who intend to be present should leave town by the 11 o'clock train from Charing Cross

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Major Tupman, R.M.A., who, since the date of the transit of Venus, has been engaged in working out the observations under the authority of the Astronomer-Royal, has been permitted to go upon the Retired List, and has been recommended for a step in honorary rank. Major Tupman was nearly at the head of the Major's List.

The annual coast-defence exercises, as ordered by the German Admiralty, have recently been carried out at all the principal forts on the coast, upon which it was supposed a hostile fleet was attempting to make a descent. The operations lasted for two days, which was considered sufficient to ensure every man being in his right place, should the necessity arise for defending the coast against attack.

Orders will shortly be given for the *Swinger* to return to England from the China station to pay off, the *Zephyr* having been commissioned to relieve her.

By the courtesy of Lady Bridport, who has forwarded some extracts from a letter from Commander the Hon. H. N. Hood, in command of the *Pegasus*, we are put in possession of the real circumstances attending the visit of that ship to Corea, alluded to by us last week. It appears that a stay of four days was made at Fusan, and the ship then went to Port Lazare, another Corean port, and a magnificent harbour. "Here," says Commander Hood, "some fifty Coreans visited the ship, and were friendly enough on shore. On Monday, June 7, I shifted berth eleven miles, anchoring off the new Japanese settlement, which was established there on May 25 last." In a postscript to this letter, however, Commander Hood adds:—"Japanese papers grossly misreported my visit to Cliusan (or Fusan), Corea, which will probably be copied into English papers." The statement upon which we based our remarks of last week reached us from China, and it is evident that the truth has been diligently suppressed.

It has been found that in some cases of examination of boilers of paid-off ships, they have been much more decayed than the reports received from the ships or the length of service justified. This their Lordships attribute to ignorance and want of care on the part of the engineer officers, who are held "greatly to blame." In a circular calling attention to this matter, the cases of the *Arab*, paid-off August, 1879, *Diamond*, paid-off December, 1878, and *Mallard*, paid-off last February, are specially cited. The necessity for the greatest care being exercised with respect to ships' boilers is only too evident, and the Admiralty promise to note favourably all engineer officers whose attention to this part of the duties is proved by the condition of the boilers under their charge on paying-off.

In future, the signal for closing the water-tight doors and valves in H.M.'s ships is to be given by continuous blasts on the fog-horn, instead of as directed in Gunnery Drill Book.

The Russian Navy Estimates for 1881 are as follows:—Administration, 1,537,742 roubles; training establishments, 539,191; medical service and hospitals, 784,292; wages ashore, 3,498,188; victualling, 933,109; ships on home service, 3,407,298; ships on foreign service, 2,626,100; hire and maintenance of buildings, 689,254; commands, 431,800; rewards and grants for children, 522,712; hydrographical service, 390,831; workmen's wages, 2,628,354; marine artillery (including mines, 490,000), 1,416,160; building works and repairs, 1,917,418; clothing, 940,907; naval construction, 4,120,053; preparing materials and reserves for ditto, 3,453,513; lighthouses, 278,000; sundries, 409,486; total, 30,659,029 roubles. The present exchange value of the rouble is 2s., or ten to £1 sterling. The increase of the Estimates this year is 1,273,869, chiefly owing to the presence of Admiral Lesovsky's fleet in the Pacific. The increase of 240,000 roubles in the victualling department is ascribed to the rise in the price of provisions, owing to the fall in value of the rouble, &c. The increase in the maintenance of ships on foreign service is 751,518 roubles. In naval construction, there is a decrease of 879,947 roubles; but in the preparation of materials for ditto, there is an increase of 502,594 roubles. The pension fund now amounts to 16,875,569 roubles, and will reach 17,205,798 by the end of 1881. The endowment fund of the Sebastopol Naval Library will reach 36,950 roubles by the beginning of next year.

The Rev. E. L. Penny, R.N., Chaplain to her Majesty's Dockyard and Hospital, Bermuda, has been appointed Chaplain to her Majesty's Land Forces on Boaz and Ireland Islands.

The late First Lord of the Admiralty has made an intimate acquaintance with the difficulties of navigation, his steam yacht, the *Pandora*, 400 tons, having run aground at Cephalonia. Mr. Smith was on board, with his family. A Lloyd's telegram reports that the vessel is intact, and attempts, which we hope may be successful, are to be made to float her.

Mr. F. W. Rowsell, C.B., late Director of Navy Contracts, and now British Commissioner of the Egyptian State Domains, has left London to resume his official duties at Cairo. Mr. Collett, the present Director, is now busily engaged in visiting officially the manufacturing districts.

A telegram from Shanghai reports the Chinese actively engaged in defensive preparations. There is a brisk demand for arms and ammunition, and it is stated that a torpedo factory is to be established at Kianguan.

On Wednesday three additions were made to the Navy, by the launch, from the Barrow Shipbuilding Yard, of the composite gunboats *Grappler*, *Wrangler*, and *Wasp*. These vessels are 125 ft. long, 33 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and 12 ft. depth of hold, the engines being of 306 horse-power. Two sister gun-boats, the *Banterer* and *Espoir*, are being built at the same yard.

As a result of the recommendations of the recent Committee on Transport, a circular has been sent by Rear-Admiral Sir William Mends, K.C.B., Director of Transports, to leading steamship-owners, stating that Captain Brownlow, C.B., will, during the next few months, visit their ports, for the purpose of ascertaining what merchant-steamers are best adapted for transport-service.

Captain H. F. Stephenson, C.B., had the honour of being received by her Majesty at Balmoral on Sunday, previous to his departure with the Detached Squadron, in command of the *Carysfort*.

The two new vessels which have just been laid down in Devonport Yard—the *Heroine* and *Hyacinth*—are 20 ft. longer than the former *Mutine* class, and carry eight guns, in lieu of six. The increased length and breadth give them an addition at 296 tons displacement, the tonnage being 1,420. For building and completing hull, an estimate of £45,000—£20,000 for material and £25,000 for labour—has been approved.

The United States vessel *Alert*, engaged on surveying service, reports the discovery of a submarine volcano near San Alessandro, an island in the Pacific.

The French expedition, to which we alluded last week, commissioned to take possession of the districts which have placed themselves under the protectorate of France, between Senegal and the Upper Niger, left Bordeaux this week.

A flag-officer's good-service pension of £300 a year is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty, by the death of Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton, K.C.B.

Commodore Richards, C.B., was to leave Simon's Bay on September 11 for a cruise to Delagoa Bay, returning to Simon's Bay about the 15th inst. The Commodore will then remain there about a month, and then leave for the West Coast of Africa. Mails for the *Boadicea* and *Pioneer* should be sent to St. Helena after the 22nd inst., and to Sierra Leone after December 3.

It is hoped that the flagship of the Detached Squadron, *Inconstant*, will be ready for sea at the end of next week, when the *Carysfort*, Captain H. Stephenson, C.B., *Cleopatra*, Captain F. Durrant, and *Tourmaline*, Captain Dennistoun, will join the flag of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam. The departure of the squadron for Vigo, there to be augmented by the addition of the *Bacchante*, will take place at the earliest possible date. The programme of the cruise of the squadron is not yet finally arranged, but it is probable that, on leaving Gibraltar, the ships will visit

Madeira, St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, Falkland Islands, Straits of Magellan, Valparaiso, San Francisco, Vancouver's Island, Honolulu, China (two ports), Japan, and Singapore. The *Bacchante* will leave the squadron at Singapore, and proceed to England *viâ* the Suez Canal, in order to reach home by Christmas, 1881. The remainder of the squadron will return by way of the Cape, and reach England a few weeks later.

Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., was in the *Vigilant* at Yokohama on August 12, having arrived there two days previously from Okosiri Island, the *Iron Duke* having gone to Hong Kong for docking.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., arrived at Trincomalee from Zanzibar on September 4, and was to leave for Bombay, returning again to Trincomalee.

The repairs required by the *Iron Duke*, after her recent grounding, necessitated her being kept in Aberdeen Dock, Hong Kong. According to latest particulars with respect to the mishap, it appears that the *Iron Duke* ran on the island of Akushire, about 90 miles from Yokohama. Attempts to get her off without assistance failing, a steam-launch was despatched to Hakodate for aid. The *Modeste*, the French men-of-war *Themis* and *Champlain*, the Russian flagship *Kerguelen*, and a Japanese gunboat, proceeded to the scene of the accident. In the endeavour to get the *Iron Duke* off the island, the *Champlain* took ground, and had to be towed off by the *Modeste*. The *Iron Duke* stranded on July 30, and at 10 a.m. on August 2 she was dragged off into deep water, amid cheering from the crews of all the war-vessels, the bands playing "God Save the Queen." Next day the *Iron Duke* and the *Modeste* returned to their anchorage, the various vessels in harbour displaying all the bunting they possessed, in token of welcome. The *Champlain* sustained considerable damage in assisting the *Iron Duke*, and she was at once docked.

Disquieting rumours as to the state of affairs at Lima have necessitated the despatch of the flagship in the Pacific to Callao, for which place Rear-Admiral Stirling left Esquimault on October 2, instead of proceeding to Tahiti, as previously intended.

All leave granted to an acting sub-lieutenant on return from foreign service, until he has completed his examination for the rank of lieutenant, will in future be reckoned as part of the full-pay leave, sanctioned by Art. 1,279 of the Regulations, except the ten days allowed by Art. 292.

Where are the Marines? The force is supposed to be 13,000 strong, and has been ordered to be recruited up to within one thousand of that number, and we have understood that the gallant corps is not very far below its authorised strength. Yet when a detachment was recently required for a ship being commissioned at Devonport, it was alleged that the despatch of the battalion to Ireland had so denuded the Plymouth Division that it was requisite to send to Chatham for this one ship's detachment. And now Chatham itself has been drawn dry, and has been unable to send the relief for the detachment on board the flagship at Sheerness. Surely the despatch of a battalion of a thousand strong to Ireland, taken as it was from the three Divisions, ought not to have reduced the strength of the Plymouth and Chatham Divisions to such a low ebb that the detachment for a harbour-ship cannot be provided. A return has been called for of the numbers borne at each head-quarters and the manner in which they have been employed, both afloat and ashore; and it will be interesting to know how the twelve thousand officers and men of the corps are employed.

Some stir having at length been made as to the abuses of the Patriotic Fund, a correspondent suggests that inquiry should be made as to the officers holding appointments as *honorary* secretaries. It is believed that an Admiral who held this office was in the receipt of £600 per annum for some years while acting as so-called "honorary" secretary, and since then has been receiving £300 as a retiring pension. Unless the word "honorary" has received a new meaning of late years, this appears to be, in the words of our correspondent, "an abuse and a discredit to the Naval Service."

The recent discovery of remains of the Franklin expedition confirms the impression that Franklin's companions were starved to death by those who supplied the "preserved meats" to the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and who supplied the first searching expedition under Sir James Ross. We have it on the authority of Commander Cheyne, who served in the Franklin search expeditions, that those with Sir James Ross found that in very many instances 8 lb. tins labelled "roast beef" and "roast mutton," were found to contain nothing but bones. Meat tins contained rotten vegetables, but never the reverse. The whole of the animals were put in the tins, excepting the horns, hoofs, and hides, the very entrails and contents "preserved" for the explorers' subsistence during an Arctic voyage, when no other provisions could be procured. Often when the daily rations served out were taken on the quarter-deck of the *Enterprise* for survey and condemnation, Sir James Ross's answer would be, "If I condemn those, I might condemn half the provisions in the ship, and then we should simply starve." On board the *Plover*, another ship sent in search of Franklin, 10,570 lb. weight of the contractor's preserved meats were found to be in a pulpy, putrid state, and were condemned and thrown overboard as unfit for food. The fact of this contractor's name being on the tins lying about the beach at Beechy Island, the first winter quarters of Franklin, points to the fact that starvation must have done its work, and that Franklin's party fell victims, not to the severity of an Arctic climate, but to this man's cupidity. The following is an extract from a second cablegram received by Commander Cheyne from Lieutenant Schwatka:—"Again I have got to thank you for your kind compliments. If Franklin's men can be taken as a judge, they did all that mortal men could do; and even more, if I can be taken as a judge, as these bravest of all brave men, dropping down in their very tracks, halted to place little sand over their comrades."

The new officers and crew for the *Flamingo*, which have left England on board the *Assistance*, will be transferred to the *Tamar* at Gibraltar on the 17th inst., and proceed in her to Bermuda, where they will be turned over to their ship. The paid-off crew of the *Flamingo* will probably be delayed in their return to England, as the *Tamar* will not leave Bermuda on the homeward passage until the *Crocodile* arrives there with time-expired men from Halifax,—probably about November 30.

The method in which prizes are awarded at the Royal Naval College has lately been under consideration, and we understand that it is intended to alter the existing system.

The sum that has thus far been collected towards erecting some suitable memorial to those who so gallantly died at the wreck of the *Orpheus*, has, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, now reached the respectable figure of nearly £100, and we hope that a further list of contributions may soon be forthcoming, as we regret to notice that the Navy has been somewhat slow in lending a hand in the commemoration of an event which, sad as it was, did much to add to the name of the Service for gallantry. In last month's *Life and Work*, published in Edinburgh, and which has a special supplement for soldiers and sailors, there are some stirring lines on the loss of the *Orpheus*.

We are glad to hear that Commander Day, late in command of the *Condor*, has received from the Admiralty an expression of their Lordships' satisfaction at the favourable report of her inspection on paying off. The efficiency of the ship on her paying off greatly facilitated the work of recommissioning her, and materially shortened the term of her detention at Malta before being reported ready for further service.

Accepting Admiral Bowyear's comments on the leader which appeared in these columns on September 11, in which we drew a comparison between the *Atalanta* and the *Phaeton*, assuming the former frigate to be overtaken by a gale of no greater violence than the one the *Phaeton* steamed through in December, 1863, we, last week, published a second letter from that officer. In that he asserted that "the *Phaeton*, after being lengthened 30 ft. amidships for the reception of her machinery, &c., was much weaker than in her original compact form as a sailing frigate." But how is Admiral Bowyear going to prove that this assertion is correct? It was for a very long time believed by seamen that "cutting in two and lengthening" weakened a ship. But it has been ascertained by actual practice that when this work is well done, the lengthening process can be made to strengthen a ship. Not only can a ship be strengthened by being lengthened, but she can be made both a better seaboat and a faster vessel. With steamers it has been found that after lengthening them, the same engines and boilers previously used, that is to say, the same power, has driven them from one to two knots faster than when they were shorter vessels. The reason of this apparent anomaly is plain. The ship displaces as many times her weight of water as her length is contained in, say, a nautical mile. Hence, a long ship will displace a lesser weight of water than a short ship in traversing equal distances, their beams being approximately the same, and the long ship will require the lesser horse-power to attain any given speed. But this is entirely beside the mark. The *Atalanta* in 1880 was many years older than the *Phaeton* in 1863, and her frame must have correspondingly deteriorated. Her weights were not the same as when she was known as the *Juno*. Her crew were not able to handle her in the same smart manner. And her Captain's suggestions as to the alterations necessary to add to her efficiency as a sea-going ship were rejected by the Department responsible for her equipment for service as a training-ship.

Latest accounts, we are glad to say, give a more favourable report of the condition of Colonel Napier Sturt.

We should have thought that the statement that General Sir Charles Staveley is to proceed next month to India, to succeed Lieutenant-General Warre as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, which appeared on Monday in the columns of a daily contemporary, would have been too absurd to require contradiction. Some have apparently been misled by it; perhaps, therefore, it is as well that we should point out that it was Sir Charles Staveley who preceded General Warre at Bombay.

Lieutenant-General G. C. Clarke, C.B., late of the Greys, will, it is believed, be recommended to her Majesty for the vacant colonelcy of the Carabiniers, vice General H. R. Jones, deceased.

Advices from Metz state that the works for the completion of the fort at St. Eloy are pushed forward with all possible speed. It is believed that by the end of the year they will be so far advanced as to put the new fort in a perfect state of defence. Acting upon the favourable experiences made with the revolving turrets in Fort Kameke, the new work is to be furnished with similar defences, the latter to be armed with the heaviest artillery. The turrets are supplied by Ganson, of Magdeburg.

A committee of officers, consisting of Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., Assistant-Quartermaster-General (president), Lieutenant-Colonel Thornhill, R.H.A., and Captain Stephens, R.E., has been appointed at Aldershot to conduct experiments in connection with the railway embarkation and disembarkation of artillery.

To improve the condition of the officers of the Russian Army, the Minister of War has just granted two votes, one of 375,812 roubles towards the formation of regimental libraries in provincial towns and frontier stations, and another of 350,000 roubles towards increasing the pay of junior officers of line regiments stationed alongside the better-paid regiments of the Guards.

The Honorary Secretary, Army Inter-Regimental Rifle Match, writes:—"Returns of battalions on foreign service not all received, owing to the infrequent despatch of mails in some parts. One battalion reports that their returns cannot possibly arrive before the end of October, although they would be ready for despatch by September 18, the last day allowed for shooting. The following are some of the best scores received up to date. The figures in brackets are the numbers of officers and men respectively who competed. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each; targets as at Wimbledon. The averages of the battalion, or team prizes, are those of the eight best scores:—For the Battalion prizes, probable value, £78 and £39: 56th Regiment (2-6), 89·37; 1st Battalion 22nd Regiment (2-9), 89·00; 45th Regiment (3-10), 88·12; 1st Battalion Scots Guards (4-12), 87·75; 42nd Regiment (3-7), 87·25; 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment (1-10), 86·00. The averages of the other battalions are below 86. For the Individual prizes, officers' list, probable value, £66: Lieutenant Lamb, 22nd Regiment, 95 points; Captain Partridge, 97th, 94; Captain Hall, 22nd, 92; three 90's, and seven 89's to 87's. Men's list, probable value, £132: Colour-Serjeant Randall, 45th Regiment, 100 points; Serjeant-Major Tuck, 56th, 97; Colour-Serjeant Walton, 42nd, 96; Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry Bonner, 55th, 96; one 94, one 93, seven 92's, eight 91's, seven 90's, and twenty-four 89 to 87. Scores in both lists below 87 already counted out.

It is reported in Candahar that General Primrose has been ordered to proceed to Bombay, to explain his conduct of recent military operations. General Phayre has succeeded General Roberts in the command at Candahar, as we learn from the correspondent of the *Standard*. The attitude of the population is described as expectant, but not friendly; and uneasy rumours were circulating in the bazaars that Ayoub Khan had entered into an alliance with Mohammed Jan, and intended returning to the attack on Candahar with more guns, and supported by a contingent from Ghuznee. It is also said that on arriving in Herat, Ayoub ascribed his defeat to the fear that the Cabulee troops had been tampered with by the Ameer and the British. The Heratees are said to be willing to advance once more, and that preparations are being made accordingly. These reports may have very little foundation in fact, but their circulation in Candahar has a disquieting effect on the citizens.

Messrs. Blackwood announce that the sixth volume of Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea* will be published on Wednesday next. The volume is entitled, in the advertisement, "The Winter Troubles." The winter was that of 1854-5, just a quarter of a century ago, and all that time it has taken Mr. Kinglake to write the five volumes which only lead up to that in which the author approaches the treatment of the great theme which was the *raison d'être* of the history. What "the winter troubles" of 1880 may be we do not know, but the record of the part England has been made to play of late days to the ancient ally for whom she fought in 1854, is well calculated to make us wonder at the change which has come over the spirit of our policy. What millions of money spent, what thousands of lives sacrificed, what waste of health and strength, what misery, mutilation, sickness, anxiety, and sorrow, what homes made desolate for ever! And clearly, if we be right now, we were wrong then, and all the stress and agony of the nation in that great war were well deserved, as they were unnecessary. Admiral Seymour, in the Bocca di Cattaro, may amuse his leisure with Mr. Kinglake's new volume, and contrast his "winter troubles" with those which harassed the English General on the plateau of Sebastopol, with the comfortable assurance that he is the organ of a European concert, the overture of which, at all events, is "Delenda est Constantinopolis."

The state of affairs in Basutoland seems going from bad to worse. It is true, we are told in a Cape Town telegram, that the relieving force had arrived at Mohales Hock, and had, with the help of the garrison, dispersed the Basutos, with trifling loss; but, from other accounts, we learn that the hostile rising is spreading. At first, as we are told by the *Standard's* correspondent, the revolt was confined to Western Basutoland, but the Basutos east of the Drakensburg have now broken out. Commissioner Brownlee, with two magistrates and about a hundred men, went up from Kokstad to pacify them, but without success. They have been unable to return, but are said to be safe in Basutoland. Indeed, the whole of the natives in that part of the colony seem to sympathise with the Basutos; and if the rising goes on extending, as it has been recently doing, the Cape forces will probably be found utterly inadequate to cope with it. Already there is talk of calling out the burghers, though there is said to be a strong feeling against employing mercenaries, for whose discipline no one can answer. But the situation is already very grave, is daily becoming more so; and we may soon hear of an appeal for Imperial assistance.

The examination of officers for entrance to the Staff College, as at present conducted, is open to many objections, the principal of which must be considered the almost entire absence of physical, qualifying tests of their fitness for the work required. What the College is supposed to do is to find the right men for all Staff purposes, but the system now in vogue will never secure them, though it may hit upon them by accident. The physical tests above referred to are left almost entirely for the officer commanding the regiment to which the candidate belongs to report upon, who may or may not have had sufficient opportunities of forming an opinion, though he probably gives them to the best of his ability. But he may have lately joined the regiment, and have to seek advice from others, the upshot of it all being that applicants are seldom or never disqualified from physical defects; their eyesight may be bad, they may be indifferent riders, they may be incapable of much exertion, they may be deficient in "physique," and many other points might be mentioned, any one of which, no matter how clever theoretically a man might be, should disqualify him from competing at the theoretical test. Even the medical certificate of the candidate's fitness is nothing like strongly enough worded to prevent delicate people from entering the College and "passing for the Staff." Commanding officers should always be called upon to state how many years they have known the candidate, and in what exercises he more particularly excels, so that his report should show positive merit in the individual, and not be the mere negative statement that it so often turns out to be. Officers who are selected for special education on the Staff should undoubtedly have special physical as well as mental qualifications for it. We admit the latter, while ignoring the former; yet if it came to real warfare, and these officers only were to be employed, what would be the use on a campaign of the cleverest man in the world, if he had not a good, strong constitution, and could on occasions put up with considerable hardships? Commanding officers have hitherto been allowed pretty much their own ideas about certificates for candidates, and these have not always been equally just to the Service, as well as the individual, which may arise from a variety of ideas as to the requirements necessary for the Staff College. Once make the form of certificate from commanding officers bear a thoroughly practical aspect in a physical point of view, and all these irregularities in their scale of ideas will cease to exist.

Unsatisfactory reports reach us from Aldershot of the way in which the annual practice of the batteries of Horse and Field Artillery has, for several years past, and more particularly during the present year, been carried out at that station. If we are correctly informed, local orders were issued a short time ago at Aldershot that the practice was to be completed with all possible speed, in order that the batteries might be free for divisional field-days. In consequence of these orders, each battery was allowed this year rather less than nine hours in which to complete the whole of its annual practice, including the competition shooting for prizes given by Government. This is about one-quarter of the time usually allowed at Okehampton, Hay, and the other ranges in England, and it was found to be so short as to preclude the possibility of the gunners being properly instructed in shooting, or of any useful results whatever being gained by the practice. In the case of some of the batteries, it was actually a question whether the number of rounds allowed to be expended could be fired in the allotted number of hours. Commanding officers of batteries were compelled to hurry through the firing with all practicable speed. The ordinary regulations for target-shooting had to be set aside, practice reports were "fudged," and the whole operation of practice has in the case of nearly every battery of the Aldershot Division been conducted with slovenly haste. To one battery some experimental fuzes had been issued, with a view to their being put to a thorough and exhaustive trial; but the battery commander, through no fault of his own, found it impossible to test these fuzes in a satisfactory manner, owing to sheer want of time. The evil effects of this slack method of proceeding are obvious. It is not merely that public money is wasted and valuable time thrown away, but the men are taught to regard what is by far the most important duty of a gunner, viz., skilful shooting, as one which can be slurred over and got done with as quickly as possible. Artillery practice, if it is to serve any useful end, should be carried on with care and deliberation, which cannot be the case when the main object in view is to get rid of ammunition with the utmost haste. It is better, far better—and Artillery officers themselves admit it—to dispense with the annual practice altogether than to allow it to degenerate into the farce which it has gradually become at Aldershot. The importance of the tactical training of our Field Artillery is not to be under-valued, and in this respect much good work is done at Aldershot, where General officers have opportunities, such as they seldom get elsewhere, of handling Artillery in conjunction with Infantry and Cavalry. At the same time, we do very earnestly protest against the technical instruction of Artillerymen being neglected or subordinated to mere field manœuvres. Technical and tactical training should be carried on together, and there is no reason why at Aldershot, as elsewhere, batteries of artillery should not be put through a thorough and comprehensive course of gun-practice, and at the same time be trained to manœuvre in the field in combination with the other arms. The present is a critical period for Field Artillery. Its claim to hold its own in the "hierarchy of arms" has been challenged in more than one quarter, and no effort should now be spared by Artillery officers to develop by every means at their disposal the technical as well as the tactical power of their arm in battle. The Duke of Cambridge, as is well known, attaches great importance to this question of Artillery practice, and he only lately obtained the consent of the War Office to increase the allowance of ammunition to be yearly expended, with a view to rendering the annual practice of batteries more thorough. Stringent regulations to be observed during the conduct of practice were at the same time issued by command from the office of the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, so that we feel sure that if the manner were brought to the notice of his Royal Highness, it would occasion him severe displeasure.

We drew attention some time ago to the incidental expense to which officers individually and collectively are subjected whenever a regiment moves, and the importance of the subject compels us again to refer to it. The scanty allowance of furniture with which an officer is supplied, viz., a table and two chairs, a fender and fire-irons, puts him to the expense on moving of carrying with him every article of furniture which is likely to be serviceable in his new station; while the variety in size and shape of the quarters at different stations necessitates a fresh supply of such articles as carpets, curtains, door-mats, &c., the old ones being disposed of,—it is needless to add, at a considerable loss. The furniture of the mess and the ante-room has to be treated in the same way, causing much expense, both to the public and the officers of the regiment. A more liberal supply of furniture in the officers quarters, and of furniture, delf, cutlery, and linen in the mess would be a great boon to the officers, and in the long-run would cost the public little more than the present cost of transportation of so much heavy baggage. We are at a loss to understand why it should be prohibited to employ any portion of the canteen profits in providing prizes for shooting; we cannot imagine a better application of such funds, provided that the system is not made an excuse for unduly raising the rate of profit levied on the canteen goods—a contingency which we do not consider very likely, and which could be checked immediately, as canteen accounts are carefully examined by higher and extra-regimental authorities—and we respectfully hope that this regulation may be reconsidered. It would surely add very much to the comfort of serjeants' messes if a chair was issued for each dining member, instead of, as at present, one chair being allowed for every two serjeants.

A return of the state of the French Army in 1880, which has just been issued, shows that the General Staff is composed of 100 generals of division and 200 brigadiers on full pay, and 3 marshals and 10 generals of division unattached. The reserve consists of 23 generals of division and 27 brigadiers, while on the retired list there are 76 generals of division and 185 brigadiers. Total, 624 general officers, the senior of whom is General Schramm, who was mortally wounded at Wagram, but who still lingers on. The Infantry, we see, possesses 175 colonels and the same number of lieutenant-colonels, and in all 11,839 officers for the permanent army. In addition, there are the officers of Algerian corps, 3,575 officers attached to the reserve of the active army, and 1,336 attached to the territorial army, making a grand total of 23,011 infantry officers. The Cavalry has 88 colonels, 90 lieutenant-colonels, and shows a grand total of 5,092 officers, 898 of whom belong to the territorial army. The Artillery, with 86 colonels and the same number of lieutenant-colonels, shows a total of 5,414 officers, 1,280 of whom are territorials. The Engineers possess 43 colonels and 42 lieutenant-colonels, and a total of 1,508 officers, of whom 443 belong to the territorial army. The list includes the Military Train with its 1,139 officers, the Gendarmery with 841, the Custom-House Corps with 505, and the Wood Rangers with 310. In all, the French *Army List* shows a total of 37,100 officers, of which 19,925 belong to the permanent army, 6,147 to the reserve of the active army, and 11,052 to the territorial army. These figures show that progress is being rapidly made with that territorial army which will shortly be one of the most solid bulwarks of France. That force is better officered than the reserve, as the men of the reserve would naturally pass at once into the active army in the event of a mobilisation. The above list only gives the fighting element, and does not include the medicos, the vets., the chaplains, and, in fact, 10,909 functionaries who are under the orders of the War Minister, and enjoy military rank.

A short time ago a French paper opened a subscription in favour of the last survivor of Trafalgar, and hinted that it would be a graceful act on the part of England to contribute to the fund. It would be like shaking hands after a "set-to." Now the *Figaro* announces the existence of a veteran drummer, who, no doubt, has similar claims on our generosity, seeing that he drummed through the Peninsular war. The name of this ancient hero is François Gleizand, and he was born on September 8, 1780. He was drawn in the conscription in 1800, the year Marengo was fought, and joined the 52nd at Brescia. François Gleizand served through a variety of campaigns in Spain, Italy, and Germany, and remained in the same corps until 1815. During the whole time he was in the Service, he only had one furlough of twenty-four hours. On his release, Gleizand returned to his native village of Bollène, in the Vaucluze, where, for the last sixty years, he has held the post of public drummer. He is said to have been greatly affected the other day when he learned that the present War Minister had suppresed the tambour, giving it as his opinion that the Service was going to the d——. Poor Thackeray, who wrote "The Chronicle of the Drum" and the history of Old Peter's family,

> "Whose ancestors drummed for King Harry,
> The Huguenot lad of Navarre,"

would have been glad to have come across this relic of bygone times, who may have rattled the sticks with Old Peter himself, whose last field was Waterloo.

STAFF COLLEGE.

The following list shows the result of the recent examination for admission to the Staff College. Those candidates who are recommended for admission will join the College on February 1 next:—

Order.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Stations.	Marks.
1	Lieut. R. da C. Porter	R.E.	Cape C'l'ny	2,721[1]
2	Lieut. H. de H. Haig	R.E.	Mauritius	2,483[1]
3	Capt. J. B. Leefe	R.M.A.	Home	2,273[2]
4	Capt. F. N. Innes	R.A.	—	2,256[1]
5	Lieut. W. C. James	2nd Dragoons	—	2,182[1]
6	Lieut. S. C. N. Grant	R.E.	—	2,114[3]
7	Lieut. J. K. Trotter	R.H.A.	—	2,111[1]
8	Capt. J. C. Dalton	R.A.	Bengal	2,099[1]
9	Lieut. H. B. Mortimer	64th Foot	Home	2,037[1]
10	Capt. Hon. H. G. Gough	14th Hussars	—	2,020[1]
11	Capt. R. E. Allen	2nd Batn. 15th Ft.	—	1,923[1]
12	Capt. C. E. Beckett	3rd Hussars	—	1,824[1]
13	Lieut. C. H. H. Beley	Bengal Staff Corps	Bengal	1,759[2]
14	Capt. T. H. Phipps	7th Hussars	Home	1,690[1]
15	Lieut. C. M. Hutton	52nd Foot	—	1,662[1]
16	Lieut. T. E. Stephenson	56th Foot	—	1,642[1]
17	Lieut. F. W. Bromfield	2-22nd Foot	—	1,627[1]
18	Lieut. A. E. Codrington	Coldstream Grds	—	1,608[1]
19	Capt. E. C. Browne	2-21st Foot	—	1,590[1]
20	Capt. J. M. Gordon	2 21st* Foot	—	1,586[1]
21	Lieut. D. L. Baynes	75th Foot	—	1,578[1]
22	Capt. A. P. Wodehouse	27th Foot	Hong Kong	1,563[1]
23	Capt. R. G. Warton	2-10th Foot	Home	1,556[1]
24	Lieut. J. O. Quirk	41st Foot	—	1,552[4]
25	Capt. H. Hare	101st Foot	Halifax	1,548[4]
26	Capt. A. Wilkinson	40th Foot	Home	1,509[4]
	Lieut. A. H. G. Anton	89th Foot	—	1,509[4]
28	Lieut. E. Balfe	Bombay Staff Crps	Bombay	1,499[2]
29	Lieut. J. O. Duke	33rd Foot	Home	1,488[4]
30	Capt. H. F. Grant	4th Hussars	—	1,480[4]
31	Lieut. R. W. P. Lodwick	28th Foot	—	1,464[4]
32	Capt. E. E. Swaine	108th Foot	—	1,446[4]
33	Brevet Major R. B. Lane	Rifle Brigade	—	1,442[4]
34	Lieut. H. B. Bewicke	69th Foot	—	1,377[4]
35	Capt. E. A. Bruce	2-19th Foot	—	1,284[4]
36	Capt. F. H. Whitby	106th Foot	—	1,162[4]
37	Lieut. J. Reeves	98th Foot	—	1,096[4]
38	Capt. G. V. C. Napier	3rd Hussars	—	992[4]
...	... ...	...	...	1,627[5]
...	... ...	...	...	1,333[5]
...	... ...	...	...	1,297[5]
...	... ...	...	...	1,117[6]
...	... ...	...	...	1,080[5]
...	... ...	...	...	1,076[6]
...	... ...	...	...	1,036[6]
...	... ...	...	...	938[5]
...	... ...	...	...	848[6]
...	... ...	...	...	783[5]
...	... ...	...	...	747[6]

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* About to be transferred to 1-21st Foot.

[1] Recommended for admission. [2] Recommended for admission as a supernumerary. [3] Qualified, but there is no vacancy for another Officer of the Royal Engineers. [4] Qualified, but there are no further vacancies. [5] Failed in languages. [6] Failed in mathematics.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS. — No. II.

UNRECORDED SIEGES.—LOUISBURG, 1758.

When Canada was restored to France in 1632, the island of Cape Breton was included in the cession, and remained till 1745 in the possession of the French, who fortified the town and capacious harbour of Louisburg, at great expense. An expedition for the capture of this important place was organised by the local authorities at Boston, and approved by the Home Government. A fleet, under Admiral Warren, convoyed the colonial forces to Cape Breton in April, 1745, and co-operated in the attack. About 6,000 New Englanders and 800 Marines were landed, and, under the able direction of the Naval and Marine officers, the siege operations by sea and land were so successfully conducted that Louisburg, and with it the whole island of Cape Breton, capitulated, on June 17. They were, however, restored to France in 1748. In 1757 a large naval and military force was sent against Louisburg, the fortifications of which had been, in the meantime, greatly improved and extended. The conduct of this expedition showed only the timidity, vacillation, and incompetence of the naval and military commanders, unredeemed by a single act of enterprise, or even ordinary resolution.

When Pitt determined to send an expedition to take Cape Breton, in 1758, he selected its commanders for their merits alone, without regard to seniority or interest. He made Colonel Amherst a Major-General, and gave him the chief command; and appointed three other zealous and promising young Colonels (Whitmore, Lawrence, and Wolfe) to be Brigadiers. There were fourteen infantry battalions, with a due proportion of artillery. The Fleet was commanded by Admiral Boscawen, an officer well chosen to act with these young Generals. The force arrived off Cape Breton on June 2, and anchored in Garbarus Bay, about seven miles from Louisburg; but in consequence of heavy gales, a landing could not be effected till the 8th. Even then, though the weather had moderated, the surf was so high that landing was extremely difficult and dangerous. Wolfe's brigade—the 17th, 35th, 47th, and 2nd Battalion 60th—was to land first, while the other two brigades pulled along the shore to distract the enemy's attention. On what slender chances do the most important events in war often depend! When the boats neared the shore, the prospect of getting through the surf seemed so desperate, that Wolfe, whose character for daring was already well established, waved his hat as a signal to return to the ships; but two young officers in one of the leading boats fortunately mistook his meaning, and urged the sailors on. When the boats got into shallow water, Wolfe's among the foremost, the men sprang out eagerly and got to land. The French opened fire from a long line of entrenchments near the beach, but, though many men were struck in the boats or while landing, not a shot was returned. The regiments formed up quickly, advanced, and stormed the entrenchments, driving the French, who had occupied them, to take cover within the fortifications of the town. The two other brigades meanwhile landed; but the surf had increased, and altogether nearly a hundred boats were swamped, and more than a hundred soldiers were drowned, killed, or wounded. The weather at last became calmer, and the surf went down; and, on the 11th, the artillery and stores were landed. The next day the French outposts were withdrawn, and the "grand battery," that commanded the entrance to the harbour, was destroyed. There were six line-of-battle ships in the harbour and a frigate, beside four ships sunk at the entrance. The garrison consisted of 3,000 regulars and burgher militia, and 350 Canadians and Indians. The ordinary operations of a siege went on with little interruption till the night of July 9, when the French made a vigorous sortie in force, by which the grenadier company of the 17th Regiment was overpowered, its captain, the Earl of Dundonald, was killed, the lieutenant wounded and taken, and the men all killed, wounded, or dispersed. The grenadiers of the 22nd and 28th soon came up, and changed the aspect of the fight. The French were at length driven back to the town, leaving behind 20 killed, and about 80 wounded or prisoners. The besiegers' works advanced steadily; a heavy fire was constantly kept up on the fortifications and the shipping; the barracks, the citadel, and some of the ships were burned. On the night of the 25th, two Naval captains, with the boats of the fleet, entered the harbour, and, under a heavy fire, boarded and captured the only two remaining French ships, burning one which had got aground, and towing the other out of the harbour. On July 26, M. de Drucour, the Governor, surrendered to the British the fortifications and town of Louisburg, and the island of Cape Breton. When his men were utterly exhausted; his walls breached in several places; most of his guns disabled, and most of his gunners struck down; all his sallies repulsed; all his ships taken or destroyed; when a final assault was imminent, and there was no hope of relief,—then, and then only, did the gallant Frenchman surrender. Including soldiers, sailors, and marines, 5,600 prisoners, 240 guns, 11 pairs of colours, and a large quantity of small-arms, ammunition, and stores were taken. All our operations appear to have been carefully arranged and admirably carried out, and the utmost cordiality prevailed between the Naval and Military Services; yet the loss in the land forces alone was 527 killed and wounded. But for the timely surrender of the French, this loss would, doubtless, have been much increased by the final assault. Though at the taking of Louisburg there was no such frightful carnage as at the breaches of Badajoz and St. Sebastian, our forces engaged gave ample proofs of their bravery and discipline during a siege which will compare favourably with most of those already commemorated on the colours of our regiments.

The regiments engaged in the siege and capture of Louisburg were,—the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Royals, the 15th, 17th, 22nd, 28th, 35th, 40th, 45th, 47th, 48th, and 58th Regiments, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 60th (then called the "Royal Americans"), and the 78th Highlanders. All these regiments, except the last-named, have continued uninterruptedly on the strength of the British Army till now, and have fairly earned the honour of bearing "Louisburg, 1758," on their colours and appointments. The 78th Highlanders were disbanded on the reduction of the Army in 1763, but soon reappeared, to be again reduced and again re-formed. But though the existence of the regiment has been thus interrupted, its claim to inherit old glories might be favourably considered.

INDIA.

The death is announced from Poona, on the 2nd ult., of Major Patrick Murray, Bombay Infantry, aged 54 years. Major Murray served with the Bombay Column in the Punjab in 1848-49; at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, including the attack on the suburbs, storm of the city, breach, and capture of the town; battle of Goozerat, surrender of the Sikh Army at Rawul Pindee, and the final pursuit of the Afghans to the entrance of the Khyber Pass (medal and two clasps); served in the Land Transport Corps in Persia at the end of the war in 1857; as adjutant of the 3rd Belooch Regt. against the rebels at Nuggar Parkur in 1859, driving from and occupying their position in the hills after the night attack on the Kutcherry on June 20, and subsequent pursuit and destruction of the rebels.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Haines, has notified that, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has decided that probationers for the S.C. who have been unable to pass by the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, owing to prolonged active service with their corps, may, on return from service, have six months' extension of their probationary term to pass in. Application in each case is to be made to the Adjutant-General, Simla.

It is said that Brigdr.-Gen. C. J. S. Gough, V.C., lately commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, is to get the command of the brigade which is to hold the Khyber line from Lundi Kotal to Jumrud.

The following changes have been ordered in the destinations of the regiments arriving from England and Malta, viz.:—2nd Batn. 24th Regt., to Secunderabad; 77th Regt., to Madras; and the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, to Poona.

Gen. Roberts issued the following Field Force order after the victory of his troops at Candahar:—"The Lieutenant-General desires to offer his hearty congratulation to the troops under his command upon the operations so successfully carried out on Sept. 1, which resulted in the total defeat of the Afghan army under Sirdar Mahomed Ayoub Khan, and the capture of their camp and twenty-seven pieces of ordnance, including two guns of our E Brig. R.H.A, lost on July 27. Any soldier might feel proud of such an achievement, and the glorious termination to the march from Cabul completed the previous day. He begs all ranks will accept his sincere thanks. No troops could have behaved better, and Sir Frederick Roberts only hopes that whenever he may be employed on service it may be his good fortune to command as fine a body of soldiers as the present Cabul-Candahar Force. It is with deep regret that the Lieutenant-General announces the death, in action, of the following officers:—Col. F. Brownlow, and Capts. St. J. F. Frome and E. Straton—all three most gallant and distinguished soldiers. To Sir Frederick Roberts, and many other officers of this force, their loss is a personal one; whilst, by their early deaths, the regiments to which they belonged and the Army generally have been deprived of the services of three most valuable officers."

Col. J. Ashburner, Bombay S.C., is about to retire on a pension of £456 5s. and capitalised value of special annuity, viz., £6,135, from Sept. 10.

Col. H. C. Anderson, Bengal S.C., has succeeded to colonel's allowances, from Sept. 2, 1880.

The Central News learns that "Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Capt. T. L. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Capt. S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Cavalry, have been brought strongly to notice by Brigdr. Palliser for the Victoria Cross, in recognition of their distinguished gallantry in action on July 1 in Afghanistan."

It is stated that orders have been received from the Home Government for the reduction of the salaries of several highly-placed functionaries. The full extent of the reduction to be made has not yet transpired, but a contemporary says it is in a position to say that the salary of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras is to be reduced from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 66,000 per annum, or from Rs. 5,833-5-4 to Rs. 5,500 per mensem, thereby effecting a saving of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem, or Rs. 4,000 per annum. This reduction will not, however, it is said, affect Sir Neville Chamberlain, as the order will commence to operate with his successor. The salary of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, the present incumbent's successor we presume, is, it is said, likewise to be curtailed.

The *Madras Times* understands that the new pension rules for the Indian Staff Corps, sanctioned by the India Office, and referred to by "Field Officer" in the *Pioneer*, are those submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. These make the maximum pension attainable after thirty-one years' service £600 per annum, and retirement compulsory after thirty-one years' service. Officers of over twenty years' service, but under twenty-eight years, will be offered the next highest pension, with an additional bonus or pension, after the manner of those offered to military officers under the P.W.D. retirement scheme. Both classes of officers are to receive in addition a bonus of six months' staff pay, together with the privilege of commuting or capitalising a part of their annuity. Officers of twenty-eight years' service or upwards will be permitted to retire upon the next highest grade of pension without any deduction of time spent upon furlough out of India, or in India, and in addition an annuity or bonus under similar provisions to those published in G.O.G.G. of 1879.

We *(Times of India)* take the liberty to disbelieve the charge contained in the following paragraph, which the *Pioneer* publishes in a prominent place in its issue of Tuesday last:—"Rumour says that, of both the British and native troops of the Bombay brigades at Candahar, some regiments were sent to the front in a bad state of health—contrary to the advice of the proper medical authorities—simply because they stood first on the roster for service. This fact (if it be a fact) would go far to explain any failing in the *morale* of our men, and a strict inquiry on the subject would not be amiss." As Sir James Fergusson bluntly but truly said the other day at Poona, rumour is very often a liar, and we shall not be surprised to hear when a "strict inquiry" is made, that in this instance, as in so many instances lately where the Bombay Army was concerned, rumour has been unveracious. At any rate, we know of one native regiment in the Bombay Army which stood high on the roster for service, that was passed over because it was in a bad state of health.

The *Times of India* says:—"Except by one up-country paper, the Bombay troops have been better treated by critics in India than by some military critics in England. The public and the Press generally have wisely made up their minds to suspend their judgment until all the facts are before them. In the speech of the Governor of Bombay, to which we have referred, his Excellency warmly replied to the home critics, and showed very plainly that he did not share the opinions of those who have spoken so disparagingly of the Bombay sepoys. 'Let me say that not in the least in consequence of what has occurred has my personal confidence in the Bombay Army diminished, nor in the native soldiers, whose patience and, in many instances in this war, whose gallantry are worthy of any who have gone before them.' His Excellency, amid approving cheers from the large audience, added:—'We are so accustomed to see small bodies of troops led by British officers attacking immensely superior numbers with success, that it strikes us with astonishment if under similar circumstances a reverse takes place.' And then he made the following reference to Gen. Burrows:—'If an honourable man placed in a position of trust declines to retire, and faces an enemy in a case in which success is almost impossible, that is not sufficient to destroy our confidence in the Army,' concluding with the expression of his belief that 'the Bombay Army will continue for many a year to be worthy of its Queen and country.' Some surprise has been expressed at a remark made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army at the same meeting. Referring to the late Gen. Brooke, Gen. Warre said that that gallant and devoted soldier gained his brigade command by his repeated entreaties to be allowed to add experience in the field to his great departmental knowledge. A 'Field Officer' writes to us, hoping that the Commander-in-Chief has been misreported, 'for,' says our correspondent, 'it does not appear likely that an officer would be appointed in time of war to an important command to gain experience, but rather that one would be selected who had already given proof of his ability.' 'If,' he adds, 'the Commander-in-Chief really said what is attributed to him, the matter will certainly be taken up at home by Press, public, and Parliament.'"

The Viceroy announces in the Government *Gazette* that a separate war medal will be granted for Afghanistan, and states that the Queen has expressed her readiness to receive for consideration the names of British officers who have rendered distinguished service during the campaign. Twenty-five additional appointments to the second-class of the Order of British India are authorised for native commissioned officers, and a corresponding number of promotions to the first-class.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that men enlisted under Acts prior to that of 1870, and who have not re-engaged under that Act or under the Army Discipline Act, 1879, or extended their army service under the provisions of G. O. C. C. Sept. 9 and Oct. 27, 1879 (pages 453 and 592) of the regiments named—15th Hussars, 2-1st Foot, 1-5th Foot, 1-6th Foot, 59th Foot, 2-60th Foot, 66th Foot, 73rd Foot, 83rd Foot, 85th Foot, 92nd Foot—under orders to return to England, and who are desirous of extending their service in India, may be allowed to volunteer to any of the following regiments:—From the 15th Hussars to 6th Dragoon Guards, 8th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 12th Lancers, 14th Hussars, 17th Lancers. From Infantry regiments to the 2-2nd Foot, 2-4th Foot, 2-6th Foot, 2-7th Foot, 2-8th Foot, 2-11th Foot, 1-12th Foot, 2-13th Foot, 2-14th Foot, 2-15th Foot, 2-16th Foot, 2-17th Foot, 1-25th Foot, 29th Foot, 33rd Foot, 34th Foot, 78th Foot, 88th Foot, 90th Foot, 100th Foot, 4th Batn. Rifle Brigade.

It is officially notified that Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, after arriving at Candahar, as senior officer, assumed command of the troops there and on the line of communication. With the sanction of Government, the command of Sir F. Roberts was styled the Southern Afghanistan Field Force, and was divided as follows:—1st Division, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I.; 2nd Division, under the command of Major-Gen. R. Phayre, C.B.; 3rd (Cabul-Candahar) Division, under the command of Major-Gen. J. Ross, C.B.

Great satisfaction was caused at Candahar by the receipt of telegrams from her Majesty the Queen, his Excellency the Viceroy, the Marquis of Hartington, H.R.H.

the Duke of Cambridge, and his Excellency Sir F. Haines, congratulating General Roberts's Force on the victory of Sept. 1.

In recognition of his gallant services, the Government of India have given Col. T. G. Kennedy the command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

A court of inquiry had been ordered to assemble at Candahar, under the presidency of Gen. Phayre, "to consider certain statements submitted by Gen. Primrose."

The *Globe* says:—"Her Majesty desires to personally invest Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts with the Collar and Insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath, and Gen. Roberts will therefore be summoned to Balmoral immediately on his arrival in England. The investiture of Gen. Sir Donald Stewart is to be entrusted to the Marquis of Ripon, and orders have been given for the insignia to be got ready and sent to India."

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF MILITIA CANDIDATES FOR LINE COMMISSIONS.

For the information of those candidates who were unsuccessful in the recent competition, the following table, showing their order of merit and the marks obtained by them, is published. The following were qualified, but there are no further vacancies:—

Order of Merit.	Index No.	Marks.	Order of Merit.	Index No.	Marks.
91	29	502	125	47	435
92	44	499	126	57	433
93	87	497	127	85	432
94	91	496	128	61	429
	141		129	159	428
	150		130	132	424
97	151	491	131	155	423
98	69	487	132	54	422
	146		133	3	421
100	6	485	134	164	418
101	133	484	135	157	414
102	142	482	136	83	413
103	50	479	137	23	400
104	125	477	138	158	399
105	89	474	139	77	396
106	128	468	140	70	393
107	52	465	141	72	388
	147			78	
109	63	464	143	170	385
110	124	463	144	107	383
111	58	459	145	53	381
112	41	458		64	
113	25	457	147	139	378
114	80	456	148	153	372
115	98	455	149	140	371
116	168	452	150	79	369
117	169	449	151	105	361
118	76	447	152	94	348
119	117	446	153	62	347
120	2	445	154	36	344
	35		155	42	339
122	68	441	156	101	328
123	37	439	157	97	324
	40		158	48	323

FAILED TO QUALIFY.

INDEX NO.	MARKS.	REMARKS.
7	307	Failed in Aggregate.
8	310	,, ,, ,,
32	0	,, ,, Military Law and Regulations.
59	251	,, ,, Aggregate.
95	0	,, ,, Military Law and Regulations.
99	302	,, ,, Aggregate.
100	300	,, ,, ,,
102	227	,, ,, Military Law and Aggregate.
131	292	,, ,, Aggregate.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

"A Proud Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers" writes:—"I have read with interest the able letter on 'Volunteer Officers' in your recent issue, and which is signed 'R. V.' The writer very truly remarks that Volunteer officers go through a vast amount of work gratis, and spend a great deal of their own money, in order to make themselves and their corps good soldiers, but that they get little else than sneers if they attempt to take advantage of their only reward,—namely, their military rank. I think, however, that Volunteer officers are partly to blame for this state of things. Why should they not assume their rank fearlessly, before all men? Nothing would be more repugnant to my own feelings than any pretence to be what I was not; but it appears to me that I should err greatly on the side of snobbishness to be ashamed of being what I am, namely, a lieutenant-colonel of Volunteers, ranking, according to a Royal Warrant, with officers of a similar grade in the Regular Army. I have served in the subaltern ranks of the Regular Army, and am in a social position to be able to get on as well without as with the title of lieutenant-colonel; but I think any military title is an honour that a man should be proud of, if he has a legitimate right to it, and that if he is ashamed to assume the rank which attaches to his Service, he casts a slur upon the force to which he belongs, and had, therefore, better leave it. I have therefore always assumed my legitimate rank; I place it on my cards, and use it on all occasions, and I think it would be well if all Volunteer officers took pride in doing the same. The cause of the "sneering at Volunteer rank" arose from the wholesale distribution of commissions on the first organisation of the force, and also from the ungenerous jealousy of some officers of the Regular Army. The Volunteers have now won a position for themselves which is exciting the admiration of all good soldiers, and I have found from my own experience, which has been large, that the officers of the Regular Army especially distinguished for their military ability, are those most ready to recognise Volunteer rank and to encourage that truly patriotic force. I remember witnessing a little incident in Charles Kingsley's life which has, I think, a peculiar application to the point in question. After an absence of two years, he met a boy-friend. The boy was shy and hung his head, upon which Kingsley, patting him on the back, said, 'Hold up your head, my boy, hold up your head, for if you do not hold it up, depend upon it no one else will hold it up for you.' Let Volunteer officers hold up their heads, and be proud of their rank in the splendid force to which they belong; and on the other hand, let the Government take care that commissions are only given to those Volunteers who are fit and worthy to assume the rank conferred upon them by her Majesty; but in the cause of all manliness, do not let us talk about snobbishness in a man who calls himself what he really is, and what he should be proud to be."

"A. V." writes:—"I trust you will allow me a corner in which to endorse most thoroughly the remarks of 'R. V.' in your issue of Sept. 25. Their position is one which deserves the prompt attention of the authorities, but I fear it is very unlikely to get it. I think 'R. V.,' though right in the main, overestimates the deterrent effects that the expense has upon the supply of recruits for the commissioned ranks, as in nine Militia regiments out of ten, the expense, taken all round, is quite as great, and in many cases much greater, than in the Volunteers, leaving out of consideration the great demand it makes upon the time. There are but few young men, in business or professions, who can calculate upon, say, a full month's holiday at one time every year. Yet there is not the same dearth of officers in the Militia. In the town where my brigade has its headquarters, and which is one of the largest Volunteer centres in the kingdom, the two most expensive regiments are overflowing with officers, while some of those in which the expense is but little more than that of the kit required on joining, and which are fully as efficient, and bear as good a name as the others, are at their wits' end to get them, as they are particular as to who they take. Where the shoe pinches is, I believe, in the quality, quite as much as the quantity, of the candidates. For it is an unfortunate fact that the great bulk of the officers in the Volunteer Sérvice, though very good fellows in their way and many of them very efficient, are, to put it mildly, not very refined, and are by no means on a social equality with their brethren of the Regular Army or Militia. For example, one gallant captain that I know of keeps a music shop in a second-rate street; another is an upholsterer; while a major in another town is a publican, in private life. Some colonels I could name are also of much the same social status. Unfortunately, the young men of the upper classes, who are the very ones who ought to join as officers, taking them as a body, will not do so, for there is really no inducement, putting on one side patriotism and the military instinct of which 'R. V.' speaks. Volunteer officers have no right, in virtue of their commissions, to be presented at Court; neither are they admitted to the military clubs, both of which privileges are enjoyed by their Militia brethren. At one, at least, of the Schools of Instruction, the Militia are made honorary members of the local mess when they join the class; while the Volunteers are left out in the cold. The reason for this is that the first class which attended the school on its formation had among its members two small local tradesmen. The rule excluding Volunteers as such is not, therefore, to be wondered at, but is felt very keenly by those who, perhaps, dine at the mess every guest-night in their civil capacity. These, and countless other slights, avoidable and unavoidable, greatly deter young men of position from taking Volunteer commissions, and make many of those who have joined, leave, or, staying, feel anything but a pride in the Service to which they belong. On the other hand, many of the present stamp of Volunteer officers are induced to join on the chance that by holding her Majesty's commission they may obtain an occasional admission into society that in their civil capacity would be closed to them. No one can attend one of the Wimbledon or Shoeburyness meetings without meeting many such, who, both there and with their regiments, bring much discredit and ridicule on the Service in the eyes of soldiers and the discerning public by the display they make, with the best intentions in the world, of the greatest social and military *gaucherie*. Like 'R. V.,' I leave the remedy to wiser heads than mine, but I grieve that unlike him I feel the reverse of sanguine as to the remedy, when found, being applied. But the subject is one that will be all the better for discussion, though my remarks will, I fear, bring a thunderstorm on my head. You, Sir, deserve the grateful thanks of all Volunteer officers for allowing us to ventilate our grievances in your columns, as it is only through the medium of the Press that attention can be drawn to them."

"Another R.V." writes:—"The letter of 'R. V.,' which appeared in your paper of Sept. 25, requires a few comments as to the grievance supposed to exist amongst those who hold commissions in the Volunteer force. In the corps in which I have the honour to serve there is no dearth of officers, and candidates for vacancies are always forthcoming. The calls upon our pockets are about the same as those described by 'R. V.,' but my brother-officers do not grumble, but on the contrary, feel a pleasure in being permitted to give their time and money for the good of their corps, knowing that their country benefits by their so doing. They look for no reward, pecuniary or otherwise, and in this feeling I cannot think they differ from the majority of the officers of the force. 'R. V.' disclaims any desire for a pecuniary reward, and such a thing he would, no doubt, refuse indignantly, were it offered him. What, then, does he want? He does not know himself, I fancy, and in 'leaving plans and suggestions to wiser heads,' he has certainly shown considerable discretion. His remarks concerning officers using their rank cannot be constituted into a grievance. It has been conferred upon them by the highest authority in the land, and therefore they have a perfect right to make use of it in their civil capacities, if they please; but the greater number, being professional men, do not care to do so. I do not think it can be looked upon as 'a self-asserting and bumptious emanation of snobbishness,' except by those who are prejudiced and ignorant of the fact that her Majesty has been pleased to style them by certain military titles. As to 'retaining rank and wearing uniform' 'on retirement,' it is a privilege which, if I am not mistaken, would be considered a great honour, if conferred upon officers of the Regular Services. I cannot agree that the strength of companies, as stated by 'R. V.,' always depends upon the 'soldierly qualifications' of the captain, for I know cases where the largest companies in regiments are commanded by utterly inefficient men, who keep them together by dint of their long pockets and lavish expenditure in organising knife-and-fork parades. This constitutes a real grievance, inasmuch as other captains who are efficient and possess soldierly qualifications, either have not the means, or object to spend their money in such a manner, and consequently become unpopular because they do not do so. I would suggest that commanding officers should be called upon to suppress as much as possible this custom of entertaining men (which is by no means conducive to discipline), and other unnecessary expenditure, which does more harm than good. If 'R. V.' had touched upon the late Regulations issued regarding the requirements from the force for efficiency, he might have used his time, and your valuable space, to more advantage. Every earnest Volunteer officer, I am quite sure, will approve of an increased number of drills for recruits, and feel sorry that the number has been decreased as regards members of two years' service and upwards. Surely, nine drills per annum were little enough to maintain the knowledge gained as a recruit. We all know that with this number only, many men who do no more than is actually required have appeared, at annual inspections and on other public occasions, to the detriment of their regiments; and I think it a pity that, considering the increased demand for efficiency of officers and non-commissioned officers, that the rank and file have not been called upon to attend more parades, instead of less; so that all might maintain and obtain a further increased efficiency, and, as time rolls on, make the force of greater value to the nation."

"X." writes:—"In your issue of the 25th ult., there is a letter from a Volunteer officer, signed 'R.V.,' bemoaning the condition of Volunteer officers, but it is not at all clear what your correspondent wants. I am not going to enter upon a discussion as to the military rank of officers of the Auxiliaries, but I must say, in passing, that if 'R.V.' wants them to be placed upon an equal social footing with officers of the Regular Army, I fear his wishes will never be gratified. Military men will never accord to them such a thing, nor will society; neither would it be right for such a thing to be done. 'R.V.' says that one of the inducements for a youth's choosing the Regular Army is 'social rank.' Now, if there is such a thing allied to a commission in the Regular Army, it is in a measure due to exclusiveness. Do away with this, and all social rank will disappear. 'R. V.,' I think, claims too much consideration for the commissioned ranks, and does not do full justice to the non-commissioned ranks, when he says that "the very existence of a Volunteer battalion depends upon those who hold commissions in it." I wish to give all due credit to the exertions of company officers, but such a statement is an exaggeration. My experience teaches me that the prosperity of a Volunteer corps depends upon its having a good and popular colonel, an efficient and zealous staff, good commissioned officers, and above all, good non-commissioned officers; without the latter an officer can do little or nothing. I have seen good and zealous officers come upon parade night after night to meet their men, and find there some half-dozen. For two years I instituted special company drills, but they utterly failed, for though the men were willing enough to come up to be drilled either by the adjutant or serjeant-major, they would not come up to be drilled by their own officers. It not unfrequently happens that the best Volunteer officers, as far as their companies are concerned, off parade, are the very worst on parade. That a Volunteer officer must spend money, nobody can deny; but 'R. V.' puts the amount at too high a figure, I think. I should say, very few ever spend £10 on postage and printing, a good portion of which expense is borne at head-quarters. Some expenses are quite necessary, for instance, mess uniform. Why should not Volunteers, when out for their week at Aldershot, do the same as some of our best Militia regiments do,—namely, wear their patrol-jackets; and for the few times they meet together at mess during the remainder of the year, they might wear evening dress, the same as they do in the corps to which I belong? As to subscriptions, in some corps they are unnecessarily high, but commanding officers should do their best to cut them down as much as possible."

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

"A Lover of Fair-play" writes:—"Now that so much is being said about the retirement of 'senior officers of the Indian Army,' may I bring to your notice a case of the stoppage of promotion in the Bombay Cavalry. Major-Gen. W. Trevelyan, of the Bombay Cavalry, died on July 3, 1871. The step was not granted to the officers below him for three years and twenty-seven days, on July 30, 1874. Gen. Sir M. Stack, C.B., died in July, 1880. No promotion has as yet followed, and if the same ruling is enforced, which stopped Gen. Trevelyan's step, promotion will not be given until July 30, 1886, one officer having, owing to these stoppages, to serve nine years longer than he would have done in the days of the Honourable East India Company, notwithstanding the Parliamentary guarantee that 'all rights and privileges' should be accorded to the local Indian officer. If you will be good enough to insert this in your paper, it may lead to inquiries being made and justice done."

[Our correspondent writes under a misapprehension. Surely the senior officers have not yet the required service to qualify them for promotion.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

The Army.

5th Dragoon Guards. Capt. T. H. Hartnell, on the Half-pay List, died on the 21st ult. Capt. Hartnell received his commission as cornet and adjt., from troop serjt.-major, May 1, 1867; became lieut., Oct. 27, 1871; capt., Oct. 31, 1874; and retired upon half-pay, Dec. 19, 1877. He served with the regiment in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Balaclava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and night attack on the Russian outposts on Feb. 19, 1855, (medal with three clasps, and Turkish medal).

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Gen. H. R. Jones, C.B., colonel of the regiment, died rather suddenly on Sunday, at Brighton. The deceased commanded the regiment in the Crimea from Aug. 1853, including the battle of Tchernaya, the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, fifth class of Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He served in the Indian campaign, commanded at Kirkrowlie Gen. Penny's column, when Penny was killed by the enemy's first shot; he commanded the Cavalry Brigade at the capture of Bareilly, for which he received his C.B.; commanded the left column with Lord Clyde's forces in the Trans-Cogra campaign, and pursuit of rebels (Raptee medal). Gen. Jones, who was 74 years of age, entered the Army, June 9, 1825; became lieut., Nov. 14, 1826; capt., June 12, 1830; brevet major, Nov. 9, 1846; major, May 21, 1850; lieut.-col., Sept. 16, 1851; col., Nov. 28, 1854; major-gen., April 2, 1865; lieut.-gen., Dec. 6, 1873; and gen., Oct. 1, 1877. He was appointed colonel of the regiment May 15, 1873.

2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys). Capt. Philips has been granted leave of absence to Nov. 10, pending his retirement being gazetted.

3rd Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Paterson has proceeded from Colchester to Hythe, to undergo a course of musketry, in anticipation of his appointment as adjutant of his corps.

6th Dragoons. When we heard from India, Capt. M'Kean had been confirmed in his appointment as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. F. Maude, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Rawul Pindee Division.

7th Hussars. The *Bombay Gazette* of the 11th ult. says:—"Lieut. McCalmont and Lord St. Vincent, of the 7th Hussars, came out by the last mail and proceeded at once to the front, to witness the final operations of the war in Southern Afghanistan. The promptitude of Gen. Roberts's movements will, however, leave these officers but little opportunity of seeing much fighting."

10th Hussars. Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton has been appointed musketry-instructor, vice Capt. Napier.

11th Hussars. The friends of Col. Annesley will read with satisfaction the following, which appears in the letter of "Rambler," in the *Bombay Gazette*:—"The time has certainly arrived for a thorough reform in the administration of the Army in India. In the midst of loud murmurs at the way military matters are at present managed, it is refreshing to hear nothing but praise of the appointment of Col. Annesley to the important post of Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army. The gallant colonel comes out to India again solely from love of his profession, as he is a man of large private means. During his stay in India in command of the 11th Hussars, he won the regard and affection of men of both races. As a regimental officer, he has few rivals. He made his corps during his tenure of command one of the crack cavalry regiments. A man of his energy and ability ought to be able to do much good to the Bombay Army, if he be permitted by the Simla clique. Gen. Warre is to be congratulated on his last appointment."

12th Lancers. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Russell has left England for India, to join head-quarters.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Hamilton has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

17th Lancers. Capt. Duke is acting as a D.A.Q.M.G. in the Bombay Presidency.

19th Hussars. The pension to be granted to Capt. Williams is £375 per annum.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Madras correspondent of a Lahore paper writes, on Aug. 28:—"Madras is greatly pleased with the latest news, namely, that Col. Leslie, R.A., is appointed inspector-general of artillery in India, vice Gen. the Hon. D. Fraser. Col. Leslie is not only very well known, but exceedingly popular in our Presidency, where he has made himself generally liked by his liberal hospitality, his kindly interest in his brother-officers, and his friendly attitude towards society in general. The pleasure his appointment has afforded has been greatly heightened by the previously existing feeling that he had been rather badly treated in the matter of the Madras district command. Brigades, however, like many other things, go by favour, and not only was he not the favoured man, but during his temporary command as senior colonel in the Presidency, he received more than one gratuitous and unmerited snub, that excited the indignation of the officers of his own regiment, and also of all those who saw how thoroughly undeserved they were. As an officer, he has always held a high place in public estimation; and he has numerous qualities which commend him to general notice. He is in the prime of life, hale, strong, and hearty; his energy and activity are marked, and he never allows an error to escape him. But with all his shrewdness in detecting faults, his cordial, and straightforward directness and singleness of purpose have made him most popular with those who have served under him, and there is a general feeling that no man could be better suited to the position he now occupies, and certainly no one more welcome in the various stations in the Presidency, which it will be his duty to visit during his tours of inspection. He will be succeeded in his command at Secunderabad by Col. Kerrich, R.A., the present superintendent of the gun-carriage factory in Madras."

The veterinary officers on service with the batteries in Afghanistan, when last we heard from Cabul, were as follows, viz.:—Vet.-Surgs. J. B. W. Skoulding, J. Anderson, G. A. Oliphant, G. A. A. Oliver, F. Plomley, W. B. Spooner, A. C. Webb, A. Bostock, C. Clayton, and J. A. Nunn. Vet.-Surg. J. J. Philips is in England, invalided, having served through the earlier phases of the campaign.

The Inspector-General of Artillery, Major-Gen. Radcliffe, attended by Capt. Knox, R.A., aide-de-camp, visited Aldershot on Monday, and made an official inspection of the whole of the batteries at the station.

The *Daily News* states that the Government of India is about to confer a distinguished-service reward upon Major-Gen. J. Hills, V.C., C.B., late commandant of Cabul, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him in Afghanistan.

Lieut. Sir G. W. Thomas has been transferred from the H Bat. 4th Brig. to the depôt battery B Brig. R.H.A., and ordered home from India to Dublin, to join his new battery.

It is said to be in contemplation by the Corporation of London to confer the freedom of the City upon, and present a sword to Gen. Sir F. Roberts, G.C.B., in recognition of his distinguished services in the Army. A like compliment has been paid in recent years to Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir John Burgoyne, Lord Clyde, Sir James Outram, and others.

An inquiry was held at Aldershot on Tuesday, into the circumstances attending the death of a corporal named Kelly, who was killed by the discharging of a gun on Friday, and resulted in a verdict of "accidental death," the coroner saying that the officer in command of the whole of the batteries was to blame if any one was injured, as he gave the order. Gunners Silvester and Darling stated that on the day in question the order was given to fire one round. The guns were then loaded blank, and they allege that they subsequently heard the command "Fire," the former believing it was given by Serjeant Ryder, in charge of the gun, but this Ryder denies.

Brevet Col. S. H. E. Chamier (late Madras), acting deputy-inspector of ordnance and magazines, Madras, has been appointed superintendent of the Gun Factory, Madras, vice Col. Kerrich, who has taken up a military command; and Lieut.-Col. H. M'Leod (late Madras) has been appointed acting deputy inspector of ordnance and magazines.

"Speaking for All" writes from Trowbridge:—"Referring to a paragraph which recently appeared in the *Wiltshire Times*, and which afterwards appeared in your columns, concerning F-5 R.A., may I be allowed to offer a few remarks. 'One of the Battery' last week, in writing to you, contradicts the whole of the statement which appeared in that paper. He states that we went under canvas in the middle of July, but he seems to forget that we had already been some weeks under canvas at Okehampton, where we experienced heavy rain and hard work throughout. On arrival at Trowbridge, we were, I repeat, placed under tents which were both old and unserviceable, the rain coming through them as it would through a sieve, notwithstanding which we are expected to keep our kits in first-class order, and turn out on parade as clean as any good soldier would do under the most advantageous circumstances. For instance, on muster parade on Friday last, one or two great coats being slightly soiled, the wearers were ordered to send them to the tailors' shops to have them turned at their own expense,—a thing, I believe, the oldest soldier in the British Army never before heard of. We dine in a cold, draughty stable, and cannot enjoy a meal we get. I am writing now (Monday night) with the thermometer standing at 35 degrees Fahrenheit, the rain coming down in torrents, the water saturating the blankets in which I am supposed to sleep to-night. I am sure that if 'One of the Battery' (who is an officer, and who does not sleep as we do, but in a comfortable bed) was to try for himself, and occupy one of the tents for a night, he would be the first to complain." "The Writer of the Paragraph in the *Wiltshire Times*" says:—"Since an order has been received from Devonport for the immediate striking of the tents at Trowbridge Barracks, it is not necessary that I should say more with regard to the unserviceableness of the said tents, than that on Monday night the rain came through two of them as through a sieve, the men occupying them were drenched to the skin, and the wet could be wrung out of their blankets. Under these circumstances, they were ordered to sleep where they could, and they actually found quarters underneath the tailor's bench, in the guard-room, and in the cells!"

Capt. W. Boylin, rdgmr., on the Half-pay List, died at 7 Campbell Terrace, Woolwich, on the 2nd inst., aged 80 years. The deceased obtained his commission, June 2, 1854, and was placed upon half-pay, Aug. 22, 1865.

The death is announced from India of Capt. F. L. Archer, 1st Brig., which took place on the 14th ult., at the Officers' Sanitarium, Colaba. The deceased was suffering from fever. The funeral took place on the following morning at 7 o'clock; the Royal Artillery furnishing the firing and company parties. Capt. Archer entered the Army Jan. 15, 1867, and became capt., Nov. 16, 1878.

Those non-commissioned officers, artificers, and men of the batteries of Royal Artillery ordered to proceed to England this cold season, if desirous of extending their service in India, are to be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in any of the Presidencies. The non-commissioned officers, including paid acting bombardiers and artificers, volunteering to remain in India, will take rank in the battery to which they may be posted, the former according to the dates of their promotion, and the latter according to the dates of their appointment. Men remaining in the country may select their Presidency, but are not to be allowed to volunteer for any particular battery.

Capt. C. H. Hamilton, 4th Brig., has passed the lower-standard examination in Persian.

Lieut. C. T. J. Noble, 8th Brig., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 5th Madras N.I., on probation.

The Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, is about to undergo some alterations in its staff. The secretary, Col. M. Le Fer Taylor, R.A., having completed his five years' term of service in that appointment, is about to vacate the same, and there is some doubts as to his successor, a question having arisen as to whether he should be selected for his special attainments and qualifications for the post, or whether the office shall be conferred as a reward for distinguished service.

Vet.-Surg. A. E. Queripel, on special duty in the Punjab, has been appointed officiating assist.-superintendant of horse-breeding operations, Punjab, vice Vet.-Surg. J. J. Meyrick, as officiating inspector and vet.-surg., 2nd Circle, Bengal.

We (*Times of India*) learn that her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt has addressed a despatch to Earl Granville, describing the unusual feeling of regret in that country at the departure of Major Evelyn Baring, whose services as Controller-General have been of an exceptionally valuable character. Both the Khedive and Riaz Pasha have received the announcement of Major Baring's recall with very great regret, and the Consul-General adds that there has never been an instance of so deep-seated and general a feeling of sorrow being felt at the departure of an European official as is the case on the present occasion. Lord Granville has replied that her Majesty's Government are glad to learn that the high sense which they themselves entertain of the services rendered to Egypt by Major Baring is shared by the Khedive and his Government, and that they regret that the requirement of her Majesty's Service should have entailed upon the country the loss of so able an administrator.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following rules have received the approval of the Secretary of State, and have been published in the *Gazette of India*:—"I.—The following rule of the Civil Pension Code is made applicable to officers of Royal Engineers serving in the Public Works Department:—Section 65, Rule 6.—After the age of 55 years, no military or naval officer shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State. II.—Officers of Royal Engineers, who have attained, or hereafter may attain, the rank of General officer, must vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department; but they will be eligible for reappointment as Chief Engineers, Class I, or in posts carrying that rank. This rule will be brought into force two years from the present date. III.—No Chief Engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers shall, without reappointment, hold the same post for more than five years. This rule, in the case of officers who, on their appointment to that rank, received notice of the probable issue of this order, will take effect from the date they joined their present posts. In other cases the rule will take effect from the date of these orders. IV.—The foregoing rules are applicable to officers of Royal Engineers who hold the post of Secretary or of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department."

Capt. F. R. de Wolski and Lieut. G. G. Leverson, who left England some months ago for Asia Minor, to represent Great Britain on the Boundary Commission under the Treaty of Berlin, have completed the duty upon which they have been engaged, and have returned to England.

Capt. G. S. Clarke, who has been employed for some years past as instructor in geometrical drawing at the Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, has vacated that appointment on promotion. Capt. Clarke has joined at Chatham, and has been ordered to embark for Bermuda.

Major E. D. O. Tremlow (late Bombay) has been appointed executive engineer on special duty, on the Kandahar line of communication beyond Chaman. Lieuts. R. H. Jennings and J. Kellie will be assist.-engineers, Lieut. Jennings also carrying on his political duties.

We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) understand that Col. G. T. Chesney, president of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of secretary to the Government of India, Military Departments. Col. Chesney is expected to leave for India immediately.

Major F. Du Cane, retired, died at Eastbourne on the 4th inst.

Lieuts. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, H. J. W. Jerome, and C. Hoskyns have passed the lower-standard examination in Persian.

4th King's Own. We learn from India that the detachment of the 2nd Batn., which arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay on the 31st ult., had proceeded to Hyderabad in charge of Capt. Crofton, Lieut. Gawne, and 2nd Lieut. James. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Twentyman, 2nd Batn., has been appointed commandant of the Deolalee Convalescent Depôt, vice Lieut.-Col. Hogge, 66th Regt H.M.S. Assistance embarked at Portsmouth on Thursday a draft of the 1st Batn. from the Brigade Depôt at Lancaster, consisting of Capt. Ogilby, Lieut. Bromley, 2nd Lieuts. Hinds and Belli-Bivar, two serjeants, and 133 men, for transhipment to the Tamar at Gibraltar, for conveyance to the West Indies.

6th Regiment. Lieut. Forbes, 2nd Batn., who acted as orderly-officer to Gen. Palliser, C.B., in the cavalry action at Patkao Shana on July 1 last, is specially mentioned by the General as deserving of his thanks for his zeal and devotion.

8th King's. A correspondent writes from Shalosan, Afghanistan, on Sept. 7:—"Col. Grogan, 2nd Batn., has been gazetted to the command of the Lower Kurum Brigade (temporarily). Major Bannatyne has assumed command of the battalion. On Sept. 3 the head-quarters marched from Peiwar Kotal to Shalozan. Three companies, now remaining at Peiwar Kotal, under Capt. Cope, will shortly move down to join head-quarters. The station of the 2nd Batn., on its return to India, will be Meean Meer." Lieut. Dundas, having passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter to the 2nd Batn.

9th Regiment. Capt. Humfrey, 2nd Batn., is about to be appointed to the Pay Department, and is to be posted to the 90th Regt. as pymr.

12th Regiment. An exchange has been permitted between Capts. Townley, 2nd, and Hext, 1st Batn. Capt. E.

Chinn, late of the regiment, died at the Close, Lichfield, on the 30th ult., aged 43 years.

13th Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, C.B., 1st Batn., to whose soldierly devotion in Zululand we have on several occasions referred, has been granted leave until Jan. 10, by which time it is hoped that his health may be sufficiently recovered to allow of his resuming his command. [Capt. Parr, 1st Batn., arrived home on Monday from the Cape with Sir Bartle Frere, on whose staff he has been filling the appointment of military secretary. 2nd Lieut. Kerrich, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, and has been appointed to do duty with the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, on probation. "Olim, P.A.L.I.," writes:—"I have just read Capt. H. H. Parr's *Sketch of the Kaffir and Zulu Wars*, which is pleasantly written, and, from his position on the Staff, his information can be relied on. The terrible disaster to Col. Glyn's column at Isandhlwana is graphically told; glory and honour are faithfully awarded to the noble 24th, whose fair fame, for a time, had been so cruelly aspersed; and the closing hours of those devoted heroes, Coghill and Melville, in laying down their young lives for 'Queen and country,' are feelingly and touchingly described; but I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that throughout his book, except once, and that casually, Capt. Parr makes no mention of the 13th Light Infantry, a regiment in which, previous to his appointment to the Staff, he had spent the whole of his service, and he ought to have known had taken a most prominent part in all these wars. Capt. Parr describes himself in his title-page, 'military secretary to H.E. Sir Bartle Frere.' Surely he need not be ashamed of belonging to a corps whose brilliant deeds of yore have been so favourably handed down to posterity in the military histories of our country!"

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Bolton, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

19th Regiment. We learn from St. George's, Bermuda, under date Sept. 16, that the 1st Batn. has received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for Halifax about Nov. 8 in H.M.S. Crocodile, and the news has been joyfully received by all ranks. Col. Vigors is on leave in the United States, Major Hereford has sick-leave to Nov. 30, and Major Handley commands the batn. Lieut. Handcock won the Duke of Edinburgh's Challenge Cup at the R.B.Y.C. Regatta in his yacht, the Nameless. A very severe hurricane visited the island on Aug. 29, which unroofed many of the barracks, blew the R.E. Theatre down to the ground, and did immense damage. The batn. is in good health, only two deaths in six months (Corpl. O'Neil, E Company and Pte. Simpson, A Company), and only 16 men in hospital. Letters should be addressed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, after Oct. 21.

22nd Regiment. Referring to the death of Capt. Straton, in the action before Candahar on the 1st ult., the *Indian Herald* says:—"The death of Capt. Straton, which is announced as having taken place in the battle of the 1st, will cause a great deal of pain both to his fellow-officers and to all others who knew him. Quick of eye and of hand, and gifted with great powers of endurance, he was known as one who specially excelled in every kind of physical sport, and was an officer of whom his regiment had every reason to be proud. He was stationed with his regiment here in Allahabad until the second Afghan war broke out, when he accompanied Gen. Roberts to Cabul in the capacity of superintendent of Army signalling. He was mentioned in despatches for the assistance he gave at the fight of Charasiab, and has since, on several occasions, rendered great services, which have been acknowledged by his commanding officers."

23rd Fusiliers. The *Globe* says:—"It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Col. T. B. Hackett, V.C., through the effects of a gun-shot wound accidentally self-inflicted while out shooting. The deceased was as gallant and popular an officer as ever held her Majesty's commission, and this sad news will cause general grief throughout the Army. It was a brother of his, Col. R. Hackett, of the 90th Light Infantry, who was shot through the head at Kambula Kop, while gallantly leading on his men against the swarming Zulus. The Hacketts of Moore Park have always been a famous fighting family, and the present generation shows no falling-off. In addition to the two colonels above mentioned, two, if not three, other brothers have won distinction in the Army. Col. Robert Hackett was gazetted out of the Service about a fortnight ago, owing to total loss of eyesight through the terrible wound he received at the Kambula Kop. The gallant gentleman who has now so unhappily lost his life won his Victoria Cross when he was a lieutenant for daring gallantry at Secundrabagh, Lucknow, on Nov. 18, 1857, in having, with others, rescued a corporal of his regiment who was lying wounded and exposed to a heavy fire; and also for conspicuous bravery in having, under a heavy fire, ascended the roof and cut down the thatch of a bungalow, to prevent its being set on fire. This was a most important service at the moment."

24th Regiment. The 2nd Batn., on arrival in India, has been sent to Secunderabad, instead of to Poona, as had been previously arranged. The batn. proceeded by rail from Poona on the 14th and 15th ult. The change has occasioned the most bitter disappointment, for the regiment was quartered in the "benighted presidency" when last in India, and it was naturally felt that it had a claim to a station either in Bengal or Bombay. Colour-Serjt. Kenny, belonging to the 1st Batn. 24th, has been reduced to the ranks in accordance with the decision of a district court-martial which sat at Forton, near Portsmouth, he having been proved guilty of falsifying accounts. A serjeant named Chislett, belonging to the same regiment, who was charged at the same court with embezzlement, was acquitted.

25th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Fox, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. Lieut. Becker has been recommended for the appointment of instructor of musketry to the 1st Batn., vice Lieut. Dandridge, promoted.

29th Regiment. Capt. Cooke has been appointed to the command of the Khundwa Rest House. Lieut. E. A. Williamson died at Baroda on the 7th ult., aged 21. The deceased, who was the only son of the late Surg.-Major G. Williamson, M.D., 64th Regt., entered the Army, Jan. 30, 1878, and became lieut., Jan. 31, 1879.

35th Regiment. The head-quarters and right half-battalion arrived at Limassol, Cyprus, on Tuesday in H.M.S. Tamar from Malta, and relieved the 1st Batn. 20th Regt.

40th Regiment. Lieut. O'Brien, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been specially mentioned in the despatches of Gen. Palliser for his services in July last, when doing duty with the 1st Punjab Cavalry in the action against the Afghans at Patkao Shana.

47th Regiment. The orders for the move of the regiment from the Curragh to Dublin, which was to have been carried out on Tuesday, has been countermanded for the present. A correspondent writes:—"I should like to know why the 47th Regt., stationed at the Curragh, should have remained upwards of two years at that station, with every prospect of passing another winter there. The regiment has been on home service nearly eleven years, the greater part of which time has been passed in Ireland. During its stay on the Curragh there have been many regiments at the camp, none staying over twelve months. I venture to say that the regiment is equal to any in the Service for drill, &c. It has always received praise from the many Generals who have inspected it. During the past month instructions were received for the removal of the regiment to Dublin, but at the eleventh hour this order was cancelled. I venture to say that in the event of the regiment staying in its present quarters for the winter there will be a great number of desertions, for officers and men are alike dissatisfied."

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut. L. M. M. Hall, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to do duty with the 18th Bengal N.I., on probation.

Capt. G. F. Pengelley has been appointed gunnery-instructor to the R.M.A., vice Everitt, promoted (Sept. 27).

Lieut. J. J. Quill has been appointed adjutant at the Plymouth Division, vice Luxmoore, promoted (Sept. 20).

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Pollock, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to do duty with the 8th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

58th Regiment. Capt. and Pymr. Minchin arrived home from the Cape on Monday in the mail steamer Pretoria.

59th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. S. Baker, on the Half-pay List, died on the 2nd inst. The deceased entered the Army, March 29, 1844; became lieut., Jan. 8, 1847; capt., April 11, 1851; brevet major, Jan. 29, 1863; accepted an unattached majority, April 1, 1866; and became brevet lieut.-col., May 6, 1873. Lieut. Hodgkinson, a candidat for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 11th Bombay N.I., on probation. The death is announced this week from Afghanistan of Pte. J. Atterwell.

60th Rifles. Capt. Frend, 4th Batn., has been appointed assist.-superintendent of Army signalling, Kurum Force. The 2nd Batn. was at Dahuneghalan, in the Logar Valley, Afghanistan, on July 12, and was in the 1st Brig. (Brigdr.-Gen. Barter's) of the 3rd Division, or Ghazni Field Force, commanded by Major-Gen. J. Hills, V.C., C.B. "One company, 'G,' Capt. Chalmer's, was, as it has been all through the last campaign, detached from it to act as personal escort of the General commanding the Division. Copies of Sir D. Stewart's despatches, concerning the actions of April 11 and 23, at Ahmed Jheyl and Urzoo, have been published in the Indian papers. In the first affair the only part of the battalion which was engaged throughout was the escort company, commanded by Lieut. Davidson, assisted by 2nd Lieut. Couper, its captain, Capt. Chalmer, being brigade-major of Gen. Barter's brigade. It had a hand-to-hand fight with the enemy, who rushed sword and rifle in hand into the midst of it; Colour-Serjt. J. H. Chessum, and Ptes. W. Blake and H. Ward, were killed, and Bugler Fitzpatrick dangerously wounded, shot through the neck; towards the close of the action the remaining seven companies arrived on the scene, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Collins, and took part in it, and in so doing had Pte. Bungay severely wounded. At the commencement of the action they had been about six miles from the front, as their brigade formed the rear-guard that day, but were pushed forward as soon as possible. Sir D. Stewart, in writing to the Commander-in-Chief in India, submits, among other names for favourable consideration, those of Lieut.-Col. Collins, commanding the battalion, and Lieut. Davidson, commanding his escort, and reports that the following officers of the battalion have been favourably mentioned by their Brigadiers-General:—Capt. R. Chalmer, brigade-major; Lieut. C. Hope, orderly officer; Lieut. R. E. W. Copland-Crawford, orderly officer; and Lieut. R. E. Golightly, orderly officer. The battalion had a full share of the action of April 23 at Urzoo, where it attacked the enemy in an entrenched position, in the regular order of attack, as laid down in the drill-book. In doing so, it only lost one man, Pte. W. Crook, of C Company, who was killed. It is wonderful that the loss was so slight, as the enemy were armed with Sniders, and held their positions until the leading companies were within 30 or 40 paces from them, when, being charged with the sword, they fled. Some of them showed great bravery, even coming out from their shelter to meet the attackers.

61st Regiment. H.M.S. Euphrates arrived at Bombay on the 8th ult. from Malta, with Lieut.-Col. Blackett, Capts. Curtin and Law; Lieuts. Trotman, Partridge (adjt.), and Vines; 2nd Lieuts. Cure and the Hon. H. S. Addington; Capt. and Pymr. Sutherland, Qrmr. Wilson, Surg.-Major F. W. Wade, and Surg. H. J. Michael, and 239 non-commissioned officers and men.

62nd Regiment. Lieut. Young, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 6th Bengal N.I., on probation.

72nd Highlanders. Before proceeding to India, Sir Frederick Roberts presented distinguished-service medals to the men of the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders and 5th Goorkhas. The *Times of India* gives Gen. Roberts's address to the men as follows:—"I am glad to have this opportunity of giving medals for distinguished conduct in the field to you men of the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders and 5th Goorkhas. One thing I am sure of, no men could deserve them better. You showed the other day what materials the Highlanders and Goorkhas are made of. I only hope it will always be my good-fortune to have such brave, forward soldiers with me. The 72nd Highlanders have to mourn the loss of their colonel, as fine a leader of men as I have ever seen. With him fell an equally gallant spirit, Capt. Frome, and many brave men, among them, I regret to hear, Serjt. Cameron, a grand specimen of a Highland soldier. The 92nd lost heavily also, Colour-Serjt. Fraser being among the slain. Fourteen gallant fellows were laid in one grave on the evening of Sept. 2, and many more are lying wounded in the hospital; but, men, you have the satisfaction of knowing you did your duty nobly. I have seen a good deal of hard fighting, but I never remember noticing a greater look of determination to win a battle than I observed on your faces on the morning of Sept. 1. No Afghans could stand against such a steady, bold attack. You beat them at Cabul, you have beaten them at Candahar, and you can now leave the country, feeling assured that the very last troops the Afghans wish to meet in the field are Highlanders and Goorkhas. You have made a name for yourselves in Afghanistan. You will never be forgotten here, and you may depend on it you will never be forgotten by me." Capt. Kane has passed the lower-standard examination in Persian.

73rd Regiment. The death has been officially announced of an old officer of the regiment—Ensign S. Lewis, on the Half-pay List. The deceased, who died at Skibbereen on July 26, entered the Army, May 19, 1814, and retired upon half-pay, July 6, 1820.

74th Highlanders. Capt. A. M. Duff, late of the regiment, died at his residence, Bertram Lodge, Sandown, Isle of Wight, on the 27th ult., aged 40 years.

77th Regiment. On arrival in India from England, the regiment has been sent to Madras, instead of to Seetapore and Benares, as had been previously ordered. "Rambler," in the *Bombay Gazette*, writes:—"Regarding the departure of the 24th, I have a short story to relate, which I relate solely in order that the sapient *Pioneer* may mark, learn, and inwardly digest it. The chief military authorities in this Presidency telegraphed to Simla to ask permission that the 24th might leave on the 11th, in order that the 77th Regt., who are passing through the station, might occupy their barracks till the Rifle Brigade arrive. This modest request was sternly refused. The consequence is that the 77th Regt., fresh from England, are now in tents. It has been raining with monsoon vigour for the last 24 hours, and the whole land is one great swamp. If any of the soldiers of the 77th die of dysentery or fever, the military authorities at Simla will be guilty of culpable homicide."

80th Regiment. Capt. Saunders has arrived home from special service in South Africa, and reverted to regimental duty. The adjutancy has become vacant by the resignation of Lieut. Griffin.

81st Regiment. Lieut. Wheler has been offered a company by selection.

83rd Regiment. Lieut. Westropp, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, has been transferred from the 22nd to the 11th Bombay N.I.

84th Regiment. The order issued for the removal of the regiment from Beggars' Bush Barracks, Dublin, to the Curragh, has been countermanded.

85th Light Infantry. The death is announced from India of Pte. P. Smith, who was killed near Ghalozan, Afghanistan, on the 13th ult.

90th Light Infantry. Capt. Humfrey, who is entering the Pay Department from the 9th Regiment, is about to be appointed to the vacant paymastership.

92nd Highlanders. *Vide* 72nd Highlanders. The deaths are announced this week from Afghanistan of Cprl. D. McPhail and Ptes. W. Dixon and A. M'Donald.

98th Regiment. H.M.S. Euphrates, with the head-quarters and service companies on board, arrived at Kurrachee on the 4th ult. The following officers took passage in the Euphrates, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Simpson; Majors Heathcote and Roper; Capts. Sharp, Tyacke, Carey, Allen, Powis, Williams, and Chapman; Lieuts. Reeves, Prior (adjutant), Chichester, Trevelyan, Randolph, Mackenzie, and Hunter; 2nd Lieuts. Lindner, Geldard, and Dyson; Capt. and Pymr. Johnson, and Qrmr. Shore, with 851 non-commissioned officers and men. The regiment was landed at Kurrachee. Major E. Haughton died at Levally, Enniskillen, on the 29th ult., aged 39 years. The deceased entered the Army, Oct. 28, 1859; became lieut., April 5, 1864; capt., Aug. 9, 1873; and retired on pension, Jan. 7 last.

Rifle Brigade. On arrival in India from England, the 1st Batn. has taken over quarters at Poona, a change having been made at the last moment in the distribution of regiments.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major S. E. Maunsell and Surg. J. R. Clark have proceeded from Bombay to Natal in H.M.S. Orontes, and will return to India with the King's Dragoon Guards.

Veterinary Department. First-class Vet.-Surg. W. Boyd, on the Half-pay List, died at Melrose on the 22nd ult., and Vet.-Surg. A. Pitcher, on the Half-pay List, on the 1st inst., at Brighton. Mr. Boyd entered the Army, July 31, 1867; became 1st-class vet.-surg., July 31, 1879; and was placed upon half-pay a few months ago, in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Pitcher joined the Army, Nov. 10, 1869, and was placed upon half-pay Nov. 16, 1878.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

5th Royal Lancashire. Capt. J. F. Leeming, having attended the course of instruction during September at Aldershot, passed a very satisfactory examination, and qualified for a field-officer's certificate.

Royal London. Lieut.-Col. Dundas has very recently been gazetted to the hon. rank of col. Col. Dundas, who was formerly in the 62nd Regt., served in the Crimean campaign, and was one of the officers of the storming party at the attack on the Redan in 1855. Since then, he has served with his battalion both in India and Canada, joining the Royal London Militia as major in 1873, subsequently being promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and eventually obtaining the command.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Suffolk. The annual training, held this year at Bury, terminated on Saturday, having lasted since the previous Saturday. The Marquis of Bristol again lent the corps the use of Ickworth Park. The annual inspection was held on Friday, when Col. Blundell subjected the troopers to his keen and critical scrutiny. At the conclusion of the manœuvres the men were drawn up, and Col. Blundell addressing them, said he was well satisfied with the state of the regiment on parade, and the movements had been executed in a way that reflected credit on the men. He felt that he should be enabled to make a favourable report with regard to them, but he did not feel satisfied with the number of absentees. He wished to impress upon all most strongly the importance of being present, and never being absent without leave. Afterwards the troops competed for prizes awarded for efficiency in the sword exercise, and in this the Bury Troop was again successful. The competition for the best man in the separate troops terminated in a victory for Pte. Baker, in the B Troop; Pte. Bennyworth, in the C (Ipswich) Troop; Pte. G. A. Collen, in the D (Stowmarket) Troop; Corpl. Baxter, in the A (Colchester) Troop.

Worcestershire. The regiment, which had been up for its week's training, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lord Lyttelton, was inspected last week by Col. R. Blundell, inspecting officer for the district, who complimented the men on their efficiency, especially on account of the number of recruits in the ranks. A number of prizes were awarded, including cups for the best shot in each troop. Lady Sandys' prize to the smartest man in the regiment fell to Serjt. W. Winwood, of Worcester, who also won the prize for the best swordsman in the regiment. The review was held on Powick Ham, two miles from Worcester, and attracted a large number of people, the weather being fine.

ARMY GAZETTE.

DOWNING STREET, October 4, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Trinidad and its Dependencies.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 5, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—The promotion of Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Granville to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., dated April 1, 1880, having been cancelled, as notified in the *Gazette* of Sept. 21, 1880, the promotions of the following officers are antedated :—Assist.-Comys.-Gen. J. T. Skinner to April 1, W. H. Christie to April 29, J. A. Clarke to May 1, G. Coates to June 17, J. K. Johnston to Aug. 1, J. A. Scott to Aug. 15, G. Ramsey to Aug. 19; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. R. D. Noake to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., to complete establishment (Sept. 2); Capt. E. V. Huyshe, 41st Foot, to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (Oct. 1).

Commissariat and Transport Department—Assist.-Comy. T. St. J. Fagan has been placed upon retired pay, under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880 (Oct. 1).

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 8, 1880.

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance R. Nicholls to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance; Assist.-Comy. C. J. Dromgoole to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (both dated Sept. 25).

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 7, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants :—Lieuts. E. S. Masters, from the 1st Foot (dated Nov. 25, 1878, but to rank from Aug. 9, 1873); C. G. M. Fasken, from the 16th Foot (dated Aug. 23, 1878, but to rank from June 13, 1874); C. J. L. Stuart, from the 17th Foot (dated Nov. 2, 1877, but to rank from June 27, 1874); C. G. F. Fagan, from the 63rd Foot (dated Feb. 28, 1879, but to rank from Feb. 11, 1875); R. V. Garrett, from the 54th Foot (dated Jan. 31, 1879, but to rank from Feb. 11, 1876); R. C. Onslow, from the 12th Foot (dated June 7, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876); Sub.-Lieut. C B. Brownlow, from the 17th Foot (dated May 14, 1877, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants :—Sub-Lieuts. J. B. de la P. Beresford, from the 68th Foot (dated July 20, 1877, but to rank from July 15, 1876); E. Vansittart, from the 63rd Foot (dated July 20, 1877, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1877.)

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant :—Sub-Lieut. L. S. H. Baker, from the 83rd Foot (dated Aug. 16, 1878, but to rank from Oct. 28, 1877).

The date of rank of Lieut. J. H. H. Ausley, whose admission to the Madras Staff Corps from the 14th Foot, was notified in the *London Gazette* of July 6, 1880, should have been given as Feb. 12, 1876, and not as therein stated.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., of the Bengal S.C. (June 1); J. W. Orchard, of the Bengal S.C. (Sept. 8); A. D. Clay, of the Madras S.C. (June 27); R. G. Lewis, of the Madras S.C. (June 30); J. N. Maclean, of the Madras S.C. (Aug. 1); G. R. F. Bardin, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 1); R. H. Bolton, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 4); M. R. Bruce, of the Bombay S.C. (Aug. 1); A. Y. Shortt, of the Bombay S.C. (Sept. 1); J. Ashburner, of the Bombay S.C. (Sept. 10); Lieut.-Col. E. Y. Walcott, of the Bengal S.C. (Sept. 1); and Surg.-Major H. Cookson, of the Bengal Army (May 20).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals :—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., of the Bengal S.C. (dated June 1, 1880); J. W. Orchard, of the Bengal S.C. (dated Sept. 8, 1880); A. D. Clay, of the Madras S.C. (dated June 27, 1880); R. G. Lewis, of the Madras S.C. (dated June 30, 1880; J. N. Maclean, of the Madras S.C. (dated Aug. 1, 1880); G. R. F. Bardin, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 1); R. H. Bolton, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 4); M. R. Bruce, of the Bombay S.C. (Aug. 1); A. Y. Shortt, of the Bombay S.C. (Sept. 1); J. Ashburner, of the Bombay S.C. (Sept. 10).

To be Colonel :—Lieut.-Col. E. Y. Walcott, of the Bengal S.C. (Sept. 1).

To be Surgeon-General :—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. F. F. Allen, C.B., of the Bengal Army (March 31).

Lieut.-Col. W. Hicks, whose promotion to the hon. rank of Col. on retirement was notified in the London *Gazette* of Aug. 24, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the "Bombay," and not the Bengal S.C.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 6, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 5, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles—Capt. and Hon. Major J. R. Dawson to be Major.

Hants, Isle of Wight—Bertram Charles Anson Hyde, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Lancashire—Capt. H. B. Kelley resigns his commission.

Limerick City—Lieut. W. A. Bentley to be Capt.

Northumberland—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: —A. H. Synge, A. S. Reed, and P. Swanston.

INFANTRY.

2nd, or North Durham—Capt. C. E. P. Jervis, 106th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Heathcote, promoted Major in the 106th Foot (Sept. 15).

West Essex—Capt. B. W. E. Walton resigns his commission; Lieut. E. C. Bond to be Capt.

Royal South Gloucester—Christopher Deering Guise, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal North Gloucester—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—J. E. S. Probyn, C. Davis, E. F. Green, and G. V. Bethell.

Hampshire—Lieut. R. F. H. Hirst resigns his commission.

6th Royal Lancashire—Capt. W. G. N. Burney is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Leicestershire—Lieut. N. V. S. Pochin to be Capt.

2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment—Augustus Percival Bosanquet, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (June 18).

Royal Montgomery—Arthur Hamilton Pryce, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Worcester—Lieut. R. B. Clarke to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. C. S. Galton to be Lieut.

5th West York—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—The Hon. E. H. Lascelles, the Hon. W. R. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, E. de G. Beaumont, T. L. Wardle, and C. H. Walker.

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—James Younger, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Donegal—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—G. L. Holland, R. C. H. Mansfield, G. P. Lloyd, and W. H. Ellis.

North Mayo—Cecil Henry Saunders, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 8, 1880.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 9, and the current year must be understood.]

Bedford—John Henry Willes Southey, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Cumberland—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: —W. J. Bird, H. Graham, G. H. FitzGerald, H. P. G. Blencowe, and H. Lowther.

West Essex—Henry Hanbury, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

7th Royal Lancashire—Lieut. P. B. Morgan resigns his commission; Capt. W. Randolph, 20th Foot., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Hussey, 20th Foot, appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Tasmania (Sept. 21).

Highland Borderers Light Infantry—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—W. G. H. Stirling, and R. C. B. White; Athole Stanhope Hay, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Kerry—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—H. R. Ryder, R. L. Bower, J. G. Warren, J. S. Stewart, and A. C. Way.

Kildare—2nd Lieut. W. A. Gresson to be Lieut.

Royal Limerick County—William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, Viscount Glentworth, to be 2nd Lieut.

Roscommon—2nd Lieut. W. H. M. Burke to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 6, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 5, 1880.

Buckinghamshire—Chaloner Chute Ellis, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Dorset—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—F. R. H. S. Sutton and K. A. Chapman.

North Somerset—Capt. W. H. Miles resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Staffordshire—Capt. R. W. Hanbury resigns his commission.

Warwickshire—Frank Dugdale, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (supernumerary).

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 8, 1880.

Dorset—2nd Lieut. E. W. B. Portman to be Lieut. (Oct. 9).

Yorkshire Hussars—The under-mentioned Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts. : —W. Reginald, Viscount Helmsley (May 15, 1875); W. D. Russell (April 18, 1877).

THE CABUL-CANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

The mail from India brings official details of the constitution of the force which accompanied Sir F. Roberts from Cabul to Candahar :—

Commanding—Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., R.A.

Aide-de-Camp—Major G. T. Pretyman, R.A.

Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Lieut.-Col. E. F. Chapman, R.A.

Assistant-Adjutant-General—Major G. de C. Morton, 6th Foot.

Assistant-Quartermaster-General—Major R. G. Kennedy, Bengal S.C.

Deputy-Assistant-Quartermasters-General—Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars; Capt. A. Gaselee, Bengal S.C.; and Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E.

Principal Commissariat Officer—Major A. B. Badcock, Bengal S.C.

Commissariat Officers—Capt. A. T. S. A. Rind, and Lieuts. C. M. FitzGerald, H. M. P. Hawkes, and H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, of the Bengal S.C.

In Charge of Field Treasure Chest—Lieut. W. G. Small, 59th Foot.

Director of Transport—Lieut.-Col. R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry.

Transport Staff Officer—Lieut. L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.

Transport Officers—Capts. W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, and G. H. Elliot and C. R. Macgregor, Bengal S.C.; Lieuts. R. B. W. Fisher and R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars, and C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot.

Principal Medical Officer—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Army Medical Department.

Sanitary Officer and Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer—Surg.-Major R. Lewer, Army Medical Department.

Superintendent of Army Signalling—Capt. E. Straton, 22nd Foot.

Deputy Judge-Advocate—Major C. A. Gorham, R.A.

Commissary of Ordnance—Major C. Cowie, R.A.

Chaplain—The Rev. J. W. Adams, B.A.

Roman Catholic Chaplain—The Rev. Father G. Browne.

Survey Officers—Lieut. the Hon. M. G. Talbot and Lieut. F. B. Longe, R.E.

Engineer Department.—Commanding Engineer, Col. Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E.; Adjutant, Lieut. T. P. Cather, R.E.; Field Engineers, Capts. R. P. Tickell, W. G. Nicholson, M. C. Brackenbury, and C. F. Call, R.E.; Assistant Field Engineers, Lieuts. E. Glennie and R. C. Maxwell, R.E.

Artillery.—Commanding, Col. A. C. Johnson, R.A.; Adjutant, Capt. H. Pipon, R.A.; No. 6 Baty. 8th Brig., R.A.; No. 11 Baty. 9th Brig., R.A.; No. 2 Punjab Mountain Baty.

Cavalry Brigade.—Commanding, Brigdr.-Gen. H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C.; Brigade-Major, Capt. J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; (wing of each), 1st Central India Horse and 2nd Central India Horse.

Infantry Division.—Commanding, Major-Gen. J. Ross, C.B., unattached; Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade.

1st Brigade of Infantry.—Commanding, Brigdr.-Gen. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C.; Brigade-Major, Capt. R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot; 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, 23rd Bengal N.I. (Pioneers), 24th Bengal N.I., 2nd (the Sirmur) Goorkha Regt.

2nd Brigade of Infantry.—Commanding, Brigdr.-Gen. T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Foot; Brigade-Major, Capt. W. C. Farwell, General List, Bengal Infantry; 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, 3rd Sikh Infantry, 5th Goorkha Regt.

3rd Brigade of Infantry.—Commanding, Brigdr.-Gen. C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S.C.; Brigade-Major, Capt. R. Chalmer, 60th Rifles; 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles, 15th Bengal N.I., 25th Bengal N.I., 4th Goorkha Regt.

COMMISSIONS IN THE LINE.

We have received from the department of the Director-General of Military Education at the War Office a return of the examination of Militia candidates for commissions in the Line. The following is the list of the sixty successful competitors, in order of merit :—

Rank and Name.	Regiment of Militia.	Marks.
Lieut. C. B. Little	West Kent	670
Lieut. K. P. Burne	Berks	664
Lieut. G. R. Tod	3rd Lancashire	663
Lieut. D. F. Davidson	Aberdeen	661
Lieut. L. T. Bowles	South Cork	
Lieut. W. P. Davison	1st Durham	657
Lieut. H. Comins	South Cork	652
Lieut. S. Somerville	East Kent	645
Lieut. C. G. Martyr	South Devon	633
Lieut. H. Bower	Edinbro' City Artillery	627
Lieut. R. W. Macleod	Highland L.I.	626
Lieut. F. M. Hext	Cornwall Rangers	625
Lieut. H. E. Every	1st Derby	624
Lieut. C. M. Brunker	2nd Surrey	623
Lieut. R. H. R. Smythies	West Suffolk	622
Lieut. F. L. H. Sadler	Sussex Artillery	
Lieut. C. F. H. Davidson	Edinburgh County	620
Lieut. A. W. Dewar	Oxford	619
Lieut. G. W. Dowell	South Cork	618
Lieut. G. E. Forbes	North Cork	615
Lieut. A. Fuller-Acland-Hood	1st Devon	
Lieut. S. A. James	Kilkenny	609
Lieut. W. F. B. Tighe	Kilkenny	606
Lieut. H. S. Mayhew	Edinburgh City Artillery	601
Lieut. A. C. King	Shropshire	599
Lieut. F. A. L. Davidson	7th Lancashire	
Lieut. G. W. Worrall	1st Lanark	598
Lieut. D. P. S. Reid	South Devon	
Lieut. A. D. Thorne	2nd Surrey	
Lieut. E. A. Bennett	East Kent	597
Lieut. H. B. Scaife	South Devon	
Lieut. R. P. Whately	1st South Gloucester	596
Lieut. G. G. O'N. Ray	Armagh	593
Lieut. E. O. Waud	North Down	591
Lieut. E. R. Wigram	5th West York	590
Lieut. A. J. B. St. Leger	2nd Stafford	587
Lieut. R. P. Monk	4th Middlesex	581
Lieut. C. H. Morrice	6th West York	578
Lieut. W. O. M. Moss	West Cork Artillery	
Lieut. H. W. Steward	Worcester	572
Lieut. A. Scott-Elliot	Edinburgh County	571
Lieut. J. P. Templer	Galway Light Infantry	
Lieut. T. T. Macan	Fermanagh	570
Lieut. A. D. Homfray	Monmouth Engineers	
Lieut. Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury	Hereford	568
Lieut. L. F. Barton	North York	566
Lieut. W. J. Todd	Hereford	565
Lieut. J. Kirkpatrick	South Cork	563
Lieut. F. M. J. D. Rhodes	South Wales Borderers	561
Lieut. C. H. Dawson	1st Devon	560
Lieut. F. M. H. Sandford	West Essex	558
Lieut. M. D. Keatinge	Kilkenny	555
Lieut. H. C. Chads	Sussex Light Infantry	
Lieut. P. Widman-Lushington	West Kent	553
Lieut. H. J. M'Kenzie-Kennedy	Anglesea Engineers	551
Lieut. J. T. Bowles	1st Tower Hamlets	550
Lieut. W. H. Astell	Bedford Light Infantry	549
Lieut. M. J. C. Longfield	Dublin County	548
Lieut. C. G. Wells	Northampton	
Lieut. P. H. A. O'Hara	Westmeath Rifles	547

The Secretary of State having sanctioned, as a special case, the grant of thirty extra commissions to the first thirty unsuccessful but qualified candidates at the recent competition of Militia subalterns for Line commissions, the names are now published in the following order of merit :—

Lieut. R. B. Coke	1st Derby	545
Lieut. C. S. Miller	North York	
Lieut. E. S. Combe	Glamorgan	544
Lieut. G. R. Cavaye	Renfrew	541
Lieut. A. F. H. Cowley	4th Lancashire	
Lieut. Ede S. Smart	Forfar Artillery	539
Lieut. F. S. Picot	Dublin City	536
Lieut. H. T. Kenny	East Norfolk	
Lieut. M. R. P. Audain	Queen's Antrim Rifles	
Lieut. H. F. O'Neill	6th Lancashire	532
Lieut. W. A. W. Strickland	West Suffolk	530
Lieut. C. N. C. Vesey	Dublin County	
Lieut. J. J. Marlyn	Galway	529
Lieut. E. H. Bennett	King's County Rifles	
Lieut. J. C. Swete	South Cork	527
Lieut. A. G. Smith	South Devon	526
Lieut. C. W. Cottrell-Dormer	Northampton	
Lieut. L. G. Templer	Cambridge	525
Lieut. J. E. Bush	Glamorgan	524
Lieut. W. H. Greenwood	Dublin City	523
Lieut. W. W. Norman	Cork City Artillery	
Lieut. Sir J. C. Willoughby	Bucks	522
Lieut. A. F. G. Foulerton	Aberdeen	520
Lieut. M. W. Bayly	North York	516
Lieut. W. G. Wyld	West Suffolk	512
Lieut. A. H. Coward	2nd Surrey	
Lieut. F. F. Colvin	Bucks	510
Lieut. E. Davison	North Durham	506
Lieut. R. W. C. Vyvyan	Cornwall Rangers	505
Lieut. A. E. Binyon	2nd Cheshire	503

Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., commanding the troops at Aldershot, has ordered that under no circumstances are cavalry, when on a road, to go at a faster pace than a trot. During the recent manœuvres, a fine horse, belonging to Capt. Norton, 5th Lancers, sustained serious injuries on Ash Road, from a horse cannoning against it.

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Captain Walter Stewart, R.N.
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Major Francis Bulkeley, late 65th Regiment.
Lieutenant J. L. Armit, R.M.L.I.
C. G. Brooke-Hunt (Midshipman on board the Orpheus).

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At a meeting of the Committee, recently held at the Royal Colonial Institute, it was decided to raise sufficient funds to erect at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, a Monument to the memory of the Officers and Crew of the ill-fated ORPHEUS. The following Donations have already been paid in to the Fund, and the Treasurers will gladly receive any further contributions:—

The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., First Lord of the Admiralty	£10	0	0
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The sum required for the relief of the numerous dependent relatives is £20,000.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Practical Plane Geometry and Projection, Vol I., Text; Vol. II., Plates (William Collins and Co., Limited)—The Royal Navy List, for October (Witherby and Co.)—The Day of Rest, for October (Strahan and Co.)—The Veterinary Journal, for October (Baillière)—The Laws of Health, by W. H. Corfield, M.A. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRADFORD.—Heavy.
PICTON.—They have been extended for twelve months from the 1st instant.
INQUIRER.—We believe not.
H. C.—An apology was offered, and the shareholders were bound to accept the offer.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; "*Vedette*;" *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

IN announcing his intention of allowing the succession Brevets to continue for another year, Mr. Childers plainly intimated that this was merely a temporary and provisional arrangement, subject, in the meantime, to modification by new regulations, stating, at the same time, that he had not yet conclusively considered the case of the Captains subject to compulsory retirement. We are not in a position to say that the Secretary of State has yet come to a decision upon the question. But we believe we may say that he is ready to grant a substantial concession, which is well calculated to mitigate the hardship of the case. So long as there is any compulsory retirement, there must, of course, be some grievance; and Mr. Childers, as we believe, is not slow to appreciate the misfortune entailed upon a man in being turned out of his profession while still in the prime of life, as well as the injury the public Service may sustain in being deprived of the services of those who may be efficient in every sense, and devoted to their calling. In two respects there is, we fear, hardly a possibility of his giving adequate relief. He cannot repeal the compulsory-retirement clauses of the Warrant of 1878, and he cannot add to the pecuniary advantages of the retirements. The recommendations of Lord Penzance's Commission, upon which the Warrant is founded, were altogether based upon the principle of the compulsory removal of officers from their regiments, at stated periods and under certain conditions of service. They may be described as the main pivot upon which the whole scheme was regulated. To go back from them would be virtually impracticable. Every officer allowed to remain beyond the specified time would stop the way to those below him, and the effect of making a considerate exception in the case of one individual would manifestly be an injury to several individuals standing below him on the regimental roll, would create uncertainty and confusion, and would, besides, be practically an abrogation of the beneficial operation of the Warrant. We think we may say that this is so far recognised, that no hope can be held out that exemption from compulsory retirement from a regiment, or from the clauses disqualifying for promotion in a regiment, will be made in any case. Nor, with the gift to a retiring Purchase captain of £1,400 over-regulation money, and to a post-Purchase captain of the full average Purchase value of a company, regulation and over-regulation, is it within the bounds of probability that more money will be paid by the public. Subject to these two reservations, we have reason for believing that Mr. Childers is not only willing, but anxious, to meet the equity of the case, and that he proposes to do so in two ways. As regards the Purchase Captains, one of their complaints rests upon the cessation of the brevets in succession to General Officers. They allege that when they purchased the rank of captain, they did so with the certainty that, if unlucky in their regimental promotion, they would at some time obtain the brevet rank of major. To those who may not have obtained that rank when they retire, we gather that the War Office will be ready to grant it; and as the Warrant gives each of them a step of honorary rank upon retirement, the effect will be that those older captains who may wish to quit the Army instead of taking half-pay Majorities, can do so with the rank of lieutenan-colonel. There are many men who are holding on for the purpose of gaining that rank by means of the intermediate brevet of Major, and to a vast proportion the concession we have indicated would be regarded as a considerable boon, while the stream of promotion would be accelerated by their consequent earlier retirement. In the case of the younger or post-Purchase Captains, the grievance with many consists in their having no alternative but quitting the Service altogether, or of going on half-pay only with the rank of captain. To many of them, no doubt, the termination of their military career may be no grievance, for it is needless to say that with a system of purely voluntary retirement, the great majority would still, as they did in former times, sell out at or about the age of forty. But to those who are fond of their profession, it is a heavy blow to be placed on half-pay in the rank only in which they have served probably for eight or ten years, and upon a stipend of £127 a year, as between it and complete retirement upon a pension of £200, many would be almost compelled to accept the latter, however devoted to soldiering, and however fit for soldiering they might be. It is, we believe, proposed that they should be saved from so painful an alternative by being given the choice of a half-pay majority, instead of a half-pay company or retirement from the Army. They would thus be still eligible for Staff employment, with probably the contingency of being allowed to count a five years' turn on the Staff as qualification for the rank of lieutenant-colonel. As against these two proposals, it may, no doubt, be urged that, in the case of the Purchase Captains, it is a further cheapening of Army rank and a reduction of its social value; while as regards the post-Purchase Captains, it indirectly affects regimental promotion, by opening the Staff to those whose selection would shut out regimental officers, and thus keep back subalterns and captains who would gain steps on their being seconded. But it would be a valuable concession to many of those who have really reason to complain, and whose complaints are most entitled to consideration; and on the whole, we take it that it would be accepted as a substantially fair settlement of a question which involves many conflicting interests.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief commenced his inspections on Saturday last, when he visited Woolwich, and saw the 16th Lancers and Artillery under arms on Woolwich Common. The Duke visited Chatham on Monday, and inspected the troops in that garrison, under command of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B. His Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Dover, where he witnessed on Tuesday a review of the garrison there and at Shorncliffe, subsequently visiting the fortifications and barracks. His Royal Highness will proceed to Portsmouth on Tuesday next, leaving the train at Havant, and riding over to Farlington to witness a sham-fight, in which the whole of the troops of all arms, under Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar's command, will take part. On the following day he will review the troops on Southsea Common, and will afterwards inspect the forts and regiments in the Isle of Wight. During his stay in Portsmouth, his Royal Highness will be the guest of Prince Edward, at Government House.

Major-General G. N. Boldero, we are glad to learn, has almost recovered from the serious accident he met with some time ago by a fall from his horse.

Lieutenant-General R. W. Lacy attained the age of seventy on the 5th inst., and will be placed on the Retired List in an early gazette.

Major D. Norton-Taylor, R.A., has been appointed inspector of Warlike Stores at Halifax, N.S.

Captain G. Mackinlay, R.A., has joined the staff of the Royal Military Academy as instructor of artillery, vice Captain R. Walkey, R.A.

Captain C. H. Ibbetson, 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed acting aide-de-camp to Major-General Willis, C.B., commanding the Northern District, vice Captain T. a'B. Sargent, 78th Highlanders, proceeded to India to join his regiment.

We trust that the new Military Secretary, now that he has got comfortably seated in his chair at the Horse Guards, will turn his attention to the list of brevet lieutenant-colonels who are still in command of companies. The position of some of these officers is most anomalous. A correspondent in our columns, some time since, referred to the case of one officer, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brockman, of the 86th Regiment, who has been for thirty-three years in the service of his country. He entered the Navy in 1847, and served in the Burmese campaign, in the Kaffir war of 1851-52, and also through the mutiny in India, yet he is still a company officer, and as such is prevented from qualifying for promotion. Surely in such a case an exception might be made. It is evident that there is something radically wrong in our system of promotion, when a man with the claims of Colonel Brockman is left year after year unrecognised, with the prospect of ultimately retiring on a captain's pension. We refer to Colonel Brockman's case unsolicited either by the officer himself or his friends, for it shows at once how necessary it is that the Authorities should at times deviate from the beaten track, and help on an officer who has long and faithfully served his Sovereign.

The selection of medical officer to the new Governor of Madras rests, we learn, between the officer who has been filling the position on the staff of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and Surgeon-Major R. Anderson. The appointment of the latter officer would be very popular, as Dr. Anderson, during his twelve years' service in India, has derived great experience, and is well known in the three Presidencies. His last appointment was at the Deolalee Depôt, where his exertions were very meritorious on behalf of the sick and in their despatch by troopships for Europe. The information he gave to the Government of India on the subject of the eligibility of the Ooria plain at Aboo as a site for a military station was most valuable.

General Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., left England on Wednesday for Malta, to resume his duties as Governor of that Colony.

Captain Viscount Dalrymple, Royal Horse Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Mr. Adam, the new Governor of Madras.

The following selections have been made for Royal Horse Artillery, viz.:—Captain B. F. Domvile, unattached, and Lieutenants E. F. Becher, 4th Brigade, Aldershot; Sir G. V. Thomas, Bart., 3rd Brigade, Ferozepore; and J. D. Cunningham, 2nd Brigade, Aldershot. Captain Domvile has been posted to G Battery B Brigade, at Woolwich, vice Captain J. C. H. Parlby; Lieutenant Becher to C Battery A Brigade, at Newbridge, vice Lieutenant J. K. Trotter, promoted; Lieutenant Sir G. Thomas to Depôt, B Brigade, at Dublin, vice Lieutenant F. A. Aylmer, promoted; and Lieutenant Cunningham to B Battery C Brigade, at Meerut, vice Lieutenant E. B. Coke, promoted.

Colonel P. W. L'Estrange, R.A., commanding the Royal Artillery at Guernsey, has been appointed to the command of the Auxiliary Artillery in the Dover Sub-district, vice Colonel F. C. Trevor, whose period of Staff service has expired.

We have a letter from a well-informed military correspondent at the Cape, in which occur the following sentences:—"The Basutos are rising in rebellion, and soon we shall have to face a difficulty as great, if not greater, than that which we have lately overcome in Zululand. Despite all statements to the contrary, the Basutos are a most formidable people, and will give us great trouble if once they take up arms *en masse,* as they are said to be prepared to do. It remains to be seen whether the Home Government will act promptly, and take measures at once to check any turbulent spirit which may show itself. Upon their action much depends. If they leave matters to the Colonial governments, the 'Basuto campaign' will become a most serious affair; for these governments are not strong enough, and never will be strong enough, I fear, to help or protect themselves. A lesson ought to have been learnt from the Zulu campaign. If it has, if the Imperial Government puts a British force into the field at once, under the command of Sir Hugh Clifford or Sir George Colley, the Basutos will, I doubt not, soon be brought to reason; but if the Home Government commits the very serious blunder of leaving it to the colonial authorities to settle the difficulty, I, as one who knows well what these Governments are capable of, would prepare you for another big South-African war, for the natives know as well as anybody here does what a farce the colonial forces have proved, and how utterly unprepared they are, with, perhaps, one exception—that of the Cape Mounted Riflemen—to take the field. So long as the Basutos are pitted against them they will simply laugh at us; but the British troops have earned a reputation, they would be feared, and as they will certainly have to be employed ultimately, I would recommend that their departure for the front be ordered immediately on hostilities commencing. A great mistake will be made if they are held back, as will be discovered when it is too late to repair the error." We may point out that this same correspondent foretold the difficulty which would arise in Zululand.

The War Office has just made a purchase of land in extension of the present barrack site at Belfast, at a cost of £5,000.

The War Office has entered into a contract for the rebuilding of the officers' quarters attached to the Exeter Brigade Depôt Barracks, recently destroyed by fire. The works are to be carried out at a cost of £6,000.

The War Office has acquired possession of the old *Nisi Prius* Court at Chester Castle, for a sum of £3,110, in order to add to the barrack accommodation at the station.

The Council of the Royal United Service Institution has lately taken a wise step in publishing a list of its members, classified under their regimental headings. We confess we have turned over the pages of this list with utter astonishment. Here is an institution maintained with the object of raising the education of officers, and promoting among them the study of professional subjects. The subscription to the Institution is only £1 a year, and for that sum each member receives annually the "Journal of Proceedings," which is more than worth the sovereign expended in the subscription. Yet we find that many Line regiments are entirely unrepresented on the list of members, whilst others are content to supply two or three names. In few instances do we find a dozen names under a regimental heading, whilst in the Militia and Volunteers the Institution is pretty well ignored. This state of things we consider most discreditable, and we would suggest to commanding officers that they should take steps to get some one of their officers appointed corresponding members of the Institution, and with instructions to use their utmost endeavours to obtain members, if only in order to establish the character of the British Army and to prevent foreigners, who may obtain a sight of this list, from forming erroneous impressions. We may safely say that in no civilised nation in the world, except our own, would an institution of the nature of that of the Royal United Service, which does so much to promote the welfare of the combined Services, be allowed to put forward a list such as that now before us, which is nothing short of a disgrace to the British officer in whose interests the house in Whitehall Yard is kept open.

An early gazette will contain the announcement of the promotion of Captain E. Montefiore to a battery command. Captain Montefiore is the last captain on the late Bombay list, and in future the captains on the Imperial Establishment of the Royal Artillery will benefit from all vacancies occurring on one out of the three Indian lists.

The Swedish Government have decided upon a new eight-centimètre field-gun for the Swedish Army, and have given Messrs. Krupp a large order for the weapon. They have also agreed upon a new eleven-centimètre siege-gun to be supplied by the same firm. In the Life Guards the lance has been replaced by the carbine, and the Government have in view the arming of the cavalry throughout with the sabres and breech-loading carbines. Finally, a commission has been appointed to select the best breech-loader rifle for the Swedish infantry.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 2, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and May 18, 1870, Staff Commander George David Perry has been placed on the Retired List from the 30th ult., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the same date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Percy Clinton Raitt has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 30th ult.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 5, 1880.

The following promotions of Engineer officers have been made, with seniority of Aug. 16, 1880:—Inspector of Machinery Orestes Nathaniel Brooker to be Chief Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet; Chief Engineer Charles P. Turner to be Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet; Engineer William George Littlejohns to be Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

The under-mentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 2nd inst.:—William Deacon Isaac and Christopher Harvey.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Paymaster William Henry Hyde has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 29th ult.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotions have taken place in the Royal Marine Artillery, viz.:—Lieutenant Lawrence Richard Connolly to be Captain, vice Robilliard, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant in the Antrim Artillery Militia (Sept. 25, 1880); Captain and Gunnery Instructor Herbert Everitt to be Major, vice Tupman, retired; Lieutenant Augustus Simeon Le Quesne to be Captain, vice Everitt (both dated Sept. 27, 1880).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 7, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Thomas Witherington Tandy has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Charles R. Arbuthnot, Richard J. Symonds, H. H. A. Littledale, to the Excellent, additional, to requality in gunnery; Alexander Leeper (acting) and Alfred Whitehouse (acting) (of the Jackal), to the Excellent, additional, for gunnery instruction; James W. Litle, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; W. T. Bourke, to the Asia; Robert D. B. Bruce, Charles Milne, and Woodham A. Connop, to the Crocodile; Edward L. Lang, to the Indus, for service in the Mutine; Robert N. Ommanney, to the Indus, for service in the Espiègle; Mortimer K. Wodehouse, to the Superb; George R. Bethell, to the President; Herbert Swire, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Constance.

Navigating-Lieutenant—Hubert H. Sabben, to the Crocodile.

Sub-Lieutenants—Stuart P. Garde, to the Phœnix; George E. Patey, to the Zephyr; Richard H. Peirse, to the Northumberland; Robert P. Adams, to the Pioneer; Henry W. Sharp, to the Pioneer, for navigating duties; Coltland H. Simpson, to the Superb.

Midshipmen—William H. F. Montanaro, to the Superb; Francis S. A. Penman, from the Tourmaline, to the Superb.

Naval Cadet—William H. Ryder, from the Minotaur, to the Tourmaline, supernumerary.

Fleet Surgeons—William A. Lloyd, M.D., to the Nankin; Daniel O'Connor, to the Superb; John F. Mitchell, to the Lord Warden.

Staff Surgeon—James D'A. Harvey, to the Royal Adelaide.

Chief Engineers—Ronald Taylor, to the Indus, additional for Reserve; John Marwood, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Rupert.

Assistant-Paymaster—Samuel E. Lark, to the Royal Adelaide, as supernumerary.

Surgeons—Alexander R. Joyce and John A. M'Adam, to the Superb; Arthur W. Russell, to the Zephyr; John Jennings, to the Asia; Henry M. Levinge, B.A., M.B., to the Belleisle; Francis R. Loftie, to the Hercules; William M. Long, additional, to the Agincourt.

Engineers—John Murdoch, from the Asia, to the Pembroke, additional, for Rifleman; Richard S. Kiernan, from the Asia (supernumerary), to the Asia, additional, for the Spey; Elijah Tricker, from the Asia (supernumerary), to the President, additional, for the Royal Naval College.

Clerk—Charles D. M. Horne, additional, to the Minotaur.

Assistant-Clerk—John A. Keys, to the Minotaur, as supernumerary.

Gunner—David W. Flynn (acting), from the Cambridge (supernumerary), to the Beacon.

Albatross, Com. Errington, arrived at Nagasaki on Aug. 11, and remains.

Assistance, Capt. Buckle, left Portsmouth on Thursday with drafts for Gibraltar, and others for transhipment to the Tamar at Gibraltar, for conveyance to the West Indies. She will sail on Saturday.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles T. M. Scott. Letters from Ferrol, dated Sept. 29, state that her Majesty's ship Bacchante was still lying there. The Commodore of the Dockyard and the Captains of the three Spanish war vessels then in harbour paid an official visit on the 28th. On leaving the Commodore was saluted with nine guns, the salute being returned by the Spanish frigate Villa de Bilboa. Prior to leaving, the Commodore invited the Princes and the officers of the ship to visit the dockyard and the naval-cadet ship Asturias, a fine old frigate lying near the Bacchante. In the evening the British Vice-Consul dined on board with Capt. Lord Charles Scott.

Beacon, Com. Geo. Hand, left Jaskh for Muscat and Kurrachee on July 25, and was to return by Aug. 31.

Boadicea, Comdre. Richards, C.B. Letters have been received from the Commodore in the Boadicea, at Simon's Bay, up to Sept. 6. He would sail on the 11th for a cruise, and after the 16th would visit Eastern ports and Delagoa Bay, returning to Simon's Bay about Oct. 15, and proposes to sail with the Pioneer in company for the West Coast Division about Nov. 15. Mails after Oct. 22 to St. Helena; after Dec. 3 to Sierra Leone.

Carysfort, Capt. H. R. Stephenson, C.B., has been taken out of the basin at Sheerness, and after the usual trials of engines and machinery will leave for the North-American and West Indies station.

Charybdis, Capt. C. F. Hotham, arrived at Ascension on Sept. 1, and left on the 6th for Devonport. She was recommissioned at Hong Kong in May, 1877. She will be placed in the Fourth Division of the Steam Reserve.

Cleopatra, Capt. F. Durrant, having had defects made good, sailed from Devonport on Saturday for an experimental cruise in the Channel.

Comus, Capt. J. W. East, arrived at Yokohama from Hong Kong on July 30, and remains.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, is awaiting relief by the Foam at Cape Coast Castle.

Dido, Capt. C. Domvile, was at Cape Coast Castle up to the 5th ult.; would visit Brass River and cruise in Bights on arrival of the Foam.

Dryad, Com. John Hext, sailed from Rangoon for Akyab and Bassein on Sept. 2, and would return about the 17th.

Dwarf, Com. Bainbridge, arrived at Simon's Bay from Bights and St. Paul de Loanda on Sept. 6.

Eclipse, Capt. C. Rising. Letters have been received from the senior officer in the Eclipse, at Rangoon, up to Sept. 3.

Encounter, Capt. Hon. A. Denison, senior officer of the North China Division, was at Shanghai on July 21.

Euryalus, Capt. King, flagship of Rear-Admiral W. G. Jones, C.B. Letters have been received from the Commander-in-Chief in the Euryalus, at Trincomalee, up to Sept. 4, having arrived from Zanzibar on the previous day.

Express, Lieut.-Com. Hamond, will sail from Gibraltar for Malta, to be docked on the arrival of the Decoy from the West Coast of Africa.

Firebrand, Lieut.-Com. Sisson, was expected at Cape Coast Castle on Sept. 5.

Flirt, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., would sail from Cape Coastle for St. Helena and Ascension on the 7th inst.

Fly, Com. A. F. St. Clair, was on Aug. 12 on passage to Kobé.

Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Nowell, arrived at Hakodate on Aug. 3.

Garnet, Capt. Loftus Jones, left Monte Video for Rio Janeiro on Sept. 21, and was to sail for the south on the 5th inst.

Hecla, Capt. Morgan Singer, sailed from Gravosa for Corfu and Malta on the 2nd inst.

Inconstant, Capt. Fitzgerald, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, was out of the shipwrights' hands at Portsmouth on Saturday, and it is expected she will be ready for sea on the 14th.

Invincible, Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle, C.B. A Reuter's telegram from Malta, dated Oct. 3, reports the Invincible having arrived there from Sicily.

Iris, Capt. H. W. Brent, was to be docked on Sept. 30 at Malta.

Iron Duke, Capt. H. F. Cleveland, flagship of Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., left Okosiri Island for Hong Kong on Aug. 6. Letters received from the Commodore up to Aug. 23 state that the Iron Duke arrived at Hong Kong from Japan on Aug. 18, and was taken into Aberdeen Dock on the 20th; was undocked on Sept. 20.

Kestrel, Com. Lang, *en route* to Singapore, had been detained at Manilla until Aug. 7 by bad weather.

Lapwing, Com. W. G. Scott, returned to Tientsin from Chefoo on July 9, and remains.

Lily, Com. Stanhope Grove, was at Shanghai on July 21, and would relieve the Mosquito at Hankow.

London, Capt. Charles J. Brownrigg. The amounts of prize-money due to individuals in the various classes, the proceeds of the sale of slave-dhows captured by this ship, are announced in last night's *Gazette.*

Modeste, Capt. R. Mead, was to leave Yokohama to be docked at Nagasaki about Aug. 19.

Monarch, Capt. Tryon, C.B., arrived at Malta, on Oct. 5, from Naples.

Moorhen, Lieut.-Com. Corfe, at Hong Kong, was to be ready for sea by Sept. 20, and would proceed to Singapore to relieve the Kestrel.

Mosquito, Lieut.-Com. Hon. F. Sandilands, was at Hankow on July 3, and would be relieved by the Lily.

Osprey, Com. Hon. H. A'Court, was at Callao according to last returns.

Pegasus, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood, was at Hong Kong on Aug. 23, for general service.

Pembroke, Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral T. Brandreth, at Chatham. The order for the embarkation of a Royal Marine detachment has been cancelled for the present, in consequence of the division being very weak, caused by the many drafts which have been sent away recently.

Philomel, Com. H. B. Berners, returns from Seychelles to Aden about Oct. 26.

Rambler, Com. the Hon. Algernon C. Littleton, will, after her ten days' cruise in the Channel, leave for the Cape and West Coast of Africa.

Ready, Com. H. H. Edwards, was senior officer's ship at Gask, Persian Gulf, on July 31.

Repulse has again been taken in hand at Portsmouth. She has had her machinery thoroughly repaired, and has made a satisfactory six hours' steam trial, when nearly 3,000 horse-power was indicated, and a speed of 11 knots realised. She has also passed through a general repair and refit, and comparatively little remains to be done to complete her for sea.

Rupert, Capt. E. J. Pollard, having been dismantled at Chatham, was on Saturday paid off, the officers and men being granted six weeks' leave. The Rupert was built at Chatham, and was commissioned on May 25, 1876, by Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B., A.D.C., now in command of the Medway Steam Reserve. Capt. Pollard was appointed to her on June 18, 1878.

Seagull, Com. M. Byles, returned to Aden from a cruise on Sept. 17, and would sail for Perim on the 28th, returning the second week in October.

Serapis, Capt. Twiss, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday morning for Bombay, with 69 officers, 8 non-commissioned officers, 800 men, and 13 women and children belonging to the 8th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 34th, and 100th Regts., and will embark a detachment of the 25th Foot at Devonport, and a number of women and children of the 61st and 98th Regts. at Malta.

Shannon, Capt. John D'Arcy, was at Arica on the 5th inst., and would proceed to Callao.

Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. Bridger, was at Foochow on Aug. 23.

Superb, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, was commissioned on Monday at Chatham, with a complement of 600 men. She is to have an unusually large number of Royal Marine Artillery, but will only take about a dozen of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. She is to proceed to the Mediterranean to take the place of the Rupert, which was recently paid off at Chatham. Capt. T. Le Hunte Ward entered the Navy in 1844, and served as mate in the Excellent, gunnery-ship, from July, 1851, until the close of 1852, and subsequently served in the Leander, on the North America and West Indies station, until advanced to the rank of lieut., Oct. 22, 1853. He afterwards served in the Blenheim, in the Baltic, from February, 1854, to the close of 1855; in the Stork, tender to the Excellent, from January, 1857, until September, when he again joined the Excellent, and was promoted to commander, Jan. 31, 1861. He commanded the Columbine, in the Channel and Pacific, from May, 1863, until posted April 15, 1867, and subsequently from Feb. 1, 1873, until paid off in July, 1877; commanded the Thetis, on the China and East Indies station. He afterwards commanded the Cambridge, gunnery-ship, at Devonport, from August, 1877, until appointed in August last to superintend the fitting-out of the Superb. Com. Harry Francis Hughes Hallett served as sub-lieutenant in the Marlborough, Capt. C. Fellowes, bearing the flag in the Mediterranean of Vice-Admiral Robert Smart, K.H., from June 7, 1864, until paid off, Dec. 3 following. On June 8, 1865, he was appointed additional of the Octavia, Capt. C. F. Hillyar, fitting for the East Indies, and was promoted to lieutenant in that ship in April, 1866. He continued in the Octavia until January, 1867, when he was transferred to the Terrible, Capt. T. E. Commerell, C.B., V.C., and on Jan. 1, 1869, was appointed to the Excellent. He remained in the Excellent until May, 1870, when he joined the Royal Adelaide, Capt. T. P. Coode, flagship at Devonport of Admiral Sir H. T. Codrington, and in May, 1871, was appointed to the Barrosa, Capt. Lewis T. Moore, in China, and returned in her to England, and was paid off in September, 1873. In the following month he was appointed to the Devastation, turret-ship, Capt. F. W. Richards, and on March 1, 1875, was appointed flag-lieutenant to Admiral George Elliot, in the Duke of Wellington at Portsmouth. On Feb. 25, 1876, he removed, as senior lieutenant, into the Sultan, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, fitting for the Mediterranean, and in May, 1878, turned over at Malta into the Black Prince, and continued under his Royal Highness until the close of that year. He subsequently commanded the Firefly, gunboat, at the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, from June, 1879, until invalided in March, 1880.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Tudor, was at Amoy on Aug. 23.

Tamar, Capt. T. H. Royse. A Reuter's telegram from Limasol reports that the Tamar, with the 20th Regiment on board, left on Oct. 6 for Malta.

Tay, which was lent to the Naval Artillery Volunteers of Liverpool, returned to Spithead on Saturday.

Thetis, Capt. P. Stephens, was at Callao according to last returns.

Thunderer, Capt. Colomb, arrived at Malta, on Oct. 5, from Naples.

Triumph, Capt. A. H. Markham, flagship of Rear-Admiral Stirling, sailed from Esquimault for San Francisco and Callao on the 2nd inst.

Valiant, Capt. W. C. Chapman. The officers of this ship are enlivening their annual visit to the quiet little watering-place of Rathmullen by gaieties of every description. On Thursday week a concert was given on board, which was so well patronised by their friends on shore that the experiment was repeated last week with even greater success. On Monday last the officers gave an "at home," to which all the *élite* of the neighbourhood were invited. The ship was, as usual on such occasions, most tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and the guests numbered about seventy. Quite a round of festivities have been given to the officers, including a monster picnic to Mulroy Bay by the ladies of Rathmullen, and dancing and lawn-tennis have been quite the order of the day.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley. Letters have been received from the Commander-in-Chief in the Vigilant, at Yokohama, up to Aug. 12, having arrived from Okosiri Island on Aug. 10.

Vulture, Com. Pringle, arrived at Gibraltar from Malta on Monday, and sailed on Tuesday for Plymouth.

Woodlark, Com. P. C. Johnstone, was at Jaskh on July 31.

The following men have been awarded the medal for long service and good-conduct by the Admiralty:—W. H. Criketon, captain of the maintop, of the London; W. Green, captain's coxswain, of the Rocket; J. Westbrook, master-at-arms, of the Iris; G. Soper, serjeant, Royal Marines, of the Warrior; Robert M'Murtrie, chief boatman-in-charge, and W. R. Shipcott, boatman, of the Coastguard; Joseph Thibon, leading stoker, of the Terror; Frank Purse, leading stoker, of the Iris; Joseph King, bandsman, of the Duncan; Joseph Sharpe, private, 25th Company, and Richard Hovey, private, 11th Company, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The Imperial Russian yacht Livadia left the dock of Messrs. John Elder, Govan, on Wednesday. Taking so large a vessel out of dock and down the river was a work of difficulty, and traffic had to be stopped. The vessel is 230 feet long by 153 feet wide at its lower portion. The superstructure is 260 feet long by 110 feet wide. When she was fairly in the channel way, the spectators, who lined the banks of the river in thousands, cheered loudly.

Epps's Chocolate Essence.—Product of a special refining process. It is chocolate devoided of its over-richness and substantiality. Sugarless and, when made, of the consistency of coffee. An afternoon chocolate. Sold only in packets, 6d and 1s, labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

THE INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATIVE SQUADRON.

The Alexandra arrived at Teodo on Sunday afternoon from Gravosa, and the English and Russian Squadrons are now anchored in the Gulf of Cattaro. The position chosen is situated on the northern shore of the middle basin of Cattaro, and is completely landlocked. On the north, the side from which the Bora flows, it is sheltered by high land. The Fleet is anchored in one long line, the English being at the extremity nearest to the entrance to the harbour, and distant about six miles from the sea; the Russians at the other extremity, ten miles from Cattaro, which lies at the head of the Gulf. The line of the Fleet extends two miles, and is distant only a quarter of a mile from the shore. There are but few houses scattered along the shore of the Gulf, the little town of Castel Nuovo being five miles distant.

Telegrams would have been considerably delayed in transmission had not the Austrian Government ordered the immediate establishment of a branch office for the special use of the Fleet on the beach near the Alexandra, whence the wire passes to Castel Nuovo.

The Admiral, Sir Beauchamp Seymour, returned from Cattaro on Tuesday.

The Turkish frigate Seleminger and the paddle-yacht Izzeddin continue to land arms and provisions along the coast.

Telegrams to the Fleet should now be addressed to Badsic Station, Bocche di Cattaro.

Prince Danilo, eldest son of the Prince of Montenegro, arrived at Teodo on Wednesday, on a visit to Sir Beauchamp Seymour. He was accompanied by the Montenegrin Ministers for War and Foreign Affairs, and by a staff of officers. At Cattaro he was met by Capt. Sale, R.E., Special Commissioner, the Hon. Headworth Lambton, flag-lieut. to the Commander-in-Chief, and Lieut. Caillard, and was brought out to the Fleet in the Helicon. When the Helicon appeared in sight, about 11 a.m., the Allied Squadron dressed with flags, and on her reaching the centre of the line a salute of 21 guns was fired by all the ships of the Fleet. The Helicon stopped close to the Alexandra, and the Prince, accompanied by his staff, proceeded on board the flagship, where he was received by the Commander-in-Chief, his staff, a guard of honour of Marines, and all the officers of the vessel. He breakfasted with the Admiral, and was afterwards conducted over the ship. He then returned to the Helicon, and proceeded to pay visits to the Archduke Stephen of Austria and the various Admirals of the Fleet. The young Prince, who is 11 years old, was attired in the gorgeous Montenegrin national dress. He dined with the Commander-in-Chief at night, together with the Archduke Stephen and the captains of the Austrian ships-of-war, and left the following day for Cettinje.

THE ATALANTA.

The Atalanta Committee of Inquiry has not, we believe, yet been concluded, and the consideration of the report is delayed for some further evidence. It will be remembered that one of the last witnesses examined was Mr. William John, of Lloyd's, and his evidence was that a very moderate pressure upon the sails of the Atalanta would be sufficient to capsize her, and that this might have been proved or disproved by calculations before she was sent to sea. The reply of the Admiralty, upon the evidence of Mr. John, is signed by Mr. Barnaby, and at the suggestion of the Admiralty, the committee have called for Mr. John's observations upon Mr. Barnaby's review of his evidence.

In his minute Mr. Barnaby speaks of the check calculations for the stability of the Atalanta made for purposes of comparison with the Admiralty calculations. He says that when allowance is made for slightly differing conditions of lading and draft, the differences are extremely small; in fact, there is substantial agreement, as both calculations follow the same mathematical principles and were based upon identical *data*. Mr. John made a comparison of the curves of stability, sail-carrying power, &c., of the Atalanta and certain selected sailing ships of the Mercantile Marine. Mr. Barnaby says:—"The Atalanta was designed to be a vessel capable of fighting under sail; she was, therefore, made short in proportion to her beam, to secure handiness in action; and great initial stiffness was given her, so that the angle of heel under a press of canvas might not be so great as to prevent the free use of the leeward guns. This latter was always regarded as an essential condition of the design in sailing vessels of war, both English and foreign. Sir W. Symonds preferred to secure this stiffness by great breadth of beam, associated with fine under-water forms, rather than to use much ballast. The consequence of this was undoubtedly a reduction in the range of stability as compared with that which would have been obtained in a ship of equal stiffness but less breadth, carrying a large quantity of ballast low down in the hold. On the other hand, the actual range of the curve of stability in the Atalanta is very considerable, and the experience gained in her former commissions gave every assurance of her safety under sail when equipped as a training ship. All the changes made in her refit tended to an increase in her sail-carrying power and stability."

In the merchant ships mentioned, Mr. Barnaby adds, there would be essential differences in the designs, in the method of lading, and the condition of service. Light and heavy cargoes may have to be carried. All things make it difficult to ascertain beyond question the actual conditions of stability for a merchant ship on any particular voyage, especially when homeward bound. Owner and builder would desire such proportions as would cover the risks incidental to possible variations in stowage, to which there is nothing comparable in the war-ship.

The usual practice is simply to estimate the ratio of sail moment to righting moment for small angles of heel. Mr. John has performed a series of similar arithmetical operations for large angles of heel, and graphically recorded the results. The usual or Admiralty practice of denoting sail-carrying power by numbers can only be safely applied in comparisons made between ships of similar type and of approximately the same displacement; and as ships decrease in size, so the sail-carrying power diminishes. The reason is, the total sail spread in a ship is usually determined with reference to her resistance, so that in similar ships of different sizes the sail-spreads vary approximately as the squares of the lineal dimensions. The moment of sail would therefore be, roughly, as the cubes of the lineal dimensions, whereas the moment of stability in similar ships similarly stowed would be as the fourth power. In such curves as those given by Mr. John, the same thing holds good, and consequently a small ship must appear at a disadvantage when compared in that manner with a much larger one. Hence no importance is attached to the comparison between the Atalanta of about 1,000 tons displacement, and the Stuart Hahnemann, of nearly 4,000 tons.

As to conditions of wind-pressure, sail-spread, and state of sea, Mr. Barnaby says:—"Mr. John is dealing with a case of the greatest difficulty. No one has put forward a complete or satisfactory method of dealing with the question of the safety of rigged ships rolling in a seaway with sail set. Mr. John gives no details of his procedure, he simply states the result. There is consequently no ground for criticism. But we do not agree with the opinion he has expressed as to the force of wind which would possibly suffice to capsize the ship in a seaway. This opinion is necessarily speculative, since it is impossible, in the present state of our knowledge, to fully represent all the conditions of the problem."

A "Flag Officer," referring to the statement of Mr. John "that a very moderate broadside of wind-pressure on the sails of the Atalanta would be sufficient to capsize her," says:—"What can such an opinion be worth when opposed, as it is, to the experience of nearly fifty years? Why, the Atalanta and her sister-ships, the Iris, Alarm, Cleopatra, Carysfort, and Spartan, were tried over and over again under every conceivable condition of wind and weather, without the slightest suspicion of their instability. By 'stability' I mean power of resisting wind-pressure, without reference to the action of the waves. The weak point of those ships in bad weather was in their 'peg-top shape,' to which you allude. The sea abeam would strike very heavily against their straight lines; and I have no doubt whatever the Atalanta was thrown over by a heavy beam-sea in a gale of wind. I was in one of the above-named ships on one occasion, running, with the wind abeam and a tremendous sea, under close-reefed topsails and reefed courses. She gave some awful lurches that almost took one's breath away. The 1st lieutenant, a first-rate seaman, and anything but nervous, said to me, 'We can't go on like this; she'll be over; we shall have to heave to.' However, we did not heave to, and she did not go over; but I believe a very little more would have done it. That ship in smooth water was as stiff as a church, but terribly jerky in a sea."

The Press Association is informed that the report of the Atalanta Inquiry Committee will be issued to the public in the course of the ensuing fortnight. The report will be of a lengthy and exhaustive character, and appended to it will be a number of tracings and drawings. Meetings of the Committee will be held to-morrow and on Monday next, at which the report will be finally considered. The Committee are of opinion that the Atalanta foundered in the terrible gale to which reference has been made in the logs of several ships that were in the track of the ill-fated ship. The build of vessels of the class of the Atalanta will be condemned in the report in unmistakable language, and an opinion expressed that no more ships of this description should be constructed.

BARBETTE FIRING AND LOADING IN REAR.

Mr. G. Fawcus writes to us from Tynemouth:—"I have noticed with much satisfaction your report of the experiments at Cliff-End Fort, near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, as confirming what I have so long advocated. I presume these experiments were with either the C or D pivot action, which, of course, brought the muzzle of the gun beyond the cover of the parapet, when turned to the rear. The North Shields double-pivot movement, as you are aware, allows the gun to turn all round under cover of the parapet, in much less space, with less labour, and in less time. Of two such lessons, why neglect the nobler and the simpler one? The depressed loading is a dangerous business, where the slipping or creeping forward of the shot is always liable to cause another accident like that of the Thunderer."

The *Jornâl do Recife* of Aug. 31 says:—"Capt. Freeden, master of the German brig W. von Freeden, which arrived here from Antwerp on the 28th inst., reports that on the 14th ult., in lat. 46° 42′ N., long. 7° 45′ W., he saw from a distance floating the hull of a large vessel without any masts, the stern almost submerged, and the bows five or six feet above water. The planks of the visible side were painted black, with a yellow border and a white one underneath, the bowsprit being taken in; and by what he could see with a telescope on the deck of that part of the vessel she seemed to be a man-of-war. Unfortunately, he did not remember then the training-ship Atalanta, belonging to the British Navy, whose disappearance has caused so much sensation. It was only two days after, on the 16th, and when he was already in lat. 45° N., long. 10° W., passing close to a piece of wood painted white, which looked like a piece of a man-of-war, that he remembered about it; but it was too late to make the necessary investigation."

The *Portsmouth Times* says there is, at length, an immediate prospect of the new official residence for the General-Commanding the Southern District being commenced, the plans having been finally approved. The cost is roughly estimated at from £10,000 to £11,000. Satisfactory progress is being made with the infantry barracks which are in course of erection on the land facing King's Terrace, Southsea. They will afford accommodation for 840 men and 24 non-commissioned officers. The barracks will cost £35,000, but before the officers' quarters, which will form a separate block facing the sea, are erected, that expenditure will have been doubled.

FRANKLIN RELICS.

The *New York Herald* of Sept. 22 has the following in reference to the discovery of Franklin relics:—"The members of the Franklin search party, under the command of Frederick Schwatka, U S. Army, were picked up by the barque George and Mary, of New Bedford, at Depôt Island, on Aug. 1, they having returned to that point from their sledge journey to King William Land on March 4. The sledge journey was the longest ever made through the unexplored Arctic regions as to time and distance, the party having been absent from their base of operation in Hudson Bay 11 months and four days. During that time they travelled 2,819 geographical or 3,251 statute miles. It was the only sledge journey ever made that covered an entire Arctic winter—a severe winter. The winter was pronounced by the Esquimaux as one of unusual rigour. This fact was attested by the freezing of Rawes Welcome throughout its entire extent from shore to shore, even below the latitude of Whale Point. The natives at Depôt Island and Wager River experienced much suffering in consequence of the severity of the season, which precluded successful hunting, and several deaths occurred at both places. The mortality was attributed to the intense cold and famine. The expedition, however, successfully withstood the greatest amount of cold ever encountered by white men in the field. On Jan. 3, 1880, the thermometer sank to 71 deg. Fahrenheit, or 103deg. below freezing-point; and during the entire day it did not rise above 69 deg. During 16 days the average temperature was 100 deg. below the freezing-point; and during 27 days it was below 60 deg. All this time the party travelled. In fact, they never halted a single day on account of the cold.

"Hunting for Relics.—During the summer and fall of 1879 they made a complete search of King William Land and the adjacent mainland, travelling over the route pursued by the crews of the Erebus and Terror upon their retreat towards Back River; and while so engaged, the party buried the bones of all those unfortunates remaining above ground, and erected monuments to the memory of the fallen heroes. Their research established the mournful fact that the records of the Franklin Expedition are lost beyond recovery.

"Important Information. — The Natchilli Esquimaux, who had found a sealed tin box about 2 ft. long and 1 ft. square, filled with books, at a point on the mainland near Back River, where the last of the survivors of Franklin's party are supposed to have finally perished, were interviewed by Lieut. Schwatka. These natives broke open the box and threw out the precious records, which were then either scattered to the winds of 30 Arctic winters, or destroyed by the children, who took them to their tents for playthings. This point was not only searched by Lieut. Schwatka's party, but by nearly the entire Natchilly nation, inspired by a promise of a great reward for the discovery of any remnants of books or papers, no matter what was their present condition. This search failed to discover any of the records, but resulted in the finding of a skeleton of a sailor about five miles inland. Its existence was previously unknown, even to local tribes. Every native who could impart any information concerning the lost crews was hunted up and interviewed. Some of them had not seen white men since Capt. Crozier's party was there. The interviews were made through the medium of a competent interpreter, and in this way much valuable information as to the loss of the Franklin records was compiled. It also made known the fact that one of Franklin's ships drifted down the Victoria Strait, and was unwittingly scuttled by the Ookjoolik Esquimaux, who found it near an island off Grant Point, during the spring of 1849. At that time one man was lying dead in the steerage, and during the same year the natives saw tracks of four white men in the spring snows on the mainland, living like the natives. The expedition started from the base of operations in Hudson's Bay with but one month's rations of 'civilised' food upon their sledges, thus voluntarily submitting to a dependence upon the game of the country through which they passed. The white men of the party began living upon the same fare and conforming to a mode of life strictly in accordance with that of their Esquimaux assistants. The result has shown that it is feasible for white men to adapt themselves to the climate and life of the Esquimaux in prosecuting journeys in Polar regions, and that they are not necessarily restricted to any particular season of the year for that purpose, but can travel at any time and in the same way in which the natives travel. A large quantity of relics has been gathered by the party, not to gratify morbid curiosity, but to illustrate the last chapter of the history of Sir John Franklin's expedition. From each spot where the graves were found a few tokens were selected that may serve to identify those who perished there. A piece of each of the boats found and destroyed by the natives has been brought away, together with interesting though mournful relics in the shape of the prow of one of their boats, the sledge upon which it was transported, and part of the drag-rope upon which these poor fellows tugged until they fell down and died in their tracks. In addition to these the party secured a board which may serve to identify the ship which completed the North-West Passage.

"One of the Terror's Officers.—They have also brought the remains of an officer, Lieut. John Irving, third officer of the Terror, which were identified by a prize found in his opened grave. The party endured many hardships and were once threatened with starvation, not, as might supposed, in the course of the sledge journey, but after their return to Hudson's Bay. When the party reached Depôt Island, there was but one saddle of meat upon the sledges. Although the return journey was made through a country where game could be procured, this was due to the fact that before the expedition set out an ample supply of provisions was left in the care of Capt. Barry, of the schooner Eothen. He had retained the food on board his vessel, stating that he could take better care of it, and promised to leave it at Depôt Island before returning home.

"Short Allowance.—Instead of finding the provisions the party found the natives short of food, as they had twice before during the same winter, when they were compelled to eat their dogs. Successive storms prevented the hunting of walrus, which is their main dependence at this season. Lieut. Schwatka's party were consequently for several days without food, and were reduced to the necessity of eating seal-skins, walrus-hides, and other refuse. The conclusion forced upon the expedition was that Capt. Barry, from whatever unexplained cause, had left for home, carrying with him the much-needed supplies. No material sickness occurred during the absence of the expedition in the field, and no severe frost-bites were experienced by any of the party.'"

The *New York Herald*, of Sept. 25, contains, from a correspondent, details of the discovery of some relics, and the "interesting testimony of the Inuit woman Ahlangyah, regarding the lost explorers of the Franklin Expedition. Here was a woman who had actually seen the poor starving explorers, and her story was replete with interest. At times it was saddened with the recital of the piteous condition of the white men, and tears filled her eyes as she recalled the sad scene at the place where so many had perished, and their bodies become food for wild beasts. It would seem from what she related to-day that the party who perished in the inlet that we visited yesterday was part of the same that Ahlangyah met on William Land. She and her friends would not get across Simpson Strait while the white men kept on over the rotten ice, probably at last compelled to take to their boat, and then, at the mercy of the wind and ice, after losing others of their number near Pfeffer River and Todd Islands, had drifted into the inlet where the dead bodies were found with the boat. How long it took them to reach this place will probably never be known, but there was little doubt that they were in a desperate condition. In fact, as we subsequently learned from other witnesses, there was almost unmistakable evidences of their being compelled to resort to cannibalism, until at last they absolutely starved to death at this point—at least, all but one, whose remains were found during the summer after our visit here, about five miles further inland.

"We secured one valuable relic here in the sledge seen by Sir Leopold M'Clintock in Erebus Bay, which, at that time, had upon it a boat with several skeletons inside. Since the sledge came into the hands of the Inuits it had been cut down several times. It was originally seven feet longer than at present, the runners about two inches higher and twice as far apart. But even in its present state, it is an exceedingly interesting momento. We have carefully preserved it in the condition in which it has been in constant use by the Esquimaux for many years.

"On the evening of June 4 we met a young man named Adelekok, who during the summer previously had found a new cairn erected by white men near Pfeffer River, which had never been seen by any other Inuits. Consequently, the next day Lieut. Schwatka and I took a little sledge, with Toolooah to drive and Adelekok as guide, and visited the spot.

"Arrived at the cairn, we found it, as he said, 'White men's Cairn,' unmistakably, but before proceeding to take it down, we examined it carefully, and found scratched on a clay stone with the point of a sharp instrument, 'H., May 12, 1869,' and on the opposite side, 'Eternal honour to the discoverers of the North. We . . . . .', and knew it to be the cairn erected by our countryman, Capt. Hall, over the bones of two of Franklin's men, which he speaks of having found here. A portion of the inscription was lost by the breaking off of a piece of the stone on which it was written. We did not take down the monument, but after making a hasty sketch returned to camp, having travelled over fifty miles in ten hours.

"At this camp we found another interesting relic, in a pine board that seems to have been part of the head of a bunk or other permanent fixture, and has the initials 'L. F.,' in brass tacks, upon it. This was picked up on the west coast of Adelaide Peninsula, near where the ship went down that drifted through Victoria Strait, and may serve to identify that vessel, thus proving a most interesting and valuable historic relic.

"Ogzenckjenwock, in answer to a question which we asked his mother, said he saw books at the boat place in a tin case about two feet long and a foot square, which was fastened, and they broke it open. The case was full. Written and printed books were shown him, and he said they were like the printed ones. The boat was right side up, and the tin case outside the boat. He saw a number of skulls; he forgot how many, but said there were more than four. He also saw bones from legs and arms that appeared to have been sawed off. Inside the boat was a box filled with bones. The box was about the same size as the one with books in it. He said the appearance of the bones led to the opinion that the white men had been eating each other. What little flesh was still on the bones was very fresh. One body had all the flesh on; the hair was light; it looked like a long body. He saw a number of wire snow-goggles, and alongside the body with flesh on it was a pair of gold spectacles. He picked out the kind of metal from several that were shown him. He saw more than one or two such spectacles, but forgot how many. When asked how long the bodies appeared to have been dead when he saw them, he said they had probably died during the winter previous to the summer he saw them. In the boat he saw canvas and four sticks. He saw a number of watches open faced, a few new. They were given to the children to play with, and had been broken up and lost. One body, the one with flesh on, had a gold chain on, fastened to gold earrings, and a gold hunting-case watch, with engine-turned engraving attached to the chain, and hanging down about the waist. He said when he pulled the chain it pulled the head up by the ears. This body also had a gold ring on the ring-finger of the right hand. It was taken off, and had since been lost by the children in the same way that the other things were lost. His reason for thinking that men had been eating each other was because the bones were cut with a knife or saw. They found one big saw and some pipes. There was no cairn there. The bones were now covered up with sand and seaweed, as they were lying just at high-water mark. Some of the books were taken home for the children to play with, and finally torn and lost, and others lay around among the rocks until carried away by the wind and lost, or buried beneath the sand.

"The next day we laid over at Cape Jane Franklin, to make a preliminary search of the vicinity. Lieut. Schwatka and I went up Collision Inlet, but saw no traces of white men. Henry and Frank, who had been sent up the coast, were more fortunate. About a mile and a half above camp, they came upon the camp made by Capt. Crozier, with his entire command, from the two ships, after abandoning the vessels. There were several cooking-stoves, with their accompanying copper kettles, besides clothing, blankets, canvas, iron and brass implements, and an open grave, where was found a quantity of blue cloth, part of which seemed to have been a heavy overcoat, and a part probably wrapped around the body. There was also a large quantity of canvas in and around the grave, with coarse stitching through it and the cloth, as if the body had been encased for burial at sea. Several gilt buttons were found among the rotting cloth and mould in the bottom of the grave, and a lens, apparently the object-glass of a telescope. Upon one of the stones at the foot of the grave was found a medal, which was thickly covered with grime, and was so much the colour of the clay stone on which it rested as nearly to escape detection. It proved to be a silver medal, 2½ in. in diameter, with a bas-relief portrait of George IV., surrounded with the words 'Georgius IIII., D. G., Britanniarum Rex, 1820,' on the obverse, and on the reverse a laurel wreath, surrounded by 'Second Mathematical Prize, Royal Naval College,' and enclosing 'Awarded to John Irving, Midsummer, 1830.' This at once identified the grave as that of Lieut. John Irving, third officer of the Terror. Under the head was found a figured silk pocket handkerchief, neatly folded, the colours and pattern being in remarkable state of preservation. The skull and a few other bones only were found in and near the grave. They were carefully gathered together, with a few pieces of the cloth and the other articles, to be brought away for interment where they may hereafter rest undisturbed. A reburial on King William Land would have been only until the grave was again found by the natives, when it would certainly have been again torn open and despoiled.

"The day after this discovery was made by the men we moved camp to the vicinity of the grave, and spent two days in searching for other matters of interest, but there was still some snow on the ground and little ponds in the vicinity of the articles were partly frozen, so that an exhaustive search was impossible. Upon our return from Cape Felix, on July 11, we found the snow entirely gone, and the ponds near the shore nearly all dry. We, therefore, had little difficulty in completing the search at that time. Among the various articles found was a brush, with the name 'H. Wilks' cut in the side, a two-gallon jug, stamped, 'R. Wheatley, wine and spirit merchant, Greenhithe,' several tin cans, a pickle-bottle, and a canvas strap, a sledge-harness marked with a stencil-plate 'T. 11,' showing it to have belonged to the Terror. We also found a stocking rudely made of a piece of blanket, showing that they were in need of good stockings, which are so essential to the comfort of the Arctic traveller. It was heartrending to see the mute testimony to their destitution. At our second visit, Toolooah's wife found in a pile of stones, where had formerly stood the cairn seen by Lieut. Hobson, a piece of paper, which had weathered the storms of more than twenty Arctic winters. It was with much difficulty that I opened it without tearing it, while all stood around in anxious expectancy, confident that it was an additional record from Capt. Crozier, as it was in a tattered, weather-beaten condition. It, however, proved to be a copy of the Crozier's record found by Lieut. Hobson of M'Clintock's expedition, and was in the handwriting of Sir Leopold M'Clintock.

"Some of the articles found were strewn along the beach a long distance on either side of the pile of clothing and heavy implements, and were covered up with snow when we first visited the spot. There was a large quantity of cask hoops near by, but no wood. Even the handles of the shovels and pickaxes had been sawn off, probably by the natives who first found the place. This was evidently the spot where the crews landed when they abandoned the ships, and, as Lieut. Hobson says, it appears as if they had selected only what was necessary on their sledge journey, and it would further appear that when the party reached the southern coast of King William Land, after a tedious and wasting journey, and found themselves fast fading away without being able to reach the mainland, a small party was sent back to the ships for provisions. The testimony of the Ookjoolik who saw the ship that sunk off Grant Point showed that there were some stores on board, though only a small quantity, and it is probable that Lieut. Irving was the officer in charge of this return party, and that he died after reaching the camp. It is also probable that these people, who, according to the Ookjoolik testimony, drifted with the ship to the island off Grant Point, were also of this party, and with their sailor's instinct preferred to stick to the ship rather than return to the already famishing party which they left with scarcely any better prospects on the south coast. The appearance of the boat-place on Erebus Bay seems to indicate that it floated ashore after the ice broke up, and had previously been abandoned by those who were able to walk. That skeletons were found in the boat by those who saw it before it was destroyed, and near our party, would seem to indicate that the whole party were in a desperate condition at the time, otherwise the helpless ones would not have been abandoned.

"Such a state of affairs would scarcely have occurred on the southern trip, and is a strong indication of a return party. Lieut. Irving's death had not occurred when they first left the vicinity of Cape Jane Franklin, or it would have been mentioned in Capt. Crozier's record, which was written the day before they started for Bucks River. That the boat on Erebus Bay drifted in, is evident from its being found just at high-water mark, where the *débris* is still visible. At the time the party returned under Lieut. Irving, the sledge could not have dragged along that line, as the snow would not have been off the ground just then, and probably was gone when the large party got on their way south, as the testimony of the natives who met them in Washington Bay showed that they moved exceedingly slow. That there were men of the ship that drifted down Victoria Strait is additional reason for believing that they returned, for Capt. Crozier, in his record, accounts for all the survivors being with him. It is possible that those who went out to the ship were caught there by the ice breaking up, and could not rejoin their companions on the shore, if, indeed, there were any there, which is doubtful, for we saw no skeletons at the camping-place, except Lieut. Irving's. The ice broke up in Erebus Bay and Victoria Strait the year we were there on July 24, and it is probable that it was as late as that when the return party reached the camp near Lieut Irving's grave."

NAVAL MEDICAL WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it too late to growl on a very unfair clause about to appear in the Naval Medical Warrant, unless cancelled by their Lordships, viz., "that fleet-surgeons who have reached or shall reach the age of 55 must retire?" Why? The committee think this retiring age desirable for the future and present benefit of the Service. The opinion of many others, both executives and medical officers of high rank, is otherwise,—and very able men, too, to give an opinion. Physicians and surgeons all over the world are well able to perform their work until long after 60 years of age; why not Naval doctors, provided they are in good health, and able and willing to serve anywhere? They entered the Service believing they might serve until they were 60 or more. The fact that fleet surgeons at the age of 55 or older are better able to perform their duties than ever they were—also their judgment, their practical knowledge, and their experience of the Service in all climates—should surely find some weight with their Lordships in persuading the committee to alter this clause, and to make the retirement optional or pending a medical survey. The younger medical officers (and very naturally, too) are not sorry to see their seniors retire at that age, as it ensures them better appointments and perhaps earlier promotion; but at the same time, I think it very doubtful, indeed, whether this compulsory retirement, common to all fleet surgeons at 55, will be a benefit to the Service. Time will tell.—I am, &c.,

R. N.

PROMOTION OF NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many would think that a C.B. and promotion had been good rewards for Dr. Fegan's services in Ashantee, but no! he has now made a jump over the heads of 23 fleet surgeons, 15 of whom have medals, and have therefore the plea of war services as well as Dr. Fegan. I would like, Sir, to call your attention to the Inspector-General and Deputy-Inspectors-General Lists, as they now stand. These lists are, or rather, they should be, composed of 16 officers, and at present four of these officers are junior men, as follows:—Inspector-Gen. A. Irwin, probable age, 51 years; Deputy-Inspectors-Gen. T. Colan, 46; J. U. Dick, 49; and H. Fegan, 46; so that one-fourth of the best appointments are now occupied for 9, 14, 11, and 14 years, respectively. Under this *régime*, the good things are monopolised for too long a time, and while in force what chance does a surgeon see of ever reaching the senior ranks? None, absolutely none. What, than, more natural for the juniors to retire, and men decline to enter a Service where they see nothing before them but long service in junior ranks and small rewards? We have at the present moment 23 living examples heading the Fleet Surgeons' List of what our probable fate will be, and I have another example in my mind,—a staff surgeon, 40 years old, nearly 18 years in the Navy, serving in a bug-trap, and no likelihood of anything more desirable. If then, Sir, nothing better is before us, at least give us the new Warrant, and the same opportunities of retirement as our Army *confrères* now enjoy.—I am, &c.,

SURGEON.

On Wednesday afternoon, there was launched from the yard of Messrs. Samuda, at Poplar, the steel armour-clad corvette, Almirante Brown, which has been built for the Argentine Republic. The vessel has a length of 240 ft., a breadth of 50 ft., a depth of 30 ft., and her displacement tonnage is 4,200 tons. She is clad with compound armour, of two thicknesses,—namely, 9 in. and 6 in., the 9-in. being on the belt of the ship, and the 6-in. on vulnerable and exposed parts. There is also some 8-in. armour at various points. The 9-in. armour is composed of a face-plate of steel, 3 in. in thickness, and a backing-plate of wrought-iron 6 in. in thickness, the 6-in. armour having its steel 2 in. and its iron 4 in. in thickness. The Almirante Brown has a central battery carrying six guns of 8-in. calibre, and weighing 11½ tons each. There will also be two more of these guns, one placed forward and the other aft, besides six 4¾-in. guns, which will be carried on her upper deck. She will be fitted with twin screws, each 14 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and having four blades. Each screw will be worked by an independent engine placed in its own protected room, so that in the event of injury to one of the engines, the other will still be available. The engines, which are being manufactured by Messrs. Maudslay, will be of 4,500 horse-power indicated, and the speed is to be 13¾ knots per hour. The engines are of the compound type, the high-pressure cylinder being 52 in., and the low-pressure 90 in., in diameter, with a stroke of 3 ft. 3 in., and making 80 revolutions per minute. Working with one engine only, her anticipated speed is put at 12 knots. The vessel will carry coal sufficient for steaming 4,000 miles.

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Reviews.

James Outram. By Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid, C.B. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

The circumstances connected with the publication of these volumes are curious and interesting. Seventeen years ago, in accordance with the expressed desire of Sir James Outram, the late Sir John Kaye undertook to write his biography. Ill-health and pressure of business prevented the accomplishment of this intention, and the history of one whose name is a household word, not only in England and British India, but throughout the civilised world, has remained untold for nearly twenty years. At length, however, the task has been accomplished by one exceptionally well qualified to do justice to such a work; and we have before us a plain, unvarnished record of an honest life, written by one of the most unpretending and conscientious of honest men, for so Sir F. Goldmid may be characterised. A considerable part of the first portion of the work is occupied by a sketch of the early life of Sir James Outram, and no doubt many readers will consider that too much space and time have been devoted to this purpose. However, we, at all events, find one very interesting episode, if such it may be called,—that is, Outram's choice of a profession. He was doomed to take holy orders, and were it not for the strength of will which he possessed, and which he so abundantly manifested, in after-life, the boy, ardent to be a soldier, might have eked out an uneventful existence as a parson. His mother struggled hard to gratify her son's wishes, but the obstacles were great, and at the same time, her brother-in-law, Archdeacon Outram, had offered to promote his interests. It was a critical moment when young Outram, aware of what was going on, determined to announce his intentions to his sister, from whom he was assured of sympathy. He did so, in few but emphatic words :—" They mean to make me a parson. You see that window. Rather than be a parson, I'm out of it, and I'll 'list for a common soldier." This argument was unanswerable. A direct commission which was offered at the moment was gladly accepted by the lad, who was destined to enact before long the *rôle* of the Bayard of the East. This work will find a ready welcome from the many who have felt that justice had been hitherto denied to the great soldier-statesman who, with such dogged perseverance, fought and won many an uphill battle, more for others than for himself. Such a work has been anxiously waited for, and has appeared at a moment most opportune. Forty years have passed since James Outram recorded his estimate of the Afghan people, and the momentous events which are now passing before us afford the strongest evidence that his diagnosis was the right one, and that the rules for our guidance laid down by him in 1839 might be applied with advantage to our recent negotiations with a nation of faithless intriguers. Sir James Outram was fully impressed with the impolicy of any interference on our part with the internal affairs of the Heratis, or generally of Afghanistan. In May, 1857, he wrote strongly on this subject to Lord Lyveden, pointing out how much was to be deprecated the most distant attempt on our part to side with this or that chieftain, or to foster a policy for incorporating the whole of that country under one rule or ruler. Most emphatically he argued that the time had not come for British intervention to effect any good among the Afghans themselves, and that the consolidation of an Afghan Empire, in view of the geographical frontier of that country, might be attended with serious inconvenience, as well to our North-West Frontier as to our political relations with Russia and Persia. Such were Outram's opinions in 1857. It is not improbable, at least, that if he were still alive, he would, without question, endorse them. It must, however, be borne in mind that Outram never, even indirectly, has asserted that British interference could *never* be judiciously exercised in Afghanistan, nor that a consolidated empire was a *sine quâ non* for the better government of three substantially separate States, as Herat, Cabul, and Candahar. General Goldsmid's opinion as to what would be the views of Sir James Outram, had he been now living to give his counsel, must command respectful attention. He thus states it :—

> "Sir James Outram's views on the advisability of restricting our frontier to the Indus caused him to regret up to the closing years of his life that we had ever shackled ourselves with the Peshawur Valley; but let no politicians urge this as a reason for making a retrograde movement towards the river line, after the events which have transpired under the last three Viceroys of India. For my own part—whatever judgment he might have formed on the 'scientific frontier,' and our responsibility along the Suliman range of mountains—I do not believe that Sir James Outram would, with his knowledge of the Afghans and their Persian neighbours, and the exterior influences bearing upon both, have advised withdrawal from our position in Candahar."

In the opinion of many readers, the most interesting portion of General Goldsmid's work dates from the middle of June, 1857, when Outram was summoned to India. "Write to Sir James Outram that I wish him to return to India immediately, and the same to General Jacob. We want all our best men here." Such was the telegram which Lord Canning addressed to Lord Elphinstone, and which the latter forwarded to the Commander of the Persian expeditionary force. There was meaning in the words. The crisis was urgent. It was no time for empty compliment; plain truths were shorter, too, than conventional circumlocution. On August 13 the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, had arrived in Calcutta, and notified to Outram the exceeding satisfaction he experienced in having his assistance, and in finding him in the position he then occupied. One of the brightest episodes in Outram's career was his self-denying conduct relative to the relief of the garrison at Lucknow. The following extract from the Division Orders, issued on September 16, 1857, tells the story in a few eloquent passages :—

> "The important duty of relieving the garrison at Lucknow had been entrusted to Major-General Havelock, C.B., and Major-General Outram feels that it is due to this distinguished officer, and the strenuous and noble exertions which he has already made to effect that object, that to him should accrue the honour of the achievement. Major-General Outram is confident that the great end for which General Havelock and his brave troops have so long and so gloriously fought will now, under the blessing of Providence, be accomplished. The Major-General, therefore, in gratitude for and in admiration of the brilliant deeds of arms achieved by General Havelock and his gallant troops, will cheerfully waive his rank on the occasion, and will accompany the force to Lucknow in his civil capacity —as Chief Commissioner of Oude—tendering his military services to General Havelock as a volunteer. On the relief of Lucknow, the Major-General will resume his position at the head of the forces."

When narrating such an instance of sacrifice of self-interest as this, the biographer is well justified in pointing to it with emphatic admiration :—

> "It was an act illustrative of the man himself, and thoroughly in accordance with his particular views of duty, his ordinary abnegation of self, and his repugnance to become a passive instrument of injustice, or even apparent injustice, to a gallant brother-officer. To the majority of men, such conduct may seem exceptional; to Outram, it was part of his rule of life."

On September 28, Sir Colin Campbell confirmed this temporary transfer of command in eulogistic terms, which formed a fitting recognition of such disinterested generosity. On September 26, Sir James Outram, having resumed his command of the forces, refers with regret to the heavy cost at which the relief of our countrymen had been purchased, and points out the brilliant conduct of the survivors. In referring to this great landmark in the Indian Mutiny, General Goldsmid says :—

> "Relief or reinforcement—or whatever name be applied to it—the great feat of arms achieved on this occasion has been commemorated in Brigadier-General Havelock's official report. But the details supplied by minor actors in, and independent historians of, the Indian Mutiny, must be studied and understood, if justice is to be done to the glorious march of the 2,000 from the 'Alambagh' to the Lucknow Residency, on September 25, 1857."

It is a matter of regret to be obliged to give but a meagre sketch of the stirring events which form the groundwork of these interesting volumes. General Goldsmid has performed his part with an evident sense of its importance. It devolved on him to write the life of one of those great soldiers who served his country well, and he has done so in a manner which cannot but win the grateful approbation of all who knew and valued James Outram.

Soldiers of the Victorian Age. By C. Rathbone Low. (Chapman and Hall.)—The author of these volumes has already published an elaborate work on the Indian Navy, as well as a memoir of Sir Garnet Wolseley, so that he is not altogether unknown to the reading public. The work now under notice is highly ornamental, and contains a great deal of information with which we have already become familiar. In fact, Mr. Low's book is a careful compilation, treating of remarkable sieges and battles that have taken place throughout the world, from Corunna and Sir John Moore down to Zululand, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Evelyn Wood, and Lord Chelmsford. Amongst others will be found a memoir of Sir James Outram, which may serve to add zest to the perusal of the exhaustive volumes so recently published by General Goldsmid, and so worthy of commendation. There is no doubt that the author has evinced care in the preparation of these volumes, but it would be too absurd to call the work anything but a compilation, pure and simple.

SOME MAGAZINES.

In the June number of *Colburn*, the questions of the Purchase and superseded captains were critically considered. The same writer returns to the subject in the current number, and takes the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Childers on the "straightforwardness and John-Bull-like honesty" which characterises his reply to Col. North's question in reference to the Purchase captains of the Army. That reply he considers as suggestive of a "new departure," and as justifying the hope that at last the whole case of the pre-abolition officers will be fairly reviewed, and that a modicum of justice may even yet be vouchsafed to them. While giving Mr. Hardy credit for not wishing to act unjustly when ignoring these claims, the writer in the current number of *Colburn* states his opinion that the case was simply one of ignorance on Mr. Hardy's part. He furthermore takes great comfort from Mr. Childers's allusion to the possible issue of other Regulations before the termination of the period during which a portion of Mr. Hardy's Warrant will remain inoperative, and suggests that it foreshadows a great deal more even beyond the granting of the brevet, so long and anxiously looked for by the Purchase captains. Com. Barber, U.S.N., concludes his interesting observations on the progress of torpedo warfare. Those who entertain the warmest admiration of Sir Bartle Frere's administration in South Africa, and of Lord Chelmsford's conduct of the Zulu war, will feel pleasure in reading the article on those subjects in *Colburn* for this month.

The first session of "The Stump Ministry," is the principal article in the October number of *Blackwood.* It concludes with some pungent observations on the duty of the Conservative party at the present critical moment. "Society and the Salons before the French Revolution" is written with much spirit, and affords very useful information, as well as pleasant reading.

There is nothing remarkable in the current number of *Macmillan.* A new story by Henry James, junior, is commenced, Mrs. Oliphant's clever tale continued, and two other articles concluded.

There is a good deal of variety in *London Society.* "The Mystery in Palace Gardens," is becoming rather serious, and not a little perplexing. A new short story by E. C. Hertford is commenced, and promises well. "Love in a Lift" is a novel idea, and may serve to create one in the minds of some of its readers. The illustration has, apparently, an imposing effect, especially upon the principal actors. "Love and War" is concluded. It is scarcely equal to "He would be a Soldier." "The Advantages of Living in a Poor Neighbourhood" are satisfactorily explained.

St. James's Magazine for October is an average number. Ditto as to *Belgravia.*

Temple Bar has some dozen articles of no particular merit. "Adam and Eve" is still continued, also Mrs. Lynn Linton's lively story depicting the trials of the "Rebel of the Family," the bold utterances of Bell Blount, a woman's champion, and the tactics of the Winstanley family.

The Gentleman's Magazine for October is made chiefly attractive by the continuation of Mr. Francillon's "Queen Cophetua."

The Theatre is in every respect up to the average.

Cassell's publications afford, as usual, instructive and highly entertaining reading.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS GRIEVANCES.

"T." writes :—"I read with much interest the leading article in your paper of Sept. 25, on the grievances complained of by the members of the Indian Staff Corps. Will you permit me to supplement it by a short tabulated statement, showing the comparative rates of pension in the different Services (extracted from the *Times of India*), which I have received from my son, a Staff Corps officer in India, by the last mail ?—

	Captain.		Major.		Lieut.-Col.	
	Years.	£	Years.	£	Years.	£
British Line Corps ...	20	200	27	300	27	300
New Line Regiments Officered from Indian Army............	20	350	20	475	20	575
Indian Staff Corps ...	20	191	24	292	28	365

In the case of the Indian Staff Corps, it must be remembered (as justly remarked in your article) that the years of service reckoned are independent of all service prior to an officer's going out to India, and all extraordinary leave he may subsequently have had; and attention was also called by you to the fact that an officer of any rank in the British Service retiring after twelve, fifteen, or eighteen years' service, receives a gratuity of £1,200, £1,600, or £2,000 respectively, whilst an Indian Staff Corps officer receives nothing. The *Indian Daily News* also gives the following : —'There are no less than 1,050 colonels and majors in the Indian Army, to only 679 captains and lieutenants, whilst the absolute requirements of the Service do not need more than, say, 100 field-officers for Bengal, 60 for Madras, and 40 for Bombay, or in all, 200 lieutenant-colonels or majors for regimental commands.' And again :—'There are 358 field-officers of the Madras Army to only 41 captains and 62 lieutenants.' Could there be a greater anomaly ?"

MESS EXPENSES.

"Over-Taxed," writing from a distant station, says :— "Every sensible officer should thank you for the remarks contained in the *Army and Navy Gazette* relative to mess expenses. In estimating these, should be borne in mind the subscriptions on appointment, and on promotion, also yearly, which officers are compelled to pay by the Queen's Regulations. In addition, officers above the rank of subaltern pay a yearly subscription to the band; in fact, a captain, for mess and band, pays a yearly subscription exceeding that of any London club. He is taxed nearly one month's pay out of twelve. It would appear ironical, the expense incurred by officers on the inspection of a regiment by the General commanding the district in which it is quartered. The General dines officially at the mess, when it may be supposed an example of sensible economy would be shown; however, it is just the reverse. An elaborate dinner is prepared, at which the most expensive wines circulate freely. To meet the General at dinner, his personal staff are the guests of the regiment; also commanding officers of regiments forming part of the brigade, and many departmental officers. In mess slang, it is called a 'big night.' Including the extra cost of dinner, the wine every officer is compelled to drink—unless he is willing to appear singular—the cigars he must smoke, &c., the cost of an inspection dinner to every member of the mess amounts to about £1 10s. Not to make further mention of expenses in connection with the establishment of messes, every officer of any length of service must be aware that, notwithstanding the outcry for economy, a mess costs far more now than it did a few years ago."

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has consented to lay the foundation-stone of a new coffee tavern at Woolwich, at an early date not yet fixed.

The October number of the journal of the Russian Ministry of Marine, *Morskoi Sbornik*, publishes a translation of Capt. Colomb's lecture on the best means of averting collisions at sea. It also contains an account of the trials last summer on board the ironclad Neptune.

Obituary.

Col. E. H. C. Simpson, fourth son of the late Major-Gen. E. H. Simpson, H.E.I.C., died at his residence, Ruby Hall, near Monkstown, co. Dublin, on Sept. 26, 1880, aged 47 years. The deceased officer entered the Bengal Army from the Addiscombe College in the year 1851; served through the Indian Mutiny, was present as a volunteer in the Artillery of Sir Henry Havelock's force in all the engagements leading up to the relief of Lucknow, and served with that garrison until finally relieved by Lord Clyde (medal and two clasps). He retired from the Service in 1878, having been employed in the irregular cavalry for 14 years, his last regiment being the 4th Bengal Cavalry, in which he earned the respect and esteem of his brother officers and all who ever knew him.

Col. Sir William L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bombay S.C., died suddenly on Monday night, and so unexpected was the sad event that Sir William had made preparations for proceeding to Southampton to meet his old friend, Sir Bartle Frere, on his return from South Africa. The deceased, who was a member of the Council of India, became a 2nd lieut. in the Bombay Army in March, 1841. He served in Scinde with the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry in 1842 and 1843, and was present at the battle of Hyderabad. Two years later he fought in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country, and in 1847 he was with the Scinde Irregular Horse on the frontier of Upper Scinde. Here, in command of a party of 132 men, Lieut. Merewether defeated a large body of Boogtees. In 1848 and 1849 he was with a detachment of the Scinde Irregular Horse with the army of the Punjab at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikhs. He served on the frontier of Scinde from 1847 to 1862, and, having got his company in 1856, successfully held the frontier in the stormy year which followed, and crushed an extensive rebellion projected by the Beloochee and Brahoe tribes. In addition to the military distinctions which he had gained, Capt. Merewether had shown great prudence and skill in political negotiations. He was made a C.B. in 1860, and in 1865 was appointed Political Agent and Resident at Aden. In this capacity he was present at the operations against the Fondeli tribe of Arabs, and, having conducted the negotiations with King Theodore from 1866 to 1868, he accompanied Lord Napier's expedition to Magdala. He was appointed Chief Commissioner of Scinde in 1868, and afterwards became a member of the Indian Council.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. A. Godley, half-pay, late 56th Regt., Staff Officer of Pensioners for the Woolwich District, died at Herne Bay on the 24th ult. Col. Godley entered the Army Oct. 1850. He landed with the 56th Regt. in the Crimea on Aug. 25, 1855, served at the siege of Sebastopol, and was present at the final assault (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). In May, 1868, he joined the pension staff as staff officer at Aberdeen, and on the abolition of that district in 1873 he was transferred to Woolwich as successor to Col. Tench. We understand that the Woolwich District will not be reduced, the vacancy being filled by a transfer.

Com. George Sherbrooke Airey, R.N., died at Cadenabbia, Lake of Como, on the 27th ult., in his 70th year. He entered the Navy in April, 1822, and in 1824 joined the Blanche, Capt. W. B. Means, fitting for South America, where he removed into the Diamond, Capt. Lord Napier. He was made lieut. in Feb., 1830, and in Aug., 1831, was appointed to the Isis, flagship at the Cape of Good Hope of Rear-Admiral F. Warren. In Dec., 1834, he was transferred to the Sylla, Capt. E. T. Carpenter, on the North-American and West Indies station; and in Feb., 1836, was appointed to the Howe, flagship at the Nore of the Hon. C. E. Fleeming. He became retired commander July 1, 1864.

Mr. Joseph Kellaway, V.C., chief boatswain, whose death took place on the 2nd inst., at Chatham, entered the Navy in 1841 on board the St. Vincent in Portsmouth Harbour. As third-class boatswain he served in the Reynard, which was wrecked on May 31, 1851, in the China Sea. Speaking of his services rendered during the trials and hardships which attended the wreck, Com. Cracroft says, "His conduct was in every way deserving of my approbation, and I consider him a most invaluable officer, and one who will do credit to the Service." From Feb. 1852 to April, 1854, his name appears in the books of the St. George, Boscawen, Poictiers, and various guard-ships at Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. During the Crimean war, and whilst boatswain of the Wrangler, in the Sea of Azof, he was taken prisoner, after a stout resistance, whilst endeavouring to rescue Mr. Odevaine, mate. This gallant service was performed on shore near Marioupol. A detachment, consisting of Mr. Odevaine, Mr. Kellaway, and three seamen, had been despatched from the Wrangler to endeavour to burn some boats, fishing stations, &c., on the opposite side of a small lake. They had nearly reached the spot, when they were fired upon by a party of 50 Russian soldiers, who suddenly rushed from their ambush and endeavoured to cut off their retreat. One man fell into the enemy's hands, but Mr. Kellaway and the two other seamen had contrived to make good their escape, when Mr. Odevaine accidentally fell. Mr. Kellaway, apparently imagining him to be wounded, without a moment's hesitation returned to his rescue, risking his own life to succour his commanding officer. Unfortunately, while lifting up Mr. Odevaine, they were surrounded by the enemy, and, notwithstanding a gallant but hopeless resistance by Mr. Kellaway, they were both made prisoners. The treatment they received when once overpowered is thus described by Mr. Kellaway:—"Five men sprang upon me, four laying hold of my hands and feet, while the fifth held on to my beard. By dint of struggling I succeeded at last in throwing off four of my captors, but the remaining one managed to retain his hold upon my beard until the rest, recovering themselves, came to his assistance, when, taking me by the heels, they pulled me along in that position for a long distance. Eventually Mr. Odevaine (a seaman) and myself were tied to trees, a good space apart, expecting every moment to be shot. Our anticipations on that score were fortunately not realised, and we were shortly afterwards taken up into the interior as far as Taganrog." For this act of bravery he was recommended for the Victoria Cross, of which honourable Order he was the seventh recipient, her Majesty in person pinning the decoration on his breast. He left the Wrangler as 2nd-class boatswain in June 1856, afterwards doing duty on board the Firebrand, Formidable, Edinburgh, and Royal George. In 1861 he received the rank of 1st-class boatswain, on board the Clio, and upon being discharged from that vessel, when lying at Panama, for a passage to England, Capt. Miller endorsed his certificate thus:—"Mr. Kellaway has gained, and justly so, the respect and esteem of every officer in the ship, and I beg to recommend him most strongly to their Lordships." From Nov. 1861 to July 1862 he was on the Asia, going over from that vessel to the Edgar at Portsmouth, on which ship he served until Dec. 14, 1865. On May 28, 1868, he was promoted to chief boatswain, and appointed foreman of riggers at Chatham Yard, and two years later he received the post of boatswain of the same establishment. At the end of 1877, and after nearly forty years of active service, the first signs of the painful complaint which closed his zealous and honourable career were manifested, and on Dec. 26 in that year he was granted a retiring pension of £143 per annum, and, whilst retaining the warmest friendship of his brother officers, he speedily found himself surrounded by a circle of friends, who, recognising at once the genuineness and affability of his nature, regarded him as a man whom to know was to respect. The deceased officer's funeral took place at Chatham, when the following brother-officers of the deceased acted as pall-bearers, namely, Messrs. Cruys, Church, Lamb, Woodley, Higham, King, Penicott, Taylor, Maroney, Millett, Stewart, and Potter. It may be added that among the nine decorations earned by the late officer was that of Knight of the Legion of Honour.

A telegram, dated Limassol, Oct. 5, states that "Major-Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph was to-day presented by the mayor of this town with an address expressive of the loyalty and happiness of the population under British rule. The High Commissioner, in reply, dwelt on the visible signs of prosperity in the town and district of Limassol. The population had increased one-third since the English occupation of the island, the harvest of corn and olives was plentiful, the vintage was good, and carobs, though less plentiful than last year, were fetching double the price. Alluding, in conclusion, to certain reports which have been current here of late, Sir Robert assured the mayor that the British Government had no intention of relinquishing Cyprus."

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms, use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœpathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment), in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

HOT WEATHER.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—TRUTH, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Amusements.

A second series of Promenade Concerts has been prosperously commenced at COVENT GARDEN, under the management of Mr. Samuel Hayes. Popular music seems to be the chief dependence of the director, who now arranges the programme, and the renewed delight derived from Jullien's "*British Army Quadrille*" would justify a belief in the sustained popularity of compositions of this class. Herr Josef Gung'l, the Viennese composer, conducts his own tuneful dance music.

The ROYALTY THEATRE has been reopened by Miss Kate Lawler, with an entirely new programme, of which the principal feature is a three-act comic drama, called "*Bow Bells*," written by Mr. Henry J. Byron. The novelty illustrates the troubles of a retired tradesman, who gives up his business in Cheapside with the expectation of enjoying rural felicity in a country village, remote from the metropolis. The piece, admirably acted by Miss Kate Lawler, Mr. Edward Righton, and the other members of the company, has been favourably received.

At the SURREY, Mr. William Creswick has met with a hearty welcome, on his reappearance as Virginius, after a prosperous tour of three years in Australia. The interval has in no degree diminished his histrionic powers, and his embodiment of the noble-hearted Roman demanded on its own merits the warm applause so liberally bestowed. Miss Lydia Cowell was a sympathetic Virginia, and Mrs. Billington a most efficient Servia. The revival has been very carefully placed on the stage.

The IMPERIAL THEATRE, adjoining the Westminster Aquarium, is now open for both afternoon and evening performances, a new burlesque being provided by Mr. R. Reece, under the title of "*Half-Crown Diamonds*," sustained in the liveliest fashion by Miss E. Farren, Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss Connie Gilchrist, and Mr. Royce.

The ST. JAMES'S and the COURT THEATRES commence their winter seasons this evening. The OLYMPIC will open under new management in the course of next week. Mr. Boucicault appears at the ADELPHI in his new Irish drama, called "*O'Dowd*," on Thursday, October 21. The reconstructed PRINCESS'S will be opened at the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have recommenced their attractive entertainments at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place. Several novelties are in preparation, but at present the programme consists of familiar pieces, including "*The Pirates' Home*," Mr. Corney Grain's clever musical sketch of "The London Season," and Mr. Arthur Law's lively operetta of "*A Flying Visit*."

The COVENT GARDEN pantomime is already in an active state of preparation. Mr. F. C. Burnand furnishes the opening, under the title of "*Valentine and Orson, or Harlequin and the Magic Shield*;" Mr. Julian Hicks paints the scenery, that accomplished artist M. Wilhelm designs the dresses, Mr. John Cormack arranges the ballets and general action, and Mr. William Beverly has been specially engaged to supply the fanciful ballet scene. The Vokes Family and Mr. J. G. Taylor will sustain the prominent characters, and the harlequinade will have two clowns, represented by Mr. Harry Payne and Mr. Charles Lauri. The whole will be produced under the immediate superintendence of Mr. F. B. Chatterton, whose long experience in connection with similar entertainments at Drury Lane ought to prove of great value to the Covent-Garden management.

Mr. W. T. Carleton being under engagement to return to America, the part of Captain Robert, in "*La Fille du Tambour-Major*," has been undertaken by Mr. Harry St. Maur, who will make his first appearance at the ALHAMBRA on Monday next.

The vase and cup to be presented to Professor Nordenskjold and Capt. Palander by the residents of Hong Kong, to commemorate the fact that that was the first British port touched on the homeward voyage of the Vega, have been sent on to the British Minister at Stockholm, who has been asked to present them on behalf of the donors. The silver vase to be presented to Professor Nordenskjold has wrought upon it no less than 146 individual figures. On the cup of Capt. Palander the most striking feature is a Chinese junk, beautifully wrought in gold and silver.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAP, PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

BIRTH.

FORSYTH.—On October 6, at Ryde, Isle of Wight the wife of Commander Douglas M. Forsyth, R.N., of a son.

DEATH.

BOURNE.—On the 5th inst., at Tor Castle, Fort William, Francis Hole Bourne, Captain in H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry, aged 30.

Advertisements.

THE COMMITTEE of the "BARNES HOME" INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, Heaton Mersey, Manchester, require an efficient and steady man, to TEACH and CONDUCT a BOYS' BRASS BAND, and to act as Yard Officer. To a single man, the salary would be from £40 to £50 a year, according to ability, with board and lodging and a suit of uniform annually; or to a married man, about 30s a week and a suit of uniform.—Applications, stating age, height, and whether married or single, accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date, to be addressed to the "GOVERNOR."

WANTED, a COOK, for Officers' Mess, 13th Light Infantry.—Apply to PRESIDENT, Mess Committee, Raglan Barracks, Devonport, stating terms, age, family, &c., with recommendations.

WANTED, a MAN COOK for the Officers' Mess, 32nd Light Infantry.—Apply to the PRESIDENT, Mess Committee, 32nd Light Infantry, Jersey.

MESSMAN.—WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, 24th Regiment, Gosport, a MESSMAN.—Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials and terms, to MESS PRESIDENT, 24th Regiment, Gosport.

SCHOOL SHIP CONWAY, LIVERPOOL.—Established for training Young Gentlemen for Officers in the Mercantile Marine. Terms, 50 guineas per annum, including uniform and all other extras. The sons of members of the Mercantile Marine Service Association and of officers of the Navy are received at the reduced rate of 40 guineas. Age for admission, 12 to 16. Quarter-days, February 1, April 10, August 1, and October 10.—Apply to Captain E. B. H. FRANKLIN, R.N., Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

WANTED, MESSMAN, with competent Man Cook, for the 36th Regiment.—Apply, enclosing testimonials, to "P.M.C.," 36th Regiment, Cork.

TORQUAY.—Comfortably furnished VILLA to be LET, containing double drawing-rooms, dining, billiard-room, and study; four bed and one dressing-room; two servant's ditto. Good garden. Rent, three guineas per week.—Address, "E. S.," Fawsley, Torquay.

BLACKHEATH, close to the Heath, a comfortably-furnished RESIDENCE, containing 12 rooms, Good garden; rent moderate.—Apply to Messrs. HARDS, VAUGHAN, and JENKINSON, 6 Moorgate Street, City, and Greenwich, Kent.

NEAR STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.—To LET, FURNISHED, HILLSIDE, CAMBERLEY. Good house, containing four public rooms, total of nine bed-rooms and one dressing-room; good kitchen, scullery, servants' hall, bath-room; good stabling, four loose boxes, carriage and harness-rooms, four men rooms above. House surrounded by six acres of good garden and pleasure-grounds.—Apply to "M. J. S.," Hillside, Camberley.

HOME, with THOROUGH EDUCATION, including residence in France and Germany, offered to the Children of Officers in the two Services.—For references and full particulars, apply to the Misses HANCE, Brompton, Dawlish.

LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—The NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION has contributed, by its 269 Lifeboats and other means, to the saving, during the past 21 months, of 1,137 lives from various shipwrecks, and 33 vessels from destruction.—Contributions are thankfully received by Messrs. COUTTS and Co.; by all the other London and Country Bankers; and by the Secretary, RICHARD LEWIS, Esq., at the Institution, 14 John Street, Adelphi.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The want of comfortable accommodation in London, with living on an equality with that of a regimental mess and at economical rates, has always been felt by officers of the Services. This it is now intended to supply both for temporary use and also in the style of a residential club, so that Shareholders may retain private rooms or suites of rooms with good attendance, and the use of general dining, drawing, club, smoking, and other rooms, while they may be either boarded at very moderate rates, or obtain their meals as required in club fashion.

The Army and Navy Hotel is established for the purpose of these requirements, and is intended for the use of the public as well as of the Shareholders, priority being in all cases given to the latter.

Baths of every description, including salt water, will be obtainable in the Hotel.

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Arrangements will be made for a service of small omnibuses to the principal railway stations; on receipt of telegraphic notice, these would be sent to meet any train.

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Suites of residential chambers, for bachelors as well as married families, will form a distinctive feature in the Hotel. Applications for Shares can be made in writing to the Secretary, by giving name, address, rank, or occupation, and the number of Shares required, accompanied by deposit.

C. HINTON MOORE, Secretary,
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Sail punctually as advertised.

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This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

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And fortnightly thereafter.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

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Working Proprietor, J. ELDRIDGE.

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ESTABLISHMENT for GENTLEWOMEN during TEMPORARY ILLNESS, 90 Harley Street, W. The house is now ready for the reception of Invalids requiring Medical or Surgical Treatment. This is given gratuitously by eminent practitioners, whilst the weekly charges for board and lodging, with nursing and attendance, vary from 17s 6d to £1 11s 6d. All applications for papers for admission to be addressed to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, 90 Harley Street, W.

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STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

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CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to maintain the full number of 200 girls without reduction.

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Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.

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PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only. A stock always kept in bond ready for shipment to India and the Colonies.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

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F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the furniture trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.

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THE NOSE MACHINE, applied to the Nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists, that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. 10s 6d, sent free for stamps, secretly packed.—ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, near the Foundling. (Estab. 1850.)

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Beg to call the Attention of Officers and Gentlemen to their large and varied stock of BREECH-LOADERS, from £5. EXPRESS RIFLES, from £17 10s.
COLT and TRANTER REVOLVERS, Government Bore, 50s each.

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ELEY'S CASES, Pin or Central Fire, charged with best Powder, Grease Proof, thick Felt, and Cloth Wads.

Prices, including Packing:—Twelve gauge—Green, 11s; Blue, 10s; Brown, "E. B.," 8s 6d per 100.

For further particulars, see Price List.

Best Powder, 2s lb. Cases: Chilled Shot, 6s 6d Bag; Revolvers, from 6s; Duck Gun, from 40s.

JONES, GUNMAKER, FISHING ROD, and TACKLE MANUFACTURER,
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KEIN GEDANKE.—There has long been a desire to obtain a sparkling and agreeable beverage combining sustaining and invigorating qualities without intoxicating effects. This want is now, in every respect, supplied by

ZOEDONE, a non-alcoholic nutrient Tonic Beverage, which will be found invaluable in all cases of mental or physical strain, while its refreshing properties and pleasant flavour render it a delicious drink for daily use.

ZOEDONE contains the vitalising, tissue-forming, phosphatic elements which give oysters their specific value.

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Pamphlet of particulars, with list of Agents, free.

Price, including bottles and packages, free on rails at Wrexham, 6s 6d per dozen in half-champagne bottles—in six-dozen cases; 12s per dozen in large champagne bottles—in three-dozen cases.

A small extra charge in smaller cases. See Pamphlet.

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THE BEST DRINK FOR THE MOORS.
STEADIES THE NERVES.
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NO LASSITUDE.
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Which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of

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Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, September 29, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for THIRTY APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE will be held in London in February, 1881.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

A further notice will be issued when the exact date of examination has been fixed.

T. F. WILSON, Colonel, Military Secretary.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, the UNIVERSITIES, &c.—Professor PRITCHARD (late Royal Military Academy, Woolwich), and the Rev. A. PRITCHARD, M.A., Oxon., can RECEIVE ONE or TWO MORE PUPILS after Oxford and Cambridge meet.

Messrs. Pritchard have already, since January, exceeded the number of their successes last year. Lists on application.

Special arrangements for the new Military Competitive (March 1881), for Subalterns of Militia, in charge of a retired Field-Officer (Colonel late R.A.), formerly Instructor in Field Sketching at Royal Military Academy and Aldershot Camp.

All Five Candidates sent up last month were successful.

Address, Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Wargrave, Henley, Oxon.

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With an efficient staff of Assistants.

This Proprietary School was founded in 1876 expressly to enable gentlemen of moderate means to obtain for their sons—

A high-class education in accordance with modern requirements.

A liberal and well-appointed dietary and domestic ménage.

The best associations of a Public School and companions exclusively of their own class.

The work is tested yearly by Public Examiners, whose reports are published, and one of the first pupils at the School has already passed with credit into Cooper's Hill College.

The sanitary and domestic arrangements will also be inspected and reported on periodically.

The New Buildings, on a fine site of ten acres, and fitted with every modern appliance, were opened in September last.

Terms, £54 a year.

A full prospectus will be sent on application to the Head Master, Salisbury School, Salisbury; or to the Warden, Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech.

WATCHES.—JEWELLERY.—WATCHES.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THOSE who have carefully considered the various accounts both of the first and the second Afghan wars, cannot but have been struck by the prominent part taken in military matters by Political Officers. The latter, moreover, being generally soldiers, the authority assumed by or conceded to them creates the more surprise. The exercise of such authority or influence has been, as history shows, frequently very injurious. Both Sir Charles Napier and General Nott protested loudly and energetically against dictation to military commanders by men having no military responsibility, comparatively little or no military knowledge, and ostensibly only performing civil functions. Similar protests may have been made during the last two years, but if so, we have heard nothing of them as yet. None the less, however, is it our duty to call attention to the evils of the system. We are quite prepared to be accused of prejudice, and to be confronted with a long roll of military politicals who have illustrated Indian history, and have, both in their political and military capacities, displayed undoubted talents of the highest order, and rendered splendid services to the country. The fact, however, that some military politicals have been eminent men, and that almost all have displayed ability, courage, and energy, does not make a bad system good, and we maintain that the system in question is essentially and radically bad. Sir Charles Napier, in his terse language, repeatedly pointed out the absurdity and impropriety of allowing a Political, often only a subaltern who had for years ceased to perform military duties, to control, in purely military matters, a war-worn General, expressly selected for his position on account of his military fitness, and solely responsible for the success or failure of the operations undertaken within the limits of his command. General Nott, with almost equal vigour, pointed out that though a Political might, as the representative of the Civil Government, represent the propriety of striving to obtain certain results, the ultimate decision as to whether it was prudent to attempt to obtain them, and the means by which they should be obtained, ought to rest with the senior military officer. Nevertheless, strong in the support of friends at the Council Board, the political officers in Afghanistan during the period which ended in the outbreak of 1841 practically kept the military commanders in a state of tutelage. A lieutenant in charge of an outlying district took it into his head that a certain tribe or chief needed punishment, and at once called on the nearest commander of a post not only to supply troops, but even to employ them in the manner which the lieutenant deemed advisable. The senior military officer was compelled—or thought himself compelled—to comply, and the result was not unfrequently disastrous failure. Even if the expedition succeeded, it was objectionable in many cases, for it might interfere with a comprehensive scheme of operations planned by the General. At all events, it placed him in this position,—that it weakened his authority, and left him in ignorance as to the position and number of the troops on whom he could count, in case a grave emergency should arise. When at length this unwise interference with military arrangements, on the part of the whole body of Politicals, from Sir William Macnaghten downwards, resulted in the outbreak of November, 1841, the Government of India temporarily changed the system, and accorded to Generals Pollock and Nott full political as well as military authority. The vicious system was, however, only scotched, not killed, and we find during the next few years Sir Charles Napier complaining of its existence. In the recent campaigns we have seen similar, though lesser, evils arising from the pretensions of military politicals, and it was only Sir Donald Stewart who fully and practically asserted the supremacy in an enemy's country of the General commanding the army. It is true that the Politicals have not, as they did forty years ago, almost openly dictate to General officers, but they have been still animated by the same spirit as their predecessors, and have obtruded advice and information which produced disastrous results. In the campaign in the Kurum Valley in the winter of 1878-79, General Roberts allowed his baggage train to thread a defile some distance in rear of the main body, because the Political attached to his column assured him that no attack was to be apprehended from the local tribe. Yet the attack was made, and though it was repulsed, some valuable lives were sacrificed to the incorrect information which induced the General to relax military precautions. A twelvemonth later, General Roberts was within an ace of suffering a severe disaster at Cabul, and did actually undergo much military humiliation, because of defective information afforded by the Political. Still more recently, we find Lieutenant-Colonel St. John not only advising Major-General Primrose to despatch General Burrows to the Helmund, but even suggesting the strength and composition of the force to be sent. How far his subsequent advice induced General Burrows to make that fatal advance from Khushk-i-Nakhud, which led to the crushing defeat of July 27, we know not. Neither do we know whether it was his counsel which caused General Primrose to take ignominious refuge in the citadel of Candahar, and a little later to undertake the unwise, unnecessary, and unfortunate sortie. We are, however, justified in assuming that he was, to a great extent, responsible both for Generals Burrows' and Primrose's errors, and for the defective information to Government which led to General Phayre's Division being deprived of the means of moving. We say that we are justified in this assumption, and our reason for arriving at such a conclusion is that throughout the five weeks following the defeat of Maiwand, it was not General Primrose's, but Lieutenant-Colonel St. John's communications with the Viceroy, which were published. Indeed, the latter seems to have been the only local authority recognised by Lord Ripon, and to have been the medium of communication with the commander of the beleaguered garrison. If ever there was a case in which all civil authority should have been held in abeyance, it was surely this; yet we heard nothing but, "St. John reports this," "St. John thinks so and so," "St. John is of opinion that the sortie was a success," "St. John asserts that Burrows' disaster was exaggerated." Any foreigner would have imagined that it was Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, not Major-General Primrose, who was the military commander. We are far from wishing to underrate the services which Politicals have rendered in the Afghan wars. Their chief quasi-military functions have comprehended the procuring of information and supplies. If, as regards the former, they have often been failures, they, have at all events as regards the latter, aided the Commissariat most efficiently. During General Roberts's march from Cabul to Candahar, indeed, much of the success was due to their energy and ability. Still, though they may be very useful in collecting grain and cattle, we nevertheless contend that, on the whole, their position with reference to the Military Authorities has been productive of harm. Their information has been notoriously defective or misleading, and they have shone neither as strategists nor tacticians. We, therefore, earnestly urge the propriety of putting these gentlemen in their proper place. That place is neither that of Commissioners of the Government, nor of Chiefs of the Intelligence Department, but merely that of instruments to carry out such orders or to perform such functions of a civil nature as the chief military officer may think fit to issue. When the country is tranquil, and civil government has been re-established, then let the Politicals act as the directions from their departmental superiors may desire them; but when war is abroad, there should be but one person to give orders, —namely, the Military Commander, and his authority should be absolute.

An unfortunate military scandal has just been brought before a French civil court, much to the annoyance of the French Army. Our neighbours have long harboured the idea that their reverses in 1870 and 1871 were due to treason, and during the Franco-German War a detachment was hardly ever defeated without the cry going up to Heaven,—"Nous sommes trahis, livrés, et vendus!" The fact of French soldiers being beaten by Germans was only to be accounted for by treachery. We may remark that this suspicion of treason has long been inherent in the French Army, and especially among Parisian troops. M. Thiers has made the remark, in his *History of the Consulate and the Empire*,—"Directly there was a disinclination to fight, the Parisians declared they had been sold, and scampered away." It would be difficult to say from what precise epoch this want of confidence dates, or whether it is due to overweening assurance, or to the fact of French Generals having really betrayed their trust. The belief in the omnipresence of Prussian spies may, perhaps, date from the Seven Years' War, when Frederick the Great laughingly said, when alluding to Madame de Pompadour's Generals, "My brother Louis has twenty cooks and one spy, while I have twenty spies and one cook." Now, a short time ago it was rumoured that the Prussians had obtained possession of the French plan of mobilisation; that the documents concerning this matter had been purloined from the War Office; and that an officer connected with the Department was the guilty person. Several names were mentioned in connection with this affair, and at last a most circumstantial article appeared in the *Gaulois*, charging Captain Jung, of the Staff, with being the culprit. The accused officer at first wished to fight the journalist, but various difficulties were raised to a meeting, and in the end the Captain determined to appeal to a civil tribunal in order to clear his character. M. Ivan de Woestyne, the defendant, called a good many witnesses, but his chief reliance was placed on the evidence of General Ney, Duc d'Elchingen. But the General, when asked, could only say that public rumour attributed the theft of the papers in question, and that meeting M. de Woestyne out riding, he had said, "If it be true that Captain Jung has taken them, he deserves to be treated as the Borgias or the Medicis treated objectionable persons." He roundly declared that he had all along used the word "if." The consequence was that the defence broke down. But there were other serious matters brought into the trial. It was shown that if important information had been given to the Germans, it was not Captain Jung who was the culprit, but in all probability his wife, from whom he had long been separated, and who had managed to get into the good graces of General de Cissey, when that officer was Minister of War. It appeared from official documents read out in Court that the General had abused his position as War Minister to endeavour to force Captain Jung to sign a paper required by his wife, and also that he had given Madame Jung, who went by the name of "Mdlle. Kauller," a permission to visit her son at the Military College of La Flèche, and this in opposition to the sentence of a civil court. The whole affair is most lamentable. Here is General de Cissey, after a long life spent in the service of his country, after having been twice War Minister and reorganised the Army, and after commanding an Army Corps, called upon by public opinion to send in his papers, for allowing himself to be seduced by a designing and attractive woman. It is to be regretted, too, that General Ney should have spoken in the manner he did of a brother-officer, and this to a man he knew to be a reporter, and whom he had only met once before in his life. In the accusation brought against Captain Jung, and which completely fell to the ground, there was a good deal of political animus. The captain is writing a work, called *Bonaparte et Son Temps*, which is very damaging for the private character of the great but unscrupulous soldier, and he has consequently drawn upon him the wrath of all the Bonapartist officers. The names of other officers and gentlemen were mixed up indirectly in this matter. For example, there was M. Wachter, who was recently editor of *L'Armée Française*, the military organ of M. Gambetta. It was shown in court that this gentleman had also been accused of purloining the missing documents, but that he had been whitewashed. However, he was forbidden further entrance into the War Office, and he was removed from his post as editor. As for M. Ivan de Woestyne, who was formerly in the Belgian service, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 5,000 francs fine for having basely slandered a gallant officer.

At this particular time of the year, it is the practice to send one corporal and one private from each Cavalry regiment to Canterbury, to undergo a course of military equitation for nine months. Although this is an excellent practice in its way, it is open, we think, to considerable improvement. To begin with, it is not to be expected that a young corporal or private will value very highly the instruction he receives, when he finds the work of keeping his horse and appointments clean and in order is a task of the greatest difficulty. Indeed, he is inclined in too many cases to view the whole thing more in the light of a punishment than anything else, the consequence being that he makes little progress, and ultimately returns to his regiment not much benefited, and is seldom considered even fit to be employed in the regimental riding-school, or as drill instructor, to qualify him for which duties it is that he is sent to Canterbury. Thus the country is put to an almost useless expense, as it often happens that the man breaks down a valuable horse, and turns out utterly unfit for further promotion at the termination of his course. Now, if the period of instruction was extended from nine to twelve months, and two serjeants were sent to Canterbury, with one private told off from the depôt or despatched with them from their regiments to clean their horses and appointments, an improvement would, we believe, very soon be observable. The two serjeants would be able to devote themselves entirely to the object for which they were selected, viz., drill and instruction, which might be divided into four parts, with a certain number of marks given for each subject—say, military equitation, 15; instruction-drill, 12; foot-drill, 9; education, 9; good-conduct, 5; making a total of 50 marks—first, second, or third-class certificates being granted, according to the number of marks obtained, the description of certificate obtained being entered in their ledger-books, as a reference. The time for instruction should be divided into regular hours, and in addition to the usual course, it would be well to add "Cavalry Regulations," a suitable portion of "Queen's Regulations," and the "Articles of War," with military sketching and accounts. Such a course of instruction would produce good non-commissioned officers, and qualify them for the responsible position of troop serjeant-major, by their knowledge of drill and discipline as taught at Canterbury. It would also ensure a greater uniformity in the system of drill and the fitting of appointments throughout the Service than at present exists. A mess might be formed, and the serjeants should be kept together as much as possible, every encouragement being given them to improve themselves, and bring themselves up to a high state of discipline and efficiency. Non-commissioned officers sent to qualify for ridingmasters should receive one shilling per day extra, and be in possession of a 1st-class Canterbury certificate; and they should not be appointed until they had passed an examination, similar to that laid down in Section 4, "Queen's Regulations," with an elementary examination to show their knowledge of the anatomy and powers of the horse, so as to assist them in the training of remounts, ignorance of these subjects often leading to serious results both to the horse and rider. Such a system as this, if carried out, would, we believe, prove most beneficial, and would enable us to obtain good non-commissioned officers for the appointment. On first appointment, the ridingmaster should be gazetted a combatant officer, and take his turn of promotion in the regiment to which he is appointed; in other words, he should be given something to look forward to. At present he has no prospects, and the best and most zealous soldier naturally loses heart when he finds himself occupying a standstill position year after year, with no chance of ever making any advance. The present training of Cavalry non-commissioned officers, it must be allowed, is lamentably bad. In many regiments everything depends upon the favour with which a young soldier is regarded by the commanding officer; and a young corporal, be he ever so unfitted to exercise authority, may be promoted serjeant, and pass on to troop serjeant-major, if he only contrives to pass muster under the eyes of his captain and commanding officer. So much depends, especially in the Cavalry, upon the troop serjeant-major, that the very utmost should be done to raise the professional knowledge of those vested with such large powers, upon whom much will depend in our next European campaign. The scheme we have sketched out could not fail to be advantageous, and as it would in the long run be found to be a saving to the country, we hope that it may be considered. At any rate, it would be a wise thing to call together a committee of cavalry officers to discuss the question, and report what steps it is desirable to take to render the non-commissioned ranks more attractive, and to ensure our obtaining a constant supply of men qualified to undertake the important duties of serjeants and troop serjeant-majors. It is idle to deny the fact that there is at present a great want of good men of the old class, for the very simple reason that there is no encouragement held out to our young soldiers to qualify themselves for the responsibilities of the higher non-commissioned ranks. Under a proper system, the riding-mastership would be a thing to be aspired to. It is now anything but that, for a man once gazetted ridingmaster knows that he is provided for for life, and that work as he may, he has no opportunity of ever rising to the command of a troop. It is certainly a great mistake not to render this position more attractive.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, while on his visit to Hull this week, for the purpose of inspecting the *Audacious*, received, contrary to his usual custom, a congratulatory address from the Mayor and Town Council of the place. On Wednesday the Duke of Edinburgh was present at the Leeds musical festival, of which he is president, on which occasion Mr. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship," was produced.

The Admiralty appear still to have strange notions of economy. We hear that the *Spitfire*, a paddle-wheel vessel of an antique class, sent out to Bermuda fifteen years ago for harbour service, having been reported upon as rotten and used up, the authorities, with the experience of many years of dockyard administration, ordered her to be repaired, and the vessel is now being virtually rebuilt. It will be interesting to know the total cost of this ship from first to last.

The Board of Admiralty will make the official annual inspection of the dockyard, victualling yard, Marine division, and other naval establishments at Devonport, in the course of next week. The Admiralty yacht *Enchantress* has been ordered to be at Devonport to receive their Lordships on Monday next.

Up to the present time there is no reliable information as to the future movements of the Demonstrative Squadron, and letters for the *Alexandra*, *Monarch*, and *Téméraire* should be sent to Brindisi, to the care of H.B.M.'s Consul, to be forwarded.

Sub-Lieutenant Richard Peirse has been successful in passing out of the *Excellent* with a "first-class" in gunnery, and having previously taken the highest certificates in seamanship and navigation, he now holds three "firsts," and becomes entitled to the usual Admiralty present of books. Sub-Lieutenants George Patey, of March, 1878, and Robert Adams, of September, 1879, have also passed out of the *Excellent*, and are confirmed in their rank.

A programme of experiments for testing the effects of oblique fire on armour-plates is being drawn up, and will be carried out shortly at Portsmouth. The firms now having contracts with the Admiralty for the manufacture of plates for ships under construction will be invited to send in sample plates for these trials.

The Nordenfelt guns and ammunition, which it was so suddenly decided to send to the Mediterranean Fleet, will not be taken by the *Assistance* to the Adriatic, but will be landed at Malta, whence the *Assistance* will return to England.

The designs for the new 6-inch 43-ton breech-loading guns for the Navy have been all but completed, and the minor details will be submitted to the Ordnance Committee before handing the designs over to the manufacturers, Sir William Armstrong and Co.

We are glad to hear that the *Pandora*, the yacht of the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. H. Smith, in which he recently paid a visit to the Demonstrative Squadron, and which went ashore on entering Argostoli, was safely got off with the assistance of the Italian man-of-war *Victor Emmanuel*. The yacht is reported to have gone aground in a fog; but she was steaming easily, and is but slightly damaged.

Rear-Admiral Stirling left San Francisco for Callao in the *Triumph* on the 8th inst. At Callao, he will probably find the *Shannon*, *Osprey*, and *Thetis* awaiting him, so that the force of British ships will be quite equal to any call for the protection of British interests.

Commander John Rainier has been selected by the Admiralty as a member of the Committee on Machine Guns, in the place of Commander Custance, appointed to the *Flamingo*.

The French expedition, for opening up the Upper Niger and "taking possession" of the country placed under the protectorate of France, left Bordeaux on the 5th inst., one company of Sappers, two of Marine Infantry, and four companies of natives form the expedition.

In addition to the writing-table made from the timbers of the *Resolute*, which it is intended to present to the President of the United States of America, another piece of furniture has, we hear, been manufactured from the old ship for presentation to Mrs. Grinnell. The furniture will be sent to Washington to the care of her Majesty's Minister, by whom it will be presented as directed.

The statement that the death of Admiral Sir Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., has placed a good-service pension of £300 a year at the disposal of the Admiralty, is, unfortunately for some expectant recipient, untrue. There are now ten officers in receipt of these pensions, and thus the complement is full and there is no vacancy, although their Lordships have the power of increasing the number under special circumstances.

On the arrival of the *Vulture* at Devonport, she will receive orders to proceed to pay off at Sheerness, where she was commissioned in December, 1876. Lieutenant Carey, Navigating Lieutenant Stovin, and Mr. Wright (engineer), are the only officers who have served the commission in the ship.

Commodore Richards' threatened blockade of the Brass River appears to have had the desired effect, the natives having collected the fine of oil imposed upon them for plundering the British ship *Cypriote*. The ships on the West Coast of Africa will, therefore, be relieved of the tedious work of blockading.

The new surveying steamer for the coasts of England, which is to be built for the purpose of replacing the *Porcupine*, is to be named the *Triton*.

There is a general move among the Coastguard ships, the *Belleisle* being ordered to Kingstown for the winter, the *Hector* to Portsmouth to make good defects, and the *Warrior*, *Defence*, and *Hercules* to go to sea for target practice.

The Naval Demonstration is now, there is reason to hope, almost a thing of the past. That the Fleet was intended to begin operations unless the cession of Dulcigno was agreed upon is plain from the ultimatum issued by Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, in which he said, "I demand the surrender, without delay, of the town and district of Dulcigno to the Montenegrin authorities. Before beginning active operations, I accord you a delay of three days for reply. The officers who will hand you this communication may convey to me your reply. I am ready to enter into negotiations with the Prince of Montenegro for the purpose of facilitating the occupation of the ceded territory." It is satisfactory, however, to learn from a source which may be considered inspired, that at no time was the bombardment of Dulcigno entertained by the allied commanders of the Demonstrative Fleet. It is asserted in this quarter that if it had been necessary to use force, the fire of the shipping would have been directed on the Mazura entrenchments and on those situated on the hills north of Dulcigno; and even if the fortress of Dulcigno itself had been brought under fire, it stands on rising ground, clear of the town. But the allied commanders, acting under the authority of their respective Governments, were fully agreed that under no circumstances should a shot be fired which would endanger the lives of the inhabitants of Dulcigno.

It is stated that in the programme of shipbuilding for the ensuing financial year, provision will be made for laying down three new ironclads, but we believe they will be of the smaller classes, though carrying a powerful armament.

Sebastopol is growing rapidly in importance, and promises soon to supersede Nicolaieff. Of late years, the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company have established their head-quarters there, constructing also a building-slip and workshops. Recently, the great floating-dock was removed from Nicolaieff to Sebastopol, and now we hear of the assignment of 300,000 roubles to construct a pier for embarking troops, and 500,000 roubles to build a row of barracks for seamen of the Black Sea Fleet. But for Russia's belief in the annexation of Constantinople in the immediate future, greater energy still would probably be displayed in developing Sebastopol.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on Tuesday, Dr. H. J. Domville, C.B., Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £65 was distributed among the several claimants.

The sum expended yearly by the Russian Admiralty on the purchase and printing of books amounts to about £50,000 sterling. A by no means insignificant portion of this is disbursed in subscribing to the leading European newspapers and journals, and in purchasing every work of note appearing upon Naval matters. The vote also includes subsidies to Russian authors, to assist them in buying works dealing with the Navy, the reading public in Russia being too small to render it a profitable matter for publishers to issue Naval works.

Wednesday next will be the fifty-third anniversary of the battle of Navarino, which was fought by the *Asia*, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Captain Edward Curzon; *Albion*, J. A. Ommanney; *Genoa*, Walter Bathurst; *Cambrian*, G. W. Hamilton; *Dartmouth*, T. Fellowes; *Glasgow*, Hon. A. Maude; *Talbot*, Hon. F. Spencer; *Rose*, L. Davies; *Philomel*, Viscount Ingestre; *Mosquito*, G. B. Martin; and the *Brisk*, Hon. W. Anson; and which ended in the destruction of an ally with whom we were at peace.

The proceeds of the Kensington House Fête for the *Atalanta* Fund amounted to rather over £800, which sum has been handed over to the Lord Mayor. We are sorry to hear that the branch funds at the Ports have not met with the support that was anticipated, and that the London fund is also but slowly progressing. It is not, we feel sure, any want of sympathy with the sorrowing relatives of those lost which has stayed the hand of the charitable public, but there is a strong feeling in many quarters that the Government should come forward more prominently in matters of this kind, especially in a case in which men ordered on the Service of their country met with death in a ship provided for them by a Government Department.

Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam rehoisted his flag on board the *Inconstant*, on return from leave, on Monday last, and it was directed by the Admiralty that the ship should be at Spithead ready for sea on Thursday. It was afterwards decided to give her a six-hours' trial of engines, and to-day has now been fixed as the date of departure of the squadron for Vigo. The authorities at Sheerness were ordered to use all possible haste in getting the *Tourmaline* ready, and the usual six days' Channel trial of the *Cleopatra* and *Carysfort* was so far set aside that they were simply instructed to proceed from Sheerness to Devonport and from Devonport to Portsmouth, respectively, so that they might not delay the sailing of Lord Clanwilliam's command. The *Bacchante* arrived at Vigo on Thursday, and will await the Detached Squadron.

General Sir Fortescue Graham, K.C.B., of the Royal Marine Artillery, who died at Plymouth on Saturday, at an advanced age, had seen much service, in the old fighting days. He entered the Service in 1808, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the Baltic, where he was landed with the Marines from the Fleet, and served with the battalion at the taking of Walcheren in 1809. He served in a battalion in Portugal and north coast of Spain, and was present at the taking of Castro. He afterwards proceeded to America, and assisted at an attack on Norfolk, and taking of Hampton. Also with a battalion in Canada, where he commanded a division of gunboats at the attack on a battery on Lake Champlain. Returning to America, he was at the capture of Fort Point Peter, and town of St. Mary's in Georgia. He served with another battalion in Spain, in 1837; and afterwards in China, where he was present at the demonstration before Nankin (medal). He commanded the Royal Marine Battalion, landed from the Fleet and acting in conjunction with the French, at the bombardment and surrender of Bomarsund (medal). The late Sir Fortescue Graham commenced his service with the Royal Marine Artillery, but becoming adjutant of a division of the red, he did not revert to the blue until he was appointed General of the Artillery Division in 1870, from which date he also was in receipt of a good-service pension of £200 a year. Sir F. Graham was the senior General of the Marine Corps, but having been on the Retired List at the time of his decease, no step accrues to the serving corps. The remains of the late General were interred in the cemetery at Plymouth on Wednesday. In addition to relatives, Colonel-Commandant Heastey, Colonel Second Commandant Hunt, A.D.C., Lieutenant-Colonels Sanders and Jones, and other officers of the Plymouth Division of Marines attended the funeral.

Although Mr. Edison's wonderful "inventions" have made people a trifle shy in accepting new Yankee notions as gospel fact, we believe there may be something worth inquiring into in Captain Ericcson's new torpedo. In the reports that have been received through the New York Press, it is remarkable that the inventor has been very guarded in his statements, and has not yet committed himself to half that it is alleged that his wonderful weapon can do. We must, therefore, wait for some further experiments, which are promised shortly, and we hope that Captain Arthur, the present Naval attaché at Washington, whose knowledge of torpedo warfare has been kept up to date in his late command, the *Vernon*, will be on the spot.

Referring again to the report that dissatisfaction had been felt by the men of the battalion of Marines now in Ireland, in consequence of their not being borne on ship's books, and thus not receiving ration allowance, we would observe that there has always been a diversity in the arrangement of the many Marine battalions that have been sent to Ireland, the officers and men of some battalions having been taken from the "foreign service" or embarkation roster, while others, as in this instance, have been selected from the "home service," or command duty roster. The chief cause of complaint has been that no allotments could be made by the married men; but the Admiralty have been liberal in this instance, and following the precedent of the course adopted with the South-African Battalion, have given separation allowance to the families at the rate of 6d. a day to the wife and 2d. a day to each child under fourteen years of age. This will make the men's families as well, and in some instances, better off than if they were in receipt of allotments, for, taking a family of a wife and two children, they would receive 10d. a day, or 25s. a month, added to which their husbands could well afford to transmit further help. The only losers are the officers and unmarried men, who would receive, if borne on ship's books, the former 1s. 6d. and the latter 7d. per diem in lieu of rations. But an unmarried soldier can live as well on his pay in Ireland as in England, and can, therefore, have no just cause for complaint that he is still considered on shore service.

Tempus edax rerum! Seventy-five years have rolled by since Nelson fell on the deck of the *Victory*, and it is not therefore surprising that the roll of Trafalgar heroes now living is reduced to a minimum. The names of those who fought four years previously at the battle of the Nile have all gone from the *Navy List*, and the names of those who fought in Nelson's last great action are fast disappearing. Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Rose Sartorius, G.C.B., who is now in his 91st year, and entered the Navy in June, 1801, fought as a midshipman on board the *Tonnant*; Admiral Robert Patton, now in his 90th year, who entered the Navy February 1, 1804, was a midshipman in the *Bellerophon*; Admiral W. Ward Percival Johnson, who is now in his 91st year, and who entered the Navy July 2, 1803, was midshipman of the *Victory*; Commander Francis Harris, a recipient of the Naval pension, was 1st-class volunteer in the *Téméraire*; Commander William Vicary (A), who is now in his 88th year, and who entered the Navy February 6, 1805, was 1st-class volunteer in the *Achille*,—he is in receipt of the Greenwich-Hospital pension; and Lieutenant-Colonel James Fynmore, R.M., a recipient of the Greenwich-Hospital pension, who was born in 1793, entered the Navy in 1803, and was midshipman of the *Africa*. He was also at the bombardment of Algiers, in 1816. The following is a list of the ships engaged:—*Victory, Royal Sovereign, Britannia, Téméraire, Neptune, Leviathan, Conqueror, Agamemnon, Africa, Ajax, Orion, Minotaur, Spartiate, Belleisle, Mars, Bellerophon, Colossus, L'Achille, Dreadnought, Polyphemus, Revenge, Swiftsure, Defiance, Thunderer, Defence, Tonnant, Prince, Phœbe, Sirius, Euryalus, Naiad, Entreprenante,* and *Pickle.*

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds, taking exception to the letter of "Flag Officer" respecting the *Atalanta*, which we printed last week, has come forward with a censure upon the anonymous Admiral for giving no warning voice when the *Atalanta* was equipped for training service. Sir Thomas Symonds has, however, no fault to find with ships of the *Atalanta* class, and asserts that he "commanded ships of the same form as the *Atalanta* for eleven years, and served in three others, in every sea and circumstance; and, though I found them faultless, it is on record that I did not approve of the *Atalanta* as a training-ship for other reasons than safety. Her sister, the *Niobe*, gunned and weighted as designed, has done seventeen years' good service as a training-ship in the German Navy, and to this day is reported very highly of—in fact, 'perfect.'" "Flag Officer" replies that he did not know the *Atalanta* was the old *Juno* until after she was lost, and that "for an officer, after suffering compulsory retirement, to presume to dictate to the Admiralty what ship they should employ would be a piece of impudence that I, for one, would rather not be guilty of." But how great a pity it is that there should be this "stand-off" feeling between the Service afloat and the department. The evils which arise from this were pointed out by us in a recent article on "Naval Officers and Naval Constructors," and here we have a confirmation of our views.

We believe it is a fact that the application of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth for the services of Captain Luxmoore, R.M.L.I., as A.D.C. at the Cape, has been refused by the Horse Guards, having been under consideration apparently until H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge returned from Germany. It is hard that officers of Marines should be shut out of all Staff employment, except one or two professorships at Sandhurst, &c. If Royal Marine officers are entitled to be A.D.C.'s to her Majesty, surely there should be no bar to their being so to General officers, when the rare case of their being offered such appointments occur. Captain Luxmoore was offered the aide-de-campship by General Smyth solely from his professional qualifications having frequently come under the General's favourable notice when field-adjutant of the Plymouth Division. The Admiralty fully approved of Captain Luxmoore's accepting the appointment, and the onus of refusing permission lies, apparently, solely with the Horse Guards authorities.

The *Novosti* publishes a letter this week from an officer on board the *Naezdnik*, at Nagasaki, expressing the satisfaction of the Russian Fleet at the courtesy displayed by Admiral Coote. In the recent case of the stranding of the *Iron Duke*, the Russian Admiral put off a public dinner he had arranged to have at Hakodate, and hurried to the assistance of the English vessel. The *Naezdnik* was unable to do any good on reaching the spot, but Admiral Coote was profuse in his thanks all the same, and delighted the sailors on board the corvette by making the band of the *Iron Duke* play the Russian national anthem. The correspondent says that the officers of the *Naezdnik* and *Razboinik* still remember the very friendly treatment they experienced in England during their stay at Portsmouth.

In July last a scientific contemporary, in making an effort to defend the present Hydrographic Department, waxed warm over an assertion made by Lieutenant Temple, R.N., that he was "bound to warn all those whom it may concern of the errors to which the Department has given dangerous publicity." This was said to "be contrary to the traditions, and certainly to the interests, of any public office connected with the practical and working world." But however this may be, we have now before us, in this month of October, the fact that the Hydrographic Department has been warned for over a fortnight of a singular disparity existing between Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,588 and 2,701 of the coast of Albania, in the neighbourhood of Dulcigno; and yet no official attempt that we are aware of has been made to correct or, if necessary, to cancel the faulty document, for both charts in their unreconciled state are still for sale.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has continued his inspections during the week. On Monday he went to Colchester, and held a review of the troops. The Duke lunched with Major-General Radcliffe, and left Colchester for town shortly before four o'clock. His Royal Highness commenced his inspection of the Portsmouth garrison on Tuesday, when he was present at a sham-fight on Portsdown Hill, the forces numbering over five thousand men. Sir Charles Ellice and Sir Garnet Wolseley were with the Duke. The attacking force attempted to destroy the waterworks which supply Portsmouth, with its 130,000 inhabitants, and adjacent villages with water, and, after a smartly-contested fight, were adjudged to be the victors. A march-past concluded the operations. The local Volunteers took part in the proceedings. Dinners were afterwards cooked on the ground. His Royal Highness continued his inspection on Wednesday, when all the troops in garrison were reviewed on Southsea Common. After luncheon the Duke visited the forts and barracks at Gosport, and then returned to Portsmouth Dockyard, where, accompanied by the Port Admiral, he made a tour of the extension works, and inspected the *Inflexible*, *Dreadnought*, and other vessels. Sir Garnet Wolseley went out to view the Spithead fortifications. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar entertained a distinguished party in the evening at dinner at Government

House. His Royal Highness, attended by Sir Garnet Wolseley and Colonel Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., visited Aldershot on Thursday, and reviewed the troops composing the division. The troops paraded at ten o'clock, and the evolutions lasted till nearly two. After partaking of luncheon with Sir Daniel and Lady Lysons, the Duke of Cambridge and his staff left the camp, and proceeded by train to London.

However hotly contested the proposed increase in the German Army may be, from a purely military point of view, it will appear that the changes intended, especially the provision in accordance with which the supplementary reserves *(Ersatz-Reserven)* of the first class are to be called in, periodically, in time of peace for drill, are highly necessary, if Germany is to maintain her military prestige and preponderance. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* has lately supplied some instructive figures, which show how useful it would have been to the Germans in 1870 if they had had at home Ersatz-Reserven ready to fill up the fearful gaps which the first battles of the Franco-German war made in their battalions. In fact, the losses were so heavy that, in the case of some regiments, they could be replaced only by the sending forward of a whole reserve battalion. Thus, in the battle of Wörth, the 1st West Prussian Grenadier Regiment, No. 6, lost 30 officers and 876 men (out of a total strength of about 3,000, be it observed), and the 1st Lower Silesian Infantry Regiment, No. 46, 35 officers and 982 men, more than a third of its strength. In the battle of Spicheren, the 2nd Brandenburg Grenadier Regiment, No. 12, lost also 35 officers, besides 771 men. The King's Grenadier Regiment, No. 7, suffered a loss at Weissenburg of 23 officers and 329 men; at Wörth, 16 officers and 551 men; consequently, within three days, 39 officers and 880 men. In the battle of Vionville (Mars-la-Tour), the 6th Brandenburg Infantry Regiment, No. 52, lost the astounding number of 1,202 men; the 4th Brandenburg Infantry Regiment, No. 24, 1,099 men; the 2nd Silesian Grenadier Regiment, No. 11, 1,119 men; and the 4th Thuringian Infantry Regiment, No. 72, 852 men, not reckoning the loss of officers, always considerable. The losses of the regiments of the Guards were as heavy at Gravelotte. As already remarked, such losses would have necessitated the forward movement of whole reserve battalions; but as a matter of fact, this was not possible, because those battalions, formed only a few weeks, consisted mostly of men not sufficiently drilled for field service. The consequence was that the Third and Tenth Army Corps, which each took the field with 25,000 infantry, in the battles which followed had to be placed in reserve, with strengths respectively of 16,100 and 18,550 men. The above figures also, for the first time, we believe, present to us a true picture of the actual losses entailed upon Germany in the Franco-German war.

The letters which recently appeared in the *Standard* signed "Trooper" would seem to have had the desired effect, for it is ordered that in future the course of instruction in gymnastics is not to commence with cavalry recruits until they have been dismissed their foot drills, nor with infantry recruits until they have completed the ordinary recruit drill, and have been put through the recruit's course of musketry.

We lately pointed out the injustice of the arrangement by which the officers and men who served in the campaign against Secocœni in 1878, were to be deprived of the medal which is about to be issued to mark the successful termination of operations at the Cape. We are glad to see that the omission has been rectified, and that a general order has been promulgated extending to those who formed part of the first Secocœni expedition the honour which all others will enjoy who took an active part in the late campaigns in South Africa.

We have received the sixth annual report of that excellent institution, the Soldiers' Institute and Sailors' Welcome, at Portsmouth, which, under the careful superintendence of Miss Robinson, has effected so much good among our soldiers and seamen. We are glad to find from the report that the institution is now in what may be said to be a flourishing condition; but subscriptions and donations are still much needed. The charitably disposed cannot employ their money better than by helping to provide for the wants of those who fight our battles, and in a garrison town such as Portsmouth are surrounded by temptations of every kind. There is a strong feeling, we know, in certain quarters against these homes for soldiers, on account of the shortsightedness of those who have the direction of affairs in endeavouring to parade religion at every turn; but Miss Robinson takes a practical view of things, and this error is not committed at Portsmouth, where the utmost is done to make the soldier and sailor really comfortable. As the Chaplain-General said on a recent occasion, "While every opportunity is afforded for religious advantages in Miss Robinson's Institute, there is no attempt whatever to proselytise the men,"—a fact which speaks highly in Miss Robinson's favour.

The latest accounts from Basutoland are not reassuring. The *Standard* correspondent at Capetown telegraphs that Colonel Bayly was attacked at Maseru on the 10th inst. by the enemy in considerable numerical force. During the daytime they contented themselves by keeping up a heavy fire from the hills, 600 yards distant; but late in the afternoon the enemy began to work their way down, evidently with the intention of attacking after dark. Colonel Bayly then withdrew his troops into the Residency and new fort, firing the hospital, so as to light the ground outside the lines held by our men. The Basutos sacked and burned the Government office and barracks, the school, dwellings, and stores, retiring after midnight. As our men were kept under shelter, we had only one killed and four wounded. The Basutos left three dead upon the ground. Colonel Bayly, with his 500 men, was still shut up in Maseru when the despatch was sent off, Colonel Carrington, with a rather smaller force, being besieged at Mafeteng. A relief column had, however, been forming for some time at Wapener, in the Orange Free State, fifteen miles from Mafeteng, and it was to march, 1,000 strong, on Wednesday last, under Brigadier-General Clarke. It would almost seem, therefore, that our correspondent who wrote to us last week from the Cape was justified in taking the gloomy view he did of the situation, which would seem to be growing more serious.

We would draw the attention to the heads of the War Office to the letter of "An Advocate for Fairplay," in another column. A more undoubted case of miscarriage of justice was never brought to light. We are convinced that the officer in question has been unintentionally injured, and we insert the letter with much pleasure, as it will enable the Secretary of State for War to set the matter right, and reward an old and most distinguished officer as he deserves to be rewarded, for his long and faithful services, with the highest rates of pension it is in the power of the War Office to accord.

Intelligence has reached Woolwich from India of the death of Major E. S. Burnett, commanding C Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, who is said to have been thrown from his horse and killed at Secunderabad. Major Burnett received his first commission in August, 1855; attained the rank of Captain in July, 1864; and became Major, April 16, 1873. His war services include the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8, during which he was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore of December 6, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and other engagements.

There was a little flutter of excitement on Tuesday by reports respecting the menacing attitude of Burmah, and a telegram published in the *Standard* indicated that an outbreak of hostilities was really imminent. The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times*, however, whilst confirming the statement that about 1,000 armed Burmese have appeared on the frontier near Allanmyo, and that a rumour existed that war would be declared against us, if the British Government refused to give satisfaction for the losses sustained during the Nyoungoke rebellion, assures us that these reports are exaggerated and absurd, and that no serious trouble is anticipated. And the Viceroy, in an official telegram, reports:—"Following received from Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, October 12:—'In case exaggerated accounts reach you, I beg to report as follows:—On Sunday, the 10th, Deputy-Commissioner Thayetmyo reported that Upper Burmans were collecting on frontier, and intended to attack British territory. On Wednesday, he arranged with commanding officer for increasing the Allanmyo garrison by one company Native Infantry. Yesterday (Monday), Deputy-Commissioner telegraphed that possibly native informants had been misled, and there was no cause for alarm now. The cause for dissatisfaction was said to be our refusal to pay indemnity for losses caused by Nyoung Oke Prince's incursion last May. I do not anticipate trouble, but have directed Deputy-Commissioner to take steps to improve his sources of information, as alarms of this kind harass troops and disturb the public; such rumours will have effect on trade, and already, Flotilla Company's agent, Thayetmyo, has telegraphed alarming rumour to his Rangoon principal. Latest news from Mandalay gave no sign of probable troubles.'"

Lieutenant M. K. Brady, Royal Engineers, has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of Inspector of Light Marines on the Bahamas, vacant by the death of Captain J. Simpson.

The work of transforming the uniforms of the Volunteer Rifle battalions from grey to scarlet is making steady progress. Within the last year or so, eight regiments have adopted the "National colour," viz., the 1st Aberdeen, 1st Berks, 2nd Cheshire, 1st Inverness, 1st Shropshire, 2nd Sussex, 1st West York, and 9th West York. The numbers now stand as follows, viz., in scarlet, 104 battalions; in green, 56; in grey, 46. Five years ago the numbers were, scarlet, 64; green, 63; grey, 79. Thus it will be seen that in five years 7 green and 33 grey battalions have changed to scarlet.

In August, 1782, his Majesty's commands were conveyed to the regiments of the Line, then 70 in number, directing them to assume county titles, and in order to facilitate the procuring of recruits, to cultivate a connection with that division of the country. This order was communicated to the different regiments in a letter from Field-Marshal Conway, Commander-in-Chief, of which the following is a copy:

> "London, August 31st, 1782.
>
> "Sir,—His Majesty having been pleased to order that the regiment of Foot which you command shall take the county name of ——— Regiment, and be looked upon as attached to that division of the county, I am to acquaint you it is his Majesty's further pleasure that you shall in all things conform to that idea, and endeavour, by all means in your power, to cultivate and improve that connection, so as to create a mutual attachment between the county and the regiment, which may at all times be useful towards recruiting the regiment; but as the completing of the several regiments, now generally so deficient, is, in the present crisis, of the most important national concern, you will on this occasion use the utmost possible exertion for that purpose, by prescribing the greatest diligence to your officers and recruiting parties, and by every suitable attention to the gentlemen and considerable inhabitants; and as nothing can so much tend to conciliate their affections as an orderly and polite behaviour towards them, and an observance of the strictest discipline in all your quarters, you will give the most positive orders on that head; and you will immediately make such a disposition of your recruiting parties as may best answer that end.—I am, &c., H. S. Conway.—To General ——, Colonel of the —— Regiment of Foot."

There are now seventy pairs of linked battalions, the regiments from one to seventy, with one or two exceptions, retaining the same titles they received in 1782. If it should be found to be necessary to amalgamate the linked regiments, it would be better, we think, that the seventy senior battalions should retain their present designations, the junior battalions becoming second battalions of these old corps, than that both should be called by new and unknown titles. If this suggestion was acted upon, the Line, with thirteen exceptions, would stand as it did in 1782, each regiment having two battalions, instead of one. The centenary of the old titles, August 31, 1882, would be a fitting opportunity for any such change to be carried out. If the service is too short with the colours to promote *esprit de corps* regimentally, the only way is to try and promote local *esprit de corps*, by such means as is expressed in Field-Marshal Conway's letter.

The other day, 60 commissions were offered for competition among Militia officers. After the close of the examination, it was found that there were so many vacancies, that 30 of the best of the unsuccessful candidates were also gazetted. Nevertheless, there remained 68 Militia officers duly qualified, but at the bottom of the list, who were left out in the cold. It would be a graceful and well-merited compliment to the Militia force if commissions were also to be given to the 68 officers in question. They have all practical knowledge of their profession, and could, in case of necessity, at once enter on their duties, which is not the case with the passed Sandhurst cadets. Many of these 68 Militia officers, moreover, will not have another chance of getting into the Line, and it seems hard to baulk their military zeal. Of course, if there are no vacancies available, or likely to be available, within the next few months, there is nothing more to be said; but this can hardly be the case. Since the 90 commissions were given, several vacancies have occurred in Afghanistan, and it is but reasonable to expect that not a few officers will, before the close of the year, succumb to the wounds and hardships of the recent campaign.

The *Standard* correspondent at Candahar gives a by no means encouraging account of the state of affairs in Afghanistan. We are told that continued rumours are current in the city to the effect that Persian and Turcoman assistance is being given to Ayoub to continue his preparations for another campaign, his chief want at present being money. The Mollahs are hard at work exciting the population, and denouncing downheartedness and want of confidence. Ayoub is regarded as a popular hero, returned from having gained a great victory over the Kaffirs. His defeat is regarded as a mere trifling incident, by the side of the glory of his victory.

The Wala-Wynaad Indian Gold Mining Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of £75,000, in 75,000 shares of £1 each, for the purpose of purchasing the freehold and leasehold property, known as the Kareempoyah estates, comprising about 500 acres of land, situate under the Moorkooty and Koondah Hills, in the Madras Presidency, and adjacent to the Neilgherries.

The *Times* says:—"A few days ago, as the Duke of Connaught was riding from his residence, Bagshot Park, attended by his groom, to Aldershot, to discharge his military duties, he met with rather a serious accident. On arriving at Jolly Farmer's Hill, his horse suddenly shied at a heap of ashes by the side of the road, throwing his Royal Highness right over the animal's head. The groom at once rendered assistance, and after a short time the Duke was able to resume his ride to the camp. His Royal Highness returned to Bagshot Park in the evening with the Duchess, who had driven over to the camp in the course of the afternoon. An eye-witness of the accident states that but for the protection afforded by his cocked hat, the consequences would, he believes, have been serious."

THE RUSSIAN PACIFIC FLEET.

There seems to be no longer any doubt that Russia is bent upon taking the most aggressive measures towards China, and that she will commence open hostilities as soon as she can concentrate her forces. Her Pacific fleet has been considerably strengthened, forming now a very powerful Naval force, and is placed under the command of Admiral Lessovsky. That officer has been appointed to the post on account of his having been formerly stationed for some time in Chinese waters, in charge of the frigate *Diana*, and is thus supposed to know the coast well. The squadron under his command is composed at present of the following ships:—Two ironclad frigates: The *Minin*, an old ironclad, reconstructed two years ago, of 5,740 tons displacement, 5,600 effective (800 nominal) horse-power, attaining a speed of fourteen knots, protected by eight inches of iron, armed with four eight-inch, twelve six-inch guns, ten four-pounders, and two mitrailleuses, and manned by a crew of forty-six officers and 501 men; and the *Kujas Poscharskij*, a casemated ship of 4,506 tons, built in 1867, protected by an armour of only four and a half inches in thickness, with engines of 2,835 effective (600 nominal) horse-power; she attains a speed of 10·57 knots an hour, and carries ten eight-inch guns, eight four-pounders, and two mitrailleuses. Her crew consists of forty-five officers and 466 men. The ironclad battery *Netronjmenja*, built in 1864, with 1,140 effective (450 nominal) horse-power, running eight knots an hour, of 3,370 tons, protected by four and a half-inches of armour, and having a crew of twenty officers and 374 men, is also to be despatched to China. She carries sixteen eight-inch guns, one sixty-pounder, four four-pounders, and two mitrailleuses. There are, besides, five screw frigates:—The *Rossija*, a cruiser, built in 1872 for commercial purposes, which distinguished herself in the last war by the capture of the Turkish transport *Mersina*. She has a tonnage of 4,200 tons, engines of 500 nominal horse-power, a crew of twenty officers and 380 men, and is armed with eight eight-inch and two six-inch guns, two six-inch rifled mortars, two nine-pounders, four four-pounders, and two mitrailleuses. It should be mentioned that the many varieties of calibre are evils from which most Russian men-of-war suffer. When the *Rossija* started on the 2nd July from Cronstadt to China, she carried, besides, 1,000 men for landing, twenty officers, 8,000,000 cartridges, 10,000 submarine mines and torpedoes, and two torpedo-boats. *St. Petersburg*, which was bought in 1878 by the society for establishing a cruiser fleet, has a displacement of 3,098 tons, engines of 800 nominal and about 3,500 effective horse-power, attains a speed of fourteen knots, and is armed with an eight-inch, two seven-inch, four six-inch, one nine-pounder, four four-pounders, and two mitrailleuses. The *Moscov*, of the same armament, speed, and engine-power, but 98 tons smaller, belongs, besides the *Nishnej-Novgorod*, to the vessels bought two years ago for the Volunteer fleet. Also the *Asia*, with two seven-inch and four six-inch guns, four nine-pounders, and one mitrailleuse. Her crew consists of twenty-six officers and 236 men. (It is said that the sister-ships *Europa* and *Africa*, as well as the new corvette, *Jaroslav*, of the volunteer fleet, are to leave Cronstadt for Eastern Asia.) The Pacific fleet includes further five screw clippers. The *Abrek*, built in 1860 for the Siberian fleet, of 360 nominal (about 740 effective) horse-power, 1,069 tons burthen, a crew of eleven officers and 149 men, and an armament of five twelve-centimètre guns, two nine-pounders, and two four-pounders. The *Dshigit* and *Krejser*, built in 1876 and 1875, are each armed with three six-inch guns, four nine-pounders, and two mitrailleuses, of 1,334 tons displacement, 1,072 tons burthen, have engines of 250 nominal, or 1,500 effective horse-power, and a speed of 12·34 knots. The crew of the *Dshigit* consists of twenty officers and 174 men, that of the *Krejser* of eighteen officers and 148 men. The latter, however, is said to have completed her crew on April 12 at Aden. The *Najesdnik* and *Rasbojnik* are sister ships to the preceding ones, the former with twenty-one officers and 169 men, and the latter with twenty-two officers and 168 men. They have besides two four-pounders on board. (It is reported the clippers *Strelok*, *Plastun*, and *Zabijaka*, similar vessels to the preceding ones, will shortly be despatched to China.) Other vessels of the Pacific fleet are:—Three paddle steamers: *America*, in built 1856, belonging to the Siberian Fleet, of 555 tons and 140 nominal horse-power, and with a crew of eleven officers and eighty-seven men; *Amur*, built in 1857, with five light guns, of 100 nominal horse-power and 190 tons, and with a crew of five officers and thirty-two men; *Sujfun*, a boat built in 1870, of only 20 horse-power, and with a crew of five officers and eight men. Two transport steamers: *Japonetz*, twenty-two years old, of 1,472 tons, with 300 nominal horse-power, two twelve-centimètre guns, and a crew of twelve officers and 118 men; *Mandschur*, of the same age, 816 tons burthen, with 150 horse-power, two twelve-pounders, and twelve officers and 105 men. Five gun-boats: *Sobolj*, constructed 1863, of 80 nominal (300 effective) horse-power, 340 tons burthen, 456 tons displacement, and seven officers and 83 men; *Morsch*, resembling the last one, but three years older; *Hornostaj*, like the *Sobolj*; *Nerpa*, only four years old, with the same armament, but of only 380 tons, and 60 nominal horse-power; *Vladivostok*, an entirely new river steamer, built for the Volunteer fleet. The screw schooner *Wostok*, dating from 1852, is armed with two twelve-centimètre guns, has a burthen of 210 tons, 40 nominal horse-power, and a crew of six officers and 40 men. Three small harbour steamers: *Kit*, built in 1864, 26 tons, 12 nominal horse-power, and manned by five men; *Poljsa*, two years older, 12 tons, 10 horse-power, and manned by four men; *Nadeshda*, built 1854, eight tons, 16 horse-power, manned by four men. The sailing schooner *Farwater*, constructed in 1862, has 60 tons, three officers, and 13 men; the sailing boat *Kuegda*, ten years older, 42 tons, one officer, ten men. The brig *Kuril* serves for training purposes. According to another source, the yacht *Zarcona* is also to be sent to China. She was built in 1874, has a burthen of 734 tons, and with 800 effective (130 nominal) horse-power, attains a speed of 14 knots. She is armed with four 12-centimètre guns, and has a crew of 7 officers and 62 men. Of the 140 torpedo-boats possessed by Russia, eight are said to be in Chinese waters, including the two carried by the *Rossija*. Of the above vessels, three ironclads, as well as the *Rossija*, *Nishnej-Novgorod*, *Asia*, *Rasbojnik*, and *Najesdnik*, are on their way to China; *Petersburg*, *Moscov*, *Vladivostok*, *Dshigit*, and *Krejser* have been stationed for some time in Chinese waters; all the remaining ships belong to the Siberian fleet. When all the Russian ships on the way to China have arrived at their destination, their naval force will consist of 38 ships, armed with 343 guns,—viz., 41 8-in. guns (164-pounders), 10 7-in. guns (110-pounders), 42 6-in. guns (80-pounders), 33 12-centimètre guns (30-pounders), 5 12-pounders, 32 9-pounders, 42 4-pounders, 32 mitrailleuses, one 60-pounder, and two rifled 6-in. mortars (76-pounders). Fit for active operations are only 23 ships, with 235 guns, and crews numbering about 450 officers and 4,400 men. Should the reinforcements mentioned above—two frigates, one corvette, three clippers, one yacht—really be started, this would bring the strength of the Russian naval force in Eastern Asia up to 30 ships, with 302 guns (of which 160 are heavy) and 6,200 men (among them 580 officers).

Reviews.

The Naval Brigade in South Africa. By Fleet Surgeon Norbury, C.B., R.N. (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)

The author of this work was afforded many opportunities of becoming well versed in the habits and customs of the Kafir tribes, their country, and their wars. He served in South Africa during 1877-8-9, and held the appointment of principal medical officer of the Naval forces that were landed there. Although a goodly array of books has been already published on the subject of the war in Zululand, there remains a great deal which has not yet been told, and which is full of interest. In the first portion of the volume, the author introduces his readers to the Kafir tribes, and describes, with much minuteness, their customs and habits; he does so in a manner which will at once attract attention and make many readers half fancy that they must have lived for years among the Kafirs, as they appear to have suddenly become so well acquainted with the *vie intime* of these peculiar people. During the course of this portion of the book, several anecdotes are related and many scenes described which are highly amusing. The author proves himself to be a man of keen observation, and at the same time to be quite as competent as others to see the ludicrous side of an adventure, and to tell it with effect. We extract one out of many amusing bits, which relates to the mode in which children and young girls are frightened by the old Zulu women. The mode resembles somewhat that practised in England, but it is more elaborate. The Amanzima, or men-eaters, produce the most terrible effect. They are described as huge heavy beings, like men, who prowl at night or during the misty weather. Behind their shoulders they are furnished with a large, fleshy basket, in which they place the children they may catch. They then walk away to a precipice, which opens and lets them into a cave, where they cook the children. The second part of Surgeon Norbury's work treats of the Transkei and Zululand, his remarks on which possess considerable interest. Galekaland or Transkei offers many advantages to the agriculturist. The soil is generally good. Extending to a considerable depth, it bears the plough well, and, under proper care, could scarcely be excelled in point of productiveness, while its verdure is so magnificent as to entitle it to be called the garden of South Africa. The climate is delightful during the greater part of the year, the heat sometimes oppressive in summer, rarely, however, exceeding 82 degrees. In the author's opinion, it is a most healthy country, and on proper sites for residences being selected would prove a most desirable resort for persons suffering from certain pulmonary diseases. To the naturalist, Galekaland presents exceptional attractions, both its *fauna* and *flora* are numerous and varied,—its butterflies magnificent, and its variegated moths of a huge size. Moreover, game is abundant. Its speciality, however, seems to be serpents, from the terrible puff-adder down to the beautiful little grass-snakes. These are not pleasant companions to meet with when wandering about, more especially the small whip snake, an irascible little fellow, which will show fight on the slightest provocation. The python grows from eight to twenty feet, and is in some cases as thick as a man's thigh. Woe to the native who kills one; his life will never be safe, for there is a wide-spread superstition that if a man can drink the gall of a person who has slain a python, it renders him very courageous. Consequently, the unhappy individual is always being dogged by some chief, intent on obtaining his liver. We cannot pause to enumerate the wonderfully beautiful ferns, including the "tree fern," which the author describes, but recommend those whose tastes lie in that direction to consult Surgeon Norbury's book. Having fully described the Kafir country, the author narrates some of the most startling incidents of the Kafir wars of 1877-78. The term "Kafir war" has, no doubt, become a familiar one in England. They seem to have been always cropping up,—in 1819, 1835, 1846, 1850, they asserted themselves, and very nearly so, in 1856. The author attributed the prolongation of these wars to two circumstances, viz., the complete freedom which we permitted the enemy's women to enjoy, and the liberty which we accorded to the so-called loyal Kafirs:—"The women spent their days in collecting food, and, where possible, ammunition, which they conveyed to the men by night, being intimately acquainted with every path through the bush. They were also invaluable as spies, and in many other ways. It is impossible to starve an enemy into subjection with such a multitudinous and indefatigable commissariat staff." Having fully exhausted the subject of the Kafir wars, the author gives a graphic account of the operations of the Naval Brigade against the Zulus, premising it with a brief history of that nation, and of the state of affairs which conduced to bring about that war. Several books have been recently written on the war, which seems to be by no means over yet, in Zululand, and the authors naturally enough differ in many respects from each other as to its cause, the mode in which it was conducted, and its probable future effects. Surgeon Norbury does not altogether confine himself to the operations of the Naval Brigade against the Zulus, but gives many interesting particulars on the general conduct of the war. He, however, with natural pride, concludes his very interesting narrative by enumerating the services of the Naval Brigade, which was landed in November from H.M.S. *Active*:—"The part they have borne throughout the Zulu war is one which they can look back upon with just emotions of pride and satisfaction. They have shown that the British seaman can serve his country as well upon shore as upon sea. They have, under the trying circumstances of an arduous campaign in a savage land, been cheerful, unrepining, and courageous. The *Active's* men were the first to reach the Lower Tugela. It was they who watched and kept the border for a few weeks preceding the advance. They fought victoriously at Inyezane, and they were cooped up in Etshowe during the long and weary period of its isolation. Their only regret is that they were not allowed to march upon Ulundi, and had no share in that crowning episode of the war." There is a great deal of instructive information to be found in this book. It is written *con amore*. Whatever may be the reception it will meet with from the public generally, there can be little doubt that the author's friends of the "Naval Brigade" will justly appreciate it.

An Elementary Treatise on Geometrical Drawing. By Rev. J. Robson, LL.D. (Relfe Brothers.)—Students who are preparing for the preliminary examination for entrance into Woolwich or Sandhurst will find this a very useful manual, inasmuch as geometrical drawing is one of the compulsory subjects. Numerous examples are given, which have been selected for the greater part from the Army examination papers. The student cannot fail to derive benefit from the use of this manual.

Angel's Advanced Geometry. (W. Collins, Sons, and Co.)—This work is intended as a text-book for students wishing to gain such a knowledge of the principles of practical geometry as may be useful to them in the drawing-office or the workshop, and may be regarded as a sequel to the elementary treatise already published, though at the same time it is complete in itself, and thoroughly suitable for a beginner. The general arrangement has been designed to cover the courses of study pursued at the Royal School of Mines and other high-class institutions in England, as well as to embrace the major portion of the two higher stages in the syllabus of the Science and Art Department. The second part of this important work, on "Practical Plane Geometry and Projection," presents a large volume of finely-executed engravings, admirably calculated to meet the requirements of the higher stages in the Science and Art Department syllabus. Altogether, we find in Mr. Angel's work evidence of sterling merit, which should entitle it to the consideration of the principals of such institutions as the Royal Military Academy, the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, and others.

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The Army.

6th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Fife is under orders to return home from India, to assume command of the depôt at Canterbury.

7th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. M'Calmont and Lord St. Vincent left Kurrachee for Candahar on the 10th ult.

8th Hussars. The regiment arrived at Rawul Pindee last week from Afghanistan, and relieved the 10th Hussars. Capt. Rawlinson and Lieut. Fell are under orders to relieve Capt. Field and Lieut. Davidson at the depôt at Canterbury.

9th Lancers. Copy of Rawul Pindee Division Order by Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. F. Maude, V.C., K.C.B., dated Murree, Aug. 12, 1880:—"It is with heartfelt regret that the Lieutenant-General commanding the Division announces the death of Lieut.-Col. R. S. Cleland, 9th Lancers, at Murree on the 7th inst., after a painful and lingering illness of eight long months, which he bore with the utmost patience and resignation, of wounds received in action, when gallantly leading his regiment against overwhelming numbers of the enemy near Cabul on Dec. 11, 1879. In his death, not only have the ever glorious 9th Lancers lost a gallant soldier worthy of being at the head of such a distinguished regiment, but the Army and country an officer whose sole aim was unswervingly to do his duty. Sir Frederick Maude feels that although the gallant 9th Lancers are at the present moment actively employed in Afghanistan, and therefore not under his command, he may be permitted, owing to his connection with the regiment since 1877, and that the depôt is still in his division, to record these few words in memory of one for whom he entertained the highest regard, and whose loss he mourns as that of a brother. (True copy.)—F. F. Maude, Lieutenant-General commanding Rawul Pindee Division." The following Field Force Order will be read with interest by the friends of the lamented officer:—"Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts is sure that all ranks of the late Cabul Field Force will share the regret he feels at the death of Lieut.-Col. Cleland, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers. On Dec. 11 last, in the Chardah Valley, this officer was dangerously wounded whilst gallantly leading his distinguished regiment against the enemy. From the effects of that wound Lieut.-Col. Cleland died at Murree on the 7th inst., after many months of severe suffering. By the death of Lieut.-Col. Cleland Sir F. Roberts, in common with a large number of officers and soldiers, has lost a valued friend, whilst her Majesty's Army has been deprived of the services of a most promising and gallant officer. The Lieutenant-General desires to express the deep sympathy he feels with the officers and men of the 9th Lancers in the personal loss they have sustained." Capt. Chisholme, now in England, has been detached to take command of the depôt troop for two years.

10th Hussars left Rawul Pindee last week for Lahore, to join the Viceregal camp, having been relieved by the Hussars from Afghanistan.

12th Lancers. Lieut.-Col. Tait is about to retire from the command. Lieut. Newton has joined head-quarters in India, on exchange from the 20th Hussars; and 2nd Lieut. Learmonth, on transfer from the 6th Dragoons.

13th Hussars. Capt. Maunsell has been appointed to the 6th Carabiniers, on entering the Pay Department.

14th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Staunton joined headquarters in India last month, on appointment.

15th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Manners joined headquarters in India last month, on appointment. We learn from Quetta that the regiment lost alone 30 men and 12 horses on the march there from Meerut.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

In memory of the late Lieut.-Col. Picard, V.C., a brass tablet has just been placed in the Rutland Chapel of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. It is in close proximity to that of the late Sir Charles Phipps, and bears the inscription:—"To the memory of Lieut.-Col. Arthur F. Picard, V.C., C.B., R.A., Assistant-Keeper Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary. Born April 12, 1841; died March 12, 1880. This monument was erected as a tribute of respect by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. Not slothful in work; fervent in spirit." The monument is very handsome, the design being in strict accord with the architecture of the chapel.

The following officers arrived in India by H.M.S. Himalaya and Malabar last month, to join their respective batteries, viz.:—Majors T. C. Martelli, 4th Brig., J. A. S. Colquhoun, 8th Brig. (late Bengal), L. H. S. James, 5th Brig. (late Bengal), A. Swinton, 1st Brig. (late Bengal), and J. R. King, 8th Brig.; Brevet Major J. Alleyne, C Brig. R.H.A.; Capts. W. P. Georges, 4th Brig., and W. A. Eden, 5th Brig.; and Lieuts. W. B. Fletcher, A Brig. R.H.A., C. W. Kellie, 8th Brig., G. S. Mellish, 9th Brig., E. T. Young, 9th Brig., C. T. Head, 8th Brig., F. H. Crampton, 8th Brig., and N. W. H. Du Boulay, 8th Brig.

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Wragge, late of the regiment, died at East Down Park, Lee, on the 3rd ult., aged 58 years. The deceased served at the siege of Sebastopol, from Dec. 1854, to May, 1855, in the trenches with the siege train and at the bombardment in April (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). He joined the Army, March 19, 1839; became 1st lieut., March 18, 1841; capt., May 30, 1848; major Dec. 26, 1859; lieut.-col., April 1, 1860; and retired upon half-pay, May 2, 1860; and subsequently retired altogether from the Service.

Her Majesty has been pleased to allow Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., to accept and wear the insignia of First Class of the Turkish Order of Medjidie.

H.M.S. Tamar sailed from Malta on Wednesday, having previously embarked Nos. 13 and 14 Batteries 10th Brig., for conveyance to Gibraltar.

Capt. W. C. W. Arbuthnott, 9th Brig., has been selected to succeed Capt. G. A. Beaty-Pownall as Adjt. of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia.

Lieut.-Col. S. Penny, 10th Brig. (late Madras), succeeds Col. L'Estrange in command of the Artillery in Guernsey and Alderney.

Lieut.-Col. H. le Cocq, B Brig. R.H.A. (late Bombay), proceeds at the close of the year to the Bengal Presidency.

Lieut. W. A. Plant, B Brig. R.H.A., left Candahar on the 18th ult., invalided.

A correspondent writes from Quetta, on the 8th ult.:—"The new Mountain Battery (No. 5 Baty. 8th Brig.), under the temporary command of Capt. Brown, R.A., arrived here on the 29th ult., without, I am informed, losing a man or mule by death. Capt. Brown has gone to Killa Abdulla with two guns, and another officer of the same battery to Gulistan with two guns. Lieut. Hopkins, R.A., has been appointed adjt. to Lieut.-Col. W. Carey, commanding the Royal Artillery here. There is some talk of expeditions against the Murrees and other budmashes. Should the report be true, the Mule Battery now up here will be useful, for these people live in places where wheeled artillery is of no use whatever."

The following divisional order has been issued at Aldershot:—"The General Officer Commanding the Division is compelled to call the most serious attention of the Royal Artillery to the deplorable occurrence in the Long Valley on Oct. 1, which resulted in the loss of life of one man and injury to two others. Sir Daniel Lysons fully understands the spirit of emulation which first prompted competition in rapid firing, but when emulation leads to reckless irregularity and utter disregard of all drill regulations, it can be considered in no other light than a most discreditable want of discipline and control; and he must remind the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, that smartness in drill does not consist in mere rapidity, but in that perfection in the performance of every detail of the regulations which has heretofore been characteristic of their distinguished corps."

The *Standard* says:—"Major J. R. Poole, R.A., has been struck off the active establishment of his regiment by the War Office, having been appointed personal attendant in charge of the captive king, Cetewayo, at Cape Town."

The following master gunners, Coast Brigade, have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct, viz., Master Gunners T. White, 5th Division; D. Reid, W. Mawby, and R. Connelly, 10th Division.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Irish Times* announces that Col. G. Chesney (late Bengal) is to be appointed a C.S.I., in recognition of his services at the Royal Indian Engineering College. We trust the report may prove true, for the honour was never more fairly earned than it has been by Col. Chesney.

We *(Standard)* are informed that Brevet Lieut.-Col. Beresford Lovett, C.S.I. (late Bengal), is about to proceed to Astrabad as our Consul, in succession to Col. St. John, now on special service in Afghanistan.

Grenadier Guards. A concert was given by the 1st Batn. in the East Day Room, Chelsea Barracks, on Friday last. The programme included, besides glees, choruses, &c., a song, "Sad news from home" (Gilmore), by Serjt. Locke; a song, "For ever and for ever" (F. P. Tosti), by Lieut. and Adjt. Ricardo; overture (pianoforte), "Zampa" (Herold), by Lieut.-Col. Viscount Hinchingbrook; duet, "Life is but a summer day" (Balfe), by Lieut. Ricardo and Mr. Smears; a song, "The Mulligan Guards," by Drill-Serjt. Simpson; a trio, "The Red-Cross Knight" (Callcott), by Lieut. Ricardo, Mr. Smears, and Drill-Serjt. Simpson; pianoforte selections, "The Devil's March" (Suppé), and "The Holly Bush" (D. Godfrey), by Lieut.-Col. Viscount Hinchingbrook.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Pakenham, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

2nd Queen's. Capt. Trench and Lieuts. Richards and Robson, 2nd Batn., are under orders to return home from India, for duty with the depôt at Guildford for two years. Lieut. Elverson, 2nd Batn., left Candahar on the 18th ult., invalided.

3rd Buffs. The officers of the 2nd Batn. naturally feel chagrined at so many "brevet" steps having been given to those of other regiments who served through the Zulu war, while, with the exception of the colonel, who got promotion and a K.C.B., no honours or rewards have fallen to them. It will be remembered that the 3rd Buffs was one of the first regiments to take the field, a portion of it was transformed into cavalry, and did good service as such, while the gallant defence of Ekowe, and the several engagements, finishing up with Ulundi, in which the battalion took a part, testify to its noble behaviour throughout the war. Had the regiment come straight to England and marched through London, according to its old established right, with bands playing, bayonets fixed, and colours flying, and entered its old county town of Canterbury in the same manner, public attention would have been drawn to it, and the War Office and Horse Guards authorities would have had honours and rewards ready to bestow; as it is, however, the relief of a regiment from the Straits Settlements necessitated the sending of the 3rd Buffs to Singapore, instead of bringing them to England, and it is only another instance of "out of sight, out of mind." The names of Capts. Forster, Harrison, and Alexander have been mentioned. we understand, as deserving the rank of brevet major, and we should be one of the first to congratulate them on so well merited a distinction.

4th King's Own. Capt. MacCarthy and 2nd Lieut. Tritton have joined the 2nd Batn. in India.

6th Regiment. Capt. St. George, 2nd Batn., has been ordered to return to England from India, to take command of the second depôt company. Pymr. and Hon. Major Westell, 1st Batn., is about to retire upon half-pay.

7th Fusiliers. Major Butler has joined the 2nd Batn. in Afghanistan. We learn from Candahar, on Sept. 18, that Capts. Groube and Manning, and Lieut. Thunder, 2nd Batn., had left that station, invalided.

8th King's. Capt. Dawson, 2nd Batn., has been placed under orders of readiness to return to England from India, to join the depôt.

9th Regiment. Capt. Burton and Lieut. Lombe, 2nd Batn., are about to return to England, for duty at the depôt.

10th Regiment. Capt. Knatchbull, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from Malta. Lieut. Richardson, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and proceeded to India last month from Malta to take up duty with a native regiment on probation.

12th Regiment. Lieut. Deane, 1st Batn., at present in England, is under orders to join the depôt companies at Bury St. Edmund's.

16th Regiment. Lieut. Sutton, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher, and 2nd Lieuts. Flood, Vaughan, and Cave the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Fordyce, 1st. Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., arrived at India last month to join a native regiment, on probation.

17th Regiment. Capt. Vulliamy, 1st Batn., is under orders to join the depôt at Leicester for two years.

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Smith, 1st Batn., returns home shortly from India, to join the regimental depôt.

21st Fusiliers. 2nd Lieuts. Swanston and Dawson, 1st Batn., are candidates for the Indian S.C., and have been appointed respectively to the 6th and 12th Madras N.I., on probation.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Sealy and Lieuts. Johnston and Gardner, 2nd Batn., are under orders to return home, to join the depôt at Chester.

23rd Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. arrived at Bombay on the 11th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar from England. The following officers arrived in the Malabar, viz., Col. C. Elgee; Majors Tilly and Williamson; Brevet Major Tulloch; Capts. Hadden, Hutchinson, Taylor, Webber, Mayhew, and Mainwaring; Lieuts. Carey, Evans, Baker, Chapman, Morris, Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart., Griffith, Walker, and Dunn; 2nd Lieuts. Lyle, Beresford, and Lysons; Capt. and Pymr. Bampfield, and Qrmr. M'Cormick. The *Times of India* says:—"The well-known goat of the Fusiliers was also brought down. It is the fifth one of its kind, and is a splendid animal, with long snowy hair and curled horns of 2 ft. 9 in. in length. The last goat, which died in 1872, followed the regiment throughout the Indian Mutiny, being led by the same serjeant who has charge of the present one, and he seemed very mindful of his 'ward' when landing it at the Sassoon Docks yesterday. The present animal is of the Cashmere breed, and was presented to the regiment by the Queen in 1872. It is now 13 years old. The regiment went by three special trains from the dock *en route* to Deolalee. The right half-battalion, with band, left at 6 p.m.; the left half-battalion at 7 p.m.; and the baggage guard at 8.30 p.m. From Deolalee they proceed to Serampoor, and then to Chakrata, which is 8,000 ft. above the sea level. It lies at an angle between Simla and Mussoorie, and was constituted a military station in 1869." The Queen has sent a telegram of condolence to Col. R. Hackett, on the death of his brother, Col. T. B. Hackett, who died on the 5th inst. from the effects of a wound in the abdomen, caused by the accidental discharge of his gun while out shooting at Lisnacarry. At the inquest, which was held on the 7th inst. by the coroner for North Tipperary, Mr. Fayle, who accompanied the deceased, together with a boy named Carroll, deposed that at about 4 o'clock they were proceeding before the deceased in a direction which he had pointed out, when in about five minutes after they had left him they heard a shot and a voice call out, "Willy!" He ran and found Col. Hackett lying on his back on the ground. His gun, a double-barrelled breech loader, was lying near him. Col. Hackett said, "The gun went off, and I'm shot in the stomach." He also said he was stooping for the gun when it went off; that his clothes were burning, and that he had not time to extinguish them before the witness came up. He attributed the discharge of the gun to accident. There was no one near Col. Hackett at the time. He was taken into Mr. Dalton Carroll's house, where he died at half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. On examining the gun he found the right barrel loaded and on full cock; it was the left barrel that was discharged. A verdict of "Accidental death" was given. Col. R. Hackett, brother of the deceased, it was who lost his sight while with the 90th Regiment in Zululand. Since his return to Ireland, he received the most devoted attention from the deceased. The remains of Col. Hackett were interred in Lockeen Churchyard, County Tipperary, on the 10th inst.

24th Regiment. Lieut. W. W. Lloyd, 1st Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., arrived in India last month to join a native regiment, on probation. The *Standard* says:—"There is a proposal on the part of the officers and late officers to raise a regimental memorial to those gallant comrades who lost their lives whilst fighting under the regimental colours, or who fell victims to disease, whilst on service at the Cape."

25th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Harvey has assumed command of the 1st Batn. in India, on promotion from the 2nd Batn. Capt. Dixon and Lieuts. Mayne and Turner, 1st Batn., return home shortly from India, for duty with the depôt at York.

30th Regiment. Capts. Cooke and Clowes are under orders to return home from India for duty at the depôt.

31st Regiment. Major Jebb has succeeded Major Bayley at the depôt at Kingston.

34th Regiment. Capt. Richmond is ordered home from India, to fill the vacancy at the depôt.

38th Regiment. Capt. Conor, who lately resigned his appointment as adjutant of the 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, in order to accept civil employment under the Home Office, has applied for permission to retire on a gratuity for the purpose of accepting a civil appointment.

40th Regiment. Capt. Turnbull is ordered home from India, to join the depôt for two years.

41st Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Haydock has arrived in England from Gibraltar, on leave. Capts. Webb and Torkington are about to retire; Capt. Rudman is about to exchange into the 80th, with Capt. Cole.

43rd Light Infantry. Capt. F. H. Bourne died at Tor Castle, Fort William, on the 5th inst., aged 30 years. The deceased entered the Army, July 15, 1868; became lieut., Jan. 4, 1871; and capt., March 13, 1878. 2nd Lieut. Howell has joined head-quarters in India, on promotion.

47th Regiment. Capt. Stewart, on joining the Pay Department, has been posted to the 11th Hussars.

53rd Regiment. Capt. Bowyer-Lane, who lately retired upon half-pay from the regiment, has been appointed to a majority in the 4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

54th Regiment. Capts. Wilkinson and Wingfield are under orders to return to India, to join the regimental depôt.

57th Regiment. Capt. Wade-Dalton has joined head-quarters at Dublin from the depôt.

59th Regiment. Lieut. Boulderson is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 3rd Madras N.I., on probation. "LIX." writes to us from Jhelum, under date Sept. 20:—"Reports calculated to throw discredit on the behaviour of the European regiments at the battle of Ahmed Kheyl having from time to time been circulated, and as the 59th Regt. and one company of the 60th Rifles were the only European infantry actually engaged, in justice to us, I should feel obliged by your publishing the following extract from a letter from Sir Donald Stewart, which has been placed at our disposal:—'There can be no doubt that the line was pushed back, but I never blamed the 59th nor any one, and I am just as well pleased with that regiment as with any in the force, as far as that goes, and I have said so to a reference of Col. Lacy. I have pointed out that in pars. 14 and 15 of my despatch I have praised the whole force, as I unreservedly wished to do; and if it had occurred to me as necessary to name the 59th in par. 15, I should have done so, but in that paragraph I merely intended to describe the position, and did not write for the purpose of bringing in the "Goorkhas and 2nd Sikhs by name."' With reference to the first paragraph in the above extract, we may state that the order to retire came from one of Gen. Stewart's staff officers; this order was carried to the right of the line by that officer, and passed along to the left."

60th Rifles. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Collins, commanding the 2nd Batn., died at Sibi, Afghanistan, on the 8th inst., from dysentery. Col. Collins had commanded his battalion since August, 1878, and was with it throughout the Afghan war, including the occupation of Candahar, the advance on Ghuznee, battle of Ahmed Kheyl, advance on Cabul, and march from Northern Afghanistan to Candahar with Sir Frederick Roberts. He joined the Army, Aug. 25, 1854; became lieut., March 23, 1855; capt., July 19, 1859; brevet major, July 5, 1873; and lieut.-col., Aug. 21, 1878. Major Algar, 4th Batn., will most probably succeed to the command of the battalion. Capts. Blackwood-Price, 2nd Batn., and Frend, 4th Batn., and Lieuts. Walker, and the Hon. C. S. G. Cannings, 4th Batn., are under orders to return to England from India for duty at the depôt.

61st Regiment. Capts. Dickin and Leathem, Lieuts. O'Connell, Grove, and Humphery, and 2nd Lieuts. Tuffnell, Hon. R. French, and Bishop, arrived at Bombay on the 11th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar from Malta.

62nd Regiment. Capts. Jones and Verner and Lieut. Tonge are under orders to return to England from India, to join the depôt at Devizes. Lieut. Clarke, now in England, on leave, has alse been ordered to join the depôt.

63rd Regiment. Capts. Nuthall and Robotham have rejoined head-quarters in India from leave in England.

66th Regiment. The death is announced from Candahar of Major C. V. Oliver, as having occurred there from dysentery. Major Oliver joined the Army, Sept. 8, 1854; became lieut., Feb. 29, 1856; capt., April 21, 1863; brevet major, Oct. 1, 1877; and major, Feb. 24, 1878; and was with the regiment during the recent disaster, when he succeeded in escaping with a remnant of Gen. Burrows's army to Candahar. Brevet Major Stewart will most probably obtain the majority thus rendered vacant. Surg.-Major Preston left Candahar on the 18th ult., invalided. Intelligence comes from Maiwand that numbers of bodies were found buried under a wall, having evidently been thrown over purposely. The bodies of Lieuts. Chute and Olivey were recognised, and 43 other bodies were found in the same place. All have been buried. The brigade will now return. The disappearance of the bodies of the dead appears to be unaccountable.

67th Regiment. Capt. Poole has joined head-quarters in India from leave in England. The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs, on the 10th inst.:—"Cholera still hangs about the troops returning from Cabul. The 67th Regt. had been halted at Hassan Abdul, owing to the appearance of some cases; but the regiment has now been free from the disease for some days."

68th Light Infantry. Major Covey has joined head-quarters in India, on promotion from the adjutancy of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers. Capts. Tyndall and Woodland are under orders to return home from India to relieve Capts. Stanley and Fulton at the depôt.

73rd Regiment. Capts. Hill and Swiny joined head-quarters last month in India, from leave in England.

76th Regiment. Lieut. Whateley is about to retire by the resignation of his commission. Schoolmaster Collier has been posted to the 29th Regt., at Bombay, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India.

77th Regiment. H.M.S. Himalaya, with the head-quarters and service companies on board, arrived at Bombay on the 9th ult., from England. The officers who arrived in the Himalaya were Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bengough; Major Hoskins; Capts. Gatacre, Tickell, Forte, Marryat, Royds, Thornton, Dawson, and Graham; Lieuts. Schuyler (adjt.), Foley, Lumley, Law, Norton, Barnardiston, Lempriere, Savile, Singleton, and Oliver; Capt. and Pymr. Haldane and Qrmr. Hunt; with 39 serjeants and 758 men. The head-quarters, consisting of 450 rank and file with a number of followers under Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun, arrived at Madras by special train on the 16th ult., and were marched into the Fort. The regiment, we hear, is to be located in Fort St. George, only for a few months, when it will be sent to Burmah to relieve the 44th.

78th Highlanders. The regiment arrived at Quetta on the 8th ult., from Bombay.

80th Regiment. Capt. Cole is about to exchange into the 41st Regt. with Capt. Rudman.

81st Light Infantry. Lieut. Borrow has been placed under orders of readiness to return to England from India to join the depôt for two years. 2nd Lieut. Davies joined head-quarters in India last month, on appointment.

85th Light Infantry. Lieuts. Smythe and Bulman are under orders to return home from India to join the depôt for two years.

86th Regiment. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Brockman has been granted leave of absence from date of embarkation of his regiment till Dec. 31 next. A correspondent, a General officer, writes:—"I was, indeed, much pleased to notice that in your last week's issue you called attention to the case of the senior captain of this regiment. I had the 86th under my command some short time ago, and I can conscientiously say that I have rarely met an officer more thoroughly deserving than Col. Brockman is of the confidence of those in authority. Always at his post, a painstaking regimental officer, and an old and very distinguished soldier, he richly deserves to occupy some higher position, and it will be an immense pity if so good an officer is allowed to quit the Service a disappointed man. Were I in want of a military secretary, I know no man I would sooner have on my staff. I agree with you that the military authorities ought to keep this officer's claims in view, for I can say conscientiously that he merits better treatment than he has received, if only on account of his attachment to his profession, which it is his aim to show himself worthy of."

91st Highlanders. Major Hollway is about to retire.

92nd Highlanders. Capt. Darvall has been ordered to return home from India to fill the vacancy at the depôt. A correspondent, in an account of Gen. Roberts's action at Candahar, says:—"At 9.15, two guns of C-2 R.A. began shelling Sahibdad, the rest of the battery soon after coming into action, as well as the screw guns placed to the north of the *karez* hill. The enemy responded with rifle fire, while the 92nd and 2nd Goorkhas skirmished towards the village from the right, the 23rd B. N.I. working to the left, with the 24th in support. The village was taken by the 92nd Highlanders and the Goorkhas with a rush, at half-past 10, many Ghazis fighting desperately, and inflicting a severe loss upon our troops. Even when the village had been stormed, the fanatics shut themselves up in rooms, whence some of them were not dislodged until nightfall. Lieuts. Menzies and D. Stewart were wounded in this first attack. Lieut. Menzies was placed in a doolie, and carried into a room out of the sun. A Ghazi, hidden in the room, made a rush, cut down one of the guard, and slashed Lieut. Menzies over the head and on the back. The fanatic was bayoneted before he could do further mischief."

95th Regiment. Lieut. Taylor, a candidate for the Indian S.C., arrived in India on the 11th ult., to join a native regiment, on probation.

99th Regiment. The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Gen. S. Braybrooke, which occurred at 3 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, on the 7th inst., at the age of 84. Gen. Braybrooke entered the Army as an ensign in the Ceylon Rifle Regt. on Dec. 17, 1812, and served at the capture of the Kandian territories in 1815, when the King was made prisoner by Gen. Brownrigg, and the complete sovereignty of the island of Ceylon vested in Great Britain. In the suppression of the Kandian rebellion in 1817-18 he was again engaged, receiving his commission as lieutenant in April of the latter year, and being promoted to the rank of captain in March, 1823. He was made a major of his regiment in Feb., 1835, and lieut.-col. in Jan., 1844. In June, 1854, he received the rank of colonel by brevet; was made a major-gen. in June, 1854, and appointed col. of the 99th in Jan., 1866; promoted to be lieut.-gen. in Feb., 1868, and gen. in April, 1875. He was placed on the Retired List in Oct., 1877, on the issue of the New Army Promotion Warrant.

100th Regiment. Capt. Collins and Lieut. Clery are under orders to return home from India to join the depôt companies.

102nd Fusiliers. Brevet Major Shaw is about to retire.

103rd Fusiliers. 2nd Lieut. King, a candidate for the Indian S.C., proceeded to India some time since to join a native regiment, on probation.

106th Light Infantry. Lieut. Purdon, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to a native regiment in the Madras Presidency, has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Rifle Brigade. The *Deccan Herald* of the 21st ult. has the following:—"The 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade arrived here yesterday evening. The station was crowded, and so eager were the natives to see the officers and men of the Rifle Brigade, that a large number of them followed the regiment to Ghoreporie. The arrangements in the station compound under the superintendence of Capt. Hore, the brigade-major, were excellent, and the loading of the baggage on camels and mules did not occupy much time, and consequently there was no unnecessary or vexatious delay. There were two bands in attendance to welcome the battalion. The band of the 2nd Batn. 24th Regt. played first, and then the band of the 11th N.I. followed. The officers and men looked remarkably well. There were also a number of ladies and gentlemen in carriages at the station to witness the arrival of this regiment. Lord Edward Clinton drove with Capt. Hore, the brigade-major, and on nearing the entrance into the spacious compound of the Council Hall a number of carriages were seen, with ladies and gentlemen, among whom were his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Warre."

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Lawson, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination, in Hindostanee.

Ordnance Store Department. The following changes have taken place:—Assist.-Comys.-Gen. of Ordnance G. E. Murray, from Upnor Castle, to York, Northern District, vice C. Ralph, under orders for foreign service; W. B. Le Geyt, Chester, to Woolwich; Deputy-Assist.-Comys.-Gen. of Ordnance J. Stevens, Natal, to unattached; R. F. King, Malta, to unattached; W. Horan, Hong Kong, to Devonport; Qrmr. R. Drake, Devonport, to Bermuda.

Medical Department. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Sir W. Linton, K.C.B., M.D., Queen's honorary physician, died at Scarfield, Dumfriesshire, on Saturday last. Sir William preceded the Army to the East in 1854 on a special mission of inspection throughout Roumelia. Served with the Army at Scutari and in Bulgaria; accompanied it to the Crimea, and was present at the affair of Bulganac, battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, sortie on Oct. 26, opening of the siege of Sebastopol, and every succeeding bombardment till its fall. He was noticed in Lord Raglan's despatches of Nov. 11, 1854, "for his able exertions, as deserving of being most honourably mentioned" (medal with four clasps, C.B., 4th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He entered the Service as hospital assistant, Dec. 9, 1826; became assist.-surg., Jan. 18, 1827; surg., July 2, 1841; surg.-major, March 17, 1848; deputy-inspector-gen., March 28, 1854; inspector-gen., Oct. 1858; and was placed upon half-pay, May 1, 1863. It is said that Surg.-Gen. Innes, lately head of the Department in India, was denied the distinction of K.C.B., because "the medical profession is in excess of its due proportion of K.C.B.'s." The *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"England has come to something when honours are meted out by the numerical proportions in the different branches of the Service. It is not likely that good men will have any ambition to enter the Army Medical Department, if this piece of stupidity is once understood as a rule." The following officers arrived at Bombay on the 9th ult., in H.M.S. Himalaya, from England, viz.:—Surgs.-Major H. M. Macbeth, M. L. White, T. Murtagh, Douglas, and W. Ashton; and Surgs. J. Watson, W. R. Henderson, O. G. Wood, W. C. Grant, C. P. Dwyer, G. G. Flood, C. R. Egan, J. D. Day, and C. A. Webb. Surg.-Major C. A. Innes arrived at Bombay in H.M.S. Malabar on the 11th ult. Deputy-Inspector-Gen. T. Hunter, M.D., surgeon-major on the Half-pay List, died suddenly on the 7th inst., in the Army and Navy Club. Dr. Hunter served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava and siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He entered the Army, April, 1834; became surg., July 23, 1844; surg.-major, Oct. 6, 1854; and retired, with the rank of deputy-inspector-gen., July 29, 1859. Deputy-Inspector-Gen. R. Smith, surgeon-major on the Half-pay List, died at Stuttgart, on the 29th ult., aged 72 years. The deceased joined the Service as assist.-surg., Sept. 26, 1834; became surg., Dec. 8, 1845; surg.-major, March 8, 1854; and retired, with the rank of deputy-inspector-gen., Sept. 20, 1860. We learn from India that Surg.-Major Hannah, who was killed in the recent disaster, had but just gone to Naini Tal, on short leave from Allahabad, where he had been attached to B-4 Royal Artillery; he had well earned a holiday by his devoted and unceasing labour during the recent cholera epidemic.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Argyll and Bute Artillery. Capt. W. C. W. Arbuthnott, R.A., has been selected to succeed Capt. Beaty-Pownall as adjutant.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Pte. Runtz, L.R.B., writes to the *Daily News* as follows:—"A paragraph appears in your issue of Oct. 14, in which it is stated that 'Pte. Runtz, R.V., has (a Central News despatch says) again refused to accept the Olpmpic Prize of £100.' So many erroneous statements have been imported into this case, that I shall be obliged if you will allow me to say that the value of the Olympic is fifty guineas, not £100, and that the prize not yet having been offered to me, it is not strictly accurate to say that I have 'again refused' it. The court-martial recently held at Gosport has by its verdict declared me to be legally entitled to claim the prize. I have simply written to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association to say that my opinion of the real nature of the score credited to me being unaltered, I would suggest that the prize should be retained by the Association, and the entrance-fees returned to all those who competed for it."

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

1st Bengal Cavalry. Col. R. Jenkins, Bengal Cavalry commandant, eldest son of the late Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B. died at Rawul Pindee on the 9th ult., aged 52 years. The deceased entered the Army, Feb. 20, 1845; became lieut., May 8, 1849; capt., July 22, 1856; major, Feb. 20, 1865; lieut.-col., Feb. 20, 1871; and col., Feb. 20, 1876. He was appointed commandant, April 1, 1876, and had lately resumed command from leave in England.

8th Bengal Cavalry. Surg.-Major E. S. Tandy has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

10th Bengal Cavalry. In the *Gazette of India* are published, by direction of the Governor-General in Council, the correspondence and despatches relating to the defeat of a body of Zermottis at Patkao Shana, on July 1, by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the immediate command of Brigdr.-Gen. C. H. Palliser, C.B. The operation referred to reflected the highest credit on the force and upon Gen. Palliser, and this is recognised in very flattering terms by the Viceroy in Council, as well as by the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Donald Stewart. Capt. S. D. Barrow is specially mentioned by Gen. Sir F. Haines in his memorandum to the Governor of India, when sending the despatches of Gen. Palliser. The General says:—"The conduct of Capt. S. D. Barrow is also specially worthy of notice, and Sir Frederick Haines considers that all the officers and men mentioned—indeed, the whole force—deserve the favourable notice of Government." Gen. C. H. Palliser says, in his description of the operations:—"Among the first of the enemy overtaken was a stalwart well-dressed, and well-equipped Afghan, evidently a man of some note, armed with rifle, shield, sword, and knife, to encounter whom rode out Capt. S. D. Barrow, aide-de-camp to the Major-General, whose services had been placed at my disposal as a galloper. In the fight between them, I regret to say, Capt. Barrow received two severe sword-cuts, first on his bridle hand, rendering it useless, and another on the right fore-arm, his charger being also wounded in the neck. The Afghan, already badly wounded by Capt. Barrow, was finally despatched by Sowar Gulam Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and a sowar, Jewand Sing, of the 19th Bengal Lancers (the latter, Col. Yorke's orderly, afterwards killed)." And again:—"I beg specially to notice Capt. S. D. Barrow, Bengal S.C., who up to the time of his being wounded rendered me, throughout the day, valuable service in conveying orders and carrying out the instructions it was necessary for me to give." Gen. Hills in his report recommended Capt. Barrow with others to favourable notice to receive some special reward. "Capt. S. D. Barrow, A.D.C., severely wounded in both arms in a personal encounter with a nephew of Sultan Mahommed, and who up to the time of his being wounded rendered Brigdr.-Gen. Palliser much assistance as an orderly officer."

13th Bengal Cavalry. Surg. W. N. Keefer, from the 20th Bengal N.I., has been appointed to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. G. Watson, M.D., deceased.

19th Bengal Cavalry. Col. P. S. Yorke, commandant, is specially mentioned by Gen. Palliser in his despatch giving particulars of the cavalry action at Patkao Shana, Northern Afghanistan, on July 1:—"I beg to bring to the special notice of the Major-General commanding, for good service performed, Col. P. S. Yorke, commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, who had two narrow escapes, a bullet passing through his helmet and another grazing his cheek-bone." Surg. W. R. Murphy is also mentioned as deserving "special thanks for his care of and attention to the wounded on the field, often at much risk to himself from straggling and skulking Afghans." Gen. Palliser goes on to say,—"Col. Yorke, commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, mentions Capt. G. M. Abbott, officiating second-in-command, who commanded the advanced guard, and eventually the scouting party (I would beg to add the above duties were performed to my entire satisfaction); Lieut. S. D. Gordon, the officiating adjutant, as particularly forward in the pursuit, killing several men to his own sword; Surg. W. R. Murphy, in medical charge of the regiment; Jemadars Manawar Khan and Khan Mahommed Khan." Lieut. E. A. Young has arrived in England from India. Lieut. Young was engaged in the action at Ali Kheyl, and was wounded in no less than twelve places. He has come home on sick-leave, and the Government of India, as a special case, granted a free passage to a soldier to attend upon him on the voyage.

4th Bengal N.I. The Lahore paper says:—"The little expedition under Major Douglas, of the 4th Bengal N.I., against the Murrees, who raided upon Mal and threatened Mittri, appears to have been very successfully conducted. His detachment of 200 men of the 3rd and 4th N.I. reached Mittri at 4.30 p.m., and marched for Mal within an hour afterwards, reaching Mal about 8.30 p.m. A little after midnight the troops pushed on, catching up the Murrees in their camp at 6 a.m. They dispersed in every direction at the first volley, and were pursued over the hills by our sepoys for a couple of miles. The fugitives fired a few shots, but hurt no one. Their camp was completely surprised, and a quantity of arms, cooking utensils, a large number of cattle, sheep, and a few ponies were taken. The detachment marched twenty-four miles in twelve hours."

8th Bengal N.I. Lieut. W. G. Mansel has passed the lower standard examination in Persian.

15th Bengal N.I. Lieut. R. C. Hadow, wing-officer, has been appointed qrmr., vice Abbott, promoted.

16th Bengal N.I. The following has appeared in Indian General Orders:—"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following correspondence regarding the arrangements made by Col. W. Pierce, commanding 16th N.I., for the defence of Kuch, and the results of an attack made upon that post by a body of Murrees and Ghazis:—'No. 536-A.—Field Operations.—Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Aug. 27, 1880.—From the Adjutant-General to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.—Sir,—In forwarding for the information of Government the accompanying communication (with enclosure) from the General Officer commanding Second Division, Candahar Field Force, reporting the arrangements made by the officer commanding 16th Regt. N.I. for the defence of Kuch, and also the results of an attack recently made upon that post by a body of 2,000 Murrees and Ghazis, I am directed to convey the Commander-in-Chief's satisfaction at the excellent arrangements made by Col. Pierce to defend the position, a duty, however, which was only to be expected from an officer of Col. Pierce's rank and experience, whose system of discipline, as maintained in the 16th Regt. N.I., has now borne its fruit in the gallant conduct and coolness under fire of the men of that regiment.—I have, &c., A. Wardrop, Lieut.-Col., officiating Adjt.-Gen.'" A special correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing from Kuch on Aug. 30, says:—"When we advanced at 6 a.m. (on the 16th) we saved five. Lieut. Seymour, of the 16th N.I., got surrounded at the commencement of the fight in the cattle lines where the attack began; he ran a man through, and the enemy only ventured to come one by one, giving a cut at him and running back. He tried to get back to his men and found he was entangled in a cattle line, and while disentangling himself was hit a heavy blow on his bare head, which cut it open, but he got free and cut his way through back to the men. On the 17th we attempted to reach Kuch village, but the enemy were too strong and we had to fall back; but on the 19th a party of two hundred rifles, with Major Newport, Capt. Mosley, and Lieut. Seymour attacked and burned Kuch village, two miles off, and Amadoon, five miles off, fighting the whole way out and back without a man being hit, and killing and wounding about fifty of the enemy. Several of our men had very narrow escapes."

17th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. A. Wauchope, second-in-command, 14th Bengal N.I., has been appointed officiating commandant during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Col. R. J. Walker.

20th Bengal N.I. Surg, W. E. Griffiths has been appointed to the permanent medical charge, vice Surg. Keefer, transferred to the 13th Bengal Lancers.

25th Bengal N.I. Major J. J. N. Steel, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for one year and 182 days.

1st Central India Horse. Major A. J. Bannerman, second squadron-commandant, has been granted leave to England for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

Corps of Guides Cavalry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Stuart, commandant, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

Corps of Guides. Lieut. H. W. Hughes has passed the lower-standard examination in Persian.

1st Hyderabad Cavalry. Lieut. G. Adye, adjt., on detached duty at Cabul, has been attached for duty with the 15th Sikhs, "the Soodianah Regt.," 3rd Infantry Brigade of Gen. Sir F. Roberts's force, proceeding to Candahar.

1st Punjab Cavalry. The Commander-in-Chief in India in forwarding to the Government of India the despatches with reference to the Cavalry affair, under Brigdr.-Gen. Palliser, C.B., at Patkao Shona, Northern Afghanistan, on July 1 last, says:—"His Excellency considers that great credit is due to Brigdr-Gen. Palliser and the troops engaged, and desires me to bring to special notice the names of Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Capt. L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, whose conduct was admirable, affording a brilliant example of squadron leading." Lieut.-Col. C. S. Maclean, commandant, is also specially mentioned by Gen. Palliser, and brought to notice for any reward which it may be possible to confer upon him for his conduct in the action. The following are also brought to notice:—Capt. D. S. Cuninghame; Lieut. E. D. J. O'Brien, 40th Foot, attached; Ressaldars-Major Mahommed Ali Khan; Mir Alam Khan; (Woerdi Major) Salim Khan; Jemadar Hak Newaz Khan; Kot-Duffadar Karam Khan; Duffadar Cheyt Sing; Sowars Jagat Sing and Sirbuland Khan. Surg. P. F. O'Connor is further mentioned as "deserving of special thanks for his care and attention to the wounded on the field, often at much risk to himself from straggling and skulking Afghans."

2nd Punjab Cavalry. Gen. Palliser, in his despatch giving particulars of the Cavalry affair at Patkao Shana, Northern Afghanistan, on July 1 last, reports that "Col. T. G. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, particularly mentions the spirited leading of his squadron, throughout the day, of Capt. L. T. Bishop, and the conduct of the senior native officer present, Ressaldar Jowahir Sing, which was all that could be desired." Col. T. G. Kennedy, C.B., commandant, is specially mentioned by Gen. Palliser, "good service he performed."

3rd Punjab Cavalry. Capt. C. C. Egerton has passed the lower-standard examination in Persian.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Surg. C. P. Costello has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

5th Punjab Cavalry. Major H. M. Pratt has passed the lower-standard examination in Persian. Lieut. G. Pycroft died at Edwardesbad, Bunnoo, East Indies, on Aug. 28.

3rd Sikh Infantry. Surg. T. Moloney, M.D., has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

18th Sikh Infantry. Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, wing-officer, has been appointed qrmr. vice Capt. F. B. Begbie, promoted.

1st Madras N.I. The regiment passed through Rawul Pindee last week, on its homeward march from Afghanistan.

4th Madras N.I. The regiment passed through Rawul Pindee last week, on its homeward march from Afghanistan. Major-Gen. C. T. Harkness, late of the regiment, died at Avenue House, Great Malvern, on the 30th ult., aged 57 years.

3rd Scinde Horse. Col. Malcolmson, C.B., while commanding his regiment during the sortie from Candahar on Sept. 16, received a Snider ball through his right thigh, and was also contused by another bullet. By the last accounts, however, we are glad to learn that he is gradually becoming convalescent.

7th Bombay N.I. Major T. W. Sanders, acting deputy-assist.-comy.-gen., 1st class, with Gen. Phayre's force, died at Killa Abdulla on Sept. 2 of pneumonia, hard work and incessant anxiety having undermined his health.

10th Bombay N.I. Havildar Dhurmajee Cuddam has, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, been promoted to be jemadar, "as a special mark of the approbation of Government for the skill and bravery displayed by him whilst in command of an escort on the occasion of its being attacked by the enemy in Southern Afghanistan."

15th Bombay N.I. Col. G. S. Morris, commandant, returned to India last month from English leave, and resumed command of the regiment.

16th Bombay N.I. Capt. J. R. Watson, wing-officer, and Capt. J. T. Carruthers, wing-officer and adjt., have been granted leave to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

17th Bombay N.I. Major J. S. Tinling has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

19th Bombay N.I. Major W. Jacob's despatch regarding the withdrawal of the Abdul Rahman, Melkarez, Dubrai, and Gatai detachments to Chaman is now published in the *Gazette of India*, with a letter from the Commander-in-Chief in India, who "considers that the retirement was carried out with ability and judgment, and desires to bring to favourable notice Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar and the men mentioned by Major Jacob." It is further stated that "his Excellency the Viceroy in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in regard to the manner in which this retirement was effected, and agrees with his Excellency's remarks regarding the behaviour of the officers and men concerned."

23rd Bombay Light Infantry. Surg. J. C. Lucas, from the Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been appointed to the medical charge, vice Surg.-Major Simpson, deceased.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 16, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 15, 1880.

1st Life Guards—Vet.-Surg., 1st-class, F. Walker, from the 7th Hussars, to be Vet.-Surg., vice Mence, retired on half-pay.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. H. D. Brocklehurst, from the 5th Lancers, to be Lieut., vice Wake, retired on half-pay.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Stewart, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Lucas, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept. 12).

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. A. Baldrey to be Capt., vice Hope Johnstone, retired (Sept. 11).

1st Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. M'Laren to be Capt., vice Maclean, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. C. D. H. Fetherstonhaugh to be Lieut., vice M'Laren (both dated Sept. 30).

4th Hussars—Lieut. F. C. Pearson to be Capt., vice Warde, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. E. A. Critchley to be Lieut., vice Pearson (both dated Sept. 9).

6th Dragoons—Capt. F. W. Bloomfield retires on half-pay.

9th Lancers—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. A. Busman to be Lieut.-Col., vice Cleland, who died from wounds received in action; Lieut. G. A. P. Evans to be Capt., vice Abadie, promoted; 2nd Lieut. E. P. Johnson to be Lieut., vice Evans (all three dated Aug. 8); Gent. Cadet Walter Kentish William Jenner, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Johnson.

16th Lancers—Capt. E. O. M'Causland retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy.

17th Lancers—Lieut. J. M. Russell to be Capt., vice Kevill-Davies, whose promotion has been cancelled.

19th Hussars—Capt. E. W. G. Williams retires on half-pay; Lieut. A. M. Taylor to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Barrow, C.M.G., seconded for service on the Staff; 2nd Lieut. D. E. D. Barclay to be Lieut., vice Taylor (both dated Oct. 1).

Coldstream Guards—Gent. Cadet Herbert Haldane Somers Cocks, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Gurdon, resigned.

Scots Guards—Lieut. E. L. S. Brett has been seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 9); 2nd Lieut. R. B. Finnie, from the 86th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Wynn, deceased.

1st Foot—2nd Lieut. O. R. Brush to be Lieut., vice Login, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 5).

3rd Foot—Capt. H. W. W. Spooner, from half-pay, late 94th Foot, to be Capt., vice Ternan, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

4th Foot—Lieut. J. Rowlandson to be Capt., vice Barnet, seconded for service as an Adjut. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. E. Dolphin to be Lieut., vice Rowlandson (both dated Sept. 22).

5th Foot—Lieut. H. L. Clark resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. E. B. Eagar, from the 41st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Clark, promoted.

7th Foot—Lieut. E. A. Mostyn to be Capt., vice Keyser, promoted (Aug. 26); Lieut. R. P. B. Rodick to be Capt., vice Daly. seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept. 10); 2nd Lieut. M. L. Shipley to be Lieut., vice Mostyn (Aug. 26); 2nd Lieut. G. A. C. de Trafford to be Lieut., vice Rodick (Sept. 10).

8th Foot—2nd Lieut. E. H. Molyneux-Seel to be Lieut., vice Orme, promoted (April 17); 2nd Lieut. V. A. M. Fowler to be Lieut., vice Thompson, promoted (July 7): 2nd Lieut. H. J. W. Guise to be Lieut., vice Oakeley, retired (Aug. 25); 2nd Lieut. G. T. Elliot to be Lieut., vice De Montmorency, resigned (Sept. 4).

9th Foot—Lieut. R. A. Mitchell to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Kerrich, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieut. G. S. Ommanney to be Lieut., vice Mitchell (both dated Sept. 4).

10th Foot—2nd Lieut. the Hon. B. H. P. Petre to be Lieut., vice Richardson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 16).

12th Foot—2nd Lieut. F. Graham to be Lieut., vice Hutchinson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 5).

14th Foot—Lieut. F. W. Kitchener to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Schuyler, who has resigned that appointment (May 29).

16th Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. C. du P. Richardson-Griffiths, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut. vice Fordyce, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 16).

17th Foot—Lieut.-Col. J. B. H. Boyd retires on half-pay.

18th Foot—Lieut. N. A. Francis to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Lye, who has resigned that appointment.

20th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. C. E. Hussey to be Capt., vice Festing, retired on temporary half-pay (Sept. 29).

21st Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. W. Hamilton to be Major, vice Cook, retired on a pension; Lieut. F. R. H. Lambart to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Hamilton; 2nd Lieut. the Hon. A. S. Hardinge to be Lieut., vice Lambart (all dated Sept. 11).

24th Foot—The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Carrington, C.M.G., vice Paton, C.M.G., promoted, dated May 19, is cancelled. The promotion to the ranks of Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieut. E. S. Browne, V.C., dated July 7, and 2nd Lieuts. W. C. Godfrey, dated July 7. and R. Campbell, dated Aug. 16, are cancelled; Lieut. E. S. Browne, V.C., to be Capt., vice Paton, C.M.G., promoted (dated May 19); Lieut. H. G. Mainwaring to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Brander, retired on a pension (July 7); Lieut. W. Heaton to be Capt., vice Farquhar, promoted (Sept. 4); 2nd Lieut. W. C. Godfrey to be Lieut., vice Browne, V.C. (May 19); 2nd Lieut. R. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Mainwaring (July 7); 2nd Lieut. A. L. Kelly to be Lieut., vice Lloyd, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 16); 2nd Lieut. C. Sugrue to be Lieut., vice Heaton (Sept. 4); Lieut. J. H. Connolly resigns his commission; 2nd Lieut. F. C. Grant, from the 41st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Armitage, promoted.

25th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. G. O. Stoney to be Capt., vice Curtis-Hayward, seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 1); Lieut. J. Rea, from the 108th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Clayton-East, who exchanges; Lieut. C. T. Becker to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Dandridge, promoted (June 21).

28th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. A. S. Dickins, having completed five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed upon half-pay (Sept. 22); Lieut. J. M. Sherrard to be Capt., vice Lowe, retired (Sept. 29).

33rd Foot—2nd Lieuts. R. P. Colomb, from the 66th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Carmichael, deceased; P. B. Smithe, from the 2nd Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Robinson, promoted.

34th Foot—Lieut. J. F. Chisholm-Batten to be Capt., vice Balderston, deceased (Sept. 19).

36th Foot—Lieut. W. J. Browne to be Capt., vice Smail, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 1).

40th Foot—Capt. F. N. Dudgeon to be Major, vice Morphy, deceased; Lieut. S. G. C. Greenway to be Capt., vice Dudgeon (both dated Sept. 19).

41st Foot—Lieut. H. D'A. Harkness to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Rudman, promoted (Aug. 24).

44th Foot—Lieut. E. Morrell to be Capt., vice S. Churchill, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (Sept. 29).

47th Foot—Lieut. C. E. Sawyer, from the 81st Foot, to be Capt., vice Biscoe, seconded from Aug. 12, 1880, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept 29).

49th Foot—Capt. W. Stevenson retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major (Oct. 4); Lieut. C. F. Sievwright has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

53rd Foot—Lieut. L. A. White to be Capt., vice Mein, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept. 23).

60th Foot—Lieut. W. S. Anderson to be Capt., vice O'Brien, retired on a pension (Sept. 29); Supernumerary Lieut. G. T. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Anderson (Sept. 29).

65th Foot—Lieut. C. W. A. Arthur, from the 84th Foot, to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gordon, seconded from May 17, 1880, for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus.

66th Foot—Lieut. H. E. Haldane, from the 49th Foot, to be Capt., vice Roberts, killed in action (Sept. 29).

67th Foot—Capt. P. Quirk retires on half-pay; Lieut. W. E. Briggs to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Jackson, promoted Capt. on half-pay (Sept. 29).

74th Foot—Lieut. L. H. Skene to be Capt. vice Brevet Major Squirl, retired on a pension (Sept. 29).

79th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Smith to be Capt.. vice Murray, retired on a pension (Sept. 29).

80th Foot—2nd Lieut. B. W. R. Ussher has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 21).

82nd Foot—2nd Lieut. P. E. Dun, from the 41st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cox, transferred to the 77th Foot.

83rd Foot—The removal to half-pay, on appointment to the Staff, of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. S. Brown, and the promotions in his succession to the ranks of Lieut.-Col. and Major respectively of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Meurant and Captain and Brevet Major F. Karslake are antedated to Oct. 5, 1879.

85th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. H. J. Doyle to be Lieut., vice Rivett-Carnac, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 19); 2nd Lieut. R. H. Fowler to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Cunliffe, 52nd Foot, promoted (Aug. 10).

89th Foot—Lieut. J. Gordon to be Capt., vice Cuthbert, deceased (Sept. 9).

90th Foot—Lieut. F. Smith to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hackett, retired on a pension (Sept. 29); 2nd Lieut. G. A. Cookson, from the 13th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Fell, promoted.

92nd Foot—Capt. G. K. M'Callum to be Major, vice White, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. H. Bayly to be Capt., vice M'Callum (both dated Sept. 9).

94th Foot—Capt. J. H. Poe retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

96th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major F. J. Josselyn retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

97th Foot—Lieut. H. T. Wing to be Capt., vice Belgrave, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 17).

98th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. E. T. B. Sparks to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Stracey, retired on a pension (Sept. 29).

99th Foot—Lieut. F. R. Macmullen has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 21).

101st Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. G. Delafosse, C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Sept. 22).

102nd Foot—Capt. C. H. Carr to be Major, vice Rogers, retired on half-pay; Brevet Major W. Shaw, from Supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Carr (both dated Sept. 29).

103rd Foot—2nd Lieut. H. T. King has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 16).

104th Foot—Major M. G Taylor retires on half-pay.

105th Foot—Capt. J. W. Darvill to be Major, vice Way, retired on half-pay (Sept. 11).

107th Foot—Capt. F. J. Rogers to be Major, vice Henderson, retired on half-pay (Sept. 11); Lieut. W. M. Creighton to be Capt., vice Batson, deceased (Sept. 1).

108th Foot—Lieut. G. F. Clayton-East, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Rea, who exchanges.

109th Foot—Lieut.-Col. A. W. Lucas retires on half-pay.

Rifle Brigade—2nd Lieut. P. A. V. Agnew to be Lieut., vice Perry, seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 25); 2nd Lieut. A. C. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Lord Bennet, resigned; Serjt.-Major E. Aston to be Qrmr., vice Richer, promoted to a Lieutenancy.

1st West India Regiment—Gent. Cadet Frederick Lamb, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Murray, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major J. Joyner is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 15); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. R. S. Crawley has been placed on temporary half-pay (Oct. 1).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. H. Kendall, M.D., to be Surg.-Gen., vice Gordon, M.D., granted retired pay; Brigade Surg. J. Ogilvy, M.D., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice Kendall, M.D.; Surg.-Majors W. Skeen, M.D., to be Brigade-Surg., vice Ogilvy, M.D. (all three dated Aug. 2); E. Becher, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; T. A. Thornhill, M.B., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; F. P. Staples has retired upon temporary half-pay (Sept. 15); and A. Johnston, M.D., from half-pay, to be Surg.-Major (Oct. 7).

The under-mentioned Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major (all dated Oct. 1, 1880):—A. H. Stokes, M.B., G. R. Triphook, M.B., J. Scanlan, M.B., G. Corry, F. A. Davy, M.D., A. W. Duke, M.D., R. M. Bradford, H. Stannard, R. D. Bennett, T. Faris, M.B., and H. B. White.

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain to the Forces of the 1st Class the Rev. D. Somerville, M.A., is placed on permanent half-pay (Oct. 19).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. 1st Class J. Hammond, from the Royal Artillery, to be Vet.-Surg. 1st Class (June 3).

Army Schools—Schoolmr. J. G. Kidd to be Sub-Inspector, vice J. Belling, granted retired pay (dated July 7, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Sept. 29).

BREVET.

Gen. the Right Hon. Sir J. Michel, G.C.B., Col. of the 86th Foot, has been placed on the Retired List, from Oct. 1, 1880, under the provisions of Article 138 of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878; Lieut.-Gen. W. P. Hampton, Bengal Infantry, has been placed on the Retired List, from Sept. 21, 1880, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 31, 1877.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. W. Ely, 99th Foot, to be Col. (Oct. 19); Major A. Fonblanque, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 20); Major G. L. Tupman, retired, Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 27).

Capt. J. A. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, to have the local rank of Major whilst employed as Deputy-Assistant-Adjut.-Gen. Colonial Forces, South Australia (April 17); Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. D. Oliver, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major, on retirement from the Service (March 5).

The first Christian name of Deputy-Assist.-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. Allum is "Edwin," and not "Edward," as stated in the *London Gazette* of May 7, 1880.

To be Honorary Captains:—Deputy-Comys. and Hon. Lieuts. L. L. Lesmond, M. Collins, R. G. Davies, J. Modget, and J. Mole, Bengal Establishment (all dated April 1).

To be Honorary Lieutenants:—Deputy-Assist.-Comys. T. Courtenay, Bombay Establishment, J. Mealin, J. Keane, J. Murray, Bengal Establishment (all dated April 1).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col. H. A. Welman, half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Oct. 1); Lieut.-Col. A. W. Lucas, half-pay, late 109th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.; Major M. G. Taylor, half-pay, late 104th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Major R. T. Gwyn, half-pay, late 4th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay; Capt. E. W. G. Williams, half-pay, late 19th Hussars, retires on a pension, with the hon rank of Major.

Brigdr.-Gen. (Local Major-Gen.) Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 2nd Foot, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Natal, and High Commissioner for South-Eastern Africa, has been permitted to assume the surname of Pomeroy in addition to and before that of Colley.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. Hicks, late Bombay S.C., to be Lieut.-Col.

To be Captains: The Hon. C. C. W. Cavendish, late Capt. 16th Lancers; Capt. R. L. Staunton, Galway Militia; C. H. J. G. L. G. Williamson, Esq., late Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards.

To be Lieutenants:—Capt. R. Gray, 7th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps; J. Hoskyns, Esq., late Lieut. 24th Foot.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 11, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the room of Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 16, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October 15, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Forfar and Kincardineshire—The services of Lieut. C. M. Barber are dispensed with.

Wicklow—2nd Lieut. W. S. Tighe to be Lieut.; George Henry Moore Roberts, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

Royal Flint—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. Wills resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Leicestershire—Maclaine Kerr Dalton Whitting, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Middlesex, or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment—Capt. L. J. W. Hussey resigns his commission. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—C. W. C. Cass and C. H. Hastings.

Shropshire—John Jervis Palmer, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. L. T. Birch and Lieut. Sir H. H. E. Chamberlain, Bart.

2nd Royal Surrey—Tudor Lloyd-Harries, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Westmoreland—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. A. Browne, L. C. E. D. Dowdall, R. H. Hudleston, E. C. J. Williams.

1st West York—Edward Thurlow, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Highland Rifle—Capt. W. F. Maitland-Kirwan, half-pay, late 78th Foot, to be Capt.

The Prince of Wales Royal Regiment of Longford Rifles—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. Dows eand C. Edgeworth.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 15, 1880.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Capt. F. Platt resigns his commission (Oct. 16).

North Somerset—The permission granted to Capt. and Adjt. J. W. Balfour to hold the hon. rank of Major, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement, is cancelled, whilst holding the commission of Lieut.-Col. of 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteer Corps (Oct. 9).

A CRUEL CASE OF OPPRESSION.

"An Advocate for Fair Play" writes:—"Having noticed in your issue of the 11th ult. an article referring to the case of an officer who you seem to infer is being unjustly treated by the War Office, with reference to the recent reorganisation of the Ordnance Store Department, and having since watched the *Gazettes* with more interest than curiosity, in expectation of seeing some adjustment made, I think it would be only fair to the officer alluded to to make known his name, and the true facts of his case, feeling convinced that the Secretary of State for War, the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and the Director of Artillery, must be either ignorant of or misinformed as to the valuable services he has performed for an unusually long period—approaching 40 years—and the strong claims which he has to the favourable consideration of those in authority on such an exceptional occasion as a reorganisation of the Department. From sources which, I believe, may be relied on, I cull the following information:—The *Army List* for January, 1880, stood as follows: Assistant-Commissaries-General—J. J. Lilley, Oct. 1, 1871, Bermuda; A. H. Young, July 1, 1872, Northern District; G. J. Purkis, June 17, 1873, Cork; D. Gibbons, July 1, 1874, Portsmouth; H. A. Russell, July 7, 1874, War Office. The new Warrant for the reorganisation of the Department is dated Jan. 31, 1880. A vacancy happened on Jan. 11, which, in equity and fairness, should have been filled up at that time, under the rules of the Royal Warrant then alive to which it appertained; but by some arrangement it subsequently and indirectly fell to a junior officer, who is employed as an assistant to the Director of Artillery and Stores in the War Office. Advantage appears to have been taken of the circumstance of the two senior officers being 55 years of age to withhold promotion from them while their old Warrant was in existence, thus rendering them ineligible for further service under the terms of the new Warrant. The third officer, who was not 55, was promoted on the date of the new Warrant, and retired some 12 weeks afterwards. The fourth officer on the list, being over age for the new Warrant, was compulsorily retired, thus leaving the original vacancy to be substantially filled by its present incumbent. It is believed that certain awards were framed by the actuaries and designed for the three officers, in consideration of their compulsory retirement before the stipulated age to which they would have served under their late Warrant. The two seniors have seen between 36 and 40 years' continuous service, the third, 26 years, having entered the Store Department as a temporary clerk on Feb. 6, 1854. It is believed that these awards were made on a graduated scale, according to standing and seniority, but they were not made known to the recipients until about May or June last, when, by some unaccountable transposition of names and figures, the second officer received the highest, the third the next, and the senior officer the lowest. Hence, it is presumed, the 'Departmental tyranny' alluded to in your columns. Certainly, deprivation of promotion, when due, on the grounds of a pending reorganisation would seem to be bad enough and sufficiently disastrous in its effects, without adding further injury to it; but to be followed by retirement under an article of the new Warrant other than that in which he was selected for it, and an income offered to him considerably less than his two juniors, would appear to require some most convincing explanation from the War-Office authorities, in justification of what appears to be a double act of injustice. In civil life, such acts would be amenable to the closest investigation, and if found unjustifiable, remedied by an ample award for damages, no matter who were the authors. The matter in its present aspect is simply extraordinary and unintelligible, and should, both in the interests of the officer and of the Service to which he belongs, be rectified at once, or such reasons given as would thoroughly justify the War-Office authorities for their treatment of this officer in a manner directly contrary to the terms of their own original selection of him for retirement under the new Warrant."

Ladies proceeding in H.M.'s troopships, or in any vessel conveying troops, will be required to produce a certificate that they (and their children and servants, if accompanied by them) are free from infectious disease, and are in all respects medically fit to embark. This certificate is to be handed to the military officer superintending the embarkation, and then (in the case of one of H.M.'s ships) to the naval paymaster, before the ladies pass to their berths.

Arrangements have now been made for reducing the engine-room complement of the First Reserve ships for the winter season, and an engineer officer will be taken from each of them.

The Eureka (Nevada) Silver Mining Company has been formed to acquire, work, and develop the well-known "Bald Eagle" series of mines, near Ruby Hill, Eureka (Nevada), United States of America, consisting of the "Bald Eagle" mine, the "White Eagle" mine, the "Eagle's Nest" mine; and the "Williamsburg series of mines, also near Rugby Hill, consisting of the "Williamsburg" mine, the "Williamsburg" 1 mine, and the "Williamsburg" 2 mine.

INDIA.

Col. R. J. Hughes, half-pay, late 63rd Foot, has been appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., in succession to Major-Gen. H. B. Browne, whose tour of Staff service has expired.

It is stated that Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain was offered the seat in the Viceroy's Council in succession to Sir Edwin Johnson, but declined it, on the ground of ill-health. And yet, according to Reuter, his Excellency has been offered the chief command.

The *Hindoo Patriot* thinks it will be interesting to many to know that Sir Edwin Johnson, the late Military Member of Council, was in his younger days a "gentleman of the Press," and on the staff of the *Moff*, under Mr. Laing.

The Government of India has granted one month's special leave to all political officers recently employed in northern Afghanistan, on the understanding that the privilege must be at once availed of, and that on its expiry the recipient rejoins his appointment in India.

It is stated that the following troops have been told off to assemble at Lahore, on the occasion of the formation of the Viceroy's camp there:—The 10th Hussars, the 4th Bengal Lancers, the A Baty. B Brig., R.H.A., and the C Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.; the 9th Foot British Infantry; the 6th Regiment Bengal N.I., and a regiment of Madras Infantry.

It is officially notified that a vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of Gen. the Hon. Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., C.I.E., her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieut.-Gen. Sir Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council. Gen. Stewart has taken his seat in the Council, under the usual salute.

THE SECONDING OF OFFICERS.

"Justitia" inquires:—"Can you inform me upon what principle of justice an officer of infantry employed on civil duty away from his regiment, and, in accordance with paragraph 63 of the Royal Warrant of 1877, seconded for further employ in that civil department, is not only disallowed his regimental pay for that period, but is called upon to subscribe to his regimental mess and band funds? The paragraph of the Warrant in question certainly only says, 'He may be continued on the establishment of his regiment for six months.' But having been so maintained, why, I submit, is he not entitled to his regimental pay? Why is it added, 'From that date,' the date of his being seconded, 'the whole of his emoluments shall be derived from the civil department in which he may be employed,' if previously he is to receive no pay from his regiment? Why defer the seconding, so depriving the regiment of the services of an officer for six months for apparently no object, unless, indeed, it be to mulct him of the mess and band money? Why, again, is one officer allowed his regimental pay till seconded, and another refused his?"

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

"W." writes:—"It is a well-known fact in the Service that several grievances have received attention from those in authority through appearing in your paper, when the parties themselves had not the interest to get an interview with the 'Soldiers Friend,' viz., the Duke. The following is my grievance:—Not long ago the Reserve of Officers was started, and loads of men, myself included, applied for commissions in it and got their applications granted, some few of us from having been already officers in the Regular Army. Now we are soldiers, and yet have no uniform. The very name of 'soldier' ought to entitle us to wear one. It may be asked, what is the use of a uniform until we are called out? I think it is of use, under these circumstances. Some of us left the Service same years ago, and want to be attached to a regiment, as even Volunteer officers often are, for a course of drill. Now, are we supposed to fall in in the ranks in mufti? Secondly, some of us who have interest would like to attend one of the Duke's levées, but of course cannot do so with no uniform. Government might easily allow us to wear the ordinary Staff uniform, and it would be received with satisfaction by us all."

THE CONSOLIDATION OF PENSIONS.

"Senex" writes:—"Allow me to direct attention to the Royal Warrant, dated July 21, 1880, Clause 191, Army Circulars, 1880. According to this circular, pensioners are in future to receive a fixed quarterly sum instead of a daily rate of pension. Now I would ask why this change is brought forward in the last quarter of this year, as it will reduce my already small amount of pension by 1s. 2d. for the quarter. By introducing the change on Jan. 1, 1881, there would be no injustice done to any one."

A short and interesting report by H.R.H. the Duke of Genoa has been published in the Italian *Maritime Review* of the cruise of the Vettor Pisani, an Italian corvette of 300 horse-power, from Shanghai to Hankow and back, and thence to Hong Kong and Manilla. Not only is it the first time a European prince has visited Hankow, the most distant of the five open or "treaty" ports on the great "Blue River," but no war-steamer, or indeed any vessel so large, has hitherto made the passage in the month of April.

We have received the prospectus of the Minas and Rio Railway Company, Limited. The railway provides communication between the richest and most populous province of the empire, and the two seaports of Santos and Rio de Janeiro. The position of the railway is analogous to that of the San Paulo Railway, the most successful railway in Brazil, because each crosses a mountain range (otherwise only surmountable by pack-mule), and provides railway communication for a fertile province with the seaboard.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Invasion of the Crimea, by A. W. Kinglake, Vol. VI. (W. Blackwood and Sons)—Horses and Roads, by Free Lance (Longmans and Co.)—An Elementary Treatise on Geometrical Drawing, by the Rev. J. H. Robson, M.A., LL.D. (Relfe Bros.)—The Naval Brigade in South Africa, by Fleet Surgeon H. F. Norbury, C.B., R.N. (Sampson Low and Co.)—Memoirs of the Duke of Saldanha, by the Conde da Carnota, 2 vols.; Japan: its History, Traditions, and Religions, by Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P., 2 vols. (John Murray)—The New Rules of the Road at Sea, by J. G. Moore and P. E. Le Conteur (G. Philip and Son).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GHOORKHA.—There are no reliable data upon which we can found a calculation.

G. A.—The Warrant is so worded that it may be made to mean anything.

R. J. C.—Such an exceptional amount of praise lavished on the depôt by one signing himself a "Corporal" would have been accepted by your readers as no commendation. Some one else should blow the trumpet.

NOTICE.—We are obliged to hold over a number of letters in type, owing to the demands on our space. We shall hope, however, to publish the majority of them shortly.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; "*Vedette*;" *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

ARCTIC Chronology, commencing with a narration of the discovery of Iceland, by a Scandinavian depredator in the year 861, carries us through a series of about 160 Arctic Expeditions, from that period up to the present date, presenting to our notice many brilliant achievements, naturally interspersed with failures here and there. The last British Government Expedition proved to be a success on the one hand, a failure on the other, inasmuch as a higher latitude was reached by a distance of thirty-five miles beyond that attained by Parry; but the great object, so fully anticipated by England, viz., the discovery of the North Pole, was not accomplished. But as time goes on, we have sure evidence that British enterprise will not be ingloriously beaten back from the path that is destined to be advanced to its goal, notwithstanding the vast difficulties to be overcome. As we write, Mr. Leigh Smith is within hail of our shores returning from a private venture, on which he has discovered new coast on Francis Joseph Land, and on Tuesday last we witnessed the assembly of an influential deputation at No. 1 Savile Row, for the purpose of asking the aid of the Royal Geographical Society towards the organisation of a New British Canadian Expedition, as brought forward by Commander Cheyne, R.N. The report of this deputation will be found in another column. Great as has been the apathy of our countrymen in Arctic exploration, since the return of Sir George Nares from the head of Robeson Channel, we are gratified to see that following upon a good harvest, trade is being developed and prosperity returning; so the concurrent flame of enterprise burns more brightly, giving us a fair promise that our flag may ere long be planted, if not indeed at the Pole itself, yet at a far more advanced position than has hitherto been attained. Commander Cheyne's plan of taking one steamer only, at a moderate cost, provisioned for three years, through Smith's Sound to Discovery Bay, and utilising the bed of coal found there by the Nares Expedition, and so making it a basis for further operations, is sound and practical. We learn that Commander Cheyne has written to Mr. Gordon Bennett, proposing his co-operation for pushing forward this expedition, in order that assistance may possibly be rendered to the *Jeannette*. Whilst this letter is on its way across the Atlantic, Mr. Gordon Bennett telegraphs to Commander Cheyne and other Arctic authorities, asking for counsel as to what measures should be concerted for an expedition next spring for the relief of the *Jeannette*. Circumstances could not, apparently, be more opportune, and we have now every hope that, with the assistance of Canada, and probably of Mr. Gordon Bennett, Commander Cheyne's long perseverance and determined energy will be duly rewarded, by having a private expedition placed under his command, destined to sail next spring, for the prosecution of his cherished hopes, as well as for the relief of the *Jeannette*. We understand that a motion will be brought before Parliament early next Session for a grant in aid of this volunteer movement; following which, the Canadian Parliament will, in all probability, be asked by Canadian Ministers] for a similar grant. Already, in view of such a motion being brought forward in the Commons, a large measure of support has been assured from both sides of the House; therefore, with a little energy and English spirit, we may soon see the proposed expedition *un fait accompli*. As Major Duncan informed Lord Aberdare, Commander Cheyne has so modified his plans with regard to balloons as to remove all objections on that score. And now, placing the project in a rough outline before our readers, we will conclude by quoting the words of one of our greatest Arctic celebrities, viz., Sir Edward Parry, who says:—"May it still fall to England's lot to accomplish this undertaking; and may she ever continue to take the lead in enterprises intended to contribute to the advancement of science, and to promote, with her own, the welfare of mankind at large! Such enterprises, so disinterested as well as useful in their object, do honour to the country which undertakes them, even when they fail. They cannot but excite the admiration and respect of every liberal and cultivated mind; and the pages of future history will undoubtedly record them as every way worthy of a powerful, a virtuous, and an enlightened nation."

The War Office is making little progress towards filling the vacancies in the Commissariat and Transport Department. Three Line captains have been appointed in eight months. Slow work this!

The 9th Lancers, we understand, will winter at Candahar. The officers and men of the regiment cannot fail to welcome this further mark of appreciation of those soldierly qualities which they have displayed throughout the recent operations in Afghanistan, but it is fully time that steps were taken to confer upon them the rewards which are their due. Whatever the reasons may be for the suppression of General Roberts's despatches giving an account of the affairs at Cabul in December last, it must be seen that it is a great injustice to regiments like the 9th Lancers, which did their work splendidly before the enemy, and not unnaturally look for an official acknowledgment of their services.

Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B,, will arrive in England shortly before Christmas, and will be summoned at once to Windsor, where he will receive the personal thanks and congratulations of her Majesty, who will invest him with the insigna of the highest class of the Order of the Bath, to which he has been gazetted, and at the same time intimate to him the intentions of the Government with regard to monetary or other rewards.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., who leaves England on Tuesday next for the Cape, is expected to arrive and take up his duties from the 10th prox. General Clifford will leave at once for England, on General Smyth's arrival.

The Paymastership of the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury, has become vacant, consequent upon the retirement of Major C. B. Roche, who has held it since 1871. Major Roche is succeeded by Major R. C. Streatfield, from the Canterbury Brigade Depôt, Major Streatfield being, in turn, replaced by Major W. Joice, from the Leicester Brigade Depôt, late of the 18th Hussars, and for many years adjutant of the 13th Hussars. Major Sir H. D. Nightingale, Bart., takes Major Joice's place at Leicester.

Brigadier-General R. J. Hughes, half-pay, late 63rd Regiment, has arrived home on a short leave to recruit his health, after his recent services in Afghanistan, preparatory to returning to India to take up a brigade command in Bengal.

It may be doubted whether there is any military necessity for maintaining the expensive posts of colonels of Horse Artillery at Umballa and Bangalore, seeing that these stations have now been many months without these officers, who, though detailed for duty there, are still at home.

Lieutenant-General H. J. Warre, C.B., obtains the colonelcy vacant by the death of General S. Braybrooke.

Deputy-Commissary-General W. F. Wright, C.B., who was promoted for distinguished service in connection with the Zulu expedition, is to be placed on the establishment of his rank in the Ordnance Store Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Deputy-Commissary-General J. O. Hamley, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., the hero of the "Coomassie ride," has arrived in England this week from India, on leave of absence.

How and why is it that Militia regiments avail themselves to so various an extent of the Schools of Instruction? How does it happen, for instance, that the Scottish Borderers have 18 "school-men," the Royal Ayr and Wigtown 13, while the 11 strong battalions of Lancashire have only 23, and the 9 Yorkshire battalions only 28, and while some half-dozen other regiments have not a single one? If the Schools of Instruction are useless, let them be done away with, as a cause of fruitless expense. But if, as we believe, they are a very valuable means of supplementing the necessarily scanty training of our young Militia officers, surely commanding officers could do much to make attendance at them more general, and young officers should feel that in no way can they do more to raise in public estimation the Service to which they belong, than by thus giving public proof of their zeal and efficiency.

It has been decided to allow Surgeon-General H. Kendall, M.D., to retain his present appointment as principal medical officer of the Chatham District, though Chatham is, strictly speaking, only a deputy-surgeon-general's charge. Dr. Kendall, however, will retire in January next, when Deputy-Surgeon-General S. H. Fasson, M.D., principal medical officer at Aldershot, will get his step. It was not thought necessary to disturb the arrangements for so short a time.

The Editor of the monthly *Army List* has not yet become alive to the fact that there exists such a thing as a Reserve List of officers. Any way, we look in vain for the list of those granted commissions in the Reserve in the October *Army List*. As the *Army List* is incomplete without the names of the officers in question, the list cannot, of course, be omitted intentionally, but from ignorance of its existence.

Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., late 9th Lancers, is expected home early next week from Western Australia, where he has been employed for some time past as Colonial Secretary. Mr. Goldsworthy is *en route* to St. Lucia, of which colony, as we lately announced, he has been appointed Administrator.

The Military Authorities have consented to the seconding of Captain A. Collins, 57th Regiment, on his appointment as equerry to H.R.H. the Princess Louise. Captain Collins has passed all his service—sixteen years—in the 57th. With the exception of a few months, during which he was aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, he has during all his sixteen years done regimental duty with his regiment. He was one of the three officers of the regiment who remained the whole five years in Ceylon, though his health suffered considerably during the last year of his stay at the station; and at the very outset of the Zulu campaign it broke down completely, and he was invalided to England. On arrival at home, a medical board granted him sick-leave, but before this leave expired, the Princess Louise appointed him, with her Majesty's sanction, her equerry. Captain Collins's case has been coupled with that of Lord Gifford, but the two are scarcely analogous. Lord Gifford, it will be remembered, was appointed to the 57th some four years ago from the Half-pay List, to command a company. After a lapse of some time he joined head-quarters in Ceylon. After doing duty with head-quarters for about a year, Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed High Commissioner of Cyprus, and Lord Gifford was offered and accepted the appointment of aide-de-camp on his staff. The regiment was very short of captains at the time, and as the War Office raised some paltry objections to his lordship's being seconded, the whole of the officers suffered considerably. The regiment was ultimately moved to the Cape for active service, and Lord Gifford, of course, proceeded out to join it, and did duty with it for a couple of months, when Sir Garnet Wolseley, having arrived and been appointed Commander-in-Chief, his lordship was reinstated on his personal staff as aide-de-camp. He eventually found himself selected to carry home the despatch announcing King Cetewayo's capture, for which he has been rewarded with a brevet majority and a money grant. The 57th Regiment in time was brought to England, when his lordship ought in the ordinary course to have joined head-quarters; but he applied for and obtained leave of absence as a Peer, and has now gone out to Western Australia to fill a highly-remunerative Colonial appointment, never having seen his regiment since he left it in Zululand. Now, no one in the 57th objects, we feel sure, to Lord Gifford's being rewarded for his service; he has proved himself a most gallant and useful officer, and he well deserves to be recognised. Still, there is no disguising the fact that not only in the 57th, but throughout the Army, a feeling exists that his lordship has been favoured in a manner which is not calculated to promote the interests of the Army. We trust, therefore, that the War Office will lose no time in seconding him, and giving the hard-worked subalterns of the 57th the promotion out of which they have been kept for so long a time, in consequence of his introduction to the regiment. At present, his lordship continues on the establishment of his regiment, and draws the pay of his rank, whilst others have all the anxiety, trouble, and responsibility which the duty of commanding his company entails. The War Office authorities must admit the injustice of this arrangement, and should take immediate steps to put matters on a more equitable footing.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, C.B., colonel of the 21st Hussars, will be 70 years of age on the 31st inst., when he will be placed on the Retired List. Seven other steps are due this year, by the operations of the Age Clause, the following officers attaining the prescribed age on the dates specified, viz.:—General Sir E. C. Warde, K.C.B., colonel-commandant Royal Horse Artillery, on November 13; General W. Irwin, colonel of the 88th Regiment, on December 3; General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., colonel-commandant Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, on December 6; General Sir E. Green, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, on December 15; Lieutenant-General R. Hamilton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, on December 18; General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., colonel of the 55th Regiment, on December 19; and General J. T. Grant, C.B., colonel of the 94th Regiment, on December 26.

It is worthy of note that the marks gained by the officer who was head of the list of the recent examination for admission to the Staff College—Lieutenant R. da C. Porter, R.E.—are the highest that have been obtained of recent years by any candidate. Subjoined is a list of the marks gained by the first man in each year since 1871:—1872, Lieutenant W. A. H. Hare, R.E., 2,656; 1873, Lieutenant W. G. Morris, R.E., 2,489; 1874, Lieutenant H. Pilkington, R.E., 2,410; 1875, Lieutenant D. J. Jones, R.A., 2,530; 1876, Lieutenant W. R. Fox, R.A., 2,209; 1877, Captain C. Grove, 1st Battalion 15th Foot, 2,544; 1878, Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., 2,568; 1879, Lieutenant A. O. Green, R.E., 2,671; 1880, Lieutenant R. da C. Porter, R.E., 2,721. What makes Lieutenant Porter's case so creditable to him is, that he has been for some time past on service at the Cape, and has not, therefore, enjoyed the advantages which other officers have done.

It is strange that the absurd Regulations with regard to Volunteer regiments clothed in scarlet should have lasted so long. Officers of "scarlet regiments" are ordered to wear a tunic which, so far as the skirt is concerned, is of infantry pattern. The cuffs, however, are rifle pattern, and instead of the sash, a shoulder-belt and pouch is worn, of rifle pattern. The sword for all ranks is the infantry regulation, and the helmet the infantry pattern. Though clothed in scarlet, they are called "rifles,"—rifles always being distinguished by their sombre uniform. Moreover, long rifles and infantry bayonets are carried by the rank and file, who are supposed to observe the instructions for the short rifle drill. The new Deputy-Adjutant-General for Auxiliary Forces would do well to see to these things. Eventually there will, of course, be an entire revision of titles, and we shall have no more rifles in scarlet; but the War Office cannot do too much at once, and it will take time to prove to those in authority the utter absurdity of the present arrangement.

It would almost appear it is time, as Lord Morley lately suggested in the House of Lords, that the commands of the Madras and Bombay Armies were merged into one, when such petty jealousies exist between the two Presidencies as the following, and when the Commander-in-Chief can find time to interest himself about such paltry details:—An officer some time since obtained leave for four months, which he spent working for a garrison course. After he had completed two months' work his leave was cancelled, and he was peremptorily recalled by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency, because he heard that the officer was studying in the Bombay instead of in the Madras Presidency, in which his regiment was quartered. Now, this recall is strictly contrary to the Queen's Regulations, which say that every opportunity is to be accorded to officers, with the consent of their commanding officers, to study for their profession.

The Russian Minister of War has voted 5,017,693 roubles, or £500,000, towards the maintenance of military schools in 1881. The Ministry controls four huge orphan schools at St. Petersburg, eighteen gymnasia, two colleges, eight minor schools, and several hundred regimental schools.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, October 8, 1880.

Assistant-Paymaster John Jeans Hoar has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 6th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander Seymour Spencer-Smith has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 27th ult.

ADMIRALTY, October 9, 1880.

Staff Surgeon Patrick Keelan has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 2nd inst.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

Lieutenant George Robert Cecil Booth has been allowed to resign his commission in the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 12, 1880.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Edward Wright Wild has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 6th inst.; Engineer John Johnson has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 8th inst.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Brigade)—Arthur Price, Esq., M.R.C S., to be Surgeon (Oct. 12).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 13, 1880.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Wetherall Edward Houghton Smith has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of June 19, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Feb. 4, 1875, Staff Surgeon Alexander Crosbie, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 8th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—James H. Haye, to the Belleisle.

Lieutenant—Oliver Young, additional, to the Valorous.

Navigating Lieutenants—John Horatio Woodward, to the Dasher; Frank Haslewood, to the Northampton, additional, for surveying service.

Paymaster—A. Yockney, to the Urgent.

Chief Engineer—John A. Lodge, to the Indus, additional, for service in the Reserve.

Surgeons—Christopher Pearson, M.D., M.A., to the Crocodile; Robert Redford, to Haslar Hospital; John Arthur Langdon, additional, to the Duke of Wellington; T. J. Preston, to Plymouth Hospital.

Engineers—G. Mackney, to the Redwing; Peter Murray, to the Cockatrice; Edward Little, to the Nankin, additional, for service in the Ajax; Richard Irwin, to the Duncan, additional, for service in the Hydra.

Gunners—R. C. Steele (acting), to the Pembroke; M. J. Delaney (acting), to the Iron Duke.

Coastguard.

Second Mate—John F. Tremayne, Stag, to be senior mate, Redwing.

Chief Quartermasters—Denis McCarthy, Stag, to be second mate, Stag, vice Tremayne; Henry Roach, Active, to be second mate, Hawk, vice Young, transferred to Redwing.

Quartermasters—William Bell, Penelope (additional, for Lively), to be chief quartermaster, Audacious (additional, for Active), vice Roach, promoted; Murdo McKenzie, Defence (additional, for Margaret), to be chief quartermaster, Defence (additional, for Margaret); George H. Greenham, Defence (additional, for Royal Charlotte), to be chief quartermaster, Defence (additional, for Redwing); Patrick Griffin, Valiant, to be acting chief quartermaster, Valiant (additional, for Stag), vice McCarthy, promoted; Edward Eycott, Lord Warden, to be chief quartermaster (additional, for Squirrel).

Commissioned Boatmen—A. Brown, Exmouth, to be chief boatman, Bridport, vice Charlo, promoted; W. Peddington, Cawsand, to be chief boatman, Sidmouth, vice Rackley, pensioned.

Alert, Capt. Maclear, has been to Tahiti to pay the new French colony a visit, and to examine some points not clearly defined in the charts, and on the completion of this duty it is not improbable the ship may leave the Pacific command, and go elsewhere on surveying duty.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Assistance, Capt. Buckle, left Portsmouth on Monday morning with a draft of the 1st Batn. 4th Regiment, and a new ship's company for the Flamingo, which is to be paid off and recommissioned at Bermuda. The men will be transferred to the Tamar at Gibraltar. It was proposed to place 80 tons of iron ballast on board to increase her stability, but instead of that it was decided at the last moment to place on board about 100 tons of ammunition, several Nordenfeldt guns, and a large number of Naval supernumeraries for the Mediterranean fleet, for conveyance to Malta, and such was the haste with which this last order had to be carried out that the men had to be borrowed from the Excellent, Minotaur, and even the Inconstant. The Assistance will receive from the Tamar the reliefs for England, and the latter on arrival at Bermuda will await the return of the Crocodile from Halifax with reliefs and time-expired men, and will bring them to Portsmouth.

Audacious, Capt. H. B. Woollcombe. Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited Hull on Monday, for the purpose of inspecting the Audacious. It had originally been arranged that his Royal Highness should arrive at Hull on Monday, in the Lively, but on account of stress of weather the Duke determined to go to Hull by train. The Duke, accompanied by Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., at once proceeded to the Corporation Pier, where a steam pinnace from the Lively was in attendance to convey his Royal Highness on board the Audacious. The inspection of the ship was completed shortly after 11 o'clock, after which the Duke landed and proceeded to the Victoria Dock, where he inspected the Nimble. At noon his Royal Highness left the Lively, and on landing was loudly cheered, and, accompanied by Mr. Sykes, drove to the Town Hall, the crowd along the route cheering lustily. At the Town Hall the Duke was received by the Mayor and members of the Town Council, and proceeded to the dais which had been erected, and on which was placed the arm-chair in which the Queen sat on her visit to Hull on Oct. 12, 1854. In this chair his Royal Highness seated himself, while the Mayor read the following address:—"To his Royal Highness, Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster, Knight of the Garter, Rear-Admiral of the Royal Navy, &c.—May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, for ourselves and the inhabitants of this ancient port, town, and county, beg to approach your Royal Highness in order to express our sense of the great honour conferred upon us in the visit of your Royal Highness to our loyal and ancient town and port, and to assure your Royal Highness of our most sincere and hearty welcome. We beg also to convey to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, through your Royal Highness, our firm loyalty and affectionate attachment to her Royal person and august family, and we humbly pray that Divine Providence may vouchsafe to her Majesty the blessing of health, that she may long continue to reign in the hearts of a faithful and devoted people. Given under the common seal of our Corporation, Oct. 11, 1880. Kelburne King, Mayor." His Royal Highness, in reply, said,—"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I beg that you will accept my very sincere acknowledgments for the address you have offered me on the part of the inhabitants of this most ancient and important seaport, which I now visit with great pleasure. It will afford me the highest satisfaction to convey to her Majesty the Queen the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to her person and family it expresses." This closed the proceedings, and the Duke drove to the Trinity House, where his Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon. The proceedings at the Trinity House were private, but it was made known that his Royal Highness would be elected an Elder Brother of the Incorporation, and his appointment to this office, together with an address of welcome, was handed to his Royal Highness in an elaborately chased gold casket.

Blanche, Capt. Knowles, would leave Halifax for Jamaica about the 7th inst.

Boadicea, Comdre. Richards, C.B., was at Table Bay up to Sept. 20. She had arrived from Saldanha Bay on Sept. 20, and would leave next day, after arrival of mail, for the east coast, returning to Simon's Bay about Oct. 15.

Britannia, Capt. Rhodes. The athletic sports of the Britannia were held on Wednesday on the cricket-ground, Dartmouth, belonging to the ship. The prize-winners were:—Long jump—1, Green; 2, Comber. Quarter-mile race (over 4 ft. 10 in.)—1, Ryan; 2, Macnamara. Quarter-mile race (under 4 ft. 10 in.)—1, Gregson; 2, Kiddle. High jump—1, Comber; 2, Green. Hurdle race (over 4ft. 10 in.)—1, Green; 2, Sheppard (b). Hurdle race (under 4 ft. 10 in.)—1, Starkey; 2, Sterston. Pole jump—1, Egerton. This was very well contested between Green and Egerton, the latter winning amidst general applause. 100 yards' race (over 4 ft. 10 in.)—1, Green; 2, Comber. 100 yards' race (under 4 ft. 10 in.)—1, Starkey; 2, Ross. Throwing cricket-ball—1, Farquhar; 2, Sheppard (b). Half-mile foot race—1, Macnamara; 2, Sampson. The three-legged race was one by Comber and Ayre. Steeple-chase—(1), Boothby (a); 2, Clark. Consolation races were won by Ward (b) and Lee. A tug-of-war, starboard watch and port watch, was won twice by the former.

Carysfort, Capt. H. F. Stephenson, C.B., was inspected in Sheerness Harbour on Saturday morning by Vice-Admiral Sir R. J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. A very close examination of the officers and crew was made, and likewise of the internal arrangements of the ship. At the conclusion, the Admiral expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with everything which came under his notice. The Carysfort left Sheerness for her cruise on Monday.

Cherub, Lieut. and Com. A. G. Fullerton, arrived at Sheerness on Oct. 9 from Harwich.

Cleopatra, Capt. F. Durrant, sailed for Portsmouth from Devonport on Tuesday.

Comus, Capt. J. W. East, left Yokohama for Kobé on Sept. 1.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. E. von Donop, was at West Coast Castle on Sept. 13, awaiting the arrival of her relief, the Foam. She arrived at St. Vincent from Sierra Leone on the 11th inst.

Defence, Capt. Thrupp, is ordered to proceed to sea from Portland for target practice at first favourable opportunity.

Dido, Capt. Compton Domvile, senior officer at West Coast Castle, was to sail on Sept. 14 for Accra, Quitta, Lagos, Brass River, and Fernando Po.

Druid, Capt. Kennedy, would proceed to Bermuda from Halifax, and Contest would join the flag at Halifax, at the end of the fishery season.

Dwarf, Com. Bainbridge, was at Simon's Bay on Sept. 20, making good defects.

Elk, Com. H. Clanchy, was docked at Rio de Janeiro on Sept. 9, and would proceed for a week's cruise, joining senior officer off Cape Frio, and then remain cruising off Brazilian coast.

Firebrand, Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson, was at West Coast Castle on Sept. 13, where she had arrived from St. Helena and Ascension. She was to proceed to the Brass River and Fernando Po.

Flamingo, Com. Custance, on return from cruise would proceed to Bermuda, to be docked, for examination of her bottom.

Flirt, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., has proceeded to St. Helena and Ascension from West Coast Castle on Sept. 13, and would return to Accra by Nov. 25.

Foam, Lieut. and Com. Julian A. Baker, was to have left Sierra Leone for Cape Coast Castle on Sept. 8.

Garnet, Capt. Loftus Jones, senior officer on the south-east coast of America, was at Rio de Janeiro on Sept. 18.

Hercules, Capt. Townshend, is ordered to proceed to sea from Greenock for target practice, weather permitting.

Humber, Com. John L. Way, was put into dock at Sheerness Dockyard on Saturday morning, for the purpose of undergoing some extensive alterations. It will be about six weeks before she will be ready to proceed to the Cape.

Inconstant, Capt. C. Fitzgerald, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., commanding the Detached Squadron, went out of Portsmouth Harbour on Wednesday, and will probably sail on Saturday for the trial of her machinery. The squadron will consist (besides the flagship) of the Carysfort, Capt. H. F. Stephenson, C.B.; the Cleopatra, Capt. F. Durrant; the Tourmaline, Capt. Dennistoun; and the Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles Scott; the latter, awaiting the arrival of the other ships at Vigo. The programme of the cruise has not been definitely accepted, but as at present arranged the squadron, after leaving Gibraltar, will visit Madeira, St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, Falkland Islands, Straits of Magellan, Valparaiso, San Francisco, Vancouver's Island, Honolulu, China (two ports), Japan, and Singapore. The Bacchante will leave the squadron at Singapore and proceed to England, *viâ* the Suez Canal, in order to reach home by Christmas 1881. The remainder of the squadron will return by way of the Cape, and reach England a few months later.

Iron Duke, Capt. Cleveland, flagship of Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B. A correspondent on board the Iron Duke sends the following particulars of the grounding of that ship to the *Hampshire Telegraph*. He says:—"We sailed from Hakodate at 2 p.m. on Thursday, July 29. At five o'clock on Friday morning, when going over six knots in a fog, our vessel went ashore on a reef of rocks off the island of Okosiri, 100 miles from Hakodate. The Admiral at once despatched the flag-lieut. in the steam-launch to Hakodate for assistance, while we proceeded to lighten the ship, sending provisions and ammunition on shore and throwing coal overboard. On Saturday the French admiral arrived, also the French ships Kerguelin and Champlain, the Russian admiral, H.M.S. Modeste, and a Japanese gunboat. Four lighters were towed by the Modeste and Champlain. On Saturday night the Champlain, in rendering assistance, got aground, and remained all night, coming off on Sunday morning, with loss of false keel, while her screw was entangled with a steel hawser and rendered useless, her rudder disabled, and the ship leaking badly. She will be towed by the Kerguelin to Nagasaki and be docked. Up to Sunday morning all efforts to get the Iron Duke off failed, and at times she bumped heavily on the rocks. At ten on Sunday morning, having been considerably lightened, and the tide being high, she floated, with assistance from the Kerguelin, after being fifty-three hours on the rocks. The damage ascertained so far by the divers, who have partially examined the ship's bottom, is most considerable, such as, it is supposed, cannot be repaired on the station. There are large holes in the outer skin, and the keel-plate is very much bent and bulged. The Kingston valve has been forced in, so as to establish a leak through the inner skin. It is expected that the Admiralty will order a court-martial, and that the ship will be docked at Yokohama or Hong Kong for temporary repairs. Further examination shows most serious damage. Her frame is broken and twisted in many places, and the outer skin in some places is forced almost on the inner. It seems doubtful wisdom on the part of the Admiral to take the ship up the Gulf of Tartary in a season of constant fog, in narrow seas, with varying currents, and charts marked untrustworthy. During the previous eighteen days before leaving Hakodate fog had been very general."

Lively, Lieut.-Com. Le Strange, left Sheerness on Oct. 10, and arrived at Hull on Monday.

London, Capt. Brownrigg. The distribution of the slave-bounty awarded for nine slaves, captured on May 1, 1879, commenced in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Spring Gardens, S.W., yesterday. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £1 6s. 1d.; captain, £3 15s. 8d.; second class, 12s.; third class, 10s. 5d.; fourth class, 7s.; fifth class, 4s. 2d.; sixth class, 3s. 6d.; seventh class, 2s. 5d.; eighth class, 1s. 4d.; ninth class, 8d.; tenth class, 4d. The distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for a slave-dhow, name unknown, captured on May 4, 1879, by H.M.S. London, commenced at the same time and place. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £19 6s. 11d.; captain, £56 1s. 11d.; second class, £8 19s. 9d.; third class, £7 14s.; fourth class, £5 2s. 9d.; fifth class, £3 1s. 9d.; sixth class, £2 11s. 5d.; seventh class, £1 16s.; eighth class, £1 0s. 6d; ninth class, 10s. 3d.; tenth class, 5s. 1d. And also the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the slave-dhow Mzuri Kivas, captured on June 9, 1879, by H.M.S. London. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Flag, £24 1s. 9d.; captain, £69 16s. 10d.; second class, £11 1s. 6d.; third class, £9 9s. 9d.; fourth class, £6 6s. 6d.; fifth class, £3 15s. 11d.; sixth class, £3 3s. 3d.; seventh class, £2 4s. 3d.; eighth class, £1 5s. 4d.; ninth class, 12s. 7d.; tenth class, 6s. 3d.

Minotaur, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B. The officers of this ship gave an amateur theatrical performance on board on Monday evening at Portsmouth, and it was attended by a marked degree of success. Extensive preparations had been made, and the arrangements were thoroughly complete in all respects. The Minotaur will sail for Portland on the 24th inst.

Modeste, Capt. J. G. Mead, left Kobé for Nagasaki on Aug. 23.

Northampton, Capt. Fisher, flagship of Sir L. M'Clintock, was at Halifax up to the 1st inst. She had arrived with Blanche and Forester on the 25th ult.

Orontes, Capt. Kinahan, arrived at Natal on Sept. 24, and left four days later with the 1st Dragoon Guards on board for Bombay, whence she will return to England with time-expired men and invalids.

Pioneer, Lieut.-Com. Carre, was at Simon's Bay on Sept. 20, making good defects.

Ranger, one of the vessels recently built at Glasgow, had her engines and machinery tested in the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard on Saturday afternoon, when everything was found to answer very satisfactorily.

Rapid, Com. W. F. Mann, arrived at Larnaca on Oct. 8.

Serapis, Capt. Guy O. Twiss, passed Gibraltar on Oct. 9, on passage to the eastward.

Tamar, Capt. Thomas Royse, arrived at Malta on the 11th inst. from Cyprus, and landed 352 men of the 1st

Batn. 20th Regt., with women and children. She proceeded on Wednesday for Gibraltar. She arrived on the 11th inst. at Malta, and would sail on the 13th inst. There she will meet the Assistance, and receive from her some more troops and Naval drafts (including the new crew of the Flamingo for passage to Bermuda), and proceed to Barbados and Jamaica. At Bermuda she will meet the Crocodile about the middle of November, and will transfer to her some drafts from the West Indies for conveyance to Halifax, awaiting at Bermuda the return of the Crocodile with reliefs and time-expired men from Halifax, with which she will start for Portsmouth direct.

Tourmaline, Capt. Robert P. Dennistoun, which arrived at Sheerness from the North America and West Indies station on the 12th ult., and was recommissioned a few days back, has been put into No. 3 Dock, and is being brought forward for sea as rapidly as possible. There are a large number cf shipwrights employed upon her in order to get all the necessary repairs executed with the utmost despatch.

Triumph, Capt. A. H. Markham, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral F. Stirling, arrived at San Francisco on Oct. 8, and was to sail for Acapulco and Callao on Oct. 9.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley, left Kobé for Nagasaki on Aug. 28.

Warrior, Capt. R. Douglas, is ordered to proceed to sea from Portland for target practice at first favourable opportunity.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. Pollard, is detailed for service on the China station, where she will relieve the Swinger, which was recommissioned at Hong Kong in Feb., 1877, by Lieut. Oswald Tudor, who was appointed to her in Nov., 1876.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long service and good-conduct:—Thomas B. Williams, engine-room artificer, of the Northumberland; John Chapple, second captain of quarter-deck of the Britannia; John Barkett, gunner, R.M.A., of the Minotaur; Henry Fowler, carpenter's crew, of the Dasher; George Figgins, ward-room steward; Benjamin Corke, captain of maintop; Thomas A. Marshall, able seaman; George Pitman and W. T. Midlane, able seamen riggers; William Radmore, caulker, of the Victoria and Albert; Henry Couper, naval schoolmaster, of the St. Vincent; Joseph Ashbourne, quartermaster, of the Duke of Wellington; Charles Pressey, quartermaster, of H.M.'s yacht Osborne; Walter Beer, leading stoker, of the Asia; Edwin Eastlake, barber, of the Cambridge; Edward Triggs, able body, pensioner, of the Asia; W. H. Harding, sick-berth steward, of the Impregnable; and the following in the Coastguard:—James M. Briggs and Charles H. Pearne, divisional carpenters; Richard Lawrence, chief boatman-in-charge; John E. Pearce, Samuel Teague, Thomas Baker, and James Dimmick, boatmen; and James Hoare, George Cock, William Swain, and William Ryan, commissioned boatmen.

A Constantinople telegram says a Russian Whitehead torpedo launch has passed through the Bosphorus, having successfully made the voyage from England. Though only 100 ft. long, she will serve as a model for constructing similar craft at Nicolaeff.

The problem of rendering ships unsinkable has found an advocate in Mr. Lamb, of Finsbury Circus, who has had a steam launch built to illustrate his system. This launch was inspected, and a short run was made in her last week at North Woolwich. The principle consists in attaching to the sides of the hull of a vessel a series of flat, air-tight metallic cylinders or drums, the inner heads of which are built into and form part of the framing and inner skin of the vessel. These drums project on either side of the ship, and are cased in, the under sides of the casings normally resting upon the surface of the water, and becoming slightly immersed under a load. The result is a light draught with great freeboard, and it is claimed that a greater stability under canvas, and a higher rate of speed under steam or sail are thereby attained, besides several other contingent advantages. The system is illustrated by means of a steel-built steam launch, 37 ft. long, 6 ft. deep, and 5 ft. 8 in. beam internally. She has seven cylinders fitted on each side, each cylinder being 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and 1 ft. 8 in. deep, and which give her a width on deck of 9 ft. over all. She draws 2 ft. of water without her load, and has a freeboard of 4 ft.

Two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition for the Nordenfelt machine-guns have been issued for the use of the ships of the squadron in the Mediterranean. The order was received unexpectedly, and the ammunition had to be drawn from the magazine at Upnor, and, contrary to practice, during the night. Two sailing barges were loaded with the cartridges, and in order to save time the first of these was towed to Woolwich, by the steam-tug Monkey, which was sent by the Admiralty for the purpose. At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the Nordenfelts were transferred to railway trucks, to proceed direct to Portsmouth.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Naples that the Italia was towed over to Naples on Friday last by the Citta di Genova, accompanied by the ironclad Terribile. On arriving she was received with a salute of guns, and an immense crowd of people had assembled to welcome her. So large, indeed, was it that it was found difficult to prevent its breaking into the arsenal. As yet no one has been permitted to visit her, nor will be for at least ten days; but the interest in the "largest vessel of war in the world" is as lively as ever, and on Sunday the crowds of curious spectators were as large as ever. There was a shower of decorations, beginning with Admiral Acton, and descending to some of the employés in the dockyards of Castellamare. The Italia will remain in Naples to receive her machinery and boilers, and will then be taken to Spezzia to complete her armament. The time occupied in these operations, it is calculated, will be about two years.

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THE FRANKLIN RELICS.

The special correspondent with the Franklin search party, in his narrative in the American papers, which were landed at Queenstown on Saturday, says:—

"We encamped on a point below Cape Maria Louisa after our next march, and, after erecting the tent, Owanark found a 'cache' on the flats, containing a wooden canteen, barrel-shaped, marked on one side 'No. 3,' and on the other 'G. B.,' under the Queen's broad arrow. There were also the staves of another canteen, a small keg, a tin powder can, several red cans marked 'Goldner's patent,' a narrow-bladed axe, several broken porter and wine bottles, stamped 'Bristol Glassworks,' and a few barrel staves.

"Back to Franklin Point.—We left Irving Bay on July 13, after erecting a monument over the grave of Lieut. Irving, and marking a stone to indicate the object of the cairn. We also buried a copy of the M'Clintock-Crozier record, together with the record of our work to date, 10 ft. north of the cairn, marking the fact on the tombstone. On our way back to Franklin Point, we buried the skull found on our way up, but found no further bones till we reached Point le Vesconte. We saw tenting places both of white men and natives at different points along the coast, and one cairn that had been torn down and contained nothing. At Point le Vesconte we found the grave of an officer, as was evinced by the finding of gilt naval buttons among the *débris* and pieces of cloth and linen of finer texture than any seen elsewhere. There was nothing whatever to indicate the name or rank of the deceased, though we noticed that the grave had been made with especial care. This seems to have amounted to nothing, for it had been torn open by the savages and the bodies dragged around by foxes and wolves. The bones that we found were scattered around, some of them a quarter of a mile from the grave, but as they were of different parts of the human skeleton there was nothing to indicate that more than one person had been buried here. The care with which the interment had been made was sufficient evidence that the officer had died on the way from the ships. We found another empty grave on a hill where we encamped, about four miles below this point, and a skull about a quarter of a mile distant from it, evidently having been dragged there by wild beasts. The only things found in the tomb were a large brass buckle and a percussion cap. Near by were traces of native tenting places. In fact, wherever we found graves we always found evidences that natives had encamped in the vicinity like vultures.

"We found the coast on the south side of Erebus Bay cut into long narrow points, separated by deep inlets, that made the work of searching much greater. All along the shore at the bottom of the inlets we found pieces of navy blue cloth, which seemed to have been washed up by high tides. Quantities of drift wood were also seen, but we already had as much on the sledge as in the present condition of the ice we could carry. At the bottom of one of the deepest inlets or bays, the men found the wreck of a ship's boat strewn along the beach, together with pieces of cloth, iron, canvas, and human bones. We gathered together portions of four skeletons, a number of buttons, some fish lines, copper and iron bolts and rivets, the drag brake of a sledge, some sheet lead, some shot, bullets, and wire cartridges, pieces of clothing, broken medicine bottles, the charger of a powder-flask, an iron lantern, and a quantity of miscellaneous articles that would naturally form part of the outfit of such an expedition. The bodies were prepared for burial, and the relics gathered together in a pile from which to select a few to take away with us. The prow and stern-post of the boat were in good condition, and a few clinkered boards still hung together, which measured 28 ft. 6 in. to where they were broken off at each end, showing it to have been a very large boat. We spent several hours here, gathering together various articles, in a thick fog and strong north-west wind that came down across the heavy ice-fields of Victoria Strait and Melville Sound, and it was intensely cold. The next day we remained in camp to bury the remains found at the boat place, and during the evening I went hunting with Toolooah, who killed two fine bucks. The next day Toolooah returned to the island off the mouth of Little Bay, and brought on the things he had abandoned there, while we searched the vicinity with the hope of finding the second boat-place, which the natives mentioned as being about a quarter of a mile from the one seen by M'Clintock. If this is the boat seen by him, it is certainly a long way from the position represented on the maps. We found no trace of a second boat-place anywhere in the neighbourhood, though we made an extensive search for it. Terror Bay was reached on Aug. 3, after a tedious journey across the narrow neck of land that separates it from Erebus Bay. Our camps were not far apart. As everything had to be carried upon our backs or upon the dogs, it was necessary to make two, and often three, trips between camps before everything was brought up. Consequently only two of the Franklin stoves were brought along. The largest and heaviest of these Henry took in charge and carried all the way over, strapped to his back like a knapsack. Toolooah brought the empty sledge over with all the dogs, after first removing the bone shoes from the runners. Henry and Frank, with all the Inuits, left us on Aug. 6 to reach the rest of our party, whom they expected to find somewhere east of Gladman Point. Frank and Henry are to remain there, and Toolooah return with the dogs, and move what we can to the same point. Lieut. Schwatka and I were then left alone to provide for ourselves until Toolooah's return, which was on Sept. 1. During the time we were alone we searched the neighbouring coast as far west as Cape Crozier, but found only one skeleton. The tent place spoken of by Ahlangyah and others, and which we confidently expected to find without much trouble, marked by the quantities of human bones and clothing scattered far around, as at the camping places at Irving Bay and Cape Felix, and the boat place on Erebus Bay, could not be found, though Lieut. Schwatka passed over the spot that the natives spoke of as the site. This was a great disappointment to us, and seemed unaccountable until we subsequently learned from them that it was so close to the water that all traces of it had disappeared. When we again met the natives, we saw one man who had been there not a great while ago, and said there was nothing to be seen where he previously saw many skeletons and other indications of the white men's hospital-tent. The Inuits had never known white men to live alone in their country as we had, and were afraid we were very hungry, but we relieved their anxiety in that respect by giving them a hearty meal of cooked meat. We learned from them that the Inuits were all on the mainland in the neighbourhood of Thunder Cove, and that Joe had been and still was very sick with rheumatism. Henry remained there with them, and prosecuted the search of Starvation Cove, building a monument over the remains found there, and depositing a record that Lieut. Schwatka had sent to him for that purpose. Before he got there, however, Joe and a party of Netchilliks had been searching the spot, and in a pile of stones found a small pewter medal commemorative of the launch of the steamer Great Britain in 1843, and among the seaweed some pieces of blanket and a skull. This was all that could be seen at this memorable spot."

The *New York Herald* of the 27th ult. contains the last instalment of the narrative, and principally deals with the incidents of the return journey from the point where the previous letter terminated. They found a piece of the boat found in Wilmot Bay, and part of a block branded either 10 or 'O R,' with part of the R obliterated. If the ships blocks were branded with the name of the vessel to which they were attached, this would be important as establishing the identity of the ship that drifted down as the Terror. On November 12, Sherman Inlet was reached, where a very large camp of Esquimaux was encountered. The men were standing outside to receive the strangers. They welcomed the party, and during their stay provided for their comfort. Here a piece of wax candle was also found with the natives. They met with an old woman, named Toolooah, who had seen white men on Boothia Isthmus when she was a girl, and who had also been with the party who had found the boat and skeleton at Starvation Cove, near Richardson Point. During the summer, the natives had found near Starvation Cove the skeleton of a white man and two pieces of his clothes, which indicated that he was a sailor, not an officer.

The *Herald* correspondent reached the ship George and Mary on Dec. 21. During the year they were absent from the verge of civilisation, the party had travelled 3,251 statute miles, and that mostly over unexplored territory, and making the longest sledge journeys on record. During the entire journey its reliance for food was almost entirely on the resources of the country. It was the first expedition in which a white man voluntarily lived on the same food as his Exquimaux assistants, thus showing that the white man can adapt himself to the climate and travel as well as the natives.

The *Herald* gives an interview which its representative at Halifax had with Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, Commander-in-Chief of the North American station. The Admiral had only just returned from a cruise, and had not read the account of Lieut. Schwatka's search until it was shown to him by the correspondent who, addressing Sir Leopold, said, "Lieut. Schwatka has brought back the copy of the Crozier record which you left at Point Victory, and has reported that he searched in vain for the record alleged to have been buried 10 ft. due north of the cairn. Is it possible that the report of the burial of the papers was an error?"—Sir Leopold, before replying, took up his book and turned over its pages. He found the part referring to the burial of the papers, and then said, "Oh, they were buried; see, here is the record of the fact." Correspondent: "Have you any formal recollection of the event?"—Sir Leopold (reflectively): "No. Everything of this kind is carefully recorded at the time, and the record of it is positive evidence. It is not a matter for personal recollection." Correspondent: "Then how do you account for Schwatka's failure to find the papers?"—Sir Leopold: "He could not have found the right spot." Correspondent: "He says he followed the instructions and dug 10 ft. northward from the cairn."—Sir Leopold: "When we speak here of 10 ft. north of a certain point, there is no difficulty in locating the place; but in those regions the compass is useless, and we have to trust to observations, which may not give the direction correctly. This must have been the difficulty with Lieut. Schwatka, for there can be no doubt whatever of the burial of the record. At what time did the digging take place?" Correspondent: "I have not learnt the date."—Sir Leopold: "The ground is covered with snow for eight months of the year, and digging is not easy."—Correspondent: "The identification and recovery of the remains of Lieut. Irving are interesting features of Lieut. Schwatka's work."—Sir Leopold: "Yes. There was another case of the kind. Hall brought home remains which were identified as those of Lieut. Des Vœux, of the Erebus. They were buried in England."—Correspondent: "Lieut. Schwatka reports an extraordinary degree of cold—103 degrees below the freezing-point."—Sir Leopold: "The figures are, indeed, extraordinary. As regards the ability of man to bear the cold, I may say that after a certain point has been reached, a few degrees more or less makes no perceptible difference. But before the correctness of the figures given is assured, the thermometers must be tested. Do not understand me as casting any doubt upon the truth of the report. What I mean is thermometers cannot always be relied on." Correspondent: "What is your opinion as to the value of Lieut. Schwatka's report?"—Sir Leopold: "I can hardly venture to express any opinion. My information is small, and I have had so little time to consider the matter. He is entitled to great praise for his perseverance in the face of the great difficulties. What I regard at this moment as the most striking feature of the report you have read to me is the success of Lieut. Schwatka's plan of living on the produce of the land through which he travelled. It is that that distinguishes his expedition from others. All other explorers making sledge journeys have relied chiefly on the supplies carried with them. The Schwatka party according to this report, was nearly a year absent from its base of supplies, and took only one month's food with it. In adapting themselves to the life of the natives as they did, Lieut. Schwatka and his followers accomplished something remarkable. It is evident, too, that they were more successful than usual in keeping their Esquimaux assistants. The Esquimaux are often obstinate and unmanageable. They will do what they like, not what you want them to do. Lieut. Schwatka appears to have gone over much of the same ground as myself. His expedition and mine are the only ones which reached the place at which, according to the best accounts, the Franklin party died; and his report is a confirmation of mine. The idea that the Franklin party still lives has been received in some quarters, being encouraged by vague reports of white men having been seen at various places in the Arctic regions. Lieut. Schwatka's report is valuable as a confirmation of the generally-accepted belief that the party perished as before reported. I shall await with interest the appearance of fuller reports from the Schwatka expedition."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Panama to the 2nd inst. confirm the news of the sinking of the Chilian war vessel Cavadonga. The latter, on the 14th ult., took on board a supposed abandoned boat, which was loaded with dynamite, and exploded, causing the Covadonga to sink immediately. Only four of those on board were saved.

The *Panama Star and Herald* mentions a rumour that the United States, jointly with England, have presented a note to the Chilian Government remonstrating against the excesses committed by the Chilians in Peru. The same paper states that Mr. Christiancy, the American Minister at Lima, continues his efforts of mediation.

Intelligence from Costa Rica states that President Guardia has issued a decree suspending the personal guarantees and dissolving the Constituent Assembly, owing to the alleged discovery of a conspiracy in connection with which fifty influential persons have been arrested.

THE BRITISH-CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

An influential deputation of the London Central Arctic Committee waited upon Lord Aberdare, president of the Royal Geographical Society, at the Society's rooms, No. 1 Savile Row, on Tuesday. The deputation, which numbered about twenty, including Fellows of the Royal Society, of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Royal Astronomical Society, officers of the Army and Navy, civil engineers, and others interested in enterprise and science, was introduced by Major Duncan, R.A., LL.D., D.C.L., who briefly stated what steps had been taken to organise a new British-Canadian Expedition for another attempt to reach the North Pole, including within its scope of operations the circumnavigation of Greenland. The gallant major laid stress upon the necessity of England keeping to the front in Arctic enterprise, especially at a time when so many other nations were taking the field, mentioning that Com. Cheyne had been chosen by the Arctic Committee as a leader of the proposed expedition on account of his experience and the character he had gained from the commanders of three Government expeditions under whom he had served. After an able and masterly speech, Major Duncan asked Lord Aberdare, as president of the Royal Geographical Society, to give his support to the efforts being made by the Arctic Committee to bring about the organisation of a British-Canadian expedition, at the same time informing Lord Aberdare of the warm interest taken in the matter by Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier. Com. Cheyne was then called upon to lay his plans before Lord Aberdare, which he did, briefly showing his intended route up Smith's Sound to Discovery Bay, and utilising the valuable bed of coal found there by the Nares expedition, proposing that spot as a basis of further operations, giving his reasons for the choice of route, and informing Lord Aberdare that he had written to New York to Mr. Gordon Bennett, asking him to co-operate with the London Arctic Committee, and concluding by making an earnest appeal for aid from the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was a fellow. Mr. Vaux, F.R.S., then addressed the president in an energetic speech, invoking the aid of the Society towards such a desirable undertaking. Capt. Bedford Pim, R.N., said that he could say from his acquaintance with Capt. Cheyne that he would not turn back, if once launched on this expedition. Mr. W. H. Le Frere, C.E., president of the Balloon Society of Great Britain, spoke in support of the movement for another Arctic expedition. He stated that all the countries of the civilised world were establishing stations at high latitudes. A recent Order in Council which had been sanctioned, to the effect that all countries and islands north of Canada, with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, should form part of the Canadian Dominion, gave an additional claim on this country for further investigation. As president of the Balloon Society, and in reference to its connection with the Central Arctic Committee, he should like to say a few words. It was proposed to employ balloons as an auxiliary to Arctic research in combination with the telegraph, the telephone, the photophone, and the sun telegraph. The Balloon Society, with the assistance of similar institutions in other countries, were about to form stations for meteorological purposes, to determine the currents at high altitudes. He read a letter from an eminent meteorologist, of which the following is an extract:—"By means of balloons meteorological facts can be discovered which could not otherwise be found out." The observations at high altitudes tended to show that the currents there governed the currents on the surface, and had not the disadvantage of the friction of the earth. The time would come when the forecast of the weather would be given for a month, and not for a day, as at present, and vessels would know when leaving our shores for a distant port what route to avoid and what passage to select, so as to arrive at the destination safely and in the shortest possible time. Mr. Le Fevre, President of the Balloon Society, urged the necessity of meteorological information being obtained in the Arctic latitudes, and stated that this information would be of the utmost value to us as a maritime nation, in enabling us to obtain long forecasts of weather. The balloon in this expedition would be an auxiliary. Lord Aberdare, in reply, said that the subject of Arctic exploration was one in which the members of the Council took deep interest; but upon the various points which had been brought before them, they could not give an answer at once. The question of Arctic discovery had occupied the attention of the Society for many years, and the Society was fortunate in possessing many men of eminence who had a thorough acquaintance with all the bearings of the subject. As there were questions of great importance involved in the matter laid before the Council by the deputation, he would suggest that the deputation should prepare a written statement as to the course the proposed expedition intended to pursue and the means they sought to attain. If the gentlemen present would do that, he would promise them that the statement should be submitted to a body of men most competent to deal with this subject. Major Duncan promised on behalf of the deputation that the statement should be prepared, and the deputation, after thanking his lordship and the Council, withdrew.

THE LIVADIA.

The official trials of the Livadia took place on Friday and Saturday last week, and gave a speed of 16 knots and 12,383 indicated horse-power. The trials were conducted under the inspection of an Imperial Commission appointed for the purpose. Admiral Popoff was unable to be present, owing to illness. There were also present Sir William Thomson, and Mr. James Dunn, one of the constructors of the Navy. The trials on Friday consisted of a six-hours' continuous run. The trial showed a speed of 15 knots by the lights, and 15½ by log. It extended from half-past 12 to half-past 6, and, as the contract required only 14 knots, the result was satisfactory. On Saturday the revolutions were taken during the whole of the run and indicator diagrams every half-hour, showing an average of 10,500 horse-power. The trials consisted of six runs on the measured mile, and resulted as follows:—The first, 16 knots; the second, 15·652; the third, 16; the fourth, 15·755; the fifth, 16; and the sixth, 15·755; showing a mean for the six runs against wind or tide of 15·864 knots. After the trials the party dined in the ward-room of the yacht. After dinner, Mr. Pearce, the constructor of the yacht, in asking the company to drink success to the Livadia, said that they were now entering on a new phase in the construction of large steamers. Passengers were now no longer content with 10 or 15 knots an hour, and the great problem for the naval architect was to find out the proper form for a ship to go not merely from 16 to 18, but from 20 to 25 knots an hour. They had not only a fast and agreeable ship, but they had obtained a very steady platform and a high rate of speed for war vessels. During the last 12 years, progress in the construction of war vessels had not been as great as it should have been, considering what strides had been made in the manufacture of iron, steel, and other materials, and also the great improvements that had taken place in marine engineering. They had that day carried out an experiment which, notwithstanding the prejudices hitherto entertained against it, must be a guide in respect of many points in the future. It would be said, "Look at the displacement of your ship and the enormous amount of horse-power;" but they must remember in the construction of war-ships that the first consideration was a steady platform; the question of speed was secondary. The Livadia had been subjected to an extraordinary amount of criticism. In the first place, the design had excited the opposition of the leading constructors of ships-of-war in Great Britain. Some of them had gone so far as to ridicule the idea altogether, and when he expressed a hope that he should get 14 knots an hour out of the ship, he was laughed at. Among the critics the Russian papers had been the most inveterate. Reading some of these papers he found they said that the ship was tried three weeks ago, and that she only went seven knots an hour—a statement which was copied into a great many of the papers in Europe. He declared that a more successful ship than the Livadia had never been built, and he congratulated Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine on being the first to take up this bold enterprise, when our own Admiralty dared not venture. He asked them to drink success to the Livadia and the health of Admiral Popoff, her designer.

THE NEW NAVAL MEDICAL WARRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have anxiously waited for the Naval Medical Warrant to appear for several months past, but as it seems to be so hopelessly deferred, it is not the least surprising that there are no candidates willing to accept at present a commission in her Majesty's Naval Medical Service. Every few months a notice appears in the various London and provincial papers entreating candidates to enter. Who could be astonished such a few there are, indeed, responding to the call? A great proportion of those young men who do enter the Service have no conception of the sacrifices which it calls upon them to make, and would resign at the first opportunity if it was not for that natural reluctance, common to all people, to begin the world again, after being engaged for some part of the best period of their lives in any occupation, however disagreeable. One would be inclined to believe that at a time like the present, when things appear to be approaching a crisis in the East, the Admiralty would be anxious to do anything in their power to obtain the required number of able and promising young men to replenish the existing vacancies—now amounting to nearly 100—in order to place our Service on the same footing as the Army Medical Department, whose ranks are being filled with many of the most promising young medical men from our hospitals, whilst the Naval Medical Service is regarded at the great medical schools as the lowest grade of medical employment. It will be gratifying to Naval surgeons (should the promised Warrant appear) to have compulsory retirement for fleet surgeons at 55 years of age, thus making a quicker promotion, and younger men in that rank, instead of those who have become tired and disgusted at being so long in the same rank, who, when serving afloat or in comfortable home appointments, looking back at their lengthened service, rest altogether on their laurels. I have examples in my mind, at present, where, in a sea-going ship, a fleet surgeon had been four or five weeks without having once visited the sick-berth; where a senior fleet surgeon made his junior surgeon write his journals for him, and work out the quarterly nosological returns; also in a harbour-ship, where one of the surgeons being on leave, the fleet surgeon, from Saturday until Monday morning, weekly, left the junior surgeon in charge, on the plea that he was so old an officer and married, considered it but his just reward. A correspondent, "R.N.," states in your paper, last Saturday, that physicians and surgeons all over the world are well able to perform their work long after 60 years of age, and asks, Why not Naval surgeons? He will now learn that being capable, they are not always anxious to do it. The late Committee, acting for the good and benefit of the Service, did wisely in their recommendation that fleet surgeons should be retired at an earlier age.—I am, &c.,

SURGEON.

The report of the Special Committee on Ordnance appointed to make experiments with a 12-inch R.M.L. gun returned from the Thunderer was issued on Tuesday, although it bears date April 30, 1880. The report contains details of the experiments, this information being illustrated by numerous plates; and the opinion at which the Committee arrive is that the circumstances of the burst afford the strongest possible confirmation of the view taken by the Malta Committee as to the cause of the accident on board the Thunderer. In a note appended from the conclusion, the Committee say that "although the experiments carried out to ascertain the effect of an air-space between the cartridge and the projectile have shown that with pebble-powder in a 12-inch gun, the pressure, as a general rule, is reduced as the air space is increased, yet the Committee do not wish it to be understood that it is their opinion that this would necessarily be the case with every kind, or amount of powder, or in every calibre. The present experiments, low as the pressures are, give some indications of dynamic or wave-action, and point to the desirability of more extended trials in this direction. As to the Committee's experiments with wads, they appear to show, as far as they have gone, that a *papier-maché* disc placed a few feet in front of the projectile has little or no effect; but they do not prove that an obstruction in the bore, such as a drill-shot or tampeon, might not cause injury to the gun. This question assumes some importance in view of the introduction of breech-loading guns, and the Committee recommend that it be thoroughly investigated."

We have, says the *Irish Times*, to record the death, at Montrose, on Oct. 1, of James Coull, the old tar who steered the Shannon into the memorable action with the Chesapeake, off Boston Harbour, on June 1, 1813. James Coull was born in the fishing village of Ferryden, near Montrose, on Jan. 7, 1786, so that he was in his 95th year. On account of the death of his father, and the poverty of his mother, James started life as a cabin-boy in one of the local vessels at the early age of six years. He was afterwards indentured as an apprentice in the brig Concord, of Montrose, in the year 1801, and while lying at Copenhagen was pressed for the Navy the same year. James was sent on board the Centaur, commanded by Capt. Broughton, in which vessel he first saw active service, having been at the bombardment of Copenhagen on April 2, 1801. After the Treaty of Amiens, James received his discharge, and was sent on board his old ship to finish his apprenticeship, which he completed, and then sailed as an A.B. in another vessel. While lying at the Nore in this ship, he was again pressed for the Navy, and again sent on board the Centaur, where he was shortly afterwards appointed assistant-quartermaster, and was present in this vessel at the battle of Trafalgar on Oct. 21, 1805. From this time onward he was retained in the Service, and by the time he was 21 was a circumnavigator. His most notable engagement was the tussle of the Shannon with the Chesapeake, off Boston Harbour, on June 1, 1813, which only lasted 15 minutes from the firing of the first gun to the running-up of the Union Jack over the Stars and Stripes. Coull, being then a petty-officer and a volunteer from the Actæon, had the honour of steering the Shannon into action; and while doing so he received a musket-ball in his left wrist, which traversed his arm and came out at the elbow. Coull, however, stuck to his post, and after the vessels had got entangled by the Shannon's anchor catching hold of the Chesapeake, he formed one of the boarding party led by Capt. Broke, receiving a severe scalp wound while scrambling on board. The scalp wound was quickly patched up, but owing to the bullet wound Coull was invalided in 1814, and finally the arm was taken off at the elbow in 1816. Coull was then discharged on a pension of £16 per annum, which was augmented some fourteen years ago by £13 16s, so that he had been a pensioner for the unusually long period of 66 years. Although thus disabled he sailed as for 20 years cook in the whalers belonging to the port of Montrose, besides acting in the same capacity for some fourteen voyages across the Atlantic in sailing vessels. He was married in early life, but left no children. His remains were interred at Montrose, with full military honours by detachments from both branches of the Service, on the 4th inst., the coffin being borne to the grave on the shoulders of the Coastguard, and the farewell volley fired by the serjeants commanding the permanent staff of the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia. As an additional mark of respect, the shipping in the harbour exhibited their colours at half-mast.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

Obituary.

We have to announce the death of Admiral Lord Lanerton, of Castle Howard, Yorkshire, brother and heir-presumptive of the Earl of Carlisle. His lordship died at 29 Grosvenor Square. The Hon. Edward Granville George Howard was created Baron Lanerton of Lanerton on January 8, 1874, during the former administration of Mr. Gladstone. He was born on December 23, 1809, and was fourth son of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle. He represented Morpeth in the House of Commons as a Liberal from 1834 to 1837, and from 1840 to 1853. In 1837 he retired in favour of Lord Leveson, and in 1853 in favour of Sir George Grey. He married, August, 1842, Diana, the only daughter of the late Hon. George Ponsonby, fourth son of the first Viscount Ponsonby. His lordship leaves no issue, and the heir-presumptive to the title and estates of the house of Howard is now Mr. George James Howard, son of the late Hon. Charles Wentworth George Howard, late M.P. for East Cumberland. Mr. Howard married October, 1864, the youngest daughter of the second Lord Stanley of Alderley. The elevation to the peerage of Baron Lanerton raised the number of the Howard family who held seats in the House of Peers to seven.

Capt. William Robert Hobson, R.N., on the Retired List, died suddenly at Pitminster, near Taunton, on the 11th inst., in his 50th year. This gallant officer was the only son of the late Capt. William Hobson, R.N., who was distinguished alike as a naval officer, and as the First Governor of New Zealand, and the founder of its capital, Auckland. He entered the Navy in 1845, and became acting mate in Feb. 1851, and served on the North-American and West Indies station and on particular service from May following until March, 1852, in the Inflexible. He became mate of the Rattlesnake in Dec. 1852, and gained his first experience of Arctic travelling whilst serving in her on her expedition to Behring's Straits as relieving ship to the Enterprise and the Investigator. He was promoted to be lieut., April, 1855, and from June following until 1857 served in the Duke of Wellington, flagship of the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B., and the Majestic, Capt. James Hope, C.B., in the Mediterranean, during the Baltic campaign. In 1857 he joined the Fox, yacht, under the command of Capt. McClintock, and was most indefatigable in his duty, and was justly complimented by his commanding officer, for to him was due the credit of discovering the boat containing the two skeletons, &c. He was promoted to com. in 1859, and commanded the Vigilant at the Cape of Good Hope and in the East Indies from Feb., 1863, until Aug., 1865. He was posted, April 11, 1866.

Qrmr. L. Hardy, on the Half-pay List, late New Brunswick Fencibles, died at Nottingham on Monday, aged 84 years. The deceased, who was for many years an alderman of the borough of Nottingham, and much respected, served in the ranks at Waterloo, and was promoted to the quartermastership of the New Brunswick Fencibles, Jan. 13, 1825; being placed upon half-pay, Aug. 3, 1826.

Amusements.

Her Majesty's Theatre will open with Italian opera at cheap prices on Monday, October 18, when "*Faust*" will be represented. With this week the Haverly troop of Minstrels have closed a very successful season of eight weeks at this establishment.

The curious experiment of turning Douglas Jerrold's vigorously-written "*Black-eyed Susan*" into a poetical nautical drama for the St. James's has proved more successful than many anticipated, and the ungracious task assigned to Mr. W. G. Wills has been, on the whole, creditably executed. "*William and Susan*," as now represented at the fashionable West-End house, is undoubtedly a more pathetic play than the piece on which it is founded. A strong hold is obtained over the sympathies of the auditory, and those who go to a theatre to enjoy "a good cry" will soon learn where to direct their footsteps. Admirably placed on the stage, the doleful drama receives the strongest support from the company. Charmingly rendered by Mrs. Kendal, the faithful Susan gains the warmest admiration of the spectator. Mr. Kendal presents a manly figure as William, and effectively sings an introduced song. Mr. Hare depicts the Admiral with characteristic dignity, and Mr. Barnes, as Capt. Crosstree, now accredited with heartless profligacy, instead of a temporary tendency to take more wine than is good for him, shows the value of his addition to the company. A rascally seaman, named Truck, who from malice keeps back the discharge which William has received from the Navy, is embodied with artistic skill by Mr. Wenman; and the subordinate impersonations of Miss Kate Phillips, Mrs. Mackney, Mr. Mackintosh, and Mr. Denny are all most creditably sustained.

Schiller's heavy and unhistorical play of "*Mary Stuart*," first produced at a German theatre in 1800, and since repeatedly presented in various forms before a London audience, has been carefully revised by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield for the Court Theatre; and as the representative of the heroine, Madame Modjeska, here fulfiling her second engagement, has strengthened the high opinions formed of her histrionic power. It is an embodiment full of passion and pathos by a highly-finished dramatic artist, and the enthusiasm of the audience can hardly be said to be in excess of her merits. Miss Louise Moodie plays Elizabeth with spirit and intelligence, Mr. John Clayton is a stalwart Leicester, and the other parts are efficiently filled by Mr. J. D. Beveridge, Mr. Edward Price, Mr. Clifford Cooper, and Mr. J. R. Crawford.

The Olympic, entirely redecorated, will open this (Saturday) evening, under the management of Mr. C. Baker, with a new drama called "*Mabel*," written by Mr. Frederic Hay, and supported by Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. W. H. Vernon, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. David Fisher, and Mr. G. W. Anson.

At Sadler's Wells Mr. Charles Warner has appeared as William Tell, giving a vigorous delineation of the Swiss patriot, so inseparable from recollections of Macready, who first "created" the character at Drury Lane May 11, 1825. Emma, Tell's wife, is forcibly played by Miss Louisa Willes, Albert is gracefully and intelligently acted by Miss Laura Lawson, and the cast is efficient in other respects. Two very picturesque scenes are provided, representing Tell's cottage by the lake and a mountain pass, down which rushes a torrent of real water.

A new play, by Mr. James Willing, entitled "*Delilah*," and adapted from "Ouida's" earliest novel, called *Held in Bondage*, has made more than a local hit at the Park Theatre, Camden Town. The acting is quite up to a West-End standard, and the general improvement in this respect of the companies engaged at what are considered outlying theatres, may be accepted as a recognition of the advanced intelligence of suburban audiences.

Mr. F. Mervin being under special engagement to play with Musgrove's Opera Company in Australia, the part of Monthabar (the drum-major), in "*La Fille du Tambour-Major*," has been undertaken by Mr. E. Rosenthal, who will accordingly make his first appearance in that character at the Alhambra on Saturday, Oct. 23. "*La Fille du Tambour-Major*," Offenbach's last completed work and latest success, will reach its 163rd representation at this theatre on Oct. 23, and has already been witnessed by 350,000 persons.

A new first part will be produced at St. George's Hall (Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's), on Wednesday next, entitled, "*A Turquoise Ring*," from the pen of Messrs. W. E. Godfrey and E. W. Craigie; the music supplied by Mr. Lionel Benson. Mr. Corney Grain has also a new musical sketch, "*The Haunted Room*," which he will give for the first time on the same evening.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

Hot Weather.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try Eno's Fruit Salt, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—Truth, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

LIGHT CHARGER, HUNTER, or HACK.—THOROUGHBRED, 15-3, carries a Lady; very handsome; docile and spirited. Property of a gentleman. Price, 150 guineas.—11 Wimpole Mews, W. Eleven to one.

BIRTH.

Stone.—On October 3, at 39 Collingham Place, South Kensington, the wife of Charles Henry Stone, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dempster—Walmesley.—On the 12th inst., at the Catholic Church, Brentwood, by the Rev. Canon Kyne, assisted by the Rev. Canon Last, Captain Thomas Carroll Dempster, 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment, to Alice, third daughter of R. J. Walmesley, Esq., of Pilgrim's Hall, Brentwood.

Edmond—Fraser.—At 21 Chalmers Street, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst, by the Rev. R. Macdonald, D.D., Free Church, North Leith, and the Rev. R. G. Balfour, Free New North Church, Edinburgh, John Edmond, Advocate, Aberdeen, to Evangeline Mary, eldest daughter of Surg.-Gen. J. Fraser, M.D., C.B., Honorary Physician to the Queen.

DEATHS.

Andrews.—On Oct. 12, at 14 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, Delia Mary, wife of Henry S. Andrews, Esq., late Capt. 74th Highlanders, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. C. Hawkins, Rector of Overton, Hants, aged 37.

Lewer.—On the 11th inst., at Wargrave, Berks, suddenly, aged 18, Robert Welsford, eldest son of Surg.-Major R. Lewer, now serving with the 9th Lancers in Afghanistan, and grand-nephew of Major A. F. Welsford, 97th Regiment, who fell in the last assault on the Redan in 1855.

Advertisements.

WANTED, a COOK, for Officers' Mess, 13th Light Infantry.—Apply to PRESIDENT, Mess Committee, Raglan Barracks, Devonport, stating terms, age, family, &c., with recommendations.

WANTED, a MAN COOK for the Officers' Mess, 32nd Light Infantry.—Apply to the PRESIDENT, Mess Committee, 32nd Light Infantry, Jersey.

WANTED, a COOK, for Officers' Mess, Royal Marine L.I., Plymouth.—Apply to MESSMAN, R.M.L.I., Plymouth, stating terms, &c., with recommendations.

WANTED, in a small establishment, a man who has served in a cavalry regiment, as VALET and BUTLER. Must understand hunting things. Also a GOOD COOK, who can do the house-work as well. Man and wife preferred. Personal character indispensable.—Apply in first instance to "M. M.," Bolton's Library, Knightsbridge.

WANTED, SITUATION as MESSMAN, CATERER, or COOK. First-class references. Twelve years' experience.—Address, JAMES RUNDLE, 27 Sydney Street, Plymouth.

INVENTION.—An EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN, who has been engaged for many years in the Manufacture and Design of Warlike Stores, undertakes Invention of all kinds, to work out from Notes or Rough Sketches. Having a thorough knowledge of Projectiles of all nations, Rocket System, Fuzes, Cartridges, Firing Arrangements, &c. Trustworthy advice, with practical suggestions, may be confidently relied upon.—Address, "DRAUGHTSMAN," 30 Tachbrook Street, Pimlico, S.W.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—A well-known and successful ARMY TUTOR of nearly thirty years' standing wishes to meet with a RETIRED OFFICER of ability to join him as PARTNER. Average receipts, £2,500 per annum. Principals with £1,000 cash may have full particulars on application to Messrs. BISSON, BORMAN, and CO., Berners Street, W.

CHAMBERS to LET.—Handsomely decorated.—TAVISTOCK CHAMBERS, Covent Garden (formerly the Old Hummums). Situation central, open, and healthy. Terms moderate. Immediate possession can be had.—Apply, Messrs. CHADWICK and SONS, 34 and 35A, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The NEXT QUARTERLY COURT of this Corporation will be held at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, London, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1880, at 12 o'clock precisely.
J. WAGSTAFFE, R.N., Secretary.
Offices, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—The NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION has contributed, by its 269 Lifeboats and other means, to the saving, during the past 21 months, of 1,137 lives from various shipwrecks, and 33 vessels from destruction.—Contributions are thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts and Co.; by all the other London and Country Bankers; and by the Secretary, RICHARD LEWIS, Esq., at the Institution, 14 John Street, Adelphi.

INFANTRY OFFICER'S CHARGER.—For SALE, a very steady, quiet, well-broke, dark-brown MARE, 15-3; aged. Admirably adapted for a nervous rider. Parted with for no fault; Owner going abroad. Price £50.—Apply by letter to "CAPTAIN G. C. R.," Naval and Military Club.

KANGRA TEA, as blended by the ORIENTAL COMPANY.

KANGRA TEA. Price, 3s per pound.

KANGRA TEA. In 5, 10, and 20-lb. Tins; Half-chests, 50-lb.

KANGRA TEA is the most delicious of all Teas.

KANGRA TEA. Used by West-End Clubs.

KANGRA TEA. Sold only by the ORIENTAL COMPANY, 418 Oxford Street, W.

THE ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL
CIGARETTE COMPANY
Give notice of the transfer of their well-known business from
LEADENHALL STREET TO
4 SOUTH MOLTON ST. (BOND ST.), W.
Choicest Brands of Roumelian, Macedonian, and all Oriental Tobaccos.
None genuine without Registered Trade-Mark of "CAMEL and PYRAMIDS."

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—SHARES for SALE, inclusive of the Bonus of 30s per share just declared. 100 for £340; or would be Sold in lots of five and ten at £3 10s each.—Apply to "E. H.," the General Agency, 4 Halkin Street, West Belgrave Square, S.W.

BLACKHEATH.—To be LET, FURNISHED, for the winter months, a House in Vanbrugh Park Road East, containing three sitting-rooms and seven bedrooms, one dressing-room, good kitchen and offices, and a garden.—Apply to Mr. DYER, Agent, Montpelier Row, Blackheath.

DEVON.—To be SOLD or LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, DETACHED RESIDENCE, lately occupied by Captain Rundle, R.N., deceased, called East Park, in Newton Abbot, on an eminence; easy distance from the station; thorough repair; breakfast, dining, and drawing-rooms, five bedrooms, two dressing-rooms; flower and kitchen gardens. Newton Abbot College offers great advantages.—To view, apply on premises, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and for particulars at offices of SPARKES and POPE, Solicitors, in Crediton, or Upper Paul Street, Exeter.

MILD and SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE.—SANDOWN, for the Winter, in a first-rate locality, near Royal Pier Hotel.—Superior Apartments, good cooking, and attendance, at an exceedingly low rate by the month.—Address "M. E. P.," Elibank, Isle of Wight.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,
Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,
ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
28 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.
Any instructions given to Mr. Roberts will be personally attended to.
He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS MEDALS and the only Gold Medal awarded for this class of Machinery.
GOLD MEDAL.
SODA WATER MACHINERY.
Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.
DOWS, CLARK, & CO.,
COMPTON HOUSE,
46 and 47 FRITH STREET, LONDON.
Partial List of Regiments Supplied with Outfits:—
6th DRAGOON GUARDS, 9th and 12th LANCERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS, 9th, 34th, 43rd, 48th, 51st, 67th, 78th, and 89th REGIMENTS.
P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN GUARANTEE OF 7 PER CENT.

Issue of £450,000, in 22,500 Shares of £20 each,

PART OF THE CAPITAL OF THE MINAS AND RIO RAILWAY OF BRAZIL,

CONNECTING RIO (the Capital of the Empire) WITH THE PROVINCE OF MINAS.

Maximum Capital authorised by the Concession and subsequent Imperial Decrees, £1,816,875, on which Interest at 7 per cent. per annum is guaranteed by the Imperial Government of Brazil, payable half-yearly, and accruing from the date of each payment.

THE MINAS AND RIO RAILWAY COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts of 1862 to 1880.

SHARE CAPITAL, £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, with power to raise the Remainder of the Authorised Capital in Bonds.

Present Issue, £450,000 (being the amount authorised by the Imperial Government to be at once called up and expended), in 22,500 Shares of £20 each.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

£1 per Share on Application.
1 „ on Allotment.
3 „ on January 7, 1881.
£5 per Share on March 1, 1881.
5 „ on April 7, 1881.
5 „ on May 4, 1881.

(With option to pay up in full on Allotment, or at the date of any Instalment becoming due.)

The GUARANTEED INTEREST of 7 per Cent. WILL COMMENCE on EACH AMOUNT of CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED and PAID from the DATE of EACH PAYMENT.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. H. CECIL RAIKES, Chairman.
Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.
J. GRAHAME STEWART, Esq., 26 Old Broad Street, London.
Lord COLIN CAMPBELL, M.P.
GRANVILLE RICHARD RYDER, Esq., 1 Great George Street, Westminster.
GEORGE HENRY HOPKINSON, Esq. (Messrs. C. Hopkinson and Sons, Bankers).

BANKERS.—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK of ENGLAND, and its BRANCHES; Messrs. C. HOPKINSON and SONS, 3 Regent Street.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. COPE and CO., 4 Victoria Street, Westminster.

ENGINEER.—JAMES BRUNLEES, Esq., Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

BROKERS.—Messrs. HELBERT, WAGG, and CAMPBELL, 18 Old Broad Street, London.

SECRETARY.—R. C. PRESTON, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—51 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

The MINAS AND RIO RAILWAY, 106 miles long, will commence at Lavrinhas by a junction with the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway (which terminates at Rio de Janeiro, the Capital of the Empire), and will end at Tres Coracoes, near Campanha, the principal city of Southern Minas, thus placing the Province in railway communication with Rio de Janeiro, and by means of the San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro Railway with the Port of Santos.

The Act of Concession for the construction and working of this Railway was granted to Brigadier-General Couto de Magalhaes, and with subsequent Provincial and Imperial Decrees, provides amongst other conditions of minor importance as follows :—

> That the Imperial Government guarantees 7 per cent. interest per annum on the authorised capital of the Company for 30 years, payable half-yearly. That the guaranteed interest is payable during construction from the date of each portion of such capital, sufficient for each year's expenditure being deposited with the Company's bankers.
>
> That failure to complete the whole line within the time prescribed by the concession shall not involve the loss of the guarantee on the portion of the railway duly completed in the prescribed time.
>
> That one-half of surplus dividends beyond 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid by the Company to the Imperial Government, in reimbursement of advances made by them on account of guaranteed interest, until the same have been repaid.
>
> That the Government allow to be charged to the working expenses of the Railway, until the dividends exceed 7 per cent., the sum of £4,542 per annum, to form a reserve fund up to the sum of £22,500 for the Use of the Company to meet contingencies.
>
> That the Government may purchase the Railway at or at any time after thirty years, and before the expiration of ninety years, from its completion, at a price to be regulated (failing an agreement) by the net earnings of the previous five years, but not being less than the amount of the capital of the Company on which the interest is guaranteed, and after the expiration of ninety years, for the amount of the guaranteed capital, and in each case the price may be paid in 6 per cent. Imperial Government Obligations.
>
> That during ninety years no Railway be constructed in competition, within a zone of 30 kilometres on each side of the Railway.

The Province of Minas is the most populous, and one of the richest in the Empire, and enjoys a healthy climate. It contains over 2,000,000 inhabitants, and produces Coffee, Cotton, Tobacco, Wool, Hides, and Cattle (of which latter 100,000 are annually driven from the Province to Rio de Janeiro), besides other live stock. The goods which the Province requires, consisting of manufactured articles of every description, and of salt (whereof many thousand tons are annually consumed), are now conveyed chiefly on the backs of mules from the Dom Pedro Railway at a cost of £10 per ton, but will be carried by this Railway when completed.

The portion of the Province traversed by the Railway contains a population of 400,000. It already attracts, owing to its altitude and salubrity, and to its famous mineral springs of Campanha, Caldas, and Caxambu, numbers of visitors from the Metropolis and the low-lying and more tropical Provinces of the Empire. This will produce an important and greatly increasing source of traffic for the Railway.

The adjoining Province of San Paulo, with sources of traffic similar to those of Minas, is served mainly by the San Paulo Railway. This Railway, notwithstanding its cost of £32,000 per mile (as against £17,000 per mile of the Minas and Rio Railway) has paid dividends of 9 and 10 per cent. per annum, after dividing with the Government all profits exceeding 8 per cent. Its Ordinary £20 Stock is quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £34½, and its 5½ per cent. Bonds sell at £119.

The entire group of Railways of the [Southern provinces of Brazil, of which the Minas and Rio Railway will form one, earn good profits apart from the Government guarantees, viz., besides the San Paulo above referred to :—

The Dom Pedro Segundo (of which the Minas and Rio Railway is practically an extension)	earns	8½	per cent	per annum.
The Western of San Paulo	—	9½	—	—
The San Paulo and Rio (only three years open)	—	4½	—	—
The Mogyana of San Paulo	—	10½	—	—
The Leopoldina of Minas	—	7	—	—
The Valenciana Union	—	7½	—	—

By the success which the above and other Railways have attained, the annual burthen on the State arising out of the guarantee of existing Railways amounts to about £150,000 only, and is yearly decreasing.

The large earnings of the San Paulo Railway are mainly owing to the fact that the line crosses a Serra or mountain range into a fertile Province, and thus forms the only channel of traffic to the nearest sea-board of a large extent of fertile country. The Minas and Rio Railway will pass over another mountain range, and will, by its connection with the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway, form a similar channel of communication for another and adjoining Province, and therefore similar results may be expected.

The traffic of the Southern Provinces of Brazil admits of a very high tariff, not only because of the valuable character of the goods carried, but also because of the absence of competition. Hence the working expenses will be a comparatively small proportion of the gross receipts, as they have proved to be in the other Southern Railways.

The above facts seem to warrant the belief that the Minas and Rio Railway will earn good dividends independent of the guaranteed interest of seven per cent., and the probability that an additional dividend will be secured after the traffic of the Railway shall have been developed.

Complete studies of the whole Railway, with the detailed plans, sections, and drawings, and specifications and estimates of the cost of the works and rolling stock, have been approved and sanctioned by the Imperial Government of Brazil.

The value of the shares now offered for subscription may be estimated by reference to the following list of securities guaranteed by the Brazilian Government, and their present prices on the Londo Stock Exchange :—

The San Paulo Railway £20 Share (guaranteed 7 per cent.) ...	£34½
The Bahia and San Francisco Railway £20 Share (guaranteed 7 per cent.)...	24½
The Great Western of Brazil Railway £20 Share (guaranteed 7 per cent.)...	23½
The San Paulo and Rio Janeiro six per cent. £100 Bonds ...	103
The San Paulo five and a half per cent. Bonds	119

The Concessionaire's rights were recently purchased by Mr. Waring, and this Company is formed for raising the Capital authorised by the Government for carrying out the undertaking.

The Concession has been assigned to the Company, and a contract made with Messrs. Waring Brothers for the construction, completion, and equipment of the entire Railway to the satisfaction of the Imperial Government (and so as to entitle the Company to the payment of the guaranteed interest) within the time prescribed by the Concession, and in conformity with the terms thereof, for the proceeds of the bonds and shares, subject to the deduction therefrom of the administration and other expenses of the Company up to the opening of the Railway, and of a substantial sum to be employed as working capital thereafter.

Besides the above-mentioned deeds of assignment and contract, both dated October 12, 1880, and made, the first between Charles Waring of the one part and the Company of the other part, and the second between Waring Brothers of the one part and the Company of the other part; a deed dated May 11, 1880, and an Agreement of the same date with a Memorandum dated June 11, 1880, endorsed thereon, respectively made between Brigadier-General Jose Vieira Couto de Magalhaes and Charles Waring, have been executed, all of which, as well as duly authenticated copies and English translations of the Concession and Estimates, and of the Provincial and Imperial Decrees on which the Concession is based, as also copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors.

[Letters from His Excellency the Brazilian Minister in London to the Secretary of the Company] :—

Brazilian Legation, London, May 29, 1880.

"SIR,

"In reply to the communication which you have made me, that the Directors of the Minas and Rio Railway Company propose to raise the sum of £450,000, being the first issue of the maximum guaranteed capital of £1,816,875 (16,150 contos de reis) as authorised by the Imperial Decree No. 6,683 of September 12, 1877, I have to state that such issue will be in accordance with the terms of the said Decree, and that the interest of 7 per cent. guaranteed thereby, is payable half-yearly in London, reckoning from the dates of the deposit of the whole or any portion of such amount with the Company's Bankers, and the Certificates thereof being lodged with the Delegate of the Imperial Treasury in London.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
PENDO."

"To the Secretary of
THE MINAS AND RIO RAILWAY COMPANY."

Applications may be made in the enclosed form, accompanied by a payment of £1 per Share on the number of Shares applied for, and be forwarded to the Bankers, The National Provincial Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. (or any of its Branches), and Messrs. C. Hopkinson and Sons, 3 Regent Street.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

In default of payment of the sum due on allotment, or of any of the subsequent instalments, the allotment and all payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If in any case a less number of shares than are applied for be allotted, the surplus of the deposit on application will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be be obtained of the Bankers; of Messrs. Helbert, Wagg, and Campbell, the Brokers of the Company; and of the Secretary, at the Temporary Offices, 51 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

The Subscription will be Opened on Monday, the 18th, and Closed on or before Saturday, the 23rd October instant.

London, October 15, 1880.

THE MINAS and RIO RAILWAY COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of
The MINAS and RIO RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having paid to your Bankers..................the sum of £.................. being the amount of deposit of £1 per Share on application for......... Shares of £20 each in The Minas and Rio Railway Company, Limited, I request you to allot me that number of Shares, and agree to accept such Shares (or any smaller number that may be allotted to me), and to pay the further amounts due thereon according to the terms of the Prospectus of the Company, dated October 15, 1880, and I authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Members in respect of the Shares to be so allotted.

Signature ....
Name in full ....
Residence...
Profession or Occupation ....
Date ...., 1880.

Addition to be filled up if the Applicant wishes to pay up in Full on Allotment.

I desire to pay up on Allotment the full £20 per Share on all Shares which may be allotted to me.

Signature ....

LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will CLOSE on TUESDAY NEXT, the 19th inst., for TOWN, and on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., for COUNTRY.

THE WALA-WYNAAD INDIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1880.

CAPITAL, £75,000, in 75,000 SHARES of £1 EACH.

Subscriptions are invited for 60,000 Shares of £1 each in the above Company (of which 20,000 have already been applied for, and will be allotted at Par).

Payable thus :—
2s 6d per Share on Application,
5s 0d ,, ,, Allotment,

And the Balance in calls of 2s 6d per Share as may be required, with not less than One Month's Notice thereof.

These Estates are known as The Kareempoyah Estates, situated under the Moorkooty and Koondah Hills.

In Mr. BROUGH SMYTH'S Report to the Government will be found, page 83, the following extract from Report made by Lieutenant NICOLSON, who was appointed to search for Gold Mines, wherein he refers to this district :—" No fear can reasonably be entertained of the Mines failing or becoming exhausted, since the whole country for a circle of nearly 50 miles immediately under the Ghats, contains Gold." And at page 79, referring to the quantity of Gold sent with his Report, states that he sends from " the Kakatode and Cherrumpoya Rivers, under the Moorkooty Hills, one ingot weighing thirteen new gold fanams (touch 9½)." And, again, at page 79, Lieutenant Nicolson, in suggesting certain improved methods of washing for Gold, calculated to lead to the discovery of many mines, writes—" Particularly in the Loomdah and Moorkooty Hills, *to which we have fairly traced the strata which contains gold in that direction.*" And finally, upon reference to the Appendix G. in Mr. BROUGH SMYTH'S Report, the following marked and significant paragraph will be found :—" The more important districts or localities in the Madras Presidency where Auriferous Quartz Veins occur, or where there are abandoned Gold Workings, or where Gold Mining operations are now carried on are as follows:—Amongst those specially mentioned—The Toodakull River, the Arnakyem River, the Carcatode Stream, the Carumpoya (Kareempoyah), and Poonapoya."

DIRECTORS.

H. L. C. Schultz, Esq., Director of the Richmond Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, 71 Great Tower Street, E.C.
Lieut.-Colonel Henry Day, late Military Storekeeper, Bengal—Holcwm, Ferryside, Carmarthen.
J. M. Melany, Esq., late Her Majesty's Marine Surveyor and Builder, Calcutta, 116 Ladbroke Grove Road, W.
Major Montefiore, 100 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
J. Valentine Smedley, Esq., Chairman of the Aruba Island Gold Mining Company, Limited.
W. Jalland Smith, Esq., Director of Charles Campbell and Co., Limited, 47 Mark Lane, E.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
William Vazie Simons, Esq., late of Bendigo, Victoria, Australia.

BANKERS.
The Capital and Counties Bank, Limited, Threadneedle Street, E.C., and its several Branches.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Robins and Son, 86 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, and Southampton.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Cape and Harris, 8 Old Jewry.

BROKER.
Leslie J. Montefiore, Esq., 2A Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*)
Mr. Wm. Edwards.

AGENTS IN INDIA.
Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras.
Messrs. Hinde and Co., Calicut.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.
No. 90 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is established for the purpose of purchasing the Freehold and Leasehold Property, known as the Kareempoyah Estates, comprising about 500 acres of land, situate under the Moorkooty and Koondah Hills, in the Madras Presidency, and adjacent to the Neilgherries.

The Estates comprise 339 acres (or thereabouts) of Freehold Land, the title to which has been submitted to the late Advocate-General of Madras, and his opinion leaves no doubt that it carries the mining rights.

The Estate also comprises 180 acres (or thereabouts) of Leasehold land, held for 99 years from January 1, 1875, at a rent of 50 Rupees (£5) per annum, with such mining rights as the lessee has or can obtain.

About 160 acres are planted with Coffee, and another portion with Tea and Cinchona.

The Estate stands at an elevation varying from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, with the celebrated Toodakull River running through the property,

This river, which is not dependent upon the mousoon rains for its supply, provides abundant and constant water-power all the year round, and forms the boundary of the Estate on the east, is about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, whilst the average slope of the land belonging to this Company down to the river is an angle of 45 degrees.

To the west of the ridge there are steep descents into the Plains or Low-country of Malabar, where the Natives wash for Gold.

This elevation above the Sea Level gives a healthy and bracing climate, and enables Mining operations to be carried on throughout the year.

The accompanying Map shows the position of the property relatively to the "Glenrock" and other well-known Gold-bearing Estates in the Devála district, as well as the Koondah and Moorkooty Hills.

The facilities for mining on these Estates, both as regards water and timber, and cheapness of labour, are unsurpassed.

Transport to and from the Estates can easily and cheaply be accomplished over the Government road running between Ootacamund and Calicut, the port of shipment shown in Lieutenant Nicolson's Government Map.

The prospects in the districts in which these Estates are situated for Gold Mining operations are fully reported and commented upon in the accompanying extract of letter from the Principal Collector at Malabar to the Government of India, and also in Lieutenant Nicolson's Report, both published in a recent Report of Mr. Brough Smyth, the Mining Engineer, when in the service of the Government.

"The places and streams which afford the largest supply of gold dust are the following :—

"The Toodakull River, which rises in the Koondah Mountains, and after dividing the Walawynád Taluk from the Taluk of Neringanaad, falls into the great Ponáni River at Moochickul, about two miles North East of Turtullah.

"The Aliparambur, a rivulet which flows through Walawynád and part of Neringanaad, and joins the Toodakull River about two miles of Cherpalcheri.

"The Arnakyem River, which has its source in the Moorkooty and Koondah Mountains, and forming the boundary between the Ernád and the Walawynád Taluks, and passing the towns of Malupuram and Tirurangadi, it meets the sea at Caraloondy.

"The Carcatode stream, which rises in the Moorkooty Valley, and joins the Arnakyem River, near Pynaad, in Ernád Taluk.

"The gold found at the places above-mentioned is the purest that is procurable in the district, its touch being equal to 9½."

With reference to the anticipated yield, Lieutenant Nicolson, in the same Report, says, at page 78 :—" It will at once appear evident that when 500 or 600 men can find it worth their while to work with the miserable and slovenly apparatus they possess, and with which the very least each man can possibly find is the weight of the third of a gold fanam per day, which trifling day's work very seldom happens, as the quantity found by one man daily varies from that just mentioned to the weight of ten gold fanams, on which occasion the mud is always taken from the deepest shaft, it will then, as above mentioned, appear evident that, were these Mines systematically worked on the European principle, the quantity of Gold to be had would be very considerable."

As to native primitive workings, he says (page 83): —" A little machinery would greatly increase the quantity to be procured ; for instance, their present mode of crushing ore is by breaking one piece against another until there is sufficient quantity of dust to fill a tray, which slow mode of working does not allow them to wash more than three or four trays' full per man in the course of the day, whereas with pumps and stamping mills they might probably wash ten times that number."

The Directors will, under the advice of their Consulting Engineer, Mr. William Vazie Simons, whose recent experience in the Wynaad gives him great advantages, proceed to develop the resources of the property:—

1st.—By an immediate arrangement for working, upon an efficient scale, any alluvial washings of the Moorkooty Hills on the streams running through the Property. This should at once yield immediate dividends, the system of alluvial washings by box and ground sluicing operations can, it is believed, be adopted on this Property with even greater success than at other estates, there being a plentiful supply of timber and water, and the average price of labour being four annas (sixpence) per day.

2nd.—By the erection of the necessary stamping, crushing, and amalgamating machinery, &c.; which it was estimated by Mr. Brough Smyth, at the meeting of the Devála-Moyar Gold Mining Company, Limited, held on Sept. 28, 1880, would yield, upon the erection of one hundred stamp heads crushing only 2½ tons per diem, giving say 10 dwts. to the ton, £68,000 per annum, a sufficiently remunerative prospect for any Gold Mining venture.

The Vendor is the promoter of the Company, by whom the purchase-money has been fixed at £20,000 in cash, and 15,000 fully paid £1 shares.

The expenses incidental to its formation will be borne by the Company, but are not to exceed 2 per cent. upon the Capital, which includes advertising, printing, legal, brokerage, and other charges.

The following Agreements have been entered into, viz., one dated October 5, 1880, between Thomas James Ferguson and John Townshend Fowler, of the one part; and George Garratt, of the other part, and one dated October 12, 1880, between the said George Garratt, on the one part, and William Edwards, acting as Trustee on behalf of the Company, of the other part.

These Agreements, together with the Articles of Association, can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

All applications to be made on the enclosed form, and remitted to the Bankers, the Capital and Counties Bank, Threadneedle Street, or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Bankers, the Solicitors, the Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

Should no allotments be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

THE EUREKA (NEVADA) SILVER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862, 1866, and 1867.

On the Richmond and Eureka Mineral Belt.

Capital, £100,000, in Shares of £1 each.

Payment, 5s per share on application, 5s per share on allotment, 5s per share November 1, and 5s per share on December 1, 1880.

Mr. R. Rickard, the eminent Mining Engineer, of Eureka, Superintendent of the Richmond Consolidated Mining Company (Limited), and through whose hands hundreds of tons of ore from the Eagle Mines have passed, says, in his report on these mines :—" July 2[illegible], 1880.—I have no hesitation in recommending the 'Bald Eagle' series of claims as one of the best mining prospects in the district. I have always been favourably impressed with the nature of the ground, and have no doubt that it will become a valuable property. The mine is on the same mineral belt as 'The Eureka Consolidated' and 'Richmond Consolidated,' and other productive mines, and the character of the ore is identical with that found in the Richmond."

In reference to the " Williamsburg " mines, Mr. Richard has endorsed Mr. Prideaux's Report, from which it appears that 7,000 tons of rich ore have been extracted. On the 20th July last a telegram was received (confirmed by letter) from the mine, advising that a 12 ft. ledge in the bottom had been struck.

DIRECTORS.

W. A. Malcolm, Esq., Chairman, } Ruby and Dunderberg Consolidated Mining Company, (Ltd.)
George Heiron, Esq., Director, }
James Macfarlane, Esq., Director Wheal Crebor Mining Company.
Major Fortescue, J.P., Director West Frontino and Bolivia Gold Company (Limited).
H. S. Wilde, Esq., Chairman London and District Omnibus Company (Limited).
Bankers—The Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury, London, E.C.
Brokers—E. G. Prescott, Esq., 11 Warnford Court, London, E.C.; Messrs. Todd and Ritchie, 51 Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Temporary Offices—38 and 39 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, London.
Secretary (pro tem.)—John Stevenson, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to acquire, work, and develop certain well-known silver and gold mines in the celebrated Eureka (Nevada) District, namely, the " Bald Eagle " series of mines near Ruby Hill, Eureka (Nevada), United States of America, consisting of the " Bald Eagle " Mine, the " White Eagle " Mine, the " Eagle's Nest " Mine, and the " Williamsburg " series of mines; also near Ruby Hill, consisting of the " Williamsburg " Mine, the " Williamsburg " I. Mine, the " Williamsburg " II. Mine.

The Directors desire to draw attention to the following points :—

1. The Company is entering into possession of properties earning immediate profits, and of others in a forward state of development. 2. The ores extracted have proved of high grade, and ample in quantity. 3. The properties are on the same mineral belt as "The Richmond Consolidated," "The Eureka Consolidated," and other rich mines, and the character of the ores is identical. 4. The mines have been thoroughly proved to be highly valuable. 5. The purchase consideration is very reasonable, and a large proportion is taken in shares. Ample provision has been made for a working capital. 6. The mines comprise the large total area of 1,234,200 square feet.

To forecast profits in mines may be illusory, and productive of much mischief ; in this instance, however, as the " Williamsburg " series has paid large profits, and the " Bald Eagle " group are in a forward state of development, a return of the capital in the first year, from profits, is not improbable.

The preliminary expenses up to allotment will be borne by the vendors.

Application for shares may be made on the form annexed to the prospectus.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at Bankers', Brokers', Solicitor's, and at the Offices of the Company.

The *Mining Journal* of Oct. 9 says :—" It would be difficult to find a more legitimate mining enterprise, and the formation of the company would appear to be based on sound commercial principles. It is an important feature that the working of these properties is under the control of a strong company, whose directors are representative and practical men."

HALL LINE. — LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship CITY of BALTIMORE, 2,400 tons, will sail on October 23.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers :—

Trentham Hall	November 6.
Rydal Hall	November 20.
Wistow Hall	December 4.
Speke Hall	December 18.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall ; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL (Limited).—Established upon the principle of Co-operation. Shareholders of five Shares and upwards will be entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. off the hotel tariff. Capital £100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £5 each, payable £1 on application, £2 on allotment, and £2 three months after.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The want of comfortable accommodation in London, with living on an equality with that of a regimental mess and at economical rates, has always been felt by officers of the Services. This it is now intended to supply, both for temporary use and also in the style of a residential club, so that Shareholders may retain private rooms or suites of rooms with good attendance, and the use of general dining, drawing, club, smoking, and other rooms, while they may be either boarded at very moderate rates or obtain their meals as required in club fashion.

The Army and Navy Hotel is established for the purpose of these requirements, and is intended for the use of the public as well as of the Shareholders, priority being in all cases given to the latter.

Baths of every description, including salt water, will be obtainable in the hotel.

Shareholders will be allowed the use of the smoking, reading, and writing rooms, thus providing all the accommodation of a club without any annual subscription, and, whilst bachelors will find all the advantages of a mess, married officers will not miss the comforts of home.

Visitors who may wish to make the Hotel their home during their stay will be received at a fixed and very moderate tariff. It is intended to fix the tariff at as low a rate as is compatible with the declaration of a dividend, and it is confidently anticipated that board and lodging can be provided for about the same cost as is now charged by other hotels for rooms alone.

Suites of residential chambers, for bachelors as well as married people, will form a distinctive feature in the Hotel.

Application for Shares can be made in writing to the Secretary, by giving name, address, rank, or occupation, and the number of Shares required, accompanied by deposit.

C. HINTON MOORE, Secretary,
(Late Royal Canadian Rifles).
Offices, 7 Pall Mall, S.W.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL (Limited).—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A Freehold Site has been acquired in Victoria Street, Westminster, nearly opposite the Army and Navy Stores, and the first instalment of the purchase-money has been paid thereon. Designs for the Building are nearly completed, and the Building itself will be commenced with as little delay as possible.

EMIGRATION to TASMANIA.—Officers and others intending to SETTLE in TASMANIA should apply for FREE GRANTS of LAND and full information about the Colony, either personally or by letter, to the GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS, the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation (Limited).

C. DUGALD BUCKLER, Secretary.
25 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT SAFETY MATCHES.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.
ADVANTAGES.
Are not POISONOUS.
Are free from SMELL.
Are manufactured
Without Phosphorus.
Are perfectly harmless
To the Operatives employed.
Are very DAMP-PROOF.
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.

PROTECTION TO HEALTH.

SECOND-HAND SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, Regulation Trunks, Uniform Cases, Cabin Trunks, Airtight Tin Trunks, Ladies' Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Basket Trunks, Hat Cases, Bullock Trunks, &c. Bargains, all in first-class condition; some having been but once used.—JACOBSON, Portmanteau Maker, 27 Tichborne Street, Piccadilly Circus, W.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—INDIGESTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences ; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of the desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach, and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallowness gradually vanishes.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT

BENETFINK & CO.'S

ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and **FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES,** which are the **MOST SPACIOUS** and **COMMANDING** in the **WORLD,**

COVERING AN AREA OF OVER 30,000 SQUARE FEET.

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Discount to Members of the **ARMY** and **NAVY STORES,** *Civil Service Supply Association, Civil Service Co-operative Society &c.,*
AS PER PRICE LISTS.

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Opposite Bow Church.

CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances, and Loans in connection therewith, on moderate Terms, with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.
H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England, 82 King William Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3 Pall Mall East.
Edinburgh, 3 and 5 George Street.
Dublin, 66 Upper Sackville Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
Established in 1823.—Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £175,000.
HEAD OFFICE,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

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Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

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LOSS of TIME is LOSS of MONEY.

ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF TIME.
And may be provided against by a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGER'S ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Oldest and Largest Accidental Assurance Company.
Rt. Hon. LORD KINNAIRD, CHAIRMAN.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
MODERATE PREMIUMS.
BONUS ALLOWED TO INSURERS OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.
A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury,
ONE MILLION AND A HALF HAS BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
64 CORNHILL, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, *Secretary.*

LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

CLUB CHAMBERS, 1, 2, 3 Norris Street, Haymarket, St. James's. Bed-rooms furnished for gentlemen visiting London, who will find this establishment unequalled. Near the Junior, United, and principal Clubs, law courts, Horse Guards, and theatres; the buildings are new and fireproof, and fitted with the latest sanitary arrangements; breakfast-room, trustworthy porters in attendance; highly recommended by Members of Parliament, officers of the Army and Navy, and the Law professions, for cleanliness and moderate charges. Night, week, or period.

Working Proprietor, J. ELDRIDGE.

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Cash prices.
No extra charge for time given.

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F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the furniture trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.

Bed-room Suites, from £6 6s. to 50 guineas.
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And all other goods in great variety.

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY.
SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

WEEKLY DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY.
FORTNIGHTLY " " CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
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INDOOR RIFLE RANGE, price 3s; post free, 3s 6d.

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Cheapest House combined with Quality. Testimonials from all parts.

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These Guns are not the cheap rubbish lately introduced in the Market.

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MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS, from £0 15 6
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Prices, including Packing:—Twelve gauge—Green, 11s; Blue, 10s; Brown, "E. B.," 8s 6d per 100.
For further particulars, see Price List.
Best Powder, 2s lb. Cases: Chilled Shot, 6s 6d Bag; Revolvers, from 6s; Duck Gun, from 40s.

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P.O.O. payable to T. JONES, Bank Top Post Office. Cheques crossed Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co.

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IT IS THE CHEAPEST OF ALL FERRUGINOUS COMPOUNDS, AS A BOTTLE OF IT LASTS A MONTH.

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Beware of dangerous imitations, and see that the Trade Mark is on every bottle.
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In 1oz., 2oz., and 4oz. packets, lined with tinfoil.

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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of
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With an efficient staff of Assistants.

This Proprietary School was founded in 1876 expressly to enable gentlemen of moderate means to obtain for their sons—

A high-class education in accordance with modern requirements.

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The best associations of a Public School and companions exclusively of their own class.

The work is tested yearly by Public Examiners, whose reports are published, and one of the first pupils at the School has already passed with credit into Cooper's Hill College.

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The New Buildings, on a fine site of ten acres, and fitted with every modern appliance, were opened in September last.

Terms, £54 a year.

A full prospectus will be sent on application to the Head Master, Salisbury School, Salisbury; or to the Warden, Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech.

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The Rev. Robt. Cass, Settle, Yorkshire, writes, February 19, 1880:—"The Ladies' Gold Lever Watch received from you for 70s in size, workmanship, and beautiful appearance, resembles a watch usually sold at £10. It gives entire satisfaction."

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From Mr. J. J. HARRIS, Schoolmaster, 2nd-18th the Royal Irish Regiment, Aldershot, Sept. 22, 1880.

"I am very much pleased with everything I have had from your Company. The watch (25s) has proved to be an excellent one, and is a marvel of cheapness. It is fully equal to, or indeed superior to, many I have seen purchased by regimental clubs for *treble* the money. I am positive your Company will prove itself a boon to Army men at home and abroad, particularly the latter, who are often compelled to pay enormous prices for very inferior articles indeed. Your Company is deserving of every success, and I deem it a duty, to you and the Army, to become an amateur agent, *unpaid.*"

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES WATCH COMPANY supply their celebrated Watches direct to wearers, at very lowest wholesale cash prices. They guarantee watches supplied by them to be most perfect timekeepers, and honestly assert their price to be under one-half those charged by watchmakers; and as a guarantee of good-faith they undertake to return the full amount paid for any Watch if not to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

The Company's chief manufacture are their celebrated Crystal Glasses, which dispense with all risk of breakage. Their LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, at 25s, and their LADIES' GOLD LEVERS, at 70s, are acknowledged to be the cheapest Watches in the world.

Catalogues, containing list of testimonials, and beautifully illustrated descriptions of more expensive watches, gold and silver jewellery, electro-plate, &c. are sent gratis on application. We may safely assert that the prices in same will be a surprise to all who see them.

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LADIES' FINE SILVER, handsomely engraved, flat crystal glass, highly-finished movements, 25s.

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LADIES' very heavy cased GOLD LEVERS, in exquisitely chased cases, with highly-finished extra-jewelled movements, 70s.

These watches are frequently sold for treble the money.

Cheques or Post-Office Orders must be made payable to the Company's Manager,

Mr. S. HISSEY, Vyse Street, Birmingham.

On receipt of which any watch will be registered post free to any part of the United Kingdom, and for 2s 6d per watch extra to any part of the postal world.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

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Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

THE NOSE MACHINE, applied to the Nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists, that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. 10s 6d, sent free for stamps, secretly packed.—ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, near the Foundling. (Estab. 1850.)

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL. It speedily produces hair and whiskers. It is an astringent that tightens the pores, and thus prevents falling; a stimulant, and thus gives growth. 3s 6d; sent for 54 stamps.—21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, near the Foundling.

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MALVERN COLLEGE.

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SANDHURST.—Successful preparation for Admission Examination. Nominal fees. Payment based upon results. Highest references. —THOS. LYLE, B.A., F.R.Hist.S., Fern House, 48 Navarino Road, Hackney, N.E.

EDUCATION.—TWO LADIES, of great experience in Tuition, having a large, airy house, situated in its own grounds, offer a liberal Education, with home comforts and careful training, to INDIAN or MOTHERLESS CHILDREN, upon moderate terms. Good references.—Address, "ETA," The Firs, Maldon Road, Colchester.

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A WELL-EDUCATED LADY would be pleased to make a HOME for Two or Three young DAUGHTERS of Officers or Gentlemen who are in need of such, but do not care for the restraint of school-life. Good references.—Address, "Mrs. A.B.," Jones's Library, Blenheim Terrace, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—To Unsuccessful and other Candidates.—A Gentleman can Join in Study, under successful Tutor, two Pupils. Terms, charge for residence only; adequate honorarium when passed. References to Field officers and other parents.—"H. W.," 25 Tisbury Road, West Brighton.

ARMY.—WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, STAFF COLLEGE, MILITIA, NAVY, UNIVERSITIES, HOME and INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES.

Messrs. F. S. DE CARTERET BISSON and CO. send, free of charge, PROSPECTUSES of the most successful TUTORS in England and on the Continent.

3 Berners Street, London, W.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, &c.—In the late Examinations, Mr. WATKINS, late Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge, passed Messrs. Plomer, Panton, Carpendale, Brownlow (U.C.), and Voyle (I.C.), for Sandhurst, and Mr. Cronin took honours at the Academy; Mr. Brett qualified for Woolwich.

Twenty-two other Pupils have taken high places past year for the above, the Universities, Student Interpreterships, and Militia Examinations, Military and Pass.

A Class for Staff College.

Address, 90 Kensington Park Road, W.

THE ARMY, viâ Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Militia.—The Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., late Scholar of his College, &c., assisted by able tutors of special experience, offers careful PREPARATION for the QUALIFYING and COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS. Few pupils taken, and great individual attention given to each. References to parents of former pupils who have taken high places, as well as to successful Militia and University Candidates.—Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing, this year or next, for Line Commissions can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by Major R. V. DICKENS (late 11th Foot), who, besides having passed the Staff College, and held several Staff appointments, has for some time past been successfully engaged in coaching Lieutenants of Militia, and also Sandhurst Cadets for their final examination in the same subjects. Other competent Tutors assist in preparing for the qualifying Examinations.

NAVAL CADETS, ASSISTANT CLERKS
HOPE HOUSE, SOMERSET PLACE,
SOUTHSEA.
Principal—Mr. T. H. VICKERY.

In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the examination required for the above.

At the recent Competitive Examination (June, 1880) of Candidates for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, of the Fifteen successful competitors, FIVE were pupils of this Establishment.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.
SYSTEMATIC AND SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION FOR THE ABOVE AT
ST. JAMES'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
HIGHLANDS, JERSEY.

Upwards of 300 successful Candidates in these Examinations have gone up direct from the School, many of them taking very high places, especially in the Examinations for entrance into Woolwich and Sandhurst. Among recent ones are a third place in French out of 162 Candidates at the last Militia Examination in April, 1880, and the twelfth place with 5,104 Marks on the General List; with the first place in Mathematics, at the last examination held in July, 1880, for entrance into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Inclusive terms for Boarders from Fifty Guineas.

THE TERM COMMENCED ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, the UNIVERSITIES, &c. — Professor PRITCHARD (late Royal Military Academy, Woolwich), and the Rev. A. PRITCHARD, M.A., Oxon., can RECEIVE ONE or TWO MORE PUPILS after Oxford and Cambridge meet.

Messrs. Pritchard have already, since January, exceeded the number of their successes last year. Lists on application.

Special arrangements for the new Military Competitive (March 1881), for Subalterns of Militia, in charge of a retired Field-Officer (Colonel late R.A.), formerly Instructor in Field Sketching at Royal Military Academy and Aldershot Camp.

All Five Candidates sent up last month were successful.

Address, Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Wargrave, Henley, Oxon.

MR. KINGLAKE'S NEW VOLUME.

"THE WINTER TROUBLES:"
BEING THE SIXTH VOLUME OF
THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.
IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY. With a Map, 8vo, price 16s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

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PRACTICALLY APPLIED TO ENGLISH FORMATIONS.
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THERE is reason to believe that Mr. Childers is anxiously considering how he may improve the efficiency of the British Army. To nothing is his attention more needed to be directed than to the combined and connected subjects, the Intelligence Department and the training of Staff Officers. Of the zeal, energy, and, generally speaking, natural aptitude, of the latter, little that is adverse can fairly be said. So much, however, often depends on the fitness of even a single Staff officer for his duties, that we ought not to be content with the knowledge that the average of excellence is good. There have been some undoubted failures among the graduates of the Staff College, yet it is hard to refuse employment to those who have succeeded in earning the certificate. The failures are conscientious, zealous, and rather clever, or through downright hard work have mastered a large number of facts, figures, and formulæ. Yet, from some mental, moral, or physical defect, they make bad Staff officers, or at best are not fitted for the particular Staff appointments which they fill. This should not, need not, be the case. There can be little difficulty in, first, selecting those officers who are *primâ facie* likely to turn out qualified for the Staff; second, in eliminating, during the process of training, those concerning whom mistakes have originally been made. The Duke of Cambridge, recognising the fact that there are occasional failures, attributes the latter to the Staff College system. We are no fanatic admirers of the Staff College. We are quite aware that many who have gained a large number of marks at that institution are, for practical purposes of the Staff, not men in whom confidence can be placed. It is absurd, however, to lay the blame of this on the Staff College, as some people do. It must be obvious to any person of ordinary intelligence, not biassed by prejudice, that, *caeteris paribus*, an officer who has been educated at the Staff College must be superior to one who has not gone through the course. The explanation of the failures among the Staff College graduates is as follows:—Ostensibly, no officer is allowed to compete for admission unless he has been declared by his Commanding Officer and General to be likely to make a good Staff officer. This is, however, a system of rejection, instead of one of selection. Practically, only officers very decidedly unfit are refused permission to compete. The second elimination takes place at the examination itself, which only tests educational attainments. The third elimination takes place during the course of study at the Staff College, but it is questionable whether sufficient opportunities are afforded to the Authorities to ascertain the existence of certain defects which would be fatal to success as a Staff officer. The third and final elimination is supposed to occur during the subsequent few months' probation when attached to the Staff. We have not heard of any officer having been at this stage rejected, and we can easily understand that the Authorities are very averse to nullify all the time and trouble previously taken by the candidate. It must seem hard to them, at this stage, to say to an officer, "You are professionally well educated, you have shown yourself industrious; but from certain defects, you are not fitted for the Staff." The officer thus relegated to his regiment might plausibly argue, "You have had plenty of opportunities of finding out whether I was or was not suited for the Staff, and it is cruel to reject me at this, the final stage, save for some crying defect, which you might have found out before." What is needed is,—first, that there should be absolute selection, and and not mere rejection in the original stage; second, that in order to give a wide field for selection, a mere pass, not a competitive examination, for admission should take place, and that the obligatory subjects should be limited to one foreign language and purely military subjects; third, that at the Staff College the compulsory course should be purely practical, with the exception of military history, facilities and encouragement, however, being given to the study of mathematics, science, and foreign languages; fourth, that a severe, practical test of fitness for Staff duties should be applied, before allowing an officer to present himself for the entrance examination to the Staff College. A large number of good, practical officers would like to join the Staff College, but are deterred by the necessity of devoting many months to getting up military history and mathematics, and also by dislike to incurring the risk of failure at a competitive examination. As to military history, it would be better studied after than previous to admission; while with regard to mathematics, we should like to know what proportion of Staff Officers have ever found it necessary to apply to practical purposes more than the most elementary knowledge of that science. Again, with respect to military topography, comparatively few Staff Officers are called upon to execute more than a rough sketch of ground. Almost any man can acquire sufficient skill with his pencil to be able to accomplish that much, but few, without an amount of toil which might be better devoted to other subjects, are capable of executing a highly-finished sketch. It seems, therefore, folly to exclude a man from the Staff because he is not a good military draughtsman. How many Adjutant-Generals and Brigade-Majors, for instance, can be spared from their ordinary duties to sketch ground, or are, indeed, required to make a survey? Military draughtsmen are, of course, needed, but there is always a sufficiency of officers who have a natural turn for surveying. These should be encouraged to develope their talent, and from them the Quartermaster-General's Department should be chiefly — not entirely — recruited. In short, the example of the Jesuits should be followed, and Staff Officers should be employed according to their special gifts. We now come to a part of the training of Staff Officers which is intimately connected with the Intelligence Department. That Department has been doing good work of late, but it is still starved as regards the funds placed at its disposal, its freedom of action, and the number of officers employed by it. Moreover, a large number of the officers temporarily attached to it are, we have reason to believe, set to merely mechanical work, in which their great abilities and high training are, to a great extent, wasted. The scheme which we propose, while not curing existing defects, would greatly increase the usefulness of the Department, at a very slight additional cost, and would largely augment the efficiency of the Staff generally. We suggest that as soon as an officer has passed the final examination at the Staff College, he should be told off to some foreign country or region. As far as possible, the wishes of officers should be consulted, and they should be assigned to the country with whose language and geography they are best acquainted. They should be given leave for one year, and while furnished with recommendations to our Ambassadors and Consular Agents, should assume the *rôle* of private travellers. Of course, care should be taken that the majority of officers so sent should not be assigned to France and Germany, or even to Europe, for concerning European countries we are already pretty well informed. They should also be instructed not to limit their observations or confine their residence to the capital. If these officers were to cover their real objects by being ostensibly engaged in shooting, geological explorations, &c., they should make all their journeys on foot, or on horseback, mix with the peasantry, and acquire the patois. The Government should give each such officer an allowance of from £100 to £150 a year, according to the cost of living in the particular country, and should, on their return at the end of a year, a satisfactory report be presented, an additional £100 should be granted. This report should be a complete general reconnaissance of the country or region, with a detailed sketch and reconnaissance of some particular district. If, as we propose, only one year was previously passed at the Staff College, it would be easy, without straining the resources of that institution, to send abroad annually some thirty officers. Thus, in the course of ten years, we should possess—allowing for deaths—at least 280 officers each of whom would be specially well informed regarding some region which might become a theatre of war. These officers would be invaluable to the Intelligence and Quartermaster-General's Department, not only from the personal knowledge of the officers in question, but also from the vast amount of detail and resulting information furnished by them to the Intelligence Department. They might also from time to time be encouraged by some small allowance to add to and correct their information, by short leave of absence to visit the countries assigned to them. Let us suppose that the Government deemed it desirable to possess the fullest information regarding Greece, Turkey, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Southern Russia, by sending ten officers annually to that part of the world, a thorough knowledge would be obtained of every province in the course of four or five years. To facilitate exploration, these officers might be appointed supernumerary Vice-Consuls. Other officers not on or candidates for the Staff might also be encouraged to make similar exploring expeditions. It should be arranged as follows:—An officer submitting an application from his colonel to go to Wallachia, with a certificate that he possessed some knowledge of the language of the country, and was likely to turn his exploration to effect, might be granted six months' leave of absence, and a free passage in a man-of-war to and from the nearest port, the expense to be refunded, should he not send in a satisfactory report. Hundreds of officers would gladly embrace this opportunity of travelling. Again, the Intelligence Department should invite information regarding little-known districts from civilians, and should keep a register of all such persons, specially indicating in the register those willing to act as interpreters and guides. Such persons would comprise couriers, merchants, travellers, native-bred foreigners, ex-servants of travellers, residents, &c. Thus, should it be resolved to send an expeditionary force to Armenia, the Intelligence Department, on being asked what they could do, would be able to say, "We send you herewith a general report of the country, accompanied by detached reports of each district, and the names of such officers and civilians as are fully acquainted with the languages, resources, and geography of the proposed theatre of war." An expenditure of only a few thousands a year, say £5,000, would accomplish much in the direction which we have indicated; and to expend it would, we are sure, prove in the long-run, highly economical, for intelligence previous to and during a war is worth any money.

Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., Rear-Admiral A. Hoskins, C.B., Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Secretary to the Admiralty, reached Devonport on Monday evening, and immediately upon their arrival proceeded on board the *Enchantress*, where they entertained the captains of the ships in port. During the week they have inspected the Yard and Naval establishments. Major-General C. W. Adair, C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, has also arrived at Devonport.

The Detached Squadron has certainly been most rightly named, for few commands could be more scattered than that of Lord Clanwilliam. With one at Sheerness, another either at Devonport or having a trial cruise, two on their way to Vigo, and another ship already there waiting for the Flag, the detached nature of this squadron is most apparent. It is intended, however, that they shall all be at Vigo in the course of next week, and will then leave for Madeira, where they will be due on November 1. The following is the intended programme of the cruise of the Squadron, viz. :—Leaves Madeira on November 5, arrives at St. Vincent on the 15th; leaves St. Vincent on the 18th, arrives at Bahia on December 6; leaves Bahia on the 9th, arrives at Monte Video on the 26th; leaves Monte Video on January 9, 1881, arrives at the Falkland Islands on the 18th; leaves on the 24th, arrives at Valparaiso on February 15; leaves on March 5, arrives at Coquimbo on the 7th; leaves on the 17th, arrives at Callao on the 26th; leaves on the 30th, arrives at Guayaquil on April 4; leaves on the 11th, arrives at Galapagos on the 16th; leaves on the 20th, arrives at Vancouver's on June 5; leaves on the 26th, arrives at the Sandwich Islands on July 18; leaves on August 1, arrives at Yokohama on September 3; leaves on the 10th, arrives at Kobe on the 14th; leaves on the 21st, arrives at Nagasaki on the 25th; leaves on October 2, arrives at Loo-Choo on the 7th; leaves on November 6, arrives at Shanghai on the 14th; leaves on the 21st, arrives at Hong Kong on the 27th; leaves on December 12, arrives at Singapore on the 21st; leaves on January 7, 1882, arrives at the Cape of Good Hope on March 5; leaves on the 19th, arrives at St. Helena on April 2; leaves on the 5th, and arrives at Portsmouth on May 21, 1882.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock was at Halifax in the *Northampton* on the 5th inst., but after November 11 letters should be sent to Bermuda, *viâ* New York.

According to an interesting account of the movements of the *Wolverene*, which will be found under the name of the ship, it will be noticed that the reef upon which she recently grounded was not marked on the chart. This is not surprising, seeing how constantly volcanic disturbances and the formation of reefs are taking place in those seas. But a more serious matter for the consideration of the Admiralty is the statement that the islet of Goro, on which the ship struck, is incorrectly placed on the chart, the true position being different to that laid down. This is another point for the Hydrographic Department to look to and explain, if possible.

The first of the breech-loading guns of 43 tons (the type of gun with which it is intended to arm the Colossus) is now being rifled, and will be ready for trial at the proof butts in the Government Marshes, Woolwich, in December. In comparison with the 38-ton muzzle-loaders, it is of remarkable length. It has been decided to adopt the same system of breech action for the larger guns as for the smaller experimental guns, it being thought that the recent accident with a breech-piece was due not to any defect of the screw, but to the safety-indicator having become disabled.

We stated sometime ago that the *Peter the Great* was found to be useless unless new engines were placed on board, and we now learn that the Russian Ministry of Marine have concluded a contract with Messrs. John Elder and Co. for the supply of these engines, which are to be of 7,000 indicated horse-power. Those now on board the *Peter the Great* were supplied from Baird's works, St. Petersburg.

The intention of allowing the *Minotaur* to proceed to sea, on her forthcoming cruise with the Channel Squadron, without her Nordenfelt equipment has been suddenly changed, and the flagship is to receive this important portion of her armament before sailing. As "the Eastern crisis" appears to have cooled down, there is no shadow of reason for suspecting that she might shortly be called on for active service or that she could not be spared to return to Portsmouth for Christmas leave. But the Admiralty, considering the very long time the ship has remained in the hands of Portsmouth Yard on this occasion, determined that she should have her work completed out of hand this time; and this, we apprehend, lessens the chances of the Squadron returning to the Home ports for Christmas, as they are so late in leaving for another cruise.

Directions have been received at the Yards, that in future broadside ships are to be supplied with a newly approved fitting for directing guns by electricity, in addition to the usual electrical fittings for broadside firing.

It is intended, in future, to arm the cruisers of the Coastguard service with 9-pounder, and in some cases 7-pounder, muzzle-loading rifled guns.

Admiral M'Hardy, Chief Constable of Essex, is about to tender his resignation, and will probably be awarded a pension of £450 per annum. The Admiral is in his 77th year, and was the first chief constable appointed under the Rural Police Act in England, and has held the office for forty-one years.

The question of throwing open Naval cadetships to competition is still under consideration at the Admiralty, but their Lordships hesitate to take so important a step, or to sanction so radical a change, without having the advantage of the opinion of those experienced in the examinations and early training of boys. Still, from what we hear, the Board shows no desire to retain for the sons of officers who have served well and faithfully any advantages over the general public, and we find that officers who have made applications for Naval cadetships for their sons or relatives, have met with no more encouragement than if they had been entirely unconnected with, or had no shadow of claim on, the Service. Indeed, we fully believe that any influential tradesman who might have been a member of the election committee of one of the Parliamentary Lords would receive more attention and be given more reason to hope that his request would be considered, than has been doled out to some officers who are on the Retired List, but who are anxious that their sons should follow them in the Navy.

Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., and Mr. Waymouth, who has been employed on the *Atalanta* Committee, have been appointed commissioners to inquire into tonnage measurement. A General officer has also been appointed, but no Naval officer!

Owing to the scarcity of artificers at the Ports, the Steam Reserve officers have been called upon to report what, in their opinion, would be the best course to be taken to supply this want. Increase of pay, which would bring the Naval artificer on an equality with skilled workers in civil life, would soon cause the existing vacancies to be filled; but that cure will not be resorted to until everything else has failed.

On the recommendation of the Training Regulations Committee, it has been decided to prepare a revised edition of "The Boys' Manual of Seamanship and Gunnery," prepared some years since by Commander Burney, of Greenwich Hospital School. No further issue of the present edition will be made, as alterations in drills, &c., have made it incorrect in certain particulars.

The work of making an index to the new edition of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions has been placed by the Admiralty in the hands of one versed in the art, the present index having been found not sufficiently copious.

A steel paddle-steamer named the *Maipu* was launched on Monday, from the yard of Messrs. Elder, for the Argentine Republic. The vessel is specially adapted for torpedo warfare. Her dimensions are—length, 240 ft.; breadth, 30 ft.; depth, 14 ft. 3 in.; tonnage, B.M. 1,062 tons. She will carry one 40-pounder Armstrong gun and three machine guns. The engines are capable of driving the vessel at a speed of 15 knots. She is schooner-rigged, and has a ram bow, the store and shell rooms being below water-mark. In addition to her above-mentioned armament, she will be fitted for using both "Spar" and "Whitehead" torpedoes.

We are pleased to learn that our efforts on behalf of hydrography have been attended with success, Captain Evans having been at last persuaded to cancel Chart No. 1,588, Dulcigno Road, to the errors in which we have more than once called attention. Let us hope that the fancy for antique hydrography has now received a wholesome check.

On the recommendation of the Prince of Wales, the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Lieutenant Charles Graham, R.N., of the royal yacht *Osborne*, for the following act of gallantry. At midnight on the 14th ult., Lieutenant Graham jumped overboard, fully dressed in his uniform, to save the life of a waterman named Harvey, whose boat had capsized at Portsmouth, and who was fast drifting out to sea. It was raining and blowing hard at the time, intensely dark, and very cold. The ship being alongside the yard, there was no boat ready immediately, as boats have to be kept at the landing-place some distance from the ship, and the man must have been drowned, but for the gallantry of Lieutenant Graham, who rescued the man, after great exertion and with considerable difficulty, the risk incurred being much enhanced by being encumbered with his uniform.

Targets representing portions of the sides of unarmoured vessels-of-war are shortly to be constructed, for experimental practice with the new Nordenfelt shell gun and the Hotchkiss gun, with which competitive trials will be made, as recommended by Captain Hopkins. Another recommendation contained in that officer's report on the recent competitive trials is also to be carried out, by degrees, in providing her Majesty's ships with a large number of Nordenfelt guns, so as to give them efficient protection against torpedo boats. With this view, an additional fifty of these guns have been ordered this week, so that the number now appropriated to the Naval Service is close upon two hundred. But to carry out the complete armament of the Service, as recommended by Captain Hopkins, nearly one thousand would be requisite.

The Chinese cruising squadron, consisting of the frigate *Nu-yue* and gunboats *Wei-ching, Chow-wo, Dimeo, Ching-yue, Yu-kai*, and *Tun-yen-chow*, left Woosung on August 27.

The French Detached Sailing Squadron, consisting of the *Flore, Amorique, Favourite*, and *Résolue*, which calls at Lisbon and Tangiers, is to be at Teneriffe about the middle of November, whence the ships proceed to the Cape de Verde Islands, and will be at Hyères at the end of February. Two of the ships will then return to Toulon and change their complements, and then resume cruising until April.

It has been found necessary to reduce the standard of recruits for the Royal Marines by half-an-inch, owing to the small number of eligible candidates who have recently offered themselves for enlistment.

The vacancy created by the retirement of Major J. M. W. Silver, R.M.L.I., promotes Captain E. O. B. Gray to his majority. This officer is at present paymaster of the Royal Marine battalion in Ireland, and is with the head-quarters at Kinsale. He will be relieved in his duties on the 1st prox. by Captain W. T. Miller, who in his turn is be relieved on board the *Penelope* by Captain Campbell, of the Plymouth Division.

The good-service pension of £200 a year become vacant through the death of General Sir F. Graham, K.C.B., Retired List, R.M., has been awarded to General Hayes Marriott, R.M. (retired).

Prior to 1870, Generals of Marines held the appointment of Colonels of Divisions, with an additional emolument of £200 a year, and were appointed by seniority; but an Order in Council of February, 1870, abolished the divisional colonelcies, and allowed the then holders to retain their payments, under the head of good-service pensions. As these rewards have fallen in, they have not necessarily been given to the next senior; but selection has been made, and thus the good-service pension that has become vacant by the death of Sir Fortescue Graham may not go to the next senior on the list, but may be awarded by selection.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Horse Guards may be induced to reconsider the decision they have arrived at in declining to sanction the appointment of an officer of Marines to the Staff of the Army. The War Department are glad to avail themselves of the services of Marine battalions when hard pressed for troops, and their application is invariably acceded to by the Admiralty when the supply can be given. Surely, then, if an officer of the Marine Corps, who is in every respect eligible, receives the offer of an appointment on the staff of a General of the Army, it would be a matter of courtesy on the part of the Horse Guards towards the Admiralty to sanction it.

General Order No. 130, of October 1, 1880, relating to the instruction and examination of officers, to take effect from January 1 next, considerably raises the standard of examination required from each rank up to that of major, and will be felt most by the senior captains, who may well be supposed to have grown rusty in many of the subjects in which they will now be called upon to pass. This order applies equally to the Royal Marines, and as the officers of this corps usually muster pretty strongly at their several head-quarters, we would suggest the desirability of their having the advantage of a properly qualified military instructor, who could take officers, either singly or by classes, for lectures and instruction in the subjects required. An Order in Council of August 4, 1873, provides that a "Staff College officer (captain or lieutenant) be appointed military instructor for the Artillery and Infantry at Portsmouth." This officer is in lieu of one of the adjutants, and we presume, therefore, that he also carries out some of the duties previously performed by the adjutant whose place he fills. Classes have been held by him from time to time, and new commissions from the Light Infantry Divisions have been sent to Eastney to go through a course of instruction; but, now the examinations have been so far expanded, it would not only be a serious cost, but a great inconvenience, both to officers and to the Service, if senior lieutenants and captains had no other source of instruction to fall back upon than that at Eastney. To meet this want, we would suggest the desirability of an appointment at each of the Light Infantry Divisions similar to that to which we have referred at Portsmouth, viz., an officer who has passed the Staff College, who shall be styled a military instructor, and take the place, if necessary, of one of the adjutants. This would be an economical measure in every respect, and we have no doubt many officers would come forward to qualify for the appointments.

The latest intelligence from the Cape is dated October 20. We learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Carrington destroyed the enemy's position at Mafeteng during the night of the 15th inst., and that the Colonial forces subsequently had an engagement with a body of the insurgent Basutos, about 1,000 strong, and completely defeated them. It is further stated that Colonel Clarke, with the Colonial forces, has relieved Mafeteng after heavy fighting with the rebels. Our loss is reported to be 26 killed and 10 wounded, chiefly belonging to the 2nd Yeomanry. The Basutos are said to have had 300 of their men killed.

We have over and over again called upon the nation to put down the vulgar insolence of those who treat a soldier in uniform as a social pariah, and refuse him admission to places of public entertainment for the paradoxical reason that he wears the garb of a pre-eminently honourable profession. We are, therefore, glad to find that General Brownrigg has set a good example, and given a lead which we hope will be extensively followed. At the close of the sitting of the Middlesex magistrates on Thursday for the renewal of music and dancing licenses, he, addressing those present, said, "It not unfrequently occurred that soldiers wearing her Majesty's uniform were excluded from places of public refreshment and entertainment." In terms strong, indeed, but not stronger than the occasion warranted, General Brownrigg condemned this practice, and stated that he should oppose to the utmost of his power the granting of renewed licences to those who had insulted the Queen's uniform. His brother-magistrates warmly applauded his speech, and yesterday the *Globe*, always a good friend to the soldier, supported General Brownrigg in a vigorous note.

At the recent field-day at Aldershot, two regiments—one of which was the 42nd Highlanders—were only able to turn out 300 strong. Surely this is a matter which ought to be looked into. How many men were left in camp, at recruit drill, in hospital, or as employed? How many men is the 42nd short of its establishment? How many men are medically fit for embarkation? It must be remembered that the 42nd is the feeder of its linked regiment, the 79th, now at Gibraltar; but it is obviously impossible that it can perform its functions. Practically, therefore, as regards active service, the 42nd and 79th Highlanders may be struck off the Roster.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., accompanied by Mrs. Smyth, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Montgomery, Scots Guards, assistant military secretary, and Captain H. E. Colvile, Grenadier Guards, aide-de-camp, left Plymouth on Thursday in the Union Steamship Company's mail steamer *Nubian* for Cape Town, to assume his command.

At the Quarter-Sessions for Hertfordshire, held at St. Alban's on Thursday, the justices (among whom was the Marquis of Salisbury) elected Major H. S. Daniell, Bombay Cavalry, Divisional Superintendent of Police at Poona, as chief constable, in room of the late Colonel Robertson. There were 67 candidates for the office, the salary of which is £400 per annum, and an additional £100 for horses and travelling expenses.

We are requested to state that the Council of the Army Coffee Taverns will meet on November 4, in the Commandant's office, Woolwich, by the kind permission of Major-General Turner, C.B., to receive the report of the executive committee, and to select a site for the first coffee tavern for the troops. The movement, we are glad to learn, is making rapid progress, and receiving very substantial support. Sir W. Muir, K.C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and General Gosling, Royal Artillery, have just joined the Council.

It is difficult to understand what rule, if any, governs the arrangements made by the authorities for the seconding of officers who may have relinquished regimental duty for employment as adjutants of Auxiliary Forces. In the *Gazette* of Friday last the following captains are seconded on appointment as adjutants of Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, viz.:—Captain H. F. E. Lucas, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from September 12; Captain A. Maclean, 1st Dragoon Guards, from September 30; Captain C. E. Warde, 4th Hussars, from September 9; Captain E. R. de B. Barnett, 4th Foot, from September 22; Captain W. Daly, 7th Foot, from September 10: Captain W. A. Smail, 36th Foot, from October 1; Captain V. R. Biscoe, 47th Foot, from August 12; Captain F. C. Mein, 53rd Foot, from September 23; and Captain D. T. C. Belgrave, 97th Foot, from August 17. Now, the Warrant lays down that an officer shall be seconded after he has been three months away from his regiment. Then how comes it that the following officers have been overlooked and have not also been seconded, seeing that they have completed the three months' service provided for in the Royal Warrant, viz.:—Captain W. S. Whittuck, 16th Foot, appointed adjutant Bedford Militia, June 1; Captain E. O. Grogan, 42nd Foot, appointed adjutant Royal Perth Militia, June 4; Captain W. E. Hilliard, 105th Foot, appointed adjutant 4th West York Militia, June 4; Captain W. K. Matterson, 22nd Foot, appointed adjutant 15th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, June 10. All these officers have been holding their appointments for four months and more, and this time ought to be sufficient to enable the authorities to decide what steps they intend to take for filling the vacancies. In matters of such plain sailing, there certainly ought to be no delay in giving the promotion in regiments.

With reference to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of last week, it is only right we should point out that it was Lord Camperdown, not Lord Morley, who suggested the abolition of the Madras and Bombay commands.

Great efforts are being made to lighten the kit of the French soldier, and to distribute the weight to greater advantage. As a distinguished officer writes:—"Every one knows that the present knapsack, even when empty, is far too heavy. Up to the present time, it has contained not only all the objects required by a soldier during a campaign, including a tool and other accessories which are strapped on to it, but in addition the cartridge reserve." And this weight is so badly placed, that the foot soldier when fatigued has the greatest difficulty in maintaining his equilibrium. A committee, which has been at work for seven years, has now adopted what is called 'the system Séches.' By this system, the cartridges, instead of being placed inside the knapsack, will be placed outside, on the omoplates, and in this way both the chest and the hips will be relieved. The soldier will also be able to get at his reserve ammunition more readily. This simple change is said to re-establish the equilibrium to a wonderful extent, and the pressure on the chest is reduced to about 20 lb., whereas, under the present system, it is about 35 lb. Great alterations are also proposed with regard to the bag and the cooking tins. At present the *batterie de cuisine* is carried by half-a-dozen different men, and if one of these men gets knocked over, the rest of the squad has to go without soup. It is calculated that a French company on a war-footing, that is to say, 200 strong, carries no less than 500 pots and kettles, in order to make the national dish, *pot-au-feu*, in which the beef is sacrificed to the soup. These 500 pots, &c., weigh about 1,000 lb. Under the system Séches, the materiel will be reduced to half the above number of culinary articles, and to half the above weight. The sack, too, in which the provisions are carried is to be water-proof and better suspended than at present, and a new method has been proposed to ease the soldier while marching with sloped arms, by means of a little hook on the right shoulder, which will enable him to attach his rifle and keep it from slipping. Although the Infantry Committee are perfectly satisfied with the excellence of the Séches system, they have determined to put it to a practical test, and twenty-five men have been fully equipped on the new plan, portions of which have already been favourably reported upon, and have given great satisfaction to the troops."

The French War Minister has been under the painful necessity of refusing to accept his predecessor's resignation, and of removing General de Cissey from the command of the 11th Army Corps, and thus may be said to terminate the military career of an officer after 50 years' service, during which he was twice War Minister. In the meantime, the *teterrima causa* is living in opulence in a villa near Biarritz, and is said to be carrying on her old game of a Prussian spy, under the protection of a certain financier. In French military circles, the stain cast on the uniform is deeply regretted; but none of General de Cissey's old comrades imagine for a moment that he was aware of the profession exercised by Mdlle. de Kaulla, when he was protecting her. Nor has General Farre lent any importance to the wild accusations brought by the Radical Press against the ex-War Minister; he has, therefore, refused a court of inquiry or a court-martial, and has been informed that his proper course will be to bring an action for libel against the journals who have so grossly slandered him. General de Cissey, in fact, is removed from his command for having written two letters, the authenticity of which he does not deny, and which in themselves constitute a serious dereliction of duty. In one, he asked a commanding officer to use pressure in order to force the husband of Mdlle. de Kaulla, or Madame Jung, to sign a document, empowering that lady to receive certain moneys; and in the second, he authorised his mistress to visit her son at a Military College, in spite of a formal order to the contrary given by a civil tribunal. It is admitted in the Army that this offence has only been punished as it deserved. We may add that, during the Franco-German war, Mdlle. de Kaulla was employed in Russia, and when M. Thiers went to St. Petersburg to beseech the aid of the Czar, he granted her frequent interviews, for she had the reputation of being thoroughly French, and he had often met her in Paris. After each interview, a letter conveyed to Berlin all that was passing in the Russian capital. It would have required a Charles XII. to have resisted the fascinations of Mdlle. de Kaulla, and it would be difficult to find a warrior of that type in ancient or modern French history.

The Admiralty has granted the sum of £300 towards the expense of a new organ for the Chatham dockyard chapel, which is now undergoing restoration and some extensive alterations.

THE DRESS REGULATIONS.

The following General Order was specially issued from the Horse Guards on Wednesday:—

"The following alterations in the Dress Regulations have been approved:— "*Field-Marshals.*

"1. At page 4, substitute for the article 'tunic.' Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, with blue cloth collar and cuffs. The collar embroidered in gold. The cuffs round, 3 in. deep, with gold embroidery 2¼ in. deep round the top; a scarlet flap on each sleeve, 6½ in. deep and 2¼ in. wide, embroidered in gold. A similar flap on each skirt behind, ½ in. shorter than the length of the skirt and 2½ in. wide; eight buttons down the front; three on each flap; two at the waist behind. The front, collar, cuffs and flaps edged with white cloth, 3-16 in. wide. An aiguillette of gold wire cord, ¼ in. in diameter, with gilt embossed tags will be worn. The aiguillette is attached to a plaited strap, on the right shoulder of round gold cord 3-16 in. in diameter, intertwined with a small dead gold cord. A similar strap on the left shoulder. On each strap, crossed bâtons of crimson velvet and gold, on a wreath of laurel embroidered in silver, with a crown in silver above, and a small gilt button at the top. Embroidery.—Oak-leaf pattern in dead and bright gold. Substitute for the article 'Sash,' p. 5. Sash.—Gold and crimson silk net, 2¼ in. wide; two crimson stripes ⅜ in. wide, the rest gold; tassels of loose gold bullion fringe, 9 in. long. The sash fastened, with gilt buckles, round the waist, the tassels hanging from the left side. Substitute for the article 'Sword-belt.' Sword-belt.—Russia leather 1½ in. wide, with slings 1 in. wide, gold oak-leaf embroidery on belt and slings. The belt to be worn under the tunic, but over the frock-coat, and in the latter case, under the sash. "*General Officers.*

"2. Tunic.—As for Field-Marshals, with the following exceptions:—The aiguillette will not be worn, and the badges of rank, in silver, will be as under:—General—Crossed sword and bâton, with crown and star above. Lieutenant-General—Cross sword and bâton, with crown above. Major-General—Cross sword and bâton, with star above. Brigadier-General—Crossed sword and bâton.

"3. Shoulder-straps, with badges, as detailed above, will also be worn by Field-Marshals and General officers on frock-coats, instead of the badges hitherto worn on the collar of these garments.

"4. Five years, from July 1, 1880, will be allowed for the wearing-out of the tunics and sword-belts in possession. Shoulder-straps, with the new distinctions of rank, to be provided, and sashes altered and worn round the waist by Field-Marshals and General officers, at once."

"5. The above noted alterations, except as regards the sash, are also approved for retired General officers, including those of the Indian Army, the provisions of the preceding paragraph being also applicable in their case. The sash, authorised for retired General officers in the Dress Regulations of 1874 (page 76), will be reduced to 2¼ in. in width, and it will be worn round the waist."

"6. There will be no alteration in the dress of departmental officers having the relative rank of General officer, except that the shoulder-straps and badges of rank will conform to those for General officers, and the latter will cease to be worn on collars.

"7. Officers under the rank of brigadier (chaplains excepted; see par. 11) will also wear shoulder-straps as detailed below, on tunics, stable-jacks, and shell-jackets. Badges of rank will cease to be worn on collars (chaplains excepted; see par. 11). Staff officers under the rank of General, universal pattern twisted round gold cord, lined with scarlet; Household Cavalry, pattern as at present worn, both as regards shape and dimensions; Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, plaited flat gold cord, lined with scarlet; Hussars and Cavalry Depôt, plaited gold chain gimp, lined with blue; Lancers, Royal Horse Artillery, and Royal Artillery, plaited gold Russia braid, lined with blue; Royal Engineers, universal pattern, as detailed above; Infantry, except Rifles, ditto; 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade, Hussar pattern, but in black; departmental officers under the rank of major-general (chaplains excepted; see par. 11), universal pattern, as detailed above; other Services, ditto; unattached, half-pay, and retired officers, ditto.

"8. Shoulder-straps, of the same material as the garments, will also be worn by all officers (chaplains excepted; see par. 11) on patrol-jackets, cloaks, great-coats, and on the frock-coats of all officers under the rank of brigadier (chaplains excepted; see par. 11). These straps, in the case of patrol-jackets and frock-coats, will be edged with ½-in. black mohair braid, except at the base, but without braid edging on cloaks and great-coats. Black netted button at the top, in all cases.

"9. Badges of rank, in silver, for the straps noted in par. 7, and in gold for those noted in par. 8, will be worn as follows:—Field-Marshals, as laid down in par. 1; General officers, as laid down in par. 2; colonel, crown and two stars below; lieutenant-colonel, crown and one sta below; major, crown; captain, two stars; lieutenant, one star; second lieutenant, no badge.

"10. The new distinctions of rank will be worn on saddle-cloths, in gold and silver, as hitherto.

"11. The relative rank of chaplains of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class will be shown, as laid down in para. 9, but the badges will be in black and gold, and worn on the collar as hitherto.

"12. The above order, as regards shoulder-straps, and the alterations of distinctions of rank, will be carried out without delay.

"13. Patterns of shoulder-straps, with badges, are deposited in the Pattern-room at the Horse Guards, War Office, Pall Mall.

"14. The above regulations will not apply to General and other officers when employed on the personal staff of the Sovereign and the Royal Family, as aide-de-camp or equerries, or as aides-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and to the Viceroy of India.

"15. The 'Dress Regulations,' ed. 1874, General Orders 94 of 1876, 35 of 1877, 12 and 28 of 1878, 45 of 1879, and 3 of 1880, will be corrected accordingly, and General Orders 82 and 107 of 1880 are hereby cancelled."

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

"A Captain of Middlesex R.V." writes:—"I quite agree with your correspondent, a 'Proud Lieutenant-Colonel,' when he says that Volunteer officers are themselves greatly to blame in giving such palpable evidence that they shrink from asserting, or are half-ashamed of owning, their rank. It is constantly asserted that they are the 'weak' part of the Force, and I fear this evidences a sign of 'weakness.' Another correspondent, 'X.,' says that society will never accept us on an equality with Regulars. Society does strange things, but although it may declare black is white, it cannot make it so. Personally, I never found amongst those officers who constitute the brains of the Regular Service any desire or wish not to accord their proper rank to Volunteer officers, and though, unfortunately, there may be some among us whose social position is not equal to their rank, it is not peculiar to the youngest of the three Services. The Regular Army itself suffers much in the present day from the same complaint, and so does the Militia. I have relations, relatives, and friends serving in the Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers, and am I, who have served 21 years in the Volunteer Service, to consider myself lower in the social scale than my own son and nephew, who both are about to enter the Regular Service? It is too ridiculous. Have the Dukes of Northumberland, Norfolk, Beaufort, Cleveland, Hamilton, and Westminster, or the Marquises of Lorne and Huntley, or Lords Bury and Elcho, lost caste by accepting Volunteer commissions? My own position has not been raised by the simple title of captain which her Majesty has been pleased to confer on me; but I consider I should show a considerable amount of pusillanimity in not owning it, or in ever excusing myself in a sort of half-apologetic manner that I was 'only a Volunteer,' a sort of pride that apes humility. My rank and regiment appear on my card, and with that rank I have for many years been to Court. For my presentation I am not indebted to any one in or connected with the Volunteer Service, though such presentation should, I consider, have been my right in virtue of my commission; my social position, however, made me independent of it. It is to the authorities that we must look for redress, and not to society, or those gentlemen who appear to think that no one has any social position but themselves. A few A.D.C.'s and C.B.'s distributed among a few of our chiefs, to whom the country is so much indebted for originating and fostering the force in its infancy, the right of presentation at Court, and a few commissions for the Regular Army given annually, on the same terms as those granted to the Militia, would go far to alleviate that feeling of neglect from which we feel we have so long suffered, and this would scarcely fail to attract the sort of young men to whom it would be most desirable to give commissions."

"X." writes:—"No doubt, as 'A Proud Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers' says, a military title is an honour that a man should be proud of, if he has a legitimate right to it; and if the Auxiliaries were soldiers, there would be, perhaps, little to say upon the matter, but I think that the rank and file of the Volunteer Force, when not absolutely engaged in their military exercise, consider themselves as purely civilians. The officers are for the greater part civilians also, and engaged during the greater portion of their lives in civil occupations, and the question arises as to whether they ought at all times to bear their military rank. It is, I suppose, merely a matter of opinion, and by all means let the officers of the Auxiliaries do as 'A Proud Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers' does, namely, assume their rank on all occasions, and put it upon their cards, but let them also place after their names, as I am sure 'A Proud Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers' does, the particular regiment to which they belong, to prevent mistakes and save confusion. Of course, what he says about officers of the Regular Army especially distinguished for ability, as being those most ready to recognise Volunteer rank, only means that those who differ from him must be either prejudiced, or their opinion, for other reasons, is unworthy of consideration. This is a kind of argument one often meets with, but it is not always convincing; and as to 'ungenerous jealousy,' no doubt the Irish Land League think that the landlords display an 'ungenerous jealousy' towards the demands of its members, who probably think that Mr. Parnell is the most distinguished man for ability in the United Kingdom. As to the rank of Volunteer officers, if they are to take it on all occasions, how are we to address a man who happens to be both a doctor and a lieutenant-colonel of Volunteers. Are we to send for Dr. So-and-so or Lieut.-Col. So-and-so? Now, what gives rise to what 'A Proud Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers' calls 'ungenerous jealousy,' and creates a certain amount of ill-feeling, is that if officers of the Auxiliaries take their rank everywhere, it would place the officers of the Regular Army very frequently at a great disadvantage, and what would be the Auxiliary officer's gain would be the Regular officer's loss. For instance, I am a captain of many years' standing, and it is quite within the range of probability for my subaltern, say of two years' standing, to leave the Regular Army and in a few months to be gazetted as colonel of Volunteers. I meet him in society, and he swaggers in to dinner before me, in virtue of his Volunteer rank,—he a subaltern of two years', I a captain of twenty years', service. Would this be right? This is by no means a fanciful case. I have more service as a captain than two-thirds of the Volunteer majors, and more service in that rank than many of the Volunteer colonels, yet are they all to take precedence of me? As your correspondent 'A. V.' justly remarks, there are a great number of officers of Volunteers whose social position is not equal to that of the officers of the Line and Militia, and I know many shopkeepers myself who hold the rank of captain and major; but putting aside all social differences, I ask, would it be right—and I appeal to that spirit of fairness which is inherent in every breast—for even a lieutenant-colonel of Volunteers to take precedence, say of a lieutenant only, who has been all through the recent Afghan campaign? I do not doubt that the Volunteer would acquit himself well, but he is never likely to see a day's real service. Do not think that I wish to detract from the officers of the Auxiliary Forces! I think them a most worthy body of men, deserving well of their country; but I do not think they should be benefited at the expense of the officers of the Regular Army. And suppose they were to get what they so much desire, the result would inevitably be that it would cheapen military rank, and perhaps officers of the Auxiliary Forces would rise in public estimation if it was thought that they served their country from purely disinterested motives. A great deal has been said about the paucity of the right kind of officer in the Volunteer Force; and it is generally thought that young men of good position do not accept commissions on account of the status of the Volunteer officer in society. This, I think, is not the case. The true reason is, I think, to be attributed to the fact that all who are able to do so, go into the Militia, which is the senior service, and which pretty well drains society of all those young men of military instincts whose private affairs will not admit of their entering the Regular Army. Of course, there are many whose circumstances will not allow of their going into the Militia, and these, I think, seek commissions in the Volunteer Force. Your correspondent 'A. V.' is, I think, wrong if he thinks that all military clubs admit Militia officers. I have looked through the rules of five clubs, and I find that three out of the five do not. The remarks of your correspondent, 'Another R.V.,' are very sensible, and I fully endorse what he says about the 'knife-and-fork parades.' My letter is already too long, but if you will allow me, I will say a few words about the recent Volunteer regulation as to efficiency. I think it will be found that there are but few recruits who do not do sixty drills in their first two years. The ones who come up least, and want drills the most, are the old members; and these are let off with seven drills. It would have been better had recruits been made to do sixty drills in two years, and all other Volunteers not less than fourteen."

THE MARTINI-HENRY CARBINE.

A correspondent writing to us from Lahore on Aug. 20 says:—"I read a statement the other day which insinuated that the Martini-Henry carbine, with which our Cavalry are now armed, does not appear to be as perfect a weapon as might be produced, because large scores are seldom made with it, even when used by experienced hands at rifle meetings. This reminded me of a performance I witnessed at the South India Rifle Association Meeting, which took place at Bangalore, Madras Presidency, last September, which struck me as proving the above statement to be very incorrect, I therefore send you an account thereof, hoping you will publish it. The competition I refer to was for the Annesley prize, which is competed for yearly by every cavalry regiment which chooses to send a team, a separate competition being held in India. The conditions are the following, which I copy from the report on the meeting, which I happen to have with me:—1. Each team, consisting of four of each squadron of cavalry or battery of artillery, will be placed under the orders of one of its members, who will give all necessary words of command or directions. 2. The men will be required to ride about three-quarters of a mile, taking two flights of hurdles in the course, and fire dismounted at the two distances, 300 and 400 yards. 3. Each man will load and fire his five rounds at each of the distances, and will use his own carbine. 4. The men not firing may coach the others, using glasses, if they wish it. 5. The horses in rear of the firing-points to be linked or held by alternate files, according to the regulations in force in their corps, or in any manner adapted to the Service. 6. Any sections not completing the course within ten minutes will forfeit eight points per team for each minute over. 7. No section will be considered to have completed the course until the last man shall have passed the post. 8. No person not a member of the section shall be allowed to accompany it on the course, or be permitted to give instructions or assistance at the firing-points. 9. Ties will be decided by division. 10. Martini-Henry carbines to give Snider carbines 10 points per team. Six teams competed at Bangalore, and four at other stations in the Presidency. The winning team, whose performance I am going to quote, was that of the 2nd Squadron 14th King's Hussars, under the command of Lieut. Hamilton, of that regiment. They started at a smart gallop, increasing to full speed, flew the hurdle in capital style, and on arriving at the 300 yards' range, dismounted, and fired their five rounds each, two firing at a time, the other two holding the horses. When the first pair had finished firing, they ran and held the horses whilst the other two fired. They then all mounted and galloped off (not one shot having missed the target), taking another hurdle; and on arriving at the 400 yards' range, they again fired five rounds each in the same manner as before (again every shot being on the target), then jumping on their horses, they galloped to the starting-post, completing the course in nine minutes—one minute under time. The score was 129 out of 160, nine points over an average of centres,—a second-class regulation target being used. (The previous year, the winning score, made by a team of the same regiment, was 147 out of 200, three points less than an average of centres, a Wimbledon target being used; also a good performance.) The performance of which I have given you an account was the smartest and best of its kind I had ever seen, and I have since ascertained that no such large score has ever been made either in England or India at the same competition. Bearing in mind that galloping three-quarters of a mile, taking fences, having to mount and dismount hurriedly, and load and fire rapidly, is calculated to render shooting very wild; the fact of the whole 40 shots being on the targets, not a miss having been made, not only shows the efficiency of the men, but proves that the weapon they used is a most suitable one. The team owed their perfection to the steady system in which they had been trained and their practice, conducted by Lieut. Hamilton (a most excellent young officer), he himself being a very finished horseman and a capital shot. I think this proves that the Martini-Henry carbine, with which our Cavalry are now armed, when in the hands of well-trained men, is good enough for anything it is ever likely to be required for."

CANDIDATES FOR WEST INDIA REGIMENTS.

"Scotus" writes:—"I should be much obliged if you can spare me a corner in your valuable paper, to point out a grievance which might, to the advantage of the Service, easily be rectified. Candidates for the Army who are willing to enter a West Indian regiment are allowed to go to Sandhurst up to the age of twenty-five; why is the same advantage not given to subalterns of Militia, who may, by force of circumstances, have been prevented from deciding to enter the Army at an earlier age? I believe the Army would gain many good officers if the Authorities allowed Militia subalterns to enter the West Indian regiments up to the age of twenty-five, and the cadets would still have one year more, as they are a year at the Royal Military College. This would be a graceful act, and I think would be appreciated."

CAPTAINS AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

"Umpire" writes:—"In bringing to notice the cases of brevet lieutenant-colonels still in command of companies, you have not mentioned the particular hardship that they alone do not count their time while so serving towards promotion to colonels, while the time of brevet lieutenant-colonels who have gone on half-pay as captains, if holding any appointment, does count; for instance, Capts. (on half-pay) Ussher and Woolfe were appointed Staff Officers of Pensioners, one is retired with the rank of major-general, the other is still serving as a colonel. With respect to the case of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Brockman, 86th Regiment, attention might be called to that of Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Twentyman, 19th Hussars, who is senior as a lieutenant-colonel to Lieut.-Col. Brockman; senior to him as a brevet major, and two years senior as a captain. He is the senior captain in the Army, who is also a brevet lieutenant-colonel. He is senior to all but four lieutenant-colonels commanding Cavalry regiments, senior to his own commanding officer; the senior lieutenant-colonel of the Dublin District, in which he is now serving. The *Army List* shows his services."

POST-PURCHASE CAPTAINS.

"One of Them" writes:—"The grant of a half-pay majority to post-Purchase captains might benefit perhaps about one in fifty, who happened to hold a Staff-College certificate; as to the remainder, they would receive the half-pay of a major, about £174 a year, instead of a pension of £200, with similar (honorary) rank; or they would lose the eligibility which they would hold as half-pay captains, to enter the Army Pay Department up to the age of 45. As majors are not eligible for appointment to that branch, I scarcely think 'it would be accepted as a substantially fair settlement.'"

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present very unsatisfactory condition of the Assistant-Paymasters of the Royal Navy certainly needs the serious investigation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Promotion to paymasters is virtually at a stand-still, for ten a year taken from a list of assistant-paymasters, clerks, and assistant-clerks numbering over 300, cannot be considered as in a flowing condition; and the assistant-paymaster just promoted (tenth this year) has served fourteen and a half years in that rank, not to mention nearly five years as clerk and assistant-clerk. Thus he has had to serve nearly twenty years, to reach an equivalent rank to that attained by officers of the Executive branch after an average of between eleven and twelve years' total service, and that of medical officers on entry. The hardships of an assistant-paymaster of long service, having no cabin, and no greater comfort or consideration than he had years ago on entry, is bitterly felt. What is wanted is as follows, viz.:—1st. The Paymasters' List to be at once increased to 250, exclusive of those on the Special Secretaries' List. 2nd. The appointment of assistant-paymasters-in-charge abolished, and junior paymasters appointed instead. 3rd. All time served by assistant-paymasters over eight years to count as "senior service." At a time when it is known an Order in Council ameliorating the position (already infinitely above that enjoyed by the neglected Account Branch) of the medical officers is on the eve of promulgation, it cannot be too soon for their Lordships to endeavour to do justice to a loyal, deserving, and useful body of officers. One word more, Sir, and I will cease. Junior paymasters, for no reason that can be discovered outside Whitehall, are of inferior rank to junior chief engineers, until they reach eight years' standing. This should be remedied, and it would cost nothing. I may say that the above is concurred in, *nem. con.*, by those consulted, a large number.—I am, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

The Admiralty requiring an extremely powerful electric light for the use in naval operations, a special apparatus was designed by the Anglo-American Electric Light Company. The light was exhibited experimentally last week from the company's works, Lambeth, and proved to be one of unusual brilliancy and penetration. This light is produced from a "Brush" machine, and is computed to be of 47,000 candle-power, thus constituting, perhaps, the largest and most powerful single light ever produced. The carbon poles used are 1¼ in. in diameter, and to supply it with the current conducting wires half an inch in diameter are required. The Brush machine employed in generating the current is of the same size as that used for producing 16 lights, but it is so constructed as to give in one light an excess of the total amount of illuminating power developed by the 16 lights, thus illustrating the superior power of Brush's system of dynamo-magneto machines. This machine is driven by an engine of eight horse-power, developing 14-horse power, which is that required for driving.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The trial of the petition presented by the Lord Advocate against the return of Capt. Milne Home for Berwick was opened at Berwick on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Lopes. The Court concluded its labours on Wednesday, when Mr. Justice Hawkins announced that bribery had been proved against three fishermen, and against Joseph Edminson, who had given them money, and that therefore their votes would have to be struck off. This made the numbers stand:—Home, 584; the Lord Advocate, 581. The Judge ordered the Lord Advocate to pay two-thirds of Capt. Home's expenses bill. Capt. Home was loudly cheered.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. The regiment entered Maritzburg on the 17th ult., under the command of Col. Alexander, who rode out to meet them. It was to stay for a short time prior to embarking for India. A correspondent, writing from Pietermaritzburg, says:—"The King's Dragoon Guards performed their march in two days less than laid down in the route, only one man falling sick. The doctors who medically examined all the men gave their opinion 'that they are the finest lot, taking them all round, of any regiment which has come under their examination.'"

4th Dragoon Guards. Capt. G. C. P. Brigstock, late of the regiment, joint lord of the manor of Ashley and Ryde, died suddenly at Ryde on the 13th inst. The deceased had been residing for some years near Ipswich, but went to the Isle of Wight for the benefit of his health, and had taken a house in Ryde. Not rising at his usual hour, his bedroom was entered, and he was discovered dead in his bed. Heart-disease was the cause of death.

5th Dragoon Guards. The promotion of Lieut. Baldry to the troop, vacant by the retirement of Capt. Johnstone, is a well-deserved acknowledgment of the services of an officer of quite exceptional merit. Capt. Baldry has served over a quarter of a century in the regiment, and for the last four years has held the adjutancy. The high reputation which the regiment bears is due in no small degree to exertions he has made, and the support which Col. Marsland has on all occasions received from him. Though the regiment loses his services as adjutant, officers and men are naturally pleased to find that Capt. Baldry's claims have been admitted at the Horse Guards, for it would have been a great injustice to have introduced an outsider whilst so deserving a soldier headed the list of subalterns.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). This regiment marched into Sealkote on Sept. 25, being a year all but four days since it left Umballa for Afghanistan. The whole of this time was spent under canvas. The march down from Safed Sang was a very trying one, owing to the heat and the unhealthy season of the year. Two fatal cases of cholera occurred on the march. Capt. Burnley accompanied Gen. Roberts's force from Cabul to Candahar, as orderly officer to Brigdr.-Gen. Hugh Gough, and was present at the defeat of Ayoub Khan.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Lieut. Watkins is about to retire.

4th Hussars. We are glad to find that the troop vacant by the appointment of Capt. Warde to the adjutancy of the West Kent Yeomanry, has been given in the regiment. Though Lieut. Pearson has not yet completed five years' service, two outsiders have already been brought in to command troops, and it would scarcely have been fair to have robbed the subalterns again of the benefit of promotion, having regard to the good work the regiment has been doing at Aldershot and the excellent name it has earned for itself since its arrival home from India.

6th Dragoons. With eight and a half years' service, the senior subaltern, Lieut. Matheson, may be considered to have a strong claim to promotion, and the troop vacant by the retirement of Capt. Bloomfield ought certainly to be given in the regiment.

9th Lancers. Much satisfaction will be expressed throughout the regiment when the news reaches Candahar of Lieut.-Col. Bushman's promotion. Though brought into the regiment by selection some years ago from the 7th Hussars, Col. Bushman has earned the confidence of all ranks, and having served in Zululand and commanded the regiment on the march from Cabul to Candahar with Gen. Roberts's force, he has fairly earned the step which has been accorded him. The gallant 9th, we may rest assured, will fully maintain its reputation under Col. Bushman's command. The *Times* says:—"Mrs. Cleland, the mother of Lieut.-Col. Cleland, of the 9th Lancers, who lately died from the effects of wounds received in action before Cabul in December last, has received a letter from the Queen, expressing her Majesty's sympathy and sense of the great loss the country has sustained in being deprived of the services of so gallant a soldier."

10th Hussars. Capt. Spottiswoode has passed the examination qualifying for the General's or personal Staff in India.

12th Lancers. Some sensation has been caused at Poona by the arrest of Lieut. the Hon. G. W. H. Vernon, on a charge of striking a sowar of the Governor's Body-Guard, when returning home from the race-course. The *Times of India* gives the facts of the case as follows:—"As Sir James Fergusson was returning from the Poona Races, in a carriage drawn by the same spirited horses that lately caused an accident, he was followed by the officer in question, who tried to pass him on the road. His Excellency's horses got frightened at the sound of the carriage behind, and one of the sowars of the Body-Guard was ordered to request the driver to slacken speed a little. The officer, who may, perhaps, have misunderstood the sowar's message, is said to have struck the man with his whip, and to have pursued his course. A collision would, it is said, have been inevitable had not Sir James Fergusson's carriage been promptly pulled to one side of the road. This is the version of the story on which the arrest is supposed to have been made. But the officer denies striking the sowar."

14th Hussars. Lieut. Hamilton is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

16th Lancers. Capt. Howard is about to be seconded from the 1st inst., on appointment as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir D. Lysons at Aldershot, Lieut. Blair obtaining the troop. Lieut. Aylmer gets his step from the 16th inst., vice Capt. M'Causland, retired.

17th Lancers. Lieut. Wood has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

19th Hussars. Lieut. and Adjt. French obtains the troop vacant by the retirement of Capt. Williams.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

"H. P. C." writes:—"The Maiwand despatch of Gen. Burrows (or such part of it as has been published) contains the following paragraph:—'The guns were lost because Lieut. Maclaine waited to fire another round, after he had received orders to limber up and retire.' It has struck me that, instead of blame being due to one who is no longer amongst us to defend himself, the gallant young officer referred to may have been sacrificed by his obedience to (instead of being guilty of disobedience of) orders; and that he may only have carried out that order which I am unaware of being cancelled, and which (for obvious reasons) directs that all guns, if loaded, should be discharged before limbering up. I myself recollect the circumstance of a General officer, with far more experience than that of Gen. Burrows's, having to be informed of this order, when he on one occasion attributed blame to the Artillery for endangering the life of his A.D.C., who had galloped in front of a battery in action immediately after carrying the order to cease firing; and until it be known that Lieut. Maclaine loaded his guns after receiving the orders to retire, it will be more just to believe that whatever blame may be due to the General commanding in the disastrous action of Maiwand, none is so to the young officer of Artillery whose loss of guns and subsequent cruel murder all England deplores."

No. 13 Baty. 8th Brig. and No. 16 Baty. 8th Brig. are under orders to embark at Bombay on the 13th prox. in H.M.S. Serapis, with the 62nd Regt., for conveyance to Aden, to relieve No. 14 Baty. 8th Brig. and No. 2 Baty. 9th Brig., ordered to return to England in the Serapis with the 1st Batn. 6th Regt.

Lieut. P. S. Williams, 4th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on urgent private affairs. Lieuts. G. H. W. Beaumont, 8th Brig. R.H.A., J. Temple, C Brig., and E. D. H. Buckley, 8th Brig., have been granted leave to England from India for six months, on medical certificate.

A Singapore correspondent writes:—"On Sept. 10 the community was startled by the sad news that a popular young Artillery officer, Lieut. Coker, had died that morning somewhat suddenly at Fort Canning of jungle fever, which he contracted in Johore. His funeral was held that afternoon, the Artillery, the Buffs, Blue-jackets, Government officials, and a number of residents all being present to show their last respects to the remains of a genial, gallant young fellow, who was loved by his comrades, and greatly respected by the whole community."

Major J. Haughton, 4th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Lieut. W. C. Pollard, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Lieuts. M. W. Saunders, A Brig. R.H.A.; J. Temple, C Brig., R.H.A.; G. H. W. Beaumont, A Brig. R.H.A.; P. L. Williams, 4th Brig., and E. D. H. Buckley, 8th Brig., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Times of India* says:—"There is something peculiarly melancholy about the death of Col. Ponsonby Cox, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. The appointment he filled was created when the Port Trust was reconstituted, and a considerable amount of criticism was evoked by the way in which a very important and highly-paid office was called into existence by Sir Richard Temple without any reference to the trustees, while the appointment to the office of a military man who had only recently come to India as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and who was almost necessarily ignorant of everything appertaining to the trade of this port, gave the new chairman a very unpopular start. The critics, ourselves among the number, were all most agreeably disappointed. On assuming office, Col. Cox at once exhibited the highest administrative talents. His experience as an engineer officer, his subsequent training as an Inspector of the Local Government Board at home, and the energetic manner in which he set to work from the very first enabled him to master the intricacies of a very important business concern at a very important period of its existence. In a few weeks those who had opposed his appointment most honestly were convinced of his fitness; in a few weeks more they were among his friends and admirers; and in a few weeks more they had to regret his loss. We never remember a case in which prejudices, which had appeared quite legitimate at the time, have been so rapidly lived down, and we doubt if any man who has lived so short a time in Bombay has ever left so many friends behind him. To great natural gifts Col. Cox added those charms of manner and address which make an official's life as pleasant to others as to himself. His close attention to the wishes of shipowners and merchants has done much to do away with the unpopularity of the Prince's Dock, and his invariable courtesy endeared him to all who had business relations with him; and not least of all, to his colleagues on the Port Trust, who had felt themselves slighted by Government when he was first appointed. The Port Trust Offices were closed on Thursday on receipt of the intelligence of Col. Cox's death, and several members of the Port Trust proved the esteem in which he was held by starting for Poona immediately to attend his funeral."

Dr. W. Hardwicke, the coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquiry at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, on Tuesday, concerning the death of the late Capt. M. S. Whitmore, late of the corps, aged 49, of Little Park, Enfield. The jury, after some consideration, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died from injuries caused by his being run over on the line of the Great Northern Railway, the deceased at the time being of unsound mind from drink; but whether the said death arose from accident or otherwise, the evidence was insufficient to show."

Capt. E. M. Larminie and Lieut. W. H. Chippindall are *en route* to England, from India, in H.M.S. Himalaya.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Bush is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion, and will join it shortly in England, on its arrival from India.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Kane, 1st Batn., is about to be seconded, with effect from the 24th inst., on appointment as adjutant of the 24th Middlesex R.V. Capt. Spooner is posted to the 2nd Batn. at Singapore, on being brought in from the Half-pay List.

4th King's Own. Col. Bray, C.B., is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Himalaya, on vacating command of the 2nd Batn. Capt. Rowlandson is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., Lieut. Dolphin remaining with the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Shephard, 2nd Batn., has been appointed an extra A.D.C. to Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay.

5th Fusiliers. Lieut. Heathcote, 2nd Batn., is under orders to return home from India, to join the depôt companies.

6th Regiment. The 1st Batn. is to be stationed at Warley on its arrival home from India early in December. Capt. Grundy, 1st Batn., is about to be seconded from the 30th inst., on appointment as adjutant of the 2nd Warwickshire R.V. 2nd Lieut. Landon, 1st Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Mostyn remains with the 2nd Batn. on promotion, proceeding out to India from the depôt, to join head-quarters. Capt. Rodick is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn.

8th King's. The 1st Batn. proceeds early in December from Warley to Colchester.

9th Regiment. Capt. Mitchell is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Ommanney remains with the 2nd Batn. 2nd Lieut. Lugard, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

11th Regiment. Capt. Skill completes his period of service as adjt. of the 1st Devon Militia on the 30th inst., Capt. Vaughan, 1st Batn., succeeding him in the appointment. Lieut. Dobbin, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to do duty with the 21st Bengal N.I., on probation.

12th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is to be moved at the end of next month to Jersey from Portsmouth. Capt. Gordon, 2nd Batn., is to be seconded from the 12th inst., on appointment as adjt. of the 1st Suffolk R.V.

13th Light Infantry. The following officers of the 1st Batn. have obtained leave of absence from Devonport until Dec. 31, viz.:—Major Allfrey, Brevet Major Ethelston; Capts. Kinloch and Otway; Lieuts. Wilbraham, Williams, and Hayward; and 2nd Lieuts. West, O'Donnell, and Snow. Major Gillett, 2nd Batn., is about to retire.

14th Regiment. Capt. Harington and Lieut. Greaves, 2nd Batn., are under orders to return to England, to join the depôt companies. Lieut. Baird, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

16th Regiment. Capt. Whittuck, 1st Batn., is about to be seconded from Sept. 1, on appointment as adjt. of the Bedford Militia. Lieut. Richardson-Griffiths has been posted to the 1st Batn., on restoration to the establishment. Lieut. Johnstone, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and joins a Bombay native regiment on probation.

17th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Grant succeeds Lieut.-Col. Boyd, who has retired, in the lieut.-colonelcy, Brevet Major Creagh becoming major and Lieut. Clarke captain.

20th Regiment. Capt. Hussey has been posted to the 2nd Batn. on restoration to the establishment, but will not join for the present, as he has taken up the appointment of A.D.C. to Sir John Lefroy in Australia for the period of twelve months.

21st Fusiliers. We (*Irish Times*) hear that Col. W. P. Collingwood, lately commanding the 2nd Batn. 21st Fusiliers, will shortly be made a C.M.G. for the services which he rendered during the recent campaign in Zululand. Major Hamilton remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion. Capt. Lambart is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn.; and Lieut. the Hon. A. S. Hardinge remains with the 2nd Batn. Capt. Spurgin, 2nd Batn., is to be seconded from the 1st inst., on appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen Spurgin, at Aldershot.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Blane completes his five years' service as adjutant of the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia on the 26th inst., and is to be succeeded by Capt. Hall, 1st Batn. Capt. Matterson is about to be seconded from the 10th ult., on receiving the appointment of adjutant to the 15th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Capt. Kerr, 1st Batn., who has performed the duty of 2nd Brig.-Major at the Curragh since the middle of last April, has vacated his appointment to rejoin head-quarters at Newry. Lieut. Holmes, 2nd Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to the 45th Bengal N.I., has leave to Calcutta from the 1st inst. to March 31 next, to study the native languages. Lieut. Davies, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

23rd Fusiliers. The following officers of the 2nd Batn. have been granted leave from Devonport until Dec. 31, viz.:—Col. O'Connor, V.C.; Capts. Gilbert and Cowan; Lieuts. Griffiths and Fenwick; 2nd Lieuts. Philips and Firman.

25th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is to move early in December from Devonport to the Curragh. Capt. Stoney is appointed to the 2nd Batn., on restoration to the establishment. 2nd Lieut. Taylor, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Cox, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

28th Regiment. Major Brodigan obtains the lieut.-colonelcy, vice Col. Dickins, placed upon half-pay on completing his five years in command of the regiment, Capt. Thackeray becoming major. Capt. Wilford is about to be seconded from the 5th inst., on appointment to the adjutancy of the North Mayo Militia, and Capt. Marsham from the 30th inst., on appointment as adjt. of the Royal North Gloucester Militia. Lieuts. Francis, Jacobson, and M'Crea obtain the vacant companies.

29th Regiment. Capt. Claremont, officiating A.D.C., has been appointed extra A.D.C. to Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay.

31st Regiment. Orders have been received at Chatham for the regiment to proceed to Dover at the end of the present month. Capt. Hill completes his period of service as adjt. of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia on the 3rd prox.

32nd Light Infantry. The regiment will be moved at the end of next month from Jersey to Aldershot.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Brooke is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

35th Regiment. Brevet Major Browne completes his five years as adjt. of the Royal Sussex Militia on the 25th inst., Capt. Grant will succeed Major Browne in the appointment.

36th Regiment. Capt. Browne is under orders to return to regimental duty from the Hythe Staff on promotion.

38th Regiment. Capt. Kell is expected to succeed Brevet Major Craufurd, 80th Regt., as adjt. of the 1st Stafford Militia.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Watson, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 41st Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Aug. 27, 1879.

42nd Highlanders. Capt. Grogan is about to be seconded from the 4th ult., on appointment as adjutant of the Royal Perth Militia. "An Old Black Watch" writes:—"As an old 42nd officer, I am extremely distressed, as are many other officers of national regiments, to observe a proposal to mix up regiments and confuse regimental titles. On the least reflection, it is evident that nothing can tend so much to impair discipline and *esprit de corps*,—of so much importance in an Army raised not by conscription, but by voluntary enlistment. Regiments are proud of their old and familiar designations; why should they be abolished or ruthlessly changed, and this probably suggested by some who do not know the feelings of soldiers? A man goes to enlist in a particular regiment, because his relations belonged to it; he comes to the depôt, and finds he may be transferred to another regiment; he returns home again (as lately occurred in the 42nd), and thus a good recruit is lost. And what about change of tartans, the cherished 'red hackle,' the honours on the colours, the old traditions of the corps? We implore the Authorities not to carry out the change of designations, but to let well alone. Enlist for 10 years, with 6d. a day at the end of this term, 'weed out' the inefficient men, and engage the rest to serve for 20 years for £20 a year pension. My opinion is that experienced non-commissioned officers and an efficient Army will be the result."

44th Regiment. Lieut. Bell, a probationer, wing-officer and adjt., Mhairwana Battalion, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from March 22, 1879.

47th Regiment was to leave the Curragh yesterday for Dublin, and will occupy Beggars' Bush and the Ship-Street Barracks during the winter.

48th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Bombay on Monday next in H.M.S. Euphrates, for conveyance to England. Brevet Major Rawlins completed his five years as adjutant of the Northampton and Rutland Militia on the 16th inst.

49th Regiment. Lieut. Remmington obtains the company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Stevenson. A correspondent writes:—"I am glad to notice that Lieut. Haldane has been selected for his company in the 66th Regt. This young officer was lately passed over for promotion in his own regiment to the great astonishment of all those whose served with him at the Cape, where he worked most zealously, and endeared himself to all he came in contact with, by his upright, manly conduct and gentlemanly behaviour. I, having served in the South-African campaign, can bear testimony to his zeal and intelligence. I cannot but think that it is a disgrace to our military system that such officers should have to suffer the mortification of seeing juniors promoted over their heads, when they are doing all they can to show their devotion to their profession by voluntarily undertaking service in the field."

ROYAL MARINES.

The appointment for an assistant-instructor of musketry at the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines has become vacant by the promotion to his company of Lieut. E. A. M. Liardet, vice Capt. Gray, who receives his majority.

Lieut. P. Hearle has been appointed assistant-musketry instructor to the Plymouth Division, vice Liardet, promoted (Oct. 4, 1880).

Capt. E. O'B. Gray has been promoted to be major at the Chatham Division, vice Silver, retired; Lieut. and Assist.-Instructor of Musketry E. A. M. Liardet, to be captain at the Plymouth Division, vice Gray; Capt. W. T. Miller to be acting paymaster to the Royal Marine battalion stationed in Ireland, vice Gray, promoted (Oct. 4, 1880).

Capt. W. P. Wright has been appointed gunnery instructor at the Chatham Division, vice Whale, promoted (Sept. 20, 1880).

50th Queen's Own. Capt. Elmhirst is about to be seconded from the 13th inst., on appointment as adjutant of the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

51st Light Infantry. Lieut. Preston is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 36th Madras N.I., on probation. Lieut. Lane, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to the 28th Bengal N.I., has been granted leave from the 1st inst. to March 31 next, to visit Calcutta to study the native languages.

54th Regiment. Capt. Wilkinson is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

55th Regiment. Capt. Pitt is about to be seconded from the 26th inst., on appointment as adjutant of the Cumberland Rifle Volunteers.

56th Regiment is to be moved shortly from Portland to Aldershot.

60th Rifles. Capt. Anderson is transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd Batn., on promotion, Lieut. Campbell taking his place with the 2nd Batn.

64th Regiment is to be brought over to England early in December from Ireland, and stationed at Dover. Capt. Richardson is about to be seconded from the 26th inst., on appointment as adjutant of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

67th Regiment. The *Times of India* says:—"News has been received in Bangalore of a number of deaths from cholera in the 67th Regt., now on its way from Cabul." Capt. Connellan, who was recently examined by a medical board at the Curragh on his return from India, has been recommended for six months' leave of absence, for the recovery of his health.

70th Regiment. Capts. Miller and Brander are ordered home from India to join the depôt at Kingston-on-Thames.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Capt. Wilson completes his period of service as adjutant of the Highland Light Infantry Militia on the 16th inst.

73rd Regiment. Major and Brevet Col. Muriel is about to retire, on the completion of his seven years' service as substantive major, when Major Farrington, now employed at the depôt, is to be brought on to the establishment from the Supernumerary List.

75th Regiment. The move of the regiment from Aldershot to Chatham is to be carried out immediately.

76th Regiment. Capt. Gore is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya, on vacating his Staff appointment. The order for the transfer of Army Schoolmr. W. Collier to the 29th Regt., in India, has been cancelled.

78th Highlanders. Capt. Knight is named for the adjutancy of the Highland Light Infantry Militia.

80th Regiment. Brevet Major Craufurd completes his period of service as adjutant of the 1st Stafford Militia on the 1st prox.

83rd Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Alban has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

84th Regiment was to have moved yesterday from Dublin to the Curragh, to be stationed for the winter. Capt. Ford has been noted for appointment as an adjt. in the Auxiliary Forces in the 8th Sub-District.

86th Regiment. Capt. Hamilton, late of this regiment, was killed in action during the late war in South Africa. When one of the senior subalterns of the 86th, he volunteered his services for the Crimea; and, with Serjt. Robinson, was appointed to do duty with the Turkish Contingent. After the peace he was promoted to be capt. into one of the newly-raised second battalions. After some years of further service, Capt. Hamilton sold out, and settled in South Africa. On the breaking-out of hostilities in that country, he again took up arms, in defence of the colony, at the cost of his life. He leaves a widow and a large family. "A Member of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Brockman's Family" writes:—"While acknowledging most gratefully the very kind furtherance given to his interests by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, some of his friends think it should be known that no preferment out of his own regiment, either in another regiment or to the Unattached List, has been *asked* for for him, Lieut.-Col. Brockman having served on in the 86th Regt. since the Royal Warrant of August, 1877, in the hope of obtaining regimental promotion, of which he has had some considerable expectation for more than two years past, and they also feel it to be due to the military authorities, since the subject has been brought forward, to say that every courtesy and consideration has invariably been shown by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Horse Guards and War Office Staff. Col. Brockman was, a few years since, recommended for an adjutancy to the Auxiliary Forces, and his name was noted for employment; but it was then considered that his nearness to promotion made his obtaining one undesirable. And had the proposed new scheme for appointing Line field-officers to the Auxiliary Forces come into being, he had hopes of being selected, as he had been recommended, and his name placed on the List." Lieut. Tobin, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate.

87th Fusiliers. Capt. Ferguson is about to be seconded from the 22nd inst., on appointment as adjutant of the Leitrim Militia.

94th Regiment. There are now four companies vacant in the regiment, and the subalterns have such short service that they can scarcely lay claim to promotion, though we understand that Lieut. MacSwiney's case will probably meet with favourable consideration.

96th Regiment. The retirement of Brevet Major Josselyn causes no promotion, he not having been restored to the Establishment on vacating the adjutancy of the Bedford Militia. Major Josselyn has left the Service to take up civil employment, he having been selected some time ago for the chief constableship of Bedfordshire.

101st Fusiliers. Major Hall succeeds to the command of the regiment by the retirement of Col. Delafosse, C.B., Capt. Abbott obtaining the majority and Lieut. Lane the company.

104th Fusiliers. Brevet Major Spalding obtains the majority vacant by the retirement of Major Taylor.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. Huskisson completes his period of service as adjutant of the 1st West York Militia on the 5th prox. Capt. Hilliard is about to be seconded from the 4th ult., on appointment as adjutant of the 4th West York Militia.

107th Regiment. Though a young officer, Lieut. Creighton has been given the company, in consideration of his services as adjutant, and of his having already had two officers brought in over his head.

108th Regiment is to be moved early in December from Portsmouth to Portland.

109th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew obtains the lieutenant-colonelcy vacant by the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Lucas, Brevet Major Murray becoming major and Lieut. Hibgame captain.

Commissariat and Transport Department. Capt. Ponsonby, D.A.C.G., on probation, has taken over command of No. 14 Company, vice D.A.C.G. Nugent, who has relieved A.C.G. Noake, of No. 6 Company, that officer being under orders for the West Indies. D.A.C.G. Ward has taken over command of No. 13 Company. Capt. Prevost, D.A.C.G., on probation, has relieved A.C.G. Parkin, in command of No. 16 Company, the latter having assumed command of the companies at Woolwich, on retirement of A.C.G. Milne. D.A.C.G. Skirving and Winter are attached to the depôt company for instruction, previous to taking over command of companies. A.C.G. G. Johnston has relieved A.C.G. Matthews at Woolwich of the barrack duties, the latter proceeding to Cape Town, to relieve A.C.G. Stewart, whose period of foreign service has expired. D.C.G. Hall is about to relieve D.C.G. Downes, the latter having nearly completed the regulated term in his rank. A.C.G. Saunder has returned from Singapore, and is on leave until posted to a charge. A.C.G. Clerke is to take over the duties of senior commissariat officer in the Home District.

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. L. Jameson and Surg.-Major J. Land, M.D., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya. Yet another improved equipment for the marching soldier is brought forward by Surg.-Major Hoile, who claims for it several superiorities over the "Oliver" and the "Barrett." As it is stated that during the coming season of route-marching at Aldershot Sir Daniel Lysons intends that real work shall be done, and not merely a little work of a few miles, there will be every opportunity of thoroughly testing all three disputed equipments. A correspondent writes from Belize:—"Early on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 29, the small military circle at Belize, British Honduras, was awakened by the painful and most unexpected news of the death of Surg.-Major A. Thomson, A.M.D., the senior medical officer in the command. The deceased had taken to his bed for three days, suffering from what was reported to be a colic, accompanied by fever and ague; but up to the evening of Saturday, the 28th, no apprehension existed as to his illness, either with the medical practitioners attending on him or among his brother-officers at the station. It appears that about 3 a.m. on the 29th, the deceased, being in a very weak state, left his bed and went to the door of his hut; this exertion produced a fainting-fit, from the effects of which he was unable to recover, though when he died, very shortly afterwards, it is believed he was quite conscious and free from pain. At about 4.45 p.m. on Sunday, the funeral procession started from the late Surg.-Major Thomson's quarters. The entire detachment of the 2nd West India Regt. at Belize formed the firing-party, under command of Lieut. Jopp, the band being furnished by the Belize corps of the British Honduras Rifle Volunteers, the whole of which corps, under the command of Major Fowler, attended the funeral. Major Sheppard, 2nd W.I. Regt., commanding the troops in the colony, was in command of the entire party, and Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. Ely, Commissariat Staff, with Lieut. A. Carden, 2nd W.I. Regt., acted as pall-bearers, every officer in the garrison attending, except Capt. Devereux, 2nd W.I. Regt., who was on the sick-list. Some civilian friends of the deceased also followed, and the service was read by the Rev. G. H. Geare, officiating garrison chaplain, and the body was interred at Yarborough Cemetery about 6 p.m. The event produced a profound sensation among the inhabitants of Belize, who were present in strong force to witness the funeral, Surg.-Major Thomson having been universally esteemed, and being the first British officer who has died at Belize for several years."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal London. We have been asked to call attention to the advertisement which appears in another part of our columns respecting the annual dinner of the present and past officers of the regiment.

"An Orderly-room Clerk" complains that "Although extra-duty pay is allowed in accordance with the Regulations for the Militia, 1880, par. 636, to serjeants who are appointed to act as colour-serjeants during the preliminary drill and training of their regiments, the orderly-room clerks receive no extra pay whatever." They should receive, he says, the extra 6d. a day allowed to acting colour-serjeants for the training period.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, October 19, 1880.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Gen. G. C. Clarke, C.B., to be Col. vice Gen. H. R. Jones, C.B., deceased (Oct. 4).

Staff—The following officers to be placed on the personal Staff of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. L. Smyth, C.B., appointed to command the troops at the Cape of Good Hope (Nov. 10, 1880):—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Montgomery, Scots Guards, to be Assist.-Military Secretary; Lieut. and Capt. H. E. Colvile, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 23, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 22, 1880.

2nd Life Guards—2nd Lieut. M. J. C. Longfield, from the Dublin County Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Western, resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. C. Waud, from the Royal North Down Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Browne, transferred to the 16th Lancers.

3rd Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut. J. J. Martyn, from the Galway Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Roche, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bart., from the Royal Berks Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice McFarlane, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

8th Hussars—2nd Lieut. C. N. C. Vesey, from the Dublin County Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Williams, promoted.

12th Lancers—Lieut. R. A. C. Christie, from the 6th West York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Archdale, promoted.

13th Hussars—Lieut. C. W. Cottrell-Dormer, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Farquhar, promoted.

17th Lancers—Lieut. F. F. Colvin, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice St. Quintin, deceased.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. F. M. H. Sandford, from the West Essex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. Leeke, promoted; Lieut. W. H. Astell, from the Bedford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lord Percy, resigned.

1st Foot—Lieuts. L. F. Barton, from the North York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Collins, transferred to the 98th Foot; W. J. Todd, from the Hereford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Roberts, transferred to the 70th Foot; E. Davison, from the 2nd or North Durham Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sherer, transferred to the 17th Foot.

4th Foot—Lieut. A. D. Thorne, from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Vigors, promoted; Lieut. W. O. M. Mosse, from the West Cork Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Burke, promoted.

7th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. H. Morrice, from the 6th West York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Marsh, killed in action.

9th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. Comins, from the South Cork Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Becher, promoted.

10th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. W. Dewar, from the Oxford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Grant, promoted; 2nd Lieut. J. P. Templer, from the Galway Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Du Buisson, promoted.

11th Foot—Lieut. H. Bower, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Phayre, promoted.

20th Foot—Lieut. D. P. S. Reid, from the 2nd, or South Devon Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Deane-Freeman, promoted; Lieut. R. P. Monk, from the 4th, or Royal Middlesex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Watts, transferred to the 14th Foot; Lieut. F. M. J. D. Rhodes, from the Royal South Wales Borderers Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Charles, promoted.

21st Foot—2nd Lieut. F. L. H. Sadler, from the Royal Sussex Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Smythe, promoted.

23rd Foot—Lieut. A. C. King, from the Shropshire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Mainwaring, promoted.

25th Foot—2nd Lieut. F. A. L. Davidson, from the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Kerr, transferred to the Rifle Brigade; Lieut. C. H. Dawson, from the 1st Devon Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hutchinson, promoted; Lieut. P. Wildman-Lushington, from the West Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Keene, promoted.

26th Foot—Lieut. T. T. Macan, from the Fermanagh Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ranken, promoted.

28th Foot—Lieut. S. A. James, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bowen, transferred to the 60th Foot.

29th Foot—Lieut. C. B. Little, from the West Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Gibb, promoted into the 36th Foot.

31st Foot—Lieut. P. H. A. O'Hara, from the Westmeath Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Tritton, transferred to the 4th Foot.

32nd Foot—Lieut. J. T. Bowles, from the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Turnbull, promoted.

35th Foot—Lieut. H. B. Scaife, from the 2nd, or South Devon Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Yate, promoted; 2nd Lieut. R. P. Whately, from the Royal South Gloucester Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Howe, 107th Foot, promoted; Lieut. A. D. Homfray, from the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Malcolm, transferred to the 7th Foot; Lieut. M. D. Keatinge, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ramus, promoted.

37th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. G. Wyld, from the West Suffolk Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Parkinson, promoted.

38th Foot—Lieut. G. G. O'N. Ray, from the Armagh Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; 2nd Lieut. I. Kirkpatrick, from the South Cork Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation; Lieut. H. C. Chads, from the Royal Sussex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. on augmentation.

39th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. H. Dobbie to be Lieut., vice Irving, promoted into the 102nd Foot; 2nd Lieut. W. A. W. Strickland, from the West Suffolk Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Dobbie, promoted.

40th Foot—2nd Lieut. R. H. R. Smythies, from the West Suffolk Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Seward, promoted.

41st Foot—Lieut. G. W. Worrall, from the 1st Royal Lanark Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Tulloch, transferred to the 2nd Foot; Lieut. the Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury, from the Hereford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Eagar, transferred to the 5th Foot; Lieut. R. B. Coke, from the 1st Derby Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Quin, transferred to the 63rd Foot.

43rd Foot—Lieut. C. M. Brunker, from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Dobbs, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

46th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. G. Martyr, from the 2nd or South Devon Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. MacMullen, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Lieut. H. J. W. McK. Kennedy, from the Royal Anglesey Engineer Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Beauchamp, transferred to the 20th Hussars.

48th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. W. Dowell, from the South Cork Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lys, promoted into the 58th Foot.

53rd Foot—Lieut. A. J. B. St. Leger, from the (King's Own) 2nd Stafford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cole-Hamilton, promoted.

57th Foot—Lieut. E. A. Bennett, from the East Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bodé, promoted.

62nd Foot—Lieut. H. S. Mayhew, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Roberts, transferred to the 14th Foot.

70th Foot—Lieut. L. T. Bowles, from the South Cork Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bolton, promoted.

72nd Foot—Lieuts. K. P. Burne, from the Royal Berks Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sunderland, promoted; G. R. Tod, from the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Fraser, 91st Foot, promoted.

77th Foot—Lieut. H. E. Every, from the 1st Derby Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Oliver, promoted.

79th Foot—Lieut. D. F. Davidson, from the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cathcart, promoted; Lieut. R. W. Macleod, from the Highland Light Infantry Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hacket-Thompson, promoted; Lieut. C. F. H. Davidson, from the Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Blackburn, promoted; 2nd Lieut. G. E. Forbes, from the North Cork Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Halkett, promoted; Lieut. A. Scott-Elliot, from the Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Scott, promoted; Lieut. G. R. Cavaye, from the Renfrew Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Campbell, promoted.

80th Foot—Lieut. H. W. Steward, from the Worcester Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Colomb, transferred to the 66th Foot.

89th Foot—Lieut. W. P. Davison, from the 1st Durham Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Campbell, 94th Foot, promoted; Lieut. F. M. Hext, from the Royal Cornwall Rangers (Duke of Cornwall's Own Militia), to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Hume, 94th Foot, promoted.

94th Foot—Lieut. C. S. Miller, from the North York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Adams-Connor, promoted; Lieut. E. S. Combe, from the Royal Glamorgan Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Massy, promoted.

97th Foot—Lieut. A. F. H. Cowley, from the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Vaughan, transferred to the 100th Foot.

98th Foot—Lieut. D. S. Somerville, from the East Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hunter, promoted.

99th Foot—Lieut. E. de S. Smart, from the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Young, promoted; Lieut. F. S. Picot, from the Royal Dublin City Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Justice, promoted; Lieut. A. H. Coward, from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Fraser, transferred to the 18th Foot.

101st Foot—Lieut. H. T. Kenny, from the 2nd or East Norfolk Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. B. Stewart, 104th Foot, promoted; Lieut. W. W. Norman, from the Royal Cork City Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Ormerod, 104th Foot, promoted.

102nd Foot—Lieut. M. R. P. Audain, from the Antrim Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Guyon, promoted; Lieut. H. F. O'Neill, from the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Goddard, promoted; Lieut. R. W. C. Vyvyan, from the Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Gordon, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

104th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Bennett, from the King's County Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Davidson, transferred to the 81st Foot.

105th Foot—Lieut. J. C. Swete, from the South Cork Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Witherby, promoted; Lieut. A. G. Smith, from the 2nd or South Devon Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Dorling, promoted; Lieut. M. W. Bayly, from the North York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wood, transferred to the 11th Foot.

106th Foot—Lieut. L. G. Templar, from the Cambridge Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Barker, promoted; Lieut. J. E. Bush, from the Royal Glamorgan Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Parsons, transferred to the 22nd Foot; Lieut. A. E. Binyon, from the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Kerr, transferred to the 25th Foot.

109th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Greenwood, from the Royal Dublin City Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Huddart, promoted; Lieut. A. F. G. Foulerton, from the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Hamilton, transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. A. Fuller-Acland-Hood, from the 1st Devon Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lascelles, promoted.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. F. A. Darnell, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class (dated Aug. 9, 1879, such antedate not to carry back allowances).

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 18, 1880.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. J. Keen, C.B. (Aug. 4, 1880); Major W. W. Hume (Aug. 5, 1880), Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Mackesy (Aug. 11, 1880), Major O. Menzies (Aug. 26, 1880).

To be Major:—Capt. T. Shepherd (Aug. 4, 1880).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. H. C. Halkett (Aug. 2, 1880) and A. T. Banon (Aug. 8, 1880).

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Majors:—Capts. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck (Aug. 1, 1880), H. M. Ramsay, and W. Atkins (both dated Aug. 4, 1880).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major J. N. Wilson (Aug. 20, 1880).

To be Captain:—Lieut. A. Howett (Aug. 22, 1880).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major G. G. H. Fulton (Aug. 4, 1880).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. F. Abbott (July 22, 1880), G. B. E. Radcliffe (July 23, 1880), and J. S. King (Aug. 1, 1880).

BREVET.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. J. I. Robinson, Bengal Cavalry (Aug. 9, 1880).

The third Christian name of Lieut. C. A. R. Sage, Bengal S.C., promoted to the rank of Capt. in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 1, 1880- is "Ross," and not as therein stated.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 18, 1880.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the room of Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 20, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 19, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Galway—Joseph John Prendergast Moran, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. C. Logan, C. E. Barstow, and A. R. Eustace.

Hants, Isle of Wight—Capt. H. Torkington, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to J. Day, who resigns (Oct. 2).

INFANTRY.

Royal Carnarvon—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—S. Platt and A. C. T. Orde-Powlett.

West Essex—Lieut.-Col. Commandant S. B. R. Brise is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Major C. Russell is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

2nd Royal Lancashire—Walter George Raleigh Chichester, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—W. Ritchie, E. W. Franklin, and N. F. Eckersley.

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster—Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. H. Penton resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. L. Hough to be Lieut.-Col.; Major G. H. Brand resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Capt. W. V. Morgan to be Major.

2nd, or East Norfolk—Lieut. H. Clarke, jun., resigns his commission.

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—Capt. H. A. Bass is granted the honorary rank of Major.

2nd West York—2nd Lieut. J. H. F. Baimain resigns his commission.

King's County—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—F. H. F. Newland and A. J. Gore.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 19, 1880.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Lieut. R. W. Buckley to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. J. E. Platt to be Lieut. (both dated Oct. 20).

A RECEIPT FOR GOOD SHOOTING.

"Another Looker On" writes:—"I was rather glad to see the letter of "Looker On," in a recent issue headed "A Receipt for Good Shooting." It is high time that regiments were made to compete with each other upon fairer terms than they do at present. In those regiments where drill is made almost subordinate to musketry, it is perfectly ridiculous to witness the manner in which the companies are dry-nursed whilst going through their annual course. They won't fire if there is a breath of wind from the right; they won't even parade for firing if there is a puff of air from the left; and if the wind is up the range—my!—it disarranges the men's hair, and therefore they *cannot* shoot; and whilst they are probably getting through with two companies, other regiments in the same station will have finished four. I must, however, record my word of praise to the musketry-instructor of these high-figure regiments for the excellent manner in which musketry instruction is imparted to the men, as witness the perfect position and steadiness of the soldiers when firing, but to nurse them up to the extent they do is a great mistake. If these regiments were on service, and had to fire in wind and rain, they would sadly miss their comfortable mats to lie down upon, their telescopes wherewith to watch their shots, and the small hand-target with the tell-tale to show where each shot hit the iron target, to say nothing of the handy camp-stool, and the shady umbrella under which the register-keeper sits in state. Joking apart, if the musketry instruction is to be carried on fairly all round, every regiment should share and share alike, and no picking and choosing of weather be allowed."

A quarterly court of the Marine Society and Warspite training-ship was held, at the offices, Bishopsgate Street, on Thursday. The report of the committee stated that 46 boys had been admitted during the quarter, and 40 had been sent into the merchant service. The numbers, notwithstanding the difficulty in procuring berths, had been up to the average. Swimming, that important branch of a sailor's education, had been most successfully taught during the past season, 92 boys, who were entirely ignorant of the art, having learnt to swim. Seven medals had been granted during the quarter for good service at sea. The committee regretted to report the death of two members,—Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton, K.C.B., and Mr. W. H. Poynder, D.L.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there can be but little doubt that Territorial Regiments will soon be formed, will you grant me a little space in your columns to endeavour to point out how this can be effected, without abolishing the time-honoured numbers of the first 57 regiments of the Line, the junior of which has existed 125 years. A little shifting of depôts from one county to another will be requisite, but this would not cause much expense, nor probably any severe pang to regiments which have at present but a slight connection with the counties of which they bear the name. The 66 existing sub-districts should be renumbered, to correspond with the new numbers of the double regiments. The 60th Rifles taken out of the Line, should form the 67th and 68th Sub-Districts, and the Rifle Brigade the 69th and 70th. The title of "Royal" appears to have been too lavishly bestowed in the recommendation of Col. Stanley's Committee, rendering that distinction comparatively too common and valueless. I suggest that all the battalions composing a regiment, the Militia included, should wear the facings, and in the case of Scotch corps, the uniform of the 1st Battalion; but the linked Line battalion might be permitted to retain its old shoulder-straps and badge, with its battles in a separate roll in the *Army List*. I have carefully grouped in their proper seniority the Scotch and Irish regiments, which, as the juniors, must perforce lose their present numbers. Hoping you will find space for this letter, and the accompanying tabular distribution, and that it may attract the favourable notice of the War Office,

I am, &c., AN OLD OFFICER,

WITH THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' REGIMENTAL SERVICE.

Proposed arrangement to correspond with Territorial Scheme.

No. of Regt.'& Brig. Depot.	Composition.	County or other Title.	Station of Brigade Depot.
1	1 & 2 B, 1	Royal Scots	Glencorse
2	1 & 2 B, 2	Queen's Royal Surrey	Guildford
3	1 & 2 B, 3	Kentish Buffs	Canterbury
4	1 & 2 B, 4	King's Own Royal Lancashire	Lancaster
5	1 & 2 B, 5	Northumberland Fusiliers	Berwick
6	1 & 2 B, 6	Royal Warwick	Warwick
7	1 & 2 B, 7	Royal Fusiliers	Hounslow
8	1 & 2 B, 8	King's Lancashire	Warrington
9	1 & 2 B, 9	Norfolk	Yarmouth
10	1 & 2 B, 10	Lincolnshire	Lincoln
11	1 & 2 B, 11	Devonshire	Exeter
12	1 & 2 B, 12	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm'ds
13	1 & 2 B, 13	Prince Albert's Somerset L.I.	Taunton
14	1 & 2 B, 14	Prince of Wales's Yorkshire	York
15	1 & 2 B, 15	East York	Beverley
16	1 & 2 B, 16	Bedford	Bedford
17	17 & 109	Leicestershire	Leicester
18	1 & 2 B, 18	Royal Irish	Clonmel
19	1 & 2 B, 19	Princess of Wales's Own N. York	Richmond
20	1 & 2 B, 20	Lancashire	Bury
21	1 & 2 B, 21	Royal Scots Fusiliers	Ayr
22	1 & 2 B, 22	Cheshire	Chester
23	1 & 2 B, 23	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Wrexham
24	1 & 2 B, 24	South Wales Borderers	Brecon
25	1 & 2 B, 25	King's Own Borderers	York
26	26 & 99	Duke of Edin.'s Cameronians	Hamilton
27	27 & 108	Enniskillen	Omagh
28	28 & 61	Gloucestershire	Bristol
29	29 & 62	Worcestershire	Worcester
30	30 & 59	West Lancashire	Burnley
31	31 & 70	Surrey	Kingston
32	32 & 63	Duke of Cornwall's L.I.	Bodmin
33	33 & 76	Duke of Wellington's Yorkshire	Halifax
34	34 & 64	Cumberland	Carlisle
35	35 & 107	Royal Sussex	Chichester
36	36 & 69	Wiltshire	Devizes
37	37 & 67	Hampshire	Fort Elson
38	38 & 80	Staffordshire	Lichfield
39	39 & 75	Dorsetshire	Dorchester
40	40 & 65	Lancashire	Warrington
41	41 & 82	Prince of Wales's Welsh	Cardiff
42	42 & 79	Queen's Own R.H., Black Watch	Perth
43	43 & 68	Shropshire and Durham L.I.	Shrewsbury
44	44 & 84	Essex	Warley
45	45 & 95	Sherwood Foresters	Lichfield
46	46 & 96	Lancashire	Ashton
47	47 & 81	Loyal North Lancashire	Preston
48	48 & 58	Northampton and Rutland	Northampton
49	49 & 66	Hertford and Berkshire	Reading
50	50 & 97	Queen's Own West Kent	Maidstone
51	51 & 85	King's Own York L.I.	Pontefract
52	52 & 98	Prince of Wales's Oxford L.I.	Oxford
53	53 & 73	Leinster	Birr.
54	54 & 100	Royal Canadians	Derby
55	55 & 105	Westmoreland L.I.	Sunderland
56	56 & 106	Yorkshire L.I.	Pontefract
57	57 & 77	Middlesex	Hounslow
NEW FORMATIONS.			
58	71 & 74	Highland L.I.	Fort George
59	72 & 78	D. of Albany's Ross-shire Highld.	Stirling
60	83 & 86	Royal Ulster	Belfast
61	87 & 88	Royal Connaught Fusiliers	Galway
62	89 & 94	Princess Victoria's Irish	Armagh
63	90 & 91	P. Louise's Perth & Argyll L.I.	Hamilton
64	92 & 93	Gordon & Sutherland Highland	Aberdeen
65	101 & 104	Royal Munster Fusiliers	Tralee
66	102 & 103	Royal Leinster Fusiliers	Naas
		King's Royal R.C. 67 & 68 B.D.	Winchester
		Prince Cons'rt's R.B. 69 & 70 B.D.	Winchester

The scarcity of petty officers throughout the Fleet has come to such a pass that, in addition to the orders given for a number of suitable A.B.'s and leading seamen to be drafted from the receiving ships into the Channel Squadron, for the purpose of being advanced to petty officers' ratings, the ships of the First Reserve have also been called upon to furnish a number of men of this class. Some 30 petty officers are to be obtained from this source, so that there is a fair chance for good men to be brought forward. The recent directions given at the ports for a first-class man-of-war's complement to be kept in each receiving ship, available at a moment's notice, in the event of it being necessary to commission such a vessel, led to the discovery of the impossibility of complying with their Lordships' wishes, as the petty officers could not be found or borrowed from other ports. Then the probable requirements of the next few months were looked into, and the scarcity became more apparent, and allowing for the number which would take their discharge as time-expired men on arriving in England in ships ordered home, it was seen that it was useless to look in that direction for petty officers. To overcome the difficulty, the harbour ships and the Coastguard ships have been called upon to select suitable men for rating, and about a hundred petty officers will get advancement through this circumstance.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

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EXPORT ORDERS SHIPPED FREE OF THE USUAL AGENT'S CHARGES.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Elementary Introduction to Practical Mechanics, by Rev. J. F. Twisden, M.A.; The Edinburgh Review for October (Longmans and Co.)—The Quarterly Review, for October (John Murray)—Society, Christmas Number (108 Fleet Street)—Letters on Afghan Matters, 1880 (Bombay, *Times of India*)—Report on Foreign Systems of Naval Education, by Professor J. R. Solly (U.S.N.), (Washington, Government Printing Office)—The Student's Manual of the History, Laws, and Constitution of England, by Dr. J. Klein, M.A. (Civil Service Printing and Publishing Co., Limited, 8 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A BEWILDERED INQUIRER.—You are right in supposing that Purchase officers are exempted.

CHAPLAIN, R.N.—It does not appear to have been published as was anticipated.

Friday's *Gazette* contains a List of the Names of Soldiers deceased since 1865, whose Personal Estate is held by the Secretary of State for War for distribution amongst the Next-of-Kin or others entitled.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

NOTICE.—We are obliged to hold over a number of letters in type, owing to the demands on our space. We shall hope, however, to publish the majority of them shortly.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

THE training of officers and men for the Royal Navy is at last receiving that attention it deserves, and the Detached Squadron, the flagship of which sailed from Spithead last Saturday, has been formed with this object. Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., has been instructed to use steam only in cases of emergency, or for the purpose of instructing the officers under his command in the science of steam tactics, and a large number of additional ordinary seamen are borne on the books of the ships. The squadron consists of the flagship *Inconstant*, Captain Fitzgerald; the two new corvettes, *Cleopatra*, Captain F. Durrant, and *Carysfort*, Captain H. F. Stephenson, C.B.; the *Tourmaline*, Captain Dennistoun; and the *Bacchante*, Captain Lord Charles Scott. The *Inconstant* is, with the exception of the *Shah*, the largest unarmoured ship in the Navy, measuring 333 ft. in length, 50 ft. 1 in. in breadth, and having a displacement of 5,782 tons. She is armed with ten 12-ton guns on the main deck, and six $6\frac{1}{2}$-ton guns on the upper deck. When new, the *Inconstant* realised the highest speed known at that time in the Navy, having attained close upon 17 knots on the measured mile. But although her machinery has developed as much as 7,361 horses, the pressure on her boilers has now been reduced to 20 lb., and on her trial on the mile in Stokes Bay, last week, the speed realised 13·555 knots. The *Cleopatra* and the *Carysfort*, steel corvettes, are 225 ft. in length and 44 ft. 6 in. in beam, with a load displacement of 2,383 tons, and engines working up to 2,300 horses. They carry 14 guns—two $4\frac{1}{2}$-ton and 12 64-pounders. The *Bacchante* is not so large as the *Inconstant*, and not so small as the *Cleopatra* and *Carysfort*. Her dimensions are:—Length, 280 ft.; extreme breadth, 45 ft. 6 in.; and depth of hold, 15 ft. 7 in. Her displacement is 4,070 tons, and the power of her engines 5,250 horses. She carries two $4\frac{1}{2}$-guns on the upper deck. On the main deck she mounts 12 $4\frac{1}{2}$-ton guns, and two 64-pounders. The *Tourmaline* is slightly smaller than the *Cleopatra*. She is 220 ft. in length and 40 ft. in breadth, and has a displacement of 2,162 tons, and machinery which has indicated 1,972 horses. Her armament consists of 12 64-pounders. This Squadron will proceed to the West Indies. Thence it will skirt the east coast of South America, visit the Falkland Islands, round Cape Horn, sail up the west coast of South America, visiting the ports of the Argentine Republic, Peru, Ecuador, and the Galapagos Islands. After calling in at Vancouver Island, it will proceed to the Sandwich Islands; Japan and China will then be visited. On reaching Singapore, the *Bacchante* will part company, and return home through the Suez Canal, to enable the Royal midshipmen to spend Christmas, 1881, at home. The remaining ships of the Squadron will then cross the Indian Ocean, and touch at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena on its way home, being timed to arrive at Portsmouth in May, 1882. Should this programme be adhered to, the detached Squadron will traverse some forty thousand nautical miles during its cruise. Altogether, the ships will be absent from England 570 days, of which they will be at sea for 352, and in harbour for 218 days. With the exception of a month's rest at Chifu in October, 1881, and three weeks at Vancouver's Island next June, the squadron will not remain longer than a fortnight in any harbour, while generally it will only lie at anchor for four or seven days. Steam is only to be used in cases of emergency, and the work both of officers and men will not be light. It speaks well for Naval officers that the number of applications for appointment to the Squadron far exceeded the number of officers required, and we can only but regret that the Admiralty did not take every advantage of this opportunity to appoint as many supernumerary Executive officers to these ships as their accommodation would permit. Very little extra expense need have been incurred in increasing both ward-room and gun-room accommodation, and this would have enabled several additional lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, midshipmen, and Naval cadets being appointed, to the great benefit of the Service. As matters now stand, the *Cleopatra* is the only ship carrying an additional lieutenant. No additional sub-lieutenants have been appointed, and but seventeen additional midshipmen and Naval cadets are borne on the books of the Squadron. The ships have been filled up with young seamen, but the young officers have seemingly been forgotten, and that at a time, too, when seamanship in the Royal Navy is said to be sadly deteriorating. As the *Tourmaline* has not yet left to join the Squadron, it is to be hoped that this may yet be remedied, and that not only will her complement of officers be increased, but that she will also take out others, to join the ships which have already sailed. The opportunity of imparting knowledge in seamanship to our young officers which now presents itself should be utilised to the fullest extent, and this can only be done by making as many Executive officers take part in the cruise as the ships forming the detached Squadron can possibly accommodate. Lieutenants have before now been content to put up with a cot and a screen, where cabins were wanting, and the Admiralty may rest assured that many officers of that rank would be willing to do so again, rather than lose the opportunity which now presents itself of adding to their professional knowledge and skill.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* of Saturday next will contain an article by Mr. Russell on the last volume of Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," entitled, "The Winter Troubles."

The following changes of quarters by regiments on the Home Establishment have been arranged at the Horse Guards, and will be carried out shortly, should no unforeseen circumstances arise, viz.:—The 1st Batn. 6th Foot, from Aden to Warley; 1st Batn. 8th Foot, from Warley to Colchester; 1st Batn. 12th Foot, from Portsmouth to Jersey; 2nd Batn. 25th Foot, from Dover to Curragh; 32nd Foot, from Jersey to Alderney; 56th Foot, from Portsmouth to Aldershot; 64th Foot, from Ireland to Dover; and 108th Foot, from Portsmouth to Portland.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, as colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery, has approved of a regimental memorial being erected by the officers to their comrades of all ranks who have fallen in the recent campaigns in Afghanistan and South Africa. With a view to ascertaining the general feeling as to the form to be selected for the memorial, and to obtaining subscriptions, his Royal Highness has appointed the following committee:—President, Major-General J. Turner, C.B. Members, Colonel W. Stirling, C.B.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Stewart, R.H.A.; Major Francis Duncan, R.A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Harness, C.B., R.A.

We are, indeed, glad to learn that all difficulties have been overcome, and that when the *Gazette* appears announcing the rewards for those brought to notice on account of their services before Cabul in December last, an intimation will be inserted to the effect that Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Cleland, 9th Lancers, would have been made a C.B. had he lived. We congratulate those in authority on the decision at which they have arrived. We confess we entertained fears at one time that the influence of red-tapeism would be too great to allow of justice being done to the memory of the deceased officer, who set an example to the British Army by the devotion he displayed. We are glad to find that we were wrong, for this generous acknowledgment of the claims of a gallant soldier will do much to raise our military administration in the estimation of the public, besides being an evidence that the great official god, Precedent, has to yield occasionally to the demands of justice.

It would be a gracious act, and one that would be highly appreciated, if her Majesty was recommended to allow the 24th Regiment to bear the word "Isandhlwana" on its colours and appointments, to commemorate the stand made by all ranks on the memorable 22nd of January, 1879. No British regiment ever deserved more thoroughly to have its gallantry recognised, and it says little for our military system that so long a time should have elapsed since the events of that memorable day without any steps of any kind being taken to perpetuate the memory of the brave dead, who fell when nobly upholding the credit of British arms.

The question of the expenses of the Perak war of 1875 has now been decided, after being long in abeyance. Lord Kimberley has ruled that the sum spent locally by the Government of the Straits Settlements shall be retained as an asset to be recovered as convenient from Perak and Sungai Ujong. Lord Kimberley, however, has insisted that no portion of the war expenditure shall remain charged to Imperial funds, and that the sums advanced by the Indian and Imperial Governments must be repaid from the Colonial Treasury in three instalments.

We understand that the adjutancy of one of the strongest and best of the Yorkshire Militia regiments—the 4th West York, at Knaresborough—has been going begging. The appointment has been offered to two captains of the affiliated Line regiment (the King's Own Borderers), but has been refused by both of them, on the ground that the allowances are altogether too small to induce them to accept a position. This is a matter which calls for the attention of the Secretary of State for War. It is a great point in favour of the present arrangement that the adjutancies of the local Militia and Volunteers are filled by officers of the Line battalions, attached to the Sub-Districts in which the several corps have their head-quarters. It will be a pity, if this undoubted advantage should be lost, owing to a want of liberality on the part of those who control the finances. A second adjutancy is about to become vacant in the York Sub-District,—that of the 2nd West York Militia, and there is a prospect of this appointment also being filled by an outsider. This cannot be desirable.

A vacancy has occurred in the establishment of aides-de-camp to the Queen by the retirement of Colonel H. A. Welman, half-pay, late of a Depôt Battalion. Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Royal Irish, now on service in Afghanistan, succeeds Colonel Welman on the paid establishment, Colonel Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 13th Hussars, who was gazetted supernumerary aide-de-camp, in recognition of his services in Zululand, being placed on the unpaid establishment.

We continue to receive from the Cape most unsatisfactory accounts of the state of feeling existing among the men of the British regiments stationed there,—that is to say, if the number of desertions which are reported may be taken as a criterion, which we presume it may, of the disfavour with which soldiering is regarded in those regions. The King's Dragoon Guards and 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers appear to have suffered to the greatest extent. One case is mentioned in which a man of the K.D.G.'s, named Molloy, who was recommended as groom to Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, decamped from his quarters at Government House, Maritzburg, taking with him one of Lady Pomeroy-Colley's carriage-horses, a saddle belonging to the Governor's Private Secretary, his regimental carbine, and a quantity of ammunition. Search was made for the runaway in the precincts of the city, and the police officials at Durban, Botha's Hill, and elsewhere were telegraphed to, requesting them to keep a look-out for the man. He appears, however, to have got past the police at Botha's Hill, for a telegram was received from Durban intimating that he had been captured there, and that the horse had been recovered. Molloy had hitherto borne a good character, and it was on that account that he was recommended to the Governor by Colonel Alexander, who was considerably surprised and annoyed at the man having betrayed the confidence heretofore reposed in him. Molloy was to be brought before the city magistracy for trial.

Lieutenant E. W. Herbert, 60th Rifles, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Mr. G. W. Des Vœux, C.M.G., the new Governor of Fiji.

In the *Gazette* of Friday last, there appeared the official notification of three selections which the Horse Guards have made of subalterns for promotion out of the ordinary groove Lieutenant C. E. Sawyer, from the 81st Regiment, for instance, has been given his company in the 47th; Lieutenant H. E. Haldane, from the 49th Regiment, has been promoted into the 66th; and Lieutenant C. W. A. Arthur, from the 84th Regiment, has obtained his company in the 65th. We may point out that the 47th and 81st, 49th and 66th, and 84th and 65th, are all what are known as "links," and the selection of these three officers to receive steps in their affiliated regiments would seem to indicate the introduction of a new system, which, as the case of Captain Arthur proves, is not as equitable and fair as might be wished to the general body of officers. Captain Arthur, it seems, entered the Army on February 28, 1874, six-and-a-half years ago,—of course, without purchase. But there are, at least, a hundred officers still doing subaltern's duty who have twice the amount of service, many of them having purchased both their ensigncies and lieutenancies. These officers have certainly good reason to feel that a serious injustice has been done them by the selection of a non-Purchase officer, and one with no special claims, for promotion out of his own regiment, whilst they remain unrecognised. A few such appointments as this will have the effect of dispiriting men more than ever with a Service in which latterly there has been quite discontent enough engendered, one would have thought.

It is announced by telegram from Constantinople that Baker Pasha has renewed the contracts of Colonels Blunt and Synge and the other British officers serving in the Turkish Gendarmerie.

Clause 31 of the Royal Warrant, August 13, 1877, regulating the promotion and retirement of officers in the Army, distinctly states that one vacancy out of every three that may occur among the General officers of the Cavalry and Infantry is to be absorbed. By the accompanying list it will be perceived that exactly 45 vacancies have taken place between Oct. 1, 1878, and Oct. 1, 1880, the date of General Sir John Michel's retirement. This should have caused the promotion of precisely 30 colonels, whereas, excluding H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, only 27 colonels (M'Leod to Peel) have received advancement. The vacancies caused by the death of Major-General Crawley and by the retirements of Generals Sir A. Little and Sir John Michel are, therefore, owing to Colonels Knight, Earle, and Robertson-Ross, and should be gazetted before filling up Lieutenant-General Lacy's vacancy, due since the 5th inst. Vacancies among General officers of Cavalry and Infantry on establishment since Oct. 1, 1878:—1878—Generals Norcott, Trollope, Garvock, W. Smith, Raymond, Kelly, and Bingham. 1879—Generals W. G. Brown, Stanton, M. W. Smith, Sir D. Russell, Fellowes, Lawrence, Hagart, Pocklington, Stannus, Lockhart, Goodenough, Bell, and Robertson. 1880—Generals Malcolm, Cadogan, Scudamore, Munro, Dennis, De Salis, Stuart, Armstrong, Hill, Bourke, Budd, Conway, Crutchley, Hodge, Taylor, Curtis, Lugard, Whimper, Gibson, Griffiths, Lord G. Paget, Crawley, Raikes, Little, and Michel; total, 45. Colonels promoted:—Colonels Sir J. C. M'Leod, Walker, Sarel, Fielden, Palmer, Blane, Harenc, Gubbins, Goodlake, Monck, Rattray, Randolph, Woods, Whitmore, Fielding, Burroughs, Daniell, W. K. M'Leod, Howard-Vyse, Nelson, Burnaby, Roberts, Rickman, Deshon, Dean-Pitt, Boldero, and Peel; total, 27.

The homeward relief season of regiments in India for the winter 1880-81 will be opened on Tuesday next, when the 48th Regiment sails from Bombay in H.M.S. *Euphrates, en route* to England.

The arrangements for the Afghan campaign have pressed very heavily upon some regiments. Let us take, for instance, the 65th. The junior major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley, was selected for a Staff appointment when the first expedition was organised, in 1878. Since then, he has been uninterruptedly employed on the Staff, and the officers have been denied the promotion which would have passed to them nearly two years ago, had Colonel Wolseley been holding a substantive appointment. It certainly is hard on a regiment that it should be made to suffer by reason of the good-luck which has attended one of its senior officers. Our Army is made up of anomalies, and Colonel Wolseley's case affords evidence of the extent to which individuals are at times affected by some of them.

Our remarks lately with reference to the cases of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels Carrington, C.M.G., 24th Regiment, and Gordon, 65th Regiment, and Captain Wavell, 9th Regiment, have not, we are pleased to find, passed unnoticed, and all three officers have now been seconded.

Complaints are continually reaching us as to the treatment of the Transport Branch of the Army Service Corps at Woolwich. In the present day, when so much attention is drawn to the necessity of an efficient transport and supply service, it would be imagined that every consideration would be shown to that branch; but at Woolwich the corps is never allowed to appear at reviews, even on the Queen's Birthday. At Aldershot and elsewhere the Transport companies are invariably turned out. Why, then, should they not be at Woolwich, which is the depôt of the corps? Slights of this kind must tend to make the Service unpopular, and render it very difficult to keep up a proper feeling of *esprit de corps* amongst the men, who naturally get the notion that they are not being treated as soldiers, although expected to behave and appear as such. At the last annual inspection, instead of being seen out with horses and waggons as a transport corps, to show their efficiency as such, the corps, for instance, was inspected in the stable-yard, the men on foot, the horses in stables, and the waggons not at all.

A lieutenant-instructorship at the School of Musketry, Hythe, is vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant W. J. Browne to a company in his regiment, the 36th. Captain Browne took up his appointment on December 1, 1879.

An officer of great experience on the Staff, referring to our recent article on the brevet question, urges that in the place of seniority, selection brevets should be given. As he justly observes, something is needed to put an end to the paralysis which is creeping over the Service and destroying the professional energies of officers. He asserts that he has frequently noticed at embarkations and disembarkations a most unmistakeable want of zeal. Officers now too often do their bare duty, and nothing more. Such officers, on its being suggested to them that such or such a thing, though not laid down in the Regulations, would materially add to the comfort of their men, have frequently given the following answer,—"Why should I give myself extra trouble? Next year my time will be up, and I shall be kicked out of the Service." It is lamentable that this state of things should prevail, but it is only the natural outcome of the present wooden system of compulsory retirement. Had officers, though approaching their twenty years' service, the hope of being rewarded by a brevet, there would be some stimulus for their zeal. As matters stand, how can zeal be expected from any but young officers, or those who, having obtained unusually quick promotion, are in no danger of being caught by the retirement clause?

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 15, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander Edmund Marmaduke Dayrell has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 18, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander William Belford Stubbs has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 19, 1880.

ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

The following promotions, dated Oct. 4, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz.:—Captain Edward Owen Browne Gray to be Major, vice Silver, retired; Lieutenant and Assistant Musketry Instructor Edward Aylmer Montague Liardet to be Captain, vice Gray.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 21, 1880.

Surgeon Robert Waller Biddulph, B.A., M.B., has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 8th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Henry E. Stephens, to the Warrior, additional, for Coastguard at Exmouth; Horace W. Rochfort, to the Belleisle, additional, for service at Waterford; Evelyn W. Shirley, to the Warrior, for Coastguard at Penzance.

Lieutenants—W. H. Grove, to the Superb; Cæsar de M. Malan, to President, additional.

Sub-Lieutenant—Rupert G. H. Blomfield, to the Tourmaline, for navigating duties.

Midshipmen—R. F. Bromley, R. J. Prendergast, and R. B. B. England, to the Achilles; Herbert C. C. Da Costa, to the Superb.

Naval Cadets—R. T. M. Berkeley and C. F. Henderson, to the Northumberland.

Chaplain—Rev. Henry P. Goodridge, to the Crocodile.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev. James H. Blunn, B.A., to the Northumberland; Naval Instructor Andrew J. Baillie, to the Superb.

Paymasters—William E. Chown, to the St. Vincent; John T. Sueter, to the Asia; William H. Richards, to the President, additional.

Chief Engineers—G. Sullivan, to the Indus, for the Mutine; T. F. Hight, to the Pembroke, for the Daring.

Surgeons—J. A. Langdon, to the Firefly; Henry G. Jacob, to the Garnet.

Engineers—Matthew R. Miller, to the Indus, additional, for service in the Wrangler; C. Lane, to the Indus, additional, for the Swiftsure; Anthony M. Brumage, to the Indus.

Gunner—Emanuel Foster, from Excellent, to the Implacable, additional for Lion.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—Charles Bew, Carrickfergus, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Portrane, vice Surrey, pensioned; John Frew, Dunmore, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Curracloe, vice Stewart, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Bryan Carthy, Dundrum, to be chief boatman, Carrickfergus, vice Bew, promoted; Joseph Jones, Poor Head, to be chief boatman, Dunmore, vice Frew, promoted.

Assistance, Capt. C. Buckle, arrived at Gibraltar on Oct. 18 for Malta, with machine-guns and ammunition for the Mediterranean Squadron.

Coquette, Lieut. and Com. J. L. Burr, arrived at Malta from Gravosa on Oct. 17.

Cruiser, Com. F. A. Wetherall, has been undergoing repairs at Malta, and has been reported ready to resume cruising on Oct. 23. She left Malta for Syracuse on Oct. 19.

Curaçoa, Capt. W. H. Cuming, was at Penang on Sept. 3.

Danae, Capt. Purvis. A telegram, dated Oct. 17, says:—"Her Majesty's ship Danae, from New Zealand, has arrived at Suez."

Dryad, Com. John Hext, was at Bassein on Sept. 17. She returned to Rangoon from Bassein on Sept. 20.

Eclipse, Capt. C. C. Rising, was visiting southern ports, and would return to Rangoon about Oct. 8.

Enchantress, Staff Com. Hills, left Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon for Devonport, where she received Lord Northbrook and the other Lords of the Admiralty, engaged on their annual inspection of the dockyard.

Flirt, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., arrived at St. Helena from St. Paul de Loando, *en route* to Ascension, on Sept. 29.

Himalaya, Capt. H. Brent, left Port Said for Malta on Oct. 16, where she arrived on the 20th, and was to leave on the 23rd for England.

Inflexible. Three of the four 80-ton guns of the turret-armament have been placed on board; but as the fourth has not been completed for delivery by Woolwich, it has been determined to proceed with the gunnery trial without awaiting its arrival. As the purpose of the trial is principally to test the behaviour of the superstructures, glacis, and weather and hurricane-decks, under the heavy concussion of a salvo fired by electricity, the absence of the fourth gun will detract somewhat from the conclusiveness of the trial; but as the gun, if forwarded to Portsmouth, would have to be returned to Woolwich to be completed, it is not deemed absolutely necessary. The firing will take place about the middle of November, the charges being gradually increased from 350 lb. to the maximum battering charge of 425 lb.—*Times.*

Iron Duke, Capt. H. F. Cleveland, flagship of Vice-Admiral R. Coote, C.B., remained in Aberdeen Dock, Hong Kong, on Sept. 3.

Kestrel, Com. W. M. Lang, remained at Singapore on Sept. 3.

Lively, Lieut.-Com. Le Strange. On Saturday, the steamer Rollo, of the Wilson Line, Hull, was leaving that port for Gothenburg, having on board the Swedish mails, when she was caught by the tide and driven athwart the Duke of Edinburgh's steam yacht Lively. The shaft ram of the yacht went through her starboard bow, causing such injuries that it was feared she would sink, and had not prompt measures been taken she must have gone down. She will have to go on slip for repairs. The mails were brought ashore and despatched to London for transmission to Sweden. The Lively was not damaged.

London, Capt. C. J. Brownrigg, was paid off on Aug. 21, and recommissioned on the following day at Zanzibar, the new crew having been taken out by the Tyne.

Magpie, Capt. R. H. Napier, was in the Hainan Straits, surveying, on Sept. 3.

Minotaur, Capt. Harry Rawson, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., was to have left Portsmouth at the end of this week, to join the Channel Squadron, but has been detained, in order that she may receive a Nordenfelt equipment, and, if necessary, temporary stowage will have to be provided for ammunition. Her old guns were recently returned to store, to be fitted with all the latest improvements.

Moorhen, Lieut. and Com. J. H. Corfe, was at Hong Kong making good defects on Sept. 3. She would proceed to Singapore to relieve the Kestrel.

Northampton, Capt. J. A. Fisher, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Kt., F.R.S., was at Halifax on Oct. 5, where she would remain until November. Mails after Nov. 11 should be sent to Bermuda, *viâ* New York.

Orwell, Lieut. and Com. F. J. Rendell, left Queenstown for Bantry Bay on Tuesday.

Pegasus, Com. the Hon. H. N. S. Hood, was on her way to Shanghai on Sept. 3.

Penguin, Com. A. C. Paget, arrived at Chorillos on Sept. 5.

Philomel, Com. H. B. Berners, was expected at Aden, on Oct. 26, from Seychelles.

Polyphemus. The work of constructing the armour-plated torpedo ram at Chatham is now proceeding rapidly, and she will be ready to be launched about March or April next.

Ruby, Capt. C. Foot, was at Tamatave on Sept. 22, but would return to Mozambique for stores on Oct. 21.

Seagull, Com. Mather Byles, senior officer at Aden, returned on Oct. 4 from Perim, and was about to proceed to Marayah, returning on Oct. 14.

Serapis, Capt. Guy O. Twiss, arrived at Port Said on Oct. 18, and left Suez for Bombay on Oct. 20.

Sheldrake, Lieut. and Com. Marcus Bridger, was at Foochoo on Sept. 3.

Sylvia, Com. P. Aldrich, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, and left again for England on Sept. 20.

Swinger, Lieut. and Com. O. Tudor, remained at Amoy on Sept. 3.

Tamar, Capt. T. H. Royse, which brought two batteries of Artillery from Malta for Gibraltar, was to embark four batteries and sail for the West Indies on the 20th inst.

Tourmaline, Capt. Robert P. Denistoun, went for a six hours' run on the measured mile on the Maplin Sands, on Oct. 20. The engines and machinery were found to answer very satisfactorily.

Tyne, Com. J. E. Stokes, at present engaged in a round of troop-service, on her arrival home is to be sent to Chatham to be docked, and undergo repair prior to proceeding to China with troops and stores.

Victory. The trucks, yardarms, and shrouds of the old Victory, at Portsmouth, the flagship of Nelson, were on Thursday decorated with garlands and evergreens, in honour of the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar. The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 held their annual banquet at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, in the evening, in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle. Admiral Sir William Mends, K.C.B., presided, the guest on the occasion being General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B. The members present included Admiral Sir George King, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Robertson, Vice-Admiral George C. Mends, C.B., Vice-Admiral Kennedy, C.B., Vice-Admiral Robertson-Macdonald, Rear-Admiral de Kantzow, Rear-Admiral J. P. Pickard, Rear-Admiral Beamish, C.B., Rear-Admiral Hoskins, C.B., Rear-Admiral Soady, Capts. Horatio Nelson, E. J. Church, Fairman, Langford, Douglas Walker, H. Nelson Hippisley, Henry E. Crozier, W. S. de Kantzow, Gooch, E. Anstruther, Cyprian A. G. Bridge, P. Hart Dyke, Charles Dent, Hastings, and A. P. Arkwright. Owing to the coldness of the weather, Admiral of the Fleet Sir George R. Sartorius, K.C.B., who was present at the memorable conflict, was prevented, although in excellent health, from attending the dinner.

Vulture, Com. John Eliot Pringle, has arrived in Sheerness from the East India station, having been absent from England since Dec. 28, 1876. She was inspected soon after her arrival in harbour by Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan, and Com. Pringle was complemented upon the condition of his ship and the efficiency of his crew. The Vulture will be dismantled and paid out of commission at Sheerness, after which she will be put into the fourth division of the Medway Steam Reserve.

Wild Swan, Com. S. H. P. Dacres, was at Seychelles on Sept. 22, and was expected at Zanzibar about the middle of November.

Wolverene, Comdre. Wilson, arrived at Noumea on Aug. 20. She left Sydney on July 17, with the new crew that had been sent out to her in the Raleigh, for a cruise among the islands of the Western Pacific. She arrived at Levuka on the 28th, and left on Aug. 1 for Suva with the High Commissioner, Sir A. Gordon, and staff. There she coaled, and started on the morning of the 3rd for Taviuni, one of the Fiji group, where a young prince was to be formally proclaimed and acknowledged. At 10.40 that night the ship struck with some violence on a reef off the north-west point of the islet of Goro. The reef is not marked on the chart, and the islet's position is incorrectly given. The officers say that it was dead calm at the time, and not the slightest ripple could be observed over the reef. There was a depth of many fathoms immediately astern, while under the bows there was not enough water for an ordinary cutter. The ship was got off in about an hour, and was found to be leaking considerably on both sides of the stem; she, however, proceeded on her way to Taviuni. She returned to Levuka after the native ceremony, and attempts were made by means of divers to stop the leaks, but with only partial success, and the Commodore decided to give up the idea of the intended visit to New Ireland. While at Levuka, news was received of the murder of the agent and two of the crew of the "labour" schooner Dauntless by some natives of Epii, or Api, as it is generally written, one of the New Hebrides. There is little doubt that it was an act of revenge for the treachery of another schooner, flying the French flag, that had visited Api a short time previously. The Wolverene arrived there on the 15th, having on board two natives of the island to act as interpreters and guides. The Presbyterian mission vessel Dayspring was found lying at anchor, and, after consulting with some of her people, the Commodore determined to destroy four villages belonging to the tribe that had committed the murders, as any chance of securing the actual malefactors was out of the question. Accordingly, on the 17th, Commander Burges Watson, with 100 seamen and marines, landed abreast of the ship. The four villages were burnt, and several thousand cocoa and banana trees cut down, as well as some small plantations of sugar-cane. Not a single human being was seen during the whole of these proceedings, which occupied some hours. All the inhabitants had taken refuge in the bush on the first appearance of the Wolverene. This was conclusive evidence of their guilt, as the natives in villages a few miles off were perfectly easy in their minds, and came off to the ship in numbers. For some years past the French authorities have talked about annexing the New Hebrides, and it is believed here that the event is at last on the point of taking place. The Wolverene was to leave on Aug. 21 for Sydney, to be docked and repaired, so as to be in time for the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE LIVADIA.

The Livadia arrived at Brest on Sunday, after a most agreeable passage from the Clyde. She had made the journey working at half-speed, with only 5,000 horse-power and only six of her boilers working. She thus occupied 48 hours in doing about 500 miles, but she was lying still through the best part of Friday night through fog in the Irish Channel. Taking the whole situation into account, we may say generally that the performances at half-speed are, if anything, more surprising than those at full speed. Her oscillation in the open sea is trifling. It is scarcely perceptible on the beam, and only amounts to one degree above and one below from bow to stern. The weather, however, was exceptionally fine, and there was nothing but the Atlantic roll to contend with. The lively way, however, in which she disposed of the waves gives fair indication of her behaviour in a storm, which the experts on on board fervently hope she will meet with before she reaches the Black Sea.

The vessel in its completed form is, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, neither more nor less than a floating palace. Above the line of the bulwarks rises terrace after terrace of verandah, capped by a flying bridge at the height of 56 ft. above the level of the sea. Below this, and occupying the whole of the fore part of the vessel, is the reception-room, a luxurious apartment decorated in the style of Louis XVI., with richly draped windows opening to the sea in all directions. The floors are laid with parqueterie and carpeted with Axminster. Two Jablochkoff electric lights hang from the ceiling, and numerous candelabra are fixed to the walls. A marble fountain stands at one end of the hall, and a richly-gilt and mirrored cabinet at the other. The hangings are of crimson velvet and the chairs in hand-brocaded satin. This is the state apartment of the vessel, and below it is arranged accommodation for the Imperial family Sumptuous apartments panelled with tapestry, and in some cases, with rich green velvet, are provided for each member of the house. The Czar's private rooms are provided with every comfort and luxury that a dwelling could afford. A similar series of apartments were set apart for the Empress. The Grand Duke is accommodated on the awning deck with a whole series of rooms for himself and the captain of the ship. The furniture and decorations equal in richness those of the apartments for the Imperial family; and below there is a grand dining-saloon for the suite of the Grand Duke. Extending from this are two ranges of apartments, all furnished with brass bedsteads, walnut wardrobes, marble washstands, and green leather-covered chairs. Around the whole runs a promenade some 12 ft. broad, covered in like a verandah by the awning deck above. At the fore end of the vessel is the grand drawing-room, designed after the style prevalent in the Palace at Livadia, and known as the Crimean Tartar drawing-room. This chamber is a blaze of colour, curiously decorated on the walls with Damascus tiling panelled between bands of onyx, and carved in most extravagant designs. The curtains to the windows are of rich maroon velvet, and the furniture is covered with amber satin richly brocaded. All the windows in these terraces are double French windows, opening on to the verandah, and altogether upset all ordinary notions of a ship. So do the window curtains and the Axminster carpets, and, above all, the absence of rolling.

The Czar's yacht Livadia, with the Grand Duke Constantine on board, left Brest on Wednesday morning on its way to the Black Sea. An incident of a startling character occurred on the trip from the Clyde to Brest. A man engaged as a stoker was asked on Saturday night to hold an electric lamp that was being swung for lighting the stokehole. He incautiously touched the wire with one of his hands, and with the other completed the current by grasping the brass rod surrounding the lamp. The force of the current struck him down dead. All efforts to revive him were unavailing, and the disintegration of the tissues of the body was found next day to be so great that it was felt to be necessary to bury him at sea. The ornate ritual of the Greek Church added to the striking character of a ceremony that could not fail to be unusually impressive. The service was conducted by the ship's chaplain in black robes, and the refrains were chanted by the dead man's shipmates. Admiral Popoff and the officers joined in carrying the bier to the main deck, and the chanting was continued till the body was committed to the sea.

THE ATALANTA.

It is understood that the Atalanta Committee, since they concluded their public inquiry, have been taking documentary evidence on the question whether the vessel's stability was such that the resistance offered by the weight and form of the hull would prevent her being capsized by wind pressure on her canvas. Up to this stage, the Committee had judiciously taken the public into their confidence. It is an open secret, says the *Times*, that the evidence given publicly will not enable the Committee to come to any positive conclusion, or to do more than hazard a conjecture as to the probable cause of the vessel's disappearance. At the same time, the balance of probabilities favours the supposition that she has been capsized in a sudden squall. The serious question is thus raised whether her liability to this danger could not have been foreseen, and, if so, whether something could not have been done to diminish it, or, if not, whether the vessel ought to have been allowed to go to sea.

The Juno was one of the class of men-of-war designed by Sir William Symonds to attain stability by breadth of beam rather than by ballast, of which she carried 30 tons, while vessels of similar size and different build will carry twice or thrice as much. The Juno had the characteristics of her class—great righting power when inclined, which is called stability, and which involves quick and deep rolling in rough water. She was twice commissioned, and then on account of her tightness and dryness was utilised as a police-ship at Portsmouth. This by no means implied unfitness for sea service. She was seven years in commission, six years in ordinary, and 15 years a police ship. A second training-ship was required, to emulate the success which was then being attained by the Eurydice—a ship of about the same size designed by Admiral Elliott. There would be too much delay in building a new one. There was nothing so available as the hull of the Juno. It was a case of Hobson's choice. There was a preliminary examination at Portsmouth, a complete one at Pembroke, and the result was £27,000 was spent in producing the Atalanta fitted and equipped like the Eurydice. Four of the twenty-six guns were left on deck, a forecastle was provided, the masts were shortened to lighten the work of the crew, and bilge-keels were put on to diminish the rolling. She went to the West Indies, encountered heavy weather, shipped water in rolling, received shocks from the bilge-keels leaving the water and striking it as they returned, and came home with a log recording leakage, lurches of 40 degrees, working of the masts, lifting of the upper-deck, and breaking of pipes. The leakage was found to be due to the starting of the bolts of the bilge-keels, which were removed by the captain's desire, but were ordered to be kept in readiness to be put on again. The deck-lifting was traced to the strain put on bolts, and was remedied by carrying the bolts through to the main deck. Two pipes were broken and were made good by fitting them with expansion joints. The lurching to 40 degrees was apparently reported during the second cruise, and by the witnesses for the Admiralty it was not credited; the angle was assumed to have been indicated by a pendulum which could not be relied upon. In the summer cruise the Atalanta met only with fine weather. The ship was easier without the bilge keels, and they were not replaced on her return. But as two small guns had been substituted for the four larger ones, in order to gain deck space, ten tons more ballast were put in the hold, and having cost altogether more than £29,000, the ship went on her third cruise. She left Bermuda for home on Jan. 31, and has not since been heard of. She would be likely to encounter very bad weather when three or four days off Bermuda, as other ships are known to have met with it.

It does not appear that the Board of Admiralty gave any special consideration to the reports of the first cruise. Nevertheless, it appears that some days after his return, when he had already made two or three reports, Capt. Stirling was called upon to make a careful report of the sailing qualities of the ship, and of her behaviour in a sea-way. He accordingly made another report; and yet the Naval Lords have no recollection that their attention was specially given to the case of the Atalanta at that time. This is the more extraordinary because the Eurydice had been capsized and the Atalanta had been fitted as much like the Eurydice as possible, and part of the Atalanta's rigging had been changed, by the substitution of rope for wire, because the Eurydice's topmasts had not given way, and she thus lost a chance which was supposed to have been the safety of some ships in like circumstances. As the results of examination seemed to show that the straining of the ship had been exaggerated, the excessive lurching was ignored, and the more readily as the anxiety of the officers was to get rid of the bumping caused by the bilge-keels striking the water. It was left for the Committee of Inquiry to ascertain from Lieut. Bethell that the angle of 40 degrees had not been put down hastily, and that the oscillation of a barometer was believed to indicate even a greater angle after a due allowance had been made for the swing of the pendulum. In the report for the first two months of the fatal cruise, which Lieut. Bethell escaped by transfer to another ship, lurches are put down at 45 degrees, and there is nothing to explain how the figure was arrived at; but it is admitted that the later changes made in the Atalanta between the first and the third cruise, while they increased her stability, would increase her already alarming tendency to roll and lurch.

Our knowledge as to the stability and safety of a ship does not depend upon experience and doubtful observations at sea. The Atalanta had been inclined for her stability before the first cruise. The Admiralty witnesses, in reply to direct and leading questions, expressed themselves well satisfied with the stability of the vessel, and entered into some explanations of the way in which the stability was affected by the redistribution of the weights. But it was left for Mr. John, of Lloyd's Registry, to explain the relation of the facts to the safety of the vessel, whose form vitiated her apparent capacity to carry her canvas safely. He says that, as equipped for her last cruise, the vessel combined an apparent stiffness under canvas at moderate angles of heel likely to be misleading when combined with a deficiency of stability at large angles for a vessel so heavily sparred in proportion to her displacement. According to Mr. John, very moderate wind-pressure would have been enough to capsize her. It is a simple question of fact whether these conclusions are warranted. On the part of the Admiralty, they are not met with that definiteness and intelligibility which the public will expect. We are told that there is substantial agreement between the official and the independent calculations of the Atalanta's stability, because both follow the same mathematical principles and are based upon identical data. But objection is taken to comparing the Atalanta with merchant ships, because the former Juno was designed to be stiff at small angles in order that she might use her lee guns. Yes, but she was designed in times when little was known about curves of stability, and, as the Atalanta, she was not a fighting ship, but a training ship. When it is said that experience had given assurance of her safety, the experience which tells the other way is overlooked, the advance of scientific knowledge is forgotten, and the warnings of her Majesty's ship Captain, of the Eurydice, and of the missing Symondites are disregarded. When it is said that the changes made in the Atalanta increased her stability, it should be added that they increased her tendency to lurch or roll to the large angles at which her stability rapidly diminished. Mr. Barnaby's objection to comparing war-ships with merchant-ships scarcely applies to comparing a training-ship with merchant ships. The lessons of the Stuart Hahnemann are scarcely invalidated by questions of detail or by the suggestion that a cargo of cotton may have moved, for we seldom hear of cotton being so packed as to shift from the rolling of the ship. It is admitted that there is a usual Admiralty practice of denoting sail-carrying power, and that this is usually determined with reference to the resistance offered by the hull; but the public will scarcely follow the reasoning why this rule cannot be applied to a small ship. It is said by Mr. Barnaby that you must consider form and stowage. That is precisely what Mr. John says; and he says it was the form of the ship and the consequent stowage that constituted the special danger of the Atalanta. Admitting that the case is one of difficulty when you come to deal with wind-pressure and spread of sail in the ocean, where "the sea does not roll mathematically," as a witness said, the question is whether Mr. Barnaby is justified in describing the opinion of Mr. John as speculative, or how far that opinion can be supported by the mathematical principles which both accept, and which neither would think of testing any more than they would the multiplication-table. In reply, Mr. John will, no doubt, reaffirm his original position; and in that case, the question cannot be left there unless the Committee are to evade the most important problem they had to consider.

If the conclusions of Mr. John can be supported, they are conclusions which could have been, and ought to have been, arrived at by the same process of calculation before the Atalanta left this country. If they are to be left challenged no more than they are in Mr. Barnaby's Minute, the public in all probability will accept them. It is admitted that the ship had been "revolutionised," as compared with the first commissions. The Eurydice had been "revolutionised," too; and the Eurydice had been capsized. Her ports were open; but it is by no means certain that if they had been closed she would not have gone over. There ought to have been evidence that considerations such as those suggested by Mr. John had been discussed by the Admiralty officials before the Atalanta's first cruise and certainly before the third. When, during the second cruise, the captain reported that in the first there had been lurches that were deemed incredible, their incredibility ought to have challenged investigation, considering that the ship had been "revolutionised." It seems more incredible that the Board of Admiralty should have called for a special report, and should have received it, that this should have been followed by the half-yearly report giving the angles of lurches which were undoubtedly dangerous if the figures could be relied upon, and yet that all the reports should have been treated so perfunctorily that three Naval Lords are totally oblivious of their having received any consideration at all, and the only evidence of consideration is the conversations of Capt. Stirling with the Controller, whose own judgment of the stability of the vessel is based, according to his own evidence, on the fact that he was "informed by Naval architects" that it would be increased by the changes that had been made. If, under such circumstances, the reports of captains are to be simply passed on to clerks and filed in Guard Book J, the captain who trusts to the deliberate consideration of any unusual entry he feels it his duty to make is the victim of routine. He assumes that his own impressions are checked and corrected by conclusions based on scientific *data*. If that is not done, brave men are sacrificed to misplaced confidence. It is admitted that if the Atalanta had lurched to 40 degrees, she ought not to have been sent to sea, and the public would rather have thrown away the £30,000 spent upon her than have risked the lives of the officers and crew if there were reasonable doubt of her stability and safety. It is of no use to say that other ships have rolled as much or more, if their form and conditions were different. The public will not recognise as bravery the affectation of the best seaman that losses at sea are inevitable when they are supposed to occur from running unnecessary risks which can be mathematically demonstrated by experiments in harbour and calculations made in an office. If absolute certainty is at present unattainable, we must accept the teaching of science as far as it will guide us; but the public will insist that humanity shall have the benefit of the doubt, and they desire to know in this case whether our knowledge of the laws of stability was made use of to prevent the running of a risk which could have been known to be dangerous.

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ADMIRALTY INSPECTION.

The Lords of the Admiralty commenced their official inspection of the Dockyard and Government establishments at Devonport on Tuesday. They first proceeded to Keyham Factory, and inspected the ships undergoing repair, and then walked through the shops, including the new shop which has been fitted up for the especial use of the engineer students. Plans for the erection of a building for the stowage of torpedo boats to the north of the factory were submitted for their Lordships' approval. A long walk further north brought them to the site of the proposed new naval docks. The foundations for the docks are already laid, and it is proposed to erect two blocks of buildings, each capable of accommodating five hundred seamen, the object being to obviate the inconvenience at present experienced in berthing seamen on board the hulks in the Hamoaze, whilst their vessels are undergoing repairs in dock. Further progress with the work has been delayed owing to the change in the administration of affairs; but it is understood that contracts will very shortly be issued for erection of the building itself. Their Lordships afterwards visited the Engineers' College, completed only a few months since, and intended for the reception, as boarders, of the students engaged in Keyham Factory. About a hundred students are already quartered in the College, and fifty more will be entered during the ensuing year. Returning to Devonport Dockyard, the store-houses were inspected, and then a visit was paid to the ships building, which are the Hyacinthe and the Heroine, two composite sloops of eight guns and 1,420 tons displacement. These vessels were commenced on August 30. After lunching with the Admiral Superintendent, their Lordships spent the remainder of the day in inspecting the estimates. These are of the ordinary character, and do not include works of any special feature.

On Wednesday morning, their Lordships visited the Royal Adelaide, the Impregnable and Implacable, and the Northumberland, which has just undergone repairs and refit, previous to taking part in the cruise of the Channel Squadron. Their Lordships then proceeded to the drill-ground of the men of the gunnery-ship Cambridge, about 600 of whom executed a number of field movements. In the afternoon their Lordships visited the dockyard, Female Orphan Asylum, the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, and the Royal Albert Hospital.

On Thursday the Lords of the Admiralty resumed their inspection. The Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, were first visited. Their Lordships were received there by Col.-Commandant Heastey and Major-Gen. C. W. Adair, C.B., Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., who has recently arrived on an official visit from the Admiralty. The men turned out on parade shortly before the arrival of their Lordships, the battalion being under the command of Lieut.-Col. G. Mairis and Lieut.-Col. J. F. Sanders. The Marines, numbering 600 men, formed line and received their Lordships with a general salute. The battalion was then inspected, the men afterwards forming open column, and marching past in quick time. They subsequently re-formed into line, retired, and then advanced in line in review order, ending with a general salute. Their Lordships next inspected the various departments, afterwards proceeding to the shed at Longroom, where they inspected the heavy gun-drill, under the superintendence of Capt. J. T. Morris. The course of instruction, it was explained to their Lordships, occupied 42 days of five hours a day, and about 700 men go through the drill annually. It comprises heavy truck and revolving gun drill, instruction in ammunition, including rockets, signal lights, fuzes, charges, &c., also knotting and splicing, slinging hammock, and other practice, thus giving the Marine a fair knowledge of the duties required of him on board ship. The battery contains seven guns, four being mounted on slides, while the remainder are old truck guns, now nearly obsolete. Seventy men were engaged at the four heavy guns, Capt. Morris having charge of the revolving gun in the bow. Their Lordships appeared to take the greatest interest in the drill. The men were put through their exercises, and fired independently at the targets. The revolving gun was shifted to the opposite bow, Lord John Hay timing it, and at the finish expressing, as also did the First Lord, his complete satisfaction. So highly pleased with the practice was the Earl of Northbrook, that he promised Capt. Morris to fully consider certain suggestions; and, if necessary, to carry them out. The practice yesterday would also have this effect—it would dispel the idea which has got abroad that the Royal Marine Light Infantry were not taught gunnery practice, and that only Marine Artillery were so instructed. The former have been taught gunnery for the last 20 or 30 years. Efforts have for some time past been made to get the men an extra 1d. a day, in addition to their present pay. Their Lordships afterwards went on board the Agincourt and inspected the ship, and the training ships sailed round the Agincourt while their Lordships were on board. Their Lordships left at 3 p.m. in the Enchantress for Falmouth.

The trial of a new kind of life-buoy and of an invention for helm-signalling will take place on the Minotaur, Captain Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., during her forthcoming cruise.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., LL.D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic.' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule, and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of the 23rd ult. publishes letters from its special correspondent—one from Lima, dated Sept. 6, and the other from Chimbote, dated Sept. 11. In the former the writer says:—"At last the Chilians seem to have roused themselves from their lethargy. On Monday, Aug. 30, the Angamos, anxious to keep up her character as possessing the gun of longest range, slowly detached herself from the blockading squadron and approached within five miles of the docks. Then, taking up her position, she fired six shots at the Union, clearly with the intention of getting her range, for after the six shots she retired to her old anchorage at San Lorenzo. On the following day she again steamed up and fired about 25 shots, all of which were also aimed at the Union, but without effect. A few fell on land, but the damage done to the city was of no account. On Wednesday she again returned to the charge, commencing earlier in the morning and booming away at intervals of about five minutes until she managed to hit the much-desired mark. One shell passed through the waterway of the Union into the water, causing very little damage; but another came later in the evening, and, just creeping over the edge of the sandbags, dropped on her deck, and, bursting, ripped it up for some distance, one fragment of the shell entering the boiler on the port side. The damage done can be repaired in about three days, unless the warmth of the enemy's fire should render it impossible to work on board. Satisfied with her day's work, the Angamos rested all day on Thursday, Sept. 2, but on Friday she was again early at work at the same distance from the dock, and quite out of reach of the guns from the shore. Wisely, as I think, the Peruvians did not waste powder and shot on the enemy beyond their reach, and the forts remained sullenly silent, only watching the direction of shell after shell as they fell harmlessly in the water or on shore. In the course of this day's fighting the Peruvians sent out three little launches, probably with the intention of enticing the Angamos within reach of the batteries, but all to no purpose; for the further these launches went out, firing their little guns, the further the Angamos retired, unwilling to close even with them, fearing, most likely, a torpedo. But the Angamos managed to hit the launch Lima just at the close of the day, and, as she began to leak considerally, she and her companions ran for the friendly shelter of the dock, and reached it. Just, however, as all seemed safe, and the launch was made fast, one more shell came in, a sort of parting shot, and, taking off the head of a man on board the transport Oroya, dropped into the Lima, and, bursting, sent her to the bottom, killing two men at the same time. Since then, all has remained quiet; but it is not improbable that this bombarding with one gun will go on indefinitely, or until the Union is destroyed. H.M.S. Penguin sailed from Chorrillos on the 30th ult., for Chimbote, and returned again yesterday. After speaking the Blanco Encalada, and while steaming across the bay to her anchorage among the neutral vessels, a shot was fired at her from shore. It fell short. H.M.S. Thetis will leave for Chimbote on the 15th inst., to meet the mails from Europe."

From the letter from Chimbote of Sept. 11 we take the following statement of the occupation of Chimbote by the Chilians:—"The quietly busy and land-locked bay of Chimbote was put into quite a flutter of excitement on the 9th inst. by the entrance of the Chilian ship O'Higgins in the afternoon. Steaming quietly in with no flag flying, there were those who hoped she might be an English vessel, because her funnel was yellow. Arrived at the centre of the bay, she fired a gun and at once ran up her colours, proving to all that the enemy was in our midst. Three boats were quickly lowered and manned with armed men, the object being to examine all the Pacific Company's steamers lying there, and especially the manifests. This accomplished, with an assurance that this visit was not to notify a blockade, the O'Higgins went to sea again, and we all went to bed, not without some suspicion that we should see her again the next morning, when the steamship Bolivia was due from Panama. At about six o'clock yesterday morning we were advised that not one vessel only, but three, were entering the bay, and they soon proved to be the Chacabuco, escorting the steam transports Itata and Copiapo, the two latter being crowded with troops. Their first act was to lower a number of boats, which scoured the bay in every direction, with the object of requisitioning every steam-tug and every launch on which they could lay their hands, without so much as 'by your leave' to the manager of the Pacific Company or any of his subordinates. Enough launches and tugs were quickly procured, and the work of landing troops went on from seven o'clock to about eleven, when some 3,000 were on shore. The remainder of the day was spent in sending horses ashore, of which they have, perhaps, 200. As there was not a single Peruvian soldier in the place, there was, of course, no opposition offered, and the invading forces landed and at once took possession of the railway buildings, which they occupy as barracks until they move in obedience to some predetermined plan. The invading force is under the command of Señor Don Pat Lynch, who has been for some time in Iquique, and comes here with a good character from foreigners as an officer and a gentleman. In the meantime, Chimbote is nearly deserted; the Peruvians fled to the mountains at once, and the wives and children of foreigners took refuge on board the neutral vessels in the bay. The soldiers, so far, are strictly confined to the *cuartel*, except such as are employed in shipping sugar. The Itata has not landed all her men; it is supposed she will proceed to another port. There are rumours that Payta is also in the hands of the Chilians."

An anti-fouling composition invented by M. Gustav Schutze is to be practically tested at Portsmouth Dockyard, and will be used on the bottom of one of the harbour ships.

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LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA'S ARCTIC JOURNEY.

In a letter to the *Times* on the journey lately made by Lieut. Schwatka and his companions to King William's Land, the scene of the sad fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, Admiral Sir George Richards says this remarkable journey stands unrivalled in the annals of Arctic, or, indeed, of any other enterprise of modern times, and one scarcely knows which to admire most—the boldness and audacity of its conception, or the unswerving devotion and perseverance which brought it to a successful conclusion. With regard to the assertion that Franklin's companions resorted in their last extremity to cannibalism, the Admiral says there is not one tittle of foundation for it; but that, on the contrary, there is every possible evidence against it. He fully believes that by far the greater portion of the men perished long before their provisions were consumed. The thing appears so monstrous, that he is at a loss to conceive how it can have been suggested. In connection with other questions which have been raised, Admiral Richards thinks it is not likely that any of the officers' journals would be in existence now, after being exposed to the thaw of 30 summers. As regards official documents—that is, log-books or copies of observations—they would at any time have been of comparatively little value, and he believes that Lieut. Schwatka's search in this respect may be considered final. A letter appeared not long since from an Arctic officer, who announced the sudden discovery he had made that Franklin's crew perished entirely in consequence of the bad quality of Goldner's preserved meats, which formed a portion of their provisions. The reply is, that if such an improbable thing had happened as the staple commodity of food turning out unfit for consumption, it is certain that it would have been discovered before the summer of 1846, when the Erebus and Terror recrossed Barrow Strait, from having wintered in the Wellington Channel. They had open water to take them to the south-west on the prosecution of their voyage; therefore, of course, they must have had open water to return to England—in the improbable event above mentioned. Any further remark on such a startling theory would be a waste of space.

Reviews.

Tabular Arrangement of Extended-Order Drill: being Detailed Examples of the Attack Formation; showing the Orders Issued by All Ranks, from the Battalion Commander to the Guides and Markers. By Serjt.-Major Evan Peregrine, 8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. (W. S. Barlow, Bury.)—This is a most useful and concise work, showing at once all that has to be done by every officer and non-commissioned officer of a battalion in extended order, and Serjt.-Major Peregrine is to be congratulated upon the simple arrangement of so complicated a subject. It is admitted that the great fault of the present "attack system" is its complication. The author of this little book has succeeded in classifying the whole of the words of command in such a manner as to render it perfectly clear what each officer and serjeant has to do. The book should be in the hands of every officer and non-commissioned officer, for it is by far the best manual of the kind we have seen.

Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists. (Sampson Low and Co.)—Two additions to this most interesting series have been recently published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The subjects are Michel Angelo and Horace Vernet, the former contributed by M. C. Clement, the latter by J. Rutz Rees. Each is a valuable addition to the series.

Records of the 90th Regiment. By Alexander Delavoye. (Richardson and Son.)—This handsome volume records the services of a gallant regiment, the 90th (Perthshire) Light Infantry, from its formation to the present time. It is a gratifying record, and, no doubt, will be thoroughly appreciated by the regiment.

Our People.—We have received specimens of a work which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co. It is no doubt intended to immortalise Mr. Punch, if he be not immortal already. This will be effected by the aid of Mr. Charles Keene, who will sketch at least 400 of the best "situations" to be met with in the pages of the wise and kindly critic, Mr. Punch; and also by the public, who will, no doubt, flock to obtain a copy of such an interesting work, "luxuriously printed on fine paper, in red and black, super-royal quarto, price 31s. 6d."

Horses and Roads. By "Free Lance." (Longman and Co.)—The writer of this little book undertakes the im portant and difficult task of showing how to keep a horse sound on his legs. It may be that if Isonomy, Chippendale, Dresden China, and some other of the cracks entered for the Cesarewitch had been under the care of the author, they would have lowered the colours of Robert the Devil. As it is, "Free Lance" has written a very useful treatise on "the horse," with the object of showing that lameness, which is so prevalent among animals of high as well as low degree, can, with care and attention, be obviated. The author is not a vendor of nostrums, but wishes to instruct the public in adopting certain principles when treating horses, which will prove the correctness of his theories. It is a book to be strongly recommended.

The Student's Manual. By Dr. Klein. (Civil Service Printing Company.)—This *Manual* contains much useful information regarding the history, laws, and Constitution of England, from the Roman period to the present time. The author's object is to save much labour to students preparing for examination, by compiling for their guidance leading historic facts in the shortest possible space. The merits of this useful *Manual* are not likely to remain unrecognised for any lengthened period, when it is remembered that the book is the product of a long and successful experience in training candidates for the higher branches of the Civil Service and University examinations.

Obituary.

Gen. J. K. Luard, C.B., Madras Army, died at 29 Gloucester Place, W., on the 18th inst. He entered the Indian Army in 1819, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same year; he became capt. in 1825, major in 1836, lieut.-col. in 1841, and col. in 1851. He served with the expedition to Ava in 1824, and was present at the capture of Arracan, and was wounded in the attack of the heights there, for which he received the medal. He also served with the Kurnool Field Force in 1839, and took part in the China expedition from June, 1842, down to the suspension of hostilities in the September following. He was present at the capture of Woosung and Shanghai, and served with the Central Brigade under Major-Gen. Schoedde at the storming and capture of Chin-kiang-foo, for which service also he had received the medal. He became major-gen. in 1854, was promoted to lieut.-gen. in 1865, and to gen. in 1870. He was nominated a C.B. in 1842.

Lady Gore, widow of Gen. Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., sixth son of the second Earl of Arran, died on Sunday in Hampton Court Palace, aged 77. Lady Gore was daughter of the Hon. J. Fraser, Legislative Councillor of Nova Scotia, and married, May 13, 1824, Gen. Hon. Sir C. Gore, who died in Sept. 1869, by whom she leaves surviving issue three sons and two daughters, viz., Major J. A. C. Gore, Major C. C. Gore, 83rd Foot; and Capt. F. A. Gore, 84th Regt.; Eliza, Countess of Erroll, and Adelaide Rachel, married to Major-Gen. G. W. Talbot Rich.

Com. Aaron Stark Symes, R.N., died at St. Aubyn's, Ballybrack, Dublin, on the 7th inst., in his 89th year. This gallant and distinguished officer entered the Navy, Dec. 7, 1808, on board the Pheasant, and was employed on the Channel, West India, and Newfoundland stations until Nov. 1815. He was officially mentioned and severely wounded when midshipman of the Hebrus, in command of a rocket-boat at Algiers, and as a reward for his conduct was made lieut., Sept. 16, 1816. He was employed in the packet service at Liverpool from May, 1845, until May, 1850, and became commander on the Reserved List Feb. 6, 1857. He was granted a pension for wounds Dec. 8, 1817, and was awarded a Naval pension of £50 a year Oct. 29, 1867.

Com. Thomas R. Frampton, R.N., died at 46 Pulteney Street, Bath, on the 15th inst., aged 80. He entered the Navy, Oct. 18, 1812, on board the Barfleur, Capt. Sir Edward Berry, stationed in the Mediterranean, and subsequently successively served in the Prince of Wales, Capt. J. E. Douglas; Bombay, Capt. H. Bazely; and Minden, Capt. W. Paterson. After participating in the latter ship, in the battle of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816, he sailed for India with the flag of Sir Richard King, and there removed in Feb. 1819 into the Magicienne. He afterwards served for some time with Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy in the Superb and Creole, on the South American station, where he was confirmed to a lieutenancy, May 31, 1822, in the Beaver, Capts. A. Maclean and T. Bourchier. He removed, on Dec. 18 in the latter year, to the Doris, Capt. F. E. Venables Vernon, but invalided home in Aug. 1823. He became retired commander, July 1, 1864, and on Jan. 23, 1876, was promoted under Order in Council of 1816.

Paymaster Bernard Trant Colley died at Bishop's Canning, Devizes, suddenly, of heart-disease, on the 13th inst. He served as clerk in the Bittern, Com. E. N. Vansittart, in the East Indies, from Sept. 1852 until Feb. 1854, when he was transferred as secretary's clerk to Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling, and was promoted to paymaster Nov. 5, 1855. He afterwards served in the Cordelia, on the Australian station, from June, 1858, until paid off, in May, 1862, and in the Vigilant, with the Channel Squadron, from Aug. until Nov. 1862. He subsequently served in the Lily, on the North-America and West Indies station, from Nov. 1862 until paid off, in Nov. 1866; in the Pylades, Capt. A. C. Strode, on the south-east coast of America, from July, 1871, until July, 1872; and was additional of the Warrior, at Portland, for service on shore, from April, 1873, until July, 1876. From Feb. 1877 until Oct. 1879 he was borne on the books of the Flora, for service at Ascension.

Our Woolwich correspondent, writing last night, says:—"The Heavy-Gun Committee are engaged in some novel and interesting experiments at Shoeburyness. It is assumed that in case of invasion, the forts which defend the harbours, rivers, and seaboard generally will be left in charge of the Artillery, Militia, and Volunteers, with a few men of the Royal Artillery skilled in gunnery and garrison duties. On this assumption, it was considered advisable to devote a few days to ascertaining, by a series of practical trials, how far the methods of loading adopted and proposed to be adopted in these forts would suit an arrangement in which the loading of the guns would be mainly left to imperfectly-trained men, even under the most trying circumstances. The programme laid down embraced, consequently, not only practice at loading and firing during the daytime, using alternately the steam-loading gear and the older system of hand-loading, but also practice at night, in comparative darkness. It is obvious that while engaging an enemy the forts will display no more light than is absolutely necessary, and in these experiments the gun detachments, who have been purposely selected from young Artillerymen just commencing drill, have been furnished with only one or two lanterns, the light from which can scarcely be said to illumine so large and sombre an article as a 38-ton 'infant' in a close casemate. Although the results of the experiments are not yet complete, it has been found that, at least with the steam-loading apparatus, the loading of the guns proceeds regularly under the eye of one competent gunner, irrespective of the experience and intelligence of the other men forming the detachment, and this by night as well as day. Practice has also been gone through in drawing stores and ammunition under similar disadvantages and information has been gained on various points of future importance."

A trial of the Gramme electric light has been ordered on board the gunboat Bloodhound, in making alterations and improvements, on which an expenditure of £900 has been sanctioned by the Admiralty. She is attached to the Vernon as tender.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Messrs. White, of Cowes, have received Admiralty instructions to supply for experimental use an air-cased boat.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms, use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment), in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

WATCHES, JEWELLERY.—Before you buy a Watch or Jewellery send for the Midland Counties' Watch Company's Catalogue, beautifully illustrated with over 200 copper-plate engravings, and sent gratis and post free, on application.—Address, S. HISSEY, Manager, Vyse Street, Birmingham. See advertisement.

The trial trip of the Don Alfonso, paddle-wheel steam vessel, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, for the South-Eastern Railway Company of Portugal, took place on Saturday last. The Don Alfonso is sister ship to the Don August, built for the same department three years ago. Her dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 156 ft.; beam, 18 ft., with draft 4 ft. 6 in.; and her mean speed on the measured mile was 13¼ knots. She is fitted with oscillating surface-condensing engines of 250 horse-power, by Messrs. Young and Son, of Blackwall. After a successful trial, Mr. Hayward (the manager of the Thames Iron Company) handed over the vessel to Capt. Vaz, the representative of the Portuguese Government.

INSTEAD OF TAKING AN ORDINARY COD LIVER OIL, and attempting to disguise its flavour by all sorts of devices and mixtures, they (Allen and Hanburys) have studied anew the processes of manufacture of Cod Liver Oil, for which they have always had a great reputation; and as a result of this study, they have produced a Cod Liver Oil which is so delicate in flavour as to be free from all the usual nauseous properties of fish oil, and has almost the delicacy of salad oil.—*British Medical Journal.* All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' Perfected Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Some weeks since, during practice, a torpedo was lost from the Hercules in the Clyde, and though a reward was offered for its recovery, all efforts were unsuccessful until last week, when it was found by a diver from the Lord Warden, who picked it up near the moorings of the Hercules, at the tail of the bank.

HOT WEATHER.—How to Invigorate the Nervous System by Natural Means. Mental Prostration.—"Having suffered much from headache and mental prostration, I was induced to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, the effects of which have been most satisfactory, resulting in invigorating my entire nervous system, and removing the frequent headache to which I was subject. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this testimonial, as I consider Eno's Fruit Salt an indispensable adjunct to the Household."—TRUTH, Sigdon Road, Dalston, E. Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked, "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

BIRTH.

WAINWRIGHT.—On the 16th inst., at 25 Dunbarton Road, Stirling, the wife of Ernest C. Wainwright, D.A.C.G. of Ordnance, Stirling Castle, of a son.

DEATH.

CARMICHAEL.—On Sept. 18, killed in the Landslip at Nynee Tal, in the performance of his duties, 2nd Lieutenant James Barré Hood Carmichael, of the 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, aged 20.

Advertisements.

THE GUNROOM OFFICERS of H.M.S. INCONSTANT will not be responsible for any DEBTS incurred by their Messman, JOHN WEATHERLAKE.

ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.

The ANNUAL DINNER of Past and Present Officers will take place at FINSBURY BARRACKS, on SATURDAY, November 20, at 7 o'clock.

N.B.—Officers intending to dine are requested to notify the same on or before November 15 to Capt. T. Davies Sewell, 12 St. George's Square, S.W.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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AS remarks have been made in the *Army and Navy Gazette* and elsewhere of the slowness of General Phayre's advance and the failure of the Bombay transport, we have been asked to publish the following remarks, which may be relied upon as a statement of facts, and we do so with pleasure as an act of justice to the Bombay Government:—We must premise that the distribution of the field forces had been determined on in view of the apparent necessities of the case by the Government of India. Commanding officers "beyond the frontier," north of Sind, that is to say, reporting to them the difficulties and risks of moving troops and supplies through Beloochistan in the hot weather, had induced the Government of Bombay, who are charged with the provision of transport and supply, to send forward sufficient of the latter to last the garrisons of Candahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and other distant posts until the end of October; and the dearth of forage in the country rendered it desirable that no large force of transport animals should be maintained than would suffice for ordinary movements of troops, and for the advance of any regiments that might be called up from the reserve. The Reserve Division was posted partly in the line of communication, partly in Sind, one battery Royal Artillery and a wing of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment at Bombay. In June, when it became evident that Ayoub Khan was seriously meditating an expedition to Candahar, General Primrose ordered up reinforcements, which necessitated the movement of two regiments of Native Infantry, some Cavalry and Artillery on the line; their replacement from regiments of the Reserve in Sind, and the despatch of troops from the Presidency to garrison Sind, instead of regiments of the Reserve, which had previously sufficed for that purpose. A regiment of British Infantry at Kurrachee belonging to the Reserve had been so sickly that the regiment from Bombay, which would have relieved it, went forward in its place. These movements were made without delay on the part of the Government. It was unfortunate that troops should have to be sent by sea during the south-west monsoon, but the damage was chiefly to officers' horses, which suffered severely. The transport along the line was ample to forward the regiments, and they reached Candahar before its investment, one on July 23, though not in time to enable General Primrose to send out a stronger force to oppose Ayoub Khan. The dates and routes of march were fixed by the Generals in the field, under the orders of the Government of India, but were dependant on the requirements of the political officers and on the state of the country along the line, which was not free from anxiety. None were delayed by insufficiency of transport. When the disaster at Maiwand and the impending investment of Candahar by a numerous enemy caused the order for the advance of General Phayre's force, a demand was made for transport on a very much larger scale. The force which General Phayre would require was immediately fixed on, and the Government requested him to inform them of the amount of transport that he would require, and of its description. He reported that he would take nothing but pack-animals, that he would require 5,000 camels, or their equivalent (*i.e.*, 10,000 mules or 20,000 ponies), of which the Transport Department had available 2,000, and Sir R. Sandeman undertook to provide 1,000. The remainder it was impossible for Government to provide within the time available, the neighbouring countries having been drained repeatedly by previous expeditions, but the Bengal Transport Department undertook to do so, from the Punjab. As a matter of fact, they were not able to provide the whole number in time for Phayre's advance, but a sufficient number were procured locally. The movement of the troops was extremely difficult at that season (August); the heat in the plains and in the passes was frightful; the railway was constantly interrupted by floods, and the road by storms; forage for the transport animals was extremely scarce, as there had been no rain in Beloochistan for two years, and the troops had to be carried through the Bolan in carts. This had been the state of things from the first call for reinforcements; great care had to be taken that no stoppage should occur in the desert or pass. The railways in Sind, though invaluable, were quite unequal in carrying to the demand upon them, and could do little more than carry the troops. When no interruption occurred, about six trains a day was the average, and sometimes only six waggons a day could be given to the Commissariat. It would have been in the highest degree rash, and it was quite unnecessary for General Phayre to hurry up with a handful of troops for the relief of Candahar. The country down to Sind was disturbed by the invasion of Candahar. The tribes were everywhere rising, and if it had been in the opinion of the political officers undesirable to move up regiments from the line of communication in June or July until they could be relieved, it would have been almost desperate in August, when what was apprehended had taken place. General Phayre had, (1), to take up an adequate force to deal with Ayoub Khan, in co-operation with General Primrose; (2), to defeat any force that might oppose his advance; (3), to guard his flanks and his baggage-train. But he had a great deal more to think about,—he had to guard the line of communication from Sibi to Candahar; to have a sufficient force for the protection of our posts in the Pishin Valley, Quetta, &c.; and above all, he had to provide for the large forces about to converge on Candahar. The calculation of transport abovementioned had reference solely to the relieving columns; but before his preparations had far advanced, the Bombay Government and he had received orders to supply the force of Sir F. Roberts on their arrival at Candahar with everything they would require. including shoes and warm clothing. There had been no need for haste, because the garrison of Candahar was in no distress,—that is, for such haste as Havelock used in relieving Lucknow; but when it was known that Khelat-i-Ghilzai also was in no danger, and that General Phayre had to provide for a large force —estimated to amount to 67,000 souls—it was evident that the safety of his convoys was of even more importance than the expedition of his troops. His plan of advance, which was very careful and definite, was to move on a certain day, carrying ten days' provisions, but otherwise very light, with two brigades on Candahar; while a third should follow, guarding a large convoy, two days later. By that time sufficient troops would be posted along the line, as far north as the Kojuck Pass, to ensure the safety of the line; but up to the last day, he was obliged to send parties to drive back the tribes which had risen. He advanced on the day previously arranged, despite of all difficulties, having even anticipated it by pushing on first small, then increased detachments, clearing away all obstacles and dispersing the tribes, so that as soon as the main body came to move, the road was cleared for several marches, and supplies beginning to come in. He arrived in the neighbourhood of Candahar precisely on the day named by him, September 6. His self-abnegation in not rushing in to snatch a triumph, which could only have created subsequent difficulties, was as creditable to him as his active and comprehensive preparations. If fault there was, it was in trusting South Afghanistan and its communications to so limited a force, until the country generally was settled. This could not be hurriedly repaired, and it was indeed a pity that it was necessary to send reinforcements at a season when their progress entailed much suffering and loss of life. Had the Military charge of that region been entrusted to the Bombay Government, they might have realised the need of a greater force, and they would have been responsible. As it is, they were fully aware of the impossibility of relieving Candahar speedily from their base, and within a day of the receipt of the news of the disaster pointed out to the Government of India that speedy relief must come from Cabul, while it was in the highest degree important that any sympathetic movement on that side should be repressed. But for Roberts's advance, the situation would necessarily have become more serious. Of course, the estimated provision of transport was enormously raised upon the receipt of the news of that advance, and at present the Bombay Government have to provide not only for the supply of Candahar, but for the Bengal Brigades successively marching down through Beloochistan, with the Bclan road so destroyed by floods that no wheeled vehicle can pass it. This has necessitated the purchase of animals and manufacture of carts on a large scale, and the engagement of every man that could be got,—a matter of great difficulty, as events had caused a panic amongst the classes from whom followers are procured, such numbers during several years having gone to the front and never returned. Roberts's march was in the highest degree creditable and glorious, but it was *possible* as soon as it was ordered, because he had the pick of a great and complete force, and had nothing to do with what he left behind him. Phayre's was only possible after collecting the indispensable materials and providing for the vital securities of his communications, while a rapid and desperate advance to the relief of Candahar was unnecessary The question affecting the composition of the Army, a portion of which has met with a disaster, is too large to be discussed in a concluding paragraph. But, it may be remarked, that the circumstances of the action made extraordinary demands upon the steadiness of the troops, that the regiment which gave way is considered somewhat of inferior material to the rest. It is maintained on the "Silladar" system, its original composition of frontier tribesmen has been largely leavened by the Kan Kan recruits. There were many young soldiers, some of whom had not completed their musketry course, and it had been broken up in detachments for two years before being sent up; and. at its inspection, though the physique of the men was good, it did not appear steady on parade. It is said, moreover, that in the two companies which gave way, every European and native officer had been killed or disabled previously in the action. In a regiment so composed, a large number of European officers would appear necessary to ensure steadiness under trying circumstances, and it is no new thing to declare that the irregular system of officering regiments, recruited as are the ordinary sepoys, is unsuitable and dangerous. Moreover, the vice of the Staff Corps system in providing officers unknown to the men, was strongly illustrated in this regiment, five out of the nine officers having joined within nine months before the action,—one of them being already lent to another regiment, and one of the older officers to another. With suitable management, the Bombay sepoy is a trustworthy soldier who will not fail in time of need.

M. Amédée le Faure has contributed a most suggestive paper to the *Nouvelle Revue* upon "Military Initiative." While admitting that the idea of one supreme Commander of an army was attended by happy results in France up to the end of the eighteenth century, for the simple reason that it was then a reality, and responded to the tactical necessities of the time, the writer contends that it is an anachronism, and altogether futile, in face of the large armies and extensive battle-fields of the present day. The theory of a "saviour," he says, has been abandoned in French politics, but has been maintained in military matters, and it has triumphed all the more easily because it has favoured every degree of mediocrity and encouraged idleness. The modern system of the Germans, on the contrary, may be summed up in the two words,—"initiative" and "responsibility," the latter serving as a corrective of the former. The Germans prepare their troops for war by developing the sentiment of the initiative in time of peace, but the French continue to teach the idea of a supreme command, and place the sole responsibility upon the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The result of the two systems was seen in the decisive engagements of the Franco-German War. Take, says M. le Faure, the battle of Wörth. That battle was fought on August 6. The formal orders of the Prince Royal of Prussia were that the German troops should not accept battle that day; but General von Kirchbach, commanding the 5th Prussian Corps, finding himself greatly pressed, decided, upon his own responsibility, to engage his forces, and, equally upon their own responsibility, General von Bose, commanding the 11th Corps, and General von Hartmann, commanding the 2nd Bavarian Corps, agreed to act upon the French flanks. The battle was maintained for some hours, although the Prince Royal renewed his instructions to the commanding officers in writing; and at one o'clock the Prince arrived, and personally assumed the direction of operations. The results of the German General taking the initiative were that the battle of Wörth was lost by the French, the Vosges were abandoned, the retreat upon Châlons was accomplished in frightful disorder, the Saverne Tunnel was given up, the enemy penetrated into the country, and stupefied France learnt that its armies had been beaten. What passed in the French camp on the day of this battle? General de Failly, commanding the 5th Division at Bitche, received a despatch from Marshal MacMahon, who was at Wörth, ordering him to send a division as soon as possible, and to "hold the others ready to march." The battle began before it was expected; MacMahon was sharply attacked, but although trains were in readiness to take De Failly close to the battle-field, he said he could not leave the unprotected point he occupied without orders from the Marshal, and no orders had been sent to him. Thus, initiative on the one side led to victory; and passiveness on the other to defeat, invasion, and rout. On the same day, Lieutenant-General von Kameke, who commanded the fourteenth division of Prussian infantry, received reports of the march in retreat of Froissard's corps; and although he was aware that General Steinmetz by no means intended to attack the strong position occupied by the French before Saarbrück, he immediately, of his own motion, without losing precious time in asking for instructions, marched all his troops towards that place. He attacked the French, knowing that he would not be abandoned; and it is clear, from the work written by the Prince Royal, that not only the corps d'armée, the divisions—the great strategic unities—but also the smallest tactical unities, such as companies and batteries, rallied without orders, on their own initiative, upon the battle-field of Spickeren. It is only too apparent, observes M. le Faure, that the French army lacked initiative on this fatal day. At ten in the morning, when the first shot was fired, the situation was singularly perilous for the Germans. Von Kameke, with his division of 10,000 men, attacked the 2nd French corps d'armée, consisting of 26,000 men, posted upon the heights of Spickeren, and especially upon the Epéron. Within a radius of 45 kilomètres about 30,000 Germans *might* hear the cannon, but at a distance of 16 kilomètres—Sarreguemines, Puttelange, and Saint-Avold—40,000 Frenchmen could not help hearing it. The history of this battle of Forbach, says the writer, is simple. All the Germans came to the spot, but from ten in the morning till half-past nine at night not a single Frenchman arrived,—a want of initiative which M. le Faure allows Generals Montaudon, De Castagny, and Metmann to explain, by quoting the evidence they gave at Trianon. The French army having lost two battles upon its two wings, the situation was compromised. Marshal MacMahon had retired upon Châlons. The Emperor decided to reach Verdun, leaving the fortress of Metz in a position to offer resistance to the enemy. Marshal Bazaine replaced Marshal le Bœuf, Major-General, at the head of the Army. In these conditions it was important to leave the city as quickly as possible. To the north, the first German army, under the orders of General Steinmetz, had followed the French step by step; and the second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, was moving up towards Pont-à-Mousson, to bar the road against them. Rapidity of movement in the French could alone checkmate the projects of the enemy. It was necessary to use every road, to force the march, and to blow up the bridges which would enable Steinmetz's Prussians to cross the Moselle. But the French army, faithful to its doctrine of passiveness, lost precious time through want of initiative. The Commandant of the Engineers—irresponsible—made imperfect arrangements for the French army crossing the river. The officers of corps—irresponsible—took all their troops upon a single road, and the result was the most fearful disorder and confusion. The soldiers came to a dead stop. The ammunition waggons, the artillery, and the carriages were entangled together, and choked the road to such an extent that the army only advanced a few kilomètres in thirty hours. One General alone, De Ladmirault, displayed, for an hour, the sentiment of responsibility. He left the road which was traced for him, and this inspiration enabled him to arrive upon the battlefield of Rézonville, where he might have saved France, if the sentiment of passiveness had not resumed possession of him, and if he had not, at the very moment when the Prussians were lost, stopped, and invoked that fatal excuse in the French Army, "No orders." There was one last thing that might have saved France, and that was to prevent the junction of the two armies of Steinmetz and Prince Charles. The first German army had to cross the Moselle, at a point where it was very wide. The inhabitants of Novéant understood that upon their initiative depended, perhaps, the salvation of France. They sent despatch after despatch to the Staff Major-General, but the officers of that Staff Major—irresponsible—did not even read these important messages. All of these declared, at the Trianon inquiry, that they paid no regard to the matter. While the French army was thus losing precious time, the first German army, which had followed them from Forbach, was at the gates of Metz. On August 14, General Froissard, with the 2nd Corps, left the fortress, and the Prussian General, De Goltz, commanding the advanced guard of the 7th Corps, knowing that it was important, above everything, to retard the march, flung himself with all his troops upon the French army at Borny, although the formal and precise orders of the King of Prussia were not to give battle that day. As at Wörth and Forbach, when the action was once begun all the German troops flocked, of themselves, to the field; while, on the side of the French, incertitude again prevailed everywhere. The Commander-in-Chief was under orders to leave Metz, and he was unequal to acting according to events. He neither thought of delaying the march, nor of engaging in a general action. His lieutenants behaved in the same manner, and so time was lost, and the victory was not so complete for the French arms as it might have been. However, the retreat of the French army upon Verdun was continued. At Rézonville, Generals Goltz and Avensleben, taking the initiative upon themselves, again attacked the French; and although the German losses were considerable, and the French maintained possession of the field, the engagement, as Goltz and Avensleben hoped and intended, arrested the French retreat, and enabled Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz to enter into line for an early and decisive *rencontre*. Certainly, the German losses were very severe, and if General Ladmirault had only pushed on, leaving the exhausted enemy with the Moselle behind them, everything might have been saved. But the chief of the 4th Corps arrested his movement, remained where he was, and allowed the enemy to retire in peace. He had no orders! On the 18th, at St. Privat, the most murderous battle of the century, where the 2nd and 3rd French corps fought so gallantly and well, General Bourbaki commanding the Guard, whom Bazaine had left free to do as he liked, might have operated either at the centre or upon the French left wing, and might have cut the Prussian line and compromised the very existence of the German Army. But the Guard remained immovable, General Bourbaki only interpreting his liberty of action, according to his evidence at Trianon, in "a very relative sense." After St. Privat, says M. le Faure, the French Army was thrown back upon Metz, and treason was added to incapacity and inertia, to lose France. Why, the writer asks, was there the contrast which he thus exposes between the acts of the contending armies? The French soldier is more active more enterprising, more alert than the German. The French character is more impulsive than the German. But the French did not budge. It was the heavier German who acted. This was not the effect of chance, but of system,—a methodical system on the part of the Germans, a half-instinctive system on the part of the French. The same effects were apparent in the war in Italy in 1859, and the celebrated quarrel between Marshal Niel and Marshal Canrobert brought out the fact that there was in the French Army an organic vice which it was necessary to expose and get rid of. When armies were small and fields of battle contracted, the writer repeats, in conclusion, supreme command by one individual had its *raison d'être*. The army was a machine, set in motion by a single will. The system was dangerous, since it always presumed a man of genius at the head of the Army, but it was possible. Now-a-days, however, with our gigantic armies, everything is changed. It is physically impossible even for a genius to foresee events, or make his determinations known, with an army of from 150,000 to 200,000, men spread over a considerable tract of country. In a word, strategy has yielded to tactics. In war now-a-days, action is the fundamental law. The limit imposed upon this initiative is the direction given by the Commander-in-Chief,—the aim and object which he has made known. Its sanction is responsibility,—that effective and individual responsibility which requires that all who fail in, or imperfectly fulfil, their duty, shall render account of their conduct, and, if necessary, be punished for it. In fact, the word "responsibility" presupposes two limitations,—viz., reward for those who act well, and punishment for those who act ill. The first condition can only be fulfilled by a good system of promotion. To satisfy the second, the French Code of Military Justice needs reforming. Then, and then only, M. le Faure declares, can the French hope to find in their Army the force of initiative which is the basis of all success, and the cause of all victories.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh proceeded to Ramsgate on Tuesday to inspect the Coastguard of that district, and has since visited Dover.

The appointment of Superintendent of Ports at Malta has become vacant by the death, after a short illness, of Retired Commander Hastings De Robeck. A large number of candidates for the appointment are already in the field.

Although it is reported that the *Charybdis* is to be handed over to the Government of Canada for service as a training-ship, the Admiralty have not looked with favour upon a proposal to enter boys belonging to British-Canadian families on board ships of the Pacific Squadron. Rear-Admiral Stirling suggested that by a careful selection of likely youths, much might be done to keep the complements of ships on that distant station up to their strength, without the necessity for sending out drafts so frequently from England. But their Lordships are so wedded to the present system of home-training, which has certainly given the Navy an excellent class of boy, that they are loth to try any experiments in the direction of direct entry from the shore. We hope that ere long Canada will be able to give the Service some trained boys from a Government training-ship.

Captain Morgan Singer, of the *Hecla*, has inquired fully into the requirements of the new torpedo depôt established at Malta, and his suggestions are being carried out in a manner that will make the depôt valuable as a place of instruction in torpedo warfare, as well as an addition to the strength of the defence of the station.

The three new composite gunboats, of four guns and 455 tons, of the *Espoir* class, which have been ordered to be built, will be named the *Raven*, *Starling*, and *Stork*. They will be engined by Messrs. Rennie.

The number of guns of the new breech-loading type which are now required to be taken in hand, so as to be ready for ships approaching completion, is, we hear, fourteen. They will be 43-ton 6-in. guns.

In consequence of reported outrages by foreign fishermen upon English boats off Lowestoft and Yarmouth, the Admiralty has given orders for the Coast-guard cruisers *Hawk* and *Flora* to be stationed in the neighbourhood of these places, so as to afford protection to our fishermen.

Mr. Charles M'Crea, acting sub-lieutenant, studying at the Royal Naval College, is, we hear, to be discharged from her Majesty's Service on account of ill-health. This officer's seniority as acting sub-lieutenant is January, 1880, and on passing for the rank of lieutenant he took a first-class for seamanship. Absolute "discharge" on reaching commissioned officer's rank, after promising so well, does appear to be extremely hard, for it sends him back into civil life with both health and prospects gone.

By the recent launch of the *Natter* at Bremen, Germany has now ten of the twelve armoured gun-vessels which have been ordered to be built for her Navy. These vessels have a displacement of about 1,000 tons, and carry one 12-inch Krupp gun mounted *en barbette*, and are fitted with ram bows.

Another second-class ram of the coast-defence type has been added to the French Navy by the launch of the *Tonnant* at Rochefort. She is a vessel of 4,452 tons displacement, with engines of 1,500 indicated horse-power, and carries two 12-inch guns mounted in a turret. The greatest thickness of her plates is 13 inches. France has now nine coast-defence rams.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., intended to leave Rangoon on the 28th inst., in the *Euryalus*, for Port Blair, leaving that place on November 2, after three days' stay, for Trincomalee, where he would remain from November 8 to 11, proceeding thence to Bombay, where he will be due on November 18.

The Marine Battalion in Ireland has almost shown that the attendance of a troop-ship upon it is a necessity, for it is constantly found that men serving in Ireland are required at their respective head-quarters for embarkation.. The *Assistance*, on her return to England, will be required to make another trip to Queenstown to bring back a few Marines for embarkation, and it naturally occurs to one to ask whether it would not have been better to have left behind every man who was likely to be needed for service afloat at an early date, or whether service in Ireland might not count as sea service, seeing how many of the men may be said to be embarked" on small islands.

According to letters from Hong Kong, dated September 18, the *Iron Duke* was then in dock; the *Magpie* was surveying Hainan Straits; the *Moorhen* was to leave for Singapore, to relieve the *Vestal;* the *Sheldrake* was at Foochow, and the *Swinger* at Amoy.

Commodore Richards, C.B., arrived at Durban in the *Boadicea* on September 28, and was to be at Knysna on the 14th inst., and would proceed on a tour of visits to the ports on the coast.

Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam arrived at Vigo in the *Inconstant* on Tuesday, and intends to sail for Madeira to-morrow with the *Bacchante, Carysfort,* and *Cleopatra.* The *Tourmaline* has been detained at Devonport by a machinery defect and stress of weather, but will make the best of her way to join the Detached Squadron as soon as possible. The next mail for the squadron will leave London on the 8th November, when letters should be addressed to St. Vincent, *viâ* Southampton. In another column will be found a complete mail list up to June next, which will, of course, be liable to modifications.

The Lieutenant's Naval Pension of £50 a year, which was granted to Commander Aaron Symes in October, 1867, and which fell vacant by the death of that officer, has been awarded to Retired Commander John H. Woolward.

The recent retirement of Lieutenant Percy Raitt, R.N., was at his own request, and that of Paymaster Hyde on account of ill-health rendering him unfit to take up an appointment.

The almost exceptional number of eleven assistant-paymasters have gained a step in rank during the present year, but the fact that there remain fourteen on the List, with seniority of 1866, shows in how lamentable a condition is the state of this List.

The only veteran Naval officer now alive to commemorate, on Thursday next, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the capture by Sir Richard Strachan's squadron of the four sail of French line-of-battle ships off Ferrol, which had escaped from the battle of Trafalgar, is Commander Robert Amyett Newman, on the Retired List, who entered the Navy in 1801, and previous to the above action assisted, while midshipman of the *Courageux*, Captains C. Boyles and R. Lee, at the reduction of St. Lucie in July, 1803. He afterwards served in the same ship at the capture, March 13, 1806, of the *Marengo* and *Belle Poule*, and in 1809 accompanied the expedition to Walcheren in the *San Domingo*, and served at Flushing, and assisted in her boats at the capture of four privateers, in the *Chesapeake*, and at the taking of Craney Island, Hampton, &c. While in charge on one occasion of a prize, he captured a merchant brig, valuably laden with naval stores, and was wounded while serving in a tender to the *San Domingo* in the *Chesapeake*. He subsequently served in the boats of the *Phœnix* at the capture of several pirates in the Archipelago in 1815. He was promoted to lieutenant in December, 1827, and in 1830 and 1831 served in the coast blockade. From April, 1840, until May, 1843, he served in the *San Josef* at Plymouth, and commanded a station in the Coastguard from November, 1843, until 1850. In July, 1846, he received a silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. He became retired commander July 1, 1864, and was awarded a naval pension December 28, 1867. The following is a list of the ships engaged:—*Cæsar*, Sir Richard Strachan; *Hero*, the Hon. A. Gardner; *Namur*, Captain Halstead; *Courageux*, R. Lee; *Æolus*, Lord W. Fitzroy; *Phœnix*, T. Baker; *Révolutionnaire*, Henry Hotham; and *Santa Margaritta*, Rathbone.

The training-brigs *Sealark*, *Liberty*, *Nautilus*, and *Pilot* have gone into harbour at Devonport to be laid up for the winter, and the *Martin*, which was so cruelly reported lost, is snugly berthed in Portsmouth Harbour.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock was to leave Halifax in the *Northampton* on Tuesday for Bermuda, where the flag will probably be joined by the *Contest, Druid, Forester, Flamingo,* and *Tenedos.*

In reporting last week the visit of the Admiralty to Devonport and the Plymouth Division of Marines, we particularly noticed their Lordships' inspection of the gun-drill battery, and their expressed satisfaction with the efficiency of the men in working the guns. We are glad to observe that several of our daily contemporaries have also touched upon this matter, and have likewise noted the fact that the skill thus exhibited is not confined to "drill," but is carried out in "practice;" instances of most accurate firing by the Marines from gunboats at a floating target being given. We have already, in an article on June 26 last, touched upon the gunnery qualifications of the Light Infantry Marine; and as far back as October, 1878, we advocated the payment of the same allowance per diem to the qualified Marine as is now paid to the seaman who is entitled a "trained" man, on account of having passed a certain standard in gunnery in addition to efficiency in other drills. Some months since we were led to expect that an order on this subject was about to be issued; and, although it has not yet appeared, we still hope to see the Marine placed on the same footing as the Blue-jacket, and that he will yet be paid his extra penny per diem, if qualified to receive it.

Not long since the Corps of Royal Marines could boast of having four living K.C.B.'s, but the deaths of Sir Thomas Holloway and Sir Fortescue Graham have reduced the number to two, and we presume, therefore, that whenever new honours are to be distributed, the senior officers of the corps will not be overlooked.

We have already noticed that the Admiralty had called for a return from the several Divisions of Royal Marines which would show the amount of sea, as compared with shore, service of every man. There must, of course, be many men who have been for years employed in departments on shore, such as tailors, shoemakers, artificers, &c., in which it has been for the good of the Service that they should be retained, who can have little or no sea time noted against their names; but there is no doubt that the greater proportion of non-commissioned officers and men will reckon a larger amount of sea than land service, the proportions embarked being often three-fourths of the strength of the Division, and sometimes in excess of that number.

The Lords of the Admiralty left Queenstown on Monday evening on completing their inspection of Haulbowline Yard and the new dock in course of construction there. We have good authority for stating that it is not improbable that a larger number of Irish boys than usual will shortly be received for training for the Royal Navy, but the question of establishing a training-ship at an Irish port is not likely to be entertained at present.

The *Swiftsure* has been named as a likely vessel to succeed the *Iron Duke*, as flagship on the China station, but it is not probable that any orders for her preparation will be given until a full report is received from the *Iron Duke* as to her condition and fitness for service, now that she has been patched up at Hong Kong. That she is very seriously damaged there is not a shadow of a doubt, and the fuller accounts which have been received of her grounding make it the more marvellous that she is still afloat. Nothing but the calm which prevailed while she lay stranded on the reef saved her from being, like the *Vanguard*, wiped out of the *Navy List.* This accident will have cost the country very many thousands. Great credit is due to the "Aberdeen Dock" for the manner in which they have managed to repair the *Iron Duke* in the course of one month, although it was necessary to work night and day to effect this despatch. Nineteen plates have had to be replaced, and some new frames have also been put in in place of those twisted and bent. The cost of this work is said to be £8,000, to which must be added the loss of her steel hawser, value fully £1,000, and the cost of the coal required to bring the ship from Hakodate to Hong Hong, which may be put down at £2,000, and the repairs to the French ship *Champlain*, which was severely damaged in grounding when attempting to get the *Iron Duke* off. This is so serious a matter that it becomes absolutely necessary that the reason why the *Iron Duke* was in such dangerous waters, and the true causes of her having grounded, should be made known. It does not do to try to pass over such an "accident,"—which, by the way, is the second of its kind which has happened to the *Iron Duke* under her present Captain,—without comment, for the stranding of a ship which cost the country £200,000 at the least, is a question of importance. What should be explained is,—why the ship took in coal at an enormous cost to hurry north in thick weather; why she was steaming six knots in foggy weather in such waters may well be inquired into. We have seen the latest charts of the spot where she grounded, and the incompleteness of the survey is so apparent that the greatest caution should naturally have suggested itself to those in charge of the navigation of a costly ironclad. And why she took the outside of the island of Okosiri, within two miles of the land, instead of taking the inside and, generally supposed, safer channel. These are the points that must be inquired into in the first instance, and it might also be well to consider how far it was wise to send the ship off to Hong Kong in her disabled condition at that season.

The United States Minister in London has, according to the *New York Herald*, succeeded in obtaining from the Admiralty the original official reports, never made public, of Captain Lloyd and other officers of the British Navy who commanded the ships-of-war composing the British squadron which attacked the United States privateer brig *General Armstrong*, at the battle of Fayal on September 26, 1814. These documents are, it is stated, of a very important and interesting character, and, with the report of the British Consul at Fayal at the time, decide the long-disputed question as to the liability of Portugal to the United States for permitting the violation of the neutrality laws in her port. The circumstance of these documents having been placed at the disposal of the representatives of a foreign Power shows how much more readily the Admiralty complies with requests from abroad than with those at home. It was not long ago that an officer of the Royal Navy, who was interesting himself in "naval evolutions," craved from the Admiralty the liberty of looking over some official accounts of naval actions. His object was to benefit his profession if possible, and he was willing to undertake the work at his own cost. But their Lordships would not even place the musty documents at his disposal for perusal.

A telegram from Cape Town states that the Natal Legislature has been opened by Sir G. Pomeroy Colley. A Loan Bill is proposed for railway purposes, and to meet a final contribution of £250,000 for the Zulu War. Zululand is now likely to prove a source of benefit, instead of ever-present danger, to Natal.

If there is to be a fusion of pairs of battalions into an amalgamated regiment, with an agglomerated or compound title, it would be as well if the Authorities were to take a little advice before carrying out the scheme. This precaution is especially necessary in dealing with Highland regiments. In them *esprit de corps* is very strong, and it would be very easy to wound their susceptibilities. Evidently, the Authorities know little of their traditions, origin, and feelings, for the military marriage arrangements suggested in their case by the Militia Committee are the very height of absurdity. We would advise the Horse Guards to assemble a committee of Highland, only Highland, officers, to consider the least objectionable manner of coupling the different corps.

In the October number of the *Veterinary Journal*, an Army Veterinary Surgeon, giving his professional experiences in Afghanistan, mentions many shortcomings in the transport arrangements which would be well worth the consideration of the Indian Government in future campaigns. Among other subjects, the writer alludes to the difficulties experienced by veterinary surgeons in obtaining sufficient rations for the animals under their care. To quote the writer's words, "the quantities received are fixed by some omniscient member of the Staff, without in any way consulting those whose daily duty it is to be acquainted with the subject (feeding) under consideration." He says that only when the low condition of the animals had begun to cause anxiety were the opinions of the veterinary staff called for, but their views as to the amounts of forage to be given, being too liberal, were not approved. Overloading is mentioned as another cause of "breakdown," in conjunction with the practice of keeping the transport camels laden and standing for hours at a time, instead of their being made to sit down until required to advance. They are stated to have been laden, in many cases, for twelve hours at a stretch, without any attempt being made to relieve them, even to the extent of allowing them to sit down. It appears that in these, as in many other instances, veterinary surgeons have been slighted and ignored, in addition to being overworked and ill remunerated. The writer goes on to say that he was responsible for the welfare of the sick to be found among no less than 5,961 animals, in addition to his ordinary regimental duty; and for this, with attendance upon innumerable committees, he received the munificent sum of 75 rupees per mensem, in addition to his pay. The medicines at his disposal for all cases, external or internal, in the camel or the mule, consisted of mustard, carbolic acid, vinegar, and a skin of ordinary oil, these necessaries being supposed to meet all requirements. Considering the vast importance now-a-days of efficient transport, it would be well worth while to take into consideration many of the points mentioned by the writer in the *Veterinary Journal*, both as regards the treatment of the animals and the veterinary surgeons supposed to have medical charge of them, for it is not surprising that service in the Army Veterinary Department, especially in India, is unpopular in the profession, when, in addition to the discouraging state of affairs at home, such a condition of things is found to exist abroad.

As an instance of the hard and absurd way in which the compulsory retirement of officers after twenty years' service works, we may mention the case of Brevet Major Robert Thew Gordon, of the 93rd Highlanders. That officer, now holding a civil appointment in Cyprus, has been, or will be in the course of a few days, removed from his regiment. Practically, his military career is, unless some exceptionally favourable chance should occur, at an end. The number of unattached majorities at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief is so small that, notwithstanding the high estimation in which Major Gordon is held, the Horse Guards has, apparently, not been able to give him a step of substantive rank. Major Gordon is a Staff College graduate, did excellent service in the Ashantee war, he was mentioned in despatches; won great credit as Brigade-Major at Aldershot, and conducted himself much to the satisfaction of the Foreign Office when employed on the Boundary Commission in Turkey. He has also served in India, where he mastered the language, and passed a high examination at the Engineering College at Roorkee. He is in the prime of life, and a man notorious for clear common-sense, energy, zeal, resolution, and every soldierlike quality. Yet, under the present system, this valuable and experienced officer is thus prematurely put on the shelf.

Some interesting particulars have just been published about the military Press of Russia. The daily journal, *Rooski Invalide*, founded in 1812, occasions the Government a yearly loss of 23,771 roubles, or £2,500. Since it was first started, it is believed the aggregate loss in which the Government has been involved by it is no less than £120,000. The monthly journal, *Voenni Sbornik*, the War-Office review, was founded in 1858, and lost 12,000 roubles the first year. In 1862 the loss was 15,000 roubles, and the figure has not fallen a rouble since. The total loss occasioned by the review since 1858 is £50,000. One hundred and seventy thousand pounds for two papers, which have never yet been self-supporting, and which are a disgrace even to Russian journalism, owing to their wretched editing and inferiority of articles and news, is a heavy sum to pay for a semi-official Press, and it is no wonder, therefore, that economists clamour for its suppression.

A Reserve of Officers has been created, but the Authorities have forgotten to dress the bantlings. They have a right to wear uniform, and are entitled to be presented to her Majesty on receiving their new commissions, yet no dress has yet been decided on for them! Surely this problem is not so difficult but what it could be solved in half an hour. The costume decided on ought to be of such a nature that it could be quickly and cheaply altered, so as to become identical with that of any regiment of the Line; or it might be so arranged that for special regiments, such as the Highland and Rifle Corps, certain Reserve officers should be told off. In this case, the officers so assigned might wear the dress which they would have to assume if recalled to the Service. Of course, in the case of Militia and Volunteer officers, the uniform of their respective regiments should be worn.

The De Cissey affair appears to be far from settled, for the General is bringing actions for slander against several newspapers, and Madame de Kaulla is also intent upon defending her fair fame in the law courts. In addition to this, the whole matter is to be brought before Parliament as soon as the Chambers meet. It is said that a great many persons will be implicated in the new charges which have been raked up against the ex-Minister of War, and which, in all probability, have no foundation, except in political hatred. General de Cissey, in fact, is now accused of having conceded to Madame de Kaulla two contracts which brought in a mint of money—one for the purchase of horses found unfit for service in Germany, and the other for the purchase of the Chassepôts which were captured by the enemy during the Franco-German war, and which were hawked all over the habitable globe. It is further alleged that, in order to furnish a hotel for his mistress, the General gave an army contractor an immense order for shoes, although the stores already contained shoes for the next thirteen years. On the other hand, it is said that General Farre, after examining into the acts of his predecessor, has found nothing irregular, and it is certain the General must have a clear conscience, or he would not bring actions-at-law for the purpose of confounding his detractors. At the bottom of all this there is a great deal of political spite. Strange to say, the affair commenced by a Bonapartist paper slandering a Republican officer. Hence an action, and during the trial the de Cissey episode, which by its importance absorbed the original case,—

> "For many a dart at random sent,
> Finds mark the archer never meant."

The defendant was no longer Colonel Jung, the Republican, but General de Cissey, execrated by all true Radicals for having distinguished himself under that unmitigated tyrant, Napoleon III., and for having, with considerable ability, reorganised that army which succeeded in wresting Paris from the hands of the Commune. The Radicals regard General de Cissey as one of the chief actors in the drama they call "the bloody week;" and as any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, so any accusation is good enough to bring against a gallant and laborious officer who aided in putting down a detestable rebellion. It is pitiable to see with what avidity the most frivolous accusations against the ex-War Minister have been swallowed by his countrymen, as if there were really nothing astonishing in them. The celebrated Frenchman who said that if he were accused of stealing the towers of Nôtre Dame, the first thing he would do would be to run away, exhibited a great knowledge of ordinary human nature which delights to believe in evil, especially where the accusation attains a person of elevated rank. In perusing the French papers we have not only been struck with the amount of pleasure derived from the washing of dirty linen in public, as regards General de Cissey, but with the want of common decency exhibited towards Madame de Kaulla, who denies the charges brought against her. M. Emile de Girardin is one of the only writers who has protested against this ungenerous and ungallant conduct. He ridicules the idea of Madame de Kaulla having been employed by Prince Bismarck. The Prince, he says, has no need of spies in France, as he can learn everything by means of the French Press. In endeavours to damage the reputation of political antagonists, all the secrets of the State are revealed. Madame de Kaulla is accused of having furnished Prince Bismarck with all the details for the mobilisation of the French Army. In reply to this charge, it is remarked that it would have taken the lady weeks to have copied the papers on this subject, and also the complicity of several different War Office functionaries. However, for the last ten years the French have been afflicted with a spy mania, and see themselves surrounded by traitors. It is to be hoped that a more wholesome tone of mind will soon prevail, and that party discord will lose that blind and impassioned hatred which now characterises it.

It is only quite recently that the commotion which recent wars caused in all departments of military science, and especially in the special branch of "Tactics," has gradually subsided. Personal experiences gave rise to the expression of most contrary views, which only now become formulated into distinct and recognised principles. Perhaps in no other army was this utterance of opinions of more varied a nature than in the one which has done the lion's share of fighting in modern times, and which therefore has a right to speak with some authority on the various subjects of which it has had so large an experience. The German Army, it has truly been observed, has carried on practical experiments on a vast scale, by which other armies have profited largely, without incurring that enormous expense of life and treasure which modern wars entail. It is, therefore, with some degree of satisfaction that we welcome a work, *Taktische Beispiele*, by Lieutenant-Colonel Hugo von Helvig, Bavarian Army, treating of the important subject of infantry tactics in a comprehensive, yet concise manner. Upon the infantry depends now more than ever the fate of battles; the infantry has to bear the brunt of the fight. It becomes, therefore, imperative to discard the old notions of trusting to the god of battles, and of depending on the sacrificing devotion of men and officers. It is of the first importance to supplant the old system by a new scientific method, if we may use the term, by which the same results may be obtained, without the fearful losses which a continued adherence to the old tactics, in the face of improved weapons, would bring with it. The work before us has the aim of advancing this view, and of combating the method to which in certain quarters still too much attachment is shown. The book is illustrated by seventy-eight litho plates. The work under notice has appeared from the firm of Mittler und Sohn, of Berlin.

A most interesting lecture, "Die Thätigkeit der jüngsten Kriegen," delivered by Captain Buchholtz, of the German Railway Regiment, before the "Militärische Gesellschaft" at Berlin, has been published as a pamphlet; and we must say that the author has rendered a great service to all who take an interest in the matter. He places before his readers, in concise words, the recent activity of field telegraphy, as well as the latest inventions in this branch of the military art. The summary of telegraphic operations in the wars of the last two decades alone would render the little *brochure* valuable; but the author has, in addition, given a full *résumé* of the manner in which optic telegraphy has come to the aid of electric telegraphing in the field. Military ballooning is also fully treated, the progress made by France and England being especially referred to. Altogether, a highly engaging subject is ably discussed, and the manner in which it is brought before us can only heighten the interest with which it is generally regarded.

The extensive gunnery experiments which were made in Austria last year, and which have been fully reported in a recent number of the *Mittheilungen über Gegenstände des Artillerie und Geniewesens*, are of some interest to us. In the trials made with the field and mountain guns, it was found that oak walls, consisting of logs of a total thickness of 1½ metre were easily destroyed at a range of 1,000 paces. Of fortress and coast guns, the 12-centimetre steel-bronze breech-loader was tried with shrapnel and case-shot. Shrapnel was very effective against breastworks, one breastwork, 6 metres thick, being penetrated thirteen times at a range of 1,000 metres. Similar results were obtained with the 15-centimetre gun. Of especial interest were the experiments with a short 18-centimetre siege gun. The profiles employed in modern fortifications, with a view to their better protection, necessitate for dismounting fire a striking angle up to 25°. The short Austrian 15-centimetre being inefficient for this purpose, on account of the smallness of the charge, the weight of the projectile had to be increased. This circumstance led to the construction of the short 18-centimetre gun, the barrel of which weighs only 450 kilogrammes more than that of the smaller gun, the shell of the heavier gun being double the weight of the lighter one. The trials made were satisfactory, and they will be continued this year.

THE ATALANTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Hitherto, so far as I have read, the controversy on the Atalanta question seems to have been mainly confined to technicalities as to the stability of the vessel. I will leave the contending parties to settle the issues they have raised, and confine myself to an altogether different point. At the time the Atalanta was built, in the days of sailing-ships in the Navy, it was a far more common occurrence than it is now-a-days for ships to lose spars, and even to be totally dismasted; and it used to be a common saying amongst sailors, when praising the stability of a ship, that "the sticks would be taken out of her before she was laid on her beam-ends." In the case of the Eurydice, however, none of the masts gave way; in fact, her main-royal was found intact after the ship had gone down. Under the fearful pressure of wind that caused the catastrophe, something had to give way, and, as the masts did not yield, the ship did. In the old days this would doubtless have been reversed, for ships like the Eurydice and Atalanta must formerly have been subject to the same wind-pressure which latterly they were unable to bear. The better supervision of our dockyards has brought with it the issue of a superior class of stores, and whilst better masts, spars, and ropes, and the use of wire shrouds and stays have all tended to add to the strength of the rigging, the stability of the hulls have in no way been increased; and it is more than probable that in the case of the Atalanta, as with the Eurydice, the ship has been submerged simply because nothing aloft gave way to relieve her.—I am, &c., C. A. Stephenson.

MILITIA SUBALTERNS IN THE LINE.

"Ex-Militia Subaltern" writes:—"After reading your articles on the grievances of lieutenants of Militia transferred to the Line (in your issues of January 1, 1876, and August 28, 1880), I venture to forward my own case, in the hope that it may help to show the injustice many, if not all of us, have suffered. Entering the Militia to obtain a commission as lieutenant in the Line in two years, it took me two years and nine months to get one. I joined my regiment, at that time serving in the East, as a lieutenant, but only received an ensign's pay for three years. Eventually an officer (fortunate enough to have gone through Sandhurst), and whose commission as sub-lieutenant bore same date as mine of lieutenant, was sent out to join the regiment, and placed above me on the list, his commission having been antedated. I have lost (£68 8s. 9d.) pay, the difference between 5s. 3d. and 6s. 6d. for three years; and also seniority. No Militia service is reckoned."

The *New York Herald* has published a letter from Capt. Le Krafft, Hydrographer to the U.S. Navy, in which he says that the Panama Canal, when cut, will be perfectly useless for sailing vessels, owing to the "variable winds and vexatious calms" which prevail in the vicinity, while tug-boats would injure the canal banks, besides being very expensive. Rear-Admiral Ammen, of the U.S. Navy, is also against the scheme.

Major-Gen. Glyn, C.B., commanding the Dublin District, made an inspection of the Royal Hiberian Military School, Dublin, under the command of Col. Cotton, on Tuesday. The General expressed his entire approbation with the condition in which he found every department of the institution, and also the healthy and soldierlike appearance of the boys, who, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, went through their drill and parade evolutions with their usual soldierlike steadiness and precision.

INDIA.

The Secretary of State has, it is stated, sanctioned the erection of the new Government House at Simla projected by Lord Lytton. The present estimate of the whole work is 10 lacs of rupees, though public works estimates are unreliable, and it will probably cost much more. The site is probably the best in Simla, and there is already a large quantity of material on the ground.

In connection with the late error in the war estimates, the *Englishman* says it is stated in well-informed circles at Simla that Sir John Strachey was informed that, if he did not resign his appointment of Financial Member, he would be superseded. Major Newmarch also has, it is said, incurred unusually severe censure.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore), alluding to the rumoured appointment of Sir Neville Chamberlain in succession to Sir Frederick Haines, says that it has long been known that the offer had been made, but it was considered doubtful if the health of Gen. Chamberlain would permit of his accepting the post, and this point is still very doubtful. It will be remembered that Sir Neville was compelled to decline the command in Afghanistan for the same reason.

The *Standard* says :—"The report of the Simla Committee on the Indian Army Organisation is now under consideration at the War and India Offices. The Committee's recommendations do not meet with favour in either department, and are not likely to be acted upon."

The *Irish Times* says :—"It is now definitely arranged that Gen. Sir Frederick Haines shall vacate his command of the Indian Army in April next, when he will proceed direct to England. The impression exists in official quarters that Sir Garnet Wolseley will, after all, be Gen. Haines's successor, as Sir Neville Chamberlain has been for some time past in a very weak state of health, and is almost incapacitated from undertaking increased responsibilities."

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs on the 24th inst. :—"Sir Neville Chamberlain has not yet accepted the succession to Sir F. Haines. No one regards Sir Neville Chamberlain except with feelings of the greatest respect, but a portion of the Indian Press urges that Sir Garnet Wolseley should be appointed, in view of the great change which the late Army Commission has recommended in the organisation of the Indian Army, and which, it is said, will only be carried to a satisfactory result in the hands of an experienced reformer and able administrator like Sir G. Wolseley."

The following special notice has appeared in the *Gazette of India* :—"The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer a separate war-medal in commemoration of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, European and native, who have been employed on field service in Afghanistan. Her Majesty has expressed her gracious readiness to receive for consideration the names of those British officers who have rendered distinguished service during the war, which her Majesty's Government hopes has now been brought to a happy termination. Recognising the excellent service which has been rendered by many native commissioned officers, the Secretary of State for India has authorised the creation of twenty-five additional appointments to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, and a corresponding promotion to the 1st Class, to be hereafter absorbed. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will be empowered to furnish the Government of India with the necessary recommendations for giving due effect to these measures, in which her Majesty's Government trusts the Armies of India will recognise that her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India is very sensible of the valued and distinguished services which have been rendered in the field in Afghanistan. The Governor-General in Council congratulates the Indian Armies on this cordial expression of her Majesty's royal pleasure and approbation. It has been his pleasing duty, as it was that also of his predecessor, to bring from time to time under the notice of their Queen the several occasions on which, under the able guidance of their commanders, her Majesty's troops, British and Native, have justified the full confidence of the Government in their courage and devotion on the field of battle. The Governor-General in Council now desires, on the return of a large portion of those troops to British territory, to offer the hearty testimony of the Government of India to the unfailing discipline, the high spirit, and the cheerful endurance which have been so conspicuously evinced by the whole force under all the vicissitudes of prolonged, distant, and trying service. To these most honourable and soldierly qualities it is due that rarely, if ever, has war been carried on in an enemy's country with so strict a regard to the laws of humanity and honour, and such total absence of excess of any kind, as throughout the late operations in Afghanistan. For this result, no less than for the successes they have achieved in the field, the Government of India desires to thank its soldiers of all ranks; and while deploring those gallant and devoted men who have fallen in the performance of their duty, to offer the returning divisions and their leaders a hearty welcome."

With reference to the charge against Gen. Primrose, that he was so frightened on the news of the disaster at Maiwand as to exaggerate it into "annihilation," Major Frederick Adam, of the Bombay S.C., assistant-quartermaster-general of the Candahar Force, says :—"I am the responsible person for having telegraphed that the brigade was 'annihilated.' When the report was first received it was so described, and knowing that the wire would almost immediately be cut, I hastened to write down what had been reported. Subsequent telegrams modified the first report."

A telegram from India states that Major-Gen. Robert Hume, C.B., commanding the Allahabad Division of the Bengal Army, goes to Candahar to relieve Major-Gen. Phayre, in command of the forces in Southern Afghanistan. The latter officer reverts to his former appointment in command of the lines of communication between Quetta, Sibi, and Candahar. Gen. Hume is to be replaced on the divisional staff of the Bombay Army by Brigdr.-Gen. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., who has commanded a brigade throughout the Afghan war, and is to be promoted major-general for his services.

The Commander-in-Chief has withheld the first Infantry prize from the Native Army serving in Bengal on the ground of inaccuracies in marking.

Orders have been issued from Army Head-quarters, Simla, providing for the grant of furlough to 33 per cent. of the Native Army. As a general rule, the limit is fixed at 10 per cent. each year.

The Government of India has ruled that young medical officers on arriving in India are not to be posted to civil appointments; and further, that such officers are ineligible for civil employment, until they have completed two years' military duty.

The *Gazette of India* contains a notification by the Governor-General in Council approving retrospectively of the arrangements which were made for the command, staff, and brigading of the forces detailed for Candahar and employed in the Southern Afghanistan line of communication, and which were designated the "Second Division of the Candahar Field Force." It is also notified that Col. H. H. James, Bombay S.C.; Col. J. H. Henderson, Bombay S.C.; Col. G. F. Walker, 12th Foot; and Col. H. C. Wilkinson, half-pay, 16th Lancers, will have the rank of brigadier-general of the second class while commanding brigades in the field.

The names of the following officers have been placed on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the retirement from the Service of Lieut.-Gen. H. Nott, Madras S.C., on July 14 :—Major-Gen. Gore, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of lieutenant-generals; Col. Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals. The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval :—Bengal Army :—To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, from Sept. 10, in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Jenkins, deceased. To be Majors—Capt. and Brevet Major Macnaghten, late 5th Eur. L.C., from Sept. 10, in succession to Jenkins, deceased; Capt. and Brevet Major Peacock, late 3rd Eurn. L.C., from May 19, in succession to Major Wake, retired on half-pay; Capt. Broome, Gen. List. Inf., Sept. 18; Capt. Jackson, Gen. List. Inf., Sept. 20. Brevet :—To be Colonels—Lieut.-Cols. Martin and Baker, Bengal S.C., and Whitlock, Madras S.C., Sept. 20. To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Moore, Bombay Cavalry, from July 14, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Nott, retired. To be Major—Capt. (now Major) Clutterbuck, Bengal Infantry, from July 14, in succession to Lieut.-Gen Nott.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

"A Field Officer of Rifle Volunteers and a Civilian" writes :—"I have read with interest the correspondence in your paper regarding the assumption of their rank by officers of Volunteers. Having a strong opinion on the subject, with regard not only to officers of the Volunteers, but to those of the Militia and Yeomanry, I venture to ask permission to be allowed to express it, through the medium of your columns. It seems to me that a man ought to be designated by what is his calling, business, trade, profession, by what he makes his living by, by what is, in fact, the business of his life. By applying this rule, we at once get rid of almost all difficulties, and especially bring out in a strong light the broad distinction between the regular officer and all others. Soldiering is his trade; he ought to be known as a soldier-officer. If officers of the Auxiliary Forces respect others and respect themselves, they will take every means in their power to prevent their being mistaken for professional soldiers. On the other hand, they are entitled and bound, on all proper occasions, to take care that due respect is paid to the Queen's commission, in their persons. When engaged in any duty, whether strictly military or in a subsidiary way connected with their position as officers of the Auxiliary Forces, they ought to be sticklers for the rank which has been conferred upon them. If they act in this way, and see to it above all things that they thoroughly know their work, they will get all due respect from every one, civilian and soldier. alike. I am unable to make any distinction between the different branches of the Auxiliary Forces. They are none of them soldiers, unless when actually enrolled or on duty, and I humbly consider that they are guilty of 'bad form' if they allow themselves, except on these special occasions, to be designated by those military titles which can only, with propriety and at all times, be assumed by those whose trade is soldiering."

"An Old Soldier" writes :—"The objection, to me, against the assumption of military titles by Militia and Volunteers, except on duty, is that soldiering is not their profession. Surely this is a sufficient argument against the claims which some Militia and Volunteer officers raise to use their military titles, which are accorded them for the purposes of military duty, when actually under arms or doing duty with their regiments."

"A Captain of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers" writes :—"Your correspondent, 'X.,' thinks that the rank and file of the Volunteer Force consider themselves civilians when not absolutely engaged in 'military exercises,' whatever that may mean. Does he consider church parades, shooting-matches, or assaults given by regimental schools of arms military exercises? At all regimental assaults the Volunteer always appears as a soldier, with his rank before his name. The rank and file themselves, I am sure, do not indulge in the visionary thoughts of 'X.,' being fully aware that in case of invasion, or even of such a war as would denude the country of Regular troops and absorb the Militia (who would doubtless volunteer to furnish garrisons for our fortresses in the Mediterranean and elsewhere), they can at once be embodied and sent to any part of Great Britain, without the power of resignation. Surely there is a difference between a man who enters an engagement of this sort and one who does not. 'X.' complains of the kind of argument used by one of your correspondents as not convincing. Does he think comparing a Volunteer officer to a member of the Irish Land League, and himself to a landlord, a convincing style of argument? Where is the analogy? He also states that 'he knows many shopkeepers himself' who hold the rank of major or captain in the Volunteer Service It seems somewhat curious that he should keep up an acquaintance with people to whom, on paper, he appears to have such an aversion. Further on, he says we are 'never likely to see a real day's service.' This may or may not be the case; but it is like the argument that the Volunteer Service is of no use, to which one might easily rejoin that neither are three arches of Waterloo Bridge at low-water. It is, however, 'X.'s' opinion; but I would remind him that our brethren at the Cape, in New Zealand, and even in Canada have seen 'several days' real service.' Our Indian brethren, too, would, had the Volunteer Force existed at the period, have been of the greatest value during the Mutiny, whatever 'X.' may think of their not having previously seen a 'real day's service.' Finally, 'X.' dismisses us as 'a worthy body of men,' without even 'gentle' prefixed to the last word,—for his sentiments and description we ought, I am sure, to feel grateful. Is he aware that we all, before obtaining our commissions, are required to sign an engagement to serve in her Majesty's Regular Army, if required? As it is not in good taste to adopt the 'tu quoque' system, I shall not condescend to do so on his Social-position argument, but I must conclude by assuring 'X.' that his case will neither be strengthened nor improved by adopting such tactics,—it shows a weak case."

"A Devoted Centurion" writes :—"I consider the present an opportune moment for quoting a few facts which have evidently passed unnoticed in some quarters, but which go to prove that whatever the few may think, the majority of Militia and Volunteer Officers are justified in the view they take that it would be the height of snobbishness for them to assert themselves as 'lieutenant-colonels,' 'majors,' and 'captains,' in society, when officially their claim to military rank is systematically ignored,—and very properly so, I and many others think, who are content to serve from patriotic motives, and not from any desire to usurp titles which are, or should be, the right of the regular soldier, and the regular soldier only. If the *Army List* of April last is taken up, and page 2 turned to, the names will be found of two well-known Volunteer officers, viz., Viscount Bury, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, and Col. Loyd-Lindsay, Financial Secretary to the War Office. How are these officers designated? Simply as 'the Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., late Scots Fusilier Guards.' and 'Lieut.-Col. R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., late Scots Fusilier Guards,' not as 'Lieut.-Col. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., 21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers,' and 'Lieut.-Col. R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., the Honourable Artillery Company and 1st Berks Rifle Volunteers.' Again, in April last, the Deputy-Accountant-General of the Army, Mr. Ralph H. Knox, who holds a commission as captain in the South Middlesex R.V., was appointed to a Companionship of the Bath. How was he gazetted? Why, as 'Ralph Henry Knox, Esq., Deputy-Accountant-General of the Army.' Not a word is said about any captain's commission held by him in the Volunteers. Yet, if that commission carried military rank, her Majesty would certainly not have ignored the military rank, for his proper military title was given to H.M.'s Consul at Erzeroum, gazetted to the Bath at the same time, who is designated as 'Major Henry Trotter, R.E.' About the same time as Mr. Knox was gazetted a C.B., another officer of the South Middlesex Rifles was decorated by her Majesty, Mr. (Lieut.-Col.) W. H. Wylde being appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He, too, was referred to in the *London Gazette* as an 'Esquire.' no allusion being made to any military commission held by him. These are only a few cases. I could add many others, only I know your space is valuable, and already my letter has exceeded reasonable bounds. I have shown, however, that the military rank to which certain of my brother-officers in the Auxiliary Forces aspire is not recognised in official documents. For the good of these Services, I hope it never may be. I am proud of the designation 'civilian soldier,' one of the most honourable that a man can aspire to, and I am only sorry to find that those who profess to lead the Force have, by the wretched advice they have all along given, influenced some officers—thank goodness, they are greatly in the minority, and consist principally of the black-sheep of the Service—those who accept commissions for 'swagger's sake'—to endeavour to raise a claim to which they have no earthly right, and which is fast robbing the Service of that credit which would otherwise belong to it. Believe me, the true friends of the Auxiliary Forces are those who resist the growth of such unmistakably 'bad form' as the assumption by the amateur soldier of the ranks which are, and should be, the marks by which the professional soldier is distinguished from the amateur, in the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers."

Monday last being the anniversary of the battle of Balaclava, the following officers, who participated in that engagement, dined at Willis's Rooms, viz. :—Gens. Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B. (in the chair), Clarke, C.B., Sir Thomas McMahon, and Wardlaw, C.B.; Lieut.-Gens. Forrest, C.B., Shute, C.B., and Beauchamp Walker, C.B.; Major-Gens. Sir Roger Palmer and Seager, C.B.; Sir William Gordon; Cols. Trevelyan, Portal, Hunt, Mussenden, and Prendergast; Lieut.-Cols. Godman, Fergusson, and Swinfen; Majors Duberly, Wilkins, M'Creagh, Coney, and Clowes; Capts. Goad, Lee, Scott, and G. W. Hunt; and Surg.-Gen. J. Mouat, C.B., V.C. The anniversary was also celebrated at the Alexandra Palace. There were 56 of the survivors present. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Lay Smith, late of the 11th Hussars, and the vice-chair was taken by Mr. W. Bird, of the 8th Hussars, who had two horses shot under him at the charge, and was for twelve months a prisoner of war in a Russian prison. Several toasts were honoured, and a pleasant evening spent.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BASUTOLAND.

Despatches from Colonel Clarke, the Commandant-General of the Forces at the Cape, give particulars of the actual commencement of hostilities in Basutoland. The Colonial Forces, having entered the disaffected districts in two bodies on September 12, the rebel chief Lerothodi came to Mafeteng. Lerothodi assembled about a thousand men, took possession of the road in which the Colonial troops were advancing, and opened fire. After a good deal of firing on both sides, the Basutos galloped down, six hundred strong, on the Colonists, who held their ground, drove them back, and pursued them more than three miles. The same afternoon a Basuto attack on a kraal of loyal natives was repulsed. The Colonists entrenched themselves in the compound of the Residency, and for several days before their post was surrounded, skirmishes went on. Lieut. Clark, since killed, made two attacks on a rebel position, but was driven back. At this time Lerothodi had fifteen hundred men with him, and the roads were open. On the 22nd, however, Lerothodi's force, reinforced to a strength of seven thousand, attacked the Colonial entrenchments. Shortly before eleven the station had been entrenched and barricaded, and the men carefully posted. The Basutos came down in immense force at a gallop. Making a magnificent charge they drove in the outposts and swept off the cattle. Driving the cattle to the rear, they advanced from all sides in strategical formation, with supports and large reserves. Notwithstanding the heavy fire of the Colonists, they gained possession of the village of Niohapi, four hundred yards from the entrenchments, and having surrounded the Residency, charged down the main road, led by a chief, to within a hundred yards of the barricades, where their leader was shot. Flank attacks in force were made simultaneously, and dismounting at four hundred yards, they fought their way right up to the defences. Losing heavily, but throwing up shelters as they advanced, and loopholing the garden walls, they kept up a sustained fire from about four hundred rifles on the Residency. This continued till five o'clock, and after six hours' fighting Col. Carrington directed a sortie against the Basuto flank. The mounted men sent out drove the Basutos back on their reserves. Though retreating under a tremendous fire, the Basutos continually dismounted to pick up their dead and wounded, and held their ground till after dark to complete the removal of disabled men. The defending force, which was well under cover, suffered slight loss, but the Basutos left the ground strewed with dead horses, sixty lying close to the barricades. The Basutos were largely armed with Sniders and Martini-Henry rifles.

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

"S.F.P." writes:—"I have just read the letter of the special correspondent of the *Daily News* with reference to Capt. Boycott. I do not know Capt. Boycott, though I fancy I must have met him with the 39th a good many years ago; but I admire his pluck, and think that he ought to be helped out of his difficulties, if possible, and I venture to suggest a plan. Let half-a-dozen retired, youngish officers go and help him; let them take over a dozen good English labourers, and get Boycott's crops in, and show this fine fellow and his courageous wife that their brave bearing under very difficult circumstances is exciting the admiration of numbers of men belonging to the Services. There must be heaps of men with nothing to do who would be glad to go to the rescue of Capt. Boycott. If he was a farmer in Natal or Basutoland, menaced by Zulus or other natives, there would be a number of volunteers, and everybody would feel it was the right thing to do. What would be right in Natal cannot be wrong in Ireland. This suggestion requires no Government sanction, it simply wants half-a-dozen resolute men, well armed, with a dozen labourers. I cannot possibly go myself, as I am fully occupied, and am unwell and have a large family, but as such an expedition will cost something, not very much, I will contribute £2, if necessary £5, towards the expenses. If a man like Evelyn Wood, but a few years younger and unemployed, will undertake to organise such an expedition, he will have heaps of applications, and I am confident sufficient funds will be contributed to cover all expenses. If the Government cannot enable Capt. Boycott to gather in his crops, then it is time that private enterprise should come to the rescue. Probably Lord Erne would help financially."

SUBALTERNS' EXPENSES.

"Impecuniosity" writes:—"We are told that the impecunious British subaltern is terribly hard pressed by the expenses attending the system on which our regimental messes are conducted, and it has been suggested that the attention of the Authorities should be directed to the suppression of this evil. Now, I most respectfully beg to point out that most of us have far less difficulty in meeting our monthly mess bills, than in putting our hands into our pockets to pay our tailors for their continuous changes in uniform. We have no sooner paid for a new pattern forage-cap and glengarry, than a General Order is specially issued directing us to immediately have our shoulder-cords and badges altered. In the case of the new forage-cap and glengarry, we were told that we might wear out those caps which were already in use; but how many colonels allowed this? Now, doubtless, we should all of us be highly delighted to see our mess expenses reduced, at however great sacrifice to our stomachs; but, at the same time, we should be equally pleased to learn that the Authorities had, for once and all, thoroughly made up their minds as to whether they wished us to wear caps with straight or sloping peaks, badges on the collar or shoulder, sashes over the shoulder or round the waist, and such like interesting details. Whether such changes are more ornamental or serviceable is exceedingly doubtful, but that they are very expensive is disagreeably apparent. As an example, I give you the contents of a communication I received from my tailor this morning:—'Sir,—I beg to solicit the favour of supplying you with the new shoulder-straps for your uniform, and shall feel obliged if you will kindly fill up and sign the enclosed form. My prices are:—Lieutenant, per pair, for tunic, £1; patrol-jacket, 10s.; great-coat, 9s. 6d.'"

ADMIRALTY CIRCULARS.

The frequent losses of revolvers on board her Majesty's ships has necessitated the issue of a Fleet Circular (No. 37 S), giving instructions for the prevention of what looks like something more than accident. In future, all pistols will be kept in racks near a sentry's post, so that the absence of one can be readily observed. Pistols are not to be removed from the rack except for action, drill, or cleaning purposes, under the superintendence of an armourer or other fitting person; and when in the rack, the pistols are to be secured by a chain passed through their trigger-guards, and locked.

The Admiralty has, by another Fleet Circular (38 S) laid down a scale of allowances for collecting, preserving, and delivering into store empty cartridge cases. For Nordenfelt cartridges, the allowance will be 5s. per 1,000 of 158 lb. weight; for ·65-in. Gatling cartridges, 3s. per 1,000 of 95 lb.; and for pistol cartridges, 2s. 6d. per 1,000 of 8 lb. 3 oz. The issue of these allowances is to be made under the same regulations and conditions as laid down in Article 1,357 of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

A NAVAL NURSERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to bring to your notice an order which has lately been given by the officer commanding one of H.M.'s ships stationed in the Mediterranean. This ship has had since her commission a somewhat chequered career, but it is well known that the comfort of her officers is studiously considered. The order above referred to is that the gun-room officers are to close their mess-berth (and, of course, go to their hammocks) at the early hour of 9.30 p.m. This would seem a very good order to those who follow the maxim of "Early to bed and early to rise," &c., but to a man who has been at work all day long, and has perchance reached the mature age of 24 and 25, it does seem hard (perhaps unreasonably), that he cannot have his evenings to himself. Such parental regard for the gun-room officers I bring to your notice, in order that the reading public may see how tenderly the youth of the Royal Navy are nurtured.—I am, &c.,

One of the Babes.

Messrs. Thornton and Co. exhibited last week, before the Leith Docks Commissioners, their new life-saving dress. The apparatus consists of a waterproof dress, with a float attached, which is fitted with air-proof chambers, so constructed that they are protected by means of cork bulwarks against any chance of damage through collision with wreckage, rocks, &c. The dress can be put on in one minute, and the operator being in a perpendicular position, and floating waist-high in perfect security, can rescue four or five persons from drowning, and convey them to a place of safety. Web-like propellers are fitted to the feet, and by an easy action, similar to that of walking, a person is able to send himself through the water at considerable speed. A pair of revolving screws, fitted to the back of the float, can also be used to propel the occupant at a speed equal to five miles an hour without undue exertion. The inventors recommend the apparatus for naval, military, and exploring purposes, and also for wild-duck shooting. The trials were considered highly satisfactory.

The fact that the Admiralty suddenly decided to send so many Nordenfelt guns to the Mediterranean, very naturally reduced the number in reserve to a minimum, and it was thereupon, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, thought well that the Navy should have a further supply of at least fifty of these guns, although the expenditure was not provided for when the Estimates were framed. As they are to be delivered before the end of the financial year, the money will have to be found somewhere, and this supply will not interfere with the intended orders for 1881-2. Of those sent out to the Mediterranean, the Alexandria was to be supplied with no fewer than eight, and the Téméraire with six, and if the other ships in the squadron are equally well armed with guns of this type, fifty will not go very far. The Gatling is to be appropriated to gunboats of the Medway class, thus using up the guns of that pattern which are now in the Service, but the larger ships will all be provided with the Nordenfelt equipment.

The Danish torpedo-ship Jordenskjöld, of which we recently gave a short account, is now approaching completion, and will be one of the most powerful men-of-war in the North Sea. The vessel is of a very peculiar design, being turtle-shaped, with an arched deck armoured with three-and-a-half inch steel plates. The ship has a double bottom, divided into twenty-three water-tight compartments, in which the boilers and engines are placed, as well as hydraulic machinery for working the exceptionally heavy ordance with which the ship is be armed. From the under-ship what may be called a middle-ship rises; the interior being divided into forty water-tight compartments, filled with cork, to ensure the buoyancy of the vessel after the sides have been pierced by projectiles. Above this intermediate portion, stands the upper-ship, in which the crew will be berthed. In the fore part of the upper-ship is a turret, armoured with steel plates 8 in. thick, in which a 14-inch Krupp gun will be mounted, while four lighter Krupp guns will be placed elsewhere on the upper deck. The vessel will also carry two torpedo-boats, and will be fitted with apparatus for discharging Whitehead torpedoes above the water-line. Her length is 215 ft., her breadth 42 ft., draught of water 14 ft. forward and 15 ft. aft, and her displacement 2,400 tons.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of the 16th inst. states that Chili and the United States of Columbia have signed a convention referring their dispute concerning the transportation of arms for Peru, across the Isthmus of Panama, to the arbitration of the President of the United States.

Reviews.

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SOME MAGAZINES.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. have commenced the publication in a serial form of a history of the United States of America, to be completed in thirty-six parts. The first number promises well, being full of instructive matter, and profusely illustrated.

The International Portrait Gallery, for November, represents "M. Gustave Doré," a highly-finished photo by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. We also find amongst Messrs. Cassell's publications for November three new ones, which are specially devoted to "little folk," viz., *The Child's Life of Christ*, with original illustrations; *The Glad Time*, an illustrated annual for youngsters; and *Cassell's Almanack for* 1881, enclosed in a most artistic wrapper, containing a large number of illustrations, and abundance of interesting matter.

Hardwicke's Science Gossip, for November, is a capital number, containing articles on wild flowers, microscopy, zoology, geology, botany, &c. Mr. Bogue has ready for publication the second part of *A Manual of the Infusoria*, by W. Saville Kent.

Cornhill, for November, opens with a new serial, which already promises to prove attractive. It is entitled, "My Faithful Johnny," and is introduced by a rather startling illustration. "The Natural History of Dress" is amusing, though it may not be very instructive. The author's aim is to prove that the past history of dress has its rationale and its causes. "Social Life Amongst the Ancient Greeks" is quite worth reading, and gives a great deal of information.

The Theatre.—The November number of this well-conducted review of the Drama, Music, and Fine Arts opens with a most successful likeness of Miss Adelaide Neilson. So much for the artistic department. In the literary, we are given one of F. Marshall's amusing stories, "A Thorough Actress;" also, "The Queen of Trumps," by Lewis Wingfield; a pleasant description of the "Foyer" of the Palais Royal, by Charles Hervey; a glimpse of the "Italian Stage," by R. Davey; and abundance of smart writing and good reading in "Our Play-box" and "Omnibus-box."

The Gospels. By Rev. Edmund Fowle. (Relfe Brothers.)—In this little book there is contained the principal part of the Four Gospels which give us the life of our Saviour on earth. The Gospels are harmonised and arranged in short readings, whereby a better knowledge may be gained than by reading a chapter here and there as a *whole* out of one Evangelist, and then, perhaps, reading out of another the same circumstances in somewhat different words. The former offers a decided advantage, but not the only one. The arrangement of the book is altogether a happy idea of the author, and is happily carried out by the publishers.

A Short Bible History. By Rev. E. Fowle. (Relfe Brothers.)—This little book is well adapted for schools and families, where it is thought desirable for children and young people to become well acquainted with Bible history as a *whole*, rather than acquire a mere knowledge of isolated *facts*.

District Railway Map. (*Bradshaw's Guide* Office.)—The improved District Railway Map of London, lately published, has passed through several editions, and is recognised as a useful and trustworthy guide.

Tourist Guide.—The Great Eastern Railway Company's Guide to the Continent is, in a money point of view, an astonishing production. In a handy little pocket pamphlet we have a capital Continental guide, amply illustrated, provided with an excellent map, and enclosed in an artistically-designed wrapper, all for 6d.

A very important military work, one which should be regarded as a memorial of the principal actors in the South-African campaign of 1879, is advertised for publication by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It will be produced in one handsomely-bound quarto volume, and will be illustrated by a large number of cabinet portraits of the officers in the British Army and Navy who perished in the war.

The Admiralty have decided that vessels of the Comus class are to carry two Nordenfelt guns, and directions have been given for such ships to be fitted for stowing the proper proportion of ammunition.

In our account of the Trafalgar Dinner, at the Royal Naval Club, last week, the names of the following officers, who were present, were omitted, namely:—Coms. Sebastian Gassiot, Lord Robert B. Bruce, William Bailey, E. D. Law, St. John Hornby, H. A. Digby, W. G. England, W. J. Musgrave, Robert Pitman, James Brown, and Mr. Henry Kelly, R.N., secretary.

The directors of "De Bay's Patent Direct-Acting Propeller Company" invite subscriptions for 15,000 ordinary shares of £5 each. The company, which is fully established and in full working order, has fitted several vessels with most satisfactory results, the directors having been informed by one firm alone that, through adopting this propeller, they calculate on saving over £200,000 per annum. The Cora Maria, belonging to Messrs. Copper and Alexander, of Cardiff, fitted with the propeller, has recently arrived at Constantinople, and the captain speaks most highly of the invention. The object of issuing the present shares is to carry out orders now outstanding, and there can be little doubt but that this company, if judiciously and economically managed, will prove not only a financial success to its shareholders, but largely benefit all shipowners.

Messrs. Allen and Hanburys have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste. They present in their "Perfected" article the oil in a beautifully bright and but very little coloured state. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it in this more perfected form.—*Lancet.* No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed.—*Medical Times and Gazette.* All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

The Army.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). The regiment, under command of Capt. Hamilton, marched into Sealkote on the 25th ult., after a year's absence on service in Afghanistan. Thirty non-commissioned officers and men have died during that period. The regiment paraded at Safed Sung on Aug. 10, in service marching-order, for the inspection of Lieut.-Gen. R. Bright, C.B., commanding the Khyber Line Field Force, when there were present—5 captains, 10 subalterns, and 300 troopers. After the march-past, the General ordered a quarter-column, and bid farewell to the Carabiniers previous to their return march to India, thanking them for the excellent manner in which they had performed their duties throughout the campaign, and adding that he should forward to the Commander-in-Chief a special report on their high state of efficiency. Capt. Fife proceeds home to join the Canterbury Depôt. Lieut.-Col. Fryer, Capt. Calvert, Lieuts. Hallowes, and Hanbury, and 2nd Lieut. Des Vœux are on privilege leave. Major Marriott, Lieut. Heywood-Jones, and Vet.-Surg. Poyser are on leave to the Hills, for the recovery of their health. Capt. Maunsell, late 13th Hussars, has been appointed paymaster, vice Roberts.

4th Hussars. The Balaclava Sports took place at Aldershot on Monday last. The stewards were Major Philips; Capts. Edmonstone, Underwood, and Pearson; Lieut. Skinner; and R.S.M. Rhodes; Lieut. and Adjt. Farmer acting as hon. secretary. Four events fell to Rough-Riding Serjt.-Major Lowrey, who, it may be remembered, won a number of prizes at the recent military tournament at the Agricultural Hall.

9th Lancers. The *Times*' correspondent at Candahar telegraphs on Oct. 24:—"The 9th Lancers and Major Robinson's battery of jointed guns are now the only troops of Sir F. Roberts's army still at Candahar. The 9th Lancers will be relieved by the 13th Hussars from Lucknow."

11th Hussars. Capt. Taylor, aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Fraser, V.C., C.B., commanding the Cavalry in Ireland, has passed the requisite examination, and been confirmed in his appointment. The *Globe* says:—"Serious complaints respecting the canteen at the Hampton Court Barracks have been made by the residents of the Palace and neighbourhood, the report has been forwarded to the Duke of Cambridge by Col. Garnett, commanding the 11th Hussars, and supported by the evidence of Major Balfe and Capt. Green in favour of abolishing the sale of intoxicating liquors, and turning the canteens into coffee and reading-rooms for the use of the soldiers."

13th Hussars. The influence of Sir Baker Russell has obtained for the regiment an honour for which all ranks have been hoping so long,—that of being allowed to proceed on service. The *Times*' correspondent at Candahar announces in a telegram dated the 24th inst., that the regiment proceeds to that city from Lucknow, to take the place of the 9th Lancers.

15th Hussars. The regiment was to have left Candahar on Thursday with Gen. Macpherson's Brigade for India, *en route* to England. The head-quarters and service troops embark at Bombay in H.M.S. Euphrates on Jan. 11 for conveyance to England. The Euphrates is due at Portsmouth on Feb. 8.

16th Lancers. Major G. O'H. Gavin, of Kilpeaconhouse, County Limerick, whose death is announced as having happened in the West of Ireland on Saturday last, in his 70th year, entered the regiment as a cornet in 1827, became lieut. in 1829, capt. in 1837, and major in 1847, and retired from the Service in 1850. Major Gavin served with the regiment under Lord Keane in Afghanistan, and took part in the siege and capture of Ghazni; he was also present at the battle of Maharajpore. He was elected in the Liberal interest for Limerick City in Feb. 1858, but was shortly afterwards unseated on petition, and he also represented the same constituency from 1859 down to the general election of 1874, when he retired.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Brigdr.-Gen. Burrows, in his despatch giving particulars of the Maiwand disaster, writes:—"I wish to bring the Artillery to special notice. Their behaviour was admirable, exposed to a heavy fire they served their guns coolly and steadily as on parade, and when the guns were rushed they fought the Ghazis with hand spikes, sponge rods, &c. In explanation of the unfortunate loss of the two Horse Artillery guns, the officer commanding the battery has reported that Lieut. Maclaine, who was in charge of them, waited to fire another round of case after the order to limber up and retire had been given, and the delay was fatal. On Major Blackwood being wounded during the action, Capt. Slade, R.H.A., took command of E-B, R.H.A. I beg to bring the conduct of this officer to very special notice. Capt. Slade was not only conspicuous for his gallantry during the day, but throughout the long and trying retreat of forty miles, he worked with unflagging energy, encouraging his men and tending the wounded officers and men who crowded his guns."

Brigdr. Nuttall writes in his despatch:—"The guns of the E-B, R.H.A., under their officers, and those of the Smooth-Bore Baty., under Capt. Slade, were most admirably and steadily served, and nothing could equal and certainly never excel the gallant, cool, and collected bearing of the officers and men during the action." And further:—"It is now my painful duty to record the death of the officers of the Cavalry Brigade who lost their lives during the action. Major Blackwood, commanding E-B, R.H.A., was wounded early in the action, returned to his duty after his wound had been dressed, and resumed command of the battery until he was wounded and subsequently killed. Lieut. Osborne remained with his guns to the last moment, and was then cut down. Lieut. Maclaine was slightly wounded during the action, and lost his life subsequently during the retreat. I have now the great satisfaction of bringing to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officer, who did special good service on this day:—Capt. Slade, who commanded the E-B, R.H.A., whilst Major Blackwood was having his wounds dressed."

The General commanding the Allahabad Division, Bengal Army, has issued a Brigade Order touching the death of Surg.-Major Hannah, of B-4th R.A., who lost his life in the terrible landslip at Naini Tal. The order runs thus:—"It is with the deepest regret that the Brigadier-General commanding has learnt that, in the very serious calamity which occurred at Naini Tal, owing to a landslip on the 18th inst., many valuable lives of officers, soldiers, and others, have been lost, and that amongst these Capt. Goodridge, of the 35th N.I., and Surg.-Major Hannah, A.M.D., attached to B Baty. 4th Brig. R.A., stationed at Allahabad, have perished. Brig.-Gen. Cobbe was unacquainted with Capt. Goodridge, but he deplores his sudden and premature death. From personal knowledge he can testify to the great loss sustained by the death of Surg.-Major Hannah, whose unsparing exertions during the late cholera epidemic will still be fresh in the minds of many. He is sure that Dr. Hannah will be sincerely regretted by every officer and soldier who has had occasion to know him in his professional capacity, while many will lament the loss of a friend taken thus suddenly in the prime of life and usefulness."

The Major-General commanding the Western District has received instructions to hold the 4th Baty. 9th Brig. in readiness for embarkation for India in H.M.S. Jumna, which leaves Portsmouth on Dec. 19. On arrival, the battery will be stationed at Rangoon.

I Baty. C Brig. R.H.A. and A, B, C, D, F, and G Batys. 3rd Brig. R.A. are to sail from Bombay on Feb. 5 in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to England, being due at Portsmouth on March 5.

H.M.S. Tamar, now on her passage from the Mediterranean to the West Indies, has four batteries of artillery on board, viz., the 15th and 16th Batys. 7th Brig. to Bermuda, No. 17th Baty. 7th Brig, for Jamaica, and No. 18 Baty. 7th Brig. for Barbadoes.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following is an excerpt from the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay:—"Resolution.—Proposed by Mr. G. A. Kittredge, and carried unanimously,—'That the Trustees have learnt with profound regret of the death at Poona of their chairman, Col. Ponsonby Cox. His administrative ability, displayed in the responsible, and at this time especially difficult, position of chairman of the Trust, had gained their highest respect, while his genial and courteous manner had won their warmest regard. The Trustees desire to put on record their sense of the very great loss they have sustained by the sudden death of their late associate, and their deep sympathy with his bereaved widow in her irreparable loss. That a copy of this resolution be sent to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the request that he will kindly hand it to Mrs. Cox whenever he may judge best.'"

Brevet Major E. Leach, V.C., is specially mentioned in Gen. Burrows's despatches giving particulars of the Maiwand disaster, the General reporting "that he was much indebted to him for valuable assistance during the retreat."

The *Times* announces that Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., major-general on the Retired List (late Bengal), has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India president of the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, in the room of Col. G. T. Chesney, who proceeds to India as secretary to the Military Department of the Government of India.

The *Standard* says:—"Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala attains his 70th year on Dec. 6 next, when, by the regulation of the Service, he should be placed on the Retired List. It is proposed, however, to allow his lordship to remain on the Active List, to complete his term of office as Governor of Gibraltar, which does not expire until Oct., 1882."

The *Irish Times* says:—"The Government of New Zealand has decided to at once take steps to fortify the principal seaports as a protection against naval attack, and the Home Government has been applied to for the loan of an engineer officer to superintend the necessary works."

Grenadier Guards. Lieut. Elwes, whose appointment as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley at Maritzburg we lately announced, will take up his duties in December next.

1st, or Royal Scots. Having been relieved at Jubbulpore by the 1st Batn. 23rd Fusiliers, the 2nd Batn. left that station some weeks ago for Deolalee, where it is now remaining, pending its embarkation on the 5th prox. in H.M.S. Malabar, for conveyance to England. On arrival home, about Dec. 3, the battalion is to be stationed in Ireland.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. sails from India on the 9th prox. in H.M.S. Jumna, and is due at Portsmouth on Dec. 7. It is to be stationed, on arrival, at Portsmouth.

6th Regiment. The 1st Batn. is due at Portsmouth from Aden on Dec. 10 in H.M.S. Serapis. As we stated last week, the battalion will be stationed at Warley on arrival.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Mostyn, 2nd Batn., attached to the depôt at Hounslow, has been ordered to hold himself ready to join the service companies in Afghanistan, on promotion. The 2nd Batn. left Kokeran on the 29th ult. for Candahar, leaving two companies behind.

8th King's. Capt. Granger, 2nd Batn., is named for the adjutancy of the 5th West York Militia.

16th Regiment. The *Irish Times* states that the 1st Batn. will shortly be moved from Belfast to Newry. Lieut. Fordyce, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 2nd Bombay N.I. (Grenadiers) on probation, and Lieut. Johnstone to the 22nd Bombay N.I.

20th Regiment. A correspondent of the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, in Cyprus, writes as follows on the 5th inst.:—"H.M.S. Tamar arrived at Limassol on the afternoon of the 5th, with the head-quarters and a wing of the 35th Regt. on board. The 35th disembarked on the following morning, relieving the 20th Regt., who, to the great regret of every one concerned, are leaving for Malta. On the evening of the 4th, the officers of the regiment were entertained at dinner by the members of the Limassol Club. His Excellency Sir R. Biddulph, the Commissioner, and, in fact, all the leading English residents, were present. The health of the regiment, proposed by Col. Dumaresq, R.E., was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm."

22nd Regiment. The *Irish Times* states that the 1st Batn. will shortly be moved from Newry to a station in Lancashire. Lieut. H. S. P. Davies has been appointed acting adjutant of the 2nd Batn., vice Lieut. O. E. M. Davies, granted one year's furlough from India to England, on medical certificate.

23rd Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. had arrived at Jubbulpore when the mail left India, and relieved the 2nd Batn. Royal Scots. Capt. Clough-Taylor, 1st Batn., has left England to take up his appointment as Aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India.

25th Regiment. Capt. Dixon, 1st Batn., succeeds Brevet Major Coke as adjutant of the 2nd West York Militia. Capt. Rathborne has refused the offer of the adjutancy of the 5th West York Militia.

31st Regiment. The regiment is to leave Chatham for Dover on the 2nd prox.

37th Regiment. Capt. O'Connell has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., at the Cape.

38th Regiment. The following officers are on leave from Malta:—Col. Thackwell, Major Sir N. Pringle, Capts. Alexander, Crofton, and Kell, and 2nd Lieuts. Brooksbank; and the following from depôt, Dublin, Capt. Cautley and Lieut. St. George. We understand that Capts. Price and de Vere Smith are contemplating retiring on half-pay, with a view to taking up companies in the Militia.

47th Regiment. The regiment moved, as arranged, from the Curragh to Dublin on the 22nd inst., to be stationed. The following officers have arrived in Dublin:—Lieut.-Col. Straton, Major North; Capts. Yard and Gunner; Lieuts. Hodgkinson (adjt.), de Hoghton, Leonard, Fraser, and Atkin; 2nd Lieuts. Murray, Norcott, and Le Feuvre; and Qrmr. Donnelly.

48th Regiment. Information has reached England of the departure of H.M.S. Euphrates from Bombay on Tuesday, with the head-quarters and service companies of the regiment on board. The Euphrates is due on the 23rd prox., when the regiment will be stationed in Ireland.

59th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies embark at Bombay to-day in H.M.S. Orontes for conveyance to England. The regiment is due on the 28th prox., when it will be stationed at Portsmouth.

60th Rifles. The 2nd Batn. left Quetta at the end of September for India, and is to leave Bombay on Jan. 1 in H.M.S. Crocodile, being due at Portsmouth on Feb. 13. We take the following from No. 2 of the '*Celer et Audax*' *Gazette*, the excellent periodical published by the 3rd Batn. Doubtless the article will prove interesting to many an old member of the regiment:—"Probably the first badge which was worn by 'The Royal Americans' was 'The White Horse of Hanover,' with the motto, 'Nec aspera terrent,' but we do not intend giving a description of any which, like this one, was common, at any rate, to the grenadier companies of all infantry regiments. The earliest distinctive badge was that on the colours, and consisted of the Royal Cypher within the Garter, surmounted by a crown. This was given to the regiment on its formation, and only fell into disuse when colours ceased to be carried. It was also worn in gilt as a chaco plate at the beginning of the present century. The only other badges worthy of note worn with the red coat, were the breastplate, which was of gilt metal engraved with the Royal Cypher and the number of the regiment within a wreath, and a gorget of the ordinary pattern. The lace worn on the red coat was silver with two blue stripes. On the formation of the 5th Rifle Battalion in 1797, the bugle was introduced—we do not know if it had been previously worn by the Light Companies—and worn in silver at the base of the plume-socket of the cap, which was of black leather, with bearskin top, of a pattern similar to that worn by Light Dragoons of the period. This badge was worn on the different head-dresses which were issued up to the time of the adoption of the Hungarian costume; but it seems uncertain whether it was used on the big topped chaco with cock's tail plume, which was very heavily trimmed with braid. In 1816 the bugle was also worn embroidered in gold on the skirts of the green jacket. A silver bugle has always been worn on the pouch, and has lately been authorised also for the sabretaches of the mounted officers. Now, with regard to the principal badge worn by the regiment, the Maltese Cross, Capt. Wallace, in his 'Regimental Chronicle,' says, 'It is difficult to discover the origin of the Maltese Cross as a regimental badge, but it probably was first adopted about 1797, when a fifth battalion was added to the regiment, composed principally of "Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen." As each battalion successively became a rifle battalion, it was ordered to be equipped on the model of the fifth battalion, and it is therefore natural that they should have adopted the badge which Hompesch's battalion had in use at the time of its incorporation with the fifth battalion.' This theory is plausibly suggested in *Notes and Queries*, July 14, 1870, by the writer, who signs himself 'H. A. St. J. M.,' where he says, 'I suggest that Hompesch, who was a Bavarian, adopted the badge of the Maltese cross either from the war medal then given to the Bavarian soldiers, or else because he was a relation of Ferdinand de Hompesch, Knight of Malta, who in 1797 became Grand Master of the Order.' In another number of the same magazine, the writer says that the cross having been adopted by one rifle regiment, was probably copied by the other, and this seems certain, because the cross worn by the Rifle Brigade is almost similar—except that the crown is imperial instead of royal—to the first pattern used by the 60th. When the wreath was discontinued by the latter, or why it was discontinued, we know not, but it appears on the appointments which the Duke of York wore as Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, and which were presented by King George IV. to the 1st Batn. at the time of the Duke's death in 1827. We have seen a print of the uniform of the regiment in

1829, in which the cross is shown in its present form. It would seem, therefore, that the wreath was discontinued between these two dates. The cross is covered with the battles of the regiment, and the crown which surmounts it rests on a bar bearing the word 'Peninsula.' In the centre, within a circle inscribed, 'The King's Royal Rifle Corps,' is a bugle with the number of the regiment. The lion's face which carries the whistle-chain on the pouch-belt was formerly surrounded by the words '60th Regiment,' for which the motto 'Celer et Audax' was afterwards substituted. A scroll with the words, '1st Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps,' was formerly worn by the officers of the 1st Batn., who also at a later date—1853—were granted a somewhat similar device with the words 'Punjab, Mooltan, Goojerat,' which were subsequently transferred to the cross. In 1830, when the plume in the chaco was replaced by a tuft, which had hitherto been worn only in undress, and the shape of the chaco itself was somewhat altered, a bronze plate was introduced, consisting of an eight-pointed star, surmounted by a crown, and having in the centre a Maltese Cross, of a nearly similar pattern to that on the pouch-belt, with a scroll at the top inscribed 'Peninsula,' and another at the bottom with 'Celer et Audax.' This cross had lions between the limbs, and the points terminated in round knobs. When the cross was reduced in size the star was omitted, but the same cross—smaller since 1860—was worn, with a crown detached on a cockade above, both on the chaco and on the busby till the abolition of the latter in 1878. On the introduction of the helmet, some tinker or tailor invented a new pattern cross for the regiment, while the Rifle Brigade were sensible enough to copy the 60th once more, and now display the old star with the cross in the centre. The present cross may be described as a hybrid between the two old crosses of the regiment, without the beauty of either of them; and we can only hope that on future occasions the officers may be consulted instead of the London tradesmen."

66th Regiment. When we heard from Simla, the regiment, or what remains of it, was under orders to leave Candahar on the 1st inst. for India. It will embark at Bombay on Jan. 20, with the 73rd Regiment, in H.M.S. Malabar, and is due at Portsmouth on Feb. 17. Brigdr. Burrows, in his despatch on the Maiwand disaster, reports that "the detachment of the 66th Regt., under Lieut. Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, behaved extremely well." Major-Gen. F. Barclay, lately commanding the regiment, writes:—"In the official telegrams published from Simla on the 28th or 29th of July last, the name of Major Oliver, 66th Regt., is given as having ridden into Candahar before what remained of his regiment after the battle of Maiwand. As such was not the case, will you kindly publish this letter, in justice to the memory of that officer, who has since succumbed to small-pox? The late Major Oliver was brought into Candahar on a gun-carriage perfectly exhausted. He assisted Gen. Burrows during the retreat in doing all in his power to restore some sort of order, and was much pained at seeing his name mentioned in the public papers as having reached Candahar before his men. I have ascertained this information by a letter received from one of the officers of the 66th Regt. who was present during the action and retreat." The *Irish Times* says:—"When the first excited telegrams arrived from Candahar, announcing the 'annihilation' of Burrows's brigade, it was stated that four field-officers were amongst the earliest arrivals, and that Major Oliver was one. This was a mistake, arising from similarity of name with an officer who arrived early at Candahar. So far from the statement being true, Major Oliver, after showing the utmost coolness and bravery during the action, was one of the officers who covered the retreat of the survivors, and was amongst the last who returned. Since then, Major Oliver was struck down by sickness, and died in Candahar last month. It is due to the memory of the gallant soldier that the erroneous statement above referred to should be contradicted and set right." A correspondent writes:—"I observe that a company in the 66th Regt., vacant through its late captain being killed in action, has been given to a lieutenant from the 49th Regt. This is a great slight to the subalterns of the gallant 66th. Moreover, I think that giving promotion, caused by a brother-officer being killed in action, to a stranger from another regiment is almost without a precedent. In this case, companies were vacant in the 49th Regt., therefore it is still harder on the 66th Regt., who have lost so many of their number in Afghanistan, and who might reasonably expect the promotion caused thereby to go in the regiment, to have a stranger (not even in Afghanistan) sent to them. If shunting officers of 20 years' service, on account of their bad-luck, to make promotion, and then giving it in other regiments, is to be one of the results of the Cardwellian (so-called) 'linked battalions,' the sooner they are unlinked the better, as such a course is not likely to cause much brotherly love between them. Trusting this may meet the eye of some M.P. who will agitate in the House on these matters, I enclose my card, and remain, as taught me when an ensign, devoted to the regimental system." Our correspondent evidently forgets that the senior subaltern is of four years' standing only.

67th Regiment. Cholera appears to be making great ravages among the troops returning from Cabul, judging from the following, which appears in a Madras paper:—"Sad news has just been received at Bangalore from Afghanistan, respecting the 67th Regt. (Bengal Tigers) which was so deservedly popular while in Madras. Up to the last few weeks, this regiment had been remarkably fortunate during its long campaign, and although actively engaged on many occasions, its casualties were comparatively small, and it was not until the march from Cabul to Bangalore was commenced, that the tide of good-fortune seemed to turn. Since then fever and ague have carried off many victims, and from advices received from Hassan Abdool, where the 67th had arrived, it appears that cholera had broken out, and was carrying off the already enfeebled and worn-out gallant soldiers. Letters are daily being received with the most harrowing details of the march. One poor fellow gives a graphic account of the nine days' march from Jellalabad to Hassan Abdool, which was completed without rest, the regiment suffering terribly from heat and thirst. No water was obtainable but what they had brought with them, and that was exhausted before the march was half-completed. Heat-apoplexy was of frequent occurrence, and one poor fellow died on the roadside. On their arrival at Hassan Abdool, they camped for a little rest, when, after two days, cholera broke out. New camping-ground was instantly sought for, and a site selected, six miles towards Rawul Pindee. Two more doctors were sent for to assist Surg.-Major Ewart, who is spoken of in the highest terms for his unceasing attention to the poor sufferers. The news of the death of several from cholera has already been received, and intense excitement prevails amongst the wives of the men of the regiment who are stationed in the barracks. The 2nd and 9th Regiments, who followed the 67th down on the line of march, suffered even worse. Cholera broke out the other side of Peshawur, and carried off 11 men the first day."

73rd Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies are to sail from Bombay for England on Jan. 20, with the 66th Regt., and are due at Portsmouth on Feb. 17.

83rd Regiment. "Tommy Atkins" writes:—"By your paper a fortnight ago I saw that there was still a doubt as to whether the 83rd Regiment would be brought home this relief, or not. This gallant old corps seems to have been quite forgotten, and appears to me to have been hardly dealt with. The regiment landed in England in May, 1862, after a tour of 14 years in India, where it saw service during the Mutiny. After five years at home, it embarked on April 6, 1867, for Gibraltar. In 1869 orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Halifax, N.S., and the troopship was actually in harbour, when a telegram was received ordering the 2-15th Regiment home, and the 83rd to stand fast. In 1870, the regiment proceeded to India, arriving at Poona on April 10, in the very middle of the hot weather. In 1871, the 83rd was split up into detachments, only two companies remaining at head-quarters, and during the remaining ten years it has never been once quartered together, except when selected, in 1872, to be present at the landing of Lord Northbrook, and the installation of the Begum of Bhopal to the Order of the Star of India. This was looked upon as a great honour, but as soon as the attendant ceremonies were concluded, the regiment again took up its former detachments. In 1873 the regiment was assembled together at the camp of exercise at Chincwud, after which it went to Deesa with detachments at Mount Aboo, Ahmedabad, and Baroda. In Dec. 1876 the regiment proceeded to Kurrachee with three companies at Hyderabad. In Nov. 1878 the joyful intelligence was received that the 83rd Regiment was to be held in readiness to proceed on active service in Afghanistan, and on the Lower Indus Reserve being formed, the 83rd was sent to Sukkur, the base of operations of the Candahar column, and placed under the orders of Gen. Phayre, who commanded the reserve brigade of Gen. Sir Donald Stewart's Division. All ranks were most anxious to be sent to the front and see some real service; but, alas! vain hopes, the Transport Department was not equal to the heavy demands made upon it, and the 83rd Regt. and a battery of heavy guns, I believe 16-8th, were destined to remain in inglorious ease and discomfort at Sukkur until the Treaty of Gundamuk was signed. The guns were ultimately sent on, but the 83rd Regt. and the men of the battery (16-8th), in accordance with orders from the Commander-in-Chief of India, went back to Kurrachee, this being a part of the retrograde movement of part of Sir D. Stewart's Division from Candahar, when I-1st R.A., the 70th Regt., and 15th Hussars, and a few other regiments returned to India. From Kurrachee the regiment was moved to Belgaum, to be again broken into detachments. The 83rd Regt. have now been abroad 13 years and six months, as long as, and longer than several regiments which are to return this relief with the exception of the three which went abroad in 1866. Why should the 48th, who went out to Malta nearly 18 months after the 83rd, be given the preference and brought home before them? After being disappointed (and put to expense) in not seeing service in Afghanistan, then losing the chance of batta and possibly the medal, unless, indeed, the reserves at the several bases are allowed to participate in this advantage, it would indeed be hard on this fine old regiment to be kept abroad another year, and that out of its turn."

84th Regiment left Dublin, as arranged, on the 22nd inst., and proceeded to the Curragh Camp, to be stationed for the winter. The following officers accompanied the regiment, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Major Simpson, Capts. Peckitt, Theobald, and Power; Lieuts. Kirkpatrick (adjt.), Colhoun, Scholes, and Grosvenor; 2nd Lieuts. Cameron, Howe, and Woodford; Capt. and Pymr. Dougherty, and Qrmr. Boulger, V.C.

85th Light Infantry. The head-quarters and service companies are under orders to sail from Bombay on Jan. 16, in H.M.S. Jumna, for England, and are due at Portsmouth on Feb. 22.

86th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies leave Dover this morning for Portsmouth, where they embark on board H.M.S. Crocodile for conveyance to Bermuda. The following officers go out with the regiment, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Adams (in command), Major Gray, Brevet Major Crofton; Capts. Sir G. F. C. Travers, Bart., Chatfield, Stuart, Graham, and Jackson; Lieuts. Selby, Smyth, Haggard (adjt.), Gaussen, Swaine, Stewart, Armstrong, Scott-Plummer, Mulchinock, and Allen; 2nd Lieuts. Buckle, Herbert Welman, and Harvey Welman; Pymr. (Capt.) Luke, and Qrmr. Cleary. Capt. Stewart has been ordered to join the depôt at Belfast, pending his probable appointment to the adjutancy of the Royal South Down Light Infantry. It is thought that Capt. Harris will shortly elect to retire upon a pension. A correspondent writes:—"On the breaking-out, in 1857, of the Indian mutiny, the 86th Regt. found itself still in India, having just completed fifteen years of service in that country, the head-quarters being at Colaba, the military cantonment of Bombay, and the left wing at Aden. The two lieutenant-colonels were in command of brigades, and many of the senior lieutenants and most of the senior captains were on 'leave' in Europe and elsewhere, expecting not to have to return, as the regiment was supposed to be homeward-bound. However, the sad news from Meerut, received about May 26, changed the fate of many individuals, and the destiny for a while of this fine, soldierly regiment. People acquainted with the history of the Indian mutiny, and of the state of affairs in the Bombay Presidency, will know how Lord Elphinstone sent off every regiment he could spare to Bengal, which Presidency was in such great danger; and how for many months he had only the 86th Regt. to depend upon to guard many provinces in his own, the Bombay, Presidency. The junior lieutenant-colonel of the 86th gave up his brigade and rejoined his regiment; the wing was brought over from Aden, and the regiment was divided into five or six parts, and distributed between Surat and other places, in Guzerat, Mhow, Poonah, Belgaum, Bombay, &c. These several detachments of 100, or 150, or at most 200 men in each, had in each case to take quite the part of a whole regiment, to guard whole territories, to overawe the wavering native soldiery, and to maintain a show of superior force and of supremacy, until reinforcements could arrive from England. Their task has indeed an anxious and an arduous one, from the day the first detachment sailed from Bombay on or about May 29, until they all met together again at Mhow, about the middle of February following, to prosecute the Central India campaign, under Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, which they had already commenced by the capture of Dhar and Mundesore. The capture of Chandairee, on March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), was their first achievement as an united body; and from that time until they recaptured Gwalior from the rebels, on June 18, 19, and 20, their progress through Central India, under their dashing General, was a brilliant march from victory to victory. Heat, fatigue, privation, and sickness were, so to speak, things of nought. Their colonel (South) never deserted his post; their senior major (Stuart) stood firmly by them. Unfortunately, their doctor, the senior one (Stack), was killed, the only life, amongst the officers, that was sacrificed. As an argument in favour of young hands, however, amongst the officers, a curious fatality may be noticed. The greater number of the captains were absent from the regiment on leave, or otherwise employed, and on the formation of the 2nd Battalions, which happened about that time, several of the senior subalterns were promoted out of the regiment; so that, with a few exceptions, the greater number of those who served all through the campaign, and the previous and succeeding field duties, were officers of from ten or twelve, down to two, years' service. The Indian papers were most enthusiastic at the time; the Bombay Press praised lavishly, the other papers echoed the praise. The names of Henry, Lewis, Jerome (V.C.), Mackenzie, Cochrane, Brockman, Sewell, Dartnell, &c., were at that period well known. Scindiah was reseated on his throne with great state, and it was said he wished to decorate with a Grand Star every officer who had assisted in the capture of his city. The regiment held Morar and Gwalior, and sent parties after Tantia Topee and other rebel chiefs, until it was itself despatched to England in the spring of 1859, after having been on field and active service for nearly two years."

87th Fusiliers. Capt. Dashwood joins the Brigade Depôt at Galway, in place of Capt. Taylor, who rejoins head-quarters.

92nd Highlanders. The head-quarters and service companies are to sail from Bombay on Jan. 11, with the 15th Hussars, in H.M.S. Euphrates, *en route* to England, and are timed to reach Portsmouth on Feb. 8.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. Whitehill has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st West York Militia, in succession to Capt. Huskisson.

Rifle Brigade. The arrangements by which the 2nd Batn. was to have been brought home from Gibraltar on the return voyage of the Crocodile have been cancelled, and the battalion will be brought home instead by the Himalaya, now on the homeward voyage from India. The Indian troopship, on completing her tour in the West Indies, returns to Gibraltar with the 97th Regiment, and proceeds on to Bombay to aid in carrying out the programme of Indian reliefs.

23rd Brigade Depôt (Wrexham). The following promotions amongst the non-commissioned officers have taken place, viz.:—Qrmr.-Serjt. H. E. White promoted serjeant-major, vice Ward, discharged to pension; Pymr.-Serjt. W. Perris promoted quartermaster-serjeant, vice White; Pensioned Qrmr.-Serjt. R. McCully, late 2nd Batn. 23rd Fusiliers, has been appointed a 2nd-class pensioner-clerk in the pay office of the 23rd Sub-District, under Art. 728 Royal Warrant May 1, 1878, from the date Pymr.-Serjt. Perris vacates the appointment.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The officers stationed in Ireland entertained Comy.-Gen. Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B., at dinner at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on the 21st inst., when the following officers were present:—Depty.-Comy.-Gen. Healy; Assist.-Comys.-Gen. Shortt, Sanders, Hunter, and Gattey; Depty.-Assist.-Comys.-Gen. Stevens, Parkin, Ward, Cousins, Winspear, Dunne, Creagh, Colebrook, and Edes; Depty.-Comy. Woollett; Vet.-Surg. Sewell; Capt. Power; and Messrs. Gallagher, O'Leary, Cooper, Collett, Phillips, and Nicholls. Numerous expressions of regret at not being able to attend were received from other officers of the department in the command.

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. B. Tydd died very suddenly at the Prestons, Ightham, Kent, on the 24th inst., aged 55 years. The deceased served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the affair of Bulganac and battle of Alma (medal with a clasp, and Turkish medal). He joined the Army April 25, 1851, and became deputy-surg.-gen. March 9, 1879.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

16TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Capt. C. A. Carthew, employed as D.A.Q.M.G., Khyber Brigade, and son of Gen. Carthew, died at Lundi Kotal, Afghanistan, on the 12th inst., aged 39 years. The deceased entered the Army, April 16, 1861; became lieut., April 1, 1865; and capt., April 16, 1873. He entered the Bengal S.C. from the 33rd Foot, and was appointed squadron-officer of the 16th B.C., Jan. 23, 1869.

4TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. S. Robertson, second-in-command, from the Seconded List, has been appointed commandant, vice Col. Anderson, vacated, on proceeding to colonel's allowances, dated Sept. 2, 1880.

8TH BENGAL N.I. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Fellows, arrived at Candahar, from Mandi Hissar on the 27th ult., and marched on the 28th to Girdab, in the Argandab Valley, where Brigdr.-Gen. James's Brigade, of which it forms part, was posted.

19TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. C. W. Younghusband, from attached to 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed officiating squadron-officer.

34TH BENGAL N.I. Major C. S. Pratt, wing-commander, died between Calcutta and Madras, on the homeward voyage, on the 18th ult. The deceased, who was fourth son of the Rev. W. Pratt, of Hapley, Norfolk. Major Pratt joined the Army, Dec. 11, 1858; became lieut., May 27, 1860; capt., Dec. 11, 1870; and major, Dec. 11, 1878.

35TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. A. F. Cotton has rejoined from transport duty at the front.

3RD GOORKHAS. Major R. E. K. Money, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

1ST PUNJAB CAVALRY. The *Gazette of India* states that the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the under-mentioned men to the Third Class of the Order of Merit:—Duffadar Gholam Jelani: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Shána, on July 1, 1880, in singly engaging and killing two of the enemy, armed with swords and rifles, himself receiving a severe wound in the encounter. Duffadar Chait Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Shána, on July 1, 1880, on which occasion he killed three of the enemy, one of them being a deserter. Lance-Duffadar Mowaz Khan: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmed Khel, on April 19, 1880, on which occasion, observing that two Ghazis, armed with guns and tulwars, had taken post in a nallah, he dismounted and, holding his horse with one hand, engaged both of them, killing one in a hand-to-hand fight. Sowar Bootah Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Arzu, on April 23, 1880, in singly engaging and cutting down, in a hand-to-hand fight, two of the enemy. Sowar Jowahir Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmed Khel, on April 19, 1880, on which occasion he dismounted and attacked two of the enemy who had taken post in a nallah, killing one in a hand-to-hand encounter. Sowar Fazl Khan: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Shána, on July 1, 1880, on which occasion he attacked and killed in succession three of the enemy, himself receiving two wounds in the encounter with the third.

3RD MADRAS N.I. Major A. W. L. Anderson has passed the examination qualifying for employment on the general or personal staff in India.

4TH MADRAS N.I. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Hodding, second-in-command, has been appointed commandant; Major J. Godson becoming second-in-command, Major J. H. M. Barnett wing-commander, and Lieut. De L. D. Passy wing-officer. Major J. H. M. Barnett has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

40TH MADRAS N.I. Capt. H. H. Kelly has passed the examination qualifying for the general or personal staff in India.

1ST SIND HORSE. Major J. Phillips, second-in-command, has returned to India, and resumed duty from leave in England.

1ST BOMBAY N.I. The following appointments have been gazetted:—Lieut.-Col. C. M. Griffith, officiating second-in-command, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. Anderson, wounded in action, and reported sick. Lieut. W. C. Aslett, qrmr., to officiate as second-in-command, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut.-Col. Griffith. Lieut. F. Whitewell, wing-officer, to officiate as wing-commander, vice Capt. Grant, wounded in action, and reported sick, and also as adjt., vice Lieut. Hinde, killed in action, both in addition to his other duties. Lieut. F. Whittuck died at Candahar last month. The deceased was the younger son of Capt. Whittuck, late 82nd Foot. He obtained his commission in Jan. 1876, from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In Jan. 1877, he proceeded to India, and was gazetted from the Unattached List to the 17th Regt. as a probationer for the Indian S.C. He soon excelled in many of the native languages. In Dec. 1879, he was appointed wing-officer of the regiment, then in the Bolan Pass. He moved from there with the regiment to Candahar, and was present at the disastrous engagement at Maiwand under Gen. Burrows, from which he retreated on a baggage pony to Candahar, his own horse having been stolen from him. On his return, the duties in the citadel became very hard, owing to the paucity of officers. He was devoted to reconnaissance duty, and frequently volunteered to go out sketching the country. He was born on July 16, 1856, having just completed his twenty-fourth year. His sad death took place on Sept. 6, from dysentery, contracted by a severe cold whilst doing duty on the ramparts.

7TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut.-Col. A. R. Wilson, second-in-command, retires on an ordinary pension of £365 and an annuity of £232 12s.

16TH BOMBAY N.I. "One Interested" writes:—"In your number of the 16th inst., you mention Col. Pierce's regiment as the 16th Bengal N.I. This is a mistake. It was a portion of the 16th Bombay N.I. which so gallantly defended Kuch against some ten times their numbers, beating off and pursuing the enemy, and inflicting heavy loss on them. The correspondent of the *Standard* at Candahar, in a letter which appeared in that paper on the 16th inst., speaks of the 19th Bombay N.I. as having behaved splendidly in the desperate sortie at Candahar on Aug. 14. Mention has been made, but particulars not given, of a successful attack made upon some stone works by a party of the 9th Bombay N.I., our loss being ten killed, besides wounded, amongst the latter being the major commanding the party. There being an endeavour to decry the Bombay Army just now, I think none of these favourable incidents should be lost sight of. How much better it would be if the eternal 'N.I.' were substituted by the words 'Bengal Infantry,' 'Bombay Infantry,' and so forth."

17TH BOMBAY N.I. Col. A. G. Plomer has returned to India from leave in England, and resumed command.

18TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut.-Col. F. P. Forteath has returned to India from leave in England, and resumed duty as second-in-command.

27TH BOMBAY N.I. Major M. H. Nicholson, wing-commander, brig.-major 2nd Brig. 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, has been granted leave to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate. Capt. J. Grant has resumed duty as wing-officer, on return to India from leave in England.

6TH HYDERABAD INFANTRY. Col. E. W. Dun, commandant, appeared before a medical board at Bombay, and he embarked for England on a year's furlough. Col. H. A. Justice, second-in-command, officiates as commandant.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 26, 1880.

Royal Artillery—Major and Brevet Col. H. J. F. E. Hickes to be Lieut.-Col., vice Holdsworth, appointed a Commanding Officer of Auxiliary Artillery (Sept. 10); Major F. G. Baylay to be Lieut.-Col., vice Betty, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery (Oct. 12); Capt. A. Swinton (late Bengal) to be Major, vice Blackwood (late Bengal), killed in action (July 28); Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Brackenbury, C.B., from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Hickes, promoted (Sept. 10); W. Smith, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Baylay, promoted (Oct. 12); Capts. J. Younger to be Major, vice Burnett, deceased (Oct. 10); C. J. Deshon to be Major, vice Hollist, who retires upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieuts. P. E. Monckton to be Capt., vice Swinton (late Bengal), promoted (Sept. 9); C. J. Long to be Capt., vice Rawlins (late Bengal), deceased (Sept. 11); L. W. Parsons, upon the Seconded List, to be Capt.; A. K. Loyd to be Capt., vice Archer, deceased (both dated Sept. 16); the Hon. H. C. Denison to be Capt., vice McClintock, placed upon the Seconded List, for services in a Manufacturing Department (Oct. 1); R. L. Scarlett to be Capt., vice Younger, promoted (Oct. 10); F. W. Radcliff to be Capt., vice Deshon, promoted; W. J. Clarke, upon the Seconded List, to be Capt.; A. G. S. Wade to be Capt., vice Nelson, who retires upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Major; C. T. I. Noble to be Lieut. on the Seconded List, on appointment as a probationer to the Madras S.C.; W. J. Honner and B. Duff to be Lieuts. on the Seconded List; A. S. Barnes resigns his commission (all seven dated Oct. 27). Capt. C. H. Spragge to be Adjt., vice Freeman, who resigns that appointment (Oct. 2). The second Christian name of Rdgmr. Goode, whose promotion appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated Nov. 14, 1879, is "John," and not as therein stated.

The dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names, viz.:—Capts. J. V. V. Baker (July 28), E. B. Coke (Aug. 1), F. E. R. Pollard-Urquhart (Aug. 10), J. K. Trotter (Aug. 21), F. A. Aylmer (Sept. 1), R. F. W. Trist (Sept. 2).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. D. Somerville, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the 1st Class, whose name appeared in the *Gazette* of Oct. 15, 1880, to be placed on permanent half-pay from Oct. 19, 1880, was retired under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, on having attained the prescribed age.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. C. Vibart, R.A., to be Col. (Sept. 22).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, October 29, 1880.

Royal Engineers—Majors J. A. Papillon to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Cox, deceased (Sept. 24); C. J. O'N. Ferguson, from Temporary Reserve List, to be Major, vice Papillon (Oct. 2); the promotion of Lieut. G. A. Cockburn to the rank of Capt., as notified in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 21, is antedated to Sept. 19, vice Haynes, deceased; Lieut. St. G. M. Kirke to be Capt., vice Peck, promoted (Sept. 22); Lieut. M. H. G. Goldie to be Capt., vice O'Brien, who is placed upon the Temporary Reserve List (Oct. 2).

Staff—Capt. and Brevet Major H. G. MacGregor, 29th Foot, to be Garrison Instructor at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Major Montague, 94th Foot, who resigned that appointment on promotion (Dec. 3); Capt. M. J. J. P. O'Connell, 37th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Smyth, C.B., appointed to command the troops at the Cape of Good Hope (Nov. 10); Lieut. R. H. Elwes, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Sir G. P. Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., commanding the troops in Natal and the Transvaal (Dec. 4).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. A. W. Downes, C.B., having completed the prescribed period of service in his rank, has been placed upon retired pay, with honorary rank of Comy.-Gen. (Oct. 27).

Commissariat and Transport Department—The following officers to be retired under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880:—Comy. P. G. F. Furse and Assist.-Comy. W. J. Bampfield (both dated Nov. 1).

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy. H. P. Moors has been granted the rank of Comy. (supernumerary), from Aug. 1, 1878, the date upon which he was given the local rank in South Africa, in recognition of his services during the late Zulu Campaign. This officer's name will now appear in the grade of Assist.-Comys.-Gen. of Ordnance, next below that of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance J. Elliott.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 27, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 26, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Dublin City—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—E. D. Brown and T. L. Rooke.

Kent—Lieut. C. A. Gallop resigns his commission.

Royal Pembroke—Capt. A. J. Lavie, R.A., resigns his commission as Adjt.

INFANTRY.

Royal Berks—Lieut.-Col. M. Arthur, Lord Norreys, resigns his commission; M. Arthur, Lord Norreys, late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the regiment.

1st Royal Cheshire—Capt. W. L. B. Coulson resigns his commission.

East Kent—Hon. Major and Adjt. P. H. Knight resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

West Kent—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—P. Wildman-Lushington, C. C. Ross, F. H. Thomas, F. A. Barton, C. B. Little, H. L. B. McCalmont (all dated July 7).

4th Royal Lancashire—John Irving Williamson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

7th Royal Lancashire—Robert Gordon Chase, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—Lieut. A. C. Talbot resigns his commission.

3rd West York—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. J. S. MacAdam resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

The Highland Light Infantry—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Arthur George Ferguson, Norman Charles Greenhill-Gardyne, and Robert Arthur Paterson; Capt. H. J. Knight, 78th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Wilson, 71st Foot, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 16).

Clare—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—D. J. Gaisford, C. R. A. MacDonnell, M. J. Kenny, and W. FitzGerald.

Royal Dublin City—W. J. Franks, Esq., late Lieut. 15th Foot, to be Capt.

North Tipperary—Thomas Duncan, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Wexford—2nd Lieut. W. H. K. Redmond to be Lieut.; Henry Fuller Molyneux Sandwith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major W. Scott, Scottish Borderers Militia, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 26, 1880.

Royal 1st Devon—2nd Lieut. the Hon. G. Addington resigns his commission (Oct. 27).

THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

"A General Officer" writes:—"The proposed redistribution of linked regiments which appeared in your last can hardly be rejected on the score of expense, as it will involve the shifting of only about 25 depôts, none probably very strong. The brigade depôt staff and headquarters would, of course, be unchanged, except, as you suggested, in numerical order. Soldiers enlisted specially for a particular brigade might be left behind with it, should they decline to accompany their depôts to a new sub-district, and this would materially decrease the cost of moving the depots. The following moves of depôts would take place:—73rd, Hamilton to Birr, vice 100th, removed; 100th, Birr to Derby, vice 95th, removed; 109th, Birr to Leicester, vice 45th, removed; 53rd, Shrewsbury to Birr, vice 109th, removed; 55th, Carlisle to Sunderland, vice 68th, removed; 68th, Sunderland to Shrewsbury, vice 53rd, removed; 106th, Sunderland to Pontefract, vice 65th, removed; 65th, Pontefract to Warrington, vice 82nd, removed; 84th, Pontefract to Warley, vice 56th, removed; 105th, Pontefract to Sunderland, vice 106th, removed; 63rd, Ashton-under-Lyne to Bodmin, vice 46th, removed; 82nd, Warrington to Cardiff, vice 69th, removed; 36th, Worcester to Devises, vice 62nd, removed; 69th, Cardiff to Devizes, vice 99th, removed; 62nd, Devizes to Worcestershire, vice 36th, removed; 99th, Devizes to Hamilton, vice 74th, removed; 95th, Derby to Lichfield (when built); 45th, Leicester to Lichfield (when built); 46th, Bodmin to Ashton-under-Lyne, vice 63rd, removed; 85th, Oxford to Pontefract, vice 105th, removed; 56th, Warley to Pontefract, vice 84th, removed; 78th, Fort George to Stirling, vice 74th, removed; 91st, Stirling to Hamilton, vice 73rd, removed; 94th, Hamilton to Fort George, vice 78th, removed; 98th, Lichfield to Oxford, vice 85th, removed.

"An Old Brickdust" writes:—"Allow me to record my protest against the arrangements for the 'territorial scheme,' as proposed by your correspondent, 'An Old Officer, with 35 Years' Regimental Service,' in your last issue, so far as sending the 53rd Shropshire Regiment to Birr. I can assure this 'Old Officer' that though his scheme does not abolish the time-honoured number of the 53rd, to have it carried out would be a very severe pang indeed to the regiment, of whose practical connection and sympathy with the county of which it bears the name, he must have but little knowledge."

"Highlander" writes:—"I quite approve of 'An Old Officer's' proposed linking of the 72nd and 78th Highlanders. Both regiments were raised by representatives and chiefs of the same great clan; the first by the grandson of the Earl of Seaforth, whose title was forfeited in 1715; he was created Viscount Fortrose in the Irish Peerage, and afterwards raised to the Earldom of Seaforth. The 72nd, raised in 1778, were originally the 78th, and wore the Mackenzie tartan. They even now bear the 'Caber Feidh,' as their regimental badge. The present 78th was raised in 1793, by the cousin of the last earl, who died without male issue. He, as next heir male, was created a baron of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Seaforth. There was a second battalion raised by him in 1794, which was afterwards disbanded. Let these regiments be united as 'An Old Officer' suggests; let them wear the same tartan,—Mackenzie; let the 72nd wear their original dress,—the kilt; let the facings be assimilated, and let the regiment be called by its old name, 'Seaforth's Highlanders.' I am not aware of any other family in Great Britain having given three battalions to the King's Service."

WINDFALLS FOR SOLDIERS' NEXT OF KIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ten pages of the latest number of the *London Gazette* are filled with the names and descriptions of soldiers who have died in the service of the State leaving unclaimed balances to which their next of kin are entitled. Some of these balances are of substantial amount, and would be very acceptable to soldiers' widows and orphans. Permit me, therefore, to send you the following extract:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Pte. W. Johnson, 67th	147	19	7	Serjt. E. Drummond, 6th Brig. R.A.	48	15	1
Lance-Corpl. F. Banars, 12th	35	14	4	Gunner Irby, F Brig. R.H.A.	91	0	4
Pte. A. Duncan, Rifle Brig.	39	13	4	Corpl. H. Johnston, 55th	38	11	7
Qrmr.-Serjt. Patterson, R.A.	40	13	9	Gunner J. Whately, 18th Brig. R.A.	34	6	9
Pte. W. Smith, Rifle Brig.	33	17	0	Pte. J. White, 53rd	32	19	6
Pte. W. Bond, 80th	31	13	3	Gunner R. Craggs, R.A.	38	15	5
Pte. W. Skippins, 39th	83	16	8	Pte. W. Morgan, 5th	30	17	11
Pte. R. Johnston, 92nd	35	0	3	Pte. J. Murphy, 92nd	101	6	9
Gunner J. Slater, 19th Brig. R.A.	43	19	2	Gnr. H. Williams, R.A.	30	5	0
Pte. J. Staines, 17th	52	1	0	Pte. J. S. Wood, 92nd	25	11	11
Pte. E. McCrory, 26th	46	14	3	Pymr.-Serjt. J. Duncan, 13th	190	4	4
Pte. G. Wilson, 49th	46	12	9	Qrmr.-Serjt. Maxfield, F-A Brig. R.A.	335	9	8

If these lists were published in newspapers of universal circulation, likely to be seen by the relatives and friends of soldiers, the "Crown Windfall" (estimated at £4,000 a year) at present arising from these unclaimed balances would soon be appreciably reduced.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD PRESSOR,
(Author of "Unclaimed Money.")

1 Great College Street, Westminster, Oct. 25.

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EXPORT ORDERS SHIPPED FREE OF THE USUAL AGENT'S CHARGES.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Gospels, by Rev. Edmund Fowle; A Short Bible History, by Rev. Edmund Fowle; The Latin Primer,—Rules made Easy (Relfe Bros.)—Universal Instructor of Self-Culture for All, Part I. (Ward, Lock, and Co.)—Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects, Vol. 21 (5 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.)—Cassell's Publications, for November (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin)—The Cornhill Magazine, for November (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Blackwood's Magazine, for November (W. Blackwood and Sons)—Hardwicke's Science Gossip, for November (D. Bogue)—The Theatre, for November (Charles Dickens and Evans).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Your request is duly noted, and your letter shall receive attention.

ALLAHABAD.—Many thanks for your kindness.

AN OLD OFFICER has neglected to send his name.

MIDSHIP BEND.—You have forgotten to finish your name, which would doubtless add some weight to your remarks.

INQUIRER.—It would not reckon.

J. W. G.—Your request shall be complied with when an opportunity offers.

HEREFORD is desired to furnish the information he speaks of.

J. S. T.—We do not remember to have seen such letter.

A SOLDIER.—We do not agree with you that it would be wise to do away with the present system, which has the effect of helping on promotion.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

THE point which has been reached in the inquiry into the causes of the loss of the *Atalanta* is one of extreme interest and importance, though it must be admitted that the present stage of the controversy is far from satisfactory to the non-professional public. We are often told that nothing is certain except that which can be proved by mathematics, and that it is possible to obtain absolute truth on those questions which lie within the range of mathematical science. We might, therefore, reasonably expect to find a perfect agreement between the conclusions of two such experts as Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, and Mr. John, the Naval Architect to Lloyd's Registry of Shipping, upon what by its very nature must be a question of fact, and not of mere opinion. These two gentlemen are probably the two highest living authorities upon all matters connected with practical shipbuilding, and at the same time are two of the greatest mathematicians in this country. The question they have to determine is whether the *Atalanta*, as equipped for her last voyage, was capable of carrying the sail-power with which she was provided without capsizing. The data upon which they must proceed in their calculations are obviously the same as to the construction of the vessel, the stowage of her weights on board, and the dimensions of her sails. "The principles upon which the calculations are based are," to use Mr. John's own words, "so well-known, that you may as well test the multiplication-table by experiment as test them;" but the conclusions at which they arrive are for all practical purposes diametrically opposed, Mr. Barnaby maintaining that the *Atalanta* was a safe ship, Mr. John being of opinion that a very moderate wind-pressure would have been sufficient to capsize her. Clearly, if these gentlemen have both conducted their inquiries upon the same principles and data, one of them must have done his sum incorrectly, and the error in calculation ought not to be very difficult to ascertain; or if their calculations are equally correct, there must be some divergence of the principles on which they have based them. The question involved is a purely technical one, but it is one, nevertheless, which must be decided beyond all possibility of doubt, if we are ever to obtain any probable solution of the mystery which hangs over the fate of the *Atalanta*. It is even of more importance that this controversy should be settled in view of the future than of the past; for whatever may be the case as to her stability under sail, the *Atalanta* is unquestionably lost, and no *post facto* reasoning can avail her gallant crew; but if Mr. John's conclusions are ascertained to be correct, we may expect that no such catastrophe will ever again be allowed to happen. The Committee of Inquiry will, doubtless, take effectual steps to test the accuracy of the calculations made by Mr. Barnaby and Mr. John, either by referring the same questions to other independent experts, or by arranging a conference between the two gentlemen themselves, who could easily ascertain their point of divergence; and if this be found, as is most probably the case, to lie in some difference of opinion upon the principles underlying their calculations, it will be for other competent Naval architects to determine which of them is right. Nothing short of a complete and absolutely exhaustive inquiry will satisfy the public, nor, we feel sure, the Committee, who must be congratulated on the infinite pains they have already taken to collect all the evidence that in any way bears upon the subject of their investigation, and upon the wisdom they showed in submitting the question of the vessel's stability to Mr. John, instead of accepting the calculations of the Constructor's Department, a wisdom which is demonstrated by the conflict of opinion between Mr. Barnaby and Mr. John. It is reported that there are two documents which the Admiralty decline to produce to the Committee, one, a despatch of Sir Thomas Symonds, of March 2, 1876, in which he states his views on the subject of training-ships generally, with reference to the "present and proposed brigs;" the other, the Minutes of Admiral Hood and Admiral Wellesley, as Lords of the Admiralty, upon the report made by

Sir Thomas Symonds, as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, after his inspection of the *Atalanta* before her first cruise. It is to be hoped that the Committee will press for these papers, which would certainly seem from their description to be very material to the inquiry, and it is hardly possible to believe that their Lordships will persist in their refusal. Even should they contain confidential matter not pertinent to the inquiry, they might be confidentially submitted to the Committee, and need not be published in the evidence *in extenso*. To withhold them has the appearance of suppressing evidence, and the public will never be satisfied that this course is not intended to screen some high official from the consequences of neglect or bad judgment. Hitherto, everything has been so open and above-board, the whole of the proceedings have been made so public, that it would be a matter of regret if there were any semblance of concealment. It is, moreover, certain that if these or any other documents which the Committee are of opinion ought to be presented to them are withheld, the House of Commons will insist on their production.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and the following noblemen and gentlemen have joined the committee of the Afghan War Relief Fund, viz.:—The Earl of Northbrook, Lord Chelmsford, Hon. Edward Stanhope, General Sir A. Little, Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, Major-General Sir G. V. Johnson, Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir Barrow Ellis, and W. Seton-Karr. All communications should be addressed to Captain Gildea, 20 Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W.

The regiments to return home from India with the present season's reliefs are now finally decided upon. The list is as follows, viz.:—The 15th Hussars, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Battalion 5th Foot, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, 48th Foot, 59th Foot, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, 66th Foot, 73rd Foot, 85th Foot, and 92nd Foot, together with I Battery C Brigade, R.H.A., and A, B, C, D, F, and G Batteries 3rd Brigade, R.A.

It will be seen that, as we anticipated, the 83rd Regiment has been struck out of the list of corps to return home, as published lately by the Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

The homeward relief season between Bombay and Portsmouth commenced on Tuesday, when the 48th Regiment left India in H.M.S. *Euphrates*. The 59th Regiment leaves to-morrow in the *Orontes*; the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, on Friday next, in the *Malabar*; the 1st Battalion 5th Foot, on the 9th prox., in the *Jumna*; the 62nd Foot, to relieve the 1st Battalion 6th Foot at Aden, in the *Serapis*, on the 12th prox.; the 15th Hussars and 92nd Foot, in the *Euphrates*, on January 11; the 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, in the *Crocodile*, on January 16; the 66th Foot and 73rd Foot, in the *Malabar*, on January 20; the 85th Foot, in the *Jumna*, on January 25; and the several batteries Royal Artillery, in the *Serapis*, on February 6.

It has been arranged that the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot shall be stationed on arrival in Ireland, the 1st Battalion 5th Foot at Portsmouth, the 1st Battalion 6th Foot at Warley, the 48th Foot in Ireland, and the 59th Foot at Portsmouth. The stations of the 15th Hussars, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, 66th Foot, 73rd Foot, and 85th Foot have not yet been decided upon, and will not probably be settled until the end of the year.

It may be remembered that we drew attention last year to the imperfect arrangements made on board the Indian transports for the accommodation of invalid officers, and pointed to the case of a young officer of the 63rd, Lieutenant E. C. Rothney, who, in the opinion of those on board the vessel in which he was taking passage, undoubtedly lost his life owing to the want of care which had been taken in the disposal of cabins. Though some time has elapsed since we wrote, we are glad to learn that our remarks did not pass unnoticed, and that in an order of the Secretary of State for India, recently communicated to the military authorities in India, it has been directed that "Cabin No. 9 in her Majesty's Indian troopships is in future to be appropriated for invalid officers only, on homeward voyages; and that the regular accommodation for ladies, heretofore provided for twelve per ship on such voyages, is to be restricted to eight."

The testimonial from the inhabitants of Aldershot to Provost-Marshal Trout, of the Aldershot Division, who is about to retire, after holding his appointment for a quarter of a century, has taken the form of a purse of 100 guineas and an illuminated address, referring in the most complimentary terms to Major Trout's long and most valuable services. The presentation was made a few days ago, Major Trout having already relinquished his duties, which he has carried out to the satisfaction of every General, Staff, and regimental officer who has ever done duty in the Aldershot command.

The appointment of Garrison Instructor at the Cape of Good Hope, vacant by the promotion of Captain W. E. Montague, 94th Regiment, to a substantive majority in his regiment, has been offered to, and accepted by, Brevet Major H. G. MacGregor, 29th Regiment, an officer who, on the grounds alike of war service and professional ability, possesses the strongest claims to the favourable consideration of the authorities.

Somebody has evidently been trying to "take a rise" out of the Editor of the *Times*. The following appeared in our contemporary's "Naval and Military" column on Wednesday:—"The colonelcy of the 21st Hussars will shortly become vacant, by the compulsory retirement of Lieutenant-General the Honourable James William Bosville Macdonald, C.B., who attains his 70th year on the 31st inst. Lieutenant-General Macdonald, who was for many years aide-de-camp and private secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, was only appointed to the 21st Hussars on July 1 last, the vacancy being caused by the death of General William Parlby." We may point out that General Macdonald will not lose his colonelcy on retirement; he not only *was* but is now private secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, and the colonelcy of the 21st Hussars was not rendered vacant by General Parlby's death, but by his transfer to his old regiment, the 4th Hussars.

Major R. H. Williams, Royal Engineers, having completed his seven years' service as an Instructor of Fortification at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be retained in the appointment for a further period.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught rode over from Bagshot to Sandhurst on Thursday, attended by Colonel Sir H. Elphinstone, V.C., K.C.M.G., and Captain Cuffe, A.D.C., to witness the formation of a bridge from the shore to one of the islands in the Royal Military College lake by the Pontoon Troop, R.E. Train, under command of Major Bond, R.E., which was most successfully carried out with great rapidity, as well as breaking bridge, to allow of the passage of an imaginary vessel. The gentlemen cadets attended for instructional purposes, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a large number of spectators. On the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, they were received by the Governor, General Napier, with whom and Mrs. Napier their Royal Highnesses afterwards partook of luncheon, which was followed by a parade of the gentlemen cadets, under the commandant, Colonel Middleton. After the parade, his Royal Highness expressed in warm terms his approval of the smart appearance of the gentlemen cadets, of their marching-past, and steadiness under arms. We hope the Duke of Connaught will repeat his visit at no very distant date, as this excellent institution has of late years been but seldom visited by Royalty, if we except the periodical visits of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, who has always taken the warmest interest in the Royal Military College.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Gascoigne, Scots Guards, has been appointed Commandant of the School of Instruction for officers of the Auxiliary Forces at Wellington Barracks, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Montgomery, Scots Guards, appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., at the Cape.

We trust that for the present, at all events, the Military Authorities will pause in their career of sartorial reform. The invention of new articles of dress or equipment may prove very interesting to the æsthetic mind, but how about the unfortunate officers who have to pay for this amusement? A few weeks ago they had to put their hands into their scantily-furnished purses for the purchase of new-fashioned forage-caps. Scarcely has this been done, than out comes an order changing the badges of rank, &c. It is all very well saying that time is given to wear out the old tunics and jackets, but we may be sure that before long colonels will bring pressure on their officers to have there uniforms altered in accordance with the General Order. It is really cruel that the British subalterns should be continually taxed to provide a relaxation for the Authorities, and profit for Army outfitters. Not but what our uniform does want reform, for it is often in very bad taste, and almost always quite unfit for active service. But that change should be made for good and for all, and be decided on by a board of practical officers, not settled according to the caprices of amateur tailors.

The appointment of Chief of the Statistical Branch of the Army Medical Department in Whitehall Yard is vacant by the sudden death of Deputy-Surgeon-Major B. Tydd on Sunday last. The deceased officer took up the duties of the appointment on May 31, 1879.

In the new Prussian *Army List* there occur a few changes which require a passing notice, principally because they possess a personal interest. The name next to the Imperial Commander-in-Chief, being the senior Adjutant-General of the Emperor, is that of Field-Marshal Manteuffel, who appears for the first time as Commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps and Imperial Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine. The number of Imperial Adjutants has now risen to twenty. In the War Ministry, General Kameke is observed for the first time decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle. Our attention is likewise attracted by the fact that the name of the Duke of Connaught figures, also for the first time, among the officers of the Zieten Hussars, his Royal Highness being described as "Arthur William Patrick Albert, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, Duke at Saxony," his close connection with the Prussian Royal House being marked by the distinction of the Order of the Black Eagle, with the Chain and the Star, with Swords of the Royal House Order of the Hohenzollerns, bestowed upon him. Field-Marshal Moltke has now placed against his name also the Star of the Order *Pour le Mérite*, by which the hitherto unparalleled case (in the Army) occurs that one of its members possesses three decorations of that Order—the Star with Oak Leaves, the Order with Oak Leaves, and the Order for Science and Arts. "Alexander I., Prince of Bulgaria," is placed amongst the officers *à la suite* of the Army. The number of Field-Marshals has been reduced by one, by the death of Count Roon. The place of the late Inspector-General of Artillery, General Podbielski, has been filled by General Bülow. As regards the lowest grades, figuring in the *Army List*, it is significant that of 105 regiments of infantry, only twelve have their full number of second lieutenants, the vacancies in the infantry of the Line amounting altogether to 410, the case being most unfavourable in the Baden regiments. The Cavalry is not much better off in this respect, the shortcomings being greatest in some of the crack regiments. The corps of officers most complete is that of the Field Artillery. There are now in the *Army List* 6,238 Landwehr and 5,034 Reserve officers, many of the old Prussian fighting families being strongly represented in the above numbers; thus we find 45 Arnims, 38 Bülows, and 33 Kleists.

It is very satisfactory to learn that Colonel Carrington has captured Lerothodi's village in Basutoland, with slight loss to the Colonial forces, and that the latter have had several successful skirmishes with the insurgents. Not quite so pleasant is it, however, to hear that two magistrates have been murdered, that more Basutos have taken the field, and that there are disturbances in the Transkei. The Colonial Government evidently consider that matters are serious, for they have ordered 2,000 Burghers into the field and called for 1,000 volunteers. Now that the Colony has to pay both in blood and money for its bellicose tastes, we fancy that moderate counsels will soon prevail, and that the glory of having a heaven-born military administrator, in the person of Premier Sprigg, will be deemed by some rather costly.

In bringing to notice the case of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brockman, 86th Regiment, as one deserving special consideration, we did so purely in the interest of the Servicc generally, in the hope that it would meet the eyes of the Military Authorities, who might reasonably and fairly deem the case worthy of at least official investigation, and possibly determine means for the early promotion of this officer to substantive rank. We are aware that the case of Colonel Brockman is only one of several, but all things considered, we still venture to think it a hard one, and worthy of exceptional treatment. We beg to remind our correspondent, "Umpire," who justly called attention in our last impression to the case of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Twentyman, 19th Hussars, that the two cases are somewhat dissimilar. It is true that the latter officer is in rank senior to Colonel Brockman, but he is not so in service. Independently of Colonel Brockman having served continuously in his present regiment, it must be remembered that this officer was formerly in the Royal Navy, and as a midshipman earned a couple of war-medals. "Umpire" has also fallen into an error in asserting that Colonel Twentyman "is the senior captain in the Army, who is also a brevet lieutenant-colonel." Such honour belongs to Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mackenzie, of the Coast Brigade R.A., whose captain's commission is dated as far back as February 1, 1856, three years before Colonel Twentyman joined the Army. Colonel Mackenzie was commissioned while on service in the Crimea, and holds regimentally precisely the same rank now that he attained nearly twenty-five years ago. Socially, Colonel Mackenzie occupies a prominent position in the North of England, where, in addition to his military duties, he exercises magisterial functions. Colonel Mackenzie, some time since, made application to be permitted to retire on full pay, but his request was refused, on the ground of his not having attained the prescribed age, and this notwithstanding his long service of upwards of thirty-seven years. His case is one that well merits the attention of the new Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery.

In the November number of *Blackwood's Magazine* there is an article on Army reform which is well worth reading. The writer is a strong military conservative, with regrets for Purchase, a hatred for promotion by selection, and a fervent love for honorary colonelcies. He, however, treats the subject temperately, and, though he gravely rebukes Mr. Trevelyan for his impertinence and inaccuracy, he does full justice to Lord Cardwell. There is a touch of sarcasm in the style of this article which makes it very pleasant reading.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 25, 1880.

cordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Navigating Lieutenant Edward Richard Connor has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 20th nst.; Assistant-Paymaster Ashley Norton Innes has been promoted o the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 21st nst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant—H. T. Heming, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Rifleman.

Sub-Lieutenants—Richard H. Gwynn, to the Minotaur; Richard H. L. Risk, to the Agincourt; Morris H. L. Thompson, to the Superb; John F. S. Sargant, to the Northumberland; Frederick H. Eagles, to the Boadicea; Edward L. Lowdell, to the Téméraire; Arthur Barry, to the Invincible; Richard H. Story to the Eclipse; George S. Walsh, to the Téméraire; Charles H. Dundas, to the Triumph.

Midshipman—H. G. King Hall, to the Minotaur.

Chaplain—Rev. Thos. Fox, B.A., to the Superb.

Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals—Henry Fegan, C.B., M.D., from R.M. Division, Portsmouth, to Jamaica Hospital.

Staff Surgeon—R. W. Biddulph, to the Excellent (in lieu of a surgeon).

Engineer—A. F. Brumage, to the Indus, for the Bruiser.

Assistant-Engineers—Henry A. Madge, to Pembroke, supernumerary; C. Hodder, to the Defence, as supernumerary.

Boatswain—John Widgery, to the Asia, additional, for service in Portsmouth Yard.

Carpenters—John Watts, to the Indus, for the Heroine; John Tozer, to the Indus, for the Hyacinth.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Robert C. Munday, Ventnor, to be Acting Chief Officer, Rye Harbour, vice Langmaid, pensioned.

ACHILLES, Capt. E. Kelly, was undocked at Keyham Yard on Saturday, and remains in the basin to complete defects.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir B. Seymour, K.C.B. The firing of spar-torpedoes from the steam pinnace of the Alexandra has, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, been attended with considerable damage to the boat herself, and it is questionable whether practice of this kind will be continued from steam launches and pinnaces, as the officers and men could be as well instructed in the use of the spar-torpedo from less costly boats, using the steamboats only in time of emergency, when their speed would be of good service. Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has given orders for a series of trials to be made with spar-torpedoes discharged from boats, the effects of such discharges being carefully noted and reported upon, so as to decide whether or not practice shall be continued from steamboats. It seems rather late in the day, seeing for how long a time spar-torpedoes have been in use, to discover that their discharge is damaging to the boats using them.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. C. E. Buckle, which arrived at Malta on the 23rd inst., would probably leave on Wednesday.

BOADICEA, Comdre. Richards, C.B., arrived at Durban on Sept. 28.

CARYSFORT, Capt. Stephenson, C.B., arrived at Vigo from England on the 23rd inst., having parted company with the Inconstant off Plymouth.

CHARYBDIS, Capt. Hotham, was taken into Devonport Harbour on Saturday, and took up moorings off the Dockyard. She will be paid off on Nov. 9, "all standing," as it is intended to hand her over to the Canadian Government for the purposes of a training-ship.

CONTEST, Lieut.-Com. Moysey, was *en route* from New Zealand to Halifax on the 16th inst., and after coaling would proceed to Bermuda.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, will be detained at Gibraltar for some little time after her arrival, as she is to wait for her commanding officer, Lieut. Victor Von Donop, who has been considerately reappointed by their Lordships on the vessel being transferred from the West Coast of Africa to the Mediterranean. Some have been inclined to complain at this mark of consideration, whereby the officer who took temporary command, on Lieut. Von Donop giving up on the coast, has been deprived of his appointment. But it is to be hoped that while the Admiralty are doing a kindness with one hand, they will be enabled to find another command for the officer who took the place of the late, and present, commander of the Decoy.—*Hampshire Telegraph.* The Decoy left St. Vincent for Teneriffe on the 13th inst.

DIDO, Capt. C. Domvile, senior officer, was at Quitta on Sept. 20. She had arrived from Cape Coast Castle and Accra on Sept. 17, and was to sail on the 20th for Lagos, Brass River, and Fernando Po.

DRUID, Capt. Kennedy, will leave Newfoundland for Bermuda at the end of the season.

DWARF, Com. Bainbridge, was launched from patent slip at the Cape on the 2nd inst., and would be ready to join the Commodore off Knysna on the 14th inst.

EGERIA, Com. Charles Johnstone. The grounding of the Egeria off the island of Tugubau, about four months ago, is not likely to be attended with any awkward results to those responsible for the navigation of the ship, as it has been found that the waters are but incorrectly surveyed. It has been suggested, however, by those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case that it might have been better had the commanding officer used his judgment as to anchoring, as the accident happened after sunset, and the Egeria was therefore performing the very risky task of groping her way in doubtful places after dark.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

ENCHANTRESS, Staff Com. Hills, arrived at Devonport on Tuesday morning from Pembroke. Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., First Secretary; and Col. Pasley, R.E., Director of Works, who came round in her, left for London by the South-Western Railway. The Enchantress has since arrived at Portsmouth.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Henry Hand, left Bombay for England on the 26th inst.

FANTÔME, Com. Karslake, was refitting at Jamaica on the 7th inst., and would proceed to the north side of the island when ready.

FIREBRAND, Lieut.-Com. J. Sisson, would join the senior officer at Brass River by Sept. 26.

FLAMINGO, Com. W. H. Hall, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 14th inst., and will proceed direct to Bermuda.

FOAM, Lieut.-Com. J. A. Baker, arrived at Quitta on Sept. 18, and would cruise, with Accra as head-quarters.

FORESTER, Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith, was at Halifax on the 15th inst., and sails for Bermuda on arrival of mail leaving England on the 28th inst.

GANNET, Com. E. G. Bourke, was at Panama on Sept. 19, and was to sail for Honolulu on Sept. 24.

GRIFFON, Com. Boardman, was at Trinidad on the 9th inst., and would proceed to Antigua and St. Kitts. She would convey the President of St. Kitts to Anguilla at the beginning of November.

HELLESPONT. This ship has been withdrawn from Cyprus, not so much because there is any prospect of the Government giving up the island, as the fact that there is now but little call for her services, a contract having been entered into with a Liverpool firm to give passages to Government officials, &c., and stores in their line of steamers.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. Brent, left Malta for England on the 25th inst.

IRIS, Capt. E. H. Seymour, is about to proceed to Corfu.

MARTIN, Lieut. A. Bromley, left Plymouth Sound on Monday for Portsmouth, to lay up for the winter.

MIRANDA, Com. Hon. E. S. Dawson, arrived at Ascension from Madeira on the 5th inst., and sailed for Inaccessible Island, Tristan d'Acunha, and Simon's Bay on the 9th inst.

MONARCH, Capt. Tryon, C.B., sailed for the Gulf of Cattaro on the 23rd inst.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. J. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Sir L. M'Clintock, was at Halifax up to the 15th inst., and would sail for Bermuda about the 26th inst.

ORWELL arrived at Castletown, Berehaven, from Bantry on the 23rd inst., and would return on the 25th inst.

PELICAN, Com. F. Dicken, arrived at Honolulu on Sept. 5, and sailed for Tahiti, on Sept. 14.

PENGUIN, Com. A. Paget, was at Callao on July 3, under orders for Honolulu.

PHŒNIX, Com. H. H. Grenfell, was refitting at Jamaica on the 7th inst., and would proceed to coast of Honduras when ready.

ROCKET, Lieut.-Com. V. Orlebar, was at Esquimault on Sept. 30, and would remain.

SEAFLOWER, Lieut. G. C. Higgins, left Plymouth Sound on Monday for Portsmouth, to lay up for the winter.

SHANNON, Capt. J. D'Arcy, was at Coquimbo on Aug. 5, and would be ready for sea by the middle of August.

SYLVIA, Com. Aldrich, arrived at Ascension from St. Helena on Sept. 25, and sailed for England on Sept. 29.

TAMAR, Capt. T. H. Royse, arrived at Teneriffe on the 24th inst., and sailed same day.

TENEDOS, Capt. Adeane, was at Antigua on the 9th inst., and would proceed to Montserrat, Barbadoes, and St. Vincent.

TOURMALINE, Capt. R. P. Dennistoun, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday afternoon from Sheerness, and exchanged salutes with the Royal Adelaide. A few slight defects were made good and a supply of coal taken on board before the ship sailed to join the Detached Squadron, which she did on Wednesday, but had to put back, owing to stress of weather. The Tourmaline made a full-speed trial on her passage, and attained an average of 12·2 knots.

TRIUMPH, Capt. Markham. Letters have been received from the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Frederick H. Stirling, in the Triumph, at Esquimault, up to Sept. 30; would sail for Callao, calling at San Francisco and Payta, on Oct. 2 (arrived at San Francisco on Oct. 8).

TURQUOISE, Capt. Medlycott, was at Society Island by last accounts, and was to return to Callao, on completion of six months' cruise.

TYNE, Com. J. E. Stokes, arrived at St. Vincent from Cape of Good Hope on the 25th inst., and proceeded to England on the 26th inst.

VIVID, Staff Com. J. R. Ryan, has been moved from Hamoaze into the basin at Devonport Dockyard to have defects made good, a leak having been discovered in her starboard coal bunker, just below the paddle-wheel.

The following men have been awarded medals for long service and good-conduct:—George R. Terry, yeoman of signals, of the Boscawen; Henry Hodges privats, R.M., of the Implacable; Richard Daly, gunner's mate, Duncan; William H. Earl, ship's steward, and William Clayton, caulker's mate, of the Vulture; Edmund Rowe, writer 2nd class, of the Excellent; John R. Newman, shipwright, of the Dasher; John C. Hughes, writer 1st class, of the Royal Adelaide; John Lewes, armourer, of the Alexandra; John Mahoney, A.B., of the Hibernia; William Winsor, chief boatswain's mate, of the Invincible; William Reid, leading stoker, of the Northampton; John Booth, shipwright, of the Flora; John Holloway, leading stoker, of the Pioneer; Tom New York, head krooman, of the Flirt; Thomas Follett, plumber's mate, of the Triumph; James Burrows, and Henry Rice (armourer), of the Charybdis; William H. Hobbs, John Smith, and James Pussey, commissioned boatmen, John Hopkins and John Stubbings, boatmen, of the Coast-guard.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAP, PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. In pounds, 4½d; squares, 2d. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

THE DETACHED SQUADRON.

We gave last week the itinerary of this Squadron, and we now give the Mail List:—

Date to leave London.	For what Place.	Route.	Date due to Arrive.
1880.			
November 8 ...	St. Vincent ...	Southampton ...	„ 19
„ 19 ...	Bahia ...	French Packet, *viâ* Bordeaux	December 7
„ 23 ...	Monte Video	Southampton ...	„ 23
„ 30 ...	„ ...	Liverpool	„ 27
December 2 ...	„ ...	Supplementary, *viâ* Bordeaux	
„ 8 ...	„ ...	Southampton ...	January 7
1881.			
January 1 ...	Valparaiso ...	Southampton ...	February 16
„ 11 ...	„ ...	Straits of Magellan	„ 19
„ 13 ...	„ ...	Supplementary, *viâ* Bordeaux	
„ 15 ...	„ ...	Southampton ...	March 1
„ 25 ...	„ ...	Straits of Magellan	March 1
„ 27 ...	„ ...	Supplementary, *viâ* Bordeaux	
February 1 ...	Coquimbo ...	Southampton and Panama	„ 15
„ 16 ...	Callao ...	„	„ 26
Every Thursday and Saturday after February 16 and June 1	Esquimault ... Vancouver's...	See Postal Guide, published quarterly	About three weeks after despatch
June 16 ...	Honolulu	*viâ* San Francisco ...	July 10

The Squadron is to visit Stanley, Falkland Islands, about Jan. 18 next. As these islands are now in direct postal communication with Antwerp, by the Hamburg Steam Navigation Line Cosmos, letters posted in London on Dec. 21, addressed *viâ* Antwerp, will most probably reach Stanley before the departure of the ships.

ADMIRALTY INSPECTION.

On Saturday evening the Enchantress, with Messrs. Shaw Lefevre and Brassey on board, arrived in Cork Harbour. Mr. Brassey visited the Guion Line steamer Batavia in the course of Sunday morning, and was honoured on leaving with a salute of five small guns. On Monday the Lords of the Admiralty landed at Haulbowline to inspect the works of the Dockyard, which have been so long in course of erection, and completed their official duties at Queenstown. Some of their Lordships returned to Plymouth by the Enchantress on Tuesday, but others preferred the passage home *viâ* Holyhead.

Referring to the recent Admiralty inspection at Devonport, the *Western Morning News* says:—"There seems to be very little question but what the scheme for providing a barracks for seamen will be realised, and that in the course of the next two or three months tenders for the erection of the structure will be invited. As to the cost involved in so elaborate and comprehensive an undertaking, a moderate estimate originally put it at a quarter of a million of money, but when the character of the work is considered, and when it is remembered over what an extent of ground a high boundary-wall will have to be carried, parties well capable of estimating the cost put it very much nearer the half than the quarter of a million of money. The erection of the structure will, of course, extend over several years, but the expenditure of so large a sum of money cannot fail to have other than a most beneficial effect upon the material interests of the locality. Colonel Pasley, R.E., who planned the Engineer Students' College, so excellently put out of hand by the contractor, Mr. Pethick, is the architect for the Naval barracks, and there is every reason to believe that in connection with the barracks, as is the case with the College, the ornamental will not be lost sight of. The Lords of the Admiralty, in the course of their recent visit to the College, expressed their very great gratification at the manner in which the structure had been completed by the contractor, and Col. Pasley was complimented on the character and style of his designs. The architect and contractor are the same in connection with the new dock in the yard at Devonport, and here again their Lordships expressed themselves highly gratified at the nature of the structure. The work, which has been in progress for nearly four years, will be completed within the next twelve months. Huge blocks of Cornish granite are now being let into the sides of the dock, which, when completed at a cost of a quarter of a million of money, will be the finest in existence in the world."

Admiral Sir George Elliot has accepted the office of chairman of the board of directors of the Imperial Continental Water Corporation, of which board Major-General Charles Hodgson, R.E., late chief engineer and secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces of India, is also a member. Reference to the prospectus, which will be found in another column, will give an idea of the vast field open to this enterprise, and the remunerative nature of waterworks is shown by a glance at the dividends now being paid by the Metropolitan companies, as well as by those in country towns such as Bristol and Portsmouth, both of which pay more than ten per cent. Indeed, the reported organised opposition of the Metropolitan companies to the suggested surrender of their property is a sufficient proof that water pays. But it is not alone in the supply of water that the Imperial Continental Water Corporation will look for its business, but also in the execution of waterworks, docks, canals, harbour works, drainage works, reclaiming, fertilising, and irrigating lands, or any public or other works, and to operate or maintain the same on the Continent, in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere. Already the Corporation has obtained an important concession for supplying the western districts of Vienna with water. The soundness of the undertaking may be judged from the fact that the staff of consulting engineers consists of the president, vice-president, and a member of the council of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Of the 50,000 shares, 7,565 have already been privately subscribed for and allotted, thus showing the confidence felt in the undertaking by those intimately acquainted with it.

MR. BARNABY AND MR. JOHN.

We have previously noted in these columns the progress of the controversy which has arisen between the Chief Constructor at the Admiralty and Mr. John, of Lloyd's, on the question of the stability of the Atalanta. The views of these gentlemen are so antagonistic that there is no room for doubt that one of them must be in the wrong, and we trust that this point will be fully cleared up by the Committee before they issue their report. To Mr. John's views Mr. Barnaby wrote a memorandum in reply, but the representative of Lloyd's sees no reason to alter his opinion, or to adopt in any way the reasoning of the Admiralty Constructor. On the contrary, Mr. John points to the arguments by which Mr. Barnaby has been misled, and says :—

"I have read Mr. Barnaby's memorandum on my evidence very carefully, and after having given it my best consideration, I am unable to find any grounds for altering or qualifying my evidence as to the stability of the Atalanta and the probability of her having been capsized in a squall. None of the curves of stability used by me for comparison with the Atalanta have been made since her loss, or for the purpose of this inquiry. They were made a few years ago, in connection with an extensive inquiry relating to the masting and stability under sail of vessels of the Mercantile Marine. The only sense in which they were 'selected' at that time was because they were considered typical ships, and likely to give wide scope and application to the results of the investigation. The Stuart Hahnemann had been included in this category before her loss. Having heard all the evidence at the official inquiry into the loss of the vessel, and had possession of the drawings and documents relating to the ship, and personally questioned the survivors, I do not share Mr. Barnaby's opinion that the reported angle of heel at which the ship was sailing before her loss indicates either less stiffness than estimated by me, or that the cargo might possibly have shifted. It reminded me, I may say, very strongly at the time of the inquiry, of the angle at which H.M.S. Captain was sailing just before she met with a similar fate. I am much surprised that Mr. Barnaby has refused to accept the method of comparison set forth on my diagram No. 4. He is quite mistaken in supposing that a small ship must appear at a disadvantage when compared in that manner with a much larger one. All ground for objection on this score is eliminated by the method of constructing the curves, and the comparison is really true so long as small ships and large ones are exposed to the same winds and storms. Mr. Barnaby's statement, as 'a fact well known to naval architects,' that 'as ships decrease in size so the number representing the sail-carrying power diminishes,' is to me most astonishing. Indeed, the statement itself, combined with the reasoning on which it is based, constitute to my mind a doctrine absolutely fatal to the safety of small ships, and one which I have never before heard advanced or seen acted upon. I have purposely made the foregoing comments as brief as possible, as I recognise the tendency of a controversy of so technical a character to become interminable, and I would proceed no further were it not for the fact that there is a very grave and important principle involved in the difference between Mr. Barnaby and myself as to the method of comparison adopted by me for illustrating the relative safety of the Atalanta with other ships under canvas. I have stated above that this mode of comparison does not, as Mr. Barnaby supposes, show small vessels unfavourably with large ones. This is a position which it is necessary I should establish in order to render my comparisons of any value. In my diagram No. 4, which shows the curves of comparative stiffness under canvas for the Atalanta, the Eurydice, the Stuart Hahnemann, and the Ariel, the ordinates are obtained, as I explained in my evidence, by multiplying the ordinates of the usual curves of stability by the displacement, thereby giving at each angle of heel the actual moment of statical stability, and then by dividing this by the moment of sails. The curve of statical stability alone is obviously of different significance according as the vessel has a greater or less spread of canvas, and the diagram objected to simply records this proportion between the moment of stability and the moment of sail. The only step necessary to be taken to transform these ordinates into direct representatives of wind-pressure is to divide each ordinate of each curve by the (cosine) (^{2}) of the angle of inclination. This being so, it will be evident that the method of comparison is one resting purely on a basis of wind-pressure, and has, therefore, no special reference to the size of the ship. To show this more clearly I have, at the request of the Committee, taken a vessel of nearly the same displacement as the Atalanta. This is the Lucy Compton, of 787 tons displacement, most of the particulars of whose stability had been investigated for the purpose of the inquiry in connection with the masting of vessels of the Mercantile Marine, before alluded to :—She is somewhat less in displacement than the Atalanta, but is the nearest in size to her that I have the necessary curves for. Her registered dimensions are 148 ft. by 26 ft. 9 in., by 14 ft., and gross registered tonnage 340. Her metacentric height is estimated at 3 ft. 6 in., as in the other merchant vessels cited, and this would be very nearly her ordinary condition of loading. The power to carry sail, as represented by the Admiralty formula, would be 20·45, compared with 16·4 for the Atalanta. On diagram No. 5 are shown the ordinary curves of stability of the Atalanta and the Lucy Compton. Diagram No. 6 shows the curves of comparative stiffness under their canvas, similar to those given on diagram 4, attached to my evidence,—viz., by dividing the moment of stability at each angle of heel by the moment of sails. It will be seen that here the Lucy Compton is far superior to the Atalanta, although she has 20 per cent. less displacement, instead of appearing 'at a disadvantage,' as the smaller ship would, according to Mr. Barnaby. In order still further to simplify the comparison, I have divided the ordinates of these curves by the (cosine) (^{2}) of the angle of inclination, and set up the results as ordinates of curves, as shown on diagram No. 7. These curves indicate purely and simply the wind-pressure per square foot that would be necessary to hold each vessel over to the respective angles of heel. On this diagram I have shown corresponding curves for the Captain, the Eurydice, the Atalanta (when equipped as the Juno, and on her last cruise), the Stuart Hahnemann, the Ariel, and the Lucy Compton. The comparison here is really identical in substance with that previously given in my diagram 4, but it is perhaps more instructive. It will be seen there is a great and characteristic difference between the curves for the Ariel and Lucy Compton on the one hand and the other vessels, three of which are known to have capsized; and the difference arises entirely from the fact that those two vessels, if thrown on their beam-ends by a squall, would have the power of righting themselves; whereas the other vessels would not be able to do so. Put in other words, it means that the effect of the wind on the sails of the Lucy Compton and Ariel, however severe the storm, would lose its effect before the vessels lost their stability; whereas, in the other vessels, whose curves turn down suddenly, as shown on the diagram, the stability might fail the vessels before they could get relief from the sail-pressure. This marks a most important feature as regards the safety of a ship in an emergency, and in view of the many known cases where ships have been thrown upon their beam-ends, it is a property to the possession of which sufficient importance has hitherto scarcely been attached, and the possession of it doubtless becomes more and more imperative the larger the spread of canvas is compared with the displacement of the ship. It is obviously as necessary to the safety of small vessels as large ones to be able to recover if thrown on their beam-ends, and this property is very commonly shared by well-laden sailing-ships of the Mercantile Marine, provided their cargoes are properly secured against shifting. On the other hand, it was greatly wanting in vessels of the Symondite type, and accounts, in my opinion, for many early losses, as well as for that of the Atalanta. And here it might be pointed out as a most essential difference between an ordinary merchant ship and a Symondite, that if the cargo be stowed in the former too high for absolute safety, the ship shows it by her tenderness the moment sail is put on her, and she would have to be re-stowed or nursed carefully on her voyage. She could not, in fact, appear stiff under her canvas at small angles, and still be capsizable. One other case of importance is worth discussing, viz., the effect of hurricanes on the vessels after sail has been shortened or taken in altogether. Obviously, in such cases the wind-pressure may become so intense that its action on the vessel's side alone may have an appreciable effect on the stability. Taking this in conjunction with the plain sail, the respective curves of sail-carrying power become modified (in the manner shown by diagrams to which references are given). (One curve given is that at which the Captain was sailing under double-reefed topsails at the time of her loss.) The wind-pressures are high in all cases, but it is in still water, and it appears much higher than it really would be with the vessel rolling at sea, and with a deep roller like the Atalanta it would certainly be reduced more than with a comparatively steady ship like the Captain. Another illustration may be given from the case of yachts. The difference betwen a vessel of the Atalanta type and those of the Ariel or Lucy Compton types is the same kind as between the American and English types of yachts. The former yachts gain large initial stability by means of large beam, but it is combined with a danger of capsizing (the Mohawk, said to have a range of 80 degrees, capsized at anchor); whereas the English yachts, by comparatively small beam and low ballast, combine the necessary amount of initial stability, with the power of righting themselves if thrown on their beam-ends. Having thus far established the soundness of my method of comparison, it is necessary to examine the arguments by which Mr. Barnaby has been misled. I will quote the exact words. He says :—'Now, it is a fact well known to naval architects that the usual or Admiralty practice of denoting sail-carrying power by numbers can only be safely applied in comparisons made between ships of similar type and of approximately the same displacement, and that as ships decrease in size, so the number representing the sail-carrying power diminishes. The reason of this diminution may be briefly stated. The total sail spread in a ship is usually determined with reference to her resistance, so that in similar ships of different sizes the sail spreads very approximately as the squares of the lineal dimensions. The moment of sail would therefore be, roughly, as the cubes of the lineal dimensions, whereas the moment of stability in similar ships similarly stowed would be as the fourth power. In such curves as those given by Mr. John in Fig. 4 the same thing holds good, and consequently, a small ship must appear at a disadvantage when compared in that manner with a much larger one. Hence we attach no importance to the comparison between the Atalanta, of about 1,000 tons displacement, and the Stuart Hahnemann, of nearly 4,000 tons.' This is at once disproved by the figures given in my evidence, and for the very ships themselves. As a matter fact, of the number representing the sail-carrying power obtained by 'the usual or Admiralty practice,' is almost identical, but slightly higher in the Atalanta, of 1,000 tons displacement, than in the Stuart Hahnemann, of 4,000 tons; is slightly higher than the Inconstant, of nearly 6,000 tons displacement, and slightly less than the Active, of 3,000 tons; and also less than the Lucy Compton, of 800 tons. Obviously, then, there is a fallacy contained in Mr. Barnaby's reasoning. It lies in the statement that the sail area is fixed with reference to the speed, and without reference to the stability. In ships built to exactly the same model and similarly loaded, the stability diminishes, it is true, as the fourth power of the lineal dimensions; but it is equally true that if the moment of sail is made to diminish only as the cube as stated, it is only a question of building a vessel small enough to insure that, designed on this principle, she will capsize. The argument is a curious inversion of the lines of thought that should guide naval architecture, and it could never be followed out in practice without disaster. The true deduction is that large ships and small ships must not be built, masted, and weighted from the same model, because if they are so the large one will be too stiff or the small one too tender; the one might be able to carry sails in a hurricane, the other might capsize in a moderate breeze, and, obviously, it is necessary that the stability should be made sufficient to enable vessels, whether small or large, to carry their sails with equal safety. The conclusion that the sail carried does not depend upon the stability, and that any law exists preventing the latter being made commensurate in proportion to the former in small ships as well as large ones is quite untenable, as is also the doctrine that small ships must appear at a disadvantage with large ones when submitted to a comparison that records simply the relative proportion of the moment of the sail to the moment of stability."

ROYAL SEAMEN & MARINES' ORPHAN SCHOOL.

At the annual meeting of the Portsmouth Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan School and Female Orphan Home, held on Trafalgar Day, at the Home, Admiral A. P. Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at the port, presided, and amongst those present were :—Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Foley, the Revs. G. G. W. Clemenger, E. S. Phelps (hon. sec.), and H. Hawkes; Admiral Sir Lewis Jones, Rear-Admiral Raby, V.C.; Major-Gen. Alexander, J.P.; Capt. Sir M. Culme Seymour, Bart., R.N.; Com. Mathias, Capt. Jolliffe, Messrs. G. Long, J.P. (hon. treasurer), J. Griffin, J.P.; W. Treadgold, H. Lewis, &c. The boys and girls belonging to the school were in attendance. Letters of regret at inability to be present were received from Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Admiral Hallowes, the Rev. J. T. Maine, J.P.; and his Worship the Mayor. The hon. sec. read the annual report. The directors have decided to invite donations towards a fund for erecting an additional wing to the present building, to accommodate some 50 girls, taking them at a somewhat earlier age. The cost of the wing will be about £3,000, and in dependence upon the same liberality which has raised the institution to its present position, it has been resolved temporarily to invest a part of the balance in hand, in the hope that it may not be required for current expenses, but accumulate for the furnishing of the wing when built. There are now in the Home 138 girls. Nine have left for domestic service, eight have been withdrawn by relatives able to provide for them, and two have gone home, being constitutionally unfit for domestic service. There have been, as usual, some girls of delicate constitution requiring great care and attention, but the general health of the inmates has been such as to call for much thankfulness. The boys' school has been conducted as satisfactorily as heretofore. The breakfast, which was first given just before the last anniversary, has been much appreciated. Seventeen boys have left; seven for Greenwich school, one for Wandsworth, two for her Majesty's dockyard, five for private service, and two have left the place with their mothers. The Rev. E. A. Williams, chaplain, R.M.A., writes a favourable report of his examination of the girls' school at Christmas, and remarks that it was evident that "equal attention must have been paid by the teachers to all children alike." The Rev. S. Davies, H.M.S. St. Vincent, says that the examination of the girls' school at Midsummer had given him great pleasure, adding, "The teachers must have taken great pains with every child in the school, instead of, as is often the case, giving special attention to the most promising pupils." The Rev. G. W. Clemenger reports that he was much pleased with the result of his examination of the boys' school at Christmas, as also does the Rev. Thomas Ashe, H.M.S. Excellent, of his examination at Midsummer. The result of the examinations has been that in several classes of both schools more than one pupil has been recommended for a prize; and in consequence of a very liberal present of books by Lieut.-Col. Percy Smith, R.E., each pupil recommended at the two examinations will receive one. The First and other Lords of the Admiralty came to the establishment during their late visit of inspection to the port. It may be concluded that their Lordships were well satisfied with what they saw, from the fact that the Earl of Northbrook having given a donation of £25, and their Lordships conjointly £5 as a contribution to the ball fund. It is very gratifying to observe that a great increase in donations has arisen from ships in commission, the two Portsmouth Divisions of Royal Marines, from their offertories, canteen fund, and entertainments.

The Imperial Russian yacht Livadia, which left Brest last Tuesday evening, was compelled to put into Ferrol on Friday at noon for repairs, her temporary disablement being at first attributed to severe weather encountered in the Bay of Biscay. It is now stated that on Thursday morning, when the gale was at its height, "a great shock was felt at the bow of the Livadia, causing a leakage," and that "since anchoring at Ferrol, it has been ascertained by inspection that the bow was struck by some floating wreckage, which pierced the plating."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY.—Before you buy a Watch or Jewellery, send for the Midland Counties' Watch Company's Catalogue, beautifully illustrated with over 200 copper-plate engravings, and sent gratis and post free, on application.—Address, S. HISSEY, Manager, Vyse Street, Birmingham. See advertisement.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. E. W. D. Lowe, C.B., died at 11 Upper Berkeley Street, on the 21st inst. Gen. Low was son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B., Governor of St. Helena, who was in charge of Napoleon during his captivity in that island. He was born in 1825, and was consequently in his 56th year. He served with the 32nd Regt. at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the attack on the enemy's position in front of the advanced trenches on Sept. 12, 1848, on which occasion he succeeded to the command of the companies of the 32nd that were engaged. He was also present at the action of Soorjkoond, storm and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress of Mooltan, surrender of the force and garrison of Cheniote, and battle of Goojeret (medal with two clasps). His services are thus enumerated:—He served throughout the suppression of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59; commanded the 32nd during the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, till wounded on Sept. 26; commanded a sortie of 130 men of the regiment, when seven guns and the enemy's position were captured; commanded a party of the regiment sent out to assist the rear-guard of Havelock's force in protecting their heavy guns and ammunition on their coming into Lucknow (thanked in despatch); was slightly wounded on Aug. 20, and severely wounded on Sept. 26, 1857 (mentioned in despatches of Sir J. Inglis and the Governor-General, brevet of lieut.-col., and C.B.); commanded the 32nd at the defeat of the Gwalior rebels at Cawnpore on Dec. 6; was with it in the field in Oude from July, 1858, to 1859 (in command from Dec. 1, 1858), including the reduction of Fort Tyrhool; commanded an advanced post of all arms nearest to the fort of Amathee until Lord Clyde advanced upon it (medal with clasps, and a year's service for Lucknow). The deceased officer's commissions bore date as follows:—Cornet, May 20, 1837; lieut., March 12, 1841; capt., May 23, 1845; major, July, 1857; lieut.-col., March 24, 1858; col., June 2, 1863; and major-gen., Nov. 18, 1868.

Major-Gen. G. W. Osborne, on the Retired List, late of the Indian Army, died at 5 Lower Seymour Street, London, on the 21st inst., aged 72 years.

Col. T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., died at Grosvenor Lodge, Sherborne, Dorset, on the 21st inst., aged 60 years. Col. Rattray served the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under Gen. Pollock, and was severely wounded at the forcing of the Khyber Pass (medal). Served with the force under Sir Charles Napier against the hill tribes in Sind in 1844-45. In 1856 raised and disciplined a body of Sikhs (now the 45th Bengal N.I.—Rattray's Sikhs) for service in the Sonthal Pergunnahs; commanded them throughout the Sepoy mutiny of 1857-58, and present at the actions of Gya, Akherpore, Dhunchooa, Jugdeespore, Nonoodhee, and Kusma (brevet of major, medal, and several times thanked by Government). He joined the Army Dec. 10, 1839; became lieut., Jan. 24, 1842; capt., Feb. 1, 1854; brevet major, May 1, 1858; major, Feb. 18, 1861; lieut.-col., Dec. 10, 1870; and col., Dec. 10, 1875.

Capt. Henry Barnard Hankey, R.N., a younger brother of Capt. F. T. B. Hankey, R.N., died at Southsea on the 25th inst., aged 62. He entered the Navy in 1832, and served as mate in the Britannia, and for three years in the Agincourt, flagship of Sir A. Ommanney and Sir T. J. Cochrane on the Mediterranean and East India stations. He was promoted July 2, 1845, to a lieutenancy in the Hazard, Capt. F. P. Egerton. During an expedition conducted in July 1846 by Sir T. J. Cochrane, against the Sultan of Borneo, he officiated as beach-master, and assisted at the capture and destruction of the enemy's forts and batteries up the river Brune. He was paid off from the Hazard May 6, 1847, and from Nov. 1848 until 1851 served successively in the Hibernia and Queen, Capt. Charles Wise, in the Mediterranean. He was afterwards, from Sept. 30, 1853, until promoted to commander (April 26), 1855, flag-lieutenant at Portsmouth to Vice-Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, K.C.B. He became retired captain April 26, 1870.

Com. Hastings St. John de Robeck, R.N., second son of the late Baron de Robeck, of Kildare, Ireland, died at Malta of apoplexy on the 17th inst., in his 49th year. He served successively, as mate and lieutenant, in the Philomel, Com. John D. MacSkene, on the West Coast of Africa, from Sept. 16, 1853, until paid off in 1856, and in May, 1859, was appointed lieutenant of the Brisk, Capt. Algernon F. de Horsey, fitting for the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained until Aug. 1860. He was afterwards employed in the Ajax, Coastguard ship at Kingstown, from July, 1861, until April, 1863, when he was appointed flag lieutenant to Rear-Admiral H. R. Yelverton, C.B., in the Caledonia, fitting for the Mediterranean, and was promoted to commander, April 11, 1866. He was inspecting commander of the Coastguard Division at Queenstown, from April, 1870, until he retired in 1873, and in Jan. 1876, received the appointment of port superintendent at Malta.

Staff Surgeon Alexander Crosbie, R.N., M.D., died at Haslar Hospital, Gosport, on the 16th inst. He served in the Neptune, Capts. F. A. Campbell and G. T. P. Hornby, in the Mediterranean as assistant-surgeon from April 5, 1861, until paid off at the close of 1862; and in February, 1863, was appointed to the Terror as additional, for service at Bermuda Yard, and remained until promoted, March 5, 1867. He was surgeon in the Virago, in Australia, from April, 1867, until paid off, November, 1871; and staff surgeon in the Challenger, surveying and discovery ship, from November, 1872, until paid off in June, 1876. He was afterwards, from August, 1876, until August, 1879, staff surgeon in the St. Vincent, training-ship, at Portsmouth.

Paymaster-in-Chief Charles George Burney, R.N., died at 38 Victoria Road, Charlton, on the 19th inst., aged 58. He became a clerk in the Royal Navy, Nov. 21, 1842, and served successively as paymaster and purser in the Alert and Waterwitch, Coms. Charles J. Bosanquet and R. R. Quin, on the coast of Africa, from April, 1845, until June, 1851. In Aug. 1852, he was appointed to the Bittern, Com. E. W. Vansittart, fitting for the East Indies, and remained until 1857. He afterwards served in the Cornwallis, Coastguard-ship, in the Humber, from Oct. 1858, until Jan. 1862, when he was transferred to the Euryalus, fitting for the flag, at China, of Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Kuper, and returned in her to England, and was paid off Sept. 23, 1865. From Dec. 1865 till Dec. 1868, he served in the Fisgard, at Woolwich, and on Jan. 1, 1874, attained the rank of paymaster-in-chief.

A London correspondent writes:—"The War Office recently proposed that lieutenants and 2nd-lieutenants of the Army should be bracketed together in the table of relative rank with officers of the Royal Navy, instead of being kept distinct, as at present. This, of course, meant nothing more or less than that 2nd-lieutenants should be given a step in relative rank which would have placed them before midshipmen, clerks, and warrant officers. The idea was perhaps ingenious, and it might have been hoped that it would have escaped opposition at the Admiralty, seeing how slow their Lordships are too often in protecting the dignity of the smaller fry of the Naval Service. But in this case I am more than glad to hear that the War Office has received a letter from the Department at Whitehall in which objection is made to the proposal on the ground that it would be unjust to deprive warrant and subordinate officers of the Navy of the place they have so long held on the table of relative rank."

The Imperial German corvette Hertha, Capt. Von Kall, put into Plymouth Sound on Monday. She is from Kiel, for Madeira and Australia, on a training voyage round the world. She will coal, and proceed to-day.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in General Debility and Emaciation.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule, and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

Amusements.

New candidates for distinction are being rapidly introduced at Her Majesty's Theatre during the present autumnal season of Italian opera at reduced prices. Of these, the most promising is Mdlle. Rosina Isidor, who has made her *début* in England as the heroine of "*Lucia di Lammermoor.*" Long heard in Italy, her voice has lost much of its early freshness, but it is of pure quality; and her addition to the company is of undoubted importance. On Tuesday night another Norma was brought forward, in the person of Mdlle. Lorenzini-Giandi, whose reception was encouraging, but whose talents can only be critically estimated on future occasions. It is worth while to point out to officers stationed at Aldershot, Woolwich, Hounslow, &c., that the comparatively early hour at which it has been arranged for the performance to end enables them, as well those residing in the suburbs of London, to return by the late trains, without being hurried, or having to leave before the conclusion of the opera.

Mr. Dion Boucicault's new Irish drama, "*The O'Dowd,*" first brought out in New York four years ago, is not drawing at the Adelphi those large audiences anticipated. The discovery that the prominent character is only an Hibernian version of Mr. Robson's Sampson Burr in "*The Porter's Knot*" was not favourable to the fortunes of the piece, and the absence of that novel presentation of Irish life, so obtrusively promised in the preliminary placards, undoubtedly provoked general disappointment. Mr. Boucicault the actor has, however, saved Mr. Boucicault the author from utter failure; and if the dramatist has done nothing else, he has certainly added a memorable picture to the stage portrait-gallery.

A new first part has been introduced into Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's always attractive entertainment at St. George's Hall. It is entitled "*The Turquoise Ring,*" the libretto of an agreeable trifle by Mr. G. W. Godfrey and Mr. E. W. Craigie, being furnished with lively music by Mr. Lionel Benson. It proved perfectly successful. The new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "*The Haunted Room,*" is thoroughly appropriate to the season of mists and mysteries, and will form, for many a night to come, the subject of genial and ghostly discussion round the family fireside.

The burlesque of "*The Corsican Brothers and Co. (Limited),*" produced at the Gaiety on Monday night, is a harmless squib, and special reference is made by the two authors, Messrs. Burnand and Pottinger Stephens, to the entire absence of malice in their chaff. The latest burlesque of the drama, now being so successfully played at the Lyceum that extra morning performances are given every Wednesday, owes much to the varied talents of Mr E. W. Royce, Miss E. Farren, and Miss Kate Vaughan; while the substituted scene of the gardens of Mabille for the Grand Opera of Paris derives its chief attraction from the stilt-walking movements of the Rajade troupe, seen for some time at the Aquarium.

The new Princess's Theatre was announced to open for the season this (Saturday) evening, with "*Hamlet,*" Mr. Edwin Booth, the American tragedian, playing the Danish Prince, a character closely associated with his popularity in the United States. But Mr. Walter Gooch writes to us to say that at the last moment he finds it advisable to postpone opening the theatre for a week, as he wishes all to be complete and in thorough order.

To-night will witness the production of the new comic opera, "*Billee Taylor,*" by Messrs. Solomon and Stephens, at the Royal Aquarium Theatre.

A Healthy Trim *versus* Superfluous Fat.—Eno's Fruit Salt acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system, as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and thus removes and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of Fat. It keeps the body in healthy Trim, by preserving and restoring health. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. It supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being Pure Fruit Salt, the product of ripe fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value; on that account, no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery, it is beyond praise.—Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

MARRIAGES.

Fraser—Huddleston.—On the 18th October, at the Parish Church, Norton, Suffolk, by the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, M.A., Rector, John Logan Fraser, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment, second son of the late John Fraser, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, to Ellen Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Peter Huddleston, Esq., of Little Haugh, Norton.

Hallett—Hewett.—On the 26th inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Charles T. Ackland, Head Master of Kensington School, assisted by the Rev. Jas. Maconechy, Vicar of All Saints', Paddington, William Charles, eldest son of James Alfred Hallett, Esq., 45 Norfolk Square, to Maud, younger daughter of Prescott Hewett, Esq., 1 Chesterfield Street, Mayfair.

Ledgard—Rimington.—On October 28, at the Parish Church, Norton-Subcorse, Norfolk, by the Rev. Frederick G. Goodwin, M.A., Rector of Thurlton, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Longsdon, M.A., Rector of Keighley, Yorkshire, John Ledgard, Lieutenant, R.N. (Retired List), of Roundhay, to Lucy Ellen Rimington, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Rimington, B.A., the Vicar of Norton-Subcorse.

Marsland—Chadwick.—On the 25th inst., at St. Thomas's, Stockport, by the Rev. M. Pugh, Rector, Thomas, only son of the late Alderman Charles Marsland, of Brookfield, Stockport, and grandson of the late Major Marsland, M.P., of Henbury Hall, in the County of Chester, to Wilhelmina (Tillie), eldest daughter of John Chadwick, Ravenswood, near Stockport.

Temple.—On the 26th inst., at Kempsey Church, by the Rev. J. Trew, assisted by the Rev. W. H. R. Longhurst, George T. Temple, fifth son of the late Richard Temple, Esq., of The Nash, Worcestershire, to Philippa Dèsirée, eldest daughter of Herr Philip H. Schwensen, of Hasvig, Norway.

DEATH.

Tydd.—On October 24, at The Prestons, Ightham, Kent, very suddenly, Benjamin Tydd, Deputy-Surgeon-General, aged 55 years.

Advertisements.

TRAMWAY MANAGER.—WANTED, a Gentleman competent to take the MANAGEMENT of a small Continental Tramway. Must have a thorough knowledge of the German language.—Apply, stating qualifications and salary required, to "M. L.," care of Glendenning and Co., 21 Moorgate Street, E.C.

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT for the Tyne Training-Ship WELLESLEY. Applicants must have served in the Royal Navy or Mercantile Marine. Canvassing will disqualify Candidates.—Applications and Testimonials received up to November 30 by HUGH PANTON, 38 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MAN COOK (French), highly recommended, WANTS ENGAGEMENT, in Officers' Mess, or in Club. Good and economical manager. Age 26, single. State wages.—"N. N." 215 Tottenham Court Road.

A LADY, speaking fluent German and French, desires an Engagement as COMPANION, to read to an invalid, lady or gentleman. Would help a lady with her household; assist with the children's lessons.—"F.," 10 Hogarth Road South Kensington.

OLD CHARLTON.—To LET, from Christmas, a handsome and most comfortable 14-roomed HOUSE, with hot and cold water bath and every convenience; long garden; six minutes from railway station; low rent.—Apply to Messrs HARDS, VAUGHAN, and JENKINSON, 6 Morgate Street, City; and Greenwich, Kent.

FARM and RESIDENCE.—To LET, a very Desirable STOCK and CORN FARM, suitable for all kinds of Crops, and completely Stocked. Gentleman's Residence, standing in its own ground, and with attendant advantages seldom to be met with. Two and a half hours' rail from Town; half a mile from station. Good hunting and sporting neighbourhood. The general amenity of this place must be seen to be appreciated, in addition to which its capabilities afford good interest on the necessary capital.—For particulars, apply to C. R. BRIGTEN, Esq., Land Agent, 51 Bishopsgate Street Within.

MILD and SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE.—SANDOWN, for the Winter, in a first-rate locality, near Royal Pier Hotel.—Superior Apartments, good cooking, and attendance, at an exceedingly low rate, by the month.—Address, "M. E. P.," Elibank, Isle of Wight.

TIGER-HUNTING. — For SALE, a perfectly new DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH LOADING RIFLE. Cost 30 guineas; offered for little more than half that sum. To a gentleman going to India and requiring a really first-class sporting weapon, this would be a bargain seldom met with.—For price and full particulars apply to J. P. HARPER, 17 The Square, Shrewsbury.

6TH REGIMENT ROYAL LANCASHIRE MILITIA.

The ANNUAL DINNER of Past and Present Officers will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, REGENT STREET, on SATURDAY, November 13, at 7.30 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to notify the same, by November 8th, to Capt. T. P. POWELL, 49 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN as COMPANION to a Gentleman of middle-age, who has been a dipsomaniac, and who requires constant and pleasant companionship in his walks, and at all times. A comfortable home provided free of all expense, in the house of a physician, in a large, cheerful town near London. A total abstainer preferred.—Address, by letter only, giving age, previous occupation, with fullest particulars and references, to "D. M.," care of Messrs. Williamson, Hill, and Co., 13 Sherborne Lane, London, E.C.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,

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ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,

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He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

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IN ONE QUARTO VOLUME, HANDSOMELY BOUND IN CLOTH EXTRA.

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THE SOUTH-AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, 1879.

COMPILED BY

J. P. MACKINNON, late 25th K.O.B.'s, formerly 72nd Highlanders,

AND

SYDNEY SHADBOLT,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

And Dedicated, by Permission, to Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, Commanding-in-Chief.

Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, and RIVINGTON will issue the above memorial work in the course of next month. It contains Cabinet Portraits, finely reproduced by the Woodbury process of photography, of the Officers of the British Army and Navy who lost their lives in the late war, together with Biographies compiled from materials furnished by their relatives and surviving comrades.

By permission of the Empress Eugénie, the list is headed with a Photograph and brief Memoir of His late Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon.

Introductory to the artistic portion of the work there is a Sketch of the War, embodying detailed accounts of the various engagements, and containing Maps of the Country showing the movements of the Army.

Appended to the work is a complete List of all the Officers of the British Army and Navy who were engaged in the campaign, viz.:—Officers who were employed on special service; Officers of the King's Dragoon Guards, the 17th Lancers, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the 2-3rd, 2-4th, 1-13th, 2-21st, 1-24th, 2-24th, 57th, 58th, 3-60th, 80th, 88th, 90th, 91st, 94th, and 99th Foot, the Commissariat Department, the Ordnance Store Department, the Army Medical Department, the Army Hospital Corps, and the Naval Brigade, with separate records of their services. The Appendix also includes summaries of the movements of the various Regiments.

Intending purchasers who may be desirous to obtain copies of the first issue of this work are requested to forward remittances to the Publishers,

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
188 FLEET STREET,
LONDON.

From whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

The Publishers take this opportunity of thanking the large number of Subscribers who have already anticipated this request

---

WANTED to EXCHANGE.—Twenty Votes, Royal Naval Female School, St. Margaret's, Isleworth, for Twenty Votes for the United Kingdom Beneficent Association.—Apply to Rev. P. PARKER SMITH, 21 St. James's Place, Plymouth.

LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
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HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES AND TRAVELS, USING NO OTHER. This is the true antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, having peculiar and exclusive merits. *Officers and others proceeding to India should not fail to take a supply with them.*

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These Hotels, containing upwards of 200 Rooms, have been for many years largely patronised by Members of Parliament, the Clergy, and by Military and Naval Officers and their Families, by reason of their central, but retired localities, affording all the comforts and luxuries of high-class Hotels.

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GUSTAVE GIBERT'S CHAMPAGNES.

These fine Wines may now be procured for prompt cash on favourable terms. Dry, delicate, at 46s; Gold Crown, dry, at 54s; Vin du Roi, at 76s per dozen, from

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CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 PREFERENCE SHARES of £20 each, bearing a Perpetual Preference Dividend of £6 per cent. per annum (1315 of which Shares have been privately subscribed and allotted, the balance being now for subscription); and 25,000 ORDINARY SHARES of £20 each, 6,250 of which have been privately subscribed for and allotted, the balance being now for subscription.

Dividends on the Preference Shares will be paid Half-Yearly, on January 1 and July 1.

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SECRETARY.—CHARLES S. CHAMPION CRESPIGNY, Esq.

OFFICES.—110 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Directors of the IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL WATER CORPORATION, LIMITED, are prepared to receive application for 23,685 Six per Cent. Perpetual Preference Shares, and 18,750 Ordinary Shares of £20 each, forming together the unissued balance of Share Capital of the Corporation, payable :—

10s. per Share	on Application.
£2 per Share	on Allotment.
£2 10s. per Share	on the 15th January, 1881.

The Preference Shares will rank for dividend at £6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment of the amounts to the Bankers of the Corporation, and applicants so desiring will be allowed the privilege of paying the same in full on allotment, or at any time in anticipation of calls.

The IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL WATER CORPORATION, LIMITED, has been formed mainly for the purpose of establishing Waterworks in Great Britain, in the Colonies, on the Continent, and in foreign countries.

It is the intention generally to retain as the property of the Corporation the Waterworks constructed, *thus forming a comprehensive Water Trust*, but where, as in the following instance, the works are of considerable magnitude, they may, in the interest of the Corporation, be handed over to separate Companies.

An important concession for supplying the Western districts of Vienna with water has been acquired by the Corporation, and transferred to the Vienna (West) Waterworks Company, Limited, in consideration of that Company having granted to the Corporation a contract for constructing a comprehensive system of Waterworks, for supplying the above districts with a constant service. This contract is expected to be completed in about two years, and will yield a considerable profit to the Corporation, after providing for all contingencies.

Proposals for supplying several other important cities with waterworks are now under the consideration of the Board, and great care will be taken to accept only such undertakings as possess liberal government or municipal guarantees, or afford evidence of yielding a substantial return on the capital invested in their construction.

The field for the Company's operations in the United Kingdom alone is obviously a very large one. Comparatively few towns in Great Britain possess waterworks which are equal to the requirements of the population, and the necessity of taking steps to provide the Metropolis itself with a further and adequate supply of water has been now publicly and officially recognised.

Power has been taken in the Articles to acquire any existing waterworks, and to extend and improve the same, or to undertake any other public works which the Directors may consider desirable in the interest of the Corporation.

An efficient staff of Engineers has been appointed, who will devote the whole of their time and attention to the works of the Corporation; and the Directors have secured the co-operation of a gentleman who has carried out large undertakings in all parts of the world, and who arranged the Vienna business, to aid in directing their operations. Three eminent members of the engineering profession have also been retained as Consulting Engineers.

Waterworks are justly regarded by the public with great favour for investment, in consequence of the solid character of the security, the regular and increasing value of such properties, and the substantial dividends they pay.

It is the intention of the Directors to call up at present only £5 per Share, and to raise any further Capital required by the issue of Debentures at a low rate of interest. Subscribers for the Preference Shares will, however, be permitted to pay in full on allotment, or at any time in anticipation of calls, and such Shares will rank for dividend at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of such payments.

Having regard to the profitable business undertaken and also under negotiation, the Directors believe that the result of the operations of the Corporation will be very successful, and they fully expect that after providing for interest on the Preference Shares and all contingencies, the net profits will admit of Dividends of at least 10 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Shares.

Applications for Shares must be made on the accompanying Form, and forwarded, together with the requisite deposit, to the Bankers or to the Directors of the Corporation.

Where no allotment is made, the amount paid on deposit will be returned in full.

No promotion-money has been or will be paid.

Prospectuses and forms of application for the Shares now for Subscription can be obtained of the Bankers, Solicitors, or at the Offices of the Corporation, 110 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

The following Agreements have been entered into :—

September 1, 1879, between this Corporation and the Tramways Construction Company, Limited.

September 18, 1879, two Agreements between this Corporation and the Vienna (West) Waterworks Company, Limited.

January 20, 1880, between this Corporation and D. Y. Stewart and others.

February 3, 1880, between this Corporation and William Henry Punchard.

June 16, 1880, appointment of George W. Usill, A.M.I.C.E., one of the Engineers to the Corporation.

July 14, 1880, appointment of L. A. Golla, C.E., one of the Engineers to the Corporation.

NO. ......

THE

IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL WATER CORPORATION.

(LIMITED.)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ORDINARY SHARES.

To the Directors of the IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL WATER CORPORATION (LIMITED).

110 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having paid into your Bankers the sum of £ being the amount of deposit of 10s. per Share on Ordinary Shares of £20 each in the IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL WATER CORPORATION (Limited), I hereby apply for that number of Ordinary Shares, and agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay for the same according to the terms of the Prospectus of the Corporation; and I agree to become a Member of the Corporation, upon the terms comprised in the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Members in respect of the Ordinary Shares so allotted.

Signature ....
Name in full ....
Residence ....
Profession or Occupation ....
Date.......................... 1880.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL (Lim ited).—Established upon the principle of Co-operation. Shareholders of five Shares and upwards will be entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. off the hotel tariff. Capital £100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £5 each, payable £1 on application, £2 on allotment, and £2 three months after.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The want of comfortable accommodation in London, with living on an equality with that of a regimental mess and at economical rates, has always been felt by officers of the Services. This it is now intended to supply, both for temporary use and also in the style of a residential club, so that Shareholders may retain private rooms or suites of rooms with good attendance, and the use of general dining, drawing, club, smoking, and other rooms, while they may be either boarded at very moderate rates or obtain their meals as required in club fashion.

The Army and Navy Hotel is established for the purpose of these requirements, and is intended for the use of the public as well as of the Shareholders, priority being in all cases given to the latter.

Baths of every description, including salt water, will be obtainable in the hotel.

Shareholders will be allowed the use of the smoking, reading, and writing rooms, thus providing all the accommodation of a club without any annual subscription, and, whilst bachelors will find all the advantages of a mess, married officers will not miss the comforts of home.

Visitors who may wish to make the Hotel their home during their stay will be received at a fixed and very moderate tariff. It is intended to fix the tariff at as low a rate as is compatible with the declaration of a dividend, and it is confidently anticipated that board and lodging can be provided for about the same cost as is now charged by other hotels for rooms alone.

Suites of residential chambers, for bachelors as well as married people, will form a distinctive feature in the Hotel.

Application for Shares can be made in writing to the Secretary, by giving name, address, rank, or occupation, and the number of Shares required, accompanied by deposit.

C. HINTON MOORE, Secretary,
(Late Royal Canadian Rifles).
Temporary Offices, 7 Pall Mall, S.W.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL (Limited).—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A Freehold Site has been acquired in Victoria Street, Westminster, nearly opposite the Army and Navy Stores, and the first instalment of the purchase-money has been paid thereon. Designs for the Building are nearly completed, and the Building itself will be commenced with as little delay as possible.

LOSS of TIME is LOSS of MONEY.

ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF TIME.
And may be provided against by a policy of the
RAILWAY PASSENGER'S ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Oldest and Largest Accidental Assurance Company.
Rt. Hon. LORD KINNAIRD, CHAIRMAN.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
MODERATE PREMIUMS.
BONUS ALLOWED TO INSURERS OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.
A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury,
ONE MILLION AND A HALF
HAS BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
64 CORNHILL, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, *Secretary.*

CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances, and Loans in connection therewith, on moderate Terms, with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England, 82 King William Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3 Pall Mall East.
Edinburgh, 3 and 5 George Street.
Dublin, 66 Upper Sackville Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Established in 1833.—Capital. £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £175,000.
HEAD OFFICE,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock, and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMPSON, Chairman.

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BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES.
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INCORPORATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 *AND* 1867.

CAPITAL, £125,000, divided into 25,000 Shares of £5 each.

FURTHER ISSUE OF £1,500 ORDINARY SHARES OF £5 EACH.

The Directors offer 1,000 of these Shares for Subscription at par, and reserve to themselves the right of issuing the remaining 500 at such a premium as they may think fit.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel the Hon. A. W. A. HOOD, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. (*Chairman.*)
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C. W. SPRUYT DE BAY, Esq., The Lodge, Porchester Square, W.

Major BATTISCOMBE (late 91st Highlanders), 44 Ventnor Villas, Brighton.
C. FOYLE RANDOLPH, Esq., 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
Captain E. W. FORESTER LEIGHTON (late 9th Regiment), 94 Piccadilly, W.

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BANKERS.—The CITY BANK, 34 Old Bond Street.

AUDITORS.—T. KENNEDY, Esq., 11 Old Jewry Chambers.

SECRETARY.—W. J. TANNER, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has acquired Mr. De Bay's invention for propelling vessels, which has been protected by letters-patent for Great Britain.

It is an admitted fact that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the power expended by a pair of engines upon a screw propeller is wasted in churning water, setting up useless currents, or in overcoming the friction of screw blades; and when it is borne in mind that, with a thoroughly efficient propeller, one-third of the coal now carried by a ship might be left on shore, one boiler out of every three dispensed with, and that one engine of 200 horse-power could propel a screw ship as fast as one of 300 horse-power can now actually drive her, the importance of this subject in reference to the carrying trade of the United Kingdom alone cannot well be overrated.

For twenty years efforts have been made to augment the efficiency of the screw propeller by reducing the amount of power which it wastes, but hitherto without avail,—the advances which have been made in steam navigation have been attributable mainly to the improvements in the machinery which caused the propeller to revolve.

A consideration of these circumstances induced the Inventor to devote his attention to the possibility of economising the power expended upon the screw, and so render it more efficient; and as the result of his elaborate mathematical investigations, and after much study and repeated experiments, he produced the present Propeller.

The Invention consists in two screws of the same pitch, portions of the blades of which are cut out, the screws are fixed on two shafts, one hollow, the other solid and revolving within in it—the screws are made to revolve in opposite directions, the solid portions of each blade of one screw passing through the gaps cut out in the other, and *vice versa*.

The effect of this method of construction is that the action of each screw by its contrary direction of rotation, prevents the water caught between them from following the direction of either, and the water is thrust directly astern in a line parallel with the keel of the vessel, with the advantage that the unpleasant vibration ordinarily caused by the screw is entirely obviated.

The De Bay Propeller has been fitted to several vessels, and on each occasion progressively satisfactory results have been obtained; and those shown on the "Cora Maria" give the Directors every confidence that this Propeller can be safely adapted to vessels of any size and power.

On July 10 and August 10, 1880, four runs were made with the "Cora Maria" (831 tons net register, 2,800 tons displacement, 235 feet long, 31 feet broad, 18 feet 3 inches deep) over the measured course of 2.2 miles between the light-ship and buoy off Penarth, —the former with the ordinary screw, the latter with the De Bay Propeller—with the following results:—

	Ordinary Screw.		De Bay Propeller.	
Total revolutions in four runs	4,279		3,314	
Average revolutions per minute	65.32		65	
Average steam-pressure	74.7		74.5	
Vacuum	25.58		24.25	
Average indicated horse-power	584.51		585	
	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
Time—First run, with tide	12	5	9	4
Second run, against tide	20	27	16	42
Third run, with tide	12	3	9	6
Fourth run, against tide	19	56	16	10
	Knots per hour.		Knots per hour.	
Speed—First run, with tide	10.924		14.557	
Second run, against tide	6.45		7.898	
Third run, with tide	10.954		14.505	
Fourth run, against tide	6.620		8.162	
Mean speed—Ordinary screw	8.73 knots.			
De Bay	11.28 ,,			

Gain in speed in favour of the De Bay 29.2 per cent., with the same expenditure of power.

584.51 indicated horse-power having been required with the ordinary screw to drive the vessel at a mean speed of 8.73 knots per hour, it would, with the same screw, have required **1256.69 horse-power** to drive her at 11.28 knots (the speed attained with the De Bay Propeller), **showing a gain of 115 per cent. in horse-power.**

With the old propeller, the vibration of the vessel was excessive, causing the leading rods and chains from the wheel to the rudder to make a continuous knocking on the deck, while with the De Bay Propeller the ship was as steady as if under sail.

By the introduction of this Propeller, with suitable gearing and under proper management, the following results will be obtained:—In cases where speed is the essential object, and it is determined not to reduce capacity of the engines and boilers, a considerable saving of time as well as of fuel will be effected; in cases where economy of construction is the main object, machinery of considerably reduced power may be introduced into the vessels, and in both instances (to a greater or less degree) a great saving of space will be effected, and the room which is now required for the machinery and for the stowage of coal will be available for an increase of cargo.

The total cost of coal consumed by the British Mercantile Marine is estimated at nearly **Fourteen million pounds sterling per annum**, and the experience gained in the experiments before referred to, shows that by the use of De Bay's Propeller a saving to this country in the article of coal is estimated to amount to £4,500,000 per annum, to which must be added the corresponding amount of room gained for cargo.

The Company will grant letters of licence for the use of the Invention on a scale of royalties proportioned to the saving in fuel, increase of speed, &c.

The Invention was acquired by the Company absolutely in consideration of the allotment to the Inventor and the other parties interested of 20,000 Shares, credited as fully paid up, no cash whatever being paid. Of the remaining 5,000 Shares, 1870 have been subscribed for in cash and allotted, of which number 664 are entitled to a preferential dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and further to participate in the surplus net profits (after payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares) *pro ratâ* with the Ordinary Shares. The further Ordinary Shares of £5 each, ranking *pari passu* as to dividend and otherwise with the Ordinary Shares already issued, now offered for subscription, are payable as follows:—£2 per Share on application; £3 on allotment.

Any failure to pay up the amount due on allotment will render the deposit liable to forfeiture.

The immense saving in fuel which it is estimated will be effected by the use of this Invention will, it is anticipated, enable the Company to earn very large profits from the royalties to be granted for the use of the Patent.

The Companies' Act, 1867, requires that every Prospectus or invitation for Shares should set forth the dates and names of the parties to all contracts entered into by the Company. This Company has in the course of business entered into many contracts *since* its formation in 1877; it is obviously impossible to specify these in the present Prospectus, and all persons applying for Shares must be understood as expressly waiving their right to object to the allotment or to make any claim on that ground.

The list of all contracts entered into by the Company, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the Offices of the Company, and a list of all contracts entered into *before* or in connection with the formation of the Company is subjoined hereto.

At the time the Company was formed, there were 38 gentlemen interested in the Patent, four of whom held legal assignments, registered at the Patent Office, and the remainder had agreed with Mr. de Bay that they should be entitled to an interest therein, but no formal deeds had been drawn up or registered.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of
DE BAY'S PATENT DIRECT-ACTING PROPELLER COMPANY, LIMITED,
159 PICCADILLY, S.W.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg herewith to enclose the sum of £................., being a deposit of £2 per Share on.................Ordinary Shares of £5 each in the above Company, and I hereby request you to allot me the said Shares, and I agree to accept the same or any less number, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association and Regulations from time to time of the above Company, and to pay a further instalment of £3 per Share on receipt of Allotment Letter, and I authorise you to place my name on the Register in respect of the Shares so allotted.

It having been found impossible by the Company to set out on their Prospectus the dates and names of the parties to the contracts entered into by the Company since its incorporation as required by the Companies' Act, 1867, Section 38, I hereby expressly waive my right to have the dates and names of the parties to such contracts set out, and declare that the allotment of Shares of the above issue hereby applied for by me shall, notwithstanding such omission as aforesaid, be binding on me and my representatives, and I renounce all claims in respect of such omission.

Name (in full) ....
Address ....
Description ....
Date ....

Please make your Cheque payable to DE BAY'S PROPELLER COMPANY, LIMITED, OR ORDER, and crossed "City Bank."

DE BAY'S PATENT DIRECT-ACTING PROPELLER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Temporary Offices: 159 PICCADILLY, W.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE CRIMEA, 1854-5.

MR. KINGLAKE'S "APOLOGY" FOR THE "WINTER TROUBLES."

IT is now more than six-and-twenty years ago* since there landed on the beach at Old Fort, in the Crimea—then charged with all the tumultuous life of the disembarkation of the Allied Armies—four civilians, of whom one alone had any sort of actual business in that venture, the others belonging to the inquiring, eager order of men familiar to the Camps later on in the war as "T. G.'s," or "Travelling Gentlemen,"—which order, in its great recent development, is known as that of the "Globe Trotters." These three were fellow-travellers, and, if I mistake not, they came from Constantinople together. One of them was Mr. (now Sir H. A.) Layard, late Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, then rejoicing in the superabundant energy which had enabled him to win his great fame as the exfoliator of ancient Nineveh, and all alive and glowing with the emanations of the fire which burnt in the breast of the second-in-command, whose guest he was, against the "timid councils" of the Admiral-in-Chief. The other was Mr. Delane, the "great editor," as men call him now, of the *Times*, who, taking a brief holiday, had come out to the East to witness with his own eyes the beginning of the enterprise to which he had given such vigorous impulsion and support. The third was Mr. Kinglake, who, by a single literary effort, had some time previously established his reputation as a writer of extraordinary brilliancy and humour, and had won the favour of the severest critics by the treatment, at once original and natural, of the hackneyed themes of Oriental travel, in *Eöthen.* As far as I know, his whole *raison d'être* as one of the invaders of the Crimea, was curiosity. To enable him to gratify that feminine passion, he came armed with letters of introduction, and he was besides, I think, personally known to at least one of those attached in a civil capacity to the Staff; but, as well as I can recollect, he landed free from cares connected with baggage or camp equipment, and till he was enabled to purchase or become possessed of the famous pony, which was destined to exercise such a remarkable influence over his subsequent career, he might be seen groping about, amid the bustle and excitement of the landing, on the shingle between the sea and the Salt Lake, filled with a wondering pleasure, which was imparted to those around him through the mild medium of his *pince-nez.* Of the fourth person, I am well qualified to speak, for it was myself; and I am obliged to speak of myself, in consequence of Mr. Kinglake's references to me in the new volume of his history. I had then the business—how hard it was none can know but myself—of Correspondent to the *Times* to fulfil, in due execution of which I had been, to my amazement, lured on—"drifting into war," as the Government had done,—from Malta to Gallipoli, from Gallipoli to Scutari, from Scutari to Varna, from Varna to Aladyn, from Aladyn to Devna, from Devna to Monastir, from Monastir to the coast again, and so to ships bound for the Crimea—ever and always in the field with the van of the British Expeditionary Force. My sole experience in such work before I landed at Malta had been acquired in a short visit in a similar capacity to Denmark, during the Schleswig-Holstein troubles, three or four years earlier; but whilst I was living with or near the Guards and the Light Division in camp and quarters, I had applied myself diligently to understand the workings of our military system, as far as in me lay; and I soon had occasion to come to the conclusion that they were so inharmonious, if not discordant, that the machine would very probably fall to pieces altogether, under the pressure of actual war. Already I had had abundant proof ere we landed at Old Fort of the absolute ignorance of London Departments of what was taking place under my own observation, of the recklessness of official denials; of the darkness, which refused to be enlightened, pervading the *camera obscura* of the War Minister. On my arrival at Gallipoli* with Sir George Brown and the Head-Quarters of the Light Division from Malta, I had to know that the sick men of the Rifle Brigade on board with us, had been landed without a mattress to lie upon or a blanket to cover them; and that of the things called "medical comforts," said to have been sent on from Malta, there were none, absolutely none whatever; whilst the French hospital was admirably provided with every requisite.† I saw that state of things with my own eyes. I visited the hospitals in company with Surgeon Alexander, afterwards Director-General of the Army Medical Department; and I then wrote home a plain statement of the facts, which duly appeared in the paper I served. And what followed? A question was asked as to that statement in Parliament,‡ and up got an important official|| and declared off-hand that the story was untrue, as he had reason to believe that blankets, mattresses, and every kind of medical comfort had been stored at Gallipoli! One might have thought that a moment's reflection would have caused any Minister of ordinary prudence and candour to admit that the probabilities of the case pointed to some inaccuracy in his own information, and would have induced him to make inquiry before he indulged in the luxury of hot-headed contradiction,—that the official answering for the War Office would have said, "Here is a very precise averment, from a person on the spot, as to the condition of our sick soldiers. That person apparently can have no motive to fabricate these charges,—nay, more, he has every motive for strict adherence to fact, for if he makes in a public print any assertion respecting matters of such interest as the state of our belligerent troops which is not absolutely true, he forfeits the confidence of his employers at home, and meets with instant exposure at the scene of his labours. I will, therefore, cause inquiry to be made, and let the House know the result." But, no! Indignant, contemptuous denial of what was true!—that was the official reply. And so it was to the end,—except when the facts were too obvious for the device to be made use of in public. Ere we reached Scutari, some few criticisms forced whilst I was at Gallipoli from my pen, which was, I may honestly aver, far more prone to praise than to censure, had been taken as an evidence of an unfriendly, carping spirit, by the young gentlemen around Lord Raglan, and I was represented, in such letters as those of the "Staff Officer," in the light of an ill-disposed writer, who sought to depreciate the English Army (with which I lived, and on whose good-will I was, in a sense, dependent for my comfort); and to exalt the French (with whom I had no relations at all, and from whom I had nothing to expect), and the good which might have been educed from my comparisons between the two armies was assiduously estopped by misrepresentation of my motives in making them. Previous to my departure from England, I had seen Lord Hardinge at the Horse Guards, and had been introduced and recommended by him to Brigadier Bentinck, who was going out in command of the Brigade of Guards. I was promised every facility in procuring quarters and rations, but on the establishment of Lord Raglan's Head-Quarters at Scutari the official countenance was darkened before me. I was exposed to such petty annoyance,—not, I am sure, with the sanction or by the express desire of the Commander-in-Chief, but in consequence of the disfavour of some of those around him,—as the compulsory shifting of my tent and the refusal of rations (which, however, I soon after received, by order from the War Department to the Commissary-General). Still, I worked my way on, and, with my tent, my humble establishment of horses and servants, lived and moved with the old Light Division in Bulgaria, making many friends (of whom there are yet some left, as I am proud to think, who remember me with kindness), till the camps there were broken up for the embarkation and the invasion of Russia, when I joined Sir de Lacy Evans and the Head-Quarters of the Second Division, and landed with them at Old Fort on September 14th, 1854. It was there I met the three gentlemen of whom I have already spoken; but we were doomed soon to part, for before the Army was set in motion towards the Alma, where we knew the Russians were awaiting us, Mr. Delane had to make haste to go to London, to take hold of the *Times* again; and Mr. Layard returned to Sir Edmund Lyons and the *Agamemnon*, from the masthead of which he penned an account of the Battle of the Alma, as seen from that vantage-coign, which attracted much attention and some adverse comment. Mr. Kinglake remained on shore, and on September 19th, when the Allies began their eventful march, he and I, in common with other non-combatants, rode with the Head-Quarters Staff, as its unrecognised, but not invisible, concomitants, till we came under fire, and were ordered by some of the Staff to keep away from Lord Raglan. The way in which Mr. Kinglake emerged on that day from that condition of unauthorised or merely permissive connection with the Staff is narrated by the author of the "Letters from Head-Quarters," written by Major Somerset Calthorpe :—

> "I must tell you a little anecdote of Lord Raglan and a certain author who is well known in the literary world. This morning, when Lord Raglan was waiting, surrounded by his staff, for the troops to get into their places, a gentleman joined us, on a handsome little grey pony. This pony began neighing and screaming in the most wonderful manner, and so continuously, that one could hardly hear what was said. At last, it attracted Lord Raglan's attention, and he said, 'I never heard a pony make such a row; does any one know who the gentleman is?' Some one of the staff said, 'I think he is one of the newspaper reporters, my Lord; shall I tell him to go away?' Lord Raglan laughed, and said, 'If you do, he will show you up, you may depend upon it.' It so happened that I had made this gentleman's acquaintance on the beach a few days before; so I told Lord Raglan that it was Mr. Kinglake, the author of *Eöthen*. 'Oh!' said my Lord, 'a most charming man!' and was going to speak to him, when Marshal St. Arnaud came up, so for the time he could not do so. About 11 o'clock, as we were nearing the Russian position, indeed, when within sight of them, Lord Raglan and his staff were riding in advance; presently a pony dashed past us at a furious pace, and who should it be but Mr. Kinglake. On he went, right through our skirmishers, with his horse's head between his legs; but, fortunately for his rider, the saddle got forward, and after a time went over the horse's ears; of course, the author of *Eöthen* went with the saddle. It was rather an absurd thing just before a battle. We all laughed, except Lord Raglan, who rode up to him, and inquired most kindly after him, offered him (I think) one of his own ponies to ride, and told his

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* September 14, 1854.

* April 18, 1854.

† See the *British Expedition to the Crimea*, by W. H. Russell, p. 17.

‡ By the Earl of Ellenborough.

|| The Duke of Newcastle.

orderly to put the saddle to rights. Mr. Kinglake was all thanks. That night, after the battle, Lord Raglan met him wandering about, not knowing where to go, so he asked him to dinner; of course, he came, and delighted every one present with his charming manner and conversation."

This trivial camp courtesy has been repaid by life-long and passionate devotion, by the creation of a new religion, ardent, fierce, almost unreasoning, in a breast where what men call Faith had been a stranger,—a religion testified by the laborious erection of a great literary temple, where Mr. Kinglake, at once Architect and High-Priest, toils on year after year, in dim-eyed worship, decorating the statue of his Idol; forging thunderbolts for unbelievers; sacrificing innumerable reputations to the manes of his deity; hurling the anathemata of his ponderous volumes at the sceptics; flashing the lightnings of his wrath upon "the thrones, dominions, principalities, powers," the men, the women, the things belonging to the world outside his sacred shrine. By the force of what Mr. Kinglake would call "brain-power"—the phrase appears some twenty times in his present volume—Nicholson, who was killed at Delhi, established such an "ascendancy" over certain tribes in the Punjab, that they formed a religious sect for the worship of "Nicholseyn." By the prandial civility of the English General to Eöthen, the latter was made the Apostle of a new Avatar. The effect of the epiphany was not complete at first, but by continual contemplation of his own dogmas, the worshipper has now left himself nor eyes, nor ears, nor sense for anything but the one object,—like the Buddhist priest, in holy abstraction over the Sacred Tooth. Had Mr. Kinglake been wounded at the Alma, it is probable, from an incident I remember when we slept in the same tent a night or two after the battle, that the world would never have seen the six volumes, or any one of them, in which are contained the articles of the new faith. Happily, he was not hit on the occasion, and so year after year as he lives the doctrine is evolved, in tome upon tome, and the apothesis has not yet been fitly celebrated. Mr. Kinglake followed the Army from the Alma to Balaclava, where we "lay together," as soldiers say, in the same quarter; and then we went up to camp, outside the house in which Lord Raglan's Head-Quarters were established, and in which he died. We saw the preparations for the bombardment and for the assault against Sebastopol; we witnessed the opening of the Allied batteries on October 17th; the failure of the cannonade, and the postponement of the attack on the place; and then Mr. Kinglake, under the stress of the obligation which is imposed on a barrister by his conscience, or, rather, by his unconscious assent to the hope that a brief may drop on his head if he puts his wig on it, went off to London, "to be in time for the first day of Term," and was seen no more in the Crimea.* It is needless to say that I remained,—remained, as Mr. Kinglake would say, to the bitter, the very bitter end; how bitter, none but I can ever feel or know. And now comes the matter which has caused me to challenge the public judgment as between Mr. Kinglake and myself. After a quarter of a century, a distinct body of indictment has been raised by an eminent writer, in a form which enables me to grapple with it. It has been, doubtless, said in private and suggested in public over and over again, that the letters I sent to the *Times* from the Camp were full of danger to the Army and to the country, because they contained information which was of exceeding value to the enemy. I learn from Mr. Kinglake's present volume that on November 13 Lord Raglan wrote in that sense to the Duke of Newcastle, and made complaint to him against me, invoking at the same time the influence of the Government with the Editors of the *Times* and other papers to prevent the diffusion of mischievous intelligence from their Correspondents at the seat of war; but no complaints were ever made to me, unless it can be said that the incident to which I shall come presently can be put in such a category.

Now, the first count in the indictment filed by the Advocate-General, who is now prosecuting so many people, alive and dead, is contained in a letter of Lord Raglan, which is as follows, and there the points against me are put distinctly enough :—

> "[Private.] *Before Sebastopol, Nov.* 13, 1854.
>
> "MY DEAR DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,—The perusal of the article in the *Times* of Oct. 23 headed 'The War,' obliges me, in discharge of my duty, to draw your Grace's attention to the consequences that may arise from the publication of details connected with this army. The knowledge of them must be invaluable to the Russians, and in the same degree detrimental to her Majesty's troops.
>
> "I enclose the article itself, and a note of the principal points of information which it affords, and which, probably, were forwarded to and had arrived at Sebastopol by telegraph before the mail of the 23rd reached Head-quarters.
>
> "You will perceive that it is there stated that our losses from cholera are very great; that the Light Division encampment is kept on the alert by shot and shell, which pitch into the middle of it; that 40 pieces of artillery had been sent up to our park, and 12 tons of gunpowder safely deposited in a mill, the position of which is described, and which, of course, must be accurately known by the enemy; that the Second Division had moved and taken ground in the vicinity of the Fourth Division, in which a shell had fallen with fatal effect in a hut occupied by some men of the 63rd Regiment; and that the French would have 60 heavy guns, the British Army 50, and 60 more would be supplied by the Navy. The mention of the employment of red-hot shell was then adverted to.
>
> "The position of the 93rd is stated, as is that of the head-quarters of the Commander of the Forces; likewise, the possible dearth of round-shot, and of gabions and fascines.
>
> "I will not fatigue you by further alluding to what is announced in the letter, but I will ask you whether anything more injurious to the interests of this army could be effected than the publication of such details. I am quite satisfied that the object of the writer is simply to satisfy the anxiety, and curiosity, I may say, of the public, and to do what he considers his duty by his employers, and that it has never occurred to him that he is serving much more essentially the cause of the Russians, and is encouraging them to persevere in throwing shells into our camps, and to attempt the destruction of the mill where our powder is reported by him to have been deposited; but the innocency of his intention does not diminish the evil he inflicts, and something should be done to check so pernicious a system at once. I do not propose to take any violent steps, though perhaps I should be justified in doing so; but I have requested Mr. Romaine to endeavour to see the different correspondents of the newspapers, and quietly point out to them the public inconvenience of their writings, and the necessity of greater prudence in future; and I make no doubt that they will at once see that I am right in so warning them."

Now, that is all very true, and I subscribe to every word of it. Nor am I disposed to question what Mr. Kinglake, having mentioned me by name, goes on to say :—

> "He [Mr. Russell] perhaps thought it likely that the accounts he was sending to England (including those which laid bare the weakened state of our army) would soon be made known to the enemy by spies, deserters, or prisoners, and that information thus passing direct across only a few furlongs of ground would neutralise any advantage which the Russians might otherwise gain from intelligence sent home by himself, and only reaching Sebastopol after a circuit of thousands of miles; whilst, moreover, he may fairly have trusted that any dangerous statements imparted by his hurrying pen to the conductors of the journal at home would be there, after all, in the hands of men not only able, but anxious, to suppress hurtful truths. Be that as it may, he wrote freely; and the conditions surrounding him were such that, even if he had been wanting in that power of acute observation which he amply possessed, he could not have helped perceiving the state of weakness and suffering to which our army had been reduced."

I must ask my readers to pay particular attention to the dates. The letter of Lord Raglan was written on November 13, eight days after Inkerman, when there was great gloom in our camp, upon which the advent of a few hours more was to bring the tremendous calamity of the Storm, the cause of unnumbered woes. The letter of mine to which Lord Raglan drew attention was printed in the *Times* of October 23. Lord Raglan does not give the date when that letter was written and sent from camp. I can supply the omission. The letter was written thirteen days before October 17. And what of that? What signifies the date one way or other? Everything, as my readers shall soon see. When my letter was written, it was well known in camp that on October 17 was to begin and end the bombardment which every human being believed,—every one without exception, from Lord Raglan, down or up to Mr. Kinglake—believed was to effect that very day, and no later, the utter destruction of the defences of Sebastopol, and to make the triumphant entry of the British and French troops into the city ere nightfall a matter of certainty. Mr. Kinglake admits, what, indeed, no one can deny, that Lord Raglan was confident of the result—as "cocksure" as the young Artillery officer by my side, who, reconnoitring the town through his glass from the Woronzow road on October 16, the day before the fire opened, said, "That's the little crib I intend to roost in to-morrow," pointing to the Club-house in the city. When I made some remark to the Engineer Officer at Head-Quarters, from whose note-book I copied the emplacement of the guns in battery, &c., to the effect that the Russians would give a good deal to know what I had there, he said, "It would not do them much good. The place will be about their ears in a few hours more!" So, under an impression enforced on me by all around me, I did, in letters written between October 4 and 13, state what Lord Raglan read in the *Times* on November 13, one month later. Not a soul in camp up to October 17 thought there was any danger—the least injury—in telling people at home about our preparations and doings on the plateau for the capture of Sebastopol. When Mr. Romaine, with the *Times* paper in hand, walked across from Lord Raglan's room at Head-Quarters to my tent, which was about sixty yards away, and spoke to me in the sense of his Lordship's instructions, I pointed out to him the circumstances under which the letter was written, and Mr. Romaine at once admitted the justice of the ground of my defence; but when Mr. Romaine went on to say that Lord Raglan hoped that I would take heed in future communications not to make disclosures hurtful to the Army, coupled, as I understood, with an obscure hint that it might be necessary to consider the propriety of asking me to leave the Head-Quarters' Camp, if not the Crimea, I did not hesitate for a moment as to the course to be taken. I said, in as many words :—"The greatest favour Lord Raglan, or any one in power, can confer on me personally, is to order me to quit the Camp before Sebastopol in twenty-four hours! But as I understand, there is no such order. Well, then, as long as I am not compelled to abandon my post, I must stay here, and do what is my duty, according to the best of my ability. I do not and cannot pretend to decide or to know what is and what is not of military value in the information I send, and in the letters I write to be published in London, at the discretion of the editor; but if Lord Raglan desires me to do so, I shall send in every letter I write to the Military Secretary, or any other officer he may appoint at Head-Quarters, and let him deal with it as he thinks fit. In that case, I, of course, disclaim all responsibility for what may be forwarded to London, and I shall acquaint the Editor of the *Times* with the circumstance, and leave him to determine what course he will take regarding it." Mr. Romaine retired, and from that time (about the middle of November, 1854) till I left camp with the last detachment of the British Army, when the siege was over and peace was signed (May, 1856), I never had any representation, good, bad, or indifferent, addressed to me by or on account of the General-in-command in reference to my writings, or the information contained in them.*

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* And I may say, to our great regret.

* On November 20, 1854, in consequence of the interview with Mr. Romaine, I wrote as follows to the *Times*:—"Newspaper correspondents are placed in rather a difficult position out here at present. In common with generals and chiefs, and men-at-arms, they write home accounts of all we were doing to take Sebastopol, and they joined in the prophetic cries of the leaders of the host that the fall of the city of the Czar—the centre and navel of his power in these remote regions—would not be deferred for many hours after our batteries had opened upon its defences. In all the inspiration of this universal hope, these poor wretches, who cling to the mantles of the military and engineering Elijahs, did not hesitate to communicate to the world, through the columns of the English Press, all they knew of the grand operations which were to eventuate in the speedy fall of this doomed city. They cheered the heart of England with details of the vast armaments prepared against its towers and forts—of the position occupied by her troops—the imbecility of the enemy's fire—of the range of the guns so soon to be silenced, of the stations of our troops on commanding sites, and they described with all their power the grandiose operations which were being taken for the reduction of such a formidable place of arms. They believed, in common with the leaders whose inspiration and whose faith were breathed through the ranks of our soldiers, that the Allied forces were to reduce Sebastopol long ere the lines they penned could meet the expectant gaze of our fellow-countrymen at home, and they stated under that faith and in accordance with those inspirations that the operations of war undertaken by our armies were undertaken with reference to certain points of position and with certain hope of results, the knowledge of which could not have proved of the smallest service to the enemy, once they had been beaten out of their stronghold. Contrary to these hopes and inspirations, in direct opposition to our prophecies and to our belief, Sebastopol still holds out against the Allies; and the intelligence conveyed in newspapers which we all thought we would have read in the clubrooms of Sebastopol has been conveyed to the generals of an army which still defends its walls, and has been given to the leaders of an enemy whom we had considered would be impuissant and defeated, where they have proved themselves to be, in reality, powerful and unconquered. The enemy know that we have lost many men from sickness; they know that we have so many guns here, and so many guns there, that our head-quarters are in one place, our principal powder-magazine is in another, that the camp of such a division has been annoyed by their fire, and that the tents of another had escaped injury from their shot; but it must be recollected that when these details were written it was confidently declared that, ere the news could reach England of the actual preliminaries of the siege, the Allies would have entered Sebastopol, that their batteries would have silenced the fire of the enemy, that the quarters of their generals would have been within the *enciente* of the town, that our magazines would have been transferred to its storehouses, and that our divisions would have encamped within its walls. It mattered little, therefore, if we pointed out the losses of our men, the number and position

Till my tent at Head-Quarters was blown down, in the gale of November 14, and I was driven to take refuge in a filthy hovel at Balaclava, where, ere I moved up to the Fourth Division at Cathcart's Hill, I passed part of the miserable winter, I was living within a stone's-throw of Lord Raglan's house, but I was down in Balaclava at the date of the next letter from his Lordship in reference to the same subject:—

> [*Private and Confidential.*]
>
> "Before Sebastopol, *January* 4, 1855.
>
> "My dear Duke of Newcastle,—I deem it my duty to send you a copy of the *Times* newspaper of December 18, and to draw your attention to an article or rather letter from its correspondent with this army. I pass over the fault the writer finds with everything and everybody, however calculated his strictures may be to excite discontent and encourage indiscipline, but I ask you to consider whether the paid agent of the Emperor of Russia could better serve his master than does the correspondent of the paper that has the largest circulation in Europe. I know something of the kind of information which the commander of an army requires of the state and condition of the troops opposed to him, and I can safely say, that during the whole of the war in the Peninsula, the Duke of Wellington was never supplied with such details as are to be found in the letter to which I am desirous of attracting your attention. Some time ago the correspondent stated, for general information, and practically for that of the Prince Mentschikoff, the exact position in which the powder for our siege batteries was deposited, and he suggests the ease with which the ships in Balaclava Harbour could be set on fire. He, moreover, affords the Russian General the satisfaction of knowing that our guns stick in the mud and our horses die under their exertions. But as regards intelligence to the enemy, the mischievous parts are so obvious, that I will not further trouble you with the recapitulation of them. It will be sufficient if I mark the parts which strike me as the most obnoxious. I am very doubtful that, the communications are so rapid, whether a British Army can long be maintained in presence of a powerful enemy, that enemy having at its command, through the English Press, and from London to his head-quarters by telegraph, every detail that can be required of the numbers, condition, and equipment of his opponents' force."

I was never in any way made acquainted with the contents of this "private and confidential letter," till I saw it the other day in Mr. Kinglake's sixth volume; but curiously enough, I am enabled, by an accidental circumstance, to meet the grievous accusations contained in it,—accusations which, if believed, ought, I submit, to have induced Lord Raglan to have caused direct representations to be made to me on the subject, or to have at once turned me out of the Crimea. Some few years back I had the honour of accompanying the Prince of Wales, in H.M.S. *Ariadne*, and, in conjunction with Colonel A. Ellis, C.S.I., of acting as a kind of guide, to the site of the camps in the Crimea. The Governor of the Crimea, His Excellency Aide-de-Camp-General Von Kotzebue, who was Chief of the Staff to Prince Gortschakoff during the siege, awaited His Royal Highness at Sebastopol, and on the day of our arrival dined on board the *Ariadne*. When it came to my turn to be presented to His Excellency, the Prince of Wales said, "I dare say you are glad to meet a gentleman who, I hear, gave you such excellent information by his letters to the *Times*." The remark was made with gracious gaiety, but I could not help feeling gratified when General Von Kotzebue replied, "I fear, Monseigneur, I have nothing to thank Mr. Russell for on that head. We were quite well aware of everything that passed within your camp, from Balaclava to the front, every day, within a few hours of its happening."[*] And His Excellency told me subsequently, in the course of conversation, that "what was really of use to the Russians was the information in the shipping columns and naval and military intelligence of the London papers," which was regularly telegraphed to them, so that they knew at Sebastopol of every shipment of stores, guns, &c., and of every detachment embarked, before the ships which conveyed them had entered the Straits of Gibraltar. General Kotzebue added, moreover, that they had also accurate intelligence from Constantinople of every vessel which passed up the Bosphorus.[*]

There, then, is the indictment,—there the querulous pleas of the prosecution. My answer to any charges based on such complaints as are now set forth must be in the form of what lawyers call "a plea of confession and avoidance." I confess that I gave publicity to facts which might have been useful to the enemy, *if* (*a*) the enemy would have otherwise been ignorant of them, or *if* (*b*) the enemy acted upon or *made use of the facts in any overt way.* If injury or danger of any sort were caused by my disclosures, I was, I say, entirely freed from all responsibility; and I maintain that it was Lord Raglan, and he alone, who was to blame, if blame there were, for any consequences which might have accrued from what I wrote to the *Times*, as it was the *Times* itself which was responsible for the publication of the letters I submitted to the discretion of the conductors of that journal. What was my position? I was a newspaper correspondent, —a person employed to write news to a public journal of great circulation and authority from the seat of war. The public at home were devoured by impatience to learn anything and everything from the seat of war. I selected such facts and such topics as I thought likely to be interesting, and wrote my letters from day to day, often, on the spur of the moment, chronicling the event of the hour or the minute,—not with the advantage of twenty-five years of meditation, selection, and revision. From Mr. Kinglake I now learn that Lord Raglan believed that there was one advantage—as I infer, one only —from the letters of "special correspondents;" it was this:—he thought "their writings would *outshine* all the letters from wrong-headed officers, and drive them out of the market" (p. 233), the wrong-headedness being evinced by the expression of any sort of dissatisfaction with what was going on in camp. But the way in which he regarded them—and I am not prepared to say wrongly regarded them, everything considered—was one which ought to have led him to take a decisive step in respect to those persons who wrote the letters; and any step Lord Raglan did take was, as we saw, short and feeble.

But, after all, the real questions to be determined are, —Did I give any aid or encouragement to the enemy which they would not have had but for my writings, or, if I did, was I responsible for any damage to the Army, with which my life and all my interests were, *parva componere magnis*, at the time as much bound up as those of any General in camp? To suppose, with Lord Raglan, that the Russians would be encouraged to throw shells into our camp—as though the practice needed encouragement—or to attempt the destruction of the mill, which, up to the fall of the place, they never once menaced, is almost childish. Was a single attack directed against any point in consequence of what I had written? Not one. Was one shell more or less fired in one direction or another because of my letters? Not one. Was a man of our Army killed or maimed by reason of my ill-advised writing? Not one. The most vindictive partisan cannot pretend that fireships were prepared or directed against Balaclava, or that attacks were addressed to the magazine in the mill,[†] or that any act, positive or negative, of the enemy originated in or was derived from my correspondence, —no! not one! On the other side, I make bold to say that much of the active aid, the saving sympathy, the generous national indignation, leading to overt acts of help, evinced by a sort of universal uprising of the public at home, were largely due to the representations which were made by me and others as to the real state of our suffering soldiery,—a state which—let Mr. Kinglake sophisticate as he may—was not made known even to the Ministry at home by the official or private correspondence of the General whom both the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Panmure, to Mr. Kinglake's ineffable surprise and wrath, accuse of leaving them without any information on the subject, far less to the nation at large.

So far, I have dealt with personal matters, which, after a quarter of a century has elapsed, have been put forward as part of an ingenious apology for the Winter Troubles before Sebastopol. In my next, I propose to make some general remarks on other portions of Mr. Kinglake's aggressive defence.

William Howard Russell.

At a meeting convened by the Mayor of Sheffield, on the 3rd inst., in aid of the sufferers by the loss of the *Atalanta*, only about half-a-dozen persons were present, the explanation for so small an attendance, and for the little sympathy shown in the matter, being that Sheffield was an inland town, and, therefore, had no interest in the Navy; and that Government ought to maintain the widows and orphans of those who perish in their country's service. For the credit of Englishmen, we are glad to record that this is the first instance in which it has been publicly asserted that the inhabitants of a large inland town can have no interest in the Naval Service of the British Empire. To argue with persons who could set forth such a doctrine, would be like casting pearls before swine; but we should like to say a few words to the public generally on the value of the Navy to their hearths and homes, and then ask the pertinent question,—Can *any* town, village, or hamlet say that it has no interest in its welfare? First, let us go back to the days when England could boast of no navy, and what do we find? Why, that the Romans, Danes, Normans, and others landed with ease upon her shores, and soon overran the country, not confining themselves to the sea-coast, but carrying terror and dismay from south to north, and from east to west; and so it was from time to time, until the islanders awoke to the fact that they lived on an island, and that prowess at sea could alone keep off the invader. Passing over the intermediate period during which the Naval power of England was gradually but surely becoming stronger, until the days of Queen Elizabeth, and what do we read in history with regard to the general panic spread throughout the country at the approach of the Spanish Armada, that formidable fleet which would have landed its thousands of soldiers on our shores and brought the terrors of the Inquisition to our homes, but for the prompt action and gallant bearing of Drake and Hawkins, Howard and Frobisher, with others, backed by their crews, who fought to the death for the salvation of their country. What did Sir Francis Drake say at this period, but that "England is a land which can never be conquered, whilst the Kings thereof have the dominion of the sea"? And it has further been said, in the time of King William III., that "the honour and safety of this nation, under the providence of God, chiefly depend upon our strength at sea." Advancing still in history, and coming nearer to our own days, what would have been the result to England when Napoleon massed his troops for invasion, if Nelson had lost Trafalgar, and if other Naval heroes of that date had been lacking in their duty? There is little doubt that if any powerful nation was capable of destroying our Fleet, and thereby ensuring free transport of troops to any point of our coast, it would not be long before the people of Sheffield and other large manufacturing inland towns would be made to feel the horrors of war by the presence of an invading army, and scenes of bloodshed and rapine would be enacted there, as they have been in many a Continental city. It is a fallacy to suppose that the safety of the coast towns alone depends upon the efficiency of the Navy; on the contrary, the whole country relies upon it, both for its mercantile prosperity and its exemption from the presence of a foreign foe, and therefore the inhabitants of inland towns should honestly take as much interest in the welfare of our seamen and their belongings as should those who come face to face with them day by day in the seaports. The second point, having to do with the maintenance by the Government of the

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of our guns, the site of our quarters, the position of our magazines, or the range of the Russian cannon. How much knowledge of this sort the enemy might have gleaned through their spies, or by actual observation, it is not needful to inquire, but undoubtedly, without any largely speculative conjecture, it may be inferred that much of the information conveyed to them, or said to have been conveyed to them, by the English Press, could have been ascertained through those very ordinary channels of communication, the eye and ear, long ere our letters had been forwarded to Sebastopol, and translated from English *in usum superiorum*. However, it is quite evident that it is not advisable to acquaint the enemy with our proceedings and movements during a siege which now promises to assume the proportions and to emulate the length of those operations of a similar character in which hosts of men, conveyed by formidable armada from distant shores, set down to beleaguer some devoted fortress."

[*] It must be remembered that at first Balaclava was full of Russian Greeks; that Tartars came in and out of our camp; that the Cossack post on Canrobert's Hill looked down on Balaclava, and that deserters soon began to go over to the enemy, who were also able to take prisoners in their night sorties.

[*] As an instance of the modes by which Mr. Kinglake works towards the attainment of his ends, I may call attention to the following passage, and the note upon it, at pp. 238-239. Writing of me as one who was the type "of the merry species of priest often found in his" (my) "native land, who seemed charged, notwithstanding his (my) drollery, with commissions to bind and to loose,"—he insinuates that I derived power in camp from the idea in men's minds, after a while, that I could influence their prospects by speaking well or ill of them in the *Times*. And he goes on, "So long as his tent remained pitched amongst those of the Head-Quarters Staff, statements useful for his purpose" (whatever that might be) "were not, I think, largely offered to him; but from the time he moved to the camp of the Fourth Division he became surrounded by willing informants, whose communications were not unmixed with sharp criticism of the men in authority." And then there comes this foot-note,—"A division in camp is apt to take a tone from its chief, and Cathcart, as we saw (see ante, Vol. IV.) was in a highly critical frame of mind. It was natural that after his death, on November 5, the tone should for some time continue." Now, if words mean anything, Mr. Kinglake wishes his readers to believe that whilst I was at Head-Quarters I was kept in a state of harmless ignorance, but that I was dangerously informed by malevolent critics when I got up to the Fourth Division, and that Sir George Cathcart had, in some way, inspired the criticism. It so happens that the first letter I wrote, which called for Lord Raglan's comments, was penned in his own camp; that the second letter was written at Balaclava, and that I did not move up to Cathcart's Hill and to the Fourth Division Camp till after Inkerman, after the worst part of the winter, and long after Cathcart's death. I had indeed spoken with Cathcart several times ere he was killed, and had learned that he quite disapproved of the dilatory processes which Mr. Kinglake condemns in the operations against Sebastopol; but I had not given expression in any way to his sentiments or opinions. It is most unjust to the Staff and officers of the Fourth Division to impute to them any share in what Mr. Kinglake calls "the disparagement of the ruling Administration," which was conveyed in my statements of what seemed to me to be facts deserving of notice.

[†] The powder remained stored there during the siege, and was there during the fire of November 14, 1855.

widows and orphans of those who die in the Service, has more reason on the face of it, and we hope yet to see the day when pensions will be provided. Till then, however, let us not hold back the hand of necessary charity, because what ought to be is not yet provided.

The communiqué in the *Times* of Monday, respecting the Committee on Military Reform, which is represented as being hard at work on the very important subject set forth in the article, would create an impression that there was some new machinery set to operate on the never-ending, still-beginning reorganisation of the British Army. In point of fact, there is only a development of the ordinary business which besets the Horse Guards at this time, when the War Office is preparing the Estimates; and for years past the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been accustomed to hold weekly councils with the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and the chiefs of departments, and the Committee now sitting is only a strong manifestation of official activity. That the attention of the War Office and of the Horse Guards Authorities is not most intensely fixed on the present state of the Army, and that their best energies are not given to the consideration of the various schemes for its improvement, we should be sorry to deny; but we fear Mr. Childers will not be ready with a complete and well-digested plan for the reconstruction of our shattered military system when Parliament meets. It is unnecessary to point out the evil effects of constant changes on the minds of officers and men. No one knows where he stands. It is true, as the *Times* remarks, that Mr. Childers has the assistance of very able and experienced officers in elaborating the methods to which he will seek the assent of Parliament for the removal of existing defects, and for the permanent efficiency of the Service; but it may be, too, that he will find difficulty in reconciling the advice he will receive from one set of councillors with that of others of his advisers. The Duke of Cambridge represents the feelings of the mass of regimental officers,—what may be called the traditions of the British Army; but it would be unjust to charge him, as he has been by implication charged, with the faults inherent in the new system of service, and to imply that it has been worked in a half-hearted manner,—that, in fact, it has not had fair-play, in consequence of Horse Guards' opposition or dislike. Sir Charles Ellice may be taken as the type of an intermediary between the old system and the new,—willing to accept what is good in either, but, on the whole, averse from change in itself, and anxious to see the Army well manned and disciplined, but he is not a man of original ideas, or, we may add, a violent theorist. On the other hand, the Quartermaster-General may be regarded as the champion of the Short-service system, and of a Reserve at any price; and his fertility of argument, force of conviction, and practical knowledge — not as a regimental officer, but as a man who has commanded forces in the field—will be devoted to push what he conceives to be needful reforms to the utmost extent. And in many of his ideas he will receive the support of Sir John Adye, another reformer of an exceedingly advanced sort, who, without any regimental knowledge beyond that acquired as an artillery officer in command of a battery, has studied our Military organisation from his own point of view with assiduity, and has vowed that, on one question at least affecting discipline and the means of punishing crime, he will carry his views into effect, or retire. Of Major-General Bulwer's qualifications as an officer, those who know him speak with high respect. The localisation idea is, we are told, to be carried out to its greatest expansion; and surely if it can be developed to working dimensions, no one can do more than rejoice at the success of the scheme, even though he feels regret that so many old traditions must be sacrificed in achieving it; but we confess to the existence of the gravest doubt that it will ever be possible to adapt the principle of localisation to an army which has such extraordinary duties to perform outside the country in which it is supposed to be localised. What, for instance, would be more hopless than to carry out "localisation" in Ireland? It is almost ludicrous to see the old East India Company's regiments transferred nominally to Irish towns and counties, and to look over the actual distribution of so-called Irish regiments. In the same way, there are counties in England where it would scarcely be possible to raise the military unit constituting a local regiment on the foreign system; and localities in Scotland which have given their names to famous regiments which could not or would not now send up a full company. We do not say that the scheme cannot be carried out, but that we do not see how the difficulties in doing so are to be overcome. It is satisfactory to perceive that "short service," as it is at present, is condemned by its devoted admirers. It is practically given up, and it is admitted *not* "to be adapted to the necessities of our foreign garrisons." As regards the creation of a Reserve, there has been a certain measure of success; but we maintain that it has been gained at the expense of the first or fighting line, and its warmest advocates deprecate the idea of employing it as a feeder for the active Army, or as anything but a reserve, to be called out in a national emergency of war. Colonel Stanley confessed that the efficiency of the Reserve was suffering diminution, and it has fallen far short of Lord Cardwell's estimate, and is 3,000 short of the estimate put forward three years ago, when it was put at the modest amount—for such a nation—of 22,000 men. The great battle-horse on which the reformers love to prance is "the 27,000 recruits a year," produced, they say, by short-service; but their steed comes to a standstill when it is put to the fence, for these recruits do not yield materials for non-commissioned officers, and are too young, and often inferior in other ways, for the ordinary work of the British soldier, filling the hospitals on service, and frequently requiring the care of the Authorities at home in stronger edifices. However, if the War Office and Horse Guards agree in trying the new system, with the changes which are admitted to be necessary, the country will, no doubt, give fair-play to their wisdom, and will be thankful for improvement. As to the body of officers to be operated upon, it is not likely there will be any such tolerant spirit in them, and the besom which has been so often applied to sweep away "the rubbish of vested interests," is apparently to be provided with a new handle and fresh twigs. It would be premature to express any opinion respecting the changes which are said to be under consideration, till we know the details; but the country and Parliament will not, we feel sure, sanction any extension of the system of compulsory retirement in the case of officers who entered the Service with distinct guarantees for their future, and will watch with jealousy the introduction of a system of "selection," pure and simple, for promotion and command, especially in connection with the increased control which recent changes have given to political parties over the officering and personnel of the Army.

The skill of our Sailors, which served in the past to raise England to the proud position she now holds among the nations of the world, seems to be sadly deteriorating. The introduction of "the kettle" on board ship was the signal for a change by which our seamen were transformed into steam tacticians, and the theorist, to a great extent, superseded the practical seaman. It should be remembered, however, that it is only the true seaman who can handle and fight a ship with any chance of success; and that the theoretical gunner, although useful in determining the armament of a ship, is of little service when that armament has to be used. The thirty vessels which, under Lord Howard of Effingham, attacked the one hundred and twenty-nine ships forming the Spanish Armada, were commanded and handled by seamen. In seamanship and gunnery the Spanish crews were inferior to those manning our ships, and their great floating castles were no match for the active little English vessels. The lesson then learnt has long been forgotten. Naval Constructors, in their jealousy of one another, have each endeavoured to design the largest monster it is possible to float. The search after the "extreme limit of endurance," as it was called by Mr. Barnaby, C.B., has gone on year by year, until great floating machines, far exceeding those of past times in unwieldiness, have taken the place of more handy vessels, in which alone a man can efficiently learn all that appertains to the duties of a sailor and become a skilled seaman. It was by means of the active little vessels that England was wont to send out that her flag became supreme on the seas, that English commerce penetrated to the farthest corners of the earth, and that British colonies were rooted on the shores of both the Old and the New Worlds; while the national intellect, stimulated by the excitement of the years of triumph and splendour which followed on the defeat of the Armada, took shape in a literature which is an eternal possession to mankind. But our modern ironclad is destroying seamanship. The very knowledge of the fact that it is possible to "dowse sail" and "up steam" upon the slightest emergency, tends to lower the naval skill of our sailors. They no longer study their profession with a view of learning how to perfectly handle a ship under all circumstances of wind or weather. It is not considered necessary. "Steam will do all that may be required. Why bother one's head, then, any farther?" Such are the thoughts which now-a-days prevail with the young seaman, who forgets that, even in a steamer, the man who would handle her properly must be, as it were, one with the ship, so as to understand her thoroughly, and be able to manœuvre her properly. It is only the seaman who can fight a ship, be she a sailing vessel, an auxiliary steamer, or a mastless ironclad; and to allow seamanship to deteriorate in the Navy because we have adopted the later type of fighting machine, is to court defeat and disaster in the future. It is therefore with satisfaction that we witness the departure of Lord Clanwilliam's squadron, and we trust that a detached squadron of ships, which can and will make most of their cruises under sail, will be kept constantly on the move, and that years may not again be allowed to elapse between the equipment of such a necessary training-school for young seamen.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral-Superintendent, spent most of last week in inspecting Coastguard stations, viz., on Tuesday, Oct. 26, Ramsgate, Pegwell Bay, North Shore, Shingle End, No. 2 Battery, Northend, and Walmer. He remained the night at Walmer Castle, the guest of Lord Granville. Wednesday, Oct. 27, Kingsdown, St. Margaret's Bay, Cornhill, Casemates, Townsend, Lydden Spout, Folkestone, and Sandgate; Thursday, Oct. 28, Grand Redoubts, No. 1 and No. 2 Battery, Romney, Littlestones, St. Mary's Dymchurch. All the stations along the coasts from Ramsgate to Dungeness (except Hythe) were inspected in these three days, and the inspection of Grand Redoubts, 1 Battery and 2 Battery (all of which are on Dungeness Beach) took place during the height of the gale on Thursday forenoon. The north-east coast will probably next be inspected.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has personally presented to Lieut. Graham, R.N., of the Royal yacht *Osborne*, at Marlborough House, the medal of the Royal Humane Society, which he was awarded for his gallant conduct in saving life in Portsmouth Harbour on the night of September 14.

With reference to the notice which has appeared in the daily papers, that letters for the Detached Squadron sent to the Cape de Verde Islands should be despatched on the 6th inst., we have received later information from the Admiralty that these letters will be in time if posted in London on the evening of the 8th or the morning of the 9th inst.

The November *Navy List* notifies the death of Paymaster B. T. Colley, and the following removals from the Active List:—Acting Sub-Lieutenant T. W. Shortland, unable to pass; Engineer (for temporary service) Samuel J. Williams, resigned; Chief Gunner Timothy Donohue, pensioned; Gunner George Starks, dismissed by court-martial; Boatswain Alfred Miller, pensioned.

There would seem to be rather an unexpected breakdown on the part of the *Hertha*, German frigate, at Plymouth. Having defects in her hull, orders have been received for her to be surveyed by the dockyard officials, who will report as to her being docked at Devonport for repairs, or whether she should return to Kiel, to turn her cadets over to another ship. The *Hertha* was, we believe, going on a lengthened cruise.

Captain Henry Eden, R.N., who died last week, took part in the Euphrates exploring expedition under Colonel Chesney. He was afterwards wrecked in the *Tigris* in 1836. As First Lieutenant of the *Dido*, during the closing operations of the first China war, and in command of her boats, destroyed the forts and magazines at Woosung.

Wednesday last being the tercentenary of Sir Francis Drake's arrival in Plymouth Sound after circumnavigating the globe, the mayor took occasion to point out that the town had no public monument to that hero, and he thought that day a fitting occasion to invite co-operation in erecting a monument to Sir Francis Drake's memory, towards which he would himself subscribe £50. We wish every success to the movement thus set on foot by the mayor, Mr. Derry, who has done much in times past for Plymouth.

The remains of the late Lieutenant Irving, of the *Terror*, recently discovered by Lieutenant Schwatka's Franklin Search party, will, at the request of General Irving, be sent over to this country, at the expense of the Admiralty, for interment in Edinburgh. We are glad to see that a proposal is being made, in the columns of the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York, to present Lieutenant Schwatka with a testimonial from his brother-officers of the United States Army, the subscription to be limited to one dollar. We trust the enterprise of this explorer will meet with the recognition it so justly merits.

An addition to the Fleet was made on Tuesday by the launch, by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, of the two composite gunboats *Banterer* and *Espoir*, which are sister-ships to the *Grappler*, *Wrangler*, and *Wasp*, launched from the same yard a few weeks ago. These vessels are 125 ft. long, 23 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and 12 ft. depth of hold, the displacement being 455 tons. The engines are 360 indicated horse-power. Each vessel will carry four guns, two 64 and two 25-pounders.

Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B., visited Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday. The chief object of their visit was to inspect the *Superb*. An inspection was also made of the *Polyphemus*, which will be launched early next year.

Several captains of the Royal Marines under five years' service recently submitted to the Admiralty the hardships under which they laboured by Clause 3 of G.O. No. 131, of October 1, 1880, which provides that captains must serve five years in that rank before they are permitted to pass for their majority, from having been a lengthened period before obtaining their companies, and prayed that some amelioration of the order might be made in their case. We are glad to be able to record that their Lordships have been pleased to issue directions that captains of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and Royal Marine Artillery, who have completed seventeen years' service, will be permitted to pass their examination for the rank of major under existing regulations, instead of those which come in force on January 1 next, provided they go through their examination before that date.

Although the new Dress Regulations for the Army were issued on October 20, with instructions that the alterations of distinctions of rank should be carried out without delay, we have not seen that any orders have yet been issued from the Admiralty for the Corps of Royal Marines to follow suit.

Rear-Admiral Curme, Superintendent of Devonport Yard, struck his flag on board the *Indus* on Monday, and proceeded on leave of absence, transferring his duties temporarily to Captain Chatfield, of the Steam Reserve.

Staff Commander John T. Partridge has accepted an appointment as dockmaster at Liverpool.

The *Navy List* for November contains the following new names of ships. Three composite gun-vessels of the *Espoir* class are called the *Starling*, *Raven*, and *Stork*, and are all building at Messrs. Samuda's; the new *Mutine*, building at Sheerness, is named the *Satellite*; the two composite gun-boats of the *Merlin* class, building at Devonport, are named the *Heroine* and *Hyacinth*; and the new *Porcupine*, also building by Messrs. Samuda, the *Triton*.

Professor Nordenskjöld certainly did good service for a small sum of money, as it is reported that the total expenses of his expedition in the *Vega* amount to no more than twenty-five thousand pounds. M. Nordenskjöld is now engaged in writing the history of the *Vega's* voyage, which will be published in England, France, Russia, Italy, and Germany, simultaneously.

The Mayor and Corporation of Rochester have petitioned the Admiralty to have the Middle Buoy at Sheerness lighted with gas. The matter has been referred to the Hydrographer, but his well-known liking for ancient hydrography will, it is feared, prevent his falling in with any such "new-fangled notion" as gas-lit buoys.

Commodore Wilson was at Melbourne in the *Wolverene* on the 1st inst., having arrived there to be present at the Exhibition.

Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., was at Chefoo in the *Vigilant* on September 13, awaiting the arrival of his flag-ship, after her docking and repair.

Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., has been directed to be ready for sea with the Channel Squadron under his command on Tuesday next, the second-in-command at Plymouth having also been ordered to be ready by that date. The Squadron will not, we are pleased to learn, be sent to cruise off Vigo at present, but will at once proceed to Queenstown.

The fitting of the gun-gear of the *Majestic* will be undertaken by the firm of Armstrong and Co., and we believe the cost of these fittings will be just £25,000.

It is proposed to alter the dates on which the torpedo and gunnery courses are now begun, so as to better suit the commencement of the term at the Royal Naval College.

The *Magpie* has done good service to a Chinese steamer named the *Kang-chi*, and certainly should have a claim for salvage. The steamer struck on the Hainan Banks, which are now being surveyed by the *Magpie*, and was well hard and fast when the *Magpie* heard of the accident at Hoihow, some forty miles distant, and immediately went to render assistance. After considerable exertions, she managed to tow off the steamer, with loss of rudder, and towed her to Hoihow. There the artificers of the *Magpie* set to work, and soon fitted the merchant steamer with a temporary rudder, and sent her on her voyage once again.

However conservative the Chinese may be in some of their customs, they are certainly as wide awake as most nations in adopting the latest novelties in gunnery. How fully alive they are to what is going on elsewhere is seen by the fact that although the gun movement, invented by Mr. Fawcus, has not been taken up by our Government, he has received an invitation from China to allow it to be introduced into the Chinese Service.

Mr. Andrew Baillie, Naval-Instructor of the *Superb*, has passed the examination required for the grade of interpreter in Italian, and has obtained a first-class certificate.

The value of the services of Mr. Rowsell when he retired from the arduous duties of Director of Navy Contracts was recognised by his nomination as a Companion of the Bath. His later services in Egypt have just met with a further mark of favour by his appointment as Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His old friends at the Admiralty, who know how zealously he worked in the organisation of the department over which he was placed, are glad to see him thus rewarded; and it is gratifying to know that the Contract Department maintains, under its present chief, that reputation for efficiency which it gained under Mr. Rowsell's management.

Staff Commander Osborn having proposed some improvements in the torpedo gear of launches, directions have been given for a steam-launch of the *Superb* to be fitted upon that officer's plan, with the view to its being tried and reported upon.

There is no present intention of interfering in any way with the table of relative rank of Naval and Military officers. A proposal made by the Horse Guards to allow 2nd lieutenants of the Army to be placed with lieutenants, thus giving them a step in relative Naval rank, has been opposed by the Admiralty as an injustice to midshipmen, and will not, therefore, be carried out.

The frequent failure on the part of Naval cadets to pass out of the *Britannia*, and the consequent notices of their having been "discharged, unable to pass," which have been inserted in the *Navy List*, has been looked upon as a great grievance by the parents of boys thus unsuccessful. Their Lordships have now hit upon a plan which will render it no longer necessary to advertise those who are rejected, for their names will not appear in the *Navy List*, and, therefore, there will be no cause to note their "removal." Remembering that the *Britannia* is, after all, no other than a school, and that the boys under training are only there on trial, it is far more sensible that the insertion of their names among the list of officers of the Royal Navy should be deferred until such time as they have shown themselves fit for the service, and have passed out of the *Britannia*.

The Committee for Reorganising the Staff of Admiralty Messengers has completed its labours, and the recommendations embodied in the report have been submitted to the Treasury to decide whether the proposed scheme shall be carried out. The report is as yet a closed book, but we believe that if the recommendations are carried out in their entirety, there will be an enormous reduction in the number of established messengers, their places being taken by men hired "for the job," by the day or week. By this means it is sought to avoid all claim on their part for pensions, or for leave during sickness, there being a growing opinion among a certain class of "liberal-minded" people that any reward for past services is a mistake, and that pensions as a whole are vicious. We hope, however, that, come what may in the future, the services of the past will not be forgotten so far as the existing established messengers are concerned. There is no reason why the same system, as was applied to the clerical staff on its recent reduction, should not be applied to the less important officials. The clerks who went under the War Office and Admiralty Act received not less than half their salary as a pension, and an addition in the shape of a bonus for each year served on the Junior List. In justice to the messengers, the same system should be applied in their case.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £25 a year for gunners, vacant by the death of Mr. Charles Chamberlain on October 9, has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Westlake.

We are informed that ten commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry will be given to competitors at the approaching examination for admission to the Royal Military College. Gentlemen desirous of being placed on the list of candidates for these appointments should apply to the Secretary to the Admiralty for the necessary form of application. It is to be understood that the fact of being placed in such list does not in any way debar a candidate from accepting an appointment to Sandhurst, should the place he obtains in the competition entitle him to admission.

A good-service pension of £200 a year, for General Officers of the Royal Marines, has become vacant by the death of General Brown-Grieve, C.B., at the age of 85 years. The deceased officer had received the war medal and the Turkish medal for services on the coast of Syria. He was awarded the good-service pension in 1870.

The Ikbal Dowleh, mentioned by the *Standard* as the commander of the troops which inflicted a severe defeat on the Kurds, is very probably the Ikbal-ood-Dowlah—one of the ex-Royal family of Oude—who has been for some years living on a pension at Bagdad, and who lately visited London.

The Lord Mayor of London elect and the Mayor of New York elect for 1880-1881 are Irishmen. Mr. McArthur comes from Londonderry; Mr. Grace, the chief magistrate of the great American city, is the son of a poor emigrant from Ireland, who settled in Lima many years ago. These gentlemen have got on very well without fixity of tenure.

We are informed that the Chilians will probably make an attempt to capture Lima very soon, and it is thought they will be successful. They can land an army and turn the defences of Callao, so as to sit down before the capital, which is not defended by permanent fortifications of any kind.

A Cavalry Pioneers' class will in future be assembled annually at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, on February 20. A subaltern officer and one serjeant will be selected from each cavalry regiment at home, exclusive of the Household Cavalry, for instruction at the class. The officer and non-commissioned officer will be selected mainly on account of their possessing a natural aptitude for the work, in order that they may not only become efficient themselves, but also be able to instruct others in the special duties of pioneers.

We are glad to find that Colonel Collingwood has at length had his services as the commander of a brigade during the greater part of the Zulu war recognised, by being made a C.M.G. The reward is not a great one, considering the custom of the Service, and its value has a good deal deteriorated owing to the delay in bestowing it. Why is it that officers' rewards come so tartily?—so tardily, indeed, that in some cases, as in that of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, the intended recipient is dead before the gazette appears.

It has been arranged that the following batteries, Royal Artillery, shall proceed to India with the cavalry drafts sailing from Portsmouth in H.M.S. Malabar on December 15, viz., B and G Batteries 1st Brigade, and N and O Batteries 3rd Brigade.

Colonel G. T. Chesney, Royal Engineers, leaves England in time to embark at Brindisi on the 15th inst. for Bombay, *en route* to take up his appointment as Secretary to the Government of India, vice Colonel Allen Johnson.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that the movement to establish coffee-houses for the soldier in garrison towns may be attended with success, and that such institutions as that which was opened by the Duke of Connaught at Woolwich last week may find favour with the rank and file. It is now a good many years since the Officers of the Guards founded and opened a coffee-house for the men, in which newspapers, games, and means of innocent amusement were liberally furnished; but we have not heard that it was very largely patronised, or that it succeeded in weaning the soldiers from the public-house, the music salon, and the haunts which so often lead to their misfortunes. Let us trust that the institution was not quite a failure. The Duke of Connaught's earnest and worthy efforts to elevate the status and to promote the comfort and well-being of the soldier, entitle him to the thanks of all who feel and know how much depends on the sobriety and morality of the Army at large. The proceedings at Woolwich were eminently satisfactory, and those who have laboured so strenuously in establishing the coffee-house are to be congratulated on the fair start which his Royal Highness has given them, and on the unmistakable marks of sympathy which their work received from the population of the town wherein it has been established.

It is certainly rather cool, as the *Globe* pointed out last Monday, for a correspondent to make authoritative statements respecting the condition of things in Cabul from his office in Calcutta. Up to November 1, no news from Cabul later than October 16 had come to hand anywhere. It seems waste of powder to telegraph from Calcutta to London the contents of General Brooke's despatch respecting the measures he took to cover the retreat of the Maiwand fugitives to Candahar, satisfactory as they were, and creditable to him and his officers. Another morning paper contained a very interesting letter from a correspondent with "the burying force," as it may be termed, in which precise details of the battle—with a very bitter feeling and strong bias against General Burrows—were given; but he might as well have left out the discrediting remark that some of the soldiers disgraced themselves by breaking open the mess-stores, and getting hopelessly drunk in the horrible scramble of the retreat,—men maddened with thirst, and loosed from all control. The evening paper we have mentioned seems to overlook the fact that our morning contemporary had on November 1 a telegraphic despatch dated Candahar, October 31.

In reference to complaints respecting changes in officers' uniforms—or, rather, the frequency of them—it is right to say that the Duke of Cambridge does not originate them or it, and that these emendations in lace, insignia, buttons, and wearing of belts and sashes are of extraneous growth, though who "the military Pooles" are to whom one of the evening papers alludes we have no means of determining. One thing is quite certain, that the most unbecoming, graceless garment ever devised—not barring the serge jumper of the simple soldier—is the hideous shell-jacket in which our officers—not all of them Apollo Belvederes—appear even at country balls. A Major of sixteen stone, with an upper work of scarlet cloth and an unmeasurable rotundity of pantaloon, swoln as the cheeks of Æolus, backing and filling in a ball-room, is really an outrage on decency, not because he is a major of that weight and of a peculiar breadth of beam, but because of the exposure he makes of proportions which would be merely suggestive of great solidity of base, if concealed without undue "fitness" beneath a tunic.

Judicial proceedings of more than passing moment have recently occurred in Volunteer matters, demonstrating, we think—what has long been patent to us—that our citizen-soldiers, splendid men and intelligent entities as in most cases they are, nevertheless lack in a great degree that which the Duke of Wellington, with characteristic terseness, averred constituted the difference between an army and a mob, namely, discipline. That it is so, that it is not an arbitrary conjecture, and that it can be otherwise from an army stand-point, is a self-evident axiom, incident to their organisation, and cognisable by all but the most superficial observer. These remarks are not meant to reflect on in any way or to be disparaging to the force. A fiasco *à propos* of the foregoing has recently occurred at Croydon, to prevent the recurrence of which it would be commendable to initiate some remedial measures. Whilst marching at attention through the streets, a Volunteer of thirteen years' service obtruded himself in plain clothes on the right of a section of fours, forming an integral part of the local corps, and, in consequence, obstructed the march, talking and acting in a manner antagonistic to the attributes of a soldier. The adjutant of the corps, an officer from the Black Watch, acted as every right-minded soldier should; he, with the hand not required to hold his sword, moved the private out of the line of march, without using more force than was necessary so to do, as was testified by an officer and serjeant who witnessed the act. The private, doubtless for justifiable reasons, has been dismissed from the corps, which presupposes that he was equivalent to what in the Service would be called a "bad character." Out of vindictiveness, the adjutant suffers the indignity of being summoned for assault; and the local magistrates, instead of dismissing the case, have adjourned it, leaving the matter *sub judice*. Either Volunteer adjutants must abdicate their functions, if such scenes are to be allowed to recur, or they must be upheld, and measures framed or enacted protecting them from frivolous actions by ex-members of dubious character who, having been disgraced, pose before the magistrate as injured, innocent parties, and subject the disciplinary agents sent straight from the Army to gross indignities.

We see that M. Phillipoteaux, a French artist, charged to do a large painting of the siege of Plevna, has just returned after a long voyage in Russia, Roumania, and Turkey. His performance will, therefore, not be wanting in local colour. In the various episodes represented in this panorama, it would be curious to find a sketch of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, after the great repulse of his columns, writing his appealing despatch to Prince Charles, to send the Roumanians to his rescue. The Prince, when he consented, had little idea of the reward in store for him.

The De Cissey case, which has caused such a commotion in France, especially among military men and journalists, will shortly come on before the civil courts, for the War Minister will not hear of granting his predecessor a court-martial or a court of inquiry. He has removed General de Cissey from his command, and has nothing to do with ulterior charges, which the General must deal with on his own account. As far as a court of inquiry is concerned, it is said it would be difficult to form such a court, which would have to be composed of three marshals and two generals of division senior to General de Cissey. Now, France only possesses three marshals—Canrobert, MacMahon, and Lebœuf, who is under a cloud—and ten generals senior to the ex-War Minister, most of whom could not support the fatigue of an inquiry. A court-martial would be more easily formed, and it would have been possible to have brought General de Cissey before such a court, on the charge of having been guilty of an arbitrary act. General Farre, however, preferred removing General de Cissey from his command to resorting to this court, which would have been composed of officers who had served under the orders of the ex-Minister of War. This he considered would be detrimental to discipline. It seems that French military men are in hopes that their slandered comrade will be able to justify his conduct, and heap confusion on his enemies. In the event of his triumph, several editors will be mulcted in heavy damages, and will have leisure to repent in prison charges made in haste and under the influence of political spite.

Skobeleff is getting on with his railway. The first section, from the port of Michaelovsk to the inland post of Mulla Kari, 15 miles, is open for traffic; the second, to the Goloff Cossack post, 20 miles further east, is nearly complete, and the Lenkora navvies have already commenced levelling the ground for the third section of the line. The nastiest part of the 150 miles of road intervening between the Caspian at Michaelovsk and the commencememt of the Akhel Tekke oases at Kizil Arvat is the initial stage from Michaelovsk to post Mulla Kari, traversing waterless sands. Beyond this water and forage are everywhere found, the road skirting in succession the fertile slopes of the Big and Little Balkans. In the columns of English daily newspapers, the region about to be traversed by the invading army is commonly spoken of as a vast expanse of sandy desert. Nothing can be more foreign to the truth. In the Russian language are two words to express the condition of the Central Asian plains,—"poostina," an empty waste, and "steppe," a prairie. Russian explorers like Stebnitski, Petroosevitch, and Gloukhovsky all concur in describing the region between Krasnovodsk and Akhel as "steppe" land. The term is simple and easily understood. In South Russia the treeless, grassy steppes stretch from the Don to the Dnieper, and north to the heart of the empire. During seven months out of the twelve they afford an immense supply of grass and corn, and during the remainder they are hidden by a mantle of snow. East of the Caspian and south of the Ust Urt Plateau a fall of snow is rare in winter, and it never remains more than a few hours on the ground. During seven months out of the twelve the plains are covered with grass, during the remainder they are rendered in many places completely bare by the intense heat of the sun and the absence of water. Thus, practically speaking, the torrid season of Turkmenia is the winter season—in the popular acceptation of the term as implying a period of dead vegetation—while the chilly wet season of November and December and the warm months of the early year constitute the period of Nature's activity in that region. This latter season has been chosen by Skobeleff for his campaign against the Turcomans of Akhel Tekke.

The cavalry standard question is under discussion just now at the Russian Ministry of War. Owing to the largeness of Russian cavalry regiments, and their numerous squadronal subdivisions, during an engagement, the regimental standard is rarely able to be of much use for rallying or other purposes, and during the Russo-Turkish war was repeatedly left at the rear by the commanders. It is now proposed that the carrying of the regimental standard into action shall be optional on the part of the commander, who shall be allowed full discretion on this point. In place of the standard, it is suggested that each squadron shall have its own znatchëk, or guidon, each of a special colour, as is the practice in the Caucasian and Turkestan armies. During the late war, several of the Russian regiments followed this practice, with great satisfaction to officers and troops. The 7th Hussars, of Beloroosk, and the 7th Dragoons, of Kinburn, had each squadronal guidons, consisting of bright tufts of silk depending from gilded bamboos, presented to them by Russian ladies previous to the outbreak of the war. A special guidon was carried behind the commander. Generals Skobeleff and Gourko are said to have greatly approved of the plan,—the former, indeed, trained in Central Asia, introducing it into several of the regiments under his command.

The examination of officers for their promotion in the Army, though only introduced a comparatively short time ago, has had a very stimulating effect in encouraging the study of their profession among officers of all branches of the Service. It was evidently a step in the right direction, but, like many others, the system on which it is worked is capable of considerable improvement. The present practice is for all officers to be examined by a "mixed board," *i.e.*, by officers belonging to other regiments than those to which the candidates belong, the reason for which must be, that the Authorities are either afraid or convinced that, the officer of their own regiments would "favour," or "not report honestly," on those who presented themselves for examination. This may be called a system of "distrust," and consequently one of the very worst that a Government jealous of the tone of its Army should foster or encourage. The examination of all officers for promotion, up to the rank of captain, should be conducted by the adjutant of the regiment, superintended, not passively, but actively, by a major, the latter reporting in detail to the commanding officer of the regiment on the satisfactory or unsatisfactory qualifications of the candidates. The examination of captains for promotion to field rank should, on the other hand, be conducted by "mixed boards," as it embraces a much wider range of subjects, and should always contain questions on branches of the Service other than that to which the candidate belongs. This examination should be much more comprehensive and practical than the others, as officers on attaining this rank are placed in much more responsible positions than previously, and therefore require correspondingly higher qualifications.

We wonder will that most useless article of military equipment—the sabretasche—ever be withdrawn. It would be impossible to conceive anything more inconvenient, for it is ever in the way of the man when he is dismounted, and the only argument which can be used in favour of its retention is that it is an old "institution." But in times of practical soldiering we look for utility rather than show. The mounted trooper is quite sufficiently weighted as it is, without his being encumbered with a host of things which are only carried in order to add to his picturesque appearance.

PURCHASE CAPTAINS.

"Dragoon" writes:—"I have read with much interest the various letters that have appeared from time to time in your valuable paper respecting the 'Purchase Captains.' They are, I am sure, most grateful to you for having drawn attention to their hard case. There is, however, one feature which I consider is particularly hard on them, and all Purchase officers, which, as far as I can recollect, has never been pointed out. According to the new rules, every one after serving a certain number of years is entitled to a certain pension. As retirement is compulsory for *all* after a certain period, I presume that every one is under these new rules, and, therefore, entitled to the pensions laid down by them according to their service and rank. It has, however, also been ruled that any one taking a pension forfeits his commission money. This cannot be just. Surely they should, when compelled to retire, receive back the money they have paid, in addition to their pensions, to put every one on an equality. In many cases the loss of their money absolutely prevents their being able to take a pension at all. This is especially the case in the Cavalry, where those who purchased their troops generally gave £5,000 or £6,000 for them. They, therefore, cannot afford to lose such a large sum for the sake of a pension of £200 or £300 a year. Consequently they get nothing when compelled to retire, but their own money back again. Why, too, are Purchase officers, when placed upon *compulsory* half-pay, obliged to leave a certain amount of their purchase-money in the hands of Government when others pay nothing for their half-pay. The whole thing is an anomaly, and most unjust to the older officers, who certainly never would have paid such large sums had they thought it likely that they would be compelled to retire after a certain number of years' service on such much worse terms than their juniors."

The result of the recent annual examination of engineer students has been promulgated. Seventy-two were examined. The maximum number of marks obtainable is 8,500, the subjects being as follows:—Arithmetic, 600; algebra, 700; geometry, 800; trigonometry, 700; differential calculus and conic sections, 750; mechanics and hydrostatics, 750; physics and chemistry, 600; English grammar and composition, 450; geography and history, 400; French, 250; and engineering, 2,500. The first four on the list belong to Portsmouth:—D. J. Bennett, five years ten months' service, 4,359 marks for general subjects and 1,925 for engineering; C. W. Gregory, five years ten months, 3,835 and 1,825; G. Goodwin, three years ten months, 4,545 and 1,038; and F. Hobbs, three years ten months, 3,986 and 1,518. Next in order of position come F. Curtis, Devonport, five years eleven months, 3,246 and 1,955 marks; G. F. Gorfett, Portsmouth, 3,169 and 1,965; F. Flood, Chatham, four years ten months, 3,371 and 1,561; J. J. Carey, Devonport, five years eleven months, 3,292 and 1,565; W. J. Anstey, Portsmouth, four years ten months, 2,827 and 1,814; A. E. Westaway, Devonport, five years eleven months, 2,863 and 1,775; S. Rawling, Devonport, five years eleven months, 2,783 and 1,745; P. Marrack, Devonport, four years eleven months, 2,994 and 1,391; W. C. Burrett, Portsmouth, three years ten months, 3,240 and 1,112; J. E. Jenkins, Portsmouth, five years ten months, 2,386 and 1,900; and A. W. Gibbs, Portsmouth, five years ten months, 2,662 and 1,570. Bennett, Gregory, Curtis, Gorfett, Carey, Westaway, Rawling, Jenkins, and Gibbs have passed for entry into the Royal Naval College. In the lower division, composed almost exclusively of engineer students belonging to the Marlborough, 138 were examined, three belonging to Devonport being reported absent. The maximum number of marks given is 3,600, apportioned as follows:—Arithmetic 400, algebra 450, geometry 500, trigonometry 450, mechanics and hydrostatics 450, physics and chemistry 400, English grammar and composition 400, geography and history 300, and French 250. The lowest score obtained was 330, and the first batch on the list is:—S. Morish, two years' service, 2,708; S. Screech, two years and six months, 2,674; H. Gregory, two years and six months, 2,586; R. W. Jones, two years and six months, 2,586; B. Watkins, two years, 2,484; F. W. Austin, two years and six months, 2,326; A. Pattison, two years, 2,316; S. Haddock, two years and six months, 2,299; F. H. Lister, one year, 2,230; W. Ransom, two years, 2,171; G. Taylor, two years and six months, 2,117; and G. Webster, one year, 2,109.

The *Irish Times* states that "the Military authorities in Dublin are taking further steps to meet the apprehended disturbances in the South and West Districts of Ireland by the despatch of strong parties of troops to the localities in which they are likely to occur. In a few days a troop of the 19th Hussars will march to Navan, and take up quarters there for the winter, and it is also now contemplated to send a detachment to Killarney. On the 15th of this month, Tuam and Headford will be garrisoned by strong detachments of infantry, and on the same date a contingent from the Royal Marines will arrive at Bantry from Kinsale, and will occupy the workhouse there."

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. H.M.S. Orontes arrived in Bombay Harbour on the night of the 14th ult., from Natal, with the regiment on board. She left on Sept. 29, and experienced favourable weather on the voyage. The strength of the regiment was: 1 field-officer, 6 captains, 8 subalterns, 5 staff officers, 11 staff serjeants, 24 serjeants, 6 farriers, 6 trumpeters, 24 corporals, and 373 privates—total, 464. The following officers arrived in the Orontes, viz.:—Col. Alexander, Capts. Benthall, Gibbings, Thompson, Douglas-Willan, Vetch, and Rogers; Lieuts. Sadlier, Alexander, and Lowry; Sub-Lieut. Harkness; 2nd Lieuts. Goold-Adams, Willett, Wright, and Hearn; Pymr. (Capt.) Elliott, Lieut. and Adjt. Nicholas, Rdgmr. Crowdy, Qrmr. O'Donnell, Vet.-Surg. Longhurst, Surg.-Major Maunsell, and Surg. Clark. The regiment landed at the Sassoon Dock on the afternoon of the 15th, and proceeded during the course of the evening in special trains to Deolalee, *en route* to Meerut, where it is stationed. Lieut. Leslie is under orders to proceed to India in H.M.S. Malabar, which leaves Portsmouth on Dec. 15. He takes out a draft of the Carabiniers.

6th Dragoon Guards. A draft of fifty-eight men embark for India on Dec. 15, in H.M.S. Malabar, in charge of Lieut. Leslie, King's Dragoon Guards.

8th Hussars. Capt. Field and Lieut. Davidson embark for India on Dec. 15, in H.M.S. Malabar, the former in charge of a draft of seventy-two men for the 13th Hussars, the latter with a draft of fifty-four men for his own regiment.

10th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wood is under orders to embark for India on Dec. 15, in charge of cavalry drafts proceeding out in H.M.S. Malabar. 2nd Lieut. Allsopp also proceeds out in the Malabar, in charge of a draft of thirty-one men.

12th Lancers. Capt. Hon. W. J. Stewart embarks for India on Dec. 15, in charge of a draft of 62 men, proceeding out in the Malabar. Lieut. Hon. G. Vernon has rejoined his regiment at Secunderabad, but it is said that the circumstances of his recent arrest at Poona have been reported to the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency.

13th Hussars. The *Times of India* says:—"The 13th Hussars have been ordered to proceed to Candahar, as soon as relleved at Lucknow by the 10th Hussars." A draft of seventy-two men proceed to India in H.M.S. Malabar on Dec. 15, in charge of Capt. Field, 8th Hussars.

14th Hussars. Lieut. M'Call embarks for India on Dec. 15 in H.M.S. Malabar, with a draft of 52 men. Lieut. Hamilton has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

17th Lancers. Lieut. Steele has been appointed musketry-instructor, vice Capt. Russell. Lieut. Neeld has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya. 2nd Lieut. Renton embarks for India on Dec. 15 in charge of a draft of 36 men, proceeding out in H.M.S. Malabar.

19th Hussars. Major Williams took his farewell of the regiment on Friday last at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin. At his request the non-commissioned officers assembled in their mess-room, when Major Williams, in a short and effective speech, expressed his regret at leaving, and, referring to the many happy days spent with them, both in India and at home, presented them with a very handsome testimonial, viz., a silver ink-stand. The regimental serjeant-major, on behalf of the non-commissioned officers, thanked Major Williams for his valuable present, expressing how deeply his loss would be felt by them, and wishing him every success and happiness in the future. Major Williams's retirement is deeply regretted.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. J. D. Kirwan and W. A. Plant, B Brig. R.H.A., have been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Brevet Col. T. P. Smith, B Brig. R.H.A. (late Bengal), is in command of the Royal Artillery with Major-Gen. Phayre's Division at Candahar, having Capt. E. Blaksley, 2nd Brig., as his adjt.

Major and Brevet Col. H. J. F. E. Hickes, commanding B Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., has been promoted Lieut.-Col., and posted to the 7th Brig., and ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Gibraltar for duty.

Major W. R. C. Brough, L Baty. 5th Brig., now with the Khyber Force, has been posted to the B Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., at Dublin, and been ordered home for duty with his new battery.

The *Irish Times* announces that Major Sir George Strahan, K.C.M.G. will remain about 12 months at the Cape before being relieved by Sir Hercules Robinson. On transferring his duties, he will proceed direct to Tasmania, to take over the Governorship now temporarily held by Major-Gen. Sir John Lefroy, K.C.M.G.

Col. C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., leaves England to-day in the s.s. Strathleven for Bombay, to assume command of the Royal Artillery at Mhow.

Brevet Major G. T. Pretyman, A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, is on passage home with his "chief" from India.

Capt. W. Law, provost marshal, took up duty as brig.-major, 1st Infantry Brigade, Candahar Field Force, on July 30, vice Capt. P. C. Heath, killed in action. Capt. Law, when we heard from Candahar, had been obliged to apply for sick leave to England.

Good-conduct medals were presented on Wednesday to the under-mentioned non-commissioned officers and men attached to the District Staff at Woolwich. The medals were presented at a full-dress parade of the whole of the Royal Artillery Regimental Staff, under the command of Col. R. Oldfield. The recipients were Serjts.-Major J. J. Croce, B. Copeland, C. Hesketh, A. T. Rowley, S. S. Dowkes, R. Orson, and W. Jennings, Serjt. J. Poole, Armourer-Serjt. A. Cox, Master-Cook J. Seapens, Serjts. J. Goodhart and J. Warnock, Schoolmaster R. Gooding, Qrmr.-Serjt. C. Buckland (Royal Artillery Band), Corpl. J. M'Leod, Gunners J. Ingham, H. Samuel, J. Carmichael, G. Stokes, C. Maples, S. Wood, E. Chapman, C. Hookway, R. Brunton, J. Reeson, and Driver D. Luckhurst. At the close of the presentation, Col. Oldfield, addressing the men, dwelt at length on the desirableness of young soldiers who had witnessed the distribution trying to compete for this much-coveted prize, and told them that if they persevered and continued in good conduct the reward would undoubtedly be theirs in the end.

Richard Wharton, late Horse Artillery, pensioned at 9d. per diem on Oct. 1, 1814, which amount was increased to 1s. 6d. on June 30, 1874, died at Stourbridge on the 16th ult. He served during the Peninsula war, was wounded in the leg and thigh, and received the Peninsula war medal.

Major R. L. Selby, late of the regiment, died at the Mote, on the 2nd inst., aged 80 years.

Lieut. J. de W. Lardner-Clarke, 9th Brig., sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday in H.M.S. Crocodile, for Bermuda.

The following officers are to return home from India before Jan. 1, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz.:—Capts. H. Pipon, A Brig. R.H.A.; F. L. Graves, 11th Brig.; J. P. Ewing, Supernumerary List; P. K. L. Beaver, 9th Brig.; W. T. G. Denny, 8th Brig.; and A. J. Dunnage, 6th Brig; Lieuts. P. F. P. Hamilton, B Brig. R.H.A.; J. M'Donnell, C Brig. R.H.A.; R. Oakes, C Brig. R.H.A.; E. Vaughan-Hughes, A Brig. R.H.A.; N. Maxwell, G Baty. 2nd Brig.; and H. M. Sandbach, Supernumerary List.

The remnant of E Bat. B Brig. R.H.A. had left Candahar for India on the 8th ult.

Capt. and Adjt. A. T. Wintle (late Bengal) and Lieuts. P. L. Williams, 4th Brig., have been granted leave from India to England, for six months.

Lieuts. M. W. Saunders, A Brig. R.H.A.; J. Temple, C Brig. R.H.A.; G. H. W. Beaumont, A Brig.; P. L. Williams, 4th Brig.; and E. D. H. Buckley, 8th Brig., have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Major E. P. Leach, V.C., Field Engineer, took up duty as brig.-major of Royal Engineers, Candahar Field Force, on Aug. 1, vice Lieut. Henn, killed in action.

The following officers have been employed with the Engineer Department attached to the Division of Major-Gen. Phayre, C.B., at Candahar, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Lindsay, commanding R.E.; Lieut. W. W. Whiteford, adjt.; and Lieuts. C. F. Fuller, W. W. Robinson, G. Davidson, G. H. W. O'Sullivan, J. Neville, S. A. E. Hickson, W. Coles, and M. J. Slater, assist.-field engineers. Lieut. H. O. Selby has been employed as a brigade transport officer.

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"With regard to the recently-published despatches, a matter which has attracted much attention is the omission of all mention of such men as Major Blackwood and Lieut. Henn, both of whom died fighting gallantly to retrieve the mistake that had been made. Out of Lieut. Henn's little company of 40 men, including three European non-commissioned officers, he himself, the three non-commissioned officers, and 27 native sappers were killed, and nine wounded. Mention of such gallant men should find place in a General's despatches, in justice to them and for the encouragement of their fellow-soldiers, who may be called upon for similar noble self-sacrificing service."

Lieut.-Col. R. de Bourbel (late Bengal), superintending engineer, 1st class, consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, has been transferred in the same capacity and rank to Calcutta, vice Col. F. S. Taylor, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. B. Pemberton (late Bengal), superintending engineer, 1st class, director of State railway stores, has been appointed consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, vice Col. de Bourbel.

The following officers have been granted leave from India to England, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. D. Ward (late Bengal), superintending engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, Punjab, P.W. Dept., for two years; Major P. Lambert (late Bengal), examiner, 2nd class, 1st grade, temporary 1st class, 3rd grade, officiating examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bombay, P.W. Dept., for one year; Brevet Major R. G. Woodthorpe, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, for one year; Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, executive engineer, 4th grade, Mysore, P.W. Dept., for one year; and Lieut. St. G. C. Gore, assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Survey of India, for two years, from Nov. 15, 1880.

It was rumoured at Poona, when the mail left, that the Chairmanship of the Bombay Port Trust had been given to Major G. L. C. Merewether (late Bombay). If this rumour should prove correct, says the *Bombay Gazette*, Government will have made again a very good selection. Major Merewether has had a good deal of experience in harbour matters, having been acting superintendent of the Kurrachee Harbour-works during their construction under Mr. Parkes; he was also executive engineer of Harbour Defences here at Bombay for some years. He is a man of ability, and of great devotion to his work, and there is no Army officer we known of who would be more acceptable to the mercantile community.

H.M.S. Crocodile sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday for Bermuda, having on board the 9th, 15th, and 20th Companies from Chatham, under the command of Capt. Georges and Lieuts. Sankey and M'Carthy; Capt. Clarke and Lieuts. Glubb and Johnstone; and Capt. Washington and Lieuts. Laffen and Hussey.

Capt. E. M. Larminie and Lieut. W. H. Chippindall have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

1st or Royal Scots. The 2nd Batn. was to have sailed from Bombay yesterday in H.M.S. Malabar, for conveyance home. The batn. on arrival in Ireland from India will most probably be stationed at Fermoy.

2nd Queen's. Capts. Ilderton and Montgomery and Lieut. Rusbridger leave England for India on Dec. 19, in charge of a draft of 154 men of the 2nd Batn. 2nd Lieut. Bunbury, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 25th Bengal N.I., on probation.

4th King's Own. Col. Bray, C.B., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya, on vacating command of the 2nd Batn. Lieuts. Bonomi and Carter, 2nd Batn., have been placed under orders to return home from India, to join the regimental depôt.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. is to sail from Bombay on Tuesday next in H.M.S. Jumna, *en route* to England. Lieut. Biddulph, 2nd Batn., is employed as superintendent of Army signalling with Major-Gen. Phayre's Division at Candahar.

6th Regiment. We learn from Aden that the 1st Batn. leaves that station for England about the 25th inst., their place being taken by the 62nd Regt. The 6th will be much missed in Aden, where it has become most popular, and the good-conduct and excellent discipline of the soldiers have been matters of common remark. Lieut. Scott, 2nd Batn., is under orders to return home from India, for duty with the regimental depôt.

7th Fusiliers. Capts. Groube and Manning, and Lieut. Thunder, 2nd Batn., have been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate. Capt. Sweny, Lieut. Donald, and 2nd Lieut. Hardy are under orders to leave England on Dec. 19, in charge of a draft of 117 men, in H.M.S. Jumna. 2nd Lieut. Forbes, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

8th King's. Lieut. Maisey, 2nd Batn., is under orders to return home from India to join the depôt companies.

9th Regiment. Lieut. Straghan, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months. 2nd Lieut. Lugard, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

10th Regiment. Lieut. Richardson, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 37th Bengal N.I., on probation.

11th Regiment. Capt. Andrews, 2nd Batn., is employed as brigade-major to Brigdr.-Gen. Walker, commanding a brigade of Gen. Phayre's Division at Candahar.

12th Regiment. Capt. Williams, 1st Batn., is under orders to return home from India to join the depôt companies. Capt. Brooke, 1st Batn., who was attached to the pay office of the 66th Brigade Depôt on probation for appointment in the Army Pay Department, has left Naas for Bury to act as pymr. to the 17th Brigade Depôt.

13th Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. England, 2nd Batn., is under orders to embark for India on Dec. 19, in command of drafts proceeding out in H.M.S. Jumna.

15th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Cuthbert, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from India until March 7 next, on medical certificate. Sub-Lieut. Daly, 2nd Batn., a probationer officiating squadron-officer, Corps of Guides, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from June 3, 1878.

17th Regiment. Brevet Major Bradburne is to sail for India on Dec. 19 in H.M.S. Jumna, in command of a draft of 205 men, for the 1st Batn. Capt. Bernard, 44th, and Lieut. Morrice, 34th, do duty with the draught on the voyage. Lieut. M'Kinstry has been appointed assist.-musketry-instructor, 2nd Batn.

19th Regiment. The 1st Batn. will embark at Bermuda about the 15th inst. in H.M.S. Crocodile, for conveyance to Halifax, N.S. Capt. Phayre, 1st Batn., is employed as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Phayre, C.B., commanding the 2nd Division of the Candahar Field Force.

24th Regiment. Lieut. W. W. Lloyd, 1st Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 7th Bengal N.I., on probation.

25th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Cox has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

31st Regiment. The regiment left Chatham on Saturday for Dover.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Brooke has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

34th Regiment. Lieut. Morrice sails for India on Dec. 19, with a draft for the 1st Batn. 17th, in H.M.S. Jumna.

36th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Beamish has completed his term of service with the depôt at Worcester, and has been ordered to rejoin head-quarters at Cork on the termination of his leave of absence on Dec. 31.

38th Regiment. The depôt companies are about to be moved from Dublin to Lichfield.

40th Regiment. Capt. Greenaway and Lieut. Grimes, with a draft of 70 men, sail for India on Dec. 19 in H.M.S. Jumna.

41st Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wavell, who has been gazetted D.A.A. and Q.M.G. on the Staff at the Cape will take up his appointment in December, and will not be seconded until March next.

44th Regiment. Capt. Bernard sails for India on Dec. 19, with a draft for the 1st Batn. 17th, in H.M.S. Jumna.

48th Regiment. The regiment, on arrival in Ireland from India, will most probably be stationed at Tipperary.

ROYAL MARINES.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to Corpl. James Bishop, R.M.A., and Corpls. F. Soper and W. H. Meakin, R.M.L.I.

Four privates of various trades, &c., embarked in the Humber on the 3rd inst., for passage to Ascension.

54th Regiment. Capt. Wilkinson has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya. Capt. Joyce leaves for India on Dec. 19, in charge of a draft of 77 men, in H.M.S. Jumna. 2nd Lieut. Hall is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 41st Bengal N.I., on probation.

59th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies sailed from Bombay on Sunday last in H.M.S. Orontes, *en route* to England.

61st Regiment. Lieut. Vines has been appointed assist.-musketry-instructor.

62nd Regiment is to embark at Bombay on Thursday next in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to Aden, to relieve the 1st Batn. 6th, ordered home, Lieut. Wallace, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 5th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Aug. 28, 1879.

64th Regiment. The depôt companies are about to be moved from Templemore to Lichfield.

65th Regiment. Capt. Arthur, and Lieuts. Tabbett and Brooke leave England for India on Dec. 19 in H.M.S. Jumna, in charge of a draft of 92 men. "G. O." writes:—"As it appears to me that both you and your correspondents, when commenting upon some lately-made promotions of lieutenants of one regiment to companies in another in the same sub-district brigade, have forgotten that such are duly provided for by G.O. No. 32 of 1873, I enclose an extract of it. By it you will see that all officers appointed to the Service since the date of its issue (April 8, 1873) are entitled to, and, therefore, expect, brigade promotion; and that those alluded to might have had cause to grumble, had they not been so promoted." Appendix to G.O. No. 32, 1873, specially issued April 8:—"General Regulations and Instructions in connection with the Localisation of the Forces:—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following arrangements. . . . . . Linked battalions.—The single-battalion regiments, which are linked together to form the Line portion of a sub-district brigade, will, so far as regards the sub-lieutenants thereto appointed, and the soldiers therein enlisted, after the date of this order, constitute one corps for all military purposes. The officers and soldiers who may be so appointed to any brigade will, for reliefs, for all duties at home and abroad, and for every military purpose whatsoever, and in whatever ranks they may thereafter respectively hold, be interchangeable between the Line battalions of their brigade indifferently, without regard to the particular battalion to which they may have been first appointed to serve. . . . . . When officers are transferred from one battalion of any brigade to the other battalion thereof, the public will bear the cost of the necessary change of uniform, except when such transfer may take place on the promotion or on the application of the officer so transferred."—[We had not lost sight of this General Order, but we still think that the purchase subalterns have an undoubted cause for complaint at finding young non-purchase officers of only a few years standing promoted over them.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

66th Regiment. The correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs from Candahar on Oct. 11:—"Major Oliver, 66th Regiment, died last night of small-pox, and was buried this evening with military honours. The *Candahar News*, noticing his death, recalls his bringing back the remnant of his regiment from Maiwand and the disastrous retreat on Candahar. On the eve of his departure for India and England he was struck down by a fell disease, and in little more than a week we have had to deplore the loss of a fine soldier, a brave officer, a good companion, and a staunch friend. I take this opportunity to contradict the allegation that Major Oliver was one of the first to return to Candahar. He was not; he came in with his men." Capt. Beresford-Peirse is performing the duties of musketry-instructor. Lieut. Faunce has been approved acting adjt. vice Lieut. Rayner, killed in action, and Lieut. Melliss officiating qrmr., vice Lieut. Chute, killed in action.

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Westropp is under orders to proceed to India in H.M.S. Malabar, sailing on Dec. 15, in charge of a draft of the 70th. Qrmr. Shea embarks on Dec. 19 with drafts, proceeding out in H.M.S. Jumna.

70th Regiment. A draft of 56 men proceeds to India in H.M.S. Malabar, on Dec. 15, under command of Capt. Westropp. Major Greatwood is under orders to embark for India on Dec. 19, doing duty during the voyage with drafts proceeding out in H.M.S. Jumna.

72nd Highlanders. Capt. Hughes-Hallett sails for India on Dec. 19, in H.M.S. Jumna, in charge of a draft of 113 men. Major Kelsey also does duty with the drafts proceeding out in the Jumna.

75th Regiment, strength 14 officers and 542 men, left Aldershot on Saturday, and proceeded to Chatham, where it is to remain for the winter. Brevet Major Essex has been appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at the Cape, and will take up his duties on an early date.

76th Regiment. Capt. Gore has arrived home from India, in H.M.S. Himalaya, on vacating his Staff appointment.

78th Highlanders. Capt. Justice and Lieut. Carfrae sail for India on Dec. 19, in charge of a draft of 81 men. Lieut. Mackenzie has been for some time past employed as brigade transport officer with Major-Gen. Phayre's Division at Candahar.

80th Regiment. The depôt companies proceed shortly from Dublin to Lichfield.

81st Regiment. Lieut. Palmes is under orders to return home from India, to join the depôt companies.

83rd Regiment. Capt. Cooke-Collis is employed as brigade-major to Brigdr.-Gen. H. H. James at Candahar. It has now been definitely arranged this week to carry out the original order, by which the regiment was to have been brought home from India, and orders have been telegraphed out for it to be held in readiness to embark at Bombay in H.M.S. Jumna, on Jan. 25, in place of the 85th, whose departure will, consequently, be delayed for a couple of months. Lieut. Thompson is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 1st Bengal Cavalry, on probation. 2nd Lieut. Burrows is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 25th Bombay N.I., on probation.

85th Light Infantry. The regiment, which was to have embarked at Bombay for England on Jan. 25, in H.M.S. Jumna, has had its sailing orders countermanded, in consequence of the decision to bring home the 83rd. According to present arrangements, it will not leave India until March 31, when it will be conveyed home in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Bulmer passed the lower standard in Persian at Kurram on Sept. 15.

8[illegible]th Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday last in H.M.S. Crocodile, *en route* to Bermuda. The following officers embarked with head-quarters:—Lieut.-Col. Adams; Majors Mackenzie and Gray, Brevet Major Crofton; Capts. Chatfield, Sir G. F. C. Travers, Bart., Stuart, Graham, and Jackson; Lieuts. Selby-Smyth, Haggard (adjt.), Seton, Gaussen, Swaine, Stewart, Scott-Plummer, and Allen; 2nd Lieuts. Buckle, Welman, and H. Welman; Pymr. (Capt.) Luke; Qrmr. Cleary. A correspondent writes:—"Although my remarks are penned merely from the view of an interested looker-on, I must certainly fully sympathise with any of the members of these two gallant regiments who may, in the one case, desire to return to England speedily; and in the other, not to leave it quite so soon as they have had to do. I have observed from time to time certain paragraphs in your excellent paper (which I now and again see), which shows me you have already commented on the subject. 'Tommy Atkins's' long letter, which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, sufficiently speaks for the 83rd Regt. and its claims to be considered. I understand that the 86th Regt., which is, in fact, the battalion linked to the 83rd, possesses equally strong claims. I believe I am not inaccurate when I say that this regiment has not had the advantage of much over 20 years, in all, in Great Britain and Ireland, during the present century. It has now just left our, to it, rather inhospitable shores for the fifth time, for foreign service, within almost the memory of some now living. However, not, in the absence of official records or documentary evidence, to venture upon data of embarkation, early in this nineteenth century, for India, and again, later on, for the West Indies, you will perhaps kindly allow me to state what I know from actual fact. The 86th embarked for India in 1842, and returned from that country in 1859, having, within the two years prior to its homeward voyage, taken an active and noteworthy part in the suppression of the great Indian Mutiny, and having highly distinguished itself during the Central India Campaign. It enjoyed a little over a year in England, and was then sent to Ireland for four years, and was despatched to Gibraltar in 1864. In 1867, it was again ordered to 'move on,' the Cape of Good Hope, the West Indies, and the Mauritus being in turn selected for its temporary abiding-place. Finally, on its voyage to this latter station, it was disembarked at Port Elizabeth, and after many months of much discomfort, it was taken on to its destination, the then fever-stricken island of Mauritius. Very quickly the numerous victims of the epidemic had to be sent back to the Cape of Good Hope, whither the regiment itself also soon proceeded; and in 1875, the gallant, good-tempered County Downs landed at Cork for a further period of 'home service,' having spent some few years in Cape Town, where they were highly appreciated. After a couple of years in their native isle they were at last brought over to England, and have enjoyed the proud privilege of serving in it for about three more. Truly those among them wishful to remain a little longer in England, or of sufficient age and service to remember or be acquainted with facts, must think justice is very rigorously dealt out to them. The regulation five years on 'home service,' and then any station that may require a relief! And as the 83rd are not to return for another year, or may be more, being, as it is said, struck off the list of reliefs, the 86th have not the poor satisfaction of knowing that, in their case, the so-called 'linked-battalion system' is being carried out. The poverty of such a reason in the case in point is shown by the longer period of home service of the 50th Regt. and the shorter of foreign of the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, and other variations in the rule might be named. All this suggests the query,—Where is the colonel of the regiment, and does he take no interest in a corps for the nominal command of which he draws large pay? My paper is full, and I fear your space is already too much taken up. The 2nd Batn. has departed, the 1st has not arrived, and those who take an interest in the 'Ulster Fusiliers' are like the writer, Solitary."

88th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Barton sails for India on Dec. 19, with a draft of 55 men, in H.M.S. Jumna.

89th Regiment. Lieut. Munn embarks for India on Dec. 19 with drafts, proceeding in H.M.S. Jumna.

92nd Highlanders. The regiment was to have left Candahar on the 12th ult., taking train on the 16th for Meean Meer. Capt. M'Gregor took up the appointment of D.A.Q.M.G. with the Cabul-Candahar Field Force on Aug 17.

93rd Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Macpherson leaves England on the 10th inst., *en route* to resume command. Capt. Hannay has rejoined head-quarters at Gibraltar from leave in England. Capt. Prevost left England for Gibraltar on Wednesday, to rejoin head-quarters.

95th Regiment. Lieut. R. E. F. Taylor is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 35th Bengal N.I., on probation.

98th Regiment. The depôt companies are about to be moved from Templemore to Lichfield. Lieut. Bunkley has been ordered to embark for India on Dec. 19 with a draft of the 72nd, proceeding out in H.M.S. Jumna.

99th Regiment. Lieut. Winter left England on Saturday last in H.M.S. Crocodile for Bermuda, to join head-quarters.

101st Fusiliers. 2nd Lieuts. Whitehead and Cutler sailed for Halifax, N.S., on Saturday last in H.M.S. Crocodile.

105th Light Infantry. Capt. Whitehill appeared before a board of officers at the Curragh on Monday, with a view of his fitness being tested for the adjutancy of the 1st West York Militia.

Rifle Brigade. Among the passengers for Europe by the last mail steamer from Bombay, was Lieut.-Col. Lord E. P. Clinton, 1st Batn. His lordship has been a very popular commanding officer, and there was quite a demonstration of feeling at the Poona railway-station when he left for Bombay. Officers and men loudly cheered as the train started, and the band of the regiment struck up "Auld lang syne." His lordship comes home to arrange for his retirement.

Ordnance Store Department. "O. S. B." writes:—"About two years ago a letter was published respecting the arrangement by which non-commissioned officers in the Ordnance Branch, Army Service Corps, are allowed to remain in the Service after the completion of their allotted period of 21 years. I trust you will permit me space in your valuable columns to refer to the same subject. I believe, in other branches of the Service, both non-commissioned officers and men are very rarely permitted to remain after they have completed 21 years' service, unless under special circumstances. In the Ordnance Branch, Army Service Corps, this seems a prerogative to all staff serjeants. At the present time, there are about a dozen staff serjeants (principally 1st-class) in the Branch who have completed 21 years' service, and who are, in most cases, entitled to the maximum rate of pension; their remaining on is detrimental to the Branch at large. In the first place, it hinders, in the case of a 1st-class staff serjeant, eight steps of promotion being filled up; secondly, it stops at least three rates of departmental pay, which would become vacant on the promotion of a serjeant to 3rd-class staff serjeant, as it rarely occurs that a senior serjeant is in receipt of less than the first or second rate of departmental pay; and thirdly, it hinders many old and deserving non-commissioned officers from making the increased pension to which they are justly entitled. I trust the above will come to the notice of Mr. Childers, who, with his usual sense of equity, cannot fail to see the justness of the complaint, and that he will give it his favourable consideration."

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. Smith, M.D., C.B., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate. Surg.-Major A. F. Preston has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. The Commander-in-Chief in India has sanctioned an exchange on the Indian roster of service between Surgs. W. H. Allen and G. B. Hickson. Brig.-Surg. W. Carden Roe is about to retire on half-pay, and will be relieved from duty at the Royal Infirmary, Dublin, by Surg.-Major Jackson. Surg. A. Keogh, M.D., sailed for Bermuda on Saturday in H.M.S. Crocodile. Depty.-Surg.-Gen. J. L. Jameson, and Surg.-Major J. Land, M.D., have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Himalaya.

Army Hospital Corps. Capt. of Orderlies A. Platt sailed for Bermuda on Saturday in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Veterinary Department. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has sanctioned that the administrative duties connected with the office of the inspecting veterinary surgeon, Simla, 2nd Circle, shall be carried on by Vet.-Surg. (1st class) R. Poyser, of the 6th Carabiniers, during the absence of Dr. Griffiths Evans, I.V.S., on special duty in the Indus Valley, near Dera Ismael Khan. The *Times of India* says:—"The letters and telegrams from our special correspondent continue to show the great difficulty in procuring proper supplies of forage. The best military writers at home, in the *Times* and elsewhere, were anxious from the first that the 'forage biscuit' should have been tried on a considerable scale, and with these biscuits, it might have been possible to have accelerated the advance of Gen. Phayre's column. It is rather late in the day now, but we are glad to hear that the Bombay Government have determined to give a fair trial to Cox's Compressed Horse Food, a patent taken out by Vet.-Surg. Cox, of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry. In a Government resolution, dated the 11th ult., Col. Willoughby writes:—'In view of the difficulty of supplying the Bolan with forage, which difficulty will be intensified as the cold season advances, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order that a supply of one hundred tons of Cox's Compressed Grain Cake shall be obtained from the Madras Presidency and forwarded to Sibi.' A splendid experiment should be made with 100 tons, but the fact that such a large quantity has been ordered goes to prove that previous experiments have convinced the authorities of the excellence and portability of this preparation. The Compressed Horse Food will be useful now, but it would have been invaluable a month ago." Vet.-Surg. W. B. Spooner has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate. The following officers, having recently arrived in India from England, have been posted for duty as follows, viz.:—Vet.-Surgs. R. Rowe, R.A., to Lucknow, for duty with the 10th Hussars; E. Day, to Sialkote, for duty with the 6th Dragoon Guards; R. Moore, to Campbellpore, for duty with the 8th Hussars; H. T. W. Mann, to Rawul Pindee, for duty with the R.A.; and H. A. Woodroffe, to Kirkee, for duty with the R.A.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

"Militiaman" writes:—"Can any one explain why non-commissioned officers (non-pensioners) now serving on the permanent staff of Militia regiments should be deprived of the medal granted after a combined service in the Army and Militia of 21 years and upwards? Many of these non-commissioned officers bear an irreproachable character, and have never been hitherto convicted by court-martial or entered in the regimental defaulters' book during the long period of their service, and they seem to have a right to be treated with the same consideration which is extended to others of their class."

"A Parent" writes to the *Times*:—"May I ask for a small space in your columns to point out the hard case of the 68 Militia subalterns who in the recent military competitive examination for commissions in the Line were declared to have duly qualified for commissions, and to have satisfied the examiners; Ninety commissions were actually given, and these unfortunate 68 admittedly qualified candidates were told 'that as there were no further vacancies, they would have to go up to another competitive examination in March next.' This seems very hard, for not only will they have to be examined again in all the subjects in which they were declared qualified before, but also, in consequence of a new regulation, in three others besides. Nor is this all, for there are sure to be many fresh competitors from all parts of the kingdom, who have in the meantime fulfilled the necessary conditions, and these will have had nearly a year to get up these three fresh subjects in, while the 68 who qualified at the last examination will have barely four months. The tax on parents is very serious, for these special extra subjects require specially qualified military instructors, whose charges are, as a rule, very high. I earnestly hope it is not yet too late for the military authorities to reconsider their decision, and at least allow every other vacancy as it occurs in the Line to be filled up by one of these already qualified 68 young men, some of whom, by being over the stipulated age in March next, will thus have their prospects in life thoroughly blighted."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

8th (late 19th) Surrey Rifles. Major Florence has obtained a field officers' certificate at the School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks.

11th (late 20th) Middlesex Rifles. We are glad to learn that Lieut.-Col. Gore Browne has at length decided to do away with the present hideous garb in which his excellent battalion has been clothed since its establishment, in favour of the national colour. The old 20th has been for some years one of the best regiments in the Metropolis, and it will now appear to advantage, which hitherto it has not done, owing to its most unsoldierlike uniform. Capt. G. T. Wickenden has obtained a field officers' certificate at the School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks.

22nd (late 40th) Middlesex Rifles (Central London Rangers). This regiment continues to make steady progress, both in numbers and efficiency. Last year it returned 625 efficients; this year the return shows a steady advance, the number of efficients being 656, out of an enrolled strength of 678. Col. Malet and the officers entertained Major Miller at dinner on Tuesday evening, at their mess at the Freemasons' Tavern, on his retirement, when they presented him with a testimonial, consisting of a couple of valuable silver models, representing an officer and a private of the regiment in full uniform, as a mark of their respect for him, and in recognition of his long service in the corps. The models, which are perfect works of art, were from the world-renowned firm of Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond Street. Covers were laid for 40, and many of the late officers of the regiment attended.

23rd (late 46th) Middlesex Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Routledge, whose interest in his command is still as great as ever, has to congratulate himself this year on having had to sign the most favourable annual report ever submitted from the orderly-room in Great Smith Street,—770 efficients, out of an enrolled strength of 787.

The twenty-first official year in the history of the Volunteer Force terminated on Sunday, and although it will necessarily be some weeks before the return of the number of efficients is issued by the War Office, there appears every reason to believe that they will show a considerable increase, as the reports from all parts of the kingdom of the condition of the Force are satisfactory. Last year there was a grand total of 197,485 efficients, out of an enrolled strength of 206,250 of all ranks and arms, and now it is expected that the efficients will exceed the 200,000 recommended as the maximum strength by the War-Office Committee in the early part of 1879. There is, however, a loss of 19 officers in the number gazetted in and out of the Service during the 12 months, and as these do not include those who have died during that period, it is clear there will be a considerable diminution, which can be ill afforded, in the number of gentlemen holding commissions. The process of consolidating the Administrative Battalions, recommended by the committee, has now been completed, as has been the renumbering of the regiments.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

17th Bengal Cavalry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. H. Heathcote, squadron-commander and second-in-command, has been granted leave to England for one year 182 days, on medical certificate. Lieut. C. J. Roberts has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

19th Bengal Cavalry. A regimental order, dated Sept. 7, makes the following appointments, consequent on the departure on sick-leave of Major G. Biscoe:—Capt. G. M. Abbott, squadron-commander, to officiate as second-in-command, vice Major A. G. Owen; Capt. E. Bruce, squadron-officer, to officiate as squadron-commander, vice Biscoe; and Lieut. H. S. Massy, squadron-officer, to officiate as squadron-commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Abbott. A subsequent order, dated Sept. 10, makes the following appointments, consequent on the departure on sick-leave of Capt. E. Bruce:—Lieut. H. S. Massy, squadron-officer, to officiate as squadron-commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Major W. W. Biscoe; and Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, officiating squadron-officer, to officiate as squadron-commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. G. M. Abbott. The *Gazette of India* announces that H.E. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Third Class of the Order of Merit of the under-mentioned native officer, non-commissioned officers, and men:—Jemadar Mahomed Khan: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in defending his commanding officer, Col. P. S. Yorke, from the attacks of the Ghazis, by whom he was assailed; also for conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkao Shana on July 1, 1880. Kot-Duffadar Hubboob Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in charging with a few men a superior number of the enemy who had suddenly attacked the flank of the squadron to which he belonged; also in rescuing Jemadar Gulab Sing, who was wounded, dismounted, and surrounded by the enemy. Kot-Duffadar Hookum Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkao Shana on July 1, 1880, in charging singly five of the enemy, and killing two of them. Duffadar Hurdit Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, on which occasion he, although already severely wounded, engaged and cut down two of the enemy who were attacking Sowar Bowar Boota Sing. Duffadar Nowrung Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkao Shana on July 1, 1880, on which occasion he was very forward and killed several of the enemy. Duffadar Alum Ali Shah: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in rescuing Duffadar Hookum Sing, who was badly wounded and surrounded by Ghazis. Duffadar Mahomed Ishak: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in charging three of the enemy who were attacking Sowar Saidal, 19th Bengal Lancers, killing two of them, and saving the sowar's life; also in action at Patkao Shana, on July 1, 1880, on which occasion he dismounted and singly attacked seven or eight of the enemy, who had taken post behind some rocks, and killed four or five of them. Lance-Duffadar Kair Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in saving the life of Ressaldar Gunda Sing, 19th Bengal Lancers, when the latter was attacked by two of the enemy; also, on the same occasion, in singly charging a group of eight or ten Ghazis, and killing two of them. Lance-Duffadar Sirdar Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in charging, with Kot-Duffadar Hubboob Sing, a superior number of the enemy, who had suddenly attacked the flank of the squadron to which he belonged, and killing two of them. Sowar Kushal Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in rescuing Kot-Duffadar Kurram Sing, 19th Bengal Lancers, who was severely wounded and nearly overcome in a conflict with two Ghazis. Sowar Ram Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in charging three of the enemy's horsemen who were rushing on Surg. W. R. Murphy, killing one of them, and saving that officer's life. Sowar Gulab Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in dismounting and leading an attack, under heavy fire, on a number of the enemy who had posted themselves in a ditch, killing more than one of them, and setting an excellent example to the other men with him. Sowar Utter Sing: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, on which occasion, although wounded in two places, he charged two Ghazis, killed one of them, and saved the life of Duffadar Narain Sing, whom they had beset. Sowar Kait Ram: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on April 19, 1880, in charging, with Kot-Duffadar Hubboob Sing, a superior number of the enemy who had suddenly attacked the flank of the squadron to which he belonged, and killing two of them in personal conflict. Sowar Khan Jan Khan: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmed Khel on April 19, 1880, in dismounting and attacking a number of the enemy posted in a deep ditch, jumping into the ditch among them, cutting down two of them, and saving the life of Sowar Gulab Sing, himself receiving a wound in the conflict.

8th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. R. Smith, commandant, has been granted leave to England for one year 182 days, on medical certificate.

3rd Goorkhas. Lieut. C. Pulley, wing-officer and adjutant, has been granted leave to England for one year 18 days, on medical certificate.

Corps of Guides. Capt. A. G. Hammond, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for one year 41 days, on private affairs.

3rd Punjab Infantry. Lieut. C. Hogge, wing-officer and adjutant, has been granted leave to England for one year 18 days, on medical certificate.

1st Central India Horse. Lieut. J. G. Morris, squadron-commander, has been appointed officiating Boundary Settlement officer and *ex-officio* assistant to the Political Agent at Bhopal.

3rd Madras Light Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. F. Horsley, second-in-command, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

4th Madras N.I. Major E. G. Blenkinsop, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

27th Madras N.I. Lieut. H. H. Young has returned from leave in England, and resumed duty as wing-officer.

Poona Horse. Major G. C. Hogg, squadron-commander, has been granted leave to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

23rd Bombay N.I. Lieut. T. W. H. J. Richardson has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, Oct. 30, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Col. Richard Thomas Glyn, C.B., for services in the late Zulu War; Col. William Pole Collingwood, for services in the late Zulu War; and Capt. Claude Bettington, for services in command of "Bettington's Horse" during the late Zulu War.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 2, 1880.

99th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. H. J. Warre, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. S. Braybrooke, deceased (Oct. 8).

Staff—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Wavell, 41st Foot, to be Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in South Africa (Dec. 16); Capt. and Brevet Major E. Essex, 75th Foot, to be Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in South Africa (Dec. 9); Capt. and Brevet Major J. R. Poole, R.A., to be Brigade-Major in South Africa (Nov. 3).

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 4, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. James Reid (Sept. 8), G. G. Cunliffe (Sept. 23), T. F. Forster (Sept. 26), all of the Bengal S.C.; B. F. Heysham (Oct. 8) and W. T. F. Farewell (Oct. 19), both of the Madras S.C.; Lieut.-Cols. C. H. S. Scott, Bengal S.C. (Aug. 17); A. R. Wilson, Bombay S.C. (Oct. 1); Major H. H. G. Hands, Madras Army (Oct. 23).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. J. Reid (Sept. 8), G. G. Cunliffe (Sept. 23), T. F. Forster, all of the Bengal S.C. (Sept. 26); B. F. Heysham (Oct. 8) and W. T. F. Farewell, both of the Madras S.C. (Oct. 19).

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. H. S. Scott, Bengal S.C. (Aug. 17); A. R. Wilson, Bombay S.C. (Oct. 1).

To be Surgeon-General:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., of the Madras Army (July 1).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 3, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 2, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Royal Pembroke—Capt. A. R. Fraser, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Lavie, R.A., who has resigned that appointment.

INFANTRY.

Royal Bucks—Frederick Bridges Lysons, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Cumberland—John Arthur Rowley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hampshire—Cecil Du Pre Penton Powney, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal London—Alfred Newmarch Burr, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Shropshire—2nd Lieut. C. E. P. Lousada to be Lieut.

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—The second Christian name of Lieut. Saunder is "Griffith," and not "Griffiths," as stated in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 24.

The Highland Rifle—Capt. J. C. R. Grove is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Scottish Borderers—William Critchley Critchley-Salmonson, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—Arthur Livingstone Milburn Mitchell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Meath—Lieut. E. H. Woods resigns his commission.

North Tipperary—2nd Lieut. T. R. S. Whitty resigns his commission

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions, also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear their uniform on retirement:—Surg.-Major E. T. Atkinson, North York Militia, and Surg.-Major J. M. Lynn, Armagh Militia.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 2, 1880

Cheshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. J. Kennedy and Sub-Lieut. J. H. Murray (both dated Nov. 3).

INDIA.

Major-Gen. C. Harris, Bengal S.C., and Col. A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay S.C., have been placed on the Indian Gradation List, the former as lieut.-gen., and the latter as major-gen.

The *Times of India* says:—"It is believed that Gen. Roberts favours annexation with the rapid completion of the railway to Candahar. He is reported to be of opinion that the Khojuck can never prove a good frontier line, as it is passable in several directions; even if the present roads were destroyed, the railway is necessary for the support of any garrison at Candahar, as the loss in baggage animals would always be great."

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

"Constant Reader" writes:—"As the subject of linked battalions and territorial regiments is engrossing so much attention, the enclosed suggestions, for which I beg space in your valuable paper, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, in view of the formation of territorial regiments:—

Regiment.	Title.	Brigade Depôt.
25th …………	King's Own Borderers …………	Dumfries, from York
26th and 75th	Cameronian …………………………	Hamilton
30th and 99th	Duke of Edinburgh's ……………	Burnley
39th and 62nd	Dorset and Wilts………………	Devizes
40th and 43rd	Monmouth Light Infantry ……	Newport, Mon.
41st and 53rd	Shropshire, Prince of Wales's…	Shrewsbury
45th and 59th	Notts, Sherwood Foresters ……	Nottingham
69th and 109th	South Wales Light Infantry …	Cardiff
71st, 74th, 91st	Highland Light Infantry………	Stirling
72nd and 78th	Mackenzie, or Ross-shire Buffs	Inverness
82nd and 100th	P. of Wales's Royal Canadians	Birr

It will be seen in the above list, Dumfries, Newport (Mon.), and Nottingham are substituted in lieu of York, Warrington, and Dorchester, as depôt centres; but York has Brigade Depôt No. 10 (14th Regiment), and a regiment of cavalry, Warrington has the depôts of the 8th Regiment, and Dorchester a battery R.H.A., so they are not wholly denuded of troops by the proposed change. I would suggest that the 71st, 74th, and 91st be united as a three-battalion regiment of "Highland Light Infantry," and the 72nd given the kilt and linked with the 78th."

THE EXAMINER OF RECRUITS.

"Inquirer" writes:—"In section 577, clause 150, of the Army Circulars for June, 1880, it is laid down that medical officers are responsible for the accordance between the apparent ages of recruits and the schedules given in General Orders from time to time. Further on, attention is called to a table printed in the appendix, which has been compiled for the purpose of showing the average height, weight, and chest-measures of individuals from the ages of 12 to 21 years, and which is to be a guide to the medical officer in forming his decision. On referring to the table in question, it is found to contain the result of observations on over 2,000 individuals, and to give besides the average measurements, the maxima and minima for each age, and various other details. Having a large number of recruits passing through my hands in the course of the year, I have endeavoured to put this table to the use for which it was intended, but find that when it comes to practical working it is, in my hands at least, utterly useless. In fact, to judge of a recruit's age, we are given three quantities,—height, weight, and chest-measure,—each variable, and each related to the other in an indefinite manner. In the printed table the numbers look very well, and the unequal progression of height, weight, and chest-measure in an individual as he advances from the age of 12 to that of 21 are very clearly shown; but in the presence of actual recruits I find it quite impossible, even with the information the table supplies, to say this man, who says he is 20 years of age, is really so, or is 19, or 21, or any other age. Other medical officers may, however, have been more successful in working the problem, and I should be grateful for any information that any one may give on the subject. To put my question into as small a compass as possible, and to raise a definite issue, I will just give the measurement of three recruits that have just passed through my hands:—

No.	Chest-measure in inches.	Height in inches.	Weight in pounds.
1	36	65	135½
2	32½	65½	122
3	34½	65¼	132

Given these measurements, find the ages of the recruits, and explain the process by which you have arrived at your conclusion."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Young England, for November (C. J. Houlston)—Social Sinners, by Hawley Smart, 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall)—The United Service, for November (Philadelphia: L. R. Hammersly and Co.)—The Nineteenth Century, for November (C. K. Paul and Co.)—Colburn's United Service Magazine, for November (D. Bogue)—The Veterinary Journal, for November (Baillière)—Day of Rest, for November (Strahan and Co.)—Aunt Judy's Annual Volume for 1880 (George Bell and Sons)—The Army and Navy Magazine, for November; Sketches of Army Life in Russia, by F. V. Greene (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Far Out: Rovings Retold, by Lieut.-Col. W. F. Butler, C.B. (W. Isbister)—Tent-Work in Palestine, by C. R. Conder, R.E.; The Red Rag, by R. M. Jephson, 2 vols. (Richard Bentley and Son).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** For Answers to Correspondents, see page 783.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

NOTICE.—We are obliged to hold over a number of letters in type, owing to the demands on our space. We shall hope, however, to publish the majority of them shortly.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

WHEN the Lord Mayor spoke of the British Army as being "fit to go anywhere and do anything," his Lordship used a complimentary phrase referring to an abstract army, such a one as may be produced by-and-by, as the outcome of the anxious deliberations at the War Office, of which we were told this week; such a one as that which the Great Duke created, and of which he spoke the words used by the Lord Mayor; but the Duke of Cambridge, who returned thanks for the toast, is not the man to take the assurances of the Chief Magistrate of London on such a matter. His Royal Highness, in his speech, explained, not for the first time, the reasons why this country cannot follow Continental example in the application of universal obligation to Military service to the population. The Empire and its obligations are far beyond the limits of these Isles. The State has no right to force its citizens to armed exile. Well, admitting that to be so, there is surely a corollary from the Duke's proposition,—the State has a right to call on its people to defend their own homes? So that if there were a purely Territorial Army, there would be a logical propriety, if not necessity, to fill it by conscription. If the Militia fell short, if the Reserves were not satisfactory, the Ballot should be used to fill them for home service. It is plain that the country is on the eve of having submitted to it great changes, which may or may not be accepted by it. If the Army—meaning by that, the whole body of the Queen's forces intended for home defence and for Colonial and Imperial purposes abroad—can be made so popular that the youth of the country will enter the ranks in sufficient numbers to keep up the full strength in the First Line and in the Reserves, the question is solved,—"There's the rub." The Duke of Cambridge, who is an admirable judge on such points, spoke in high terms of the German Army, which he has just inspected; but, if we are rightly informed, Sir Garnet Wolseley does not express such an elevated opinion of it as his Chief. It is plain that the organisation of that army must be an ideal—whether *beau* or *laid*—which our Military Authorities admit they cannot follow. But when his Royal Highness, with all the force of his high authority and the weight of his illustrious name, went on to speak to the great citizen whose guest he was of the social status of the soldier, as it is regarded in "the City"—and out of it—he was rendering the Army and the country a signal public service, by holding up to well-deserved scorn the conduct of those who affect to regard the emblems of the most honourable of callings and the uniform of the Queen as badges of unfitness for admission to decent society. "It is a positive fact, though it seems almost incredible, that the unform coat of an ordinary soldier is regarded as a bar to his admission to many public assemblies. Is that the way to elevate and make the soldier respectable?" And there were cheers, in answer to this indignant question! Well, let us see what fruit these words will bear. It is not to concert-rooms or drinking-saloons, or such places, where the respectable "snobbery" of the proprietors or of their customers forbids the soldier's presence, that we desire to see his uniform admitted; but it is to places of public resort of a more healthy and profitable character that we desire to have soldiers welcomed, and treated with every respect, as long as they deserve it. And depend upon it, the men so treated will prove worthy of consideration. His Royal Highness told the Lord Mayor and his guests, the Royal Academicians, and the fair ladies who are very willing to admire the soldier in the abstract, but who would probably scold their Abigails for keeping "low company" if they were seen with sweethearts in uniform, some plain truths, and we take pleasure in reproducing them:—

> "Why, in my opinion, a well-conducted soldier is as respectable a citizen of this great country as any of us here to-night. I cannot see, therefore, why you should debar a man simply because he is in the uniform of his Sovereign—that uniform in which he is ready to go at a moment's notice to any part of the globe, and fight his country's battles—from freely entering any public assembly. Now, that is a matter in which every one I am addressing, and every one circulating in this great city, can be of great assistance in improving the condition of the Army. Let the self-respecting soldier be respected by his fellow-citizens of every rank in life. If that feeling of equality of citizenship as between soldiers and civilians were more disseminated, I believe that more and better men would be willing to enter the Service who now keep away from us, and that many bad characters would be kept out of the Service who are now unfortunately in it. I am sure that a great deal of good may be done on this point, and you, my Lord Mayor, your fellow-citizens, and every one who has the opportunity, may do good work in assisting the Commander-in-Chief and the heads of the Army in keeping the Army efficient. I endeavour to do so in regard to its discipline; but in regard to its position or general status in society, I repeat that great good may be done in the way I have suggested, and I feel sure I may count on the cordial support of those whom I now have the honour of addressing."

These are weighty words. It is to be hoped that those who heard, or who read them, will seek to give them effect.

We are glad to be able to announce that it has now been decided to bring home the 83rd Regiment from India. The regiment will embark in H.M.S. *Jumna* in place of the 85th, leaving India on January 25, the departure of the 85th being delayed until March 31, when it will embark in H.M.S. *Euphrates*.

Up to the present time, nothing has been decided as to the rewards which are to be given to the officers lately employed under General Roberts's command at Candahar, it being the intention of the Military Authorities to await General Roberts's arrival in England before taking any steps in the matter.

Surgeon H. R. D. Cross, Army Medical Department, has been appointed Assistant-Instructor to the Army Hospital Corps at Aldershot, vice Surgeon H. Bradford.

We have not observed any mention of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Torrens, of the Scots Greys, who, with a scratch crew of different regiments, went off in a boat from the Pigeon House Fort, in Dublin Bay, during the height of the storm on Thursday week, and succeeded in rescuing the crew of a shipwrecked vessel. Such conduct as this deserves to be brought under the notice of the Authorities.

Captain H. M. Jackson, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Assistant-Colonial Secretary and Treasurer at Sierra Leone. Captain Jackson was lately on the staff of Sir John Glover in Newfoundland.

The following appointments have been made to the Royal Horse Artillery, viz.:—Brevet Major W. G. Knox, from No. 11 Battery 10th Brigade, at Weymouth, to E Battery A Brigade, at Peshawur; Lieutenant J. D. Cunningham, from L Battery 2nd Brigade, at Aldershot, to B Battery C Brigade, at Meerut; Lieutenant E. N. Henriques, from Depôt 1st Brigade, at Woolwich, to I Battery B Brigade, at same station; and Lieutenant A. C. Bailward, from A Battery 3rd Brigade, at Meerut, to A Battery B Brigade, in India.

It is believed the further reduction of Artillery lieutenant-colonels which will be recommended by Lord Morley's Committee will amount to over twenty.

Lieutenant F. M. Goold-Adams, Royal Artillery, has been selected to succeed Captain P. L. MacG. Skinner, R.A., as Second Assistant-Superintendent of Experiments at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, on the latter officer's appointment to the Department of the Director of Artillery Studies.

We believe the nominations to second lieutenancies in the 7th Fusiliers have been placed entirely in the hands of General Lord Airey, as colonel of the regiment, as those for the 10th Hussars and Rifle Brigade have been for many years past in the hands of the Royal Family.

The removal of General Sir Edward Warde, R.A., to the Retired List, on the 13th inst., will cause the promotion to major-general of Colonel J. Pennycuick, R.A. This officer has been some years in India, but has not held the command of any brigade to which his Army rank and seniority might have entitled him. He now, owing to a strange system, passes over the heads of nearly the whole of the regimental colonels of Artillery.

Colonel D. S. Greene, C.B., R.H.A., has, we understand, at last proceeded to take up his command in India, and the departure of Colonel W. B. Saunders, R.H.A., is, we hear, actually fixed for January, if a suitable berth can be found for him in a troopship.

Captain Roberts, R.A., has lately completed a new range-finder. It differs in principle from any existing English range-finder, and in most points, it is said, it differs for the better. It has not yet been officially tried, but we are told that it combines simplicity with accuracy. There are numerous other improvements also in the field.

We understand the 67th Regiment would have accompanied the force under General Roberts to Candahar, but for the health of the men, no less than 150 of whom were sent back to India sick, in August last.

The following additional noblemen and gentlemen have joined the committee of the Afghan War Relief Fund, viz.:—The Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lawrence, and Generals Mark Kerr Atherley, Sir James Brind, and Sir Dighton Probyn.

It is more than probable that the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade on arrival from Gibraltar next month will be quartered at Woolwich, the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, from India, proceeding to Winchester. These arrangements, however, have not been officially sanctioned, though it is pretty certain that one battalion will go to the Depôt head-quarters, and the other take over a station as near London as possible.

We understand the War Office contemplate removing the Rifle Depôt from Winchester to a quarter nearer the Metropolis, from which it draws the greater number of its recruits, and where the head-quarters of its affiliated Militia battalions are stationed. The removal of this depôt would thus enable the brigade depôt of the Hampshire Line regiments, the 37th and 67th, to be quartered in their county town, and at the Militia head-quarters, instead of at an obscure fort in the Gosport lines.

The appointment of medical officer of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has fallen vacant by the expiration of Surgeon-Major E. H. Roberts's period of service in that post. Mr. Roberts was appointed in December, 1875.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., the publishers to the Indian Office, have concluded arrangements this week for a new work on Central Asia, by the author of *Grodekoff's Ride to Herat*. It is called *Merv, the Queen of the World; and the Scourge of the Man-stealing Turkoman*, and contains information from every Russian source bearing upon the menaced Tekke oases of Akhel and Merv; together with ten maps, illustrating Russian plans for the invasion of India from the Caspian. A Russian official map, with the future Russo-Persian frontier running like a wedge between Meshed and Herat, and General Petroosevitch's account of an easy road from Geok Tepe to Merv, avoiding Sarakhs, are features in the work that promise to provoke a controversy.

Lieutenant W. C. Savile, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Inspector of Warlike Stores and Firemaster at Bermuda.

We hear that the Russian Minister of War is so satisfied with the experiments conducted with the heliograph during the recent manœuvres, that he has appointed General Kositch, of the 7th Cavalry Division, who introduced it from England last February, to make arrangements for its general use throughout the Russian Army.

We announced before the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade left England for India that Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Clinton had decided to take his battalion out to Bombay, and retire if no chance offered for him to see service. Our statement is now confirmed, as his lordship has returned home, in view of his being gazetted out.

The latest intelligence from the Cape is conveyed in a telegram dated the 1st inst. We learn that Mr. Walsh, the magistrate in Umditchwa's country, who was at first reported to have been murdered by the natives, has arrived in safety at Umtata. Fears are entertained that the Tembus may break out into open rebellion, some of the lesser chiefs showing great disaffection. Sangelizwe, the paramount chief of the tribe, who has throughout professed loyalty to the British, has placed himself under the protection of Major Elliot. Colonel Clarke has burned Moletsane's village, and is expected soon to make an attack upon the chief's stronghold. A detachment of the Colonial forces has made a raid on Maseru, and succeeded in carrying off forty horses. The enemy's loss was heavy, while on the side of the attacking party Lieutenant Nelson was killed, and six men wounded.

The 48th Regiment, now on passage home from India, which, with the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, is to take up duty in Ireland on arrival, is proposed to be stationed at Tipperary, and the Royal Scots will, we understand, most probably be quartered at Fermoy.

We may point out that the first volume of the work by Lieutenant-Colonel Hugo von Helvig, of the Bavarian Army, treating of the important question of infantry tactics, a later volume of which we noticed last week, appeared in 1874, and the second in 1875. Both volumes were translated into English by Colonel Sir Lumley Graham, Bart., the first volume being published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. in 1877, and the second by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. in 1878.

Having in view the impending changes foreshadowed in the *Times* of November 1, it becomes an important matter for Major-Generals and Colonels that the at present existing rule of two promotions for every three vacancies should be punctually and strictly carried out. Otherwise, should the new arrangements come into force next year, several Major-Generals will be deprived of the higher scale of pay contemplated, besides being compulsorily retired on account of age, and worse than all, some Colonels will be deprived of their long-looked-for advancement to the higher grade. Without, on this occasion, going further back than January 1, 1880, we find that twenty-eight vacancies have taken place up to October 31 inclusive, as per following list. These should have given promotion to nearly nineteen colonels, whereas it will be perceived that only fifteen promotions down to Colonel Peel on July 11, have been gazetted at the time we write. Consequently, a step is now due to Colonels Knight, Earle, Robertson-Ross, and Gall, the latter an officer of upwards of 45 years' distinguished service. List of vacancies in 1880:—January—Scudamore, Cadogan, Munro (dead); Malcolm (retired). March—Dennis and Stuart (retired); De Salis (dead). April—Armstrong, Hill, and Bourke (dead); Crutchley, Hodge, Budd, and Taylor (retired). May—Whimper (dead); Lugard, Curtis, Gibsone, and Griffiths (retired). June—Conway (retired). July—Lord G. Paget, Crawley, and Raikes (dead); September—Little (retired). October—Lowe (dead); Michel, Lacy, and Macdonald (retired). Total, 28 vacancies. Promoted—Colonels Woods, Whitmore, Feilding, Burroughs, Daniell, McLeod, Vyse, Nelson, Burnaby, Roberts, Rickman, Deshon, Dean-Pitt, Boldero, and Peel. Total, 15.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 2, 1880.

Staff Surgeon Thomas Smith Burnett has been promoted to the rank of Fleet-Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 29th ult.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Charles G. Fane, to the Tenedos, vice Adeane, superseded at his own request.

Lieutenants—Hon. Edward T. Needham, to the Achilles; Henry William P. Johnson, to the Indus (additional), for the Arab.

Sub-Lieutenants—Edward G. Shortland, to the Valorous; C. H. Dundas, to the Rocket.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—William Humphreys, to the Minotaur.

Midshipman—Frederick R. W. Morgan, to the Achilles, as supernumerary.

Staff Surgeons—Charles M. Fennell, to the Téméraire; John Mulvany, to Portsmouth Dockyard, in lieu of a surgeon; James Bradley, to the St. Vincent, in lieu of a surgeon.

Surgeons—Francis G. Wright (additional), to the Duncan; G. H. J. Bankier, to the Duke of Wellington (additional), for temporary service at Haslar Hospital; J. Crowley, to the Royal Adelaide.

Paymasters—Frederick L. M. Dyer, to the Ganges, in lieu of an assistant-paymaster; Ashley N. Innes, to the Penelope, in lieu of an assistant-paymaster.

Gunners—W. Jeffery, from the Excellent, to the Terror (additional), for the Scorpion; Edward H. Richards, to the Liffey; T. J. Browning (acting), to the Asia (additional), for the Spey.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—John Flynn, Ventnor, to be chief boatman at St. Catherines, vice Mundy, promoted.

ACHILLES, Capt. E. Kelly, has tried her machinery, preparatory to being moved into Plymouth Sound.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Buckle. The first duty which will fall to the lot of the Assistance on her return to England will be, says the correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph*, to take another trip to Ireland, to bring back some more Marines who are found to be close upon their turn for embarkation. I wonder what these constant recalls have cost. I have not a moment's doubt that if the cost per head were actually worked out and put on paper, it would astonish the people at Whitehall, and take away the breath of economists. When the wear-and-tear of the ship and her machinery, wages of ship's company, and cost of coal consumed in exchanging a few Marines required for embarkation is taken into consideration, I firmly believe it would be cheaper to send them *viâ* Holyhead, even if they were given first-class passes. Perhaps their Lordships will see the folly of this misuse of the Assistance, and will patronise the Cork steamers which run to Plymouth, Portsmouth, and London. She proceeded to Gibraltar on Nov. 1 from Malta.

CONQUEROR. The second armour-plate for the Conqueror was tested on board the Nettle on Tuesday. The plate, which has been manufacted by Sir John Brown and Co., is 10 in. in thickness, with steel face. The conditions were the same as on the occasion of previous tests. The first shot took no effect whatever on the plate, but the second completely penetrated it, causing a deep fissure from the point of impact to the right edge of the plate. A third shot, which completed the triangle, only penetrated slightly, but caused a crack right across the plate.

CROCODILE, Capt. Doughty, embarked at Portsmouth on Saturday, for passage to Bermuda, the 9th, 15th, and 20th Companies of the Royal Engineers, from Chatham; the 8th Regiment, from Dover; and a draft of the 8th Brig. Royal Artillery, and of the 8th Foot, making a total of 28 officers, 1,090 men, 79 women, and 148 children. Lieuts. Whitehead and Curtler, of the 101st Regiment, go out to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Crocodile sailed on Sunday morning. The new engines have been fitted during the past week with patent telescopic lubricators.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, arrived at Gibraltar from the West Coast of Africa. The Decoy will remain until the return of the Express, when she will join the Mediterranean Fleet.

DIDO, Capt. Compton E. Domville, was at Brass River up to Sept. 28. She had arrived from Lagos on Sept. 26, and would sail on Sept. 29 for Bonny and Fernando Po. The Firebrand was also at Brass River.

DRUID, Capt. Kennedy, was at St. John's up to Oct. 19. She had returned from cruise on Oct. 18.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Hand, arrived at Aden from Bombay on the 3rd inst.

FLAMINGO, Com. Hall, would sail from St. John's for Bermuda on Oct. 21.

GOSHAWK, Lieut.-Com. Suckling. A correspondent, writing to a contemporary, says:—"Some time ago I spoke in this correspondence of the value of the reports on the sites for fishery piers made by Capt. Morant, of the Valorous, and that they had been of much assistance to the committee considering the question in Dublin. In justice to a junior officer, who also merits praise for his work in the same direction, I may now add that Lieut. Suckling, in command of the Goshawk, was also called upon to assist in the selection of sites for these piers."

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. Brent, left Gibraltar on Thursday, last week, for England, after embarking casuals. She brings the following officers from Bombay:—Lieut. M. G. Neeld, 17th Lancers; Col. E. W. Bray, 2nd Batn. 4th Foot; Surg.-Major J. Land, Medical Department; Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly and Capt. J. Carruthers, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. Hamilton, 14th Hussars; Capt. E. M. Larminie, R.E.; Capt. C. W. Gore, 96th Regt.; Lieuts. M. W. Saunders, J. Temple, and G. H. W. Beaumont, A Brig. R.H.A.; Lieut. P. L. Williams, 4th Brig. R.A.; Lieut. E. D. H. Buckley, 8th Brig. R.A.; Lieut. W. H. Chippendale, R.E.; Lieut. F. D. Lugard, 2nd Batn. 9th Regt.; Lieut. H. V. Cox, 1st Batn. 25th Regt.; Lieut. A. H. V. Brooke, 33rd Regt.; Capt. W. E. Wilkinson, 54th Regt.; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. L. Jameson, Medical Department; and Capt. H. D. Woodhouse, Staff Corps. The general troop-list is made up of sundry small details of invalids, time-expired men, &c., from various regiments and corps serving in India, the total on board being 20 officers, 123 non-commissioned officers and men, and two soldiers' widows. The Himalaya left Bombay on Sept. 30, and made a good voyage. The heat in the Red Sea is reported as having been excessive, the thermometer in the stokehole registering over 120°, while on deck the temperature reached 96°. One death, that of the child of the late Dr. Simpson, and a rather serious accident to Mrs. Bray, wife of Col. E. W. Bray, of the 4th Regt., were the only incidents of the voyage worth recording. Col. and Mrs. Bray were taking passage to England in the ship, and when nearing Gibraltar, Mrs. Bray, while descending the staircase to the saloon, missed her footing and slipped down several steps. She was picked up and carried to her cabin, where she was attended by the medical staff on board, who found upon examination that her collar-bone was fractured. On the arrival of the ship at the Rock Mrs. Bray was landed, and was accompanied by the Colonel. The Himalaya will, it is understood, make another trip, and will then undergo a complete overhaul and repair. Her boilers are sadly out of order, and will be replaced by new ones, while many other important defects will be made good.

HUMBER, Com. John L. Way, arrived at Portsmouth from Sheerness on Monday, and was berthed alongside the South-Western Railway jetty. While at Sheerness she was inspected by Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Chatham District, who refused to pass her for service as a troop transport, in consequence of the defective arrangements for ventilation in those portions of the ship devoted to the accommodation of the troops. The defects in question having been remedied, and other repairs having been completed at a cost of between £2,000 and £3,000, the vessel was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore on Saturday last, and declared fit for the service intended. She embarked a number of petty officers and seamen for disposal on the West Coast of Africa, and about 200 troops from various regiments for the Cape, and sailed on Thursday morning. The following is a list of the dates of arrival at and departure from the various places to be called at during the voyage:—Departure—Madeira, Nov. 13; Sierra Leone, Nov. 23; Ascension, Dec. 3; Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 22; Natal, Dec. 28; Cape, Jan. 14; St. Helena, Jan. 24; Ascension, Jan. 30; Sierra Leone, Feb. 7; Madeira, Feb. 18. Arrival—Madeira, Nov. 12; Sierra Leone, Nov. 21; Ascension, Nov. 28; Cape, Dec. 17; Natal, Dec. 27; Cape, Jan. 1; St. Helena, Jan. 23; Ascension, Jan. 27; Sierra Leone, Feb. 4; Madeira, Feb. 17; Portsmouth, Feb. 25. The following are the dates of the departure of mails for the places mentioned:—Nov. 11, 18, and 25 for Cape; Dec. 2, 9, and 16, Jan. 5, St. Helena; Jan. 7, 14, and 21, Sierra Leone; Jan. 27, Madeira; Feb. 3 and 10, Madeira. Country letters should be posted on the previous day to the dates mentioned.

INCONSTANT, Capt. Fitzgerald, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, which sailed from Spithead on Saturday, Oct. 16, was to leave Vigo for Madeira on Sunday last. Shortly after leaving Spithead the Inconstant parted company, and started on a six hours' full-speed trial. She rejoined the Carysfort and Cleopatra at Portland on the following day, and the first-named shortly afterwards left for Plymouth to have her Nordenfelt gun fittings altered. The Inconstant and Cleopatra proceeded under sail for Vigo. On the voyage out the flagship made signal to the Cleopatra to chase, with a view of testing the relative speed of the vessels. The two ships made all possible sail, but the Cleopatra, with her screw up, soon got ahead. The Inconstant chased for five hours, but could not overtake her. The screw of the flagship was down, and that possibly made a considerable difference in her speed. On Thursday, the 21st, a gale of wind sprung up. The vessels took in three reefs and furled upper and mizen topsails, and made all snug. In the course of the morning the Inconstant was struck under the stern by a heavy sea, carrying away the port gig. It blew and rained all through the day and night, and the two ships lost sight of each other. On the following day similar heavy weather was experienced. On Saturday it still blew, though not so strong. The Inconstant, failing to sight the Cleopatra, made the best of her way to Vigo, expecting to reach there on Monday, the 25th, but was caught in a fog off Bayonne, and had to heave-to. She reached Vigo on Oct. 26, all well, and found the Bacchante, Carysfort, and Cleopatra there at anchor.—*Western Morning News.*

INFLEXIBLE. Nearly 800 men are employed upon the Inflexible at the present time, to prepare her for the firing trials which are expected to take place about the middle of this month. Much disappointment has been felt at the determination of the War Department not to forward the fourth of her complement of 80-ton guns, seeing that the principal object of the firing is to ascertain the strength of the structure and the capabilities of the hydraulic machinery to withstand the explosion of enormous masses of powder. The Admiralty officials complain that the great reason why ships are so long in being built is the intolerable indecision on the part of the War Department. Even after so many years, the Ordnance Authorities are still uncertain as to the treatment which the 80-ton guns should undergo, the consequence being that the Inflexible will probably not be completed until next Midsummer. So far as the forthcoming trials of the three guns are concerned, the War Office have settled the weight of cartridge and the number of rounds to be fired from each gun, although the officials have not yet finally made up their minds as to whether the charges shall be made up into three or four parts. As at present arranged, each gun will be required to fire ten rounds of progressive charges, varying from 300 lb. of P2 powder, with zinc tubes, up to the present maximum charge of 425 lb. There will be three rounds of 300 lb., three of 350 lb., three of 400 lb., and 21 rounds of 425 lb. As during the trials the ship will be lighted up with the Brush system of electric lights, and also with a Gramme light for protection against night attacks by boats, great interest is felt in the result. It is believed the hitherto great difficulty of preventing the lights being extinguished by the rush of air at the moment of firing will be overcome. Great attention is being directed to the complete fitting of the watertight doors, so that the vessel may be prepared against all contingencies. Advantage will also be taken of the ship's being out of harbour to try her upon the measured mile in Stokes Bay at half-boiler power.

KINGFISHER, Com. Thornton, arrived on Nov. 1 at Cape de Verdes, outward bound.

MALABAR, Capt. J. F. Grant, left Bombay for England on the 5th inst.

MARTIN, Lieut. Bromley, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday last week, from Devonport. The commander reported a defect in the pumping arrangements, which caused great difficulty to be experienced in working the pumps when the brig rolled. When the recent "scare" occurred, we alluded to the defective pumping arrangements on board this brig, and stated that Mr. Purkiss, foreman of the yard, was about to proceed in her on a short cruise to enable him to report thoroughly upon the matter. The Martin, with Mr. Purkiss on board, left the harbour on Friday afternoon, under all plain sail, for a few days' cruise in the Channel, in search of "weather," to enable a report to be made as to her general behaviour.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. L. A. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir L. M'Clintock, was at Halifax on Oct. 22, and was to leave for Bermuda on the 25th. She has sent in a demand for three more Nordenfelt guns to be added to her complement, performances of this weapon having so impressed the Admiral with their value.

PHILOMEL, Com. Berners, arrived at Aden from Seychelles on Oct. 20.

RALEIGH, Capt. C. T. Jago. The Naval Authorities on Thursday despatched from Devonport the Perseverance with orders to proceed off the Lizard, a telegram having been received stating that a large vessel, barque-rigged, with fore and main-topgallantmasts struck, had been sighted off Scilly trying to work up Channel against the north-east wind, and evidently requiring assistance, it being believed at Devonport that the vessel was the Raleigh.

RAMBLER, Com. the Hon. Algernon C. Littleton, has returned to Sheerness from her ten days' cruise in the Channel. She experienced very heavy weather during her absence. She is to have 4 ft. taken from the fore and mizen masts.

RIFLEMAN. More than half the original cost of the Rifleman is to be expended upon her in fitting her for another commission at Sheerness, it having been found that her hull as well as boilers and machinery required a large amount of labour and material to be expended upon them. She is by no means an old ship, having been launched at Chatham at the end of 1872, and she left England on her first commission in April, 1873. She was kept running, however, for a second commission, having rehoisted the pendant at Bombay in April, 1876.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

SEAGULL, Com. Mather Byles. Letters have been received from the Seagull at Aden up to Oct. 22.

SERAPIS, Capt. Twiss, passed Aden, going east, on the 29th ult.

SUPERB, Capt. Le H. Ward, left Chatham on Thursday for the Mediterranean. She will take her powder and shell on board at Sheerness.

SYLVIA, Com. Aldrich, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 29th ult. from China, by way of the Cape. The ship entered the Channel on the 24th ult., running before the gale in a cross sea under double-reefed maintopsail, reefed foresail, and storm-staysail. She was making 14 knots, and it took all available hands for the wheel and relieving tackle, the ship becoming quite unmanageable at times. On the night of the 27th she was struck by a tremendous sea, which made a clean sweep over her, and only the good seamanship of her captain rescued her from her perilous position without any more serious mishap than a cutter being stove in and a canoe washed overboard. On the following night the gale abated, and the ship, having run many miles past the port towards the French coast, altered her course for Plymouth. She pays off at Sheerness, where she arrived on Nov. 1.

TENEDOS. Capt. Charles George Fane, who is appointed to this ship, vice Adeane, entered the Navy in 1851, and was appointed, July 2, 1857, mate of the Ganges, Capt. John Fulford, fitting at Portsmouth for the flag of Rear-Admiral Robert L. Baynes, C.B., in the Pacific, from which ship he was promoted to lieutenant, May 19, 1859. As lieutenant, he served in the St. George, Capt. the Hon. Francis Egerton, on the North America and West Indies station, and with the Channel Squadron from June 11, 1860, until July, 1862; and was successively employed in the Hague, Capt. Arthur Farquhar, and Lion, Capt. John M. Hayes, C.B., on Coastguard service at Greenock, from Aug. 1, 1862, until appointed, May 28, 1866, to the Caledonia, Capt. the Hon. F. A. C. Foley, flagship in the Mediterranean of Rear-Admiral H. R. Yelverton, C.B., from which ship, on Jan. 22, 1867, he was transferred as senior to the Galatea, Capt. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and was promoted, Oct. 16, 1868, to the rank of commander. He was second captain in the Repulse, Capt. W. R. Rolland, C.B., Coastguard ship at North Britain, from Sept. 1, 1870, until Nov. 10, 1871, when he was transferred to the Bellerophon, Capt. John D. M'Crea, and served with the Channel Squadron until 1873. On the 9th of the following October he was again appointed to the Bellerophon, Capt. R. Wells, fitting at Portsmouth for the flag of Vice-Admiral George G. Wellesley, C.B., on the North America and West Indies station, where he was employed until posted, Aug. 9, 1875.

THUNDERER, Capt. Colomb, was to leave Malta to relieve the Alexandra on the 5th inst. The Alexandra leaves the Gulf of Cattaro for Malta.

TOURMALINE, Capt. Dennistoun, left Plymouth Sound on the 29th ult., to join the Detached Squadron at Madeira. The Tenedos is ordered to Bermuda from Barbadoes.

TYNE, Com. Stokes, left Madeira for Plymouth and Portsmouth on Tuesday. She brings to England the old crew of the London from Zanzibar and details from the Cape, amounting to 185 men, 8 women, and 20 children, belonging to twelve regiments.

VALOROUS, Capt. G. D. Morant, with the Hotspur, Staff Com. W. W. Hutton, and Seahorse, Navigating-Lieut. R. Noel, in company, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday from Birkenhead and Holyhead. The Valorous, after taking in coal, &c., will convey a navigating party around to Pembroke Dock, to take charge of the Ajax.

WILD SWAN, Com. Dacres, arrived at Madagascar on Sept. 30.

ZEPHYR, Lieut.-Com. G. N. A. Pollard, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday for the China station.

The following men have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct:—Walter Dyke, private R.M., of the Osborne; Alfred Warren, petty officer 1st class, of the Cambridge; Thomas Truscott, shoemaker, of the Ganges; Richard Colling, plumber, of the Agincourt; George Strange, carpenter's mate, of the Impregnable; Mr. H. Sydenham, carpenter's mate, of the Cleopatra; Charles C. Chiddy, engine-room artificer, of the Bacchante; Wm. Rowe, chief carpenter's mate, of the Bittern, and Sam Surry, chief boatman in charge, Sam Coad and Thomas Dordge, commissioned boatmen, and W. G. Thompson, boatman, of the Coastguard.

Work on the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, which now lies at the bottom of the East River below Port Morris, is (says an American paper) being pushed with great vigour. Operations were begun this season in June, and will be continued until floating ice threatens to cut the divers' air-pipes and life-lines. What is left of the wrecked man-of-war rests in 80 ft. to 90 ft. of water, and owing to the great depth and swiftness of the tide, the divers can make only slow progress. The schooner Hudson is held in position over the wreck by five anchors, two astern and three forward. In a shanty on her deck is a steam-engine, which operates the air and hydraulic pumps and other machinery. The mound of rubbish at the bottom of the river—all that remains of the frigate—is mined with a hydraulic drill. Six men are engaged in the work. The enterprise is in the hands of a new company. Whether or not the workmen have found any of the treasure supposed to have gone down with the frigate is not known, for an injunction of secrecy has been laid upon them. It is the opinion of many divers who have worked upon the wreck that when the Hussar was blown up by divers 50 years ago that portion of the vessel holding the ship's treasury was cut off, and carried away some distance by the tide. The Hussar, while on her way to Norwich, Conn., on Nov. 25, 1780, struck on Pot Rock, in Hell Gate. She had on board, it is believed, £960,000, which was intended for the land and naval force engaged in subjugating the Americans, and 70 American prisoners who were chained to the gun-deck. Her commander beached her near where she now lies, and endeavoured to hold her in position by hawsers attached to trees on the shore. When the tide began to ebb some of the lines parted, while others drew the trees up by the root. Finally, the frigate listed and went over the precipice over which she was hanging into nearly 90 ft. of water, carrying with her the 70 prisoners manacled on the gun-deck. The officers and crew escaped.

Dr. Arthur Stradling, who is erroneously described by the *Lancet* as of "H.M.S. Elbe," is entitled to all the respect which is due to the enthusiast who risks his life for the good of his fellowmen, but we doubt whether his example ought to be followed by all the surgeons in the Service, lest it be found some fine day that the fleet is without medical help owing to the suicide of the body, *en bloc.* As far as we can ascertain, Dr. Stradling experiments on himself by exposing his body to the bites of the snakes, which Sir J. Fayrer holds to be so deadly that there is no antidote for their poison, and yet he lives on and engages in controversy with our contemporary, the *Lancet*, with more success than he will find, we think, in his appeals to his professional brethren to indulge in the same self-sacrificing tests. We wish him a safe deliverance with all our heart.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* understands that the 300 chief gunners and gunners which the Navy now possesses are found to fall short of the requirements of the Service. The development of torpedo warfare has made it expedient in the eyes of some commanding officers that a ship carrying a full Whitehead torpedo equipment should also have a special torpedo gunner. But at present there are but thirteen of these specially qualified Warrant Officers, and even each flagship does not bear one, as in the case of the Inconstant, which applied for the appointment of a torpedo gunner, but was refused. The question of enlarging the Gunners' List has lately been under consideration, and I now learn that Capt. Hopkins has referred the matter to the Admiralty, and it is not unlikely that, should the Commanders-in-Chief at the ports concur in the views he has expressed, an increase will be made in the numbers of this class to be borne.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

THE LIVADIA.

Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., has forwarded to the *Times* a long letter, in which, after comparing the performances of the Livadia with those of vessels of the ordinary form, he states his opinion that the full-speed trials of the yacht, in which a speed of nearly 16 knots was achieved, was a splendid success, and a demonstration of the fact that very great breadth of ship is compatible with very high speed. He gives the following account of her behaviour at sea:—"It was fine when we left Brest, but we had only been a few hours at sea when the barometer began to fall and bad weather set in. The Grand Duke Constantine, Lord High Admiral of Russia, was on board, and considered the opportunity of thoroughly testing the vessel too fine a one to be lost, and we consequently steamed away into the very teeth of a Bay of Biscay gale, which steadily grew angrier and wilder as we advanced all day, and during that night and the following morning blew at its hardest, accompanied with very heavy seas indeed. The actual rolling and pitching of the Livadia at the height of the gale was exceedingly small, never exceeding 4 deg. for the single roll, or 7 deg. for the double roll, or 5 deg. for the forward pitch, and 9 deg. for the double pitch, so to speak. This horizontal steadiness was most remarkable, and, while in very agreeable contrast with my experiences of the last three years at sea in ordinary ships, was full of significance as regards the possible steadiness of gun platforms in ships-of-war. When we at length had crossed the Bay and got out of the gale, and steamed into Ferrol, not the slightest damage of any description had been sustained (with an exception to be mentioned hereafter), either to the vessel or to her boats, palaces, furniture, crockery, or anything whatever. The dinner-table was laid, the candelabra stood upon it, and the meals were served throughout the voyage, even during the storm, exactly as if the vessel had been at anchor in port. The broad covered gallery which extends all round the open deck was never reached by the sea, and it was only during the worst of the weather that even spray invaded it. With a vessel of such very light draught (7 ft.) in such a gale, and with such high and lumpy waves, the blows of the sea under the flat bottom were at times tremendous; but the confidence of the Grand Duke in refusing to turn back was justified. Before entering Ferrol one of the small compartments forward was found to be filled with water, and it was soon discovered that one of the bow plates had been stove in, and the plates in the neighbourhood strained and made leaky. My own first impression was that the cellular bow had yielded to the direct impact of the sea, during one of the most violent of the shocks which were felt; but a close inspection of the injuries led us to the conclusion that the bow had been struck by some floating wreckage."

Sir E. J. Reed in this letter states that "the Livadia as completed has more immersion than was contemplated at the time of her design, and I have ascertained the following figures:

	Displacement. Tons.	Mid section. Sq. ft.
As designed	4,000	900
As tried at measured mile	4,420	1,000
At departure from Greenock	4,720	1,075
At departure from Brest	5,070	1,150

"The reason assigned for these increased immersions is that the experiments of Dr. Tideman at Amsterdam, showed that in a ship of the Livadia's form, the loss of speed from increased immersion was exceedingly small, and that consequently as the ship approached completion no objection was offered to increase of weight, where increased conveniences were suggested, and that many additions were in this way made. For the same reason the quantity of coal taken on board, first at Greenock and afterwards at Brest, was only limited by other considerations. She left Brest with 850 tons of coal on board. In view of the exhaustive discussion of the ship's probable speed which you published on July 9 last, it seems unnecessary to again compare the Livadia with other vessels, but it may be for the convenience of many readers, whose interest in the question is great, to say that while the immersion was greater than was then anticipated, so also was the power developed. The figures employed by you in July, on Capt. Goulaeff's authority, compare with the actual figures of the subsequent trial as follows:—

	Displacement. Tons.	Section. Sq. ft.	Average indicated horse-power.
Data of July 9	4,000	900	10,500
Data of measured-mile trials	4,420	1,000	12,354

The mean speed of six runs was 15·864 knots.

"It will be observed that the increases of power and immersion were nearly proportional, so that the comparisons given by you on July 9 remain practically undisturbed. The performance of the Livadia at high speed was, therefore, between two and three knots per hour inferior to that of a long fine-lined frigate like the Shah of proportional size and power. The difference is so very small compared with what the nautical world has been predicting that the full-speed trials of the Livadia must be pronounced a splendid success, and a demonstration of the fact which few but myself recognised, viz., that very great breadth of ship is compatible with very high speed. It is but fair to quote in this connection the following sentence from your article of July:—"The new yacht has a far better chance of attaining a high speed than the philosophers of the last century could possibly have acceded to her under their theories of resistance, and it is not by any means extravagant to hope that those may be disappointed who consider it impossible to drive so broad a vessel fast." Before we left the Clyde, Admiral Popoff showed me a letter which he had addressed to yourself, and in which he had pointed out some of the disadvantages under which the steam trials were made. The success of the ship as regards speed is so great as to render it needless to insist upon these disadvantages, in so far as she is herself concerned; but it is of great importance to science to have it remembered that it was at her very first trials that a vessel of her proportions steamed nearly sixteen knots. The Livadia has three screw propellers, and while there was but little experience to guide the Admiral in selecting for them the best dimensions, &c., there was none to guide him in fixing their relative positions, pitches, and other conditions. It is also highly probable that even under the best conditions three screws may propel such a form of ship less efficiently than either two screws or one. In view of all the facts, therefore, it appears probable that the deficiency of speed which is solely due to the form and proportions of the hull as compared with the best ships of ordinary form, is still less, much less than even the trials of the Livadia might at first sight suggest. Like considerations to these will, of course, apply more or less, to all the steam performances of the Livadia for the present, but it will nevertheless be instructive to observe briefly her ordinary steaming qualities. On October 14, at her earliest essays at steaming, she steamed at 11 knots per hour with 2,969 indicated horse-power, 13 knots with 4,770 indicated horse-power, and 15 knots with 10,037 indicated horse-power. This was in smooth water. At sea, when the wind and waves were moderate, she has run over long distances since we left Greenock with about 4,500 horse-power, at a speed varying from 12 to 13 knots. It is not easy to select other ships of approximately equal steam-power and displacement combined, but two of our ironclads come near to the Livadia, and I will give the comparison between them:—

Name of ship.	Displacement.	Horse-power.	Speed.
Penelope	4,394 tons	4,703	12·7 knots.
Orion	4,700 "	4,000	12 "
Livadia	4,420 "	4,770	13 "
"	4,720 "	4,500	12½ "

"The speed of the Orion given is only estimated, but that is of no consequence, because the object of this comparison is merely to show that the Russian Popoffka, modified as in the Livadia, are capable of steaming at ordinary speeds with moderate power, and by no means contrast absurdly, as some suppose, with all other ships."

A corrected account of the ships in the programme for 1881 has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It gives particulars as to date of launch, commissions, cost, &c. Several of the cases are of considerable interest. One of these is that of the Bellerophon, which was launched at Chatham in 1865. The first cost of this vessel was £356,493. She is now in dock at Devonport. Her hull and machinery are being thoroughly repaired and refitted, new boilers are being put in her, and she is being provided with Whitehead torpedo gear and machine guns. These repairs and improvements are estimated to cost £60,000; previously the sum of £112,162 has been expended on her for repairs, so that when she is out of hand this time she will have cost us something like £528,000. Another case is that of the Hotspur, launched by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, in 1870. She is now under repair by Messrs. Laird, and is to be very materially altered. She formerly had a fixed turret with one 25-ton gun, and was pierced with four large ports. When the change in her is complete, she will have a revolving steel-clad turret and two 35-ton guns. In addition, the armour on the breast-work has already been carried out to the ship's sides, and she has been fitted for Whitehead torpedoes and Nordenfelt guns. Her original cost was £175,995, the sum of £15,803 had been spent on repairing her before being taken in hand for present repair, and the cost of the operations now being carried out in her is estimated at about £86,000. Next comes the Defence, now in commission. She was built on the Tyne, in 1861, at the cost of £248,072. Since then over £125,000 has been spent in repairing her. Then there is the Sultan, launched at Chatham in 1870. Her first cost was £374,777. She is now under repair and improvement at Portsmouth. This repair and improvement will cost about £82,000; previous repair and improvement has involved an expenditure of £65,000. The Shah and the Amethyst are also in the programme. These are the two vessels, it may be remembered, which had an engagement with the Peruvian monitor Huascar, when she had fallen into the hands of rebels. The Shah was built in 1873 at a cost of £249,974. She has since undergone repairs costing £27,500, and is to be further repaired at an expense of £39,500. The Amethyst was built for £77,000 in 1873 at Devonport, and has since cost £4,410 in repairs, and is having her hull and machinery thoroughly refitted at an estimated cost of £32,630. Several of the vessels in the list, besides those referred to above, are being fitted with torpedo gear and machine-guns.

The German corvette Möwe, now lying in Plymouth Sound, has a novel improvement in the means of working her anchors. This is the substitution of a steel-wire rope cable for the ordinary chain cable, and the comparative advantages are increase of strength in the proportion of seven to one for cables of the same weight, greater continuity of strength, and greater facility in handling. The apparatus has been inspected by Lloyd's surveyor, Mr. Fittock, who was instructed to report to Lloyd's Committee. It was found to answer perfectly in all respects, the vessel at the time riding out a gale with the assistance of the wire-rope cables alone. It is believed that steel-wire cables will ultimately replace chain cables, on account of the advantages named above, the difficulty of providing suitable holding apparatus being now overcome.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAPS PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. In pounds, 4½d; squares, 2d. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY.—Before you buy a Watch or Jewellery, send for the Midland Counties' Watch Company's Catalogue, beautifully illustrated with over 200 copper-plate engravings, and sent gratis and post free, on application.—Address, S. HISSEY, Manager, Vyse Street, Birmingham. See advertisement.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

"Barrister" writes:—"I am glad to see that you have lately opened your columns to the discussion of a question deeply affecting the interests of the Volunteer Force, viz., the difficulty of obtaining a proper class of Volunteer officers. Now, I have often thought that the War Office acts foolishly in allowing corps known as 'gentlemen's corps' —the rank and file of which are all men in good social positions—to exist. Take one case, that of the Inns of Court Rifles. I have lately served in the ranks of this corps, and I can unhesitatingly declare that the regiment is a myth and a sham from beginning to end. The lieutenant-colonel and adjutant are unceasing in their exertions, and the officers for the most part take an interest in their work; but, as far as the men are concerned, I assert that the regiment is not worth, in a military sense, one-tenth part what it costs the country. Last year, out of an establishment of 800 men, the regiment showed 435 on its muster-roll, and of these only 280 men were returned as efficient, no fewer than 155, more than a third of the enrolled strength, having failed to comply with the War-Office requirements. Could a more thorough farce be imagined? I served in the regiment for years, and did my very utmost to promote its welfare, but it was no good, so I left, and took a commission in another corps. I cannot help thinking that the War Office would be acting wisely in disbanding this corps altogether. If it was broken up, there are men enough in its ranks—good and zealous Volunteers—to fill all vacant commissions in the Metropolitan regiments. Why should these men be encouraged to waste their time, as they are doing now, when officers are so much wanted elsewhere, in regiments which really do try to render themselves useful and efficient units in the military forces of the kingdom? I know half-a-dozen men myself who would at once accept commissions in the force if the 'Devil's Own' were removed from the *Army List.* They say they cannot do so now, as it would occasion ill-feeling if they were to separate themselves from the Bar regiment; so they go on year after year doing their drills for efficiency, and nothing more. Now, I ask, is it not a mistake to recognise such regiments as the Inns of Court, and by taking the services of men, who, by education and social status, are qualified to accept commissions, deprive other regiments of the chance of obtaining officers from one at least of the learned professions? If even the Inns of Court was the most efficient regiment in London, it would be an injustice to the Force generally to allow it to exist, as it is not only lowering to military rank generally, but an injury to the Volunteers, and besides casts ridicule on the whole movement."

"A Volunteer Officer of Long Standing" writes:—"I have read with infinite satisfaction the letters signed 'A Field-Officer of Rifle Volunteers] and a Civilian,' and 'A Devoted Centurion,' in your issue of Oct. 30, and I feel that the whole body of officers of the Auxiliary Forces owe these two writers a debt of gratitude for having placed so lucidly before them the case against those who profess to possess a claim to military rank. The whole tone of these letters is so different to the effusions of other of your correspondents, that they cannot fail to carry weight. I am one of the many men who are content to be considered what we are, civilians; and it is a remarkable thing that the corps in which I hold field-officer's rank no officer has ever, to my knowledge, made use of his military rank off duty. Mine is a strong battalion, and one of the best known and most efficient in the Service. What puzzles me is to know where the would-be soldiers come from who try to sail under false colours. In my regiment a man who used his rank would not be tolerated; but then, with us, all officers are gentlemen, both by birth and education. I am afraid, as 'Devoted Centurion' points out, it is the few black-sheep who have crept into the Service who are the delinquents. They it is who are robbing the force generally of the credit which would be due to it, if that proper feeling existed with regard to the assumption of military titles which ought, in my opinion, to be a sort of trade-mark by which members of the Regular Army could be at once distinguished from those who take up soldiering not as a profession, but as a sort of pastime."

"A Militia Officer" writes:—"I observe that the assumption of military rank by officers of the Auxiliary Forces has lately been discussed in your columns; but your correspondent seems to me to have fallen into the error of considering the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers as one and the same force, instead of dealing with them each as a separate branch of the Service. In addressing you on this subject, I propose to do so as an officer of the Militia, the branch of the Service I belong to and understand; and to discuss the subject from a Militia point of view only, although I do not agree with 'An Old Soldier,' 'A Devoted Centurion,' or 'A Volunteer F.O.,' that there is anything 'snobbish or unjustifiable,' or that it is 'bad form,' on the part of gentlemen who bear the Queen's commission, to assume the military title it carries with it, whatever branch of the Service they may belong to, whether it is always desirable is another matter, and here opinion may very properly differ. For my part, I see no impropriety in Col. Gilpin or Col. Barttelot, whom, if I mistake not, derived the rank of colonel, the one from commanding a Militia regiment, the other a Volunteer battalion, assuming their rank and being addressed in the House of Commons by their military titles. On the other hand, where an officer keeps a shop, I consider it would be absurd to place his rank either on his card or over his door. But to confine myself to the Militia, I find, as a rule, the officers do not engage in any sort of business, the nature of which is not compatible with military rank; and I certainly object to the Militia being considered 'amateur soldiers.' In the first place, it is the oldest organised military force in the world, dating from A.D. 879; secondly, it is the constitutional force of the country, and the only branch of the Service based on conscription; and thirdly, it is always liable (as has often been the case) to be called up for permanent duty at a short notice, to serve for an unlimited term, and to be employed beyond the United Kingdom as part of the regular forces of the country. Besides, Militia officers are granted a step of honorary rank after a certain number of years, and while still serving; this alone would seem to point to the fact that the Authorities both recognise the right and encourage the assumption on their part of the title conferred upon them by her Majesty's commission. My contention, then, is that if they elect to stand by their right, they have every right to do so, and are as much entitled to it as officers of the other branches of the Service. Although I have had the honour to belong to the Militia a great many years, I was not always connected with it; and having served in the Crimea, will show that in expressing the opinion I have on the subject, I am not influenced by prejudice."

"K" asks:—"Will some of your correspondents who object to Militia officers using their military rank when not embodied tell me what to call myself? I am a captain in the Army, on retired half-pay, serving in the Militia, with the honorary rank of major."

"X." writes:—"I read with very great interest two letters in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of last week, and I wish that all officers of the Auxiliaries not only thought the same as your correspondents, 'A Field Officer of Volunteers and a Civilian' and 'A Devoted Centurion,' but carried into their arguments the same impartial and temperate spirit. As much cannot be said of your correspondent, 'A Captain of Middlesex Volunteers,' whose letter, I venture to think, displays more warmth than judgment. This, no doubt, accounts for the wrong deductions he draws from many of the expressions used by me in my letter to you on the 23rd of last month. He says I have compared Volunteer officers to members of the Irish Land League. Now, if he will only read my letter carefully, he will find that I have done no such thing. My expression referred to the 'ungenerous jealousy' spoken of by a former correspondent, and not to Volunteer officers themselves. I think that the expression can in no way be construed as meaning what your correspondent says, and I quite agree with him when he says that there is no analogy between a Volunteer officer and a member of the Irish Land League; but between the style of argument used by one of your correspondents on a former occasion, and that which might be used by a member of the Irish Land League, there may be. Again, 'A Captain of Middlesex Volunteers' seems to think that because I made use of the expression, 'I know many shopkeepers,' &c., that I must necessarily be acquainted with the men to whom I allude. I think, however, that most people would understand that I used the word *know* in a general sense, and did not expect that it would be interpreted into meaning that I had any acquaintance with those to whom I referred, though if I had it would not affect my argument in the smallest degree. I do not think his allusion to Waterloo Bridge is a very happy one, for it must be apparent to every one that all the arches are absolutely necessary, no matter what the state of the tide may be. I certainly meant no offence or disrespect to Volunteer officers when I described them as a 'worthy body of men,' and not as a worthy body of 'gentlemen;' but for the sake of those who have feelings similar to those of your correspondent, I beg now to apologise for the omission. The latter part of your correspondent's letter is not all clear to me, but I infer from the last sentence that he thinks my cause a weak one; and as I have the bulk of the correspondence on the subject in your paper on my side, I can afford to allow the observation to pass by without comment. I am sorry to have taken up so much of your space, but I shall not trouble you again."

KAFFIR WAR MEDALS.

"An Old Serjeant-Major" writes:—"In the General Orders for August the conditions are published by which a medal with clasp is to be granted for the late war at the Cape, and the time appears to me opportune for inviting the attention of the Authorities to former wars in that colony, in the hope that the claims of those who served in them to a similar distinction may receive favourable consideration. It will doubtless be remembered that after the Kaffir war of 1850-53, a medal was given to all who served in that campaign; but notwithstanding the severe fighting that took place in the Amatola, Waterkloof, Fish River bush, and at and beyond the Kie River, no clasps were granted, although one was fairly and dearly earned at each of those places. The Authorities also granted a medal for the wars of 1835 and 1846-7, without clasp, although more than one clasp was due for the wars of 1846-7, as there was severe fighting at all the above-named places in these years, except at the Waterkloof, which was the principal stronghold of the enemy during the last-named war. But what I would wish more particularly to call attention to is, that a sufficient number of medals for 1853 was struck to serve for those engaged in all three wars, and one medal was issued for each; thus the man who served in one received the same decoration as he who served in all. Surely if a medal was deserved for each one of those wars—and the Authorities acknowledged that it was, by granting one —more than one medal must have been deserved by the soldier who served in all three; yet one medal, without clasp, was all he received. Surely it is not too late now, when decorations appear to be so freely lavished, to remedy this oversight, for oversight it must have been. Then there was the war with the Dutch Boers in 1848, resulting in their signal defeat, at the action of Boom Plaatz, where Sir Harry Smith, the General in command (no mean judge), declared the fire to be the sharpest he ever was under for the time it lasted, and the annexation of the Orange River Free State to the Crown. The troops engaged in this campaign, including the battle on Aug. 29, received absolutely no acknowledgment for their services. There are several General officers still living who served in these campaigns, and I feel confident that were any of them to put forward the claims of the men who served under them before the proper Authorities, with their own opinion on the merits of the case, justice would yet be done to a deserving class of old soldiers yet remaining, but who are now fast passing away, never, I fear, to be replaced."

Reviews.

We have only time and space to say a word of welcome to the new aspirant for Service patronage, the *Army and Navy Magazine,* of which the first number has just been published by Messrs. Allen and Co., Waterloo Place. There is the beginning of a "Story of the Sea," by our veteran friend James Grant, who has done so much by his writings to develope the martial spirit of our youth; a thoughtful, strenuous article on the retention of Candahar, by Col. Malleson; a stirring episode by Mr. Henty; and papers by Major Duncan, R.A., and other writers of established name,—all for 1s.!

Aunt Judy for 1880. By H. R. F. Gatty. (George Bell and Sons.)—"Aunt Judy's" visit this year to the homes of youngsters, who long since have learned to appreciate her value as a story-teller, will be heartily welcomed. Since her last appearance, in 1879, she must have been pretty well employed, in order to enable her to present to her readers such a goodly collection of literary tit-bits. More than 700 pages, enclosed in a tastefully-designed cover, are devoted to the purpose of providing for her *protégées* a pleasing, intellectual treat, and it will be very strange if she does not obtain from them a verdict of approval. The compilation of this volume must have entailed no small amount of time and trouble. The articles which have been selected of course differ in merit, but the selection, as a whole, affords evidence of the good-taste and judgment of the compiler. It would be difficult to name any subject which is not touched upon in some shape or other, poetry or prose. A great number of the articles are translations from the works of celebrated writers, amongst others, a biographical sketch of "Mendelssohn," translated from the German of J. Sterler, by Major Ewing. But "Aunt Judy" does not depend exclusively on translations. She provides a large number of original anecdotes and other matter, to which are appended names with which we are all familiar; not the least interesting of those is "Aunt Judy's Own Correspondence," written somewhat in the style of the time-honoured *Notes and Queries.* Altogether, it is a volume well calculated to carry out the object of the compiler, and quite worth the attention of those who may find any difficulty in the selection of a gift for the youngsters they wish to gratify.

The United Service. (Hamersly, Philadelphia.)—There are several articles worthy of notice in the November number of this monthly review of military and naval affairs. The subject of "Deflecting Armour" is considered by Engineer Clark, U.S.N. Commander Gibson, U.S.N., writes on "Ancestral Worship." We find also an article on "Cavalry," by General De Peyster, S.N.G.; another on "The Chinese Army," by Colonel Glosson, U.S.A.; and an interesting one on the subject of "The English in Afghanistan," the writer of which disclaims any wish to speak authoritatively on the subject, but desires merely to give a shadowing of events that *may* fill a page in the future history of Central India.

Colburn, for November, opens with an article on the question of our retaining Candahar and the Passes, contributed by Col. Arthur. It does not require particular attention, but the author's views are thus expressed:—"We are no advocates for unjustifiable aggression or unnecessary extensions of territory; but as we have already said, rightly or wrongly, Candahar and the Passes are now in our possession, and in the interest of humanity, in the interest of the safety of our Indian Empire, and in the interest of the extension of trade and the principles of good government in Central Asia, we contend that in our possession they ought to remain." Amongst other articles, the reader will find one on "Wellington College," also "An Episode of the Indian Mutiny," by Major Barlow, and a somewhat silly yarn about a revolver.

The new ships Heroine, Hyacinth, and Satellite, which will have engines of about 900 indicated horse-power, are to have their machinery placed on board by that well-known firm Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant. The cost of the sets of engines for the three ships will be about £40,000. Those for the Mutine, which were placed on board by Maudslay, cost rather less than £12,000. The new ships, being improved Mutines, will have improvements in the engines, which will justify the additional outlay about to be incurred on them.

The Kimberley Waterworks Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of £350,000, for the purpose of furnishing a supply of water to the township and diamond mines of Kimberley, and other diamond mines in the immediate vicinity, under a special act of the Colonial Legislature of the Province of Griqualand West, Cape of Good Hope.

A HEALTHY TRIM *versus* SUPERFLUOUS FAT.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system, as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and thus removes and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of Fat. It keeps the body in healthy TRIM, by preserving and restoring health. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. It supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being PURE FRUIT SALT, the product of ripe fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value; on that account, no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery, it is beyond praise.—Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

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Amusements.

The most notable theatrical event of the week has been, undoubtedly, the production of "*Anne Mie*," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. This is the first Dutch play ever presented in an English form on the British stage. It will be remembered that the original drama, by Rosier Faassen, was acted last summer at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, by the Rotterdam Dramatic Company. The charm of the simple domestic story, so forcibly and so picturesquely told, and the local interest attached to this vivid picture of Dutch country life, was duly acknowledged when the drama was first acted here, in a language few among the audience really understood. Curiously enough, the story, now told in flowing English, seems to affect the auditory less sympathetically than when it was illustrated in the uncouth Dutch tongue. No blame can, however, be attached to the actors, who, following their models with singular closeness, reproduced each smile, frown, and tear of the original portraitures with photographic fidelity. It is a pastoral play, full of freshness and pathos, but too delicate in its texture; it may be apprehended to retain a firm hold of the general play-going public. Miss Genevieve Ward portrays the homely sorrows and mental anguish of the suffering peasant-girl with remarkable earnestness and power. There is much intensity in the acting of Mr. Fernandez as the furious old miser, and Mr. Forbes Robertson as Lisa's lover and Mr. Flockton as his grim rival exhibit considerable talent. The young engineer, whose nationality is now changed, finds an excellent representative in Mr. Edgar Bruce, while Mrs. Leigh Murray as the innkeeper's wife and Miss Murray as the village girl who sings the tuneful song during the festival dance, greatly help to enliven the serious interest of the drama.

At Her Majesty's Theatre new vocalists are appearing in association with old operas, but none have attracted so much attention as Mdlle. Rosina Isidor, who is strengthening her position in public favour with every fresh assumption. The varied programme of the week has included "*Norma*," "*Faust*," "*Carmen*," "*La Traviata*," and "*Les Huguenots*," in which Madame Giovanni Zacchi, a tragic prima donna, has appeared as Valentina. With this week has closed the second series of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts.

Out of the multitude of counsellors there is said to be wisdom, and out of eight contributors to a comic opera it is not unreasonable to expect some mirth. The expectation is fairly fulfilled at the Globe Theatre, where "*Les Mousquetaires au Couvent*" is drawing good houses, chiefly through the cleverness of the interpretation and the showy splendour of the establishment. Mr. F. Celli and Mdlle. Sylvia have the pleasant task assigned them of charming the ears of the auditors by dulcet melodies, and Mr. H. Paulton and Miss Alice May secure their laughter by a display of what may de called somewhat exuberant fun.

The new two-act comic opera at the Imperial, written by Mr. H. P. Stephens, composed by Mr. E. Solomon, and called "*Billee Taylor*," is not remarkable for its originality in any respect, but it is undoubtedly melodious and mirthful. The story is, of course, that of the old oomic song. As brightly illustrated and effectively represented at the Imperial, the two prominent features are a chorus of charity-girls, nightly encored; and a capital song, excellently rendered by Mr. J. D. Stoyle, to be known as, "It's all on account of Eliza." The piece is certainly one to be seen, if only on account of Mr. Solomon's pretty music and the excellent acting of Mr. Stoyle and Miss Emma Chambers.

Yet once again has Byron's *Don Juan* furnished suggestions for an Oriental extravaganza. "*Don Juan, Junior*," at the Royalty, is a brightly-embellished afterpiece, with all those songs, dances, and feminine attractions constituting the most important features of this form of amusement. Miss Kate Lawler as Don Juan, Mr. Edward Righton as Pedrillo, and Mr. T. P. Haynes as Lambro, the pirate, act, sing, and dance with all the requisite vivacity.

Dr. Carver, the remarkable rifle-shot, reappeared at the Canterbury on Monday, and received a most flattering reception, which he well merited. Dr. Carver's feats are simply wonderful, and especially in the latter part of his entertainment, when he crosses the stage on horseback, his rapidity of fire and correctness of aim prove him to be well-deserving of the title assigned to him in the programme as the "Champion Shot of the World." Certainly it would be difficult, if not, in fact, impossible, for any one to rival him in his particular line.

Obituary.

Capt. Henry Eden, R.N., died, at Tiverton, on the 28th ult., in his 69th year. He entered the Navy, Jan. 6, 1825, on board the Hyperion, Capt. W. J. Mingaye, at Newhaven, and from Jan. 1827 until Jan. 1834, served on the South America, Mediterranean, and Lisbon stations, when he was transferred to the Excellent, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth, Capt. Thos. Hastings. In Dec. of the latter year he joined an expedition preparing under Col. Chesney for an explorative mission to the Euphrates, which river was ultimately reached after the laborious undertaking had been accomplished of transporting two steam-vessels from the vicinity of Antioch overland to the town of Bir, a tract of 140 miles, almost impassable for the want of roads. In one of the steamers, the Tigris, Mr. Eden was unfortunately wrecked during a typhoon, May 21, 1836. Obtaining, on his return to England, a commission dated Feb. 15, 1837, he was appointed to the Beagle, Capt. John C. Wickham, whom he assisted in the survey, from that year until 1841, of the coast of Australia and of Bass Straits. As senior lieutenant of the Dido, Capt. Hon. Henry Keppel, which ship he joined Sept. 15, 1841, he was very actively employed in the Yang-tse-Kiang during the closing operations of the Chinese war. The day after the taking of Woosung, June 17, 1842, he landed in command of the boats' crews belonging to the squadron, and of the Marines of the Dido, and destroyed the enemy's forts, magazines, &c. On Aug. 29, 1842, he was appointed to the Endymion, Capt. the Hon. Fred. W. Grey, on the Indian station; Feb. 30, 1844, to the Factory at Woolwich, for the study of steam; and Dec. 19, 1844, to the command of the Locust, on the Mediterranean station, which he commanded until promoted to the rank of commander, June 29, 1846. He was subsequently inspecting-officer of the Coastguard stations at Kilrush and Penzance from May, 1854, until Jan. 1859, and attained the rank of retired captain July 1, 1864.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. M.—We do not insert verses.

B.—The officers of the regiment behaved in anything but a gentlemanly spirit, and, therefore, we consider that the military authorities are right in the course they have pursued.

Niagara.—Your letter received, but it is, unfortunately, too late for us to accede to your wishes.

A Constant Reader.—See our answer to "B."

A. B.—We intend to take notice of the subject next week.

Justitia.—The system would not work.

Hereford.—Rest assured that we will keep the subject of your letter before us.

D. L. B.—Your letter has been received, and shall appear directly we have room to publish it.

Picton.—1. The Brevet has been extended for twelve months, from Oct. 1. 2. It does not, we believe, apply to Purchase Captains.

A Captain of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.—We have allowed you to have your say, and we are obliged now to give others a chance of expressing their views.

The large number of medical officers in the prime of life, fit and willing to serve, who, under the operation of the recent Warrant, have been placed in compulsory retirement, threatens to be increased by members of the corresponding department of the Royal Navy, under the operation of the expected Warrant for that branch of the Service. Thus the general interests of the State will unnecessarily suffer, unless some means are discovered of utilising men who, in the meantime are, against their own will, forced into idleness, and upon the already much overburdened taxpayer of this realm. It appears to us that, inasmuch as a great part of the duties of medical officers in both Services has reference to hygienic management of large bodies of men, they require a great deal of knowledge of that precise nature which is of especial value to medical officers of health in cities and towns. In some other respects, also, the training they have undergone while serving would be of great value in the latter capacity, not the least in this respect being the facility they acquire in the arrangement of subjects of observation, and in preparing reports with clearness and exactness. We should, accordingly, be glad to see retired medical officers filling appointments under the Public Health Act.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

Baron Liebig's Leguminous Cocoa Powder.—The renowned name of Liebig attached to any article of diet is sufficient to secure for that article the attention of all who study "the art of good living," and such persons will hear with pleasure that the great chemist has lent his assistance in the production of a new Cocoa Powder, which, whilst possessing in a high degree the fine aroma and flavour of the pure cocoa, is at the same time free from some of the objectionable properties of the ordinary cocoa powders, which have caused them to be regarded by many eminent medical men as very questionable articles of diet. The leading feature in Baron Liebig's Cocoa Powder is the substitution of the legumin obtained by a special process from pulse, for the starch, sugar, or arrowroot generally employed for the purpose of counterbalancing the large percentage of fat found in the cocoa bean; and the importance of this substitution lies in the fact that whilst these last-named ingredients add considerably to the already too large proportion of heat generators, the legumin thus added materially increases the flesh-formers, and causes the leguminous cocoa powder to approach more closely to a perfect food than any other preparation. These facts, according to Professor Tichborne, entitle the leguminous cocoa powder to be considered, theoretically at least, as a perfect food; and Dr. Fetzer, of Stuttgart, has added his testimony, based upon wide experimenting, to the effect that for delicate persons, women nursing, growing children, &c., it is an invaluable article of diet, whilst from its agreeable flavour and aroma, it is taken with pleasure at any time, and by all who have tried it. Baron Liebig has always been careful about allowing his name to be attached to any article; in fact, we understand that with the exception of the "Extract of Meat" and "The Leguminous Cocoa Powder," no preparation is entitled to bear his name.—*Morning Post.*

BIRTHS.

Andrew—On the 2nd inst., at the residence of her father, 5 Merrion Square, South Dublin, the wife of Harry P. Andrew (late Captain 8th Hussars), of a daughter.

McMurray—On Oct. 27, at Roseair, Rathgar Road, Dublin, the wife of Captain T. R. McMurray, Reserve, late H.M.'s 89th Regiment, prematurely, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bulkley—Horne.—On the 2nd inst., at All Saints' Church, Kingston-on-Thames, by the Rev. A. S. Young, Vicar, Harry Trevor Bulkley, Capt., Bombay Staff Corps, to Emily Anne, fourth daughter of Robert Horne, Esq., of Kingston-on-Thames.

Hobart-Hampden—Druitt.—On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Campden Hill, by the Rev. Charles Druitt, M.A., Assistant Curate of Parkstone, Dorset, and the Rev. Arthur Willoughby, M.A., Major the Hon. Horace Miles Hobart-Hampden (late 103rd Regiment), youngest son of the Earl of Buckinghamshre, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Robert Druitt, M.D., of Strathmore Gardens, Kensington.

Symons—Wells.—On November 2, at Moulsham Church, Chelmsford, by the Rev. G. St. A. Godson, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. P. Grubb, Herbert Charles Symons, Captain, 105th Light Infantry, to Ada Clara, eldest daughter of Frederic Wells, of Oaklands, Chelmsford.

DEATHS.

Brooke.—On the 4th inst., at 13 Manson Place, Queen's Gate, General Thomas Brooke, Colonel, 28th Regiment, second son of the late Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory, Cheshire, aged 64.

Trotter.—On the 30th ult., suddenly, at the Lodge, Gatton Point, near Redhill, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Trotter, late of H.M.'s Indian Forces, aged 79.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT for the Tyne Training-Ship WELLESLEY. Applicants must have served in the Royal Navy or Mercantile Marine. Canvassing will disqualify Candidates.—Applications and Testimonials received up to November 30 by HUGH PANTON, 38 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LYMINGTON TOWN BAND.—The Committee of the Lymington Town Band are desirous of receiving applications from persons willing to undertake the duties of BANDMASTER. The Person appointed will have to devote four or five evenings of two hours' duration each evening per week in teaching the Band. An Army or Navy Pensioner will be preferred, and applications, stating age, salary required, and qualifications for the office, must be forwarded to me not later than Thursday, the 11th day of November inst.—By order,

HENRY S S. MEAGER, Hon. Sec.

Lymington, Hants, November 3, 1880.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION WANTED of T. P. STAFFORD, who left Sydney on November 17, 1869, as Engine-driver, in the Western Empire, (42,750), and was discharged in London on March 22, 1870. If he is still alive, and sends his proper address to H. and G. STAFFORD, 9 and 10 Bridge Street, Cavan, Ireland, he will receive most valuable information relative to his father's property.

(English and Irish papers please copy.)

WANTED, for the CARLISLE DIOCESAN BRANCH of the Church of England Temperance Society, an ORGANISING SECRETARY, Lay or Clerical, who will be required to devote his whole time to the discharge of his duties. Salary, £200 per annum, with travelling expenses.—Applications to be addressed not later than the 19th inst., to the HON. SECRETARIES, 45 Highgate, Kendal.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR required at once, to PREPARE Militia Officers for the new Military Competitive Examinations. Subjects necessary—Military Law, Tactics, Topography, and Fortification. A salary of £500 a year, and other advantages are offered. — Apply to Messrs. ASKIN, GABBITAS, and KILLIK, 9A Sackville Street, W.

COUNTY ASYLUM, WHITTINGHAM, PRESTON.—WANTED, MALE ATTENDANTS; wages commence at £30 a year, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform. Musicians, vocal or stringed-instrument players preferred. Candidates who receive no reply within four days, need not expect any.—Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, giving full particulars.

WANTED.—A MESSMAN, for the 48th Regiment.—Applications, with terms and testimonials, to be made to Captain ORDE-POWLETT, 48th Regiment, Wensley Rectory, Bedale, Yorkshire. The Regiment is to be stationed in Ireland.

WANTED, a Perfectly-Broken INFANTRY CHARGER, thoroughly quiet in every respect, and warranted sound.—Age, price, and full particulars to GROOM, 7 Westbourne-Street Mews, W.

WANTED to EXCHANGE.—Twenty Votes, Royal Naval Female School, St. Margaret's, Isleworth, for Twenty Votes for the United Kingdom Beneficent Association.—Apply to Rev. P. PARKER SMITH, 21 St. James's Place, Plymouth.

A SURGEON-MAJOR, A.M.D., expecting to go to India in January, wishes to exchange with one who came home last trooping season; a fair sum will be given.—Apply to "E 37," care of Messrs. V. Holt and Co., 17 Whitehall Place, London.

HALL LINE. — LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *vià* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship RYDAL HALL, 2,400 tons, will sail on November 20.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Wistow Hall ... ... December 4.
Speke Hall ... ... December 18.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

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CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to maintain the full number of 200 girls without reduction.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to

C. R. LOW, Secretary.

No. 7 Whitehall, London, S.W.

LIFEBOAT SERVICES. — The NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION has contributed, by its two hundred and sixty-nine Lifeboats and other means, to the saving during the past twenty-two months of Two thousand two hundred and seventy-three lives from various shipwrecks, and thirty-five vessels from destruction. CONTRIBUTIONS are thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts and Co.; by all the other London and Country Bankers; and by the Secretary, Richard Lewis, Esq., at the Institution, 14 John Street, Adelphi.

REVERSIONS or LIFE ANNUITIES.—A purchaser may be secured or a mortgage effected by applying to T. G. WHARTON. MARTIN, and CO., Surveyors, 1 Basinghall Street (corner of Gresham Street), E.C.

BILLIARD BALLS, Chalks, Cues, and Tips, at HENNIG BROS'. Ivory Works, 11 High Street, London, W.C. Cheapest house in the trade for Billiard-Table Requisites and Ivory Goods in general. Old Balls Adjusted or Exchanged, and Tables Re-covered. Price Lists on application. Established 1862.

GRAND BILLIARD MATCH for the CHAMPIONSHIP CUP, between W. COOK, Champion, and J. BENNETT, ex-Champion, will be played at ST. JAMES'S HALL on November 8, at 7 o'clock. Messrs. COX and YEMAN, of 184 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, have received instructions to supply the Table which will be used for this, the most important match of the season. Also the following evening, Messrs. W. Cook, Champion, and J. Roberts, Jun., Champion, will play a Grand Farewell Exhibition Match of 1,000 up, positively their last appearance prior to their departure for India. Both matches will be played at St. James's Hall, at 7 o'clock. Messrs Cox and Yeman, of 184 Brompton Road, London, will supply the table for both these important matches.

TO be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a term of three years, CHORLTON HALL, a desirable Residence, situate about three miles from Chester, and one-and-a-quarter mile from Mollington Station, on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway. The Hall contains large entrance, three entertaining rooms, fourteen bedrooms, and suitable offices; together with excellent stable and out-office accommodation; large and tastefully laid-out gardens and pleasure-grounds, with forty acres of fine grazing land. The situation is healthy (on the sandstone rock) and contiguous to the popular Meets of the Cheshire Hounds.—Particulars and cards to view may be obtained from Messrs. DAVIES and STEPHEN, Land Agents, Mollington, Chester.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,

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ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,

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Any instructions given to Mr. Roberts will be personally attended to.

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P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

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HAVE OPENED A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT AT

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FOR THE SALE OF THEIR CHOICE TEAS, AS UNDER:—

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AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY VALUE, on the principle of small profits and quick returns.

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AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY VALUE. COOPER COOPER and CO. will not buy common or inferior TEAS at any price.

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FAMILIES residing in the country can, by joining together to divide the expense of railway crrriage, save 9d a pound in the price of their TEA, by sending to COOPER COOPER and CO.; or Cooper Cooper and Co. will pay railway carriage on parcels of the value of £2 and upwards to any station in England, on receipt of 9d in addition to the cost of the tea.

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LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

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Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

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PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

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IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMITATIONS OF
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Which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their signature, "LEA and PERRINS," without which no bottle of the original
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For Grinding, Setting, Strapping, and Finishing Razors, Penknives, and Surgical Instruments. To all who value ease and comfort in shaving, this Strap will be an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife may be instantly restored to its primitive keen edge.

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THE KIMBERLEY WATERWORKS COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies' Acts of 1862 to 1877, and empowered by special Act of the Legislative Council of the Province of Griqualand West, Cape of Good Hope. Capital, £350,000, in 35,000 shares of £10 each, of which 5,000 are reserved for the Colony, 11,000 shares have been already applied for, and will be allotted in full, and the balance of 19,000 shares is now offered for subscription. It is proposed that the capital to be called up for the present shall be £2 10s per share, payable as follows :—

Deposit on application	£0	10	0
On allotment	1	0	0
On February 1, 1881	1	0	0
	£2	10	0

Further calls, not exceeding £1 per share, to be made at one month's notice as required, and at intervals of not less than three months. It is not expected that more than £8 per share will be eventually required.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid on the capital as called up during construction of works.

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James Jackson, Esq., 4 Stanhope Street, Hyde Park, W.
Thomas Lynch, Esq., Kimberley.
Alexander James Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Blaine, Macdonald, and Co., 2 Suffolk Lane, E.C.
William Donald Ryrie, Esq., 34 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
George Frederick Smith, Esq., Commissary, Amsterdam Hill Water Company, 86 Cannon Street, E.C.
With power to add to their number.

Bankers :—In London, the London Joint-Stock Bank, Prince's Street, E.C. ; in the Colony, the Bank of Africa (Limited), 25 Abchurch Lane, E.C., Kimberley, and other Branches.
Solicitors—Messrs. Renshaw, 2 Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Auditors—Messrs. Deloitte, Devers, Griffiths, and Co., 4 Lothbury, E.C.
Engineer—George Buchanan, Esq., M.Inst. C.E., 12 Delahay Street, Westminster.
Brokers—Messrs. Holland, Balfour, and Hamilton, 2 Cushion Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Secretary—Mr. Bennett W. Lloyd (pro tem).
Offices—2 Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of this Company is to furnish a supply of water to the township and diamond mines of Kimberley and other diamond mines in the immediate vicinity, under a special Act of the Colonial Legislature of the Province of Griqualand West, Cape of Good Hope, which gives to this Company the exclusive right of bringing and disposing water as detailed hereafter, and confers on them the necessary powers to construct works to take water out of the Vaal River, acquire lands, lay pipes, &c. Since the annexation of Griqualand West to the Cape Colony, the above Act has been confirmed by the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

Few persons who are not connected with the Cape Colony have realised the importance of the trade in diamonds which has grown up during the past nine years. The official statistics estimate the value of the diamonds exported during the past five years at an average of £2,500,000 per annum, those for 1879 alone being £3,500,000.

The process of working these Diamond Mines is somewhat similar to that used in alluvial deposits for gold, the diamondiferous soil extracted from the mines being gradually reduced in bulk by repeated washings, until the diamonds can be distinguished. Hitherto the scarcity, to say nothing of the cost, of water has been a serious hindrance to the vigorous prosecution of the work. The mines have been dependent on a scanty and precarious supply from wells sunk in the neighbourhood, and the water thus procured costs not less than half-a-crown a hundred gallons, the price varying from that up to ten shillings.

The obvious source of supply is the Vaal River which flows in a westerly direction, 17 miles off, and some 500 feet below the level of Kimberley.

It was at first proposed to construct a short railway from Kimberley to the nearest point on the river, for the purpose of conveying the diamondiferous soil to the water ; and with this view an engineer was employed two years ago, who surveyed and laid out the line. The scheme was afterwards abandoned, partly owing to the fact of the railways in the Cape being a Government monopoly, and eventually, after two engineers had been sent out from this country to survey and report, the Corporation of Kimberley granted a concession to the Griqualand West Railway and Water Company, dated 20th May, 1880, of which the following are the salient points :—

a The concessionaires are to have the exclusive right of bringing and supplying water, and power to sell and dispose of the water brought in by them, to the inhabitants of the township of Kimberley and neighbourhood, either within or beyond the municipal boundary, on such terms as they shall think fit (except that the maximum price or sum to be charged by them for the water supplied within the municipal limits shall not in any case exceed the sum of 1s. 3d. sterling per 100 gallons), and generally to carry on the business of a waterworks company.

b. The works to be constructed by them to be on such scale as to be capable of supplying a quantity of water of not less than 400,000,000 gallons per annum, including a supply of filtered water for the domestic purpose of the inhabitants.

c. The Company to have exclusive rights for a period of twenty-five years from the date of concession, of which three years are allowed for construction of works. The works must be commenced within one year from date of the concession.

d. The Corporation reserve to themselves the right of purchasing and taking over the works at any time after completion on giving six months' notice of their intention to do so, at a price to be mutually agreed upon.

The works themselves do not offer any engineering difficulty. The Vaal River, even in seasons of prolonged draught, will furnish an ample supply of water, which it is proposed to pump into large settling reservoirs on the banks, whence it will be raised to the reservoirs at Kimberley, situate at an elevation of about 500 feet, which commands all the neighbouring district.

As the surveys, plans, and other particulars have already been completed by the engineers of the Griqualand West Railway and Water Company (Limited), the works can be commenced forthwith.

It is believed, judging from the experience of similar works elsewhere, that the working expenses and annual repairs will not exceed £30,000 per annum ; and basing their calculations on a consumption of only 300,000,000 gallons of water per annum, at 1s. 3d. per 100 gallons, the Directors think the shareholders have every reason to expect a very handsome dividend on the capital invested.

Copies of the concession, Act of the Legislative Council of Griqualand West, the contract referred to below, Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be inspected by intending subscribers at the offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Renshaw, 2 Suffolk Lane, E.C.

The only contract entered into is one dated 25th October, 1880, between the Griqualand West Railway and Water Company (Limited) of the one part, and this Company of the other part, for the purchase of this concession, in consideration of the payment of the out-of-pocket expenses already incurred, amounting to £4,487 1s. 9d., and a moiety of the yearly net profits after a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum has been earned on the called-up capital of this Company. In the event of the Corporation of Kimberley purchasing the works, two-thirds of the surplus net profits beyond the actual capital expended by the Company to go to the shareholders of this Company, and one-third to the shareholders of the Griqualand West Railway and Water Company.

Applications for shares on the form annexed to the prospectus, accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per share, will be received by the above-mentioned Bankers.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of the Company, their Brokers, and at the above-mentioned Banks.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposits will be returned in full.

THE KIMBERLEY WATERWORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above Company will CLOSE on Monday next, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock.

(By order.)

Offices, 2 Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.,
Nov. 4, 1880.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL (Limited).—Established upon the principle of Co-operation. Shareholders of five Shares and upwards will be entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. off the hotel tariff. Capital £100,000, in 20,000 Shares of £5 each, payable £1 on application, £2 on allotment, and £2 three months after.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The want of comfortable accommodation in London, with living on an equality with that of a regimental mess and at economical rates, has always been felt by officers of the Services. This it is now intended to supply, both for temporary use and also in the style of a residential club, so that Shareholders may retain private rooms or suites of rooms with good attendance, and the use of general dining, drawing, club, smoking, and other rooms, while they may be either boarded at very moderate rates or obtain their meals as required in club fashion.

The Army and Navy Hotel is established for the purpose of these requirements, and is intended for the use of the public as well as of the Shareholders, priority being in all cases given to the latter.

Baths of every description, including salt water, will be obtainable in the hotel.

Shareholders will be allowed the use of the smoking, reading, and writing rooms, thus providing all the accommodation of a club without any annual subscription, and, whilst bachelors will find all the advantages of a mess, married officers will not miss the comforts of home.

Visitors who may wish to make the Hotel their home during their stay will be received at a fixed and very moderate tariff. It is intended to fix the tariff at as low a rate as is compatible with the declaration of a dividend, and it is confidently anticipated that board and lodging can be provided for about the same cost as is now charged by other hotels for rooms alone.

Suites of residential chambers, for bachelors as well as married people, will form a distinctive feature in the Hotel.

Application for Shares can be made in writing to the Secretary, by giving name, address, rank, or occupation, and the number of Shares required, accompanied by deposit.

C. HINTON MOORE, Secretary,
(Late Royal Canadian Rifles).
Temporary Offices, 7 Pall Mall, S.W.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL (Limited).—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A Freehold Site has been acquired in Victoria Street, Westminster, nearly opposite the Army and Navy Stores, and the first instalment of the purchase-money has been paid thereon. Designs for the Building are nearly completed, and the Building itself will be commenced with as little delay as possible.

REVERSIONARY and LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY, or other SECURITIES and ANNUITIES, purchased, or Loans or Annuities thereon granted by the

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10 Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, Strand.
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Interest on Loans may be capitalised.
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Established in 1823.—Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £175,000.
HEAD OFFICE,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge ; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock, and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Capital subscribed and paid up, £1,000,000.
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J. C. Firth, Esq.
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This Bank grant DRAFTS on all their Branches and Agencies, and transact every description of BANKING BUSINESS connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives FIXED DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
No. 1 Queen Victoria Street,
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CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances, and Loans in connection therewith, on moderate Terms, with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England, 82 King William Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3 Pall Mall East.
Edinburgh, 3 and 5 George Street.
Dublin, 66 Upper Sackville Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

WATCHES.—JEWELLERY.—
WATCHES.

The Rev. Robt. Cass, Settle, Yorkshire, writes, February 19, 1880 :—"The Ladies' Gold Lever Watch received from you for 70s in size, workmanship, and beautiful appearance, resembles a watch usually sold at £10. It gives entire satisfaction."

The Rev. James Arthur Kemp, Lew Down, North Devon, also writes, March 8, 1880 :—"The watch I ordered of you at 25s, for my servant, arrived quite safely, and I am exceedingly well pleased with it in every way. It is an excellent timekeeper, very neat and handsome in appearance, and in my opinion worth far more than those that cost treble the money. I do not think anybody should be without a watch, when they can obtain from you such an excellent article at so reasonable a price."

From Mr. J. J. HARRIS, Schoolmaster, 2nd-18th the Royal Irish Regiment, Aldershot, Sept. 22, 1880.

"I am very much pleased with everything I have had from your Company. The watch (25s) has proved to be an excellent one, and is a marvel of cheapness. It is fully equal to, or indeed superior to, many I have seen purchased by regimental clubs for *treble* the money. I am positive your Company will prove itself a boon to Army men at home and abroad, particularly the latter, who are often compelled to pay enormous prices for very inferior articles indeed. Your Company is deserving of every success, and I deem it a duty, to you and the Army, to become an amateur agent, *unpaid.*"

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES WATCH COMPANY supply their celebrated Watches direct to wearers, at very lowest wholesale cash prices. They guarantee watches supplied by them to be most perfect timekeepers, and honestly assert their price to be under one-half those charged by watchmakers ; and as a guarantee of good-faith they undertake to return the full amount paid for any Watch if not to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

The Company's chief manufacture are their celebrated Crystal Glasses, which dispense with all risk of breakage. Their LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, at 25s, and their LADIES' GOLD LEVERS, at 70s, are acknowledged to be the cheapest Watches in the world.

Catalogues, containing list of testimonials, and beautifully illustrated descriptions of more expensive watches, gold and silver jewellery, electro-plate, &c., are sent gratis on application. We may safely assert that the prices in same will be a surprise to all who see them.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, heavy cased, superior movement, 25s.

LADIES' FINE SILVER, handsomely engraved, flat crystal glass, highly-finished movements, 25s.

YOUTHS' FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, highly-finished movements, 25s.

LADIES' very heavy cased GOLD LEVERS, in exquisitely chased cases, with highly-finished extra-jewelled movements, 70s.

These watches are frequently sold for treble the money.

Cheques or Post-Office Orders must be made payable to the Company's Manager,

Mr. S. HISSEY, Vyse Street, Birmingham.

On receipt of which any watch will be registered post free to any part of the United Kingdom, and for 2s 6d per watch extra to any part of the postal world.

SECOND-HAND SOLID-LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, Regulation Trunks, Uniform Cases, Air-tight Tin Trunks, Cabin Trunks, Basket Trunks, Ladies' Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Hat Cases, &c. Bargains, all in first-class condition ; some having been but once used, others simply shop-soiled.—JACOBSON, 27 Tichborne Street, Piccadilly Circus.—Also wanted to Purchase, Officers' Equipage, Barrack Furniture, Portmanteaus, &c.

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Head Master—Rev. W. H. EMRA, M.A., late Open Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, Classical Honourman in Moderations and Final Schools ; Assistant Classical Master of the King's School, Bruton, 1867 ; Rector of Gt. Blakenham, 1871.

Second Master—CHAS. MORGAN, Esq., B.A., Senior Optime, late Scholar and Mathematical Prizeman of Jesus College, Cambridge.

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A liberal and well-appointed dietary and domestic ménage.

The best associations of a Public School and companions exclusively of their own class.

The work is tested yearly by Public Examiners, whose reports are published, and one of the first pupils at the School has already passed with credit into Cooper's Hill College.

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CANDIDATES prepared for the Army, Home, Civil Service (including the 1st Class), Indian Forests, Ceylon Writerships, Student Interpreterships, &c., by two gentlemen, one of whom obtained a superior appointment in the Civil Service by Competition, and the other is a Graduate of Oxford. Qualified Tutors assist. Have passed upwards of four hundred pupils.—Address, Messrs. JOHN and BUSHNELL, 17 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C.

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STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, Manager.
Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

THE NOSE MACHINE, applied to the Nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists, that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. 10s 6d, sent free for stamps, secretly packed.—ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, near the Foundling. (Estab. 1850.)

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL. It speedily produces hair and whiskers. It is an astringent that tightens the pores, and thus prevents falling ; a stimulant, and thus gives growth. 3s 6d ; sent for 54 stamps.—21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, near the Foundling.

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The ANNUAL EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS and ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will be held on December 7th and 8th.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, &c.—In the late Examinations, Mr. WATKINS, late Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge, passed Messrs. Plomer, Panton, Carpendale, Brownlow (U.C.), and Voyle (I.C.), for Sandhurst, and Mr. Cronin took honours at the Academy; Mr. Brett qualified for Woolwich.

Twenty-two other Pupils have taken high places past year for the above, the Universities, Student Interpreterships, and Militia Examinations, Military and Pass.

A Class for Staff College.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing, this year or next, for Line Commissions can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by Major R. V. DICKENS (late 11th Foot), who, besides having passed the Staff College, and held several Staff appointments, has for some time past been successfully engaged in coaching Lieutenants of Militia, and also Sandhurst Cadets for their final examination in the same subjects. Other competent Tutors assist in preparing for the qualifying Examinations.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS. — 21 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

Mr. LAWRENCE, with the aid of a Staff, which comprises Two Retired Field Officers for Military Subjects, prepares gentlemen for:—

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The COMPETITIVE MILITARY EXAMINATION.
The STAFF COLLEGE.

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For twenty years efforts have been made to augment the efficiency of the screw propeller by reducing the amount of power which it wastes, but hitherto without avail,—the advances which have been made in steam navigation have been attributable mainly to the improvements in the machinery which caused the propeller to revolve.

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The Invention consists in two screws of the same pitch, portions of the blades of which are cut out, the screws are fixed on two shafts, one hollow, the other solid and revolving within in it—the screws are made to revolve in opposite directions, the solid portions of each blade of one screw passing through the gaps cut out in the other, and *vice versa.*

The effect of this method of construction is that the action of each screw by its contrary direction of rotation, prevents the water caught between them from following the direction of either, and the water is thrust directly astern in a line parallel with the keel of the vessel, with the advantage that the unpleasant vibration ordinarily caused by the screw is entirely obviated.

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Average indicated horse-power	584.51	585

	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
Time—First run, with tide	12	5	9	4
Second run, against tide	20	27	16	42
Third run, with tide	12	3	9	6
Fourth run, against tide	19	56	16	10

	Knots per hour.	Knots per hour.
Speed—First run, with tide	10.924	14.557
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Mean speed—Ordinary screw ... ... 8.73 knots.
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Gain in speed in favour of the De Bay 29.2 per cent., with the same expenditure of power.

584.51 indicated horse-power having been required with the ordinary screw to drive the vessel at a mean speed of 8.73 knots per hour, it would, with the same screw, have required **1256.69 horse-power** to drive her at 11.28 knots (the speed attained with the De Bay Propeller), **showing a gain of 115 per cent. in horse-power.**

With the old propeller, the vibration of the vessel was excessive, causing the leading rods and chains from the wheel to the rudder to make a continuous knocking on the deck, while with the De Bay Propeller the ship was as steady as if under sail.

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Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. H. Murray (Rr.-Ad. L. E. H. Somerset)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
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Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Pacific. Surveying
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (Vice-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. W. Codrington, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
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Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
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Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	251	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Cuming	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia (pas. home)
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
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Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. J. H. Bainbridge	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Capt. W. J. L Wharton	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean survey
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Ed. G. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Custance	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	78	S. sloop	Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	W. Coast of Africa
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. Loftus Jones	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard Carter	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Morrison	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inconstant	16		S. frigate	Capt. C. C. P. Fitzgerald (R-Ad. Earl of Clanwilliam)	Aug. 24, 1880—Portsmouth	Detached Squadron
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iris	10	—	S. despatch vessel	Capt. E. H. Seymour	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. G Parsons	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. W. M. Lang	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	120	S. sloop	Com. R. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	For Pacific.
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. Chas. J. Brownrigg	Re. Aug. 22, 1880—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Vice-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	120	S. sloop	Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Cm. Hon F. Sandilands	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir L. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. F. Nicholson (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Phœnix	6	120	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Grenfell	April 20, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. J. Giles	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Plover	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Stewart	June 1, 1876—Portsmouth	N. Amer. and W. I. (ordered home.)
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	On passage home.
Rambler	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	Australia
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. Wm. F. Mann	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. Charles E. Foot	Re. July 2, 1880—Bombay	East Indies
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. J. Bower	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. Mather Byles	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. A. Carpenter	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal, survey
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Superb	16	570	S. armoured ship	Capt. le Hunte Ward	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. Coast of America
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	Detached Squadron
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. W. S. Brown	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Woodlark	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. P. C. Johnstone	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15 1875—Chatham	Particular service
Zephyr	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

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[NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO NOVEMBER 6.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	to—from	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, *c.*	Windsor	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, *c.*	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards		Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, *c.*	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dundalk	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Ballincollig	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Brighton	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Longford	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	J. W. Hozier, *p.s.c.*	Dublin	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	F. Montague	Aldershot	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	York	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Norwich	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, *c.*	Cahir	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	H. A. Bushman	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Hounslow	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. S. Tait	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars		Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	*En route* to England--C'nt'rb'y	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Woolwich	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, *p.s.c.*	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Manchester	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Dublin	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix-Trench	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	G. F. Kaye	Edinburgh	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, *c.*	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	H. F. Davies, *c.*	Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion	P. Smith, *c.*	Shorncliffe	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion	L. G. Phillips	Tower	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	J. H. Hall, *c.*	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion	G. R. FitzRoy, *c.*	Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. H. White, *c.*	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion	G. H. Moncrieff, *c.*	Windsor	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion	H. G. White	Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	*En route* to Engl'nd--Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2nd (Queen's Royal)—1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly (for Peshw'r)--Guild'd	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	West Indies—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	T. Rowland, *c.*	*En route* to England—Berwick	1866	Bengal—Afghanistan	1880
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, *c.*	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	*En route* to England--Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	H. Kerr	Pembroke Dock — Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. G. Daubeny	Afghanistan—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, *c.*	Afghan (for Mean Meer)--do.	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Limerick—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Subathoo—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, *c., p.s.c.*	Fort Grange—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	E. Birch	Preston—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Afghanistan—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, *c*	Cherat (for Fyzabad)	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Portsmouth—Bury St. Edm'ds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	E. L. England, *p.s.c.*	Kamptee—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., *c.*	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Nowshera—Bradford	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, *p.s.c.*	Tipperary—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Afghanistan—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Belfast—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Cannanore—Bedford	1876	Madras	—
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Jhansi—Leicester	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion		Nusseerabad—Leicester	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Lundi Kotal—Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, *p.s.c.*	Bermuda (for Halifax, N.S.).	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. Cook, *c.*	Sheffield—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Cyprus—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. S. O'Neill	Curragh—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gildea	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Newry—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	C. Elgee, *c.*	Chakrata—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	L. O'Connor, V.C., *c.*	Plymouth—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion	W. Black, C.B.	Gosport—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Poona—Brecon	1878	Cape	—
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. R. Harvey	Afghanistan—York	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Devonport—York	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Malta—Hamilton	1880	Malta	—
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)		Fermoy—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—
30th (Cambridgeshire)	H. W. Stroud	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Dover—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montmorency	Jersey—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	A. T. L. Chapman	Dum Dum—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, *c.*	Malta—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Cork—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter, *c.*	Cork—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. deW. R. Thackwell	Malta—Dublin	1880	Malta	—
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi (to Jub'lp're)--D'rch'str	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Ranekhet—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, *c.*	Gibraltar—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	—
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. *c.*	Aldershot—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., *c.*	Burmah—Manchester	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	H. B. Hayward	Aldershot—Leicester	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	J. M. Straton	Curragh—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Secunderabad— Northampton	1868	Malta	—
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	A. E. Fyler	Colchester—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	C. Acton, *c., p.s.c.*	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	—
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell	Chatham—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, *c.*	Manchester	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	J. R. K. Tredennick	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, *c.*	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	*En route* to England—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Aldershot—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion		India, for Eng.—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. Ashburnham	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	K. G. Henderson	Dugshae—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett	Bombay—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, *c.*	Aden—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. L. Auchinleck	Afghanistan—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	S. G. C. Hogge	India, for England—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer (fr Me'r't)--S'ndrl'd	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	W. H. Ralston	Umballa, to Dinapre—Kingstn	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	F. W. Lambton, *c.*	Edinburgh—Fort George	1868	Gibraltar — Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	C. M. Stockwell	Afgnistan (fr Lcknow)--Stirlng	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow (for Eng.)—Hamiltn	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, *c.*	Glasgow—Paisley	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Chatham—Dorchester	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice	Castlebar—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. M. L. Colquhoun	Madras—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	—
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Afghanistan—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	Dublin	1872	Singapore---Transvaal	1880
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	H. A. Chichester	Ferozepore—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Aldershot—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	E. Meurant	Belgaum (for Eng.)—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Dublin—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	E. M. Beadon	Afg'nistan (for Eng.)—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	—
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	J. N. Beazley	Guernsey—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, *c.*	Rangoon (for Blgaum)--Armgh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., *c.*	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Cape Town—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	India, for England—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	P. R. Anstruther	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	J. N. Crealock, C.B.,	Curragh—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs [*p.s.c.*	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Halifax, N.S. (f'r Gib.)--M'dst'e	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	T. T. Simpson [C.B., *c.*	Kurrachee—Templemore	1873	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman,	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	R. D. Barrett	Sealkote (for Kurram)—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)		Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, *p.s.c.*	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, *p.s.c.*	Bradford—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell	Dublin—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	J. Wilkinson	Mullingar—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	G. C. Girarot	Athlone—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Buttevant—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. Lock, *p.s.c.*	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)		Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Lord E. W. Clinton	Bellary—Winchester	1880	Madras	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, *c.*	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. R. H. Nicholl	Curragh—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. Wood	Rawul Pindee—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Jamaica	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	St. John's Wood
B —	Dublin
C —	Newbridge
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Peshawur
F —	Campbellpore
G —	Lucknow
H —	Aldershot
I —	Sealkote
K —	Aldershot
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	India
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Afghanistan
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Exeter
G —	Woolwich
H —	Exeter
I —	Woolwich
K —	Dublin
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Canterbury
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Umballa
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Afghanistan
I —	Kirkee
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Deesa
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Kirkee
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Afghanistan
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Athlone
K —	Kilkenny
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Meerut
B —	Benares
C —	Agra
D —	Nowgong
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Dinapore
G —	Mean Meer
H —	Ferozepore
I —	Bangalore
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Woolwich
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Fyzabad
G —	Peshawur
H —	Aldershot
I —	Clonmel
K —	Aldershot
L —	Curragh
M —	Limerick
N —	Newcastle
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon

5th Brigade (con.)

B Battery	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Trowbridge
H —	Bareilly
I —	Barrackpore
K —	Morar
L —	Afghanistan
M —	Saugor
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Newcastle
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Jersey
2nd —	Guernsey
3rd —	Alderney
4th —	Fort Gilkicker
5th —	Isle of Wight
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Mauritius
11th —	Cape
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Gibraltar
16th —	Gibraltar
17th —	Gibraltar
18th —	Gibraltar
19th —	Picklecombe
20th —	Drake's Close
Depot	Fort Brockhurst

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Afghanistan
2nd —	Secunderabad
3rd —	Tonghoo
4th —	Theyetmyo
5th —	Poona
6th —	Peshawur
7th —	Tonghoo
8th —	Devonport
9th —	Aden
10th —	Fort William
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Colaba
14th —	Aden
15th —	Govindghur
16th —	Lucknow
17th —	Mhow

8th Brigade (con.)

18th Battery	Attock
19th —	Mean Meer
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Allahabad
2nd —	Aden
3rd —	Delhi
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Sheerness
7th —	Sheerness
8th —	Tilbury Fort
9th —	Sheerness
10th —	Colaba
11th —	Afghanistan
12th —	India
13th —	Agra
14th —	Quetta
15th —	Kurrachee
16th —	Theyetmyo
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	St. Thomas Mount
20th —	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Fort Victoria
7th —	Woolwich
8th —	Woolwich
9th —	Golden Hill
10th —	Fort Brockhurst
11th —	Weymouth
12th —	Spike Island
13th —	Gibraltar
14th —	Gibraltar
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
19th —	Bovisand
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Kinsale

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Afghanistan
6th —	Lucknow
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Ferozepore
10th —	Peshawur
11th —	Murree Hills
12th —	Dover
13th —	Dover
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Dover
16th —	Shoeburyness
17th —	Carlisle Fort
18th —	Camden Fort
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment	Woolwich.	Remount Establishment	Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Halifax, N.S.
2nd—Transvaal
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham (Field)
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Bermuda
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Malta
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Bermuda
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Aldershot (Field)
25th—Bermuda (Field)
26th—Shorncliffe (Field)
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Portsmouth
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus (ord. home)
32nd—Bermuda
33rd—Malta (Tor.)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps... Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square S.W.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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THE CRIMEA, 1854-5.

MR. KINGLAKE'S "APOLOGY" FOR THE "WINTER TROUBLES."

IT is seventeen years since Mr. Kinglake told the world that "the time had come to tell the truth." Five years have elapsed since he gave his readers his version of the Battle of Inkerman, and he now comes to write the saddest tale which British historian ever had to tell. Mr. Kinglake has thought fit, in doing so, to revive a quarrel that most people engaged in it would willing permit to remain as it ended. The story of the Crimean War is one the nation generally is disposed, I think, to leave to some unborn historian to tell to a future generation, which would read it as men read a chapter of Livy or Napier,—that is, with a purely historical interest. The period over which that war extended lies just in the debateable land between the historical past, as to which all human emotion is impersonal, and that active present in which there are men still living, who are full of passion, or prejudice, or theories as to the events in which they participated, or as to the controversies which those events provoked. With all its glories—and on the colours and standards emblazoned with the words, "Alma," "Balaklava," "Inkerman," there are no more glorious names, even though Marlborough and Wellington have given them the imprimatur of their "king-making"-and-king-destroying-"victories"—the memory of war with Russia, waged in the Crimea in 1854-5 is associated with records of great misery and some disaster. It is felt now, as it was felt at the time, that the conduct of the campaign, on the whole, was not creditable to the statesmen or the military leaders, to the politicians or to the civil administrators—to any but the soldiers —who had a share in it. Even the idea for which the war was made is repudiated; it is treated to-day as a mistake, if not criminal, any way gross and inexcusable. So far are we now from being governed by the political principle which impelled England to make war upon Russia, that we can scarcely be led to comprehend the position we took up in order to vindicate the authority of the Sublime Porte in the Danubian Provinces twenty-six years ago. If this England of 1879-80 be right, we must suppose that the England of 1854-5 was egregiously wrong. If what has been done within the last two years be in accordance with sound polity, Russia was, after all, quite justified in invading Wallachia and Moldavia, crossing the Danube, and besieging Silistria, and our ancestors of a generation back were altogether wicked in opposing her. It may be urged that what all the Great Powers agree to do, may by that very fact become an act of abstract or concrete justice, though the assumption by any one of those Powers of the right to perform the same act be criminal; but history would surely give to that one Power which, in its dealings with Turkey, anticipated the workings of public conscience, in a common concert of all the Governments of civilised Europe, the credit of political sagacity. It is not surprising, then, if such doubts oppress us, that the revival of the controversies which distracted the public mind whilst the war was raging should create a feeling of irritation, if not of disgust. And the feeling is not diminished by the resuscitation of the personal questions which embittered them. Ministries were overthrown, reputations were shattered, and the whole framework of society was shaken by the disputes which most of the survivors would willingly forget; and the country was warned, on high authority, that the Constitution itself, and the very life and principle of free institutions and Parliamentary government, were put on their trial, in the conflict of those angry passions. Of my own small part in such a drama, I am almost ashamed to speak. I would not do so, indeed, were it not that my name has been associated in this volume of "The Winter Troubles" with statements which my sense of truth and justice forbids me to let pass unnoticed. I have already disposed of the charges which were made in the letters of Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, that I had given aid to the enemy,—the aid of information which, without my letters, the enemy could not have obtained.* There was no suggestion by Lord Raglan or any one else that the enemy ever did anything in consequence of such information. I think I have shown, however, that I could not be held responsible for it, even had positive mischief ensued. But not a shadow of proof exists that any such mischief arose. The Russians in front of us were perfectly well acquainted with our sufferings. They were not restrained from attacking us by any imaginary "awe" such as Mr. Kinglake supposes them to have been influenced by, or by the "cheerful calm" apparent at Head-quarters, but by their own sufferings and weakness, by their confidence in their powers of ultimate resistance, and by their well-founded reliance on the help of the "Generals January and February," which did us so much wrong. But Lord Raglan, in his letters, spoke also of "indiscipline and discontent," and suggested that the well-being of the Army was imperilled by accounts of suffering among the men who endured it, and by comments on the state of things which caused that suffering, and that is a charge which must be met, and which I propose to dispose of very speedily. When, long ago, a certain noble Earl indulged himself in some vituperative remarks about my correspondence, and implied that I had made unseemly attacks on Lord Raglan, I referred his Lordship to my published letters, and I challenged him to produce a single passage which in any way sustained his imputations. I repeat the challenge. If I have to quote myself, it is to repeat my estimate of Lord Raglan's character.†

Now, if there were any one trait of the behaviour of our soldiery, amid their miseries, more conspicuous than another, it was their resignation—their actual state of "contentment," so to speak—and the discipline which prevailed, in the best sense of the word, from the beginning to the end of the siege. In one of the many beautiful passages of the volume which provokes me to write, there is (p. 205) a touching account of the conduct of our men, when, in Mr. Kinglake's own words, "what seemed to be threatened was not simply the weakening, but the virtual extinction of our Army." "All these hardships—hardships too often fatal—our officers and men endured with a heroism, as the Sebastopol Committee declared, unsurpassed in the annals of war." And with that passage I rest content. It and others like it are my answers to the charge that my letters caused indiscipline and discontent.

I did not then and I do not now shrink from bearing the weight of the responsibility which may attach to the assertion that for a considerable period, Lord Raglan's personal inspection of Balaklava and of the remoter camps was, to say the least of it, infrequent. I know how bitterly his neglect was felt by the Brigade of Guards—how they complained that neither he nor Colonel Steele (the Military Secretary)—an old Guardsman—had visited their camp after Inkerman*; and I know, too, how indignant men were when the reign of chaos set in at Balaklava, because "the Chief" had never been down from Head-Quarters to see how things were going on, or were not going on, with his own eyes. I remember, too, how, one morning in January, after the mail with the *Times* of a certain date had come in, Lord Raglan, who had not been down there, I believe, since December 3, rode into Balaklava, and an officer, giving me credit for what I had *not* done, rushed into my den, exclaiming, "By Jove! you and the *Times* have *drawn him* at last!" In my letter from the Crimea, under the date of January 18th, I wrote :—

> "Lord Raglan came down to-day to Balaklava. General Airey also came down and inspected an attempt to prepare sleighs for carrying up shot to the front. Lord Raglan visited Lord Lucan, and went over the cavalry camp, which he had not seen since it was formed here.† Lord Raglan gave several orders calculated to promote the comfort of the troops, and his unusual presence among the officers and men has been attended with the best effects, and has stimulated every branch of the service at Balaklava and at the dépôts."

Mr. Kinglake says (p. 258), "One great error Mr. Russell committed, namely, that of imagining that Lord Raglan did not visit his divisional camps, and especially his field hospitals; but the mistake of the correspondent was a mistake largely shared, and sprang, we must own, very naturally from the cause already explained," viz., the way in which Lord Raglan went about his visits. Mr. Kinglake says the mistake was "largely shared." Indeed it was. It was not as a grim joke that men at the time spoke of Lord Raglan's being at Constantinople or Malta. As to Mr. Kinglake's hypothesis that the Commander-in-Chief, when he rode out, attended by a single A.D.C., was so disguised by a Vienna cape—"a wrapper so overfolding that it did not disclose his maimed arm" (p. 271), "which, not being English in shape, seems to have been somewhat disguising"—that no one knew him—it must be regarded as an attempt to impose on his readers' credulity. The idea that a strange horseman, muffled in a quaintly-cut foreign wrap, could go about the English camps during the winter, and *because* of the eccentricity of his appearance pass unnoticed, is surely preposterous. I frequently saw Lord Raglan on horseback before and after the time mentioned, and I do not recollect ever having seen him without an orderly, in addition to his aide-de-camp. At all events, if these secret, unnoticed inspections were made at the time referred to, they came within the canon "*de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio.*" They surely did no good, where they were not known. They were not referred to by Lord Raglan in his public, nor, I suppose, in his private, dispatches, and the mode of action did not encourage the soldiers by the visible presence of their Chief, or even dispel the delusion of their officers that they were neglected, in camps where these visits were not made openly. But Mr. Kinglake gives at length a letter from Lord Raglan to Lord Panmure, in which his Lordship, writing on March 2, 1857, says:—

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* *Army and Navy Gazette*, November 6.

† "That Lord Raglan was brave as a hero of antiquity, that he was kind to his friends and to his staff, that he was unmoved under fire, and unaffected by personal danger, that he was noble in manner, gracious in demeanour, of dignified bearing, and of simple and natural habits, I am, and ever have been, ready not only to admit, but to state with pleasure; that he had many and great difficulties to contend with, *domi militiaeque*, I believe; but that this brave, high-spirited, and gallant nobleman had been so long subservient to the power of a superior mind—that he had lost, if he ever possessed, the ability to conceive and execute large military plans—that he had lost, if he ever possessed, the faculty of handling great bodies of men, I am firmly persuaded. He was a fine English gentleman—a splendid soldier—perhaps an unexceptionable lieutenant under a great chief; but that he was a great chief, or even a moderately able general, I have every reason to doubt, and I look in vain for any proof of it whilst he commanded the English Army in the Crimea."

* Mr. Kinglake can easily refer to the officers of the Guards still alive as to this allegation.

† Lord Lucan can say whether that statement as to the cavalry camp is true or not.

> "I have visited the camps as frequently as the constant business in which I am engaged, and which occupies me throughout the day and a part of the night, will permit; and though I have made no note of those visits, I find from one of my aides-de-camp, who keeps a journal, and who frequently, though not always, attends me, that he has accompanied me in my rides above forty times in the last two months.* A ride is not taken for pleasure on this ridge and in this weather, and I have not had time to visit the monastery, the only spot worth seeing in the whole of the position."

Far be it from me to question the literal accuracy of that statement. Colonel Kingscote's word is above contradiction. But then the truth of it has nothing to do with the averment as to the period when inspection, incessant and vigilant, of Balaklava, the fount and origin of the disorders which flooded the plateau with misery, disease, and death, was most needed, and would have done most good. It was to the time between the gale of November 14 and the early part of the month of January, the complaints which the Duke of Newcastle's informants made of the Commander-in-Chief's seclusion referred, and it is not an answer to them to show that Lord Raglan rode out forty times in the months of January and February to camps close at hand. Lord Panmure, in his reply to Lord Raglan's demand for "the name of his slanderer," on this point says, "I will only say that my information has not been derived from the columns of the *Times*, but from eye-witnesses of the scenes by which you have been surrounded, but whom it would be a base breach of confidence in me to betray." (p. 345.)

Two successive War Ministers addressed urgent, indignant, angry remonstrances to Lord Raglan, on the meagreness of the information he imparted to them on the condition of the Army. "Oh! but," exclaims Mr. Kinglake, "these Ministers were stupid or careless; Lord Raglan gave them plenty of information! He fed them regularly with 'Morning States!' What more was needed?" But it will have been seen that the Duke, to whom this abounding information was imparted, was a loud-voiced complainant. "But," says Mr. Kinglake, "the Duke of Newcastle was crammed with information—so was Lord Panmure—only neither of them knew it. I have before me the two folio volumes comprising Lord Raglan's despatches and private letters to the Duke of Newcastle, and perceive them to be abounding, richly, largely abounding, in the very information which Lord Panmure says he cannot find." Why does not Mr. Kinglake, instead of high-sounding adjectives and pleonasms, give us a few specimens of these all-satisfying despatches from the two folios and letters? That would be the simplest and best answer he could make to the critics. And it will be said—Mr. Kinglake says it, and Lord Raglan himself makes the same statement —that his labours at his desk were incessant, and were of such a kind as to keep him nailed to it much of the day, and often far into the night. It becomes of moment to learn whether these labours were necessary and inevitable. When the Duke of Newcastle visited the Crimea, he had a long conversation with me on this point, and I well remember with what bitterness he spoke of "want of information." I remarked that "it was understood in camp that Lord Raglan's time was much taken up with correspondence." "With whom, I wonder?" broke out the Duke. "Not with me, certainly! I could get nothing out of him, and the public were disgusted at being told that the weather was better or worse, or that it rained yesterday and snowed the day before, when they were dying to learn all that could be told concerning the Army from the General in command of it, and were looking to me for the news." And because these unfortunate statesmen addressed remonstrances to Lord Raglan, Mr. Kinglake opens the full fire of his batteries on their coffins. The Duke of Newcastle is represented as "not a man who would have consciously and wilfully suffered himself to be drawn from the right course by a selfish motive; but what mortal can say that, when he feels the ground sinking from under his foot, he will be strong enough to resist the instinct which moves, which almost constrains him to clutch at some other for safety? The Duke was honestly conscious of having administered his Department with untiring zeal, and, upon the whole, with great ability; and now that his wrong, hasty judgment had really turned him against Lord Raglan and the Head-Quarter Staff, was not justice, he perhaps might imagine—was not justice, after all, on his side? By blaming Lord Raglan, and condemning,—nay, roughly displacing the chief officers of the Head-Quarter Staff, might he not disengage himself from the cruel fate of a Minister held answerable for the sufferings of our Army? . . . . . Plainly, if he would troop with the accusing throng, he must himself become one of them, must himself become an accuser—an accuser of the positive kind, not awaiting explanation or proof. He heard the people below crying out at Lord Raglan and the Head-Quarter Staff; and since now his own real convictions were setting against the same officers, might not he also go down and hoot?" (p. 303.) This is written of the man, honest, zealous, and able, to whom Lord Raglan, acknowledging "the vigour of his ceaseless efforts to meet the winter calamity," wrote, "You have left no stone unturned." (p. 289.) "In thus turning against Lord Raglan, and entering on the sinister course for which we now see him preparing, the Duke of Newcastle acted with the ready assent of his colleagues." They are all in the same boat, tarred with the same brush.

Having propounded a theory that the Government and the "print," as he calls the *Times*, had formed a league against Lord Raglan, although he does not seem quite sure whether it was the Ministry or the newspaper which led the way and devised the campaign, Mr. Kinglake says:—

> "The Duke of Newcastle proceeded to execute his plan of attack. On the 18th of December he addressed Lord Raglan (upon the non-delivery of regimental baggage) in terms approaching to censure; and three days later he commenced a series of letters distinctly importing blame. In the first of these, dated the 22nd of December, he openly disclosed his belief that a 'want of system and organisation' prevailed 'in all the departments of the camp.' On the 25th he wrote yet more strongly to the same effect, declaring that there appeared to be 'carelessness amongst the higher departments,' which required vigorous correction. On the 29th he returned to the subject, writing even more vituperatively than before, and in a yet closer pursuance of the ordained course of action, his diatribes now drew to a focus; for, basing himself on the curious mistakes before indicated, he distinctly charged Lord Raglan's Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals with inattention to the duties of their departments, and even went the strange length of making his accusations in positive terms, without first hearing what might be said by the Commander of the Forces, under whose very eyes the two officers in question were working."

And so the Duke of Newcastle is disposed of, and his fall is duly chronicled. Lord Panmure is dealt with still more vigorously. The peccant War Minister's early life and manners are analysed. He is called "a churl," "mighty in curses," rough-tongued, rough-mannered, "but without base malignity;" and finally, he is described as "more a rhinoceros than a tiger." But his audacity in making any unpleasant representations to Lord Raglan can, in charity to him, only be accounted for, by Mr. Kinglake, on the theory that an attack of gout had diseased his brain! All this is because he "allowed himself to pen a despatch on February 12, '55," in which,—

> "He said he could not find that the Government had been kept informed in a clear, succinct manner with the operations, the progress, or prospects of the campaign; he complained that Lord Raglan's notices of the condition of his army had been brief and unsatisfactory; he directed that fortnightly returns in a new form should be supplied; he adverted to some of those winter troubles upon which, in an earlier chapter, I have carefully dwelt; he professed to be sending out an officer of high rank, who was to test the capabilities of every officer on the general Staff of the army, but at once, without waiting for the result of the inquiry he thus meant to institute, he hastened to condemn unheard both the Adjutant and the Quartermaster-General, coming down against the last more especially in violent, newspaper language; he attempted some minor criticisms, and finally, advised a new measure—one conceived, some would say, in grim jest—that is, the importation of scavengers from Constantinople."

But the wrathful worshipper flies at higher game, and in no measured terms rates the Majesty of England for permitting anything disagreeable to be addressed to the object of his idolatry. The passage in which Mr. Kinglake alludes to the Queen in connection with Lord Panmure's dispatch, every word of which was approved of by the Cabinet, is so curious, that it must be quoted in full:—

> "It will be well for the Monarchy, if any explorer of desks, any searcher of journals and diaries, shall at last prove able to show that some official neglect or some oversight or mistake in the Palace intercepted the royal attention to what I have called the pith of this egregious despatch, and that therefore the act of concurring in Lord Panmure's heedless words may happily prove to be one in which, though the State gravely erred, the Queen herself had no part."

As to the Staff of the Army, which was assailed by the Ministers and by public opinion, it is only necessary for me to say that I think much of the invective directed against them was unjust. They were placed suddenly in the most trying position, without qualification by previous training or knowledge for the discharge of their duties, and they struggled, some to the death, to do their work. How could the country expect that a number of gay and gallant young soldiers, of whom not many had had any experience of service, could suddenly become, under the enemy's fire, wary, indefatigable, vigilant,—the eyes, and ears, and arms of their General? It is not without emotion, I think, that any one of proper feeling can read the expressions of the devotion to his officers evinced by Lord Raglan, when he was called upon to sacrifice them. It was a devotion which those officers well repaid, if they were not all equally worthy of it. Whatever may have been the injustice done to them at the time, it cannot be said that they suffered permanent wrong, or that their career was blighted by the hot breath of popular displeasure. No one now will question the ability and energy of Airey and the value of his labours, as well as their cruel pressure upon him, but it was the misfortune of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Army, and not General Airey's fault, that at a critical time, when the outcry was at its height almost, his health gave way, so that his duties were relegated to incompetent and unpopular subordinates. Of the attitude of the Head-quarters Staff in the midst of the winter troubles, and of the nonchalance and calm to which Mr. Kinglake attributes such virtues in imposing on the enemy and inspiring the Army, I can only say that my recollections of the effect produced by the undoubted tranquillity of the Farm House in the minds of the mere combatant officers were that it was anything but pleasant. I remember well how one day there came to me a furibund Colonel, in a rabbit-skin coat, his beard stiffened with ice, his face flaming with frost and anger, his boots coated to the knees with frozen mud, and let loose the torrent of his wrath. He had just been to Head-quarters, to see Lord Raglan, and lay before him the state of the regiment, or of what remained of it, and had trudged from his camp on foot, full of zeal and pity for his men. "I was shown into a room," he said, "where there was a table, spread with a table-cloth on it, and all sorts of good things laid out,—cold meat," (poor man!) "chickens, pâtés, butter (!), white bread! There was a blazing fire at the end of the room, and there was ——, with his back to it, picking his teeth and reading the paper. I told him of the state we were in,—no warm clothing, no rum, no boots, half-rations, and, by Jove! what do you think? Confound me, if he didn't drawl out 'Yas! It isn't rosy, is it?' I could have," &c. And then he recited imaginary deeds of violence. But, after all, he was unreasonable in his wrath, and no doubt —— would have cheerfully laid down his life—and calmly too—to have saved the men who suffered.

There is, among Mr. Kinglake's other "tricks" of style and method, a noticeable sort of device to tell on his reader's judgment, but it is one which is suited rather to the writer of such works as Walter Savage Landor's *Imaginary Conversations*, or Mr. Helps's *Friends in Council*, than to a historian. He imagines situations, suggests motives, and invents soliloquies. Thus he dealt with the Duke of Newcastle, as we have seen; and thus he suggests what the Editor of the *Times* might, but did not, think in 1854-5; and imagines what Sir Herbert Taylor would have said to King George, had Lord Panmure's despatch, or the like of it, come to his knowledge. Previous to the passage I have just quoted, there is a suggestion which is as follows:—"At that time" (*i.e.*, Lord Panmure's), "there reigned in England a Queen, and the sternest of those who uphold Constitutional principles will agree for once with the courtiers, will concede that such a despatch as the one of which we are speaking ought not to have left our shores without having first been submitted for Royal approval." (p. 333.) Taken to gether, I think Mr. Kinglake in these passages desires to have it understood by his readers that the Queen did not see, and therefore could not approve of, the despatch which her War Minister was about to send, with the sanction of her Cabinet; and as the right of the Sovereign to inspect all important despatches from her Secretary of State had been established, after a memorable struggle, in which Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell were concerned, it can only be supposed that some one stood between the Queen and the knowledge of the censure, or expression of dissatisfaction, which Lord Panmure had undertaken to convey to Lord Raglan. Only one person can be meant, and that is the Prince Consort. If it be so, then I feel justified in stating that Mr. Kinglake is entirely mistaken. I believe that it will be found the despatch which so excites his indignation was not kept back from the eyes of the Queen, and it would be, indeed, a theme for the bitterest invective of such a partisan of the rights of the "State," as opposed to the "personal" Monarch, had the Queen taken upon herself to disapprove of the course which her responsible Ministers had resolved, in a time of grave disquiet and trouble, to adopt. He glows with an indignation in which all sense and the moderation which is strength are entirely dissolved and evaporated, when he gives way to his imagination, and paints his fancy portrait of his hero. He calls him "the best General the world could furnish, so far as the Ministry knew." (p. 316.) "Here, then," he exclaims, "there seems to be found in one richly-gifted commander an almost ideal assemblage of those many and various conditions which a Ministry, watching over their General in a time of trouble and peril, must have yearned to see him fulfil." (301.) The Ministry, however, saw nothing of the kind. They were by no means content with the ideal General whom Mr. Kinglake pompously styles "the Lord Fitzroy Somerset of the Wellington campaigns," as though Lord Raglan had set his mark on the work done in the Peninsula. The great Duke, it is true, highly valued his subordinate. Who that knew him could but admire his many virtues, the purity of his character, his zeal for the Service, his unselfishness, and his entire devotion to duty? Mr. Kinglake imagines that the Duke of Wellington "would rather have cut off his hand," than sign the despatch which had so enrages him; but I have the very highest authority for saying that, high as was the opinion entertained by the great Duke of the excellent qualities of Lord Raglan, the very last thing that would have entered into his head to propose or sanction, was that the command of a great army should be entrusted to his Military Secretary! The constitutional control exercised by the Queen over her Army, minimised as it is, excites Mr. Kinglake's wrath to the highest pitch, and page after page is devoted to fierce denunciation of the evils wrought by the personage whom he calls the "Personal King," as opposed to the real or abstract "State King" (*i.e.*, the Secretary at War). An elaborate article, entitled "The Fall of Personal Monarchy of George III., in 1809," is inserted in the appendix; "the Mrs. Clarke Scandal" is set forth at length; poor old George III. is depicted "as a steady, industrious disturber of public business;" the Prince Regent is lugged in upon the stage, *à propos des bottes*, that Mr. Kinglake may flay him alive. "The Regent was a man so repulsively selfish that his memory is much loathed in this country, and, no doubt, when he thought that without much trouble or danger to himself he could attain a personal object by committing an outrage on the State, he was ready enough without scruple to commit the offence, but—given up to self-indulgence—the man was not, like his father, a steady, industrious disturber of public business, and happily spared his country a renewal of 'personal' government in its more constant, more noxious form." (p. 463.) In one place (p. 217), he says:—"The simple truth is, as I have shown that the Monarchical part of our system had so cumbered the action of England as to prevent her from wearing the harness required for modern war." In another, he writes (p. 68):—"In conformity with the—quite legal, quite grotesque—doctrine that our army, like the 'perquisite' of a cook, was a thing coarsely owned by the 'personal,' as distinguished from our genuine 'State' Sovereign, the honour of the English arms was shamelessly entrusted to a Royal Duke*," who is described "as not only conspicuous for intemperance in that madly intemperate age, but garrulous, untrustworthy, and utterly without the brain-power required for command in the field." To illustrate the curious position he takes up, Mr. Kinglake gives, in an appendix, a long series of military expeditions "which so often afforded examples of wasted strength and valour" between 1793 and 1809; but as the list includes the capture of Cape Town, and the conquest of South Africa, of Demerara, of Ceylon, of Malta, the occupation of the Ionian Islands—such little matters as the expulsion of the French from Egypt, and from Portugal, and the beginning of the Peninsular War—I do not think the case is very strong against the expeditions. It happens now and then that in the full "Laudamus" service of the Apotheosis the Arch-priest is occasionally so emported by his ecstacy, that he does not perceive he is bespattering his Idol. Thus, having in the previous five volumes of his "credo" insisted on the "ascendancy" of Lord Raglan in every way and thing, he makes it appear (p. 319) that it was the Duke of Newcastle who forced him to besiege Sebastopol, and that it was the Duke who sent out "the fated man, Burgoyne, and the fated gift, the siege-train, which were fitted to change swift conquest into a painful siege." I am at a loss to understand what Mr. Kinglake would have said of a Minister who sent out an army to besiege a place without an engineer-in-chief or a siege-train, but it is plain enough from his own narrative that Lord Raglan adopted the idea of the flank march, of which his historian now speaks so evilly, with all the enthusiasm of which he was capable. At all events the French were not indebted to the Duke of Newcastle for their engineer or for their siege guns, and they accepted the idea of a siege as the best plan to pursue. It would be strange, indeed, if Mr. Kinglake were to admit that there was in the conduct of the French, from first to last, any one feature redeeming it from baseness,—but he has, in this present volume, unwittingly made admissions most damaging to his theory that Lord Raglan had stablished a complete ascendancy, in the field and out of it, in all which related to our Allies. He asserts, in fact, that so far from being in the ascendant, Lord Raglan dared not press any demand on General Canrobert for French assistance, lest he should endanger the Alliance! Mr. Kinglake challenges Marshal Canrobert, on the faith of Lord Raglan's letters, to meet the allegation that our Allies imposed on us an amount of toil "cruelly and unfairly excessive." And this he says with the facts staring him in the face, in his own pages, that the French, at a time when they were exposed to continual sorties, and were engaged both on our Right and on our Left Attacks in pushing on the siege-works, which on our side were nearly at a stand-still, had taken over the Inkerman Attack, covered our rear over the Woronzow Road, metalled part of our road, carried our sick, gave us food and great-coats. Mr. Kinglake is quite satisfied that if Lord Raglan made a statement in a secret dispatch Marshal Canrobert must be thereupon hung by the neck until he is dead, without any mercy on his soul! I do not know whether Marshal Canrobert, who is yet alive, will meet the challenge. Surely, it was Lord Raglan's duty at the time to have made, in the interests of his soldiery, such representations to Marshal Canrobert, and not to have confined himself to the conveyance of them in "secret despatches to the Duke of Newcastle? "The French Commander," he says, "indeed, showed a generous readiness to aid the transport of our sick and wounded with the resources of his Ambulance Corps, and Lord Raglan's appeals to him for a fairer distribution of the siege labours between the troops of the two Allied Armies did not, certainly, encounter a complete and final rejection; but they were invariably met by General Canrobert with reasons for postponing the desired relief, and afterwards by delays still more lengthened than the reasons suggested warranted" (p. 155-6). This is written by the man who complains that the English Ministers did not inquire what reply Lord Raglan could make to the charges formulated in their letters before they made any inquiry as to their truth! In the same spirit the historian writes of the whole campaign and of the Winter Troubles throughout as if Lord Raglan controlled every act, dominated every situation, and foresaw and provided for everything but was responsible for nothing. With regard to the vexed question of the road from Balaklava to the Camp, it is fair to say that Mr. Kinglake establishes the fact, which was never questioned by me, that when the winter set in and the trenches were "asking for more," Lord Raglan could not detach men from the ranks to make it; but I think it is fairly questionable whether all that could have been done was done. It is laid down as an axiom that hired labour could not be procured. Why? There were swarming populations close at hand, on the shores of the Black Sea, at Constantinople, at Smyrna,—nay, more, there were many hundreds of men on board the merchant vessels and steamers and transports on and off Balaklava, who would have been only too glad to have earned money by their labour. There was a Fleet, almost idle, at anchor. There were also the Turks at Balaklava; and if all these failed, there was at least the resource left to Lord Raglan of declaring to General Canrobert that a road must be made—there was full warning of the necessity of making it given by Mr. —— weeks before—that the English could not make it, and at the same time defend their Right and Left attacks; and that the French must either make the road, or take upon themselves the entire maintenance of the siege works.* Mr. Kinglake, with evident reluctance, detects that spot in the sun, and says, "on the whole, my conclusion is that it would have been right for Lord Raglan to force his way out of the meshes by a peremptory appeal to the French" (p. 118). In my next and last article I shall have to deal with some specific allegations of Mr. Kinglake, and then, as far as I am concerned, my readers shall hear no more of the "Winter Troubles."

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* The aide-de-camp referred to by Lord Raglan was Colonel Nigel Kingscote.

WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., with Rear-Admiral Somerset, second-in-command, met off the Eddystone on Wednesday, when the four ships, *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Achilles*, and *Northumberland*, proceeded for Queenstown. The statement which has appeared in the *Times* and other daily papers that the Admiral in command has been instructed to be prepared to land a brigade of 2,800 men, existed only in the too-fertile imagination of a Portsmouth newsmonger. The Admiral's instructions are to the effect that the stay at Queenstown will not, in all probability, be for more than a few days, when he will receive his orders to take the ships under his command to the coasts of Spain and Portugal. Christmas-Day will, we regret to hear, for the sake of officers and men, be spent in the Tagus, and, according to present arrangements, the Squadron will remain absent from England for six months. The winter will be passed in cruising on and off Vigo, with occasional calls at Lisbon, but in the spring Gibraltar will be visited, and it is not unlikely that a cruise will be made to Madeira. We had strong hopes that their Lordships would have allowed the ships to spend Christmas at home, for they ought to know how highly a Christmas at home is appreciated by our Blue-jackets, from the fact that they have so few of them, compared with those in civil life. As it matters not one jot or tittle where the ships happen to be cruising for the next two months, it would have been quite as well to have kept them on the Irish as on the Spanish coast, and perhaps better, all things considered, for, if a battalion of Marines is a necessity in the Emerald Isle, a squadron of her Majesty's ships off the coast could have done no harm. Then the ships could have been ordered home to their respective ports to complete with stores, and to leave for their more distant cruising ground with the new year. The amount of leave-breaking which followed the last Christmas leave at home was by no means excessive, and will compare favourably enough with the consequences of leave-giving at Lisbon. But the Admiralty has some narrow prejudice against allowing the ships of the so-called Channel Squadron to be in or near the Channel when Christmas comes round. To those who are always at home, the fact of being at their own fireside or among the members of their family on this particular season is but a small matter. With our seamen, who so rarely chance to be within easy distance of home, it is a different thing. Their friends, too, at home think far more of having their sailor-relatives with them at that time, if only for a week, than for a month at any other more busy period of the year. That such facts as these should escape notice would seem to show that there is a want of sympathy between the Administrative Department and the Service afloat. This is keenly felt by that class to which we look for our seamen, and what wonder is it that many a mother struggles hard to prevent her boy from going to sea, feeling sure that she will hardly ever see him again. To send away the Channel Squadron at a time when the people are beginning to think of their home gatherings is a mistake, if nothing worse; and it is such want of thought for the sentiments and feelings prevailing on the lower deck that goes far to make the Service less popular than it should be, and to make men grow sick of it, and leave it, when their first engagement has expired. A little more consideration and readiness to meet the wishes of the men, who number their thousands, would do more to retain our trained seamen than any number of Circulars offering an extra twopence a day to those who re-engage. That there must be great drawbacks to service afloat as compared with life on shore, we will admit, but there are many little difficulties which might be smoothed down, if more consideration were shown as to leave and small indulgences. The work of the seaman is hard enough we know, and a more willing and uncomplaining man than the British Blue-jacket it would be difficult to find. He does his work loyally while he is in the Service, but the majority throw up their chances of pension and higher pay, and simply get quit of the whole thing on the first opportunity, preferring to take the chances of employment on shore rather than remain afloat to be bucketted about from morning to night, and to be denied privileges which could be readily granted without cost to the State or detriment to the Service. It is not too late even yet to stay the orders of the Squadron for the Spanish coast, and we trust their Lordships will take our counsel to heart, and see the policy of adding to the popularity of the Service, instead of sending away the ships with disappointed crews.

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* The Duke of York.

* There is an odd mistake, a misprint, at page 114, where it is stated that Lord Raglan's "first step was to despatch an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to *Sebastopol* (!) with orders to buy there the tools, including, of course, the stone-hammers which were needed for road-making." Constantinople is meant.

In the current number of *Blackwood* is an article on "Army Reform," which might be read with advantage by the Authorities. We do not endorse all the opinions of the writer, but it is impossible to deny that he has thrown some light on a difficult subject, and made several suggestive remarks. He may be described as an advocate of qualified Cardwellism, as may be gathered from his opening paragraph, in which he says that "what has been called Lord Cardwell's scheme has so far proved a failure, not through any inherent defects, but from the attempt of the Government of the day to carry on wars without asking Parliament for the sinews of war." The result has been, he says, that the scheme has undergone a strain to which it was never intended to be subjected. Two difficult wars have been carried on at the same time, with all the establishments on a peace footing. The system was based on the principle that only one of each pair of linked battalions should be abroad, and that, if owing to stress of war, both battalions were out of the country, a proportionate increase should be made in the number of men at the Depôts. This increase has never been made, and unless the standard had been lowered, or the inducements to enlist increased, it would appear, from our recruiting experiences of the past nine years, that the men could not have been obtained. As it is, owing to short service, our demands are nearly double what they were before Lord Cardwell's changes, and it is very certain that we could not reduce the strength of our already skeleton battalions. That being the case, we should only be robbing Peter to pay Paul, if we made any large addition to the strength of Depôts. Moreover, as the writer of the article admits, the expedient would fail of effect, for it would only crowd the Depôts with boys unfit to be sent into the field. He confesses that the only method of obtaining trained soldiers is to invite volunteers from other regiments, or to call up men from the Reserve. To have recourse to the latter means in the event of little wars would, he considers, be impolitic. We agree with him, but believe that, with proper inducements and management, a large number of Reserve men would volunteer. The calling for volunteers from other regiments we consider an objectionable practice. It temporarily renders the regiments supplying those volunteers inefficient, introduces an element into the receiving regiment which cannot be at once assimilated, destroys *esprit de corps* in both regiments, and promotes a spirit of vagabondage throughout the Army. The writer of the article maintains, in opposition to the universal opinion of the Army, that volunteering, "within restricted limits, constitutes a desirable and convenient assistance to the Adjutant-General in an emergency." We have no doubt that volunteering, unless within limits so restricted as to make it practically useless, is greatly to be deprecated. With another suggestion, we cordially concur. It is that a certain number of battalions should be always maintained at war strength. This has never yet been done, for though certain battalions have been kept up at a high strength, so that they may be ready at any moment for service, not a single one has yet been able to embark 1,000 bayonets in every sense fit for the field, without calling for volunteers or assistance from the linked battalions. Two other subjects are dealt with in the article under notice, and both are of importance. One is the establishment of General Officers; the other, the question of promotion. In discussing the former question, he administers a severe rebuke to Mr. Trevelyan, conclusively proving how ignorant of military matters that violent and arrogant military reformer is. According to Mr. Trevelyan, there are 626 Generals on the Active List, and "the Retired List of Generals is one that no man can number." As a matter of fact, on June 1 the number of active Generals was 475, and that of those on the Retired List—comprising Artillery, Engineers, Marines, and Indian Army—was 130. Mr. Trevelyan is equally inaccurate when he states that thirty-four Indian appointments which ought to be held by Generals are occupied by colonels, from want of a sufficient number of capable General Officers. The slightest inquiry would have shown him that this arrangement is solely due to economy. The writer devotes great attention to promotion by selection. He uses many arguments to prove that it is impossible in time of peace, without great injustice, and points out all the difficulties and evils which would ensue from introducing that practice. We shall content ourselves with saying that we admit the difficulties and the evils, but that we think a system of promotion by seniority tempered by selection could be worked out without injustice to officers, and to the benefit of the Service and the country.

The Naval Demonstration is, it would seem, to be brought home to the very palace of the Sultan, for on Monday two ex-First Lords of the British Admiralty, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Smith, are to dine with his Majesty.

The Lords of the Admiralty have this year used their yacht, the *Enchantress*, merely as their hotel, and not to take passage in. With one or two exceptions their Lordships preferred travelling to the Ports by rail, and thought the passage *viâ* Holyhead better than round Land's End. And now it appears that the yacht is not large enough for them, and the construction of a new vessel is to be undertaken at Pembroke. Mr. Brassey stuck to the *Enchantress* on her recent cruise, for although she was a little wet, it would have ill become a master of the Mercantile Marine to show any desire to shirk a dash of salt water.

The Admiralty will not recall the *Iron Duke* from the China Station unless it be found absolutely necessary, and under any circumstances would prefer some little time to elapse before ordering her home after her grounding, as her sudden recall would accentuate the accident. The *Swiftsure* is, however, to be prepared for duty as a flagship and probable relief of the *Iron Duke*, and the building of a poop and other extensive alterations are to be taken in hand at once at Devonport.

Commander Verney L. Cameron, C.B., is staying at Constantinople, his visit being in connection with the overland route to India.

The *Pandora*, yacht of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, was lying off Constantinople on November 5, when the mail left.

Rear-Admiral Lord Clanwilliam, C.B., with the whole of the ships of the Squadron under his command, was at Madeira on Sunday last, and sailed on the 10th for St. Vincent.

Mr. Edward Greenway, midshipman, who had served in the *Charybdis* since February, 1877, has been permitted by the Admiralty to resign and leave the Service.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., has transferred his flag to the *Monarch* from the *Alexandra*, which has proceeded to Malta to give leave and complete with stores. It is devoutly hoped in the Squadron that the ships may soon be relieved of the monotonous guard-mounting in Teodo Bay.

A full report of the gallantry of the Seedie boy of the *Wild Swan*, who saved a slave from being devoured by sharks, has been received at the Admiralty from Commander Dacres, and we hear that their Lordships will recommend the boy for the highest award for saving life from drowning. The details of the case have already appeared in these columns, and no more striking act of gallantry has come under our notice within recent times.

We trust a medical contemporary may be correct in stating that the new regulations for Naval Medical Officers have been prepared, and have met with the approval of the "Authorities," which in this case would mean the Admiralty and Treasury. But as far our information goes, we have no confirmation of this pleasant rumour. That it must soon come there can be no doubt, but we rather fancy our contemporary is anticipating events.

The vexed question of stability, which has occupied so prominent a place in the *Atalanta* controversy, has led to inquiries being made as to other classes of her Majesty's ships, and it has been discovered that the *Sheldrake* class is wanting in this most necessary quality. Steps will, of course, be taken to give warning to all ships of this class now in commission, and the trim of those in reserve will be altered, before they are again sent on service.

Lieutenant Keppel Foote will temporarily undertake the duties of Lieutenant-Instructor of the London Brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers, their Lordships having approved of him as a relief for Lieutenant Charles Bell, who, we regret to hear, is unfit for duty, owing to ill-health.

The speech of the Earl of Northbrook at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in returning thanks for the Navy, was certainly flattering to that branch of her Majesty's service, and the cheers of his audience showed the approval of his civilian hearers. His lordship gave the assurance that at no former time has the discipline of the fleets, at home and abroad, been in a more satisfactory condition. He also gave tribute of praise to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour for the unanimity and good-feeling which prevailed among the officers and crews of the Allied Squadron under his command while in Austrian waters. In speaking of the corps of Royal Marines, his lordship observed that he was greatly gratified at receiving from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the expression of his opinion that nothing could exceed the condition and efficiency of what he was pleased to call "that splendid force." It is not the first time that his Royal Highness has been pleased to make use of such favourable expressions towards the Royal Marine Corps, and we feel satisfied that such a reaction has taken place in the feeling at the Admiralty as to over-rule any previous intention of reducing the establishment of this efficient body of men.

Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Herbert were requested by the War Office to represent the Naval element on the Committee appointed to inquire into the defences of our mercantile ports. The duties of these officers at the Admiralty prevented their taking this additional duty upon them, and it was suggested that Vice-Admiral Phillimore and Vice-Admiral Henry Boys should be nominated in their stead. The offices lately filled by these two officers, namely, that of Admiral Superintendent of the Reserves and Director of Naval Ordnance respectively, make them peculiarly fitted to adjudicate on coast defences, and they have consequently been selected as members of the Committee.

Why is not the *Fawn* ordered to pay off? She has been in commission since June 1, 1876, nearly four and a half years, and as will be seen by some particulars as to her state and condition to be found under her name in another column, she adds nothing to the strength of the Mediterranean Fleet, for she is indeed a "weak link." Her surveying service in the Sea of Marmora has been completed, and she is now only awaiting those orders which the Admiralty have, apparently, forgotten to give.

As will be seen by reference to the name of the ship in another column, the *Rambler* has gained the reputation of being anything but a comfortable ship. Commissioned only in September last by Commander the Hon. A. C. Littleton, she has already had more than her fair proportion of offences and courts-martial. Her commander had no serious difficulty with his men in the last commission so far as we know, but it would seem that his new command is, thus far, anything but a success. There must be something exceptionally wrong somewhere if all we hear be true, and either the ship has had the misfortune to receive a wonderful number of bad characters from the Naval Barracks, or there must be a want of tact in dealing with the men on board the ship. If it be true that the ship is made unbearable to the lower deck, it is not strange that men should commit crimes which lead to their being sentenced to imprisonment, rather than go to such a station as the West Coast of Africa in an uncomfortable ship. We always hesitate to accept growls from the discontented, but when charges are deliberately laid, and the matter becomes the talk of the port, then it is time that some inquiry should be made at head-quarters.

We are indebted to a correspondent, writing from Arica on October 3, for the following most interesting account of the torpedo operations of the Chilians and the destruction of the *Corvadonga*, the details of her loss being from the lips of a survivor. Our correspondent says :—"Although the torpedo operations of the Chilian Navy during the war have been singularly unsuccessful, beyond establishing a wholesome dread of these engines of war in their opponents' breasts, the Peruvians, on the other hand, have not only sunk the *Loa*, a large armed transport, but now have destroyed the famous little *Corvadonga*. The story in each case is very similar. On July 3, 1880, the *Loa*, Captain Peña, while blockading the port of Callao, picked up a boat full of vegetables, but with no one in her. Captain Peña, in common with the other officers of the squadron, had been officially warned that it was known the Peruvians would attempt to destroy the ships by means of explosives concealed in a boat, but in spite of this fact, which had been ascertained by spies, he commenced to clear her of her cargo. The consequence was, by the weights being removed, a spring was released and 300 lbs. of dynamite exploded with great violence. The ship sank in a few minutes, and Captain Peña perished with 100 of his crew. Some forty were saved, chiefly by the boats of H.M.S. *Thetis*. The *Corvadonga*, a gun-vessel of 412 tons, was much valued as the only trophy the Chilians possess of the Spanish war in 1865, when she was captured in November by the Chilian sloop *Esmeralda*. The following details of her loss are from the lips of a survivor, the only Englishman on board. On September 13th, she entered the Peruvian port of Chaucay, and opened fire. After trying ineffectually to destroy a railway bridge, those on board caught sight of two boats at anchor. A ship's boat was lowered and sent to destroy them, and one, a lighter, was sunk. The other was found to be a particularly nice lifeboat-gig, well fitted with cushions, &c. She was towed alongside the *Corvadonga*, and the carpenter sent in to examine her. No explosives were to be found in her, but the bow and stern air-boxes, having no opening, were not looked into, and this negligence proved fatal. Captain Ferrari determined to appropriate her for his own use, and ordered her to be hoisted up to the starboard waist davits. The tackles were hooked on to links of chain coming up apparently through a pipe through the air-boxes, but immediately on commencing to hoist a tremendous explosion occurred. The starboard side of the ill-fated *Corvadonga* was completely crushed in. The foreyard fell with a crash, the other boats on that side were blown to atoms, and in four minutes the ship sank in ten fathoms. Fifteen men managed to escape to sea in the gig, the only boat not destroyed, and safely reached the Callao Squadron, thirty miles away. Forty-nine were taken prisoners, many perished in the ship, and thus Chili lost a vessel valued not only for her usefulness, but as a national trophy, this, too, at a time when every vessel they possess means a Peruvian port blockaded. The Chilian Government, having proved to its own satisfaction that Sir W. Armstrong's improved breech-loading guns are infinitely superior to any description of muzzle-loaders, is now engaged in changing the *Huascar's* armament. In another month she will return to the Peruvian coast with two 8-in. 11½-ton guns in her turret, capable of ranging more than twice as far as the two obsolete 10-in. muzzle-loading guns she now discards; in fact, it is expected that she will be able to throw her projectiles into Lima, five miles from the nearest part of the coast, and 500 ft. above the level of the sea. However, this remains to be seen. In Peru, the Dictator Pierola seems to have begun to think about peace, for he has accepted the good offices of the United States Minister at Lima to mediate with the Chilian Government. The result is that representatives of the three belligerents meet in conference at Arica on October 5, on board an American man-of-war. What the result will be it is impossible to speculate, such a bitter animosity exists between Peru and Chili. At the very moment the conference meets, the Chilian ships are destroying property all along the defenceless Peruvian coast, and the Santiago papers are vowing vengeance over the loss of their two ships; on the other hand, the Lima journals are full of bombastic heroism, utterly denying that they are beaten, and claiming to be in a stronger position now than at the commencement of the war. It is much to be feared that many thousands of lives will be sacrificed in a last deadly struggle round the capital of Peru."

Several officers of the Light Infantry Divisions of the Royal Marines have received orders to present themselves at the Head-quarters of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney, on Monday next, for the purpose of going through a course of garrison instruction.

The present form of "Gunnery Log and Progress Book" has been revised, and in future will be issued as two separate volumes, to last a ship's commission. On April 1 next, all the old "Gunnery Log and Progress Books" are to be closed, and the new books opened, except in the cases of ships about to be ordered home from foreign service, or to pay off, when the old books may be contined, if more convenient. All ships newly commissioned from this date will be supplied with the new form. The books will be kept by the Gunnery Lieutenant, and submitted by him to the Captain weekly, for approval and signature. If there be no Gunnery Lieutenant, the Gunner will perform this duty; and, if there be no Gunner, then the Gunnery Instructor will keep the book, under the supervision of the officer in command.

Following closely upon the report of Captain Hopkins, of the *Excellent*, comes that of the Portuguese Machine Gun Committee, whose experiments were began last August, and have just been brought to a close. The report speaks most highly of the Nordenfelt English Admiralty pattern gun, the Portuguese officers remarking that "through its volley-firing, and thereby being able to fire at the rate of 250 to 350 shots per minute, its effect, even on land, would be a great deal more destructive than the Hotchkiss revolving-cannon firing shells, but only being able to fire a single shot while the Nordenfelt-Palmcrantz mitrailleuse fires a volley of four shots." The Italian Government Committee have also completed their competitive trials between the Nordenfelt and Hotchkiss machine guns, the results obtained being similar to those secured in this country, and recently reported upon by the Captain of the *Excellent*.

The remains of the late Lieutenant Irving, R.N., of the lost Franklin Expedition, will be brought to Glasgow from the United States of America, on board a steamer of the Anchor Line, that company having generously offered to convey the remains of this officer to his native country, free of all charge. From Glasgow, the body will be transported to Edinburgh, and handed over to the relatives of the deceased officer for interment.

We hear that Messrs. Thorneycroft have submitted to the Admiralty the plans of a proposed torpedo-boat, driven by means of hydraulic propulsion. But what is most gratifying in this matter is that their Lordships should have forwarded these plans to Admiral Sir George Elliot for his opinion. In a recent article on Naval officers and Naval constructors, we strongly urged the desirability of more frequent interchange of opinion in matters of construction between the Civil Department and the Service afloat, and we sincerely trust that this may be the dawn of a new and better order of things. Sir George Elliot has devoted much attention to the question of hydraulic propulsion, and did his utmost to show that although the *Waterwitch* was not a success, the ideas under which she was constructed were capable of great improvement. No better authority on this particular subject could be found in the Service, and we congratulate the Department in having so far thrown aside their usual reserve and professional jealousy as to take into consultation a retired Flag-officer. It was but the other day that a retired Flag-officer, when writing to the *Times* on the loss of the *Atalanta*, stated that he would have looked upon it as an impertinence to have given his views to the Admiralty after being retired. We hope the officers of the Service, whether active or retired, will no longer entertain any such ideas, but that they will not hesitate to express their opinions for the good of the Service when they may feel that there is occasion for so doing.

The relief of the Marine Detachment on board the *Pembroke* is being carried out by degrees. Only about forty Marines were required for embarkation in that ship, and some six weeks have been passed in trying to collect that number from the Chatham Division. Either the despatch of one battalion to Ireland has brought the gallant corps down to a skeleton, or else the system of detailing men for embarkation is too elaborate for the convenience of the Service. As we stated recently, the *Assistance* is wanted on her return from the Mediterranean to bring back a few men whose turn has arrived for embarkation, and until those few arrive there seems to be quite a dead-block in carrying out even the reliefs on board harbour ships. This does not seem right when we consider the force of the Royal Marines,—on paper.

The boat accident which happened last week at Devonport, whereby a number of men narrowly escaped drowning, has called attention to the over-crowding of watermen's boats by liberty-men returning to their ships. As a remedy, Rear-Admiral Somerset gave directions that an officer should be present to see the men of the Channel Squadron ships taken off from the shore. But the true remedy would be found in better arrangements for the embarkation of men returning from leave. Why should they be required to use watermen's boats at all, thus putting them to an unnecessary expense in returning from the shore? The little paddle-vessel, the *Harpy*, which conveys the men to the Sound, might surely go alongside the yard instead of lying off in the stream, and compelling the men to take boats from Mutton Cove to reach her. The chief officer in command of the *Harpy*, Mr. Johns, has been employed at Devonport in similar vessels to the *Harpy* all his service career, and he would find no difficulty in going alongside either the dockyard or victualling yard, and taking the men straight to their ships from the shore without the intermediate trouble and expense of embarking by means of hired boats. Nothing could be more easy, nor, it would have been thought, could anything have occurred more naturally to the minds of the Authorities than this method of taking seamen off to their ships. But, for some inscrutable reason, or, rather, from an utter want of reason, the little *Harpy* is moored off in the stream, and the men have to find their way to her. If it were the desire of the Authorities to encourage leave-breaking, no better way of doing so could be devised than that of making it as difficult as possible for the men to find their way back to their ships. And this is exactly what it pleases them to do at Devonport.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Yonge, R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Auxiliary Artillery in the Colchester Sub-District, vice Colonel H. Renny, whose period of Staff service has expired.

The French Infantry Committee has not only determined to lighten the load at present carried by the French soldier on his back, and to distribute what remains in a more scientific manner, but has also decided against both helmet and shako. The Committee consider that the *képi* is the best head-gear for the soldier of the epoch, who has little to fear from the cavalry sabres except during flight, and when fleeing, he will be able to get over the ground much more rapidly with his *képi* than with a heavier top weight. The Committee has also recommended that the manufacture of shoes and garters for the army be at once suspended, as in their opinion the half-boot laced up the side should be adopted, or else the Neapolitan half-boot. However, the shoe and gaiter have, up to the present, exhibited a most remarkable amount of vitality. It appears to us that military committees have been reporting against them for many years past, but they still exist, in spite of the grave inconvenience of troubling a soldier with two articles dependent upon each other where one would do. The Committee also recommend the substitution of the *vareuse*, or guernsey, worn in the marine for the present tunic, and a waterproof rug for the present woollen blanket, which soaks in the rain. Altogether, the condition of the French soldier runs every chance of being greatly ameliorated, and this partly because every one being liable to serve, everyone is interested in the well-being of the rank and file. Not long ago, we saw some French soldiers with helmets which had been served out for trial, and we must say that the pattern was exceedingly pleasing to the eye, and that the men looked infinitely smarter in them than in the shako. The *képi*, however, is very becoming when jauntily worn by an old soldier.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday last shows that the Horse Guards has been enabled to provide for a couple of Purchase subalterns, whose regimental advancement has been delayed, and whose regiments have for some years past been in a stagnant condition as regards promotion. Lieutenant W. G. Small, of the 59th, is appointed to a company in the 104th Fusiliers, and Lieutenant A. K. Purvis, of the 87th, is promoted into the 107th. This is as it should be. The 59th, a regiment which has lately done good service in the field, has, we find, no fewer than six subalterns who entered the Army previous to the abolition of Purchase, whereas the senior subaltern of the 104th is of comparatively short service. The 87th has eight subalterns who were appointed on or prior to October 28, 1871, whilst in the 107th the senior subaltern entered the Army as recently as September, 1876. It was, therefore, only an act of justice to the Purchase officers still serving as subalterns that they should derive benefit from these two steps.

The adjutancies of all the regiments of Household Cavalry are now vacant. It is fully time that those of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards were filled, considering that a year has elapsed since Captain Southwood got his promotion, and Captain Wake retired. A year is a long time for an Infantry battalion to be without an adjutant, but with Cavalry it is very essential that no unnecessary delay should be occasioned in filling the appointment.

The French Republican papers chronicle the following fact with great glee:—No. 1, or, as he is familiarly called, "the major of the promotion," this year at St. Cyr, is not the son of a bloated aristocrat, but an *enfant de troupe* called Brasart, who is just eighteen. Left an orphan at twelve years of age, he was adopted by the officers of the 6th Regiment of the Line, in which his father had served as bandmaster. The town of Saintes also contributed towards the education of this lad, who, at a very early age, showed signs of being remarkably intelligent. The patrons of the youthful "major" have not been disappointed up to the present, and we are given to believe that the world will some day hear a good deal of Brasart. This is possible, for a good many unpromising lads have distinguished themselves in the military line. Where would Bob Clive be now-a-days, with competitive examinations? Bonaparte came out very low down in his examination, and was reported on as capable of making a good sailor. Frederick the Great only became a soldier after he had run away at Molwitz. We are, however, assured that all this is changed, and that no more brilliant generalship will be witnessed, that the days of strategy have passed, and that the present era is one of sound principles and not of genius. The mechanical appliances by which troops are moved, the rapidity with which future wars must necessarily be decided (at least in Europe), and the new system of fighting, all tend towards rendering warfare more matter of fact, and success more dependent on general capacity than individual ability.

They evidently manage things better at Aldershot than at Woolwich, for Major-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram inspected the companies of the Army Service Corps at that station the other day, and we read in the report of the proceedings that "the mounted duties of the corps were performed by the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, which enabled the whole of the Army Service Corps to attend the inspection." "General FitzWygram, on arrival, made a minute inspection of the men, horses, and waggons." The field inspection over, "the General next proceeded to inspect the school, stables, recreation-rooms, library, canteen, and serjeants' mess." "We are given to understand that the men, with their horses, were out on duty at a somewhat late hour on the night previous to the inspection; but notwithstanding this drawback, they turned out in capital condition the next morning, and gave the General every satisfaction." Very different this to the so-called inspection which the companies at Woolwich undergo periodically, where men and horses are seen in the stable-yard, and no measures are taken to test the military efficiency of either officers or men.

A correspondent offers as a suggestion that Commanding Officers ought, as a matter of fairness, to take into consideration the propriety of supplying to all regimental assistant-clerks an office serge out of the canteen funds. The arrangement is favoured, he says, in some regiments, and the boon is much appreciated; but in other corps the men employed on office work are in no way compensated for the destruction of clothing which their office duties entail.

It is high time that the Secretary of State for War's attention was directed to the state of officers' quarters at Dover. Those of the Shaft Barracks are simply in a most disgraceful state; they are ruinous, the paper hangs in festoons from the walls, and altogether they are unfit for kennels. The Royal Engineers, with every wish to put them in order, are unable to do so, on account of having no money. Any one inspecting the Commanding Officer's quarters would imagine that he was examining a lot of the lowest description of Irish hovels. The majority of these quarters are close in rear of the soldiers' barracks, and look into the backs of the soldiers' rooms. The view on a wet day is, therefore, by no means a cheering one.

Deputy-Commissary-General W. F. Wright, C.B., who was in administrative charge of the Ordnance Store Department during the late wars in South Africa, has been invalided to England, and has arrived home this week.

Deputy-Commissary-General S. W. Hall, from Commissariat charge in Scotland, has been appointed to the Southern Portsmouth District, vice Deputy-Commissary-General A. W. Downes, C.B., retired, being succeeded at Edinburgh by Assistant-Commissary-General A. Clerk, from the West Indies, who is relieved by Assistant-Commissary-General R. D. Noake.

Considering the great wealth of works on military science which have made their appearance in more recent times, and the general study of the art of war, it must be looked upon as a happy thought that a number of eminent German officers should have undertaken the task of selecting from among the very bases of military science the works of such men as Frederick the Great, Scharnhorst, Clausewitz, Napoleon, Jomini, and other war captains, and supplying them to military students at a merely nominal cost. Edited by Major von Marées, of the German General Staff, three parts have at present been published, the first of which contains Frederick's *General Principia;* the second and third being devoted to Clausewitz's *Vom Kriege.* The *Classics* are accompanied by such introductions, notes, and explanations as are suitable to the subject, and the high standing of the officers engaged on the work is a guarantee that the succeeding parts will be as carefully edited as those already before us. At any rate, the idea of publishing such a collection of the military classics deserves every encouragement; for our part, we wish the undertaking the success it so well deserves. Messrs. F. Schneider and Co., of Berlin, are the publishers.

In a recent part of the *Organ für Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine,* the development of the Continental Armies during 1879 is treated in a very concise manner, the progress made being summarised as follows:—In comparing the various armies, the writer states that Germany shows the most stability, as she has very few military changes to make, and is able to devote her attention to the development of its efficiency and internal organisation. By the light of recent events, however, this statement requires some qualification, as the great organic change, which was at first thought to be postponed till 1881, will take effect this year. Russia, determined by her experiences during the last great war, has undertaken large plans of reorganisation, the final effects of which can hardly yet be foreseen. Her military authorities have not yet plunged into the abyss of innovations. At present she has only reached the field of discussion, which precedes all new creations. France, on the contrary, is ready with her organisation. The era of experiments, of precipitate arrangements, is over; with the advent of political settlement, of consolidation of the Republic, the army has now assumed a more distinct form. With prudence—by way of administrative changes—the transmission to a three-year service has been begun, a change which, under other circumstances, would bring in its train a total transformation of the existing institutions of the French army. Italy, notwithstanding the financial straits in which she finds herself, is making gigantic efforts, not only to reorganise her army on a uniform basis, but to increase its strength. In a certain sense, everything has to be newly created. Besides fundamental changes, especially as regards the supply of *matériel,* many improvements have been ordered. Roumania, conscious of the fact that the present weakness of her army is a standing obstacle to her becoming a desirable ally, has far-reaching schemes in hand, probably with the intention of attaining, with the improvement of her military forces, a corresponding success and material gain. Of the Balkan natives, Servia has to undergo an increase, Bulgaria a complete creation of their respective armies, the value of which only the future will bring to light.

It is high time that some forcible steps were taken to stamp out the existence of a species of industry which, originated by the abolition of branding, or rather tattooing (for it was nothing more), deserters and soldiers discharged from the Service as incorrigibly bad characters, is very sensibly on the increase, and is, it is not too much to say, greatly undermining the strength of many of our regiments on home service. Formerly a man who was thus marked had little or no chance of escaping detection, if he presented himself for re-enlistment, and few were eager to run the risk of being summarily sent to prison as a rogue and a vagabond. Now all is changed, and our criminal classes have had their number increased by the springing into existence of one whose special calling it is to enlist into regiment after regiment, and in turn to desert from each, carrying off on each occasion the whole of their clothing and necessaries, and not unfrequently easing their comrades of their possessions at the same time. They are, needless to say, constantly apprehended, and the expense and labour entailed in bringing witnesses, often from great distances, to identify the scoundrels, and prove their several enlistments, can easily be imagined. Seeing the enormous cost of our Army, and the very small numbers that we are able, notwithstanding, to bring into the field, it surely would be well worth the while of the Government to apply themselves with all vigour to remedy an evil which costs the country directly and indirectly enormous sums, while it considerably decreases the effective strength of the Army, and also lowers its tone, by permitting in its ranks the presence of a class only fit to associate with gangs of felons. There are very many ways in which the Army Estimates could be cut down, without reducing its effective by one man or one weapon, but there is none which would confer so much benefit on it, or give so much satisfaction to every good soldier, as a measure that would put a final stopper to the calling of the *chevaliers d'industrie* above mentioned. This could easily be done, by tattooing all men convicted of desertion or discharged as bad characters; or, if the susceptibilities of the country are too tender to subject such men to that which nearly all sailors undergo of their own free will, by vaccinating all soldiers on their enlistment in a manner that any military surgeon would readily recognise. In any case, the punishment for the crime of fraudulently enlisting should be made much more severe than it is, and that most misleading compilation of anomalies, the new Army Discipline Act, should be thoroughly amended as to its dealing with this subject. This Act may be clear enough to a man whose mind has been long trained to understand legal intricacies, but by introducing a strong smattering of legal quibbles into military law—which till lately was justest of the just, and clearest of the clear—it tends to puzzle the members of courts-martial and those whose duty it is to examine its proceedings as to their correctness, and confirm or otherwise its finding and sentence, to an extent not unlikely to prove somewhat subversive of that most unfailing justice which has always been the by-word of military tribunals.

REDUCED BRIGADE DEPÔT QUARTERMASTERS.

"Quo Warranto" writes:—"On April 1, 1878, 21 of the senior and probably most efficient and deserving of our Army Quartermasters were, without any fault on their part, and without any precedent, struck off the strength of the Regular Army, and deprived of their Army commissions, some of which had been held by them since 1855. These officers were induced to leave their Line regiments between 1873 and 1876, to accept quartermasterships of the newly-formed brigade depôts; but on March 31, 1878, they were informed that from that date their brigade depôt appointments were abolished, and that they must accept quartermasterships in the Militia. This of itself was a sufficiently unpalatable change, seeing that they had accepted the brigade depôt appointments on the faith of their being permanent; but, as if to add further to the bitterness of their lot, they found themselves entirely deprived of their Army commissions, and gazetted to the Militia, as if they had never seen a day's Army service. As an attempt to rectify the mistake of thus depriving them of their Army rank and seniority, these officers were subsequently gazetted to 'temporary' Army rank from the original dates of their Army commissions, which was simply giving them the shadow, in consideration of having deprived them of the substance, as it appears by par. 3, sec. 2, Queen's Regulations, that 'permanent rank takes precedence of all temporary rank in the same grade;' and should any of these officers (some of whom have held permanent Army commissions for nearly a quarter of a century) find themselves doing duty with the Regular Forces, a Line quartermaster of a week's standing would take precedence of them. Now, Sir, I think you will agree that this is rather harsh treatment of old and tried officers who have spent their lives and energies in the Regular Army, and to which they are proud to belong; and it would be an inexpensive and graceful act on the part of the Authorities to acknowledge that a mistake has been made by restoring these 21 officers to their permanent Army rank, and placing them in the same position as their more fortunate brother quartermasters of the Royal Artillery, whose brigade appointments were similarly abolished, but who still retain their permanent Army rank and commissions while serving with the Militia."

RECRUITING.

"G. L. B. K." writes from Yorkshire:—"Owing to the difficulty that is experienced in obtaining good non-commissioned officers, as by the short-service system they go into the Reserve just as they are becoming good soldiers, would it not be a good plan to establish regular recruiting stations in the Dominion of Canada, with depôts where the men could be drilled, as in England? Men coming from such a distance would find it more worth their while to stay with the colours, especially if the pay of non-commissioned officers was raised, as has often been suggested in your columns. There is such a constant tide of emigration to the shores of North America, that already the labour market is getting drugged, and a good many, both of the immigrants and of the Canadians themselves, being, as a rule, without any capital, find it hard to get work or even subsistence, and would gladly enlist, were the opportunity placed before them. The physique of such men, as a rule, is superior to what the recruiting officer meets with in England. It would be well to follow up the very good system that has been introduced of commissioning a certain number of officers straight from the training college in Canada, by enlisting men from the same country either to serve in English regiments, or in regiments entirely raised in Canada. I am sure it would be appreciated by both countries, and would enlighten the bonds that already exist between the mother-country and her American dependencies."

THE INDIAN NATIVE ARMY.

"Field-Officer" writes:—"Would you allow me to say a few words regarding the Native Army of India, at least the Infantry portion of it, as that is the branch with which I served for thirty years? Lord Northbrook, in a recent speech, quoting Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir H. Norman in support of his views, seemed to consider the present system of officering the Native Army the right one, as it gave a career to native gentlemen. In the first place, as regards the number of English officers allowed to a Native regiment, I would remark that all regiments in the Native Army of India are not alike in any way. That is to say, that although the present system may do very well for Punjab, Goorkha, and Sikh regiments, it does not follow that it will answer equally well for Bombay, Madras, and many of the Bengal regiments. The reason of this is not difficult to see. Anybody who has, for instance, seen the native officers of the Punjab Frontier Force, would not think of comparing with them those of the Madras, Bombay, and the Poorbeea regiments of the Bengal Army. The latter are decidedly inferior to the former in physique, and almost every soldierly quality. The mistake seems to be in having, after the Mutiny, placed the whole of the armies of the three Presidencies on the same footing as the Punjab Frontier Force, instead of applying what is called the irregular organisation only to those regiments that have a superior class of Native officers. Now for a few words with regard to the Native Army being a career for native gentlemen. To carry this out, we must, in the first place, largely increase the pay of the commissioned ranks. How can we expect to get a native gentleman to enter our Army, as an officer, when his pay at first is only £36 per annum, and (with few exceptions) never exceeds £120 a year? If our Indian finances are in such a state that we cannot afford to pay our native officers better than we do at present, the sooner we give up the idea of the Native Army being a career for native gentlemen, the better. In the second place, to accomplish what Lord Napier and Sir H. Norman wish, we must admit many more natives of good family direct as officers into the Army, and not fill the commissioned ranks with promoted Sepoys, as we do at present. And lastly, make all Native officers retire at a certain age, for in 1853 I recollect being in the same regiment with one who was present at the siege of Seringapatam. They should also be men of more education, as at present many cannot even sign their names."

INFANTRY OFFICERS' DRESS.

"Infantry of the Line" writes:—"Will the Authorities never be brought to see the necessity of a working dress for infantry officers, in fact, for officers generally? One would think that the annual drill seasons at Aldershot and the Curragh would have long ago clearly demonstrated this want, and also the expense that officers are put to by having to wear gold-laced tunics on wet or dusty field-days. It has been suggested several times by officers of experience and standing in the Service, that a tunic without any gold lace (shoulder-straps excepted) should be authorised as a working coat, to be worn on all duties under arms, review-order parades excepted. If this idea was adopted by the powers that be, officers would be saved considerable expense, and would be able to appear either for show or work dressed more suitably than they can at present, and part-worn tunics, that now find their way to the 'old clo' man,' could be worn out on rough work, guards, or barrack-square drills. *A propos* of shoulder-straps, would not the following method of denoting rank be much more concise than the present regulation on the subject—viz., one star for a 2nd lieutenant, two stars for a lieutenant, and three stars for a captain; a major one crown, a lieutenant-colonel two crowns, and a colonel three crowns? There is another order of dress in the infantry that might be altered with advantage. I refer to that designated as 'mess order.' Almost all those who are condemned to wear it would gladly see the miserable, tawdry gold braid worn on the jacket removed, and either serviceable gold wire cord or plain white edging substituted, as the present braid wears badly, and becomes shabby very soon. Another subject of discontent is that the Infantry is the only branch of the Service forbidden to wear full-dress trousers in mess order. Query,—why, &c.? I have frequently heard it stated throughout that branch of the Service that it would be a very desirable thing that the trousers worn in 'mess order' should be such as to prevent their being worn for ordinary parade purposes."

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Prince William of Prussia and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Capt. von Bülow, dined on Tuesday evening with Col. K. Fraser and the officers, at their quarters in the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor.

Royal Horse Guards. The adjutancy is vacant in consequence of the acceptance of promotion by Lieut. M'Alpine, who has carried out the duties of the post uninterruptedly for twenty-two years. Capt. M'Alpine has all along refused promotion, and thus it is that he has been so many times passed over since the abolition of Purchase, for so good and deserving a soldier would not have been subjected to any intentional slight.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Capt. Benthall, senior captain in command of the regiment in Transvaal and Natal, seems to have done very well in the march from Pretoria to Pietermaritzburg. He carried his men, without a single crime and without deserter or prisoner, through a country full of temptations, to Durban two days in advance of the date fixed for the departure of the regiment to India in the Orontes. He had 632 men, 630 mules, and 60 waggons to look after. The Bishop of Natal said the regiment on its march "had quite redeemed the character of the British troops in South Africa," and Sir George Colley thanked Capt. Benthall and the officers for the manner in which the march had been accomplished. The following General Order, dated Head-quarters, Pietermaritzburg, Sept. 27, and signed by Col. B. M. Deane, Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., was issued previous to the departure of the regiment from Natal:—"The King's Dragoon Guards being about to leave this station for India, the Major-Gen. commanding, in bidding farewell to the officers and men of this fine regiment, wishes them a prosperous voyage and all good-fortune and honour in the future. Though only a portion of the regiment took part in the final struggle at Ulundi, while most of it was engaged in the less stirring, but equally arduous and important duty of guarding the communications of the Army, yet it contributed in an exceptional degree to the complete success of the campaign, and to the ultimate pacification of Zululand. The capture of Cetewayo by Lieut.-Col. Marten and a patrol of the King's Dragoon Guards, will always be recalled as one of the most successful exploits of the war, of which it was the conclusion, and will serve to associate the name of this regiment with the future peace and prosperity of Natal and Zululand."

1st Royal Dragoons. Capt. Middleton completes his period of service as adjutant of the Fifeshire Light Horse on the 13th inst.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Lieut. J. C. Hamilton died on Sunday last at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, of typhoid fever, aged 24 years. His remains have been removed to Scotland, for interment. The deceased entered the Army on May 11, 1878, and became lieut. on May 19 last. 2nd Lieut. Fletcher becomes lieut. by the retirement of Lieut. Watkins, 2nd Lieut. Scobell getting his step in succession to Lieut. Hamilton. A correspondent writes:—"I have noticed your remark about the eminent and really gallant service of Lieut. Torrens, Scots Greys, in taking command of the Poolbeg lifeboat; but be assured that he has some reward, for it has, no doubt, been observed by you by this time that he has been voted the silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Though a stranger to Lieut. Torrens, I am gratified at seeing you bring the case prominently before the Services. By an accident all the lifeboat's crew were away on duty (in that locality they are Coastguardmen), and see what a scratch crew it was with which Lieut. Torrens 'went to sea,'—four dauntless soldiers each took an oar because an officer took the helm, and all honour to the mariners that joined and placed confidence in the 'sodger' officer. The idea must be thought out, and the sea braved there, to realise what was done. Again, Dr. H. L. Cox, A.M.D., was on the shore, energetically and zealously aiding and stimulating the launch, as well as rendering his able service to the rescued (nearly dead) men. And to make the case complete, the generous corroboration of the Coastguard commander, Capt. Kerr, R.N., on investigating the case, is beyond praise, as showing the *entente cordiale* between the united Services."

9th Lancers. Lieut. Trower obtains the troop vacant by the retirement of Capt. Shearburn, 2nd Lieut. Bishop becoming lieut.

10th Hussars. Capt. Liddell has vacated his appointment as adjt. of the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury, which he has held since July, 1876. Lieut. Lord Ogilvy has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

11th Hussars. 2nd Lieut. Lord Ernest Hamilton becomes lieut., vice Lieut. Cumming, retired.

12th Lancers. Lieut. Case obtains the troop vacant by the retirement of Capt. Martin, 2nd Lieut. Crosse becoming lieut. in succession. Lieut. Case has been appointed acting adjt. of the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury, vice Capt. Liddell, 10th Hussars, pending the appointment of a permanent successor.

16th Lancers. Brevet Major Stevens is named for the adjutancy of the Fifeshire Light Horse, vice Capt. Middleton, Royal Dragoons.

19th Hussars. Major Coghill and a detachment of six officers and 120 men have left the Royal Barracks, Dublin, and proceeded to Ballinrobe. The Dublin correspondent of the *Standard* writes on Tuesday:—"An extraordinary scene, probably without parallel, was witnessed this morning at the Broadstone (Dublin) Terminus of the Midland Great Western Railway. At 10 o'clock last night, when the 19th Hussars were retiring to rest at their quarters in the Island Bridge Barracks, an order to march was conveyed to them. This unexpected order was issued owing to the apprehension of the authorities that an encounter of a very serious character might take place in the West of Ireland, as it was threatened that the Orangemen of the North would carry out their intention of proceeding to reap the harvest on the lands of Capt. Boycott. Four troops of Hussars—one detachment under the command of Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Twentyman, and the other under the command of Capt. Webster, Major Coghill being chief in command of the force—prepared immediately for the road, and by two o'clock they reached the Broadstone Terminus, which presented a spectacle unusual at such an hour. Mr. Ward, traffic manager; Mr. Hornsby, assistant traffic manager; Mr. O'Dowd, and other officers of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, were engaged superintending the arrangements for the despatch of the troops. Trains were being got ready, and engines were being shunted from place to place at the terminus, while the officers and soldiers were engaged embarking their horses. By half-past 3 o'clock this duty had been successfully accomplished. The troops were without baggage, but in heavy order, with rations. At 4 o'clock eight Army Service waggons and four ambulance waggons, with their full complement of men of the two branches of the Service, also arrived at the station, and every nerve was strained to get them placed in the special trains which were being made up as rapidly as they could be freighted. Capt. Murray, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., was at Broadstone superintending the despatch of the troops. Notwithstanding the most active exertions on the part of the Army Service Corps, they had not succeeded in getting all their waggons on to the trucks at half-past 6 o'clock, nearly three hours after the time at which they should have started."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major J. C. Auchinlech has been appointed to the C Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., in recognition of his services while commanding a field battery with the Kurum Field Force.

The *Standard* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that "the Khedive has specially ordered the Governor of Suez to compliment Gen. Roberts upon his arrival in his Highness's name."

The *Nottingham Journal* says:—"An officer of the Indian Staff Corps, writing to his friends in Nottingham, narrates the following incident as having taken place in the neighbourhood of Candahar during the recent Afghan campaign:—'The greatest piece of heroism I have heard of at that fight (the battle of Maiwand) was that of a gunner of the Horse Artillery. He was riding on one of the guns during the retreat when the officer in command ordered him to make way for a wounded man. Well, this man got down without a word and limped into Candahar; when he arrived there it was found that one heel had been shot off. On being questioned why he did not say he was wounded, he replied that the other poor fellow was worse than he was. So you see, to save a comrade, he must have endured most frightful agony during the 40 miles retreat.' The hero of this incident deserves recognition, and as long as pluck and self-sacrifice of this character animates those who serve in the British Army the country will have no reason to fear loss of prestige in the field."

Lieut.-Gen. C. J. Dalton, col.-commandant, died at Percy House, Twickenham Park, on Sunday last. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Rev. James Dalton, rector of Croft, Yorkshire, and was born about the year 1811. He entered the Army as 2nd lieut. in the Royal Artillery in 1829, and became 1st lieut. in 1831. His subsequent promotions were:—Capt. in 1841, brevet major and lieut.-col. in 1854, brevet col. in 1857, col. in 1859. He was promoted lieut.-gen. Oct. 1, 1877, and was appointed col.-commandant April 20, 1877.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. J. Tremlett, 7th Brig., arrived home from Mauritius on Wednesday, in command of troops in the troopship Tyne.

A meeting of officers took place at the Royal Artillery Institute, Woolwich, yesterday, under the presidency of Major-Gen. Turner, commandant of the Woolwich District, to hear from Capt. F. Roberts a description of his recently proposed range-finder. The committee of this institution have announced as the subject for the gold medal prize essay of 1881, "Artillery Field Equipment." Candidates are limited to officers on full pay and members of the institution.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The appointment of Major G. R. L. C. Merewether (late Bombay) to the chairmanship of the Bombay Port Trust, as anticipated, has been confirmed. The *Times of India* says:—"Major Merewether has evidently been selected in the single view of his fitness for the post. And as the Government seem to have made up their minds that the appointment shall always be held by a Royal Engineer, it is impossible to suggest any other officer whose training and capabilities and personal popularity would have made him so welcome to the commercial community. Much of his professional life has been spent in connection with the Harbour Works at Kurrachee, and the technical knowledge he will bring to the assistance of the Trustees will be invaluable. Twenty years ago he was first connected with the Kurrachee Harbour Works, and this connection was kept up, with intervals of other employment, for more than ten years. Since then Major Merewether has served for the most part as Executive Engineer of the Bombay Defences. The work he has done in that capacity must have been very similar to the work he is now about to undertake, and the experience then acquired can now be utilised on an extended scale. For the last few months he has been Executive Engineer in Lower and Central Sind. But his long connection with Bombay was only severed at the end of last year. Major Merewether is an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and has a high character as a practical man of affairs in addition to his well-known scientific attainments. We notice that he has also been nominated by Government to the seat in the Corporation vacated through the death of Col. Ponsonby Cox, possibly with a view to high municipal honours. But in both offices he succeeds a most popular man, under much more favourable auspices than his predecessor."

Major E. L. Marryatt (late Bombay), deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, has been appointed manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Lieut. H. M. Sinclair has been appointed to act as private secretary to Major-Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner of Cyprus.

Lieuts. S. M. Maycock and R. V. Phillpotts have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Grenadier Guards. A highly successful concert was given in Chelsea Barracks, on Friday evening last, by the 1st Batn. The day room was filled by the non-commissioned officers and men, their wives, children, and civilian friends, all evidently enjoying the music, both vocal and instrumental. Among the officers present were Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District; Lieut.-Col. Blundell, assist.-adjt.-gen.; Lieut. Dawson, aide-de-camp; Col. Davies, commanding 1st Batn.; Lieut.-Col. Ricardo, 3rd Batn.; Capt. Hatton, Lieut. and Adjt. Ricardo, Lieuts. Ellice, Thistlethwayte, Goulburn, Kennard, D'Aguilar, Scott-Kerr, and Crawley, 1st Batn.

Coldstream Guards. Major and Brevet Col. Hall succeeds to the command of the regiment, vice Col. Lyon-Fremantle, retired. Capt. and Brevet Col. Wigram obtains command of the 2nd Batn., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen, late on the Staff in Ireland, being brought on to the establishment from the Supernumerary List, to command the company.

Scots Guards. Prince William of Prussia and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Capt. von Bülow and Lieut.-Col. G. G. Gordon, dined with Col. Moncrieff and the officers of the 2nd Batn. at their mess in Victoria Barracks, Windsor, on Friday evening last.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Altham, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., and 2nd Lieut. Robinson, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

2nd Queen's. 2nd Lieut. Thuillier, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Ternan has been appointed to the 63rd Regiment as pymr., on joining the Pay Department.

4th King's Own. Col. Bray, C.B., had to disembark from H.M.S. Himalaya at Gibraltar on the 28th ult., in consequence of Mrs. Bray having broken her collar-bone by a fall down the saloon-ladder the day before arrival.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Heathcote and Lieuts. Hill and Hore remain with the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Hore has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

8th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Fowler, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

9th Regiment. Brevet Major Massy completes his five years' service as adjt. of the 1st Norfolk Militia on the 17th inst.

10th Regiment. Capt. Little completed his period of service as adjt. of the Royal South Lincoln Militia on Monday. Lieut. Coode is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

12th Regiment. Capt. Pike remains with the 2nd Batn., on promotion, Lieut. Giles joining the 2nd from the 1st Batn.

15th Regiment. Sixteen officers, 302 non-commissioned officers and men, with 23 women, of the 1st Batn., will proceed by rail from Tipperary to Londonderry about the 21st inst., and on the same date, 8 officers and 115 non-commissioned officers and men will proceed to Enniskillen, head-quarters at Londonderry.

17th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Grant and Major Creagh remain with the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

18th Royal Irish. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anderson completed yesterday his period of service (seven years) in the rank of major.

20th Regiment. Capt. Headley, 1st Batn., embarks for Malta about the 23rd inst., to join head-quarters on promotion.

21st Fusiliers. Capt. Chapman and Lieut. Gaisford are transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Agnew remains with the 1st Batn. Capt. P H. Delamere, late of the regiment, and more recently Police Magistrate for Bridge Town, died at his residence, Grass Fields, Barbadoes, on the 11th ult.

22nd Regiment. On the arrival of the 15th Regt. in the North of Ireland, the detachment of the 1st Batn. will rejoin head-quarters at Newry from Londonderry, and detachments numbering respectively 3 officers and 60 non-commissioned officers and men, and 4 officers and 90 non-commissioned officers and men, will proceed to Belturbet and Drogheda for the winter.

23rd Fusiliers. Capt. Clough Taylor, 1st Batn., left England on Wednesday, *en route* to India, in the suite of the Marchioness of Ripon, to take up his duties as aide-de-camp to the Viceroy.

28th Regiment. The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Gen. T. Brooke, which occurred at 13 Mansen Place, Queen's Gate, on the 4th inst., at the age of 64. Gen Brooke entered the Army Oct. 31, 1834; became lieut. July 29, 1836; capt., May 15, 1840; major, April 2, 1850; lieut.-col., May 19, 1854; col., Nov. 28, 1854; major-gen., March 6, 1868; lieut.-gen., March 15, 1877; col. 28th Foot, Sept. 30, 1878; and gen., April 27, 1879.

30th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Moorsom succeeds to the command, vice Lieut.-Col. Stroud, retired; Brevet Major Williamson becoming major, and Lieut. and Adjt. Wright captain. 2nd Lieuts. Gallwey, Morse, and Crowther have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

32nd Light Infantry. The 2nd Batn. 12th will leave Portsmouth on or about the 28th inst. for Jersey, to relieve the regiment, which will proceed at once to Aldershot, and on arrival will occupy G, H, and M Lines, South Camp.

33rd Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Eagar has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

36th Regiment. Capt. Riddell has been appointed to the regiment as pymr., on joining the Pay Department from the 70th Foot.

38th Regiment. Capt. Conor is about to retire from the Service on a gratuity of £1,600, on accepting a civil appointment.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Williams and 2nd Lieut. Edwards have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

40th Regiment. 2nd Lieuts. Cooper and Phillott have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

48th Regiment. Lieut. Rogers has refused a company in the 105th Regiment, which has been offered to him by the Horse Guards. A correspondent writes:—"I beg to send you the services of the regiment, by which you will see that it has served in England 6 1-12th years out of 66 4-12ths years. This would seem to be a good reason for not sending it to Tipperary on its arrival from India. Services of the 48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment, from the year 1814 to present date: Landed at Cork, from the Peninsula, July 8, 1814; served in Ireland till March 22, 1817, when it embarked at Cork for New South Wales; served in New South Wales till March 5, 1824, and then embarked for India, remaining until Oct. 22, 1834; arrived home March 8, 1835, and served in Great Britain until Aug. 29, 1837, proceeding thence to Ireland, where it did duty until it embarked at Cork for Gibraltar, Sept. 19, 1838; continued at Gibraltar up to Jan. 24, 1844, when it embarked for West Indies, and remained until it was landed at Belfast, March 21, 1847. Served in Ireland till June 4, 1850, and was then transferred to England (June 5, 1850), serving until its embarkation for Corfu, Feb. 19, 1853. Afterwards landed in the Crimea, April 21, 1855, arriving at Malta June 10, 1856, and thence proceeded to Gibraltar, Aug. 6, 1857, where it served until it embarked for India, Sept. 15, 1858, and served in Bengal until it returned to England, April 6, 1865. Landing at Dover, it proceeded to Shorncliffe, and afterwards to Aldershot, where it served until Dec. 10, 1866, when it proceeded to the Curragh, and continued in Ireland until it embarked for Malta, Oct. 3, 1868, where it served until it embarked for India, Feb. 5, 1872, where it has served continuously in the Madras Presidency until it embarked for home, Oct. 25, 1880. Total—abroad, 50 9-12ths years; England, 6 9-12ths years; Ireland, 8 10-12ths years: 66 4-12ths years."

ROYAL MARINES.

At the morning parade at Eastney Barracks on Saturday, the Commandant, Col. Mawbey, in accordance with a notification from the Horse Guards, presented to Lieut. Edmund Cox, of the 2nd North Durham Militia, son of Col. Cox, R.M.A., a medal from the Royal Humane Society for saving the life of a seaman who was upset from a small boat off the beach near Eastney. Mr. Cox had to swim out some distance from the shore without a chance of help, no one being then in sight, and to carry back the drowning man, who was with difficulty restored. In presenting the medal, Col. Mawbey said he had peculiar pleasure in presenting it, as he was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and knew how deservedly Mr. Cox had gained the distinction. He (Col. Mawbey) must express his admiration of the feeling of self-sacrifice and sense of duty which prompted Mr. Cox to the gallant act, and without a moment's hesitation to risk his own life for another. He trusted that medal might be the precursor of other decorations gained in his future career, but he was sure none would give him greater pleasure in receiving than that he (the speaker) then presented him with.

The following officers have embarked for a term of service afloat:—R.M.A.—Capt. V. D. Mathias, from head-quarters, to the Superb; Capt. A. Allen, from head-quarters, to the Téméraire; and Lieuts. W. F. Trotter and H. L. Talbot, from head-quarters, to the Superb. R.M.L.I.—Capt. W. F. Campbell, Plymouth Division, from head-quarters, to the Pembroke; Lieut. C. G. Brittan, Chatham Division, from the battalion on service in Ireland, to the Warrior.

The under-mentioned officers have disembarked, having completed a period of service afloat:—R.M.A.—Capt. G. F. Pengelly, from the Téméraire, to head-quarters, on appointment as instructor of gunnery; Capt. A. S. le Quesne, from the Warrior, to head-quarters, on promotion. R.M.L.I.—Capt. W. T. Miller, Portsmouth Division, from the Pembroke, to Ireland, on appointment as paymaster to the battalion on service in that country; Capt. W. P. Wright, Chatham Division, from the Excellent, to head-quarters, on appointment as instructor of gunnery; Lieut. P. Hearle, Plymouth Division, from the Agincourt, to head-quarters, on appointment as assistant-musketry-instructor; Lieut. C. W. R. Kitching, Portsmouth Division, from the Wolverene, to head-quarters.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to Serjt. C. Gibbs, R.M.A., and Bugler Walter Scurr and Pte. R. W. Drew, R.M.L.I.

An exchange of divisions has been sanctioned between Major J. M. Moody, of the Portsmouth Division, and Major H. H. Strong, of the Plymouth Division.

In future captains of the Royal Marines having seventeen years' service will be permitted to present themselves for examination for the rank of major, although they may not have five years' service in the rank of captain.

56TH REGIMENT. The regiment will proceed to Aldershot on or about the 7th prox., and on arrival will occupy L, M, and O lines, North Camp.

57TH REGIMENT. Capt. Dewar is a candidate for appointment to the Army Pay Department, and is to be attached to the pay office of the 1st Batn. 16th Regt., stationed at Belfast, on probation.

59TH REGIMENT. 2nd Lieut. Pile has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

60TH RIFLES. Lieut. Allfrey obtains his company by the retirement of Capt. Robinson.

62ND REGIMENT. 2nd Lieuts. Stock, Lampen, and Perkins have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

63RD REGIMENT. Capt. Ternan has been appointed to the paymastership, on joining the Pay Department from the 3rd Buffs. Lieut. Ranken has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

64TH REGIMENT. The depôt companies were to have left Templemore yesterday for Lichfield, to join the Brigade Depôt now being formed at that place. Lieut. Steele, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to 33rd Bengal N.I., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

66TH REGIMENT. The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs on the 7th inst.:—"The last Government *Gazette* contains some further despatches regarding the operations in Southern Afghanistan The most interesting of these is a letter dated Oct. 1, from Gen. Primrose to the Adjt.-Gen., giving details of the gallant and determined stand made by the 66th at Maiwand. The total numbers of the regiment that day were, with the fighting line, 15 officers, 364 men; with the baggage guard in the rear, four officers, 63 men; with the smooth-bore battery, one officer, 42 men; sick, 32 men. Of this number, 275 were killed, while two officers and 30 men were wounded. As Gen. Primrose says, they nearly all fell fighting desperately for the honour of their Queen and country. The General adverts at some length to the stand made by 100 men in a garden, which has been already described, and states, on the authority of a colonel of artillery in Ayoub's army, that when only 11 out of the 100 were left, they charged and died with faces to the foe, fighting to the death. Such was the nature of their charge and the grandeur of their bearing that, although the whole of the Ghazis were assembled around, not one dared approach to cut them down. The 11 stood in the open, back to back, firing steadily and truly, every shot telling, surrounded by thousands, and not till the last man was shot down did the Ghazis dare to advance. Gen. Primrose then gives some particulars as to the deaths of various officers. Col. Galbraith was last seen on the nullah bank kneeling on one knee, colour in hand, officers and men rallying round him, and on that spot his body was found. Capt. M'Math, a gallant soldier, fell on the same place; 2nd Lieut. Barr was shot dead over the colours; close by Capts. Garratt and Cullen were killed on the field in front of the nullah, up to the last moment commanding their companies, and giving orders with as much coolness as if on parade. Capt. Roberts was mortally wounded in the garden where the last stand was made. There also fell Lieuts. Rayner, Chute, Oliver, and Honywood. The two last-named officers were seen holding up the colours, the pole of one of which had been shattered to pieces at the rallying points, and Lieut. Honywood was shot while holding the colours high above his head, shouting to the men, 'What shall we do to save this?' Serjt.-Major Cuppage was shot outside the garden while carrying the colours. Many other non-commissioned officers and men died in the attempt to save the colours. There also fell with the band who made the last effort Major Blackwood and Lieuts. Henn and Hinde. The baggage guard, under Capt. Quarry, did excellent service during the retreat; and the detachment under Lieut. Faunce worked the smooth-bore guns well and steadily during the fight."

69TH REGIMENT. Capt. Glendonwyn has been offered and has accepted a Volunteer adjutancy.

70TH REGIMENT. Capt. Riddell has been appointed pymr. of the 36th Regiment, on joining the Pay Department. 2nd Lieut. Dunsterville has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

73RD REGIMENT. Major Farrington, now supernumerary, is to be brought on to the establishment to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Muriel. Lieut. Carthew-Yorstoun has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

75TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Baynes has been appointed acting adjutant at the Musketry Depôt, Milton-next-Gravesend.

80TH REGIMENT. Capt. Roworth has accepted the adjutancy of the 5th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers. The *Times of Natal* of the 10th ult. says:—"We regretted to lose, by last mail, from our midst, Major Creagh, who has performed much valuable service during the recent war. Major Creagh has served both in the 50th and 80th Regiments, and counts as much as 24 years' service. He was with the 80th Regiment in Hong Kong, and subsequently in Singapore, and came with them to South Africa. During the Zulu War, he was sent to Lydenburg to protect that district, and subsequently rejoined the staff, and assisted in the capture of Cetewayo. Major Creagh earned the high approval of Gen. Wood, and was afterwards employed in a civil capacity, in which he performed valuable service, in collecting taxes from native tribes. We may mention also, that he served all through the New Zealand campaign in 1863-6, and when the 80th Regiment was at the Straits, he commanded a company in the expedition to Perak. Major Creagh made many personal friends in this colony, and will long be remembered, not only for his military services, but for the courtesy and urbanity he extended to all who came in contact with him. He carries with him the best wishes of all here for his future prosperity and success."

81ST REGIMENT. 2nd Lieuts. Davidson and Smith have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

84TH REGIMENT. A telegram from Claremorris states that the 84th Regt. arrived there from the Curragh at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and marched for Ballinrobe.

86TH REGIMENT. A correspondent who was present writes:—"The 86th left Dover on the morning of the 1st inst., to embark for Bermuda. The night before every man was present at tattoo,—aye, and sober, too! There was no prowling about the streets in a state of drunkenness, or breaking into shops and stealing goods, merely for the purpose of getting taken up, and so avoid going out! The regiment arrived at the railway-station punctually to time; the men clean, sober, and quiet. So well-ordered was the departure, in fact, that an old railway official volunteered the statement that during his 17 years' service in the railway employ, he had never witnessed such a perfect departure. His experience had been that the utmost noise and confusion existed on these occasions. The General was present, and he was in quite a happy frame of mind. The barracks vacated by the regiment were handed over during the day, and a £5 note will, I am told, more than cover the whole charge for barrack damages. These facts are so creditable that I feel it an act of justice to the officers and men of the 'County Downs' to make them known, which I hope you will enable me to do through the medium of your widely-read columns."

91ST HIGHLANDERS. Capt. O'Sullivan and 2nd Lieut. Wyllie arrived home from India on Wednesday in the troopship Tyne from the Cape.

94TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Maclean arrived home from the Cape on Wednesday in the troopship Tyne.

98TH REGIMENT. The depôt companies were to have left Templemore yesterday, *en route* to Lichfield, to join the Brigade Depôt there. Capt. C. R. Ilderton, late of the regiment, died at Morpeth, Northumberland, on the 3rd inst.

RIFLE BRIGADE. Capt. Mitchell, on the Half-pay List, has been appointed acting pymr. of the 1st Batn. Lieut. Perry, 4th Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

1ST WEST INDIA REGIMENT. Lieut. Matthews, who exchanged to the regiment early this year from the 3rd Hussars, of which regiment he was for several years adjt., has been invalided to England, his health having completely broken down from the effects of twelve years' continuous service in tropical climates.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Surg.-Major A. S. K. Prescott has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Surg.-Major J. Watson arrived home from the Cape on Wednesday with troops in the transport Tyne.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

1ST WARWICK. Capt. A. F. H. Shaw, late Capt., died at Bordeaux on the 31st ult., aged 48 years.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

YORKSHIRE HUSSARS. The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Lord Wenlock, which took place on Saturday morning at Escrick Park, near York. His lordship had been seriously ill for a few days previous to his decease. About 12 months back he experienced a paralytic attack of mild form, and, although said to have recovered, since then his health has never been re-established. His lordship was born April 21, 1818, and is succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son, the Hon. Capt. Beilby Lawley.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

2ND RENFREW RIFLES. Col. Mure, M.P. for Renfrewshire, died at 2 Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, on Tuesday. He had been seriously ill for some weeks past, and his death was not unexpected. The deceased, who was a son of the late Col. W. Mure, M.P., was born in 1830. He entered the 60th Rifles in 1847, and served with them in the Kaffir war, 1851-3, and with the 79th Highlanders in the Crimea, 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and the siege of Sebastopol (Kaffir medal, Crimean medal and three clasps, and Turkish medal). He retired from the Service in 1860 as lieut.-col. of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and has since commanded this battalion.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

18TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Lieut. W. H. F. Macmullen passed the lower standard in Persian, at Kurram, on Sept. 15.

21ST BENGAL N.I. Surg. E. W. Griffith has been confirmed in the medical charge, vice Surg. W. A. C. Roe.

31ST BENGAL N.I. Col. H. M. Wemyss, commandant, has been granted leave to England for 182 days, on private affairs.

42ND BENGAL N.I. Lieut. H. FitzG. Stevens, wing-officer, has been appointed qrmr., vice Braydon, whose period in the appointment has expired.

3RD PUNJAB INFANTRY. Lieut. H. D. Gerrard has obtained leave to England, on medical certificate, for one year.

3RD BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY. Capt. J. F. Willoughby, second squadron-commander, has been granted leave to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

1ST BOMBAY N.I. The remnant of the regiment had left Candahar on the 8th ult. for India.

4TH BOMBAY N.I. (RIFLES). Lieut.-Col. G. B. Crispin, second-in-command, has been granted leave to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

7TH BOMBAY N.I. Major E. Cunningham, wing-commander (seconded), has been appointed second-in-command, vice Lieut.-Col. A. R. Wilson, retired; and Major A. J. Vibart, wing-commandant, second-in-command, vice Cunningham, seconded, Capt. J. A. Rowlandson succeeding him as wing-commander.

16TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. H. W. Seymour, wing-officer, has been appointed qrmr., vice Capt. Watson, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

19TH BOMBAY N.I. Major R. Westmacott, Bombay S.C., wing-officer, 20th Bombay N.I., has been appointed wing-commander, vice Major Hench, killed in action.

23RD BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

27TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. A. L. Sinclair has returned to head-quarters from leave in England, and resumed duty as wing-commander.

28TH BOMBAY N.I. Major F. C. Singleton, wing-officer, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Lieut.-Col. W. H. Newport, killed in action.

29TH BOMBAY N.I. Major G. C. Sartorius has returned from leave in England, and resumed duty as wing-commander.

30TH BOMBAY N.I. The *Times* correspondent at Chaman telegraphs on the 7th inst.:—"Public opinion in Afghanistan was inclined at first to lay the blame of the Maiwand disaster upon the misconduct of the Bombay Sepoys, notably of the regiment known as 'Jacob's Rifles;' but I think the disposition now is to acquit the Sepoys, and to lay the blame upon the commander. It is certain that troops must be far above the ordinary standard to bear without demoralisation three hours' pounding from 30 guns in a stationary and exposed position, and we can only wonder that any commander should have exposed his troops without the gravest necessity to so severe a trial. It seems, however, probable that the fire of Ayoob's guns, though incessant, was only moderately effective. It is now believed that the numbers killed outright while the troops retained their formation were as follow:—1st Grenadiers, the most exposed regiment, 26; 66th and Jacob's Rifles, about six each. The loss chiefly fell upon Blackwood's battery, which afforded, of course, easier mark than the infantry, who were lying down and partially sheltered. The principal loss in infantry occurred during the first part of the retreat. The dead horses found upon the ground almost all belonged to Blackwood's battery, as is shown by the brand upon the hoofs. The cavalry horses found on the battlefield were very few."

34TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. Willes, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from June 25, 1879.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 10, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 9, 1880.

Royal Horse Guards—Major and Brevet Col. C. R. St. J. Ives to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Williams, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major F. G. Burnaby to be Major, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army, vice Brevet Col. Ives (both dated Sept. 11); Lieut. R. M'Alpine to be Capt., vice the Hon. W. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 9); Lieut. F. R. Gascoigne to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Burnaby (Sept. 11); 2nd Lieut. C. W. Selwyn to be Lieut., vice M'Alpine (Sept. 9).

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. F. H. Yatman to be Capt., vice Bellwood, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 14).

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. C. F. Watkins resigns his commission.

4th Hussars—Capt. C. L. Reade, from the 7th Hussars, to be Capt., vice Byng, who exchanges.

5th Lancers—2nd Lieut. C. Combe to be Lieut., vice Chapman, resigned (July 7); 2nd Lieut. J. Sinclair to be Lieut., vice Brocklehurst, transferred to the 2nd Life Guards (Oct. 16).

6th Dragoons—Lieut. D. Matheson to be Capt., vice Bloomfield, retired on half-pay (Oct. 16); 2nd Lieut. H. Turner to be Lieut., vice Matheson (Oct. 16). For Lieut. Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bart., from the Royal "Berks" Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., &c., as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 22, read, Lieut. Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bart., from the Royal "Bucks" Militia, &c.

7th Hussars—Capt. the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, from the 4th Hussars, to be Capt., vice Reade, who exchanges.

9th Lancers—Capt. E. E. Shearburn resigns his commission.

11th Hussars—Brevet Major E. S. Rivett-Carnac, from supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Taylor, seconded from April 26, 1880, for service on the Staff (April 28); Capt. and Brevet Major E. S. Rivett-Carnac has been seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 25); Lieut. H. J. Cumming resigns his commission.

12th Lancers—Capt. G. M. Martin retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

13th Hussars—Major and Brevet Col. Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C. to her Majesty, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Butler, retired on temporary half-pay; Capt. W. H. B. Peters to be Major, vice Russell; Lieut. H. F. Lane to be Capt., vice Peters; 2nd Lieut. G. M. V. Hunt to be Lieut., vice Lane (all dated Sept. 29).

16th Lancers—Lieut. F. G. Blair to be Capt., vice M'Causland, retired; 2nd Lieut. J. Oswald to be Lieut., vice Blair (both dated Oct. 16).

19th Hussars—Lieut. J. D. P. French to be Capt., vice Williams, retired on half-pay (Oct. 16).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. W. F. Tighe, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Newark, resigned.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle retires on half-pay.

3rd Foot—Lieut. H. Blackburn has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 20).

5th Foot—Lieut. C. G. Heathcote to be Capt., vice Carleton, deceased; 2nd Lieut. W. E. Hill to be Lieut., vice Heathcote (both dated Aug. 29); 2nd Lieut. E. C. F. Hore to be Lieut., vice Clark, resigned (Oct. 16).

7th Foot—The promotions to the ranks of Major, Capt., and Lieut. respectively of Capt. F. C. Keyser, Lieut. E. A. Mostyn, and 2nd Lieut. M. L. Shipley, in succession to Major Vandeleur, who died Aug. 26, are post-dated to Aug. 27; 2nd Lieut. F. M. J. D. Rhodes, from the 20th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Shipley, promoted.

10th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. H. Coode to be Lieut., vice Graham, deceased (Aug. 28).

12th Foot—Lieut. R. J. Pike to be Capt., vice Gordon, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; 2nd Lieut. W. Giles to be Lieut., vice Pike (both dated Oct. 12); Lieut. J. B. M'Donell to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Townley, promoted.

13th Foot—2nd Lieut. L. W. C. Kerrich has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; 2nd Lieut. C. B. Little, from the 29th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Cookson, transferred to the 90th Foot; Lieut. H. A. Walsh to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Gallwey, promoted (Feb. 26).

14th Foot—Lieut. R. L. B. Carter has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

17th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. G. Grant to be Lieut.-Col., vice Boyd, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major J. Creagh to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Grant (both dated Oct. 16); the appointment as a probationer for the Indian S.C. of Lieut. G. D. Carleton, and the restoration to the Establishment of Lieut. A. W. M'Kinstry in his succession, are post-dated to June 11; 2nd Lieuts. P. M. Carpendale to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lloyd, 45th Foot, promoted; F. S. St. Quintin to be Lieut., vice Carpendale, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; B. G. Humfrey to be Lieut., vice Quintin, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (all three dated Aug. 15).

19th Foot—Lieut. H. F. T. Macartney has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

21st Foot—Lieut. F. J. S. Chapman to be Capt., vice Spurgin, seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 1); 2nd Lieuts. R. B. Gaisford to be Lieut., vice Justice, deceased (Sept. 14); C. H. Agnew to be Lieut., vice Chapman (Oct. 1). The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C.:—N. S. Swanton and F. W. Dawson.

27th Foot—Capt. F. Coffey retires on half-pay (Oct. 18).

28th Foot—Major F. Brobdigan to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Dickins, placed on half-pay; Capt. C. Thackeray to be Major, vice Brobdigan (both dated Sept. 22); the promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. J. M. Sherrard, dated Sept. 29, is cancelled; Lieut. J. M. Sherrard to be Capt., vice Thackeray (Sept. 22); Lieut. W. H. Francis to be Capt., vice Lowe, retired (Sept. 29); Lieut. J. H. F. Jacson to be Capt., vice Wilford, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 5).

29th Foot—2nd Lieut. E. A. D'A. Thomas to be Lieut., vice Williamson, deceased (Sept. 8).

30th Foot—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Stroud retires on full pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

31st Foot—2nd Lieut. C. D. Johnstone to be Lieut., vice Davies, transferred to the 70th Foot (June 21).

32nd Foot—2nd Lieut. P. R. Legh has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

34th Foot—Lieut. E. F. Marriott has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Wardlaw to be Lieut., vice Marriott (both dated Aug. 16).

41st Foot—2nd Lieut. J. R. P. Clarke to be Lieut., vice Rudman, promoted (May 19).

43rd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. S. P. T. Nicholl to be Capt., vice Burne, deceased (Oct. 31).

44th Foot—2nd Lieuts. W. S. Watson to be Lieut., vice Wynyard, promoted Capt. on half-pay (May 26); W. L. Boswell to be Lieut., vice Bernard, promoted (Sept. 4).

45th Foot—Capt. N. H. Reeve retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

47th Foot—Lieut. N. A. K. Burne has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

49th Foot—Lieuts. S. L. M. Remmington to be Capt., vice Burns, retired (Sept. 29); T. F. King to be Capt., vice Ponsonby, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (Oct. 1); W. A. Collings to be Capt., vice Stevenson, retired on a pension (Oct. 4); F. W. N. M'Cracken, from the 66th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Haldane, promoted into the 66th Foot (Sept. 29); and W. K. M'Clintock, from the 66th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Sievwright, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

50th Foot—Brevet Major F. Falkner, from supernumerary Capt., to be Capt., vice Elmhirst, seconded from Oct. 13, for service as Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 31); Lieut. F. A. M. Arnold to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Carr, promoted (Sept. 29).

51st Foot—Supernumerary Lieut. F. G. Pollock, who ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice Kreyer, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 18).

56th Foot—Capt. W. F. H. Jones retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major.

57th Foot—Lieut. A. W. Hill to be Capt., vice Collins, seconded for service as Equerry to H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne (Sept. 27); Lieut. C. B. D. Michel to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Carstin, promoted (Oct. 1).

58th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. W. F. Fawcett, dated May 8, is cancelled; 2nd Lieuts. W. F. Fawcett to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Lewis, 48th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 14); J. Collinson to be Lieut., vice Denny, transferred to the 48th Foot (May 8); H. Morgan to be Lieut., vice Nicol, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 31); A. C. Bolton to be Lieut., vice Power, promoted (Aug. 25); S. H. S. Sainsbury to be Lieut., vice Lys, transferred to the 48th Foot (Sept. 4).

59th Foot—Lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 31).

60th Foot—Capt. R. C. Robinson retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

62nd Foot—2nd Lieuts. G. W. S. Fryer to be Lieut., vice Justice; A. Elderton, from the 99th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Fryer; H. A. Stock to be Lieut., vice Elderton (all three dated June 16); W. A. B. Dennys to be Lieut., vice Loch (June 24); J. Lampen to be Lieut., vice Young, all five appointed probationers for the Indian S.C. (July 14); N. C. Perkins to be Lieut., vice Guille, transferred to the 99th Foot (Aug. 21); A. D. M. Purvis to be Lieut., vice Cockburn, transferred to the 99th Foot (Sept. 4).

63rd Foot—2nd Lieut. M. C. R. Lang to be Lieut, vice Farrington, deceased (Sept. 1).

66th Foot—2nd Lieuts. F. W. N. M'Cracken, from the 49th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Hassard, promoted; W. K. M'Clintock, from the 49th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Bruce, promoted; G. L. Melliss to be Lieut., vice Rayner, killed in action; R. E. T. Bray to be Lieut., vice Chute, killed in action (all four dated July 28); F. W. M'T. Bunny to be Lieut., vice M'Cracken, transferred to the 49th Foot (Sept. 29).

67th Foot—Lieut. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay to be Gapt., vice Quirk, retired on half-pay (Oct. 16).

68th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. G. Wells, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Ross, promoted.

72nd Foot—2nd Lieut. A. L. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Fergusson, promoted (Sept. 2).

73rd Foot—Major and Brevet Col. G. W. Muriel retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

80th Foot—Lieut. T. E. Griffin resigns his appointment as Adjt.

83rd Foot—2nd Lieut. G. V. Burrows to be Lieut., vice Enriquez, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C., from July 9, and not July 10, as previously stated (July 9).

86th Foot—Lieut. O. C. Armstrong has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

91st Foot—Lieut. J. L. C. St. Clair to be Capt., vice Prevost, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (Oct. 1).

93rd Foot—2nd Lieut. G. W. Worrall, from the 41st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wright, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

95th Foot—2nd Lieut. F. I. Kane to be Lieut., vice Trower, promoted (Aug. 25); Lieut. W. Hore to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Trower, promoted (Sept. 30).

99th Foot—Lieut. J. S. Guille, from the 62nd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Macmullen, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 21); Lieut. F. P. Cockburn, from the 62nd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Turner, promoted into the 19th Foot (Sept. 4).

102nd Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major W. Shaw retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

104th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major H. Spalding to be Major, vice Taylor, retired on half-pay (Oct. 16); Lieut. W. G. Small, from the 59th Foot, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Spalding.

105th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. F. Ottley to be Lieut., vice Morrison, promoted.

107th Foot—Lieut. A. K. Purvis, from the 87th Foot, to be Capt., vice Rogers, promoted; Lieut. G. Duberly has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2); 2nd Lieuts. L. E. du Moulin to be Lieut., vice Ramus, transferred to the 35th Foot (June 12); M. H. S. Jones-Saltoun to be Lieut., vice Thorndike, promoted (July 21).

108th Foot—2nd Lieut. R. P. A. Smith to be Lieut., vice Hill, promoted (Sept. 29).

109th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. C. Bartholomew to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lucas, retired on half-pay; Capt. Patrick Murray to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew (both dated Oct. 16); Lieut. A. E. C. Kaye has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Comy. H. M. Dunstan has been placed on retired pay, under the Royal Warrant of July 12, 1878 (Nov. 1); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance F. Pridham to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice Stack, deceased; Assist.-Comy. A. Sadler to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (both dated Oct. 16).

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major A. M. Tippetts to be Brigade-Surg., vice Wright, M.D., granted retired pay (Aug. 25); C. W. Griffith, H. A. Colan, and B. Hinde, M.D., are granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; Surg. W. H. Garde to be Surg.-Major (Oct. 14).

Veterinary Department—Inspecting Vet.-Surg. J. Tatam is placed on temporary half-pay; Vet.-Surg. J. E. Elphick, from half-pay, to be Vet.-Surg.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Bengal S.C., to have the local rank of Major-Gen. in the East Indies while in the command of a division of the Army in the Bengal Presidency; Lieut.-Col. G. C. Rowcroft, Bengal S.C., to be Col. (Aug. 10); Major J. M. W. Silver, retired, R.M.L.I., to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 4).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. R. W. Lacy, placed upon the Retired List on Oct. 5, 1880:—Major-Gen. C. W. Thompson to be Lieut.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. L. E. Knight, from half-pay, late 81st Foot, to be Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Major A. F. de B. Dixon, 14th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; and Capt. H. G. Carleton, 10th Foot, to be Major (all dated Oct. 5).

The under-mentioned Hon. Lieuts. and Deputy-Comys. of the Madras Establishment to be Hon. Capts.:—W. Jackson (March 5) and G. E. Wiffin (July 22).

The under-mentioned Deputy-Assist.-Comys. of the Madras Establishment to be Hon. Lieuts.:—W. West (March 5), J. Ford (July 16), and J. Thornber (July 22).

Hon. Capts. J. Roberts (since deceased), P. Riordan, and H. E. Mitchell should have been described as "Deputy" and not "Assistant" Commissaries, and the date of rank of Hon. Capt. P. Riordan should have been May 23, 1879, and not 1880, as stated in the *Gazette* of June 22, 1880.

MEMORANDA.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Bland, half-pay, late 76th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. H. Clerke, half-pay, late 21st Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission, with the hon. rank of Col.

Hon. Capt. J. Lepperd, late Lieut. 84th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (Oct. 8).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Lieutenants:—2nd Lieut. J. A. B. Denny, Lieut. 1st Durham Militia; Capt. A. H. Hudson, 2nd Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

To be 2nd Lieutenants:—Lieuts. C. R. Rivers, Royal London Militia, and T. L. Walsh, 1st Somerset Militia.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 12, 1880.

28th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Brooke, deceased (Nov. 5).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. C. Foster to be Deputy-Comy.-Gen., vice Downes, C.B., retired (Oct. 27); Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. J. Johnston to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice Foster (Oct. 27); J. S. Young to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., to complete establishment (Nov. 1).

BREVET.

Surg.-Gen. F. F. Allen, M.D., C.B., to be Hon. Physician to her Majesty, vice Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Goodeve, M.D., deceased (Nov. 13).

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 11, 1880.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors E. D. H. Vibart (Sept. 4) and J. W. O'Dowda (Sept. 12).

To be Major:—Capt. G. R. J. Shakespear (Sept. 7).

To be Captain:—Lieut. S. H. P. Graves (Sept. 2).

BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie (Sept. 10).

To be Majors:—Captains and Brevet Major H. P. Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry (May 19); H. A. Fletcher (Sept. 4); and Brevet Major W. H. Macnaghten, late 5th European Light Cavalry (Sept. 10).

INFANTRY.

To be Majors:—Captains W. I. Bax (Sept. 4); J. H. Broome (Sept. 18); E. O. S. Jackson (Sept. 20).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. Stoddart and F. E. West (both dated Sept. 12); W. S. Bailey (Sept. 19).

MADRAS ARMY—CAVALRY.

To be Major:—Capt. F. M. Onslow (Sept. 4).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. G. Trevor (Aug. 31); J. W. Watson (Sept. 4); W. P. La Touche (Sept. 6); E. G. Jenkins (Sept. 20).

To be Captain:—Lieut. H. Hay (Sept. 16).

BREVET.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. S. Hodgson, Madras Cavalry (Sept. 9).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Nott, Madras S.C., retired (July 14).

To be Major:—Capt. (now Major) T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Nott (July 14).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 10, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 9, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Devon—2nd Lieut. D. J. C. Bush to be Lieut.

Durham—Lieut. H. C. Nielsen resigns his commission.

Royal Pembroke—Reginald Gregory Lund, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

1st Royal Cheshire—The services of Capt. P. H. B. Salisbury are dispensed with. Capt. H. Hall, 22nd Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Blane, 22nd Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Oct. 27).

Royal Cumberland—2nd Lieut. R. E. Hamar to be Lieut.

2nd Derby—Lieut. A. T. H. Barnes resigns his commission.

Royal Glamorgan—N. B. Barlow, Esq., late Lieut. 103rd Foot, to be Capt.

Hampshire—2nd Lieut. G. C. Maitland resigns his commission.

7th Royal Lancashire—William Wise, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Charles Herbert Longley and George Augustin Mellish.

The (King's Own) 2nd Stafford—2nd Lieut. R. H. Hargreaves to be Lieut.

3rd Royal Surrey—Capt. M. Stringer, jun., resigns his commission.

2nd West York—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. M. Sagar-Musgrave, A. H. W. Norgate, G. W. Sutton, H. E. Sullivan, and A. du P. Yates.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Wingfield Fraser Drummond, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Highland Light Infantry—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. A. S. Anderson, W. T. Fraser-Tytler, and E. Grant.

2nd Royal Lanark—Lieut. B. B. Cabbell to be Capt. (Sept. 24).

North Cork—Richard Charles More Smyth, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—Capt. J. B. Bissell, from the (King's Own) 1st Stafford Militia, to be Capt.

North Mayo—Edmond Arthur Gore Pery, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

South Mayo—2nd Lieut. C. T. W. Church to be Lieut.

THE PALLISER GUN.

We have received from a correspondent the following account of Sir W. Palliser's new gun:—

"The trial this week of the 64-pounder breech-loading gun has been a success. The breech action was admitted to be very simple and strong. The gas-check which, from the nature of gas-checks, must generally be liable to be injured, is, in this gun, always protected from accidental harm; for before the breech of the gun can be opened, this gas-check must be drawn into a stout ring or 'protector,' and it cannot leave this protector until the door of the breech is closed and automatically locked. The gun is fired by means of a lock and a detonator. The lock has a full and half-cock. It cannot be full cocked, and therefore the gun cannot be fired until the breech is screwed quite home. In order to fire, the lock is full cocked, and the trigger pulled with a string. The charge is fired very much in the way an ordinary central-fire, double-barrelled, breech-loading fowling-piece is fired. There is no escape whatever of gas, since there is no vent. After each round the lock was taken out and the nozzle of a steam-hose inserted for about five seconds, the smoke was blown out of the gun, and the bore made perfectly clean. The steam condensed inside the bore and the hard deposit of the powder was at once carried out in a dark stream of water from the muzzle. The gun was not sponged out. The invention is specially valuable for breech-loaders, because, when the breech of a large gun is opened after firing, the powder gases are stifling. The Palliser breech-loading plan was proposed to the late Ordnance Select Committee upwards of 17 years ago. At that time the French Government had only a few cast-iron rifled guns. The French breech-loader, introduced some time afterwards, is somewhat similar to the Palliser, as both guns are closed with a screw plug, which swings away from the breech. In the French gun the thread is interrupted, while it is continuous in the Palliser gun. Sir W. Palliser has," our correspondent says, "now, by dint of a very heavy expenditure of time and money, proved his case in a 3½-ton breech-loader. He claims as a special merit of his invention that it enables all heavy wrought-iron muzzle-loading guns to be converted into breech-loaders at moderate cost. We understand that he is anxious to convert a 38-ton muzzle-loader into a breech-loader, and we trust that in the interest of the Service, and as a matter of fairness, his request will be granted; for there must be some limit to expenses in experiments beyond which it is not reasonable to expect that private individuals could pass."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.—We cannot insert any more letters on the subject of Volunteer Officers, which we think has been sufficiently ventilated.

D. L. B.—We shall always be glad to hear from you.

QUILLS.—The order is not intended to affect short-service men.

M.—We are indeed much indebted to you for your communication, so interesting to the whole Naval Service.

WAR SERVICES.—You are a little hard upon the Navy, which has so little chance of real, active service. Next week.

N. V.—You will see that we have found space for your enclosure, and thank you for your notes, which will be made use of next week. Always glad to publish anything concerning the welfare of this valuable Naval auxiliary.

H. K.—Letter and enclosure was forwarded to your ship. Hope you have received it by this time, as you certainly should.

CHANNEL SQUADRON.—It is not our fault that we do not give a mail list. If Admiral Hood will give directions for the programme of his movements to be sent to us, we will gladly publish it, in the interest of the three thousand souls serving in the Squadron.

W. R.—Letter received.

SUBALTERN.—Your letter is most offensive in its tone, and is simply a personal attack on one who would be unable to defend himself.

SENEX is advised to read the article again, and he will find that his letter is written under a misapprehension.

CONNAUGHT.—Some such society was formed, but it soon fell through.

NOTICE.—We are obliged to hold over a number of letters in type, owing to the demands on our space. We shall hope, however, to publish the majority of them shortly.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

ERRATUM.—In last week's *Army and Navy Gazette*, 1st page, for "The other" read "Another."

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

WITHOUT any attempt to penetrate the meaning of some allusions to "military Mantilinis" which have appeared in the papers, in notices of the proposed changes in officers' insignia and uniform, we may say, without making any imputation on the writers, that the suggestions in those articles, as they would be understood by most readers, were unfounded. In fact, the changes were not recommended or enforced from above. They rather emanated from the experience of officers recently on active service, who were struck, as all must be in the field, by the absence of distinctive marks of rank on the dress generally worn by officers, in the very circumstances which render prompt recognition of their grades by those engaged with them on duty most desirable and advantageous. After careful inquiry and trial at the War Office of the various devices which were recommended to mark the grades of rank, the Authorities decided that the most efficient and least costly were those which are to be introduced into the Service; and, as far as the question of "expense" is concerned, we believe that the War Office would have introduced larger reforms in lace, &c., on the side of greater economy, but for the dissatisfaction expressed by the regimental officers, who would have benefited by them in a pecuniary sense. Rank is shown well enough on officers' tunics at present by the lace on the sleeves; but it was considered impossible to put gold lace on the sleeves of cloaks, blue frock-coats, and patrol jackets, and as badges on the collar are liable to occultation by the beards which are so largely affected by all but the "*imberbis Apollo*" of the Service, some other means of making the grades had to be considered. The Naval system of gold rings on the sleeve was thought of, but it was found to be very expensive, and it was rejected on that account. We are not quite sure, however, whether the thin gold lace worn by French officers on capotes, &c., was thought of; but whether it was or not, the Authorities finally decided on the shoulder-strap as the means of escape out of their difficulties, thus adopting the method largely used for a similar purpose in Continental armies. As tunics are gold-laced—officers wish them to be so—it was necessary to have a gold-laced shoulder-strap for tunics, and the cost of the gold strap of the tunic is only 12s. 6d. a pair; but for all other dress the shoulder-strap is of cloth, with the same badges of rank modified, as we shall see, as those hitherto worn on the collar. The crown on the shoulder-strap henceforth marks field-rank, all over the Service. Hitherto the captain and the lieutenant-colonel wore similar badges, and the only visible difference in their uniforms was on the collars and sleeves of their tunics. Now and henceforth the grades will be plain enough, for the shoulder-strap is always to be seen, and for the cloth shoulder-straps the badges now worn elsewhere can be made largely available. There is a change announced which will, we fear, be received with disfavour in the regiments affected by it in the Service, namely, the abolition of the double *chevron* worn in certain branches of the Service and by certain regiments. It is only fair to say that the reasons for the change possess considerable force. In the first place, the saving to the State, which now owns the clothing of the Army, will amount to many thousands of pounds. We would not accept that reason as all-sufficient, if these double chevrons were connected with special traditions, or assisted in the maintenance of the *esprit de corps* which we consider so valuable; but in point of fact, these double chevrons "growed," like Topsey, without reference to distinguished or any service at all, and the latest-formed body in the system —the Army Service Corps—is endowed with them. The increasing excellence of the clothing of the Army in all respects—coats, overcoats, pantaloons, boots, &c. —is not effected without heavy expenditure, and the Authorities seek to cut their coats according to their cloth. We wish—*pace* the Army tailors—that they could also see their way to furnish officers with uniform and necessaries at cost price, and we believe that they will come to it at last. The Germans are held up as models we may admire, but cannot imitate on all points; but it is strange that on those points where we could imitate, we do not follow their example.

The Duke of Cambridge must be glad of the respite he is enjoying at Euston from dinner work at the Horse Guards, and "returning thanks for the Army" at the public banquets, which are so rife just now. His Royal Highness will be away for a week at the Duke of Grafton's, and will have another week's shooting afterwards, but Tuesday's *Gazette* shows that his absence from home does not interfere with the course of military administration.

We hear that Major-General B. Carey, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General in London, continues to make steady progress towards recovery, but that his absence from England is still likely to be prolonged for some months.

Lieutenant-General Sir C. L. D'Aguilar, K.C.B., becomes a colonel-commandant in the Royal Artillery by the death of Lieutenant-General C. J. Dalton.

A distinguished service reward for the Royal Artillery becomes vacant in consequence of the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir C. L. D'Aguilar, K.C.B., to be colonel-commandant.

The double Brigade Depôt at Lichfield, which is about being established, will leave only two Brigade Depôts—Shrewsbury and Taunton—unformed. There are, however, no less than five at temporary resting-places,—Sunderland and Berwick-on-Tweed, to be ultimately moved to Newcastle; Fort Elson, Gosport, to Winchester; Fort George, N.B., to Inverness; and Enniskillen to Omagh.

The 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, which went abroad in 1874, and is now in the West Indies, may soon, we think, look for its relief. Both battalions of this regiment have been abroad since 1878; and the completion of this winter's reliefs will leave two pairs of linked battalions at home, viz., the 52nd and 85th, and the 49th and 66th.

The oldest officer in the Army at the present time is believed to be Captain R. Armstrong, half-pay, late 70th Foot, and his grandson, 2nd Lieutenant R. Armstrong, 22nd Foot, son of Colonel W. A. Armstrong, commanding the Tralee Brigade Depôt, is the youngest.

Colonel Lyttelton Annesley, whose appointment as adjutant-general to Bombay we announced some time ago, will leave shortly for the scene of his labours. The delay in his departure was caused by the claims of the Indian Government to fill up the vacancy, but it is a wholesome rule, which we hope to see of invariable application, that the senior officers of the Adjutant-General's Department in India should be Queen's officers, and that those of the Quartermaster-General's Department should belong to the Indian Army. Colonel Annesley's term of service in Whitehall was distinguished by much intelligence and industry, and was associated with some substantial reforms.

Eleven Infantry battalions are required to complete the home establishment, which will be brought up to its full strength on the arrival of the regiments which are now under orders to return, or are on passage from foreign stations, viz.:—2nd Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Battalion 5th Foot, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, 48th Foot, 59th Foot, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, 66th Foot, 73rd Foot, 85th Foot 92nd Foot, and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. The following stations will, as opportunities offer, be provided with regiments,—viz.:—Aldershot 2 battalions, Cork District 1, Dublin 1, Fleetwood 1, Kilkenny 1, Portsmouth 2, Warley 1, Winchester 1, and Woolwich 1. The return of the 83rd will give us one battalion over and above our proper home complement.

The utmost is being done to press on the completion of the German official account of the Franco-German war, which has been appearing from the Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards for the last three years. The fourteenth and fifteenth sections will appear almost simultaneously, it is hoped.

When we heard from Constantinople, Second Lieutenant E. Vincent, Coldstream Guards, had returned to that capital from Vienna, whence, as we lately announced, he was specially selected to proceed on an important mission. Lieutenant Vincent has rejoined the British Embassy, but shortly returns to England, to resume his regimental duties.

The forthcoming promotion of Colonel Pipon, C.B., B.A., renders vacant the post of purchaser of horses for the royal regiment, one of the many snug berths in that distinguished corps which are so often reserved for those officers possessing the greatest amount of home-service.

The Earl of Rosebery is a very smart little nobleman, and he made some smart little observations at the dinner to the new Governor of Madras, on the distinctions which he said existed between the manner of the Liberals and of the Conservatives in using the Army and the Navy. Without any political bias, we may say that the Navy can scarcely feel proud of its recent uses. From Dulcigno to Cork is a step from one ridiculous to another. Lord Clyde was wont to say that the most loathsome duty he ever had to perform as a soldier was the protection of tithe proctors charged with the eviction of tenants in Ireland for non-payment of tithes, and he often expatiated on the iniquity of employing soldiers on such duties. In the present case, the troops ordered to the West of Ireland are simply a protective force, to put an end to an outrageous system of terrorism. Still, it is not work on which soldiers would willingly be engaged. Mr. Forster, we are told, wanted to employ the soldiery in small detachments to co-operate with the police; but Colonel Lyons brought to his notice a memo. by Lord Strathnairn, in which conclusive reasons were given against the employment of troops in small bodies. And if required to act, soldiers cannot use buckshot. As a correspondent points out in our regimental columns, the 48th Regiment would appear to be particularly unfortunate in being sent to Ireland on its arrival from India. In the last 66 years the regiment has spent 50 9-12ths years abroad, 8 10-12ths years in Ireland, and but 6 9-12ths years in England. In face of these figures, it might reasonably have expected to have taken over an English station.

It is generally rumoured in military circles, and we believe with truth, that the Marquis of Ripon and the majority of the Indian Council are in favour of the retention of Candahar, on both political and military grounds; but it is understood that the Imperial Government has decided on withdrawing from it as soon as possible, consistently with engagements.

The salary of Mr. Roger Goldsworthy, C.M.G., late 9th Lancers,—Sir John Glover's well-known Lieutenant in the Volta expedition,—the newly-appointed Administrator of St. Lucia, is to be increased from April 1 next, the Colonial Office desiring to show in a substantial manner its appreciation of this gentleman's services. The pay of the appointment is at present £800 per annum, but it will in future be £1,000. Mr. Goldsworthy is now in England, enjoying a short rest, prior to proceeding out to take up his duties.

When the late Lord Mayor, in his Mansion House speech, described the Army as "fit to go anywhere, and do anything," it is presumed he was alluding to the Army of the future. As an instance of readiness, it would considerably astonish his Lordship, were he to know that at the moment of his delivering his speech a regiment at one of our camps of instruction had practically ceased to exist. This regiment, if the information is to be relied upon—and there is no reason to doubt it—could not at this moment place 150 men in line of battle.

We learn by last mail from Dominica that Captain A. C. Alexander, R.E., who was sent out to report on the nature of the recent floods in St. Kitt's, and if possible to devise some means to prevent their recurrence, has been spending some time in the island, in order to determine what steps should be taken to resist the encroachments of the Roseau River, which forms the eastern and northern boundaries of the town of Roseau, a magnificent stream of the purest water during fine weather, but after heavy rains rising to a great height. On September 9, 1806, the river "came down" so high that the town was submerged, many houses were washed out to sea, and there was considerable loss of life. Again, in December, 1847, the town was submerged, and the river's banks torn away to a great extent. Of late years the encroachments of the river have given rise to much alarm, and now that one of the five bridges is threatened, the authorities have been induced to take action in the matter.

Rarely has anything more horrible appeared in print than the accounts in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—of all papers—of the outrages in Epirus and Macedonia by Greek bandits. No Bulgarian atrocity we ever heard or read of equals some of the stories.

Why should the *Pall Mall Gazette* abuse the Sultan of Turkey because Mr. Pender, M.P. for the Wick Burghs, telegraphed home the news that he had had an interview of an hour and a half's duration with the unfortunate Caliph, at which Mr. Pender was convinced of the sincerity of his Majesty in his desire to effect reforms in Turkey? We were irresistibly reminded of the conversation in *Eöthen* between the Pasha and the English visitor, when we read the telegram. Mr. Pender only speaks Scotch, and the Sultan only speaks Turkish and Persian, and a French which Mr. Pender cannot understand, so the interpreter or dragoman must have had a good deal of quiet fun during the interview.

In the face of the terrible pauperisation of the people of India, in the face of the dreadful necessity imposed on the Government of India to have recourse to the most iniquitous source of revenue which ever disgraced any country in the world, Manchester is clamouring to be allowed to sweep away the traces not only of protection to the Indian manufacturer, but of protection of the Indian peasant against "shoddy." We are glad to see that Major Baring, who is a soldier and a gentleman, made a fair official fight on behalf of the people of India.

The accounts from "the seat of war" at Ballinrobe are not encouraging, to say the least of it, as regards the completeness of our military preparations. In fact, if the accounts be true, the "management" of the expedition was simply disgraceful. "The Commissariat Department utterly broke down." But did the Department get a fair chance or proper warning? "The men of the 84th, after marching 16 or 17 miles over a bad road, from Claremorris to Ballinrobe, which they reached at night, found neither tents nor shelter, and had had no food since the previous midnight,"—so says the report; and it goes on to state that the men had to wander, most of them, about the streets of the filthy little town all Tuesday night. "Whom shall we hang?"

We understand that great dissatisfaction has been expressed by many of the Ordnance Store officers at the announcement in the *Gazette* of the 29th inst.

Lieutenant-General J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., is named for the regimental colonelcy vacant by the death of General T. Brooke, colonel of the 28th Regiment.

The following promotions take place in the Royal Artillery, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General C. J. Dalton, colonel-commandant, with effect from the 8th inst., viz.:—Major-General Sir F. A. Campbell, K.C.B., Director of Artillery and Stores, becomes lieutenant-general, and Colonel J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., a major-general. The following promotions will be made in the regiment, with effect from the 13th inst., vice General Sir Edward Warde, K.C.B., about to be placed on the Retired List, viz.:—Lieutenant-General J. H. Francklyn, C.B., colonel-commandant-to be General; Major-General J. Turner, C.B., commanding the Woolwich District, to be lieutenant-general; and Colonel P. G. Pipon, C.B., to be major-general.

We are requested to state that 40 vacancies will be offered for competition at the examination for entrance to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held this month.

We have received a letter from a Quartermaster full of bitterness at the manner in which their claims continue to be, year after year, overlooked. Every practical soldier knows that, both in peace and war, especially in the latter, the comfort and efficiency of a regiment depends in great measure on the quartermaster. He is the most hard-worked officer, whether regimental or departmental, in the Service; yet, no one receives less consideration from the Authorities. He may serve thirty years as a quartermaster, yet he still enjoys nothing more than the rank of lieutenant, for he only obtains the honorary rank of captain on retirement. This is a grievance, the remedying of which would cost nothing. The pay is also insufficient, and a very small sum would put that to rights. What the quartermaster, however, complains of chiefly is that once a quartermaster he has absolutely no professional future. Formerly he had a paymastership to look forward to, and his training specially fitted him for the appointment; now he has no chance of obtaining this prize. The paymaster has lighter work than the quartermaster. Why, then, should the former have higher pay and higher rank than the latter? The above remarks apply with even greater force to riding-masters, for they are combatant officers, and have the training in equitation of every officer and man in the regiment. Sometimes his colonel has gone through his hands. We earnestly hope that Mr. Childers will bethink him of some way of improving the position of these meritorious and valuable, but friendless, classes of officers.

The Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—George Usborne, to the Hector, for service in the Coastguard at Bognor, vice Keats, whose period of service has expired.

Lieutenants—Philip H. Rickman and Edmund Kempe, to the Duncan.

Sub-Lieutenant—Robert L. Armstrong, to the Northumberland.

Midshipman—Llewellyn Traherne, to the Agincourt.

Chaplain—Rev. John Cavanagh, B.A., to the Duncan.

Surgeon—William Tait, M.B., to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for temporary service at Plymouth Hospital.

Engineer—Thomas Pringle, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Constance.

Clerks—John Riches, from the Duke of Wellington, additional, to the Superb; George F. Miall, from the Duke of Wellington, additional, to the Achilles; George Whitcroft, from the Achilles, to the Northumberland.

Assistant-Clerks—Edward H. Innes, from the Superb, to the Alexandra; Edward H. Eldred, from the Duke of Wellington, to the Alexandra; Charles E. Rotherham, from the Duncan, to the Alexandra.

Chief Boatswain—George Kitcher, to the Asia, for the Reserve, additional.

Chief Carpenter—Michael Phillips, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Reserve.

Carpenters—Alfred Gillham, to the Asia, vice Phillips; John W. Kelly, to the Nankin, additional, for service in the Collingwood.

ACHILLES, Capt. E. H. Kelly, left Devonport on Wednesday for Queenstown.

AGINCOURT, Capt. E. H. Murray, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Somerset, second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, left Devonport on Wednesday for Queenstown.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir B. Seymour, has proceeded to Malta, the Invincible taking her place in the demonstrative fleet. A fatal accident has occurred to a seaman named Frederick Shirtliff, aged 19, belonging to the Alexandra, when engaged, with others, in sending down top-gallant-yards. The men on the yard rope let go too quickly, and the yard came down by the run. Shirtliff was struck on the head and thrown with great force against an iron railing, and another seaman had his hand jammed. Shirtliff never recovered consciousness, but died within two hours of the mishap. He was interred in the cemetery at Castelnuovo, and there were present the Commander-in-Chief, the French admiral, and several other foreign officers, and a party of seamen from each ship, with the band of the Alexandra.

ALGERINE was launched from the shipbuilding works of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Queen's Island, Belfast, on Saturday. Her length is 157 ft. and her breadth of beam 29 ft. 6 in. The naming ceremony was performed by Miss Lee (daughter of Mr. Lee, who is to act as chief engineer on board). This is the second gunboat constructed in Belfast.

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. Hon. Walter Hylton Jolliffe, left Therapia on Nov. 3, with the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen and suite on board, for Constantinople, where the Embassy have taken up their winter quarters at the Pera Embassy. The Antelope will probably proceed to Malta about the end of this month, for her annual refit, docking, &c.

BOADICEA, Comdre. Richards, C.B., was at Simon's Bay on Oct. 18. She had arrived from Mossel Bay, Port Natal, and Algoa Bay on Oct. 15, and will visit St. Paul de Loando, Congo, and Kabenda, thence to St. Helena, to arrive about Dec. 25; to Ascension, to arrive about Jan. 12; and to Sierra Leone, to arrive about Feb. 10; proceeding to Gambia, Senegal, and Cape de Verdes, and visiting the Bights on her return.

CHARYBDIS, Capt. C. F. Hotham, was paid off at Devonport on Tuesday morning, under the superintendence of Capt. W. B. Grant, and the crew were granted leave of absence. The Charybdis has been taken into Keyham North Basin to day for inspection of boilers and engines, and for any repair that may be absolutely necessary.

DIDO, Capt. Domvile, will be at Ascension to meet the Commodore by Jan. 10, and will proceed thence to the Cape of Good Hope to await his return.

DREADNOUGHT. A contrivance was tried on board the Dreadnought at Portsmouth on Tuesday, by which an additional precaution is provided against the chance of a gun being doubly charged after a missfire, as happened on board the sister-ship Thunderer. It might have been supposed that with a recoil of from 4 ft. to 5 ft. after each round from the 38-ton gun, there could have been no chance of a mistake arising, the absence of recoil being a sufficient proof in itself that the gun had not been discharged. But with the hand of the gunner upon the hydraulic lever which causes the gun to be run in for reloading, it is feared that, in the excitement of practice, he might, on the order to "fire" being given, mechanically use the water-power to bring the gun in without waiting for the recoil to exhaust itself; and even when all goes well the premature movement of the lever would add to the force of the recoil. The new contrivance is exceedingly simple, and consists merely of a locking arrangement by which the gun-carriage, when in the firing position, prevents the hydraulic lever being used, and the fact of the lever being immovable will afford convincing proof of a missfire. On the gun being fired the carriage runs back and releases, or trips, the lever, a recoil of 18 in. being sufficient for the purpose. The trial proved very satisfactory. The guns were not fired, the necessary movements being performed by the hydraulic presses. As an illustration that there cannot be too many precautions against mistakes in turret-ships, it may be mentioned that an accident occurred on board the Dreadnought a short time ago. It was known that the Duke of Cambridge intended visiting the ship during the afternoon, and a gun detachment were being put through a little drill, in readiness for the visit of his Royal Highness. The turret was slowly rotated to the loading position, and the charge having been brought from below, the cartridge, the projectile, and the trolley were raised to the muzzle of the gun by means of the hydraulic lift, previous to being rammed home. At this moment, before the lift had been removed, the turret was set in motion, and coming into collision with the lift, the latter was much strained, while the trolley was seriously injured, and other parts of the gear received damage. No one, however, was hurt. The Dreadnought is being prepared for the reception of a second-class torpedo-boat, which will be carried on the hurricane deck, in the place of her second 37-ft. steam pinnace. In consequence of the additional weight, her derrick is being replaced by a steel one, while the mast which carries it is being strengthened by tubes and additional stays. She is also to be fitted with electric firing-gear, after which she will be ready for sea.—*Times.*

DWARF, Com. Bainbridge, was to have left the Cape for the West Coast on Oct. 20.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Hand, left Port Said for Portsmouth on the 10th inst.

FANTÔME, Com. Karslake, sailed for a cruise off the north coast of Jamaica on Oct 21. She is ordered to Bermuda by the Commander-in-Chief.

FAWN, Capt. W. J. L. Wharton, is still at Therapia, detained by the Admiralty for some unaccountable reason, her surveying duties having been completed some weeks ago. Her detention is supposed to be due to the Dulcigno and Greek questions not having been yet settled; but what good the Fawn could be is hard to tell, for she cannot fight, or even run away, her full speed being seven knots. This ship was commissioned on June 1, 1876, and had very trying times on the coast of Zanzibar and Red Sea. Having been longer in commission than any ship afloat, it seems hard she should be detained doing nothing. The Fawn will eventually be recommissioned at Malta; Lieuts. White and Keary have volunteered for the new commission.

GARNET, Capt. Loftus F. Jones, arrived off Monte Video during the night of Oct. 5, unfortunately without a clean bill of health, for some of the crew had been down with yellow-fever. The port authorities ordered her off forthwith to go through a period of quarantine, and the Minister of War, Col. Santos, has placed one of his small steamers at the disposal of Capt. Jones, to go to and fro, and has given orders to all his officials to do their utmost to make things comfortable. It is to be hoped that this ship, which has had the fever twice, will be ordered to England, and replaced by a more healthy vessel, although we are happy to be able to state that all the cases are doing well, and no fears are entertained of the disease spreading. The Swallow, Com. Borlase Warren, was summoned from Colonia by telegraph, and is now at Monte Video with the Forward, Com. Brickdale.—*Buenos Ayres Standard.*

GRIFFON, Com. Boardman, was at Antigua on Oct. 22, and would convey the President of St. Kitt's to Anguilla on Nov. 7.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. W. Brent, has arrived at Devonport to be taken into Keyham to make good defects, and is ordered to be ready to leave Portsmouth on the 25th inst. with supernumeraries for the Mediterranean station. At Malta she will receive from the Serapis troops and supernumeraries for England, and also embark at Gibraltar on her passage home a battalion of the Rifle Brigade for Portsmouth.

HOTSPUR has been outside Plymouth Breakwater for a preliminary steam trial, which proved satisfactory.

HUMBER, Com. J. L. Way, arrived at Madeira from England on the 10th inst., and was to leave for Sierra Leone, Ascension, and the Cape on the 11th inst.

MALABAR, Capt. J. F. Grant, arrived at Aden on the 12th inst., and leaves forthwith for England.

MINOTAUR, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Arthur W. Hood, C.B., commanding the Channel Squadron, which has undergone extensive repairs at Portsmouth, steamed out of harbour and anchored at Spithead on Monday to take in powder preparatory to sailing. When off the Eddystone she was joined by the Achilles, Northumberland, and Agincourt, and proceeded to Queenstown, where, however, it is not expected that the Squadron will make a long stay, although it will, according to present arrangements, be absent from England until March.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Capt. G. H. Wratislaw, left Devonport on Wednesday for Queenstown.

ORONTES, Capt. Kinahan, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the 11th inst.

PENGUIN, Com. A. C. Paget, was to leave Coquimbo to arrive at Tahiti by Nov. 20.

PHŒNIX, Com. H. H. Grenfell, sailed from Jamaica for a cruise to Cayman Islands, British Honduras, &c., on Oct. 11, and will return by Dec. 1.

PIONEER, Lieut.-Com. Carre, was to leave Simon's Bay with the Commodore, and will be stationed on the South Sub-Division.

RALEIGH, Capt. C. Jago. The Perseverance, tug, despatched from Devonport late on Thursday last week in search of a reported disabled vessel in the Channel, said to be the Raleigh, returned to Devonport, and reports having cruised up and down the coast without having met with a single disabled vessel, nor could any information be obtained from passing ships of a vessel answering to the description given. The Raleigh is on her passage home from the Australian station. She has on board the paid-off crews of the Wolverene, Alacrity, Beagle, Conflict, Renard, and Sandfly. According to latest advices, she arrived at St. Vincent on Sunday.

RAMBLER, Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton. A correspondent at Sheerness writes that a very discontented spirit has become manifest among the crew of the Rambler during the few weeks she has been in commission, and several desertions have taken place. On Wednesday, Jacob Lamb, ordinary seaman, was tried by court-martial for refusing to do duty. He pleaded guilty, and stated that the tyranny he had been subjected to was unbearable, and he preferred prison to serving in the ship. He had two years' imprisonment awarded him, with dismissal from the Service at its expiration. On Saturday, two other ordinary seamen, named R. J. Briton and T. R. H. J. Nicholls, were brought before a court-martial, charged with taking the dingy and improperly leaving the ship. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and complained that they had been kept in irons upon the upper deck all the time they had been under arrest, and at night had had to sleep in irons under the topgallant forecastle in their hammocks, the irons being triced up over their hammocks. The court sentenced them to be imprisoned for eighteen months with hard labour, and forwarded their complaint to the Judge-Advocate, endorsed that, in the opinion of the Court, the prisoners had not been properly treated while in custody in the ship, nor according to the custom of the Service.—*Western Morning News.* The Rambler left Sheerness on Tuesday for Plymouth, *en route* to the West Coast of Africa.

SHANNON, Capt. J. D'Arcy, was at Arica up to Oct. 1.

SPARROWHAWK, Lieut. A. Carpenter, attached to the Urgent, had a bad time of it during the hurricane which recently swept over Jamaica doing such damage, and but for the readiness in emergency displayed by those on board, she would probably have lost her place on the *Navy List.*—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

TAMAR, Capt. Royse, arrived at Jamaica from Barbadoes on the 10th inst., and sails for Bermuda to-day.

TENEDOS, Capt. Adeane, was at Barbadoes up to Oct. 29. She would convey Governor of Barbadoes to St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. She is ordered to Bermuda by the Commander-in-Chief.

TORCH, Com. W. H. C. Selby, left Therapia on Nov. 4 for Constantinople, and is now moored off that place. This vessel will be relieved by the Bittern early in December, when the Torch will proceed to the coast of Syria, relieving the Rapid.

TURQUOISE, Capt. Medlycott, is expected at Coquimbo from a cruise among the islands by the end of November.

TYNE, Com. J. E. Stokes, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday evening with the old crew of the London from Zanzibar, and various drafts, invalids, time-expired men, &c. After discharging men for Devonport, the Tyne proceeded to Portsmouth to land her troops, supernumeraries, &c.

VALOROUS, Capt. G. D. Morant, left Devonport on Saturday for Sheerness to embark a navigating party for the Ajax at Pembroke, and will accompany the Ajax from Pembroke to Chatham.

The staff of engineer officers at the training school for engineer students at Portsmouth has been reduced, by the appointment of one of these officers to other employment. A request was made that he might be replaced, but their Lordships ruled that it was unnecessary, and that one chief engineer and two engineers were ample to carry out the duties, with no more than 150 students.

Notwithstanding the large sum recently expended in refitting the Enchantress, it is understood that their Lordships are so thoroughly dissatisfied with her on account of her unseaworthiness, that they propose building a new yacht, 30 ft. longer, with 7 ft. more beam, and which will be propelled by a screw, instead of paddles. In proceeding from Plymouth to Pembroke with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, she encountered some heavy weather, and took in large volumes of water, both fore and aft. The new yacht will be built at Pembroke.

The Admiralty are far from satisfied with their late experiment of offering a premium, as high as £200, for every quarter-knot realised by second-class torpedo boats beyond the contract speed of 15 knots an hour, and as the Portsmouth engineers have reported strongly against the system of obtaining fancy speeds by exceptional devices, the practice will probably be abandoned. Indeed, as the craft are constantly breaking down under the very great pressure to which their machinery is subjected during the trials, the Admiralty have determined to insist upon a three hours' continuous steaming before acceptance, instead of the customary runs upon the measured mile, and the new boats which are to be added to the torpedo flotilla are to be subjected to the new ordeal on the Thames.

During Tuesday night a fire broke out on board the reformatory ship Clarence, lying in the Mersey, off Rock Ferry. The vessel took in a quantity of coals on Tuesday, and some time afterwards smoke was observed issuing from the bunkers. An alarm was raised, and the Rock Ferry steamers Wasp and Fairy Queen were soon alongside, while a boat from H.M.S. Defence put off to render assistance. The crew of the Wasp played a strong stream of water on the fire, and, aided by the appliances in the Clarence, the flames were ultimately subdued. There were nearly three hundred boys on board the vessel at the time, and preparations were made to have them transferred to one of the Ferry steamers, but fortunately the danger, which at first was so imminent, passed away, and this step was not necessary. The discipline of the lads is stated to have been very good.

A correspondent, writing to a Portsmouth contemporary, says:—"Turning over the pages of the *Navy List,* I find, under the head 'Chief Inspectors of Machinery,' not one of that rank, but a list of engineers who have passed through the special course of training at the Royal School of Naval Architecture. There are now nearly forty of this branch who have thus distinguished themselves, but I fail to see why they should have been placed on a special list any more than torpedo lieutenants. It would be much more to the purpose if a special distinguishing mark, say the letter 'A,' were placed against the names of these engineer officers on the seniority list, in the same manner as is done with other ranks. The Detached Squadron was quite detached enough in its departure from these shores, and even the passage to Vigo was made independently, a general parting of company taking place, and the flag-ship being lost in a fog. There is, therefore, good reason why the Editor of the *Navy List* should not add to the detached nature of Lord Clanwilliam's command, by showing the Tourmaline as being 'ordered home' at page 189 of the *List.*"

THE FIRST LORD ON THE NAVY.

The speech of Lord Northbrook at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th was carefully excluded from the columns of the *Times*, in the belief, perhaps, that the majority of its readers—like the people of Sheffield—can have no great interest in the British Navy. The Service will, however, appreciate the remarks of the Earl of Northbrook, who said:—"On behalf of her Majesty's Navy, I have the honour to return to this distinguished company their best thanks for the honour that they have done them to-night. I can assure you, my lord, that at no former time has the discipline of her Majesty's Fleet, at home or abroad, been in a more satisfactory condition, and the officers of her Majesty's Navy—gallant and high-spirited as they have always been—are at the present time, as I can testify, most anxious to devote all their energies to the acquirement of those scientific qualifications which at the present time, in the present condition of naval warfare, are indispensable. The officers of her Majesty's Navy have duties to perform of all kinds in all parts of the world, and they have never failed in performing those duties to the satisfaction of their Sovereign and their country. I do not think that I should be guilty of any indiscretion if I told you that a few days ago the Emperor of Austria, in communicating with the British Ambassador at Vienna, expressed his great gratification at the harmony and good-feeling which prevailed among the officers of the Allied fleets during the time they had been in Austrian waters. I am glad of the opportunity of saying that I believe that much of that harmony and that good-feeling has been due to the tact of Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, who, as senior officer of this force, has been charged with the command of the Allied squadron, and I am sure that I shall be only representing the feelings of Sir Beauchamp Seymour when I say that he has been greatly indebted to the officers in command of the squadrons of the Allied Powers with whom he has been associated. I must observe, with regard to the Royal Marines—no small portion of the Naval strength of this country—that I was greatly gratified the other day at receiving from no less an authority than the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the expression of his opinion that nothing can exceed the tone and efficiency of what he was pleased to call 'that splendid force.' My Lord, it is a proud thing to stand in this assembly, holding an office which enables a man to return thanks for the British Navy, and I can assure your Lordship that the present Board of Admiralty feel deeply the responsibility which rests upon them at the present time, when constant alterations are being made in the construction of ships, and when day by day improvements in our artillery are produced which render considerable changes necessary for maintaining, as it should be maintained—having regard always to due economy—the efficiency of her Majesty's Navy."

NAVAL AND MARINE ENGINEERING.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

An interesting exhibition of Naval and Marine Engineering has been opened in the Corporation Galleries, Glasgow. It contains a full collection of models, machines, and appliances connected with Naval architecture, marine engineering, and navigation, and it cannot fail to be productive of the best results. Several of the models—such as those of the Livadia, the City of Liverpool, the Glenartney, and the Scotia—are large and beautiful; whilst the collections sent by the Lords of the Admiralty and the Science and Art Department are most interesting. The collection of British and foreign war-vessels begins with the Great Harry, the first ship built for the English Royal Navy, and comprises an historical series of models from that period till the present day. Of fighting ships of the last century we have models of the Royal George, 2,041 tons, sunk at Spithead in 1782; the Victory, which is still used as the admiral's flagship at Portsmouth; and the ill-fated Terror, whose timbers lie in those northern regions whither she conveyed Sir John Franklin's expedition, but from whence neither ship nor men ever returned. Then we have models of the Eurydice, which capsized in a squall off the Isle of Wight; of the Captain, which sank at sea with all hands in 1870; and the Atalanta, whose return from Bermuda last year was looked forward to in vain for so many months. Of our modern ironclads, there are models of the Glatton, the Monarch, and the Devastation, and also of Admiral Popoff's circular ironclad, the Popoff-Novgorod. Private firms also contribute models of British and foreign war-ships built by them, some of which are very curious and interesting, notably, the Melampus frigate, built for the late Mr. John Scott by French prisoners-of-war confined at Barnstable, and the steam-frigate Greenock, one of the first iron frigates built by the same firm for the British Government. Messrs. Laird and Co. contribute, amongst others, models of an armour-clad twin-screw ram, and two monitors for coast defence, built for the Dutch Government. Messrs. Napier and Co. send half-models of the Black Prince, Hector, Northampton, and Hotspur, and of three new cruisers, at present building for the Admiralty, named respectively the Leander, the Phaeton, and the Arethusa. Messrs. John Elder and Co. send half-models of the Hydra, twin-screw ironclad turret, and the Nelson, twin-screw ironclad. Messrs. Hanna, Donald, and Wilson send sections of two steel torpedo-boats, one for the English and one for the Greek Government, while Palmer's shipbuilding Company send whole models of the troopship Jumna and H.M.S. Medina. The mercantile navy is still more strongly represented. In the description of sailing-vessels, the exhibition contains some very beautiful models, not only of the famous type of Aberdeen clippers, but also of the more modern class of four-masted ships, giving a large area of canvas without going to an extreme height; but it is in the steamships—the large ocean liners—that the representations are most numerous. In paddles, we have every description, from the Comet steamer, built in 1811, to the Columba, the crack type of paddle-steamers of the present day; and in screw-steamers, the models of the P. and O. steamer Clyde, the Guion steamer Arizona, the Cunard liner Servia, and the Allan liner Parisian, show the enormous advances which shipbuilders of the present day have made in their construction and perfection, the tendency being more and more to construct vessels of larger dimensions, the Servia, at present being built for the Cunard line, having a capacity of 8,500 tons. Yachts are also numerously represented, and great interest is shown in the fine models of the Vanduasa and other crack crafts of this description. Altogether, the exhibition is a most interesting one; and coming, as it does, at a time when we are in a state of transition, owing to the large introduction of steel in the construction of ships, must prove interesting and instructive to all who remember with pride England's foremost position in the world in the great industry of iron shipbuilding.

THE BRISTOL R.N. ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the above corps took place on Saturday, on board H.M.S. Dædalus. The Rev. Canon Girdlestone (honorary chaplain) presented the prizes, and there were also present Capts. Gooch and Hunt, R.N., Com. Roberts, R.N., Dr. Evans, R.N., Sub-Lieut. G. M. Chute, R.N.A.V., and Col. Plant, Volunteer Engineers. Capt. Gooch gave a slight sketch of the present position of the corps. The number of efficients was nearly the same as at that time last year; but the numbers on paper were somewhat less—in other words, the fighting condition—if he could properly use such an aggressive expression with reference to a purely defensive association—was much the same. The financial affairs of the brigade were in a satisfactory state. They did not receive a capitation grant, and were therefore heavily handicapped, for the many vacancies that, in a body constituted like theirs, must inevitably occur in twelve months were difficult to fill up in the face of their quite unavoidable entrance-fee. He had gleams of hope, however, that the capitation grant was not far off. When it was given he had no doubt that a corps of Naval Volunteers would spring up at all our large seaports, and that the force would become an important factor in our national defences. The prize list for this year did not call for any special remark, with the exception of the competition for the valuable challenge cup so kindly given by Canon Girdlestone for the best attendance at drill. The competition for that cup had been so close and keen—four men running something very like a dead-heat for it—that one regretted there were not four cups to give away instead of one. A strong detachment of the brigade, under the orders of Sub-Lieut. G. M. Chute, embarked last August on board H.M.S. Tay for a week's heavy gun-drill practice in the Channel. The commander of the Tay made a most favourable official report of the efficiency of the Bristol Volunteers at heavy gun-drill and at target practice. The gunboat steamed round the targets at distances beginning at 600 yards and increasing to 2,300 yards, the practice being very good. The report also spoke of the creditable appearance of the Bristol Volunteers. They were in hopes that that gunboat cruise would have led to a heavy-gun competition between the Liverpool Brigade and themselves. One was arranged to have taken place on board her Majesty's ship Eagle at Liverpool, and the Bristol men were to have been taken round in the Tay, when her engines broke down, and so the competition fell through, much to the disappointment of both brigades. They were looking forward to an inter-brigade competition, to take place here next year, between London, Liverpool, and Bristol. He thanked the ladies and gentlemen for their attendance. The Rev. Canon Girdlestone said he was extremely glad to avail himself of any opportunity that offered to meet the members of the corps, particularly when the office was so pleasant as that which devolved on him that evening. When he looked at the very pretty prizes, he was tempted to break the tenth commandment, and wish that he was to be a receiver instead of a distributor. There was one prize which he could not help offering a few words upon specifically, and that was the prize which he gave. He particularly selected that it should be given for punctuality and regularity of attendance at drill. The speaker impressed upon his hearers the great importance of punctuality, for want of punctuality in war might not unfrequently be the cause of a loss of a battle or engagement. Next to punctuality was discipline. There was nothing so valuable to them as defenders of their country as discipline. It had a most valuable result on the individual character of a man. It taught him to be self-denying, to think of others more than of himself, and to obey orders; in short, he did not think there were anything which tended to make a man a man more than thorough good discipline. Those were the feelings which actuated him in giving the prize. He expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing the corps at the Cathedral a few Sundays ago, and the devotional feeling which was manifest amongst the members, and that was the result of discipline. As long as he was a canon of the Cathedral, it would always give him great pleasure to have one Sunday during his term of residence chosen for the corps to attend the Cathedral. The rev. canon then distributed the prizes, and having done so he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.—*Bristol Times.*

Gen. the Marquis of Hertford has been elected a member of the Council of the Oxford Military College.

A HEALTHY TRIM *versus* SUPERFLUOUS FAT.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system, as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and thus removes and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of Fat. It keeps the body in healthy TRIM, by preserving and restoring health. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. It supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being PURE FRUIT SALT, the product of ripe fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value; on that account, no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery, it is beyond praise.—Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

A CONVERTIBLE CRUISER.

The Parisian, the latest addition to the Allan Line, has been launched from Messrs. Napier's yard at Govan. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length of keel, 446 ft.; breadth of beam, 46 ft.; depth of hold, 36 ft. 3 in.; displacement, 10,000 tons, gives register tonnage 5,500 tons. The new vessel is built of steel, and combines all the latest improvements in naval architecture, and carries Admiralty cement in the bottom—a novelty in this class of ship, by which about 100 tons is added to her dead-weight carrying capacity. Her owners, having kept before them the possibility of the Admiralty in times of war wishing to utilise her for troop-carrying or fast cruising, have fulfilled all the Government requirements in such cases. Ten water-tight bulkheads have been, therefore, fitted, and the engine and boiler casings and coal bunkers have been made watertight. Her great size and speed, her storage of fuel capacity, which would enable her to make a long voyage without a stoppage, would render her a valuable addition to our transport service in war, whilst with her double bottom, filled with water-ballast, she would have sufficient stability to be armed, and thus to render valuable service, if necessary, as an armed cruiser.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE ROYAL SEAMEN AND MARINE ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present building was erected in 1874-5, at a cost of about £8,000, collected in response to an appeal, by the indefatigable zeal and exertions of one of my predecessors, Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Rodney Mundy, and of the directors, of which body he was, as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, the *ex officio* President. 137 orphan girls are now boarded, clothed, instructed, and prepared for service, and 60 orphan boys are instructed, clothed, and have a dinner and breakfast daily. Previous to 1872 the Home contained only 60 orphan girls, and 60 orphan boys were clothed, instructed, and partly fed. The Home was situated in an ill-ventilated, unsuitable building at Portsea. The girls remain under instruction until fit for domestic service, which we have no difficulty in finding for them, and the boys until situations are found for them, or until they obtain admission to the Greenwich Hospital School. We still find, however, that many of the orphans of seamen and marines remain on the list of eligible candidates for the Institution for months, and even years, or have to be rejected altogether for want of further accommodation in the Home, as well as of funds for their support and education. The orphans received into the Institution are from all parts of the country—many of them rescued from homes which are, to say the least, unsuitable for the rearing of virtuous girls, whose future welfare should be an object of solicitude to all who are interested in the Royal Navy. One of our regulations has hitherto been that no girls are admitted before the age of eight years, a regulation rendered obligatory by the limited amount of accommodation at our disposal. We are now desirous of making arrangements for receiving 50 additional orphan girls, and for admitting them at an earlier age. To effect this we propose to extend the present building by adding a wing capable of housing 50 more girls, the cost of which, when completely furnished, will be about £3,000. We are unable to receive assistance for this from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, who maintain such orphan girls as are nominated by them to the Home, but are not authorised to make grants from the Hospital funds towards building purposes. We are thus entirely dependent on voluntary contributions for the promotion of our design, but we hope to be able to collect the sum required within the next year, and we have resolved to make an earnest appeal to the public to aid us by their subscriptions in this interesting and important work. You will, Sir, greatly oblige us by allowing this letter to appear in your columns. It is claimed, and with perfect justice, for our men-of-war seamen that they have wonderfully improved in many respects during the last 40 or 50 years. Drunkenness and profligacy are becoming rarer every year, and there are few ships without temperance branches on board. That marriage among the petty-officers, leading seamen, and many of the A.B.'s, with deserving women, should be on the increase, cannot be surprising, and is to be much desired; but it will follow, as a matter of course, that the number of seamen's widows and orphans will be numerous, and likely to increase with the improved morals of the class, for many deaths from casualties occur during a commission, and each ship contributes during her term of service not a few to the melancholy list. Unless the efforts are successful of those Naval officers and Members of Parliament who are striving to obtain pensions for seamen's widows, the number of widows and orphans dependent upon charity or on the rates will, in all probability, continue to increase, and the demands on the alms of those disposed to help them will increase in the same ratio. Who would wish it otherwise, if the alteration were a return to those sad days, within the recollection of many of us, when our men-of-war were always hotbeds of profligacy when in harbour? Accounts have been opened for the extension of the orphanage at Messrs. Glynn and Co., Lombard Street; Messrs. Hallett and Co., 7 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square; Messrs. Woodhead and Co., 44 Charing Cross; and Messrs. Grant, Portsmouth.—I am, your obedient servant,

A. P. RYDER,

Admiral, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and President of the Board of Directors, Admiralty House, Portsmouth, Nov. 5, 1880.

THERE ARE FEW, IF ANY, MEDICINES MORE TROUBLESOME TO ADMINISTER than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner.* See also the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

"A Proud Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers" writes :—"I hardly like troubling you with another letter on the vexed question of Volunteer rank, but as you have been good enough to allow the subject to be ventilated in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, I would ask permission to reply to the principal arguments put forward by those who differ from me. The objections raised by my opponents to the assumption by Volunteer officers of the rank conferred upon them by her Majesty are :—'1. That, not being soldiers by profession, they are not entitled to military rank. 2. That the assumption of military rank by Volunteers is an injustice to Regular Army officers. 3. That as many Volunteer officers are shopkeepers, they are not, from their social position, entitled to military rank.' The first of these objections is certainly the most plausible, and carries with it the greatest weight; but when examined closely, it has, like everything else, two aspects. For what does this assertion mean? Surely this,—that it is not our custom to recognise military rank, unless the holder of it is a practical soldier. But is such a statement true? I can prove that it is not. The political officers in our Indian Army hold military rank, and are promoted through the various grades, even to that of General, without ever doing any military duties whatever. They are, for all practical purposes, civilians, and have not even the claim that can be shown by Volunteers,—that they have gone through regimental drill. Yet we do not hesitate for a moment to recognise their military rank. That Volunteers are not soldiers simply by profession, there is no question; but that they can, if they like, make themselves excellent soldiers, is not to be denied. I am most strongly of opinion that if the Government insisted on a high standard of efficiency for Volunteer officers, such as to make them at least equal to those Army officers who had not had the advantage of seeing active service—and how many there are!—that the supply would prove equal to the demand. In such case, the Volunteer officers would be soldiers by proficiency, and, therefore, partly soldiers by profession. A soldier may be a Member of Parliament, and still belong to his profession, hence it is possible to have a dual title. Why should not a professional Volunteer colonel be also, say, an excellent M.D., just as much as a Regular Army colonel is a hard-working M.P.? I believe that with proper encouragement and regulations, the Government may obtain out of the Volunteer force a very large body of officers who, in case of extreme national danger, would practically be available for active service, either at home or abroad, and that the zeal and patriotism of the Volunteers are qualities of such inestimable value to the country, that they should meet with every possible encouragement. Next, as to the injustice to Regular Army officers by the assumption of rank by Volunteers. One writer on the subject states that he is a captain in the Regular Army of twenty years' standing, and that he considers it would be very hard if his lieutenant were to leave the Service, join the Volunteers as a lieutenant-colonel, and then at a dinner-party have the right, as he undoubtedly would have, of going in (not necessarily, swaggering in) to dinner before his former captain. I cannot see that the captain has more to complain of in this case than if his lieutenant became, say, a baronet, when he would also take precedence on going in to dinner. By the 'fortunes of society' one man rises above another, and we must submit to it with a good grace. Properly speaking, the lieutenant in question should, in order to become a lieutenant-colonel, make himself thoroughly efficient to command a regiment. He could not do so without a considerable amount of trouble and time devoted to the study of his profession; but when he had succeeded, it seems to me that, as a thoroughly efficient lieutenant-colonel, he must be a soldier to all intents and purposes; and if so, why deny him his title? I can assure the captain that to command a regiment of Volunteers properly is far more difficult than to command a regiment of Regulars. If military rank were only to attach to officers who had seen active service, how many in the Regular Army would be disentitled to it? Lastly, it is said that since many Volunteer officers are shopkeepers, they should not be entitled to military rank. I am one of those who believe that the rank and file of the Volunteers prefer that their officers should be of good social position, and that it is advisable that, with a few exceptions, such should be the case. But if we here turn to the Regular Army, we may find many officers who are the sons of shopkeepers. The class of men who throw stones at them on that account are fortunately few; it is, on the contrary, the custom in the Regular Army to make the paths of such officers as smooth as possible, providing they are good fellows. An exception to this rule once met with a well-merited rebuke. A very nice young fellow, the son of an ironmonger, joined a Line regiment. A captain of the same regiment was very much scandalised at such an indignity, and determined to snub the intruder, and accordingly at mess thus accosted him grandiloquently :—'Is not your father an ironmonger?' 'Yes,' replied the young officer. 'Then why did he not make you one?' To which the subaltern replied,—'Is your father a gentleman?' 'Of course he is,' said the bridling captain. 'Then why did he not make you one?' In the Volunteer Force the Government possesses a lever that can be worked to the utmost advantage for the strength and safety of the Empire, and if it was made the fashion to recognise Volunteer rank, an increased standard of efficiency would be cheerfully accepted. No doubt, there are many existing Volunteer officers of long-standing who have not had the moral courage to adopt their legitimate rank; consequently, they now loudly protest that it is 'bad form' in those who have acted in a contrary direction. Such protest is natural, for otherwise all their imagined self-denial would have been thrown away. For my part, I have acted on different lines, and for reasons which I have already explained, and I intend to continue to do so."

"Ex-Volunteer" writes :—"This well-argued subject has again crept into your journal. It arose, professedly, with a view to ventilating the causes of the dearth of good officers, and the small chances of getting any, in the Volunteers; it has now run on to a new line, taking the form of right to military rank, and verges on an attack on social positions. Your correspondents have some amusing and varied views on the subject. 'A Captain of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers' takes the social and title line, and appears quite able to meet 'X.'s' remarks on this head. Would there were more like him, and in his position, in the Volunteers! 'X.' is only one in many thousands, and can hardly expect society to be influenced by his views. Society might take a fancy to abolish all military titles within its portals, but this would not suit 'X.' If he is in such good society, why need he fear meeting his tradesmen captains and majors? They don't, by virtue of any military title, get into society. A man, if in society, is as good, whether 'Mr.' or 'Colonel.' 'Society' has nothing to do with it. 'X.' takes up a man with a dual title. It would signify little which you gave him. He would, doubtless, be 'Dr.,' professionally employed; otherwise, he may adopt which he pleases. Will 'X.' explain a case of the auxiliary officer's gain and the regular's loss? I am surprised to see 'X.,' who claims to be of long service, indulging in the ridiculous idea that position is to be gained by doing one's duty. Under this system we shall see lieutenants who have been through any engagement claiming to take precedence of many captains, majors, and colonels. This remark of 'X.'s' savours of the Mutual-Admiration Society. I have always had respect for officers who have seen service, especially as volunteers; but because a man had seen service when ordered there, and which in these times is hard to see, would never induce any society, military or civil, to accord to him special privileges over persons not favoured with such luck. I am not narrow-minded enough to believe in a class, nor do I think one man on service is likely to be much better than another. 'X.' may or may not have seen any service, and he probably never may; but he would not like himself judged by that fact. It may be no fault of his, and ere long we shall find very few regulars who have, as our colonies begin to defend themselves. 'Field-Officer and Civilian' and 'Old Soldier' have left the question of Volunteer officers, and take the title score. 'Field Officer and Civilian' and 'Devoted Centurion" would class the Militia with the Volunteers, two services totally distinct; but I observe on all occasions the Volunteers crave to be assimilated. It would be little credit to the Militia. They do so, I think, for the reason that the Militia has always been regarded and treated as a portion of the Regular Army, a service in every way superior to the Volunteers, if they stuck to their own cloth and upheld their own grievances, it would be much to their own benefit, instead of when they cannot make a good case for themselves trying to reduce other superior services to their level. The Militia is as military as the Regular Army; there is no difference in the general arrangement of its management, only a few details as to time of service, bounties, &c. It is under the same Discipline Act and Order. When the men are enlisted they are not taken for a training, but for the full period of service, and may be kept up that time or only a few months, but at the discretion of the State their training is limited to a certain period per annum. The officers are in no way different from the Regulars. After entry they are under the same regulations as to service, and subject to the same pains and penalties (and cannot, like a Volunteer, resign in fourteen days); they can be called to join their regiments at any time and for any length of time; they can be called to sit on courts-martial and boards at any time, and to any place, and if required can be kept up all the year at depôts with recruits; and it has been decided by the military authorities that during the time they are not required with their regiments they are only 'on leave,' and that during the time they may indulge in civil employ, but must be prepared at any time to relinquish it. They may not go on service in our colonies or elsewhere, without special permission (a restriction not put on Volunteers), and must obtain leave to go abroad, and state their places of travel and period of absence (not enforced on Volunteers). The men are allowed to return to civil employ (a privilege enjoyed by the Army Reserve); they are treated as deserters unless they rejoin their regiments when required; and are specially available for service in the Regular Army, at home or abroad; and there are few regiments who cannot claim some regular service at home or abroad, and not a few contributed a fair quota to fight in their Militia kits in either the Peninsula or Waterloo, a force but for which our Regular Army and regiments would be skeletons, and aptly described by a Staff officer in a high post as the 'back-bone of the British Army.' Militia officers therefore do (in spite of a Volunteer's ideas of 'form'), and justly so, take their military titles on all occasions (except in their civil professions), and are not ashamed of putting 'Militia' on their cards they don't claim to be Regulars. Many of the Volunteers are very anxious to be taken for what they are not. I fully agree with a captain of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, whose able letters contain some good-sense, and I think, with him, that a second lieutenant in the Army should not take precedence of a captain of Volunteers, and fully agree with him that a C.B. or two would add a good tone to the force. The question of getting good officers, in my opinion, which is based on an experience of some years as an officer of Volunteers, rests with commanding officers. If they keep a good tone in their regiments and keep down expense, and make it a privilege to nominate to commissions, they will seldom find it hard to get a good class of men as officers."

"A Disgusted Subaltern" writes :—"I have been much interested in reading the correspondence which you have so kindly admitted into your paper on the subject of Volunteer officers, and trust you will permit me to confirm much that has been said, and add some of my own experience. I fully concur with what 'Barrister' says about the Inns of Court Rifles, as from the window of my chambers I am frequently tormented by the sight of a number of respectable members of society, who think fit two or three times a year to don an ill-fitting and unmilitary uniform, and repair to Lincoln's Inn Fields to play at soldiers, persuading themselves that they are 'serving their country.' The officers are, with some exceptions, I believe, good soldiers, and it seems a pity for them to waste their energies upon a regiment whose members are, in many cases, physically unfit to carry arms, and had better content themselves with wearing a barrister's robe in Westminster Hall. 'A Volunteer Officer of Long Standing' is evidently in a particularly fortunate position, and I wish it were my good luck to meet many like him and those he seems to come into contact with. From boyhood I hoped to enter the Queen's service, but, like many equally keen soldiers, I failed to pass into the Line, and from pure love of soldiering (not playing at soldiering) I took a commission in a strong Volunteer regiment in the Metropolis. My colonel has served in the Army, and is a gentleman from top to toe, but he takes no interest whatever in his regiment. My brother-officers are, no doubt, very good fellows, but socially such as I have a particular objection to know too much of. In their civil life I see little of them, and, with three or four exceptions, should be extremely surprised to meet them in a good London club. The field-officers and captains appear to me for the most part to remain in the Volunteers only in order to retire with their rank; and the three or four senior subalterns, who take but little interest in their work, look forward with longing hearts to prefixing 'captain' to their names. So that the juniors, who are well up in their work, are deprived of promotion, and the best of them leave the regiment after a few years' service. Here is a splendid body of men sacrificed to this paltry love of military title which exists among a class of men who think to 'better themselves' in business, or fondly hope to improve their social status by being called 'captain' or 'major' in private life, and these are the men who receive the Queen's commission to command her soldiers! I could go on to name another regiment practically under the command of an adjutant, who, some few years since, was a serjeant in the Army, and is now deputed by his commanding officer to select officers for the corps. The result is curious, to say the least, and the whole tone of the regiment is extremely slack. It seems to me a great pity that the particular class of officers to which most of your correspondents appear to belong cannot be brought more together. Why cannot we organise ourselves and form a club in London, partaking of the nature of a general mess, to which members would be admitted only by ballot? I believe that without great expense 250 or 300 of us could start it, and by excluding those who are not eligible for other good clubs, we should encourage a spirit of comradeship among Volunteer officers that exists in the Army, but cannot be with us so long as many feel that holding a Volunteer commission brings us into contact only with men of whom we would know as little of as possible. I fear that I am plain-spoken, but it is time that somebody spoke plainly on the subject."

"GENTLEMEN'S CORPS" IN THE VOLUNTEERS.

"Volunteer" writes :—"I sincerely hope that 'Barrister's' suggestion, in your issue of Nov. 6, of abolishing 'gentlemen's corps,' may not be entertained by the Authorities. I have had the honour to hold a commission, and am now serving in the ranks of one of the University corps, and I am convinced they provide the very men we need for Volunteer officers. They are training schools for young men from all parts of our kingdom, who, on leaving the Universities, in many cases obtain commissions in their local corps, after having passed through one of these regiments, and I have little doubt that the 'Devil's Own' performs the same valuable functions. In regard to the question of efficiency, these corps have the greatest difficulties to contend with, as they can rarely keep a man for more than three years (the usual period of residence); and in the University corps especially, the time actually passed at head-quarters is only six months of the year, two months of which time is summer weather."

"Another Barrister" writes :—"Allow me to say a few words in answer to 'Barrister's' attack on gentlemen's corps in general, and the Inns of Court in particular, which appeared in your last issue. No doubt, in a gentlemen's corps, where all have to enter the ranks, and where there is no royal road to a commission, promotion is slow and hard to get, and 'Barrister' has probably chosen the easier way to the coveted dignity; but that is no reason why he should invent statistics, and credit the Inns of Court with only 280 efficients, instead of 305, which was the actual number of efficients last year. I own that 305 is bad enough; and 'Barrister' has hit the obvious deficiencies of gentlemen's corps when he calls attention to the difficulty of recruiting, and the bad per-centage of efficiency in those corps. But when he asserts that, therefore, gentlemen corps are worthless, I think that he comes to a conclusion which is not warranted by the facts on which he bases it. The Volunteer Force is meant to provide for the contingency of invasion; apart from that, it is useless, or rather, it is not intended to be used. Now, in time of invasion, all able-bodied men would be required, and would be eager to serve, and there would be a far larger number of gentlemen available than could possibly be provided with commissions, even if they were fit to hold commissions, which, without previous military training, of course they would not be. But under good officers and non-commissioned officers, they could in a very short time be made into excellent privates, for every one who has had any experience in drilling gentlemen knows well how handy they are, and how easily and quickly they can be taught a private's drill. In the gentlemen's corps they would naturally enlist, and in those corps they would find a staff of thoroughly efficient and well-drilled officers and non-commissioned officers ready to take them in hand and teach them their business. In time of peace, the difficulty of keeping the rank and file of the gentlemen's corps up to the mark is, no doubt, very great,—gentlemen have so many other things to do which are more pleasant than drilling in the ranks, when there is no obvious necessity to compel them to drill,—but in time of peril, the gentlemen's corps would be filled up, and would be as fine and useful regiments as any in the Service. As an instance of this, I would mention the corps which 'Barrister' has thought fit to attack. In the early years of the Volunteer movement, when the thought of invasion was present to men's minds as a possibility by no means remote, six hundred men of the Inns of Court marched past on the Brighton Downs in a perfect state of drill and efficiency, and so it would be again, in case of emergency. No doubt it would be better if all the Bar were drilled, and if the Inns of Court were up to its full strength in time of peace; but as that is practically impossible—men being what they are—the next best thing is to have the cadres ready for them, with the officers and non-commissioned officers in a state of efficiency. If the Inns of Court were disbanded, nearly 300 good Volunteers would be lost to the Force, for it is impossible to suppose that commissions for all that number could be found in other regiments. The last clause of 'Barrister's' letter I confess I do not understand. Why is the Inns of Court lowering to military rank, and why would it be so even if it were the most efficient regiment in London? What rank is lowered? Is the rank of non-commissioned officer or private lowered by being filled by gentlemen and barristers, or is the rank of lieutenant-colonel lowered by being filled by one of her Majesty's counsel? As the justification of the existence of the Inns of Court, I would refer to the records of how that regiment has borne itself in the field in past autumn manœuvres, and to the reports of its inspecting officers at the present time."

MILITIA OFFICERS AND MILITARY RANK.

"A Militia Officer" writes:—"As regards the rank of Militia officers, it does not seem generally known that they are under the Articles of War (part 5, sec. 168, par. 3; and p. 4, par. 2, 'Auxiliary Forces and Militia Regulations') during the non-training, and are, therefore, no more their own masters than an officer of the Regular Army when on leave. (See part 5, sec. 170.) I think, after the sweeping statements of a gentleman signing himself 'A Devoted Centurion' that only the black-sheep of the Auxiliary Forces retain their rank, and that for swagger, it would only be in common justice to the Service to which I belong to publish this fact. I quote these references from the 'Army Discipline and Regulation Acts, 1879,' to prove to you I am right in what I say, and also for the information of the officers who have written to you on the subject of rank, which they would do well to study before committing themselves to statements."

MILITIA OFFICERS AND THEIR RANK.

Lieut.-Col. Briggs, commanding the Hampshire Militia, writes:—"With reference to the discussion on the use of their military rank by officers of the Auxiliary Forces, for which you have allowed space in your columns, I venture to call attention, on behalf of officers of the Militia, to Part 5 of the Army Discipline Act, 1879, 'On the Application of Military Law.' By clause 168, para. 3, it is laid down that 'Officers of the Militia, others than members of the Permanent Staff,' are 'persons subject to military law, as officers.' This being so, I submit that Militia officers are fully justified in using their military rank. They should, of course, put the name of their regiment also on their cards, and then they are well within their rights."

PURCHASE CAPTAINS AND BREVET PROMOTION.

"H. B." writes:—"In 'Answers to Correspondents,' in the last issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, your reply to 'Picton' may occasion some misgivings at the impression it seems to convey in regard to the scope of the recent Royal Warrant *re* Brevet Promotion. The Warrant, after setting out that it is 'expedient to extend the period during which the system may be continued of granting brevet promotion by succession, &c.,' merely substitutes a more distant date, on which its operation shall cease, for that fixed by the earlier Warrant. It will be observed that the terms of the Warrant do not limit its action to any particular grade, but are applied to the system generally. Now, the 'system' of so granting brevet promotion combines, and always has combined, as one of its integral parts, the promotion of captains to brevet majorities; therefore, in the manner and to the extent that it may have operated up to Oct. 1, 1880, so fully shall it continue to operate to Oct. 1, 1881. Art. 18 (*d*) of the Royal Warrant, May 1, 1878, provides that a qualified captain shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of major 'by brevet, in succession to a major promoted under Art. 21 (*f*), if senior in the Army rank of captain, &c.' This provision remains untouched by the later Warrant, except so far as its action must be regulated by that of Art. 21 (*f*) in the latter's amended, or rather 'substituted' form."

The endeavours made to ensure the Roman Catholics of the Fleet having proper spiritual ministration, when practicable, has raised in the breasts of Presbyterians a feeling that there ought to be Naval Chaplains of that Church. The Presbyterian Church of Ireland has even gone so far as to ask that one of their ministers should be embarked in the flagship of each squadron on foreign service, but their Lordships can hold out no hope of making any arrangements for carrying out such a proposal. If we once begin to embark a variety of ministers, it would be a difficult thing to know where to stop.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C.B., late Deputy-Inspector-General, Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

MILITARY INITIATIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the last issue of your journal appears a *précis* of a paper upon "Military Initiative," contributed by M. le Faure to the *Nouvelle Revue*; and as the question is one of great importance, and of frequent recurrence in wars, both small and great, in strategy and in tactics alike, I request permission to offer in your columns a few remarks upon it. At the close of the war of 1870-1, as happens after every campaign, the causes of the success of the victors were eagerly sought after, and in a very short time dogmatists had settled the matter to their own satisfaction, and had laid down for us rules for fighting the observance of which would ensure success in future wars. These rules were founded mainly on three principles:—1. The great use of artillery, and the overwhelming effect of that arm. 2. The employment of infantry fire at short ranges only. 3. The assumption of the initiative by subordinates. It is unnecessary, after the experiences of the war of 1877-8, to show how completely the views entertained in 1871 as to the soundness of the first two principles have been modified. The glamour surrounding the third is still undimmed. And in the year 1880 M. le Faure gravely propounds it, as a sort of military "philosopher's stone," as an instrument of warfare well nigh omnipotent; and in illustrating his case and endeavouring to prove his argument, he allows his imagination, it must be admitted, great play. The word "initiative," as employed by M. le Faure, means "the taking the offensive by the commanders of the corps, divisions, &c., which make up an army, without regard to the expressed intentions of the superior authority, and even in direct disobedience to the orders given by that authority." So enamoured is M. le Faure with this idea of carrying on war, that in his eyes it is to be the military gospel of the future. In this "independent offensive" there is, however, it may be remarked, no inherent virtue; its value depends solely on the appropriateness of its application, and in this appropriateness lies its only justification. It may be added, moreover, that the knowing whether it be appropriate to the occasion or not is frequently beyond the ken of the individual who assumes it; but, nevertheless, he is pronounced to be a good leader, and receives praise in the event of success, and is scouted as a failure and blamed or punished in the event of failure. M. le Faure has most usefully emphasized the difficulty which a commander of an army experiences now-a-days in superintending and directing the movements of the units under his command; and he does good service in trying to rid us of some of the swaddling-clothes and leading-strings of a past age; but he has pushed his arguments so far as to lead well-nigh to a *reductio ad absurdum*; and of the battle of Spicheren, which he instances so approvingly, as illustrating the independent leading of inferior units, such as companies and batteries, it may fairly be said that as far as regards the German leading, it was about the worst-fought battle of the campaign. M. le Faure argues in favour of this so-called "initiative," because in the Franco-German war its adoption by the Germans, in certain cases, led to great successes being obtained by them later on. He does not say that this tactical initiative was the cause of the tactical success, but of successes of far greater moment at other points in the theatre of war gained subsequently. But M. le Faure cannot be allowed to place to the credit of a certain line of conduct results which flowed from it only indirectly. Had Bazaine acted with ordinary decision on that Aug. 14, he could either have crushed Von Goltz, or else have rendered Von Goltz's initiative barren of results by retiring before him. At any time between the evening of the 14th and that of the 16th a well-led army returning from Metz to Verdun would have been totally unaffected by the German initiative on the 14th. But M. le Faure's theory is so very fascinating in these days, when "dash" and daring find a sure mention by the "Special Correspondent," that it is advisable to point out that there are two sides to this question, and to call the attention of your readers to that which M. le Faure has carefully suppressed. There are some cases in which the commander can plan a battle beforehand, and can carry it out successfully, provided his orders are obeyed; and in which, if those orders are not obeyed, the result is either failure, or a success obtained only with vast and useless sacrifice of life. As regards the battle of Wörth, I have it on very high authority that the "idea" of the German Commander-in-Chief was not merely to beat the French, but also to cut off their retreat; and that this "idea" failed in execution, owing to the disobedience of a commander who preferred to act "independently." If this be the case, for how much subsequent bloodshed and what vast consequences may not that same commander be responsible? I would remind your readers how extensively this same principle of independent leading was carried out at the battle of Gravelotte by the Germans, and with what disastrous consequences to them. The three culprits were Gen. von Steinmetz, at the village of Gravelotte; Gen. von Manstein, at Verneville in the centre; and Prince August of Würtemberg, at St. Privat. The first two Generals commenced their attacks in direct disobedience of orders, the last-named took the initiative too soon. In each case, the tactics employed met with crushing defeat, and in no way contributed to the great strategical results which followed. M. le Faure also reproaches Bourbaki for not having taken at that same battle the initiative against the centre of the German line. It is open to question whether the French Guard Corps would have been successful against the Third, Ninth, and Tenth German Corps combined at that point, but it is surely not open to question whether the local commander of the reserve of an army may decide for himself the direction in which it is to be employed. Even this little remnant of authority M. le Faure would wrest from the Commander-in-Chief. M. le Faure supports his arguments by such an army of instances, that it is desirable to mention that that gentleman's version of military history is in many points a revelation to simple-minded believers in the German official account of the war. If Von Moltke is to be trusted, General von Kirchbach was not pressed by the French, and the commencement of the battle was not due to this cause, as asserted by M. le Faure; and there was no insubordinate agreement entered into between that General and General von Hartmann. General von Alvensleben will (if still living) be surprised to hear that in marching along the road prescribed for him by superior authority, and thereby running his head against the French, he took the initiative, and he must be puzzled to identify the General Goltz, whom M. le Faure has described as his fellow-conspirator. The truth is, that in his eagerness M. le Faure has ridden his hobby too hard, and, over-stating his case, has injured the chance of obtaining acceptance for a principle of troop-leading—namely, the assumption of responsibility—the value of which cannot be overrated. How far orders are to be acted on literally, how far the orders received are either to be acted upon, not acted upon, or acted against—for in each of these three cases "responsibility" exists—is, and always will be, one of the most difficult questions a soldier has to decide on service. Lieut.-Col. Pierron has dealt with this subject in the second volume of his invaluable work, "Les Méthodes de Guerre Actuelles, et vers la Fin du XIX. Siècle," and to that work I would direct those of your readers who are interested in this question. In conclusion, so peculiar are the views held by M. le Faure as to some of the incidents of the battles of the war of 1870-1, that I would take advantage of this opportunity to impress on all readers of military literature the desirableness of not allowing alleged episodes of warfare, advanced in support of any particular theory, to have the slightest weight with them until they have examined the episodes for themselves. I must apologise for trespassing at such length on your valuable space, but I have been induced to do so partly from the prominent place you assigned in your columns to M. le Faure's views, and partly from the misleading and utterly one-sided views put forward by that gentleman on this most important question.—I am, &c.,

LONSDALE HALE, Lieut.-Col., h.p., late R.E.

Staff College, Nov. 1.

MILITIA SUBALTERNS AND LINE COMMISSIONS.

"Militiaman" writes:—"I read with much pleasure in your columns lately a paragraph on the 'grievances of Militia officers entering the Regular Army.' No doubt it has struck many of your readers how unfair the examinations at present are, especially the military competitive. A candidate is supposed to know fortification, military law, &c., but where is the candidate to learn it? If one passes into Sandhurst, one is taught it at the Royal Military College. Why, then, should Militia officers have to find their own tutors? Are they not as good as Sandhurst candidates? Surely there ought to be a military college formed for Militia officers on the same footing as the College at Sandhurst. Militia subalterns, after their second training, ought to be compelled to go to this college for a period of six months, at the end of that time passing a qualifying, but not competitive, examination for their commissions in the Regular Army. No doubt, if this was carried out, it would be satisfactory to all parties."

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S UNIFORM.

"Justicia" writes:—"I was delighted to see the Duke of Cambridge standing up for the soldier at the recent banquet to the Royal Academy. His Royal Highness remarks, 'I have constantly seen it urged by all means to raise the condition of the soldier. Now I cordially accept and endorse that wish, and no one, I assure you, is more anxious than I am that this elevation should take place; yet what do we see? It is a positive fact, though it appears almost incredible, that the uniform coat of an ordinary soldier is regarded as a bar to his admission to many public assemblies. Is that the way to elevate and make the soldier respectable? Why, in my opinion, a well-conducted soldier is as respectable a citizen of this great country as any of us here to-night. I cannot see, therefore, why you should debar a man simply because he is in the uniform of his Sovereign.' Now that his Royal Highness has expressed himself so plainly and publicly of the position in society which every member of her Most Gracious Majesty's Army should enjoy, we who are debarred from that privilege may trust there are better days in store for us. I refer to the Veterinary Department, who, though bearing her Majesty's commission, wearing her Majesty's uniform, and sharing in victories abroad, are considered ineligible for public presentation to royalty, though in our capacity as regimental officers we are permitted to dine with members of the Royal Family. Surely this is a distinction without a difference, and should at once be remedied. It is my wish, as well as that of his Royal Highness, that the uniform of her Majesty should be a passport to any society; yet being a man of order, I should like to see the commissioned officer obtain his privileges before the rank and file."

A large meeting of the Council of the Army Coffee-Taverns was held on the 4th inst., in the Commandant's office, Woolwich, Gen. Turner, C.B., presiding. Among those present were:—The Chaplain-General, Generals Askwith, Sir J. Brind, Burnaby, M.P., Cameron, Sir Collingwood Dickson, Lowry, Phillpotts, Radcliffe, Gosling, Sir R. Wilbraham, Comy.-Gen. Watt, the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson, Cols. Stirling and Geary, Major F. Duncan, and Capt. E. Woollcombe. A very satisfactory report was made by the executive committee, and Gens. Turner, Cameron, and Burnaby were appointed trustees. Various names were added to the list of the executive committee, and it was decided to extend the benefits of the scheme to the Auxiliary Forces. It was decided to commence work as soon as possible in Woolwich, Aldershot, Chatham, and Shorncliffe, and to make a strong appeal to the general public for funds. Already, no fewer than 400 officers of the Army have subscribed, showing how strongly they see the advantages of the scheme.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAPS PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. In pounds, 4½d; squares, 2d. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

INDIA.

The Government of India have issued instructions to put an immediate stop to all interference in recruiting for the Native Army on the part of the civil and police authorities. The duties of recruiting are to be again entirely entrusted to the military authorities, who are instructed to send out recruiting parties to likely districts. The *Times of India* says:—"We do not know how it may have been in other parts of India, but in the Bombay Presidency, at all events, the experiment of recruiting through the civil officers has been a dead failure. The authorities did not, or could not, secure the services of likely men; and the recruits they contrived, by hook or by crook, to collect, were almost invariably returned by the military surgeons as unable to pass the ordinary medical examination. Nor was the duty of recruiting acceptable to the mofussil civilians, and all concerned will be glad that a return is to be made to the old plan."

Recruiting for all native regiments of the Bengal Army, with the exception of those serving across the frontier, is to cease until the strength is reduced to that of the ordinary peace establishment, viz., 384 sowars, including one assistant salootrie, and six farriers for the cavalry, and 600 privates for the infantry. This order does not apply to Goorkha corps, which will continue to recruit up to the increased establishment. Those regiments now serving across the frontier will come under the conditions of this order as soon as they return to India.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant furlough to the whole of the Bengal Native Army (excepting regiments serving across the frontier and those held in reserve at Lawrencepore,) to the extent of 33 per cent. of the effective strength of corps. This liberal concession, a General Order says, is made to the Native Army in consideration of the annual grant of furlough having been practically withheld for the past three seasons owing to war operations. Leave of absence is to be given with a strict regard to priority of claims; and the period of leave is to be limited with reference to the distance of men's homes and the nature of their business, so as to admit of as general a participation in the indulgence as possible.

The following official notification has appeared in the *Gazette of India*:—"With a view to afford medical officers of the Indian Service, employed on civil duties, the opportunity of acquiring the latest experience of military medical administration before their nomination for promotion to the administrative grade, which nominations will be made at a date to meet as nearly as possible foreseen vacancies, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that such officers, in the event of their not having performed military duty for six months within the three years immediately preceding the time of their probable promotion, shall, on nomination, be required to spend six months in medical charge of a Native regiment, at a station which is the head-quarters of a deputy-surgeon-general, with whom they will be associated, in view to their acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the details of the office and the administrative system in force with British and native troops. An officer thus selected shall, when in charge of a Native corps, relinquish the pay of his civil appointment, receiving in lieu that of an officer of his rank in medical charge of a regiment; but he will retain a lien on his civil appointment, to which he may, should he desire to do so, revert on the expiration of the six months, and await his turn for promotion. Officers on proceeding to join regiments and on reverting to civil duty will be treated as officers on the military establishment, and travel under the warrants of their rank."

The *Times of India* says:—The 3rd Light Cavalry at Candahar has two officers present for duty, one captain in command and one subaltern, with an infantry subaltern attached for duty. The 1st Regiment Native Infantry is no better off, for it has but one lieutenant-colonel and one lieutenant for duty. The 30th Regiment Native Infantry has a colonel of 37 years' service and two other officers. Such is the manner in which our regiments on service are under-officered. The regiments in cantonments are in much the same plight, several having only four officers for duty, two of whom are probably probationers for the Staff Corps."

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that on no account can officers be permitted to accept a depôt vacancy, with the view to proceeding to Hythe to qualify in musketry, and then return to the service companies.

An instance having occurred in which a court-martial sentenced a non-commissioned officer to be reduced to the rank of lance-corporal, the Commander-in-Chief in India, under instructions from the Horse Guards, notifies that such sentences, though not illegal, are undesirable, and invites the attention of all concerned to the forms in which sentences of reduction should be passed as laid down in Horse Guards' G.O. 42 of 1880, republished in G.O. 70 of 1880.

The *Madras Times* hears that Sir Neville Chamberlain is "impressed with the necessity for assimilating the uniforms of all native regiments in the country. His Excellency is in favour of a costume *a la* Zouave, consisting of turbans in lieu of caps, vests and jackets combined in lieu of tunics, and knicker-bockers with leather gaiters, in lieu of trousers. The style of uniform, besides being more picturesque and comfortable, is, in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, calculated to be less costly than the dress in vogue. His Excellency has, therefore, been at great pains to move the Government to adopt the change without further delay, and we are glad to learn that the Government, falling in with Sir Neville's views on the subject, have taken steps to ascertain the probable amount of saving that would be secured by adopting the proposed change." It is a pity that the reform is not extended to the Bombay native troops. Sir Charles Staveley was well known to approve of the present kit being discarded for one suitable to the climate, and it will be remembered that "a costume *a la* Zouave" was supplied to one regiment, the 9th, we believe, just before it went to Malta.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs on the 7th inst.:—"It is believed that Col. MacGregor, lately Gen. Robert's Chief of the Staff, will shortly succeed Gen. C. Johnson as Qrmr.-Gen. in India. Brigdr. C. Gough, now commanding the Khyber Brigade, is to have the command of the Hyderabad Contingent on the retirement of Col. Wright."

The *Times* states that arrangements are in progress for the issue of the war medal to mark the services of officers and men who have done duty with the several columns employed on service in Afghanistan, and it has been decided to grant the decoration to all those who have actually crossed the Indian frontier.

The *Irish Times* states that "the Government of India has decided to press on with all despatch the fortification of the principal military posts along the frontier."

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.[*]

The following memorandum has been published:—"1. Preliminary examinations for admission to the Royal Military College will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Feb. 23 and 24, and on April 6 and 7, 1881, under the Regulations issued with G.O. 113 of 1880. (No preliminary examination for admission to Sandhurst will take place immediately preceding the 'further examination' of July, 1881.) 2. Gentlemen who propose to be candidates for cadetships in the Royal Military College will be permitted to present themselves for the preliminary examination on either, but not on both of these occasions. This preliminary examination will not be reckoned in the number of trials allowed by the Regulations. 3. Gentlemen who wish to attend the examination in February or April must apply, in their own handwriting, direct to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners not later than Feb. 9 for the Feb. examination, and March 23 for the April examination. 4. No evidence of age or moral character is required for admission to either of these preliminary examinations. 5. It must be understood that candidates will not be admitted to the 'further' examination in July, unless they send to the Military Secretary, on or before May 15, 1881, the papers required by Section 16 of the Regulations. 6. No candidate will be allowed to attend the 'further' unless he has passed the 'preliminary' examination, or can produce a certificate as laid down in the following paragraph. 7. Candidates may be exempted from the preliminary examination, in all subjects except geometrical drawing, if they can produce—(1) A certificate of having passed any of the University examinations mentioned in paragraph 2 (b) of the Regulations, or responsions at Oxford; or (2), a certificate of having passed the matriculation examination of the London University; or (3), the certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, provided it embraces mathematics; if it does not include that subject, they will be required also to undergo an examination therein. Candidates so exempted may defer their examination in geometrical drawing until the time of the 'further' examination. 8. This 'preliminary' examination is separate from the 'further' examination, and no marks can be given in the one for work done in the other. 9. A fee of £1 will be required from every candidate admitted to an examination.—Civil Service Commission, London, S.W., Oct. 29, 1880."

[*] Officers of Militia who propose to be candidates for commissions in the Army may be admitted to these preliminary examinations on the same conditions as candidates for admission to the Royal Military College. Those who pass will be exempted from the preliminary part of the special examination of Militia candidates.

The Devalah-Central Gold Mines Company (Limited) has been incorporated, with a capital of £120,000, to work the Hamslade, Hamsluck, and Adelphi properties, immediately adjoining the estates of the Devalah Moyar Company (Limited), and other well-known gold-mining properties.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

Blackwood for November contains a good deal of readable matter, including a short article on Army reform and one on the Afghan campaign, neither of which, however, requires particular notice. Among the miscellaneous articles will be found a very lengthy yarn, spun by "An Old Fogey," who indulges his readers with some rather uninteresting reminiscences of voyages in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Company. The yarn is pretty well in its way, but is scarcely entitled to occupy thirty-six pages of such a periodical as *Blackwood*. A new serial is commenced in this number, under the title of "The Private Secretary." The opening chapters treat of the efforts made by a middle-aged gentleman to obtain the services of a secretary. As a matter of course, he advertises, and is flooded with replies. After the most conscientious struggles on his part to hit upon the right man, he manages to hit upon a fair young lady, and after some faint hesitation he decides on selecting her. The young lady evidently has a history, with the particulars of which we shall be made acquainted. So far as the story goes in this number, it may be called very amusing, but absurdly improbable.

There is not much in the current number of *Macmillan*, beyond Mr. James's and Mrs. Oliphant's contributions, the latter which has now terminated its magazine course, and will, no doubt, add considerably to the literary reputation of this accomplished authoress.

In *Belgravia* for this month, Mr. Proctor mentions some strangely fulfilled dreams, more than one of which has reference to the late Charles Dickens. The article will prove attractive to many readers, the majority of whom have, in the course of time, very probably dreamt a dream which they consider has since been fulfilled. The other articles in this number are about the average, but exception must be made in favour of "The Three Wishes," a charming poetic idyl, contributed by H. Francis Lester, and deserving of high commendation.

Under the quaint title of *Far-Out Rovings Retold*, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Butler has published (Isbister) a few admirable papers, which he is quite right in disinterring from the pages of ancient magazines and periodicals of a more recent date, for they are well worth reading and preserving,—written in the vigorous style which has secured the author so many admirers, and full of spirit, deep appreciation of the beauties of nature, a love of animals which we take to be a sure sign of a manly, generous nature, and breathing perhaps too deeply so for the appreciation of the many, a spirit of justice to his fellow-men, no matter what the colour of their hides may be. In a most vigorous preface, Col. Butler tells some truths which will be very unpalatable to our colonial friends, and to the chauvinism which our rulers do so much to encourage, under the specious pretext that greed of other men's goods is another name for civilisation. We commend the papers with all our hearts.

Amusements.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, Mdlle. Isodor has won another triumph, in "*La Traviata*," and her dramatic pathos evinced as Violetta has given a special interest to what has proved the most attractive performance of the present season. The programme of the week has included repetitions of "*Rigoletto*," "*Les Huguenots*," and "*Carmen*;" while on other nights Madame Zacchi has appeared in "*Lucrezia Borgia*," Donna Anna in "*Don Giovanni*," and Leonora in the "*Trovatore*."

When an actor with a high reputation creates no deep feeling of disappointment among those who witness his performances for the first time, he has good reason to be satisfied with the result obtained. A success of this kind has been secured by Mr. Edwin Booth, who, after being recognised as the leading tragedian of the United States, received, on the opening night of the New Princess's Theatre, when he appeared as Hamlet, an exceedingly enthusiastic greeting. There can be no doubt that, with great personal qualifications, he possesses mental acquirements peculiarly enabling him to interpret with judgment the prominent characters of our poetical drama.

On this evening (Saturday), Hengler's Grand Cirque will be reopened for the season, a carefully trained Spanish bull being the prominent novelty in the programme.

Rowland's Odonto is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that Rowland's Odonto will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

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CATALOGUES GRATIS.

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BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
Opposite Bow Church.

MARRIAGE.

Lewis—Arthur.—On 4th November, at St. Mark's Church, Ballysillan, near Belfast, by the Rev. James Marshall, Incumbent, Capt. Thomas Lloyd Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, to Elizabeth Jane (Lisette), daughter of Lieut.-Col. Arthur, late 11th Regiment.

Advertisements.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED to COLLECT SUBSCRIPTIONS for the MEMORIAL to the late Surgeon-Major PORTER, A.M. Department, which is to be placed in the Netley Chapel, beg to announce that the following sums have been received.

The LIST will be CLOSED at the END of JANUARY NEXT:—

NETLEY:—

Names.	£	s.	d.
Surg.-Gen. H. H. Massy, M.D., C.B., H.P.	1	0	0
Brigade-Surg. T. M. Bleckley, M.D., C.B., H.P.	1	0	0
Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. J. Fyffe, M.D., H.P.	1	0	0
Brigade-Surg. W. M. Webb	1	0	0
W. Aitken, M.D., F.R.S.	1	0	0
Surg.-Gen. W. C. Maclean, M.D., C.B.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major R. F. Tobin	1	0	0
Surg. R. Exham	1	0	0
Surg.-Gen. T. Longmore, C.B., H.P.	1	0	0
Brigade-Surg. E. M. Sinclair, M.D.	1	0	0
Surg.-Gen. C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., H.P.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major F. de Chaumont, M.D., F.R.S.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major F. P. Staples	0	10	0
Surg.-Major H. Veale, M.D.	1	0	0
Gen. Fowler Burton, C.B.	1	0	0
Capt. T. E. Stuart, 45th Regt., A.P.D.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major W. T. Martin, M.D.	1	0	0
G. H. Porter, Surg. to her Majesty	1	0	0
Mrs. Porter	1	0	0
W. H. Porter, Esq.	1	0	0
F. Bevan, Esq.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major C. Mackinnon	1	0	0
Major Bolton Monsell	0	10	0
Rev. G. Forbes Steven	0	10	0
Surg. A. H. Stokes, M.B.	1	0	0
Edgecombe Venning, Esq.	1	0	0
Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals R. Dane, M.D., C.B., H.P.	1	0	0
Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals J. S. Prendergast, M.D., H.P.	1	0	0
G. E. N.	0	10	0
Major J. R. Rouse, A.P.D.	0	10	0
Surg.-Major J. L. Notter, M.D.	1	0	0
Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., K.C.S.I.	1	0	0
Capt. W. Ward, A.H.C.	0	5	0
Douglas Powell, Esq., M.D.	1	0	0
Capt. M. J. Fitzgerald	1	0	0
Surg.-Major Samuel Maunsell	1	0	0
Major Venables	0	10	6
Frank Porter, Esq.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major Joseph Watts	0	10	0
Col. I. M. Hawkins	1	0	0
J. D. Sherston, Esq.	0	10	0
C. D. Sherston, Esq., Rifle Brigade	0	10	0
Surg.-Major J. P. H. Boileau, M.D.	1	0	0
Sir W. M. Muir, M.D., K.C.B.	1	0	0
Surg.-Gen. W. Munro, M.D., C.B.	1	0	0
Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Tydd	1	0	0
Brigade-Surg. L. Kidd, M.B.	0	10	0
Surg.-Major W. J. Don, M.D.	0	10	0
Surg.-Major Alfred Clarke, M.D.	0	10	0
Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, M.D.	1	0	0
Deputy-Surg.-Gen. D. Cullen, M.D., H.P.	0	10	6
Dr. A. Duncan	1	0	0
Deputy-Surg.-Gen. M. Manifold	1	0	0
Miss Porter	1	1	0
Surg. W. R. Kynsey, H.P.	1	1	0
Surg.-Major G. C. Gribbon, M.B.	1	1	0
Rev. W. H. Stow (Cavan)	1	1	0
Surg.-Major J. B. Hamilton, M.D.	1	0	0
Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. L. Holloway, C.B.	1	1	0
Surg.-Major R. Waters, M.D.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major A. B. Robinson	1	0	0
Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. Smith, M.D., C.B.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major E. Footner, M.B.	1	0	0
Inspector.-Gen. J. D. Macdonald, R.N., M.D., F.R.S.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major R. Tate, M.D.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major G. E. Dobson, M.B.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major W. L. Gubbins, M.B.	1	0	0
Surg. W. Donovan	1	0	0
Capt. J. B. Keith, 39th Regt.	1	0	0
Surg.-Major A. Doig	1	0	0
Surg.-Gen. T. Crawford, M.D.	1	0	0
Brigade-Surg. J. Ekin, M.B.	1	1	0
Surg.-Major R. Jackson, C.B.	1	0	0
Brigade-Surg. J. A. Marston, M.D.	1	0	0
Brigade.-Surg T. W. Moore	1	1	0
Surg.-Major T. Wright	1	0	0
Surg.-Major G. C. Chesnaye	1	0	0
	£70	3	0

	R.	A.	P.
Surg.-Major W. S. M. Price	10	8	0
Offg. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. J. Dale	12	0	0
Surg.-Major G. Andrew, M.B.	10	0	0
Surg. H. P. Yeld, I.M.D.	10	0	0
Surg.-Major S. Flood	10	0	0
Surg. W. B. Allin, M.B.	5	0	0
Surg.-Major G. J. Gibson, M.D.	10	0	0
Surg. M. O'Dwyer	10	0	0
Surg.-Major H. J. Rose	10	0	0
Surg.-Major R. Power	12	0	0
Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. L. Jameson	12	8	0
Surg.-Major A. M. Tippets	12	0	0
(Late) Surg. C. H. Murray	10	0	0
Surg.-Major S. G. White	12	0	0
Surg. Major H. Sherlock Surg. J. Armstrong	24	0	0
Surg. J. Green, M.B.	12	0	0
Surg. R. H. Quill, M.B.	12	0	0
Surg.-Major J. Middleton, M.D.	13	0	0
Surg.-Major T. W. Patterson	12	0	0
Surg. H. J. Robbins, M.D.	10	0	0
Surg.-Major W. Quinton, M.B.	10	0	0
Surg. W. Kenny. M.B.	6	0	0
Surg. R. W. Mapleton, M.B.	5	0	0
Surg.-Major W. Cherry	12	0	0
Surg.-Major H. Cornish	20	0	0
Surg.-Major D. S. Thorburn, M.D.	12	0	0
Surg. J. Pedlow, M.D.	6	0	0

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—HOME EDUCATION.—A Clergyman, residing in one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of England, desires TWO LITTLE GIRLS (or Boys) to EDUCATE, with his own Daughter. Terms moderate. Every home comfort.—Address, "VICAR," Deacon's Advertising Offices, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

YOUNG LADY, wishing to join her Sister in India as soon as possible, would GIVE SERVICES for PASSAGE to BOMBAY. Fond of and used to children.—Miss KEIR, Hurley, near Marlow, Bucks.

METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.—APPOINTMENT OF SECOND OFFICER.—The Metropolitan Board of Works is about to APPOINT an OFFICER to be SECOND-IN-COMMAND of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and is prepared to receive applications for the appointment. The Officer will be required to give his whole time and energies to the service of the Board, and to reside at the Head-quarters of the Brigade, or at such other station as the Board may from time to time appoint.

He must be of robust health, strong and active, and his age must be not less than 30 or more than 40 years. He must have had a liberal education, possess a sound knowledge of mechanics, and have had some experience in dealing with men.

The salary of the Officer will be £400 a year, to be increased, by annual additions of £25, until it reaches the maximum salary of £600 a year; and he will have free quarters, coal, and gas. Applications for the office must be by letter, addressed to "The Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens, S.W."

They should contain full particulars of age, qualifications, and experience, and should be accompanied by testimonials as to character and fitness for the office, with especial reference to the qualifications above mentioned.

The latest time for receiving applications is 4 o'clock on Friday, the 31st of December next.

J. E. WAKEFIELD,
Clerk of the Board.

EMIGRATION to TASMANIA.—Officers and others intending to SETTLE in TASMANIA should apply for FREE GRANTS of LAND and full information about the Colony, either personally or by letter, to the GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS, the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation (Limited).

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Ekowe (with Col. Pearson).—"There was great demand for Lamplough's Pyretic Saline."—See *Blackwood's Magazine.*

Letter from Rawul Pindee.—"Your Pyretic Saline will do more to prevent *fever* than all the quinine can cure."

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
MILITARY PRIZE ESSAY, 1880.

The Secretary has received Essays for the Gold Medal Competition, with the following Mottoes:—1. "In pace ut sapiens, &c." 2. "Temere." 3. "Spes bona." 4. "Pro libertate patriæ." 5. "Cuor forte, &c." 6. "Cunctando restituit rem." 7. "Pro aris et focis." 8. "Far other is this Battle in the West," &c. N.B.—Essays from India and China will be received until December 1, and acknowledged by advertisement.

Whitehall Yard, November 8, 1880.

THE TWENTY-NINTH 'ANNUAL MEETING of the PORTSMOUTH ROYAL SAILORS' HOME will take place at the INSTITUTION, Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY, November 24, when the Chair will be taken by the Worshipful the Mayor, WILLIAM PINK, Esq., at 3 p.m. Subscribers and Friends are earnestly requested to attend. Alterations of Rules, &c., will be proposed.—By order. JAMES L. THORNE,
Superintendent and Secretary.
November 10, 1880.

FOUR DEGREES WARMER than LONDON.—To be LET, with Immediate Possession, on the West Cliff, Ramsgate, a CLEAN, COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED DETACHED RESIDENCE, with Land and Sea View, close to Parade, the Church of St. Augustine's, and Christ Church. The House contains seven bed-rooms, three sitting-rooms, all other conveniences; good domestic offices, drainage perfect, with good supply of gas and water; immediate possession. Terms for ensuing five months, Three Guineas a week. Agents requested not to answer.—Address, ROBERT MAITLAND, care of May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

FARM and RESIDENCE.—To LET, a very Desirable STOCK and CORN FARM, suitable for all kinds of Crops, and completely Stocked. Gentleman's Residence, standing in its own ground, and with attendant advantages seldom to be met with. Two and a half hours' rail from Town; half a mile from station. Good hunting and sporting neighbourhood. The general amenity of this place must be seen to be appreciated, in addition to which its capabilities afford good interest on the necessary capital.—For particulars, apply to C. R. BRIGTEN, Esq., Land Agent, 51 Bishopgate Street Within.

TO be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a term of three years, CHORLTON HALL, a desirable Residence, situate about three miles from Chester, and one-and-a-quarter mile from Mollington Station, on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway. The Hall contains large entrance, three entertaining rooms, fourteen bedrooms, and suitable offices; together with excellent stable and out-office accommodation; large and tastefully laid-out gardens and pleasure-grounds, with forty acres of fine grazing land. The situation is healthy (on the sandstone rock) and contiguous to the popular Meets of the Cheshire Hounds.—Particulars and cards to view may be obtained from Messrs. DAVIES and STEPHEN, Land Agents, Mollington, Chester.

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This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and state-rooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

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For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

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LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—The NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION has contributed, by its two hundred and sixty-nine Lifeboats and other means, to the saving during the past twenty-two months of Two thousand two hundred and seventy-three lives from various shipwrecks, and thirty-five vessels from destruction. CONTRIBUTIONS are thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts and Co.; by all the other London and Country Bankers; and by the Secretary, Richard Lewis, Esq., at the Institution, 14 John Street, Adelphi.

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The Hamslade, Hamsluck, and Adelphi Properties acquired by this Company have been specially and officially reported upon by Mr. Brough Smyth, late Mining Engineer to the Government of India, and formerly Minister of Mines to the Government of Victoria; and the Nadoogany Property has been examined and specially reported upon by Mr. Oliver Pegler, Associate Royal School of Mines, and Consulting Engineer of the South-East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited).

THE DEVALAH-CENTRAL GOLD MINES COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, £120,000, in 120,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 100,000 are now offered for Subscription at par, payable 1s on application, 4s on allotment, 5s on December 15, 1880, and the balance on February 15, 1881.

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Lesley Charles Probyn, Esq. (late Accountant-Gen. of Madras), Director of the Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company (Limited), 23 Thurlee Square, S.W.
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John Shaw, Esq., late Registrar of the High Court of Madras. 48 Bedford Row, W.C.
Messrs. Fowler and Co., 3 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Secretary.—Mr. E. J. Honychurch.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

These Estates, according to Government Survey, comprise an area of about 986 acres.

The Properties are in the centre of the auriferous track, and they immediately adjoin the Estates of the Devalah Moyar Company (Limited) and other well-known Gold-Mining Properties.

Copies of Mr. Brough Smyth's special and full Report, dated June 1, 1880, can be had on application. The following extracts are noteworthy:—

"If my opinions have weight, mining operations of an extensive character will, ere long, be undertaken on some one of your reefs under the most favourable circumstances. The results, if there be good management and if economy be exercised, will not only be satisfactory to the owners of those properties, but will give confidence to others who own neighbouring lands intersected by auriferous veins......You have, in my opinion, a most valuable mining property in your three Estates, and the utmost caution should be used in disposing of any portion of it......With numerous thick and persistent proved auriferous reefs, with abundance of water and an ample supply of timber close to the old native Mines, you have facilities for conducting Mining operations economically, such as are seldom found in other countries."

Mr. Brough Smyth, in his official Report, also states that,—

"The reefs, the strike and dip of which nearly correspond with those in other parts, are thick and persistent; the average yields of gold, as ascertained by competent persons, are high, and the time cannot be far distant when miners will bring their skill and knowledge to bear on the extraction of gold from veins situate so favourably."

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, and Copies of the Reports and Maps, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, the Bank and its Branches, and of the Solicitors.

ETON and HARROW CLUB, 3 Pall East.—This Club was established in 1876 for Old Etonians and Harrovians only. Annual Subscription, £4 4s. (Now includes 1881.)—Application for Membership to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

CLUB CHAMBERS, 1, 2, 3 Norris Street, Haymarket, St. James's. Bed-rooms furnished for gentlemen visiting London, who will find this establishment unequalled. Near the Junior, United, and principal Clubs, law courts, Horse Guards, and theatres; the buildings are new and fireproof, and fitted with the latest sanitary arrangements; breakfast-room, trustworthy porters in attendance; highly recommended by Members of Parliament, officers of the Army and Navy, and the Law professions, for cleanliness and moderate charges. Night, week, or period.

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LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

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NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

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1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practise Medicine, and the other Surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age, at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for admission to the Examination should be made, in writing, without delay, to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed), W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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THE CRIMEA, 1854-5.

MR. KINGLAKE'S "APOLOGY" FOR THE "WINTER TROUBLES."[*]—No. III.

As far as I can make out, Mr. Kinglake's apology is based on the theory that the "Winter Troubles," as he mildly calls the state of things which elsewhere (p. 205) he describes as threatening, "not simply the weakening, but the virtual extinction of our Army," were mainly due to the flank march. By that march, he argues, the Allies abandoned the whole of the Crimea, except the bleak, open wold of the Chersonese, and deprived themselves of the supplies of food, forage, and fuel which the country would have yielded *to them, if they had not gone round* to the South side of Sebastopol, where the defences of the place stopped them in front, and the army of Liprandi, after the action of Balaklava on October 25, hemmed them in on the land side. The consequence was that the Armies became dependent for all their supplies (except wood fuel, in the early part of the siege) on their shipping and on home management. Of course, the theory implies that Mr. Kinglake thinks the Allies should have attacked the North side of Sebastopol after the battle of the Alma, that the siege was a mistake of the first magnitude, and that they might have wintered in the Crimea without difficulty or suffering. It may be that he is right as to the first part of his theory, but I do not think he is justified as to the final supposition. Surely, if any prophet could, on September 25, have drawn aside the veil which concealed the future from the gaze of the Allied Generals, and could have given them one little glimpse of the armies as they lay on the plateau on the South side in December, they would have resolved, at all hazards, to make a dash at the place. But it cannot be denied that there were most powerful arguments brought forward against the attack on the North side, and there is every reason now to think that even if it had succeeded, the loss would have been frightful, and the position of the Allies not very much improved. The powerful forts on the South side and the fire of the enemy's shipping would have swept the Northern plateau, after the fall of the Star Fort and of its auxiliary works. The army of Menschikoff would still have been in possession of the South side, and the whole of the country, with communications free, up to Perekop. The Allies, with open roadsteads for their shipping, instead of safe, if not commodious, harbours, would still have been immured between the sea and the Belbek, for the sunken ships and the forts would have denied our Fleet access to the inner waters of Sebastopol. It cannot be supposed that Russia would have accepted the battle of the Alma, or even the fall of Sebastopol, as decisive of the war; and the Allies were certainly not in a state, as regarded transport and cavalry, or even numerical strength, to advance upon Simpheropol, and hold the Crimea during the winter against the whole force of Russia. But if it could be proved to demonstration that the Allies ought to have attacked the North side, and that they would have succeeded, then the blame for the rejection of that measure, and for the adoption of the alternative, must be largely laid at Lord Raglan's door. On the day when the flank march was adopted on the Belbek (September 25) St. Arnaud was dying; Canrobert took his place at the council. The French proposed to fight their way round the head of the harbour, by the Inkerman Lighthouse Road. Sir John Burgoyne produced his scheme of the march by Mackenzie's Farm to the South side, so as to avoid the fire of the place; Lord Raglan eagerly embraced the plan, and enforced it with all his authority. It was English strategy which dictated the flank march. Mr. Kinglake says it was the Duke of Newcastle who was responsible, for he it was who uttered the fated word "siege; sent the fated gift, "the siege-train;" and the fated man, Burgoyne. But what becomes, again, of the "ascendancy" which the historian attributes to Lord Raglan, over the French and over the English alike? It cannot be admitted, at all events by Mr. Kinglake, that Lord Raglan was under the influence of French counsellors, or yielded his better judgment to the opinion of Sir John Burgoyne, f he insists on his Lordship's ever potent "ascendancy."

Hypothetical history—that is, the writings about historical matters which depend on "ifs"—is of no value. The virtue of one "if," great as it is, may be at once taken out of it by another "if" What Mr. Kinglake, as the writer of "The Invasion of the Crimea," &c., in this, his sixth volume, which deals with the "Winter Troubles," had to do, was to give a truthful narrative of the events which actually occurred in 1854-55, with such expressions of opinion and such just exercise of the critical faculty as become a sober historian. Instead of that, he lets loose on his readers a flood of invective, and deluges them in a torrent of hypothesis and conjecture. If the Allies had not gone to the South side, they would have enjoyed all the resources of the Crimea without let or hindrance, and their fate would have been very different from what it was,—so he asserts, if he means anything at all; and it would be of little use to point out to him that the Russians would in all probability have destroyed Bakshi Serai and Simpheropol, and have laid waste the country in their retreat, just as they set fire to Moscow in 1812, and as they devastated the villages on the Katcha and the Belbek in 1854; to remind him that a very large Allied force, Turks, French, and English, stationed at Eupatoria, could only command the ground under their guns, and were constantly menaced by the enemy; and finally, that Sebastopol was the ulcer which ate into the very heart of Russia, draining her resources and absorbing all her energies. The Crimea might, indeed, have become a great theatre of war, instead of being the scene of a famous siege; but it cannot be held that the Allies, even had they occupied Sebastopol, and thence spread over the Crimea, would have escaped all the results of the mismanagement which intensified the severities of the climate, or have become independent of the sea. The Allied Army was essentially an "expeditionary" force,—the objective was Sebastopol, and beyond it neither Ministers at home nor Generals abroad had care to look. Mr. Kinglake gives a sketch of the two systems of administration on which France and England had to rely respectively in the execution of such a work as wintering their armies, and the contrast is just as important and as marked to-day as it was in 1854-5. The French War Department was a Department of State, its Chief always a General or Marshal of France, and it was by the hands of soldiers organised in separate bodies that the Department ministered to troops in peace and war. England had no War Department. In time of war, the Colonial Office, which in peace-time dealt with Colonial affairs exclusively, became charged with the conduct of Military operations. There were, to be sure, a War Office and a Secretary at War; but they were engaged in keeping Military expenditure within Parliamentary limits; and there was the Horse Guards, which Mr. Kinglake is careful to call "a Royal, not a Government, Office," "the instrument" by which George III. and his successors "kept a personal grasp on our Army;" there were "nests of public servants transacting their bits of England's military business at the Tower, in the Strand, in Whitehall, in Pall Mall, some in strength at the Horse Guards, some at the Ordnance, some at the Admiralty, some buried under the roof of the Treasury, others burrowing in several small streets providing for the pay, pensions, transport, stores, equipments, recruits, medical, legal, and religious services of the Army, but there was not, till war approached, any high, over-ruling authority over these scattered Offices." The description of our military machinery is not much, if at all, exaggerated. But it may be remarked that the business of the French War Department, though it had the great advantage of being conducted by soldiers, was carried on in various places under different heads, and that it was not worked without friction, in spite of the existence of an over-ruling authority. With us, that authority is virtually represented by the House of Commons. Mr. Kinglake attributes what he terms "the dishevelled plight" of England's War Administration to "the monarchical surface of her polity," which may be translated, I suppose, as "her sham respect for the Crown." It might be more truly attributed to the jealousy of the Parliamentary factions in the State,—a jealousy which, under various forms, is still ever vigilant and active, and which interferes at all times with every detail of Army administration. But such as it is, the country wishes for such a dishevelled plight, and it must be content to pay the cost of its whim. We have yet to see—I hope not speedily—how "the real Commander-in-Chief," who is a "Cabinet of Civilians" (p. 20), will carry on a great war. It was surely a Cabinet of Civilians, and not a personal Monarch, which carried on the war in the Crimea. Mr. Kinglake's account of the old Horse Guards, "where the personal King transacted his Army business," with his vice-master to take his orders, who, "as though for a civil war already begun, was supported by a well-chosen staff, maintained on the footing of a head-quarters camp," with aides-de-camp and orderlies; and where finally, "whether importing a vow 'to have it out some day or other with the damnable Parliamentarians,' or for some other less warlike purpose, there were two ponderous troopers on horseback, riding each about twenty-two stone, who eternally, steadily, cheerfully looked across the gay road at Whitehall towards the site of the historic scaffold," (p. 25) is amusing to those who recollect the place and the people. It is wonderful the Horse Guards' clock was not included in the description of the machinery worked by the personal King in Whitehall; but Mr. Kinglake, if he likes to look in at Pall Mall, will find that Mr. Childers has very much the same apparatus close at hand, and he may observe the ponderous troopers still look more or less cheerfully at Lord Carington's house in Whitehall, though they are prudently retired before the sitting of Parliament every day except Wednesday, so as not to attract the attention of Republican Members. It was in that office Mr. Kinglake's demigod toiled at his desk for some thirty odd years, ere he was sent to command the Army in the Crimea. No man in the world probably would have been more indignant and astonished than Lord Raglan, had he been told his memory would be associated with the political doctrines which are rather insinuated than boldly avowed by his historian. If there was any one point connected with Army administration and the control of the Army on which the Duke of Wellington, whose "reign" Mr. Kinglake so much admires and belauds, was more vehement and instant than any other, it was that of the supremacy of the Crown. His despatches abound with strong expressions of his opinion that the control of the Army by the Chief of the State was a State necessity,—without it, the Monarchy might at any time be destroyed,—no evil perhaps, in the eyes of a philosoplical historian, but a fatal calamity in the eyes of the Duke of Wellington. There might be, he appeared to think, "little danger of having to see a battalion file in between the two doorkeepers of the House of Commons, "as was seen once when the Dictator of a Republic was in power;" but there might be some danger of the troops being employed in another direction not less fatally for the Constitution. In the excited declarations of an excitable King, extracted from "Rose's Diary," and certainly not official, "that Mr. Fox would not be admitted into his councils, even at the hazard of civil war," Mr. Kinglake actually finds warranty for the suggestion that a King of England, "within this century, might have contemplated the crime of choosing his own time to assail an unarmed people with splendid troops, long accustomed to regard him as their now supreme commander." (p. 27.) Surely the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1850, disorders Mr. Kinglake's judgment! By a compromise, which in any other country would be held to be most illogical, if not worse, the military chief at the Horse Guards gives, or is made to give, to the civilian at the War Office the power of nominating any Generals whom he and his colleagues may choose; and although Mr. Kinglake is much exercised by the way in which "the personal King" appointed officers to command in the old time, there was, I apprehend, far less danger from putting the power of selection in such hands, than in trusting it to the civilian chiefs of political parties. Nothing seems more constitutional than the Letter of Service by which a General in command of the Army in war time is placed under the direct instructions of the Ministers; and I do not see—I trust there are many as purblind—why "our troops should" not "hold with one master, yet faithfully serve the other," or how "the two objects" are "seemingly incompatible," if the constitutional doctrine be right, that the State is represented by the Queen, Lords, and Commons. In the end, indeed, after all his theoretical flourishes of his paper-knife against the "personal King" and his "satellites," Mr. Kinglake is obliged to confess that the Duke of Newcastle, from the outset of the war, exercised supreme control over all the Departments, and bent them to his will. The Duke had not the central machinery, it is said, to direct their energies; but if there was no obstruction, the machinery he had would surely work well enough, and a requisition which must be obeyed is no less an order because it is called a "requisition."

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[*] See *Army and Navy Gazette*, November 6th and 13th.

In dealing with the obvious objection to his indictment against it, that the mechanism of our War Department was made to work brilliantly in the great war, Mr. Kinglake attributes the success to the genius of Wellington—who constructed an administrative system at the seat of war, whilst he dominated the Government at home by power of will—and to the creation by Mr. Dundas of Colonel Bunbury as Under-Secretary of State for War! It is wonderful that Mr. Kinglake should not have seen that his account of what was done by a real General was a sinister reflection on the conduct of the war by his ideal of what a General should be. Lord Raglan created no administration at the seat of war, he exercised no control over the Cabinet at home, and instead of having raised the Army under his command to a pitch of unsurpassed excellence, instead of creating such soldiery as those of whom Wellington said "they were the finest army man ever led," he presided over the decaying remnants of the battalions which won Alma and Inkerman, without any successful effort to save them from the condition which Lord John Russell described as "horrible, pitiable, and heartrending." I use the word "successful," because it would be false to say Lord Raglan did not make attempts and use all the means which his capacity and knowledge suggested to him to mitigate the sufferings with which his feeling heart so deeply sympathised. His poverty of resource, and not his will, consented to the fate of his troops. That it was a blunder and a crime to destroy the machinery of administration which grew up during the later years of the great war with France, every one must admit; but it was the work of Parliament, and not of the personal King, and it is simply untrue to say that the King's reigning son, "as ringleader, headed the movement for the reimposition of Palace authority, by the unsparing destruction" of our Military Administration.

It is not necessary to follow Mr. Kinglake through pages of invective against the Prince Regent, or to vindicate the Prince from "the guilt" of "sacrificing his country on the gross, reeking altar of self," for he gibbets the Government, the Lords and Commons, on the same tree, and puts the whole nation, along with the Prince, in his wordy pillory. "Far from saying, 'Beware!' to the Government, its Parliamentary opponents were approvers of the havoc they witnessed, and even strove their best, indeed, to give it a yet wider range." (p. 89.) But his animosity to such a control as is exercised by the Head of the State over the Army—greater in Republican than in Monarchical countries—is a positive mania. Mr. Kinglake denounces, as "serious blemishes," the remnants of personal government which are to be detected in the custom of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief taking the Queen's pleasure on the appointment of officers, and of the Judge-Advocate in person submitting to the Sovereign transactions within his Department, although the Orders in Council of 1872 have, as he points out, given the Secretary of State the power to insist that the grant of every commission, though still passing through the Horse Guards, shall be in uniformity with his will! He does not for an instant pause to tell his readers why an English Sovereign, of the race which certainly has not lacked personal courage and high military qualities out of England, should be so miserably inept and mischievous in war-time, when they sit on the throne of this country; or to show how and why the powers which were exercised by such men as Cromwell and William III., and Queen Anne and the first Georges, should have wrought such evil in the hands of George III. and the Prince Regent; why the functions exercised by Louis the Great, Frederick the Great, or Napoleon should be simply criminal abuses and acts of conspiracy and treachery against the State, if entrusted to English Constitutional Sovereigns. All this sort of disquisition must be meant to screen Mr. Kinglake's idol from close inspection,—lest the feet of clay should be detected on the pedestal. If any one ought to have known the defects which are alleged to have rendered our administrative machinery so entirely untrustworthy, it was surely the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Military Secretary, the man unsurpassed in his knowledge of every branch of the Army. Mr. Filder was, it seems, the first who was struck by the possible want of forage, and he communicated his apprehension to the Treasury on September 22, but it was not "till in November, when bleak winds and chill rains were already sweeping over the Chersonese," the Commissariat was instructed to meet what Mr. Kinglake describes "the last exigency," which had, "so far as we know, remained long unforeseen,—remained even unimagined beforehand by any of the thousands and thousands who were straining their gaze to see what the future might have in store." (p. 95.) As he is careful to pick up every little straw to put into his literary brick, he actually adduces, as a proof of Lord Raglan's foresight, that his Lordship had thought of the subject of winter quarters as early as August 8, and he quotes some vague and, as they seem to me, feeble words, as "impressive representations" to the Government. The words are, "The question where the Allied Armies should winter is one of some anxiety." "I am aware that if the great operation" (the invasion of the Crimea) "be undertaken, and be successful to the utmost extent, there would be room for the two armies in the Crimea; but under other circumstances it would be very difficult to find the means of putting them under cover." When Lord Raglan felt himself constrained to sit down before the place and open trenches, he knew that the great operation was not successful to the utmost extent. He may, however, be excused for not having sounded a note of warning at the end of September, as Sebastopol might fall in a few weeks; but when he saw the bombardment of October 17 had failed, surely the contingency ought to have stared him in the face and have demanded his instant attention? It did not, however. The army of Liprandi descended on the plain of Balaklava and closed the Woronzow Road to us on October 25, but it needed the terrible lesson of Inkerman—the field of neglected warnings—to open the eyes of the Head-quarters to what the future had in store. Then the measure taken by Lord Raglan had, at least, the merit of Napoleonic directness. "On November 8, he instructed his Commissary-General that our Army would winter in the Crimea, and 'directed him to make provision accordingly" (p. 2.)! There is no evidence produced by Mr. Kinglake, and if any existed, it is not probable he would overlook it, that the English Commander-in-Chief at once, with all needful force, pressed on the Government at home the supreme import of the change which had come upon the fortunes of the Expedition, and entreated them to concentrate their thoughts and energies on the supply of all things needed by an army under such conditions, without a moment's delay.

To say that Lord Raglan did not foresee what was to come upon his Army, is merely to accuse him of not being a prophet; to say that he did all that a great General and administrator would have done and would have forced others to do, is, I think, to say the thing which is not. The difficulties were, indeed, too much for the men who had to deal with them. What the Army needed was, first, food and shelter, clothing being included in the latter word; secondly, ammunition and siege matériel. I put the food and clothing in the first place, because it is evident that on them depended the ability of the Army to carry on any military operation whatever. The Generals, however, thought that the exigencies of the situation demanded that the first care should be given to the supply of guns, shot, shell, and ammunition. With a wild recklessness which ought to have been restrained, the troops had destroyed at Kadikoi and at Balaklava villas and dwellings which would have been invaluable as quarters and hospitals. The fine weather was treated as a permanent possession. Calvert's forecast of the climate and description of the possible future ought to have caused even a less considerate man than Lord Raglan to cast about him to provide for the supply of the camps, when the country between the plateau and Balaklava was converted into slush and mud; but we went on in a very vicious circle, gradually extending till the whole Army was within it. The men could not make the road, because they had to carry on the siege, and they could not carry on the siege, because they could not make the road, and so the works languished and the men died. It is scarcely credable that such a result was inevitable,—that it was in the fitness and necessity of things that it should have been. For my own part, I refuse to think so. The recollection of the misery I witnessed then haunts me like a hideous dream. The sights to be witnessed on a battle-field fill the mind with images of horror, and touch the heart with pity and grief beyond words; but somehow or other the impression is effaced by contact with the continuing necessities of war. It is the burning anger and fierce resentment which were aroused, by the aspect of the charnel-houses called hospitals, by the sight of the soldiers of an Army whom no foe could vanquish perishing in rags of cold and hunger, where clothing and food were close at hand, that can never die out. Mr. Kinglake would ask us now to hold a fire in our hand, by thinking on the frosty Caucasus. He sets forth in detail the great sufferings of the French Army in the winter. They were great, indeed, and it must be at once admitted that omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, and that the best-provided army, condemned to carry on a winter siege in the Crimea with open trenches, must have endured cruel losses. The French had vast distances to traverse from Kamiesch and Kazatch to the camps on our right and rear, they were exposed to incessant sorties, they had no cessation from work in pushing on trench and parallel, they had inferior rations and wretched tents, but their condition was infinitely superior to ours. In December, 1854, when they had in the field 65,000 men, they had 6,432 admissions into hospital. In the same month, out of a strength of less, much less, than half that of the French, we had 9,259 men in hospital. In February, 1855, when the French mustered 89,000 men, they had 8,298 in hospital. That same month with a strength of 31,000, we had no less than 13,608 men in our ambulances. "But," says Mr. Kinglake, "Death—only Death—kept down to its actual limit the before-given number of 13,608, and prevented it from reaching 22,506, for that last would have been the number in our hospitals at the close of February, if the patients there treated during the period of the same four months had been all alive and well." (pp. 202-3.) In other words, 8,898 men perished in hospital, between the beginning of November and the end of February, out of our small army.

The hideous filth and disorder of the Levantine hospitals—what Mr. Kinglake terms "heinous defects"—had much to do with the tearful mortality; in some, more than half the patients died. There, at all events, the French were in all respects better. But Lord Raglan had, it seems, thought that of all men in the world, Sir George Brown was a safe guide to take on hospital economy! He had received a report from Sir George that the hospitals were all right! I do not wish to say one word against that gallant old soldier, but he was certainly the last man in the Army I should have gone to for an opinion on such a subject. He was for ever at war with his doctors, because of their efforts to secure the ease of their sick; and there are some of the Light Division alive who will remember the words of the camp song:—

> "Let their medical comforts be kept in their chest,—
> Comforts no trule Peninsular hero possessed.
> When shot through the leg, o'er a mule I was thrown,
> Ere your d——d ambulances, thank goodness! were known.
> So pipe-clay your jackets, and buckle your stocks,
> Away with moustaches and dirt-breeding locks,
> Such d——d innovations I'll surely put down.
> It's nae up with the shakos! cries General Brown."

Our state was indeed awful. I shall quote Mr. Kinglake's words:—

> "During a period of only seven months, from Oct. 1, 1854, to the end of April, 1855, and out of an average strength of only 28,939, there perished in our hospitals, or on board our invalid-transport ships, 11,652 men, of whom 10,053 died from sickness alone. And those who survived suffered beyond belief. The fate of those who died was often enviable. And yet desertions were not numerous; some preferred *suicide*."

Mr. Kinglake says:—

> "At the time, no extended comparison could well be even attempted between the condition of the French Army and that of the English, because the one had its sufferings veiled by the will of an absolute Government, whilst the other lay under that glare which extreme publicity sheds, and afforded all the materials for what was, perhaps, a more searching scrutiny and a more keen-eyed criticism than had ever before been applied to the labours of men simply trying to feed, clothe, and shelter an army."

Well, and from my point of view, the comment I would make, accepting the statement as true, would be simply this. The official veil which concealed the sufferings of the French Army in the first winter, covered their graves in the winter that followed; the publicity which was given to the sufferings of the British Army in the first winter, not only saved them from suffering in the winter that followed, but gave them, in every attribute of military fitness, all the conditions which made them in all but number the equal of their Allies—in some, indeed, their superiors—for the prosecution of the war. The labours of Mr. Kinglake and my own, and the writings which aroused the wrath of the people, would have been unneeded or abortive, had Lord Raglan cast aside the official veil, and told the country and the Ministry the truth. Because he tried to conceal it from the public gaze, or only let it peep out, he was accused of either ignoring or being indifferent to it. Is it surprising that when the truth became known there was an outcry—that when people heard of a regiment 1,000 strong, which had not endured much loss in battle, having dwindled down to 30, some said seven men,* of another † that in a few days after landing it had but a handful of men for duty, and that of the Brigade of Guards, reinforced by strong draughts, there were left but 312 men, and so on, they should flame with rage? As he is depicted to us by his historian, Lord Raglan did all he could, no doubt to his great surprise, to incur this odium; "for being by nature both calm and sanguine, and having almost to a foible the habit of detecting a humorous element in the bearing of men overwrought by anxiety" (!), "he was blessed, on the whole, with a freedom from despondency so instinctive, so genuine, that to give to his camp and his people the appearance of resolution and strength, he had only to obey the dictates of his own temperament, and was thus in a measure relieved from what would have been to him the irksome, unfitting task of trying to act a part" (p. 224)! He created, then, an erroneous impression? It is vain to describe his correspondence as a "complete repertory of all that a Minister in London, who was labouring for the welfare of the Army, could usefully wish to know," if it be true that he liked to indulge in "buoyantly worded" sentences, tending "to chase away gloom," and "by the subtle power of language, gliding in alongside of harsh facts," give to the struggles of his army for existence a picture "of animated, successful labour." No wonder "the Secretary of State did not take the alarm which the sinister facts seemed to warrant, when they were put before him in such a shape."

Was it wise or necessary on the part of Mr. Kinglake to rake up the ashes of the fierce passions which had burned so many years ago? Was it prudent to wake up the memories of so much disaster and so many sorrows? In doing this ill-omened piece of work, Mr. Kinglake has affronted the consciences of the living and trampled on the graves of the dead. Nothing has been sacred from the hand of the iconoclast who has struck right and left, that he may rear up an altar to his idol on the ruins of inminciable reputations. He has found it meet for his purpose to assail the military capacity of our Allies, to cast doubts on their courage, and to cover their leaders with obloquy; he has deluged our statesmen with ridicule and abuse; he has torn the dead out of their graves, and he has, at the same time, put up a little row of forcible-feeble puppets, whom he has invested with the attributes of greatness, because they were, he thought, followers of his new religion. Not one word of sympathy or generous consideration is bestowed on a Government tortured by enigmatic sentences; on Ministers maddened, in the midst of popular tumult, by the "divine calm" of an oracle who could not speak; on a people, sickening in the gloom of that terrible winter for a ray of light—even though it were to show them the terrible truth. To my mind, the despatch of Lord Panmure, which Mr. Kinglake lashes so savagely, is in every word a justifiable remonstrance. Well might he ask Lord Raglan who had made any imputation against his honour? Well might he say that, had the Duke of Newcastle "exhibited less of magnanimity in personally confronting the storm of popular indignation, it would have rolled more heavily on you." Lord Raglan carried his point, after all. The Staff were all retained, and the past was forgiven. It was the Minister who suffered. But the British Army, ere the war was ended, never had the chance of wiping off the dust of the Redan which obscured the brightness of its early victories. For my own part, as I have said before, nothing would have induced me to have said or written a word on the winter troubles, but for the appearance of Mr. Kinglake's book. I believe that the miseries of our Army would not have been made known in time to save them by any critical examination of Lord Raglan's despatches; that the heart of the nation would never have been stirred to help by his words; and that help might have come too late. As to the charge that I, and those like me who shouted for succour, might have given aid to the enemy, I care as little as I would do if I were rebuked for calling out "Fire!" to save the lives of the inmates of a burning house, because I invited the attention of the burglars to their opportunity.

WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

On Thursday next, the corps of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers will have completed the seventh year of its existence. This force was raised, under Act of Parliament, in November, 1873, as a purely Volunteer corps, receiving no State aid in money, but only in the use of drill-ships, gunboats, a staff of paid instructors, arms, and a certain amount of ammunition. To quote a pamphlet written by Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., when the corps was first established:—"Coast defence, and not service at sea, constitutes the especial sphere for the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers." Further on, Mr. Brassey explains that by "coast defence" he means particularly the defence of the most important of our commercial harbours, by floating batteries, armed rafts, and torpedoes. It was thought that the corps would be chiefly recruited from "persons who, while not possessing the wider experience of the seaman, were accustomed to the management of boats, and in the constant habit of going afloat." We believe that not many persons of this description have joined the Naval Volunteers, but that the force is chiefly composed of business men. There are now altogether about 1,200 Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers attached to the head-quarter brigades of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, and the district brigades of Brighton, Hastings, Southport, &c. At the head-quarters brigades, the members have the use of her Majesty's drill-ships, and they are instructed by a paid staff of officers and petty-officer instructors, attached to each brigade. In the summer, a gunboat is sent to every brigade, and the men who wish it are taken out for a week's cruise, which is chiefly utilised in target practice. The officers commanding these gunboats all testify as to the smart manner in which the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers work the guns, but as yet, no torpedo class has been formed for their instruction. We believe that the corps has not increased much in number of late years. There is no lack of men who wish to join it, but are unable to pay the cost of their uniform. When the force was first raised, donations and subscriptions to start it freely came in. But since November, 1873, the country has passed through an unparalleled time of depression, and the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers have consequently suffered. Donations and subscriptions are falling off every year, and it is, therefore, now doubtful whether the corps can flourish long without receiving the same State aid as the land Volunteers. The Secretary of the Admiralty last Session, in reply to a question from the senior Member for Liverpool, said that the subject of a capitation grant for the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers would perhaps be discussed by the Admiralty, when the Navy Estimates for 1881 were under consideration. The Naval Volunteers would supply a real want during war, by adding to the force available for coast defence, and thus relieving others who would be required for strengthening our foreign squadrons; and we hope that the force will not be allowed to die for want of help. In another column will be found a speech by Mr. Brassey, in which he confidently asserts that if this State aid were given in the form of a capitation grant, corps of Naval Volunteers would be established at all our mercantile ports of importance. This view will, we hope, meet with the support of the House of Commons, should the Admiralty be induced to suggest this measure being carried out, for it is plain that too much is now being expected of those who enrol themselves as Naval Artillery Volunteers. We would also call the attention of the Mercantile Port Defence Committee, just appointed, to this matter, for there can be no question that, next to the question of the provision of defences and fortifications, comes that of having trained men ready at hand to put into them. For working guns of position the Naval Volunteers are specially trained, and we hope that the corps will meet with that consideration to which their seven years of entirely voluntary service entitles them. The force has been highly spoken of by inspecting officers, and it would be short-sighted economy to allow the movement to die for want of a helping hand.

Our "best possible teachers" and leaders—the "leader" writers—are beginning to discover that the cost of "Empire" is heavy. As the Yankee whom we quoted some time ago observed, "If you Britishers will go a-empiring it over the world, you must be prepared to pay for the pleasure, now and then." It is quite out of the range of practical politics to try to establish a "pax Romana" all over our dominions. It cannot be done, even in India Proper. A Naga trouble or a dacoity outbreak may at any moment become something like a little war, and as far as our rulers choose to push their frontiers, they will be sure to find just outside, or somewhere beyond their borders, a chief or a people threatening the peace of their subjects. Some of these disturbances are caused by our own unrest, or by the necessity, real or imaginary, of local and Colonial politics. Such a one seems to be what is called "the Basuto rebellion," which is not a rebellion proper, but the resistance of the Basutos in their own land to the measure of disarmament which the Cape Government deemed imperative. No doubt, officers like Clarke and Carrington at the head of the Colonial troops, many of whom have had experience in the late wars, will ultimately have reason of their enemies, but the results of such operations on the trade and progress of the Colonies must be very mischievous. We see that Sir G. Colley has gone to consult with Mr. Brownlee on the measures to be adopted for the safety of his charge, and there is evident danger that if the Europeans are drawn off to remote fields of action, the Kaffirs in Natal may be encouraged to try if their strength against us be proportionate to their numbers. It is announced that Commandant Ferreira, C.M.G., the partisan who achieved a high reputation for leadership in the recent campaigns, is about to call his old troopers in the Transvaal back to his standard; and as it was stated a short time ago that his offers of service had been repeated, it would seem as if the pressure on the local authority had increased. Ferreira is a Dutchman, with Portuguese blood, and until recently was thought to be of the Boer persuasion in politics. The Orange River Free State appears to be sitting still, and if it can keep out of the fray, it is very wise, in the interests of its own people, to do so, but such an attitude will not tend to conciliate the colonists outside its territory. The force of 10,000 men to be kept at Candahar for the winter will necessitate a large outlay, and cause a serious addition to the heavy demands on the exhausted exchequer of India. Those who were of opinion that it would have been the best policy to have pursued Ayoub Khan to Herat, may find arguments in favour of their views in the accounts which have reached us of his hostile attitude and preparations. In fact, the outlook on the North-West Frontier is by no means bright or promising. At such a moment, the condition of the Bombay Army is a question of grave importance. We are inclined to think that the defects and the merits of that Army are alike exaggerated; and that under good leadership, even if the Bombay troops were really as bad as their detractors say they are, they would dispose of an Afghan enemy in the open with considerable ease. As yet, there has been little or nothing said on Major-General Burrows's side of the question with respect to the action at Kushk-i-Nakhud, but none of the criticisms we have read seem to have taken into account the difficulties of that officer, once Ayoub Khan had come within striking distance. Burrows had orders not to cross the Helmund. He had also orders to cover Ghuznee. How was he to effect that object? Had he retreated after the mutiny and flight of the Wali's troops, all India —and England—would have rung with reproaches against a General who had evinced a spirit which would have petrified Clive, Napier, or Havelock with astonishment and disgust. We are not now concerned so much with the merits of General Burrows' conduct of the action as we are in asking for a fair field for his defence, if he has one; but we may remark that the actual tactical disposition which he made does not appear to us to have been so very bad as some critics say it was. It had, at all events, the merit of affording perfect cover to the Infantry, whose loss was quite insignificant, till the *mêlée* began; and as to its being outflanked, we can only say we are not aware of any tactical disposition which would have prevented 20,000 men from outflanking a force of little more than 2,000. It may be that the days of Plassey and Meeanee are gone for ever, but there will certainly be more need of caution and skilful handling on the part of British officers, when they are opposed to forces ten times as numerous as those under their orders, than there was wont to be. The praise bestowed on Roberts and Stewart, and on their men, by Lord Ripon, was well won; but surely nobler soldiers never fought than the men of the 66th Regiment, of the Sappers, and of their fellows, who fell at the disastrous battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud. It would be useless to speculate on what Roberts would have done, or not have done, had he been in Burrows's place, but it may be safely assumed that so good a soldier will make great allowance for the difficulties of the officer whose misfortunes enabled him to find a theatre for the display of his brilliant leadership. This week, and perhaps some weeks to come, will be Roberts's own. And so they ought to be. The country honours itself in doing honour to such worthy sons as he. The march on Candahar and the defeat of Ayoub Khan were feats which without chauvinism may be described, each in its own way, as an exemplification of high, soldierly conception executed with a remarkable force and precision. The impression created by General Roberts's deeds will, we think, be enhanced, if that were possible, by his words, and by his generous readiness to claim a share in his honours for the officers and soldiers of the Army who won them for him. These men will recognise the qualities which in the field inspire troops with the confidence and affection that are such potent auxiliaries to a General's success. A great General may win battles with troops ruled by fear rather than by love, but a General who touches his soldiers hearts, and at the same time inspires them with a full reliance on his skill, is, or ought to be, irresistible.

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* The 63rd Regiment. † 9th Regiment.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Northbrook, left his official residence on Saturday for a visit to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Duty, however, soon recalled his lordship to town, as he had to be present at one of those Cabinet Councils which happen to be rather frequent at the present time.

After the late warlike speech of the King of Greece, it is not surprising to find that that country is bent upon strengthening her Navy. But, after all, ordering four new gunboats to be built in England will not strike terror into the breast of a possibly hostile Power, which is in possession of a fleet of some proportions.

Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., was at Shanghai on the 11th inst. His flagship, the *Iron Duke*, left Hong Kong for Nagasaki on September 25.

Commodore Wilson was at Melbourne on November 1, and was about to sail in the *Wolverene* for Adelaide, and would return to Sydney by the end of the present month.

Acting Sub-Lieutenants Pakenham, of the *Alexandra*, and MacAlister, of the *Invincible*, have returned to England from the Mediterranean. for the purpose of passing their examination at the Royal Naval College and in gunnery.

It is uncertain whether the trials of the *Inflexible*'s guns in the Channel will take place before Christmas. It was intended that they should have been carried out this month, but delays in completing the fittings have occurred, and it is also desirable to have the guns' crews well drilled and efficient before putting to sea for the test trials.

France is alive to the necessity for keeping up her hydrographic service, and a special surveying-vessel, to be named the *Chimère*, has been ordered to be laid down at Rochefort. She is quite a small craft, and will be used only on the home station.

A number of armourers are to be selected from the gunnery ships to pass through a course of training that will fit them for employment as torpedo artificers, the demand for that class being larger than the present supply.

The celebration of the tercentenary of the return of Sir Francis Drake to Plymouth, after his circumnavigation of the globe, is, we are pleased to hear, likely to become a national affair. The interest with which the proposed commemoration has been taken up at Plymouth, has led to the idea of obtaining the assistance of the Lord Mayor of London. We wish the movement every success.

There is something peculiar in the laying-up of the *Livadia* at Ferrol for the winter. The reason given is that the yachting season is now over in the Black Sea, so she will remain at Ferrol until April. Members of the Imperial family will then come all that way to join her, and visit some places of interest in the Mediterranean, that being apparently considered a much more suitable arrangement than joining her in the Crimea, and starting thence for the Mediterranean.

Commander the Hon. Horatio Hood, commanding the *Pegasus*, has recently been permitted to pay a visit of inspection to the Chinese Arsenal at Shanghai, where a considerable amount of work has lately been going on in making preparation against the possibilities of war with Russia.

The delay in the sailing of the squadron under the command of Lord Clanwilliam has necessitated some alteration in the intended programme. No stay will be made at St. Vincent, where the Squadron arrived on Wednesday, and the intended call at Bahia has been ordered by the Admiralty to be abandoned. The cause of this is chiefly owing to the fact of the port not being in possession of a clean bill of health, and if the Squadron communicated with the shore, quarantine would be exacted by the authorities at Monte Video on the arrival of the ships at that port.

We pointed out last week that the *Fawn* was idly waiting for those orders to pay off which the Admiralty had apparently forgotten to give. We are now assured that the necessary orders have been issued this week, and that the vessel will shortly arrive at Malta to pay off and refit for a further commission on surveying service.

The Admiralty has decided on the abolition of the old-fashioned light allowance on board troopships, the lighting being in future undertaken at the cost of the Crown, lamps and other fittings being supplied as they have been hitherto on board the Indian troopships. This is another result of the amalgamation of the Indian and Imperial trooping service.

Eton, Winchester, and Charterhouse have been asked to assist the Admiralty in coming to a conclusion. Their Lordships are perplexed on the question of throwing open Naval cadetships to competition, and before they make so radical a change, Lord Northbrook wants to know whether competition among small boys has harmful effects. We should strongly advise the Admiralty to leave well alone, and not to take from the Service the privilege of nominations by throwing open cadetships to all comers. What with compulsory retirement and long spells of half-pay, the Service leads to little for the majority; and to take away from old Naval officers the chance of a nomination for a son, as a reward for long service on small pay, will be unkind indeed.

A change of station has been approved for the *Dwarf*, and the next *Navy List* will show her as ordered to the South-East coast of America, where she will relieve the *Elk*. The *Rambler* takes the place of the *Dwarf* on the Cape command.

A limited number of new entries as stokers are in future to be drafted to troopships as supernumeraries, so as to gain early experience in stoking. Troopships being always under steam, we congratulate their Lordships on so excellent an idea.

The revised Admiralty Regulations for the supply of furniture to official houses in the occupation of Naval and Marine officers holding appointments for periods not exceeding five years, and of plate, linen, &c., to Admirals and officers in command of her Majesty's ships, have now been so long practically tested, that the value and convenience of the system, so far as officers are concerned, may be fairly commented upon. When first instituted, and before its advantage was fully appreciated, there were many officers, having furniture of their own, who considered it hard to be compelled to store or part with it, and then pay a per-centage for the use of Government furniture, which they could have done without; but the growth of the system has gradually worked a change in their opinions, and now officers who become, by promotion or appointment, placed in a position to come under the Regulations quoted, are quite prepared to take advantage of the system. A per-centage of 7½ per cent. per annum is charged for the use of the furniture, and no further demand is made unless the depreciation exceeds fifteen per cent.; or for replacement, or depreciation occasioned by manifest ill-usage, or culpable neglect. The first occupants of a house newly furnished, of course, pay the highest annual charge as they are assessed, the per-centage on the first cost of the furniture; but as a new valuation takes place on every successive occupancy, the depreciation from fair wear-and-tear in the course of a few years reduces the value of the whole, and therefore the annual payment, to subsequent tenants. The system, altogether, appears of so much advantage to officers who are constantly on the move, that we hope in course of time to see it applied in its entirety to messes both afloat and on shore, to cabins, barrack-rooms, and all occupied houses; so that any officer, on being removed from one ship to another, or from any one Admiralty establishment on shore to another, may have only his personal baggage with which to encumber himself, knowing that he can walk into a furnished apartment, for which he will pay the regulated hire. If the Admiralty find the system answers pecuniarily on the present limited scale, it stands to reason it would pay better still if ramified to its fullest extent.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock arrived at Bermuda from Halifax on October 25.

An unexpected vacancy has arisen by the retirement of Captain Duncan Davidson, who last commanded the *Serapis*. Age would not have compulsorily removed Captain Davidson from the Active List of Captains until 1888. Captain Davidson has seen some good service, and wears the Burmese, Baltic, Crimea, Turkish, and China medals, with clasps for Sebastopol, Taku, and Canton.

A paper will be read at the Shipmasters' Society, St. Mary Axe, on the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., by Commander T. A. Hull, R.N., late Superintendent of Admiralty Charts, entitled, "The Use of Admiralty Charts in the Practice of Common and Proper Piloting."

The Admiralty has received a telegram, dated 12th inst., from the senior naval officer at the Cape of Good Hope, reporting the arrival of the *Miranda*, and announcing that no castaways have been found on Inaccessible Island.

Admiral Ryder returned to Portsmouth from leave of absence on Saturday, and re-hoisted his flag on board the *Duke of Wellington*, when the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald A. C. Foley was transferred to the *Asia*.

Rear-Admiral W. Gore Jones, C.B., was in the *Euryalus* at Rangoon up to October 22. He arrived on October 17, and would sail for Trincomalee on October 29.

As we are aware that there is a very considerable want of artificers in the Fleet, and that the Admiralty has recently asked the authorities at the Home ports to devise the best means of obtaining men of this class, it is rather surprising that we should still receive letters from the "centres of industry" asking for instructions as to the admissions into the Navy. An apprentice in a large shipbuilding-yard writes this week seeking particulars as to pay, position, &c., of Naval artificers, as he is desirous of joining. Where one man writes to us, a score do not give the matter a passing thought, as they naturally suppose that if they were wanted the Admiralty would make the fact known. Surely their Lordships must have heard of advertising, and they might try it with advantage at Birkenhead and Hull.

Dr. William Macleod, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, who for so long was in charge of the hospital at Yarmouth, has been appointed a civil C.B., by *Gazette* notice, dated November 11. We are glad to see this officer's services thus recognised, and we would at the same time suggest that there are just one or two officers of other civil branches of the Naval Service whose names might fairly be submitted to her Majesty for some special mark of favour for their services, some of which have been exceptional. Dr. Macleod was appointed, January, 1842, assistant-surgeon of the *Wolverene*, fitting for the East Indies, and on October 1, 1845, was transferred to the *Agincourt*, also in the East Indies. He subsequently served in the *Prince Regent*, with the summer squadron, and in the Mediterranean from December, 1847, until promoted to surgeon, August, 1853. In December following he was appointed to the *Racehorse*, and in February, 1854, removed into the *Driver*, fitting for the Baltic, and remained until the close of the Russian War. In March, 1857, he joined the *Melville*, fitting for the East Indies, and in December, 1858, was appointed to the *Madagascar* at Rio de Janeiro, and remained until 1863. He was staff surgeon in the *St. George*, at Portland, from February, 1864, until promoted, June 25, 1866, to deputy-inspector of hospitals, and from the following month, until July, 1880, was employed as principal medical officer at the Royal Hospital at Yarmouth. Dr. Macleod is in receipt of Sir Gilbert Blane's medal.

A correspondent, writing from Queenstown, says, in allusion to the arrival of the Channel Squadron, that the ships took up their station in Cork Harbour in a most seaman-like style, to the admiration of all lookers-on. The officers are receiving all the civilities possible of the local gentry, but the sailors cannot yet be granted leave.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., remains at Badsic, and a telegram from that place on Thursday states that:—"The breeze of the morning gradually increased to a gale, and culminated at about 2 p.m. in a rapid succession of terrific squalls from various quarters. The gun-vessels spun round like tops, and had to let go second anchors. The ironclad *Friedland* had to do the same, as she was dragging on to the Russian flagship, which had steam up. The English squadron struck their lower yards and topmasts." According to intelligence received at Constantinople, the commanders of the squadrons forming the International Fleet have informed Sir Beauchamp Seymour, in answer to his inquiry, that they would support Montenegro, should Prince Nicholas have to attack Dulcigno in order to gain possession of the place.

Cetewayo—once a king, now a prisoner in a wooden box in Cape Town Castle—with three women, if not four, in attendance on him, is rationed like a convict by the Cape Government, or by the Crown. In seven days they get 15 lb. of fresh beef, 9 lb. bread, 6 lb. potatoes, 1 lb. (!) coffee, 2 lb. sugar, 3 oz. (!) salt, 2 (!) candles, 1 bar of soap. His four male attendants would seem to fare better, if we understand the Blue-book return rightly, for they are on the usual native rations. There is no mention of "Cape smoke."

On November 1 there were on the Establishment of General officers, Line, Guards, and Cavalry, including a few officers retired for age and not reckoning colonels of regiments, six generals, eighty-nine lieutenant-generals, 149 major-generals, whose pay at 25s. per diem, including four General officers from the Guards, amounts to £111,901 per annum. By the proposed scheme, giving generals £850, lieutenant-generals £725, and major-generals £600, the six generals would receive £5,100; eighty-nine lieutenant-generals, £64,525; 149 major-generals, £89,400,—total cost, £159,025, making the additional pay for the first year for these 244 officers £47,124. Besides these there are seven Royal Horse Artillery General officers, now at £1 12s. per diem, and twenty others of Artillery and Engineers at 26s. per diem, whom we have not included in the above calculations, and who would also have to be placed on the new scale of pay. During the three years ending Sept. 30, 1880, twenty colonelcies of regiments fell vacant by death, therefore we may fairly assume that seven of these appointments, £9,000 a year, will drop in. Thirteen lieutenant-generals and seven major-generals on the Unattached List also paid the debt of Nature during the past three years, and we may calculate upon about five lieutenant-generals and two major-generals as the average annual mortality in future, effecting a saving at the new rates of,—five lieutenant-generals at £725, £3,625; two major-generals at £600, £1,200; and add, say, one general at £850; also seven colonelcies of regiments, £7,000,—total, £12,675. The additional expense (£47,124) of the new scheme, as above shown, will, therefore, be absorbed in rather less than four years, provided but few colonels are promoted to the rank of major-general. The scheme will press hardly and unfairly on the colonels, but it will be a welcome boon to the junior General officers, who have now to wait ten years, and upwards, for honorary colonelcies. It is, of course, assumed that General officers already on the Retired List for age, and those to be placed on it, according to new regulations, will share with their comrades retained on the Active List the liberal scale of pay, as all are equally entitled to the eventual position of colonels of regiments. It would be a graceful boon to confer on *them*, in their turn, the honorary colonelcies of regiments, with some slight additional pay. The case of the colonels whose promotion will be stopped is deserving of the most serious consideration. Meantime, between this date and April 1, we hope that the few vacancies which may occur among the Generals' list will be liberally and fairly filled up.

It is satisfactory to be able to relegate to obscurity, for some months to come, the "prospect" of a conflict between Russia and China. From advices received from Central Asia, it seems that the mountain passes connecting Kuldja with Kashgaria are blocked with snow, rendering a Chinese invasion impossible; while in the Amoor region, the advent of winter has dismissed from the minds of the Vladivostock officials any fear of a land siege or naval bombardment, before next April or May. By that time a more satisfactory feeling may have arisen between the two Powers, although it is impossible not to admit that circumstances are strongly opposed to a peaceful solution of the Kuldja question. Even should China waive her claim to the province, Russia is understood to have in readiness a claim for expenses incurred in war preparations in the Pacific, while should she prudently refrain from presenting this, the shiftless character of Chinese rule in Kashgaria is likely to provoke, at no distant date, an occupation of Kashgar and Yarkund, to put down the disorders reigning in those distant cities.

We are pleased to learn that steps are at length being taken to establish a United Service Home, for soldiers and sailors of the Royal Navy, at Barbados. The want of such an institution has long been greatly felt at the station. The institution will, it is hoped, after a time be self-supporting, but it is indispensable that a sum of £1,200 to £1,400 should be obtained, before it can be opened. His Excellency the Governor of Barbados and the Major-General commanding the troops in the West Indies have expressed their entire approval of and sympathy with the undertaking, and the Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief on the station has given his cordial support. Cheques of persons contributing in the United Kingdom should be forwarded to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, S.W., and made payable to the credit of "Barbados United Service Home Fund."

Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts arrived at Dover on Tuesday, and was loudly cheered as soon as he was distinguished on deck. General Roberts was accompanied by the following officers, who had travelled with him from India, viz.:—Generals Hill, Macpherson, Baker, and Gough; Colonel Chapman; Majors Woodthorpe, Prettyman, and Kennedy; Captain Holditch, R.E., and Lieut. Childers, R.E. After receiving a most enthusiastic welcome from the Mayor and Corporation, and a large assemblage gathered in the Maison Dieu Hall, where an address was duly read and replied to by the General, the party proceeded to Victoria. A more informal but not less hearty welcome awaited the successful General, not only from the many distinguished friends assembled to meet him, but from a large and enthusiastic crowd. This was the conclusion of a journey which commenced with a little triumphal progress on the Indus Valley, and was attended with great demonstrations of respect and honour at Allahabad. At Bombay there was no formal or public reception, but enthusiastic greetings of the public attended the General's departure from India, as they have welcomed him to his own country.

The public generally, and the Army particularly, are eagerly asking what is to be Sir Frederick Roberts's reward. If precedent be taken as a guide, he cannot get less than a peerage and pension. Sir John Keane was thus rewarded for the capture of Ghuznee, which was an exploit creditable only to the storming party, who had to risk their lives in a desperate venture, because the General had omitted to bring on his heavy guns from Candahar. Sir Garnet Wolseley was offered a baronetcy, and actually received £25,000 in cash, for his march to Coomassie and back. Sir Frederick Roberts's achievements have surely been of a much higher order than those mentioned above. His march was one of the most remarkable exploits in history, and his skilfully-planned and well carried-out victory at Candahar was a feat of which any General might be proud.

At Kalisch, in Poland, a most disgraceful affair has just taken place. The Colonel of the Emperor's Hussars had a quarrel with one of his captains, which ended in a challenge being sent by the latter. The colonel very properly reported the case, and the superior Authorities decided that it should be investigated by a court-martial at Petrokoff. One day the captain went to the regimental office, to see whether his papers had been sent to Petrokoff. On leaving, he met the colonel, and said, "Colonel, your conduct towards me is mean and ungentlemanly." The colonel drew his revolver, and aiming at the captain's head, exclaimed, "Another word, and I fire!" The captain replied, "You are a scoundrel!" The colonel on this pulled the trigger, but the weapon snapped. He then shouted "Away with you!" but the captain, who had drawn his sword, and held it so that the handle should partly cover his face, answered, "No! fire at me if you dare. Heaven perhaps will protect me." The colonel did fire, the bullet striking the captain in the cheek, and coming out behind the lower jaw. The captain then turned, when the colonel pulled the trigger a third time, and wounded his resistless victim in the left hand. A Staff captain then came up, and had the wounded man removed to an hotel, where he was attended to by a surgeon. The most strange part of the story is yet to be told. The colonel proceeded at once to Warsaw, whence he returned three days later, and resumed command of his regiment; the captain being sent under arrest to Warsaw, in order, we imagine, when recovered, to be tried by court-martial.

The candidates for the Army, whether they seek to obtain their commissions through the Militia or Sandhurst, as a rule spend their years of preparation in a very discreditable manner. In fact they are but slightly superior to the typical "'Arry." Their idea of "seeing life" is to haunt drinking bars, get frequently drunk, lounge away hours talking to barmaids or girls in tobacconists' shops, and indulge in every sort of low profligacy. Over the Militia candidates, even during training, very slight supervision is exercised out of it, there is none at all. At many "crammers'" there is not even a pretence of discipline or control; and when these raw lads arrive in London for examination, they gather in gangs, indulge in perfect saturnalia, and are a nuisance at half the places of public amusement. Some thirty years ago, youngsters were dissipated enough, possibly they were even faster than they are now. But their dissipation—if they were gentlemen—was of a gentlemanlike character; whereas now, the candidates for the Army are low in their vices. The best remedy for this state of things would be to insist that every one who aspires to a commission should go to Sandhurst, between the ages of 14 and 16, and remain there for two or three years. The present building would, if the old system were reverted to, hold quite 400 cadets, and with very little expense accommodation could be provided for another 200.

We publish in another column a complete list of the vacancies which have occurred since January 1 last among the General Officers on the fixed establishment, with particulars as to the number of absorptions and the promotions which should have passed to the senior colonels on the list of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, &c., according to the ruling of the Royal Warrant. It will be seen from this that there have been altogether twenty-nine vacancies by death and retirement. The first vacancy occurred on January 2, when General G. A. Malcolm, C.B., colonel of the 105th Foot, was placed on the Retired List. General Malcolm's retirement gave no promotion, the vacancy being absorbed. Now, the Royal Warrant distinctly lays down that, "after the promotion of effective General officers, provided for in Art. 30, one vacancy in every three among General officers of our Cavalry and Infantry shall be absorbed." It follows, therefore, that there should have been nineteen promotions, and the list we publish shows how these should have been accorded. As a matter of fact, however, only thirteen steps have been given, whilst two have still to be gazetted. So that the senior officers in the rank of colonel, major, and captain respectively have been robbed of the benefit of four runs of promotion, a serious matter to them, considering that the fiat has gone forth for the discontinuance of all seniority promotions and the total abolition of a fixed establishment. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that those in authority have intentionally been guilty of an act of gross injustice. There has, doubtless, been some misconception as to the operations of the Warrant, and we feel sure that we have only to call attention to the subject for the errors to be rectified. The following shows the promotions which are due to the officers, commencing from July 1 last:—

In succession to General Lord G. A. F. Paget, K.C.B., colonel 4th Hussars, died July 1: Colonel L. E. Knight, half-pay, late 81st Foot, to be major-general; Major F. B. Sandwith, 10th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain J. H. Tulloch, 23rd Foot, to be major, dated July 2.

In succession to Major-General T. R. Crawley, died July 2: Colonel W. Earle, C.S.I., half-pay, late Grenadier Guards, to be major-general; Major F. L. H. Lyon, half-pay, late Royal Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, 1st Life Guards, to be major, dated July 3.

In succession to Colonel H. W. Gwyn, R.M., promoted major-general, July 4: Major H. C. Vibart, 9th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain G. Baker, 67th Foot, to be major, dated July 5.

In succession to Major-General T. Raikes, C.B., died July 10: no promotion, vacancy absorbed.

In succession to Lieutenant-General H. Nott, Madras S.C., placed on Retired List, July 14: Major A. F. de B. Dixon, 14th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain (now Major) G. K. M'Callum, 92nd Foot, to be major, dated July 14.

In succession to Lieutenant-General T. Stock, Bombay S.C., placed on Retired List, July 21: Major J. O. Travers, 17th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain H. G. Carleton, 10th Foot, to be major, dated July 21.

In succession to General Sir A. Little, K.C.B., colonel 9th Lancers, died September 8: Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, C.B., half-pay, late of a Depôt Battalion, to be major-general; Major C. J. C. Roberts, 9th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain A. G. Lowry, 8th Foot, to be major, dated September 9.

In succession to General Sir J. Michel, G.C.B., colonel 86th Regiment, placed on the Retired List on October 1: Colonel R. H. Gall, C.B., half-pay, late 14th Hussars, to be major-general; Major G. Forbes, 78th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain J. S. Smyth, 17th Foot, to be major, dated October 1.

In succession to General H. R. Jones, colonel 6th Dragoon Guards, died October 3: no promotions, vacancy absorbed.

In succession to Lieutenant-General R. W. Lacy, placed on Retired List October 5: Colonel G. S. Young, half-pay, late 80th Foot, to be major-general; Major R. C. Martin, half-pay, late 19th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain G. Cox, 87th Foot, to be major, dated October 6.

In succession to Major-General E. W. D. Lowe, died October 21: no promotions, vacancy absorbed.

In succession to General S. Braybrooke, colonel 99th Regiment, died October 7: Colonel S. Henning, Brigade Depôt, Dorchester, to be major-general; Major J. O. Vandeleur, 35th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain R. F. Stirke, 69th Foot, to be major, dated October 22.

In succession to Lieutenant-General Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, C.B., colonel 21st Hussars, placed on Retired List Oct. 31: no promotions, vacancy absorbed.

In succession to General T. Brooke, colonel 28th Foot, died November 4: Colonel A. Wombwell, Brigade Depôt, Winchester, to be major-general; Major M. H. Hale, 26th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain R. S. Shinkwin, 59th Foot, to be major, dated November 4.

In succession to Lieutenant-General C. J. Dalton, colonel commandant, Royal Artillery, died November 7; Major D. Townley, 75th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain P. M'Laren, 74th Foot, to be major, dated November 8.

In succession to General Sir Edward C. Warde, K.C.B., colonel commandant, Royal Artillery, to be placed on Retired List, November 13: Major R. A. Manners, 1st Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain C. Middlemass, 17th Foot, to be major, dated November 13.

The Distinguished-Service Rewards, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General G. C. Clarke, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 6th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-General H. J. Warre, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 99th Regiment, and the death of Major-General E. W. D. Bell, C.B., have been given, respectively, to Major-General C. W. Thompson, Major-General F. Peyton, and Colonel A. Tisdall, commanding the Aberdeen Brigade Depôt. General Thompson entered the Army, February 26, 1836, and became a major-general, September 15, 1875. He served as a captain in the British Legion, and was engaged at Hernani, August 30, 1835; at Arlaban, January 16, 17, and 18, and in the action before San Sebastian, May 5, 1836, when he was severely wounded in the hip and hands (K.S.F., and medal). Served the campaign in the Punjab with the 14th Light Dragoons; was engaged at Ramnuggur (horse wounded), November 22, 1848; at Chillianwallah, January 13; and at Goozerat, February 21, 1849 (medal with two clasps). Present also at the crossing of the Chenab, Jhelum, and Indus; at the surrender of the Sikh army at Rawul Pindee; the capture of the bridge of boats at Attock, and the pursuit of the Afghans to Peshawur. General Peyton joined the Service, January, 29, 1841, and became major-general, October 1, 1877. He served in the 98th Regiment, with the expedition in the north of China, in 1842 (medal), and was present at the attack and capture of Chin Kiang Foo, and at the landing before Nankin. Served also in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 (medals). He also served with the flank companies at the forcing of the Kohat Pass, in the force under Sir Colin Campbell, in February, 1850; commanded four companies of the 98th Regiment in the Peshawur Expeditionary Force, on the Euzofzie frontier, under Sir Sidney Cotton, in April and May, 1858, and at the affair with the Hindostanee fanatics, on the heights of Sittana, on May 4 (medal with clasp). Colonel Tisdall obtained his ensigncy, June 26, 1840, and became colonel, October 1, 1877. He was engaged in frequent affairs with the mutineers in the Shahabad district, their dispersion from Jugdespore, and pursuit into the Rotas Hills, where he commanded the 35th Regiment in a successful night surprise of the enemy on November 24, 1858 (brevet of major, and medal).

The *Irish Times* says:—"We regret to see that bills are on the offices, in College Green, of the old firm of Irish Army Agents, Sir E. Borough, Bart., and Company, notifying that they are to let, and to find that the business, after an existence of nearly a century, under the control of the War Office, has been transferred from Dublin to London. We understand that the clerks in this old house have not yet been compensated by the Government, as four others of the same firm were when the business was curtailed by the War Office in October, 1871; but we trust that in this really hard case the Government will now deal with them liberally, in consequence of the total abolition of the office. We may add that two of those gentlemen now thrown on the world, one of 37 and the other of 27 years' service, by reason of their age would find it most difficult to obtain suitable employment. We cannot conceive it possible that their strong claim can be ignored, and we urge its favourable and immediate consideration, in the hope that justice will done to them."

The *Times* announces that "Mr. Arthur N. Wollaston, the translator of the 'Anwar-i-Suhaili,' has been appointed, in succession to Sir Frederic Goldsmid, now in Egypt, annual examiner in Persian at the Staff College, Sandhurst."

REGIMENTAL COLOURS. — No. III.

Unrecorded Battles.—Quebec, 1759.

The year 1758 closed with varying fortune for the British arms in America. The expedition against Louisburg had been completely successful, Brigadier Forbes had captured Fort Du Quesne, and the gallant Colonel Bradstreet had surprised Frontenac (the present Kingston); but the disastrous repulse at Ticonderoga cast a deep shade over our successes. On the utter incompetence of the commander, or the marvellous gallantry of the troops and their frightful losses, we need not dwell. When the sad news reached England, Mr. Pitt at once recalled the General whose continuance in command would probably have led to further disasters; and appointed Major-General Amherst, who had ably conducted the operations against Louisburg, to the chief command. "The great Minister" then planned the conquest of Canada, and the extinction of the French dominion in America. Amherst, with 12,000 men, was to advance from Albany by Lake Champlain and the river Richelieu, capturing Ticonderoga and Crown Point on his way to the St. Lawrence, and then move down the river to Quebec. A smaller force, under Brigadier Prideaux, assisted by a body of friendly Indians, under Sir W. Johnson, was to take a more westerly course; to attack Fort Niagara, cross Lake Ontario, move down the St. Lawrence, threatening or attacking Montreal, and eventually to join Amherst before Quebec. A third little army of about 8,000 was to embark in a fleet commanded by Admiral Saunders, to sail up the St. Lawrence and endeavour to take Quebec. Major-General Wolfe, whose services as brigadier had largely contributed to the capture of Louisburg, was selected for this command, with Colonels Monckton, Townshend, and Murray as his brigadiers. Wolfe, though very young for a General, had considerable and varied experience in war; and he had shown his soldierly qualities in defeat as well as in victory, at Fontenoy and Laffeldt as well as at Dettingen and Louisburg. Wolfe's force comprised nine of the battalions which had taken part in the siege of Louisburg, the 43rd Regiment, which had been for some time in Nova Scotia, some local corps, and a detachment of artillery. The 22nd, 40th, and 45th were in garrison at Louisburg, and when Wolfe sailed thence for the St. Lawrence on June 1, the grenadier companies of these regiments joined his force, and during the ensuing campaign were known as the "Louisburg Grenadiers." The fleet arrived off the Isle of Orleans, below Quebec, on the 26th, and the troops were landed the next day. Without loss of time, Wolfe reconnoitred Quebec and the surrounding country, and found the prospect very discouraging. The fortifications of the upper town, though not very extensive or massively constructed, were formidable from their commanding situation. The country below the town had strong positions, covered by the St. Charles and Montmorenci rivers, and these had been carefully entrenched by the French. The right bank of the St. Lawrence for several miles above Quebec was high and precipitous, and seemed quite inaccessible. On the left bank, opposite Quebec, Point Levi towered above the highest point of the fortifications, and from it the lower town, at least, could be bombarded. On June 30, Brigadier Monckton, with four battalions, took this position, after some resistance. During the month of July, Quebec was bombarded from Point Levi and from beyond the Montmorenci river, and almost reduced to ruins. Several conflicts occurred at different points, and many soldiers were treacherously killed and scalped by the Indians and the Canadians also. The British retaliated, and the warfare was carried with such merciless cruelty as is almost unknown among the soldiers of civilised countries. An attempt to storm the entrenchments of Montmorenci was made on July 31. The thirteen companies of grenadiers, who landed first from the boats, in their eagerness to close with the enemy, rushed forward before the battalions had formed, or even had all landed; the slope to the works was steep, and the ground slippery from heavy rains; the fire of cannon and musketry was constant and well-directed; the grenadiers fell fast, yet they persevered long in the hopeless struggle. At last they retired behind some battalions which Wolfe, anticipating their discomfiture, had formed to cover their retreat, and the force recrossed. Wolfe issued an order sternly rebuking the soldiers who had made this premature and irregular attack. But the disappointment was too bitter for his delicate constitution and sensitive disposition to bear without injury. He lay helplessly ill for some weeks, during which the brigadiers reconnoitred, and consulted as to the most feasible mode of attack. When Wolfe was sufficiently recovered, he sailed up the river, and noticed a little creek, since called Wolfe's Cove, about three miles above Quebec, with a narrow pathway leading to the high ground. Here it seemed possible to land and to ascend, and Wolfe determined to make the attempt. On September 12, all the ships-of-war below Quebec set sail, and went up the river to join Admiral Holmes's squadron, which was at Cape Rouge, about eight miles above. Monckton's and Murray's brigades marched up the left bank till opposite the fleet, and then embarked unnoticed. The night was calm, clear, and starlit, when at 9 o'clock half the effective men silently got into the boats, and quietly dropped down the stream. As each boat reached this now historic landing-place, the men got out, and the perilous ascent began. By the aid of branches and of projecting points of rock, they scrambled up, but not unperceived. A piquet near the top of the path heard the unavoidable and unexpected noises; they fired a hurried volley and fled, carrying their strange tale into Quebec. The boats returned for the rest of the soldiers, but in the meantime, the ships had dropped down the river, and the second trip was shortened. When day broke on September 13, Wolfe's little army stood formed up on the "Plain of Abraham," with a single gun, which the sailors had hauled up the precipice with much difficulty and labour. As soon as Montcalm realised the presence of the British in a position which he might well have deemed inaccessible, he resolved on the bolder course of attacking at once, instead of awaiting them within the fortifications. About 8 o'clock, his columns were seen advancing from St. Charles, and at 9 he had formed his men for battle. He had 7,520 men, beside Indians, but not more than half were regulars. Wolfe's 8,000 soldiers had lost so many from sickness and casualties in action, that his field-state, on his most eventful, his last day, showed only 4,828 of all ranks; but they were all trained and experienced soldiers. Six battalions and the Louisburg Grenadiers formed the front line, the 15th and the two Battalions of the 60th were in support, the 48th in reserve, and the colonial corps covered the left flank; but eventually all took part in the battle. Swarms of French skirmishers drove in those of the British, but they soon cleared off, and the main body advanced in columns, only halting to let their leading companies fire volleys. The British line stood firmly, with shouldered arms, without firing a shot. No movement was seen in their ranks, save when a man stepped into the place of a fallen comrade. Wolfe was now shot through the wrist, but he merely wrapped a handkerchief round the wounded limb, and remained near the right of the line. A historian of this campaign, whose account is specially minute and careful, and who was engaged in the battle, states that Wolfe ordered his battalions to load the first time with two bullets. At last, when the heads of the French columns were within 40 yards, Wolfe ordered the first line to fire a volley—a volley so awfully destructive that it virtually decided the battle, and with it the possession of Quebec, and finally of all Canada. The French colonial troops fled from the field, and their veteran battalions staggered, but did not give way at once. Wolfe's line reloaded, fired, and advanced, at first in quick time, but the pace soon increased to a charge, which swept away all resistance. After the first volley, Wolfe received a second wound, which must have caused intense pain, but he would not retire. Soon after, he received a third and a fatal shot, and fell. Monckton was severely wounded about the same time, and the command devolved upon Townshend, who took all requisite measures for repelling attacks and maintaining his position, but did not consider himself warranted in attempting an immediate pursuit. Wolfe died on the field, and Montcalm and his second-in-command were carried off mortally wounded. After the battle, the remains of the French Army went up to Montreal, the attack on Quebec was resumed, and the city having few defenders, and being nearly in ruins, surrendered on September 18. The British regiments which fought the battle formed the garrison during the winter; lost 1,000 in the battle of Sillery, on April 28, 1760; stood a siege till May 16, and afterwards joined the rest of the British forces at Montreal, which capitulated for all Canada on September 8. From this condensed narrative many interesting circumstances have been omitted, to save space, and clearness has perhaps been sacrificed to brevity. The regiments engaged in the battle of Quebec and the preceding operations were, the 15th, 28th, 35th, 43rd, 47th, 48th, 58th, 60th (2nd and 3rd Battalions), and the 78th Highlanders, besides the grenadier companies of the 22nd, 40th, and 45th. When the peculiar difficulties of the campaign, the gallantry of both sides, the heavy losses, and the magnitude of the results are fairly considered, it will surely be conceded that no name could be more deservedly or proudly borne by any regiment than that of "Quebec, 1759."

The *Irish Times* states that:—"On the recommendation of Surg.-Major Reynolds, V.C., an extra quarter of a pound of meat per day will be served out to each man of all the troops under canvas near Ballinrobe, thus increasing the ration to one pound per man. Additional straw is also to be issued, and every possible precaution taken to preserve the health of the men, and to make them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances."

A correspondent writes:—"Noticing in your issue of the 13th inst. a paragraph concerning the weakness of a certain regiment, stationed at one of our camps of instruction, I beg to inform you that instead of placing 150 men in the field, the regiment in question could not place, to the best of my belief, 90 men, all told, on parade."

The directors of the General Expenditure Assurance Company, Limited, have issued their prospectus inviting subscriptions of 1,000,000 promissory notes of the nominal value of £5, at 5s. per note, beyond which the directors guarantee no liability whatever. The prospectus gives all details in so complete a manner that we feel we cannot do better than refer our readers to our advertising columns for further information.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Major C. Hall, late of the regiment died at his residence, 17 Lowndes Square, S.W., on the 15th inst.

2nd Life Guards. Sir T. L. Hare, Bart., formerly captain in the regiment, died at Stow Hall, near Downham Market, Norfolk, on Sunday last.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). We hear that Col. Owen Williams, who was about to visit India on a sporting excursion, has been obliged to postpone his departure in consequence of an accident at a battue, which nearly cost him an eye. One of the sportsmen, a well-known shot, "raked the line," and peppered his brethren pretty smartly. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, who has been in command of the regiment since September, in the absence of Col. Ives, has left for the south of France.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Capt. Philips has withdrawn his application to retire from the Service.

6th Dragoons. Capt. G. L. Hedley, late of the regiment, died on the 12th inst., aged 49 years. He entered the Army Oct. 12, 1852; became lieut., Dec. 29, 1854; and capt., Jan. 18, 1859. He retired several years ago, by sale of his commission.

8th Hussars. The regiment marched into Rawul Pindee on the 6th ult., from Afghanistan, in splendid condition, notwithstanding the rough work it has undergone.

10th Hussars. The regiment left Rawul Pindee on the 8th ult., and was due at Lahore on the 28th, for the durbar, after which it marches for Lucknow to relieve the 13th Hussars.

13th Hussars. The regiment will march from Lucknow, as soon as relieved by the 10th Hussars, *en route* to Candahar.

16th Lancers. Brevet Major Stevens has been now selected for the adjutancy of the Fifeshire Light Horse Volunteers, in succession to Capt. Middleton, 1st Royal Dragoons, whose term of service as adjt. has expired.

17th Lancers. Capt. Duke has reverted to regimental duty from the Staff in India, where he has been officiating for some time as a D.A.Q.M.G.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 9 Baty. 8th Brig. will embark at Aden, for England, about the 28th prox., in place of No. 14 Baty. 8th Brig.

The *Standard* says:—"Capt. F. O. Barrington Foote, R.A., who proceeded to India on the personal staff of the Marquis of Ripon, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., the inspector-general of artillery at the Horse Guards, and will shortly return to England to take up his duties."

Lieut. J. C. Bampfield, who had been transferred to the Horse Artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent, shot himself at Bolaram on Oct. 3. Excessive anxiety about the result of an examination is supposed to have induced the temporary insanity under which he was labouring at the time. The deceased officer was only twenty-three years of age.

The following officers are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 26th ult., and is due at Portsmouth next Tuesday, viz., Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. Parry, A Brig. R.H.A.; Major J. Haughton, 9th Brig.; Capts. W. B. Hoggan, 11th Brig.; F. J. W. Eustace, 7th Brig.; and H. Pipon, A Brig. R.H.A.; and Lieuts. F. M. Goold-Adams, B Brig. R.H.A.; Roakes, C Brig. R.H.A.; W. A. Plant, B Brig. R.H.A.; J. D. Kirwan, B Brig. R.H.A.; and S. K. Mackenzie, A Brig. R.H.A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. the Hon. G. Wrottesley's period of staff service as commanding the R.E. at Woolwich will expire at the end of Dec., when he will be succeeded by Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., who is at present on leave.

Grenadier Guards. The rifle-match between the 1st Batn. and the Guards' Depôt at Caterham, 12 a side, has resulted in favour of the latter by 962 points against 773. The highest individual scores were made for the winners by Corpl. Falconer, 92; Drill-Serjt. Wilkes, 90; Serjt. Garton, 90; and Serjt. Burrow, 84; and for the Grenadiers, Drill-Serjt. Simpson, 81; Serjt. Hardstaff, 77; Capt. Hatton, 75; and Serjt. Murray, 75.

Coldstream Guards. Capt. Pole-Carew, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India, *en route* from Afghanistan, in H.M.S. Euphrates, which sailed from Bombay on the 26th ult.

Scots Guards. Lieut.-Col. Stracey, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

2nd Queen's. Capt. Collis and Lieut. Elverson, 2nd Batn., are passengers to England from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Ommanney has succeeded Capt. Kelly as adjt. of the Canterbury Brigade Depôt.

4th King's Own. Major Middleton, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from India until Jan. 20, on medical certificate. Lieut. Jackson, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

6th Regiment. Major Hole, Capt. O'Beirne, and Lieut. Clayton, 1st Batn., have been appointed a committee of paymastership, vice Pymr. Wastell, about to retire.

7th Fusiliers. Capts. Groube and Manning and Lieut. Thunder, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next. The *Times*' correspondent at Candahar telegraphs, on the 15th inst., that the 2nd Batn., though not very strong in numbers, is in first-rate health. The following is a complete nominal roll of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Batn. killed, wounded, or missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village, Candahar, on Aug. 16 last:—Killed—2nd Lieuts. F. P. F. Wood and E. S. Marsh; Colour-Serjt. F. Strong; Serjts. J. Quinn and W. Shorter; Lance-Serjt. J. Fennel; Corpls. W. Cranston and P. Bishop; Ptes. J. Fitzhugh, W. Steer, A. Howe, W. County, W. Gilmour, J. Halpin, W. M'Kevor, G. Trower, F. Huntley, G. Kent, J. Henneffer, J. Job, J. Pringle, J. Rushen, C. Kirby, F. New. Wounded—Major T. B. Vandeleur (died Aug. 26); Capt. W. Connolly; Serjt. W. Stewart; Lance-Serjt. H. Logan; Corpl. H. Bennett; Lance-Corpl. J. Smith; Ptes. T. Trellogan, P. Devine (died Aug. 16), P. E. Newberry, A. Aldridge, G. Tripp, C. Elliott, T. Swan (died Aug. 17), W. Goddard (died Aug. 24), B. Cockle, J. Mabbett, J. Reilly, J. Barnes, A. Ballard, W. Gregory, W. Massey, T. Lanning, R. Hetherington, G. Davis, H. Strickland (died Aug. 17), T. Sykes, C. Dixon, A. Adams (died on Aug. 17), J. Kinsella, and T. Cox.

8th King's. The destination of the 1st Batn. has been changed from Colchester to Manchester. Capt. W. R. Ximenes, late of the regiment, son of the late Gen. Sir David Ximenes, K.C.B., died at his residence, 9 York Street, Portman Square, on the 13th inst. The deceased served in Delhi from Sept. 18, 1857, and was afterwards present in the action of Bolundshur, affair of Allyghur, battle of Agra, relief of Lucknow under Lord Clyde, the affair of Dec. 2 and action of Dec. 6 at Cawnpore, and action of Khudagunj (medal and clasps). He joined the Army Dec. 29, 1848; became lieut., May 25, 1853; capt., May 14, 1858; and retired some years ago, by sale of his commission. Capt. Jervis, 2nd Batn., was to have been given a passage home from India in H.M.S. Orontes, which sailed on the 31st ult.

9th Regiment. Major Roberts, 2nd Batn., has been appointed commandant of the Convalescent Depôt, Darjeeling. The death is announced from Lahore of Lieut. H. O. Weare, 2nd Batn., only son of Major-Gen. Weare, C.B., of 6 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, aged 29 years. The deceased entered the Army March 22, 1871, and became lieut., Oct. 28, 1871. He served in the Jowaki expedition of 1877-78.

11th Regiment. The *Times*' correspondent at Cawnpore telegraphs on the 15th inst. that the 2nd Batn., which has been withdrawn from the outlying camp at Dahalah, is very weak and sickly. Capt. Kinder, 2nd Batn., has applied for sick-leave from India to England, and was to have been given a passage home in the Orontes, which left Bombay on the 31st ult. Lieut. Stanley, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate. Qrmr. Evans, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate, and is on passage home in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

12th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. moves to Jersey in H.M.S. Assistance, embarking at Portsmouth on Wednesday next. Lieut. Smith, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to do duty with the 19th Bengal N.I., on probation. Lieut. Carpendale is also a candidate for the Staff Corps, and has been appointed to the 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

14th Regiment. Lieut. and Qrmr. Bayley, 2nd Batn., has left India for England to take up the appointment of quartermaster in the 4th West York Militia. Though but a short time with the regiment, Mr. Bayley saw a good deal of active service in India and Afghanistan, and was universally popular. Qrmr.-Serjt. Scott is likely to succeed him as quartermaster.

15th Regiment. The *Times*' correspondent at Candahar telegraphs on Nov. 15 that the 2nd Batn. "has gone to Quetta very weak and sickly." The Candahar correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"The 2nd Batn. 15th Foot are ordered to India. As an instance of the effect of short service and youth of soldiers, it may be stated that of 250 men who arrived as a draft from England in March last, only 80 remain fit for service at Candahar; 50 have been already invalided to England."

16th Regiment. Capt. Whittuck, 1st Batn., has still to be seconded on appointment to the adjutancy of the Bedford Militia, with effect from Sept. 1. Capt. Becher, 2nd Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the Hertford Militia, and is ordered home from India to take up his appointment. Capt. Riddell, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

17th Regiment. Capt. De Burgh, 1st Batn., has been appointed staff officer of the Convalescent Depôt, Darjeeling. 2nd Lieut. Beale, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

19th Regiment. Capt. Briggs, Lieut. Colesworth, and 112 men of the 1st Batn. embarked for Nova Scotia yesterday in the hired troopship Thames, to join head-quarters.

21st Fusiliers. The body of the late Major Hazlerigg has been brought home from the Transvaal by his servant, for burial. Mrs. Justice, widow of Lieut. Justice, who died shortly after Major Hazlerigg, arrived home on Friday last. Capt. Willoughby has arrived home, in anticipation of his appointment to an adjutancy of Volunteers. Lieut. Lindsell was missing when we heard from Pretoria. He had gone, with seven days' rations, to look after deserters, and it was feared he must have lost his way. Lieut. Collings and 2nd Lieut. Thornycroft were down with fever,—the former had got over the worst of the attack. Colour-Serjt. Cook had died of fever. The *Irish Times* says:—"We are much pleased to observe by the *Gazette* of the 5th inst. that Col. W. P. Collingwood, lately commanding the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, has had conferred on him the C.M.G., for his services in Zululand. Though tardy, it is, nevertheless, a recognition of those services. Had he not been selected for an important post on the line of communication, he would have been with that portion of his battalion which took part in the battle of Ulundi, which put an end to the Zulu supremacy in South Africa, and it was at his request the the wing under Major Hazlerigg, since dead, was allowed by Major-Gen. Newdigate to proceed to the front instead of being employed on other equally important and necessary duty. Had Col. Collingwood had the good fortune to be present at Ulundi, he would have been made a C.B., as other commanding officers were. However, better late than never, and we hope that he will live long to enjoy his new honour. It was by his recommendation that the present title of the regiment was obtained. He was a most painstaking commanding officer, and spared no trouble in contributing to the benefit of those under his charge."

22nd Regiment. Lieut. Gardner, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

23rd Fusiliers. Capt. Williamson completes his five years as adjt. of the Royal Denbigh and Merioneth Militia on the 2nd prox., and is to be succeeded by Capt. Cowan, 2nd Batn. Capt. Knox is to be seconded from the 2nd prox., on appointment as adjt. of the Royal Flint Militia.

24th Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Gosport, is under orders of readiness to proceed to Colchester on Friday, the 26th inst., to make room for the 59th. A committee has been appointed, consisting of Major-Gen. T. Ross (as representative of past officers), Brevet Lieut.-Col. Tongue, 1st Batn., and Capt. Symonds, 2nd Batn., to invite subscriptions from officers, non-commissioned officers, and men now serving, or who have at any time past served in either battalion, for the purpose of erecting a memorial to their comrades who fell in action or died of wounds or disease during the South African campaign of 1877-78-79. Major Farquhar, 2nd Batn., has just arrived from head-quarters, Secunderabad, on leave, pending retirement from the Service. Major Caldwell is to be transferred to the 2nd Batn., Brevet Major Upcher obtaining the majority, vacant by Major Farquhar's retirement, and be posted to 1st Batn., and to do duty at the depôt at Brecon. Capt. Symons, 2nd Batn., has been appointed acting-adjutant of the 25th Brigade Depôt at Brecon, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Brander, retired.

25th Regiment. The 1st Batn. when last heard of was suffering very much from fever. The 2nd Batn. is to embark on board the Himalaya at Devonport on Friday next, for conveyance to Ireland. The destination of the battalion has been changed from the Curragh to Fermoy. Lieut. Hutchinson, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

26th Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"I have some recollection of seeing several letters in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette* a few months since (unfortunately, I cannot find that particular issue), referring to the 26th Regt. I fancy it was stated by one correspondent that the 26th was originally raised by an individual named Cameron. Such, however, was not the case. The 26th Regt. (Cameronians), consisting of 1,800 men, was raised in one day by James, Earl of Angus, in 1689. The young earl was made colonel of it on April 19, 1689, and after seeing much active service, fell, together with his two field-officers, at the battle of Steinkirk, fought on Aug. 3, 1692. (See *Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. I., p. 442; or *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, Vol. II., p. 538)."

29th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Davis has been granted leave from India to Singapore and the Straits Settlements, for three months, on private affairs.

30th Regiment. Capt. Goldie is holding the appointment of adjutant at the Burnley Brigade Depôt. Capt. Evans has been appointed adjt. of the Umballa Gymnasium.

32nd Light Infantry. The regiment is to be conveyed to Portsmouth from Jersey in H.M.S. Assistance, *en route* to Aldershot, where it is due at the end of next week. Capt. Lakin completes his period of service as adjt. of the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia on the 26th inst.

34th Regiment. Capt. Richmond was to have been given a passage home from India in H.M.S. Orontes, which sailed on the 31st ult.

36th Regiment. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Beamish will return to duty with the head-quarters at Cork on the termination of his leave of abence on Dec. 31, having completed his term of duty with the depôt.

40th Regiment. Capt. Turnbull is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

42nd Highlanders. Capt. Grogan is about to be seconded from Sept. 4, on appointment as adjt. of the Royal Perth Militia.

44th Regiment. Lieut. Bell, a probationer, wing-officer and adjutant, Mhairwarra Battalion, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C.

48th Regiment. The following officers are on passage home from India with head-quarters in H.M.S. Euphrates, viz., Lieut.-Col. Fairtlough; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Trent; Major Feneran; Brevet Major Bally; Capts. Anson-Cartwright, Ellis, Pennell, Fair, Lewes, and Dodd; Lieuts. Chaytor, Power, Bennet, Fraser, Maycock, and Denny; Pymr. (Major) Wahab, and Qrmr. Crawley.

49th Regiment. Promotion has been rapid among the subalterns lately. The senior lieutenant has been promoted into the 66th; three officers have received their companies regimentally; the present senior subaltern has gone to India as a probationer for the S.C.; and Capt. Temple having been appointed to the adjutancy of the Royal Berks Militia, another company will have to be filled on the 20th prox. Four subalterns are now required to complete the establishment.

ROYAL MARINES.

Col. Maskery and the officers, Head-quarters, Kinsale, gave their first afternoon "at home" for the winter on Saturday, the 13th inst. It was attended by the principal residents of the town and neighbourhood.

51st Light Infantry. Capt. G. W. Drought, late of the regiment, died at Cargins, county Roscommon, on the 9th inst., aged 56 years. Capt. Nugent is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next. Capt. Collins has been appointed staff officer of the Convalescent Depôt at Nynee Tal, vice Capt. Baldiston, 34th Foot, deceased. Capt. Kennett has been appointed to the adjutancy of the 1st Durham Rifle Volunteers at Stockton-on-Tees, and took up duty on the 4th inst.

53rd Regiment. On being relieved at Manchester by the 1st Batn. 8th Foot from Colchester, the regiment is to proceed to Chatham.

56th Regiment. The move of the regiment from Portland to Aldershot is not now to be carried out until February.

57th Regiment. Capt. Dewar has proceeded from Dublin to Belfast, to enter on his period of probation for appointment to the Army Pay Department in the pay office of the 1st Batn. 16th Regiment.

58th Regiment. Lieut. Nicol, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Jopp and Qrmr. Wallace, with a draft, are to embark at Southampton on Friday next in the hired troopship Anglian, for conveyance to Natal.

59th Regiment. On arrival home from India in H.M.S. Orontes, the regiment will take over the quarters vacated by the 1st Batn. 24th at Gosport. The following is a complete nominal roll of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men killed and wounded in the storming of the Deh Khojah village, Candahar, on Aug. 16:—Privates: J. Carter, killed; P. Kidney, killed; J. Atterwell, wounded (died Sept. 3); P. Ward, wounded (died Aug. 16). Capt. Ffolliott has resigned his appointment as adjutant of the 3rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

60th Rifles. A detachment of the 3rd Batn., 200 strong, under Major Terry, had proceeded when the mail left Natal, to Harding, for the purpose of guarding the Natal frontier. Major Trotman, 1st Batn., Lieut. Kitson, 4th Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Fortescue, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, which left Bombay on the 26th ult.

61st Regiment. H.M.S. Jumna sailed from Bombay on the 28th ult. for Kurrachee, with 28 officers, 793 rank and file, and 140 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. Blackett; Majors Heywood and Fane; Capt. Dickin; Brevet Major Murray; Capts. Curtin, Low, and Leatham; Lieuts. O'Connell, Trotman, Archdale, Grove, Humphery, and Vines; 2nd Lieuts. Cure, Baxter, Tuffnell, Hon. R. French, Bishop, Lawson, and Hon. H. H. S. Addington; Surg.-Major H. E. Gillespie; Surg. A. E. C. Croly; Pymr. Sutherland; Lieut. and Adjt. St. J. Partridge; and Qrmr. Wilson. Brevet Major Rumsey completes his period of service as adjt. of the Royal South Gloucester Militia on the 2nd prox. Lieut.-Col. R. Hutton, major on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at Southsea on the 16th inst. The deceased entered the Army May 29, 1849; became lieut., Jan. 19, 1855; capt., April 17, 1862; major, Nov. 17, 1875; and retired upon a pension, with the rank of lieut.-col., July 11, 1877.

62nd Regiment. Capts. Hayne and Denniss are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

63rd Regiment. According to the Candahar correspondent of the *Times*, who telegraphs on the 15th inst., the regiment "is strong in every way."

64th Regiment. The regiment will leave Ireland about the 30th inst. for Dover. Capt. Richardson is to be seconded from the 26th ult., on appointment as adjt. of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

66th Regiment. "One who has no connection with the 66th" has addressed to us the following letter from Afghanistan:—"In the face of Gen. Burrows's despatch, which tends to throw a most false and unfair aspersion on a gallant regiment, viz., the 66th, in that Gen. Burrows (himself a Bombay Army man) brackets the 66th, without remark, with the two native regiments who showed up so lamentably at the battle of Maiwand, allow me through your columns to let the public know a little of the truth. At the battle of Maiwand, the 66th were on the right, next some companies of Jacob's Rifles, next the 2nd Bombay Regiment N.I. (Grenadiers); on their left, two more companies of Jacob's Rifles. These two companies of Jacob's Rifles bolted to the rear early in the day, and were formed up again in rear of the Grenadiers. By all accounts, up to the time the Ghazis advanced on the native regiments, the loss of our Infantry had been small from the artillery fire. The 66th had repulsed an attack of Ghazis, with much slaughter. When the Ghazis attacked the native infantry, Jacob's Rifles at once broke, followed by the 2nd Regiment N.I. (Grenadiers), who, instead of retiring to the rear, rushed pell-mell to the 66th, like children flying from a dog and hiding their heads under their mothers' aprons. It is a fact that these native troops tried to get for protection between the ranks of the 66th, whence they were in some cases dragged out by the neck by Col. Galbraith and other officers of the regiment. When the 66th advanced to get clear of the native infantry some of the Grenadiers followed them, and their bodies were found in the orchards, where a portion of the 66th made their now famous stand round the colours and perished to a man. Another portion of the regiment, under Major Oliver, made a stand in some other enclosures, and were eventually ordered to retire by Gen. Burrows, an order which never, apparently, reached the party with the colours. Several men of Jacob's Rifles were shot by their own officers for cowardice. It is also a fact that an officer of artillery saw about 50 of the Grenadiers stabbed in the back by the enemy, these same Grenadiers not having pluck enough left in them to turn round and fire off their rifles. Many other stories might be told, but I have said enough to enable unbiassed men to judge whether it was just, whether it was honest, whether it tended towards truth, for Gen. Burrows to bracket and make no distinction between the doings of the cowardly Bombay N.I. and the 66th Regiment. The Governor-General in Council, from the minute on Burrows's despatch, is assuredly not of this opinion. The cavalry failed no less signally than their infantry brethren. It is well known that the Bombay Army is quite unfit to cope with Afghans, of whom they are in abject terror. On the other hand, the Afghans despise them. Maiwand is not the only place where both Bombay native cavalry and infantry have, within the last campaign, proved themselves worthless! Of course the Staff Corps system tends to make bad worse. Primrose's sortie was one of the most wretched affairs ever attempted, 240 men's and 10 officers' lives utterly thrown away. Let me add that what I have written concerning the Bombay troops in no way concerns their officers, many of whom lost their lives in hopeless endeavours to make cowards face the enemy."

68th Light Infantry. 2nd Lieut. Gunning has been recommended for the adjutancy. "Esprit de Corps" writes:—"In reference to 'Territorial Regiments,' a Durham 68th Man' is surprised at the suggestion to remove that regimental depôt out of the county, after the feeling of regard and sympathy with which it is so firmly established. I assure you the county folks point with much pride to the monument in the Cathedral in this city. I trust the Authorities will 'let well alone.' The 106th is also now considered to belong to us."

77th Regiment. Capt. Fenton has been appointed adjt. of the 49th and 50th Brigade Depôts at Hounslow.

78th Highlanders. The *Times*' correspondent at Candahar hears excellent accounts of the regiment, which is on its way there to relieve the 2nd Batn. 15th.

80th Regiment. Lieut. Griffin has been awarded a gratuity of £1,200, on his retirement from the Service. 2nd Lieut. Ussher, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to do duty with the 11th Bengal N.I., on probation.

82nd Regiment. Lieut. Hall has been appointed adjt. of the Brigade Depôt at Warrington.

83rd Regiment. Major Karslake having been relieved in his duties as an A.Q.M.G. on the Staff of the Bombay Army, has been appointed an officiating D.A.Q.M.G. Lieut. Browne has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

85th Light Infantry. Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton is on passage home from India, *en route* from Afghanistan, in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

86th Regiment. The *Morning Post* says:—"Gen. Sir John Michel, G.C.B., who has for some years been in command of the troops in Ireland, has just returned with Lady Michel to their Dorsetshire estate at Dawlish, near Dorchester. On Tuesday evening they attended a meeting of the parishioners held in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, and were very warmly welcomed and congratulated upon their safe return." Col. C. Darby, major on the Retired Full-Pay List, died at Leamington on the 8th inst., aged 58 years. The deceased served with 200 volunteers from the 13th Light Infantry, attached to the Scinde Camel Corps, during Sir Charles Napier's campaign of 1845 against the mountain and desert tribes on the right bank of the Indus; served with the 86th Regt. in India throughout the Mutiny of 1857-58; in the campaign in Central India under Sir Hugh Rose; was present at the siege and storm of Chundaree (led the storming column), battle of Betwa, siege and storm of Jhansi, led the breach storming party, and was severely wounded (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and brevet of major). He obtained his commission, Sept. 6, 1839; became lieut., July 30, 1842; capt., Dec. 19, 1854; major, July 20, 1858; lieut.-col., March 25, 1869; and retired upon a pension, with the rank of col., June 8, 1870.

89th Regiment. Capt. Barker has been granted leave from India to Australia for six months, on private affairs. Capt. Cave has applied to have his name noted for an adjutancy of Auxiliary Forces. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robinson is a passenger from Bombay in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

91st Highlanders. Capt. Cameron, Lieut. Goff, and a draft of 66 men, are to embark at Southampton on Friday next in the hired troopship Anglian, for conveyance to the Cape.

93rd Highlanders. Major G. E. Aylmer, late of the regiment, died in Jermyn Street, St. James's, on the 15th inst., aged 73 years.

94th Regiment. Capt. Brooke is a candidate for an appointment as adjutant of the Auxiliary Forces, and will most probably be gazetted to the Cavan Militia. Lieut. Adams-Connor will embark at Southampton on Friday next in the hired troopship Anglian for Natal, in charge of a draft.

95th Regiment. Capt. de Salis completes his period of service as adjt. of the 1st Derby Militia on the 30th inst.

97th Regiment. A telegram to the *Standard*, dated Halifax, Nov. 18, states that "the 97th Regt. is preparing to depart for Gibraltar, but a rumour is current in military circles that, after the troops are embarked, the officer in command will find sealed orders for the despatch of the regiment to Ireland."

99th Regiment. Lieut. Macmullen, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to do duty with the 2nd Bengal N.I., on probation.

100th Regiment. Lieut. Clery was to have been given a passage home from India in H.M.S. Orontes, which sailed on the 31st ult.

101st Fusiliers. Capt. Fowler and 160 men will embark at Queenstown for Nova Scotia, on Monday, in the hired troopship Thames.

103rd Fusiliers. Lieuts. Dick and Proby have arrived home from special duty in South Africa, and will rejoin head-quarters at Bradford on the expiration of their leave of absence.

106th Light Infantry. Two companies are about to fall vacant, Capt. Berwick being seconded from the 17th inst., on appointment as adjutant of the 1st Durham Militia; and Capt. Jervis, from the 15th proximo, on appointment to the adjutancy of the 2nd Durham Militia. Major E. R. C. Pechell, late of the regiment, died at Toronto, Canada, on the 11th inst., aged 43 years. The deceased, who was formerly in the Royal Canadian Rifles and Military Train, and exchanged to the 106th from the 65th Regt., entered the Army, May 28, 1858; became lieut., Jan. 7, 1862; capt., Nov. 7, 1868. He was placed upon half-pay on April 1, on the disbandment of the Military Train, and was afterwards in the Royal Berks Militia. He was appointed adjutant of the Durham Fusiliers Militia, March 14, 1877, which appointment he held until his retirement upon pension last year.

108th Regiment. The regiment will not now relieve the 56th, at Portland, until February.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Lord Edward Clinton, 1st Batn., has arrived in England from India, in anticipation of his retirement. Col. Newdigate has also reached England, on vacating command of the 4th Batn. and a brigade in Afghanistan. We learn from Ireland that all arrangements for the accommodation of troops at Tuam having now been completed, a detachment of the 3rd Batn. will be quartered there at an early date. Capt. Forbes, 3rd Batn., is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

3rd Brigade Depôt. Capt, Allan, 106th Light Infantry, and Lieut. Carleton, 68th Light Infantry, are still studying at Hythe. As Paymaster D. Hepworth, A.P.D., attains the age of 60 on Jan. 21, 1881, the paymaster's appointment of this depôt will be then vacant. The Sunderland adjutancy also becomes vacant about the same time. Route-marching has commenced.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Salmon, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major M. Cogan has been selected to organise the Base Hospital, 2nd Division, Field Force, Candahar, under the command of Major.-Gen. Phayre, C.B. It is notified by Sir W. M. Muir, K.C.B., Director-General, that the next examination of candidates for commissions in the Department, will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on Feb. 14 next and two following days. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practise medicine and the other surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21, nor above 28 years of age, at the date of the London examination, are eligible to attend. A subscription is in progress throughout the Army Medical Service for the erection of a memorial in Netley Chapel to the late Surg.-Major Porter, who died in Afghanistan. Surg.-Major T. M. Kirkwood and Surg. P. J. M'Quaid, M.D., and J. M. Beamish, M.D., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next. Surg.-Majors W. Sly and G. J. H. Evatt, and Surg. N. McCreery, were to have been granted passages in H.M.S. Orontes, which sailed from Bombay on the 31st ult. Surg.-Major J. Bonnyman has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. Surg-Major C. M'D. Cuffe, C.B., embarked at Portsmouth yesterday for Nova Scotia, in the hired troopship Thames.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. W. B. Spooner is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

The Auxiliary Forces.

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MILITIA.

6th Royal Lancashire. The annual regimental dinner was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, on the 13th inst. The following officers were present:—Col. Chambers; Lieut.-Col. Wray; Majors Mercier, Trimmer, and Burney; Capts. Kennedy, Midwood, Garland-Matthews, Powell, and Gray; Lieuts. Murphy, Woodhouse, Elmslie, Kershaw, and Foley.

The following is a list, in the order of merit, of the lieutenants of Militia recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination before the Civil Service Commissioners:—G. F. H. Dillon, 4,810 marks; E. W. S. K. Maconchy, 4,702; A. H. Morris, 4,351; P. de S. Bass, 4,092; H. H. Fetherstonhaugh, 3,737; G. W. S. Hawks, 3,688; F. D. Maxwell, 3,637; H. E. Whiffin, 3,565; R. H. Humphreys, 3,318; T. Grant, 3,277; F. C. Shaw, 3,244; C. F. Martin, 3,148; W. L. Stronge, 2,807; J. G. M'Neill, 2,796; H. L. Jenkins, 2,758; R. H. Dewhurst, 2,698; H. F. Holland, 2,676; G. H. Brotherton, 2,668; R. M. De Berry, 2,666; C. F. H. Richards, 2,555; M. A. C. B. Fenwick, 2,540; G. H. Turner, 2,468; O. A. A. Taylor, 2,453; J. W. Rolt, 2,436; H. Swann, 2,433; H. R. A. Payne, 2,394; W. P. Pulteney, 2,377; W. H. Goodair, 2,367; H. H. Fullerton, 2,335; H. L. Barrow, 2,326; J. Massy-Westropp, 2,234; P. Lees, 2,218; G. D. Rowlandson, 2,217; B. A. Johnstone, 2,203; J. Cockerton, 2,194; E. C. J. Williams, 2,164; Sir W. H. C. Hoste, 2,148; J. E. B. Martin, 2,138; A. P. Lane, 2,125; Hon. A. G. Hay, 2,097; J. H. B. Beresford, 2,076; C. W. Somerset, 2,038; C. H. M. Walker-Myln, 1,899; J. F. Campbell, 1,874; H. G. Walsh, 1,847; Lord C. FitzGerald, 1,844; W. W. Forbes, 1,844; R. P. Horsbrugh, 1,816; H. C. Franks, 1,807; J. Foord, 1,803; C. R. S. Sainsbury, 1,796; R. C. Money, 1,772; G. M. G. Munro, 1,710; A. B. Broadhurst, 1,667; G. P. M. Browne, 1,650; W. W. Turner, 1,620; F. J. H. Barton, 1,598; S. P. M. Maryon-Wilson, 1,598; E. S. Cooper, 1,562; E. C. A. Sanford, 1,558; R. S. Dendy, 1,543; H. R. Vyvyan, 1,518; N. G. Shakespeare, 1,448; H. R. Baird, 1,444; H. D. Barclay, 1,440; F. Lambert, 1,436; R. Bayard, 1,395; H. S. Murray, 1,393; A. J. Shaw, 1,348; E. J. Travers, 1,330; R. N. W. Pritchard, 1,328; L. E. Starkey, 1,278; W. N. Fenwick, 1,270; J. Thornhill, 1,251; H. E. Galt, 1,250.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—"There is no truth in the statement which has been published that some Militia regiments are to be utilised for service in Ireland during the winter. The Government has never had any intention of calling up Militia regiments for Irish service."

ARMY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 16, 1880.

Staff—Capt. and Brevet Major A. C. Gardner, 14th Hussars, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut.-Gen. and Gen.-Governor of Ireland (Nov. 17).

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the resignation in the Service of the under-mentioned officer of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Surg. A. Hemsted, of the Bengal Army (Sept. 12).

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, whose retirement from the Service was notified in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 24, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the "Bengal," and not to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 17, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 16, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Northumberland—Lieut. F. D. Blake to be Capt., vice Wood, deceased.

INFANTRY.

The Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own—2nd Lieut. W. M. Marland to be Lieut.

1st Devon—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—K. H. Sim T. D. Woollcombe, and M. G. Watts; Capt. E. H. Vaughan, 11th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Skill, 11th Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 4).

2nd or North Durham—2nd Lieut. M. S. Riach to be Lieut.

The Essex Rifles—The services of 2nd Lieut. W. Moon are dispensed with.

East Kent—Capt. W. E. R. Kelly, 3rd Foot. to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major Knight, placed on a retired allowance (Oct. 29).

2nd Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—T. W. Anderson, J. Thornhill, H. E. Bedingfeld, C. W. Garraway, A. G. Coates, and H. W. N. Abbot.

3rd Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. R. P. Horsbrugh to be Lieut. ; John Christie Aitken, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. A. B. Broadhurst to be Lieut.

5th Royal Lancashire—Lieut. C. R. Pigg resigns his commission.

6th Royal Lancashire—Frederic Francis Augustus Burton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. ; Qrmr.-Serjt. W. Lofts to be Qrmr., in succession to Smith, who has retired from the Service.

Leicestershire—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—W. H. Markham, Lord D. J. De la Poer Beresford, and C. E. Daniell.

Royal South Lincoln—2nd Lieut. R. H. Ashby resigns his commission.

Royal London—2nd Lieut. G. M. A. Clerihew to be Lieut.

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster—Capt. J. Childs to be Major ; Lieut. A. Brooke to be Capt., vice Morgan, promoted.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford—2nd Lieut. G. D'A. Lawrence to be Lieut. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Reginald Prideaux Wyley and Arthur George Teer Burton.

West Suffolk—Sir Patrick James Graham Blake, Bart., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Royal Surrey—Capt. H. O. Lloyd is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Worcester—2nd Lieut. S. W. Lincoln to be Lieut.

North York—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—The Hon. G. Cathcart, R. E. Sullivan, and C. E. Bagnall.

2nd West York—Edward Boucher Ballard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th West York—The surname of the gentleman whose appointment as 2nd Lieut. was notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 17, 1879, is "Wingfield-Stratford," and not as therein stated.

The Highland Rifle—Lieut. W. Stirling to be Capt.

Armagh—Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. W. Cross resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement; Wilfred Tudor Johns, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Dublin City—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—G. P. Carden and E. Bailey.

Kerry—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. Herbert resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Limerick County—Charles William Vernon Griffiths Griffin, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

North Tipperary—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. G. Frend resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major T. C. Paley, 2nd West York Militia, resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 16, 1880.

Dorset—Lieut. M. J. Guest resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (Nov. 17).

Leicestershire—Sub-Lieut. W. A. Peake to be Lieut. (March 7, 1877) ; 2nd Lieut. J. C. O'Neal to be Lieut. (Nov. 17).

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta on Nov. 14 :—"Yesterday a review was held of the troops now encamped at Lahore, including the 92nd Highlanders and several other regiments that had returned from Afghanistan. After the review Lord Ripon addressed Gen. Haines and the troops in a long speech. He commenced by expressing his pleasure at meeting the worthy representatives to the British Army, European and native, and then went on to allude to the events of the Afghan war. We might, he said, be proud of what history would have to tell of the deeds of the British Army during that war, whether in the earlier and shorter campaign, or in that which had followed the treacherous murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari. The soldiers of England had done their work nobly at Cabul, and again when, under his gallant friend Gen. Stewart, they had defeated tremendous odds at Ahmed Khel. After that battle peace and a speedy return home had seemed probable, but another circumstance had occurred which called for great exertion. He need not remind them of the history of the great march from Cabul to Candahar. He had written to Gen. Roberts before that General left Cabul and told him he had no doubt the march would be famous in history. His prophecy had been amply fulfilled. The great march had been nobly accomplished. Its speed and skill had attracted the admiration, not only of Englishmen, but also of Continental military critics, and it had wound up by a battle which he hoped might have a lasting effect. Nor could he forget the services rendered by the officers and regiments set to guard the line of communications. Gratitude was not less due to those who had performed that difficult duty with unwearying patience than to those who had been engaged in the front. He also desired to say how proud he felt to have heard from all hands of the discipline, moderation, and justice displayed by the troops towards the people of the country. Their conduct in this respect had done as much for the fame, reputation, and honour of England in a political point of view as their victories had in a military. A finer force had never been collected in India, and he ventured to think that Gen. Haines would not fear to lead it against any army in the world. In conclusion, it was a pleasing duty to inform the troops that he had on the previous evening received a telegram from the Secretary of State intimating that her Majesty had been pleased to grant, in addition to the Afghan medal, six clasps for Ali Musjid, Peiwar Kotal, Charasiab, Cabul, Ahmed Khel, and Candahar, and also the special decoration of a bronze star for those who had taken part in Gen. Roberts's march to Candahar. He was confident the troops would consider this as another proof of the Queen's regard for her Army and as an incentive to deeds such as they had performed so well, and for which, in her Majesty's name, he thanked them from the bottom of his heart."

The correspondent of the *Times of India* at Candahar writes on Oct. 19 :—"The greatest indignation is expressed here with reference to the recent attacks made by a portion of the Indian Press upon Gen. Primrose. It is considered that the fair limits of criticism have been exceeded, and that his motives and actions have been misrepresented and misconstrued, while if inquiries had been properly made they would have effectually rebutted the charges made. The incident of the stoppage of commissariat mules is an instance. Gen. Primrose simply forbade the despatch of one or two mule-loads unescorted, and temporarily delayed the party to keep the road clear for the artillery, which were being sent out in compliance with Gen. Roberts's urgent demand, as the danger of his reconnaissance party being forced into action was imminent, and a general action might have followed. As to the Bengal division being unable to obtain information regarding the nature of the country towards Mazra, the Assistant-Quartermaster-General and many others knew it thoroughly. Neither can Gen. Burrows in the action of the 1st be held liable to censure, as by arrangement he was all day in direct heliographic communication with and under the command of Gen. Roberts ; therefore he was unable to act independently. Gen. Primrose has already been censured by the Commander-in-Chief. Whatever his faults as a General may be, all who know him esteem him as an upright and honourable man, who would himself be the last to throw a stone at fallen men. It is, therefore, felt that he is not deserving of such ungenerous, not to say unjust, attacks."

Cols. B. F. Heysham and M. K. Bourne and Lieut.-Col. E. H. R. Chambers, Madras S.C., are about to retire upon pension.

The Marquis of Ripon's staff, on his tour, consists as follows :—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B. ; H. M. Durand, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department ; H. W. Primrose, Esq., Private Secretary, Major G. S. White, Military Secretary, and Surg.-Major H. Muir, Surgeon, to the Viceroy ; and Lieuts. C. W. Muir, Bengal S.C., E. L. S. Brett, Scots Guards, Capt. the Hon. C. FitzWilliam, Royal Horse Guards, aide-de-camps.

The following notification has been issued by the Commissioner in Sind :—"It is with the greatest regret—a regret which will be shared by all classes throughout Sind—that the Commissioner n Sind has seen announced the death of Major-Gen. Sir William Lockyer Merewether, who was so long and so honourably connected with this province, where the mention of his name is always accompanied with expressions of affection and respect."

The Viceroy held a grand Durbar at Lahore on Monday, at which he invested Gen. Stewart with the insignia of the First Class of the Order of the Bath, and Gen. Maude with that of the Second Class of the Order.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—"It is reported that Mr. J. B. Lyall, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, will succeed Mr. Melville as Resident at Baroda next March. The post of Resident at Hyderabad will also fall vacant shortly, owing to the retirement of Sir Richard Meade. It seems likely that it will be offered to Col. Bradford, now the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, and that he will be succeeded by Col. J. Watson."

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT.

"A. R. C." writes :—"Having read your remarks in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 13th of this month, with regard to the frequency of fraudulent enlistment and the methods which might be applied to stop this growing evil, I can thoroughly endorse the urgent necessity for so doing. Some eighteen months ago I commanded a depôt battery of Royal Artillery, and the number of courts-martial were more than quadrupled by this cause ; and at the present time, being in command of a station where a depôt battery is quartered, I can state from personal experience that this state of things still continues. Two men have lately been tried here,—one had been in seven regiments and the other in four. As the squeamishness of the public prevents the scoundrels who thus dishonour the Service from being marked with the letter 'D,' or in any other way, I suggest (as serving her Majesty is an honour of which all men of all ranks should be proud) that all officers and men serving now and about to serve should be tattooed (say underneath the right arm) with such a mark as the Authorities think fit. I am certain no good man who intends to make a profession of the Service would object to this, but only those who mean to make what they can out of the Service, and who now cause an amount of trouble and, what is worse for the country, an amount of expense of which none but those behind the scenes have the least idea."

MILITIA ADJUTANTS.

"X. Y. Z." writes :—"A short time ago, you were good enough to make some very just remarks touching the emoluments of Militia adjutants at brigade depôts, who had been recently deprived of their allowances, save that of 'forage,' which you know is contingent on the actual keep of a horse, which costs more than 1s. 8d. or 1s. 9d. a day! It is to be deplored that the Authorities should have adopted such a short-sighted system of economy, and have thus acted so unjustly towards those adjutants who accepted their present appointments on the faith of the warrants then in force. It must be admitted by those who have a personal and experienced knowledge of the responsibilities and duties of a Militia adjutant, that it is essential he should have an appreciative interest in his regiment, such interest being in a measure proportionate to the emolument he receives. As a Militia adjutant has, in accordance with the regulations, the control of 'certain services' provided for in the Estimates, he of course has, by electing whether to avail himself of such services or not, power to increase or diminish the expenditure of the regiment during the year, and that without impairing its efficiency in the slightest degree. I trust that what we have been deprived of may again be restored to us."

ARMY QUARTERMASTERS.

"One of Them" writes :—"I was, through the kindness of a Member of Parliament, permitted some few years ago to have the privilege of perusing the proceedings of a Committee on the subject of Transport and Reorganisation of the Army, having, I believe, for its president Lord Strathnairn. Allusions and references to those proceedings have often been made in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Sir Charles Trevelyan, if not a member of the Committee, was examined, and gave evidence before it ; and if my memory now serves me, he advocated the claims of quartermasters and deserving non-commissioned officers, as being well qualified to discharge the duties of local accountants, and of fulfilling places of trust. In answer to question 2,692, the following extraordinary statement is made :—'From my experience, which is a long one, I should deprecate very much the quartermasters being appointed as accountants.' The name of the gentleman who gave this answer will be found on reference to the Report. It may be asked,—What has brought about the change, as some quartermasters have been made 'sub-accountants?' I never was, I never shall be considered qualified to be a paymaster ; but I have been a paymaster since April, 1878, £11,000 of public money having passed through my hands. How much have the public lost thereby? How much have they gained? I am not a paymaster, but I have to answer queries and observations on the regimental accounts ; I have to write letters for authorities to pay some allowances, and the settling of some disallowances. I am only a quartermaster, not yet threescore years of age. I am something more. I am one of the remnants of those weary, worn, frost-bitten, Crimean soldiers. I dragged my poor, attenuated, ill-clad frame, night after night, week after week, month after month, through mud and sludge, through frost and snow, through rain and sleet, from the dreary heights above to the wretched, miry trenches before Sebastopol. I am one of those of whom it was said, 'The Queen thanks you, the country honours you.' I have more than three war-medals, yet I have no Army rank. I am only a quartermaster, and therefore I am nobody."

Our Woolwich correspondent writes :—"In illustration of the observations made by the Duke of Cambridge on a recent occasion, relative to the slight put upon soldiers in uniform at places of public entertainment, a brigade serjeant major of the Royal Artillery has written to a local paper stating that a few nights since a serjeant and himself visited the London Pavilion Music Hall, and, finding no seats vacant except in the stalls, applied for stall-tickets, and offered the fixed price, but were refused, the attendant courteously informing them that his orders were not to admit non-commissioned officers and other soldiers in uniform to the best parts of the house. The money which they had paid for admission to the hall was returned to them, and they repaired to one of the largest theatres in London, where they asked what part of the house soldiers were allowed to sit in, and were answered that they might go to any part of the house they chose to pay for."

Referring to our statement of last week respecting the want of stability of the Sheldrake class, the *Hampshire Telegraph* says :—"The discovery that the Sheldrake class of gunboats lack stability affords a striking commentary on the way in which the Navy is looked after. The first of this class, of 455 tons displacement, but with varying indicated horse-power, from 367 to 515 horses, was the Cygnet, which was launched from Messrs. Droxford's yard at Sunderland as long ago as May, 1874, and now, at the end of 1880, it is found that their stability as a class is unsatisfactory. To remedy this, an additional amount of ballast is to be placed on board, and an opportunity is to be taken of having the bilge-keels widened, so as to ease their rolling propensities. Unfortunately, nearly the whole of this class of vessel are in commission, and the difficulties that will, in some instances, present themselves in carrying out these directions are great. The Contest and Forester are on the North America station ; the Cygnet and Express in the Mediterranean; the Firebrand and Firefly on the West Coast of Africa ; the Firm is at home ; the Forward on the South-East Coast of America ; the Foxhound, Moorhen, and Sheldrake are on the China station. Thus of the whole twelve of the class which have been unthinkingly constructed on the same lines, there is but one, the Mallard, laid up in reserve at home. That the necessity for having this alteration made is sufficiently great may be taken for granted from the wholesale nature of the orders given, but why have so many years elapsed from the first of the class being commissioned for this discovery to be made? The officials of the Constructor's Department seem the veriest children in calculating the stability of ships, and it is not until an outside official is asked to lend a hand that the instability of some of the ships in which our officers and men are sent to sea is discovered. And yet the 'Director of Naval Construction' has the assurance to do battle with the man who first taught the department that dangerous ships were being sent to sea, and whose warning voice as to the qualities of the Captain was only too sadly verified by her almost immediate loss. Who will have any faith in the assurances of the department that the Atalanta was in all respects a seaworthy ship, when it takes more than six years to find out that a class of vessel which has been ordered by the dozen requires more ballast and more bilge keel to ensure keeping right side up?"

Admiral Lessoffsky, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, is now at Vladivostock, in which port the vessels of the Russian fleet will rendezvous. Vladivostock is a convenient base for operations on the Korean land frontier or sea coast, and, moreover, has the advantage of two lines of telegraph,—one overland, *viâ* Irkutsk and the Urals to Moscow; the other, *viâ* Hong Kong, Madras, and the Red Sea, to London. The time required for communication with Peking is also short, and, according to season, will not occupy more than from six to eight days. One of the Russian Patriotic Society's trading cruisers, the Asia, has arrived here. She is heavily armed, and has a speed of 14 knots, but, although she would inflict dreadful damage on unarmed traders, she is not well fitted to cope with a man-of-war like the Comus, or with the Champlain, which latter has much superior speed. The Asia's engines are of the common inverted type, and the steam-chest is exposed to shot.—*London and China Telegraph.*

The *Standard* says :—"Major-Gen. Gallwey, Inspector-Gen. of Royal Engineers, has now completed his inspection of the huts in the North and South Camps, Aldershot, with a view to the reconstruction of those two camps. It is proposed to ask Parliament next Session for a grant of £100,000 for the works, to be followed yearly by a similar grant until the whole of the works are completed. It is rumoured that a number of convicts will be employed during the reconstruction of the huts, which will be erected on an entirely new principle."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Colburn's New Monthly Magazine, for November—The Biograph, for November (E. W. Allen)—Morality, by M. C. Hime, M.A., LL.D. (W. H. Guest)—The Child's Life of Christ, Part I.; Cassell's Illustrated Almanack, for 1881 (Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.)—Dorothy Compton, by J. R. Henslowe (Kerby and Endean)—Under Slieve Ban, Christmas Number, 1880 (Grant and Co.)—The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar and Pocket-Book, for 1881 (George Kenning)—Duty, by Samuel Smiles, LL.D., (John Murray).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D.—The case might be made an exception, if one of influence was brought to bear in the proper quarter. Has the lady no friends who would interest themselves on her behalf?

GREENOCK.—Yes, the 1st and 4th Batns. in 1866, commanded respectively by Cols. Lord Alexander Russell and F. R. Elrington.

QUARTERMASTER.—He is not regarded as such officially.

KILDARE-STREET CLUB.—We have noted your request with pleasure.

INQUIRER.—Write to the Captain of the Steam Reserve at Chatham, Portsmouth, or Devonport, giving full particulars as to age, &c. Cannot say whether there are any competent instructors in Liverpool, but imagine they would not be difficult to find.

A. WICKSTEED.—The additional pension was stopped because it is alleged that the funds of Greenwich Hospital will not bear the strain put upon them by the many applicants for the fivepence.

ONE INTERESTED.—Nothing yet decided.

"T. B.," "J. H. D.," "LINE OFFICER," and others.—We regret that we are obliged to close our columns to the further discussion of the subject, as we announced our intention of doing last week.

FIELD BATTA.—Enquiries shall be made.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; "*Vedette*;" *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

ERRATUM.—Page 790, column 1, line 7, "March 2, 1857," should be "March 2, 1855."

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

THE employment of the military in carrying out the decrees of the French Government against the unauthorised religious orders has been most distasteful to the Army in general, and especially to the officers. The troops, for example, who besieged a few monks called Prémontrés, in their monastery, felt that they covered themselves with ridicule. In some cases, the Territorials, out for a month's training, were told off, much to their disgust, to aid the secular force in breaking open cells and dispersing harmless monks. Having made a clean sweep of the unauthorised orders, the probability is that the radicals in the French Chamber will now insist upon ecclesiastical pupils being subjected to the law of compulsory service. It is asked why young theologians should escape the general lot, and we are assured that a great many young men adopt the clerical profession simply to escape the conscription. The conscription already furnishes more men than the military authorities can well deal with; but about 1,000 men a year escape service by preparing for the Church, and this, in a land of perfect equality, is considered a shameful abuse. Once on a time, a French soldier of considerable reputation, the Marquis de Bouillé, dined with Frederick the Great at Breslau. There were present several Polish Princes, the Bishop of the diocese, and Abbé Bastiani. His Majesty said to the French Marshal, "Would you believe it? I have just been putting my poor Jesuits' finances into order. These poor fellows understand nothing about such things. They are useful to me in forming my Catholic clergy. I have arranged matters with his Holiness the Pope, who is a friend of mine, and behaves very well to me." Pointing from his window to the convent of the Capuchins, he added:—"Those fellows trouble me a little with their bell-ringings. They offered to stop it at night for my sake, but I declined. One must leave everybody to his own trade; theirs is to pray, and I should have been sorry to have deprived them of their chimes." The greatest soldier of his age was not overburdened with recruits, and was not orthodox, but heretic. In the good old days, when the Roman dreaded the impetuous and restless, there was a law, *lex de vacatione*, enacted which exempted priests from military service,—"Nisi bellum Gallicum exoriatur." Now things are changed, and it is the Gaul who would enlist priests to aid in repelling the Teuton. The French Royalists are highly indignant at the idea of theological students being called upon to serve in the Army, but in the days of the ancient *régime*, churchmen often exchanged the mitre for the helmet. A century and a half ago Picardy and Champagne were invaded by the Infant, Cardinal Piccolomini, and John de Werth, at the head of 40,000 men; and at the same time operations on the Spanish frontier were directed by Cardinal Sourdis, Archbishop of Bordeaux, and the Prince de Condé, whose lines were forced by the Admiral of Castile. The last Frenchman in Orders who took the field was the Comte de Claremont, of blood Royal, abbé of St. Germain-des-Près, who was beaten by Ferdinand at Crevelt in 1758, and retired with his motley host "in full flight of universal cackle." Paris, which in those days was easily consoled for defeat, sang of this General of Benedictines that he was half-plume, half-bands, as fit for one as for the other; that he fought like an apostle, and served God as he fought:—

> "Moitié plumet, moitié rabat,
> Aussi propre à l'un comme à l'autre;
> Clermont se bat comme un apôtre,
> Et sert son Dieu, comme il se bat."

A good many theological students threw off the frock at the commencement of the Revolution. Napoleon and Joseph Bonaparte, who were intended for Holy Orders, began their studies at the seminary of Autun; Murat was being brought up as a priest, when, no doubt seduced by a brilliant uniform, he deserted the spiritual career for that of arms. One of the Ornanos, too, four or five of whom became Marshals, was an abbé. The Duc de Joyeuse became a Capuchin. However, when two of his brothers fell at Coutras and a third committed suicide, he renounced his cowl to resume his sword. After having ravaged Languedoc, he treated with Henri IV., and was created marshal. Standing on the balcony one day with the king, his Majesty said, "My cousin, the people appear very pleased to behold together an apostate monarch and an unfrocked monk,"—an observation which so displeased Joyeuse that he quitted the world once more for the cloister, and walking to Rome bare-footed, died of the fatigue. Voltaire thus alludes to the duke in the *Henriade*:—

> Il prit, quitta, reprit, la cuirasse et la haire" (horse-hair
> "Vicieux, pénitent, courtisan, solitaire, [shirt).

The union of sword and surplice, therefore, accord with monarchical traditions, such as M. Taine has depicted when describing a bishop who had the privilege of saying mass with a helmet and sword lying on the altar, and who held his see by divine wrath.

Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts has signified his acceptance of the offer of the Madras command, and will leave England early next year to relieve Sir Neville Chamberlain, who will be appointed Commander-in-Chief, should his health permit him to accept the post. Sir F. Roberts will be entertained by the United Service Club on Friday next, and we are informed that it is likely that Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales will be present at the banquet.

We believe General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., has forwarded to the War Office a most able and exhaustive paper on the advisability of the retention of Candahar.

The War-Office Committee which has been sitting on Ordnance Corps grievances, met yesterday to consider their final report. As the composition of the Committee gives a guarantee that the consideration of the grievances of the corps will have been approached in a friendly and judicious spirit, and as the labours of the Committee have been constant and well-directed, we trust the report will indicate a solution acceptable to all branches of the Service.

It has been decided to mount the 15th Hussars, on their arrival in England, by drafts of horses from the whole of the Light Cavalry corps in the United Kingdom.

It is not yet settled whether or not Colonel R. H. Gall, C.B., shall vacate his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital on his early promotion as a Major-General.

It is a matter for reflection whether it is advisable that the time of the military officials at the Horse Guards and War Office should be, as is now the case, almost wholly taken up by interviewing numberless officers and their friends. It is becoming a scandal that to obtain rank, honour, and reward, and certainly commands, the military world should be ever pressing their claims, and that it should be thought impossible that the many distinguished officers in the military departments of the Army would dispense patronage solely according to the merits and capabilities of the officers themselves.

Colonel P. J. Campbell obtains the vacant jacket in C Brigade R.H.A., consequent on the promotion of Colonel Pipon, C.B.

Colonel R. Curtis, R.A., will, we understand, proceed to India in the place of Colonel Campbell.

The command at Woolwich will, by the rules of the Service, become vacant at the end of the financial year by the forthcoming promotion of Major-General J. Turner, C.B., to lieutenant-general's rank. The singular popularity of this officer will, we have reason to believe, induce the Authorities to continue his command for another year. It would seem a matter worth considering whether, on the vacancy occurring, an Infantry or Cavalry General should not be given a turn at this station.

It is probable that the post of Purchaser of Horses for the Artillery will not be filled up till April, by which time it is believed the Treasury will have given its sanction to the projected large retirement of field-officers in the Royal regiment.

Colonel Grodekoff has no cause to regret having rode through Central Asia to Herat in 1878. When he left Tashkent, he was a plain colonel of the infantry, with no prospects of early promotion. On his arrival at St. Petersburg, he was honoured with an audience of the Czar, received a decoration, and was appointed to a lucrative post at the Etat Major. Early this year he was selected to accompany Skobeleff to the Caspian, and when Colonel Kouropatkin resigned his position as chief of the staff, he was appointed by Skobeleff his successor. Recently he received a second decoration from the Emperor, and stands to-day a good chance of getting the much prized cross of St. George, and promotion to the rank of Major-General, before the invasion of Akhel comes to a close. In itself, his ride to Herat, to judge from the narrative published by Allen and Co., was not half so arduous or dangerous as Burnaby's ride to Khiva; but note the difference. The one has made the fortune of Mr. Cockle, the other has made his own.

The officer referred to by us last week, Lieutenant R. Armstrong, half-pay, late 70th Regiment, is the senior subaltern in the Army,—not the senior captain, as stated,—and his grandson, 2nd Lieutenant R. Armstrong, 22nd Regiment, the youngest. The singularity of the coincidence lies in the fact of grandfather and grandson holding the same rank, the one heading, whilst the other closes the list.

There seems little doubt that General Skobeleff's campaign has really commenced against the Tekkes. So long ago as October 28, the town of Petrovsk, on the Caspian, was crowded with troops, bound for the expedition on the opposite coast, and but a few days would be required to convey them across to Michaelovsk. Here they would be conveyed across the Molla Kara sands by rail, and afterwards would march easily over the grassy plain stretching from Molla Kara to Kizil Arvat and Bami. Bami is the point of concentration of the Krasnovodsk column; while Fort Skobeleff, between Tchat and Askabat, is the rallying-point of the troops of the Tchikishlar detachment. To these two columns will be confided the task of conquering Akhel, the Turkestan detachments on the Oxus threatening Merv, so as to prevent the Merv Tekkes from hastening to the assistance of their Akhel kinsmen. Skobeleff's delay in commencing the campaign has not been due to faulty commissariat arrangements, but to a desire to avail himself of the temperate weather marking the period from December to March. A telegram from Krasnovodsk speaks of warm, dry, sunny weather prevailing in the Turcoman steppes. This weather is the characteristic of the climate of Akhel throughout the whole of the Asiatic winter.

Colonel W. Earle, C.S.I., half-pay, late Grenadier Guards, is to be allowed to retain his appointment as Chief of the Staff commanding the troops at Shorncliffe until April 1 next, on promotion as a general officer.

The commands of the Dorchester and Winchester (Rifle) Brigade Depôts are about to fall vacant, by the promotion of Colonels S. Henning, C.B., and A. Wombwell.

A vacancy is about to be created on the establishment of Queen's Aides-de-camp, by the promotion of Colonel R. H. Gall, C.B. Colonel C. C. Teesdale, V.C., C.B., will be placed on the establishment, to fill the vacancy. A second vacancy will be occasioned shortly, by the promotion of Colonel H. H. Morant, half-pay, late 27th Foot, who really heads the list of colonels for promotion. Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.B., C.M.G., Royal Engineers, will succeed to the establishment of paid Aides-de-camp, to fill Colonel Morant's place.

After the promotions now due have been gazetted, the list of captains for brevet majorities will stand as follows, viz.:—J. E. Forster, 3rd Foot; T. G. Crawley, 8th Foot; H. H. Griffiths, 59th Foot; J. E. Wetherall, 108th Foot; L. A. Gregson, 70th Foot; C. M. H. Wilson, 6th Foot; J. O. M. Vandeleur, 75th Foot; W. F. Thacker, 18th Foot; R. Nagle, Staff, Canada; R. H. Fawcett, 33rd Foot; G. Forbes-Robertson, 93rd Foot; W. W. Taylor, 87th Foot; M. D. Hill, 99th Foot; H. H. Hooke, 45th Foot; E. B. St. John, 35th Foot; A. H. Luck, 84th Foot; P. A. Howley, 58th Foot; C. T. Wallace, 74th Foot; G. C. S. Ducat, 28th Foot; G. Jervis, 8th Foot; J. J. F. Grant, 46th Foot; and A. G. H. Church, 96th Foot. This will work off the list up to December 31, 1867.

We hope, in the interests of the Army in general, that there will be a little more justice and discrimination exhibited as regards the Cavalry branch of the Service in the distribution of patronage, and in the selection for appointments. The number of cavalry officers who have held high Staff appointments and commands at the Horse Guards, at home, in India, or the Colonies, may be counted on one hand. The career of the Cavalry officer seems to be purely regimental. Exceptions prove the rule.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the change of the sash from the shoulder to the waist, in the superior grades of the Army. It was suggested that as it is desirable every officer should carry a field-glass and compass, for which a belt was necessary, that the sash should be abolished; but objection was made in the highest quarter to the change, and it was resolved that the sash should be shifted, to allow of the belt, with its glass, &c., being worn over the shoulder. The alteration would have extended to all officers, but for the feeling to which we have alluded, and now only general officers are provided for.

We hear that the greased cartridges in use in Turkestan often becoming worthless, owing to the effects of the hot climate upon the tallow, which causes it to saturate and spoil the powder, General Kaufmann has applied to the Russian Minister of War to obtain for him, in England, the modes of manufacturing and preserving cartridges in India.

The news of the rising in Cashmere, published in the *Daily Chronicle*, imports, if true, another most unpleasant factor into the problems connected with the relations of the Imperial Government with the native States. The kingdom is of our own making; the Maharajah can only rely on our power for his support against any serious trouble, and hitherto he has ground his miserable subjects to powder without a word of remonstrance, at least without effective remonstrance, from us. Never were people more wretched, never tyranny more absolute, and on the top of the wretchedness of the people recently came a fearful famine, in which thousands perished. We are sorry to hear the news, but it is what might be expected naturally enough.

Within a few days after the Lord Mayor and citizens of London had listened to an earnest appeal from the Duke of Cambridge to do all they could to elevate the condition of the soldier and to respect the uniform, a letter appears in a daily paper from the trumpet-major of a distinguished Cavalry regiment, setting forth the insolence of a tavern-keeper, at Norwich, who refused to serve him and a gentleman in his company with refreshments at the bar, because of the coat he wore—the livery of the Queen, as worn by one of her most distinguished regiments! Now, would it not be well if officers and their friends were to take a note of such houses as these, and abstain from giving them any custom or patronage?

The Navy.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 11, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of William Macleod, Esq., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 17, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Captain Duncan George Davidson has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 18, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Feb. 4, 1875, Fleet Surgeon Thomas Seccombe, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List from the 14th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet from that date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants--Henry Preedy, to the Pembroke (additional), for service in the Daring, for navigating duties; Cornwallis J. Trower, from Belleisle, to Boadicea; George Langford, to Belleisle; John W. Brown, to Excellent (additional), for course of gunnery.

Sub-Lieutenants—Hugh Cotesworth, to the Triumph; William Ricketts, from Royal Adelaide, to Decoy.

Fleet Surgeon—William H. Lloyd, M.D., to the President (additional), for temporary service.

Surgeon—Henry Guppy, M.D., to Ganges (additional), for temporary service.

Engineers—Thomas F. Brown, to the Pembroke (additional), for service in the Conqueror; Henry Macavoy and William Ord, to the Pembroke, as supernumeraries; Robert Findlay, to the Himalaya; Joseph Bamford, to the Dasher, as supernumerary; Henry R. Marsden, to the Indus, as supernumerary for temporary service.

Gunners—George A. Blackford, from Excellent, supernumerary to Lord Warden; Joseph Hooper, to Vernon; Michael J. Ahern, from Asia, to Pembroke, additional for Niger.

Carpenter—George Bridges, from Asia, to Duncan (additional), for Hydra, supernumerary.

Coastguard.

Chief Officers—William Lott, from Defence, additional for Royal Naval Reserve battery at Tenby, to Warrior, additional for Royal Naval Reserve battery at Exmouth; Thomas J. Mony, for Warrior, additional for Royal Naval Reserve battery at St. Mawes, to Defence, additional for Royal Naval Reserve battery at Tenby.

Chief Boatmen—John Scamell, West Mersea, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Yantlett Creek, vice Hogg, invalided; John Middleton, Yealm, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Ballydonegan, vice Mountstephens, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—James Thomas, Pegwell Bay, to be chief boatman, West Mersea, vice Scamell.

Active has been ordered to be taken in hand and refitted for another commission, and Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co. have been entrusted with the repair of her machinery. She will be supplied with the electric light.

Alacrity, Lieut.-Com. W. Moore, has been at Fiji surveying, and proceeds to Auckland in November.

Albatross, Com. A. Errington, was at Chefoo by last accounts.

Assistance, Capt. Buckle, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning from the Mediterranean. She brought Capt. M'Causland, 41st Foot, Capt. Van Homrigh, 61st Foot, Lieut. Young, 46th Foot, and 16 invalids for Netley and Woolwich. The Assistance will next proceed to Ireland with Marines, to relieve some at present there.

Bacchante, Capt. Lord Charles Scott. Letters from the Bacchante state that, having left Vigo on Oct. 31, they reached off Porto Santo on Nov. 5. The first two or three days of the voyage were accompanied by foul winds, but from that time up to the despatch of the mails on the 10th inst. the weather was everything that could be desired. At daylight on the 6th the fleet were close in to the southward of the island, standing up for the anchorage of Funchal. The Tourmaline was found at anchor, having arrived from Plymouth the night previously after a rather rough passage. The fleet is now complete, and started on the 10th for Monte Video, calling at St. Vincent for letters. Bahia is to be dropped out of the programme. On the night of the Prince of Wales's birthday, the Bacchante entertained the fleet on board their ship, and in the middle of the entertainment a telegram was read from the Prince of Wales, thanking the captain and ship's company for their good wishes on his birthday. A telegram had been sent to his Royal Highness that morning by Lord Charles Scott, in command of the Bacchante. The health of the two young Princes continues excellent, and the stay of the fleet at Madeira was pleasantly occupied by the officers ashore.

Beagle, Lieut.-Com. de Hoghton, has been cruising off New Ireland, and adjacent islands.

Bittern, Com. Edward B. Pusey, sailed for Corfu on the 16th inst.

Boadicea, Comdre. Richards, C.B., was at Simon's Bay up to Oct. 26.

Comus, Capt. J. W. East, was at Nagasaki on Sept. 13.

Conflict, Lieut.-Com. Izat, arrived at Cooktown, Australia, on Sept. 26, and would proceed to Sydney.

Cormorant, Com. J. Bruce, arrived at Melbourne on Sept. 27, and remains.

Curaçoa, Capt. Cuming, was at Singapore on Aug. 25, and at Penang on Sept. 3.

Danae, Capt. Purvis, was to leave Lyttleton (New Zealand) for Auckland on Sept. 18, and to be at Fiji by Oct. 31, to convey Sir A. Gordon to Rotumah and Auckland.

Duncan, Capt. T. Sulivan, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, K.C.S.I. On Tuesday evening Lady Macdonald received a large and fashionable company at Admiralty House, Sheerness, to witness some private theatricals. The performance commenced with "*Uncle's Will*," the characters being—Charles Cashmore, Com. Fitzgeorge, R.N.; Mr. Barker, Lieut. Le Strange, R.N.; Florence Marigold, Miss Holden; which was followed by *A Practical Man*, the representatives of which were—Cloudsley, Lieut. Le Strange, R.N.; Rockstone, Mr. Butterfield; Jennings, Mr. H. Rivers, R.N.; Biggs, Lieut. Cavendish, R.N.; Horton, Com. Fitzgeorge, R.N.; Mrs. Mildmay, Mrs. Sulivan. The Admiral's band, under the direction of Mr. A. Tesco, bandmaster, played selections from Offenbach, Sullivan, &c. Com. Fitzgeorge and Mr. Le Strange acted admirably, and all the others sustained the characters they represented most creditably, being cordially applauded at the end of both plays, and recalled several times.

Dwarf, Com. Bainbridge, sailed for West Coast Division on Oct. 19 from Simon's Bay.

Egeria, Com. C. Johnstone, was at Sandakan on Aug. 4, and was to be at Labuan on Sept. 12.

Elk, Com. Clanchy, was on her way from Cape Frio to Monte Video on Oct. 15, with orders to call at Santos and Santa Catharina.

Emerald, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at Melbourne on Sept. 27, and would eventually relieve the Danae in New Zealand.

Encounter, Capt. Hon. A. Denison, was at Chefoo by last accounts, and would return to Shanghai on Sept. 26.

Euphrates, Capt. Hand, which is due at Portsmouth on the 23rd inst., will call at Queenstown to disembark the 48th Regiment, and will then proceed to Portsmouth with 190 time-expired men for Netley, and 16 time-expired men for Woolwich and Chatham. She left Malta on the 15th inst.

Euryalus, Capt. King, flagship of Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., was at Rangoon up to Oct. 22. She had arrived on Oct. 17, and would sail for Trincomalee on Oct. 29.

Firefly, Lieut.-Com. E. Law, at St. Paul de Loanda; would leave for St. Helena and Ascension on Nov. 15.

Flamingo, Com. R. Custance, arrived at Bermuda from St. John's, Newfoundland, on Oct. 28.

Flirt, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., was at St. Helena on Oct. 1; would proceed to Ascension and Bights, meeting Commodore at Sierra Leone on Feb. 15.

Fly, Com. A. St. Clair, was at Yokohama on Aug. 31.

Flying Fish, Lieut.-Com. Hoskyn, was surveying Carimata Strait when last heard from.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Brickdale, was at Monte Video when last heard from.

Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. Nowell, left Chefoo for Hankow on Sept. 11.

Garnet, Capt. T. Jones, was off Flores Island, South-East coast of America, up to Oct. 15. She arrived at Monte Video on Oct. 5, and proceeded to Flores Island for quarantine on Oct. 6. She was at Monte Video on Nov. 5.

Hotspur, which has just completed her full-power trials, has been in the hands of Messrs. Laird Brothers for some time past, undergoing very extensive alterations and overhaul. The principal alterations which have been made are the institution for the fixed tower of a revolving turret of the latest construction, protected with compound steel armour-plates, equal in resisting power to 12 inches of iron, and carrying two guns of equal size to the one originally carried. The breastwork has been enlarged to give increased accommodation to the crew, and an armour-plated pilot tower has been added. Appliances for working the Whitehead torpedo, and fittings for torpedo boats are provided. A central-line bulkhead has been built in the boiler space, making two stokeholes, the boilers being fixed amidships. In addition to new boilers, several new auxiliary engines for various purposes have been provided and the steering engine, which formerly worked an ordinary barrel with hide rope of long leads, now works a long length of shafting, to the after end of which is attached a cast-iron barrel, working a steel wire rope of short lead, which runs smoothly and without noise to the tiller, which is fitted with Rapson's slides. The main engines have been thoroughly overhauled, and many improvements have been made in the general fittings of the hull.—*Western Morning News.*

Inconstant, Capt. Fitzgerald, flagship of the Detached Squadron, arrived at St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes) on the 17th inst., and will sail with the rest of the ships after completing with coal.

Inflexible. On Friday afternoon last week, Prince William of Prussia, who had been staying with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar at Government House, Portsmouth, visited the Inflexible, in company with Prince Edward, Capt. von Bülow, and Admiral Foley, and was shown over the ship by Mr. W. B. Robinson, the Chief Constructor of the yard. His Royal Highness remained about an hour on board, during which he made a descent to the after magazine passage below the armour deck, by means of the hydraulic lift, and saw the charges and shells brought up from the magazines, taken up the hydraulic slopes, lifted up to the muzzle of the guns, and rammed home by the hydraulic rammer. The turret was then revolved by the hydraulic rotating engine, and the guns run out and in, and elevated and depressed. The party were also shown the citadel, the under-water torpedo arrangements, and the upper works. On leaving the Inflexible, the Prince went on board the Dreadnought, where the differences between the two were pointed out by Mr. Robinson. During his visit Prince William took great interest in the drawings representing the condition of the König Wilhelm after her collision with the Grosser Kurfürst, and the state in which she left Portsmouth after having had her stem repaired in the dockyard. His Royal Highness was presented with sets of photographs.—*Times.* Mr. Barnaby, Director of Naval Construction, completed his inspection of the Inflexible on Wednesday. The purpose of the visit was to prepare for the forthcoming trial of her armament of 80-ton guns. As, however, some mistake has been made in the size of the zinc cartridge cases, which are too large to enable them to come between the guides and the muzzles of the guns, and additional gear will have to be fitted, it is not likely that the trials will take place this side of Christmas. It has been determined to fire five maximum charges in addition to the 21 rounds previously agreed upon, and as there will have to be a long and careful scrutiny instituted after each discharge, the trials will probably extend over three days.

Invincible, Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle, C.B., sailed from Malta for a cruise on the 13th inst.

Iron Duke, Capt. Cleveland, flag of Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., sailed from Hong Kong for Nagasaki on Sept. 25.

Kestrel, Com. Lang, was at Singapore on Aug 25.

Kingfisher, Com. R. Thornton, would sail from St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes) for Monte Video on the 6th inst.

Lapwing, Com. W. Scott, was at Tientsin on Aug. 31.

Lily, Com. S. Grove, was at Chefoo by last accounts, and would leave for Shanghai and Hong Kong on Sept. 23.

Magpie, Capt. R. H. Napier, arrived from Hainan Straits on Sept. 21, and was refitting at Hong Kong.

Miranda, Com. Hon. E. Dawson, arrived at Simon's Bay from Inaccessible Island and Tristan d'Acunha on the 11th inst., having found no trace of castaways, and will sail for Australia on the 21st inst.

Modeste, Capt. Mead, was at Chefoo when the mail left.

Moorhen, Lieut.-Com. Corfe, would proceed from Hong Kong to Singapore on Sept. 30, calling at Saigon.

Mosquito, Lieut.-Com. Hon. F. Sandilands, was at Ningpo on Sept. 11.

Northampton, Capt. J. Fisher, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir L. M'Clintock, was at Bermuda up to Oct. 29. She had arrived from Halifax on Oct. 25.

Orontes, Capt. Kinahan, arrived at Malta from Bombay on the 16th inst., and left for England the same day.

Orwell, Lieut.-Com. Rendell, returned to Bantry from Castletown on the 12th inst.

Pegasus, Com. Hon. H. N. Hood, was at Shanghai on Sept. 7.

Philomel, Com. Berners, was to leave Aden for a cruise on Nov. 6.

Ranger has been put into dock at Sheerness, to be brought forward for sea service as soon as possible. A large number of riggers, shipwrights, and others are engaged upon her.

Renard, Lieut.-Com. G. Richards, which has been employed at Solomon Islands, surveying, would be at Sydney by the end of December.

Repulse has had her machinery overhauled, and is at present completing a refit at Portsmouth, after which she will relieve the Revenge as guardship at Cork. The Revenge, which is a wooden frigate, was condemned by the Admiralty during their recent inspection, and on being replaced will be taken to Plymouth and broken up.

Sandfly, Lieut.-Com. Bower, which has been employed at Solomon Islands, surveying, would be at Sydney by the end of December.

Seagull, Com. M. Byles, was at Aden up to Oct. 29. Would leave on Nov. 2 for Jeddah, probably calling at Mocha, Hodeidah, and Massowah, and to cruise in suppression of slave trade.

Sheldrake, Lieut.-Com. Bridger, was at Foochow when last reported.

Superb, Capt. Thomas Le H. Ward, was inspected at Sheerness on Monday morning by Vice-Admiral Sir R. J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. A very close examination of the ship was made, after which the crew were mustered and also inspected. Upon the completion, the Admiral congratulated Capt. Ward upon the condition of his ship and the efficiency of his crew. A salute of 15 guns was fired when Admiral Macdonald left the ship, which was answered with 7 guns from the flagship Duncan. She anchored at Spithead on Thursday morning, and saluted the flag of Admiral Ryder. She is on her way to join the Mediterranean Squadron. As the Admiralty are desirous that she should reach her station as soon as possible, it is not intended that she should remain more than 48 hours at Portsmouth. There are certain defects in her electric lights, and when these have been remedied she will proceed.

Swallow, Com. J. B. Warren, was at Monte Video when last heard from.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Tudor, was at Amoy when last reported.

Sylvia, Com. Pelham Aldrich, was paid off on Wednesday at Sheerness. She was re-commmissioned at Hong Kong on May 9, 1877, and arrived in Sheerness Harbour about a fortnight since. The Sylvia will be taken to Chatham, and placed in the fourth division of the Steam Reserve.

Victoria and Albert, Capt. F. T. Thomson. Instructions have been received at Portsmouth for the Victoria and Albert, to be prepared in advance of the other Royal yachts. These instructions are supposed to imply an intention on the part of her Majesty to be present at the marriage of Prince William of Prussia, as, if the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, were to represent English royalty on that occasion, as has been stated, the Prince's steam yacht Osborne would be brought into requisition.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Annesley, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Coote, was at Cheefoo up to Sept. 22. She had arrived from Nagasaki, with Modeste in company, on Sept. 11, and was at Shanghai on Nov. 11.

Wolverene, Comdre. Wilson, was at Melbourne up to Nov. 1. She had arrived from Sydney on Sept. 27, and would visit Adelaide (South Australia), returning to Sydney by the end of November.

The following men have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct:—Charles Richards, engine-room artificer, of the Enchantress; Edward Waygood, boatswain's mate, of the Cambridge; William Edwards, shipwright, of the Britannia; Alexander Hall, chief engine-room artificer, James O'Brien, engine-room artificer, and George Clarke, A.B. pensioner, of the Pembroke; A. Turner, ship's steward, of the Tyne; Babtest Cauche, A.B., of the Hibernia; Thomas Inghan, John Collings, George F. Smith, Arthur Treffry, and Edward C. Young, boatmen, of the Coastguard; James Knight, private, 37th Company, R.M.L.I.; John W. Physick, chief engine-room artificer, of the Rapid; Courtney H. Stone, boatswain's mate, of the Royal Adelaide; Thomas K. Sullivan, writer 1st-class, of the Implacable; James Buckland, engine-room artificer, of the Lord Warden.

COASTGUARD INSPECTION.

Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Superintendent of Naval Reserves, has been engaged during the past week on a tour of inspection, on the north-eastern coast of England. His Royal Highness left London on Monday and arrived at Newcastle on Tuesday morning. Before leaving Newcastle he was presented with addresses by the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, and by the Trinity House. The Duke of Edinburgh then embarked in the Tyne Commissioners' steam launch, proceeded down the river to Tynemouth, and inspected the training-ship Wellesley, and the Royal Naval Reserve drill-ship Castor. He then landed at Tynemouth, was presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation, and drove to the Coastguard station, which he inspected, and witnessed the exercise of the Tynemouth Volunteer Life Brigade. This brigade was the first of the kind established in the kingdom, and during the 16 years of its existence has been the means of saving a large number of lives at shipwrecks by the use of the life-saving apparatus. Crossing the Tyne and landing at South Shields, his Royal Highness next inspected the Coastguard station at South Shields, and exercised the Life Brigade, and subsequently inspected the Naval Reserve drill-ship, Durham, at Sunderland, and the Coastguard station and Life Brigade, after which he proceeded to Whitburn and inspected the Coastguard and life-saving company. He spent the night at Whitburn Hall, the guest of Sir Hedworth Williamson. On Wednesday, the Admiral Superintendent inspected the Coastguard stations and Royal Naval Reserve drill batteries at Seaham Harbour and Hartlepool, and the Coastguard stations at Whitby, after which he proceeded to Scarborough. At Hartlepool, his Royal Highness visited the new extension and harbour works. Com. Prowse, inspector of life-saving apparatus, accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh on these two days. On Thursday, his Royal Highness inspected Scarborough Royal Naval Reserve battery and Coastguard station, also the stations at Burniston, Clayton Bay, Filey, Bempton, Reighton, Flamborough Head, Flamborough, Sewerby, and Bridlington Quay. From Bridlington, his Royal Highness proceeds to Boston, where he sleeps the night. Yesterday, the Duke was to inspect the Coastguard stations of Wrangle, Friskney, Hobb Hole, Frieston, Fosdyke, Fleethaven, Sutton Bridge, and Lynn, and on Saturday will complete the inspection of the Lynn Division. The Duke of Edinburgh will next week pay a visit, which will probably last over sevedral days, to Mr. Tyssen-Amhurst, M.P. for West Norfolk, arriving at his seat, Didlington Hall, near Swaffham, on Monday. The Duke and a distinguished party of guests will shoot over the well-stocked preserves at Buckenham.

THE LOSS OF THE CLYDE.

At the Nisi Prius sittings at Westminster on Monday, before Mr. Justice Bowen and a special jury, the action, "The Lords of the Admiralty *v.* Temperley and Others," was heard. This is an action on a charter party, by which it is sought to recover between £40,000 and £50,000, the value of a large quantity of military stores, alleged to have been lost on the coast of South Africa, in 1879, through the negligence of the master of a ship belonging to the defendants. The Attorney-General (Sir Henry James, Q.C.), Mr. Stavely Hill, Q.C., and Mr. Bosanquet appeared for the Admiralty, being instructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury; Mr. Butt, Q.C., Mr. Cohen, Q.C., and Mr. J. C. Mathew were for the defendants. The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said it would be remembered that owing to the disaster of Isandlana it became important that reinforcements should be sent to South Africa in the spring of last year with the utmost despatch. Among other vessels, a screw-steamer called the Clyde was then chartered by the Admiralty for the conveyance of troops and warlike stores to Natal. The vessel was hired by the month, or three calendar months, from the end of February, 1879, at the rate of 20s. a ton per calendar month. The defendants covenanted to be responsible for any loss or damage which should arise to the public stores or provisions from the state of the ship, stowage, or from any incapacity, want of skill, insobriety, or negligence on the part of the master, officers, or crew of the ship, according to such valuation as should be put thereon by the proper officer of the department to which they should belong. The claim now made by the Admiralty was that within the terms of that clause the master of the Clyde, had, from a want of skill and care amounting to negligence, lost a large quantity of stores on April 3, 1879, when his vessel had been run on to Dyer's Island, a point distant some 40 miles from the Cape of Good Hope Lighthouse.

On Wednesday the case was concluded, and the jury returned a verdict that the loss was occasioncd by the negligence and want of skill of the captain. The amount of damages will have to be assessed by an arbitrator.

The Costa Rica war steamer Heredia, having proved to be a "white elephant" on the hands of that government, has been turned over to Mr. Minor C. Keith, and will, we hear, be employed in the fruit and passenger trade, we presume, with New Orleans.—*Panama Star.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in Cases of Chronic Cough.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is, by no means, disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

WAR AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

A correspondent, who appears to fear that the Navy may drift into the ways of a "Mutual Admiration Society," sends us the following fancy sketch of war and meritorious services of the future. But although there may be an inclination to record events almost trifling as "services," it must be remembered that a Naval war is a thing of which later generations know nothing, and that heroes are not to be made without opportunity. In the absence of opportunities for doing great deeds, we may excuse some for being proud even of their smaller performances; and if they are magnified by being put in print, the one to blame is the too-indulgent editor of the publication in which they appear.

Admirals.—Lord Marmaduke de Fitz-Palmerston served as midshipman in the Royal Sovereign, under Admiral Sir Shifty Politics; was flag-lieut. to the Earl of Patronage; while com. of the Royal yacht was specially commended for the excessive zeal he displayed in the performance of his duties; succeeded to the command of the Royal yacht, serving in her for no less than four summer cruises. On giving up the command, received the written thanks of the Admiralty for not having run down more than three private yachts. Was Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean on the occasion of the whole fleet striking simultaneously against the Rock of Gibraltar. Shortly after was made First Lord of the Admiralty, G.C.B., G.S.P., K.T., D.C.L., C.S.I., B.F. De Bouncey, S.T., was midshipman in the flagship of the Channel Squadron during the New Zealand War; served as mate in H.M.S. Prudence during the operations against Malayan pirates, being stationed in the maintop while a desperate attack was made by her boats on the piratical stronghold some miles away; was mentioned in despatches, and afterwards promoted. Was flag-lieut. to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth during the Fenian disturbances; commanded the Dædalus, Fisguard, Castor, Unicorn, Indus, and Asia; was Commander-in-Chief of the Antarctic Squadron; in the Inflexible when she engaged for three days the Patagonian ironclad Lilliputian, of 200 tons, driving her under the shelter of Tristan d'Acunha, which place was strongly defended by natives with bows and arrows. The Lilliputian, however, escaped while the signal man was engaged in cleaning his telescope. Received the approbation of the Admiralty for the "energetic, but discreet" manner in which he kept out of range of his opponent's guns, by availing himself of the superior speed of his ship.

Captains.—Capt. I. Server, midshipman of the Appearance, flagship of Admiral D'Oily Ragge, at the bombardment of Fort Constantine, when the ship was compelled to withdraw, her ornamental woodwork having been terribly cut up by the Russian fire; was mate of the upper deck of H.M.S. Gandy, and received the special commendation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the brilliant condition in which he kept the galley funnel, for which service he was promoted; was commander of the Humbug, boys' training-ship, received a letter of approval from the Admiralty for his zeal in personally superintending the education of the boys in the essential duties of scrubbing ladders and polishing spitkins; was captain of the Glass-case, narrowly escaping severe injury in the terrible explosion which occurred on board that vessel owing to his not entirely understanding the nature of gunpowder and its action on the application of heat; for this he received a medal and a letter expressing approval of the celerity with which all traces of the accident were removed and the paint-work restored to its pristine condition; was in command of H.M.S. Spitanpolish, engaged in suppressing the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, but was unsuccessful in effecting any captures, owing to his natural abhorrence of coal-dust precluding his keeping a supply of fuel on board; and was specially commended by the Admiralty for the economy thus secured, and for the "skill and energy displayed" in chasing dhows under sail; was presented by the Sultan of Zanzibar, in recognition of his eminent services, with 500 scrubbing brushes, which, however, the rules of the Service prevented him from accepting. Capt. Verry Bashful was midshipman of the Flyaway's dingy, and assisted to land troops at Bombay during the Afghan war; was severely scratched by a nail on getting in to his boat to return on board (Afghan medal, Bombay clasp, pension for wounds); was 8th lieutenant of the Inflexible during her action with the Patagonian ironclad Lilliputian; was specially selected to command the boarders, should their services be unfortunately required before the action. During the action was stationed in the cockpit, and was particularly commended for the "cool and gallant manner" in which he stood at his post beside the sick-berth man; applied for and received promotion for his distinguished services (Antarctic medal).

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued handbills for circulation, stating that boys (second-class), artificers, and stokers are wanted for the Royal Navy. The standard of height and chest-measurement for boys has been somewhat raised, and is now to be as follows:—

Age.	Height without shoes. ft. in.	Measurement round chest.
15 to 15½	4 10½	29½ inches.
15½ to 16	5 0	30 ,,
16 to 16½	5 2½	31½ ,,

The artificers chiefly required are carpenters' mates, shipwrights, and tinsmiths. Stokers (second-class) are not at present to be entered, unless of the most desirable kind.

The French steamer Euphrate has left Portsmouth, by agreement with the Government, for the purpose of conveying freight from England to the London, at Zanzibar. The freight consists of torpedo and other boats, to be used on the coast in the suppression of slave traffic. Although a strong head wind was blowing, and the heavy weather threatened to continue, the Euphrate put to sea at once.

The schooner Jane and Catherine has arrived at Harwich in charge of the Coastguard. The vessel was observed off Aldborough flying distress signals, and when boarded the crew were found to be in a state of mutiny. They were all arrested.

THE HASTINGS R.N.A. VOLUNTEERS.

Mrs. Brassey presented the prizes to the Hastings R.N.A. Volunteers last week, in presence of many ladies and gentlemen. After the distribution, the brigade was addressed by Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., hon. commander R.N.A.V., and Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who, after some preliminary remarks, said,—"I am able to speak in terms of the highest satisfaction at the spectacle we have witnessed this evening. I am glad to be able to say that Lieut. Foote, who is here fresh from H.M.S. Excellent, has spoken to me in terms of most unreserved praise of the drills which he has seen this evening. We do not indulge the supposition that our Naval Artillery Volunteers can accomplish all the varied duties which the country would demand of its regular seamen in time of war. We are not a substitute for the Royal Navy; but we desire to be an auxiliary to that gallant Service. There are many duties which must be performed, even in a gunboat, which our Volunteers would not be able to perform. Keeping a look-out in a dark night, in the English Channel, requires a knowledge of seamanship, an eye accustomed to discover objects in the darkness, and familiarity with the rules of the road at sea, which is not required in the Naval Artillery. But, on the other hand, there are a great many essential duties to be performed in a gunboat which our Volunteers are fully able to discharge, and I venture to say that the Naval officers present this evening, who have seen our Volunteers drill at the gun, have felt that if they were called upon to command a flotilla of gunboats for the defence of one of our great estuaries, they would be glad to number among the crew men who could do their work so well. I dare say you share with me the wish that our Naval Volunteers were a more numerous force. If the Admiralty were disposed to give a capitation grant, and place them upon the same footing as Volunteers of the land Service, our numbers would rapidly increase. We should not see such important places as the Tyne, the Tees, and the Humber entirely destitute of a local force of Naval Volunteers, and we should see the corps which has been established on the banks of the Thames, and the sister forces at Liverpool and Bristol, rapidly increase in numbers. We should find the Clyde with a local force of Royal Naval Volunteers. But at present the capitation grant is not given. I may say at once that I am not prepared to pledge the Administration, of which I am a humble member, to any promise upon that subject. But I would say that the first step to be taken, in order to obtain the capitation-grant, would be a unanimous expression on the part of officers commanding brigades that they wanted the capitation-grant. . . . . . Admiral Phillimore, who lately held the office of Admiral Superintendent of the Reserve Forces, in making his official report on the conduct of the forces under his command, spoke in the highest terms of the Naval Artillery Volunteers, and he made that report on the testimony of officers who commanded the gunboats in which the Volunteers had served. We may be sure of this, that if an emergency really arises, the good example set by men who have done the work we have seen this evening will be followed by thousands and tens of thousands. Believe me, you will always have in me a warm and hearty sympathiser with the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps."

CONSIDERATION FOR OUR BLUE-JACKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—All the Blue-jackets of the Navy are greatly indebted to you for the able way in which you from time to time advocate their cause. As you justly remark, in your valuable journal of the 13th inst., "It is not the extra 1d. or 2d. a day that will make him contented." What he really wants is a little more consideration, and better opportunities for laying out what he has, in English ports, when belonging to the (so-called) Channel Squadron. We have lately read of some men of the Agincourt being capsized in a waterman's boat whilst going off to the tender for passage to the Sound. Why does the tender not embark officers and men at the victualling yard, instead of putting them to the expense of having shore boats into the stream, to say nothing of the intolerable nuisance to all concerned, and the constant danger to the men, both in the elements and those fatal "last drinks?" Admiral Somerset, to get over the difficulty, orders an officer to attend, to regulate the embarkation. Far better to have gone direct to the Port Admiral, and ask that in future the men might be embarked at the dockyard or victualling-yard, and so put an end for ever to a nuisance of some years' standing. At Portland, the men are regularly taken to and from their ships in private steamers at 6d. per head. Why the same consideration cannot be extended to them, when there is an opportunity, by Government tender, is best known to the powers that be; but I much fear it is only indifference.—I am, &c., An Admirer of the Blue-jacket.

Sir,—The remarks in your paper of Nov. 13, on sending the Channel Squadron to the coasts of Spain and Portugal about this and Christmas-time, ought certainly open the eyes of our rulers on such a really important subject. Sailors, as a rule, like to be within hail of home, off and on their own coast at all times, especially so at Christmas time, when their appearance and money are so welcome. Moreover, it stands to reason that the British Channel is the best school for seamanship and vigilance in the world of tides and ocean difficulties; and the custom of sending ships on a sort of yachting cruise only makes fresh smooth-water sailors of officers and men.—I am, &c.,

Royal Cork.

Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eructations which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure Oil made at Allen and Hanburys' own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process, and presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' Perfected Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

THE AFGHAN DESPATCHES.

In his despatches announcing the Candahar operations, General Primrose writes :—

"I would especially bring to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers, who, during the siege, rendered me great assistance in the performance of their various duties :—

Brigdr.-Gen. G. R. S. Burrows, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade.

Brigdr.-Gen. T. Nuttall, commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

Brigdr.-Gen. A. G. Daubeny, 7th Fusiliers, who assumed temporary command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade on Aug. 16.

Col. W. French, commanding the R.A.

Lieut.-Col. J. Hills, commanding R.E.

Major P. H. Greig, commanding C Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A.

Capt. G. M. B. Hornsby, commanding 5th Baty. 11th Brig. R.A.

Capt. J. R. Slade, commanding E Baty. B Brig. R.H.A.

Major F. Beauchamp, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Capt. J. Quarry, 66th Regt.

Col. W. Bannerman, commanding the 4th Rifles N.I.

Col. W. G. Mainwaring, commanding the 30th Regiment N.I.

Col. C. T. Heathcote, commanding the 19th N.I.

Lieut.-Col. C. D'U. La Touche, commanding the Poona Horse.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Griffith, 1st N.I.

Lieut.-Col. T. R. Nimmo, commanding the 28th N.I.

Major F. C. Singleton, 28th N.I.

Capt. and Brevet Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., who did duty as Brigade-Major, R.E., and as Field Engineer throughout the siege.

Lieut. G. T. Jones and Lieut. E. A. Waller, R.E.

Capt. M. Mayne, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Capt. F. C. Keyser, 7th Fusiliers, Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Col. S. de B. Edwardes, Director of Transport.

Lieut.-Col. A. M. Shewell, Deputy-Comy.-Gen., who, ably assisted by Major E. S. Walcott, kept the garrison well supplied with provisions during the whole siege.

Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. O'Nial.

Surg.-Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., Army Medical Department.

Surg.-Major J. Arnott, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

Vet.-Surg. W. B. Spooner, who, in addition to his own duties with the Transport Department, did duty on the walls.

Capt. W. Law, R.A., Brig.-Major, 1st Infantry Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. G. F. Beville, Deputy-Judge-Advocate, and who also performed the duties of Provost-Marshal.

Major F. J. Caldecott, R.A., Comy. of Ordnance, who was always ready to do any work.

Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse.

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Geological Survey of India, who did duty with the 66th Regt.

To Father T. Jackson I am deeply indebted for his constant care and attention to the sick and wounded; as also to the Rev. A. G. Cane, M.A.

My thanks are specially due to Major C. J. Burnett, my Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., for the manner in which he performed his arduous duties, and who at all times was prepared and volunteered to proceed to any post of danger.

To Major F. J. S. Adam, my Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., my special thanks are due for the zeal and ability with which he carried on the important duties appertaining to his position.

My Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, deserves my thanks for the satisfactory way in which he always performed his duties.

My special thanks are due to Mr. R. Boteler, Telegraph Superintendent, who, in addition to performing duty with the 19th N.I., acted as an Assist.-Field-Engineer, doing excellent work. I trust his name may be brought to the favourable notice of the Government.

My thanks are also due to Mr. H. T. Pinhey, of the Government of India Telegraph Department."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, in his despatch giving particulars of the battle of Marza, writes :—

"Where all did their duty so willingly and effectually, there may seem little room for the selection of individuals for prominent notice. I cannot, however, refrain from recording the names of some officers whose exceptional services, I consider, entitle them to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major-Gen. J. Ross, C.B., commanding the Infantry Division and second-in-command, afforded me every assistance during the march from Cabul, and the operations at Candahar. By the able manner in which he conducted the attack on the Afghan position on Sept. 1, he has given a fresh proof of his many soldierly qualities, and of his fitness for command.

Major-Gen. Ross speaks in high terms of the following officers of his staff :—Major G. de C. Morton, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.; Major R. G. Kennedy, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen.; Officiating Deputy Surg.-Gen. J. Ekin, M.B.; Capt. J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade, A.D.C.; and Lieut. A. Davidson, 2-60th Rifles; Lieut. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., and Lieut. F. B. Longe, R.E., Orderly-Officers.

I am greatly indebted to Brigdr.-Gen. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade; Brigdr.-Gen. T. D. Baker, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade; Brigdr.-Gen. C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade; Brigdr.-Gen. Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

With such able and experienced officers in command of brigades, success was a certainty. Throughout the long and trying march from Cabul they maintained the strictest discipline, and brought their troops to Candahar in the highest state of efficiency.

I desire to bring to the special notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the valuable services of these distinguished officers.

Brigdr.-Gen. Macpherson reports favourably of the following officers, who served under his command :—Major J. C. Robinson, R.A., commanding No. 6-8th R.A.; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Parker, commanding the 92nd Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. A. Battye, commanding the 2nd (P.W.O.) Goorkhas; Lieut.-Col. H. Collett, commanding the 23rd Pioneers; and Col. F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab N.I.

Capt. R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot, Brigade-Major, 'for the intelligent manner in which he carried out the duties of his appointment.'

Capt. A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders, Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., 'for his intelligence and untiring energy.'

Capt. R. P. Tickell, R.E., Field-Engineer, 'for his valuable services during the march from Cabul, and usefulness during the action of Sept. 1.'

Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R.E., Orderly-Officer.

Brigdr.-Gen. Macpherson records that the devotion of the medical officers of the brigade in attending to the wounded in the field under fire was most admirable.

He mentions—Surg.-Major S. B. Roe, M.B., 92nd Highlanders; Surg.-Major W. Finden, 2nd (P.W.O.) Goorkhas; Surg. E. H. Fenn, No. 6-8th R.A.; Surg. H. J. Linton, 24th Punjab N.I.; and Surg. H. Hamilton, M.D., 23rd Pioneers.

Brigdr.-Gen. T. D. Baker would wish to mention specially the names of the following officers :—Major G. Swinley, R.A., commanding No. 2 Mountain Baty.; Major C. M. Stockwell, commanding the 72nd Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Boswell, commanding the 2nd Sikhs; Lieut.-Col. A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas; Col. O. V. Tanner, commanding the 29th Bombay N.I.; Capt. W. C. Farwel, General List, Infantry, Brig.-Major; Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., D.AQ.M.G.; Capt. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Field-Engineer; Capt. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, Orderly-Officer; Surg.-Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D.

Surg.-Major C. A. Atkins, 'for the manner in which he attended the wants of the wounded in the fighting line.'

Brigdr.-Gen. MacGregor desires to record his appreciation of the support and assistance he received from Major J. M. Douglas, R.A., commanding No. 11-9th R.A.; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Collins, commanding the 2nd Batn. 60th Royal Rifles; Lieut.-Col. G. R. Hennessy, commanding the 15th Sikhs; Col. J. W. Hoggan, commanding the 25th Punjab N.I.; and Lieut.-Col. F. F. Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas.

Capt. R. Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles, Brigade-Major, who proved himself a most zealous officer.

Capt. A. Gaselee, Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., who aided much by his knowledge of the country.

Capt. M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Field-Engineer, an excellent and energetic officer.

Capt. H. M'L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, Orderly-Officer, who rendered every assistance in his power.

He further brings forward the following regimental officers :—

Capt. A. E. Duthy, 11-9th R.A.

2-60th Rifles—Major W. G. Byron and Capts. J. N. Blackwood-Price and H. S. Marsham.

15th Sikhs—Major D. W. Inglis and Capt. H. A. Abbott.

25th Punjab N.I.—Capt. W. V. Ellis and Lieut. C. H. H. Beley.

4th Goorkhas—Major E. P. Mainwaring, Capt. C. A. Mercer, and Surgs.-Major G. C. Chesnaye and E. C. Markey.

Brigdr.-Gen. Hugh Gough states that his thanks are specially due to Major J. A. Tillard, R.H.A., commanding E-B, R.H.A.; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Bushman, commanding the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers; Lieut.-Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. C. Martin, commanding the Central India Horse; Major A. Vivian, commanding the 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Capt. J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, Brigade-Major; Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen.; Capt. C. F. Call, R.E., Field-Engineer; Capt. H. Burnley, 6th Dragoon Guards, and Lieut. M. O. Little, 9th Lancers, Orderly-Officers; and Surg.-Major R. Lewer.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the aid I have received throughout from Col. A. C. Johnson, R.H.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, and Col. Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., commanding Royal Engineer, officers commanding batteries, whose names are brought forward by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, have already been mentioned by the Brigdr.-Gens. commanding the brigades to which their batteries were attached, with the exception of Major P. H. Greig, R.A., commanding C-2nd R.A., whose services on Sept. 1 Col. Johnson desires to acknowledge, and Major T. Graham, commanding No. 6-8th R.A., who shared the arduous march from Cabul, but was unfortunately prevented by sickness from commanding his battery during the operations at Candahar.

He mentions also Capt. H. Pipon, R.H.A., Adjt., R.A., and Lieut. R. A. Bannatine, R.A., Orderly-Officer, both of whom afforded him every assistance.

Col. Perkins speaks favourably of the assistance he received from Lieut. T. P. Cather, Adjt., R.E.

I trust I may be permitted here to record my opinion of the excellent services performed by the following regimental officers who have been with me throughout all, or the greater part of the campaign in Afghanistan, and are still serving under my command :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut. E. A. Smith.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Capt. H. W. Apperley, Capt. J. A. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, Capt. B. Gough, and Lieut. E. B. M'Innis.

72nd Highlanders—Major C. W. N. Guinness, Capt. R. Garnett, Capt. M. N. G. Kane, Capt. R. H. Murray, Lieut. R. L. Milne, and Lieut. S. C. H. Monro.

92nd Highlanders—Major G. S. White, Capt. L. C. Singleton, Capt. R. F. Darvall, Capt. the Hon. J. Scott-Napier, Capt. C. W. H. Douglas, and Lieut. W. H. D. Cunyngham.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. B. Cracroft and Major G. W. Willock.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Major W. C. Anderson, Major J. D. Macpherson, and Capt. C. C. Egerton.

Central Indian Horse—Major H. M. Buller, Major J. Colledge, and Major M. G. Gerard.

2nd Goorkhas—Major S. E. Becher and Lieut. H. S. Wheatley.

23rd Pioneers—Capt. H. Paterson and Capt. S. V. Gordon.

24th Punjab N.I.—Capt. E. Stedman.

2nd Sikh Infantry—Major H. M. Pratt, Major J. B. Slater, and Major F. E. Hastings.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Major C. J. Griffiths and Major W. W. Aislabie.

5th Goorkhas—Major J. M. Sym, Capt. E. Molloy, Lieut. A. R. Martin, Lieut. C. C. Chevenix-Trench, and Lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas.

Lieut.-Col. E. F. Chapman, R.A., who has held the important post of deputy-adjutant and quartermaster-general, has afforded me throughout the most valuable and material assistance. His services in Afghanistan are well known to the Commander-in-Chief in India; I am, glad, however, to have this opportunity of bringing the name of this excellent staff officer prominently before his Excellency.

Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Hanbury, M.B., proved himself to be an efficient administrative medical officer, and carried on the duties of his responsible office to my entire satisfaction.

To Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy-Commissary-General, the entire force is deeply indebted. The manner in which he, and the officers under his orders, overcame difficulties of no ordinary nature, and the way in which they exerted themselves to procure the daily supply, are deserving of particular mention. The administrative talent possessed by Major Badcock is of the highest order, and I cannot recommend his services too strongly for recognition by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

Major Badcock speaks in the highest terms of all the officers of the Commissariat Department with the force, but he brings forward especially the name of Capt. A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal S.C.

The valuable services performed by Lieut.-Col. R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, Chief Director of Transport, and the officers of his department, can scarcely be considered apart from those of the Commissariat Department.

I would wish here to record my high sense of the admirable work accomplished by Lieut.-Col. Low and his able staff of assistants. The mobility of the force depended upon the efficiency of the transport, and it is mainly due to the untiring energy of these officers that the troops were able to perform such long and continuous marches, and to reach their destination with the transport animals in such excellent condition. Lieut.-Col. Low brings to special notice Capt. W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, and Lieut. L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.

Major C. A. Gorham, R.A., Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, has carried on his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

Major C. Cowie, R.A., Comy. of Ordnance, had a difficult and arduous task to perform, his successful accomplishment of which deserves my acknowledgment. My thanks are also due to Lieut. W. G. Small, 59th Foot, in charge of the field treasure-chest.

The Rev. J. W. Adams, B.A., Chaplain, Church of England; the Revs. G. W. Manson, B.D., and A. Ferrier, M.A., the Presbyterian Chaplains; and the Very Rev. Father G. Browne, were throughout most attentive in their duties.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer, and the following officers of the Political Staff—Capt. J. W. Ridgeway and Majors C. B. E. Smith, C.S.I., and M. Protheroe—have rendered me every assistance, and have spared themselves no trouble nor exposure in their endeavours to gain information and to procure supplies for the force.

It affords me much pleasure to bring forward the names of the officers serving on my personal staff who have at all times been unremitting in the performance of their duties:—Major G. T. Pretyman, R.A., has, in addition to his duties as Aide-de-Camp, held the position of Commandant of Field Force Head-Quarters; Lieut. J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. H. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, and Capt. the Hon. W. C. Rowley, R.A., Orderly-Officers; Surg. J. F. Williamson, M.B."

The prospects of the Royal Arsenal are seriously threatened by a proposal to remove to certain of her Majesty's Dockyards work which has hitherto been performed in the Royal Carriage Department. For several years past there has been a growing dissatisfaction in the Navy on account of its officers having little or no voice in the preparation of the Naval armaments, the manufacture not only of guns and ammunition, but also of gun-carriages, slides, and platforms being wholly and absolutely under the control and management of the War Office authorities. Quite recently the claims of the Admiralty to be represented upon the Select Committees appointed to investigate questions of gunnery and kindred subjects has been conceded; but this has only partially abated the grievances, and now that officers of the Navy have the advantage of a special training in the scientific branches of their profession, and are required to pass examinations in Artillery at the Naval Colleges, their protests against the War Department supervision have been gradually gaining weight. It is believed that a commission which has been investigating the subject will recommend that, as a first step, the repair of gun-carriages and other portions of their equipment shall be carried out at one or two of the dockyards—probably Chatham and Portsmouth—where provision can readily be made for the purpose, with a view, naturally, to the subsequent removal of the whole manufacture. This arrangement would materially impair the utility of the costly machinery provided for the combined War Office and Admiralty services, and, if carried to its legitimate conclusion, would remove half the work now done at the Royal Arsenal to the dockyards. As a reasonable alternative, it has been suggested that Naval officers shall be employed jointly with Military officers in superintending the manufacture of war material, in which case the main objections to the place of manufacture would disappear.

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THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

VACANCIES IN 1880 :—

Date.	Vacancies.	How occurred.	How they should have been disposed of.
Jan. 2	Gen. Malcolm	R	Absorbed
,, 11	Major-Gen. Scudamore	D	Feilding, promoted
,, 11	Lieut.-Gen. Cadogan	D	Woods ,,
,, 27	Gen. Munro	D	Absorbed
March 4	Gen. Denis	R	Burroughs, promoted
,, 13	Lieut.-Gen. de Salis	D	Daniel ,,
,, 16	Gen. Stuart	R	Absorbed
April 12	Gen. Crutchley	R	McLeod, promoted
,, 12	Gen. Armstrong	D	Burnaby ,,
,, 19	Gen. Hodge	R	Absorbed
,, 24	Lieut.-Gen. Percy Hill	D	Roberts, promoted
,, 28	Gen. Brook Taylor	R	Rickman ,,
,, 28	Gen. Bourke	D	Absorbed
May 4	Major-Gen. Curtis	R	Dishon, promoted
,, 10	Gen. Lugard	R	Dean-Pitt ,,
,, 18	Lieut.-Gen. Whimper	D	Absorbed
,, 21	Gen. Gibsone	R	Boldero, promoted
,, 28	Gen. Griffith	R	Peel ,,
June 7	Lieut.-Gen. Conway	R	Absorbed
July 1	Gen. Lord G. Paget	D	Knight, promoted
,, 2	Lieut.-Gen. Crawley	D	Earle ,,
,, 10	Major-Gen. Raikes	D	Absorbed
Sept. 8	Gen. Little	R	Robertson-Ross, pr'mtd
Oct. 1	Gen. Michel	R	Gall ,,
,, 3	Gen. Jones	D	Absorbed
,, 5	Lieut.-Gen. Lacy	R	Young, promoted
,, 21	Major-Gen. Lower	D	Hennings ,,
,, 31	Lieut.-Gen. Macdonald	R	Absorbed
Nov. 4	Gen. Brooke	D	Wombwell, promoted

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE SOLDIERS.

"Ranker" writes :—"The recent speech of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at the Mansion House should be sufficient to awaken pleasing and lively sentiments in the heart of the British soldier. The speech exhibits, to value it at a moderate rate, a forecast of better times, so far as the future social status of the said soldier is concerned; but one is inclined to ask himself if the theory set forth by his Royal Highness be intended to be put into practice, and if so, how or why did he permit the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880, to be issued, in which the very evil he condemned, and which for the good of the Army he would have the civilian community to deprecate, is introduced by the creation of a lower class or grade of commissioned officers, which class is exclusively composed of promotions from the ranks, and conveniently called the 'subordinate section.' It is unnecessary to point out that all that can be said by even so high a personage as his Royal Highness, for the purpose of urging on the civil community the improvement of the soldier's status, will prove futile so long as Army administrators ignore the claims of the soldier to advancement in this direction, and so long as they devise every means possible to keep him from lifting his head socially beyond a certain well-defined line of demarkation. It is rumoured that the Secretary of State for War (Mr. Childers) is at present busying himself with Army reforms, and it is generally considered that a clearer brain could not be engaged in such matters, and it is, therefore, fervently to to be hoped that he will be able to put into practical form some of those recently well-expressed ideas (concerning the respectable soldier) of his Royal Highness. To commence at the root, Mr. Childers could not do better than to remove the gangrene from around the canker permitted to come to a head by his predecessor, which canker bears, for the time being, the ignoble title of 'subordinate section.' Should the Secretary of State for War and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief wish for a better class of recruits, and more of them, they have only to see that no social slight is thrown on the officer promoted from the ranks, and that once favoured with her Majesty's commission there should be no line or barrier to his further advancement. These are the views of one who has served in the ranks, and in the uniform of his Sovereign with pride and honour."

THE SHAFT BARRACKS, DOVER.

"Observer" writes :—"In your timely notice of the disgraceful state of the Shaft Barracks, Dover, you say that the Royal Engineers cannot repair them on account of having no money. I should very much like to know what has become of the money stopped on account of barrack damages; quite sufficient to put the whole place in thorough repair."

SOLDIERS DYING ON SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Several letters have lately appeared in the *Standard*, complaining of neglect on the part of the authorities to give timely notice to next of kin in cases where soldiers die on service. Three instances are mentioned, namely,—(1) a young officer who died in Afghanistan, (2) a serjeant who died of low-fever in South Africa, and (3) a soldier murdered by a comrade. I do not trouble you with details of these painful cases, but as many thousands of families are interested in the matter, I would seek your influence in urging on the authorities not only that prompt notice should be given to the next of kin in all cases where the addresses are known, but that in cases where the next of kin cannot be traced (and they are very numerous), notice of death should be published in the leading newspapers. If this were done, many of the missing next of kin would be found, as the notices would be sure to be seen by the persons interested, or by the comrades of the deceased. Suspense and anxiety would thus be set at rest, and the Government of the day would win golden opinions for an act of thoughtfulness. The cost of advertising might easily be defrayed from the "Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances."—I am, Sir, &c., EDWARD PRESTON.

1 Great College Street, Westminster, Nov. 17.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAPS PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. In pounds, 4½d ; squares, 2d. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

Reviews.

History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58-59. By Colonel Malleson, C.S.I. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

The third volume of this work, now published, concludes the history of the great Indian uprising of 1857. The principal point at issue is whether the movement was simply a mutiny, or whether it was a revolt of which that mutiny constituted the prominent feature. In the concluding chapter, the author endeavours to throw additional light on the dispute, by the simple process of tracing effect to its cause. The conclusion at which he arrives, is that the uprising of 1857 was *not* primarily caused by the greased cartridges, that it was neither conceived nor designed by the Sepoys, but that the mutiny was in reality the offspring of the discontent roused by the high-handed measures inaugurated, or at least largely developed, by Lord Dalhousie, and brought to a climax by the annexation of Oude. The greased cartridge was the opportune instrument, skilfully used by a band of conspirators, for the most part men of Oude, for the purpose of rousing to action the Sepoys, already made disaffected by consecutive breaches of contract and of faith. This, the concluding volume of Colonel Malleson's work, may be regarded as the most interesting of the series. Its military portion deals partly with the operations carried on before Delhi and Lucknow, "the wings of the rebel army," but mainly with the formidable "centre," still most formidable, although deprived of much of its power and prestige by the loyalty of Sindia. Here were displayed the remarkable capacity and daring of our Generals, as well as the endurance and courage of our men, to which the author points, as forming a page in history that every Englishman will read with pride and satisfaction,—with pride, because the deeds it records were heroic; with satisfaction, because many of the actors survive, ready, when they are called upon, to repeat their triumphs in other fields. Scarcely less interesting is the political action recorded in this volume. On Lord Elphinstone devolved a duty of immense magnitude. He it was who had to decide whether he would rest content with saving his own Presidency, or, risking everything, would endeavour to save India; and he it was who did not hesitate for a moment in adopting a course which vitally affected the interests of England, at the most critical period of the struggle. In a minor point of view, this volume will also prove welcome. Notwithstanding the author's anxious endeavours to ensure accuracy of detail in describing the military operations, he feels that many gallant deeds, the details of which never reached him, passed altogether unnoticed; and also, that in some instances corrections or more explanatory particulars were desirable. The reader will, therefore, find attached to this volume several amplifications and corrections of great importance to many. It is almost superfluous to say that the *History of the Indian Mutiny*, narrated by Colonel Malleson in these three volumes, will be at once accepted as a standard work, on one of the most momentous events in the military history of England.

Cassell's Illustrated Almanack for 1881 is remarkable for its excellent illustrations and its artistic wrapper.

The Child's Life of Christ is a new work, the first part of which is now published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. It has been evidently prepared with much care and attention; and when complete, will, no doubt, form an instructive and highly-attractive volume.

A telegram from New York to the *Standard* states that the trial of the submarine torpedo of the Destroyer was concluded last week in New York harbour. The last shot was fired 250 yards, and the speed 160 miles per hour. The trial was eminently successful. The torpedo boat is an ordinary ironclad with a speed of 20 miles an hour. The torpedo gun is a smooth bore breech-loader, 30 ft. long, with a 16-in. bore, and it is placed in the bottom of the vessel, with the muzzle in the stem. The projectile is 25½ ft. long, 16-in. in diameter, and its weight is 1,500 lbs., including a charge of 250 lbs. The explosive matter, with a minimum charge in the projectile, traversed the first 350 ft. in three seconds. Firing through netting made no perceptible trajectory curve. The bows of the vessel are being protected by inclined transverse armour. The hull is nearly submerged when in action. It is 11 ft. deep, 12 ft. beam, 90 ft. long, and has an intermediate deck, which protects the machinery and the magazine. The helmsman, standing behind the inclined armour, steers the vessel and discharges the gun. The rudder and propeller are below the water-line. Mr. Ericsson claims that the Destroyer will supersede steam rams, and he calculates that one torpedo could destroy an Inflexible with a hundred compartments. Trial will be made shortly to ascertain if the Destroyer can carry enough coal to cross the Atlantic.

A HEALTHY TRIM *versus* SUPERFLUOUS FAT.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system, as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and thus removes and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of Fat. It keeps the body in healthy TRIM, by preserving and restoring health. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. It supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being PURE FRUIT SALT, the product of ripe fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value; on that account, no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery, it is beyond praise.—Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. H. D. Twysden, on the Retired List of the Indian Army, died at Harrogate on the 5th inst., aged 60 years. The deceased was son of the late Rear-Admiral H. D. Twysden, and retired from the Local Army with the honorary rank of major-gen., Nov. 25, 1874.

Capt. E. B. Goodman, late adjt. of the Dublin Recruiting District, died at Birmingham on the 8th inst., aged 52 years. The deceased, who was the son of the late Major-Gen. S. A. Goodman, K.H., C.B., entered the Army, May 4, 1849; became lieut., May 21, 1854; and was appointed adjt. of a recruiting district, July 25, 1859. He retired some time ago by the sale of his commission.

Amusements.

The performances during the week at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE have comprised only repetitions of those operas produced earlier in the season, and the play-houses are generally doing too well to run the risk of producing needless novelties.

At DRURY LANE the highly-successful drama of "*The World*," now on the verge of its hundredth night, will be withdrawn next week to make way for the customary Christmas annual, which will be this year entitled "*Mother Goose the Great.*" The drama thus displaced will be reproduced at the end of the pantomimic season of eight weeks. "*Virginius*," with Mr. John M'Cullough, the American tragedian, will be the attraction in April, and during the height of the London season will appear the famous German troupe, known as the Ducal Meiningen Court Company, who will represent a series of Shakespearian plays.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft will reappear at the HAYMARKET on Saturday week, when the winter season will be commenced with a repetition of "*School*," preceded by the picturesque dramatic story of "*The Vicarage.*"

Mr. Boucicault will close his engagement at the ADELPHI next week, and withdraw "*The O'Dowd.*" A revival of "*Proof*" will then be played.

Mr. Edwin Booth, who has drawn excellent houses at the new PRINCESS'S THEATRE, by his thoughtful and interesting embodiment of "*Hamlet*," will this (Saturday) evening appear as Richelieu.

At the CRITERION, on the same night, will be produced a new farcical comedy from the German, framed in three acts, and entitled, "*Where's the Cat?*" in which Mr. Charles Wyndham will make his reappearance after a long interval.

This week Mr. J. L. Toole celebrates the first anniversary of his management of the FOLLY THEATRE. A new farcical sketch by Mr. H. J. Byron, called the "*Light Fantastic*" is produced on the occasion.

Gathering as usual an admirable equestrian company, reinforced by the best Continental acrobats and grotesques from the Continent, Mr. Charles Hengler has commenced under the brightest auspices his tenth season at the GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus. The notable novelty introduced into his present programme is a highly-trained bull, who leaps over hurdles and fences as neatly as any of Mr. Hengler's horses. The entire entertainment is characterised by great variety in the dexterous feats, performed and marked by an exceptional artistic finish in their execution.

The Atalanta Inquiry Committee have, according to the Press Association, decided on making the report more lengthy and complete than originally contemplated, and to add several additional diagrams. In consequence of the large amount of additional work which this has involved, the Committee have resolved on postponing the publication of their report until early in December. A meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday next for the purpose of reconsidering that portion of the evidence relating to the lack of staying-power displayed by the Atalanta in several gales in 1876, and which it is stated on one occasion caused her to narrowly escape the fate which is supposed to have subsequently overtaken her. Great interest is being exhibited in the proceedings of the Committee by foreign Governments, and official applications have been made to the Admiralty for early copies of the report by the embassies of France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and the United States.

The plan devised by Com. Noel, of the Royal yacht, for the defence of ironclads against torpedoes, has been experimentally fitted to the Sultan. It is intended that one of the heads of the Departments at Whitehall shall inspect it shortly, with the view of ascertaining its theoretical suitability for the important purpose for which it has been originated, with much thought and skill on the part of Com. Noel; and afterwards, if a satisfactory report is made upon this inspection, its practical merits will be determined by a test with dummy torpedoes. The plan is recommended by reason of its simplicity and inexpensiveness, and it now only remains to be seen whether it will realise the expectations of Com. Noel.—*Portsmouth Times.*

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms, use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS AND Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment), in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

BIRTHS.

Arbuthnott.—On Sept. 30, at Kurrachee, the wife of Capt. C. W. Arbuthnott, R.A., of a son.

Grant.—At York, on the 11th inst., the wife of Surgeon-Major R. A. P. Grant, M.A., Army Medical Department, late 43rd Light Infantry, of a daughter.

Inglis.—On Nov. 16, the wife of Capt. Charles Inglis, R.N., of a son.

Rogers.—On Nov. 11, at 6 St. Michael's Terrace, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. J. P. Rogers, R.A., of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Dawson.—On Nov. 12, at Warwick Villa, Guernsey, after a long and painful illness, Rebecca, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Col. Dawson, late 6th Royal Regiment. Cape papers please copy.

Fetherstonhaugh.—On the 14th inst., at Baggot Street, Dublin, Jeannie, the dearly loved wife of Henry C. W. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., late 60th Royal Rifles.

Hamilton.—At Royal Barracks, Dublin, on the 7th inst., of typhoid fever, James Campbell Hamilton, of Dalserf, Lanarkshire, Lieut. Royal Scots Greys, aged 24. Friends will please accept this (the only) intimation.

Hutton.—On the 16th inst., at Southsea, Hants, Robert Hutton, Lieut.-Col., retired full pay, late Major 61st Regiment, and youngest son of the late Robert Hutton, Esq., Capt. 58th Regiment.

Millar.—On the 14th inst., at 5 Ann Street, Edinburgh, Emma Chubb, wife of the late Rev. James Millar, garrison chaplain of Edinburgh Castle, aged 80.

Advertisements.

METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.—APPOINTMENT OF SECOND OFFICER.—The Metropolitan Board of Works is about to APPOINT an OFFICER to be SECOND-IN-COMMAND of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and is prepared to receive applications for the appointment. The Officer will be required to give his whole time and energies to the service of the Board, and to reside at the Head-quarters of the Brigade, or at such other station as the Board may from time to time appoint.

He must be of robust health, strong and active, and his age must be not less than 30 or more than 40 years. He must have had a liberal education, possess a sound knowledge of mechanics, and have had some experience in dealing with men.

The salary of the Officer will be £400 a year, to be increased, by annual additions of £25, until it reaches the maximum salary of £600 a year; and he will have free quarters, coal, and gas. Applications for the office must be by letter, addressed to "The Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens, S.W."

They should contain full particulars of age, qualifications, and experience, and should be accompanied by testimonials as to character and fitness for the office, with especial reference to the qualifications above mentioned.

The latest time for receiving applications is 4 o'clock on Friday, the 31st of December next.

J. E. WAKEFIELD,
Clerk of the Board.

TO BANDSMEN.—WANTED, for a Police Band, ONE SOLO CORNET, TWO CLARINETS, and TWO FRENCH HORN PLAYERS. Preference given to men recommended from Military Bands. They would have to perform ordinary duty as Constables.—Scale of pay, &c., sent on application to the CHIEF CONSTABLE, Leeds, stating height and age.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR required at once, for an Army Establishment, to prepare for the New Military Competitive Examination. Subjects: Military Law, Tactics, Fortification, and Topography. Fixed salary, from £500 per annum, offered with other advantages. Duties of the post are incompatible with other engagements during term time.—Further particulars on application to Messrs. ATKIN, GABBITAS, and KILLIK, 9A Sackville Street, London, W.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the PORTSMOUTH ROYAL SAILORS' HOME will take place at the INSTITUTION, Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY, November 24, when the Chair will be taken by the Worshipful the Mayor, WILLIAM PINK, Esq., at 3 p.m. Subscribers and Friends are earnestly requested to attend. Alterations of Rules, &c., will be proposed.
—By order. JAMES L. THORNE,
Superintendent and Secretary.
November 10, 1880.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

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The magnificent fast steamship RYDAL HALL, 2,700 tons, will sail on December 4.

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For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 464 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost, or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on the 14th February next, and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practise Medicine, and the other Surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age, at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for admission to the Examination should be made, in writing, without delay, to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed), W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.
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Annual Subscriptions—Town Members, Eight Guineas; Country Members, including Officers of her Majesty's Services not resident in London, Four Guineas; Officers on Foreign Service, One Guinea. Other gentlemen resident abroad, Two Guineas. Entrance Fee, Ten Guineas.—Applications to be made to
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ETON and HARROW CLUB, 3 Pall Mall East.—This Club was established in 1876 for Old Etonians and Harrovians only. Annual Subscription, £4 4s. (Now includes 1881.)—Application for Membership to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

CLUB CHAMBERS, 1, 2, 3 Norris Street, Haymarket, St. James's. Bed-rooms furnished for gentlemen visiting London, who will find this establishment unequalled. Near the Junior, United, and principal Clubs, law courts, Horse Guards, and theatres; the buildings are new and fireproof, and fitted with the latest sanitary arrangements; breakfast-room, trustworthy porters in attendance; highly recommended by Members of Parliament, officers of the Army and Navy, and the Law professions, for cleanliness and moderate charges. Night, week, or period.

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LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

NEW HOMES in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and Washington. Where farmers pay no rent, and produce wheat and beef at a cost with which Britain cannot compete.—Address, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AGENCY, 20 Water Street, Liverpool.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE importance of a thorough training in the use of the carbine for the cavalry soldier has latterly become more and more evident, and the Authorities have taken *some* steps towards attaining the end in view. The cavalry officer of the old school will maintain, and rightly, too, that the place for a cavalry soldier is in his saddle, and the weapon he should put his trust in is his sabre. Granting this principle, however, to be correct, it does not prevent the carbine of the present day from playing an important part as an auxiliary weapon upon special occasions; yet, to be of real value, where the numbers using it must be comparatively small, every man should be as far as possible a marksman. The carbine will seldom be required for rapid or hasty firing, will never be used at very short ranges (where careful aiming would be less requisite), and at long ranges would be almost harmless in the hands of a semi-trained man. Therefore, even more in cavalry than in infantry, is it important that as many men as possible should be trained as cool, reliable shots at long ranges. Much depends upon the interest shown, not only by the men, but also by the officers of regiments, in the attainments of the rank and file, whether musketry becomes popular or not. There are, unfortunately, few cavalry regiments in which the troop officers display any real interest in the firing of their men. Musketry is usually voted the greatest ordeal of the year, and its termination a matter of rejoicing, and non-commissioned officers and men naturally view the whole performance in the same light as their seniors. The instructors of musketry in the cavalry have also very little inducement to give their entire energy to their employment, and endeavour to counteract, by their encouragement, the damage done by the apathy of the troop officer. The instructor in infantry regiments is paid all the year round, has forage allowed him for a horse, has an extra servant to look after the horse, and has absolutely no regimental duties to perform, and usually gets leave for the greater part of the winter period, when musketry is suspended. He also has an assistant told off, who shares the labours of instruction, and affords him a chance of occasional relaxation. It is not so with the cavalry. The cavalry instructor gets, it is true, two shillings and sixpence per day, but only for the days on which he actually gives instruction, and these are limited to a certain fixed number, so that should rain or other cause interrupt a day's work, he has to complete it the day following for nothing. Beyond this "generous pittance," there is absolutely no advantage or remuneration allowed the cavalry instructor. The moment he has concluded his work for the time being, he becomes at once a regimental officer, and his comrades and seniors are usually gratified that "the man who does no duty" is available to share the work of the regiment. The cavalry instructor has no assistant authorised, nor indeed do we suppose that our meagre establishment of subaltern officers, most of whom are, as a rule, undergoing some course or another, would allow of such a luxury. The musketry instructor, consequently, has to superintend both the drills and ball-firing of his regiment, and four or five hours spent on a bleak range in November, with a sharp east wind blowing, and occasional showers of sleet, is not the most enjoyable method of whiling away a day. Yet this is commonly the fate of the instructor in cavalry; and for this and similar experiences in the spring, he is considered as liberally rewarded by a payment of half-a-crown and the execration of his comrades in arms, who view his office as they would that of executioner. Is it to be wondered at that it is often difficult to get men to take the post, and that when they do accept it, they soon recognise that it is a perfectly thankless office, and one that ensures personal discomfort and actual monetary loss? The entire remuneration for putting the troops and casuals of a regiment through their annual course is £7 17s. 6d., and this represents pay for work extending over two months and a half at the very lowest computation, and usually from three to four months, owing to interruptions incident in all cavalry regiments. Is it fair, or even possible, to expect an officer to devote himself to surmounting the difficulties already in the way, and to the improvement of this branch of instruction with proper zeal, when he is so treated? Why should not our parsimonious Government pay him as it pays the instructor in infantry? We have but twenty-eight regiments of cavalry, exclusive of Household troops, and the payment of half-a-crown per diem to an officer instructor in each of these would increase the yearly estimates by only £1,277, a mere trifle compared with the millions wasted annually on much less worthy objects. The instructor of musketry should also be gazetted, like his brother instructors in the infantry, though, indeed, under existing arrangements, this latter is a privilege he would willingly forego. The case of the serjeant-instructor is a precisely similar one. He is merely a duty serjeant acting for a period, and in winter returns to the routine of guards and troop work. He has no position given him by his appointment, and, instead of being looked up to, as in the infantry, he has no weight with the other non-commissioned officers, most of whom are probably his seniors. His work entails a great wear and tear of uniform and much exposure, and he gets in return the magnificent donation of one shilling for every half-crown the officer enjoys, thus obtaining three guineas for the instruction of the regiment. This anomaly should be remedied at once, and the serjeant-instructor should be given his staff rank and receive his small extra remuneration all the year round. Until something is done to ensure an extra amount of interest being taken in the carbine training of the cavalry, no satisfactory results can be expected to arise from the increase of individual rewards for the men, paltry as they still are; and no efforts of commanding officers can effect a really beneficial and marked improvement in the firing of their regiments, so long as the staff on whom the instruction depends is underpaid, overworked, and expected to submit to a sacrifice for the benefit of an eminently cheeseparing country. We would also suggest that, as a means of enabling the cavalry soldier to obtain at least the same amount of practice with his carbine as the infantry soldier has annually with his rifle, he should fire sixty rounds individual firing, and ten skirmishing dismounted, as at present. It is not easy to permit the cavalry soldier to spend double the present allowance of time on his course, but why should he not regularly fire twenty rounds per diem, instead of ten, as at present? Six hours, at the outside, would suffice to fire a troop of sixty men, and now that the annual course can commence in the spring, the days are amply long enough to admit of this being done. No more protracted separation of the soldier from his cavalry duties would result from this arrangement, and the practice at the short ranges is an excellent preparation for good shooting at long ones. Also, ridiculous as it may read, were the officers of the best shooting troop to be entitled to an extra fortnight's leave in the ensuing leave-season, it would be truly astonishing to witness the energetic endeavours at improvement that would take the place of the present indifference displayed, and the deep interest the officers would take in the firing of their men. The whole subject is one which calls for careful consideration, and with so practical a soldier as Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry, and an equally good officer (Colonel A. L. Annesley) filling the position of adviser on all Cavalry questions at head-quarters, we bring this matter to notice, fully convinced that our remarks will receive the attention they deserve.

It is not beyond the mark to say that in recent years it has been generally accepted that, to ensure anything approaching a reasonable flow of promotion, a constant succession of Retirement schemes is an absolute necessity. The praiseworthy effort of Mr. Childers to put the Service in possession of a grand scheme that should work smoothly without constant supplementary provisions to grease the wheels of Promotion, soon showed signs of weakness; and the "temporary clauses" by which a rapid clearance was to be made, were succeeded by more lasting provisions, giving still greater inducements to those who might be wavering in their minds as to the wisdom of accepting retirement. To have given the ideas of Mr. Childers a really fair trial, it would have been necessary to have adhered to the complements of the various Lists as laid down by him; but it was found that not only would the limit to the numbers on the Senior Lists create such a terrible block in promotion as to make the Service a hopeless profession for the majority, but that the very smallness of those lists reduced the efficiency of the Service, and took from it that expansiveness so needful at any moment, when an augmentation of the Fleet may be required for the safety of the country. Thus, then, the main idea upon which Mr. Childers based his scheme was exploded very shortly after the new arrangement was introduced, and first one list and then another was obliged to be increased. There are, as a result, three more Admirals, three more Vice-Admirals, and seven more Rear-Admirals than were allowed for, while the Captains are twenty-four and the Commanders eight in excess of their complement, as laid down by Mr. Childers. And lastly, it has been found necessary to give the Sub-Lieutenants an outlet, by increasing the complement of the Lieutenants' list from six hundred to a thousand. Without this, the junior commissioned rank would be stagnated in an alarming manner, and would have seen but little chance of ever getting beyond Lieutenant's rank, even if they attained that. Such is the hopeless condition at which a strictly seniority Service arrives, in these "piping times of peace," when our foreign squadrons are comparatively attenuated, and the Channel Squadron consists of but four ships. The fact of having given Sub-Lieutenants an outlet by increasing the Lieutenants' list is not all that is required, for a glance at that list (which is now less than 150 below its full complement of 1,000, while the Commanders' List is not one-fourth as strong), shows plainly enough that not one in four who obtain their commissions as Lieutenants will ever be Commanders on the Active List. And now the question arises,—What is to become of the rest, and how are the seniors to be induced to go, so as to clear the way for more junior men? If only senior Lieutenants were promoted—

and we now have officers who have been 20 years in that rank—it would follow that by the time they had advanced half-way up the Commanders' List, they would be compulsorily retired for age, and a young captain should be an impossibility, while our Admirals would only get their flags in time to haul them down again on retirement. Of course this would right itself in time, as the elderly officers went off day after day, and made room for those who were a little junior to them; but, in the meantime, the Service would be drifting into inefficiency, by the employment of none but disheartened officers, who had been kept too long waiting and waiting for promotion which was but of little use when it came. This being so, it is now proposed to make the age for compulsory retirement of Lieutenants earlier than at present; and, in the cases of those who have not served a certain time, either from choice or from the bad-luck of not being able to get a ship, to remove them at the age of 40. As a rule, Lieutenants have had no great difficulty in finding employment at sea, as the reduction in the complement of the list gave most of them an opportunity of serving, although the Navy has been for so long maintained on a peace footing. But, even under such circumstances, there are a great number who would be affected by this new rule, and as the list approaches its full complement, that number will increase, for employment will be more difficult to obtain. This new rule would, then, gradually cause a more steady flow of promotion, and if coupled with an increase in the number of Commanders, would give a better prospect of advancement to those who now feel, as they approach the head of the Lieutenants' List, that their professional life hangs on a thread. This is all, as far as we can ascertain, that the Admiralty has an idea of doing for the Lieutenants, and as those officers have long since recognised the fact that it is only by the minority that the higher grades can be reached, it would be something if the road to the Commanders' Active List were made more easy, and also if the fate of compulsory retirement were made less hard to Lieutenants, by giving them a step in rank and a corresponding increase in their retired pay.

There is, perhaps, hardly an officer in or out of France who will not feel glad to see the attacks against General de Cissey disproved before going into Court. General Farre, the present War Minister, has declared in Parliament that after a thorough examination, nothing has been found in his office to justify the ignominious charges brought against his predecessor. Some of these accusations are too absurd to be repeated, such as the purchase of horses which had been cast in the German service. For one grave charge there was some sort of basis. A considerable sum of money was advanced in 1875 to the contractors engaged on the forts round Paris. This was irregular; but at the moment a new war with Germany was anticipated, and it was considered of the utmost importance to push on the new forts with the greatest alacity. Paris had been taught a severe lesson in this matter in 1870. The Prussians seized on the heights of Chatillon, which commanded the south of the city, and from where they afterwards threw shells up to the walls of the Louvre. While Louis Philippe was yet on the throne, it had been decided that two additional forts to those constructed in 1840 were necessary,—one at Chatillon, the other at Montretout; but it was only when matters were looking black on the Rhine in 1870, that a redoubt at Chatillon was commenced, and in consequence of some dispute between the contractor and his workmen on the subject of wages, it was not finished when the Germans arrived. General de Cissey determined, in 1875, that money should not stand in the way of the new girdle of forts being placed in a condition to defend the capital in the event of war breaking out. When General de Cissey, it is said, was taking the waters at Contrexeville, he was accompanied by Madame de Kaulla, and the people at the hotel where he was stopping declared to the landlord that if that lady came to table any more, they would leave his establishment. M. de Girardin was represented as having been on intimate terms with the guilty pair. M. de Girardin declares that he was never at Contrexeville, and Madame de Kaulla also denies having ever been there. Madame de Kaulla is represented as having been driven from Russia as a German spy. The French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, General Chanzy, writes to inform his Government that General Trepoff and the Russian police know nothing whatever of the lady in question, and doubt if she ever visited St. Petersburg. Madame de Kaulla is reported to have been driven from London, on the representations of Madame Novikoff. Madame Novikoff writes that she knows nothing whatever of Madame de Kaulla. However, the Chamber has decided that there shall be an investigation. General Farre, after declaring that there was no foundation for the accusations brought against the ex-War Minister, acquiesced in this course, possibly deeming that as General de Cissey had himself demanded a court-martial, or a court of inquiry, he would like to confound his libellers before Parliament. The consequences, however, of Parliament meddling with this affair are exceedingly serious, and touch the dignity of the uniform. General de Cissey is accused of having revealed the secrets of his department, and the Chamber appoints a committee of twenty-two members who will publish the result of their researches into all the arcana of the War Office to the whole world. While the Parliamentary inquiry is going on, the Courts of law on their side will try the actions for libel brought by General de Cissey, and also by Madame de Kaulla, against several Radical papers, and in this accusation two deputies —M. Laisant and M. le Faure—are defendants. What the Radicals cannot forgive in General de Cissey is the fact that he not only served the Empire, but that he was War Minister during the Commune, and he is, consequently, one of the parties held responsible for the "bloody week." It is some consolation to find a veteran journalist like M. Emile de Girardin, who for half a century has been pleading in favour of the unlimited liberty of the Press, giving vent to his disgust at the conduct of the Radical journals on this occasion, and qualifying M. Rochefort, his colleagues, and his *confrères* as "infamous calumniators." The result of all this fuss will, probably, be to show that General de Cissey had a liaison with Madame de Kaulla.

H.R.H. Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Superintendent of Naval Reserves, made an official inspection on Monday of the Coastguard stations of Mundesley, Bacton, Hasborough, Palling, Winterton, and the Battery at Yarmouth, and proceeded thence to Didlington Hall, on a visit to Mr. Tyssen Amhurst. The Duke was accompanied on his tour of inspection by Commander George Parker, Inspecting Officer, Yarmouth, and Assistant-Paymaster Rickard.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has brought to the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty the splendid services rendered by the Coastguard of the Hull district to distressed ships, under very trying circumstances, during the severe gale which visited that part of the coast between the 29th and 31st of last month. The Coastguard were exposed for many hours to the severe weather, and saved lives from or rendered other services to no less than 81 wrecked or distressed vessels. One and all on every occasion fully did their duty, and upheld the high character of the force to which they belong. There were many instances of gallant behaviour, notably that of Charles Evans, boatman, of Robin Hood's Bay station, who at great personal risk went through a heavy surf, and succeeded in saving the crew of the *Flower Girl*. It is to be hoped that Evans may be awarded the Albert medal.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., consisting of the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Achilles*, and *Northumberland*, after being detained by stress of weather, left Queenstown on Tuesday for Vigo.

With reference to a paragraph of last week alluding to the issue of handbills calling for candidates for entry in the Navy, as boys 2nd class, we regret to find that the standard of height and chest-measurement for boys is slightly lowered and not raised. Possibly if their Lordships would take to heart our leading article of November 13 on "Unpopular Sailing Orders," and would show more consideration for the Blue-jacket in many little ways, the Service would be sufficiently popular to allow of a very high standard being still enforced, instead of its being necessary to lower it to obtain fresh entries.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock was at Bermuda in the *Northampton* on the 12th inst., with the *Druid*, *Contest*, and *Flamingo* in company.

The loss of the *Clyde* is not yet quite a settled matter, for the verdict given in favour of the Admiralty has been appealed against on the ground of misdirection and the improper rejection of evidence. A new trial will now take place.

The Detached Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., left St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on Saturday, for Monte Video. The Princes Albert Victor and George, on board the *Bacchante*, Captain Lord Charles Scott, are both in excellent health.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., was at Bombay, in his flagship, the *Euryalus*, on Tuesday last.

Admiral Clouet, the Minister of Marine and the Colonies of France, has presented a Bill for authorising the annexation of Tahiti. It is rumoured that Admiral Clouet will shortly be superseded in his office as Minister of Marine, by Admiral Jaures, who is now the French Ambassador to the Spanish Court.

Sir Allen Young, lieutenant commanding the London Brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers, is about to leave England for a cruise in the Mediterranean in his yacht.

Lieutenant William Henn, in his yacht *Gertrude*, has carried off a prize of 5,000 francs, having won the race from Gibraltar to Oran. The *Cetonia* was one of the competitors. It is evident that Lieutenant Henn did not retire from the Active List from any distaste for a life at sea.

We recently called attention to the gallantry of the Seedie boy, Farabani, of the *Wild Swan*, in saving a slave from the jaws of a shark, and gave some account of the act. He has now been awarded the Albert medal, and the *Gazette* of Tuesday gives the following account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—"On August 8 last, while the *Wild Swan* was off the coast of Mozambique, a fugitive slave-boy, named Farejallah, having jumped overboard from a stage alongside the ship, was immediately seized by an enormous shark, which bit off his leg at the knee, dragging him under the water. When he rose to the surface the shark again attacked him, tearing off his remaining leg and part of the thigh. On Farejallah beginning to rise to the surface again, closely followed by the shark, Farabani jumped from the netting into the water, and brought the unfortunate boy to the surface; nor did he leave the water till he had placed him in a position of safety. The captain of the *Wild Swan* adds that what makes this, if possible, a more gallant deed, is the fact that Farabini saw the whole of the horrible catastrophe from the first seizure of the boy, and that when he jumped into the water, not only the attacking shark, but three others, were seen close to the ship, attracted no doubt by the blood."

The following appears in last night's *Gazette*:—"Notice is hereby given, that the medals awarded to the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships *Egeria*, *Fly*, *Modeste*, *Philomel*, *Ringdove*, and *Thistle*, for service in the Malay Straits (Perak Expedition), between November 2, 1875, and March 20, 1876, are now in course of distribution. Application should be made personally or by letter addressed to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, London, S.W. Petty officers and seamen, whether applying in person or by letter, are required to produce their certificates of service."

We are glad to hear that our statement, of some weeks since, that the China command would be offered to Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., is likely to be confirmed at an early date.

Rear-Admiral Stirling arrived at Panama from Esquimalt in the *Triumph* on the 7th inst.

The lieutenant of the watch on board the *Achilles* at the time when she so narrowly escaped annihilating a merchant barque, on the passage to Queenstown, is not, we regret to hear, absolved from all blame by those who have inquired into the circumstances of the case. A better look-out on a hazy night might also have been expected from one of her Majesty's ships, if all we hear be true. The fact that the officer in question has not been held blameless is all the more regrettable, as up to this time he had a most promising career in the Service, having won special promotion over the heads of many who were his seniors.

At the recent examination of officers of the Royal Marines, at the conclusion of a course of military instruction at Eastney Barracks, Lieutenant F. White obtained 2,012 marks out of a possible total of 2,500; Lieutenant W. S. S. Harvest, 1,733; Lieutenant C. Field, 1,726; Lieutenant F. H. N. Wilson, 1,510; Lieutenant J. H. Swanton, 1,458; Lieutenant F. J. Raitt, 1,436; and Lieutenant A. H. Kellie, 1,089. Lieutenants White and Field were also specially mentioned in one or more subjects.

A report of the loss of the American Arctic ship *Jeannette* has been received, but it must, as yet, be accepted with reserve, and in the hope that it may not be true, as confirmatory evidence is wanting. The news has been received from the American steamer *Courier*, which arrived at Hakodadi on October 12, from the north, and reports that a steam whaler returned to Petropauloski had been informed by the natives during her cruise that the *Jeannette* had been totally lost, after having been cut through by the ice. It will be remembered that the *Jeannette* had been specially strengthened to resist such a possibility.

The restriction of men only being allowed to be recommended for the Coastguard from ships paying off has been removed for the present, and they may now be recommended from any ship.

The Admiralty have extended the period of service of Staff Captain Harvey, in his present appointment as Master Attendant of Devonport Dockyard, for two years from October 14, 1880.

At the last meeting of the Royal Humane Society, the silver medallion was unanimously voted to Lieutenant C. H. Bayly, of the *Encounter*, for saving life under the following circumstances:—An ordinary seaman belonging to the *Encounter*, named William Yarwood, while at sea in lat. 23° 13′ N. and long. 117° 41′ E., jumped overboard from the bow port, the vessel at the time being under steam, and proceeding at the rate of over seven knots an hour. On hearing the cry of "A man overboard!" Lieutenant Bayly, who was in the ward-room at the time, immediately rushed on deck, and seeing the man in the water, jumped from the embrasure port to the rescue. After swimming a considerable time, Lieutenant Bayly succeeded in reaching Yarwood, who was insensible and all but drowned, and supporting him until he could reach a lifebuoy which had been thrown overboard. In the meantime, a boat had been launched from the ship, and after the lapse of fully ten minutes both rescuer and rescued were picked up. The danger incurred by Lieutenant Bayly was much enhanced by the close proximity of reefs, which were known to abound with sharks.

Sir Edward Reed, who made an onslaught upon pensions generally some time ago in an electioneering speech, has now the support of two other notable Members of the House of Commons, Bradlaugh and Labouchere, to wit. Such a combination should, indeed, carry great weight in the eyes of the public.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith (who has been at Constantinople in his yacht *Pandora*) and Mr. Goschen had the honour of dining with his Majesty the Sultan on Monday, the 15th inst. Mr. Smith was to leave Constantinople on the 16th inst. for Mitylene and Smyrna.

As might have been expected, Sir Bartle Frere is not satisfied with the latest efforts of the Admiralty Hydrographer in "geographical research." The newly-published charts, Nos. 2,089, 648, and 1,806 of the old preliminary surveys of 1825, of the east and west coasts of Africa, northward of the Cape Colony, are not considered by Sir Bartle Frere as being equal to the requirements of modern civilisation. At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last, Sir Bartle remarked:—"As to the extent to which the information recorded in our best maps was accurate, the coast-line from Orange River was near enough perhaps for some purposes of navigation, but further survey was necessary. He suggested that there should be instituted an official survey, a vessel being continually employed for the purpose, assisted by a party travelling along the coast; and the society would not be going beyond its proper sphere of action if it added the weight of its influence with the Government to insure a complete and thorough survey of the coast of the East and West South Africa. Against the cost of the operations must be set the loss incurred by shipwrecks, and he hoped that some such survey would be undertaken without delay." We trust their Lordships will listen to these evidences of "the unsurveyed world." The *Sylvia* is already in England, and there are therefore officers and men ready to hand for this service at the Cape; and no time should be lost in preparing a properly equipped surveying vessel, to carry out the wants of the Cape Colony, as expressed by Sir Bartle Frere.

The *Arethusa*, *Leander*, and *Phæton* are to carry four revolving guns, which will be mounted on carriages designed by the Elswick firm. Experimental trials with a carriage of this pattern are, we hear, to be made at Portsmouth on board the *Kite*.

The surveying vessel *Alert*, which some time ago completed her labours in the Straits of Magellan, has now arrived at Levuka, Fiji, and is engaged in making a survey between that place and Tonga. She will probably be at Sydney early in 1881.

We are glad to learn that a Bill, providing for the safer navigation of the Solent, has been drafted, and will be laid before Parliament by the Board of Trade, supported by the Admiralty, early next Session.

It would be interesting to know whether the *Enchantress* has been condemned as unseaworthy, for if not, it seems somewhat extravagant, even for a wealthy nation, to build a new and expensive vessel which is only used by the Authorities for a few days in each year.

It has been decided by the Admiralty to pay off and recommission at Hong Kong several ships now employed on the China station, the new crews being sent out early in January in the Tyne, which will return with the paid-off crews. The ships named for paying off are the *Magpie*, commanded by Captain Napier, since September, 1877, and which was recommissioned at Hong Kong in November, 1878; the *Foxhound*, commanded by Lieutenant Nowell, since November, 1877, when she was commissioned at Devonport; the *Fly*, commanded by Commander Adolphus St. Clair, since March, 1879, and which was recommissioned at Hong Kong, January 1, 1878; and the *Vigilant*, commanded by Lieutenant Annesley, since September, 1877, and recommissioned at Hong Kong in January, 1878. It will be seen that three out of the four vessels have already been recommissioned on the station, and three of the commands will fall vacant, the only reappointment being that of Commander St. Clair. The *Magpie* will be reduced to a lieutenant's command, and will be re-employed on surveying service on the China station.

The *Fawn*, on being recommissioned at Malta, will leave the Mediterranean station for surveying service on the East Indies command, taking the Red Sea survey on her passage. Complaints have recently been made by shipowners, notably the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as to the existing charts of the Red Sea, and the Admiralty has decided on having those waters re-surveyed without delay, some of the recent losses of ships being, it is alleged, attributable to defective charts.

In view of the possibility of accidents with the electric light—similar to that which caused the instant death of a stoker on board the Russian yacht *Livadia*—happening in our own Service, the Admiralty are taking precautionary measures. Captain Gordon, of the torpedo school-ship, has been called upon to report upon the case, and to suggest such regulations and cautionary orders as will put on their guard officers and men who may be placed in charge of electric gear.

We believe that it is not improbable that after next June the Admiralty will adopt the system of a limited competition for Naval cadetships. Those in power will thus be enabled, while admitting the principle of competition, to reward an even greater number of political adherents than is now the case.

The reliefs of ships-of-war on foreign stations appear to be falling somewhat into arrears. Seven steam-vessels, viz., the *Swallow*, *Modeste*, *Penguin*, *Wild Swan*, *Griffon*, *Turquoise*, *Elk*, and *Pelican*, have completed a three-years' commission abroad, and as far as we can ascertain, no immediate steps are being taken to provide ships for the relief of any, except the *Penguin* and *Elk*.

The good-service pension which became vacant by the death of General Brown-Grieve, C.B., of the Royal Marines, has been conferred upon General Schomberg, R.M.A. As there were three General officers on the Retired List who had not been provided for in this respect, and several on the Active List having a better show of service against their names, there was some difficulty in deciding who should be the recipient of this reward of £200 a year. General Schomberg is a fortunate officer, for although holding his own in seniority on the Generals' list, yet his first commission in the Service was junior to nine of his brother Generals who are still unfavoured with the G.C.B. General Schomberg obtained his present seniority through the separation of the Artillery branch of the corps from that of the Light Infantry. He has seen good service, having been in the Baltic, where he commanded the Marine Artillery of a division of gunboats at the bombardment of Sweaborg, in 1855, and also commanded the Royal Marine Artillery with the Brigade in China in 1857-59. He was deputy-adjutant-general from 1872 to 1875.

The delay in issuing orders for the Royal Marines to adopt the latest change in uniform, which principally consists in removing the badges of rank from the collar to the shoulder, was attributed to a desire to place something on the collar of the tunic and jacket, in lieu of the badges when removed. Without this the collar would look bare, and as various regiments wear the bugle, a castle, or other device on the collar, it was thought that the Marines might have either the bugle as light infantry, or the globe and laurel as the badge of the corps. The orders now issued make no reference, however, to a device for the collar.

In consequence of the length of time lieutenants of the Royal Marines still serve before obtaining their companies, it is desired to urge upon the Admiralty the advisability of adopting some measure for relieving the stagnation,—one suggestion being the offer of some additional years' service or a bonus to captains, as an inducement to retire.

A letter has appeared in the New York *Tribune* from General Gillmore, of the United States Engineers, on the subject of Ericsson's submarine torpedo artillery. The General maintains that though this invention may possess destructive powers in the highest degree, the invention cannot alter the existing relations between attack and defence, as the device can be used by every fleet, so that neither purely naval defence nor mixed defence can derive any strength from its use which is not equally shared by the attacking force. He contends that Ericsson's invention can have no greater effect than to hasten and intensify disasters on both sides in combats between fleets. It appears to us that the General's argument applies to all weapons, whether guns or torpedoes, which are open to adoption in all fleets.

The designs for the Afghan medal have been submitted to her Majesty for approval. The colour of the riband will be green and red.

The *Canada Gazette* of the 8th inst. contains the following appointments:—"Hon. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., late Minister of Militia and Defence, to be Postmaster-General for the Dominion of Canada, vice the Hon. J. O'Connor, appointed Secretary of State of Canada; Hon. J. P. R. A. Caron to be Minister of Militia and Defence, vice the Hon. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., appointed Postmaster-General."

We are happy to learn from several sources that the rations which we were led, by the way in which the official paper was quoted, to suppose constituted the week's supply of Cetewayo and his followers, now prisoners at Cape Town, are the daily issues; and very ample they are. The King, as the Zulus still consider him, has 2 lbs. of candles and one bar of soap every week, and one pint of square-face is issued to him daily.

A Militia lieutenant-colonel writes to suggest that as it is generally at licensed places of entertainment that British soldiers are insulted on account of their uniforms, it would be well for some instructions on the subject to be issued to those who issue such licences. If this cannot be done officially, he suggests that a committee of officers should be formed for the purpose of receiving notice of such insults, such committee, when in possession of full details, making it their business to call the attention of licensing magistrates, &c., to them. The mere publication of names, in such cases, would probably lessen the evil.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wily (late 83rd Regiment), Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties in Canada, has, at his own request, been placed on the Superannuation List from October 31. In a farewell order, General Luard, commanding the Dominion Militia, says:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Wily cannot be permitted to retire from office without an expression of the high value entertained of that officer's long and faithful service in the Militia and in the Store Branch of the Department."

We are glad to learn from Ottawa that a Canadian Militia Museum has been established in the Drill Hall at head-quarters in that city, with the object of preserving historical records and articles of interest relating to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada or to the Militia previous to confederation, or any of the provinces now constituting Canada.

Mr. Childers, acting on the advice of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, having in the summer abolished the theory that an Artillery or Engineer officer cannot hold high Staff employ at home, though able to do so in India, the Scientific Corps, we understand, await with interest its practical application, in one or more of their officers being appointed to divisional or brigade commands in England.

We learn from Ceylon that there has been an animated discussion in the Legislative Council, on Sir John Coode's proposals for the further extension of the breakwater works at Colombo. That gentleman submitted two alternative plans, but the result of the Council's deliberations has been to reject them both, and to adopt a design prepared by the local Surveyor-General, Colonel A. B. Fyers, R.E. The full expenditure on these works has been limited to £800,000, and it is decided that extra accommodation for the British Navy, if required, should be provided for by Imperial funds.

The dispatch of the 98th Regiment from Malta to India is the first instance that has ever occurred of both the West and East Indies being included in the same tour of foreign service of a British regiment. The nearest approach to this of late years was the case of the 69th, which had only returned a few weeks from the West Indies, when in 1857 it was sent to India.

The 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, having proceeded to India, the 1st Battalion, 15th Regiment, is now, with the exception of course, of the Guards, and of three or four of the 2nd Battalions raised in 1857 and 1858, the only battalion of British infantry that has never been stationed in that country.

An Indian contemporary hears that Colonel Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., half-pay, late 34th Regiment, will shortly get a brigade command in Bengal, but we doubt the probability of this report being confirmed, as Colonel Rowlands already occupies a senior position on the list of colonels for promotion, and it seems scarcely likely that he will be offered an appointment which he would be disqualified from holding on his becoming a major-general in the course of the next few months.

Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., is returning home from India by the mail steamer Bangalore, which reached Suez on the 17th inst. He will land most probably at Southampton.

A notice appears in Indian General Orders regarding the new Afghan War medal. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress having been graciously pleased to confer a separate war medal in commemoration of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, European and native, employed on field service in Afghanistan, the Commander-in-Chief directs that commanding officers and heads of departments will furnish rolls, as early as practicable, of officers and others who served under their command and are considered entitled to the decoration now authorised. All claims must be submitted through the officer commanding the regiment, or the head of the department in which the applicant was serving, at the time when the decoration was earned. The operations for which the medal is granted are held to have commenced in the first phase of the war, on November 22, 1878, and to have closed on May 26, 1879. And, similarly, for the second phase, from September 3, 1879, to August 15, 1880, for the Khyber and Kurum lines; and to September 20, 1880, for Southern Afghanistan. None but those who crossed the frontier on duty between these dates are to be included in the rolls.

We gladly give insertion to the following extract from the *Irish Times*, and we regret that so many of our contemporaries were erroneously led into publishing reports of inefficiency on the part of our Military Departments. The *Irish Times* throws some light upon the causes which mislead non-military critics in such matters, and we are glad to find that there has been no proved shortcomings in the Departments presided over by Commissary-General Sir E. Strickland and Deputy- Commissary-General of Ordnance Nagle, respectively :—

"Our attention has been called to the remarks made by our special correspondent at Lough Mask with reference to the inefficiency of one of our military departments. We have it on excellent authority that the Commissariat, properly so-called, has been found thoroughly efficient, and that no complaint has been made to the officer in charge of the district, or to Sir Edward Strickland. We are glad to state these facts. At the same time, if there are any military departments regarding which a civilian may pardonably plead ignorance, they are those entitled respectively the Commissariat and Ordnance. We are not sure that a young deputy-assistant-commissary would off-hand be able to explain the mysteries of the organisation. Within a comparatively short period we have had military storekeepers, barrack-masters, purveyors, controllers, commissaries, a Military Train, Army-Service Corps, Ordnance, &c., with such a multiplicity of deputies, assistants, seniors, and subs as to puzzle any civilian not very conversant with the departmental affairs of the Army. There is a mess-room story that a heedless young D.A.C.G., in a small garrison town, was, by the confiding natives, devoutly believed in as a General officer. It is satisfactory to know—whatever other branch of administration was at fault—that the Commissariat did not fail in providing for the poor fellows encamped at Lough Mask."

MILITARY PRISONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I, and no doubt many other officers, read with much interest the article on the new Military Prison Regulations, in your number of the 2nd of last month. I had some difficulty in obtaining a copy of these rules, which it does not seem to have been thought necessary to send to commanding officers of regiments, and I quite agree with your opinion that no Military man can have had anything to do with such an incongruous production. I see by Rule 82 that corporal punishment can now be inflicted with a "birch rod;" I presume this intended to be in keeping with the boy-soldiers now filling our ranks, who will now be treated as the obstreperous lads in the reformatories. Why not give commanding officers this jurisdiction? In the excellent speech of his Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief, at the Mansion House, he appealed to the civilian population to welcome and encourage the red-coats to their social and public assemblies as military citizens. Nothing would tend more to this end than keeping military offenders by themselves, to be dealt with by a military executive, instead of, as it were, flaunting them before the public, by sending them to civil jails. I have been a "Visitor" to the military prison near Edinburgh, and also at Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, and they appear to be admirably managed. The strictly military discipline kept up, together with the regularity and cleanliness enforced, must be the means of instilling a healthy element, which would be a lasting benefit to a soldier inclined to resist authority, or of irregular habits. I think, with many others I have conversed with on the subject, that it is a great mistake to send soldiers for military crimes to civil jails, and I hope it will be discontinued. Their punishments, as their crimes, should be military.—I am, &c.,

A FIELD OFFICER AND MILITARY PRISON VISITOR.

The Missions to Seamen Society has received £100 from Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., towards its chaplaincy for fishermen at Hastings. The Rev. C. R. Dawes, M.A., late of the Royal Navy, has been some months at work amongst the fishermen, and hopes are entertained that a church, formerly of little use to them, may yet be really helpful to the men and their families.

Of late the question of tattooing (not branding) has been revived, to act as a check against desertion, and prevent the re-enlistment of bad characters. Some time ago, when the desertions were at the rate of 5,000 a year (one artilleryman had enlisted and sold his kit eleven times in two years before he was detected), Sir James E. Alexander submitted to and left at the Horse Guards a small instrument, with a spring (it cost £5) to tattoo instantaneously, and with hardly any pain, a man above the left wrist. Needles effected this, and Indian ink rubbed on the punctures left the impression of a neat small Queen's crown, in blue, the size of a sixpence, and indelible. Sailors are in the habit of tattooing each other, and with strange devices, sometimes; a crown would be better for them, as well as for soldiers, but all ranks, commissioned and non-commissioned, rank and file, should be proud to exhibit this honourable badge.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS.

Brigdr.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., speaking at a banquet at Grocers' Hall on Thursday night, said he was aware that certain reforms were necessary in the Army. Against one, however, he must protest, and that was the abolition of regimental colours. It was said that valuable lives were sacrificed in endeavouring to save a mere rag; but that rag was the emblem of honour, around which all rallied in the hour of danger. It was the soldier's star and the consecrated emblem of his devotion. It was true that recently in Afghanistan many valuable lives were lost at Maiwand, and that in one regiment alone 273 fell round the colours. Col. Galbraith, when last seen on his bended knee, still grasped the colours of his corps, and beside him fell many whose names would live for ever in the hearts of all who served in the 66th. The colours were the standards around which fugitives would rally and brave men die, and it would be about as wise to take away the regimental colours as it would be to abolish the Union Jack in the Navy.

A correspondent, writing from Queenstown of a visit to the Queenstown Sailors' Home, says he was much struck by the order, the cleanliness, and the general comfortable appearance of the Institution. To the present steward, Mr. Arthur Warner, great credit is due for the unremitting care he has taken to render the Home attractive, and the registers show how well he has succeeded. In 1877, the year before he joined the Home, the number of seamen entered in the registers was 830, of whom 491 belonged to the Royal Navy. In 1879 the number registered was 2,946, of whom 2,482 were of the Royal Navy. Last year 464 merchant seamen were accommodated, 111 of these being shipwrecked seamen, and 49 of these latter were relieved by the Home, and forwarded to their destination at its expense. Next year, when the Repulse takes the place of the present guard-ship, the sphere of usefulness of this excellent institution will be enlarged. The sailors have a library, a reading-room well supplied with papers, and a billiard-table is shortly to be added to the other attractions. The dormitories are the very pink of neatness and comfort, and together with the *cuisine* speak well for the matron's zeal. I had only one fault to find with the entire arrangement, and that was the ridiculously small salary given to the matron. For superintending the domestic arrangements generally, she is only allowed £5 per year! Capt. Buckle, R.N., of the Revenge, has taken great interest in the institution, and his private purse has supplied many of its comforts, both transient and permanent. Admiral Hamilton, his flag-lieutenant, and secretary, have done wondrous good, and have earned the gratitude of all frequenting the Sailors' Home.

The development of the destructive capabilities of the Nordenfelt gun has led the Admiralty to recognise the necessity of increasing the thickness of plates intended as a protection to those torpedo and other boats which, in certain contingencies, would have to face the fire of these weapons. Plates that were rifle-proof have hitherto been considered sufficient, but now their thickness is to be determined by a consideration of the important fact that a 1-inch Nordenfelt gun can perforate a $\frac{3}{4}$-inch Bessemer steel plate at 200 yards, and a $\frac{5}{8}$-inch plate at 300 yards.—*Standard.*

A laudatory paragraph of one "Dr. Stradling, of H.M.S. Elbe," has gone the rounds of the Medical Press, and at last the *Daily Telegraph* has written one of its gushing leaders on this supposed naval officer, who is allowing himself to be generally bitten by snakes of all kinds. Can it be that some waggish medical students have concocted a hoax in drawing up a report of the effects of snake bites, and have chosen the name of one who is not to be found in the *Navy List*, and a ship which does not exist in her Majesty's Navy? It is perfectly certain that there is no naval Dr. Stradling, neither is there an Elbe in the Royal Navy. It would appear that the paper with the largest circulation in the world does not possess a *Navy List*.

The subjoined Fleet Circulars have been issued :—"My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that in future the captains and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels are to be held responsible for ascertaining that the continuity of the lightning-conductors on board the ships and vessels under their command is complete, and also for maintaining such lightning-conductors in a state of efficiency. In ships which have galvanometers on board the conductors are to be tested periodically, and in ships which are not supplied with such instruments the commanding officer is to apply for the conductors to be tested, when an opportunity offers, at a dockyard." "My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that, from the date of this Circular, captains appointed as commodores of the 2nd class, when on passage in mail packets or hired vessels, to or from their commands, shall have similar reserved accommodation to that provided for flag-officers, but shall be liable only to the rate of messing contribution prescribed for captains in Art. 87 of the Addenda to Queen's Regulations, 1880, viz., 2s. per diem. They will also, on these occasions, and if on passage while holding the above-mentioned appointments, be allowed conveyance for the authorised number of servants in their staff, instead of for only the two specified in Article 1,417 of the Queen's Regulations. My Lords are also pleased to direct that warrant officers provided with messing at the public expense in her Majesty's ships, or troopships, contract packets, or hired vessels, &c., shall be relieved from paying any messing contribution for themselves. When, however, granted passage for their wives and families, they will be liable to contribution on their account at the rates prescribed for commissioned officers in Article 87 of the Addenda (1880) to the Queen's Regulations."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that Col. C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., will succeed Major-Gen. C. C. Johnson, Bengal S.C., as Q.M.G. Gen. Johnson has proceeded on leave for two years, and is not likely to return to India, as he comes into colonel's allowances before his leave expires.

THE BOMBAY ARMY DEATH ROLL.

It is notified in the Bombay *Government Gazette* that reports of deaths of the under-mentioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of September :—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
H.-P., late 109th Foot.	Brigdr.-Gen. H. F. Brooke (Adjt.-Gen., Bombay Army)	1880. Aug. 16	Candahar.*
Staff Corps ...	Lieut.-Col. A. M. Shewell	Sept. 1	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Newport	Aug. 16	Do.
Do. ...	Major T. W. Sanders ...	Sept. 2	Killa Abdulla.*
Do. ...	Capt. P. C. Heath	July 27	Maiwand.*
Do. ...	Capt. H. F. Smith	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. W. C. Owen... ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. C. W. Hinde ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. C. G. Whitby ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. D. Cole	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. W. N. Justice ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. F. Whittuck ...	Sept. 5	Candahar.*
Do. ...	Lieut. F. C. Stayner ...	Aug. 16	Do.
General List ...	Major R. J. Le P. Trench	Do.	Do.
E-B R.H.A. ...	Major G. F. Blackwood ...	July 27	Maiwand.*
Do. ...	Lieut. E. G. Osborne ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. H. Maclaine ...	Sept. 1	Candahar.*
1 Royal Artillery	Capt. F. L. Archer ...	Sept. 15	Bombay.
Royal Engineers	Brevet Col. J. P. Cox ...	Sept. 23	Poona.
Do. ...	Capt. G. M. Cruickshank...	Aug. 16	Candahar.*
Do. ...	Lieut. T. R. Henn	July 27	Maiwand.*
2-7th Foot ...	Major T. B. Vandeleur ...	Aug. 26	Candahar.*
Do. ...	Lieut. T. P. F. Wood ...	Aug. 16	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. E. S. Marsh ...	Do.	Do.
29th Foot ...	Lieut. E. A. Williamson ...	Sept. 7	Baroda.
66th Foot ...	Lieut.-Col. J. Galbraith ...	July 27	Maiwand.*
Do. ...	Capt. E. S. Garratt ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Capt. W. H. McMath ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Capt. T. J. Cullen	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Capt. W. Roberts	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. M. E. Rayner ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Lieut. R. T. Chute... ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	2nd Lieut. A. Honywood...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	2nd Lieut. W. R. Olivey ...	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	2nd Lieut. H. J. O. Barr...	Do.	Do.
Unattached List	Major P. Murray	Sept. 2	Poona.

* Southern Afghanistan.

The opening meeting of the new Dublin Soldiers' Institute was held in the lecture-hall of the building on Wednesday afternoon. This institute is the first which has been erected for soldiers in Ireland upon a broad and generous basis. It is erected upon the southern side of Parkgate Street, close to the entrance of the Phœnix Park, the rear extending down to the river Liffey, and it thus occupies a central position between the three principal metropolitan brrracks—the Royal, the Richmond, and Island Bridge. The chair was taken at half-past 3 o'clock by Lord James Butler. Amongst those present were—Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath; Major-Gen. Glyn, commanding the Dublin District; Col. Speedy, Major-Gen. Stoney, Rev. G. C. Williams, D.D., Senior Chaplain to the Forces in Dublin; Rev. T. B. Speedy, B.A., Chaplain to the Forces, &c.

The rumour circulated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Gen. Warre's immediate retirement from the command of the Bombay Army was, says a Bombay paper, probably due to the fact that, according to the average rate of casualties, Gen. Warre should become a full general either in November or December. Bombay is not a full general's command, and if Gen. Warre really becomes a full general by promotion, he will have to retire from the Presidency, either before or upon the expiry of the present official year. But the very reason that would prompt his retirement would necessarily prevent the appointment of Sir Charles Staveley, and it is impossible to trace any sort of foundation for that rumour.

At each of the last three meetings of the Committee of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, being those held since the recent most disastrous gales, the number of applications on behalf of shipwrecked seafaring men and distressed widows and orphans, and the amount of relief necessarily granted in aid thereof, was reported to be wholly without parallel in the society's annals during all the forty years of its existence. These urgent claims upon the charity, indeed, were in their total extent so unforeseen, as well as so unprecedented, that it has been found imperative to make adequate provision for the pressing need by specially realising a portion of the society's invested funds, to the detriment of its other operations. The sum of nearly £700 has lately been received as a gift, in trust, from M. Emile Robin, of Paris, the funded annual value of which is to be expressly awarded to the captain and chief officers of the British vessel which may, in each year, be adjudged to have incurred the greatest risk in saving from imminent peril the crew of any other vessel, British or foreign. It is worthy of note that the donor of this reward for English seamen has founded a precisely similar reward for the seamen of France, Italy, and Holland, in their respective countries.

The first meeting of the supporters of the Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home since the administration of the affairs of the institution were severely criticised was held on Wednesday afternoon, when there was an unusually large attendance, including Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and many Naval and Military officers, and a large number of petty officers, seamen, and marines. The directors reported, in reference to the temperance branch, that they had received but little assistance from those interested in the temperance movement, and that £1,600 remained to be collected towards the purchase of premises. As far as the seamen themselves were concerned, the branch was a success. The general position of the institution was reported to be flourishing. On the important subject of seamen's allotments, which gave rise to so much discussion a short time since, the directors reported that Mr. Thorne, the superintendent, had handed over the whole of the accounts to them, and that they were now responsible to the men for the safety of the money allotted to them to take care of. In making this announcement, they paid a high compliment to Mr. Thorne for the highly satisfactory manner in which he had carried on this branch of the work. Various speakers, including Prince Edward, the Mayor, and the vicars of Portsmouth and Portsea, bore testimony to the excellent manner in which the Home was conducted. The report was adopted, and the customary votes of thanks were passed, after which the seamen and marines present were entertained at dinner.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The *Times* states that Gen. Lord Lucan, G.C.B., returns to Ireland to spend the winter at Castlebar, County Mayo.

6th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Fife is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst. Lieut. Douglas-Hamilton and 2nd Lieut. Owen have been granted leave from India to England, on private affairs.

7th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Banks is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst., *en route* to join on promotion from the 12th Lancers.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Lieut. Bolton has been granted an extension of his leave of absence to May 12 next, on the recommendation of a medical board.

8th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Chaplin, V.C., has been appointed president of a committee which has assembled at Rawul Pindee, for the purpose of reporting on signalling equipment for field service in India. Capt. Rawlinson and Lieut. Fell are passengers to England in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst.

10th Hussars. A Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated Sept. 17, appoints Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars, to be provost-marshal to the brigade, in addition to his other duties, and during such period as the cavalry brigade may be detached.

12th Lancers. Lieut. Mack has been granted leave from India to England, on urgent private affairs.

13th Hussars. The *Times of India* says:—"The regiment (13th Hussars) at Lucknow received orders to start for Candahar on Nov. 1. Previous orders had appointed the 21st inst. for the departure, and it is difficult to understand what necessity can have justified the military authorities in inflicting, on all concerned, the great inconvenience attending so sudden a change of plans." Capt. Christie has passed the examination in Persian, in India, under Clause 8. Vet.-Surg. Garratt has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

15th Hussars. The regiment left Sibi on Oct. 15, 16, and 17, *en route* to Meean Meer. Capt. White, Lieuts. the Hon. R. Legh and Browne, and 2nd Lieut. Holland have been granted leave from India to England, on private affairs, and precede head-quarters.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour will, it is stated, be presented to Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, in recognition of his recent services in Afghanistan. The General has consented to receive the freedom of the Grocers' Company, which the court of assistants propose to confer on him. He has accepted the invitation of the stewards of the 216th anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation to attend the banquet on St. Andrew's Day, when the Earl of Fife will preside, and he has also accepted a special invitation to dine with his brother officers of the regiment at the Royal Artillery mess-room, Woolwich, and there is a general disposition to honour one who has brought so much distinction upon his corps. On Wednesday, Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts dined with Mr. and Mrs. Childers, in Princess Gardens, to meet H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. On Thursday Gen. Roberts, accompanied by Major-Gen. Hills, V.C., proceeded to Windsor, and dined with her Majesty on Thursday evening, remaining at the Castle for the night, returning to London yesterday. To-day the General goes with the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Lytton, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Richard Temple, and Canon Duckworth to Sandringham, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The day fixed for the Dublin banquet is the 16th prox., and his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present.

The following changes have been ordered to be carried out among the batteries stationed in the Bombay Presidency:—"Royal Horse Artillery: E Baty. B Brig., from Candahar to Kirkee. Field Artillery: I Baty. 1st Brig., from Kirkee to Ahmedabad and Baroda; A Baty. 2nd Brig., from Ahmedabad and Baroda to Kirkee; C Baty. 2nd Brig., from Candahar to Ahmednager. Garrison Artillery: 9th Baty. 8th Brig., from Aden to England; 10th Baty. 8th Brig., from Fort William to Bombay; 11th Baty. 8th Brig., from Rangoon to Aden; 13th Baty. 8th Brig., from Bombay to Aden; 14th Baty. 8th Brig., from Aden to England; 16th Baty. 8th Brig., from Lucknow to Aden; 17th Baty. 8th Brig., from Mhow to Bombay; 2nd Baty. 9th Brig., from Aden to England; 5th Baty. 11th Brig., from Candahar to Mhow; 8th Baty. 11th Brig., from Bombay to Fort William." I Baty. 1st Brig., R.A., was to have marched from Kirkee on the 5th inst., *en route* to Ahmedabad and Baroda. On relief by the above battery, A Baty. 2nd Brig. will march from those stations on Jan. 1, 1881, and arrive at Kirkee about Feb. 18.

Gen. Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Bart., G.C.B., has arrived at Cannes, with the intention of spending the winter there.

The Bolarum correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, writing on Oct. 23, says:—"Bolarum was very much shocked this afternoon by a report that a young artillery officer had destroyed himself. It was difficult at first to realise the possibility of such an event among the few military officers here, the station being so quiet and uneventful that a death from ordinary causes creates much commotion; but the report was true. A young lieutenant, Mr. Bampfield, who only came into the station from Secunderabad last evening to join the Hyderabad Contingent Battery, shot himself through the head with a pistol by placing the muzzle over one of his eyes. The gentleman with whom Lieut. Bampfield was residing, observing that he looked tired and unwell, had recommended his going to bed. He did so, but while Capt. Cambier proceeded to inspect certain repairs which were being executed on the terrace-roof of his bungalow, the unfortunate young gentleman got out of bed and committed the deed. He was an excellent man, of quiet demeanour and steady habits, a regular attendant at church, and a reverent communicant. With his increased means, he had hoped to have helped his mother. It is reported that he suffered from ill-health (dyspepsia), and was somewhat gloomy and nervous. He left his mother's address in tremulous writing on a piece of paper. The rash deed was, no doubt, committed in a fit of temporary insanity."

In his despatch, giving details of the operations of the force which he took out of Candahar to assist Gen. Burrows after the Maiwand disaster, the late Gen. Brooke writes:—"The well-directed fire of the two guns of C-2 Royal Artillery proved most useful. They were excellently commanded throughout the day by Capt. W. Law, whom I desire to bring to special notice as an officer of much professional knowledge, zeal, and forwardness."

As was anticipated, Capt. S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., officiating-commandant, No. 2 Field Battery, H.C., Ellichpore, has been appointed to the permanent command of No. 4 Field Battery, H.C., at Aurangabad, vice Major H. C. Seton, R.A., who died on his voyage to Europe on the 11th ult. Within three months the H.C. has last two officers, Major Seton and Capt. Mainguy, R.A.

A serious accident has befallen Capt. W. O. C. Shippard, 7th Brig., while undergoing a course of equitation in the Riding School at Woolwich, while preparing to pass a firemaster's examination. His condition was at first so critical that all military music was suspended in the garrison, but some improvement is now reported, and a classical concert arranged to be given in the soldiers' theatre by the Royal Artillery band was allowed to take place.

Lieuts. N. D. Findlay, 5th Brig., and G. V. Kemball, 3rd Brig., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Major J. C. Studdy, 8th Brig., Capts. F. L. Graves, 11th Brig., and A. J. Dunnage, 6th Brig., Lieut. A. H. Gordon, 9th Brig., and Vet.-Surg. M. C. Mitchell are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst.

Capt. E. Wighton has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Lieut. J. MacDonnell, C Brig., R.H.A., and Vet.-Surg. R. Rowe arrived home from India on Thursday, in H.M.S. Orontes.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Pioneer* says that the appointment of Gen. Sir Alexander Taylor, K.C.B., to be president of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, is one upon which the India Office may justly be congratulated. When Sir Alexander Taylor not long ago retired from the Service it was commonly felt by his brother officers and those who had served with him in the Mutiny that neither his services nor his abilities had been sufficiently recognised, and Gen. Taylor's contemporaries will probably be agreed in thinking that he should long ago have held some one or other of the highest military posts in the country. It is something to find, however, that, in a different capacity, his claims to employment even at this late hour have not been disregarded. On other grounds, too, the appointment commends itself. The Engineering College has recently reached a stage when its success may depend in some measure at least upon the support of the outside public—and, therefore, if it is not to go the way of other Indian colleges, any reputation which it may have attained, both professionally and otherwise, as a desirable place of education needs to be maintained; and no better means could have been taken for ensuring this than the selection of so distinguished and able an officer as Sir Alexander Taylor to be its president.

Major G. L. C. Merewether (late Bombay), the newly-appointed Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, had taken up his appointment when the mail left India.

The *Times* says:—"Major-Gen. L. Nicholson, C.B., R.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, where he has been stationed for the last two years, is on the point of leaving, having received the colonial appointment of Governor of Tasmania."

Lieut. C. B. Mayne is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst.

1st, or Royal Scots. The following officers are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay with the head-quarters and service companies of the 2nd Batn. on the 5th inst., viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Stuart, Majors Manners and Stewart, Capts. Morison, Booth, Smith, O'Connor, Shaw, and Money; Lieuts. Lindesay, Tippinge, Stisted (adjt.), Broadley, Boyd, Goold-Adams, Williams, Login, Da Costa, and Acheson; 2nd Lieuts. Trench and Robinson; Capt. and Pymr. Kennedy, and Qrmr. Lonsdale. 2nd Lieut. Trench has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

2nd Queen's. Lieut.-Col. Phillips, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieuts. Robson, 2nd Batn., and Allen, 1st Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst. Lieut. Pain has been recommended for the adjutancy of the 2nd Batn., vice Collis.

3rd Buffs. See 80th Regiment.

4th King's Own. The 2nd Batn. has taken the place of the 61st, which left Bombay in the Government steamer Tenasserim, on the 28th ult., *en route* to Southern Afghanistan, to take the place of the 15th Regt., ordered to return to India. The head-quarters and five companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Stokes, arrived at the Sassoon Dock, Bombay, on the 27th ult., in two special trains, from Poona, and proceeded at once to the barracks at Colaba.

5th Fusiliers. Capt. Kilgour, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs. Lieut. Pennington has been allowed to resign his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C.

6th Regiment. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The figure of merit of the Bombay Volunteer Corps in the annual musketry course for 1879-80 is 113·68, which by the musketry returns of March last gives the corps second position in the Presidency. The regiment standing first is the 1st Batn. 6th Foot, at Aden, with a figure of merit of 116·26." Surg. J. Mutragh, M.D., half-pay, late of the regiment, died at Kingstown, Ireland, on the 17th inst. aged 82 years. The deceased entered the Service Dec. 5 1826; became assist.-surg., Feb. 11, 1830; surg., July 2, 1841; and retired upon half-pay, May 7, 1852. He, with the effective wing of the regiment stationed at Aden, formed part of an expedition of 500 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. Pennycuick, which destroyed the Arab posts of Sheik Medi and Sheik Othman in Oct. 1841.

7th Fusiliers. The death is announced as having taken place suddenly at Candahar, from small-pox, of Lieut.-Col. Daubeny, commanding the 2nd Batn. The deceased, who had lately distinguished himself at the head of a brigade in the field, entered the Army Nov. 23, 1852; became lieut., Sept. 8, 1854; capt., Nov. 23, 1855; major, June 23, 1869; brevet lieut.-col., Oct. 1, 1877; and lieut.-col., Sept. 25, 1878. He served with the 90th Regt. in the Crimea from Dec. 5, 1854, including the capture of the quarries, siege and fall of Sebastopol, attack of the Redan on June 18, and formed one of the storming party on Sept. 8 (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal). The command of the 2nd Batn. will most probably pass to Major Sparks, Capt. Paddon becoming major, Lieut. Thunder capt., and 2nd Lieut. Moss, lieut. In his despatch, furnishing particulars of the operations of the force which he took out of Candahar after the Maiwand disaster, the late Gen. Brooke writes:—"I would ask the Lieut.-General's (Primrose's) special consideration and approval for my Staff officers, Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, 8th Bombay N.I.; Brig.-Major and Capt. F. C. Keyser, Royal Fusiliers, orderly officer,—both of whom are officers of superior attainments and qualifications. The zealous assistance they afforded me throughout the whole day (July 28) was invaluable." And again, "Lieut. R. P. B. Rodick, Royal Fusiliers, commanded his detachment (3 officers and 70 rank and file) to my satisfaction, leading it in a very forward manner against positions of exceptional difficulty." Major Beauchamp, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes.

8th King's. Capt. Jervis, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes.

9th Regiment. As some exaggerated reports concerning the cholera in the 2nd Batn. appear to have prevailed since the return of the corps from Afghanistan, the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore is glad to publish an authentic account of the facts, with which it has been favoured. From Sept. 8, the date of arrival at Peshawur, sixteen Europeans were attacked, of whom ten died; of native followers five were attacked, and two died. After Sept. 20, no cases occurred till the regiment reached camp Mundra on Oct. 25, when two Europeans were attacked and died. The batn. was to have left Jhelum on the 3rd inst. for Meean Meer, *en route* to Subathu and Jutogh, where it is to be stationed.

10th Regiment. See 80th Regiment. The 2nd Batn., from Fort Grange, Gosport, takes over the quarters at Portsmouth vacated by the 2nd Batn. 12th, proceeded to the Channel Islands.

11th Regiment. Capt. Kinder, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England, on medical certificate, and arrived home on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes. Lieut. Stanley, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which left Bombay on the 6th inst.

12th Regiment. H.M.S. Assistance embarked the 2nd Batn. at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, for conveyance to Jersey, but had to still lie alongside the railway jetty at Portsmouth for some time, waiting for the wind to moderate. The regiment has supplied so many drafts for foreign service, and has lost so many men by expiration of time of service, that it does not number at the present time more than 290 men. 2nd Lieut. Poulton, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst.

13th Light Infantry. Lieut. Templer, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-subaltern of the Corps of Guides, on probation.

14th Regiment. Major Burton and 2nd Lieuts. Murray and Roberts, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

15th Regiment. Brevet Major Burnett, assist.-adjt.-gen., and Lieut. Wood, transport officer, left Candahar on the 15th ult., *en route* to India, with the returning Bombay troops. 2nd Lieut. Maunsell, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst., having been granted leave to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

16th Regiment. Capt. Cameron completes his term as adjt. of the Huntingdon Militia on the 23rd prox.

17th Regiment. Lieut. Younghusband, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on probation. 2nd Lieuts. Kerr and Semini, 2nd Batn., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Stacpole, 2nd Batn., is a passenger to England in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst.

18th Royal Irish. The *Times of India* says:—"Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Brevet Col. T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Foot, A.D.C. to the Queen, is directed to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense. Col. Baker, who, it will be remembered, came out to India as military secretary to the late Viceroy, and was afterwards appointed to a brigade command in Afghanistan, goes home in the Peshawur with Gen. Roberts." Col. Baker, it will be remembered, arrived in England with Gen. Roberts. The death is announced from Afghanistan of an old and very meritorious officer, Qrmr. R. Barrett, 1st Batn., as having occurred at Ali Musjid on the 17th ult. The deceased, after a long service in the ranks, was promoted qrmr., July 24, 1872, having previously held for many years the appointment of serjt.-major. He was greatly respected by all ranks, and had done duty with the battalion throughout its service in Afghanistan, being most assiduous in the discharge of his duties. 2nd Lieut. Doran, 1st Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

19th Regiment. A telegram from Halifax, N.S., announces the arrival there of H.M.S. *Crocodile* from Bermuda, with the 1st Batn. on board.

20th Regiment. Major Bowlby has resigned his appointment as the head of the Police Force in Cyprus. Capt. Randolph, 2nd Batn., is to be seconded from the 21st prox., on appointment as adjt. of the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Sealy and Lieut. Gordon-Cumming, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst. Lieut. Rattray, 2nd Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

24th Regiment. Brevet Major Much, 1st Batn., is about to be seconded from the 4th prox., on appointment as adjt. of the Royal South Wales Borderers Militia. Lieut. Birch. 2nd Batn., was to have been granted passage from India to England in H.M.S. Orontes, due at Portsmouth to-morrow. Capt. and Pymr. Griffith, 2nd Batn., sailed from Bombay in H.M.S. Malabar on the 6th inst., *en route* to Portsmouth. The 1st Batn. left Gosport yesterday, for Colchester, to make room for the 59th Regiment, just arrived home from India.

25th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. was to have embarked at Devonport yesterday in H.M.S. Himalaya, for conveyance to Queenstown, *en route* to Fermoy. Brevet Major Coke completes his term of service as adjt. of the 2nd West York Militia on the 10th prox.

28th Regiment will leave Fermoy on Monday or Tuesday next for Templemore, to relieve the 64th. Capt. Marshman is to be seconded from the 30th inst., on appointment as adjt. of the Royal North Gloucestershire Militia, Lieut. M'Crea obtaining the company.

29th Regiment. Brevet Major M'Gregor left England yesterday for the Cape, in the steamer Anglian, from Southampton, to take up his appointment as garrison instructor at that station.

30th Regiment. Capt. Lindesay completes his period of service as adjt. of the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia on the 4th prox. Capt. Cooke is *en route* to England in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst.

32nd Light Infantry. The regiment will arrive at Aldershot on Monday or Tuesday next, from Jersey.

33rd Regiment. Lieut. Jenkins has passed in India the examination in Persian, under Clause 8.

34th Regiment. Capt. Gage completes his term of service as adjt. of the Royal Westmoreland Militia on the 23rd prox. 2nd Lieut. Hogge has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Capt. Richmond arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes.

35th Regiment. Capt. Cary left England on Wednesday for Malta, to resume his duties as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. the Hon. P. R. B. Feilding, C.B.

38th Regiment. Capt. Kell has left the Curragh and proceeded to Lichfield, in anticipation of his appointment as adjt. of the 1st Stafford Militia.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Kentish has completed his period of service with the depôt, and been ordered to embark on Dec. 30 to join the service companies in India.

41st Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Haydock left England on Wednesday for Gibraltar, to rejoin head-quarters.

47th Regiment. Capt. Cooper has rejoined head-quarters at Dublin from temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, Horse Guards. Lieut. Fraser has been appointed to the depôt at Preston for two years.

48th Regiment. Brevet Major Bally arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes.

ROYAL MARINES.

Col. G. B. Heastey, commandant R.M.L.I., having proceeded on leave of absence, the command at Stonehouse Barracks has devolved on Lieut.-Col. and 2nd Comdt. R. W. B. Hunt, A.D.C.

Capt. J. F. Luxmoore, R.M.L.I., has been detailed for duty at the Royal Marine depôt at Deal.

The Admiralty have refused to grant any remuneration to Major Albert H. Ozzard, R.M.L.I., for conducting the prosecution of Serjt. Marshman, who was arraigned before a court-martial, and charged with improper marking at Wimbledon.

On Wednesday evening the annual festival of the Soldiers' Home, in connection with the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney, was held in the lecture hall of the Soldiers' Institute, Portsmouth. There was a very large attendance of Marines. Addresses on temperance and kindred subjects were delivered, and an attractive musical programme was gone through, the band of the Royal Marine Artillery being present.

51st Light Infantry. The regiment left Jhelum on Oct. 16 for Umballa, *en route* to Bareilly, where it takes up quarters.

54th Regiment. Capt. Dury has passed the higher-proficiency examination in the Urdu language.

55th Regiment. An Allahabad divisional order, dated Oct. 7, 1880, appointing Capt. E. H. C. Braddon, 55th Foot, aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. R. Hume, C.B., to act as aide-de-camp to Brigdr.-Gen. A. H. Cobbe, C.B., during his temporary command of the Allahabad Division.

59th Regiment. H.M.S. Orontes, with the head-quarters and service companies on board, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday afternoon from India. The regiment landed yesterday, and went to head-quarters at Gosport. The officers who came home in the Orontes were Lieut.-Col. Lacy; Major Frampton; Capts. Griffiths, Elias, Gordon, Lawlor, Stoyte, and Buchanan; Lieuts. Lucas, Irvine, Apthorp, Worgan, Battye, Lake, Leonard, and Watson (adjt.); 2nd Lieuts. White, Troynam, MacAdam, Goff, and Pile; Qrmr. Rowland; 41 sergeants, 15 trumpeters and drummers, 665 rank and file, 40 women and 101 children. The 59th served throughout the campaign in Afghanistan, having formed part of the Quetta division. After marching to Candahar, it proceeded to Cabul; and on the troops being ordered back, it proceeded to Umballa, and then to Deolalee and Bombay. Capt. Burge, paymaster of the 76th Regt., has been ordered to Gosport to take up the duties of paymaster to the regiment, in which he served for many years prior to accepting an unattached company in 1870.

60th Rifles. The 2nd Batn. was to have left Sibi on the 4th or 5th inst. for Meean Meer, *en route* to England. The Lahore paper says:—"Lieut. Campbell, 60th Rifles, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Hughes, C.B., commanding the Sirhind Division, and formerly to Gen. Sir Sam Browne, leaves Umballa to take up the appointment of aide-de-camp to Sir Ashley Eden. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Hughes, of the Guides, who returns from the front to take up the appointment on his father's staff." Lieut. Hon. C. S. G. Canning, 4th Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst.

61st Regiment. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"When the 61st Regt. left England it was thought that it would, on arrival in India, proceed on service to Afghanistan; consequently the families did not accompany it. When, however, the authorities at home found that the 61st was to be quartered in the Presidency, the families were embarked in the Serapis on the 3rd inst., and they will arrive in Bombay on or about the 1st proximo only to find that the regiment has, after all, proceeded on service. We can imagine the bitter disappointment that will be felt by the wives and children when they reach Bombay. The 61st Regt. goes direct to Quettah to relieve the 78th Highlanders, and the latter regiment moves to Candahar to take the place of the 2nd Batn. 15th Regt., under orders to return to India in consequence of sickness." The depôt has been established at Mhow, and not at Poona, as was at one time proposed.

63rd Regiment. Capt. Forsyth completes his five years as adjt. of the Royal Wilts Militia on the 11th prox.

64th Regiment will embark at Queenstown on Tuesday next in H.M.S. Himalaya, for conveyance to Dover.

65th Regiment. Capt. Jobling has passed the higher-proficiency examination in the Urdu language. A correspondent in Cyprus, whose letter is dated Nov. 9, writes to the *Daily News*:—"I am informed that Major Bowlby, of the local police, has resigned; and that the post of Commandant-General of Police, which he held, has been abolished. I further learn that the old police force (called the Zaptiehs) and the new one erroneously bearing the name of 'Pioneers,' are going to be amalgamated, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gordon; also that part of the old police force are to be dismissed and a new one created."

66th Regiment. The regiment, or what remains of it, was to have reached Kurrachee about November 5, where it is to remain until it embarks for England, about Jan. 20. The following has been published in the *Gazette of India*:—"The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication, for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 551 of 1880, of the subjoined correspondence regarding the gallant and devoted conduct of the 66th (the Berkshire) Regt. of Foot at the affair of Maiwand, on July 27 last:—From Major-Gen. G. R. Greaves, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.—(No. 5,994 A.,—'Kabul,'—dated Simla, Oct. 25, 1880.)—I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting on the gallant and determined stand made by the 66th Regiment at Maiwand. The events mentioned have already been referred to in my letter No. 5,351-A., dated Sept. 25, 1880; but the details now given show the gallantry and devotion to duty of the officers and men who fell on that occasion. The 'accompanying documents' mentioned in paragragh 1 of Lieut.-Gen. Primrose's letter, are Brigdr.-Gen. Daubeny's report and accompaniments of the proceedings of the force under his command in connection with the burial of the dead on the field of Maiwand, which have been forwarded to Government with this office No. 5,948-A., dated the 22nd inst. From Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla.—(No. 1,050-K., dated Candahar, Oct. 1, 1880.) In forwarding the accompanying documents, I would most respectfully wish to bring to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice the gallant and determined stand made by the officers and men of the 66th Regiment at Maiwand. The disposition of the regiment was as follows:—Fighting line: 15 officers, 364 men (all ranks). Baggage-guard in rear: 4 officers, 63 men (all ranks). With smooth-bore battery: 1 officer, 42 men (all ranks). Sick: 32 men. And of this number, 10 officers and 275 non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and 2 officers and 30 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. These officers and men nearly all fell fighting desperately for the honour of their Queen and country. I have it on the authority of a colonel of artillery of Ayoub Khan's Army, who was present at the time, that a party of the 66th Regt., which he estimated at 100, officers and men, made a most determined stand in the garden marked 'A' in the accompanying plan. They were surrounded by the whole Afghan Army, and fought on until only 11 men were left, inflicting enormous loss upon the enemy. These 11 charged out of the garden, and died with their faces to the foe, fighting to the death. Such was the nature of their charge and the grandeur of their bearing, that although the whole of the Ghazis were assembled around them, not one dared approach to cut them down. Thus, standing in the open, back to back, firing steadily and truly, every shot telling, surrounded by thousands, these eleven officers and men died; and it was not until the last man had been shot down that the Ghazis dared advance upon them. He further adds that the conduct of these men was the admiration of all who witnessed it. This is the testimony of a man who witnessed the scene, and who gave the information before Brigdr.-Gen. Daubeny proceeded to Maiwand. From an examination of the ground, from corroborative evidence, and from the position in which the bodies were found, I have not the least hesitation in stating that this account is true; and I think his Excellency will agree with me when I say that history does not afford any grander or finer instance of gallantry and devotion to Queen and country than that displayed by the 66th Regiment on July 27, 1880. A nominal roll of the officers and men who fought and died thus nobly has been already forwarded to you, and inquiries from survivors elicit the following facts:—Lieut.-Col. James Galbraith was last seen on the nullah-bank, kneeling on one knee, with a colour in his hand, officers and men rallying round him; and on this spot his body was found. Here, too, fell Capt. W. H. M'Math, a gallant soldier, and one who would, had his life been spared, have risen to distinction in her Majesty's Service. Close by, 2nd Lieut. H. J. O. Barr was shot dead, over one of the colours. Capts. E. S. Garratt and F. J. Cullen were both killed on the field in front of the nullah, up to the last moment commanding their companies and giving their orders with as much coolness as if on an ordinary regimental parade. Capt. W. Roberts was mortally wounded in the garden, where the last stand was made; and here also fell Lieut. M. E. Rayner, Lieut. R. T. Chute, 2nd Lieut. W. R. Olivey, and 2nd Lieut. A. Honywood. The two latter officers were seen holding up the colours, the pole of one of which was shattered to pieces, as rallying-points; and Lieut. Honywood was shot down whilst holding a colour high above his head, shouting, 'Men, what shall we do to save this?' Serjt.-Major A. Cuppage was shot dead outside the garden whilst carrying a colour, and many other non-commissioned officers and men laid down their lives in the attempt to save the colours of their regiment on that day. With the gallant band who made this last grand effort fought and died Major G. F. Blackwood, R.H.A., Lieut. T. R. Henn, R.E., and Lieut. C. W. Hinde, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Native Infantry, with some of his men. The men of the 66th on baggage guard, under the command of Capt. J. Quarry, did excellent service during the retreat. The party told off to man the smooth-bore battery, under Lieut. G. De la M. Faunce, worked their guns steadily and well during the fight."

67th Regiment. The regiment left Jhelum on Oct. 19, *en route* to Bangalore, to be stationed. Capt. Jervis passed the lower-standard examination in Persian at Quetta, on Oct. 9. Major Mosse arrived in England on Thursday from India, in H.M.S. Orontes, on retirement upon pension.

70th Regiment marched on Oct. 16, 17, and 18, from Umballa cantonment, *en route* to Dinapore.

72nd Highlanders. The regiment left Sibi on Oct. 13 and 14 for Meean Meer, *en route* to Lucknow, where it is to be stationed. We learn from Allahabad, on Oct. 23, that "Lieut. and Adjt. Monro, 72nd, who was severely wounded at Candahar, was brought in by train under Dr. Williamson's charge. The bullet was extracted from Lieut. Munro's thigh at Quetta, on Oct. 10. He is now rapidly recovering." Lieut. Sunderland has been appointed acting adjt., vice Lieut. Monro, invalided. A short letter from Gen. Roberts, published in the *Gazette of India*, says that he had inadvertently omitted from his former despatch the names of Lieut.-Col. G. N. Money, commanding the 3rd Sikh Infantry, and Qrmr. J. Walsh, 72nd Highlanders, provost-marshal of the Cabul-Candahar Field Force, as having rendered specially good services during the march from Cabul to Candahar, and in the action of Sept. 1. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The friendship between the British soldier and his native brother-in-arms has never been so strongly shown as in the case of the 5th Goorkhas and the 72nd Highlanders. Throughout the late march, and before it, the most cordial relations have existed between the two regiments, and the Goorkhas have nicknamed themselves the 2nd Battalion of the 72nd Highlanders. When, the other day,—so the story reaches us,—the time came to say good-bye, and the Goorkhas realised that in all human probability they would not again see their old friends, the Highlanders, with whom they had marched, and alongside whom they had fought, so long and nobly, they wished to mark their friendship and their adieu by some grand entertainment. This, however, was an impossibility in Candahar, where single bottles of beer had sold for 16 rupees each; so the idea of a dinner had to be given up, and the Goorkhas, so we hear, have each given half a month's pay, to purchase a silver challenge shield, and presented it to the 72nd Highlanders to be shot for yearly by men of the latter regiment. It will bear an inscription setting forth that it was given by the men of the 5th Goorkhas to the men of the 72nd Highlanders, as a token of the friendship that existed between the two regiments in the Afghan War."

76th Regiment. Capt. May, Lieut. Hume, and a detachment of 50 men have left the Curragh and proceeded to Headford. Capt. Burge, pymr., has been ordered to Portsmouth, to assume the pay duties of the 59th Foot.

78th Highlanders. Capt. Graham is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst. Brevet-Major Smith and Lieut. McDougall were to have embarked for England on the 7th inst., in H.M.S. Jumna.

80th Regiment. The *Standard* says:—"The medal which it was sometime since decided to grant, in recognition of the services of the Perak Expedition of 1875-76, under Gen. the Hon. Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B., has now been struck at the Royal Mint, and its issue will shortly be proceeded with. The troops to receive the decoration are the 1st Batn. 3rd Buffs, 1st Batn. 10th Regiment, 80th Regiment, and Goorkhas—the Buffs, 10th, and 80th all being now on home service. A large number of officers and men of the 80th will be further decorated with the medal for the South African campaign."

81st Regiment. Lieut. Palmes arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes.

83rd Regiment. When we heard from India, Capt. Cooke-Collis, Assist.-Adjut.-Gen. of the Candahar Division, had left for India, the hard work entailed upon Gen. Phayre's staff by the march from Quetta and the arrangements for wintering the force having proved too much for him

85TH REGIMENT. Capt. the Hon. E. A. H. A'Court has been offered, and has accepted, the adjutancy of the 2nd Oxford Rifle Volunteers. The order directing Lieuts. Smythe and Bulman to proceed home from India to join the regimental depôt, and that issued subsequently, by which 2nd Lieut. Doyle's name was substituted for that of Lieut. Bulman, has been cancelled. 2nd Lieuts. Fowler and Mardell have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

87TH FUSILIERS. Capt. Phibbs completes his period of service as adjt. of the Roscommon Militia on the 15th prox.

88TH REGIMENT. 2nd Lieut. Hatch has pased the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

89TH REGIMENT. The regiment is to be moved from Rangoon to Belgaum. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robinson is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst.

92ND HIGHLANDERS marched from Sibi on Oct. 18 and 19 for Meean Meer, *en route* to England. The *St. James's Gazette* says:—"Gen. Roberts has strongly recommended Major White, Private J. Dennis, and Drummer J. Roddick, 92nd Highlanders, and Lieut. Wheatley, 2nd Goorkhas, to the notice of the military authorities to receive the Victoria Cross, in recognition of their gallantry whilst employed against Ayoub Khan's forces at Candahar." Writing from Allahabad on Oct. 23, a correspondent says:—"The left wing of the 92nd Highlanders, with sick and wounded, reached Meean Meer from Pirchowkee yesterday. The whole regiment is under canvas near the railway-station. Col. Parker, with head-quarters and right wing, had a curious adventure on the 18th inst. As the train was nearing a station twenty miles east of Sibi, some men appeared with torches on the line, waving them, and shouting to attract attention. The train was stopped, and then it appeared the men were a party of coolies employed on the line. They said the Marris had come down and attacked them. One man had cuts on his head and arm. The coolies asked to be taken on, but this was impossible. As they said the Marris were close at hand, Col. Parker ordered one company of Highlanders out of the train. They examined the spot pointed out, but saw no one. The company finally returned to the train, and at the first convenient station word was sent to Sibi of the occurrence." A 1st Brig. 3rd Division Cabul-Candahar Field Force order, dated Sept. 14, 1880, appoints "2nd Lieut. H. A. MacDonald, 92nd Highlanders, to be provost-marshal to the brigade (detached from divisional head-quarters), in addition to his other duties."

95TH REGIMENT. Relative to an act of gallant conduct by one of his men, Lieut.-Col. Crealock, C.B., commanding the regiment at Aldershot, in a regimental order says that he has much pleasure in publishing a letter from the captain of the City Fire Brigade, Limerick, respecting the gallant conduct of Lance-Corpl. Clarke, now on furlough at Limerick. The order concludes with an assurance on the part of Col. Crealock that he will submit the particulars of the case for the consideration of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The act of gallantry referred to, and testified to by the captain of the Fire Brigade, is the saving of the lives of two children at a fire that occurred on the 10th inst., and was mainly instrumental in saving the building, which was not insured. Clarke, who was a volunteer on the occasion, sustained some slight injuries.

97TH REGIMENT. The head-quarters and service companies were to have left Halifax, N.S., on Thursday in H.M.S. Crocodile for Gibraltar.

100TH REGIMENT. The *Canada Gazette* announces the appointment of Henry James Grassett, Esq., late of the Regiment, to be lieut.-col. of the 16th Royals of Toronto, the regiment which has lately been rather too prominently before the Dominion public, and which seemed at one time about on the point of collapse. Lieut. Clery arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes.

108TH REGIMENT. Brevet Major Shaw completes his term of service as adjt. of the Fermanagh Militia on the 10th prox. The *Irish Times* says:—"It has been notified from the War Office that Capt. Apthorp's transfer to his regiment from the adjutancy of the Londonderry Militia, in succession to Brevet Major and Adjt. Shaw, who is about to be promoted, will take effect from Dec. 9."

RIFLE BRIGADE. The 1st Batn. has been ordered to send two companies from Poona to Satara, and one from Poona to Kirkee. Field-Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, a colonel commandant, and Constable of the Tower of London, died on Saturday night at his residence in South Street, Park Lane, at the advanced age of 90. Owing to his great age and consequent infirmities, he had been in delicate health for some months, but his mental powers were unimpaired until shortly before his dissolution. The late Sir Charles Yorke was son of the late Col. Young, one time Lieutenant of the Tower of London, by his wife, a daughter of Mr. John Dodd, of Swallowfield, Berks. He entered the Army in Jan. 1807, and had scarcely reached man's estate when he took part in the momentous battles of Fuentes d'Onoro in May, 1811. Marshal Massena had crossed the Agueda on the 2nd of that month with 40,000 infantry, 5,000 horse, and about 30 pieces of artillery, in order to relieve Almeida, expecting every day to be superseded in his command, and wishing to make a last effort for his own military character. According to Napier's *History of the Peninsula War*, Wellington could muster no more than 32,000 men, of whom only 1,200 were cavalry. He, however, determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida, and after a severe struggle on the night of May 3 stopped the conflict. Next day Massena was joined by Bessières with a body of the Imperial Guard, and on May 5 made his grand attack. In all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England. The fight lasted until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties,—the British maintaining the chapel and crags and the French retiring a cannon-shot from the stream. On the 11th Almeida was retaken by the Duke, and Massena retired from Portugal. In Jan. 1812, the deceased was present at and took part in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo by the British under Wellington; was wounded at the siege of Badajoz in the months of March and April following; and on July 22 of the same year was engaged at the battle of Salamanca, when the British and allies, still under Lord Wellington, totally defeated the French Army under Marshal Marmont, and so led to the capture of Madrid. At Vittoria, on June 21, 1813, when the French Army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, and Marshal Jourdan, was again defeated by Wellington, he was also present, and at the Pyrenees on July 28. It will be remembered that Napoleon, after the battle of Vittoria, sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro; but in the result Soult retreated into France, with a loss of 20,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from July 25 to Aug. 2, including the one at the Pyrenees on July 28. Advanced to the rank of capt. on Dec. 24, 1813, Sir Charles also took part in the battle of Nivelle, where he was again wounded; in that of Nive, and at Orthez, in the south of France, on Feb. 27, 1814, when the British and Spanish armies, commanded by Wellington, defeated the French, and in the latter engagement he was again wounded, this time severely. In the campaign of 1815 he served as a captain on the staff at the battle of Waterloo, and on Feb. 25 following was placed on half-pay. Sir Charles was subsequently engaged on the Staff. He was aide-de-camp to the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in Canada from Sept., 1828, to Oct., 1830; he was appointed A.Q.M.G. at Cork in Feb., 1842, and remained at that post till Nov., 1845. In Dec., 1845, he was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to fill the office of A.Q.M.G. of the Northern District, which he held till Jan., 1852. In April that year he was appointed major-gen. in the command at the Cape of Good Hope, which, however, he did not hold long, as he was relieved in Aug., 1853. His next appointment on the Staff was in April 1854, when he appointed military secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge at head-quarters, the duties of which high post he discharged up to June 30, 1860. In 1855 he was appointed colonel of the 53rd Foot, and was transferred from that regiment to be colonel-commandant of the Rifle Brigade in April, 1863. The late venerable Field-Marshal's commissions bear date as follows:—Ensign (35th Foot), Jan. 22, 1807; lieut., Feb. 18, 1808; capt. (52nd Foot), Dec. 24, 1813; major, Jan. 9, 1825; lieut.-col., Nov. 30, 1826; col., Nov. 23, 1841; major-gen., Nov. 11, 1851; lieut.-gen., Feb. 3, 1857; gen., Sept. 3, 1865; and field-marshal, June 2, 1877. The remains of the deceased Field-Marshal were taken from his house in South Street, Park Lane, on Wednesday to Kensal Green Cemetery for interment. The funeral was, in accordance with the deceased's express request, conducted as simply as possible, and the mournful *cortége* consisted of the hearse and three mourning carriages, the occupants including relatives and a few intimate personal friends,—namely, Gen. and Mrs. Parke, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sherston, Mr. C. Sherston, Mr. Dallas Yorke, Mr. W. Yorke, the Rev. Evan York Nepean, and Mr. Sibley. The private carriage of the Duke of Cambridge followed in the rear. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather, a large number of friends met at the chapel to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed friend. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was represented by his aide-de-camp, Col. Stephens, and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught by Capt. A. Egerton; and among the throng of military and other friends assembled were Gens. Lord Airey, Sir Patrick Grant, Sir A. Horsford, Dillon, Fyers, Howley, Newdigate, Maitland, C.B., and Milman, C.B., Major of the Tower of London; Cols. Davies, Barnard, and Grant; Major Lane, and Mr. Fitzroy Talbot. The service for the burial of the dead, both in the chapel and at the grave, was read by the Rev. E. J. Rogers, M.A., chaplain of the Tower of London. The body was enclosed in a lead shell, the outer coffin being of plain polished oak, relieved by brass mountings, and the plate on the lid bore the following inscription:—"Charles Yorke, Field-Marshal, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London; born Dec. 7, 1790; died Nov. 20, 1880." Capt. Mansel, 4th Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes. Lieut. Hervey, 1st Batn., is ordered home from India for duty at the depôt; and Lieut. Russell to join the 2nd Batn., into which he has been promoted.

2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT. Lieut. Bond, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT. We hear from Hong Kong that Comy. J. MacFarlane left for home on the 16th ult. by the steamship Bellerophon. Comy. MacFarlane left England for Hong Kong in Dec. 1876.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT. "Bis dat qui cito dat" writes:—"The effort to reorganise the Ordnance Store Department appears to have been almost too much for the War-Office Authorities, and unless some one speedily comes to the rescue, it is to be feared that the motive-power will altogether come to a full stop. The senior appointments require a deal of deliberation to fill up, and many fond inquiries are being made as to the existence of a foreign-service roster. A recent promotion has filled the breasts of many gallant officers with misgivings as to the future, and much anxiety is expressed as to the mode in which promotion will in future be regulated, the good old rule of seniority having been set aside. A little more energy at head-quarters might doubtless be beneficial, and make the officers feel more satisfied that their interests were being attended to."

ARMY SERVICE CORPS. A shocking case of stabbing occurred at Aldershot on Tuesday. It appears that for a breach of disciple, Serjt. Stilton ordered Private Solomon to be confined in the guard-room, whereupon the latter, a butcher, working at his trade in the corps, stabbed the serjeant in the neck with a butcher's knife, and inflicted a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. The serjeant was immediately conveyed to the Cambridge Hospital, South Camp. Solomon, who is in custody of the county police, has been brought before the magistrates.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The Court of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the robbery of medical stores met again on Monday at the Cambridge Hospital, South Camp, Aldershot. Surg.-Major Clarke, from Head-quarters, Whitehall-yard, has been appointed a member of the Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Vibart, R.A., is president, instead of Surg.-Major Don. "We (*British Medical Journal*) are glad to be able to congratulate the medical officers of the Brigade of Guards on the forthcoming promulgation of their Warrant, which has now passed the Treasury, and only awaits its final approval at Mr. Childers' hands. It will be satisfactory to them to be placed, in all particulars of pay and allowances, on a precisely equal footing with their brethren of the Line; and most especially will the certainty of fulfilment be welcomed by three of their number, who have been left ungazetted (one for two years) in anticipation of the formal publication of the Warrant. We understand that a principal medical officer of the brigade, in the shape of a deputy-surgeon-general, will be granted; and thus, that the regiments will not only have their invaliding and other official business conducted by themselves, but that at least one step of promotion will, in future, be a legitimate object of ambition. We may remind our readers that in exchange for exemption from foreign service, the Guards' surgeons virtually abandon all expectation of elevation to the higher ranks, and that at the same time they have been deprived of the exclusive possession, which they formerly enjoyed, of the title of surgeon-major, with the higher emoluments formerly attached to the position. Their duties are much more laborious and varied than those of the Line, and their changes of quarters unusually frequent and inconvenient, so that, agreeable as the Service is, and greatly coveted as one of the prizes of the Department, it has its drawbacks, which it is the object of this Warrant partially to remove." The following officers are *en route* to England in H.M.S. Malabar, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst., viz.:—Surgs.-Major J. Bonnyman, T. G. Bolster, and T. Wood; Surgs. E. H. Fenn and W. H. Allen. The following were to have left Bombay on the 8th inst. in H.M.S. Jumna, viz.:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. O'Nial, Surgs.-Major T. Oughton and B. T. Giraud, and Surg. E. A. H. Roe. Surgs.-Major G. J. Evatt and W. Sly, and Surg. N. M'Creery arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. Vet.-Surg. M. C. Mitchell, R.A., has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on medical certificate. Vet.-Surg. R. Rowe, R.A., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Orontes. Vet.-Surg. J. J. Philips, R.H.A., has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England from Feb. 24 to March 31 next.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

ROYAL LONDON. The annual regimental dinner took place at Finsbury Barracks on Saturday, and amongst the past and present officers attending were Cols. Dundas and Allan, Lieut.-Col. Britten, Majors Savory and Smith, Surg.-Major Childs; Capts. Sewell, Burton, Latham, Naish, Mortimer, Torry, and Hale; Lieuts. Teniswood, Thomson, Adams, Cleribew, and Taylor; Messrs. Montefiore, Boucicault, and Nelson, and Qrmr. Clarke. During the evening a kindly mention was made of Lieut. Griesbach, the senior subaltern, but now serving in Afghanistan on the geological survey of India, and who was attached to the 66th Regt. during their recent engagement at Maiwand, and honourably mentioned in despatches. Lieut. Griesbach has, during the past few months, performed the following service:—On July 14 last he acted as galloper to Brigdr.-Gen. Nuttall, commanding the Cavalry Brigade at the affair on the Helmund, when he was thanked by the brigadier-general for service rendered on that day. He also acted as orderly-officer to Brigdr.-Gen. Nuttall at the action near Maiwand on July 27. He served with the 66th Regiment throughout the siege of Candahar, and was favourably mentioned in despatches by Lieut.-Gen. Primrose; and was present at the action of Sept. 1, where he acted as orderly-officer to Brigdr.-Gen. Daubney.

3RD WEST YORK. Lieut.-Col. MacAdam, who lately retired from the majority, obtained his commission in 1846, and had been major for a quarter of a century,—slow promotion this. Capt. Shearburn, who has lately retired from the 9th Lancers, with which he served in Afghanistan, was the first of the subalterns of the regiment who obtained transfer to the Line, nearly the whole of the young officers who have joined the Army from the regiment have seen service, and several of them have distinguished themselves sufficiently to obtain a mention in despatches. The regiment is now full up as regards the subaltern ranks; it has not been so for years.

2ND SOUTH DEVON. The *Western Daily Mercury* says:—"A rumour has been current in the neighbourhood of the Three Towns for some days past that the Government intend to remove the head-quarters of the South Devon Militia—which have been at Mutley Barracks, Plymouth, for many years, or rather, we believe, ever since the battalion was formed—to Exeter.

ROYAL JERSEY. The hon. colonelcy is vacant by the death of Col. F. Le Breton, which occurred at 21 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, on the 19th inst., at the age of 86 years. The deceased, who was last surviving son of the late Sir T. Le Breton, of Bagatelle, Jersey, was appointed April 8, 1840.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is stated on good authority (says the *Standard*) that the Council of the National Rifle Association have resolved upon calling a special general meeting of the members at an early date, at which opportunity will be afforded for discussion of the much vexed question of the reorganisation of the squadding and marking departments at Wimbledon, with a view to prevent any fraudulent collusion.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Sheriff Waterlow and other representatives of the City of London, attended in state at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, to take part in the annual presentation of prizes to the regiment. The ceremony was held in front of the large theatre in the central transept. Among those present on the dais were Lieut.-Col. Heywood, in command (Lieut.-Col. Sir A. D. Hayter, M.P., being absent abroad), Lady Waldegrave, &c. The regiment, headed by the band, marched from the terrace, where it had been formed into a battalion of six companies, and lined both sides of the central transept. Col. Heywood, in the course of his address, expressed his regret that Sir A. D. Hayter had found it necessary, after the prolonged Session of Parliament, to continue abroad, and then proceeded to give statistics showing the regiment's position at the close of the year. On Nov. 1 the total strength was 740, of whom there were efficients, 650, and proficients, 63. There had been 105 recruits during the year. The amount of capitation grant earned in the year was £1,165. The prizes were then presented, the "best shot" being Private Fleet, who received the three-starred badge.

8th Middlesex. At a public banquet at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, on Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., High Sheriff of Surrey, commanding the regiment, and late of the 17th Lancers, was presented with a valuable piece of plate, subscribed for by the inhabitants of Richmond, in recognition of his succession to the family title, and as a token of regard and respect. The Vicar of Richmond presided, and was supported by the county members, Sir Henry Peek and Sir Trevor Lawrence. The proposal emanated from the Richmond Select Vestry, of which body Sir Francis Burdett has been chairman for some years.

Inverness-shire Highland Rifles. The annual returns of the regiment have been made up. The total number of efficients is 965, and proficients, 85; and the amount of the capitation grant earned is £1,700, as compared with £1,614 10s. last year. The following statement of the capitation grant drawn will give an idea of the progress of the battalion since 1874:—1874, £1,430; 1875, £1,570; 1876, £1,545; 1877, £1,610 10s.; 1878, £1,610; 1879, £1,614 10s. The roll of the battalion shows that there are no less than 98 in it of the name of Macdonald, while the Frasers stand next with 75, and the Macintoshs third with 40.

Honourable Artillery Company. A big gazette will shortly appear. Capt. M. H. Jacobs, the senior captain, died recently, and the commissions of ten other officers expired on the 6th inst. Some will be renewed, but there will also be a number of new appointments.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

1st Bengal Cavalry. Major T. M. B. Glascock, squadron command, has been appointed officiating commandant, and Major C. W. Campbell, attached, officiating second-in-command.

3rd Bengal Cavalry marched from Sibi on Oct. 12, *en route* to Meean Meer, where it has taken over quarters. Lieut. H. N. Webb, squadron officer, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

4th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. C. E. Harenc, and Lieut. A. de V. Alexander, squadron-officers, have been appointed officiating squadron-commanders, and Lieut. E. H. H. Montresor, squadron-officer, officiating adjt. Major D. Adamson, squadron-commander, has been granted leave to England for fifteen months on medical certificate; Lieut. A. de V. Alexander, squadron-officer, for two years, on private affairs; and Lieut. H. C. Lamb, squadron-officer and adjt., for one year 182 days, on medical certificate.

6th Bengal Cavalry. Major H. A. Fletcher, squadron-commander, has been granted leave to England for one year, on private affairs.

7th Bengal Cavalry. The regiment has left India for Candahar.

8th Bengal Cavalry. The regiment had been told off for duty at Candahar, when we heard from India.

10th Bengal Cavalry. Col. C. H. Palliser, comdt., is named for a five years' appointment as Brigdr.-Gen. on the Bengal Establishment.

14th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. C. G. Morrison died at Eskbank Lodge, Eastbourne, on the 16th inst., aged 36 years.

16th Bengal Cavalry. The appointment of the late Capt. C. A. Carthew to be deputy. assist.-qmr.-gen. to the Khyber Brigade, was notified in General Orders of Oct. 11. Capt. Carthew died the next day of Peshawur fever at Lundi Kotal.

19th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. E. Bruce has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

3rd Bengal N.I. Col. R. Blair, comdt., is named for a brigade command in Bengal.

6th Bengal N.I. Major W. Atkins, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for two years, on private affairs.

15th Bengal N.I. marched, on Oct. 12, from Sibi, *en route* to Delhi, there to be stationed.

16th Bengal N.I. Capt. A. B. Clare, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate. Lieut. W. Hastings, 2nd West India Regt., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has been transferred to the 10th Bengal N.I., as officiating wing-officer, on probation.

19th Bengal N.I. The conduct of the troops of the Indian Army during the Afghan operations continues to be a fruitful source of controversy among military authorities. "One who Knows the Bombay Army" recently stated in the columns of an Indian contemporary that the guns in the action of Ahmed Kheyl, near Ghuznee, were saved by the steadiness of the 3rd Goorkhas. "Punjabee" now writes from Sealkote that the batteries referred to—A Baty. B Brig., R.H.A., and G Baty. 4th Brig., R.A.—were on the right of the line. When the Ghazi rush took place, both batteries had to retire, but only for a short distance, and not towards the extreme left of the line where the Goorkhas were. "As A-B," continues this correspondent, "was retiring, four companies 19th P.N.I.—until then in reserve—were ordered up, and these having soon checked the Ghazi rush, that battery again advanced and came into action through gaps made for them in the 19th P.N.I. line. These companies never retired at any time during the action. H Company 19th P.N.I. escorted G-4 throughout the action. When G-4 retired, the company held its ground until the battery was in position in rear, then doubling back they fronted beside the battery, and again opening fire along with the guns checked the enemy. The officer commanding the battery voluntarily wrote a letter highly praising their conduct. It was in the teeth of the Ghazi storm, as it was at its height and turning both flanks of our line, that these four companies moving up covered the right, whilst the three remaining companies did the same on the extreme left. These positions the 19th P.N.I. retained throughout the remainder of the action. The 2nd Sikhs were nearer the guns than the Goorkhas, had the latter been seeking a steady regiment to take shelter behind."

22nd Bengal N.I. The regiment marched on Sept. 9 from Jhelum to Meean Meer, to be stationed.

23rd Bengal N.I. The regiment marched on Oct. 1 from Sibi, *en route* to Meean Meer, to take over quarters. Lieut. D. Chesney has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

24th Bengal N.I. The regiment left Sibi on the 23rd ult. for Mooltan, there to be stationed.

25th Bengal N.I. Lieuts. C. H. H. Beley and W. G. Yate have passed the lower-standard examination in Persian.

26th Bengal N.I. Capt. S. H. P. Graves, wing-officer, is allowed to retain his appointment as adjt. on promotion. Lieut. H. A. Ravenshaw, wing-officer and qrmr., has been appointed adjt., vice Graves, vacated on promotion.

27th Bengal N.I. Surg. F. A. Smyth has been appointed to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg.-Major W. S. Caldwell, resigned.

28th Bengal N.I. Capt. F. A. de St. Laurent, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for one year 182 days, on medical certificate.

29th Bengal N.I. Major E. Beddy, wing-commander, has been appointed second-in-command, vice Cunliffe, retired.

32nd Bengal N.I. (Pioneers). Capt. T. Nicholls, wing-officer, has been appointed officiating second-in-command; and Capt. H. C. Halkett, wing-officer and qrmr., officiating wing-commander. Capt. J. M. Trotter, Bengal S.C., has been appointed officiating second-in-command vice Bates, on furlough.

36th Bengal N.I. Major J. W. A. Michell, wing-commandant, second-in-command, has been granted leave to England for two years, on private affairs.

42nd Bengal N.I. The Government of India has sanctioned the issue of horn buttons and colour badges of the pattern worn by the British Rifle corps, to the Goorkha regiments, and the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th N.I., in place of the buttons and badges at present supplied them, with the exception of the 1st and 2nd Goorkha regiments, which will retain their white and red facings respectively; the latter regiment will also wear chevrons similar to those worn by the 60th Rifles, and the 43rd N.I., who will retain their present colour badge.

43rd Bengal N.I. Vide 42nd Bengal N.I.

44th Bengal N.I. Vide 42nd Bengal N.I.

Goorkhas. Vide 42nd Bengal N.I.

5th Goorkhas. At Streat, in Sussex, there were rejoicings on Tuesday, in celebration of the return of Lieut.-Col. A. Fitzhugh from the seat of war in Afghanistan. Col. Fitzhugh is youngest son of the Rev. W. A. Fitzhugh, who has for 60 years been rector of Streat.

3rd Punjab Cavalry. Lieut. F. Mardall, adjutant, died at Kelchikor, near Dehra Ghazi Khan, on the 11th inst., aged 29 years. The deceased, who was eldest son of Col. H. Mardall, Madras S.C., entered the Army, June 8, 1872, and was appointed to the Bengal S.C. from the 21st Foot, when he joined the 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, with which he has since done duty. He has lately been with his regiment in Afghanistan, and was on his way from Candahar when his death occurred.

5th Punjab Cavalry. Lieut. C. F. Gambier has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

2nd Sikh Infantry. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Boswell, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

3rd Sikh Infantry. It is notified in Indian General Orders that "The name of the under-mentioned officer was inadvertently omitted from the list of those enumerated in the despatch of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., No. 88, dated Sept. 26, 1880, as having rendered specially good service during the march from Cabul to Candahar, and in the action near the latter place on Sept. 1, 1880:—Lieut.-Col. G. N. Money, Bengal S.C., commanding the 3rd Sikh Infantry." Capt. W. C. Ramsden, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for 15 months, on medical certificate.

1st Hyderabad Infantry. Major A. C. Havelock, second-in-command, has been appointed permanent commandant of the regiment, at Lingasoogar, vice Col. A. C. Lilly.

3rd Hyderabad Infantry. Capt. A. J. Garrett, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for one year 182 days, on medical certificate.

1st Madras Light Cavalry. Capt. H. R. Hope has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

3rd Madras Light Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. W. Thomson has been granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

4th Madras N.I. We learn from Bangalore, dated Oct. 19, "the 4th N.I., under command of Col. Hodding, arrived by train from Afghanistan this morning. The men looked well, and were accorded a warm welcome."

13th Madras L.I. marched from Meean Meer on Oct. 12 for Jubbulpore.

20th Madras N.I. Major G. Randell, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for 1 year and 9 months, on private affairs.

27th Madras N.I. Major W. MacD. Robinson has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

34th Madras N.I. Surg. R. H. Williams has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

1st Bombay Lancers. The regiment is to move from Poona to Neemuch, detaching a squadron to Nusseerabad. Lieut. F. W. S. Jackson has been confirmed in his appointment as adjt., vice Capt. Hay, vacated on promotion.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. On return to India from Afghanistan, the regiment is to take over quarters at Poona. The *Times'* correspondent at Candahar telegraphs, on the 15th inst.:—"The gradual transmutation of the garrison here from a purely Bombay force to one almost entirely of Bengal constituents is commencing, the 3rd Bengal Native Infantry having arrived, to be followed at an early date by several other regiments. The 3rd Sind Horse has gone, and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, the last of the Maiwand regiments, is under orders to leave. Much sympathy is felt with this regiment, which is known to be a well-disciplined and gallant corps, worthy of its ancient fame. Fortune has been against it, and I am sure there is not an officer or man belonging to it who does not long to have an early opportunity of showing that they had not a fair chance at Maiwand." Capt. R. H. Daniel, 1st Sind Horse, writes to the *Pioneer*:—"As the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse have received scant mercy in your columns, with reference to their conduct at the battle of Maiwand, I hope you will do them the justice to insert the following statement of facts, which I have gathered from the staff and other officers present in action. The two corps in question went into action 460 sabres strong. Of these 150 were detached as escorts to baggage guns, leaving about 300 available for a charge; of these half were disabled by an artillery fire which is described as 'hellish' before being called on to move at all. This leaves 150 men available for the final charge. And now what were these 150 called on to do? To stop the victorious rush of 12,000 men—mostly fanatics—in hot pursuit of our routed infantry and guns. Is it to be supposed that any mercenaries in the world would have charged home under such circumstances? I trust you will let these facts speak for themselves, in order that the good name of regiments which can show such a record of honourable service as the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and Sind Horse may not be blasted for ever, especially as any slur thrown on these two regiments, whether merited or not, will be reflected more or less on all the Native cavalry of the Bombay Presidency." Capt. M. W. Stevens, third squadron commander, has been granted leave to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

Poona Horse. It is probable that the regiment will remain in Afghanistan for the winter, being employed on the line of communications.

3rd Sind Horse. The regiment is to be stationed at Jacobabad on return to India from Candahar. It has been a matter of surprise (says the *Bombay Gazette*) that neither in the despatches nor in any of the independent accounts of the battle of Maiwand, published from time to time, has there been a statement of the circumstances which seemed to the Military Authorities to render the suspension of Col. J. H. P. Malcolmson, 3rd Sind Horse, and Major A. P. Currie, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, a necessary measure. The fact is that those officers have been placed under arrest, not for anything done or omitted during the battle, but for circumstances which took place afterwards. Col. Malcolmson was not, properly speaking, in the battle at all, he being in charge of the baggage in the rear. Major Currie was in command of his regiment while it was under fire, and though he is reproached with not exercising that commanding influence over his men which is looked for in a cavalry officer at decisive moments, he is not charged with any dereliction of duty during the fight. But on the retreat, when word was brought to Gen. Burrows that some fugitives were being hard-pressed in the rear, the cavalry were ordered back to observe what was passing, and check the enemy. They accordingly returned towards Maiwand, under Major Currie. They had not got very far, when it was pointed out that Gen. Burrows was thus left exposed without escort, and an order was given, we believe by Gen. Nuttall, to send a small body back to protect the General. Major Currie, it is said, thought proper to lead this escort Candahar-wards himself, and leave Lieut. Geoghegan to lead his men in the direction of the enemy. From letters received in Bombay, we learn that it is considered in Candahar probable that Major Currie will not be tried by a court-martial, but will be permitted to retire from the Service. We give this, of course, with all reserve. With respect to Col. Malcolmson, the facts appear to be these:—When leading the cavalry back towards Candahar during the night, and protecting the retreat of the wounded and worn-out infantry, he pressed somewhat briskly forward, in spite of the urgent orders of Gen. Nuttall to move slowly, as wounded men could not possibly get over the ground at four miles an hour. Col. Malcolmson lent but a very unwilling ear to these representations, and finally, it is said, returned an answer to Gen. Nuttall that his men were anxious to reach water, which they knew to be further on, and he could not go slowly. This, of course, amounted to disobedience of orders, and Col. Malcolmson is in trouble on that charge." Vide also 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

1st Bombay N.I. (Grenadiers). The regiment is to be stationed at Mhow, on return to India from Candahar.

3rd Bombay N.I. is to move from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Belgaum. Major M. D. V. T. Grant has applied for leave to England, on medical certificate.

4th Bombay N.I. The regiment has been selected to return to India from Southern Afghanistan, on relief by the Bengal troops. Lieut.-Col. G. B. Crispin, Bombay S.C., died at sea on the 24th ult., on his way home from Candahar. The deceased, who was a son of the late Gen. Crispin, Bombay Army, served with the Persian expedition of 1856-57, and was present at the landing at Hallelah Bay and surrender of Bushire (medal with clasp). He proceeded with his regiment last year to Afghanistan, and had lately been invalided to England. He joined the Army July 20, 1852; became lieut., Dec. 10, 1855; capt., July 20, 1864; major, July 20, 1872; and lieut.-col., July 20, 1878.

5th Bombay N.I. The regiment returns to India from Southern Afghanistan, on relief by the Bengal troops.

7th Bombay N.I. Capt. H. C. Morris, wing-officer (qrmr.), has returned to duty in India from leave in England.

8th Bombay N.I. The regiment returns to India from Southern Afghanistan, on relief by the Bengal troops. In his despatch on the operations of the force which he took out of Candahar to assist Gen. Burrows, after the Maiwand disaster, the late Gen. Brooke reports :—"I would ask the Lieutenant-General's (Primrose's) special consideration and approval for my staff officers,—Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, 8th Bombay N.I., brig.-major, and Capt. F. C. Keyser, Royal Fusiliers, orderly officer, both of whom are officers of superior attainments and qualifications. The zealous assistance they afforded me throughout the whole day (July 28) was invaluable." Capt. F. W. V. Leekie has returned to regular duty from Staff employ in Afghanistan, and has been appointed officiating wing-commander.

11th Bombay N.I. Capt. W. F. Hume, wing-officer, has been appointed brigade-major and instructor of the Bombay Railway Volunteer Corps, vice Capt. H. T. Bulkley, whose period of appointment has expired.

16th Bombay N.I. Some correspondence and a dispatch relative to the defence of the Kach post, in August last, by Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, commanding the regiment. have been published in the *Gazette of India.* Col. Pierce describes the precautions which he took for the safety of his camp. At daybreak, on the 16th, one of the piquets was driven in by a rush of about 600 Ghazis, whose attack was very determined. Attacks were made upon other sides of the post, but they were all repulsed, and the total number of the enemy engaged is supposed to have exceeded 2,000, and their loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 200. Col. Pierce speaks very highly of the men under him, who were very steady under the charges of the Ghazis. Gen. Phayre, in forwarding the report to the Commander-in-Chief, states that the affair will have a most beneficial effect, not only on the neighbouring tribes, but on the Marris also, and he speaks in high terms of Col. Pierce, who, he thinks, carried out the important duty entrusted to him admirably.

19th Bombay N.I. The regiment, after the Viceroy's departure from Sibi, is, it is said, to winter at Mach and posts in the Bolan Pass.

23rd Bombay N.I. Capt. F. P. Ebden, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

28th Bombay N.I. The late Gen. Brooke, in his despatch giving details of the operations of the force which he took out of Candahar to assist Gen. Burrows, after the Maiwand disaster, writes :—"Major F. C. Singleton, 28th Bombay N.I., commanded his detachment (100 rank and file) to my entire satisfaction, leading it in a very forward manner against positions of exceptional difficulty." Lieut.-Col. T. R. Nimmo, commandant, has been granted leave to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

29th Bombay N.I. On arrival in the Bombay Presidency from Candahar, the regiment goes to Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

30th Bombay N.I. is under orders to move from Candahar to Jacobabad. Major J. S. Iredell left Candahar on the 15th ult. for India with the returning Bombay troops.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, Nov. 23, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :—To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, late Military Secretary to the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and Capt. H. H. Parr, late Military Secretary to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 23, 1880.

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain to the Forces of the First Class the Rev. J. A. Crozier, M.A., to be placed on permanent half-pay, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, on having attained the prescribed age (Nov. 28) ; Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class the Rev. A. J. Townend, B.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class (Dec. 1).

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 27, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 26, 1880.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. L. D'Aguilar, K.C.B., to be Col.-Commandant, vice Lieut.-Gen. Dalton, deceased ; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. Close, from the Seconded List, to be Col., vice Pennycuick, C.B., promoted Major-Gen. (both dated Nov. 8) ; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Renny to be Col., vice Pipon, C.B., promoted Major-Gen. (Nov. 13) ; Major H. J. Thornton (late Madras) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Ketchen (late Madras), placed upon the Seconded List (Oct. 27) ; Major N. H. Harris to be Lieut-Col., vice Brevet Col. Renny, promoted (Nov. 13) ; Major A. I. Maclaverty (late Madras), from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Thornton (late Madras), promoted (Oct. 27) ; Capt. G. M. B. Hornsby to be Major, vice Harris, promoted ; Capt. F. B. Knox, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Hornsby, promoted (both dated Nov. 13). The retirement of Capt. and Brevet Major A. J. Rait, C.B., receiving a gratuity, announced in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 6, 1877, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—Capt. and Brevet Major A. J. Rait, C.B., retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 7, 1877) ; Capt. C. Jones, upon the Seconded List, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major ; Lieut. C. C. Rich to be Capt., vice Blackwood, who retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major ; Lieut. J. J. Swinton, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice Hanson, promoted.

Coast Brigade—Lieut. M. Tracy to be Capt., vice Spall, who retires upon full pay, with the honorary rank of Major (Oct. 28).

BREVET.

Lieut H. L. Wells, R.E., to have the local rank of Capt. whilst employed in Persia.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Nov. 7, 1880, of Lieut.-Gen. C. J. Dalton, Col.-Comdt., R.A. :—Major-Gen. Sir F. A. Campbell, K.C.B., R.A., to be Lieut.-Gen. ; Col. J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., R.A., to be Major-Gen. ; Major G. Forbes, 78th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. ; and Capt. G. Cox, 87th Foot, to be Major (all dated Nov. 8).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. Sir E. C. Warde, K.C.B., Col.-Commandant, R.A., placed upon the Retired List on Nov. 13 :—Lieut.-Gen. J. H. Francklyn, C.B., Col.-Commandant, R.A., to be Gen. ; Major-Gen. J. Turner, C.B., R.A., to be Lieut.-Gen. ; Col. P. G. Pipon, C.B., R.A., to be Major-Gen. ; Capt. and Brevet Major R. C. Martin, half-pay, late 19th Foot, Superintending Officer, Recruiting Service, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. R. F. Stirke, 69th Foot, to be Major (all dated Nov. 13).

The under-mentioned officers to be Cols. :—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A. (Oct. 23) ; Lieut.-Col. W. Booth, R.A. (Nov. 17).

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. C. E. Bedford (half-pay), R.A., resigns his commission.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 22, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants :—Lieuts. J. de C. D. Meade, from the 89th Foot (dated July 19, 1878, but to rank from Aug. 9, 1873) ; W. C. Faithfull, from the 6th Foot (dated April 18, 1878, but to rank from Sept. 21, 1874) ; R. B. Shawe, from the 70th Foot (dated Feb. 13, 1878, but to rank from Feb. 11, 1875) ; Sub-Lieut. E. A. Travers, from the 25th Foot (dated Sept. 3, 1877, but to rank from Sept. 10, 1875) ; Lieut. R. B. Adams, from the 12th Foot (dated May 16, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. C. W. W. Burton, from the 66th Foot (dated July 10, 1879, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1877).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions nd announcements bear date Nov. 27, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, November 26, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—B. A. Johnstone and R. J. Smith-Sligo ; Thomas Webster, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

Bedford—2nd Lieut. F. W. Barber to be Lieut.

Royal Cumberland—Henry William Spurway, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Henry Villebois Bathurst, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd, or South Devon—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—H. Mann, G. S. S. Lowe, and L. A. D. Montague.

Royal Flint—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. T. Roper to be Lieut.-Col., vice Wills, resigned.

Royal Glamorgan—The under-mentioned gents. to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Richard Erle Benson and John Cochrane Russell Gifford.

Hertford—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—G. F. P. Cooper, H. B. Greenfield, and C. B. Greenfield.

East Kent—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—J. Collier and C. W. Somerset. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Charles Mordaunt McKillop and Hamilton Strangways.

6th Royal Lancashire—T. H. Smith, Esq., late Qrmr., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Nov. 1).

The Royal South Wales Borderers—James Hugh Gwynne, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

West Suffolk—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—A. M. Wilson, R. B. Graham, H. Parker, J. Golding, H. E. Hawkins, R. E. Coyte, E. H. A. Oakes, H. E. Whiffin, and G. H. Cardew.

Royal Sussex—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Spencer William Scrase-Dickins, Aella Molyneaux Berkeley Gage.

North York—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts. :—Arthur Godfrey Pease, Jason Hassard, and William Ian Ikin.

3rd West York—Capt. and Hon. Major J. H. Mainwaring to be Major, vice MacAdam, resigned.

5th West York—Capt. H. T. Granger, 8th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Stoney, 25th Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 9).

The Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts. :—J. D. J. Don-Wauchope and T. Mackenzie.

The Highland Light Infantry—2nd Lieut. R. W. E. Grant to be Lieut. ; George William Richard White, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Renfrew—2nd Lieut. B. W. J. Alexander to be Lieut.

Kilkenny—William Henry Gorman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major W. Batley, Royal Sussex Militia, resigns his commission ; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear his uniform on retirement.

INDIA.

The Lahore paper hears that the revised pension rules for the three Presidential Staff Corps have arrived from England, and will shortly be made public.

It is notified that donation batta is payable at the following rates to the members of the native drivers' establishment of heavy batteries of Royal Artillery :—Jemadar and sirdar drivers and jemadar mahouts, rs. 24 ; drivers, mahouts and elephant coolies, rs. 12.

It is officially notified that Dr. Beatty has been appointed surgeon-general, India Medical Service, with permanent rank, vice Dr. Hunter, retired.

The report written by the late Gen. Brooke on the operations of the detachment which he took out from Candahar to assist Gen. Burrows after the Maiwand disaster has been published in the official *Gazette of India.* The Governor-General in Council concurs in the Commander-in-Chief's appreciative remarks on the excellent service rendered by Gen. Brooke on the occasion. Sir F. Haines regrets the delay that has taken place in the submission of the report, which was obtained only on being called for. Gen. Brooke, in the report, speaks highly of the conduct of the troops, who met with considerable opposition to and from Kokeran.

According to the *Candahar News*, the body of the late Brigdr.-Gen. Brooke was to be exhumed on the 15th. As previously stated, it is to be sent home at the request of his relatives.

The *Times of India* says :—"A striking proof of the utter inadequacy of the supply of officers for the Bombay Army is afforded by the new *Quarterly Army List.* On turning over the pages of that publication, we observe that in one case an officer of the rank of captain only fills the important and responsible position of second-in-command, besides that of quartermaster, while a young gentleman of a few years' service, who has not yet even passed the higher-standard examination, is wing-commander. In another regiment a subaltern of five years' service is not only wing-commander and quartermaster, but also adjutant. He ought at this rate to be a general before he is 30 years of age. The only officers with a regiment—it is not necessary to mention the name—which was considered unfit for service are a major in command and one lieutenant, who, it is presumed, performs the rest of the duties. If we mentioned all the instances in point, we should require to refer to almost every infantry regiment of the Bombay Army ; but we think the facts we have already stated are sufficient to show the urgent need that exists for altering the present system of Army administration in this Presidency. To begin with, something should be done to prevent the constant chopping and changing of officers from one corps to another that now takes place ; and Marine officers coming out from England to join the Staff Corps should be posted at once, and not kept for weeks wasting time and whistling for want of thought in the hotels of Bombay."

The *Times of India* says :—"Brigdr.-Gen. H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Bengal S.C., gets the command of the Allahabad Division, in the place of Major-Gen. Hume, with the local rank of Major-General. Brigdr.-Gen. A. H. Cobbe, C.B. (half-pay), late 17th Foot, will continue in the command of the Allahabad Division until Gen. Macpherson's return from England, on three months' sick leave."

The following officers of the Madras S.C. have been permitted to retire from the Service upon pensions :—Col. R. S. Burge, on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., with an extra annuity of £371 13s. ; Col. W. T. F. Farewell on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., and an extra annuity of £668 12s. ; Col. De S. Barrow, on an ordinary pension of £456 5s., and an extra annuity of £668 12s. ; and Col. C. J. Richards, Madras Infantry, on an ordinary pension of £365, and an extra annuity of £410 5s.

It is announced by the *St. James's Gazette* that Major-Gens. Ross, Phayre, and Hills, and Brigdr.-Gens. Baker and MacGregor, will receive distinguished service awards for their Afghanistan services.

The announcement of the nomination of Gen. Hume to the command at Candahar has been received in India with some expressions of surprise that the nomination is made so late, especially as the new officer in command will have winter upon him before he can become familiar with the situation. The Bombay journals speak of the appointment of Gen. Hume, commanding the Allahabad Division, to supersede Gen. Phayre, as causing "intense astonishment" at Candahar, as it did in India. "There was apparently," says one journal, "no reason whatever for the supersession, but, on the other hand, every reason for keeping Gen. Phayre." The appointment of Gen. Hume, says another journal, "is attributed to the unfortunate affair which occurred in Gen. Phayre's command just after the Maiwand disaster, in connection with the withdrawal of clerks, coolies, stores, &c., from the Harnai section of the Candahar Railway. A lac and a half of treasure was lost, and an immense quantity of stores and railway material abandoned." The *Times*' correspondent at Candahar telegraphs on the 18th inst. :—"Gen. Hume is at Quetta, and is expected here by end of the month, when Gen. Phayre leaves, whether for India or line of communications is unknown."

The *Bombay Gazette* says :—"Since our forces crossed the frontier into Afghanistan, 74 commissioned officers have been killed in action or died of wounds received in the field. The list includes one General—Gen. Brooke—whose death in the unfortunate sortie of Aug. 16 is the only instance, we believe, of a British General being killed in battle for 23 years."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on the 21st inst. :—"A grand durbar and Chapter of the Bath were held on Monday. The object of the Chapter was the investiture of Gens. Stewart and Maude with the insignia of Grand Cross and Knight Commander respectively. A strange error seems to have crept into Gen. Stewart's patent, as it recited that her Majesty was pleased to confer on him the decoration of the Victoria Cross, while the rest of the document referred, as was intended, to the Order of the Bath. At the durbar the Nawab of Bhawulpore was invested with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Star of India ; while inferior degrees of that Order and of the Order of the Indian Empire was conferred on several native noblemen."

The *Irish Times* hears that "the Government of India, on the recommendation of Gen. Sir F. Roberts, has suggested that a Companionship of the Bath should be conferred upon all officers who commanded regiments in the march from Cabul to Candahar."

The *St. James's Gazette* hears that "should Sir Neville Chamberlain not accept the chief command in India, the appointment will be offered to Sir Garnet Wolseley or Sir Frederick Roberts."

Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., R.A., accompanied by Mrs. Baring, left London on Wednesday, on his way to India to take up his official duties as Finance Minister.

Another of the Cabul heroes has received a good appointment. The command of the Hyderabad Contingent has been given to Col. Charles Gough as a reward for good field-service. Sir Frederick Roberts, it is said, strongly supported this appointment.

The command of the Mooltan Brigade, in succession to Brigdr.-Gen. G. R. Hughes, who is invalided home, has been conferred on Lieut.-Col. Rideont, 21st Madras N.I. This is said to be the first case of a Madras officer getting the Mooltan command.

Major Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Bengal S.C., the Governor-General's agent for Beloochistan, proceeds home on furlough at once. He will be succeeded by Mr. Macnabb, Commissioner of Peshawur.

The Lahore paper hears that Major-Gen. Phayre raised some objections to receive supreme military command in Southern Afghanistan, unless political power at Candahar was also granted to him.

Gen. Hume has selected Col. H. A. Little, Bengal S.C., officiating D.Q.M.G. at head-quarters, to be his chief of the Staff at Candahar.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. A. Lockhart will be appointed D.Q.M.G. in the intelligence branch of the office, and Major T. E. L. Sandford, R.E., D.Q.M.G. in the general branch.

The following notifications appear in General Orders recently issued by the Commander-in-Chief at Simla :—"Major-Gen. J. Ross, C.B., her Majesty's service, who vacated his appointment on the Brigade Staff in this Presidency on June 25 last, on the expiration of his tenure of command, and who has since been employed on field-service in Afghanistan, is now permitted to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations, Part I., para. 189, clause 2, para. 3.—Major-Gen. J. Hills, C.B., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is, on promotion to that rank (G. O. C. C., Sept. 4, 1879), directed to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations, Part II., para. 160, clause 4, and Part I., para. 189, clause 7.—Major.-Gen. Hills has, with the sanction of the Government, been employed with the Army in Afghanistan since the date of his promotion.—Royal Artillery—Capt. (Brevet Major) G. T. Pretyman (Seconded List) has been granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs."

It is stated that the vacant Bengal brigades will be given to Col. H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., now in England ; to Col. R. Blair, commanding 3rd Bengal N.I., on service ; and Col. C. H. Palliser, commanding 10th Bengal Cavalry.

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— Royal Artillery.
— 52nd Light Infantry.
The 58th Regiment.
— 89th Regiment.
— Corps of Guides (Cabul).
— Bombay Cavalry.
— Bombay Staff Corps.
— Royal Marines, &c.

Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Endymion, by the Earl of Beaconsfield. 3 vols. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—The Story of the Zulu Campaign, by Major Ashe and Capt. the Hon. E. V. Wyatt Edgell (Sampson Low and Co.)—London Opinion, No. 1 (Dean and Son).—Universal Instructor, Part 2 (Ward, Lock, and Co.)—The Theatre, for December (Charles Dickens and Evans).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE ARMY.—Your letter has been attended to. The present system is certainly open to great objection.

MILES OLIM.—Received. Will consider whether it would be of use to reiterate complaints.

JINGO.—We know of no such work.

J. SWALLOW, Manchester.—Englishmen far outnumber the Irishmen serving in the Royal Navy.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

THERE is nothing to be said, for the present, against the appointment of a Committee of Naval and Military Officers and of eminent civilians to conduct experiments in cannon-making, but as the morning paper which celebrates the creation of the body as a sort of victory of the metallurgists over the War

Office and the national establishments, highly approves of the exclusion of the official advisers of the Government from the Committee, it must be supposed that these gentlemen are in some way or other thought to have become disqualified from sitting in council with the experimentists. It is said, of course, that there is no imputation upon their integrity. It would be very hard, indeed, to make one, inasmuch as it would be impossible to show that they had done more than draw their pay and allowances for their work. But it is said that their guns are on their trial, and that it would be improper to let them associate with the judges who are try, and, as it seems, condemn those guns. The fact is that the officers who have presided at Woolwich and at the War Office over gun-making, have been, for the most part, merely the agents for executing the designs of others, and for the developing of the plans recommended to them officially for adoption. One would think, from the article in question, that there had been an utter neglect of experiments at Woolwich, and a crass indifference to invention and suggestion at Pall Mall. A glance at the Estimates, and a perusal of the trials at Shoeburyness and at the Butts, would satisfy a taxpayer that a good deal of money had been spent on experiments, and the complaint has not been infrequent that this country was spending money for the benefit of the rest of the world in artillery experiments. Readers of this journal need not to be reminded that for years past we called public attention to the deplorable mistake, for which Sir John Adye was mainly responsible, in deliberately rejecting the breech-loading for the muzzle-loading system. We shall be very curious to learn if the Committee deal retrospectively with artillery controversies. It is not likely that they will. More curious still will it be to know who are the eminent civilians who are to serve with the naval and military men on the body which has such an immense field of research and outlay before it. It is true that civilians and such eminent mechanics and metallurgists as Armstrong, Whitworth, Bessemer, Krupp, and Werndl have done great things in the manufacture of iron and steel, and that some of them have made immense improvements in gun-making; whilst soldiers like Minić, Palliser, and Uchatius have distinguished themselves by their labours in improving projectiles, small-arms, cannon manufacture, and artillery generally; but it is equally true that they agree to differ, and that the *odium cannonicum* is about the hottest and fiercest that ever has been let loose on the world. If out of this fiery furnace there comes forth a system of ordnance which shall please sailors, artillerymen, and engineers, and which shall give to this country the certainty that in her ships, forts, batteries, and field artillery she has no reason to fear competition with any other nation, we shall be the first to express our gratification at the attainment of a result for which we have laboured so long; but we are quite sure that such an end will not be gained by subservience to theories or dalliance with quacks, and that there will be a large expenditure of time and money in solving the difficulties which have hitherto been encountered in meeting the wishes of the sailor, the soldier, and the engineer, and in giving them a gun of future which shall please them all, and last our time without cavil or rivalry.

The dinner to Sir F. Roberts at the United Service Club, honoured by the presence of Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales, who came up from Sandringham on purpose, and who was attended by Lieutenant-General Sir D. Probyn, V.C., was, we hear, in every way most gratifying and most successful, whether as regards the distinguished company, or the spirit of the reunion, or the character of the speeches. Sir F. Roberts proceeds to-day to Sandringham, on a visit to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

It deserves to be made known that, the attention of the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company having been called to the speech which the Duke of Cambridge recently made at the Mansion House, in reference to the treatment to which soldiers in uniform are subjected, have intimated to his Royal Highness that on December 7, 1877, a resolution was passed by them, "That soldiers in uniform be admitted on one-shilling days at sixpence each." In acknowledging a letter from Major Flood Page, the manager of the Company, on the subject of the resolution, General Sir Charles Ellice, the Adjutant-General, writing on the 16th inst, says:—"I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., addressed to Lieutenant-General Whitmore, C.B., Military Secretary, calling attention to the resolution passed by your Directors in December, 1877, that soldiers in uniform be admitted to the Crystal Palace on shilling days at sixpence each; and, in reply, to convey to you the thanks of his Royal Highness for the interest taken by the Crystal Palace Company in the subject to which his Royal Highness referred in his recent speech at the Mansion House." We trust that this generous concession on the part of the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company may meet with its due reward, and that the managers of other places of entertainment may be induced to follow the excellent example which has been set them by those having charge of the Palace at Sydenham.

The "servile war" in Ireland is, it seems, not to be subjected to the operation of coercive measures. The Government will not take the field to protect the landlords by suspending the writ of "Habeas Corpus," and the tenants are suing out their own little writs of "Habeas Corpus" against the landlords with great cheerfulness and success.

Sir Evelyn Wood's protest against the abolition of regimental colours will be endorsed by most soldiers. The peculiar nature of the Rifle Brigade and the 60th Rifles exempts them, it seems, from any necessity for carrying their rallying-point and centre of devotion and honour, but the exemption is scarcely logical.

There can be no exception made to the appointment of Sir A. Horsford to the Rifle Brigade, except one. He passes over the head of a most gallant and distinguished soldier, who entered the Service eleven years before him, and who had a traditional and family connection with a corps in which he did win immortal honour—Sir W. Norcott, K.C.B. The name is identified with the work of the Brigade in many a hard-fought field, from Corunna downwards to the Crimea. No one will deny Sir A. Horsford's great services, but it will not be invidious if we express the feeling that Sir W. Norcott had an earlier title, and one as good, to the coveted distinction of being Colonel of the Brigade.

The *British Medical Journal* announces that a warrant for the improvement of the status of the Medical Officers of the Guards has passed the Treasury, and awaits the approval of the Secretary of State. We are glad to hear it. There is to be a Deputy-Surgeon-General for the Brigade, and pay and allowances will be equalised with those of the Line.

Those unfortunate Turks, to kill and be killed by their coreligionists, who were fighting for their own land! It was very hard. And yet it was said, and will be said, that the Porte encouraged the Albanians to resist.

The Pioneer corps and the Police corps in Cyprus are in course of being amalgamated, though what there can be in common between the two, we fail to discover. The officers of the Pioneer corps suffered so much from sickness during the summer, that at one time there was only one officer fit for duty.

According to the latest intelligence from Cape Town, Brigadier-General Clarke is on the eastern frontier organising additional forces, and marching to the front. Lieutenant-Colonel Carrington meanwhile commands the relief column in Basutoland, Colonel Brabant the camp at Mafeteng, and Colonel Bayly the force at Maseru. Major Bell reports that the rebels attacked Leribe on the 9th, and swept off some police and loyal natives' cattle. Captain Stanton, occupying the police barracks, drove the enemy out, with a loss of 17 killed and 30 horses captured. Our casualties were M'Mullen and Jolly and one of the Basuto police wounded. Dr. Taylor's and Mr. Jervis's houses were looted. The rebels afterwards attacked and took the mountain which Chief Jonathan tried to hold, his people, excepting about 80, deserting him. He lost cattle and other property. Colonel Carrington, with 1,400 men and three guns, patrolling from Mafeteng on the 13th inst., engaged the rebel force near Colo. The enemy, 5,000 strong, made three furious charges simultaneously on the right, left flank, and front of column. The Yeomanry, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and their supports, with the assistance of shells and fire from the reserve, turned the rebel charge. The rebels retired, galloping to the rocky ledges of Colo, where they kept up a musketry fire; but nothing would again draw them out. Some charged to within 25 yards of the guns, 12 bodies being found within that distance. They suffered heavily, leaving the horses and saddles of the killed. A large commando was observed going home. Casualties:—Yeomanry: D. R. Cockin and Arthur Colling, killed; Gideon Vankyl and R. Cox, missing; Solomon, Yeomanry, and Reetmuller, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, wounded. There has been fighting with rebel Tambookies near the Fingo border. Commandant Van Linsingen, C.M.G., his son, and three of Handrey's Horse were killed, as also was W. Blakeway, of the Fingo Militia. Commandant Van Linsingen was conspicuous for his bravery. In the last war he had another son killed. The rebel chief Stockwe, it is reported, has died of his wounds. Gangelizwe and the Tambookies have determined to assist the Government against the rebels. A force from Umtata has engaged the Pondomise, killing 50 men. Umhlonhlo is hard pressed on the Pondo side. There is a general desire to suppress the rebellion without asking for the assistance of a single Imperial soldier. The total number of European and native forces in the field and being raised is over 12,000.

We have several letters from South Africa respecting the operations against the Basutos and their allies, which do not give hopeful views of the struggle, though the writers are confident of ultimate success. It is scarcely justifiable to describe Clarke or Carrington as being "besieged," but it is plain that the colonists have all they can do to keep the field till their forces are strengthened.

No steps are to be taken at present for increasing the number of Field-Marshals, consequent on the death of Sir Charles Yorke.

The regimental colonelcy, left vacant by the death of Field-Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, is to be given to Lieutenant-General A. T. Heyland, C.B.

The object of subjecting Militia candidates for Army commissions to qualifying literary examinations is, presumably, simply to ascertain that they possess the average education of English gentlemen. Hence the examination is only qualifying, and competition is reserved for the examination in military subjects. To judge, however, from the papers on English literature set before the candidates at the last examination, the above-mentioned original idea is not being carried out. With cramming, any person of common intelligence could have given a fair proportion of correct answers; without cramming, few well-educated men of thirty would have escaped being plucked. We give a few samples of the questions, which would be suitably put to a candidate for a schoolmastership, but not to a lad of twenty anxious to obtain a commission:—"What is Spenser's own account of the aim and plan of his *Faerie Queen?* How far did he realise them? Give some account of the metrical form and diction of this poem." "Give the dates of *Hamlet* and *Henry V.* What internal evidence of date do you find in these plays, and what are their special excellencies as dramas?" "State the substance of Dryden's views regarding the nature and laws of tragedy." Surely this is adopting the Chinese system of examination with a vengeance!

The post of Constable of the Tower is one which is usually conferred on one of the most distinguished of the senior Generals. Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Sir Charles Yorke. Among the possible candidates may be mentioned Lord Strathnairn, Sir William Codrington, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Lucan, and Lord Airey. The Duke of Wellington was the last Constable who received any substantial emolument in connection with the appointment, and the pay is now merely nominal. Still the post is one of antiquity and honour, and consequently coveted.

We hear that Colonel P. J. Campbell's appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery has caused a vacancy in India which few of the regimental colonels of Artillery seem willing to fill. Colonel R. Curtis, who was to be ordered thither, obtains one of the long-vacant pensions; and his example, it is believed, will be followed by others. The wise and equitable rule of the present Deputy-Adjutant-General seems likely to bring about more promotion than the reports of many commissions.

Orders have been issued for seventeen non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery to report themselves on the 6th prox. to Mr. W. A. Browne, in the Department of the Director of Artillery, Winchester House, St. James's Square, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction and an examination prior to appointment as Master-Gunners. These courses of instruction, followed by examination, were instituted in March, 1879, under Artillery Regimental Order No. 102, with the view of rendering non-commissioned officers who may be appointed Master-Gunners more efficient. By the same Horse Guards Order, the appointment to vacancies is made to depend upon the degree of credit with which candidates pass through the courses of study and the examination.

Amongst the officers who have arrived home in H.M.S. *Euphrates* from Madeira were Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, formerly on the personal staff of Lord Lytton, and Lieutenant W. A. Plant, R.A., one of Sir Richard Temple's A.D.C.'s. Both of them threw up their Staff appointments to go on active service in Afghanistan.

The Indian papers have with almost one accord announced that "Captain H. P. M. Wylie, 60th Rifles, a brother of Mrs. Adam, will be appointed Military Secretary to Mr. Adam, the new Governor of Madras." "Captain Wylie," they say, "is a son of General Sir W. Wylie, G.C.B., and a brother of the late Mr. F. R. S. Wylie, Bombay C.S., and Mr. J. W. S. Wylie. Bombay C.S." Captain Wylie, the adjutant of the 5th Cheshire Rifle Volunteers, will doubtless be as surprised to learn that he has obtained this very desirable appointment, as he must be to find that he is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Adam and a son of General Sir William Wylie. The officer who has been selected by Mr. Adams to fill the appointment of Military Secretary on his Staff is Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, Bengal Staff Corps, now on leave in England.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 19, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieut. Archibald Ewart Clark-Kennedy has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 20, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Aug. 9, 1872, Navigating Sub-Lieut. John Archer Cowan has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 5th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—E. J. Church, to the Jumna; G. R. Hope, to the Champion.

Commanders—Walter W. Poynder, to the Woodlark; Richard Evans, to the Doterel.

Lieutenants—R. G. Day and L. Fanshawe, to the Royal Adelaide; William D. Morrish, to the Jumna.

Navigating Lieutenant—E. W. Wild, to the Euphrates, additional, for temporary service.

Sub-Lieutenant—D. E. P. Carmichael-Smyth, to the Euryalus.

Midshipman—H. D. Wilkin, to the Superb.

Staff Surgeon—J. S. Levis, to the Eagle.

Engineers—W. T. Pover, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Sappho; T. H. Hyde, to the Pembroke, additional, for Reserve office.

Chief Boatswain—John Pink, to the Indus, for the Reserve.

Boatswain—Charles Mitch, from the Indus, to the Royal Adelaide, supernumerary.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman-in-Charge—John John, Lynmouth, to be chief officer, Prawle, vice Blackler, transferred to Fleetwood Battery.

Chief Boatman—William Hayles, Brancaster, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Saltburn, vice Tuck, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—J. Trevett, Langton, to be chief boatman, Looe, vice Smith, promoted; Timothy Twohig, Kimmeridge, to be chief boatman, Yealm, vice Middleton, promoted; John Borlace, Portobello, to be chief boatman, Brook, I.W., vice Porter, invalided.

ACHILLES, Capt. E. Kelly. The refit of the Achilles at Devonport, in order to admit of her again being sent to sea for a short commission, amounted to more than £12,000, and yet it was not much more than three years ago that she was thoroughly overhauled and repaired at a cost of £60,000. Economists may well sigh for a return to more handy and less costly engines of war, and we may safely say that in the Achilles and Northumberland we have at least touched the limit of length. A mishap of a serious nature is reported to have happened on the passage of the Channel Squadron from Plymouth to Queenstown. During the slight fog which prevailed during the "wee sma' hours" of Thursday morning, the Achilles was observed to fall out of line, and it was feared her machinery had broken down. This opinion was strengthened when, at daybreak, she was nowhere in sight. Towards evening, however, she again joined company, and reported having collided with a barque. It appears that about 3 o'clock in the morning the look-out reported a light off the starboard bow. The boatswain on the fore-bridge replied, "all right." The light was reported in another direction, and again the boatswain answered "all right," but did not pass the word to the officer of the watch. The barque was endeavouring to pass between the lines of the Fleet, and when the officer of the watch became aware of its proximity it was too late to avoid a collision, but by promptly putting the helm a-port, instead of striking the barque amidships, it only carried away its steering gear. The master of the vessel sang out to the man-of-war to follow, but the barque was out of sight in the fog before the Achilles could be put about. Some hours were spent searching for it, but no trace of the merchantman could be found. The officer of the watch was placed under arrest, and a court of inquiry on the affair was held on board the Achilles in the harbour on Saturday morning. The result has not transpired, but it is thought the boatswain, who is not yet confirmed, must again don the blue shirt.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

AJAX, which left Pembroke at the end of last week in charge of the Valorous, arrived at Chatham Dockyard on Monday afternoon, and was moored in the stream. The Ajax has been sent to Chatham for the purpose of being completed for sea, and will be at once taken in hand. The Ajax is sister-ship to the Agamemnon, recently launched at Chatham, and now preparing for sea.

ALERT, Capt. Maclear, was surveying between Fiji and Tonga by last accounts, and will be at Sydney early in January.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Lord W. Kerr, arrived at Malta on the 10th inst. from Teodo Bay. On her leaving, the Monarch, Capt. Tryon, C.B., hoisted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief at Teodo Bay during the temporary absence of the Alexandra, which will return in the first week in December.

ANTELOPE, Lieut. and Com. the Hon. Walter Hylton Jolliffe, was at Constantinople on the 16th inst., in attendance on his Excellency, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.

BITTERN, Com. E. Pusey, is running mails between the Fleet and Brindisi. The Bittern would leave Teodo Bay on the 16th inst. for Malta, where she arrived on Tuesday, and after refitting would relieve the Torch.

BOADICEA, Commodore Richards, C.B., was at Simon's Bay up to the 1st inst., with the Pioneer.

CHAMPION is being rapidly brought forward for commission at Sheerness. A large number of extra mechanics and seamen from the Royal Naval Barracks are engaged in getting her out of hand.

COCKATRICE, Com. H. Grenfell, was at Galatz by last accounts.

CONFLICT, Lieut.-Com. Izat. The natives of the Solomon Group have been punished more than once for outrages committed upon British traders, and the visits of her Majesty's ships to those islands should be sufficient to impress the islanders with some idea of our power. Yet the latest news from the group is that of a concerted attack upon a British steamer and the murder of her master. It is stated that her Majesty's ship Conflict was fallen in with by the steamer, and a report of the outrage was made to her commander, "who by this time has probably taken steps for the punishment of the islanders." But Lieut. Izat has but a score of men and one small gun at his command, and it is plain that the Solomon Islanders want some stronger measures than he could enforce to bring them to a sense of their wrong-doing.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. Burr, was at Smyrna by last accounts.

CROCODILE, Capt. Doughty, arrived at Bermuda from Portsmouth on the 15th inst., and left for Halifax on the 19th inst., arriving there on the 22nd inst.

CRUISER, Com. Wetherall, was cruising between Malta, Corfu, and Sicily by last accounts.

CYGNET, Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson, will be ready for sea at Malta on the 25th inst., and will relieve the Rapid as senior officer off Cyprus and coast of Syria.

DASHER, Com. V. Anson, left Portsmouth for Jersey on the 22nd inst.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, was at Gibraltar by last accounts.

DOTEREL. Orders have been received at Chatham that the Doterel is to be prepared for commission forthwith; but in consequence of some slight additional fittings of gun-gear, it is not expected she will be ready for about a fortnight. It is said she is to go to the Pacific as the Penguin's relief. The Doterel is a six-gun composite screw sloop of 1,137 tons burthen, and 900 horse-power; she is a nice-looking vessel, and has excellent accommodation.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Henry Hand, passed Gibraltar, homeward bound, on the 20th inst., and arrived at Queenstown on Thursday.

EURYALUS, Capt. King, flagship of Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., was at Bombay on the 23rd inst.

EXPRESS, Lieut.-Com. Hamond, was to be docked at Malta on the 16th inst.

FAWN, Capt. W. L. Wharton, received telegraphic orders to proceed to Malta, and left Constantinople on the 16th inst., presumably to pay off and recommission at that port. Rumour, with its idle tongue, states Capt. Wharton will recommission the Fawn, provided that ship remains on the Mediterranean station; if not, Com. P. Aldrich, lately returned to England in the Sylvia, is expected to be offered the command. The Fawn arrived at Malta on Wednesday.

FLIRT, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., was at St. Helena on Oct. 21, and would proceed to Ascension and Bights Division, meeting the Commodore at Sierra Leone on Feb. 15.

GARNET, Capt. Loftus Jones. There is reason to believe that the rumour of considerable sickness on board the Garnet has been considerably exaggerated, and there is no cause for those having friends on board to feel alarmed. Quarantine is enforced at Monte Video in the case of any ship coming from a Brazilian port, and as stated before, this is the reason why the Detached Squadron will proceed direct to Monte Video, instead of calling at Bahia. The fact that the Garnet has satisfactorily performed the quarantine required of her, and was last reported in the harbour of Monte Video communicating freely with the shore, is sufficient to show that the fever cases she had have quite recovered.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

GOSHAWK, Lieut.-Com. Thomas Suckling, proceeds to Arran Islands on the 22nd inst.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., was cruising off Sicily, and returns to Malta by the end of the month.

IRIS, Capt. E. H. Seymour, was at Corfu; the senior officer, Ionian Islands, and Patras by last accounts.

JUMNA, Capt. G. Parsons, arrived at Suez on the 21st inst., from Bombay, and left Port Said for Malta on Wednesday.

KESTREL, Com. W. Lang, arrived at Penang on Oct. 21.

LILY, Com. Grove, arrived at Hong Kong from Shanghai on Oct. 5. She was to be ready for sea by the end of Oct., and remains on the South China Division.

LONDON, Capt. Brownrigg. The Commander-in-Chief at Devonport has informed the late crew of the London, who have arrived at that port, that their Lordships have authorised them to be granted an additional fourteen days' leave. This is to make some amends for their having been detained on the station longer than was originally intended, they having been drafted for two years' service at Zanzibar.

MAGPIE, Capt. Napier, refitting at Hong Kong, would proceed on surveying duties about Oct. 25.

MINOTAUR, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B. A correspondent, writing from Queenstown, says:—"The Channel Squadron met off the Eddystone on Wednesday week, and proceeded to Queenstown, which they reached on Friday, after having experienced foggy and disagreeable weather in the Channel. The Achilles had a narrow escape of running into a merchant barque that tried to pass through the lines, and between her and the next ship, the Agincourt. By stopping and going full speed astern, the Achilles was just able to avoid a serious collision. The dancing-men of the fleet have had a good time of it during our stay at Queenstown, although the weather has been very unpropitious, and it was no joke for officers of the two junior ships to get ashore and return, as they were moored so far out. The two flagships, however, had very good berths, especially the Minotaur, which lay just under the windows of the club-house of the Cork Royal Yacht Club, of which, as well as of the Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland, the officers of the squadron have been made honorary members. The Royal Cork is the oldest yacht club in the United Kingdom, having been established in 1720, and a list of the original members, as well as a copy of the somewhat quaint rules of the old Water Club, is hung up in the reading-room. A large number of the inhabitants of Cork and Queenstown have visited the different ships of the squadron, special trains and steamers having been run for their accommodation. The railway and steamer authorities have been very civil in allowing officers of the Fleet to travel free between Cork and Queenstown. The people here were very curious to know if the visit of the Fleet had any reference to the present state of Ireland, but were assured that we had merely come to enable the admirals and officers of the Squadron to patronise the ball given in aid of the funds of the Sailors' Home, which assurance, however, seems to have been taken *cum grano salis.* At any rate, the ball was largely attended, and the funds of a deserving society considerably helped. Two or three afternoon dances and a small party at Admiralty House have helped to make our stay pleasant, whilst lovers of rougher amusements were gratified with a football-match between the Cork Football Club and the Fleet. A hard-fought game was won by the Irishmen, who had more pace behind the scrimmages, although the Navy forwards strove hard to avert defeat. The weather has been wild and unsettled, the barometer rising and falling by leaps and bounds; in the space of twenty-four hours the mercury rose an inch, having previously fallen nearly as rapidly. The south cone is still flying, and if we go to sea to-morrow we shall have rather a rough time of it. Our programme is to arrive at Vigo on the 30th, where arrangements have been made for colliers to meet us to replenish our supply of coal. We leave Vigo on the 10th, and are due at Lisbon three or four days before Christmas." The Minotaur, with the rest of the Squadron, left Queenstown on Tuesday for Vigo.

MONARCH, Capt. Tryon, C.B., was at Teodo Bay up to the 16th inst. The Thunderer and Helicon were with the flag.

ORONTES, Capt. Kinahan, which reached Spithead on Thursday morning from Bombay, went into Portsmouth Harbour. She brought home over 900 troops, comprised of the 59th Regt., 700 strong, and details from a number of infantry and cavalry regiments, with Lieut.-Col. Lacy in command. She left Bombay on Oct. 31, and consequently has gained several days upon the Imperial troopship Euphrates, which preceded her by five days. Her passage was in favourable weather up to Malta, but afterwards she encountered head winds. On Wednesday afternoon, in a heavy fog, she ran within 100 yards of the Saints' Lighthouse, on the French coast, but the catastrophe which appeared imminent was prevented by the stopping of the ship's engines and the starboarding of the helm, favoured by the fact that she was under plain sail, and the wind was in an assisting quarter. The heavy weather she had met with a day or so previously necessitated her course being, in part, steered by "dead reckoning," and powerful cross-currents had led to the accidental deviation from her course. The 59th Regt., which left Kingstown in 1867, have served in Ceylon, Bombay, Bengal Presidency, and in Afghanistan, where several of her officers were wounded in minor engagements with the enemy, and 60 or 70 men succumbed to sickness or injury.

PENGUIN, Com. A. Paget, at Callao, would proceed shortly to Coquimbo, and join flag at Talcahuano Jan. 10.

RAPID, Com. W. F. Mann, was off Cyprus and the coast of Syria by last accounts, and will be relieved by the Cygnet; mails to Malta after the 20th inst.

SEAHORSE. This vessel is not only adapted for channel transport service and convoying, but is also a powerful ocean tug, and may be considered as the first of an entirely new class of vessel. The hull as well as the deck-house with which she is fitted for the accommodation of supernumeraries, are constructed entirely of Siemen's steel, manufactured at the Landore Steel Company's works. The piston-rods and some of the other engine forgings are also made of the same material, while the crank shafts are constructed of Whitworth's fluid compressed steel. The dimensions of the Seahorse are as follows:—Length, 160 ft.; beam, 26 ft.; depth in hold, 12 ft. 9 in.; and tonnage, 519 tons O.M. She is fitted with two sets of direct-acting inverted compound engines, containing all the latest improvements, each set driving a four-bladed iron propeller. The engines have each one high-pressure cylinder 26 in. in diameter, and one low-pressure cylinder 45 in. in diameter, with a stroke of 2 ft. 6 in. The total condensing surface is 2,240 square feet. The steam is supplied at 75 lb. pressure from a couple of cylindrical boilers fitted with brass tubes, the heating surface being 3,185 square feet, and the grate surface 127 square feet. The machinery was designed to indicate 1,000 horses, but, at the trial which took place in the Solent on Friday week it developed considerably over the contract power. The Seahorse is designed to accommodate, besides a crew of 25 men, about 100 supernumeraries, with officers and stores. The coal bunkers are capable of storing 120 tons of coal, which would enable her to steam from 10 to 12 days at an ordinary rate of speed. Should occasion require, however, 60 additional tons can be stowed in the forehold. The ship went out of harbour at 8 o'clock for a six hours' continuous full-power trial of her machinery, advantage being also taken during the day to run her six times on the measured mile at Stokes Bay. She was in the command of Com. Dowding, of the Asia, the contractors being represented by Mr. H. H. Laird and Mr. Bevis, the manager of the firm. The Admiralty were represented by Mr. Bannister, and the Navy and Dockyard by Chief Engineer Williams, R.N., and Mr. Morcom. The draught of the ship was 9 ft. 9 in. forward and 11 ft. 11 in. aft, which represents her designed deep load draught, and to bring her down to the necessary immersion, 180 tons of dead weight in the shape of coal and iron ballast were required. The mean results of the trial were:—Steam in boilers, 73 lb.; vacuum, 26 in. starboard and 27 in. port; revolutions, 106 starboard and 102 port per minute; mean pressures in cylinders, 33·625 lb. and 11·95 lb. starboard, and 34·91 lb. and 12·59 lb. port; horse-power, 287·89 and 285·34 starboard, and 281·72 and 309·98 port. The total mean indicated horse-power was 1,165·02, while the maximum was 1,307·13 horses during the last run; and the mean speed realised was 12·6 knots per hour. Satisfactory, however, as the speed was, the trial was not a mile trial, and when that takes place, considering that the draught of the ship will be less, and the time under weigh considerably shorter, still better results may be expected. The engines were stopped in 20 sec., started astern in 7 sec., and started from astern to ahead in 14 sec. The coal consumption per hour per unit of power developed was 2·25 lb. Everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner, the Seahorse proving herself one of the fastest and most handy, as well as the most powerful tug in the Navy.

SERAPIS, Capt. Guy O. Twiss, arrived at Aden from Bombay on the 20th inst., and left Aden the same day for England. She arrived at Suez on Thursday.

SHANNON, Capt. J. D'Arcy, was at Arica, up to Oct. 17, and would proceed shortly to Callao.

SHELDRAKE, Lieut.-Com. Bridges, was at Foochow by last accounts.

SUPERB, Capt. Le H. Ward, after having been launched nearly six years, left Spithead on Monday morning for the Mediterranean, on her first commission. While at the anchorage she had the defects in her electric lights rectified by dockyard shipwrights, and was supplied with new torpedo carriages. The fittings, however, to save time, will not be completed until she reaches Malta, where also her torpedo trials will be made.

SWINGER, Lieut.-Com. Tudor, was at Amoy by last accounts.

THETIS, Capt. Stephens, was at Callao on Oct. 17.

TORCH, Com. Selby, remains at Constantinople, doing duty as senior officer. She will be relieved early in December by H.M.S. Bittern. The boilers of the Torch are in a very bad state, requiring constant repairs.

TURQUOISE, Capt. Medlycott, was expected at Coquimbo from cruise among islands by end of November.

TYNE, Com. E. Stokes, is at Chatham making good defects. She is to have bilge keels fitted and extensive repairs to machinery caused by the damage to the crank shaft, and it is expected that she will not be ready for sea for about six or seven weeks. Her next voyage will be to Hong Kong.

VICTOR EMANUEL, Comdre. Smith, is to be paid off and recommissioned on Jan. 1, 1881, but as all the officers have been comparatively recently appointed this will be more a matter of convenience for the office than a change in the ship's officers or crew.

WOLVERENE, Comdre. Wilson, was at Melbourne up to Oct. 14, with the Emerald and Cormorant.

WOODLARK, Com. P. C. Johnstone, was in port at Muscat on the 17th inst.

WYE, Staff Com. Henry D. Sarratt, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape De Verdes, on the 20th inst., and sailed on the 23rd inst.

ZEPHYR, Lieut.-Com. Pollard, arrived at Malta from Gibraltar on the 17th inst., and sailed for the China station on the 21st inst.

Information has just been received of another attack upon a British steamer by natives of the Soloman Islands, South Pacific, the circumstances of which disclose great pertinacity on the part of the savages, who, however, are reported to have received a check which will probably have the effect of deterring them in future from molesting trading vessels. The encounter was of a sanguinary nature, no fewer than fifty-two persons having been killed, including Capt. Ferguson, master of the steamer which sustained the attack. The steamer in question, whose name is the Ripple, arrived in Brisbane Sept. 20, in charge of the mate. That officer reported that the steamer visited Bougainville Island, one of the Soloman Group, on the 8th of the previous month, in the course of a trading cruise. They bartered with the natives during the whole of the day, and remained at anchor over night. Early on the following morning the islanders flocked down in large numbers and went on board the ship, when trading was again engaged in. Suddenly the natives turned against the crew, and took possession of the deck of the vessel, the attack being so sudden and general, and the surprise being so complete, that it was evident it had been previously planned. Capt. Ferguson, who was in his cabin at the time, hearing the noise on deck, looked out of the cabin door, and being observed by the natives, was struck by a tomahawk in the neck and killed on the spot. The crew soon rallied from the surprise into which they had been thrown, and a desperate encounter took place. Most of the crew were well armed, and used their weapons vigorously, and, after a prolonged struggle, the natives were driven from the deck, leaving their dead and wounded behind. Fifty were found to have been killed in the conflict, whilst among the wounded were a woman and eight Kanakas, one of whom afterwards died. Of the crew of the steamer, the first mate (Mr. Davis), the chief engineer, the steward, and a passenger named Pense, received wounds, but the only one killed was the captain. Mr. Davis took charge of the vessel and navigated her for Duke of York's Island, where her Majesty's ship Conflict was fallen in with, and a report of the attack made to the commander, who has probably by this time taken steps for the punishment of the islanders.

The Australian Fresh Meat Importation Company has been formed, with a capital of £300,000, for the purpose of importing by direct steamers from the colonies of Australia and elsewhere fresh meat and provisions of the finest quality under the cold dry air system which experience has proved to be eminently successful. For details of the undertaking we must refer our readers to our advertising columns.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

THE LIVADIA.

As the sudden decision to lay up the Livadia at Ferrol, instead of proceeding to the Crimea, as at first intended, has been the subject of much comment, we take from the *Times* the statement as to her injuries, as furnished by Sir Edward Reed, who says:—"It is important, however, to the whole shipbuilding world to know exactly the kind and extent of the injury which the Livadia sustained at sea, and for this reason I will state the principal facts plainly. The ship is divided by water-tight divisions into 106 compartments, and out of these six suffered. Of these, one only formed part of what may be called the ship proper—viz., the foremost starboard compartment of the double bottom. This had water in it, and it was from this circumstance alone that the existence of some injury was at first discovered. It has now been ascertained, however, that the ship's bottom under this compartment was really not itself injured, beyond a very slight leakage or 'weeping' past a couple of loosened rivets. The foremost bulkhead received part of the shock which burst in the compartment before it, and it was from that compartment that the adjacent compartment was gradually filled. So far as the hull proper is concerned, therefore, no injury worth mentioning was sustained. But around the hull proper is a cellular rim, so to speak, forming the outer sides of the turbot. This rim is lightly framed and plated, and is divided into a large number of small cells, which are treated as external to the ship herself, and have nothing whatever placed in them. Of these numerous small cells, five were more or less injured, two of them badly, and these have been temporarily stopped and strengthened by timber and shores. In one of them, where it was difficult, because of rivets, angle irons, &c., to stop the leakage, a temporary inner bottom of plank has been laid and caulked. Had it happened that these temporary repairs had been made in an English dockyard, the services of a dozen shipwrights for a couple of days would have amply sufficed for them. At Ferrol, they took a couple of weeks. The extra expenditure of time did not arise from any want of resources in the Royal Dockyard of Ferrol, nor from any want of willingness on the part of the Naval Authorities or Dockyard people. Indeed, the Spanish officers have in this case given a high example of Spanish courtesy, and have rendered the Russian officers every possible assistance in the readiest way. But Spain is not England, nor are Spanish workmen remarkable for vigour and speed in the pursuit of their avocations. This is not a country in which a very exalted conception of a hard day's work prevails. I should say that the shipwrights and caulkers of Ferrol are men of a calm, contemplative, and almost meditative disposition, who philosophically decline to burden to-day with labours that may just as well be performed, or rather deferred till, to-morrow. No act of theirs exposes them to accusations of heedless impetuosity. They seem to think, with Mr. Tennyson, that 'raw haste is half-sister to delay.' Therefore, they take things coolly, and avoid altogether the many evil consequences of hurry. Moreover, their tranquil life is characterised by a good deal of what I may call professional etiquette, which effectually preserves one man and one set of men from in any degree trenching upon the functions of another. For example, a few planks have to be fitted and laid in a ship's compartment. Shipwrights and caulkers in ample numbers undertake the task. They appear on board at an hour when it is certain that they have not unwisely wasted any part of their energies on the way. After due contemplation of the scene of their labours and the exchange of many thoughts, or, at least, of many words, they proceed with their measurements, and (if nothing that is wanted has been left on shore) with their work. Well-informed men as they are, they know well the dangers of over-exertion and of a high bodily temperature, and they avoid these extremes. If urged by an impatient and thoughtless Englishman to 'shove along,' they acquaint themselves with his desire, reflect upon it, discuss it among themselves, and eventually decide that it would not be wise or well to yield to anything so detrimental to their systems (in both senses of the word). At length, however, after the slow passage of hours or days, the planks do get fitted and laid, and then comes a new enterprise—that of nailing them down. But here the polite shipwright stops; not for him is the boring and driving which follow, but for his friend and colleague, the caulker. It is most reasonable that at this stage the two should confer, and confer they do. The result of the conference usually is that it is too late in the day to commence an enterprise of such moment, and, heedless of all persuasions, they retire, and spend the long evening probably in preparing themselves for the next day's efforts; or, if of a political turn, they not improbably do like the rest of the world, and discuss the likelihood of Dulcigno getting transferred before the grave closes over them. I need not pursue the example further. I have said enough, I think, to do justice to the Spanish workmen, and to show that no mean desire to compete with British workmen and drive them out of the field exists in the breasts of these special artisans."

On Thursday last a formal meeting of the Army and Navy Hotel Company, Limited, was held at Willis's Rooms, Major Mackenzie, of Findon, occupying the chair. The primary object of the meeting was to carry out the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, but the more important object appeared to be that of affording the committee of direction an opportunity of reporting to the shareholders the position and prospects of the company. In discharging the duties which devolved upon him as chairman, Major Mackenzie, rapidly surveyed the progress of this important undertaking, from its first conception, and pointed out in forcible terms the undoubted claims which it possessed to entitle it to the patronage of the public. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the facts laid before the meeting as regards those important points,—the economical working of the institution, and the exceptional advantages which, when completed, it will be in a position to offer.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS FOR MARINES.

We recently remarked upon the refusal by the Horse Guards to allow Capt. Seymour, of the Royal Marines, to accompany Gen. Smyth to the Cape as his aide-de-camp. How much this is felt by officers of the Royal Marines—past as well as present—may be gathered from some remarks of Col. Delacombe, chief of police at Derby, who, when called on at a municipal banquet to respond for "The Services," said it was now over 30 years since he gained a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the Royal Marines, bearing the Queen's own signature. No mere complimentary honour was that title of royal; it was gained and bestowed by the King for services rendered at a most critical period in the history of this country. He had frequently been called upon to respond to this toast, both at home and abroad, but never before had he risen with feelings of such regret, doubt, and uncertainty as to his position. He knew of no country during the present century with which this nation had been engaged in war, in which the Royal Marines had not been represented. They might easily conceive, then, what the feelings of those serving in that loyal old corps were at reading this decision of the Commander-in-Chief. It had been acknowledged over and over again, by officers of every branch of the Service, that in point of discipline, training, physique, and soldierlike bearing, they were second to none under the Crown. They had served in all parts of the world, as troops under the command of Generals of the Army, taking command of troops of the Line whenever an officer of Marines happened to be the senior present by date of commission. In Spain, 1835; in China, 1839-40, under Lord Gough; Kaffir war, 1850; in Burmah, 1851; in the Crimea, 1854-55, in Sir Colin Campbell's brigade; in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58; New Zealand, Abyssinia, China again, 1858-59-60, under Sir Hope Grant and others; Ashantee and Zululand. In all these, and he believed many other engagements that could be mentioned, it would be found the Royal Marines were present. Under such circumstances, what must be the feelings of those serving, on hearing this last decision? For it must be remembered they were like prisoners in the dock, they could not petition, they could not write to the papers; it was against the rules of the Service. He, therefore, whilst giving place to no man in possessing feelings of the most ardent devotion and loyalty to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, most fervently prayed that the ratepayers of England, through their representatives in Parliament (seeing that this most loyal and efficient old corps was also a most inexpensive one), would cause steps to be taken on their next assembly to have its relative position clearly defined, and thus for ever put a stop to heartburnings that must of neccessity exist under present circumstances, to the prejudice of the public service.

ADMIRALTY FURNITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of Nov. 20, you comment upon the value and convenience of the officers of the revised Admiralty Regulations for the supply of furniture. Will you permit me to point out a few of the disadvantages of that scheme?—1. It is not optional, except the house be empty, when you must saddle your successors with the articles, whether they require them, or not. 2. If a man has his own furniture, he must sell or store, which makes the transaction doubly expensive. 3. A man without a family may have to take a house from a man who is differently situated, or it may be the reverse; but in neither case do the regulations permit of any change or alteration in the articles. 4. The prices being charged at the highest possible West-end figure, though mostly bought at the eastward, make the per-centage fully equal to 10, instead of 7½,—which is certainly not "Griffith's valuation." 5. The articles are of mixed patterns and colours. It is not uncommon to see a walnut-wood cabinet, a rosewood card-table, crimson carpet, and green covers for chairs, some old, some of new pattern. 6. Articles of certain kinds do not decrease in value with age. "I know a bedstead" which in course of time will become a valuable property, for it is going up in price steadily with every change of tenants! 7. Articles in daily use naturally become worn out, but the system does not admit of replacement, except on change of tenancy; and officers who are bold enough to ask for such, are officially informed that "all repairs must be executed at the tenant's cost." I will not trouble you with more just now, though I have much to say on the subject, if occasion requires. The Admiralty Board intended the system to be a "boon" to officers, and with some alterations it may yet become so; but the first thing to be done is to show some consideration for those who do not require the boon, and for those who do, to let them be treated with at least forbearance and civility, and not subject them to as many obligations as if they were dealing with a professional gentleman from Wardour Street.—I am, &c., A. B. C.

It is noticeable, says a correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph*, that the editors of the *Army List* and those of the *Navy List* are not quite agreed as to the manner in which they treat a Lord. In the *Navy List*, Earls and Lords by courtesy are all dubbed "the Right Hon.," whether Privy Councillors or not, while in the *Army List* the Right Hon. is not used. In the same way the *Navy List* calls a Marquess "the Most Honourable,"—not Most Noble—while in the *Army List* the extra prefix is omitted. I notice also that though in the *Navy List* courtesy Lords are given the additional handle of Right Hon., a midshipman who is the son of a duke is simply "Lord." There is a want of uniformity about this arrangement which should be seen to, and I do not understand why a gallant commander should appear as a Right Hon. Lord while his brother in the Army is but a Lord.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY.—Before you buy a Watch or Jewellery, send for the Midland Counties' Watch Company's Catalogue, beautifully illustrated with over 200 copper-plate engravings, and sent, gratis and post free, on application.—Address, S. HISSEY, Manager, Vyse Street, Birmingham. See advertisement.

Reviews.

Endymion. (Longmans and Co.)

The great event of the season, in a literary point of view, is, beyond question, the publication of a "novel by the author of *Lothair.*" It was hardly to be expected that the veteran author, who achieved such a marked success by his earlier productions, would be able, in the wane of life, to exercise as powerful a spell as he was wont to do over the imaginations of his readers. That he has done so, however, will be felt by the readers of *Endymion.* It is perfectly true that the story is one of days long past; that the characters we meet with are creations that must fail to charm as they were wont to do in the days of *Henrietta Temple*, *Vivian Grey*, and even *Lothair*; but yet, withal, the old power asserts itself, and the ring of the sterling metal is to be found in the pages of the Earl of Beaconsfield's latest work. The interest of the story, it may be supposed by many, will be appreciated only by politicians; but this is a rash conclusion to arrive at, and readers who may shudder at any tale that is even tainted with politics, will recognise the existence of a charming love-story in the pages of *Endymion.* The hero and heroine of the tale are the children of Mr. Ferrars, one of those who supported with unflinching steadiness the fortunes of the Duke. Their names are Endymion and Myra, and thus they are introduced to the reader:—

> "With the dessert, not without some ceremony, were introduced the two most remarkable guests of the entertainment, and these were the twins; children of singular beauty, and dressed, if possible, more fancifully and brilliantly than their mamma. They resembled each other, and had the same brilliant complexions, rich chestnut hair, delicately-arched brows, and dark blue eyes. Though only eight years of age, a most unchildlike self-possession distinguished them. The expression of their countenances was haughty, disdainful, and supercilious. Their beautiful features seemed quite unimpassioned, and they moved as if they expected everything to yield to them. The girl, whose long ringlets were braided with pearls, was ushered to a seat next to her father, and, like her brother, who was placed by Mrs. Ferrars, was soon engaged in negligently tasting delicacies, while she seemed, apparently, unconscious of any one being present, except when she replied to those who addressed her with a stare and a haughty monosyllable. The boy, in a black velvet jacket, with large Spanish buttons of silver filigree, a shirt of lace, and a waistcoat of white satin, replied with reserve, but some condescension, to the good-natured but half-humorous inquiries of the husband of Zenobia."

The present and future of these twin children became clouded. Mr. Ferrars lost his hopes and his fortune, and retired, to live in a quaint old mansion in Berkshire. But time wrought a change. The Grey Ministry fails, and Mr. Ferrars' hopes and fortunes are once more in the ascendant. A great number of "miscellaneous" characters are introduced during the progress of the story, particularly Mr. Vigo, the aristocratic tailor, and the great "railway king." The fortunes of our hero start from a lowly position, that of a badly-paid clerk in Somerset House, whose greatest dissipation consisted in a chop and a pint of "half-and-half," at "Joe's," in Finch Lane. His sister Myra's fortunes are equally low, so much so that she is forced to become "a companion." (The reader should not pass by the description, life-like in every respect, of the Neuchatel family.) Matters now improve with both, and Endymion makes his way rapidly to one of the highest positions in the State. His first entry into Parliament is thus described:—

> "The greatest opportunity that can be offered to an Englishman was now his,—a seat in the House of Commons. It was his almost in the first bloom of youth, and yet after advantageous years of labour and political training, and it was combined with a material independence on which he never could have counted. A love of power, a passion for distinction, a noble pride, which had been native to his early disposition, but which had apparently been crushed by the enormous sorrows and misfortunes of his childhood, and which had vanished, as it were, before the sweetness of that domestic love which had been the solace of his adversity, now again stirred their dim and mighty forms, in his renovated and, as it were, inspired consciousness. 'If this has happened at twenty-two,' thought Endymion, 'what may not occur, if the average life of man be allotted to me? At any rate, I will never think of anything else. I have a purpose in life, and I will fulfil it. It is a charm, that its accomplishment would be the most grateful result to the two beings I most love in the world."

Nothing can be happier than the author's description of the feelings of his hero, on the occasion of his making his maiden speech within the precincts of St. Stephen's:—

> "The notice of this question was the first time Endymion opened his mouth in the House of Commons. It was an humble and not a very hazardous office, but when he got on his legs, his head swam, his heart beat so violently that it was like a convulsion preceding death, and though he was only on his legs for a few seconds, all the sorrows of his life seemed to pass before him. When he sate down, he was quite surprised that the business of the House proceeded as usual, and it was only after some time that he became convinced that no one but himself was conscious of his sufferings, or that he had performed a routine duty otherwise than in a routine manner."

From henceforth everything goes *couleur de rose*, and all ends well. It seems absurd to question the complete success that will most probably mark the progress of this wonderful literary effort. It may, as we have already observed, treat of persons and scenes which only belong to a previous generation, but still the same charm, the same life-like excellence in description, the same versatility in dealing with character, exist, and there can be little doubt that this new and extraordinary effort of Lord Beaconsfield's genius will be appreciated not only by his friends, but by his political adversaries.

London Opinion. (Dean and Son.)—The first number of a new periodical, under the above title, makes its *début* this week. It claims to prove itself to be a critical and literary journal for the expression of independent thought upon current topics and existing abuses, and is edited by Major W. Minto. The editor, in his introduction, dwells upon the great change which has for some time past been observable in the public mind with respect to the literature of the time, and considers the present to be a favourable time for introducing a species of literature more calculated to elevate the mind and quicken into action the power of thought than that which has of late years become familiar to the public. The first number contains a dozen papers on various subjects, contributed by writers some of whom have made a high reputation in the literary world. We wish a prosperous career to the new aspirant for public patronage.

The Theatre. (Charles Dickens and Evans.)—This is a capital number of a periodical that is steadily making progress in the literary world.

Universal Instructor. (Ward, Lock, and Co.)—The new number of the "Universal Instructor" abounds in interesting and instructive matter; the amount of useful information it contains is remarkable, while the price is almost nominal.

Messrs. Grant and Co. have published in a Christmas number one of Mr. Francillon's attractive stories, entitled "Under Slieve Ban: a Yarn, in Seven Knots." It is a real Irish story, racy of the soil, and quite worthy of the author's high reputation. The reader will observe, if he looks at the back of each full-page illustration, a novel mode of advertising.

The Russian cruisers are moving about rather freely on the Japanese station, but what they may be carrying, seeing that they are not absolutely ships of war, is a mystery. The new admiral has actually hoisted his flag in one of these converted merchant steamers, the Africa, and proceeded in that ship to Chefoo, from Nagasaki. The Asia left the same place just afterwards for the Russian station at Vladivostock, and another, the Zabiaka, for Yokohama. Meanwhile, another vessel, a British steamer, about whose cargo there was no doubt, she having come from Cronstadt with a large supply of arms and ammunition, left for Vladivostock to discharge. In the month of September there were three Russian admirals on the China Station, but one was under orders for home. The Russian fleet on the station consists of no fewer than twenty vessels of all kinds, two of which are large ironclads and six are fast cruisers. We have one ironclad, and are gradually reducing the number of small gunboats, and sending a smaller number of larger classes to replace them, the China squadron being in course of reconstruction. The idea is that the necessity for keeping a gunboat at each of the treaty ports has now passed away, and consequently it will be possible to put on the station a squadron of ships more fit for cruising and exercising in company. Of course, this will reduce the number of commands for senior lieutenants and commanders, a feature of the arrangement which is much to be regretted, as the opportunities for giving our officers that experience necessary to make them capable captains are becoming fewer and fewer.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The *Times* says:—"The following breech-loading guns are being prepared in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich for experimental trial, under the direction of the War Office, viz.:—A 43-ton gun of 12-inch calibre, a total length of 353 in., which is intended to fire a charge of 285 lb. weight of P2. powder, and throw a battering projectile of 714 lb. weight; 2, a 26-ton gun of 10·4-inch calibre, a total length of 293·4 in., which is intended to fire 231 lb. of the same powder, and throw a battering projectile of 462 lb.; 3, an 18-ton gun of 9·2-inch calibre, and total length of 260 in., intended to fire 160 lb. of powder, with a battering projectile weighing 320 lb; 4, a 25-pounder, weighing 22½ C, of 4-inch calibre, and 106·75 in. length, designed to fire 12 lb. of R.L. G2. powder, with a common shell weighing 25 lb.; 5, a 25-pounder, weighing 13½ C, with a 4-inch bore, and firing 25-lb. common shell, with 6 lb. and 4 lb. of powder respectively. The whole of these guns are in an advanced state, and will shortly be ready for proof. They are being constructed upon the system of breech-loading which has been designated as that of the 'modified French,' which system has already been tried at Shoeburyness in two guns of 6-inch and 8-inch, and weights respectively of 4 tons and 11½ tons, which were placed at the disposal of the Government by Sir William Armstrong and Co., of Elswick. It is further understood that 14 of the former class of guns have been ordered to be made for the use of the Navy. The above-named firm are also making a 43-ton breech-loading gun for trial."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in General Debility.—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit, and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions, and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

Amusements.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, repetitions of popular operas have taken place, and Madame Amadi, a mezzo-soprano with a voice of extensive compass, has successfully appeared in "*Lucrezia Borgia*," and as Azucena in "*Il Trovatore.*" At the end of the week, Signor Tito Mattei's new opera, "*Marie de Gand*," which has been considerably altered and improved since first performed in private two years ago, has given fresh interest to the programme.

At the Princess's, Mr. Edwin Booth has appeared to great advantage in "*Richelieu*," and his fine performance has thoroughly merited the enthusiastic applause it has received. The impersonation of the wily cardinal has been universally admitted to be more strikingly impressive than his Hamlet; but justice has hardly been done in some instances to the finished art of his acting, the polish of his style, and above all, the perfection of his elocution. Despite some inadequate support, Mr. Booth not only secured the unwavering attention, but the warmest admiration of his auditory, and the last act startled the audience into a burst of applause no less hearty than spontaneous. Mr. Ryder gives his valuable assistance as Father Joseph, and Miss Gerard prettily plays Julie de Mortemar, though lacking the requisite force to give the character its due significance.

Under the whimsical appellation of "*Where's the Cat?*" a farce in three acts, freely translated from the German by Mr. James Albery, has been brought out at the Criterion, an establishment requiring the lightest kind of dramatic aliment, but where a piquant sauce must be supplied, to whet the appetites of the frequenters. The novelty meets all the demands made for this form of entertainment, and ought only to be judged from a local stand-point. Reason is set at defiance, and the spectator must accept every humorous situation as it is presented, without too curiously inquiring into the why or wherefore. The piece is acted with unflagging spirit by all the members of the company. Most amusingly expressed is the demonstrative regard for domestic virtue exhibited by Mrs. John Wood, as an excessively scrupulous landlady. Three coquettish damsels are charmingly embodied by Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Rose Saker, and Miss Eastlake. Miss Edith Bruce is a lively rustic soubrette, and Mr. Charles Wyndham is an eccentric baronet; Mr. Standing and Mr. Beerbohm Tree as an enthusiastic artist and an erratic poet, Mr. Giddens as a German waiter, and Mr. W. J. Hill as an oblivious landlord, act with a vivacity and spirit allowing no pause for serious reflection.

At the Folly Theatre, Mr. Toole has introduced to his large circle of friends an exceedingly funny personage, who is never likely to say the same droll things three nights or days together, but who will, nevertheless, be undoubtedly recognised as a general favourite with the London public for many weeks to come. His name is Mr. Samuel Slithery, a professor of deportment and dancing, and he is to be identified with the "Hall of Terpsichore," in the Old Kent Road. Through the lips of Mr. Toole he delivers a humorous lecture on the various branches of his profession, and makes more puns in five minutes than can be explained in an hour. This "new and utter absurdity," as Mr. Byron has properly described his farcical sketch, entitled "*The Light Fantastic*," gives Mr. Toole, in the course of an extravagantly droll impersonation, the opportunity of introducing a new dance, to be known as "The Charing-Cross Crawl."

The last nights of Offenbach's "*La Fille du Tambour Major*" are announced at the Royal Alhambra Theatre, in consequence of engagements entered into for the production of a new programme at Christmas next. The opera must be withdrawn early next month, notwithstanding its enormous success. The piece will have been performed at the Alhambra 200 consecutive nights on Monday, Dec. 6, and has already been witnessed by upwards of half-a-million of visitors.

We understand that arrangements have been made with Mr. John Hollingshead for a special morning performance of the popular comic opera of "*Billee Taylor*," now being played nightly at the Imperial Theatre, on Saturday, Dec. 4.

The following additional noblemen and gentlemen have joined the Committee of the Afghan War Relief Fund, viz.:—Viscount Cranbrook, Generals Sir Frederick Roberts, R. C. Lawrence, Sir Alexander Taylor, and Sir Peter Lumsden, and Col. Sir R. H. Davies. All communications for the Committee should be addressed to Capt. Gildea, 20 Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W.

Major Euan Smith, late political officer in Afghanistan, had arrived in Bombay, *en route* for England, whither he proceeds on sick certificate to enjoy a well-earned six months' rest. Major Euan Smith passed through this city from the Persian Gulf last January, to take political charge at Candahar, and he accompanied Gen. Sir Donald Stewart's force from Candahar to Cabul. After serving with Sir Donald Stewart's force, and earning the highest encomiums in that General's despatches, he was sent with Gen. Roberts's force from Cabul back to Candahar, in August. Major Euan Smith thus made both marches, and was present at the battles of Ahmed Kheyl and Mazra.

A Healthy Trim *versus* Superfluous Fat.—Eno's Fruit Salt acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system, as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and thus removes and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of Fat. It keeps the body in healthy Trim, by preserving and restoring health. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. It supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being Pure Fruit Salt, the product of ripe fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value; on that account, no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery, it is beyond praise.—Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDAL.

"Observer" writes:—"The Royal Warrant, 1878, 'Pay and Non-Effective Pay,' Art. 1,074, states that a soldier who shall have served 18 years in our Army with an irreproachable character, and shall not have been convicted by court-martial during that period, shall be entitled to the medal for good-conduct. Now, supposing a young soldier was tried by court-martial in his first two years' service, and then served 20 years, during the last 18 years with faultless character, and the greater part of it as a non-commissioned officer, it certainly seems hard to deprive such a man of the good-conduct medal."

The *Standard* states, "The War Office has given its permission, with the approval of the Treasury, for £5,200 to be set apart from the public funds for the purpose of providing a canteen and recreation-room at Cork, the want of such accommodation having been most strongly urged by the military authorities."

THE RECENT CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

"Let Well Alone" writes:—"Having worn the new shoulder-straps three times under a cloak, they have become so damaged as to be hardly presentable. Such, of course, would be anticipated by any practical man. But surely it is rather hard to order us to get these ornaments, which very few can think improve the look of the uniform, and which none can hope will stand the test of the rough work in marches and camps to which officers are now so constantly exposed."

I MUST NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF COMMENDING THE "PERFECTED" COD LIVER OIL, lately introduced by Messrs. Allen and Hanburys. It is so pure and tasteless that, when oil will agree at all, this is sure to do so.—"On Loss of Weight, Blood-Spitting, and Lung Disease" (New Edition),—by Horace Dobell, M.D., Consulting (late Senior) Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, &c. See also the opinions of the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *Medical Times*, *Practitioner*, &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' Perfected Oil. Sold only in imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

ERRATUM.—On page 811, column 1, line 33, by a printer's error, the words, in an extract, "The fate of those who died was often enviable. And yet desertions were not numerous; some preferred *suicide*," were erroneously attributed to Mr. Kinglake.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAPS PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. In pounds, 4½d; squares, 2d. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

ZULU WAR BOOKS.

The SOUTH-AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, 1879.

Compiled by J. P. MACKINNON (late 25th K.O.B.'s, formerly 72nd Highlanders), and S. H. SHADBOLT; and Dedicated, by permission, to Field-Marsha H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief. In one quarto volume, handsomely bound in cloth extra, price £2 10s.

Messrs. S. L., M., and Co. have just ready the above MEMORIAL WORK in one large volume. It contains Sixty Cabinet Portraits, finely reproduced by the Woodbury process of photography, of the Officers of the British Army who have lost their lives in the late war, together with Biographies, compiled from materials furnished by their relatives and surviving comrades.

By permission of the Empress Eugénie, the list is headed with a Photograph and brief Memoir of his late Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon.

Introductory to the artistic portion of the work there is a Sketch of the War, embodying detailed accounts of the various Engagements.

Appended to the Introductory Sketch is a complete List of all the Officers of the British Army who were engaged in the Campaign, with an account of their services in the war.

The work also contains a Map of the Country, showing the movements of the Army. [*Ready next week.*

The STORY of the ZULU CAMPAIGN.

By Major ASHE (late King's Dragoon Guards), Author of "The Military Institutions of France," &c., and Captain the Hon. E. V. WYATT EDGELL (17th Lancers, killed at Ulundi). Dedicated, by special permission, to her Imperial Highness the Empress Eugénie. Price 16s. [*Ready.*

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DEATHS.

GUTHRIE.—At the Rosaire, Dundee, on Nov. 25, Capt. William Guthrie of Guthrie, late 42nd Regiment (Black Watch).

MACKAY.—At 4 Market Place, New Barnet, Julia Elizabeth Mackay (*née* Joy), wife of A. H. Mackay, in her 29th year, deeply lamented and respected.

NICOLLS.—On the 23rd inst., at No. 2 New Vanbrugh Terrace, Blackheath, the residence of her son-in-law, J. Hill Williams, Esq., in the 89th year of her age, Eleanor Lady Nicolls, widow of Gen. Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B.

METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.—APPOINTMENT OF SECOND OFFICER.—The Metropolitan Board of Works is about to APPOINT an OFFICER to be SECOND-IN-COMMAND of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and is prepared to receive applications for the appointment. The Officer will be required to give his whole time and energies to the service of the Board, and to reside at the Head-quarters of the Brigade, or at such other station as the Board may from time to time appoint.

He must be of robust health, strong and active, and his age must be not less than 30 or more than 40 years. He must have had a liberal education, possess a sound knowledge of mechanics, and have had some experience in dealing with men.

The salary of the Officer will be £400 a year, to be increased, by annual additions of £25, until it reaches the maximum salary of £600 a year; and he will have free quarters, coal, and gas. Applications for the office must be by letter, addressed to "The Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens, S.W."

They should contain full particulars of age, qualifications, and experience, and should be accompanied by testimonials as to character and fitness for the office, with especial reference to the qualifications above mentioned.

The latest time for receiving applications is 4 o'clock on Friday, the 31st of December next.

J. E. WAKEFIELD,
Clerk of the Board.

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By order,
R. R. EDWARD, Secretary.
13 Old Bond Street, W., November 26, 1880.

TO BANDSMEN.—WANTED, for a Police Band, ONE SOLO CORNET, TWO CLARINETS, and TWO FRENCH HORN PLAYERS. Preference given to men recommended from Military Bands. They would have to perform ordinary duty as Constables.—Scale of pay, &c., sent on application to the CHIEF CONSTABLE, Leeds, stating height and age.

CANTEENS.—The SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN having a knowledge of Canteens are REQUIRED, to make arrangements for Supplying Regiments at Home and Abroad with Bulk Ales and Stout.—Address, "P. and S.," care of Messrs. Findlater and Co., Russell Street, Dublin.

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ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on the 14th February next, and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practise Medicine, and the other Surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age, at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for admission to the Examination should be made, in writing, without delay, to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed), W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

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PROTECTION TO HEALTH.

THE AUSTRALIAN FRESH MEAT IMPORTATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

(*Incorporated under the Companies' Acts*, 1862 *to* 1879, *whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares*).

CAPITAL, £300,000, IN 30,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,

(Of which £50,000 is reserved for Australia.)

FIRST ISSUE OF 15,000 SHARES.

Payable £1 on application, £2 on allotment, and the balance in instalments of not more than £1, at intervals of not less than three months.

It is not expected that it will be necessary to call up more than £5 per share.

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Sir ROBERT R. TORRENS, K.C.M.G. (Chairman), Chairman of the Bank of South Australia.

Thomas Salt, Esq.(Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt, and Co., Bankers), 73 Lombard Street, E.C.

H. D. Sandeman, Esq., Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Paul Bird, Esq. (Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta), 16 Hyde Park Place, W.

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H. C. McDonald, Esq. (Messrs. H. C. McDonald and Co.), late Contractors with the Government of Western Australia,

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Australia—The Bank of South Australia, and its Branches; the Union Bank of Australia, and its Branches.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Pattison, Wigg, Gurney, and King, 11 Queen Victoria Street.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., 14 George Street, Mansion House.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. H. Mitchelson.

OFFICES—52 Old Broad Street.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to import by direct steamers from the Colonies of Australia and elsewhere Fresh Meat and Provisions of the finest quality under the cold dry air system, which experience has proved to be eminently successful.

After careful consideration of the various processes by which Fresh Meat can be preserved, it has been decided to adopt the Bell-Coleman Mechanical Refrigeration Company's Machine. Under this system, dead meat, averaging from 1,200 to 2,400 quarters per ship, has been imported weekly from the United States of America, and landed at the Ports of Liverpool, Glasgow, and London, during the last twelve months in the most perfect condition, and has met with a ready sale at remunerative prices.

A contract has therefore been entered into with the Bell-Coleman Mechanical Refrigeration Company for a monopoly of their system for the importation of Meat from Australia. A trial of this system has recently been made on board one of the Mail Steamers with complete success.

Proposals have already been made to the Peninsular and Oriental and other Steam Ship Companies for the fitting-up of an agreed amount of storage room, for the conveyance of dead meat in Steamers running direct from Australia to this Country, which, when carried into effect, will secure a weekly or fortnightly supply.

With the regularity of the shipments, and arrival of supplies at stated periods, it is proposed to have the accounts audited, and a division of the profits declared twice a year, which it is anticipated will be at the rate of not less than 20 per cent. per annum.

From information received from large breeders of stock in the Colonies, who are now in London, the supply is considered to be inexhaustible, and it is predicted by these gentlemen that in three years after the export of meat begins, the impetus given by the trade to the production of stock would be so great that the supply would be equal to any demand made upon it. Whilst, therefore, the breeder obtains a larger income from his increased raising of stock and consequent production of wool, it follows that the basis of twopence per pound, upon which the calculations of this Company are made, will rarely, if ever, be exceeded for the prime cost of the meat. The wholesale price of beef and mutton now ruling in New South Wales, where the increase in the number of stock during the past year has been 8,000,000 head, is 1d. to 1½d. per pound.

Provisional arrangements have been made with a Company for acting as agents in Australia.

The serious decrease of stock raised in the United Kingdom, amounting in 1879, according to statistics, to the total of 1,322,865 head, will convince the public that the time has come for the energetic development of a trade with our own Colonies, where Meat of the finest quality is to be had in abundance, and at such prices that ough materially to reduce the prices now ruling to the Consumer here.

Arrangements have been made with leading Meat Salesmen in London for the immediate sale of the Meat on arrival, and those gentlemen have assured the Directors that they can dispose of the largest quantity this Company is likely to import at prices ranging from 5½d to 6d per lb., whilst freight and all other expenses are not expected to exceed 2d per lb.

Powers are retained by this Company for the chartering of other Steamers or Sailing Vessels, and to fit the same up with refrigerating machinery, for the development of the Meat trade elsewhere, if found advisable in view of the dimensions the trade is likely to attain.

No promotion-money will be paid. The founders receive from the Company 100 Shares of £10 each, which are not entitled to any dividend, nor do the Directors receive any remuneration, until dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum have been paid to the Shareholders. The founders' Shares then become entitled to one-fourth of the surplus profits over 7 per cent., the remaining three-fourths being apportioned between the Directors in England and the ordinary Shareholders in the proportion of one-fourth to the Directors and two-fourths to the ordinary Shareholders. The formation expenses are strictly confined to 1 per cent. on the nominal capital of the Company.

The attention of intending investors is called to the fact that the Directors do not receive any remuneration, nor are the founders' Shares entitled to any dividend until a substantial dividend has been paid to the Shareholders, thus proving their confidence in the success of the undertaking. The details of all arrangements are complete for the commencement of business immediately on the formation of the Company.

The only agreements entered into are (1), An Agreement, dated the 5th day of October, 1880, and made between Hugh Colville McDonald, of the one part, and Sir R. R. Torrens, as Agent for a Company therein described as intended to be formed, and being this Company, of the other part; and (2), An Agreement, dated the 27th day of October, 1880, and made between the Bell-Coleman Mechanical Refrigerating Company, of the one part, and the said Hugh Colville McDonald, as Agent for a Company therein described, and being this Company, of the other part.

In the event of no allotment of Shares being made, the deposits will be immediately returned in full.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors. Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Offices of the Bankers and at their Branches, also at the Company's Offices.

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On this occasion, Mr. Barrow obtained *first* marks, out of all the candidates in English; Mr. Holland was *first* in Geometrical Drawing; and Mr. Lees was *second* in Geology and Geometrical Drawing.

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These two old-established Family Hotels, from their especially advantageous position, both overlooking the Thames Embankment, combine light, air, and perfect quiet, although in the centre of London. They are now under one management, AND AT EITHER ESTABLISHMENT VISITORS CAN ARRANGE FOR FULL BOARD AT A FIXED CHARGE OF SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER DAY, which includes a good Bedroom, Breakfast of hot and cold meats, Luncheon, Dinner of six courses, and Tea and Coffee in the evening; also the use of large, well-appointed Sitting-rooms, including an ELEGANTLY-APPOINTED DRAWING-ROOM.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

TO THE

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS,

HELD ON NOVEMBER 18, 1880.

Head Office, St. Mildred's House, London.

The Directors have now to present their Report on the operations of the 32nd financial year of the Society, ending June 30, 1880.

During the year 6,205 proposals were made to the Society for assuring the sum of £2,349,346. Of these proposals, 4,717 were accepted for the assurance of £1,760,326, and policies were issued for that amount. The immediate annuities granted during the year were for £12,370 4s. 10d.

The income received from premiums, after deducting the amount paid for re-assurance, was £446,992 10s. 4d., including £56,961 7s. 7d. in premiums for the first year of assurance.

The balance of the interest account amounted to £116,126 17s. 9d., which, together with the receipts from premiums, raised the income of the Society to £563,119 8s. 1d. for the year. The accrued interest which had not been received at the date of closing the accounts, is included in the item of "Outstanding Interest" among the assets.

The claims made upon the Society and admitted during the year under Life Assurance policies were for an amount of £216,897 10s., of which sum £3,000 was re-assured, whilst the claims under policies for Endowments, that had matured, amounted to £106,655 2s. 5d. The sum of £36,696 6s. 8d. was paid for the surrender of policies.

After providing for these amounts—for the annuities falling due within the year—for all necessary office expenses, and other charges on the income of the year, there remained a balance of £176,330 13s. 7d. on the receipts of the year, which augments the fund available for the existing policies of the Society. This fund at the end of the financial year was thus raised to £2,759,912 17s. 10d., and together with £65,014 5s. 9d. reserved for the settlement of claims outstanding, for the payment of annuities not applied for, and for other purposes specified in the Balance-sheet, make up a total of £2,824,927 3s. 7d. in realised assets, as shown in the 2nd Schedule appended to this Report.

The accounts have been duly audited by G. H. Ladbury, Esq., the Public Accountant (a Shareholder of the Society), on the part of the Shareholders; and by the Notary Public, W. W. Venn, Esq. (a Policyholder), on behalf of the Policyholders. The whole of the securities and documents representing the assets of the Society have been verified both by the Directors and by the Auditors.

The amount of funds available for investment during the year has been placed so as to yield an average rate of interest of 4¾ per cent. The dividends and interest received during the year, compared with the amount of funds at the end of the year, show an average rate of interest of £4 4s. 1d. per cent.

The Directors retiring on the present occasion are Messrs. Wm. Trego, A. H. Smee, and R. Crawley, who, being eligible and willing to serve again, are recommended by the Board to constitute the list for re-election.

Mr. Ladbury and Mr. Venn retire as Auditors, but being elegible they are candidates for election, the former on behalf of the Shareholders, and the latter on behalf of the Policyholders.

The Directors offer their congratulations on the continued prosperity of the Society.

By order of the Board,
Nov. 18, 1880. F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Revenue Account of "The Gresham Life Assurance Society," for the year ending June 30, 1880.

Amount of funds at the beginning of the year			£2,583,582 4 3
Premiums.—First year	£56,961 7 7		
Renewals	393,995 0 2		
		£450,956 7 9	
Less Re-Assurance Premiums		3,963 17 5	
			446,992 10 4
Consideration for Annuities granted			121,278 2 0
Interest and Dividends			116,126 17 9
Other Accounts, viz.:—			
Loan charges and assignment fees		10 3 2	
Profit on securities realised		25,983 17 0	
Exchanges		410 1 6	
			26,404 1 8
			£3,294,383 16 0
Claims under Policies:—			
Deaths	£216,897 10 0		
Endowments	106,655 2 5		
		£323,552 12 5	
Less Re-Assured		3,000 0 0	
			£320,552 12 5
Surrenders			36,696 6 8
Annuities			43,456 4 6
Commission			42,157 1 5
Expenses of Management:—			
For the acquisition of New Business:—			
Inspectors, Agency, and Travelling expenses		£17,617 2 3	
Advertising		6,322 9 11	
Medical Fees		3,522 13 10	
		27,462 6 0	
General Expenses		40,651 10 1	
Fiscal expenses:—			
Stamps and Income Tax (English and Foreign)		4,747 12 8	
			72,861 8 9
Dividends and Bonus to Shareholders			18,245 12 0
Bonus in Cash to Policyholders			501 12 5
Amount of funds at the end of the year, as per second Schedule			2,759,912 17 10
			£3,294,383 16 0

(Signed) W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Chairman.
R. CRAWLEY, Director.
W. TREGO, Director.
F. A. CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

We have examined the above Statement with the Books of Account, and hereby certify the same to be correct.

Dated November 4, 1880. (Signed) G. H. LADBURY, WILLIAM W. VENN, } Auditors.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Balance-Sheet of "The Gresham Life Assurance Society" on June 30, 1880.

LIABILITIES.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	£21,712 0 0	
Assurance Fund	2,321,707 19 3	
Annuity Fund	411,905 3 6	
Deferred Annuity in Italian Rentes fund	4,587 15 1	
Total funds as per first Schedule		£2,759,912 17 10
Claims admitted, but not paid	62,402 7 10	
Less Re-Assured	nil.	
		62,402 7 10
Annuities outstanding		1,871 11 5
Share Dividends and Bonus not applied for		740 6 6
Other accounts		nil.
		£2,824,927 3 7

ASSETS.

Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom	£183,211 15 4
Mortgages on property out of the United Kingdom	nil.
Loans to Corporations and other minor public bodies	160,852 14 0
Loans on the Company's policies	193,965 5 9
Investments:—	
In British Government Securities	148,599 11 10
Foreign Government Securities	464,643 6 9
Railway Debentures and Debenture Stocks	835,570 19 9
Railway Shares (preference and guaranteed)	45,404 15 9
House Property	455,473 10 4
Loans upon personal security	39,969 6 0
Credit Premiums	36,362 8 2
Advances on reversionary interests and on deposits of securities	33,697 10 10
Furniture and fittings	8,574 4 11
Stamps and stationery	1,500 0 0
Agents' balances	67,442 17 5
Outstanding premiums	84,685 9 9
Outstanding interest and rent	33,812 4 10
Cash in hand and on current account	31,161 2 2
	£2,824,927 3 7

(Signed) W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Chairman.
R. CRAWLEY, Director.
W. TREGO, Director.
F. A. CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

We have verified, at the Bank of England, the inscription of the Government Funds, in the name of The Gresham Life Assurance Society, and have examined the books, documents, and securities representing the property contained in this Balance-Sheet, and hereby certify the correctness of the same.

Dated November 4, 1880. (Signed) G. H. LADBURY, WILLIAM W. VENN, } Auditors.

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THERE is some reason to believe that the present system with regard to the establishment and remuneration of General Officers will shortly undergo revision. That it is capable of improvement we are quite ready to admit, but we trust that Mr. Childers will not be induced, by a desire to conciliate doctrinaires like Mr. Trevelyan, to be guilty of even the appearance of injustice. Above all, it would be subject for regret were honorary colonelcies to be abolished. Mr. Trevelyan complains that we have far more Generals on the Active List than are needed. That assertion is undoubtedly true. Among those theoretically available for employment, there are many who do not wish for it, and more who are unfit for it, either from physical disability or want of capacity. Again, there are very few appointments in the ranks of General and Lieutenant-General. Nevertheless, out of consideration for the feelings of officers, and from a desire to aid the flow of promotion, a long list of active General Officers exists. We admit that it is not pleasant for a General officer to be placed on the Retired List. Even though he does not expect, perhaps does not wish, for an appointment, it costs him a pang to find himself definitely and formally placed on the shelf. Still, no man has a *right* to any promotion, and a step towards clearing the Active List of those who only nominally belong to it, has already been taken, by compulsorily retiring every General on attaining the age of seventy. Again, if the flow of promotion is to depend upon the number of colonels promoted to the rank of major-general, it will be very slow. The question of vested interest is one more difficult to deal with. Every officer now serving accepted his commission—and in many cases paid large sums of money—on the distinct, though tacit, understanding that if he reached the top of the Colonels' List, he would, on a vacancy occurring, become a major-general on the Active List. There is also an understanding that eventually he would, if he had performed an average amount of fairly good service in certain positions, whether in peace or war, obtain, sooner or later, the colonelcy of a regiment. To abolish the present system would, therefore, be to break faith with many thousands of officers. This is a weighty objection, but there is a valid answer to it. The old regulations regarding promotion, and those prospective advantages which compensated to a certain extent officers for smallness of pay, have been already greatly modified. The modifications which have been introduced have been justified, on the ground that they were needed for increasing the efficiency of the Army. Whether sufficient attempts were made to provide compensation for those whose vested interests had been sacrificed, need not here be discussed. It is sufficient to say that—setting the question of compensation aside—any change of system which is demanded in the interests of the public service is perfectly legitimate. This is an axiom which can scarcely be controverted, and once it is admitted, all objections to further military changes fall to the ground. At the same time, it is desirable to introduce such changes with as much consideration for vested interests as possible. With respect to a change in the regulations by which the Generals' List is fed and paid, we see no insuperable difficulties to an alteration in the existing system without producing extensive discontent. The following scheme is the one to which Mr. Childers' plan will, at all events, approximate, and it is one which could be carried out at once. Let us deal, first of all, with honorary colonelcies. These are undoubtedly sinecures, and as such are abhorrent to the pure mind of the zealous but ignorant Mr. Trevelyan. After all, however, if properly viewed, they are but pensions, given as a reward for long, good, and faithful service. They certainly are not excessive in amount, and if they were abolished, it would be necessary either to give them in another form, or to raise the pay of General Officers who are not colonels of regiments. Mr. Trevelyan's argument is that if honorary colonelcies are to be regarded as sinecures, they stand self-condemned; whereas, if they are to be viewed as pensions, they should only be awarded on retirement. As we have said, they are certainly open to the charge of being sinecures, but is it indispensable that they should be such? Even as it is, many colonels devote much time and thought to the welfare of their regiments, and the latter benefit in a hundred ways by the connection. For instance, in any question of dress, special privileges, asking some favour, righting some wrong, who so fit to act as the semi-official intermediary with the Horse Guards as the honorary colonel? We should like to see the functions of the latter extended, and believe it would be a good thing if no candidate for a commission were allowed to present himself for examination unprovided with a certificate of moral and social fitness from the honorary colonel. He might also with advantage be allowed to inspect his regiment periodically, and to give his opinion as regarded promotion. Assuming, however, that the appointment is a sinecure, it is one which enables the Authorities to reward in a manner most acceptable to the feelings of all concerned, General Officers who desire some recompense for a lifetime of ill-paid devotion to the military service of the country. How much value is attached to the connection with particular regiments, is shown by the fact that a General is always anxious to be appointed or transferred to a regiment in which he has served. We would not, therefore, abolish the appointment, but we would reduce the emolument to a nominal sum, say, £100 or £150 a year, which would enable the colonel to defray the cost of uniform and subscriptions. It would, however, be only just that Generals should be compensated for the practical abolition of regimental colonelcies. We are glad, therefore, to learn that the Government propose to revise the pay of all ranks on the Generals' list, and to give a General £850, a Lieutenant-General £750, and a Major-General £650. If, however, some slight remuneration be not attached to the appointment of Colonel of a regiment, those officers who are at the top of the list of candidates for the latter will be seriously wronged. We trust that this fact will be brought prominently to the notice of Parliament when Mr. Childers' scheme comes under discussion, for it is only right that whenever a change of system takes place the State should pay for the luxury of the change. To make individuals suffer would be seriously to add to the discontent already felt in the Army at the constant alterations affecting their pockets to which during the last ten years they have been subjected.

THE Admiralty received the following telegram, dated Adelaide, on Tuesday, forwarded by Commodore Wilson:—"*Sandfly* arrived at Sydney yesterday. Reports Lieutenant Bower, and Venton, Carn, O'Neil, Paterson, Buckle, seamen, murdered while detached two days surveying east coast Florida, Solomon Islands. Sub-Lieutenant Bradford landed, recovered bodies, destroyed village. One seaman killed, one wounded. No quarrel or cause given. Boat's crew divided, some bathing. One saved by swimming; rescued five days after. Will despatch *Emerald*." The slaughter of Lieutenant J. St. C. Bower, R.N., and six of the crew of the *Sandfly*, is but a repetition of similar massacres which have occurred from the days of Captain Cook at Owhyhee to that which has now taken place at the Solomon Islands. These islands, which lie just below the Equator, and to the eastward of New Guinea, are inhabited by a fine race of semi-savages, who, it appears, possess the usual subtlety of the savage, taking the opportunity for attack when their intended victims are in fancied security. In this case so little idea of assault seems to have existed, that the small crew were scattered, and some even bathing when the savages came upon them. It is to be hoped, however, that these repeated mishaps will be a caution to our Naval Service when on duty among savages or those only partly civilised, not to be thrown off their guard by appearances of friendship, but always to have a certain number of those who land armed and kept on the alert. But while we have to deplore this melancholy disaster, none can have failed to learn with satisfaction the manner in which the second-in-command, Sub-Lieutenant Edward Bradford, avenged the death of his commanding officer, and rescued from dishonourable treatment the bodies of his murdered shipmates. His readiness and pluck in gathering together the handful of men left on board the little schooner after the loss sustained, were evidently well supported by his men, and, without waiting for lengthy details of the manner in which this small party behaved, the Admiralty have rightly acknowledged that the action is one which calls for immediate recognition, and this young officer has consequently been specially promoted over the heads of about one hundred who stood senior to him, and not one of whom will begrudge him the step he has won. In alluding to this officer's conduct, Mr. Brassey, speaking at a dinner of the Shipwrights' Company on Thursday, remarked that "he need not remind those he addressed that as the police of the seas, the Navy of England were occasionally called upon to discharge duties of a very onerous and trying character. Within the last few days, for instance, a melancholy disaster had occurred on the coast of one of the Pacific islands, when the commander of one of our schooners and some of his men were murdered by savages. That melancholy disaster afforded an opportunity to a very young officer to distinguish himself, and he did so in a manner highly creditable to her Majesty's Navy. The officer he referred to was Sub-Lieutenant Bradford, who was the only man left in charge of the vessel, and who might, without any discredit, have retreated from the shocking scene. Instead of doing so, Sub-Lieutenant Bradford gallantly landed with a small party of men, encountered a large body of savages, and succeeded in surprising them, and recovering the bodies of the Commander of the *Sandfly*, and of the seamen who had been slaughtered, so saving them from the disgraceful treatment they would have received at the hands of the savages. He was glad to be in a position to say that no time had been lost in rewarding such an act of gallantry as this, and that the Admiralty had that day promoted the young officer whose name he had mentioned to a commission of lieutenant in her Majesty's Navy. This announcement was received with great cheering by those present, and Lieutenant Bradford is to be congratulated on having acted so promptly and decisively.

At the request of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Admiralty has approved of the despatch of the *Britomart*, tender to the *Hector*, to Guernsey, where she will remain for about three months, for the purpose of drilling and enrolling men of the Channel Islands in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Accidents to our troopships are rare, and the sister Service has reason to feel quite satisfied with the safe manner in which her Majesty's troop service is conducted. But within the last fortnight there have been two unpleasantnesses, the *Himalaya* having gone aground at Queenstown, and the *Orontes* having got far too near the French coast in thick weather. No harm was done in either case, which is a subject for congratulation.

An application made to the Admiralty, that the time served in a Coastguard ship while on the annual cruise might be allowed to count as time in a ship-of-war at sea, has been refused.

The telephone is becoming an established fact in Government offices, and the whole of the departments scattered throughout the large dockyard at Chatham have now been connected by means of this invention.

At a meeting held at Plymouth on Friday, under the presidency of the Mayor, it was decided to erect a group of statues of Drake, Howard, Frobisher, and others, in commemoration of the tercentenary of Sir Francis Drake's return to Plymouth, after circumnavigating the globe.

Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., was at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on November 18, and proposed to leave with the Detached Squadron under his orders for Monte Video on November 20.

We spoke recently of the number of ships on foreign stations which had completed their term of commission, and for which no reliefs had yet been designated. Steps have now been taken to provide substitutes for some of the ships named, and new crews will be sent out to others. The *Champion* will be commissioned on Tuesday by Captain G. R. Hope, to relieve the *Modeste*, recommissioned at Hong Kong in May, 1877. The *Doterel* will also hoist the pendant on Tuesday, under the command of Commander Richard Evans, and will relieve the *Penguin*, which was commissioned at Devonport in August, 1877. The *Arab* will shortly be commissioned at Devonport, to relieve the *Wild Swan*, which was commissioned at Devonport in August, 1877. The *Dwarf* has been ordered to be transferred from the West Coast of Africa to the South-east coast of America, to relieve the *Swallow*, which was commissioned at Portsmouth in April, 1877. Directions have also been given for the following ships to be paid off abroad, new crews being sent out to Hong Kong in the *Tyne* for the *Magpie*, *Foxhound*, *Fly*, and *Vigilant*; and to Malta in the *Orontes* for the *Fawn* and *Téméraire*. The *Torch* and *Cockatrice* are also to be paid off at Malta.

Lieutenant Alfred Carpenter, lately in command of the *Sparrowhawk*, has been recalled to England, and will proceed to China, to relieve Captain Napier of the command of the *Magpie* on her recommission.

The re-establishment of a squadron on the West coast of Ireland appears to be deemed advisable by the Government, the *Valorous* being again detailed for this service, and the *Bruiser* having been commissioned to accompany her.

Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., has paid a visit to Devonport Yard to inspect the *Swiftsure*, appropriated for service as his flagship in the China station, and which is being fitted with a poop, so as to provide sufficient accommodation for the Admiral and suite.

Lieutenant de Hoghton, of the *Beagle*, has received from the Colonial Office a letter of thanks for his report on the Torres Straits pearl fisheries.

The Committee of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital are circulating several letters and articles, which have appeared in the leading papers, for the generous consideration of the Court of Common Council. Mr. Alderman Breffit will move for a grant to the hospital funds at the next meeting of the Court, and should any desire further information upon any point, we are assured that the Committee will gladly supply it.

One year has elapsed since their Lordships abolished the office of Superintendent of Charts, and Commander Hull and the title he had made so well-known disappeared together from the Civil Service of the Navy. But what officialism then killed in the west, private enterprise is now reviving in the east. We are pleased to hear that Commander Hull has placed his long experience at the disposal of the Merchant Service, and that the managers of several well-known steamship companies have availed themselves of his offer to examine and correct the Admiralty charts in use on board their vessels. Commander Hull is, therefore, once more *de facto*, if not *de jure*, Superintendent of Charts, the public having the advantage of his services in the Mercantile Marine, instead of in the Royal Navy.

The Report of the *Atalanta* inquiry will be in the hands of the Admiralty very shortly. Admiral Ryder, Vice-Admiral Randolph, C.B., Staff Captain Batt, and Messrs. Rothery and Waymouth, met this week to consider the Report, before its submission to their Lordships.

We hear that a court-martial on the grounding of the *Iron Duke* has been ordered to be held. We are glad that this is so, for there are circumstances connected with this costly accident that certainly call for searching investigation, and it would have been looked upon as unfair to order courts-martial upon the commanders of smaller ships for slight groundings, and to excuse the flagship.

According to present arrangements, Mr. Goschen will leave Constantinople on Wednesday next, on six weeks' leave of absence. The Government was anxious that he should not quit his post for the present; but urgent private affairs are bringing him home. It is probable that when Mr. Goschen returns to Constantinople, he will be definitely appointed British Ambassador to Turkey.

It is doubtless to the anxiety of friends to meet those who have been long away from home, that disquieting rumours as to the safety of the *Raleigh* are to be attributed. A long time ago, before she was due in the Channel, a steamer was sent out to search for a vessel in distress, which was wrongly reported to be the *Raleigh*. And now there have been more fears because she had not arrived at the earliest moment she might have been expected. She left St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on November 9, and has been making the best of her way home under sail. That the few days' delay in her arrival at Plymouth was not a cause for anxiety, is best proved by her safe arrival yesterday afternoon.

The following sad intelligence has been received at the Admiralty by telegraph from the Vice-Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron:—"Regret to report the death of Lieutenant W. P. Heyland, of H.M.S. *Minotaur*, drowned whilst gallantly assisting to save the life of a man who fell overboard. Man saved." The Service will fully enter into the feeling of deep regret felt in the ships of the Channel Squadron at the loss of so promising and gallant an officer as Lieutenant Heyland. How it was that he, so expert a swimmer, and one who had already saved lives at sea, should have been lost while the man he went to save was rescued, has yet to be explained. He already wore the bronze and the silver medallion of the Royal Humane Society, the first being won in 1869, when he was a midshipman, on board the *Barracouta*, off Halifax. An ordinary seaman fell overboard, when a strong ebb tide was running, and Mr. Heyland saved him. The silver medal was obtained for jumping overboard from the *Achilles*, on July 15, 1877, and saving the life of John J. Burke, boy, 1st class. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and the *Achilles* was going ten knots.

The following officers' deaths have been reported to the Admiralty since October 20, 1880:—Henry B. C. Wynward, lieutenant; George Park, engineer; Edwin Efford, carpenter. The following officers' names have been removed from the Active List since October 20, 1880:—Sub-Lieutenant James Grey Duberley (resigned); Acting Sub-Lieutenant Charles McCrea (discharged as physically unfit), Midshipman Edwin C. Greenaway (resigned to avoid court-martial), Surgeon William C. Williamson (resigned), Temporary Service Engineer Allen J. Harms (resigned). The following Warrant officers have been pensioned:—Gunner William E. Douthwaite, Chief Boatswains William Chambers and James Nicholls, Boatswains Thomas C. Lakeman and Thomas Slocomb.

The following is a list of the successful candidates for Naval cadetships (in order of merit) at the recent examination:—S. R. Fremantle, M. C. Seymour, A. C. Leverson, B. F. H. Bartlett, C. P. Buckle, A. H. W. Walsh, P. H. Colomb, C. J. Fiennes, S. G. Douglas and W. H. D'Oyley (equal), G. E. S. Petch, T. H. Foster, D. E. R. Brownrigg, N. B. Pelly, E. V. Underhill, H. Christian, W. B. Cowper Coles, H. Blackett, G. E. Cave, J. D'Arcy, G. C. H. Wintle, C. F. Corbett, and F. O. C. Osborne.

Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., with the Channel Squadron—consisting of the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Achilles*, and *Northumberland*—arrived at Vigo on Wednesday from Queenstown.

A change has taken place in the *personnel* of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., having accepted the office of First Commissioner of Works, in the place of the Right Hon. W. P. Adam. He will be succeeded as Secretary to the Admiralty by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P.

The *Charybdis*, which is being fitted at Devonport for the Canadian Government, will have a crew of 140 Naval Reserve men, under the command of Captain Peter Scott, R.N., who holds an office in connection with the Mercantile Marine of Canada, and who will navigate the ship across the Atlantic.

Captain Norcock's company of the Royal Marine Battalion, now stationed at Camden Fort, at the western entrance to Cork Harbour, is under orders to proceed to Killarney; and strong detachments are being sent over from Portsmouth and Plymouth to relieve an equal strength of men, who will return to England in the troopship *Assistance*, as their turn will shortly come for embarkation.

The announcement of the death of Sir J. Milton, C.B., late Accountant-General of the Army, which occurred on Monday last, will be read with much regret throughout the Service, Sir John Milton having been widely known and greatly respected. He was for many years a prominent official at the War Office, where he was ever ready to perform any friendly act for those who sought his assistance. He retired about two years ago, after 38 years' service, on a pension of £1,200; but he has not lived long to enjoy the ease which he had so fairly earned, after a life of great activity. He was only sixty years of age.

Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts speaks in high terms of the services performed by Veterinary-Surgeon J. A. Woods, who has held veterinary charge of the 9th Lancers throughout the campaign in Afghanistan, and who is referred to by a Staff officer of the Cabul-Candahar Field Force as having "shown a devotion to duty which has reflected credit not only on himself, but upon the whole department of which he is a member, he having been always at his post, always getatable, and ever ready to do a friendly act for anybody." As usual, however, the Veterinary Department has been entirely overlooked in despatches, although every other branch of the Service has been recognised. Veterinary-Surgeon C. Clayton, Royal Artillery, has also been brought strongly to the notice of the head of his Department by the Principal Veterinary-Surgeon in India, on account of the zeal and ability he has displayed. These two officers will, no doubt, be recommended for a step of rank; but there is no disguising the fact that the members of the department feel most keenly the slight that has again been thrust upon them, in having been omitted from all mention in General Roberts's despatches. The Staff officer before alluded to, one who has held a high position in the Adjutant-General's Department, says, in a private letter:—"I have had every opportunity of judging of the merits of the veterinary surgeons attached to the Field Force, and I am glad to be able to speak in high terms of all those who have come under my observation. They have all used their utmost endeavours to carry out their important duties to the satisfaction of the Generals under whom they have served, and I hope, for once, they will receive the credit which is undoubtedly due to them. Sir Frederick Roberts will certainly not allow them to go unrewarded, if he can help it; but the Government of India has yet to appreciate their worth, which is recognised by every cavalry officer who has ever been on service. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this letter. I say unhesitatingly that the veterinary officers are a very valuable and hard-working body of officers, and deserve better treatment than they have hitherto received; their only fault is that they have few friends. I am pleased to see that you have lately espoused their cause; and I, for one, fully endorse all you have written in their favour, for those of them who have served in this campaign have won the esteem and kindly regard of all those with whom they have come in contact." This expression of opinion, coming, as it does, from a disinterested critic, cannot fail to be appreciated by the officers of the Veterinary Department generally.

There is a feeling in the Brigade of Guards that the officers who represented the three regiments in Zululand were slightingly treated, in not having had a single reward reserved for them when the honours were distributed at the close of the campaign, notwithstanding that the Brigade sent out a strong detachment of special-service men, several of whom did good work before the enemy. It will be some consolation to Guardsmen to find that the only officer who was present with General Roberts in Afghanistan, Captain R. Pole-Carew, has been mentioned in despatches; and satisfaction will be expressed, we believe, when the Afghan gazette appears, for Captain Pole-Carew's claims have been brought to the notice of the Authorities, and it is probable that he will receive a brevet majority.

A fitting token of respect was paid to the memory of the late Brigadier-General Brooke, on the occasion of the trans-shipment of the gallant soldier's remains from the Indian Government steamer *Dalhousie*, which brought them from Kurrachee, to H.M.S. *Serapis*, which sailed with them on the 13th ult. for England. General Brooke was one of the most popular as well as one of the best officers of the Army, and there was a large gathering to do honour to his memory. A procession of boats was formed between the *Dalhousie* and the *Serapis*, and minute-guns were fired, the first being discharged on the remains leaving the former steamer. The ceremony was a very solemn and impressive one.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Col. Keith Fraser and the officers gave a ball at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, on Tuesday night. Most of the principal residents of the neighbourhood were present.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Capt. the Hon. W. C. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, extra A.D.C., has been appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, in the place of Lieut. Muir, who becomes extra A.D.C. 2nd Lieut. Short, who has been promoted to a commission from corporal-major, succeeds Capt. M'Alpine as adjt.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Lee obtains the majority, vice Major Battine, retired, Lieut. Lambert becoming capt. Lieut. Clerk is named for the second troop, vacant by the retirement of Capt. Ottley.

7th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Moses has sent in his papers to retire.

6th Dragoons. Capt. M'Kean is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Serapis, due at Portsmouth on Friday next, on vacating his appointment as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. F. Maude, V.C., K.C.B.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Ricardo is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

15th Hussars. The *Irish Times* hears that the regiment will return from India in two divisions, the first coming in the Euphrates, leaving Bombay on Jan. 11, and the second in the Crocodile, on Jan. 16.

16th Lancers. The *Standard* says :—"It is the wish of the Authorities that, for the sake of mutual instruction, there shall always be a cavalry regiment, or part of one, included with the Royal Artillery and other corps in the Woolwich command, but the stabling is hardly more than requisite for the Artillery horses, and the consequence is that the horses of the 16th Lancers have now to be scattered about the camp and barracks wherever they can find shelter, to the great sacrifice of labour and convenience, and the detriment of good order and discipline. A suitable cavalry barracks at Woolwich has been long desired, and its provision would supply a great need." Capt. Aylmer obtains the troop vacant by the retirement of Capt. Blair. The eldest daughter of Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, was married on the 10th ult., at Mahableshwar, Bombay, to Lieut. Baird, of Adamston and Muirkirk, Ayrshire. Mr. and Mrs. Baird were staying at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, Poona, when the mail left. They leave India shortly for England.

19th Hussars. The squadron, under Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Twentyman, returned to Lough Mask at midnight on Saturday last, after a trying three-weeks' exposure of gales of wind, deluges of rain, hail, and sleet, showers of snow and hard frost. For three weeks officers and men lived in their wet clothes. On Monday the principal veterinary-surgeon inspected the horses, and found not a single sore back, saddle gall, or greasy heel. He said the horses had evidently been well cared for. The Commander of the Forces in Ireland also inspected the squadron, and desired Col. Twentyman to convey to the men his satisfaction at the cheerful and willing way they had conducted themselves under such exceptionable circumstances.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Gen. T. B. F. Marriott, a colonel-commandant, died suddenly at Avonbank, Worcestershire, on the 25th ult. Gen. Marriott entered the Army, Dec. 20, 1832; became 1st lieut., Nov. 21, 1834; capt., March 30, 1844; lieut.-col., Jan. 6, 1855; brevet col., Jan. 6, 1858; col., June 27, 1863; major-gen., March 6, 1868; and lieut.-gen., Oct. 1, 1877. He was appointed col.-commandant Aug. 7, 1879.

Brevet Col. J. H. Peile, 5th Brig., died suddenly of heart-disease, at 8 York Street, Portman Square, on the 27th ult. Col. Peile joined the Army, Dec. 19, 1849; became lieut., Nov. 11, 1851; capt., Feb. 23, 1856; major, July 5, 1872; lieut.-col., Jan. 16, 1875; and brevet col., Jan. 16, 1880. He served in the New Zealand war of 1864-65, in command of a field battery (medal).

Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts was entertained at a banquet by the members of the United Service Club on Friday last, the 26th ult. There was a large and brilliant assembly, including the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian. The Duke of Cambridge presided. Responding for "The Royal Family," the Prince of Wales alluded to the great interest her Majesty and himself had taken in the progress of events in Afghanistan, and spoke of their sorrow at the sacrifice of life during the war. His Royal Highness concluded by paying high tribute to the military skill and bravery of Gen. Roberts in Afghanistan. The company separated shortly before 11 o'clock. Gen. Roberts proceeded to Sandringham on Saturday on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company will be presented to the General on the 14th inst. Sir F. Roberts met, as might have been expected, a hearty reception from his comrades of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich on Wednesday. He was recognised and heartily cheered at a concert in the Garrison Theatre in the afternoon, and at night was the guest of the Royal regiment to whose renown his gallant exploits have given fresh lustre. A splendid banquet was spread in the mess-room, which has been the scene of so many memorable gatherings, and so greatly esteemed was the privilege of being present that only officers of the regiment on full pay could be admitted. The Commandant of the Woolwich District, Lieut.-Gen. Turner, C.B., presided, and amongst the many distinguished officers present were Gens. Sir John Adye, Radcliffe, Sir F. Campbell, Sir E. Warde, Sir D. Wood, Sir J. Brind, Gosling, Gardiner, Alexander, Thuillier, Sladen, Gordon, and Browne. The special guest was accompanied by the following officers recently in Afghanistan :—Gen. Hills, Col. Chapman, Major Prettyman, Capts. Pipon, Eustace, and Downing. Gen. Turner, in proposing the toast of the evening, said he had been authorised to express the regret of the Duke of Cambridge, colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery, that his engagements at Sandringham prevented his taking the chair and joining in the welcome offered to their gallant and distinguished comrade, Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, who, in coming among them, had, like a brave soldier, not fergotten those who served with him so well on the field, some of whom were with him now. The welcome of to-night was attended by the hope that he might long continue to render services so valuable, and that if he returned to the country in which he had gained so much honour, he would add yet more glory to the regiment whose motto is "Ubique." Gen. Roberts, who was for some time silenced by applause, said it was with hearty pride that he found himself the honoured guest at the head-quarters of the regiment in which he began his soldier's career 29 years ago. In that old mess-house, so long associated with the history of the regiment, surrounded by so many of his brother-officers, he felt at home, and he might say a few words, without reserve, respecting their especial branch of the Service. The campaign in Afghanistan was remarkable for the fact that he, an Artilleryman, held a high and responsible Army command, but he was glad to say that he was not the only Artillery officer in that position. He congratulated the regiment on so many of its representatives being employed on duties beyond the regiment, and of the verdict of the Army and the country in favour of their conduct. He hoped an opportunity would be found in the future for their successors to aspire to qualify themselves for high and responsible commands. In enumerating the officers of the corps who had distinguished themselves, he referred to Sir Michael Biddulph as one of the first to reach Candahar and the Helmund, and Major-Gen. Hills, who, after performing delicate and troublesome duties as Governor of Cabul, was selected to command a division in Afghanistan. Col. Arbuthnot, whose appointment as Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, had afforded much satisfaction, held an onerous and difficult position on the line of communication, and proved an able and efficient commander. Lieut.-Col. Chapman was senior officer of the Army Staff under Sir Donald Stewart during the march from Candahar to Cabul, and accompanied him (Gen. Roberts) in the same capacity from Cabul to Candahar, and in Major Prettyman, as aide-de-camp, he had a valued friend, upon whose tact and judgment he could always rely. Amongst those who had achieved honour, more especially in connection with the regiment, he enumerated Major-Gen. Alexander Lindsay, Col. Johnson, Col. William Stirling, Capt. Pipon, Lieut.-Col. Sydney Parry, Major Sir John Campbell, Capt. Slade, and others, with a special tribute to the merits of each; and in speaking of those whom they mourned as dead, he said that Major Blackwood, and the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of his battery, in the hour of defeat and under the most trying circumstances, bravely upheld the credit of the regiment. He testified not only to the bravery, but to the irreproachable behaviour of all ranks throughout the campaign. Amongst those they mourned were Capt. Kelso and Lieut. Maclaine, so cruelly cut off in his promising career; Capt. Shafto, and he added Qrmr.-Serjt. Mansfield, of the Horse Artillery, who performed the duty of provost of Cabul, and was one of the steady, reliable non-commissioned officers who were the pride of the Army. Altogether, the regiment had well maintained the character which the gunners had earned in years past while fighting for their Sovereign and their country. He had spoken too long, for a soldier's speech should be short, and he would conclude by expressing his regard for the regiment, and in thanking Gen. Turner and his brother officers for the gratifying welcome they had given him to Woolwich.

The following officers arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Euphrates, viz. :—Lieut.-Col. S. Parry, A Brig. R.H.A.; Major J. Haughton, 9th Brig.; Capts. W. B. Hoggan, 11th Brig.; F. J. W. Eustace, 7th Brig.; and H. Pipon, A Brig.; and Lieuts. F. M. Goold-Adams, B Brig. R.H.A.; R. Oakes, C Brig. R.H.A.; W. A. Plant, B Brig. R.H.A.; J. D. Kirwan, B Brig. R.H.A.; and S. K. Mackenzie, A Brig. R.H.A.; and Vet.-Surg. W. B. Spooner.

It is semi-officially announced by the daily papers that the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, the new Governor of Madras, has appointed as his private secretary Major G. Bertie B. Hobart, R.A., at present military secretary to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras.

Major B. de B. Tupper, 11th Brig., has embarked for Gibraltar on the expiration of his leave of absence.

It is stated by the *St. James's Gazette* that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to allow Major-Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, K.C.M.G., C.B., to retain the High Commissionership of Cyprus, on the transfer of that island to the Colonial Office administration; but it is probable that a change may take place in its government before long, when Sir Robert Biddulph will be otherwise provided for, his place being taken by a financier.

We learn from Singapore that Major G. G. Hannen, 7th Brig., commanding the Royal Artillery at that station, has been seriously ill, in consequence of which orders had been issued for the temporary suspension of firing of the time-gun from Fort Canning.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., the Acting-Governor of Tasmania, arrived at Hobart Town at the end of October, and has been cordially received.

The serjeants who are going out with the drafts to India this month were given a farewell dinner by their comrades of the same rank at the mess-room of the 1st Brig. on Wednesday evening.

Brevet Col. W. French, 2nd Brigade, commanding the artillery of the 1st Division, Candahar Field Force, has been appointed to the command of the Sind district.

Lieut.-Col W. Denis-de Vitré, B Brigade, of the Meerut Division, has been selected for the command of the artillery in Southern Afghanistan.

The following officers are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next, viz. :—Capt. W. C. W. Arbuthnot, 9th Brig., and Lieuts. H. N. Bunbury and N. Maxwell, 2nd Brig. The following are passengers in the Serapis, due at Portsmouth on Friday next, viz. :—Major T. B. Roberts, 8th Brig.; Capts. H Sheil, C Brig. R.H.A.; J. P. Freeth, 1st Brig.; P. K. L. Beaver, 9th Brig.; and W. T. G. Denny, 8th Brig.; Lieuts. C. E. Jervois, 9th Brig.; E. Nash, 8th Brig.; E. Vaughan-Hughes, A Brig. R.H.A.; H. M. Sanbach, J. W. M. Newton, and A. P. Penton.

Major W. Smith, having completed his period of Staff service, has handed over his duties as garrison instructor in India to Capt. G. T. Morris, Bengal S.C.

Lieut. A. H. Gordon, 9th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

We regret to learn that Capt. W. O. C. Shippard, 7th Brig., who was thrown from his horse at Woolwich last week, still lies in a very precarious state, and very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major A. K. Haslett died at Gibraltar on the 19th ult. of enteric fever. Major Haslett joined the Army, Dec. 21, 1858; became capt., Aug. 3, 1872; and major, Oct. 29, 1879. He was for some time adjt. of the Royal Engineer Train at Aldershot, and afterwards adjt. of the corps at Chatham.

The *London Gazette* announces the following appointment :—Lieut.-Col. Beresford Lovett, C.S.I., R.E., to be British Consul at Astrabad, for provinces south of Caspian Sea and north-east of Persia.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Browne, C.S.I. (late Bengal), late political officer in Southern Afghanistan, will shortly give a lecture on "The Retention of Candahar and the Defence of the North-West Frontier," at a meeting to be convened by the East India Association.

Grenadier Guards. The 2nd Batn. is under orders to proceed to London on Monday next, from Shorncliffe, to take the place of the 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards.

Coldstream Guards. Orders for the despatch of the 1st Batn. to Ireland were issued on Saturday last. The batn. will leave London on Monday evening next, proceeding *viâ* Holyhead. On arrival in Dublin, it will be quartered in Richmond Barracks. Col. Wigram assumes command of the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Lieut.-Col. Manningham-Buller, now with the 2nd Batn., becomes a mounted officer with the 1st Batn., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. T. Boscawen joining the 2nd Batn.

Scots Guards. Capt. Viscount Coke becomes captain and lieutenant-colonel by the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Drummond-Moray.

1st, or Royal Scots. H.M.S. Malabar, with the 2nd Batn. on board, was due at Queenstown yesterday from India.

2nd Queen's. Capt. Collis, 1st Batn., and Lieut. Elverson, 2nd Batn., have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Capt. Lawson, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis, due at Portsmouth on Friday next.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Moody is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion; Lieuts. Tylden-Pattenson and Bunbury both remain with the 2nd Batn.

4th King's Own. Lieut. Bonomi, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. is due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next in H.M.S. Jumna, from India. The following officers are on passage home with head-quarters in the Jumna, viz. :—Col. Rowland; Brevet Lieut.-Cols. Harkness and Oldfield; Brevet Majors Creagh, Newbolt, and Taylor; Capts. Williams, Ormond, Beamish, Dyke, and Kilgour (2nd Batn.); Lieuts. Boxwell (adjt.), Chancellor, Lambart. Buchanan, Pennington, Kays, Malet, Frend, and Harding; 2nd Lieuts. Whitaker, Cowley, Southey, Neville, Sitwell, and Henry; and Qrmr. Drake.

6th Regiment. The 1st Batn. is due at Portmouth on Friday next in H.M.S. Serapis, from Aden. Capt. Corse-Scott remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Cockburn is posted to the 2nd Batn., and Lieut. Hay to the 1st Batn. The following officers are *en route* to England from Aden with the battalion in the Serapis, viz. :—Lieut.-Col. Colthurst; Majors Hole and Cockburn; Capts. Fitz-Gerald, Collis, Meredith, O'Beirne, and Corse-Scott; Lieuts. Harward, Lumsden, Jones (adjt.), Clayton, and Mansel; 2nd Lieuts. Landon, Twigg, and Chambers; and Qrmr. Beedle. The following embarked on board the Serapis at Bombay, viz. :—Brevet Major Morton and Lieuts. Rathbone and Etheridge. Capt. Brady, 2nd Batn., is a passenger to England in H.M.S. Jumna, which left Bombay on the 8th ult.

7th Fusiliers. Capts. Groube and Manning and Lieut. Thunder, 2nd Batn., have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

9th Regiment. Lieut. Govan, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

11th Regiment. The *Standard* correspondent at Candahar reports that of the 720 men of the 2nd Batn. who crossed the frontier in July, only 305 are now fit for duty. This is the result of the hardships of their march to the Bolan. Capt. Skill is posted to the 1st Batn., on vacating his appointment as adjt. of the 1st Devon Militia. Lieut. Noon, 2nd Batn., is doing duty as transport officer in Southern Afghanistan. Qrmr. Evans, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Euphrates.

12th Regiment. The weather having moderated, H.M.S. Assistance, which had been lying with the 2nd Batn., on board alongside Portsmouth Dockyard from the previous Wednesday, proceeded to Jersey on Saturday afternoon, where the regiment has taken over quarters in relief of the 32nd. Capt. Williams, 1st Batn., is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

13th Light Infantry. Brevet Major Cox becomes major, Lieut. Hughes, capt., and 2nd Lieut. Stisted, lieut., in succession to Major Gillett, retired.

14th Regiment. Capt. Ogden, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis, due at Portsmouth on Friday next. Qrmr. Bayley is a passenger in the Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next. Lieut. Heigham remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion.

15th Regiment. The 1st Batn. has proceeded from Tipperary to Londonderry and Enniskillen, on relief by the 48th Regiment, which has arrived in Ireland from India. Lieut. Wood, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

16th Regiment. Capt. Riddell, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last, in H.M.S. Euphrates. Capt. Barry remained with the 1st Batn. on promotion. Capt. Becher, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

17th Regiment. Capt. Clarke is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion. Capt. Vulliamy, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Phillips, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis, due at Portsmouth on Friday next.

19th Regiment. Lieut. Elton remains with the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

21st Fusiliers. We are glad to learn from Pretoria that Lieut. Lindsell, 2nd Batn., about whose safety there was some anxiety, has returned to head-quarters. Our readers may remember that this officer, accompanied by a small party of men, had gone out to try and secure deserters, and nothing having been heard of them for some time, it was feared they had lost their lives. 2nd Lieut. Thorneycroft was recovering from the fever by which he had been attacked. Lieut. Tuckey, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

22nd Regiment. Lieut. Gardner, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Euphrates.

23rd Fusiliers. Capt. Williamson has been posted to the 1st Batn., on rejoining from the adjutancy of the Royal Denbigh and Merioneth Militia. Capt. Mayhew, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England from Nov. 6 to May 6 next, on urgent private affairs.

24th Regiment. The Colchester correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"The 1st Batn. 24th Regt., which suffered so severely in the recent Zulu campaign, arrived at Colchester on Saturday afternoon by special train from Gosport. The strength of the regiment is 440 rank and file, including 16 officers, the commandant being Col. Wilsone Black, C.B. The regiment was met at the station by the bands of the 2nd Queen's and the 50th Regt., and a large concourse of people assembled at different points along the route to witness its arrival. On entering the camp, it was received with enthusiastic cheering by the other regiments." Lieut. Williams remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion.

25th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. left Devonport for Ireland on Saturday. The men, who numbered about 425 rank and file, turned out on parade about 8 o'clock, and, headed by the bands of the different regiments in garrison, proceeded to the dockyard by way of Fore Street. They embarked on board the Himalaya, which was lying alongside the dockyard, at 8.30, and at noon they were *en route* for Queenstown. A local paper says:—"The batn. has been stationed at Devonport Garrison for about three years. Originally its head-quarters were at the Plymouth Citadel, but were afterwards transferred to the Raglan Barracks, Devonport, where the batn. has been located for the past two years. The conduct of the regiment upon its first coming into the neighbourhood was not by any means satisfactory, owing to the large number of young soldiers in its ranks; but recently the behaviour of the men has been such as to reflect credit upon them, and the civil authorities have had but little trouble. On their leaving the barracks on Saturday morning, the 13th Regiment cheered them, and a large crowd accompanied them to the dockyard gates, and bade them a hearty farewell." Lieut. Hutchinson, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Euphrates. Capt. Dixon and Lieut. Mayne, 1st Batn., are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next. Lieut. Retallick, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has leave to Calcutta to May 3 next, to study the native languages.

27th Inniskillings. A military scandal has (says the Hong Kong correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury*) been fastened upon the 27th Regiment by the burglarious proclivities of a corporal and three privates who, while on sentry, conspired to rob the Treasury. The door of the outer office was first broken open, and the large granite flags with which the office was paved were then removed. Several feet of earth and a brick arch were then broken through to reach the safe-room. The safe, however, defied their skill, and, foiled in their object, they retraced their steps, replacing the earth and granite flagging in so irregular a manner that the whole affair was discovered immediately the office was opened on the following morning. The prisoners are under arrest for trial by court-martial. The matter has created some stir, as, irrespective of the disgrace brought upon the regiment, the safe contained documents and cash belonging to the colony, and valued at half-a-million sterling.

28th Regiment moved on Tuesday from Fermoy to Birr. Capt. Dempster is a candidate for the Pay Department, and has proceeded to Castlebar and taken over the duties of paymaster of the 76th Regt., on probation.

29th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Haughton becomes lieutenant, in consequence of the promotion of Lieut. Cubitt to a company in the 105th. 2nd Lieut. Ffrench, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has leave to Bombay until April 14 next, to study the native languages.

30th Regiment. Lieut. Muntz has been ordered to proceed home from India, for depôt duty.

32nd Light Infantry. This regiment, comprising 13 officers, 424 men, 48 soldiers' wives, 95 soldiers' children, and 5 horses, has arrived at Aldershot from Jersey, and is quartered in L, P, Q, and S Lines, South Camp, and attached to the 1st or Major-Gen. Spurgin's Brigade. During the sojourn of the regiment at Jersey it has rendered itself exceedingly popular by its general good behaviour, and by the fact that the splendid band made a practice of giving instrumental and vocal concerts under the superintendence of their bandmaster, Mr. Gould, all of which have been highly eulogised by the local press. The farewell concert was given in the Theatre Royal on the 15th ult., when the house was crowded, amongst those who patronised it being Colonel Bland, R.E., Acting Governor, and Admiral Seymour, C.B. The entertainment comprised the "British Army Quadrille," musical selections from the best composers, solos (vocal and instrumental), &c. The *British Press and Jersey Times*, speaking of the concert, says:—"The 'British Army Quadrille' was of course the *pièce de résistance*, and the triumphant success it obtained was simply giving to Mr. Gould his due for the bold stroke he made in performing it with one band."

35th Regiment. Brevet Major Grant has succeeded Brevet Major Browne as adjt. of the Royal Sussex Militia. Lieut. Trevor is a candidate for appointment to the Indian S.C.

38th Regiment. The depôt companies left Ireland on Wednesday for Lichfield, to join the Brigade Depôt there.

39th Regiment. Lieut. Cumberland obtains his company vacant by the retirement of Capt. Clarkson.

40th Regiment. Capt. Turnbull arrived home from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

41st Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Quirk obtains his company by the retirement of Capt. Webb. Capt. and Pymr. Kaye, from the 80th Regt., has been appointed paymaster.

42nd Highlanders. Capt. W. Guthrie, of Guthrie, on the Half-Pay List, late of the regiment, died at Rosaire, Dundee, on the 25th ult. Capt. Guthrie entered the Army, April 22, 1826; became lieut., March 20, 1827; capt., Feb. 24, 1837; and retired upon half-pay, Aug. 13, 1847.

44th Regiment. Major Rennie has been granted an extension of leave to remain in England for six months from Oct. 8, on urgent private affairs.

45th Regiment moved on Monday from its quarters, G, H, and M Lines, South Camp, Aldershot, into the West Infantry Barracks, and has been posted to the 2nd Brigade. The regiment has been quartered in the South Camp since its arrival at the station from Shorncliffe on March 28, 1879. Capt. M'Cleverty has been appointed adjt. of the Nottingham Militia, vice Capt. Hooke, who has reverted to his regiment on the completion of his five years.

48th Regiment. H.M.S. Euphrates arrived at Queenstown on Friday, the 26th ult., with the head-quarters and service companies on board, which were disembarked and sent by rail to Tipperary, in relief of the 1st Batn. 15th, ordered to Londonderry and Enniskillen. The strength of the regiment was 19 officers, 687 men, 45 women, and 95 children. The names of the officers who took passage in the Euphrates have already been published by us. Major Feneran is on passage home from India, in H.M.S. Serapis, due at Portsmouth on Friday next.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major Bridgford, R.M.A., the representative of the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co., has arrived at Shanghai, his mission being to give any information the Chinese may require in fixing and working the Armstrong guns which have lately been purchased by the authorities at Peking. He visited Canton on his way, and, the *North China Herald* understands, he goes to the Kiangnan Arsenal, at the invitation of the Mandarins. After a short stay at Shanghai, it is said that he proceeds to Tientsin and Peking.

51st Light Infantry. Major Burnaby has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs. Capt. Nugent arrived home from India on Saturday last, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

55th Regiment. Capt. Braddon passed through Sukkur on the 6th ult., *en route* to Candahar, with Major-Gen. Hume, C.B.

58th Regiment. Lieut. Jopp and Qrmr. Wallace have left England for the Cape, in the steamer Anglian, *en route* to join head-quarters in the Transvaal.

59th Regiment. As announced by us last week, H.M.S. Orontes arrived at Portsmouth on the 25th ult. from Bombay, which place she left on Oct. 31, bringing home the 59th, the first of the troops from Afghanistan. In addition to officers, 41 serjeants, 15 trumpeters and drummers, 665 rank and file, 40 women, and 101 children arrived with the head-quarters. The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"Favourable weather was experienced by the Orontes up to Malta, but afterwards she met with head winds, and was in a gale on the night of the 24th in the Channel. In the afternoon she narrowly escaped a serious mishap. Thick weather, necessitating her course being, in part, steered on that day by dead reckoning, and powerful cross currents, had led to a deviation from her course, and in a heavy fog on that afternoon she ran, it is stated, within a couple of hundred yards of the Saints' Lighthouse, on the French coast, but the danger was avoided by stopping her engines and the starboarding of the helm, coupled with the fact that, with plain sails set, the wind was in a favourable quarter. The lighthouse off Ushant had been sighted, but in the thick weather it had been mistaken for the other one, and by a derangement of the sounding-line the sounding erroneously reported before the Saints' Lighthouse came in view was 65 fathoms. The 59th Regiment left the Curragh Camp in September, 1867, and sailed in three separate ships from Queenstown to Ceylon, where they remained till March, 1869, when they proceeded to Bombay. Since then the regiment has been quartered at Poonah, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Agra, and arrived in Delhi in 1876, so that they were present at the Imperial Assemblage, when the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India. In the following year they went to Dagshai, and in 1878 were ordered to the frontier, and Jan. 9, 1879, found them in Candahar. On the last day in that month they set out for Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but when they arrived they discovered that the enemy had decamped, so that the only duty which remained for them was to take possession of a vacated fort and all its *matériel*. There they remained for a month, when Candahar was revisited. In June, 1879, cholera broke out with virulence in the ranks, and two of the companies proceeded out of Fort Candahar, where the regiment was stationed, to the 'Gardens,' of which there are 17 in Candahar, and after staying there a week, removed to the racecourse, on the Candahar Common. One-half the regiment was next left behind, as the cholera had not abated so rapidly as was hoped, and the other subsequently moved up to Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The men were recovering from the cholera, and had proceeded on a four days' march to India, when the news of the massacre of Major Cavagnari startled both Europe and Asia, and the troops were ordered at once to return. The half of the regiment unaffected with cholera remained in the Pishin Valley, and afterwards the two battalions met at Candahar. There they were stationed last Christmas Day, when the Ghazis attacked the bazaar at Candahar, and effected such a slaughter that 'revenge' was the only word heard in England, India, and Afghanistan. A few of the men of the 59th were at the time in the bazaar, and one Ghazi was killed by the weapon of one of the number; but most of the regiment were in barracks, and remained under arms for the rest of the day, ready for a sortie at a moment's notice. But they did not stir, and a month or two later they left for Ghuznee, which they were timed to reach by March 31 of the present year, but on the 29th they fell in with a horde of Ghazis and tribesmen, and an engagement ensued, the natives being opposed by the 59th Regt., 3rd Goorkhas, 2nd Sikhs, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, A Baty. B Brigade R.H.A., the G Baty. 4th Brig., R.A., and a company of the 14th Punjab N.I. As all the world knows, the enemy was repulsed, but the 59th lost one killed, one died from wounds, and 10 wounded. The regiment was not engaged in Gen. Roberts's celebrated march, but the day after the engagement at Ghuznee they marched on Cabul, and then left for India, the regiment being formed into two battalions, which joined at Umballa, and returned from Bombay in the Orontes. When the regiment left Ireland, Col. Bush was in command. He was eventually succeeded by Col. De Montmorency, and Col. Lacy superseded him last year, and comes home with the regiment. The regiment, which is in a good state of health, no deaths occurring on the voyage, landed yesterday (Friday) morning, and proceeded at once to Gosport, where they were met by the bands of the 10th Regt. and the Royal Marines Light Infantry, which, joined to the band of the regiment, preceded the troops to the new barracks, that had only just been vacated by, the 24th Regt., who have gone to Colchester." Capt. Gunter is a passenger from Bombay to Portsmouth in H.M.S. Jumna, due on Tuesday next.

60th Rifles. Major Trotman, 1st Batn., Lieut. Kitson, 4th Batn., and 2nd Lieut. Fortescue, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Euphrates. The *Celer et Audax Gazette*, of the 3rd Batn., published at Fort Napier on the 1st ult., says:—"Two companies, A and B, were despatched from this station to support the Harding detachment on Oct. 7. Major Terry commanded the combined companies, and will assume command, on arrival at Umzimkulu, of the detachment under Capt. Smith, thus having a force of about 300 men, or half a battalion, under his charge. All started off in excellent spirits, ready, if called upon, to quit them like riflemen; but it must have required all their cheerfulness and perseverance to render their first marches anything but a miserable drag through rain and slush, with conductors and drivers who appear to have been perfectly useless for the first 48 hours at least." Lieut. Bewicke, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

62nd Regiment. The following officers left Bombay for Aden with head-quarters in H.M.S. Serapis, on the 13th ult., viz.:—Col. Chads; Major Kelly; Capts. Gream, Verner, Williams, Bowhill, Inglis; Lieuts. Beatson (adjt.), Tonge, Stock, and Purvis; 2nd Lieut. Massy, Qrmr. Moore, Surg.-Major Skues, M.D., and Surg. Boyd. Capt. Jones is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next. Capt. Knox has been granted leave from India to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs. Capts. Hayne and Denniss arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Euphrates.

64th Regiment. The regiment is to remain in Ireland till relieved by the 83rd Regt., returning home from India in February.

66th Regiment. We learn from Kurrachee that the regiment arrived there from Candahar on the 8th ult. in charge of the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. Hogge, Major Ready; Capts. Quarry, Mackinnon, Beresford-Peirse, and Bruce; Lieuts. Faunce, Fitzgerald, O'Donel, Edwards, and Lynch; 2nd Lieut. Melliss, Capt. and Pymr. Mayers, and Surg.-Major Waghorn. The men marched to barracks from the railway station in excellent health and spirits. The *Irish Times* understands that a set of new colours will be presented to the regiment by a member of the Royal Family, probably her Majesty, on its arrival in England.

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Tyndall is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Serapis, due at Portsmouth on Friday next.

70th Regiment. Capt. Miller is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis, due at Portsmouth on Friday next. Lieut. Lumsden, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has leave to Calcutta for six months from Nov. 1, to study the native languages. 2nd Lieut. Wynyard has been granted leave from India to England from Jan. 20 to July 20 next, on private affairs.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. R. Lewis, Capt. on the Retired List, late of the regiment, died at Gwynfa, Cheltenham, on the 24th ult., aged 44 years. Col. Lewis landed in the Crimea on Sept. 8, 1855, and served with the regiment at Kertch until the evacuation of the country; served in Central India in 1858, and commanded a detachment of the regiment at the action of Rajpore (medal with clasp); served with the Eusofzai Field Force, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, throughout the campaign of 1863 (medal with clasp). He joined the Army, Jan. 16, 1855; became lieut., Oct. 31, 1855; capt., Nov. 19, 1863; Major, Oct. 1, 1877, and retired with the rank of lieut.-col., Feb. 16, 1878.

72nd Highlanders. Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond and Lieut. and Adjt. Monro have been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

77th Regiment. Private H. Morgan has been declared the best shot of the Army for the year 1879-80, and has been awarded the prize of £20 and the silver medal.

78th Highlanders. Brevet Major Smith is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

80th Regiment. The depôt companies left Ireland on Wednesday for Lichfield, to join the Brigade Depôt which has now been formed there. Brevet Major Howard, a probationer for the Pay Department, has been ordered to Dublin, to assume the duties of acting paymaster of the regiment, vice Capt. and Pymr. Kaye, transferred to the 41st Regiment.

83rd Regiment. On arrival home in February from India, the regiment is to be stationed in Ireland.

84th Regiment. The head-quarters and about 300 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, have returned to the Curragh from Ballinrobe.

85th Light Infantry. Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Euphrates. Capt. the Hon. E. A. H. A'Court is *en route* to England from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

86th Regiment. Capt. Stuart and 40 non-commissioned officers and men, who were left behind on the embarkation of the regiment for Bermuda, have joined the 63rd Brigade Depôt at Belfast.

88th Regiment. Capt. Baldwin is about to retire from the Service.

89th Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robinson has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

91st Highlanders. Capt. Cameron and Lieut. Goff have left England for the Cape in the steamer Anglian, to join head-quarters.

92nd Highlanders. *Vide* 72nd Highlanders. Capt. Darvall is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next.

94th Regiment. Lieut. Maclean, who recently returned from the service companies in South Africa, has joined the depôt at Armagh, for duty, on the termination of his leave of absence. Lieut. Adams-Connor has left England for the Cape in the steamer Anglian, *en route* to join head-quarters in the Transvaal.

97th Regiment. Lady M'Dougall presented a set of new colours to the regiment, at Halifax, N.S., on the 15th ult. The old colours are to be brought to England and deposited in Winchester Cathedral.

100th Regiment is to proceed from Sealkote to Umballa.

104th Fusiliers are to move from Richmond Barracks, Dublin, to the Curragh, to make room for the battalion of Guards. Capt. Small is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next, to join head-quarters, on promotion from the 59th.

105th Light Infantry. Major Darvill is about to retire upon pension. Capt. Whitehill has succeeded Capt. Huskisson as adjt. of the 1st West York Militia, the latter officer's five years having expired.

109th Regiment. Major Forbes succeeds to the command, vice Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew, retired, Capt. Ducat becoming major. Major Murray has applied for permission to retire on a pension.

Rifle Brigade. Major Seymour becomes lieut.-col. by the retirement of Lord Edward Clinton, Brevet Major Fryer obtaining his majority. Capt. Forbes, 3rd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major T. M. Kirkwood and Surgs. P. J. M'Quaid, M.D., and J. M. Beamish, M.D., have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates. The following officers are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Jumna, due at Portsmouth on Tuesday next, viz. :—Surgs.-Major A. M. Tippetts and F. Howard, M.D.; and Surgs. W. E. Webb, M.B., and S. H. Carter, M.B. The following are passengers in the Serapis, due at Portsmouth on Friday next, viz. :—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. O'Nial, Surgs.-Major E. G. M'Dowell, R. Hyde, J. Martin, and B. T. Giraud, M.D. Surg. E. Kelsall has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. The *Lancet* states that Surg.-Major G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., has been appointed to succeed Surg.-Major Roberts as medical officer to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Dr. Evatt has recently arrived from Afghanistan, where he has been in charge of one of the field hospitals with the Cabul Field Force for the last two years.

Veterinary Department. The following movements of officers have been ordered in India, viz. :—Vet.-Surg. J. D. Edwards, R.A., to march with E Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., from Peshawur to Meerut, there to be stationed; Vet.-Surg. W. R. Hagger, to march with A Baty. C Brig. R.H.A., from Umballa to Peshawur, there to be stationed; Vet.-Surg. G. F. Davis, from Rawul Pindee, for duty with F Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., at Campbellpore; Vet.-Surg. E. W. Goldsmith, to march with A Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., from Meean Meer to Umballa, there to be stationed; Vet.-Surg. C. Clayton, R.A., to march with G Baty. 4th Brig. R.A., from Peshawur to Meerut, there to be stationed until ordered home on relief. Vet.-Surg. R. Pringle, to march with E Baty. 3rd Brig. R.A., from Kurum to Meean Meer, and on arrival about Jan. 1, to be ordered for duty with H Baty. 5th Brig. R.A., at Bareilly; Vet.-Surg. R. Moore to join the 13th Hussars for duty.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

2nd Royal Surrey. The annual regimental dinner took place at the Grosvenor-Gallery Restaurant, Bond Street, on the 25th ult. The officers present were Majors Atkinson and Tredcroft; Capts. Doherty, Davies, Ritchie, Hon. Spencer Jolliffe, Bateman, Adams, W. S. Hodgson, H. S. Hodgson; Lieuts. Barclay, Thorne, Payne, and Jenkins; and Sub-Lieut. Graham. Capt. Doherty, in replying to the toast of the old officers, took occasion to refer to the gallant behaviour of Lieut. Jenkins at Ulundi, and who has now almost recovered from the serious wound he received there, and will join his regiment, the 17th Lancers, at Mhow, in the early part of next year. Lieut.-Col. Hartnell, in command of the regiment, was unavoidably absent through illness.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

5th Cheshire Rifles. The annual return of the regiment shows the following results to have been obtained during the year which ended on Oct. 31 :—Enrolled strength, 949; efficients, 947; non-efficients, 2; per-centage of efficients, 99·78; grant for officers and serjeants, £205; grant for efficient Volunteers, £1,420 10s.; allowance for camp, £301 18s.; allowance for travelling, £182; allowance for brigade drill, £27 11s.; allowance for stationery, £40; total amount earned, £2,176 19s. The battalion has its head-quarters at Congleton, and is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Shakerley, Bart., who has for his adjutant Capt. Wylie, 60th Rifles.

15th (late 26th Middlesex) Rifles. Major R. P. Elliot, late adjt., died at his residence, 3 Beverly Road, Barnes, on the 26th ult., aged 50 years. The deceased was formerly a capt. in the Donegal Militia, and received his commission as adjt. of the regiment on its formation in 1860, and only retired a few weeks ago. He was much respected throughout the corps, which he had done much to raise to its present high position.

1st Westmoreland Rifles. The command is vacant, by the death of Lieut.-Col. J. Whitwell, M.P., J.P., D.L., which occurred at Bank House, Kendal, on the 28th ult., at the age of 70. The deceased had held the appointment since May 4, 1869.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 1, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 30, 1880.

1st Life Guards—2nd Lieut. A. H. J. Walsh to be Lieut., vice Hill-Trevor, promoted (July 7).

Royal Horse Guards—Corpl.-Major H. Short to be 2nd Lieut., vice Selwyn, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Major W. A. Battine retires on full pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Ottley resigns his commission.

2nd Dragoons—2nd Lieut. F. C. Fletcher to be Lieut., vice Watkins, resigned (Nov. 10).

4th Hussars—Lieut. J. S. Heron-Maxwell resigns his commission.

5th Lancers—2nd Lieut. J. F. M. Fawcett, from the 18th Hussars, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Jones, promoted.

9th Lancers—Lieut. C. J. W. Trower to be Capt., vice Shearburn, resigned; 2nd Lieut. C. Bishop to be Lieut., vice Trower (both dated Nov. 10); 2nd Lieut. F. F. Colvin, from the 17th Lancers, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bishop.

11th Hussars—Lieut. M. A. Close to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Rivett-Carnac, seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 25).

12th Lancers—Lieut. H. A. Case to be Capt., vice Martin, retired; 2nd Lieut. S. G. Crosse to be Lieut., vice Case (both dated Nov. 10).

16th Lancers—Capt. F. G. Blair resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery—Capt. G. F. Wilson, upon the Seconded List, retires upon temporary half-pay.

Coast Brigade—Serjt.-Major J. A. Mason to be Lieut., vice Tracy, promoted

Coldstream Guards—Major and Brevet Col. G. R. FitzRoy to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Lyon-Fremantle, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. J. Wigram to be Major, vice Brevet Col. FitzRoy; Supernumerary Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Wigram (all dated Nov. 10).

Scots Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. H. E. H. Drummond-Moray retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

2nd Foot—2nd Lieut. W. E. Bunbury has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 14); Lieut. G. W. H. Pain to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Collis, promoted (July 21).

3rd Foot—Lieut. R. S. H. Moody to be Capt., vice Kane, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 24); 2nd Lieuts. A. H. Tylden-Pattenson to be Lieut., vice Blackburn, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 20); V. T. Bunbury to be Lieut., vice Moody (Oct. 24); Lieut. D. F. Lewis to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Backhouse, promoted (Aug. 14).

6th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Corse-Scott to be Capt., vice Grundy, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 30); 2nd Lieuts. C. J. Cockburn to be Lieut., vice Newell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 7); G. A. Hay to be Lieut., vice Corse-Scott (Oct. 30).

9th Foot—The Christian names of Lieut. Bunbury are "George Edward," and not "Edward George," as hitherto stated; 2nd-Lieuts. W. B. Mullins, from the 108th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Addington, transferred to the 60th Foot; H. J. W. McK. Kennedy, from the 46th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Govan, promoted; Qrmr.-Serjt. F. Grehan, from the 31st Brigade Depôt, to be Qrmr., vice Reeves, transferred to the Militia.

11th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. H. H. Skill to be Capt., vice Colvile, seconded from Oct. 19 for service as a Deputy-Governor, Prison Service (Oct. 30).

12th Foot—Lieut. J. M. Carpendale has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 7).

13th Foot—Major H. Gillett retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

14th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. F. Hogge to be Lieut., vice Carter, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C (Oct. 2); 2nd Lieut. C. J. M. Heigham to be Lieut., vice Hogge, a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

16th Foot—Lieuts. R. M. Barry to be Capt., vice Whittuck, seconded from Sept. 1, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; R. F. M. Johnstone has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 20).

17th Foot—Lieut. W. W. Clarke to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Creagh, promoted (Oct. 16).

19th Foot—2nd Lieut. A. B. Elton to be Lieut., vice Macartney, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2).

20th Foot—Qrmr.-Serjt. B. Smyth to be Qrmr., vice M'Kay, seconded from Nov. 4, 1880, for service as Island Storekeeper in Cyprus.

21st Foot—2nd Lieut. F. A. L. Davidson, from the 25th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Agnew, promoted.

23rd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. R. F. Williamson to be Capt., vice Knox, seconded from Nov. 2, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 2).

24th Foot—2nd Lieuts. R. Williams to be Lieut., vice Connolly, resigned (Oct. 16); H. E. Every, from the 77th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Sugrue, promoted.

26th Foot—2nd Lieut. S. G. Grant to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Skene, 74th Foot, promoted (Sept. 29).

28th Foot—Lieut. R. S. F. Walker is seconded for service as an Assistant-Commissioner in the Perak Police Force.

29th Foot—2nd Lieuts. C. H. Dawson, from the 25th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Thomas, promoted; A. G. Smith, from the 105th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Little, transferred to the 13th Foot.

30th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moorsom to be Lieut.-Col., vice Stroud, retired on full pay; Capt. and Brevet Major F. H. Williamson to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Moorsom; Lieut. A. J. A. Wright to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Williamson (all three dated Nov. 10); 2nd Lieut. C. A. Bray to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Hodgkinson, 59th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 31); 2nd Lieut. C. R. M. O'Brien to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Boulderson, 59th Foot, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 13); 2nd Lieut. C. Haynes to be Lieut., vice Wright (Nov. 10).

33rd Foot—2nd Lieut. W. H. Cornish to be Lieut., vice Robinson, deceased (Sept. 19).

34th Foot—2nd Lieuts. R. W. H. Macdonald to be Lieut., vice Rose, promoted (Aug. 25); R. H. G. Heygate to be Lieut., vice Chisholm-Batten, promoted (Sept. 19); W. W. Norman, from the 101st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Wardlaw, promoted.

37th Foot—2nd Lieuts. A. M. Lloyd, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Bashford, promoted (Aug. 7); H. H. F. Fagan, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Lloyd, transferred to the 67th Foot (Aug. 20); M. E. O'Donoghue, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Fagan, transferred to the 67th Foot (Sept. 29).

38th Foot—Capt. H. Conor retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

39th Foot—Capt. F. W. Clarkson retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

41st Foot—Capt. F. D. Webb retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission; 2nd Lieut. R. W. C. Vyvyan, from the 102nd Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Dun, transferred to the 82nd Foot.

42nd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. A. G. Wauchope, C.M.G., to be Capt., vice Grogan, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept. 4).

44th Foot—2nd Lieut H. H. W. Nason to be Lieut., vice Morrell promoted (Sept. 29).

45th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. H. H. Hooke to be Capt., vice Reeve, retired (Nov. 10).

47th Foot—Lieut. A. J. Tetley, from the 81st Foot, to be Capt., vice Stuart, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Lieut. W. S. Morrice, from the 81st Foot, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major North, promoted; 2nd Lieuts. W. H. E. Murray to be Lieut., vice Burne, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 2); G. W. Dowell, from the 48th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Murray.

49th Foot—Lieut. F. B. R. Hemphill to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Collings, promoted.

50th Foot—Capt. R. S. MacGregor retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

51st Foot—2nd Lieut. W. B. Butler to be Lieut., vice Pollock, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 9).

53rd Foot—2nd Lieut. W. F. A. Wallace to be Lieut., vice White, promoted (Sept. 23).

56th Foot—Lieut. E. C. Parker to be Capt., vice Wood, promoted Major on half-pay (Aug. 25).

59th Foot—Lieut. A. B. Boulderson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 13); 2nd Lieut. W. M. C. White to be Lieut., vice Small, promoted into the 104th Foot (Nov. 10).

60th Foot—The promotions to the ranks of Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieut. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh and 2nd Lieut. J. R. Garrett, in succession to Capt. T. P. Lloyd, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department, are antedated from May 7 and 8, 1880.

61st Foot—2nd Lieut. H. C. Cure to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Sherrard, 28th Foot, promoted (Sept. 22).

64th Foot—Capt. H. E. Haldane, from the 66th Foot, to be Capt., vice Marriott, who exchanges; 2nd Lieut. F. G. Bradley to be Lieut., vice Beale, promoted (Aug. 24).

66th Foot—Capt. W. F. Marriott, from the 64th Foot, to be Capt., vice Haldane, who exchanges; Lieut. F. S. Marsham, from half-pay, late 60th Foot, to be Lieut., vice M'Clintock, transferred to the 49th Foot.

67th Foot—Lieuts. A. M. Lloyd, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Atkinson, promoted (Aug. 20); H. H. F. Fagan, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Jackson, promoted Capt. on half-pay (Sept. 29); M. E. O'Donoghue, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Wardlaw-Ramsay, promoted (Oct. 16).

68th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. V. Gunning to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Darwin, promoted (July 22).

73rd Foot—Supernumerary Major H. D'O. Farrington to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Muriel, retired on a pension (Nov. 10); 2nd Lieuts. J. Ross, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Fell, transferred to the 90th Foot (July 21); H. L. Custance, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Sullivan, deceased (Sept. 19); D. C. Mercer to be Lieut., vice Ross, transferred to the 90th Foot (Sept. 29).

77th Foot—2nd Lieut. E de S. Smart, from the 99th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Every, transferred to the 24th Foot.

79th Foot—Lieuts. F. Hacket-Thompson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Smith, promoted (Nov. 8); K. S. Baynes to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Money, promoted.

80th Foot—Lieuts. T. E. Griffin retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; H. C. Savage to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Johnson, promoted (Oct. 5).

81st Foot—2nd Lieut. A. C. H. Thomas to be Lieut., vice Sawyer, promoted into the 47th Foot (Sept. 29).

83rd Foot—Lieut. G. V. Burrows has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 29).

84th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. Parkin, from the 65th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Arthur, promoted into the 65th Foot (Oct. 16).

87th Foot—Lieut. J. L. Steavenson to be Capt., vice Ferguson, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Supernumerary Lieut. F. Carpenter to be Lieut., vice Steavenson (both dated Oct. 22).

88th Foot—2nd Lieuts. N. A. D. Barton to be Lieut., vice Wyncoll, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 22); E. H. V. Haldane to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Purvis, 87th Foot, promoted into the 107th Foot (Nov. 10).

89th Foot—2nd Lieut. W. F. Cahusac to be Lieut., vice Gordon, promoted (Sept. 9).

90th Foot—Lieuts. J. Ross, from the 73rd Foot, to be Lieut., vice Smith, promoted (Sept. 29); H. Lysons to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Lomax, promoted (July 21).

93rd Foot—Lieut. T. H. B. Forster to be Capt., vice Croker, seconded for service in the Police Force in Cyprus (Nov. 10).

94th Foot—Lieuts. A. H. G. Anton, from the 89th Foot, to be Capt., vice Buller, retired on a pension; C. N. Jones, from the 89th Foot, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Browne, promoted; H. R. A. Ellis, from the 89th Foot, to be Capt., vice Montague, promoted; J. MacSwiney to be Capt., vice Poe, retired.

97th Foot—Lieut. C. R. Crosse to be Capt., vice Wing, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College (Aug. 17).

102nd Foot—Lieut. H. T. Hicks to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Shaw, retired on a pension (Nov. 10).

105th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. N. Huskisson to be Capt., vice Darvill, promoted (Nov. 5); Lieut. C. P. Cubitt, from the 29th Foot, to be Capt., vice Hilliard, seconded from Sept. 4 as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

108th Foot—Lieut. F. K. Loyd, from the 55th Foot, to be Capt., vice Urquhart, retired on a pension.

109th Foot—Lieut.-Col. G. C. Bartholomew retires on half-pay; 2nd Lieuts. T. H. Stavert, from the 100th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Weller, transferred to the 100th Foot (Aug. 25); H. R. Brander to be Lieut. vice Kaye, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct 2).

Rifle Brigade—Lieut.-Col. Lord E. W. P. Clinton retires on half pay; Lieut. A. W. Cutlar-Fergusson resigns his commission.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. H. G. Wilson retires on temporary half-pay; Pymr.-Serjt. H. Christie to be Qrmr., vice Nicholson, deceased (Dec. 1, 1833).

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. with local and temporary rank, to be Lieuts. with local and temporary rank, dated Sept. 1, 1880: A. Trepani, E. Carbonaro, A. F. P. M. J. A. F. X. Sammut; Achilles, Baron Carbonaro, gent., to be Lieut. (with local and temporary rank), vice Semini, appointed 2nd Lieut. in the 61st Foot.

Royal Military Academy—Capt. R. S. Watson, R.A., to be Instructor in Artillery, vice Capt. Jones, R.A., who vacated that appointment on retirement (Nov. 27).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. W. Robertson to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., to complete Establishment.

Commissariat and Transport Department—Comy. C. W. Penrice is placed upon the Retired List, under Article 58 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880.

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance H. Blakeney has been placed on retired pay under Article 51 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880, with the honorary rank of Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (Nov. 22); Assist.-Comy. T. Heron to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance (Nov. 1). The following officers to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens of Ordnance under Article 40 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880:—Assist.-Comys. H. W. Barrett, W. G. Collingwood, F. E. Mulcahy, E. B. Appelbe, C. H. Brereton, and F. G. Edyveau. The date on which H. P. Moore attained the grade of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance is Jan. 31, instead of that notified in the *Gazette* of May 4.

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major W. R. Wastell is granted retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major H. Harvey is granted retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.; Pymrs. and Hon. Majors C. E. Lennox to be Staff Pymr., vice Hon. Major Rundle, deceased (June 18); W. Joice to be Staff Pymr., vice Hon. Major Joyner, granted retired pay (Oct. 15); R. S. Forlong is placed on retired pay. The under-mentioned officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Pymrs., with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army:—Capt. W. Wells, from the 1st Dragoons (dated April 13, such antedate not to carry back pay to Dec. 1); Capt. J. B. Hopkins, from half-pay, late 6th Foot (dated May 19, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 18); Capt. and Brevet Major W. Howard, from the 80th Foot (dated July 13, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 1); Capt. T. C. Dempster, from the 28th Foot (dated July 13, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 1); Capt. J. C. T. Humfrey, from the 9th Foot (Aug. 8).

Medical Department—Surg.-Gen. W. Rutherford, M.D., C.B., half-pay, to be Hon. Physician to her Majesty, vice Inspector-Gen. Linton, K.C.B., M.D., half-pay, deceased; Surgs.-Major J. A. Illingworth is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brigade-Surg.; I. Bourke, M.B., has been placed upon temporary half-pay (Sept. 17). The first Christian name of Surg. R. W. E. H. Nicholson is "Ranald," and not "Ronald," as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 3.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg., 1st Class, G. Longman is placed upon temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

Chaplains' Department—The retirement of Chaplain to the Forces of the First Class, the Rev. D. Somerville, M.A., will take effect from Oct. 21, inclusive, in lieu of Oct. 19, as notified in *Gazette* of Oct. 15; Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class the Rev. C. A. Solbé, B.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class; the Rev. G. Smith to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class, with antedate of Jan. 1, such antedate not to carry back allowances, and service for pay, promotion, and half-pay to date from Feb. 10.

Half-Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. A. Anderson, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 12); Capt. and Brevet Major G. A. Furse, from the 42nd Foot, Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. Head-quarters, to be Major.

Retired Full Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Glancy, half-pay, late 14th Foot, retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (Aug. 15).

BREVET.

Col. F. C. Trevor, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen. upon retiring on a pension (Sept. 1).

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, C.B., Col. of the 21st Hussars, placed upon the Retired List on Oct. 31:—Major-Gen. M. Bruce to be Lieut.-Gen.; Brevet Col. W. Earle, C.S.I., from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, late Grenadier Guards, to be Major-Gen.; Major J. O. Travers, 17th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. G. Lowry, 8th Foot, to be Major (all four dated Oct. 31).

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Nov. 4, 1880, of Gen. T. Brooke, Col. of the 28th Foot:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., Col. of the 109th Foot, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. J. R. Glyn, C.B., commanding the Dublin District, to be Lieut.-Gen.; Brevet Col. P. Robertson-Ross, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, late Brigade Depôt, to be Major-Gen.; Major C. J. C. Roberts, 9th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. S. Smyth, 17th Foot, to be Major (all five dated Nov. 5).

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. J. P. Martin, Bengal S.C.; W. H. Whitlock, Madras S.C.; T. N. Baker, Bengal S.C. (all three dated Sept. 20); E. Harnett, 7th Dragoon Guards (Nov. 17).

MEMORANDA.

Hon. Major C. H. Trueman, late Capt., 32nd Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension (Nov. 15).

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to commute their retired pay:—Deputy-Comys. B. Porter, late Commissariat and Transport Department (Oct. 4); W. J. J. Warneford, late Commissariat and Transport Department (Oct. 5).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. J. T. Campbell, late half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col.

To be Captains:—Capt. W. C. Dickenson, Dublin City Artillery Militia; Majors C. Ford, 4th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps; H. Goldingham, 1st Worcester Artillery Volunteer Corps; Lieut.-Col. Dudley Francis, Earl of Guildford, Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; Major J. R. Malone, Westmeath Militia; Lieut.-Cols. W. Stallard, 1st Worcester Artillery Volunteer Corps, and J. T. Stewart, 10th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—H. S. Ferguson, Esq., late Lieut. Royal Artillery, and S. U. Saulez, Esq., late Lieut. 103rd Foot.

The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. L. T. Birch; 2nd Lieut. R. E. Pole, Lieut. Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 3, 1880.

14th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. A. T. Heyland, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. Sir A. H. Horsford, G.C.B., appointed Col.-Commandant Rifle Brigade (Nov. 21).

Rifle Brigade—Gen. Sir A. H. Horsford, G.C.B., from the 14th Foot, to be Col.-Commandant, vice Field-Marshal Sir C. Yorke, G.C.B., deceased (Nov. 21).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 1, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 30, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

West Cork—Lucius Augustus de Vere Maunsell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Forfar and Kincardine—James Mackenzie Leith, gent., to be Lieut.

Galway—Edmund Joseph Lynch-Athy, Esq., to be Capt.; 2nd Lieut. T. K. Bunbury to be Lieut.

Royal Lancashire—Capt. H. W. Rooke, R.A., resigns his commission as Adjt. (Nov. 22).

INFANTRY.

Bedford—Sydney Mylne, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Cambridge—Ernest William Shackle, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Royal Cheshire—Lieut. A. Hill to be Capt.

Royal Cumberland—Ernest William Newsham Pedder, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Derby—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—The Hon. A. N. Curzon and A. K. Stuart.

2nd Derby—Henry Ernest Brownrigg, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Essex Rifles—Augustus Arthur Malcolm Maude Faulknor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hereford—Lieut. A. C. Francklyn resigns his commission. The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—B. C. Cleave and T. G. Powell. Erskine Travers Pym, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hertford—2nd Lieut. H. M. Stamford resigns his commission; Kellerman Eyre McMahon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Royal Lancashire—Frank Casswell, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd, or East Norfolk—Henry Lacon Harper, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Capt. J. McCleverty, 45th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Hooke, 45th Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 19).

2nd Somerset—2nd Lieut. E. H. Hulse resigns his commission.

The (King's Own) 2nd Stafford—John Henry Astley Berkeley, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd (King's Own) Stafford—E. Harding, Esq., late Lieut. 94th Foot, to be Capt.

2nd Royal Surrey—2nd Lieut. H. W. R. Ricardo to be Lieut.

Royal Sussex—Capt. and Brevet Major R. J. G. Grant, 35th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. and Brevet Major Browne, 35th Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 19).

1st West York—Capt. C. S. S. Whitehill, 105th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Huskisson, 105th Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 19).

6th West York—The services of 2nd Lieut. L. W. A. K. Freeman are dispensed with; Gregor van Someren Taylor, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Royal Lanark—Robert James Howard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Perth—Peter Wedderburn-Ogilvy, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Fermanagh—Frederick Christian Augustus Bushman, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Leitrim—Major R. J. Hanley is granted the hon. rank of Lieut. Col.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 30, 1880.

Royal East Kent—Capt. F. Locke resigns his commission (Dec. 1).

Suffolk—2nd Lieut. Sir C. C. de Crespigny, Bart., to be Capt. (Dec. 1).

1st West York—Vet.-Surg. A. Hoole resigns his commission (Dec. 1).

The *Pioneer* was, it seems, in error in stating that a Madras General had been appointed to command the Mooltan Brigade. He was only appointed temporarily.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 30, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Commander George Penley Heather has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 1, 1880.

Surgeon Henry Beaumont has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 2, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Paymaster Henry Callaway has been placed on the Retired List from the 28th ult., and has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief from the same date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—T. P. W. Nesham, to the Woodlark; E. S. Dugdale, to Téméraire, when recommissioned; Pelham Aldrich, to the Fawn, when recommissioned.

Staff Commanders—William H. Parker, to the Asia, for the Seahorse; W. H. Hayward, to the Téméraire.

Lieutenants—Edmund H. Davenport, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for navigating duties in the Bruiser, tender; Arthur A. C. Galloway, to the Hercules, for gunnery duties; James R. Broadley, George L. M. Leckie, Henry B. Anson, Francis J. Foley, Henry E. Kellett, Charles H. Dare, Frederick H. P. W. Freeman, and Henry Crawford, to the Excellent, additional, for a short course of gunnery; Wyatt Rawson, Arthur T. M. Kavanagh, Hugh F. Daubeny, Francis Rowlatt, George J. G. Warrender (additional), and Francis C. Kirby (for gunnery duties), to the Champion, when commissioned; Reginald B. Fulford, John M. Stokes, and Arthur R. M. Creagh (for navigating duties), to the Doterel, when commissioned; H. H. Boteler, G. H. Eden, W. A. Crofton, W. J. Moore, J. Gibbings, W. G. White, and H. N. Rolfe, to the Téméraire; Henry Leah, to the Excellent, additional, to qualify in gunnery; William S. White, to the Urgent, additional, for surveying service; Thomas H. S. Robertson, to the Orontes; George F. Glennie, to the Tyne; Francis W. Keary, additional (for surveying), Thomas F. Pullen, Edward C. H. Helby (for navigating duties), Willingham Franklin, Herbert E. Purey Cust, Edmond J. W. Slade, and John L. Marx, to the Fawn, when recommissioned; W. C. Athertone, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Gresley; John Durnford, to the Vernon, vice Wilmot, for torpedo duties; Henry S. Lake, to the Alexandra, vice Durnford; Horace K. Adams, to the Minotaur, vice Heyland; Crawford J. Conybeare, to the Vernon, vice Adams; Reginald R. Neeld, to the Valorous, vice Atherton.

Sub-Lieutenants—Robert C. D. Evershed, to the Champion; E. L. Lowdell and G. F. Walsh, to the Téméraire.

Midshipmen—R. H. Anstruther, A. H. Lyons, F. M. Walker, O. F. Gillett, E. H. Thursby, A. W. Waymouth, P. C. Musgrave, F. Bowden-Smith, W. P. Lodder, Charles Mure, E. D. Fitzherbert, C. P. Wilkinson, and Anthony F. Gurney, to the Téméraire.

Staff Surgeons—W. B. Fletcher, to Devonport Dockyard; J. L. Sweetman, to the Fawn; C. J. Fennell, to the Téméraire, when recommissioned; W. P. L. Boyle, to the Doterel; Valentine Duke, to the Champion.

Paymasters—Alexander W. Brett, to the Champion; J. N. Colborne, to the Doterel; John Hynes, to the Fawn.

Chief Engineers—Edward Eckersley, to the Warrior, vice Brown; Henry D. Garwood, to the Orontes, vice Bannerman; William Read, to the Doterel.

Assistant-Paymasters—H. S. Baskerville, to the Téméraire; C. Topping, to the Jumna; W. F. Fencock, to the Indus; Robert J. Hoskyn, to the Pembroke; John Shepherd, to the Duncan.

Surgeons—William Tait, M.B., and Horace E. F. Cross, to the Téméraire; James Porter, to the Orontes; John Tyndall, to Haulbowline Hospital; Herbert M. Ellis, to the Royal Marine Artillery Division; James Simms, to the Excellent.

Engineers—Henry A. Madge, to the Excellent, additional, for temporary service in the Glatton; William Ord, to the Doterel; Andrew M'Intyre, to the Orontes, for temporary service.

Clerks—James Maxwell, to the Téméraire; Montague Stephens, to the Champion; and C. M. Irving, to the Doterel.

Assistant-Clerks—Charles S. Inglis, to the Garnet; J. A. Koe and G. H. D. Barratt, to the Téméraire.

Gunners—S. H. Dawe, to the Champion; J. Bargery, to the Excellent; Thomas Hawkins, to the Téméraire.

Boatswains—Rule Smith (acting) to the Bruiser; Joseph Pill, to the Téméraire; James R. Ahern, to the Orontes; James Seymour, to the Indus (additional), for Prince Albert; George Mallard, to the Fawn; John Connolly, (acting), to the Euphrates.

Carpenter—Charles Wyatt, to the Téméraire.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Joseph G. Nevin, Bacton, to be chief officer, St. Mawes, vice Morey, to Tenby Battery.

Commissioned Boatman—George Hicks, Holy Island, to be chief boatman, Brancaster, vice Hayles, promoted.

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. Hon. W. Hylton-Jolliffe, will proceed shortly to Malta from Constantinople.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Buckle, left Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon for Jersey with the 12th Regiment on board, comprising 16 officers and 387 men, also 51 women and 57 children. She has been detained since Wednesday in the harbour on account of the boisterous weather.

BEACON, Com. Hand, was in the Persian Gulf by last accounts.

BLANCHE, Capt. Knowles, arrived at Jamaica from Halifax on Oct. 28.

BOADICEA, Comdre. Richards, C.B., was at Simon's Bay on Nov. 9. The Dido will meet the Commodore at Ascension on Jan. 10, and then proceed to Simon's Bay as senior officer's ship.

BRUISER was commissioned on Monday by Lieut. L. Fanshaw, as tender to the Royal Adelaide, with a complement of 38, for service on the west coast of Ireland.

CHAMPION. Capt. George R. Hope, who is to commission this ship on the 7th inst. at Sheerness, entered the Navy in 1854, and served as mate in the Euryalus, Capt. John W. Tarleton, C.B., at Portsmouth, in the Mediterranean, and with the Channel Squadron from April 1, 1860, until promoted to lieutenant, March 13, 1861. On May 3 following he was appointed to the Challenger, Capt. J. J. Kennedy, C.B., fitting for the West Indies and North America, and remained until the spring of 1862. He was appointed, April 27, 1863, to the Royal Oak, Capt. F. A. Campbell, fitting for service with the Channel Squadron, and on Oct. 26 following was transferred to the Falcon, Com. George H. Parkin, fitting for Australia. The Falcon sailed from Spithead Nov. 10 following, arrived at Madeira Dec. 2, at Sydney March 6, 1864, and left on the 12th for Auckland. She afterwards visited Wellington, Adelaide, Middleton Island, Wellington, Tauranga, &c., and finally left the station for England June 6, 1868, arriving at Spithead on Sept. 22 to pay off, after nearly five years' service in Australia. He was promoted to commander Oct. 16, 1868, and on May 24, 1871, was appointed to the Glasgow, Capt. T. M. Jones, fitting for the East Indies, and remained until appointed, Jan. 6, 1875, to the command of the Boscawen, from which he was posted Sept. 7, 1876.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. F. Durrant. While the Detached Squadron was at Vigo, the Cleopatra was despatched on a salvage expedition, a merchant vessel having gone ashore in the bay. It was found on the arrival of the Cleopatra at the scene of the accident that her offers to tow off the vessel were unavailing, as she had managed to knock too large a hole in her bottom to admit of patching up, and she was accordingly left on the rocks.

COCKATRICE, Com. H. T. Grenfell, is to be paid off at Malta, and to receive a new crew before resuming her duties in the Danube. She has been employed on the Mediterranean station ever since she left England in 1861, and her last recommission dates from Galatz, October, 1879. It was then reported of her that she would only run for two years without very extensive repairs to hull and machinery and the supply of new boilers, her present boilers having been considerably patched up.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. J. Burr, will arrive at Constantinople shortly from Smyrna.

DASHER, Com. V. Anson, arrived at Jersey from Portsmouth on Nov. 23, and remains.

DEFENCE, Capt. A. Thrupp. On Thursday a court-martial, composed of Capt. W. B. Grant, Royal Adelaide, president; Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B., Impregnable; Capt. G. D. Morant, Valorous; Capt. A. Buller, C.B.; Com. A. F. FitzGeorge, Salamis; and Mr. W. Eastlake, Deputy-Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, assembled on board the Royal Adelaide, flagship at Devonport, for the trial of Mr. Henry Edward Wildman, assistant-paymaster of the Defence, who was charged with having on Sept. 28 suppressed an Admiralty letter, dated Sept. 25, which it was his duty to have shown to the commanding officer of the ship without delay, and also with having on Oct. 11 deserted from his ship. Com. C. R. Harris, of the Defence, prosecuted. The Deputy-Judge-Advocate read the circumstantial letter, which stated that the Defence was at Rock Ferry on the morning of Sept. 28, and when the Service letters arrived they were taken into the paymaster's office. William Adams, a writer, opened a letter addressed to the commanding officer of the ship from the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport. Adams read the letter, retained the envelope, and gave the letter to the prisoner to read. He read it, and kept it back from the letters which were handed over to the commanding officer. Later in the day Adams reported to the senior assistant-paymaster that the letter had come, and had not been given to the commanding officer; but no steps were taken by Mr. Johnson, the senior assistant-paymaster, in relation thereto, and nothing further was known of the receipt of the communication. The prisoner was granted leave of absence from the 9th to the 11th, but did not return to his ship at the expiration of his leave. In the meantime a telegram had been received from the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport asking why a reply to the Admiralty letter of the 25th in regard to Assist.-Pymr. Wildman had not yet been transmitted. Mr. Wildman was then absent, but Adams, the writer, gave an account from memory of the contents of the letter. It was at once thought Mr. Wildman did not intend returning, and steps were taken accordingly, but the prisoner did subsequently come on board accompanied by his father. The prisoner handed in a written statement, in which he said: "I have pleaded guilty to both charges against me, for there is no other course open to me. But there are circumstances connected with the conduct which brought me into this painful position, which, when fully and honestly explained, will, I feel sure, give a complexion to the case very different from that which the language of the charges suggests to the mind. The charges, though separated for judicial purposes, are so intimately associated that what I have to urge in extenuation of my culpability will apply generally to both. My certificates which are before the Court will show that up to the date of my leaving the Northampton, on July 15 last, I had maintained the highest character for zeal, ability, and integrity from the paymaster and secretary under whom I served, and also from the Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. A. Inglefield. With reference to the first charge, I have to state that a few days after joining the Defence, a letter was received on board from the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport containing a very serious accusation against my character, and I feel sure the Court will understand and take into consideration my unwillingness, within a very days of my joining the ship, that my commanding officer should form a prejudical opinion of my character from a serious and erroneous accusation. Nevertheless, I see now that I gravely failed in my duty, and desire to express my sincere regret for my misconduct. My distress of mind at the occurrence so completely unhinged me that in a moment of desperation I left Liverpool without any premeditation, and in such utter wretchedness as hardly to know where I was going, and without any plan or project whatever. The accusation contained in the letter I have since been enabled to refute to the satisfaction, I feel sure, of their Lordships and everybody concerned. I would respectfully call the attention of the Court to a passage in the circumstantial letter, which states that I was brought on board the Defence by my father, and to say that I returned to the ship entirely of my own free will, and unaccompanied by anyone. I labour under great disadvantage in being tried here, inasmuch as having been for the past five and a half years on the North American and West Indies station, I am unable to produce witnesses to bear testimony as to my character and conduct in private life, but I could abundantly prove were the scene of this trial at Halifax or Bermuda, that I was on the most friendly terms with my messmates and superiors. I might also mention that during the past month my services have been sought by the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. I might venture to draw the attention of the Court to my youth, to the fact that this has been my first great mistake in life, that the best years of my life have been spent in the Service, and, in conclusion, to assure the Court that, with the bitter lesson of the past, I am in no danger of committing such folly again, but hope, if the Court deal mercifully with me, to regain the high position I occupied until only a few weeks ago, and to show by increased assiduity and careful behavour, not only my gratitude, but my real and unfeigned contrition." The President remarked that there was a discrepancy between the statement of the prisoner and the circumstantial letter as to whether he came on board or was brought on board. The prosecutor replied that he was not on board at the time the prisoner returned, but he had reason to believe that the prisoner did not return alone, and that his father came on board the next day. Certificates of character were next read, and all spoke in the highest possible terms of the ability and excellent demeanour of the prisoner. The Court, taking into consideration the exceptionally high certificates and the generally good character of the prisoner, adjudged him only to lose eighteen months' seniority and to be dismissed his ship.

Doterel. Com. Richard Evans, who will commission this ship on Tuesday, entered the Navy in 1855, and was employed as mate in the Donegal, Channel Squadron, from Jan. 4, 1860, until promoted to lieutenant, May 22, 1861. He was appointed to the Flying Fish, gun-vessel, on the 31st of the same month, and sailed for the West coast of Africa, where on June 20, 1862, he removed into the Brisk, and was paid off at Devonport, in Aug. 1863. He was appointed to the Alert, screw sloop, Oct. 6 following, and sailed for the Pacific, and returned to England, and was paid off May 30, 1868. On Dec. 9 following, he was appointed to the Cossack, fitting at Sheerness for Australia, where he remained till the close of 1871. He held command of the Martin, sloop, tender to the St. Vincent at Portsmouth, from Feb. 13, 1872, until promoted to commander, May 29 following, and on Oct. 31, 1873, was appointed 2nd captain of the Aurora, at Greenock, and remained until Dec. 1875. In June, 1877, he was appointed to recommission the Hart, gun-vessel, at Hong Kong, and returned with her to England, and was paid off early in the present year.

Dragon, Capt. Hutton, was at Zanzibar on Oct. 25, and after repair would sail for cruise on the East coast of Africa.

Dryad, Com. Hext, was at Rangoon on Nov. 5. She will probably visit Calcutta in December, and proceed thence to Trincomalee.

Eclipse, Capt. Rising, was at Rangoon on Nov. 5, and would remain there.

Egeria, Com. Charles Johnstone, sailed from Labuan for Singapore on Oct. 19.

Euphrates, Capt. Hand, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday from Bombay, having previously landed the 48th Regiment at Queenstown for service in Ireland. In addition to the 48th, she had on board a number of invalids and time-expired men, the total being 56 officers and 920 men. She also brings 67 women and 140 children. Heavy weather was experienced by the Euphrates, especially after leaving Malta.

Euryalus, Capt. King, flagship of Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., was at Trincomalee up to the 4th ult. (Had arrived same day from Rangoon, and would leave for Colombo and Bombay on the 9th ult.) She was at Bombay on the 23rd ult.

Fantôme, Com. Karslake, arrived at Port Royal from Montego Bay on Nov. 2, and would sail to join the flag at Bermuda about the 5th ult.

Fawn, Capt. Wharton, is to be paid off and recommissioned at Malta, for surveying service in the Red Sea.

Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. Nowell, left Singapore on May 19 for Carimata Strait, with orders to fix position of an unknown reef on which the ship Gwalia was wrecked. On the voyage back to Singapore, she fell in with the shipwrecked crew of the Dutch ship Gisbertus Hermanus, which had struck on the Rival Reef, Carimata Strait, and foundered in 20 minutes. They had been two days in the boat when picked up. On arrival at Singapore the long-expected orders for the North were received, and on June 3 she sailed for Saigon and Hong Kong. Arriving at the latter place on the 19th, and after refitting, she left for Yokohama on July 14, *viâ* the inland sea, calling at Nagasaki and Kobe. Her stay at Yokohama was short, as she sailed on the evening of her arrival, news having been received that the Iron Duke had gone ashore. The Foxhound proceeded to Hakodadi, and did a very pretty piece of steaming, averaging 8·5 knots for three days without forcing or using the blast. On arrival at Hakodadi (Aug. 3), found the Iron Duke and Modeste, the former having arrived from the scene of her disaster the same day. The next day were coaled and inspected by Capt. Meade, of the Modeste, who, notwithstanding the three weeks' steaming and previous coaling, made a most favourable report to the Commander-in-Chief. The same evening the ship was ordered to Chefoo, arriving there on Aug. 17. A pleasant three weeks was passed at Chefoo,—balls, theatricals, pic-nics, and other amusements affording a little relaxation after the past month's labours. On Sept. 11, at 5.30 p.m., the Vigilant (Vice-Admiral Coote) arrived at Chefoo. Five minutes after, the signal, "Prepare for sea," was seen. Our orders were to proceed to Hankow, where the Foxhound arrived, calling at Shanghai for coal and provisions, on Sept. 27, after a slight delay, owing to the coal giving out when about twenty miles off. Here, says our correspondent, we hope to spend the winter, but as we have just heard the Admiral has arrived at Shanghai, no one would be surprised if sailing orders were shortly received, and the ship sent goodness knows where.

Griffon, Com. Boardman, was at Antigua on Oct. 27, and would proceed to St. Kitts and St. Croix. A correspondent of the *Western Morning News* writes:—"The Griffon left English Harbour, Antigua, on the morning of Nov. 7, and arrived at St. Kitts the same evening. The following morning she embarked the President, Mr. Alexander W. Moir, C.M.G., and conveyed him to Anguilla, after which she proceeded to Sombrero. Of all the odd, wretched, rugged-looking little islands that are stuck here and there in the oceans of the world, Sombrero is the oddest I have seen. It is about a mile in length and a quarter in breadth. It is nearly wholly composed of phosphate of lime, and 430 men, inhabitants of St. Martin's, under the direction of Mr. J. Corfield, are employed quarrying and shipping this valuable commodity, in the interests, of course, of a company. It has also a fine lighthouse, which is of vast importance to ships entering and leaving the Caribbean Sea. It is a remarkable fact that there is not a woman on the island. The Griffon leaves St. Kitts on the 16th for Barbuda and Santa Cruz."

Himalaya, Capt. H. Brent, left Plymouth on Saturday, and proceeded direct for Queenstown. After disembarking the 25th Regiment, the Himalaya embarked the 64th for conveyance to Portsmouth. The Himalaya is about to be paid off, and her trip to Gibraltar and back is probably the last she will perform this commission. She was built at Mare's yard, at Blackwall, and launched in 1853, shortly after which she was bought by the Admiralty for £130,000, for the conveyance of troops to the Crimea. Her present commission dates from October, 1874, since which time she has had a tolerably extensive amount of repairs effected on board. Her machinery is now giving out, so the time has come to pay her off, after her more than six years' commission.

Invincible, Capt. Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., arrived at Malta from Messina on Nov. 29.

Iris, Capt. E. H. Seymour. There is no foundation in fact for the statement which has been made that the steel despatch-vessel Iris is too weak in the hull for the vibration of her engines and screws, and that she will probably have to be brought home for the purpose of being strengthened. The Iris is strongly built, and there has never been any report from the ship indicating a doubt of the fact on the part of her officers. With respect to signs of pitting from corrosion which are said to be apparent on the steel-plating, these are understood to have been the result of a failure to remove the whole of the scale from the surface of the steel-plates below the water-line before the protective composition was first applied. Hence it has been necessary to clean the surface and recoat the plates, an operation which has been carried out at Malta.

Jumna, Capt. G. Parsons, left Malta for Portsmouth on Nov. 29. Capt. E. J. Church, who has been appointed to the command of this ship, vice Capt. G. Parsons, whose period of service has expired, entered the Navy in 1854, and served as mate in the Sanspareil, flagship, at Queenstown, of Rear-Admiral C. Talbot, from Feb. 20, 1861, until promoted to lieutenant, April 16, 1861. He was appointed to the Driver on the 7th of the following month, and sailed for the West Indies, where, on Dec. 16 of the same year, he removed into the Orlando, and returned to England, and was paid off early in 1863. On May 22 of the year last named he became flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Sir S. C. Dacres, K.C.B., in the Edgar, attached to the Channel Squadron, which post he held until paid off, Dec. 14, 1865. He was additional in the Excellent, gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, from April 2, 1866, until Sept. 18, 1867, when he obtained command of the Tyrian, gunboat, in the Mediterranean, and was paid off from that vessel Sept. 30, 1868. He was advanced to the rank of commander Dec. 8, 1868, and obtained command of the Curlew, gun-vessel, at China, March 6, 1873, vice Com. D. Boyle, invalided, which he commanded until promoted to captain, Jan. 9, 1878. He subsequently studied for some time at the Royal Naval College.

Malabar, Capt. J. F. Grant, passed Gibraltar, homeward bound, on Nov. 29.

Orontes, Capt. Kinahan, having had rather a long spell of sea service, has a number of defects which require making good, and she has, consequently, been ordered to be taken in hand by the dockyard authorities without unnecessary delay. She is to leave again about the middle of next month, and will embark troops for Malta. She will be relieved of service between this port and Ireland by the Himalaya, which sails for Kingstown towards the end of this month, and will not be required to proceed from Ireland with troops beyond Gibraltar, where she will meet the Crocodile on her way to Bombay after her visit to Halifax. The Himalaya will take out for transfer to the Indian trooper a steam cutter specially built for the Indian Marine Survey Department.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Pelican, Com. F. R. Dicken, was off Callao on Oct. 16.

Philomel, Com. Berners, was at Aden on Nov. 19, about to go for a cruise.

Phœnix, Com. H. Grenfell, was visiting Bay Islands and Honduras coast by last accounts, and returns to Jamaica about Dec. 1.

Raleigh, Capt. Charles T. Jago, sailed for Plymouth on Nov. 9 from St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes).

Ready, Com. Edwards, was in the Persian Gulf by last accounts.

Ruby, Capt. Foot, would return to Mozambique from Madagascar by Oct. 21.

Salamis, Com. FitzGeorge, left Devonport for Vigo, to join the Channel Squadron, on the 2nd inst.

Sandfly, Sub-Lieut. Bradford. A telegram has been received from the Commodore at Adelaide, dated 30th ult., reporting arrival of the Sandfly at Sydney on the 29th ult., and confirming the report of the massacre at Solomon Islands of Lieut. Bower and five seamen. The Emerald was about to proceed to Solomon Islands.

Seagull, Com. Byles, was off Jeddah by last accounts.

Serapis, Capt. Guy O. Twiss, left Port Said for England on Nov. 27, arrived at Malta on the 1st, and was to leave for England on the 2nd inst.

Superb, Capt. T. Le H. Ward, left Plymouth on Saturday *en route* to the Mediterranean. During the passage from Portsmouth a full-power trial was made. The machinery worked in a very satisfactory manner. Over 6,000 indicated horse-power was developed, and no forcing or blast was required. About nine tons of coal per hour, with 57 revolutions, gave over 13 knots in smooth water. Owing to various adjustments to the working parts of the engines, effected since leaving Chatham, the vibration has been considerably reduced, and there are no defects which need detain the vessel after coaling and receiving her second-class torpedo-boat, making four steamboats on board, namely, the usual steam pinnace, two torpedo-boats (Thornycroft's), and a new type of picquet-boat, 58 ft. long, and over 82 indicated horse-power. The ship received her 12 Whitehead torpedoes from the stores at Portsmouth, and had her electric machine adjusted and tried by the officers of the dockyard. Two torpedoes were also discharged from the after-ports, making very good practice at the target.

Téméraire, Capt. the Hon. W. Carpenter, is to be paid off and recommissioned at Malta. The Téméraire was commissioned at Chatham in August, 1877, and is in sufficiently good condition to run another three years on the Mediterranean. Her commanding officer, Capt. the Hon. Walter Carpenter, will be reappointed, but several of the other officers will require reliefs. The following officers now in the Téméraire will remain in her when recommissioned:—Lieuts. D. A. Crofton, W. J. Moore, H. H. Boteler, G. H. Eden, J. Gibbings, W. G. White, and H. N. Rolfe; Sub-Lieuts. E. L. Lowdell and G. S. Walsh; Pymr. A. Whiffin; Midshipmen R. H. Anstruther, A. H. Lyons, F. M. Walker, O. F. Gillett, E. H. Thursby, A. W. Waymouth, P. C. Musgrave, F. Bowden-Smith, W. P. Lodder, T. Mure, E. S. Fitzherbert, C. P. Wilkinson, and A. F. Gurney.

Torch, Com. W. H. Selby, is to be paid off and recommissioned at Malta. She left England in February, 1871, and was recommissioned at Malta in June, 1878, is also to be again commissioned at that place, where, it will be remembered, she underwent a most thorough overhaul and repair in 1876, engines and boilers coming in for their share of attention at that time. She was launched in 1859, and has been kept going for the greater part of her life since that date, but after the intended recommission is over she will have to return to England, as she will then call for a thorough survey as to fitness for further work.

Tyne, Com. Stokes. Early in the new year the Tyne will go on another long cruise with supernumeraries and stores, her destination being the China station. There is to be another large recommissioning of ships at Hong Kong, and among those that will be given new crews is the Fly, which left England in 1874, and was recommissioned at Hong Kong on Jan. 1, 1878. There is only one officer, Lieut. C. Coke, who has served the commission in her, and it is more than probable that Com. A. St. Clair will be reappointed to the command. Another told off for paying off is the Foxhound, which was commissioned at Devonport in November, 1877. Her commanding officer, Lieut. and Com. Nowell; Lieut. Sam Rawson, borne for navigating duties; her surgeon and gunner, all commissioned in her, so that some appointments will be going here. The Vigilant is also to be paid off and recommissioned for the third time, she having left England in September, 1874, and having been repaired for a further commission in 1878. The cost of this refit at Hong Kong was considerable, as new boilers were placed on board at that time. Five of her nine officers have already completed their three years' service in this despatch-vessel, and some pleasant appointments are therefore open, including the command. The surveying-vessel Magpie, the smallest captain's command, is also to be recommissioned, and there will be a general clear-out of her present officers, and the command will not again be given to a captain. The post is to be conferred upon a lieutenant now abroad, and who has shown much aptitude for surveying work. The Tyne will return to Portsmouth with the paid-off crews of the ships named, and other supernumeraries she may pick up on the station and in the Mediterranean.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Valorous, Capt. Morant, is again required for services on the west coast of Ireland, but this time not so much for the distribution of relief as, perhaps, owing to the possibility of her services being required "for the protection of British subjects." She will act as senior officer on the coast of Galway, under the immediate orders of the Rear-Admiral commanding at Queenstown. This is not a very pleasant station for the winter season, and their Lordships will miss her services in the Channel, for when she was last detained on the Irish coast, her usefulness nearer the Home ports was fully recognised, as also was the difficulty of replacing her.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Wild Swan, Com. Dacres, was at Zanzibar on Nov. 3. She would proceed to sea for six weeks' cruise, and on her return would probably be ordered to Bombay to be docked.

Woodlark, Com. P. C. Johnstone, was in the Persian Gulf by last accounts.

Wye, Staff Com. Sarratt, arrived at Madeira from St. Vincent on Nov. 29, and would sail the same day.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. Pollard, arrived at Port Said from Malta on Nov. 28.

Col. J. P. Martin, Bengal S.C., has applied for permission to retire, from Oct 18.

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— Bombay Cavalry.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. For Answers to Correspondents, see page 859.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

ERRATUM.—In a paragraph in last week's paper, alluding to the award of the Good-Service Pension to General Schomberg, the letters G.C.B. were, by a printer's error, used instead of G.S.P.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

THE account in the *Times* of last Saturday of the dinner to Sir F. Roberts, at the United Service Club, on Friday, Nov. 26, contained errors and misstatements which may be passed over without comment, but there was one so gross and unjustifiable as to need correction. The reporter, or whoever furnished the leading journal with the curious production in question, absolutely made Sir F. Roberts commit the indiscretion of expressing a decided opinion in favour of the retention of Candahar, on an occasion the nature of which would not warrant any one of good-taste or judgment, in thrusting his opinions on a matter of the sort before the distinguished persons who were doing him honour. Sir F. Roberts did not utter a word on the merits of the Candahar controversy, he did not say one syllable of what is attributed to him at the dinner, and he has taken means to have it understood in the proper quarters that he did not do so. Nevertheless, it is well-known that Sir F. Roberts is one of the many high authorities who think that Candahar should be retained, and that other points, such as the Pishin Valley, ought to be annexed or indefinitely occupied. In a recent paper we announced that the Government had decided on retiring from Candahar, as soon as the troops could be moved with advantage and safety, in spite of all the opposition to the step offered by statesmen and soldiers—Indian and British—strategists and politicals; but it would be only fair to admit that eminent authorities and some good arguments are on the side of this retrograde policy. We do not purpose now to consider that policy, or to enter upon a discussion of a question which is decided,—that is, the retirement from Candahar and the Passes is settled, and is as nearly as possible an accomplished fact as a measure not yet executed can be. Time and the inexorable logic of events to come can alone determine whether that policy be sound or not, but we take it for granted that there is a general admission on one point, the undesirableness of occupying any portion beyond our present, or recent, frontier which entails expense, unless there can be shown to be absolute necessity for it, or great probability of mischief from not doing it. It is also clear, we believe, that the state of things which Lord Lytton had to deal with before the outbreak of hostilities has ceased to exist, mainly because of the action of the late Government, and that the danger which the new condition of affairs in Cabul and Candahar may have in store for us differ in magnitude and intensity from those which would have menaced us, and which were actually threatening when the Russian officers and emissaries were at the Court of Shere Ali. The difference is great, and it must not be lost sight of in appreciating the motives which induced the late Government to take the course that is now so loudly condemned, by the reversal of the principles and course of action on which it was founded, and by which it was directed and inspired.

The health of Sir N. Chamberlain is in such a state as to render it most undesirable for him to undertake the duties of Commander-in-Chief. He is old in years, and, in fact, of bodily strength, though his mind is vigorous as ever. His wounds received in gallant service, numerous and severe, tell upon him, and the climate asserts its influence over the old Indian soldier. Besides he has no children, and has no inducement to endure further toil for the sake of piling up the dollars. It may be taken as certain that he will not take up the command, and then the Authorities are in the face of a difficulty. The *Times*' correspondent on the spot announces that the choice, which, he says, lies between three officers, would be made in consonance with the feeling of the Indian Army if Sir D. Stewart were selected, and we do not see any very strong objections to the appointment. Sir G. Wolseley and Sir C. Ellice, who are named as the other two, can both afford to wait, and the selection of an Indian officer in succession to Sir F. Haines would recommend itself by that very circumstance. There are plenty of good chances for the present Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and they have not been left much out in the cold. Should Sir Donald Stewart be appointed Commander-in-Chief, there would be nothing more obvious than the expediency of giving the vacant post in the Council, which he would vacate, to Sir F. Roberts, and there would then be two appointments open for Queen's officers at Bombay and Madras, for which there are very meritorious candidates. It is understood, however, that the state of Sir F. Roberts's health is such as to render some repose highly necessary. No wonder. A long career of hard work in India—wounds and illness—and the arduous labours of two trying campaigns, might well plead in favour of a soldier who has not been home for twelve long years, and ensure him some little—or even great—consideration. But there are also grave difficulties just now in allowing the Council to be short-handed or wanting in the elements of strength and knowledge in military matters, and these must weigh greatly on the mind of the Authorities. It is to be hoped that at all hazards, except that of permanent injury to his health, Sir F. Roberts may be enabled in a short time to run in harness again.

It is not generally known that General Sir Frederick Roberts has come home on medical certificate. The official notification of his leave of absence runs in Indian General Orders as follows:—"Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.—Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., to port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on medical certificate."

Colonel A. L. Annesley, half-pay, late 11th Hussars, embarks for India immediately, to take up his new appointment as Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, in succession to the late Brigadier-General Brooke. Colonel Annesley will be much missed at Head-quarters, where he has fully maintained the high reputation he earned for himself as a regimental commanding officer. He carries with him to India the good-wishes of the Service at large, which has benefited greatly by his labours, and which recognises in him an officer who is well qualified to inaugurate the changes which are so much needed, in order to place the Native Army of the Bombay Presidency on an efficient footing.

Colonel R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, from the Inspectorship of Yeomanry Cavalry at Aldershot, and late of the 3rd Hussars, succeeds Colonel Annesley as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Head-quarters.

The appointment of inspector of Yeomanry Cavalry at Aldershot, vacant by the transfer of Colonel Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell to the Horse Guards' Staff, has been offered to and accepted by Colonel W. Mussenden, half-pay, late 8th Hussars. The selection of Colonel Mussenden for this desirable appointment will meet with the utmost satisfaction, for it will be regarded as an acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by him whilst in command of the 8th Hussars, which he raised to the highest state of efficiency. Colonel Mussenden had strong claims, which we are glad to find the Horse Guards' Authorities have at length recognised.

The Military Attachéship at Paris, about to fall vacant by the return to England of Major-General J. Conolly, C.B., is to be filled by Colonel H. Brackenbury, C.B., Royal Artillery, lately employed on the Staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley at the Cape.

Second Lieutenant E. Vincent has returned from Constantinople to rejoin his regiment, the Coldstream Guards. As we lately announced, Mr. Vincent has been employed for some time past on important diplomatic duties, and he has acquitted himself in a manner highly creditable to so young an officer. The most flattering reports have been furnished to the Military Authorities with regard to services he has rendered since his departure from England last summer, as private secretary to Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, on the Boundary Commission.

We have reason to believe that the claims of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., will be fully considered in connection with the Bombay command when General Warre returns to England. General Hardinge proved most successful lately in his command of a division of the Bengal Army, and his reappearance in India would occasion the utmost satisfaction to both the Imperial and Local Armies, he having succeeded in gaining the confidence of all classes of officers by the conscientious desire he showed to promote the welfare of the forces under his command, European and Native.

General W. Irwin, Colonel of the 88th Regiment, attained his seventieth year yesterday, and will shortly be placed on the Retired List. General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., will be seventy on Monday next; but his lordship will not be retired, as by the terms of the Royal Warrant he is allowed to remain on the Active List, to complete his period of service as Governor of Gibraltar.

Colonel W. B. Saunders, R.H.A., embarks for India on the 5th inst. We congratulate the authorities on this energetic observance of the roster for foreign service, which for some time has fallen into disuse.

Whilst the subject of tattooing is again being discussed as a means of putting a stop to the present system of wholesale desertion and fraudulent enlistment, it will be interesting to the Army generally to know that in one regiment lately nearly the whole of the officers and men voluntarily allowed themselves to be tattooed on the left wrist with the regimental badge. Only three or four men out of some 800 objected, and these have all since deserted.

The following General Order has been issued in all military districts in the United Kingdom:—"Horse Guards, W.O., November 25, 1880.—The attention of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having upon several occasions been called to the fact that officers quartered in garrison towns very rarely appear in uniform, unless in the actual performance of Military duties, I have received his Royal Highness's commands to request that you will be so good as to point out to the staff and regimental officers serving in the district under your command that this custom, which has become too prevalent of late years, is not in accordance with the spirit of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, section 12, par. 7, and at the same time to enjoin upon them the propriety as well as the necessity of their wearing uniform throughout the day, except when engaged in recreations inconsistent with its use." This order will, no doubt, produce considerable discontent in the Army. Our officers, however, ought not to be ashamed of being known as such, or complain of being compelled to do that which the officers of all foreign armies feel a pride in doing. We propose to go into the subject more at length next week.

Captain C. Jones, R.A., who was gazetted to the Retired List on Friday last, with a pension of £200 per annum and the honorary rank of major, has given up the Service, in order to join the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Company at Elswick. Major Jones acted as secretary of the Experimental Committee for some years, and was succeeded in the appointment by Major Fairfax Ellis in 1878. He has been employed since June, 1879, as an instructor in Artillery at the Royal Military Academy.

The wives and children of the King's Dragoon Guards and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade will embark for India on Tuesday next, in H.M.S. *Euphrates*.

The promotions in succession to Lieutenant-General T. B. F. Marriott, Royal Artillery, should be as follows, viz.:—Major-General H. L. R. Gardiner, R.A., to be lieutenant-general; Colonel G. T. Field, R.A., to be major-general; Major R. A. Manners, 1st Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain J. E. Forster, 3rd Foot, to be major, dated the 26th ult.; but as we have pointed out lately, there has been some misconception with regard to the operation of the Warrant, and three or four runs of promotion seemed likely to be lost, unless the officers interested can bring influence to bear upon the War Office to obtain their rights.

Shorncliffe is to be again abandoned as a station for the Brigade of Guards, and the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers will leave the camp on Tuesday next for London, to take the place of the 1st Battalion Coldstreams, removed to Dublin.

Seven subalterns—six purchase and one non-purchase—were promoted on Tuesday last to companies out of the ordinary groove. The cases referred to are those of Lieutenant C. P. Cubitt, 29th Foot (promoted into 105th), date of first commission, May 20, 1868; Lieutenant F. K. Loyd, 55th Foot (promoted into 108th), date of commission, June 13, 1868; Lieutenant A. H. G. Anton, 89th Foot (promoted into 94th), date of commission, April 9, 1870; Lieutenant A. J. Tetley, 81st Foot (promoted into 47th), date of commission, October 1, 1870; Lieutenant C. N. Jones, 89th Foot (promoted into 94th), date of commission, December 7, 1870; Lieutenant H. R. A. Ellis, 89th Foot (promoted into 94th), date of commission, January 4, 1871; and Lieutenant W. S. Morrice, 81st Foot (promoted into 47th), date of commission, December 30, 1871. Against these promotions nothing can be said. Lieutenant Morrice is the only officer who can be considered to have been in any way fortunate, and he owes his promotion to the Sub-District system, as do also Lieutenants Anton, Tetley, Jones, and Ellis, Lieutenants Cubitt and Loyd have been specially selected out of their own brigades, and the fact of their having been so will be accepted by the Purchase subalterns as a healthy sign, showing as it does that the Horse Guards Authorities intend to reserve to themselves power to promote old officers, when they consider that they have stronger claims than those doing duty in the brigade in which the vacancy occurs.

At Windsor Castle, on Wednesday, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hume, Lieutenant of the Royal Body Guard, received the honour of knighthood at the hands of her Majesty; who afterwards decorated Lieutenant R. G. Scott, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, with the Victoria Cross, in the corridor of the Castle, for conspicuous gallantry at Moirosi's mountain in South Africa, on which occasion he received ten or eleven wounds and lost his right arm.

The appointment of Colonel on the Staff commanding the Artillery in the Northern District becomes vacant, by the promotion of Colonel G. T. Field, R.A., who has held the position since October, 1877.

Lieutenant-General A. T. Phillpotts becomes a colonel-commandant in the Royal Artillery, by the death of Lieutenant-General Marriott.

The Medical Department, we are glad to learn, will fall in for its share of honours for the Afghan campaign. Brigade-Surgeon J. Hanbury, M.B., who acted as General Roberts's Principal Medical Officer in the Candahar-Cabul march, is named for the double honour of promotion to Deputy-Surgeon-General and a C.B.; and Companionships of the Bath are not unlikely to be conferred upon some of the junior officers who have been brought to notice. The medical officers had a trying duty to perform, and the exertions they made to meet the strain put upon them are highly spoken of by the several commanders, we are glad, therefore, to learn that there exists a desire to fittingly acknowledge their claims.

THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Mrs. Brassey, wife of Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, on Thursday presented medals and certificates for navigation and nautical astronomy to the pupils in the above-named school. Previous to the presentations, Mr. and Mrs. Brassey witnessed the lads, to the number of close upon 1,000, go through their battalion drill and dumb-bell exercise. The medals and certificates were presented in the gymnasium, where there were present on the platform Capt. Burney, R.N., C.B., superintendent of the school; Admiral Sir C. Shadwell, K.C.B.; the Rev. Mr. Causton, chaplain of the Fleet; the Rev. Mr. Harbord, inspector of schools; Capt. Bedford, R.N., captain of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; and Mr. A. Escott, head master of the school. Mr. Brassey, addressing the school at the conclusion of the presentations, said the Science and Art Department was an institution which reflected the highest credit upon the Education Department of the Government, and had contributed most materially to the promotion of the study of arts and sciences in this country. It was very gratifying that in a country which owes so much to nautical enterprise, the Department had thought fit to give special rewards for navigation and nautical astronomy, and to hold examinations. Last May there were 331 competitors in navigation, of which number only 11 were in the honours' list, the first three being from Greenwich Hospital School. In the kindred subject of nautical astronomy, of 52 candidates only four proceeded to take honours, all of whom were from the Greenwich Hospital School. Greenwich had long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the first schools in the world for instruction in navigation and nautical astronomy, and the success which had attended the efforts of the teachers on the present occasion went to prove that the education which was now being given was worthy of that reputation. On behalf of the Admiralty, and all interested in the efficiency of the Greenwich school, he tendered his grateful thanks to Mr. Escott for the pains he had bestowed on the instruction of the pupil-teachers. The company then repaired to the Alexandra dining-hall, adjoining the gymnasium, where Mrs. Brassey unveiled life-sized portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, placed there mainly, it was stated, through the efforts of Sir Massey Lopes, Mr. Brassey's predecessor in office. The pictures, which are excellent specimens of art, were painted by Mr. Graves, and have been placed in the hall to commemorate the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1879, when the Princess gave the dining-hall its name.

Reviews.

The Ingle Nook. The Christmas number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* deserves unqualified commendation. The wrapper is in itself a specimen of pictorial art, while its numerous illustrations are exceptionally well executed. We have rarely seen a work of its class approaching it in merit.

CASSELL'S PUBLICATIONS.—The new matter for this month is confined to a publication which treats of Scotland, and is entitled *Old and New Edinburgh.* The other publications are excellent, as usual.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—W. Moore, leading stoker, and Jonah Devenish, A.B. (pensioner), of the Asia; W. Challen, lamp-trimmer, of the Victoria and Albert; W. May, ward-room steward, of the St. Vincent; John Morey, leading stoker, and J. A. Haines, ship's steward, second-class, of the Euphrates; John Hill, serjeant, Royal Marines, of the Indus; John Biddlecombe, private, Royal Marines, of the Britannia; Joseph H. Wood, chief quartermaster, Royal Naval Barracks; Alfred Faram, leading stoker, of the Salamis; Samuel Cocher, carpenter's crew, of the Eagle; W. Barter, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard; George Williams, torpedo artificer, and George Harner, private, Royal Marines, of the Minotaur; W. Davies, caulker, of the Thetis; Henry Chapell, caulker's mate, of the Pelican; and Henry Callaway, ship's steward, second-class, of the Wolverine.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment will close after Saturday, Dec. 18, and reopen on Boxing Day, at 3 and 8. "*The Turquoise Ring*" will be temporarily withdrawn, and an entirely new holiday programme will be given on Boxing Day at 3. Full particulars will be duly announced.

The directors of the Malta Railway Company, Limited, invite subscriptions for 6,000 shares of £10 each, forming the share capital of the Company. The directors hope to pay a dividend of 9½ per cent. on the share capital. Full particulars of the Company will be found on reference to our advertising pages.

A HEALTHY TRIM *versus* SUPERFLUOUS FAT.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system, as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and thus removes and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of Fat. It keeps the body in healthy TRIM, by preserving and restoring health. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. It supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being PURE FRUIT SALT, the product of ripe fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value; on that account, no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery, it is beyond praise.—Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms, use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment), in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

SIR F. ROBERTS AT THE "SENIOR."

We think our readers will be interested in reading the best account we could obtain of what Sir F. Roberts said at the United Service Club on Friday, the 26th inst., in replying to the eulogistic speech made by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who, as chairman, had proposed "Our Guest of this Evening,"—which is as follows:—He found it difficult to find words to tell those present how deeply he felt the honour conferred on him. It was a mark of approbation of which the most ambitious soldier might feel proud, to be entertained by the United Services, but when H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief presided, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Prince Christian honoured the entertainment with their presence, the honour was one greater than he deserved, or could adequately express his gratitude for. He would have found the difficulty of replying to H.R.H.'s speech all the greater, were it not that he felt that the honour done him was one which was reflected on her Majesty's armies lately employed in Afghanistan. Through him, their services were to-night recognised by the illustrious and distinguished company present. (Cheers.) Remembering, as he did, how gallant and well behaved those troops, which he had had the honour to command during the last two years, had been, he could not say too much in their favour. (Cheers.) The gallant General then proceeded to say that the credit of success was due to those troops; that it was owing to their great powers of endurance, high state of discipline, and to that grand *esprit de corps*, the life and soul of the British Army (loud and repeated cheers), that he had been enabled to carry out the duties entrusted to him by the Sovereign and the country; that the British and native soldiers had vied with each other; that throughout the campaign a perfect "camaraderie" had existed between the men, so that Highlanders and Goorkhas, Riflemen and Sikhs, had said good-bye to one another, when the time for separation arrived, with mutual feelings of regard and esteem. In proof of this, Sir F. Roberts adduced the fact that the men of the 5th Goorkhas had subscribed over £100 amongst them, so as to give a present to their comrades in arms of the 72nd Highlanders, the latter regiment returning the compliment. (Loud cheers.) He spoke of the misgivings he had experienced when first the order came in September, 1879, for the advance on Cabul, as to the temper of the Mahommedan portion of the native army, some few of whom were even recruited from Afghanistan itself. It would be, however, a matter of gratification to the company present to night to learn that the Mahommedan soldiers remained, with but few exceptions, true to their salt, many indeed had shown marked loyalty and bravery before the enemy. (Loud cheers.) He then referred to that part of his Royal Highness's speech which praised the march from Cabul to Candahar, and said that no one was more fully alive to the difficulties of that undertaking than he himself was, and yet no one felt more certain of its success. He had, moreover, strongly urged that troops should be sent from Cabul. He had realised the almost insuperable difficulties which would try to the utmost even the well known energy and determination of that distinguished officer, Major-Gen. Phayre. (Cheers.) Besides, he felt that after what had just then occurred at Candahar, it was absolutely necessary to show our strength, and strike a swift and decisive blow. Instead of an immediate evacuation of Cabul and retirement to India, in the face of defeat at Candahar, it was imperative to prove to Afghanistan, and Asia too, that an English army could march at will from one end of the country to the other. (Loud cheers.) At that time the troops had been looking forward to a well-earned rest and an early return to India, but he had felt certain that they would all cheerfully respond to any further call that might be made upon them by their Queen and country. Sir F. Roberts then spoke in warm terms of the generous assistance accorded to him by his friend Sir Donald Stewart, who had placed all the troops at Cabul at his disposal, and bid him select the regiments and batteries he wished to take to Candahar, when the orders came for the despatch thither of a force. (Cheers.) The difficulty then was not to find enough troops to go, but to decide which out of so many good corps to leave behind. (Cheers.) Eventually, he selected those regiments which had in their ranks the oldest and most seasoned soldiers. (Loud and repeated cheers.) Experience had, he said, taught him that the younger men were not so well able to stand fatigue, exposure, and privations as their older comrades (loud cheers); that the march would be a trying one, even to the strongest, and that it would be impossible to carry many sick. (Cheers.) The efficiency of the regiments when they reached Candahar justified his selection (cheers), and never was seen a grander Anglo-Indian force than that which marched from under the walls of Candahar on 1st of last September to do battle with Ayoob Khan; and with that force were commanders worthy of the men they led. (Cheers.) He then went on to attribute the success he was able to achieve to the splendid material at his disposal, and said that with such troops and such commanders failure was an impossibility,—that no General officer had ever received more valuable support, and that he was glad to be able here to let the officers of the Army know how much he was indebted to his second in command, Major-Gen. John Ross, C.B. (cheers); to those able brigadiers, Macpherson, Baker, MacGregor, and Hugh Gough; to those undeniably good commanders of regiments, and to those hard-working and intelligent officers of the Staff. (Cheers.) Before he sat down, Sir F. Roberts said how flattered he felt to have gained the approbation of his Royal Highness, the head of her Majesty's armies; and how gratified he was at the manner in which his Royal Highness's expressions had been received by the distinguished company assembled to-night, and concluded by thanking all for the honour done him,—an honour which he never could forget. (Loud cheering.)

Obituary.

Major A. Hunt, late of the Military Train and the 7th and 54th Regiments, died at Putney on the 16th ult., aged 51 years. The deceased officer served with the field train, R.A., in the Eastern campaign of 1855, and was present during the siege and fall of Sebastopol in the trenches, with the siege-train at the bombardments of June 6 and 17 (medal with clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Turkish medal).

The death is announced, at the age of 60, of Sir John Milton, C.B., late Accountant-General of the Army. He was the son of Mr. Henry Milton, of Heikfield Lodge, Middlesex; was appointed a junior clerk in the now abolished office of the Secretary at War in 1840, and was made a 1st-class clerk in the consolidated War Office in 1856. He became Assist.-Accountant-General in 1860. During his service in the War Office, he was frequently detached on important special employments; and in the Russian campaign he was on Government service both at Scutari and in the Crimea, and for his work in the East received the Crimean and Turkish war-medals. He served as secretary to several Parliamentary Committees, retired from the War Office on its reorganisation, in 1878, on a pension of £1,200 a year, and was knighted in Jan. 1879.

Com. Charles Caley, R.N., died at Askham-Bryan, York, on the 19th ult., in his 86th year. The deceased gallant officer entered the Navy, Jan. 20, 1810, on board the Sybille, Capts Clotworthy Upton, James Sanders, and Thomas Forrest, in which vessel he served, on the Newfoundland and Home stations, until Oct. 1814. He then joined the Bombay, Capt. Henry Bazeley, under whom he escorted the Queen of Sardinia and the three Princesses from Cagliari to Genoa, and afterwards visited Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, for the purpose of obtaining the liberation of the Christian slaves in bondage at those places. In July, 1816, he became attached to the Severn, Capt. Hon. Frederick William Aylmer, and on Aug. 27 following was wounded at the bombardment of Algiers. He next joined, in succession, the Rochfort, Capt. Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson, lying in Portsmouth Harbour, and, in May, 1818, the Liffey, Capts. Hon. Henry Duncan and Charles Grant. While under Capt. Duncan, he conveyed Lord Beresford from Portsmouth to Lisbon; made an anti-piratical cruise round the West Indies; accompanied Sir Charles Bagot, the British Ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, from North Yarmouth to Cronstadt; and was twice in attendance on George IV., the last time on the occasion of his visit to Ireland. With Capt. Grant, he served for upwards of a year in the East Indies, whence he came home in March, 1823, as acting-lieutenant of the Madagascar, Capt. Evan Nepean. He was confirmed on his arrival in England, Oct. 22, 1823, and in July, 1851, was placed on the Reserved List. He became retired commander, July 1, 1864, and was promoted to the List under Order in Council of 1816, Feb. 17, 1876. He had received the medal for Algiers.

Lieut. James St. Clair Bower, the commander of the schooner Sandfly, who has been so cruelly murdered, together with five seamen, served as midshipman in the Endymion, Capt. Edward Lacy, on particular service, from May 22, 1869, until Jan. 28, 1871, when he was transferred to the Hercules, with the Channel Squadron, and was promoted to sub-lieut., March 13, 1872. On Jan. 7, 1873, he was appointed to the Devastation, turret-ship; in April, 1874, removed into the Resistance, Capt. F. W. Sullivan, C.B., with the Channel Squadron; and on Feb. 15, 1875, was appointed to the Nassau, screw surveying-vessel, Lieut.-Com. F. J. Grey, on the East Coast of Africa. On April 17 following was transferred to the Shearwater, Com. W. J. L. Wharton, but was again appointed to the Nassau, July 15, 1875, as lieutenant, additional, having commission dated April 15, 1875, and continued in the same ship, under Com. R. H. Napier, at China, from Jan. 1876 until Nov. 1877, when he was transferred to the Danae, Capt. John C. Purvis, and was subsequently employed in that ship in Australia until July 1 of the present year, when he recommissioned the Sandfly at Sydney.

Paymaster-in-Chief Frederick Gransmore, who died at his residence. at Netley Court, on the 14th ult., in his 64th year, served as acting purser of the Hyacinth, sloop, Com. W. Warren, in the East Indies at the attack on the Barrier Forts, Macao, in 1840; in the Algerine, Lieut.-Com. T. H. Mason, during the attacks upon Canton, and at the capture of Chefoo and Woosung; and of the Childers, Com. G. G. Wellesley, in the Yang-tse-Kiang till the treaty of peace in 1843. On Jan. 1, 1853, he was appointed paymaster of the Saturn, Capt. Sir T. Pasley, Bart., at Pembroke; in May, 1854, to the Indefatigable, fitting for the flag, on the South-east coast of America, of Rear-Admiral W. J. H. Johnstone, and remained until 1858, when he joined the Eagle at Milford Haven as additional, and remained until June, 1861. He was paymaster of the Cambridge from March, 1863, until March, 1866, and of the Impregnable from March, 1867, until promoted paymaster-in-chief in July, 1870.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others, I have seen it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77 Strand, London.

The Admiralty have issued a circular on the subject of the cessation of full pay of invalids, &c. It states that Clause 5, Article 1,286, of the Queen's Regulations, will in future apply to all persons of the ship's company, and borne on ship's books, who may be invalided, declared insane, or "discharged dead" from a home hospital or sick quarters at home, a ship on the home station, or from the head-quarters of a Marine division. The only exceptions to this regulation are to be in the cases of persons, as specified above, remaining in home hospitals or sick quarters at home under medical treatment for injuries received in the execution of duty, such persons being dealt with as directed by Articles 1,274 and 1,275 of the Queen's Regulations.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Nineteenth Century, for December (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)—Blackwood's Magazine, for December (W. Blackwood and Sons).—The Cornhill Magazine, for December (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—The Army and Navy Magazine, for December (W. H. Allen and Co.)—"The Ingle Nook," Christmas number of Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (148 Strand).—The Veterinary Journal, for December (Baillière).—Cassell's Publications for December (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin).—Christmas Cards (Eyre and Spottiswoode).—Vanity Fair, Winter number, 1880 (12 Tavistock Street).—The United Service, for December (Philadelphia: L. R. Hammersley and Co.)—Hardwicke's Science Gossip, for December—Colburn's United Service Magazine, for December (David Bogue).—A Guide for all Ranks of the Auxiliary Artillery (J. E. Cornish, Manchester).—The Liberal Party, by Charles Mackay, LL.D. (Kirby and Endean).

INSTEAD OF TAKING AN ORDINARY COD LIVER OIL, and attempting to disguise its flavour by all sorts of devices and mixtures, they (Allen and Hanburys) have studied anew the processes of manufacture of Cod Liver Oil, for which they have always had a great reputation; and as a result of this study, they have produced a Cod Liver Oil which is so delicate in flavour as to be free from all the usual nauseous properties of fish oil, and has almost the delicacy of salad oil.—*British Medical Journal.* All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' Perfected Oil. Sold only in capsuled imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. C.—Apply to any of the Military publishers in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross and Pall Mall.

G. W. A.—Apply to the Colonial Office, where all information can be obtained.

PURCHASE CAPTAIN.—You may rely implicitly on the information contained in our article. It is uncertain when the Warrant will appear.

ROYAL WELSH.—The records are obtainable at any of the Military publishers.

E. J. H.—It is not, we believe, intended to include Purchase captains.

A CONSTANT READER.—Your suggestion is a good one, and shall certainly have our attention.

ULUNDI.—We are disposed to agree with you, and we will bring the matter forward shortly.

PERAK.—Your request is noted.

SCALPED.—The document has not yet appeared. We will publish it when it does.

Letters received:—"Ubique," "A Poor Parent."

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAPS PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. In pounds, 4½d; squares, 2d. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

MARRIAGES.

CURTIS—AMESBURY.—On Nov. 5, at Roorkee, North-West Provinces of India, by the Rev. W. Nicholls, Chaplain, Francis Hargrave Tindal Curtis, Captain, 25th Regiment (King's Own Borderers), only son of the late F. H. Curtis, Esq., of the Accountant-General's Office, London, to Dora, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Amesbury, of Brighton, Sussex.

DOWN—HALL.—On Thursday, the 25th ult., at St. Peter's, Woollavington, by the Rev. Alleyne Hall Hall, assisted by the Rev. F. Thornton Down and the Rev. Rowley Lascelles, Rector of the parish, William Thornton, Commander, Royal Navy, eldest surviving son of the late John Thornton Down, of Mornington House, Fulham, Esq., to Emily Maude, third daughter of the late Alexander Hall Hall, Esq., of Watergate, Sussex.

GORDON—LEITH.—On November 16, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth, by the Rev. F. C. Weiss, Incumbent, Duncan F. Gordon, captain, 92nd Regiment (Gordon Highlanders), to Elizabeth Alexandrina, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral John Leith, of Blackford, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

O'BRIEN.—On November 24, at Herne Hill, after a few hours' illness, Major R. S. O'Brien, late 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 66.

SALMOND.—On the 24th ult., in his 76th year, Lieutenant-Colonel James Salmond, of Waterfoot, Cumberland, and Langton Hall, Nottinghamshire.

Advertisements.

EVANS'S MUSIC and SUPPER ROOMS will be REOPENED Cattle Show Week, with an entirely New Entertainment. Musical Director, Herr Jonghmans.—Proprietor, J. B. Amor.

EVANS'S, CATTLE SHOW WEEK.—"Astarte," the beautiful Nymph of the Air; Harriet Vernon, Sisters Leamar, Charles Coburn, Mons. Kaouly, Messrs. Pierce and Monaghan. Herr Jonghmans and the Choir now rehearsing.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION WANTED of T. P. STAFFORD, who left Sydney on November 17, 1869, as Engine-driver, in the Western Empire (42,750), and was discharged in London on March 22, 1870. If he is still alive, and sends his proper address to H. and G. STAFFORD, 9 and 10 Bridge Street, Cavan, Ireland, he will receive most valuable information relative to his father's property.

(English and Irish papers please copy.)

LITTLEMORE PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM, NEAR OXFORD.

THE Office of CLERK of the ASYLUM and HOUSE STEWARD being vacant, Applicants for the Office are invited to forward their Testimonials, with personal particulars, to the undersigned, previously to the 18th of December. The Officer will be required to reside in the Village of Littlemore. The Salary is £120 a year, with certain rations; and the duties of the Clerkship consist in keeping the Maintenance Accounts, conducting Correspondence, and making Returns, &c.; and the duties of the Stewardship comprise a supervision of the daily provisions and the charge of the various Stores, and otherwise, as prescribed by the Rules of the Institution.

JOHN M. DAVENPORT,
Clerk of the Committee of Visitors.
County Hall, Oxford, 26th November, 1880.

TO RETIRED QUARTERMASTERS and QUARTERMASTER-SERJEANTS.—WANTED, for a Volunteer Corps in the North of England, a QUARTERMASTER, who will attend the annual encampment of the corps for one week, and who will keep the Equipment and Clothing accounts of the Corps. Salary, £20 per annum.—Apply by letter, with testimonials, to "H. P. M.," 27 Beaufort Gardens, London, S.W.

BANDMASTER. — A GENTLEMAN holding a high appointment at St. Petersburg as BANDMASTER to a Regiment of the Guards, finding the climate of Russia does not suit him, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as BANDMASTER to a LINE REGIMENT stationed in England. The Advertiser, who is a Bohemian by birth, has a perfect knowledge of the English language, and can furnish the very highest testimonials, both as to character and ability. Can leave his present regiment by giving one month's notice.—Letters to be addressed to "C. P.," 71 Manor Street, Clapham, S.W.

REQUIRED, by a PROFESSOR of MUSIC, who has been for some years Bandmaster in the Army, an Appointment,—the LEADERSHIP of a well-organised BAND, or one that is about organising, civil or military (reed or string), in a provincial town, where a private teaching connection could be combined, would be preferred, and a moderate salary accepted.—First-class Testimonials can be forwarded by applying to BANDMASTER, 116 Thorpdale Road, Hornsey Road, London, N.; or to BANDMASTER, care of Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Co., 23 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London.

TO BANDSMEN.—WANTED, for a Police Band, ONE SOLO CORNET, TWO CLARINETS, and TWO FRENCH HORN PLAYERS. Preference given to men recommended from Military Bands. They would have to perform ordinary duty as Constables.—Scale of pay, &c., sent on application to the CHIEF CONSTABLE, Leeds, stating height and age.

WANTED, for the Donegal Artillery Band, a CLARIONET PLAYER.—Testimonials to be forwarded and applications to be made to the Adjutant, H. A. DOYNE, Major, Donegal Artillery, Letterkenny.

AS MAN COOK.—Has served in Cavalry and Infantry messes. Excellent testimonials; age 30; single; will cater, if required.—"G. R.," 4 Eversleigh Road, Shaftesbury Park, Battersea, London.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS, with Capital, and possessing the requisite qualifications for teaching the Subjects of the Military Competitive Examination for Lieutenants of Militia. An opportunity of well investing from £1,000 to £2,000, with Employment, may be heard of, by addressing "MILITARY TUTOR," care of May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

TO OFFICERS on HALF-PAY.—WANTED, an ARMY MAN, able to teach Fortification, Surveying, Tactics, and Military Law, to Militia Candidates. Stipend, £500 to £600 per annum, with other advantages. — Address, ORELLANA, COLLIS, and CUFFE, 32A George Street, Hanover Square, W.

A MILITARY OFFICER required to assist in the PREPARATION of MILITIA LIEUTENANTS, with prospect of increase.—Apply to Messrs. BISSON, BORMAN, and CO., 3 Berners Street, W.

TO OFFICERS in the ARMY about to RETIRE.—WANTED, in January next, by an Army Tutor, an Officer experienced in Tuition, to prepare Militia Candidates for the Military Competitive Examination. — Address, Rev. JAMES CARDWELL, M.A., Jersey.

WANTED, £2,000, to pay out present Partner, and further develope a well established SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL, having a first-class connection amongst advertisers, and a good and increasing circulation. Security will be given, and progressive interest, commencing at 10 per cent. Only principals and solicitors will be treated with. —Address, by letter, "A. B.," care of Messrs. BRADY and SON, 24 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, City.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS MEDALS and the only Gold Medal awarded for this class of Machinery.

GOLD MEDAL.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.

DOWS, CLARK, & CO.,
COMPTON HOUSE,
46 and 47 FRITH STREET, LONDON.

Partial List of Regiments Supplied with Outfits:—

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS, 9TH and 12TH LANCERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS, 9TH, 34TH, 43RD, 48TH, 51ST, 67TH, 78TH, and 89TH REGIMENTS.

P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

KANGRA TEA, as blended by the ORIENTAL COMPANY, Tea Merchants.

KANGRA TEA. Price, 3s per pound. Carriage paid on 20 lbs.

KANGRA TEA. In 5, 10, and 20-lb. Tins; Half-chests, 50-lb.

KANGRA TEA is the most delicious of all Teas.

KANGRA TEA. Used by the Service Clubs.

Sold only by "The ORIENTAL COMPANY" (THOMAS HOWARD and CO., London and Hong Kong). Warehouse: 418 Oxford Street, W.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

ARMY & NAVY PROVISION MARKET (Limited),
121 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

Issue of the remainder of £25,000 Debenture Capital, in Bonds of £25, £50, and £100 each, repayable in either five years, seven years, or ten years, at the option of the subscriber. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be payable half-yearly by Coupons attached to the Bonds, at the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., on March 1 and September 1 in each year. Issue price par. Subscribers will be entitled to the first Coupon, payable on March 1 next.

The Committee of Direction of the Army and Navy Provision Market (Limited), invite applications for Subscriptions for the above Debenture Bonds.

The Society purchased for their Market, at the price of £44,500, the valuable property known as "Newman's Yard" (comprising more than a quarter of an acre), situated in and with a frontage to Regent Street. This property is held direct from the Crown, under a lease from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for a term of 99 years, from April 5, 1824, at a ground rent of £196 11s 1d, and £15 6s 9d yearly, in lieu of land-tax, and subject to the half-yearly payment of £500, in redemption of a mortgage, of which £21,500 is outstanding.

In addition to the above-mentioned sum of	£44,500	0	0
There has been expended on the Property, for additional buildings and various improvements	20,679	4	10
	£65,179	4	10
The various fittings, costing	2,943	18	11
Making a total of	£68,123	3	9

The objects of the present issue are as under:—

1. To enable the Society to complete the present alterations and additions to the buildings, and to purchase their own horses and vans, whereby a large saving will be effected in the cost of transport.

2. To further develope the arrangements at present existing for the direct supply of cheap fish from the coast, which are still in their infancy.

The Society now consists of upwards of Thirteen Thousand Members, and since the altered management, the numbers have been daily increasing.

The Bonds will be to bearer, but a Register will be kept at the Office, in which to record from time to time the names, addresses, and rank or description of the holders.

Applications should be made, accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the amount applied for, and the balance on allotment.

Cheques and Post-office Orders should be made payable to the "Secretary," Army and Navy Provision Market (Limited), crossed "Account Army and Navy Provision Market (Limited)."—By order.

Applications must be sent in forthwith, with a deposit of £5 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

WINTER at the SEA-SIDE.—BED and SITTING-ROOM for a GENTLEMAN. No children, or other lodgers. West Cliff end of Ramsgate; five minutes from the Esplanade and Railway. Moderate terms.—2 Westbourne Terrace, South-Eastern Road, Ramsgate.

CHAMBERS, HANDSOME, to LET. —TAVISTOCK CHAMBERS, Covent Garden (formerly the Old Hummums). Rooms large and lofty. Situation, central and healthy. Resident housekeeper. Terms moderate. Immediate possession.—Apply, Messrs. CHADWICK and SONS, 34 and 35 St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,
Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,
ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
28 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Any instructions given to Mr. ROBERTS will be personally attended to.

He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT

BENETFINK & CO.'S

ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and **FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES,** which are the **MOST SPACIOUS** and **COMMANDING** in the **WORLD,**

COVERING AN AREA OF OVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.

CATALOGUES GRATIS.

Discount to Members of the **ARMY** and **NAVY STORES,** *Civil Service Supply Association, Civil Service Co-operative Society, &c.,*
AS PER PRICE LISTS.

BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, 107 & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
Opposite Bow Church; and 89 & 90 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

UNDER CONCESSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA.

THE MALTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 to 1880, by which the Liability of Shareholders is limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL, £60,000, IN 6,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,

Bearing a Guaranteed Interest of 5 per Cent. during Construction, with Borrowing Powers.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE CAVENDISH TAYLOR, Esq., 42 Elvaston Place, South Kensington, London, Chairman, President of the Varna Railway Company.

OSBERT HENRY HOWARTH, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E., 70 Queen Street, London.

CHARLES EGERTON LEGGE, Esq., Albert Mansions, London, and Lavant, Sussex.

JAMES H. SEVIER, Esq., Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, London.

FREDERICK THOMPSON, Esq., Merchant, Urmston Lodge, Wimbledon Park, Surrey.

AGENTS AND BANKERS IN MALTA—Messrs. JAMES BELL and CO., Valletta.

BANKERS IN LONDON—The CAPITAL and COUNTIES BANK (Limited), 39 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.; and Branches.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. LANE and MONRO, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

ENGINEERS—Messrs. WELLS-OWEN and ELWES, M.M.Inst.C.E., 7 Westminster Chambers, Westminster.

AUDITORS—Messrs. COOPER BROTHERS and CO., 14 George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—W. A. F. BLAKENEY, Esq. (late Assistant District Superintendent on the London and North-Western Railway).

OFFICES—18 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

With the approval of the Home Government, a concession for the construction of a line of railway from Valletta to Notabile has been granted for 99 years, by the Government of Malta to the Malta Railway Company (Limited).

The importance attached to the railway may be gathered from the fact that the construction of a tunnel under the lines of fortifications has been sanctioned by the Government, who have also assured to the Company, during the next five years, the privilege of any extensions of the line.

The railway will be constructed under the supervision of a board of engineers appointed jointly by the Malta Government and by the officer commanding the Royal Engineers at Malta, representing the Home Government.

The Directors of the Malta Railway Company (Limited) invite subscriptions for 6,000 shares of £10 each, forming the share capital of the Company, payable as follows:—£1 per share on application, £1 10s per share on allotment, £2 10s per share on January 15, 1881, £2 10s per share on March 15, 1881, £2 10s per share on May 15, 1881,—£10.

Subscribers will be allowed the privilege of paying up the whole of the instalments on allotment, in which case interest at 5 per cent. will accrue on the full amount from the date of such payment.

The Island of Malta, the well-known British possession in the Mediterranean, is one of the most densely populated portions of the world, the inhabitants numbering 1,400 per square mile, as against 432 in England and Wales, and 242 in the Isle of Man.

The city of Valletta, the capital of the island, and great Naval station, contains 60,000 inhabitants, in addition to a large Military, Naval, and other floating population.

According to official returns, the following steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared at the port of Valletta during the year 1879:—Entered—Steamers 3,014, tons 2,807,593; sailing vessels 1,868, tons 215,915. Cleared—Steamers 3,015, tons 2,809,357; sailing vessels 1,350, tons 212,758.

As most of these steamers coal at Valletta, a large traffic will arise from passengers exploring the island during their stay by means of this railway.

The line commences in the centre of the city, opposite the Grand Opera House, and passes underneath the fortifications by a tunnel 1,000 yards long. It continues six miles and five furlongs across the island, through or near the towns of Misida, Curmi, Birchicara, Balzan, Lia, Attard, Zebbug, Musta, Nasciar, terminating at the City of Notabile (or Citta Vecchia), the ancient capital of Malta, near which are the Palace and Gardens of Boschetto, and other attractions, which constitute Notabile the great pleasure-resort of the Maltese.

The railway will pass through a district containing a population of 100,000 inhabitants, to accommodate which two terminal and seven intermediate stations will be erected. It will closely resemble a Metropolitan tramway, and be worked by trains running at frequent intervals, carrying passengers at low fares.

The route has been surveyed by Mr. R. Gervase Elwes, M.Inst.C.E. (of Messrs. Wells-Owen and Elwes, the Company's Engineers), who has carefully estimated the traffic likely to accrue to the line, and, assuming the receipts per passenger carried at only three-fourths of the lowest fare authorised by the Concession, the revenne from

passenger traffic would amount to … … … … …	£11,706	per annum.
Mails, parcels, &c. … … … … … … …	250	do.
From goods … … … … … … …	182	do.
Total … … … … …	£12,138	
Deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses … … …	6,069	
Net revenue … … … … … … … …	£6,069	
Interest and sinking fund, say 5½ per cent. on £5,000 Debentures	275	
Leaving … … … … …	£5,794	

equal to 9½ per cent on the share capital of the Company.

A reference to the following railways of similar gauge and description to the railway undertaken by this Company from the Malta Government will serve to show its probable value and prospects:—

The Isle of Man, with a population of 55,000 inhabitants, has 43 miles of constructed railway, or a mile of line for every 1,279 inhabitants, of which 27 miles were constructed by the Isle of Man Railway Company at a cost of £242,807, or nearly £9,000 per mile. This railway pays, in addition to interest on its preference charges, £5 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares of the Company, which are selling at a premium.

The Wynberg Railway, 6 miles in length, running from Cape Town out into the suburbs, was constructed at a cost of £94,750, or £15,792 per mile, and serves about 45,000 inhabitants. This railway earned for the year 1878 a net revenue equal to £7 4s per cent on the above capital.

The Malta Railway, 6⅝ miles in length, will run across the centre of the island, and serve 100,000 inhabitants, or 15,094 per mile of line. The cost of the Railway, equipped and delivered to the Company in complete working order, will only amount to £8,830 per mile. Bearing in mind the nature and extent of the traffic to be accommodated, and that the line will probably be worked at less than 50 per cent. of the receipts, it will be seen that the undertaking can hardly fail to prove highly remunerative.

A contract has been entered into with Mr. F. A. B. Geneste, a gentleman of great experience in the construction of railways in India, at the Cape, and in various parts of Europe, who has undertaken to construct the Malta Line, with stations, telegraph, and rolling stock, to the satisfaction of the Engineers, for the sum of £58,500, and to complete and open the railway for traffic by the 31st December, 1881.

The Contractor has also undertaken to pay interest at £5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Company during construction and until the line is completed and opened throughout for public use, and to give satisfactory guarantees for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Malta Government have reserved the right at any time after fifteen years from the date of opening, and upon giving six months' notice, to acquire the Railway, &c., at a price equal to 17 years' purchase of the net receipts of the Company, upon an average of the three years next preceding the giving of such notice, with 10 per cent. added for compulsory purchase, with a provision that if the average market value of the capital of the Company during the said period of three years shall exceed the price to be ascertained as aforesaid, the Government shall pay a sum equal to the amount of such excess by way of addition to that price.

Applications for shares in the annexed form may be made to the Bankers, or to the Directors, at the Company's Offices, 18 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C., where Prospectuses, Forms of Application, Plans, and Engineer's Reports on the Railway, the Articles of Association of the Company, and all further information may be obtained.

The following Agreements entered into by the Company may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors:—

28th July, 1880.—Between the Government of Malta, and the Malta Railway Company, Limited—The Concession authorising the Railway.

16th November, 1880.—Between the Malta Railway Company, Limited, and F. A. B. Geneste—Contract for the construction and equipment of the Railway.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT ON THE RAILWAY BY THE COMPANY'S ENGINEER.

"The following table and actual results obtained from a similar railway constructed in the Isle of Man, are taken from the Company's Engineer's Report, to which particular attention is requested, and copies of which will be forwarded on application:—

	Island of Malta.	Isle of Man.
Area of Island, square miles	95	227
Population	135,000	55,000
Population per square mile	1,400	242
Total population per mile of railway	20,075	2,037
Population served by each mile of railway	15,094	1,527
	As estimated in Engineer's Report.	Actual Result (1878).
Single Journeys per head per annum, whole population	7·6	9·6
Ditto, population served, including season tickets	10·1	12·8
Receipts per head of total population per annum	1s 9½d	7s 3¾d
Receipts per head of population served per annum	2s 5d	9s 9d
Working Expenses	50%	48%
Cost of line per mile, including Rolling Stock	£8,830	£8,955

"It will be seen from the above table that should the receipts per head of the population served by the Malta Railway equal the revenue actually collected by the Isle of Man Railway, it would amount to no less than four times that estimated in this report.

. . . .

"I should add that the traffic of the Isle of Man Railway is mainly derived from passengers, only £2,868 out of £20,105 gross receipts in 1878 having accrued from goods and minerals.

"I mention this to guard against the supposition that the favourable results of the Isle of Man Railway are due to mineral or other abnormal traffic. 93 per cent. of the passengers were third-class, and only 7 per cent. first, showing that the bulk of the traffic is derived from the labouring classes."

No.........

THE MALTA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Malta Railway Company (Limited), 18 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

Gentlemen,—Having paid into your Bankers the sum of £ , being the amount of deposit of £1 per share on shares of £10 each in the Malta Railway Company, Limited, I hereby apply for that number of shares, and agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay £1 10s per share on allotment, and all further instalments according to the terms of the Prospectus of the Company; and I agree to become a member of the Company upon the terms comprised in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Members in respect of the shares so allotted.

Signature ....

Name (in full) ....

Residence ....

Profession or Occupation..

Date..............................1880.

I desire to pay in full on allotment.

Signature..

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, Limited.—Capital, £100,000.—The Statutory MEETING has been held, and the DIRECTORS' REPORT unanimously adopted. The project of the Hotel has been well received, and heartily supported, by those for whom it is designed. A most advantageous site has been secured on good terms in Victoria Street, Westminster, nearly opposite the Army and Navy Stores, and the first instalment of the purchase-money has been paid. The position of the Hotel is such as to secure residents in it from all noise of traffic by day and by night. Plans of the interior may be seen at the Company's Offices, 7 Pall Mall, which show, among other conveniences, a set of Turkish, swimming, plunge, douche, and warm Baths, and an admirable and an unequalled arrangement for the service of the Hotel throughout.

In all there are 213 rooms, which can be used as private, sitting, or bed-rooms, and residential suites.

The first or second floor will be kept entirely for married residents.

The Hotel will be provided with Hydraulic Lifts of the safest construction, thus placing all the floors on an equality. Every comfort and convenience has been thought out and arranged for.

Vide plans.

Share List still open. Shares, £5 each. Holders of Five Shares and upwards will be allowed ten per cent. off their Hotel bills.—Apply to Secretary, Temporary Offices, 7 Pall Mall, S.W.

H. P. TRUEFITT, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th of December, preparatory to the declaration of an "Ad-interim" Dividend.

By order,
R. R. EDWARD, Secretary.
13 Old Bond Street, W., November 26, 1880.

ELEYS' "BOXER" AMMUNITION, for Snider, Martini-Henry, and other Rifles. British Government Pattern. Merchants, Gunmakers, and others are warned against buying Inferior Cartridges of the above description, now being offered in the market at low prices. We have examined samples of these Cartridges, and find that they are of an obsolete pattern, made many years since; and that the powder in them, through long and defective storage, has become so decomposed as to render them absolutely worthless for any practical purpose.

We have also to warn merchants and others against buying Cartridges manufactured at the Royal Arsenal, which are sold to the public by serjeants and storekeepers. The traffic in these Cartridges is illegal, and all persons concerned in the buying or selling of the same are liable to prosecution, and severe punishment on conviction.

Having laid down special machinery for the manufacture of Cartridges on the "BOXER" principle, we are prepared to submit Samples, with all the latest improvements, at special prices for large quantities.

ELEY BROS. (Limited), Manufacturers, London (Wholesale only); also at 49 Whittal Street, Birmingham; and 160 Boulevard de la Souvenière, Liége, Belgium.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship SPEKE HALL, 2,700 tons, will sail on December 18.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Branksome Hall...	January 1. 1881.
City of Baltimore	January 15, 1881.
Trentham Hall	January 29, 1881.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

ETON and HARROW CLUB, 3 Pall Mall East.—This Club was established in 1876 for Old Etonians and Harrovians only. Annual Subscription, £4 4s. (Now includes 1881.)—Application for Membership to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB,
Grafton Street, W.
Established in 1870.

Enrolled Members, 1,200. For the next 300 members the Entrance Fee will be £10 10s; Annual Home Subscription, £7 7s; Annual Foreign Subscription, £1 1s. Open to all Officers of her Majesty's Regular Forces, and those who have retired from the same.

RICHARD TRIMEN, Secretary.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

CLUB CHAMBERS, 1, 2, 3 Norris Street, Haymarket, St. James's. Bed-rooms furnished for gentlemen visiting London, who will find this establishment unequalled. Near the Junior, United, and principal Clubs, law courts, Horse Guards, and theatres; the buildings are new and fireproof, and fitted with the latest sanitary arrangements; breakfast-room, trustworthy porters in attendance; highly recommended by Members of Parliament, officers of the Army and Navy, and the Law professions, for cleanliness and moderate charges. Night, week, or period.

Working Proprietor, J. ELDRIDGE.

BILLIARD BALLS, Chalks, Cues, and Tips, at HENNIG BROS'. Ivory Works, 11 High Street, London, W.C. Cheapest house in the trade for Billiard-Table Requisites and Ivory Goods in general. Old Balls Adjusted or Exchanged, and Tables Re-covered. Price Lists on application. Established 1862.

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THE INVESTMENT REGISTRY and STOCK EXCHANGE, Limited.

16 and 17 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W
CITY AGENCY—53 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Major-General the Hon. W. Feilding, Director of the Queensland Investment and Land Mortgage Company, Limited.
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F. W. Lowther, Esq.
J. L. Montefiore, Esq, Director of the Queensland National Bank, Limited.
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General Manager—H. Warren, Esq.
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To Officers and others [illegible]iding out of London this

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offers special advantages for the purchase or sale of Stocks and Shares at favourable rates of commission, or for the negotiation of Temporary Loans or marketable Stocks or Shares at very reasonable rates of interest.

This Company was established to carry out the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Stock Exchange, 1878, by which the middleman or jobber might be dispensed with, and by this means closer prices obtained for clients.

The collection of Coupons, Interest, and Dividends, and all kinds of Agency, undertaken at low rates of commission.

THE WEST-END STOCK EXCHANGE, BY SPECIAL AND PRIVATE WIRE,

conducts every kind of Stock Exchange business from the West End as expeditiously as in a Broker's Office in the City.

THE TELEGRAPHIC RECORDING INSTRUMENT,

worked from the Stock Exchange itself, enables members to watch the fluctuation of Prices, and to take immediate advantage of the various rises or falls occurring from hour to hour.

MEMBERSHIP

is constituted by holding one or more Six per Cent. Preference Shares (£5 each, with £2 paid, now allotted at 5s per Share premium), or subject to reference, by an

ANNUAL PAYMENT OF ONE GUINEA.

The public appreciation of this Exchange is already shown by the under-mentioned progressive increase in

BUSINESS DONE.

		Increase per cent.
June	£23,700	
July	65,800	280
August	197,900	830
September ...	239,000	1,000
October	399,000	1,680

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2% at seven days' notice.	3½% at three months.
2½% at one month.	4% at six months.
3% at two months.	4½% at twelve months.

Persons desiring to invest or realise will obtain full and authentic information, on application to the GENERAL MANAGER or SECRETARY,

16 and 17 Pall Mall.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.
Hampstead.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Chairman—Major-General J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to maintain the full number of 200 girls without reduction.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to

C. R. LOW, Secretary.
No. 7 Whitehall, London, S.W.

LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

OFFICERS' WATCHES.

Silver Keyless Chronograph Watch ...	£4 10 0
Silver Keyless Alarum Watch	4 10 0
Silver Keyless Lever Watch	3 10 0
Nickel Silver Calendar Watch	1 5 0
Aluminium Watch, imitating gold exactly, for rough use, open face, £1; Hunter ...	1 1 0

List of novelties in Watches, Clocks, and Aneroid, with 300 Illustrations, post free. Please refer to advertisement.

J. J. WAINWRIGHT and CO.,
58 Cambridge Street, Birmingham.

TO CAPTAINS and OFFICERS Commanding Volunteer Regiments, and now changing Uniform. Large or small quantities required for export. Purchased for cash—Send particulars to S. MOSES, 17 Great Alie Street, E.C., Contractor to H.M.'s Government and the principal Constabulary Forces.

LADIES.—It is worth while, before obtaining this season's stock of Christmas and New Year's Cards, to send for one of the under-mentioned packets:—

No. 1, 5s packet, contains 25 beautiful designs, value 8s 6d, or 100 assorted cheaper kinds.

No. 2, 2s 6d packet, contains 17 beautiful designs, value 4s 6d, or 50 assorted cheaper kinds.

No. 3, 1s packet, contains 8 beautiful designs, value 1s 9d, or 34 assorted cheaper kinds.

No. 4, 6d packet, contains 18 assorted cards.

P.-O. Orders to be made payable to J. BERNARD, 5 Ludgate Circus Buildings, E.C.

N.B.—Many of the above Christmas and New Year's Cards are the most elegant of the season, and some of them cannot be obtained elsewhere.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on the 14th February next, and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practise Medicine, and the other Surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age, at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for admission to the Examination should be made, in writing, without delay, to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed), W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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Obtainable at Wholesale Price from

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⁂ Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. Kelly	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	705	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. H. Murray (Rr.-Ad. L. E. H. Somerset)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Alacrity	1	29	Schooner	Lt.-Com. W. U. Moore	Re. Jan. 1, 1879—Sydney	Australia
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. A. Errington	Oct. 23, 1879—Chatham	China
Alberta	—	28	P. yacht	Staff Capt. A. Balliston	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alert	4	100	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. P. Maclear	August 20, 1878—Sheerness	Pacific. Surveying
Alexandra	12	671	S. armoured ship	Capt. Lord Walter Kerr (Vice-Ad. Sir B. Seymour)	March 12, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Antelope	3	59	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe	Re. Feb. 25, 1880—Malta	Mediterranean
Ariel	4	65	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. G. Musters	Re. Nov. 26, 1877—Chatham	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. W. Codrington, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. Hon. F. Foley)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	129	S. troopship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	329	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	July, 1879—Chatham	Hull
Bacchante	16	385	S. corvette	Capt. Lord Charles Scott	July 15, 1879—Portsmouth	Detached Squadron
Beacon	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Geo. Hand	Jan. 23, 1879—Chatham	East Indies
Beagle	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. T. de Hoghton	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Belleisle	4	180	S. arm. corvette	Capt. J. Barnardiston	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. E. B. Pusey	Re. Feb. 26, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Blanche	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. G. F. Knowles	Sept. 4, 1877—Sheerness	North America
Boadicea	16	400	S. corvette	Comdre. F. W. Richards	April 18, 1878—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	152	Training-ship	Com. G. B. Evans	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	47	Drill-ship	Lt.-Com. G. W. M. Eliot	June 1, 1877—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	—	181	Training-ship	Capt. Richard Wells	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. E. Atkinson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Cambridge	29	181	Gunnery ship	Capt. A. Buller, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Carysfort	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. H. Stephenson, C.B.	Sept. 15, 1880—Sheerness	Detached Squadron
Castor	17	37	Drill-ship	Com. E. J. Jermain	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. G. R. Hope	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	For China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. A. G. Fullerton	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. F. Durrant	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	Detached Squadron
Clyde	16	22	Drill-ship	Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bt.	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	46	S. gunboat	Com. H. T. Grenfell	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Galatz	Mediterranean
Comus	14	245	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness	China
Condor	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Day	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Mediterranean (to re-commission at Malta.)
Conflict	1	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. Izat	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Sydney	Australia
Contest	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Moysey	Re. Oct. 1—Port Royal	N. America & W. I.
Coquette	4	50	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. L. Burr	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Cormorant	6	120	S. sloop	Com. J. A. T. Bruce	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Australia
Crocodile	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Re. Aug. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Cromer	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. T. Pöe	Tender to Resistance	Rock Ferry
Cruiser	5	89	Sailing sloop	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. March 14, 1876—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	251	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Cuming	Feb. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Cygnet	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	14	33	Drill-ship	Com. R. S. Hunt	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Bristol	Bristol
Danae	10	200	S. corvette	Capt. John C. Purvis	Sept. 20, 1876—Portsmouth	Australia (pas. home)
Dapper	2	25	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Hon. C. Cadogan	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Dasher	2	52	P. vessel	Com. Vernon Anson	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th.	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Von Donop	Sept. 10, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Defence	16	307	S. armoured ship	Capt. Arthur Thrupp	June 14, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Compton Domvile	May 27, 1879—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Doterel	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Richard Evans	Dec. 7, 1880—Chatham	For Pacific
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hutton	Feb. 19, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Druid	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Feb. 18, 1879—Sheerness	N. America & W. I.
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. John Hext	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of Wellington	25	270	S. ship	Capt. Culme-Seymour (Admiral A. P. Ryder)	Jan. 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	31	292	S. ship	Capt. T. B. M. Sulivan (V.-Ad. Sir R. Macdonald)	April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	34	Drill-ship	Com. John H. Vidal	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Sunderland	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. J. H. Bainbridge	April 8, 1879—Portsmouth	Cape of Good Hope
Eagle	16	32	Drill-ship	Com. M. M'Neile	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. C. C. Rising	January 1, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Egeria	4	73	S. sloop	Com. Charles Johnstone	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Elfin	—	24	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. H. Clanchy	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S.E. Coast of America
Emerald	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	July 2, 1878—Devonport	Australia
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Encounter	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison	January 9, 1879—Sheerness	China
Euphrates	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Henry Hand	July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	400	S. corvette	Capt. Richard D. King (R-Ad. Gore Jones, C.B.)	June 6, 1878—Chatham	East Indies
Excellent	13	251	Gunnery ship	Capt. J. O. Hopkins	Re. April 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Express	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. R. Hamond	Re. Jan. 4, 1879—Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. B. F. Clark	January 9, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	January 1, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Fawn	4	116	S. sloop	Com. P. Aldrich	June 1, 1876—Chatham	Mediterranean survey
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. [illegible] L. Sisson	Dec. 9, 1875—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Firefly	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Ed. G. Law	June 5, 1879—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Fire Queen	—	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Fawckner	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. W. Foster	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. Custance	June 26, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Flirt	4	75	S. gunvessel	Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.	Feb. 10, 1880—Devonport	W. Coast of Africa
Flora	10	42	Store ship	Com. H. T. Wright	Re. Oct. 22, 1872—C. of G. H'pe	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	73	S. gunvessel	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	78	S. sloop	Lieut.-Com. E. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Julian A. Baker	June 15, 1880—Chatham	W. Coast of Africa
Forester	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. G. Smith	Jan. 15, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. E. Brickdale	Oct. 24, 1877—Devonport	S. E. Coast of America
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. H. G. Nowell	Nov. 13, 1877—Devonport	China
Ganges	19	134	Training-ship	Com. A. D. Fanshawe	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Gannet	6	120	S. Sloop	Com. E. G. Bourke	April 17, 1879—Sheerness	Pacific
Garnet	12	232	S. corvette	Capt. Loftus Jones	October 31, 1878—Chatham	S. E. Coast of America
Goshawk	4	57	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. T. Suckling	Tender to Revenge	Queenstown
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Boardman	Sept. 25, 1877—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Hecla	5	223	Torpedo ship	Capt. Morgan Singer	Sept. 3, 1878—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Hector	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard Carter	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. des. vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Morrison	Re. March 21, 1877—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	340	S. armoured ship	Capt. S. P. Townshend	May 9, 1878—Portsmouth	Greenock
Hibernia	12	121	Receiving ship	Com. Sir F. Blackwood, Bt. (Rear-Admiral M'Crea)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. Brent	Oct. 22, 1874—Devonport	Particular service
Humber	1	84	Troop & storeship	Com. J. L. Way	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Implacable	14	156	Training-ship	Com. T. S. Jackson	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Impregnable	22	187	Training-ship	Capt. R. Bradshaw, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inconstant	16		S. frigate	Capt. C. C. P. Fitzgerald (R-Ad. Earl of Clanwilliam)	Aug. 24, 1880—Portsmouth	Detached Squadron
Indus	1	264	Guardship	Capt. A. Chatfield (Rr.-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Invincible	14	450	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle	March 25, 1878—Devonport	Mediterranean
Iris	10	—	S. despatch vessel	Capt. E. H. Seymour	April 27, 1880—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Iron Duke	14	457	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland (V-Ad. R. Coote, C.B.)	July 5, 1878—Devonport	China
Jackal	2	61	P. vessel	Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Bingham	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. E. J. Church	Re. July 1, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	71	S. gunvessel	Com. W. M. Lang	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	120	S. sloop	Com. R. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lapwing	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. G. Scott	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Liberty	8	31	Sailing brig	Lt.-Com. G. O'Connor	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Liffey	—	67	Store ship	Staff Com. J. R. Aylen	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Lion	12	31	Training-ship	Lt.-Com. E. H. Clarke	Tender to Implacable	Devonport
Lively	2	70	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. Le Strange	Jan. 6, 1880—Sheerness	Particular service
London	2	122	Store ship	Capt. Chas. J. Brownrigg	Re. Aug. 22, 1880—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	327	S. armoured ship	Capt. L. Brine	Dec. 21, 1876—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	90	S. gunvessel	Capt. R. H. Napier	Re. Nov. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	260	S. troopship	Capt. J. F. G. Grant	Re. July 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Martin	10	31	Sloop	Lt.-Com. C. B. Bromley	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	26	S. gunboat	Staff Com. G. Macfarlane	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. R. H. Paul	Tender to Hercules	Greenock
Minotaur	17	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry Rawson (Vice-Adml. Arthur Hood)	Aug. 6, 1875—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	120	S. sloop	Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson	July 22, 1880—Devonport	Australia
Modeste	14	220	S. corvette	Capt. J. G. Mead	Re. May 11, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Monarch	7	515	S. turret ship	Capt. George Tryon	April 16, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Moorhen	4	58	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. H. Corfe	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Mosquito	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Cm. Hon F. Sandilands	Re. June 25, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Nankin	—	40	Stationary ship	Capt. G. H. Parkin	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	25	Brig	Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset	July 16, 1879—Devonport	Devonport
Netley	2	—	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. A. Johnson	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Northampton	12	—	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. A. Fisher (V-Ad. Sir L. M'Clintock)	Sept. 25, 1879—Chatham	N. America & W.I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. R. Wratislaw	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Orontes	2	223	S. troopship	Capt. Richard Kinahan	February 7, 1876, Portsmouth	Particular service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Rendell	February 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	101	P. yacht	Com. Lord C. Beresford	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Osprey	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. A'Court	April 19, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Pegasus	6	120	S. sloop	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	March 5, 1879—Devonport	China
Pelican	6	141	S. sloop	Com. F. R. Dicken	Nov. 29, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	256	S. block ship	Capt. Hunt-Grubbe, C.B. (Rr.-Ad. T. Brandreth)	Re. April 1, 1877—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	223	S. arm. corvette	Capt. H. F. Nicholson (Rear-Admiral H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh.)	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Penguin	6	141	S. sloop	Com. A. C. H. Paget	August 23, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Berners	July 22, 1879—Sheerness	East Indies
Phœnix	6	120	S. sloop	Com. H. H. Grenfell	April 20, 1880—Devonport	N. America & W.I.
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. J. Giles	March 23, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Pioneer	6	72	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Carre	Feb. 19, 1879—Sierra Leone	W. C. of Africa
Porcupine	3	65	P. surveying vesl.	Staff Capt. J. Parsons	Tender to Duncan	Survey service
President	11	38	Drill-ship	Com. H. H. Washington	Re. Jan. 1, 1873—W. Ind. Docks	W. India Docks
Raleigh	22	550	S. frigate	Capt. C. T. Jago	Re. Jan. 1, 1878—Malta	On passage home.
Rambler	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	Australia
Rapid	3	125	S. sloop	Com. Wm. F. Mann	Re. July 8, 1879—Malta	Mediterranean
Ready	4	73	S. gunboat	Com. H. H. Edwards	July 23, 1878—Sheerness	East Indies
Renard	2	28	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Geo. E. Richards	Re. Nov. 14, 1877—Sydney	Australia
Revenge	28	221	S. ship	Capt. C. M. Buckle (Rr.-Ad. Hamilton, C.B.)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rocket	4	72	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. B. Orlebar	July 25, 1878—Esquimault	Pacific
Royal Adelaide	13	270	Flagship	Capt. W. B. Grant (Ad. Hon. G. C. B. Elliot)	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Devonport	Devonport
Ruby	12	232	S. sloop	Capt. Charles E. Foot	Re. July 2, 1880—Bombay	East Indies
St. Vincent	22	173	Training-ship	Com. R. F. Britten	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Salamis	2	74	P. despatch vessel	Com. A. F. FitzGeorge	Re. Oct. 1, 1879—Sheerness	Channel Squadron
Sandfly	1	28	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. E. Bradford	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Seaflower	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	Oct. 13, 1875—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Seagull	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. Mather Byles	Feb. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Sealark	8	31	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. R. Bromley	Oct. 13, 1875—Devonport	Devonport
Serapis	3	259	S. troopship	Capt. Guy. O. Twiss	Re. Oct. 2, 1876—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	430	S. armoured ship	Capt. John D'Arcy	July 17, 1877—Devonport	Pacific
Sheldrake	4	59	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. Marcus Bridger	Re. June 24, 1879—Hong Kong	China
Sparrowhawk	—	—	Schooner	Lieut. W. C. Hastings	Tender to Urgent	Port Royal, survey
Sprightly	2	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. Tregidgo	Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. le Hunte Ward	Oct. 4, 1880—Chatham	Mediterranean
Swallow	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. J. B. Warren	April 18, 1877—Portsmouth	S. E. C. of Amer., ord. [home
Swinger	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Re. Feb. 18, 1877—Hong Kong	China
Tamar	2	213	S. troopship	Capt. Thos. Royse	Oct. 3, 1876—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	534	S. armoured ship	Capt. Hon. W. Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1877—Chatham	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	200	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	March 25, 1878—Devonport	N. America & W. I.
Terror	8	73	Floating battery	Capt. John Moresby	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Bermuda	Bermuda
Thetis	14	226	S. corvette	Capt. P. W. Stephens	May 13, 1879—Devonport	Pacific
Thunderer	4	330	S. turret ship	Capt. Philip Colomb	May 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Torch	5	67	S. gunvessel	Com. W. H. Selby	Re. June 13, 1878—Malta	Mediterranean
Tourmaline	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	Detached Squadron
Trincomalee	15	29	Drill-ship	Com. H. F. Crohan	Re. Jan. 1, 1873	Southampton Water
Triumph	14	475	S. armoured ship	Capt. A. H. Markham (Rear-Admiral F. Stirling)	May 1, 1878—Portsmouth	Pacific
Turquoise	12	233	S. corvette	Capt. M. B. Medlycott	Sept. 13, 1877—Sheerness	Pacific
Tyne	2	124	S. troopship	Com. John E. Stokes	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Unicorn	10	28	Drill-ship	Com. Orford Cameron	Re. Jan. 1, 1874—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	—	140	Depôt ship	Comdre. W. S. Brown	July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	334	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. C. Chapman	April 1, 1880—R. Shannon	Tarbert, R. Shannon
Valorous	6	176	P. frigate	Capt. G. D. Morant	Feb. 26, 1877—Devonport	Channel service
Vernon	—	157	Torp. school ship	Capt. W. E. Gordon	April 26, 1876—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	268	S. receiving ship	Comdre. T. E. Smith	Re. Dec. 1, 1874—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Jan. 1, 1870—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	53			Tender to Dk. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	50	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. W. Annesley	Re, Jan. 1, 1878—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	26	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. R. Ryan	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Warrior	32	340	S. armoured	Capt. R. G. Douglas	April 1, 1875—Portsmouth	Portland
Wildfire	2	18	P. vessel	Staff Com. W. H. Sharp	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Wild Swan	6	141	S. sloop	Com. S. H. P. Dacres	Aug. 23, 1877—Devonport	East Indies
Woodlark	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wolverene	17	275	S. corvette	Comdre. J. C. Wilson	Re. July 1, 1880—Sydney	Australia
Wye	1	65	S. store ship	Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt	April 15 1875—Chatham	Particular service
Zephyr	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

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[DECEMBER 4, 1880.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, CORRECTED UP TO DECEMBER 4.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regiment.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad	To—From	Returned.
1st Life Guards	J. K. Fraser, *c.*	Windsor	1815	France	1816
2nd Life Guards	H. P. Ewart, *c.*	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
Royal Horse Guards	C. R. St. J. Ives, *c.*	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	H. Alexander, *c.*	Meerut—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	T. W. Sneyd	Dundalk	1857	India—Bombay	1870
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	A. S. M. Browne	Ballincollig	1857	India—Bombay	1868
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	J. Gunter	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
5th (Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's) D'g'n Gds.	W. E. Marsland	Brighton	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	J. Fryer	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	—
7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	E. Harnett	Aldershot	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1867
1st (Royal) Dragoons	J. G. Graham	Longford	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
2nd Dragoons	J. W. Hozier, *p.s.c.*	Dublin	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	A. H. Vincent	Colchester	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	F. Montague	Aldershot	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	W. L. Browne	York	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	E. A. Gore	Norwich	1858	Bombay—Bombay	1867
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	H. D'A. P. Burnell, *c.*	Cahir	1857	Bengal—Bengal	1870
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	J. W. Chaplin, V.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	—
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	H. A. Bushman	Afghanistan—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	—
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars	Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	—
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	A. P. Garnett	Hounslow	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	J. S. Tait	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1877	Madras	—
13th Hussars	Sir C. Russell, C.B., *c.*	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	—
14th (King's) Hussars	W. Arbuthnot, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	—
15th (King's) Hussars	G. Luck, C.B.	*En route* to England--C'nt'rb'y	1869	Bombay	—
16th (Queen's) Lancers	R. Whigham	Woolwich	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	T. Gonne, *p.s.c.*	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	—
18th Hussars	T. Phillips	Manchester	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
19th Hussars	C. M. S. Fairbrother.	Dublin	—	Bengal	1870
20th Hussars	F. Chenevix-Trench	Newbridge	—	Bengal	1872
21st Hussars	G. F. Kaye	Edinburgh	—	Bengal	1873
Cavalry Depot	E. Napier, *c.*	Canterbury	—	——	—
Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion	H. F. Davies, *c.*	Chelsea Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
— 2nd Battalion	P. Smith, *c.*	Shorncliffe	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
— 3rd Battalion	L. G. Phillips	Tower	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion	J. H. Hall, *c.*	Chelsea Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion	G. J. Wigram, *c.*	Wellington Barracks	1838	Canada—Canada	1842
Scots Guards—1st Battalion	R. H. White, *c.*	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
— 2nd Battalion	G. H. Moncrieff, *c.*	Windsor	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1st (Royal Scots)—1st Battalion	H. G. White	Malta—Glencorse	1878	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	E. A. Stuart	*En route* to Engl'nd--Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2nd (Queen's Royal)—1st Battalion	F. J. Hercy	Colchester—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. P. Phillipps	Bareilly (for Peshw'r)--Guild'd	1877	Bombay	—
3rd (East Kent, the Buffs)—1st Battalion	F. Morley	Shorncliffe—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. Parnell, C.B.	Straits—Canterbury	1876	Natal	—
4th (King's Own Royal)—1st Battalion	C. Eccles	West Indies—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. P. Stokes	Colaba—Lancaster	1878	Cape	—
5th (Northumberland Fusiliers)—1st Bat.	T. Rowland, *c.*	*En route* to England—Berwick	1866	Bengal—Afghanistan	1880
— 2nd Battalion	T. S. Bigge, *c.*	Agra—Berwick	1880	Bengal	—
6th (Royal First Warwickshire)—1st Bat.	J. N. Colthurst	*En route* to England--Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
— 2nd Battalion	H. B. Feilden	Cawnpore—Warwick	1878	Bengal	—
7th (Royal Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	H. Kerr	Pembroke Dock — Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
— 2nd Battalion		Afghanistan—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	—
8th (the King's)—1st Battalion	E. Tanner	Warley—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
— 2nd Battalion	C. E. Grogan, *c.*	Afghan (for Mean Meer)--do.	1877	Bengal	—
9th (East Norfolk)—1st Battalion	F. G. C. Probart	Limerick—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
— 2nd Battalion	W. Daunt	Subathoo—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	—
10th (North Lincoln)—1st Battalion	W. W. Lynch, *c.*, *p.s.c.*	Portsmouth—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
— 2nd Battalion	J. Byron	Malta—Lincoln	1878	Malta	—
11th (North Devon)—1st Battalion	E. Birch	Preston—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
— 2nd Battalion	W. T. Corrie	Afghanistan—Exeter	1877	Bombay	—
12th (East Suffolk)—1st Battalion	G. F. Walker, *c*	Fyzabad	1854	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	F. Bagnell	Jersey—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13th (1st Som'set, P. Albert's L.I.)—1st Bat.	P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B.	Devonport	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	E. L. England, *p.s.c.*	Kamptee—Devonport	1877	Malta	—
14th (Bucks., P. of Wales's Own)—1st Bat.	F. B. Drew, C.B., *c.*	Parkhurst—Bradford	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
— 2nd Battalion	D. S. Warren	Nowshera—Bradford	1878	Bengal	—
15th (York, East Riding)—1st Battalion	P. A. Twynam, *p.s.c.*	Londonderry—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
— 2nd Battalion	R. T. P. Cuthbert	Afghanistan—Beverley	1875	Bengal	—
16th (Bedfordshire)—1st Battalion	C. J. Horne	Belfast—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
— 2nd Battalion	A. W. Adcock	Cannanore—Bedford	1876	Madras	—
17th (Leicestershire)—1st Battalion	W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Jhansi—Leicester	1870	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. G. Grant	Nusseerabad—Leicester	1876	Bengal	—
18th (the Royal Irish)—1st Battalion	M. J. R. MacGregor	Lundi Kotal—Clonmel	1872	Malta	—
— 2nd Battalion	C. F. Gregorie	Aldershot—Clonmel	1863	N. Zealand—Australia	1870
19th (1st York, North Riding)—1st Bat.	P. D. Vigors, *p.s.c.*	Halifax, N.S.	1877	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	H. Cook, *c.*	Sheffield—Richmond, Yorks.	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20th (East Devonshire)—1st Battalion	F. L. Edridge	Malta—Bury	1873	Bermuda	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. J. S. O'Neill	Curragh—Bury	1863	Bengal—Mauritius	1872
21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	A. Templeman	Secunderabad—Ayr	1869	Bombay	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. F. Gibbes	Transvaal—Ayr	1879	Natal	—
22nd Cheshire)—1st Battalion	H. E. Watson	Newry—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
— 2nd Battalion	H. E. Glass	Allahabad—Chester	1873	Bengal	—
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)—1st Battalion	C. Elgee, *c.*	Chakrata—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	L. O'Connor, V.C., *c.*	Plymouth—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24th (2nd Warwickshire)—1st Battalion	W. Black, C.B.	Colchester—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
— 2nd Battalion	H. J. Degacher, C.B.	Poona—Brecon	1878	Cape	—
25th (King's Own Borderers)—1st Battalion	J. R. Harvey	Afghanistan—York	1875	Bengal	—
— 2nd Battalion	G. S. Hallowes	Fermoy—York	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26th (Cameronians)	E. A. Collins	Malta—Hamilton	1880	Malta	—
27th (Inniskilling)	A. D. Geddes	Hong Kong—Enniskillen	1876	Malta	—
28th (North Gloucestershire)	F. Brodigan	Birr—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1879
29th (Worcestershire)	H. Davis	Mhow—Worcester	1879	Bombay	—

Regiments.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters and Dépôt.	Went Abroad.	To—From	Returned.
30th (Cambridgeshire)	C. J. Moorsom	Ranekhet—Burnley	1880	Bengal	—
31st (Huntingdonshire)	T. E. Swettenham	Dover—Kingston	1867	Malta—Gibraltar	1876
32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)	Hon. de Montnorency	Aldershot—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
33rd (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)	F. J. Castle	Lucknow—Halifax	1875	Madras	—
34th (Cumberland)	A. T. L. Chapman	Dum Dum—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	—
35th (Royal Sussex)	S. Hackett, *c.*	Cyprus—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	—
36th (Herefordshire)	R. E. Carr	Cork—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
37th (North Hampshire)	H. G. Panter *c.*	Cork—Gosport	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
38th (1st Staffordshire)	W. deW. R. Thackwell	Malta—Dublin	1880	Malta	—
39th (Dorsetshire)	T. F. Dixon	Jhansi (to Jub'lp're)--D'rch'str	1869	Bengal	—
40th (2nd Somersetshire)	W. D. Shipley	Ranekhet—Warrington	1872	Bengal	—
41st (The Welsh)	W. Allan, *c.*	Gibraltar—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	—
42nd (Royal Highland, the Black Watch)	D. Macpherson, C.B. *c.*	Aldershot—Perth	1874	Malta—Gibraltar	1879
43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)	H. S. Cochrane, V.C., *c.*	Burmah—Manchester	1872	Madras	—
44th (East Essex)	J. S. Hand	Burmah—Warley	1871	Madras	—
45th (Notts., Sherwood Foresters)	H. B. Hayward	Aldershot—Leicester	1864	Bombay—Madras	1878
46th (South Devonshire)	R. Bennett	Gibraltar—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	—
47th (Lancashire)	J. M. Straton	Dublin—Preston	1861	Canada—Barbadoes	1869
48th (Northamptonshire)	E. D'H. Fairtlough	Tipperary—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
49th (Hertford, Princess Ch'lotte of Wales's)	W. W. Corban	Dover—Reading	1865	Bombay—Bombay	1875
50th (Queen's Own)	A. E. Fyler	Colchester—Maidstone	1857	Ceylon—Sydney	1869
51st (2nd York W. R., King's Own L. Inf.)	C. Acton, *c.*, *p.s.c.*	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	W. B. B. Barwell	Chatham—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
53rd (Shropshire)	G. N. Fendall, *c.*	Manchester	1866	Canada—Bermuda	1875
54th (West Norfolk)	E. T. Shiffner	Delhi—Derby	1871	Bengal	—
55th (Westmoreland)	G. A. Morgan	Shorncliffe—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
56th (West Essex)	F. C. Hill	Portland—Warley	1871	Bombay—Bombay	1878
57th (West Middlesex)	J. R. K. Tredennick	Dublin—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
58th (Rutlandshire)	W. D. Bond, *c.*	Transvaal—Northampton	1879	Natal	—
59th (2nd Nottinghamshire)	R. Lacy	Gosport—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) 1st Bat.	J. D. Dundas	Aldershot—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
— 2nd Battalion		India, for Eng.—Winchester	1867	Bengal	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. Ashburnham	Natal—Winchester	1879	Natal	—
— 4th Battalion	K. G. Henderson	Dugshae—Winchester	1876	Bengal	—
61st (South Gloucestershire)	W. Blackett	Afghanistan—Bristol	1878	Malta	—
62nd (Wiltshire)	W. J. Chads, *c.*	Aden—Devizes	1868	Bengal	—
63rd (West Suffolk)	W. L. Auchinleck	Afghanistan—Ashton	1870	Bengal	—
64th (2nd Staffordshire)	V. Ryan	Templemore—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
65th (2nd York, North Riding)	L. S. Warren	Dinapore—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	—
66th (Berkshire)	S. G. C. Hogge	India, for England—Reading	1870	Bengal	—
67th (South Hampshire)	C. B. Knowles, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	—
68th (Durham Light Infantry)	A. H. Tucker	Mean Meer (fr Me'r't)--S'ndrl'd	1872	Bombay	—
69th (South Lincolnshire)	Hon. C. J. F. Powys	Portsmouth—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
70th (Surrey)	W. H. Ralston	Umballa, to Dinapre—Kingstn	1871	Bengal	—
71st (Highland Light Infantry)	F. W. Lambton, *c.*	Edinburgh—Fort George	1868	Gibraltar — Gibraltar	1880
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders)	C. M. Stockwell	Afgnistan (fr Lcknow)--Stirlng	1871	Bengal	—
73rd (Perthshire)	J. W. Barnes	Lucknow (for Eng.)—Hamiltn	1866	China	—
74th (Highlanders)	J. Jago, *c.*	Glasgow—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Straits	1880
75th (Stirlingshire)	R. Wadeson, V.C.	Chatham—Dorchester	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1875
76th Regiment	J. M'D. Allardice	Castlebar—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
77th (East Middlesex)	H. M. L. Colquhoun	Madras—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	—
78th (Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs)	A. E. Warren	Afghanistan—Fort George	1879	Poona	—
79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)	E. W. Cuming	Gibraltar—Perth	1879	Gibraltar	—
80th (Staffordshire Volunteers)	C. Tucker, C.B.	Dublin	1872	Singapore---Transvaal	1880
81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers)	H. A. Chichester	Ferozepore—Preston	1870	Gibraltar	—
82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)	F. D. Walters	Aldershot—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	—
83rd (County of Dublin)	E. Meurant	Belgaum (for Eng.)—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar	—
84th (York and Lancaster)	F. E. E. Wilson	Curragh—Pontefract	1865	Malta—Nova Scotia	1871
85th (Bucks, Volunteers, King's Light Inf.)	E. M. Beadon	Afg'nistan (for Eng.)—Oxford	1868	Bombay	—
86th (Royal County Down)	G. H. Adams	Bermuda—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	—
87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	J. N. Beazley	Guernsey—Galway	1866	Gibraltar — Bermuda	1877
88th (Connaught Rangers)	W. Lambert, C.B.	Mooltan—Galway	1877	Cape	—
89th (Princess Victoria's)	J. Penton, *c.*	Rangoon (for Blgaum)--Armgh	1870	Madras	—
90th (Perthshire Volunteers)	R. M. Rogers, V.C., *c.*	Fort William—Hamilton	1878	Cape	—
91st (Princess Louise's Argyll Highlanders)	A. C. Bruce, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Cape Town—Stirling	1879	Natal	—
92nd (Gordon Highlanders)	G. H. Parker	India, for England—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay	—
93rd (Sutherland Highlanders)	E. H. D. Macpherson	Gibraltar—Aberdeen	1879	Gibraltar	—
94th Regiment	P. R. Anstruther	Transvaal—Armagh	1879	Natal	—
95th (Derbyshire)	J. N. Crealock, C.B.,	Aldershot—Derby	1857	Cape—Bombay	1870
96th Regiment	J. Briggs [*p.s.c.*	Aldershot—Ashton	1863	Cape—Bengal	1873
97th (Earl of Ulster's)	C. H. Browne	Gibraltar—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica	—
98th (Prince of Wales's)	T. T. Simpson [C.B., *c.*	Kurrachee—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	—
99th (Duke of Edinburgh's)	W. H. D. R. Welman,	Bermuda—Devizes	1878	Cape	—
100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian)	R. D. Barrett	Sealkote (for Kurram)—Birr	1877	Bengal	—
101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)		Halifax, N.S.—Tralee	1874	Malta	—
102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)	J. Duncan, *p.s.c.*	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	—
103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers)	C. Frankland, *p.s.c.*	Bradford—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
104th (Bengal Fusiliers)	J. G. Campbell	Dublin—Tralee	—	Bengal	1871
105th (Madras Light Infantry)	J. Wilkinson	Mullingar—Pontefract	—	Aden	1874
106th (Bombay Light Infantry)	G. C. Girardot	Athlone—Sunderland	—	Bengal	1874
107th (Bengal Infantry)	J. D. Johnstone	Buttevant—Chichester	—	Madras	1875
108th (Madras Infantry)	H. Lock, *p.s.c.*	Portsmouth—Enniskillen	—	Bombay	1876
109th (Bombay Infantry)	G. C. Bartholomew	Aldershot—Birr	—	Bombay	1877
Rifle Brigade (P. Consort's Own)—1st Bat.	Lord E. W. Clinton	Bellary—Winchester	1880	Madras	—
— 2nd Battalion	J. P. C. Glyn, *c.*	Gbrltar (for Eng)—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar	—
— 3rd Battalion	C. R. H. Nicholl	Curragh—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
— 4th Battalion	H. Wood	Rawul Pindee—Winchester	1873	Bengal	—
1st West India Regiment	Knox-Rowan Niven	Sierra Leone	—	——	—
2nd —	L. L. Brett	Jamaica	—	——	—
Malta Fencible Artillery	J. Lazzarini	Malta	—	——	—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	St. John's Wood
B —	Dublin
C —	Newbridge
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Peshawur
F —	Campbellpore
G —	Lucknow
H —	Aldershot
I —	Peshawur
K —	Aldershot
Depot	Woolwich

B Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dublin
A Battery	Lahore
B —	Bangalore
C —	Secunderabad
D —	Afghanistan
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Exeter
G —	Woolwich
H —	Exeter
I —	Woolwich
K —	Dublin
Depot	Dublin

C Brigade—

Head Quarters	Aldershot
A Battery	Umballa
B —	Meerut
C —	Morar
D —	Dorchester
E —	Canterbury
F —	Canterbury
G —	Christchurch
H —	Woolwich
I —	Umballa
Depot	Aldershot

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Devonport
B —	Shorncliffe
C —	Shorncliffe
D —	Colchester
E —	Aldershot
F —	Ipswich
G —	Woolwich
H —	Afghanistan
I —	Kirkee
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Kurrachee
N —	Kurrachee
O —	St. Thomas Mount
Depot	Woolwich

2nd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheffield
A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Belgaum
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Kirkee
E —	Nusseerabad
F —	Afghanistan
G —	Neemuch
H —	Fermoy
I —	Athlone
K —	Kilkenny
L —	Aldershot
M —	Aldershot
N —	Coventry
O —	Glasgow
Depot	Sheffield

3rd Brigade—

Head Quarters	Newbridge
A Battery	Meerut
B —	Benares
C —	Lahore
D —	Nowgong
E —	Afghanistan
F —	Dinapore
G —	Rawul Pindee
H —	Ferozepore
I —	Bangalore
K —	Woolwich
L —	Woolwich
M —	Woolwich
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
Depot	Newbridge

4th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Leith Fort
A Battery	Afghanistan
B —	Allahabad
C —	Afghanistan
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Mean Meer
F —	Fyzabad
G —	Peshawur
H —	Aldershot
I —	Clonmel
K —	Aldershot
L —	Curragh
M —	Limerick
N —	Newcastle
Depot	Leith Fort

5th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Woolwich
A Battery	Weedon

5th Brigade *(con.)*

B Battery	Sheffield
C —	Ipswich
D —	Chatham
E —	Bristol
F —	Trowbridge
H —	Bareilly
I —	Barrackpore
K —	Morar
L —	Mooltan
M —	Saugor
N —	Cape
O —	Cawnpore
Depot	Woolwich

6th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Colchester
A Battery	Newcastle
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Weedon
E —	Hilsea
F —	Athlone
H —	Lucknow
I —	St. Thomas Mount
K —	Bangalore
L —	Kamptee
M —	Kamptee
N —	Secunderabad
O —	Bellary
Depot	Colchester

7th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Portsmouth
1st Battery	Jersey
2nd —	Guernsey
3rd —	Alderney
4th —	Fort Gilkicker
5th —	Isle of Wight
6th —	Portsmouth
7th —	Portsmouth
8th —	Mauritius
9th —	Hong Kong
10th —	Cape
11th —	St. Helena
12th —	Ceylon
13th —	Ceylon
14th —	Singapore
15th —	Bermuda
16th —	Bermuda
17th —	Jamaica
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	Bull Point
20th —	Drake's Close
Depot	Fort Brockhurst

8th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Devonport
1st Battery	Afghanistan
2nd —	Secunderabad
3rd —	Tonghoo
4th —	Theyetmyo
5th —	Pishin
6th —	Peshawur
7th —	Tonghoo
8th —	Picklecombe
9th —	Aden
10th —	Fort William
11th —	Rangoon
12th —	Fort St. George
13th —	Aden
14th —	Aden
15th —	Govindghur
16th —	Aden
17th —	Mhow

8th Brigade *(con.)*

18th Battery	Attock
19th —	Mean Meer
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Devonport

9th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Dover
1st Battery	Allahabad
2nd —	On passage home
3rd —	Delhi
4th —	Fort Hubberstone
5th —	Pembroke Dock
6th —	Sheerness
7th —	Sheerness
8th —	Tilbury Fort
9th —	Sheerness
10th —	Colaba
11th —	Jutogh
12th —	Nowshera
13th —	Agra
14th —	Chaman
15th —	Kurrachee
16th —	Theyetmyo
17th —	Bermuda
18th —	Barbadoes
19th —	St. Thomas Mount
20th —	Woolwich
Depot	Dover

10th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Cork
1st Battery	Halifax
2nd —	Halifax
3rd —	Bermuda
4th —	Halifax
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Fort Victoria
7th —	Woolwich
8th —	Woolwich
9th —	Golden Hill
10th —	Fort Brockhurst
11th —	Weymouth
12th —	Spike Island
13th —	Gibraltar
14th —	Gibraltar
15th —	Malta
16th —	Malta
17th —	Malta
18th —	Malta
19th —	Bovisand
20th —	Portsmouth
Depot	Kinsale

11th Brigade—

Head Quarters	Sheerness
1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Gibraltar
3rd —	Gibraltar
4th —	Gibraltar
5th —	Afghanistan
6th —	Meerut
7th —	Gwalior
8th —	Colaba
9th —	Ferozepore
10th —	Peshawur
11th —	Kyra Gully
12th —	Dover
13th —	Dover
14th —	Shoeburyness
15th —	Dover
16th —	Shoeburyness
17th —	Carlisle Fort
18th —	Camden Fort
19th —	Devonport
Depot	Sheerness

Riding Establishment ... ... Woolwich. | Remount Établishment ... ... Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R. E. Train—Aldt.
A Troop—R. E. Train—Aldt.
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Halifax, N.S.
2nd—Transvaal
3rd—Gibraltar
4th—Portsmouth (Torpedo)
5th—Transvaal
6th—Curragh
7th—Chatham (Field)
8th Company—Gibraltar
9th—Bermuda
10th—Gibraltar
11th—Malta
12th—Malta
13th—Edinburgh (Surv.)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Clifton (Survey)
17th—Malta
18th—Cork Harbour
19th Company—Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Gibraltar
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Aldershot (Field)
25th—Passage home (Field)
26th—Shorncliffe (Field)
27th—Bermuda
28th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
29th—Portsmouth
30th Company—Gibraltar
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Gibraltar
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

Army Service Corps... ... ... Head Quarters, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THE recent General Order on the subject of the wearing of uniform in garrison towns, has created a flutter throughout the Army. There is, however, nothing harsh, unreasonable, or even new in the General Order in question. The Queen's Regulations require that officers when with their regiments shall wear uniform, and the General Order merely calls attention, in the mildest possible language, to the fact that the Regulations have been, to a great extent, ignored. So mild, indeed, are the terms of the Order, that it expressly permits officers to wear plain clothes when engaged in recreations, inconsistent with the use of uniform. Impliedly, it allows officers to wear plain clothes at night. It is difficult to conceive what valid objection can be urged by the lovers of mufti. Indeed, civilians find it hard to understand why the wearing of uniform should be so distasteful to British officers. Foreign officers are not only required to wear uniform on all occasions, save when out of their own country, but take a pride in appearing in the garb of their profession. They have even been seen to wear uniform when out hunting or engaged in a steeplechase. British officers, at heart, are not less proud of their profession than are French and German officers. Yet they have for years maintained a constant struggle against the spasmodic efforts of the Authorities to enforce obedience to an order distinctly laid down in the Queen's Regulations. Generally, their persistency in evading orders on the subject has worn out the General, who has entertained the extraordinary idea that it is useless to issue an order if it is not to be obeyed. In the few instances in which the General has been, to a certain extent, successful, his firmness has resulted in an amount of unpopularity which few save very resolute, conscientious men can support. The late Sir Sidney Cotton, when commanding at Peshawur, was a great stickler for uniform, and whenever he detected during his rides a member of the garrison in plain clothes, was wont to send his A.D.C. on a hunt after the offender. As to himself, we verily believe that he slept in uniform. Great was the resistance to this "fad," as it was considered, of the General, and the officers of a certain Highland regiment manifested their feeling in a manner which was, at all events, amusing enough. Of course, no one, however he might endeavour to sneak about in plain clothes at other times, ventured to appear on the road devoted to the evening's ride or drive of the station, for the General was sure to be present, and equally sure to detect any disobedience of orders. The mess compound of the regiment touched, however, the road in question, and every evening when the General took his rides abroad his military soul was vexed by the sight, within, but at the very edge of the compound, of a row of chairs, each occupied by a godless Highlander, dressed in the muftiest of clothes. Why do British officers object to wearing uniform to such an extent that if they have half-an-hour's duty at 11 a.m. and another at 2 p.m., they will frequently, in the interval, change to plain clothes, only to put on uniform again two hours later? We will try and explain. The British officer is, with respect to this matter, actuated by very conflicting motives. He is proud of his profession, he does wish to be known by all as a member of it; indeed, the younger officers, in their hearts, rejoice exceedingly when obliged to appear publicly in uniform. We go so far as to assert that the large majority of young officers, and not a few of the older ones, would be secretly delighted if the order were strictly enforced, however much they might growl at it. The objection, therefore, proceeds almost entirely from fashion. The Army has never really taken root as one of the acknowledged institutions of the country, and it was the policy of the Duke of Wellington to avoid obtruding its existence on the notice of the public. Again, English gentlemen have a dislike to making themselves conspicuous. Another reason is that it has come to be thought rather the mark of a raw hand to be proud of appearing in uniform, and nobody wishes to be taken for a raw hand. We fear, however, that the chief, though the inadmissible, reason is that an officer in uniform is more noticeable than one in plain clothes, and, as many men indulge in dissipation, and frequent places which they would shrink from being known, they covet the comparative disguise afforded by mufti. The Authorities and the public can hardly be expected to admit that this is a valid argument. An officer should always respect himself and his profession, whether wearing the garb of the latter or not; and if uniform acts as a check, that is an additional reason for causing it to be worn. But, after all, the General Order under discussion does not require uniform to be worn at night. Of the frivolous objections made against wearing uniform, the chief are the two following:—1. That uniform is uncomfortable. 2. That it is expensive. As to discomfort, that objection does not apply in these days of patrol jackets, and, if necessary, it would not be difficult to make undress uniform even more comfortable than it actually is. With respect to expense, we feel certain that experience would prove that the assertion is unfounded. A patrol jacket and regimental trousers may cost more than a plain-clothes coat and trousers; but in uniform, neither waistcoat nor scarf are worn, a forage cap lasts longer than a chimney-pot hat, and military are cheaper than plain-clothes gloves. In plain clothes, too, a certain amount of variety is required, which is not the case with uniform. The constant putting-on and taking-off of uniform also wears it out almost as much as if it were kept on throughout the day. To sum up, the Queen's Regulations, rightly or wrongly, require uniform to be worn on all occasions; that order should, therefore, be either obeyed or cancelled. It should not be cancelled, for an officer ought to be proud of its being known that he belongs to the Army. If he is not, the sooner he retires the better. His own men, Naval officers, and the officers of all foreign armies wear uniform; why, then, should the British officer be the solitary exception? Fashion, however, is so strong that you may change, but cannot disobey it. Let it then be brought into fashion. Let the Prince of Wales, the Commander-in-Chief, the Horse Guards' Staffs, and the officers of the Household Troops set the example when in garrison towns. The rest of the Army would then yield without a murmur.

The difference between a paper Fleet and its effective fighting power when war breaks out, was never more clearly demonstrated than in 1877, when the great Armour-plated Russian Fleet of twenty-nine ironclads was unable to despatch a single vessel against Hobart Pasha. In that year, when the Russians were crossing the Turkish frontier, Sir Edward Reed penned a war article for a London paper, in which a forecast was made of the squadron that would proceed from Cronstadt to the Dardanelles, and probably repeat Count Orloff's famous victory at Tchesmé. Respecting the forecast. Mr. Marvin assures the readers of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, for this month, that of nine men-of-war named by Sir Edward Reed, the first, the *Peter the Great*, was at no time in 1877 or 1878 in a condition to proceed to the Mediterranean; the second and third, the *Sevastopol* and *Petropavlovsky*, were old wooden frigates, since relegated to harbour service; the fourth, the *Prince Pojarsky*, was being re-engined at Cronstadt, and was *hors de combat* throughout the war; the four next vessels, the *Greig*, *Lazareff*, *Tchitchagoff*, and *Spiridoff*, were turret-ships, with extremely limited coal-space and worn-out engines and boilers, unfitted to proceed on a distant cruise; and finally, the ninth, the floating battery *Kreml*, nicknamed the "Slow-coach *Kreml*," was a ricketty vessel, whose weak points came out conspicuously in 1880, when, while starting for the Pacific, she collided with a merchant vessel, and smashed her ram. These and other ironclads might have done a little in the way of harbour defence, behind the batteries of Cronstadt and Sveaborg, but they could not have waged warfare on the open sea. The brunt of the fighting would have fallen to the torpedo-boats, and to a hastily constructed gunboat flotilla. The real Russian Fleet, as understood by Sir E. Reed, could have done little or nothing. The moral of this Naval collapse in the Black Sea is, to professionals,—Never prophesy, unless you know; and to the public,—Put not your faith in professionals, who have an interest in what they write. Sir Edward Reed's relations with Russia previous to 1877 were such as not to leave him without bias and interest in Admiral Popoff's designs. For a country to be a strong Naval Power to-day, it is necessary that she should possess three requisites,—iron, coal, and skilled labour. The writer of the article to which we are referring goes deeply into statistical data bearing upon those points. He shows that in the glorious epochs of Peter and Catharine, Russia had a monopoly of everything needed for building wooden ships-of-war, and we wish we had space to refer to his account of the great Scotch Admirals—Greig, Elphinstone, Cruse, and Crown—who gave such lustre to Catharine's reign When the change from wood to iron took place, Russia had no coal, little or no iron, and scarcely any skilled labour worthy of the name. She was thus compelled to fall back upon England for her ships and her engines, until 1869, when the Popoff *régime* began at the Admiralty, and the edict went forth that the new vessels were to be built exclusively with native material, by Russians alone. The English, ever the backbone of the Russian Navy, were discharged from it *en masse*; and one result of the new policy was that it took eleven years to complete the *Peter the Great*, seven the *General-Admiral*, and ten the *Menin* and *Duke of Edinburgh*. The engines of the three former vessels were, however, made by Messrs. Baird, on the Neva; and the hull and engines of the *Duke of Edinburgh* and the hull of the *Menin* at the Baltic Iron Works, which are nearly English in their administration. In every case, the more delicate parts of the machinery were made in England, the iron used in their construction was chiefly English, and they have steamed ever since with English coal. The same remarks apply to most of the remaining vessels of the Russian Fleet. Of the clipper series, constructed since 1873, the *Kreuzer*, *Djigit*, *Rasboinik*, and *Naezdnik* were engined by Baird; while the *Shrelok*, *Plastoon*, *Vestnik*, and *Opretchnik* were built by the Baltic Company. The engines of two of the last-named clippers were constructed by Penn, and the engines of the remaining two by the Baltic Company, from Penn's designs.

As to Russia's torpedo-boats, half of the 120 constituting the present flotilla, were made by Baird and the Baltic Company, and the greater part of the rest abroad. In all these instances we find the material used chiefly imported from England, together with most of the finer portions of the machinery. The designs may have been prepared at the Russian Admiralty, from English Admiralty drawings—for it is amazing how rapidly our most secret designs find their way from Whitehall to Admiral Popoff's Department at St. Petersburg—and Russian labour, supplemented in special instances by English workmanship, may have created the hulls and the engines; but the iron and coal used have been English, the plant for constructing the ships English, and the practical supervision to a very large extent English also. "The two Russian factors—the indifferent mechanical labour of the workman, and the ultra-technical supervision of officials—have been precisely those which have enhanced the cost and impaired the excellence of the rest." The pro-Russian policy of Admiral Popoff, thanks largely to Sir E. Reed's support, has resulted in Russia having become effaced as a great Naval Power, if ironclads are to be considered, but rests her claim to consideration solely upon her cruisers. One can well understand how bitterly Russian naval officers must feel towards the man who has the reputation of having fooled away Russia's resources. The author of the article in our new Service Magazine does not employ invective against Popoff or Reed, but his article none the less is, by its array of facts, a damaging accusation against those twin admirers of the grotesque in naval architecture.

The French War Minister is carrying out some very sweeping reforms in the Cavalry, and has, necessarily, a great many hornets buzzing about his ears. Within a short time, he has abolished the Division of Mounted Pupils, from which non-commissioned officers for the Cavalry were drawn; he contemplates reducing the number of regimental officers, and he has transformed six regiments of cuirassiers into six regiments of carabiniers. "A Veteran," pointing to one of our French contemporaries, says he considers all these changes detestable. He asks how non-commissioned officers are to be formed without this school? He says that such schools exist in foreign countries, and that in Italy, for example, there are seven. Nearly all the non-commissioned officers at present in the Cavalry have been drawn, he says, from this school, which is now to disappear. If the War Minister has made a blunder in this matter, he, however, is not solely to be blamed, for it appears that the Cavalry Colonels were by no means satisfied with these ready-made non-commissioned officers, and declared they would much prefer forming such officers themselves. But the question is,—Will they have time to do this, with the short-service system; and in what position will they find themselves, in the event of war suddenly breaking out? In Prussia, says "A Veteran," no soldier, unless he has passed through a special school, can become a non-commissioned officer until he has served three years. This shows the care with which non-commissioned officers are selected in Germany. The French Army cannot depend on obtaining similar men, because, in spite of all the advantages voted by Parliament in 1878, no one will re-engage, and there are no experienced hands to draw from. The only way to remedy this was to establish a nursery for non-commissioned officers. This was done, but now the Cavalry nursery has been abolished. As regards the reduction of officers in the French Cavalry, it must be admitted that that branch of the Service is over-officered; and General Farre, therefore, contemplates suppressing no less than two field officers and five second captains per regiment. There is some talk of new Cavalry regiments being formed with the money which will thus be economised, because the Germans count 22 more regiments of Cavalry than the French. The cavalry, too, is out of favour just now in France. It is not republican, but aristocratic; at least, the officers are most of them men of family. One has only to glance over a French Army List, to see the number of titles and *de's* in the regiments of horse. "A Veteran" seems to admit that in time of peace the French Cavalry regiments are over-officered, but this would not be the case in time of war, with the reserves called up. We find, therefore, in France the Cavalry over-officered in time of peace; and the Infantry, should war break out, and companies pass from a nominal strength of 100 to 250 men under-officered. The example of Germany is again cited, but "A Veteran" points out that the German Cavalry can get on with fewer officers than the French; its officers are ably supported by the non-commissioned officers, and there is also in Germany a spirit of discipline, which, unfortunately, does not exist in France. He has other arguments to urge against the contemplated reduction. As regards the transformation of the Cuirassiers—a transformation demanded by the Cavalry itself—"A Veteran" bewails it, and asks what will become of the six remaining regiments of Cuirassiers, which will be entirely lost. They will, most probably, also disappear, and with them will vanish a host of great and spirited traditions of desperate charges. According to "A Veteran," this is not a reform, but a revolution; an act of weakness on the part of the Cavalry, which has shown itself unfaithful to its glorious past, in substituting for the sabre, its decisive arm for a supreme combat, the musket, condemned by experience. But Austria, we are told, has already suppressed her Cuirassiers, and the German Cuirassiers will also be suppressed, directly the Emperor William, who holds greatly to them, dies. "A Veteran" says that Austrian and German Cuirassiers are to be suppressed, owing to the difficulty of finding horses strong enough for them. But, he adds, Germany has 25 regiments of Lancers, while France has none; the superiority of the French Cavalry used to be that it charged home, but now the Cavalry will fire, instead of charging; there will only be left six regiments to charge as of old,—six regiments, out of 77! What a decadence! The great things accomplished by Cavalry in recent wars, and since the invention of breech-loaders, show that the rôle of Cavalry has not been done away with. That branch of the Service is as much needed as ever in military operations, although it must be handled upon different principles and with more prudence than before.

The International Squadron broke up on Sunday last, and Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has thus been relieved of an unpleasant duty. The British ships were the first to steam away from Cattaro under a general salute, being accompanied for about three miles by ships of the Austrian and German Navies. "God Save the Queen" was played by their bands, a compliment which was answered with cheering from our ships. The French, Italian, and Russian vessels followed, and when outside Point d'Ostro, the signal was given to part company. Thus ended one of the most peculiar demonstrations ever recorded in history. That Sir Beauchamp Seymour had a difficult part to play, and that he acted admirably throughout, there can be no two opinions, and we are sure he is fully entitled to the thanks of her Majesty's Government, if nothing more.

It is reported that Captain R. E. Tracey and Commander G. L. Atkinson have been selected by Admiral G. O. Willes as his flag-lieutenants.

Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones, C.B., was in the *Euryalus* at Bombay on November 20, and intended to remain there for some time.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock was at Bermuda in the *Northampton* on November 19.

The new flagship for the China station, the *Swiftsure*, will be commissioned at Devonport next week, when Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., will probably hoist his flag and strike it again, and proceed on leave of absence.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., has shifted his flag from the *Monarch* to the *Alexandra*, which has been in the hands of the dockyard at Malta, and was to be ready for sea on Thursday last.

It has been ascertained at Malta that the *Fawn* is not fit for recommission for a full term, and she is, therefore, only to be repaired sufficiently for employment for two years on surveying service, under the command of Commander Pelham Aldrich.

In handing over the *Charybdis* to the Canadian Government for training purposes, the Admiralty has waived the usual claim made for docking at the Royal Yards any vessel which is not employed in the Royal Navy.

A circular letter has been addressed to the ports by the Admiralty, calling attention to the absolute necessity of a certificate of completion of sights accompanying the passing certificate of midshipmen in seamanship. In cases where any difficulty may arise in the completion of these sights by the proper date, the midshipman concerned is to be drafted to some other ship where he will have better opportunities of sight-taking.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., will leave Vigo on the 13th inst. for Lisbon, where Christmas Day will be spent.

The Admiralty, in taking the question of reliefs of ships into consideration, has come to the conclusion that it would be better in future to carry out the relief in reality rather than on paper. It was not long ago that a ship actually arrived in England and was paid off before her so-called relief had left the Channel. The ship ordered home certainly required recall, and therefore their Lordships let her leave her station without waiting for her successor, but such an economical plan does not find favour on due consideration, and is not to be made a precedent. The report that "several strong protests have been addressed to the Admiralty by admirals commanding fleets on distant stations" on this matter is not in accord with fact. As a rule, our flag officers are rather passive beings in the hands of the Board, and are always ready to do their best with such squadrons as may be provided for them, and would scarcely venture on "several strong protests" in time of peace. It is the Foreign Office which is mainly responsible for the strength of squadrons in foreign waters, and that would be the source from which any protests would be raised.

China has hitherto allowed Japan to lead the way in the Far East in the formation of an ironclad fleet, but at last the Celestial Empire thinks it well to be prepared for a hostile squadron of armoured ships. Consequently, it is intended to order in Europe an armoured ship of 6,600 tons, carrying four heavy guns, and having engines of 5,400 indicated horse-power.

Commander Darwin, of the *Alexandra*, has been compelled to go to hospital at Malta with a fractured knee-cap, the accident having occurred through slipping down the after-ladder to the ward-room. It is the hope of all on board that he may soon be sufficiently recovered to return to his duties, and may not be superseded, as he is very popular on board the ship.

Directions have been received at Malta Yard for all the broadside ships on the station to be fitted for the reception of Nordenfelt guns. This work will be undertaken as the ships come to the port for repairs.

The *Wild Swan* will arrive at Bombay early in the new year to be docked and examined, to ascertain the extent of the injuries she received by her recent grounding. That these injuries cannot be extensive is assured by the fact that she is now employed on a six weeks' cruise in the Mozambique Channel.

Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell, K.C.B., President of the Royal Naval College, has received from the Admiralty an expression of their Lordships' satisfaction at the report on the College for the year ended September 30 last.

Thus far the scheme of work at the Dockyards, as laid down for the Navy Estimates, 1881-82, is based upon the employment of the same number of men next year as this.

The carpenters of the Navy are beginning to think themselves entitled to rank as commissioned officers, and are not content with the warrant, like their brethren the gunner and boatswain. They say that they were not educated in the Service like the warrants of the seaman class, but brought a profession afloat with them. In fact, they appear to be jealous of the engineers, and want to go up the ladder with them. Of course, there is no harm in trying, but it may stop a rather foolish agitation when they know that there is not the slightest chance of the present Board listening to their claims for such a lift as they seek. The horny hand of industry desires to be clothed in white buckskin, and the brow that has sweated to be adorned by a cocked hat.

The United States of America are more active than ourselves in providing Naval coaling-stations, and while we have allowed several valuable points to slip through our fingers, they are busy founding these valuable depôts in all parts. According to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, steps have now been taken to establish coaling stations at Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica, and at Pagopago, in the Samoa Islands. The Government is also urged to foster shipbuilding, so as to enable the States to compete with England's Navy and Mercantile Marine.

Much time was spent in deciding whether the Naval Demonstration should be made, and now there seems to be an equally divided opinion between the Powers interested, as to whether the international fleet shall be dispersed. According to the *Agence Russe*, there is some wish to keep this movable display of power in being, until the whole of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin have been carried into effect.

Edward H. Neat, Gerald L. Clarke, Herbert B. Hill, Albert G. Craddock, and Robert Blyth, have been successful in passing the examination for assistant-clerkships in the Royal Navy.

The large drafts that have been sent during the past week by the *Assistance* to join the Marine Battalion in Ireland, and by the *Himalaya*, to fill vacancies in ships on the East India and China stations, have almost denuded the parades of the Portsmouth and

Plymouth Divisions of men. Each Division is now weaker in numbers than it has been for very many years.

By the loss of eighteen months' seniority, the Assistant-Paymaster, whose trial we reported last week, only goes down the list six places, the number of his rank coming on the list for the past two years having been but one for each quarter. Thus far, this officer is to be considered fortunate, but it is worth while to call attention to the fact that the official letter which he suppressed has been shown by him in his defence to have contained "a serious and erroneous accusation," which he has since "been enabled to refute." And that was not the only "erroneous accusation," for it was proved before the Court that the official circumstantial letter contained a false statement which weighed against the officer under trial, until he proved that the statement was not true. His certificates read to the Court all spoke in the highest possible terms of the ability and excellent demeanour of the prisoner, so he was "only" adjudged to lose eighteen months' seniority. The manner in which the character of this officer would seem to have been handled by those in authority, and the slipshod way in which the circumstantial letter was written, calls for something more than passing comment, and we hope that the Admiralty will give this case their attention. Should they not see fit to restore this officer to his former place on the list, we hope they will at least mark their displeasure at charges being framed in a careless and unjust manner.

Within the space of one week two marked men have been removed by the hand of death from the list of Paymasters of the Royal Navy,—Frederick Brady, on the 30th ult., and Arthur Jones, on the 6th inst. They were men of whom their brother-officers were justly proud, and each is mourned by a large circle of friends. The first carried out the career of a paymaster, and the latter that of a secretary. Frederick Brady was made a paymaster, in a death-vacancy, at the early age of 20, and so high was his reputation as an able officer, that he held a succession of appointments in all classes of ships, from a sloop to a three-decker, until he was placed on the Retired List as a Paymaster-in-Chief, in 1874. He was several times employed on special duties, and it is not too much to say that he won the sincere respect and regard of his several commanding officers, and the love of those who served under him. Arthur Jones was also made a paymaster in a death-vacancy at the age of 23. He obtained his first appointment as secretary to Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby in 1847, and afterwards served successively in that capacity under Admirals Henderson, the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, and Sir Houston Stewart. He participated in the several Naval operations in the Black Sea, from the landing of the Army in the Crimea until its re-embarkation, including the attack on the sea defences of Sebastopol, the capture of Kertch and Kimburn, and was present at the fall of Sebastopol. Subsequently he became steward of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. Talented and energetic, with a great capacity for business, he served his flag officers with great ability and devotion; their credit and reputation were the objects which he constantly kept in view. He used his position and the regard and confidence in which he was held by the flag officers under whom he served to do kindnesses to those who required assistance, and his benevolence of disposition, his calm, manly, and pleasant manner, endeared him to those with whom he came in contact.

The Marines have reason to feel proud of Serjeant Alfred Fletcher, R.M.A., who has placed the corps at the head of the Regular Forces in the rifle practice of 1879. Serjeant Fletcher has come out as the best shot in the Army not merely with a point or two, as he was no fewer than eight points ahead of number two on the list. He thus gains the silver medal, and the Admiralty also give him a special award of £20.

Not long since we called attention to the prosecution of seamen for landing tobacco-stems, and pointed out that it was manifestly unfair to charge them for tobacco that they could not smoke, and were not allowed to land and dispose of. We then suggested that the least that could be done, if stems must be issued, was to allow the men of a mess a pound of tobacco in lieu of each pound of stems returned into store. Their Lordships have now seen the advisability of adopting a plan which will remove from the men all temptation to offend against the law, and have directed that in future all tobacco issued shall be without stems. This is fair and just and reasonable, and had it been done before would have saved many a good man from getting into trouble, for trying to obtain some small return for the refuse which the Government had sold to him as tobacco.

The French Parliament has been inquiring into the conduct of Rear-Admiral Cloué, Minister of Marine, whose political proclivities were called in question by a few Radical politicians. The Prime Minister was very happy in the defence of his colleague. He said that sailors were an exceptional race, and were not to be judged by the same standard as other men, politically speaking. They were liable, too, to express themselves in forcible language, which was not so much out of place on the quarter-deck as it would be in the Tribune. If the Rear-Admiral, under the Ministry of the Duc de Broglie, made use of slightly reactionary language at Martinique, a dangerous rising was apprehended at the moment, and after all, this language had not been followed by any acts open to objection. Had the language been less firm, in all probability more brutal measures would have been necessary. Such was the gist of the defence, and the Chamber magnanimously passed to the order of the day.

It is understood, we are informed, that the Russian Admiralty will purchase in a few days the clipper *Yaroslavl*, from the Moscow Committee, and send her out to the Pacific. The *Yaroslavl* is the latest addition to the Volunteer Fleet, and is really a very formidable cruiser. It is only a few weeks ago that she arrived at Sebastopol from her builders, the celebrated Forges et Chantiers, of La Seyne, near Toulon, by whose agency most of the Moscow cruisers have been re-engined. The *Yaroslavl* is constructed from designs prepared in 1878 by the Technical branch of the Moscow Committee, and is said to have cost two and a half millions of francs, exclusive of artillery. Her hull is of steel, with a double bottom and water-tight bulkheads. She is 295 feet long, 41 broad, 16 deep, and has a displacement of 3,050 tons. Her engines are of 2,900 indicated horse-power, and drive her at the rate of 16 knots an hour. Her armament consists of one 8-inch gun aft, two 6-inch guns on either port, four 9-pounders, and four Gatlings. She also carries two torpedo-cutters, and is provided with every improvement in the shape of electric lights and torpedoes. On the arrival of the vessel in the Pacific, it is understood that Admiral Lesovsky will use her as his flagship

According to a despatch from Washington, it has been decided that the first vessel of the United States Navy visiting the Fiji Islands shall obtain redress for the recent murder of an American citizen by the natives. It is added that the diplomatic correspondence shows that Great Britain does not claim authority there, except so far as to protect her own subjects. It will be remembered that England took possession of the Fiji Islands in the year 1874, when they were formally ceded to her; that a governor was appointed, under whom were a judge, magistrates, police, and other officials for the well ordering of the islands. It appears that diplomatic correspondence between England and the United States has already taken place on the subject of this murder, and that the latter are not satisfied. In what manner, therefore, it is proposed by America to obtain redress through the medium of a ship-of-war, remains to be seen. It is not probable that the British Government would so far throw over its own authority over one of its dependencies, as to allow a foreign Power to punish its inhabitants either by apprehension or by violent means. It appears, on the face of the argument, that it would be about as legal for a foreign ship-of-war to enter the Thames, land a force, and capture some offender or bombard a village, as it would be for an American ship to perpetrate a similar act in the Fiji Islands. There can be no doubt but that the United States have cause to complain if a murderer in a colony belonging to a powerful nation is not sought out and brought to justice, but the act of bringing to justice should be the act of the Government of the colony, and not that of the Power aggrieved. Many a *casus belli*, resulting in a long and costly war, has arisen out of a less provocation than such an aggression would be considered.

The sanitary and statistical branches of the Army Medical Department have been united, under the direction of Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Irvine, M.D., and for the present, at any rate, no new appointment will be made in succession to Deputy-Surgeon-General Tydd, deceased.

A favourite heading in newspaper "bills" is "An Officer in Trouble," or "Disgraceful Conduct of a Colonel," thus impressing the public with the idea that officers are very lawless, ill-behaved members of society. In the majority of cases, however, investigation discloses the fact that "the officer" so sensationally posted is not an officer at all, and merely assumes a military title on the strength of a short and very remote connection with some branch of the Auxiliary Forces. Possibly, indeed, he may have been got rid of years ago as an undesirable member. At all events, it more often than not happens that he has no more right to call himself colonel or captain than he has to style himself an archdeacon.

In our regimental intelligence, under the head 93rd Highlanders, will be found an account of a serious accident, happily unattended with fatal results, which recently occurred at Gibraltar. But for the gallantry and presence of mind of Second Lieutenant Aitkin, Lieutenant and Adjutant Middleton, and Lieutenant Orde, Lieutenant Campbell and Private Buchanan must have been drowned. Buchanan also, after just escaping a watery grave, showed praiseworthy devotion in accompanying Mr. Orde in the dingy to pick up Mr. Aitkin. This case is certainly worthy of the notice of the Royal Humane Society, and we should even imagine that the Albert Medal might be granted.

Over and over again have we called attention to the long interval between gazettes. There was a long one on the 30th ult., but during the preceding three weeks there had been none for the Line. The inconvenience and discontent caused by these unnecessary delays are very great. We have heard of one officer who, after his exchange was sanctioned and all formalities fulfilled, was kept waiting for upwards of three weeks before the notification of it appeared in the *Gazette*. The machinery in connection with the promotion, retirement, and exchange of officers must be very defective, or the subordinate officials who manage the details of it must be either very lazy or quite indifferent alike to the convenience of individual officers or the efficiency of the Army.

The promotion in the Royal Engineers has again fallen to a very low average, and subalterns of the R.E. are from two to three years behind their contemporaries in the R.A. Some assistance might be given by seconding officers who, by all rules of the Service, should be removed from the Active List. The following are a few officers who certainly ought to be seconded. Doubtless there are many more, but these are glaring instances:—Colonel Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., &c., Agent-General for Australia; Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. James, special duty under Secretary of State for Ireland; Major R. M. Smith, Director of Persian Telegraphs, Teheran; Captain A. B. Haig, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; Captain F. I. Edwards, Assistant-Private Secretary to H.M. the Queen, &c.; Captain S. Waller, Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Leopold; Captain W. Nicholson, special duty under Secretary of State for Ireland. And on the Bengal List:—Colonel J. F. Tennant, Mint Master, Calcutta, and Major H. M. Brandreth, Principal of Thomason College. What is noticeable about these officers being still on the Active List, is that similar appointments are held by seconded officers. Thus the Mint Master at Bombay is seconded, but not the Mint Master at Calcutta; the principal of Cooper's Hill Civil Engineering College was seconded (Colonel Chesney), but the principal of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College has not been. A strict examination of the List will show Consuls and Deputies, &c., in addition to others who still block promotion, and are apparently dealt with at hazard.

Colonel Henry Brackenbury, C.B., R.A., who has been appointed to succeed Major-General Conolly, C.B., as Military Attaché at Paris on January 1, 1881, filled successively for some time the posts of Instructor of Artillery and Professor of Military History at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was present in the field throughout the Franco-German War as chief representative of the British National Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War, for which services he was made an officer of the Legion of Honour by special decree of the French Government, but by our English rules is not allowed to wear the decoration. In 1873-4 he served throughout the Ashantee War as Military Secretary to the General commanding. In 1875 he was employed on the Staff of a special mission, military and political, in Natal, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, and on his return was semi-officially employed under Sir Patrick MacDougall in Egypt and in Crete. In 1877 he was a member of a War Office Commission to the Exhibition at Brussels, and was otherwise officially employed in Belgium. He was also present at the French manœuvres in that year. In 1878, he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General to the Cyprus Expeditionary Force, and subsequently became Chief Commandant of Police and Inspectors of Prisons, and a member of the Executive Council of Government of the island. He raised and organised the Cyprus Military Police. In 1879, he accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to South Africa as Military Secretary, and acted as Chief of the Staff to the troops in that command from September, 1879, to February, 1880, a period including the campaign against Sekukuni, in which he was actively engaged. Having been offered the post of Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India, he sailed from Natal direct to India in February last, but was thrown out of office by the resignation of Lord Lytton, with whom he returned to England in August.

We ask Mr. Childers not to dishonour one of the oldest regiments in the British Service, for he might as well take away from the 42nd their proud title of "The Black Watch," as from the 25th their cherished name of "The King's Own Borderers." One of the oldest Scotch regiments in the Army, it was raised in the City of Edinburgh, in the short space of four hours, by the Earl of Leven, and it was called "Leven's" or "The Edinburgh Regiment," until regiments were numbered. Its first battle was fought in the Pass of Killiecrankie, where its gallant conduct saved a retreat from becoming a disastrous rout. All this regiment's associations are Scotch, its surname of "Borderers" embraces the whole of the south of Scotland, and it has a Militia regiment called the "Borderers," all ready for it. Why should such an old Scotch regiment be insulted by having its name, and all, or nearly all, its badges, swept away at a single stroke? What ought to be done is this—the 73rd and 90th should be moved to York, the 21st from Ayr to Hamilton, in place of the 73rd and 90th, and the 25th should be sent to Ayr. Neither the 73rd nor the 90th is now in its own county. Therefore there would be no injustice in moving them from Lanarkshire, for by this means a great injustice and very great heart-burning would be saved to an old and distinguished regiment. Far better disband a regiment altogether than take from it its title, of which it is proud, and around which there are so many cherished associations. Enough has already been done to destroy one of the finest and strongest principles that ever moves a body of men,—namely, *esprit de corps*. Let old regimental titles, at least, remain. An excellent letter in the *Times* not long since pointed out how things peculiar to certain regiments are cherished, for they mark deeds which, though long since forgotten by the outside world, are made the subjects of fond regimental tradition. We maintain that the ruthless sweeping-away of all that is old and cherished will do no good, but, on the contrary, very great harm.

In his speech on the opening of the Natal Legislative Council, on October 20, the Governor, Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, said, in the course of his remarks:—"From Zululand I receive favourable reports. Some disorganisation and unrest have necessarily followed on the overthrow of the barbarous rule under which that country has long suffered. But the newly-appointed chiefs are amenable to the advice of the British Resident, while the people seek rest or follow their peaceful pursuits. Many are coming into the colony to seek work, and under the able guidance of the experienced gentleman now holding the office of Resident, I trust that Zululand will prove a source of benefit and security, instead of a source of ever-present danger to Natal." And again, —"You will be asked to make provision for the repayment to her Majesty's Government of the amount advanced by that Government, for the purposes of colonial defence and other colonial services during the war. A sum of £250,000, which her Majesty's Government is prepared to receive as a final contribution on the part of Natal towards the expenses of the Zulu war, will accordingly be included in the Loan Bill above mentioned."

We are requested to state that at a general meeting of the Middlesex Magistrates held at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, on the 25th ult., Major Lyon gave notice that if any soldiers in her Majesty's uniform were refused admission to any seats—reserved or otherwise—in any Music-Hall in the Metropolis, he would be obliged by their writing either to him or to General Brownrigg, at that Court, and they might rely upon every effort being used to cancel the renewal of the music licence to those halls, the proprietors or servants of which had shown such disrespect to those in the service of their country. The action taken by these magistrates is deserving of praise, and it now rests with the non-commissioned officers and men of the Army themselves to say—at any rate, in the Metropolis—whether the slights which have been put upon them shall be continued. If those who are subjected to indignity only communicate through the proper quarter, publicans and music-hall managers would soon be brought to their senses. Commanding officers might fairly take the subject up, and request those under their command to make a report to them in cases where her Majesty's uniform is treated disrespectfully. If they only would do so, and see that those who offered the insult were brought to the notice of the licensing magistrates of their districts, the complaints as to the inconsiderate treatment of soldiers in uniform would very soon cease.

General Roberts's acknowledgment of the services of Quartermaster Walsh, of the 72nd Highlanders, has gained for him the gratitude of a large body of hard-worked and most meritorious officers. There is, unfortunately, no provision made in any existing Warrant which will allow of Quartermaster Walsh receiving a substantial reward for his services; but the late Secretary of State for War intimated on several occasions in the House of Commons that it was his desire to improve, if possible, the position of the regimental Quartermaster, and his successor at the War Office will, doubtless, show a readiness to carry out the wishes of his predecessor. The Lieutenants of Orderlies in the Army Service Corps who were brought to notice for their services in Zululand, were given the honorary rank of captain. We trust that Mr. Childers will consider the case of Quartermaster Walsh, at any rate there ought to be no difficulty in granting him a similar reward to that extended to the Army Hospital Corps. The concession would cost the country nothing, yet it would be highly appreciated by the Quartermasters, and would, we believe, meet with the approval of the Service. The comfort and well-being of all ranks of a regiment depend so largely upon the Quartermaster, especially on service, that those officers who specially distinguish themselves should reap the advantages enjoyed by all classes of combatant and many departmental officers. It certainly is an anomaly that an old soldier who has earned his position entirely by merit, should be denied all chance of improving his status.

The author of *In Her Majesty's Keeping* certainly deserves thanks for the able manner in which he has exposed the systems prevailing in our convict establishments. He strongly advocates the classification of prisoners, whereby the only partially bad would be kept apart from the notoriously evil. It would be well if the officials of the Home Office would read this book, as after a careful study of its important points, they might see their way clear to devise a remedy for the wretched state of things said to exist in most convict establishments, and the military authorities especially might with advantage direct their attention to it on behalf of the soldier. It does seem hard, indeed, that a man who has committed some slight offence against the law should be classified, and made to work and live, with another who is but one remove from a wild beast. The late fatal affray at Dartmoor is a striking verification of the system, as exposed in the Hon. Lewis Wingfield's work. But it is less with respect to the civil population that we write, than in the hope of directing attention to the punishments of our soldiers. Supposing a soldier, ordinarily a really well-behaved man, probably wearing one or more good-conduct badges, in a moment of passion is induced by drink to strike his superior officer. He is, probably, tried by general court-martial, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, or perhaps a longer period. Is it right that this soldier should be herded with the murdering classes, or with those who have been guilty of the worst forms of crime? There are those who still look upon soldiers as "brutal and licentious;" though happily they who so think are becoming fewer, and who consider that they have no right to be regarded as in any way worthy of respect. General officers, when ordering courts-martial to assemble, do not think, probably, of the future of the soldier, should he be convicted and sentenced to penal servitude; therefore, we would recommend these officers, and all others interested in the welfare of the rank and file of the Army, to read this book; for, though it is in the form of a novel, it contains a vast amount of information. No soldier whose crime is one of insubordination, or one of a purely military character, or, indeed, any save that of murder, should ever be imprisoned in any but a military prison. Mr. Wingfield alludes to a soldier who is a convict in Dartmoor, and this would be a case in point. We would further urge that any soldier, during his imprisonment in a military prison, showing by his conduct that he has really repented of his crime, and wishing to continue soldiering, should be released "on probation," and sent to a new regiment, where he would have an opportunity of retrieving his character.

We hear that the sanitary condition of Shoeburyness is far from satisfactory. Typhoid-fever is constantly occurring there, and is very prevalent in the neighbourhood. The water-supply should be constantly analysed, not at the well, but at the water-tanks whence it is drawn. An engine should be erected at the outfall of the main sewer, as, according to present arrangements, the sewer is only opened at low water, all the sewage being shut in for several hours daily before and after high water. We understand that, in one barrack only, there were 14 cases of typhoid-fever last year, of which three proved fatal; and last week the wife of one of the officers died of this malignant malady in the staff quarters.

The Belgian police appear to have effected a very important capture, in the person of a man who was evidently engaged, and who was probably the chief agent, in the robbery committed a couple of months ago at Courneuve, near Paris. The robbers, with a skill which for some time defied not only detection, but suspicion, managed to lay hands on no less a sum than £30,000, the property of General Schramm, the senior division General in the French Army, who was supposed to have been mortally wounded at Friedland in 1807, and with whom Napoleon I. condoled in what were thought to be his last moments. The gallant veteran, who is said to have been very little affected by the loss of his money, will, it is hoped, recover at least £20,000. How the robbery was effected is still shrouded in mystery. Some one who was well acquainted with the premises and the habits of the General must have been engaged in the affair; but who this person is, the General has no idea. He distrusts none of his servants, who have all been with him for many years.

The announcement that General Loris Melikoff has decided upon a sweeping reform of the official Press of Russian has provoked great excitement among the editors concerned. It is said that all the army and navy publications, from the *Rooski Invalide* to the *Nicolaeff Vestnik*, are to be placed on a popular basis; and if they cannot exist without application to the Minister of Finance for assistance, the Dictator intends to keep on dismissing the editors until they can. We shall see how this very heroic policy succeeds. In the meanwhile, it may be interesting to note the subsidies yearly accorded to the Service journals of Russia. The *Voenni* and *Morskoi Sborniks*, the monthly reviews, respectively, of the War Office and Ministry of Marine, receive 20,000 roubles apiece; the *Rooski Invalide*, the daily organ of the Etat Major, 24,000 roubles; the *Cronstadt Vestnik*, the organ of the Baltic Fleet, 3,000 roubles; the *Nicolaeff Vestnik*, the organ of the Black Sea Fleet, 2,000 roubles; and the military medical journal, 7,000 roubles. At the current rate of exchange, 10 roubles go to the pound sterling.

La France has a remarkable article against the supposed necessity of France making her influence felt abroad, both in and out of Europe:—"The influence of France," exclaims the writer, "is Napoleon I., intoxicated with victory, losing his reason, giving his brother Joseph the crown of Spain, his brother Louis that of Holland, his brother Jerome that of Westphalia, his brother-in-law Murat that of Naples, and his step-son Eugène de Beauharnais the viceroyalty of Italy. It is the Corsican Cæsar, behind his eagles, all Europe enslaved and in his preparations for the campaign of Russia, writing the following instructions, which are the height of insolence:—'No General or Prussian officer must hold a command at Berlin; no Prussian troops must be quartered there; nothing must be done there except on the order of a French General. General Durutte has been appointed Commandant of Berlin. He must hold a parade every day, and give the watchword. The few men who remain in Berlin should be employed in guarding the palaces.'" And it must be remembered that at this moment France and Prussia were allies, and Prussian soldiers were about to march on Moscow. M. Rabou points to the terrible consequences resulting from other attempts to make French influence felt by interfering with foreign Powers, where such interference was uncalled for, and nothing more or less than wanton aggression.

The way in which our soldiers are coddled in India is absurd. Colaba, the European cantonment of Bombay, is two miles from the city, and yet the guards are not allowed to march to their posts, but are conveyed to and fro in an omnibus! In old days, the soldiers would have scorned such molly-coddling; but then they were *men*, not *weakly boys*. Our soldiers do not even clean their own boots, and are not allowed to go near a cook-house. They are, however, well acquainted with the road to the canteen, and the "sammy" shops in the native bazaars. The example set by the 11th Hussars during its Indian tour might, we think, be followed with advantage by commanding officers of other regiments.

Although the Geographical Society do not intend to support the Arctic scheme of Com. Cheyne, they do not mean to let the subject of Polar exploration rest. An Arctic committee is to be appointed, the first business of which will be to collect and arrange all the information that has accumulated since the return of the expedition under Sir George Nares. On the results of this inquiry, the Society will probably take action. What that action will be remains to be seen. If the Society conclude that the time has come for a fresh effort to be made to extend our knowledge of the Arctic area, they will probably appeal to Government for funds to carry out the work. Whether another great expedition, similar to that under Sir George Nares, will again be sent out we should think is very doubtful. The Governments and Geographical Societies of other countries —Germany, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Austria, Italy, the United States,—have come to the conclusion that the establishment of a series of permanent observing stations round the Pole is now the most effective method of extending our knowledge of the Arctic region. We do not know why our Geographical Society should hold aloof from so apparently practicable a scheme, especially as these observing stations would form excellent bases from which to push northwards as opportunity offered. We doubt if the time for great and expensive expeditions has not gone past.—*Times*.

A highly instructive lecture was delivered at Steinway Hall, on the evening of the 8th inst., by Com. Cheyne, R.N., F.R.G.S.; Professor Rupert Jones, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society, occupying the chair. Several members of the Arctic Committee were present to support the project of the new expedition, and a very good audience assembled to judge for themselves the merits of the scheme. Numerous illustrations of Arctic scenes, shown by means of the lime-light, greatly enhanced the pleasure afforded, as proved by the hearty approval of the audience at frequent periods. After a warm and complimentary introduction by the learned chairman, Com. Cheyne tersely explained his project, showing why, on account of the reluctance of the public to subscribe so large a sum as £30,000, the general plan had been altered so as to reduce the total expenditure to £5,000, stating that the Arctic Committee, at its ast meeting, had passed a resolution, authorising a statement to be made that only £3,000 more was required to complete the funds for carrying out the enterprise. Upon conclusion the Chairman passed a well-deserved eulogium upon the lecturer and lecture combined, the latter of which he described as being most graphically delivered, and fraught with the greatest interest and pleasure to the hearers, at the same time strongly advocating a general support of Com. Cheyne's scheme, and proposing a hearty vote of thanks to that officer, which was unanimously carried, with much applause. Major Bell, F.R.G.S., late candidate for Rochester, then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and as a member of the Arctic Committee spoke strongly in support of the national work being carried on by Com. Cheyne, mentioned the confidence of the Committee in that officer, and asked all present to assist the movement to the utmost of their power. Dr. Kinns, F.R.A.S., announced a sum of £20 as just realised by means of a concert and play performed at his college, in aid of the Arctic Fund, requesting others to follow such example. The Chairman announced that the treasurer to the Arctic Fund was ready to give £50, in addition to his former subscription, if 49 other gentlemen would subscribe a like sum. The City of London Dramatic Society announced an intention of aiding the Fund.

OUR FIELD-ARTILLERY.—I.

For the third time since the introduction of rifled guns, the British Field Artillery is to be provided with a new equipment. In 1860 we adopted the Armstrong breech-loaders, in 1870 Woolwich muzzle-loaders superseded the Armstrongs, and now, in 1880, after some minor intermediate changes, we find it necessary to furnish our gunners with new and more powerful weapons. When we see that every ten years the great expense of a new equipment has had to be incurred, it behoves us now to consider whether this continual change is in the nature of things, or whether it be not our own fault that we find ourselves constantly with an armament so inferior to those of other great Powers that further effort becomes necessary. That a new equipment is necessary now, no one can deny, the comparison between our present armament and those of the great Continental Powers being so decidedly against us. Our H.A. gun fires a 9·1-lb. shell at a velocity of 1,391 ft. per second; the corresponding guns of Austria, Germany, and France have powers as follows:—

Austrian shell		9·5 lbs. ……	muzzle velocity		1,397 f.s.
German	„	11·2 lbs. ……	„	„	1,525 f.s.
French	„	13·2 lbs. ……	„	„	1,609 f.s.

Hence we see at a glance that our gun fires a smaller shell at a lower velocity than the light guns of the other countries. There is a further disadvantage, that our shell retains its velocity less well than any of the others, with a consequent result that the inferiority in power of the Woolwich gun increases with the range. "But," it may be queried, "perhaps our equipment has greater mobility than the others?" To a certain extent, that is true, but not to a degree anything like sufficient to compensate for the deficiency in power. To wit, the Austrian gun, to which ours most nearly approximates, has an equipment behind the gun team weighing 30 cwt., whilst our equipment weighs 34 cwt., a difference 1½ cwt. greater than exists between the weights drawn by the German horse artillery and heavy field-gun teams. The inferiority becomes still more glaring when we note that 40 rounds of ammunition are carried with both guns, though the weight of an Austrian round is somewhat the greater. It may be advanced in defence that our field-wheels are 5 ft. high, whilst those of the Austrian gun are 4 ft 6 in.; and that the former, whilst necessitating greater weight, give easier draught for the same weight. Now, if we suppose that for the same draught the weights may increase proportionately with the height of the wheel (which is by no means true), a simple sum in proportion shows that our equipment is by two-thirds of a hundredweight the less mobile. Hence, instead of having greater mobility to compensate for inferiority of power, our equipment, giving it every advantage, kicks the beam on both heads, and this as compared with an equipment manufactured in Austria, a country where the mechanical arts are far less advanced than in England. Further, it must be pointed out that though we adopted Woolwich field-guns in 1870, the present Horse Artillery gun, carriage, and limber are of 1874 pattern, so that for all purposes of comparison there is no unfairness in the above, the Austrian equipment having been adopted in 1876. We, moreover, had the advantage of four years' experience in the construction of iron carriages. To find where the blame for this inferiority should fall, let us push the comparison still further. Both guns weigh 6 cwt., the Austrian ammunition weighs 4¼ cwt., ours ¼ cwt. less. The matter, therefore, stands thus:—Whilst the Austrian gun-carriage has to withstand a shock one-ninth greater than ours, whilst the useful weight, *i.e.*, guns and ammunition, is ¼ cwt. more; the remaining material to withstand this is but 19¾ cwt., as against 24 cwt. in our equipment. Concisely, guns and ammunition excluded, our equipment is more than 20 per cent. heavier, though it has to bear less strain, either in firing or travelling. From the above it must be deduced that the greater share of the blame for the inferiority of our Horse Artillery in power and mobility lies decidedly with the Carriage Department. If our Horse Artillery armament is inferior, our heavy field batteries are in no better pass. Comparing our 16-pounder with the corresponding German gun we find that the value of the German projectile at the muzzle, measured by the amount of work stored up in it, is superior to that of the 16-pounder, and that the superiority increases with the range; whilst the weight of our equipment (42 cwt.) is 4¼ cwt. more than that of its compeer, a fact that is rendered all the more lamentable when it is found that the German gun team has behind it 33 rounds, the 16-pounder gun-team but 28. The Austrian heavy field-gun is slightly more powerful than the German, and the weight to be drawn with 34 rounds somewhat less; while the new French gun is more powerful still. Again, we can show that the Carriage Department is the greatest culprit, for though the strain on the German carriage is 50 per cent. greater, though more than half a hundredweight more ammunition is carried, the weight of accessories is by more than 1½ cwt. less. Now, though our gun is of pattern 1870, its carriage and limber is of pattern 1874, the German equipment dating from 1873. But we have no reason to go back to 1874 to condemn the Carriage Department. Its latest exploits surpass anything we could have imagined possible. It was decided to send to South Africa, during the recent troubles, our little 7-pounders, of 200 lbs. weight, mountain guns light enough to be carried on the back of a mule, and it was deemed advisable to supply field-carriages for them. Will it be believed that this little gun had a weight behind team of no less than 25 cwt.? Why, this is ½ cwt. more than the weight of the equipment of the Italian field-gun, which weighs 650 lbs., the muzzle energy of its projectile being more than twice that of the 7-pounder. There is something positively shameful in this. Can we be surprised that Major Robinson, R.A., devised for the same gun an equipment which weighed but 13 cwt., or little more than half as much as that devised by the Carriage Department, and this without the appliances at their disposal? Our surprise is great, indeed, when we find from the reports of the Director of Artillery that the Woolwich carriage required more repair than did the lighter one, constructed locally. To prevent cavilling, we will add that of the difference in weight (12 cwt.), 2 cwt. was due to difference in amount of ammunition carried. We have yet one more exploit of the Carriage Department to bring forward, and this occurs within the present year. The Gun Factory constructed a M.L. 13-pounder to supersede our light field-gun, and for this an equipment with 36 rounds was devised, the total weight being under 37 cwt. Not so bad. It is wished to try a breechloader of the same power, and the Gun Factory supplied one as powerful as the former, but half a hundredweight heavier. Now, according to all theory, the extra weight of the gun, firing similar ammunition, lessens the strain on the carriage; hence the weight of the whole equipment should not be increased by more than the extra weight of the gun. The Carriage Department must needs make some improvements, with a result that, without carrying a single extra round, the total weight approximated to 41 cwt. Here is a gun which, with its muzzle-loading brother, is designed as a *light* gun, and a Department provides for it an equipment which would bring the total weight beyond the powers of six horses, a weight heavier much than that drawn by any *heavy* field-battery gun on the Continent. What can we say of such an establishment? To put it mildly, we say it does not know its work. We challenge the Carriage Department to deny a single point herein advanced. As we know they cannot be denied, is it too much to ask the Secretary of State for War to intervene, and call on Sir William Armstrong or Sir William Whitworth to supply us with our new field carriages, instead of trusting to a department badly constituted, grossly inefficient, and, by causing constant change, excessively expensive? Finally, we cannot but condemn also the higher Ordnance Authorities who, ignorantly or wilfully, have so long allowed an inefficient Department to provide a corps, the personnel of which is magnificent, with a material inferior to that of any other great Power.

THE BRITISH MILITIA.—No. I.

Few who have made practical acquaintance with our old constitutional force, the Militia, will, we feel sure, endorse the opinion expressed in an article, entitled "The Strategy of the Future," which appeared a few weeks ago in the ponderous columns of the *Saturday Review*. In this pretentious article the Militia is introduced and dismissed in the following curt proposition,—"and the notorious inefficiency of our Militia." We are well aware that the Militia has been a favourite object for attack, but believe that of late many able men have come forward as its supporters, and that in proportion as the public gain a better knowledge of the force, so will its utility, aye, and efficiency, be more and more fully acknowledged, and what faults there are in its constitution and training be corrected. We propose to give a sketch of its present constitution, and of such details connected with its administration as seem pertinent to a full and correct understanding of this, the great Reserve as it ought to be, and also the nursery as we trust it will become, of our Regular Army. For the year 1880, the estimated strength of the force, including staff, was 142,586; actual strength present at training (computed by Colonel G. G. Walker, in his lecture on the Militia at the United Service Institution, May 21, 1880), about 113,000 (exclusive of staff). The total cost of training and supplying this force may be put at £11 10s. per head (including staff, pay, and maintenance). As to the appointment of officers.—Recommendations for first appointment as subaltern are made by Lords-Lieutenant of counties, or failing them, by commanding officers of corps. Above the rank of subaltern, appointments may be made by promotion of Militia officers, by transfer of officers of the Regular Army, or by the direct appointment of retired officers. Militia commissions are prepared, authenticated, and issued in the same manner as commissions of officers in the Regular Army. Militia officers are subject to military law during the non-training period, as well as during training. When the Lord-Lieutenant of a county was alone responsible, the officers of a corps were almost invariably gentlemen of local status in the county. All this is now changed, or changing, as regards the permanent officers, and men seeking a position through their commissions, or officers retired from the Army or on temporary half-pay, will fill the commissioned ranks. Now, social rank has a great influence even in the Regular Army for good, and has greater influence in the Militia. Money is also required, as the band, regimental school, and recreation-room, with various other objects which tend greatly to efficiency, require pecuniary support. It is also necessary that the officers, especially the company officers, should be known and respected by the men. We believe that it is owing to these three requirements having hitherto been fulfilled, especially the last, that the Militiaman has been found so amenable to discipline. The higher the position of the field-officers, the better the tone and the stronger the *esprit de corps*. Let it be granted that modern warfare requires all officers should be thoroughly efficient. Are half-pay officers, and officers retired after a length of service, likely to be so? Will they be residents in the counties to which their corps belong? Will they be willing, and able, to contribute money to regimental extras? These are questions which must be considered in reference to "officering the Militia." The Staff.—The adjutant is an officer appointed for five years; he is on full Army pay, but seconded while holding the appointment. Quartermasters are only appointed to corps of an establishment of six companies and upwards. The non-commissioned officers of the staff are either,—(*a*), transfers completing Army service; (*b*), pensioners, who have been discharged from the Army on completion of 21 years' service; (*c*), Militiamen, who have completed five trainings, and are in possession of a certificate of qualification; (*d*), drummers or buglers serving on the staff, who have been specially recommended. As regards the adjutant, we are strongly against the field of selection being narrowed; and in favour of giving the officer commanding the corps some voice. Quartermasters should be appointed to *all* corps. Company serjeants on the staff should be retired, without exception, at the age of 50. Even at 45 they are getting too old to perform the ordinary duties of a drill-serjeant with energy and efficiency. Militiamen are enlisted for a term of six years; may be re-enlisted at the expiration of, or within 12 months after the termination of, an engagement for four years. There are minor regulations regarding enlistment of discharged soldiers, and re-enlistment. Promotion to the non-commissioned ranks is, in principle, the same as in the Regular Army. The qualifications for Militiamen are as under:—Minimum, growing lads—age, 16 to 18; height, 5 ft. 2 in.; chest-measurement at discretion of medical examiner. Men—age, 18 to 35; height, 5 ft. 3 in.; chest, 32 in. We consider that 32 in. is the lowest chest-measurement that should be sanctioned, whether for growing lad or adult. Discharged soldiers can be enlisted for the Militia up to the age of 45, on being certified to be medically fit for six years' service. Militiamen are allowed to purchase their discharge at any time, providing their application be received one month before the date fixed for the commencement of preliminary drill or training, at the following rates:—Not re-engaged, £1; re-engaged, £1 10s. A Militia Reserve-man £1 in addition to either of the above. Discharge on payment is granted at exceptionally low rates.—It would seem advisable, except under very special circumstances, that a recruit should serve for one training before granting him his discharge by purchase at such a low rate. As an alternative to purchase, (or combined with it,) discharges might be made contingent on Militiamen rejoining the colours, in case their corps should be embodied. There could thus be formed a small reserve of partially trained Militiamen, ready to replace those Militia Reserve-men who are drafted to the Regular Forces on the Reserves being called out. The Militia Reserve consists of Militiamen who, in consideration of increased bounty, contract a supplementary engagement to enter on Army service when summoned. The quota of men to be enrolled in the Militia Reserve is one-fourth of the establishment of each regiment. Increased qualifications are required, both as regards standard and physique, and a previous service of two trainings, or two years in the Regular Forces. The Reserve coincides in duration with the current Militia engagement. The ground being cleared by this brief sketch of the composition of the Force, we shall deal with the mode of Recruiting in our next number.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

"Surgeon-Major" writes:—"No one can deny that the present Director-General of the Army Medical Department has placed it on a sound footing in the main relatively to the forces of which it has the care. But looking within, things are less satisfactory. Surgeon-majors are very dull indeed over their prospects, nor is it surprising, for what are they? Answer, just these,—that they will be promoted to the next rank of brigade-surgeon after 28 years' service, or thereabouts,—a grade, be it observed, defined as executive,—and they may hope, bar accidents, to become deputy-surgeons-general after a service of 35 years. Now, as a medical officer on entering the Service is at least 21, on completing this service he would be at the ripe age of 56; but by present rules, he would be compulsorily retired a year before if still in the executive ranks! This cannot be considered an enlivening prospect for these officers; neither can the Service profit. A cry has gone up for young Generals. Do we not also want young principal medical officers with troops in the field,—men who are not too old to rough it, but have still some of their pristine energy left? Then why not apply the rule of five years' tenure to administrative appointments in the Department, just as has been done with regimental commands, majorities, staff appointments, &c. This would quicken promotion considerably, and brighten the prospects of many."

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Col. Keith Fraser had the honour of dining with her Majesty at Windsor Castle on the 2nd inst.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The present arrangements in the senior ranks may be regarded as temporary and provisional; the succession is not settled. Capt. Lord Dalrymple, accompanied by Lady Dalrymple, left England on Wednesday for India, to take up his appointment as A.D.C. to Mr. Adam, the new Governor of Madras.

1st Dragoon Guards. Brevet Major Brownlow and Lieut. Marrow are under orders to return home from India, to join the depôt at Canterbury.

6th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Fife arrived home on Monday from India, in H.M.S. Malabar.

7th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Banks arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, from India, in H.M.S. Malabar, to join, on promotion from the 12th Lancers.

1st Dragoons. Capt. Middleton, from the adjutancy of the Fifeshire Light Horse, is to be restored to the establishment from the Supernumerary List, vice Capt. Wells, appointed to the Pay Department.

8th Hussars. The following has appeared in Divisional Orders at Aldershot:—"The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Col. W. Mussenden, half-pay, late 8th Hussars, being appointed inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot, in succession to Col. Hollingshead-Blundell Blundell, appointed an assistant-adjutant-general at the Horse Guards, vice Col. Annesley, half-pay, late 11th Hussars, about to embark for India." Capt. Rawlinson and Lieut. Fell arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, from India, in H.M.S. Malabar.

9th Lancers. 2nd Lieut. Jenner had the honour of being presented to the Queen at Windsor on Wednesday, by his father, Sir William Jenner, K.C.B.

12th Lancers. Capt. Hornby is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Ricardo arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

15th Hussars, on arrival home from India early in the ensuing year, will be quartered at Shorncliffe.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The remains of Col. J. H. Peile, who died in London a few days since, were buried with military honours by the troops at Woolwich on the 2nd inst. The coffin, having been brought down to the Park guard-room, was temporarily lodged under a canopy of flags, and then transferred to a gun-carriage for conveyance to Charlton Cemetery. Two batteries of Royal Artillery led the way, with arms reversed, followed by the full band. Next the coffin marched the deceased officer's charger, and beside it, as pall-bearers, were Cols. March, R.E., Sterling, R.A., Markham, Woolsly, R.A., FitzHugh, R.A., and Spurway, R.A. The troops who followed consisted of the 16th Lancers, the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries, Army Service Corps, and others, the whole being in command of Col. Rowley, R.A. The road to the cemetery was kept by vedettes of the Royal Horse Artillery. On the arrival of the corpse at the burial-ground it was received by the Rev. H. W. Wheeler, chaplain to the Forces, who performed the funeral service.

Brevet Major G. Swinley (late Bengal), commanding No. 2 Derajet Mountain Battery, has been granted leave from India to England for two years, on private affairs.

The members of the East India United Service Club entertained Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., C.S.I., and his Staff at dinner at their club-house, St. James's Square, on Tuesday evening. About 120 members sat down to dinner. More were desirous of joining the party, but were prevented, owing to want of room. Gen. Roberts and the following members of his Staff, Gens. J. Hills, V.C., C.B., and H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Cols. E. F. Chapman, R.A., and Baker, C.B., Majors Kennedy and Pretyman, R.A., arrived early. Both the present and late Secretaries of State for India, the Marquis of Hartington and Viscount Cranbrook, were present, the Marquis of Hartington presiding. After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed by the noble Marquis, and cordially responded to, he gave the health of the guest of the evening, hoping that Sir Frederick might be induced to depart from his usual reticence regarding himself. Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, in reply, extolled the services of the officers and men who had served under him, and stated his belief that the different portions of the Indian Army require, in consequence of the very mixed material, special treatment and organisation. He announced his appointment to command the Madras Army, and paid a warm tribute to the native army for its support of the European troops. Viscount Cranbrook next proposed "Her Majesty's Indian Services," to which his lordship paid a warm tribute. He laid special stress on the necessity for excluding India from the field of party politics, and thanked the chairman for the generous tribute he had paid to the services of the late Viceroy. Among the company present were also the following:—Gen. H. C. Fletcher, Col. R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Col. F. R. Aikman, V.C., Gen. C. M. Barrow, C.B., Gen. C. H. Blunt, C.B., Gen. C. G. H. Coote, Gen. J. E. Cracroft, Gen. J. Davidson, Gen. H. P. de Teissier, R.A., Gen. H. T. Duncan, Gen. T. A. Duke, Col. H. L. Evans, Gen. F. E. Francis, Gen. J. J. Fulton, Col. P. T. French, Gen. F. W. Graham, Col. J. A. Grant, C.B., C.S.I., F.R.S., Gen. H. C. Johnston, C.B., Gen. Sir C. P. Keys, K.C.B., Gen. H. M. Miller, Gen. R. Ranken, Gen. J. R. Sladen, R.M., Gen. E. J. Spilsbury, Gen. Sir Alexander Taylor, K.C.B., Gen. D. Thomson, Gen. J. Travers, C.B., V.C., Gen. F. C. Trevor, R.A., Gen. E. Tyrwhitt, Gen. W. J. Ward, Gen. S. C. Woodcock, Gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., Mr. G. Banbury, Mr. J. Scarlett Campbell, Mr. F. S. Chapman, Mr. R. A. Dalyell, C.S.I., Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I., Mr. G. H. Ellis, Sir J. Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Mr. G. Lance, Mr. B. Sapte, C.B., Mr. O. Toogood, Mr. James D. Ward, Mr. W. G. Probyn, Mr. L. C. Probyn, Gen. A. D. Vanrenen, and Mr. Percy Wigram.—The Prime Warden and the rest of the wardens of the Fishmongers' Company invited more than 150 guests to dine with them at their hall on Thursday evening, to meet Major-Gen. Roberts. To "The Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces," a toast which the Prime Warden proposed in complimentary terms, making reference especially to the gallant deeds of the British troops in Afghanistan, Capt. Burstal responded on behalf the Navy, Gen. Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., for the Army, and Alderman Sir W. A. Rose for the Reserve Forces. The Prime Warden proposed "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London," coupling therewith the Chief Magistrate of the City, whose name was known in Londonderry, in Sydney, and in the Fiji Islands, as well as in London. The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and in reference to the fact that the City of London had conferred the honour of its freedom on many distinguished men, expressed his pleasure in hoping that before long the name of Sir F. Roberts would be added to the list. Responding on behalf of "The Houses of Parliament," the Recorder expressed a hope that all parties in the House of Commons would unite in seeking to secure the welfare of this great empire, especially where its peace was most disturbed. The object of Parliament should be to secure redress of grievances and repression of crime, and he hoped that at the end of the Parliamentary campaign it would be found that those objects had been thoroughly accomplished. The Prime Warden, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E.," briefly traced the military career of the officer up to his crowning effort at Candahar. He remarked that the father of the gallant General served in the first Afghan war in 1838 and 1840, was present at the taking of Ghazni, and received at the hands of the Crown the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath. This was a remarkable instance of the same distinction being enjoyed by the father and the son. In the course of the evening a very handsome casket was presented by the Company, with their freedom, to Gen. Roberts. This is the first testimonial presented to the General since his return to England. The casket, which was handed round during the evening for the inspection of the company, is oblong in shape, with a domed lid, and is designed in the style of the Indian renaissance. In the front, enamelled in heraldic colours, are the arms, crest, and motto of the General, with his supporters, a Highlander and a Goorkha, in *repoussé* gold. On the left side is a palm-branch, and the legend, "Palmam qui meruit ferat;" on the right, a cross with laurels, and the words, "Semper paratus pugnare pro patriâ," and at the base is engraved the motto of the Royal Artillery, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt." The domed lid is divided into six panels; the decorations including the General's Orders, the Victoria Cross, the Grand Cross of the Bath, and the Order of the Indian Empire, the oak the emblem of England, and the shamrock of Ireland, the country of Gen. Roberts's birth. The following is the inscription:—"Presented by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers of the City of London, to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E., late Commander of her Majesty's Forces in Southern Afghanistan, on his taking up his freedom, 9th December, 1880." Scrolls are entwined, engraved with the twelve chief battles and incidents in the General's career. The work has been designed by Messrs. Howell and James.

H.M.S. Euphrates left Portsmouth on Wednesday with troops for India. She took out Major Shakerley, Capt. Dolphin, Lieuts. Rochfort and Ind, and D Bat. C Brig. R.H.A.; Major Darwell, Lieuts. Grierson, Armitage, and Fuller, and K Baty. 3rd Brig.; Major Wing, Lieuts. Brady, Davison, and Childers, and L Bat. 3rd Brig.; and Major Maunsell, Capt. Hepburne, Lieuts. Lowther, Johnstone, and Burt, and M Baty. 3rd Brig. R.A., which, with sundry Artillery drafts and individual officers, made a total of 72 officers, 11 staff serjeants, 45 serjeants, 15 trumpeters, 980 men, 100 women, and 112 children. The following are the names of the officers who took passage to Bombay to join their respective corps:—Capt. Disney, A Brig. R.H.A.; Major Younger and Lieut. Butcher, 5th Brig. R.A.; Lieut. Blunt, 11th Brig. R.A.; Col. Saunders; Lieut.-Col. Le Cocq, Capt. Maynard, and Lieuts. Brett and Bailward, R.H.A.; Lieut.-Col. Griffin, Brevet Col. Bainbridge, Major Bazett, Capts. Radcliff, Ellis, and Trist, and Lieuts. Townsend and Matthews, R.A.

Capt. F. J. Burridge, 2nd Brig., has been appointed adjt. of the Royal Artillery, Poona Division, vice Capt. Nicolas, appointed to the Ordnance Department in India.

Lieut. F. J. Fox, 11th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. T. E. Rowan has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the Bengal S.C., and has been struck off duty with the 13th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieuts. K. S. Dunsterville, 6th Brig., and F. H. J. Birch, a probationer for the Indian S.C., have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. W. Elliot, 11th Brig., has passed the lower standard.

Capt. D. F. Huyshe completed his term of appointment as adjt. of the 1st Sussex Volunteer Artillery on the 4th inst.

The *Times of India* hears that a general court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Aden for the trial of an officer on charges in connection with the accounts of his battery.

Capt. H. W. Roorke has resigned the adjutancy of the Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia, to which he was appointed in Oct. 1877.

Capt. P. Blackburn has been appointed second adjutant of the 1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The under-mentioned officers, on return from military duty, have been re-posted to the Candahar State Railway, Upper Section, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Lindsay, Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, and Lieuts. C. F. Fuller, W. W. Robinson, G. Davidson, J. Neville, and S. A. E. Hickson.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I. (late Bombay), Controller-General of Supply and Transport in the Cabul campaign, will shortly arrive in England from India.

Grenadier Guards. The 2nd Batn. arrived at Charing Cross Railway Station, shortly after 1 o'clock on Tuesday, from Shorncliffe. The battalion, preceded by the regimental band, marched to Chelsea Barracks, where they will occupy the quarters vacated on Monday by the 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards. The battalion has been stationed at Shorncliffe since September last.

Coldstream Guards. The 1st Batn. left London on Monday evening, and arrived in Dublin on Tuesday morning at about 10.30, and marched through the city to the Richmond Barracks. The band of the 57th Regt. met them on the North Wall Quay, and played them through the streets. Crowds collected at the corners, but no public manifestation of feeling took place.

Scots Guards. The officers of the 2nd Batn. have placed a brass cross in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, in memory of the late Lieut. Watkin Williams Wynn, who was drowned lately while canoeing upon the Thames at the Windsor weir.

1st or Royal Scots. The 2nd Batn. has arrived at Queenstown in H.M.S. Malabar from India, and taken over quarters at Fermoy. Lieut. Login, a probationer for the Indian S.C., took passage to Portsmouth in the Malabar from Bombay.

2nd Queen's. Capt. Lawson, 2nd Batn., has accepted the adjutancy of the 4th Surrey R.V.C. Lieuts. Robson, 2nd Batn., and Allen, 1st Batn., arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from India in H.M.S. Malabar. Lieut. Dawson, 2nd Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Estridge, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Hamilton arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna on Thursday.

4th King's Own. Lieut. Bonomi, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna on Thursday.

5th Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday from India. It was to have landed yesterday and taken over quarters in Gosport Forts.

6th Regiment. Capt. Hopkins has been appointed to the 1st Batn. as pymr., on entering the Pay Department. Capt. Brady, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

8th King's. Lieut. Brereton, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Capt. Dawson, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India, in H.M.S. Serapis. The 1st Batn. has proceeded from Warley to Manchester, and replaced the 53rd Regt., moved to Chatham.

9th Regiment. Capt. Humfrey has been appointed to the 90th Regt. as paymaster, on joining the Pay Department. 2nd Lieut. Donne, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates. Two officers and 50 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Batn., from Limerick, have taken over quarters in Clare Castle for the winter. Lieut. Govan, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

11th Regiment. Lieut. Phayre, 1st Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Stanley, 2nd Batn., arrived at Portsmouth, on Monday, from India in H.M.S. Malabar. 2nd Lieuts. Jacson and Lafone, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

12th Regiment. Capt. Williams, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday, in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. Hutchinson, 1st Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Carpendale, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Poulton, 1st Batn., arrived at Portsmouth, on Monday, from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

13th Light Infantry. An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, C.B., 1st Batn., and Lieut.-Col. England, 2nd Batn. 2nd Lieut. Cox, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates. Medals for service in the Zulu war were presented on the parade-ground of Raglan Barracks, Devonport, on Thursday, to the men of the 1st Batn. The ceremony was performed by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Knox Leet, V.C., who expressed regret that the colonel of the regiment, Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, could not attend for that purpose, and said the medals had been hardly earned and honestly won. The men then marched up in companies, and medals were pinned on their breasts, after which the colours were trooped. Lieut. Gillon, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

14th Regiment. Lieut. Carter, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 17th Bombay N.I., as wing-officer, on probation. Lieuts. Adye, A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Cureton, C.B., commanding the Oudh Division Bengal Army, and Hogge, a probationer for the Indian S.C., have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Murray, 2nd Batn., is about to retire. Qmr. Bayley, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday, in H.M.S. Jumna.

15th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Maunsell, 2nd Batn., arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

16th Regiment. Capt. Becher, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

17th Regiment. Pymr. (Major) Ross, 2nd Batn., is about to retire, and the following have been appointed a committee of paymastership, viz.:—Capts. Richards (president), Nares, and Webb. Lieut. St. Quintin, 1st Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., is on leave to Calcutta till the end of April, studying the native languages. Lieut. Carpendale, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Stacpole, 2nd Batn., arrived home on Monday from India in H.M.S. Malabar. 2nd Lieuts. Wheeler and Vowell left Portsmouth for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates; 2nd Lieut. Lacy, 1st Batn., left England for India by the same ship. Capt. Vulliamy, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday, in H.M.S. Jumna.

18th Royal Fusiliers. Lieut. Williamson, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

21st Fusiliers. Lieut. Tuckey, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

22nd Regiment. Capt. Sealy, 2nd Batn., arrived at

Portsmouth on Monday, from India, in H M.S. Malabar. Lieut. Hodgson, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed officiating wing-officer of the 4th Goorkhas, on probation. Lieut. Gordon-Cumming, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. 2nd Lieuts. Armstrong and Thackeray, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

23RD FUSILIERS. We learn from Saugor, under date Nov. 6, that "three companies of the 1st Batn. are now stationed at Saugor. Orders have been received for the detachment to hold itself in readiness to march on Dec. 18, for Chakrata, which will be reached about the middle of March, 1881. A very large proportion of men are in hospital with fever and ague. Lieut. Morris has been appointed assist.-instructor of musketry." Capt. Cowan, 2nd Batn., has been appointed adjt. of the Royal Denbigh and Merioneth Militia. 2nd Lieuts. Cawood, Bright-Smith, Cooper, and Cole left Portsmouth for India, on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

24TH REGIMENT. 2nd Lieuts. Graham, Sugden, and Thwaytes, 2nd Batn., left Portsmouth for India, on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

25TH REGIMENT. Two officers and 50 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Batn. proceeded on Saturday from Fermoy to Mitchelstown, to occupy the barracks there for the winter. Capt. Dixon and Lieut. Mayne, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

28TH REGIMENT. Lieut. M'Crea has passed the precribed examination, and been recommended for promotion to the rank of captain. He is the senior of his rank, and his name will appear in an early gazette.

29TH REGIMENT. Capt. Prendergast is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Serapis.

30TH REGIMENT. Capt. Cooke arrived home on Monday from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

32ND LIGHT INFANTRY. 2nd Lieut. Legh, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing-officer of the 26th Bombay N.I., on probation.

34TH REGIMENT. Capt. Gage completes his term of service as adjt. of the Royal Westmoreland Militia on the 23rd inst.

40TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Probyn, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY. The depôt companies have proceeded from Manchester to Shrewsbury, and joined the Brigade Depôt which has been formed at that station.

44TH REGIMENT. Capt. Foster has been appointed acting adjt. of the Brigade Depôt at Warley.

45TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Swan, a candidate for the Indian S.C., attached to the 8th Bombay N.I., has been transferred to the 24th Bombay N.I., on probation.

49TH REGIMENT. Major Huyshe has joined the depôt at Reading, relieving Brevet Lieut.-Col. Vivian. Lieuts. Evans-Gordon and Brook have relieved Capts. Remmington and King at the depôt. Capt. Bogue has been appointed acting adjutant of the Brigade Depôt. Lieut. Sievwright, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 3rd Bombay N.I. for duty, on probation.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut. H. M. Abud, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing-officer of the 11th Bombay N.I., on probation; Lieut. R. Baillie, of the 20th Bombay N.I., on probation.

Lieut. A. C. Powell, a candidate for the Indian S.C., attached to the 25th Bombay N.I., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

In consequence of the large drafts which have been sent from the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, during the past few weeks, the division is now very weak, and a detachment of about 200 men will shortly join from the Royal Marine Depôt at Deal, for duty.

The best shot in the Regular forces for 1879 was Serjeant Alfred Fletcher, of the 14th Company Royal Marine Artillery, who, during the regulated rifle practice for that year, scored in the three classes, at distances from 200 to 800 yards, 207 points against 199, scored under like conditions by the best shot in the Army. In recognition of the merit of this performance, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded Serjeant Fletcher a silver medal and a special prize of £20.

51ST LIGHT INFANTRY. Capt. Nugent has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. Lieut. Thackwell has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Strachey has been appointed A.D.C. on the personal staff of his Excellency the President of the Viceroy of India's Council.

53RD REGIMENT. The regiment arrived at Chatham Garrison on Tuesday evening by special train from Manchester. It was met at the railway station by the bands of the other infantry regiments in the garrison, and played to Chatham Barracks, where it has taken over quarters. The depôt companies have proceeded from Manchester to Shrewsbury, and joined the Brigade Depôt which has been formed at that station. The following officers accompanied them, viz. :—Major Terrot, Capts. Waller and Cotton, and Lieut. Eyton.

57TH REGIMENT. Major Bicknell's retirement to half-pay will be notified in an early gazette.

59TH REGIMENT. Capt. Gunter arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

60TH RIFLES. We are requested to announce that a wish having been expressed by the officers, both past and present, of the 60th Rifles that a memorial should be erected to those of the regiment who have been killed or have died on active service in Afghanistan and Zululand, a committee to collect funds for this object has been formed, as under. Subscriptions, not exceeding £1 each, will be received from all ranks, and may be paid to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, or to Sir C. R. M'Grigor, Bart., and Co., 25 Charles Street, St. James's Square. Until it is known what the amount likely to be collected may be, the form of the memorial cannot be proposed or settled. Committee :—Major.-Gen. R. J. Fielden, C.M.G., M.P.; Cols. H. P. Montgomery, W. L. Pemberton, C.B., and R. W. Hinxman; Lieut.-Cols. J. D. Dundas, 1st Batn., Cromer Ashburnham, 3rd Batn., and K. G. Henderson, commanding 4th Batn.; or such officers as may be in command of battalions, with power to add to their number. The foregoing arrangements having been submitted to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, colonel-in-chief of the regiment, &c., he has been pleased to approve of them and to authorise their publication. The losses of the regiment in these campaigns have been :—1st Batn.—Lieut. H. L. Farmer, died of fever in Zululand. 2nd Batn.—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Collins, died near Sibi, Afghanistan, Oct. 8, 1880; Colour-Serjt. J. H. Chessum, Ptes. W. Blake and H. Ward, killed in action, at Ahmed Kheyl, April 19, 1880; Pte. Crook, killed in action, at Urzoo, April 23, 1880; and many others who have died from cholera, fever, &c. 3rd Batn.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. V. Northey, died of wounds received at Ginghilovo; 2nd Lieut. A. C. B. Mynors, died of fever and dysentery, at Fort Pearson, on the Tugela, April 26, 1879; Pte. Pratt, killed in action; and about seventy others who have died from fever, dysentery, &c. Unattached to a battalion, being supernumerary on staff, Capt. E. W. H. Crofton, died of cholera, at Lundi Kotal, Afghanistan. Before anything is erected, full particulars of losses will be obtained from battalions. Lieut. Bewicke, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna. Lieut. the Hon. C. G. S. Canning, 4th Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. Lieut. Canning arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

61ST REGIMENT. The depôt and families which arrived from England in the troop-ship Serapis had proceeded to Mhow when we heard from India. The strength of the depôt was one officer, 72 men, 49 women, and 87 children. 2nd Lieut. Beville sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

62ND REGIMENT. Capts. Hayne and Denniss have been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. Capt. and Pymr. Whiteford left Portsmouth for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates, to take up the appointment of pymr. of the regiment. Capt. Jones arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

66TH REGIMENT. The Kurrachee paper says :—"The head-quarters, consisting of 15 officers and 450 non-commissioned officers and men, arrived at Kurrachee from Candahar on the 13th inst. (November), in excellent health and spirits, and marched to the barracks from Frere Station at 4.30 p.m., being played in by the 3rd Bombay N.I. The names of the officers were :—Lieut.-Col. Hogge, Major Ready; Capts. Quarry, Mackinnon, Beresford-Peirse, and McC. Bruce; Acting-Adjt. G. De La M. Faunce; Lieuts. J. W. Fitzgerald, M. L. O'Donel, C. M. Edwards, H. Lynch (wounded), W. Lonergan; 2nd Lieut. and Acting Qrmr. G. L. Melliss, Pymr. E. G. P. Mayers, and Surg.-Major Waghorn. The 66th left Candahar on Oct. 1, and were played out of the city by the bands of H.M.'s 7th Fusiliers and 4th Rifles. Generals Primrose and Burrows and the whole of the Staff, as well as the officers of the garrison, saw the regiment off. Gen. Primrose took the opportunity of addressing the men, and paid a well-merited tribute to their gallantry and devotion to duty at Maiwand. The corps reached Quetta on Oct. 13, and remained there till the 27th. The bands of the 78th Highlanders and the 13th N.I., which played them in on their arrival at Quetta, played them out on their departure. They reached Per Chowkey on the 3rd inst., and started thence for Kurrachee on the 5th. It is gratifying to learn that they were hospitably received at every halting-place between Candahar and Kurrachee." The *Times of India* hears that "in consequence of the prevalence of malarious fever in Kurrachee, orders have been issued for the 66th Regt. to be moved from that station to Khandalla as soon as tonnage can be provided for its conveyance to Bombay. The regiment will remain at Khandalla until required to embark for England on or about Jan. 20 next."

72ND HIGHLANDERS. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"Some of the Scotch residents of Lahore have held a meeting for the purpose of giving an entertainment to the men of the 72nd and 92nd Regiments, in welcome of their return from Afghanistan, and recognition of their gallantry during the war. The meeting was merely preliminary, its work being confined, first, to discussing the project, consulting Cols. Parker and Stockwell, the commanding officers of the regiments concerned, and arranging for a general meeting, at which the details of the project should be settled. Both officers have heartily accepted the proposal; and we do not suppose that the men will entertain any insuperable objection to being *fêted*. The selection of a day was the main difficulty, because the time from the 10th to the 16th will be pretty well filled up with escort duty, guard duty, reviews, games, and the other incidents of the Viceroy's visit. But as Lord Ripon leaves early on the morning of the 16th, it was suggested that an hour or two might easily be found in the afternoon of that day, for the tiffin or dinner, or whatever it is to be. A site for the entertainment has been provisionally fixed upon, at apoint midway between the two camps. Excluding the invalids,—as, unfortunately must be done,—there would be about 1,200 men available for the modest treat. Though the idea was started by the Lahorites, the hope is that the entertainment will be given by the Scotchmen of the Punjab." According to the Lahore paper, "the regiment is about to be promoted from trews to kilts, in reward for its distinguished services in Afghanstan." Our contemporary says :—"We believe the honour was within the regiment's reach at least once before, but on the present occasion they do not mean to let it slip." In reply to the toast of "The Army," at the annual dinner of the Scottish Corporation on St. Andrew's Day, Gen. Sir F. Roberts said :—"Any soldier would be gratified at being called upon to return thanks for the Army this evening, not only on account of the very flattering terms in which your lordship the President has proposed the toast, but also for the evident manner in which you, gentlemen, have responded to it. To me it is an especial satisfaction, inasmuch as it affords me the opportunity I have looked for to express publicly my high appreciation of the good work performed by her Majesty's troops in Afghanistan during the last two years. Where all have done their duty so nobly, it might be invidious to single out particular regiments for special praise, but I am sure that I shall not be misunderstood by the other gallant fellows whom I had the honour to command if, at a banquet given by Scotchmen on this festival of St. Andrew, I bring to notice the gallant conduct in the field and the good behaviour in quarters of the two noble Highland regiments which were under my own immediate command. Scotland, my lord and gentlemen, may well be proud of her Majesty's 72nd (the Duke of Albany's) and the 92nd (the Gordon Highlanders). No words of mine can express the admiration I feel for those two splendid corps. By their devotion and heroism they have proved that we can look to Scotland, as in days of yore, for men for our Army both capable and willing to endure hardship and privations, and ready, when occasion requires it, to lay down their lives for their Queen and country. Were I to recount to you one-tenth of the glorious deeds which came under my own observation, I should, while gratifying myself, occupy too much of your time. Permit me, however, to say that the manner in which her Majesty's troops carried on their duties during the war fully deserved the evident reception which the toast of 'The Army' has met with from all here. We one and all rejoiced at being in a position to uphold the dignity of our Sovereign, to maintain the honour of our country, and to prove to the world that her Majesty's soldiers are as brave and as loyal as they ever have been. My lord and gentlemen, I have had the pleasure now on three successive St. Andrew's nights to dine with Scotchmen, and I hope I may often have the same pleasure. On two previous occasions I was the guest of the 72nd Highlanders, and although commissariat rum and ration beef are not so exhilarating nor so tempting as the magnificent banquet of which we have just partaken, we managed to spend very cheery evenings, and we did not fail to drink the health of our friends at home with all the national honours. As regards myself, my lord and gentlemen, I will tender you my hearty thanks for the cordial manner in which the very complimentary allusions of the chairman to my services have been received by this ancient and distinguished corporation."

73RD REGIMENT. The death has been officially announced of Capt. R. Smith, quartermaster on the Half-Pay List, which occurred at Worksop on Nov. 1.

75TH REGIMENT. Lieut.-Col. Wadeson, V.C., completes his five years in command of the regiment on Saturday next, the 18th inst., after which he will be placed upon half-pay.

77TH REGIMENT. 2nd Lieuts. Wilson, Cockeram, Cronin, Thornton, Dyer, and Burton left Portsmouth for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates.

78TH HIGHLANDERS. Brevet Major Smith arrived home from India in H.M.S. Jumna on Thursday. Capt. Graham and 2nd Lieut. Fraser arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from India in H.M.S. Malabar. The head-quarters arrived at Candahar on the 15th ult.

80TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Chamberlain obtains the company, vacant in consequence of the appointment of Capt. Howard to the Pay Department.

83RD REGIMENT. 2nd Lieut. Alban, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 22nd Bombay N.I., for duty on probation.

86TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Tobin, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has arrived home from India on twelve months' sick-leave. It will be remembered that this officer was lately engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with a Pathan in Afghanistan, and was severely wounded. He has partially lost the use of his left arm, and has been granted a wound pension of £75 per annum.

88TH REGIMENT. Lieut.-Col. Lambert, C.B., completes his five years' service in command of the regiment on Saturday next, the 18th inst., when he will be placed on half-pay. Capt. Bowen, attached to the depôt at Galway, is about to retire on pension.

89TH REGIMENT. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robinson arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from India in H.M.S. Malabar.

90TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Capt. Humfrey has been appointed pymr. of the regiment, on joining the Pay Department from the 9th Regiment.

91ST HIGHLANDERS. Capt. Stevenson obtains his majority by the retirement of Major Hollway, Lieut. Tottenham getting the company.

92ND HIGHLANDERS. Capt. Hope completes his term of service as adjt. of the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers to-day. Capt. Darvall arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

93RD HIGHLANDERS. The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 30th ult. contains the particulars of a boat accident which occurred in the bay on the previous Sunday afternoon :—"After a considerable fall in the barometer, with an easterly mind, rain began to fall early in the afternoon, and was followed by a succession of violent storms. This continued far into the night, the fall of rain being registered as one and a half inches during the 24 hours. The easterly wind, increasing in violence, was blowing very hard on Monday morning, and a number of vessels took shelter in the bay, steamers riding at double anchor and long cables. On Sunday afternoon some officers were sailing in the bay in the yawl Ariel, belonging to the officers of the 93rd Highlanders, and were unable to get her back to her moorings off the New Mole before dark. Shortly after 6 o'clock an attempt was being made to tow the yacht up against a strong tide, which was settling into the bay, by means of the dingy, in which were Mr. J. Campbell, and Pte. Buchanan, 93rd Highlanders. The Ariel was at the time down the bay inside the outer line of hulks; it was quite dark, and the storm which had been gathering all day was just breaking over the rock. While the boat was already towing, a sudden puff filled the yacht's sails and surged her ahead, the strain of the tow-rope pulling the dingy's stern under, and filling her with water without a moment's warning. Its occupants were precipitated into the water, and both the yacht and boat drifted rapidly away from them. Up to this time Mr. F. Aitken, 93rd Highlanders, had been at the helm of the Ariel, but seeing what had happened, he put it hard over, so as to throw the vessel up in the wind, and without an instant's hesitation he jumped overboard as he was to the assistance of his comrade. In the meantime, Mr. A. Middleton, 93rd Highlanders, rapidly divested himself of his clothes, and seizing a life-buoy, followed with but little delay. Mr. Campbell and Buchanan had struck out for the vessel; but the tide was strong against them, and Mr. Campbell soon became exhausted. When reached by Mr. Aitken he was just sinking, and was actually seized by him under the water. By the time Mr. Middleton arrived he was himself exhausted, and, Mr. Campbell still continuing to struggle, all three were for a time in a most perilous position, the whole of them sinking beneath the water more than once, together with the buoy. Happily, Mr. R. Orde, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, was also on board the Ariel, and, acting with great judgment, he let go the anchor as soon as possible, and then, seeing that alone he could be of no assistance, he swam out to the dingy, which was floating full of water some 40 yards off, and managed to push her down about the same distance to the spot where the three were struggling in the water. Mr. Campbell having been got to hold on to the gunwale of the boat, she was then hauled in to the Ariel by the tow-rope, which, luckily, had remained attached to her; and Mr. Campbell, now totally unconscious, was got on board. It was only then that Mr. Aitken was heard calling out, and it was seen that, in place of coming in with the boat, he had remained floating with the life-buoy. Steps were at once taken to rescue him, Mr. Orde and Buchanan proceeding in search of him in the dingy, partially emptied for the occasion, and he was picked up, in a very exhausted condition, about 250 yards from the yacht, after having been in the water for at least 20 minutes. After being taken on board, Mr. Campbell soon recovered consciousness, and about half an hour later the yacht was boarded by Capt. S. Buckle, colonial engineer, who had come out in search of her from the New Mole on board the steam-launch."

95th Regiment. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"A soldier was shot last Monday night in a public-house at Cork. It is stated that a young man named Josiah Hamston, the son of a warder in the military barracks, and a soldier of the 95th Regt. were drinking together, when, in the course of a conversation, Hamston produced a revolver, and was holding the muzzle towards his companion when the revolver went off, the bullet striking the soldier in the forehead. Hamston has been arrested. The occurrence is believed to be accidental, as the two men were good friends, and the soldier, who was on leave, was at the time staying with Hamston."

98th Regiment. Capt. Tyacke and Lieut. Reeves have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieuts. Ley, Dupuis, Mackenzie, and Collins left England for India on Wednesday, in H.M.S. Euphrates.

100th Regiment. Capt. and Pymr. Langford, Pay Department, sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates, to take the appointment of pymr. to the regiment.

104th Fusiliers. The regiment has moved from Dublin to the Curragh, to make room for the 1st Batn. Coldstream Guards. The following officers arrived in camp with the regiment, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Campbell (in command); Capts. Stokes, Sherwill, and Liptrott; Lieuts. Maunsell, Ormerod, Bremner, and Williams; 2nd Lieuts. Ffennell and Bather; and Lieut. and Adjt. Short. Capt. Small arrived home from India on Thursday in H.M.S. Jumna.

107th Regiment. Lieut. Duberly, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 20th Bombay N.I., on probation.

108th Regiment. Capt. Dyke yesterday completed his period of Staff service as D.A.A.G. for Musketry on the Bengal Establishment.

109th Regiment. Capt. Ducat has joined the 67th Brigade Depôt at Birr, for two years. The well-known artists, Hill and Saunders, of Aldershot, have, in a series of eight plates, photographed the contents (up to date) of the officers' portrait album, with a success that makes it difficult to tell the copies from the originals. The charge is very moderate. Past and present members of the corps can obtain particulars either from the regiment or from Messrs. Hill and Saunders.

Rifle Brigade. H.M.S. Himalaya, which has been detailed to bring home the 2nd Batn. from Gibraltar, left England on Thursday for the Mediterranean.

2nd West India Regiment. The death has been officially reported of Lieut. F. W. E. Maunsell, which occurred at British Honduras on Sept. 6.

Ordnance Store Department. "Bis dat qui cito dat" writes:—"You were good enough to give space in your paper to my letter concerning the Ordnance Store Department, and the slow way the vacancies are filled up. Can any one enlighten me as to the delay in posting the senior Ordnance Store officers at Aldershot, Malta, Cork, and the Cape of Good Hope? Junior officers are performing the duties, but where are the senior officers? In the rank of deputy-commissary-general, all are now comfortably at home. What inducement can there be to zeal and energy? How hopeless is the race, when the prizes are withdrawn!"

Medical Department. Brig.-Surg. R. Wolseley, M.D., Surg.-Major W. Graves, and Surg. G. F. A. Smythe sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Euphrates. Surg.-Major A. C. Gaye has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. Surg. F. J. Shortt has been transferred from Aden to Bombay, for duty. By direction of the Secretary of State for War, a Royal Warrant, governing appointment, promotion, and retirement of the medical officers of the Household troops, was issued on the 1st inst. The Warrant states that these officers may be borne on the establishments as regimental officers. The ranks and relative ranks shall be the same as those laid down in the Warrant of Nov. 27, 1879, for officers of the Army Medical Department below the rank of Deputy-Surgeon-General and the rates of pay shall all be the same as those prescribed by the said Warrant for officers of the Army Medical Department of similar rank, provided that a surgeon who may have completed 15 years' service before he is promoted to the rank of surgeon-major shall receive 17s. 6d. a day. The relative rank shall govern the issue of their allowances, but the allowance in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light shall, as heretofore, only be admissible in those cases in which it would be issuable to other officers of the Brigade of Guards. Medical officers may be nominated for the establishments of regiments of Household troops by the colonels of regiments from the candidates who successfully compete for the Army Medical Department under conditions previously specified, but shall not be selected for appointment until they have passed through the course prescribed for surgeons on probation. A surgeon appointed on completion of probation shall be gazetted, and his commission shall bear the date of the day of his passing from probation. A surgeon of the Army Medical Department transferred to a regiment of Household troops shall be gazetted to the regiment to which he is nominated, but his seniority in the Brigade shall reckon for promotion from the day on which he was gazetted to the regiment. The promotion of medical officers on the establishment shall be by seniority in the medical establishment of the brigades of cavalry and infantry respectively. Surgeons shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of surg.-major, and surgs.-major to the rank of brig.-surg., without reference to length of service, but only on a vacancy occurring in the senior ranks of the medical officers on the establishment of the brigades to which they belong. Medical officers on the establishment may have the option of transfer to the Army Medical Department, or may be permitted to exchange with officers of that department, provided that when exchanging to a rank above that of surg. in the Army Medical Department they shall have fulfilled the conditions as to foreign service required of medical officers of the department.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Honourable Artillery Company. The prizes won by members of the corps during the year were distributed on Thursday evening by the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay. Round the sides of the large drill-hall, which was tastefully decorated, the men of the three arms of the Service represented in this corps—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—were formed in line. On a daïs were displayed the prizes, valued at £600, which made a handsome show. The 22nd annual report on the progress of musketry instruction and target practice, by the musketry-instructor, Capt. Raikes, was read by Major and Adjt. Borton, in the unavoidable absence of the former from London. It stated that this year the musketry regulations and the rules of the regimental shooting committee had been entirely revised, with a view to raise the standard of efficiency, and that the change had proved successful. In order to be classed as efficients, members were now required to fire up to 600 yards and to obtain 70 points, whereas formerly they were only required to make 40 points under 300 yards. Although the difficulty of proving efficiency had been thus increased, a much larger number had fired their second-class than ever before, and the marksmen showed an increase of 25 per cent. over the number last year. At the Army Rifle Meeting at Aldershot in August, Lieut. Munday won the Grand Military Cup, open to all ranks of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces. Serjt. J. A. M'Kenzie won the championship of the North London Rifle Club, and was also chosen captain of the team which fired against Sir Henry Halford's team, of the Midland Club, at Birmingham. Pte. A. Reside was presented with the badge of gold-crossed rifles and crown for an aggregate score in three periods of classing of 179 points, as the best shot in the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., after the distribution of the prizes, addressed those present, and said that this regiment better deserved the name of Volunteer than any other, for it did not cost the country a penny. He regretted that the number of members of this ancient and distinguished regiment was not greater, but it lay with the members who were, through an elected council, practically the governors of the Hon. Artillery Company, to increase the muster on parade.

1st London Engineers. The Lord Mayor presented the prizes of this regiment at the Guildhall on the 3rd inst. Lieut.-Col. Drew's statement of the work of the year was in all respects good. The enrolled had increased from 448 to 513, and the efficients showed an advance of 83. During the proceedings, the prize for "best-dressed rank and file in marching order" was decided by Col. Dawson-Scott, R.E., and Major Jones, R.E.; and Corpl. Pannell was the winner. Major and Adjt. Parker, R.E., received well-deserved praise for the success which has attended his exertions, in conjunction with Serjt.-Major Johnson, R.E., in bringing the corps to its present high state of efficiency. Sapper Kirkup is the best shot.

3rd Kent Rifles. The prizes of the Greenwich Company were distributed on Monday night at Blackheath. Capt. Frigout said the company had well kept up its position, the numbers attending the camp were larger, and great progress had been made in shooting.

2nd (South) Middlesex Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Viscount Ranelagh presided at the annual presentation of prizes at the head-quarters, Walham Green, on Saturday, and, as usual, made some sound remarks respecting the work of the year. The consolidation and renumbering of all the regiments, he said, he considered a step in the right direction towards that complete organisation which had been so long required. A feature of the year's musketry practice was the field and long-range volley-firing at Caterham. The result of the field-firing (for the introduction of which into this country Lord Ranelagh credited Capt. and Adjt. James, as he believed it had only previously been attempted in India) at unknown distances, between 750 and 175 yards, gave a per-centage of hits to rounds fired of 6·47 on the small canvas dummies representing men's heads, this being considerably in excess of the average made by the troops at Aldershot with the Martini-Henry. The champion badge was awarded to Serjt. R. Pullman (G.M.), and the badge of rifle and three stars to Corporal R. Bird.

6th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifles. The prizes of this regiment were distributed on the evening of the 3rd inst., at Willis's Rooms, by Lieut.-Gen. Erskine, an officer to whom, with Gen. McMurdo, the force owes much for valuable advice and assistance in the early days. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay gave a favourable report of the condition of the regiment as regards the enrolled strength, which is 506, but the efficients are only 447, or 10 less than in 1879.

23rd (late 46th) Middlesex Rifles. The annual prize distribution will take place at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday next. The Countess of Lytton will present the prizes, supported by Lady Roberts and Mrs. Routledge. Amongst the visitors will be the Earl of Lytton, Lord Chelmsford, Major-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, Major-Gen. J. Ross, Col. Logan, and many others.

2nd Stafford Rifles (late 1st Administrative Battalion). The annual return of the regiment shows the following results to have been obtained during the year which ended Oct. 31:—Enrolled strength, 1,091; efficients, 1,091; non-efficients, nil.; per-centage, 100; camp allowances, £722 10s.; capitation grant, £1,922; total, £2,644 10s. The battalion has its head-quarters at Stoke-on-Trent, and is commanded by Lieut.-Col. M. D. Hollins, and the adjt. is Capt. Pope, 94th Regt.

1st Surrey Artillery. On the invitation of Dean Stanley, the brigade attended Divine service in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday morning last. The brigade paraded in strong force at Wellington Barracks at 9 o'clock, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hope, V.C., and marched to the Abbey, where a special space had been reserved for it. The Duke of Teck, hon. colonel, was present.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade. Capt. Ritchie, M.P., presented the prizes of this fine battalion at the Shoreditch Town Hall on Monday night. In the absence of Lieut.-Col. Mapleson, the opening statement was made by Lieut.-Col. Wigram, who said the strength had advanced from 849 to 903, and the efficients from 751 to 884. Much of the success was attributable to their adjt., Capt. Barnett, 4th Foot. M Company (Capt. Barnett's) was awarded the first prize for efficiency, having returned 112 out of 116. Colour-Serjt. Costin is the best shot in class-firing.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

3rd Bengal Cavalry. Capt. G. T. Morris, squadron-officer, has been appointed a garrison instructor on the Staff of the Bengal Army for five years, vice Major W. Smith, R.A., whose period of Staff service has expired.

13th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. R. C. Low, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on private affairs.

3rd Bengal N.I. The Lahore paper says:—"The appointment of Col. R. Blair to the command of one of the vacant Bengal Brigades will cause, we suspect, much surprise, and some discontent among the aspirants to these prizes of the Service. Col. Blair is one of the fortunate officers, who, by electing to remain in the local service, has obtained a start of about a dozen years' promotion over his less lucky comrades of the Staff Corps. He has, we believe, taken no part in the Afghan War, and has been for some time employed in commanding at Dinapore, a post which would not necessarily test his fitness for the command of a brigade. He now supersedes Cols. Hankin and Doran, both of whom have commanded brigades in the field, the former having, since his Cavalry brigade was broken up, commanded the Peshawur brigade with great energy, ability, and success. Brigdr.-Gen. Hankin, an officer of some 13 years' longer service than Col. Blair, and far more widely known, is passed over by an untried junior in a manner which will not, we think, conduce to the popularity, or credit for discernment, of the Commander-in-Chief, whose recommendation has, in this instance, we believe, outweighed the wishes of the Government. Col. Blair has obtained credit for his efficient command of the 3rd N.I., but Col. Hankin long since received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his services in the organisation of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, a regiment which he has commanded for years. His conduct in command of a brigade has been approved and generally recognised; and it is difficult to understand how his claims have come to be ignored in favour of an officer so much his junior."

5th Bengal N.I. Lieut. G. P. Hatch, attached, has been appointed wing-officer on probation, vice Capt. C. H. Stoddert, promoted.

6th Bengal N.I. Major A. G. Handcock, wing-commander, employed as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of Division, has been granted leave to England for one year 88 days, on private affairs.

8th Bengal N.I. Lieut. W. S. Hewett (on furlough), from the 19th Bengal N.I., has been appointed wing-officer, vice Capt. A. Fishe, promoted.

31st Bengal N.I. Col. H. M. Wemyss, commandant, has been granted leave to England, on private affairs.

1st Punjab Cavalry. Major J. R. B. Atkinson, squadron-commander, has been granted leave to England for one year 75 days, on private affairs.

2nd Punjab Cavalry. Capt. L. A. Bishop, squadron-officer, has been granted leave in India for two years, on private affairs.

3rd Punjab Cavalry. Major A. Vivian, commandant, has been granted leave to England for two years, on private affairs.

5th Punjab Cavalry. Lieut. C. F. Gambier, squadron-officer and adjt., has been granted leave to England for 1 year 182 days, on medical certificate.

1st Punjab Infantry. Lieut.-Col. F. J. Kerr, C.B., commandant, has been granted leave to England for one year, on private affairs.

4th Sikh Infantry. Major B. E. Gowan, wing-commander, has been granted leave to England for one year, on private affairs.

1st Hyderabad Cavalry. Major J. G. D. Walker has been granted leave to England for two years, on private affairs.

36th Madras N.I. Lieut. H. W. E. Georges, adjt., has been granted leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.

3rd Sind Horse. Lieut. A. M. Monteath, squadron-officer, has been granted leave to England for 18 months, on medical certificate.

Poona Horse. Capt. J. W. Anderson, squadron-officer, has been granted leave to England for 18 months, on medical certificate.

3rd Bombay N.I. Col. J. Clements, commandant, has been granted leave to England for 18 months, on medical certificate.

5th Bombay N.I. We (*Times of India*) believe that the Home Authorities have just sanctioned the issue of medals to this regiment for the China wars of 1857-60. It is to be hoped the regiment will not be kept waiting so long for the Afghan medal.

14th Bombay N.I. Col. J. C. Hobson, second-in-command, has been selected to officiate in command of the fortress of Asirgarh, vice Col. M. Boyd, proceeded on furlough to England.

29th Bombay N.I. Surg.-Major E. Morton has been granted leave to England for 18 months, on medical certificate. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Surg.-Major Morton, whose serious illness from dysentery at Candahar we noticed some time since, has arrived at Kurrachee, 'so dreadfully brought down, even to death's door,' as the local *Gazette* expresses it, that he had to be carried from the station to the Indus Valley Hotel on his arrival. We hope, however, the entire change—especially to sea air—will soon restore him to his wonted state of health and the companionship of his friends. The regiment to which he belongs—the gallant 2nd Beloochees—has received its full meed of praise from Sir Frederick Roberts, and we hear that its gallant commander, Col. O. V. Tanner, has been strongly recommended for a brigade command by the Gederal. The holding of Khelat-i-Ghilzai was no mean feat of arms. Had it fallen by any attack, the advance of Roberts's 'ten thousand' might have been very seriously embarrassed by the untoward event."

ARMY GAZETTE.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 1, 1880.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Hume, Lieutenant of her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 8, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 7, 1880.

Royal Horse Guards—2nd Lieut. Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bart., from the 6th Dragoons, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Short, transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

5th Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut. H. Short, from the Royal Horse Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lermitte, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. Moses retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

2nd Dragoons—2nd Lieut. C. S. Harris, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Fletcher, promoted.

14th Hussars—Supernumerary Lieut. A. J. English to be Lieut. (Nov. 23).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. L. V. Loyd to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. and Capt. Colvile, who has resigned that appointment (Nov. 24).

3rd Foot—Lieut. H. J. J. Middleton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 1).

11th Foot—Lieut. W. J. K. Dobbin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 20).

22nd Foot—Lieut. G. B. Hodgson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 15).

27th Foot—Lieut. H. S. Tunnard to be Capt., vice Taylor, promoted.

28th Foot—2nd Lieut. M. D. Keatinge, from the 35th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. Cure, 61st Foot, promoted.

51st Foot—Lieut. J. E. Preston has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 20).

81st Foot—2nd Lieut. C. M. Brunker, from the 43rd Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Thomas, promoted.

91st Foot—Major C. Hollway retires on temporary half-pay.

92nd Foot—Lieut. W. H. D. Cunyngham to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Douglas, promoted (Oct. 16).

1st West India Regiment—For 1883, in the notification of the promotion of Pymr.-Serjt. Christie in the *Gazette* of the 30th November, 1880, read 1880.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major T. P. Senior to be Staff Pymr., vice Hon. Major Harvey, granted retired pay (Dec. 1).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. W. C. Roe has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (Nov. 11); Surg.-Major J. Watson is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Half-pay—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Parsons, from the 3rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 10); Capt. J. E. C. C. Lindesay, from the 30th Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Qrmr. W. Lofts, 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, to have the temporary rank of Qrmr. in the Army, whilst serving in the Militia (Nov. 17).

To be Honorary Captains:—Hon. Lieuts. and Deputy-Comys. G. Blake, Bengal Establishment; B. Revell, Bengal Establishment; and W. Willson, Bengal Establishment (all dated July 2).

To be Honorary Lieutenants:—Deputy-Assist.-Comys. M. Maloney, Bengal Establishment (May 23, 1879); and G. McArthur, Bengal Establishment (July 2).

Memoranda—Major A. H. Lefroy, half-pay, late 41st Foot, retires from the Service, by the surrender of his half-pay; Major J. E. C. C. Lindesay, half-pay, late 30th Foot, retires from the Service, by the surrender of his half-pay; Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. Dwyer, half-pay, late 46th Foot, has been permitted to commute his half-pay (Nov. 22).

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 10, 1880.

Royal Engineers—Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C. (late Bengal), to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Davidson (late Bengal), who retires on a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Nov. 25); Capt. E. Stephens to be Major, vice Haslett, deceased (Nov. 20); Capt. E. A. Trevor (late Bengal), upon the Supernumerary List, to be Major (Nov. 25); Capt. W. H. Pierson (late Bengal), to be Major, vice Thackeray, V.C. (Nov. 25); Lieut. A. W. Smart to be Capt., vice Stephens (Nov. 20); Lieut. A. Bogle to be Capt., vice Pierson (late Bengal) (Nov. 25); Lieut. H. P. Knight has been seconded for service as Adjt. of the Hampshire Engineer Militia (Submarine Miners) (Oct. 31).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 8, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 7, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Antrim—Thomas Henry Skeffington, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Dublin City—Capt. T. Carr, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Wheatley, promoted Major in the Royal Artillery (Dec. 15).

Royal Lancashire—Capt. J. G. Uppleby, R.A., to be Adjt., vice Capt. Rooke, R.A., who has resigned that appointment (Nov. 23).

Mid-Ulster—Lieut. W. Browne to be Capt., vice Richardson, resigned (Sept. 27).

INFANTRY.

Royal Bucks—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. C. Pratt resigns his commission; W. C. Pratt, Esq., late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the regiment. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Herbert Hoare and Edward John Dewar.

2nd, or South Devon—Roger Fletcher Earle Lowndes-Stone-Norton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Hampshire—2nd Lieut. F. Whalley-Tooker to be Lieut.

Hereford—Francis Lyndon Evelyn, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Royal Lancashire—Charles Arthur Prioleau, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

7th Royal Lancashire—2nd Lieut. A. H. Barthorp to be Lieut.

Royal London—Major T. Smith resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

2nd or East Norfolk—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts.:—Cecil Bargrave Collings and Christopher Yeatman.

Oxford—John Williams, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Royal Surrey—Lieut. A. M. Hamilton to be Capt., vice Stringer, resigned; 2nd Lieut. H. P. B. Pigott to be Lieut., vice Hamilton, promoted.

North York—Lieut. J. P. Robson resigns his commission.

6th West York—Cecil Octavius Haskett Smith, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Nov. 18).

Carlow—Lieut.-Col.-Commandant and Hon. Col. J. H. Keogh resigns his commission; J. H. Keogh, Esq., late Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, to be Hon. Col. of the regiment.

North Cork—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—G. E. Garde, J. C. H. Purcell, and F. A. St. M. Sheil.

Royal Dublin City—Lieut. S. A. Seale resigns his commission.

Fermanagh—Capt. and Adjt. F. E. Apthorp, from the Londonderry Militia, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. and Brevet Major Shaw, 108th Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 30).

North Mayo—Annesley St. George Knox-Gore, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Meath—2nd Lieut. A. James, Lord Killeen, to be Lieut.

Militia Medical Department—Surg.-Major W. O. Mackenzie, of the Highland Rifle Militia, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear his uniform on retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 7, 1880.

Royal 1st Devon—Henry Yarde Buller Lopes, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. (Dec. 8).

Suffolk—William Hunter Rodwell, Esq., to be Capt. (Dec. 8).

1st West York—Lieut. B. I. Whitaker resigns his commission (Dec. 8).

INDIA.

Major Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Bengal S.C., is (the *Irish Times* says) to receive a promotion and the Order of the Bath in recognition of his Afghan services.

It has been notified that the defeat of Ayoub Khan by Gen. Sir F. Roberts on Sept. 1 will henceforth be officially described as the Battle of Candahar.

The *Irish Times* states that Major-Gen. Phayre, C.B., Bombay S.C., proceeds to England on being relieved in Afghanistan, but he will ultimately return to India and assume a divisional command. General Primrose is expected in London from Candahar on Wednesday next.

The names of the following medical officers having, through an oversight, been omitted from G.O.C.C. dated Oct. 14, 1879, the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct that, in recognition of the valuable services performed by these officers, their names be added to the list contained in par. 6 of the Order referred to:—Kuram Field Force.—Surg.-Major G. Farrell, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge, head-quarters staff; Surg-Major C. P. Costello, Indian Medical Service, base hospital, Kohat, afterwards Kuram. Southern Afghanistan Field Force.—Surg.-Major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., Indian Medical Service, base hospital and charge of Commissariat, Candahar Citadel; Surg.-Major G. Thompson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, base hospital, Quetta.

Brigdr.-Gen. F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay S.C., resumed command of the Aden Brigade on Oct. 30, on the termination of his leave to England.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following movements, in alteration and addition to the programme of relief of British and Native troops for 1880-81, are ordered:—B Baty. C Brig. R.H.A., Meerut, to stand fast; C Baty. 4th Brig. R.A., Afghanistan to Meean Meer, instead of Sitapur; 1-8th, Kurum to Murree Hills; 6-8th, Afghanistan, to stand fast; 11-9th, Afghanistan to Jutogh; 13th Hussars, Lucknow to Candahar; 100th Foot, Sealkote to Umballa; 7th Bengal Cavalry, Morar to Candahar; 8th, Mooltan to Candahar; 18th, Kurum to Nowshera; 5th N.I., Kurum to Jhansi; 9th, Afghanistan to Gorakpur; 10th, Barrackpore to Benares; 14th, Umballa to Candahar, early in 1881; 25th, Afghanistan to Ferozepore; 26th, Jhelum to Candahar, early in 1881; 33rd, Delhi to Barrackpore and (A wing) Dacca; 40th, Gorakpur and Benares to Barrackpore; 42nd, Shillong to Naga Hills; 27th Madras Inf., Morar, to stand fast till further orders.

The funeral of Sir John Milton, C.B., late Accountant-General of the Army, took place at Brompton Cemetery on the 2nd inst. It was attended by a number of his old colleagues of the War Office, viz., Mr. R. Thompson, C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State; Mr. White, C.B., Accountant-General; Mr. Knox, C.B., Deputy-Accountant-General; Mr. De La Bère, Assistant-Accountant-General; Mr. Nepean, Mr. Cane, Mr. L. Lukeing, Mr. Marzials, Mr. Guibara, Major Sczuizewski, and many of his old staff.

The pioneer of co-operative provision markets, "The Army and Navy," in Regent Street, is making good progress, and the management now desires to issue the remainder of £25,000 debenture capital in bonds of £25, £50, and £100. With this additional capital, the society will be enabled to complete the contemplated additions to the market; to make a saving in the cost of transport, by the purchase of their own horses and vans; and to develop the arrangements for the direct supply of fish from the coast. Particulars of the scheme will be found in our advertising columns, together with some account of the progress made by the market.

VOLUNTEERS AND SCARLET.

"Red Rifleman" writes:—"You have several times allowed me to write on this subject, with a view of disproving the notion that the authorities favour, and the Volunteers impede, uniformity. In the War-Office Committee Report, of January, 1879, it was recommended that scarlet uniforms or cloth be at once issued to the Volunteers, and a deduction of ten shillings per man be made in the Grant until the cost was repaid. The War Office did not carry this out, on the ground of economy. The Estimates for 1879-80 would have shown a very large increase by reason of the first cost of the clothing, although in subsequent years there would be reduced estimates; but in the event of a general election, both political parties can make capital out of 'large estimates.' Still, without the much-needed financial aid, 107 out of 210 Volunteer regiments wear the national colour. General officers do not encourage the change. One of these told a Volunteer regiment at Aldershot this summer that he was glad to see them keep to grey. Last Friday evening Gen. Willis told the 5th Lancashire R.V. (in green):—'Your dress, as one of the recognised dresses of the Army, is a very appropriate one for a regiment which is formed in a large city like Liverpool. I believe that in many large places like Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, where there is a great deal of dust and smoke, your uniform would probably be more serviceable than scarlet, which is the national colour; but again, on the other hand, I think that the great bulk of the Volunteer Force should be clothed in scarlet.' Now, as a fact, out of the eleven Volunteer rifle battalions in these three towns, six are already in scarlet, and there is no reason why the other five should be privileged to wear a cheaper colour. I see that the Hull Battalion has this year devoted all its prize fund towards paying the tailor's bill for scarlet. The loss of shooting prizes is, of course, a serious injury to a Volunteer corps in time of profound peace, and I think General officers should show sympathy with all corps that undergo great financial difficulties to carry out the wishes of the authorities. As for the 5th Lancashire, it was currently reported five years ago, that if the War Office would give three years' credit, scarlet would be adopted. I have heard both officers and men express a desire for such a change. The Militia Rifles could be changed at the national expense by issuing scarlet frocks at once, the accoutrements could be changed afterwards. Why is this not carried out?"

MILITIA SUBALTERNS IN THE LINE.

"One of Them" writes:—"I have just read a letter in your paper by an 'Ex-Militia Subaltern,' and I hope you will grant me space to point out also the great injustice which many of us, similarly situated with 'Ex-Militia Subaltern,' have suffered. I refer principally to those who entered the Militia in 1871, with a promise of a commission in the Line after two years. This promise was made publicly in the House of Commons by Mr. Cardwell, then Secretary of State for War. In accordance with this promise, I joined the Militia early in 1871, at the age of 19. But no Line commission was given to any Militia officer until November, 1873. I was not fortunate enough to obtain a nomination for that year, so was obliged to wait until the following year, and was gazetted in December, 1874. This was after completing *four* annual trainings, two more than we were led to expect were required, and making a total of three years and eight months' Militia service. Thus, you see, through no fault of my own, I was more unfortunate by eleven months than 'Ex-Militia Subaltern,' who gained his commission in two years and nine months. 'Ex-Militia Subaltern' has stated that although the rank of lieutenant was given to us on joining, yet we only received ensign's pay, viz., 5s. 3d. per diem, instead of 6s. 6d. This is not all, for every sub-lieutenant who joined the Army had his commission antedated, and so superseded us. To mention an instance, in August, 1875, a large batch of gentlemen were gazetted from Sandhurst to the Line, with their commissions antedated to June, 1874. Thus, although never even so much as heard of in the regiments to which they were appointed, they superseded all those who had joined the Army subsequent to June, 1874. The superseded officers had been serving for several months (in many cases abroad), and taking their share of all duties, when they suddenly found this unexpected step taken, and themselves made junior for the rest of their service to their more fortunate brethren. I say we have been unfairly dealt with, first by being, as I was, kept nearly four instead of two years in the Militia; secondly, by being superseded eight months after we had joined by officers from Sandhurst. Will not the authorities keep us now, so that we may for the future be a little more fortunate? Will they not promise us at least that as our turn arrives in our various regiments for promotion, that we shall receive that promotion, and not be superseded on the ground of 'not sufficient service?' We ought to have nearly two years more service, as we were justly entitled to it. We are all older men than those officers who superseded us; and had we received our commissions in 1873, as we expected to do on joining the Militia, we should now be senior to, and not junior to, officers who are daily passing us in each gazette, and who are junior to us, both in age and actual service, as their commissions were antedated."

It is stated that the subject of a grant in aid of the Chunda funds of Bengal cavalry regiments engaged in the Cabul campaigns has been for some time under consideration of Government.

Lieut.-Col. J. P. Martin, Bengal S.C., one of the Military Accountants, has been permitted to retire from the Service.

The *Irish Times* says:—"The following stations in the south and west of Ireland, in addition to those we have previously indicated, are to be occupied by troops during the present winter:—Bandon, Cashel, Clare Castle, Clonakilty, Ballahadereen, Tullamore, and Portumna. The military authorities are actively employed in providing accommodation and arranging for the necessary supplies to be duly furnished."

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— Bombay Cavalry.
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Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field*, *Morning Post*, *Sporting and Dramatic News*, *Lancet*, *Army and Navy Gazette*, *Baily's Magazine*, *&c.*

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Ascent of the Matterhorn, by Edward Whymper, illustrated (John Murray).—Military Misreadings of Shakespere, by Major Seccombe, printed in colours by Edmund Evans (George Routledge and Sons).—Day of Rest, for December (Strahan and Co.)—The Golden Mark, Christmas number of the Quiver; Cassell's Cookery, Part I.; Cassell's Popular Educator, Part I. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin).—A Voyage Round the World (J. B. Rogers).—The South African Campaign, by J. P. Mackinnon and Sydney Shadbolt; Fra Bartolommeo; Fra Angelico (Sampson Low and Co.)—Chelsea Janie, and other Poems, by J. R. Denning (Partridge and Cooper)—Murray's Handbook to the Mediterranean (John Murray).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.—The announcement in an evening paper that Sir Allen Young, Capt. R.N.R., is about to leave England in the Helen, on a new Antarctic expedition, may or may not be well founded. We have no information on the subject, but think that it is unlikely that Sir Allen Young will go so far. Would "Paris" like to go in the Helen?

SCIPIO AFRICANUS.—Lord Airey's representations will never meet the public eye. They are too alarming, and besides that, they confirm to the fullest extent the statements which were made respecting the want of discipline of certain portions of the drafts sent out to South Africa during the war of 1878-9.

GRIEVANCE.—We should only do you injury by publishing your letter.

R.N. SAILORS' HOME.—The report was not inserted, owing to the pressure on our space.

R.—Many thanks for interesting account of the cruise.

RETIRED COMMANDER.—We regret to say that the applications for employment are far in excess of the billets to be found.

CANADA.—Apply for information to the Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *"Vedette;"* *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

"ONE who has Served," in a letter published in the *Times* on Thursday, has, in our opinion, clearly proved that the scheme proposed by Colonel Stanley's Committee is not workable. He urges that *esprit de corps* is to an officer or soldier what pride of family is to civilians, and that it is of great value in acting as a check on young soldiers, who, on enlisting, sever for the time all home ties. He, therefore, very justly asks,—Why abolish *esprit de corps*, unless some very substantial advantage is to be derived from the change? He shows, also, that the suggested nomenclature of the amalgamated regiments will be both offensive and cumbrous. Among other corps, he mentions the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, and asks what would be their feelings, with all the honours of the Candahar campaign fresh upon them, on finding themselves converted into the 1st Battalion, Gordon and Sutherland Highlanders. He then points out that the alterations contemplated would not give the Authorities a single additional man for active or ordinary foreign service. The 25 first regiments have each two battalions, but "One who has Served" shows that they enjoy no advantages, as regards the procuring of men, over the rest of the Army. As to the idea of, on declaration of war, embodying the Militia and increasing the depôt to the strength of an ordinary battalion, he shows that this system is only applicable to a European war. Before the Militia could be embodied there must be a proclamation of imminent national danger. Even then the Militia cannot be forced to transfer their services to the Line, and as regiments they cannot, without their own consent, be sent out of the Kingdom. As to the enlisting of men indifferently for the Militia and Line, during the continuance of a war, we fail to see the advantage. If a man wanted to see service, he would join the Line direct. The writer calls attention to the fact that had we adopted this plan in 1879, during the Zulu and Afghan Wars, the cost of embodying the Militia and raising a full battalion of recruits in districts whose Line battalions were in the field, would have cost more than a million a year. If, he adds, the war had been popular, perhaps 100 men per Militia battalion might have volunteered to the Line; but such an arrangement as the embodiment of the Militia for this purpose would have been somewhat extravagant, as each man would have cost about £800! If the war had been unpopular, and the public were certainly not enthusiastic about it, all this expense would probably not have yielded a single additional man. What we want, as he justly says, is not abolition of old regimental titles and distinctions, but a sound organisation, by which, out of an average of about 94,000 men at home, we shall be able to detach 10,000 or 15,000 trained and efficient men for our constantly recurring small wars. That no such system exists is, indeed, discreditable to us; but to create one is not impossible, if really practical men be called into council. Killing *esprit de corps* is not, however, a remedy for administrative incompetence.

We are informed that there is no ground for the suggestion that the illness of Lord Ripon was caused by exposure to the sun in tiger-shooting. The latest news from Allahabad is favourable.

Major-General Hon. D. M'D. Fraser, C.B., succeeds, we understand, to one of the two Good-Service Pensions now vacant in the Royal Artillery.

Colonel H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., lately returned from Afghanistan, had the honour of dining with her Majesty at Windsor Castle on the 2nd inst., and Major-General Sir F. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., and Lady Roberts, and Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., on Wednesday.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Anderson is allowed to retain his appointment as Instructor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on being placed on the Retired Half-Pay List from the 18th Royal Irish, under the terms of the Royal Warrant. Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford Parsons also retains his appointment as Professor of Military Administration and Law at the Staff College, on being placed upon half-pay from the 3rd Buffs, under the terms of the same Warrant.

Captain H. W. L. Hime, Royal Artillery, we have reason to believe, becomes Secretary to the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. Le F. Tayler, R.A.

The present French Minister of War is making such a noise with his Reports and Circulars, that he is in future to be called, not "Farre," but "Fanfare."

Captain F. T. C. du Vernet, 66th Regiment, who has lately taken up the appointment of Garrison Instructor at Gibraltar, will carry out, in addition to his other duties, those of Local Inspector of Army Schools at the station.

We are well pleased to hear that the German Military Commission has decided against the adoption of repeating rifles for the present. The change would have been costly to Germany, and very perplexing to other States.

The gallant Commandant Von Linsingen, C.M.G., who fell in a recent skirmish in South Africa, was descended, we believe, from the General Count von Linsingen whose name crops up so often in the wars of 1793-1800. He was highly distinguished in the previous operations, which were supposed to have given peace and security to the Cape Colonies, and was an admirable specimen of the German soldier. In the same skirmish in which he fell, his son, a lad of seventeen, lost his life, in a vain attempt to save that of his father. There is a touching resemblance in their fate and that of Piet Ujis and his boy.

By the terms of the Royal Warrant on promotion and retirement, it will be impossible for the authorities to continue Lieutenant-General John Turner, C.B., R.A., whose scientific field-days on Woolwich Common have excited so much interest, in his command after March 31 next. The names of Major-Generals Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., R.A., and Hon. D. M'D. Fraser, C.B., R.A., are mentioned for the vacancy.

The establishment of the 21st Brigade Depôt at Shrewsbury, by the depôts of the 43rd and 53rd Regiments, leaves but one brigade depôt, that at Taunton, to be formed.

We recently called attention to the "bad form" and want of principle of a large proportion of the lads preparing for the Army. We have just learnt, on good authority, that some of the pupils at a certain well-known crammer's, in addition to every description of dissipation, were actually in the habit of pawning the crammer's sheets and towels!

Such an unusual incident as a simultaneous invitation, or command, from the Queen to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Military Secretary, and the Director-General of Military Education, to dine at Windsor Castle, has agitated the small Military quidnuncs amazingly—"to their depths," we would say—if they had any. After all, there may be "nothing in it," a mere fortuitous concurrence of atoms, beyond the desire of her Majesty to honour her faithful and distinguished servants with marks of favour which the sister-service would gladly share if they could. General Roberts has been the latest guest at Windsor Castle, and we believe all the eminent "Afghans" will be included in the list in due course. It was a great and well-merited honour, for Colonel Gough to be included in the royal command. The appreciation of the Queen is the highest social reward a soldier can aspire to, and her Majesty has recently taken every opportunity of showing it to the officers who have been engaged in India.

The conjecture we made, on good grounds, some weeks ago—that the Chilians would soon attack Lima—has been verified. They landed at Pisco on November 20, and thence began their march for the Peruvian capital, thus turning the fortifications at Callao. We may expect to hear of a sanguinary and cruel encounter, if the city does not capitulate.

One of the main arguments—more hypocritical and false than most of the others, which is saying a good deal—for the destruction of the South-African Republic of the Transvaal, was founded on the assumption that the Boers habitually ill-treated the coloured races, and were, consequently, dangerous neighbours to our peaceful people, as their Government was for ever minded to make wars of conquest and aggression. To show that our policy was different, these Cape rulers, in subservience to Colonial impulses and to Imperial designs of confederation, invaded Zululand, and attacked Sekukuni, and the Cape Government is now engaged in a destructive war with the Basutos, Pondos, Pondomese, and Tembus, as a sequel to innumerable Kafir wars, and contests with Gaikas, Galekas, and their cognates. Earl Grey, in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, argues with overwhelming force against the system of government which has rendered such injustice, bloodshed, and cruelty not only possible, but recognised as a policy. But for all that neither Whig, Tory, nor Radical will upset it. He stigmatises as "a mere delusion" the hope expressed by the late and present Ministers, that, Confederation would ensure peace, but at all events there is no chance of such a measure being carried at present, or for years to come.

As Ireland without hunting would be like the world without the sun, and as the Land Leaguers have been putting a stop to the pursuit of the fox, we hear that a movement is on foot to secure a few active, wiry, under-fed landlords, who may be expected to show good sport in the open for Mr. Parnell and his hunting friends. A few English landlords would, no doubt, volunteer their services; and Colonel C. Fraser, who has now quite recovered his recent indisposition, may be depended upon in case of need to give a great run on the Curragh.

It is not to be wondered at that Turkey objects to the *status quo* as regards her relations with Greece. The cost of war preparations is ruinous. Turkey has already offered a frontier, and if Greece fights she will certainly obtain less, rather than more, if she stands alone. With Christian States the preparations and threats of Greece would constitute a *casus belli*; but Turkey has no rights, in the eye of Europe.

The ingenious speculations of some of our contemporaries respecting the participation of Russia *sub rosâ* in the Kurdish invasion of Persia, have come to great grief—like the Kurds themselves. So have all the predictions of one of the inspired "evening" organs, anent the coming greatness of Sheik Obeidullah, who was to be a sort of Zenghis Khan. It would seem as if the Persians, under the influence of Austrian military teachers, have recovered some of their ancient aptitudes, and have proved themselves quite able to deal with such enemies as the Kurds. They are certainly superior to the troops which Outram disposed of so readily in the last war with Persia.

We have reason to believe that Prince Labanoff, the accomplished representative of Russia at this Court, has been instructed to further in every way consistent with the interests of his country a *rapprochement* between England and Russia on the Afghan, Herat, and Merv questions, and as Lord Dufferin has gone to St. Petersburg to work in a similar direction, there is some reason to hope that a solution of the difficulty of both countries may be ultimately found, to the great relief of each Government. We are not very sanguine, indeed, but we refuse to admit that some *modus vivendi* is possible between the Caspian, Lake Aral, the Hindoo Koosh, and the Indus. The scientific frontier and the retention of Candahar would thus for the time lose their significance; but the cost of the recent operations will not be so readily wiped off the slate.

We learn from Maritzburg that Commandant Willoughby has received authority to raise three troops of irregular cavalry, for service in Basutoland. The pay of the troopers is to be 5s. per diem, with 1s. per diem extra for bringing a horse. Rations, full equipment, uniform, and arms are to be provided.

The costs of the Basuto campaign will be a serious matter for the Cape. The estimated expenditure for the war is £60,000 a month, or £720,000 for the twelve months' campaign.

General Sir E. Green, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, attains the age of seventy and will be placed on the Retired List from the 15th inst., under the terms of the Royal Warrant; Lieutenant-General R. Hamilton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, being retired from the 18th inst. These retirements will promote Lieutenant-General R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, to be General; Major-Generals J. Wilson, Madras Staff Corps, and S. H. Becher, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Generals; and Colonels F. Young, Madras Staff Corps, and J. C. Haughton, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major-Generals,—giving also a run of promotion to the senior majors and captains in the Army.

Under the auspices of the East India Association—an organisation established for the promotion of all public interests of India—Lieutenant-Colonel James Browne, C.S.I., R.E., late Political Officer in Southern Afghanistan, will deliver an address on "The Retention of Candahar, and the Defence of the North-West Frontier," on Wednesday afternoon, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, General Sir Alexander Taylor, K.C.B., R.E., will preside, and public discussion will be invited.

The fourteenth section of the translation of the German official account of the Franco-German War of 1870-71 is now ready, giving particulars of the measures for the investment of Paris up to the middle of December, 1870.

General Sir H. C. Daubeney, K.C.B., colonel of the 55th Regiment, will be placed on the Retired List from the 19th inst., and General J. T. Grant, C.B., colonel of the 94th Regiment, from the 26th inst., on attaining the age of 70. General Grant's will be the last retirement under the age-clause which will occur during the present year, and only one more retirement will take place before April next, viz., that of General J. T. Hill, colonel of the 75th Regiment, who becomes 70 years of age on January 10.

We publish elsewhere a revised list showing the vacancies which have occurred during the present year on the establishment of General officers, and the steps taken for filling them. From this it will be seen that there are several steps due to the senior Colonels, who are naturally anxious that the subject should be inquired into without delay, that they may be saved the disappointment which it would occasion were they to find the new rules brought in before they attained a rank to which they are certainly entitled, if the ruling of the Royal Warrant is to stand for anything.

It would be as well if some order were given as to the manner in which officers should wear the regulation haversack. Worn at the right side, it would when full impede the use of the sword-arm, and as the sash is worn on the left shoulder, the haversack looks better when carried at the left side.

Mr. James Stevens, of the Reform Club, has offered the sum of £100 to be competed for at Aldershot by regiments of Infantry to show their proficiency in throwing up an entrenchment. Considering the importance of hasty entrenchments in modern warfare, the competition ought to be a keen one. The competition will be in perpetuity, as Mr. Stevens is bequeathing a sum of money sufficient to give the prize annually. He certainly deserves the thanks of the Army and the country for having made so generous an offer.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 3, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Commander George Robinson has been placed on the Retired List from the 1st instant, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from the same date.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 6, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Henry Chamberlain has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 8, 1880.

Assistant-Paymaster Edwin Roxbugh Brown has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 6th inst.

The following promotion has been specially made for gallant conduct in recovering the bodies of Lieutenant Bower and five seamen, of her Majesty's schooner Sandfly, who were murdered by natives at Florida, Solomon Islands:—Sub-Lieutenant Edward Eden Bradford to be Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 1st inst.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 9, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Navigating Lieutenant James Harry has been placed on the Retired List from the 2nd inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Henry F. Nicholson, to the Téméraire, when recommissioned; St. G. C. D'Arcy Irvine, to the Penelope.

Staff Commanders—William T. Tregidgo, to the Téméraire, when recommissioned; James B. Walker, to the Indus, for Swiftsure.

Lieutenants—Robert H. S. Stokes, to the Malabar; Andrew C. Williamson, to the Fawn, when recommissioned, additional for surveying; William C. Forrest, to the Doterel, when commissioned; George E. H. Deacon, to the Indus, vice Aylen, whose time has expired; M. Brooke, to the Minotaur.

Navigating Lieutenant—John W. Dixon, to the Wolverene, for surveying service.

Sub-Lieutenants—George E. B. Bairnsfather, to the Jumna; the Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt and Herbert M. Vaughan-Hughes, additional, to the Helicon, when commissioned.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant—Edward W. Collier, to the Helicon.

Chaplain—The Rev. John A. Rivington, M.A., to the Téméraire.

Naval Instructor—James M. Pask, to the Téméraire.

Staff Surgeons—James Martin, to the Indus, in lieu of a surgeon; Eugene V. de Meric, to the Boscawen, additional for sick quarters at Portland.

Paymaster—Cuthbert R. Radham, to the Champion, when commissioned.

Chief Engineers—Robert Macaulay, to the Champion; James Wootton, to the Téméraire, when recommissioned; James Legate, to the Fawn; Leonard Buckler, to the Asia, for Repulse; James G. Barrow, to the Helicon.

Surgeons—Henry R. Guppy, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for temporary service; Henry L. Crocker, to Plymouth Hospital; George C. Godding, to the Helicon.

Engineers—Alfred Palmer, Thomas A. Morris, and Henry R. Marsden (for temporary service), to the Champion; John A. Crawley, William Sharp, Robert B. Priston, Henry S. Pemberton, Thomas J. Haddy, to the Téméraire; George Welch, to the Helicon; Henry Jolliffe, to the Asia, additional, for the Reserve Office; Valentine Horne, to the Malabar; Samuel J. Rock, to the Asia, for the Speedy.

Assistant-Engineers—John F. Price, to the Asia, additional for Devastation; John A. H. Hicks, to the Warrior; William Milton, to the Téméraire; William A. D. Whormby, to the Fawn; Henry W. Walker, to the Indus, for the Swiftsure; Harry Taylor, to the Malabar.

Gunners—James Hills, to the Indus, for the Bellerophon; Frederick Bryant (acting), to the Pembroke, for the Daring.

Boatswain—Michael Twohy, to the Thunderer, as additional.

Carpenter—George Thomas, to the Pembroke, for the Daring.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—Edward Hicks, Sutton Bridge, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Saltburn, vice Tuck, pensioned. The promotion of William Hales, chief boatman, Brancaster, is hereby cancelled.

Commissioned Boatmen—W. T. Mears, Swale Cliff, to be chief boatman, Bacton, vice Nevin, promoted.

ARAB, which has cost £12,260 to repair and refit, will be completed at Devonport as rapidly as possible as a relief to the Wild Swan upon the East Indies station. The Arab was taken outside Plymouth Breakwater on Tuesday for a short preliminary steam trial with satisfactory results, a speed of 10·141 knots and 582·75 horse-power being recorded. A few weak bearings and defective feed will be remedied while completing for commission within the next few days.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Buckle, after embarking 200 Marines at Portsmouth, left on Friday last week for Chatham, to take on board a number belonging to the Chatham Division, and afterwards proceeded to Ireland. These are exchanges, and are not intended to increase the strength of the Marine force in Ireland. The Assistance arrived in Plymouth Sound late on Monday evening from Chatham. On Tuesday morning she embarked 2 officers and 137 men from the Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, shortly after 9 a.m., after which the Assistance left for Queenstown. She will return in a few days with the drafts relieved.

BITTERN, Com. E. P. Pusey, arrived at Malta on Nov. 23 from Corfu; her crew have been transferred to the Hibernia, preparatory to the ship being docked. When ready for sea, the Bittern will proceed to Constantinople to relieve the Torch, ordered to Malta.

CHAMPION, Capt. G. R. Hope, was commissioned on Tuesday at Sheerness with a complement of 245, to relieve the Modeste on the China station. Before leaving she will undergo extensive alteration of rig, a transposition to the Wolverene class being now considered the most efficient and safe form consistent with handiness and rapid evolution while under sail.

CYGNET, Lieut.-Com. Wilson, was to leave Malta about the middle of this week for Cyprus and the coast of Syria to relieve the Rapid, which ship is ordered to Malta, and when ready for service again will probably relieve the Iris at Corfu.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, was under refit at Gibraltar on Nov. 27; date of completion uncertain.

DIDO, Capt. Compton E. Domvile, was at Accra up to Dec. 1; would shortly proceed to Loanda.

DOTEREL, Com. R. Evans, was commissioned at Chatham Dockyard on Tuesday, with a complement of 165 officers and men, all told.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Hand. During the repairs to the Euphrates at Portsmouth, a quantity of provisions were stored on deck, and in consequence of their not being equally distributed the vessel, when the water was let into the dock on Saturday, heeled over to port and carried away the shores supporting her. Fortunately, the incoming water prevented any very serious injury to the hull, a diver having reported favourably. Last year when in dock a similar occurrence happened to the same ship owing to the heavy wind.

FAWN, Capt. W. J. L. Wharton, which arrived at Malta on Nov. 24 from Constantinople, was inspected by Admiral M'Crea on the 26th, preparatory to dismantling and paying off. The Fawn is to be recommissioned for surveying service in the Red Sea. Com. Pelham Aldrich, who will shortly recommission this ship, was appointed Jan. 5, 1860, naval cadet to the Marlborough, Capt. Lord Frederick H. Kerr, flagship in the Mediterranean of Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., and Captain of the Fleet Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres, C.B.; and served as sub-lieut. of the Scout, in the Pacific, from May 15, 1865, until promoted to lieut., Sept. 11, 1866, when he was appointed additional for disposal to the Sutlej, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman, in the Pacific, and on the 26th of the same month was again appointed to the Scout, and returned in her to England, and was paid off in June, 1869. On the 18th of the following December he was appointed additional of the Lord Warden, flagship of Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., in the Mediterranean, from which ship, on June 21, 1870, he was appointed flag-lieut. to Rear-Admiral Astley C. Key, C.B., in the Hibernia, flagship of the Admiral Superintendent and second-in-command in the Mediterranean, where he remained until the summer of 1872. On Nov. 15 of the last-named year he was appointed to the Challenger, surveying and discovery ship, from which, on Dec. 10, 1874, he was borne on the books of the Duke of Wellington for Arctic service. He served in the Alert, Capt. George S. Nares, F.R.S., from April 15, 1875, until promoted to com., Nov. 3, 1876; and on July 27, 1877, was appointed to the command of the Sylvia, surveying-vessel, on the coast of China and Japan, vice Capt. Bonham Bax, deceased, which ship he recently brought to England and paid off at Sheerness, on the 17th of last month.

FIREFLY, Lieut.-Com. Law, is proceeding to St. Helena and Ascension, and will return to Accra.

FLIRT, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G., was proceeding to St. Helena and Ascension by last accounts, and will return to Accra.

FOAM, Lieut.-Com. Baker, is cruising on the West Coast of Africa, with Accra as head-quarters.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Brent, left Portsmouth on Tuesday for Gibraltar, where she is appointed to meet the Crocodile, to which she will trans-ship, for conveyance to Bombay, Capt. Westropp, 68th Foot, Brig.-Surg. Winschamp, 60 men of the 70th Foot, and the wives and families of the 1st Dragoon Guards and 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade, and other corps. She is expected to bring the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade home from Gibraltar, and will afterwards undergo a thorough refit at Devonport.

INFLEXIBLE. The trials of the turret-guns of the Inflexible have been definitely fixed for Thursday or Friday of next week, and the firing programme has been drawn up and submitted to My Lords for approval. The trials will be principally confined to the after turret, in which there are two 80-ton guns, but the single gun in the fore turret will also be used. The after turret will be formally transferred from the constructive department to the captain of the Excellent about next Tuesday, so that the officers and men of that ship, who are to work and load these monster ordnance during the trial, may go through preparatory drills.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., was expected to return to Malta on Nov. 29, from Messina.

JUMNA, Capt. Parsons, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday from Bombay, after a very fine passage, being one day ahead of her appointed time. She brings home the 1st Batn. 5th Regiment and sundry drafts, numbering 56 officers, 13 officers' wives, 13 children, 993 men, and 31 women and 23 children. Two deaths occurred on the voyage.

MALABAR, Capt. J. F. G. Grant, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning, with invalids and time-expired men from Bombay, having previously disembarked the 1st Royals at Queenstown.

MINOTAUR, Capt. H. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B. A letter from the Channel Squadron states that the voyage from Queenstown to Vigo was very uncomfortable, the vessels rolling in an alarming manner for the whole passage; 36 degrees to starboard and 34 to port were of common occurrence, and those huge vessels, the Minotaur and Agincourt, rolled so much that each had a cutter swept away from the davits. The drowning of Lieut. Heyland, of the Minotaur, occurred during a heavy gale. The vessel was pitching heavily, and it was decided to send in the jibboom. Whilst this was being done a seaman fell overboard. Lifebuoys and ropes were thrown to him, and he was in a fair way of being saved, when Lieut. Heyland leaped from the poop with a line, with which he swam to the sailor, who had succeeded in reaching a buoy. Lieut. Heyland was swimming back to the ship when he became insensible, it is believed, through being struck by the stern of the ship, and was drowned. The deceased officer is described as of a most genial disposition, kind-hearted, beloved by all his shipmates, and promising a bright future.—*Morning Post.* Another correspondent says:—"Big as the four ships of the Channel Fleet are, they pitched and rolled like so many gunboats, until the hardiest old salts found it difficult to keep their sea legs. It was impossible to attempt any drills. Meals, when they were not capsized into the lee scuppers on the way from the galley, were a farce; the cabins were in a state of wreckage, and chaos and discomfort reigned supreme. The Minotaur and Agincourt each lost a boat—rolled under water—and on the 25th as gallant and daring a deed as ever was done cost the life of Lieutenant Heyland, of the Minotaur. The sea was running tremendously high, the ships rolling 30 degrees each way. It was almost impossible to lower a boat when a man of the Minotaur fell overboard; the engines were stopped, the ship indeed was going but slowly at the time, and Lieutenant Heyland jumped overboard with a grass line and swam to the man's assistance. He succeeded in reaching him, in making the line fast to him, and the man was hauled on board and saved, but poor Heyland himself, exhausted by his efforts, sank close to the ship, within a foot or two of a ladder that had been lowered over the side. The Admiral made a general signal to the Squadron that Lieutenant Heyland had been drowned whilst gallantly assisting a man who had fallen overboard.

MODESTE, Capt. Mead, has recently been drifted down upon by a merchant vessel when lying at anchor, and has received some damage to her head-gear. No one was to blame, the accident being attributable to the strength of the tide causing the merchantman to drag her anchors. In the January *Navy List*, the Modeste will be shown as ordered home, as the Champion, commissioned at Sheerness on the 7th inst., will be her relief on the China station. The Modeste, which was launched at Devonport in 1873, and left England the following February, was recommissioned at Hong Kong in May, 1877, so that she has more than run her three years' commission already, and has been kept going until her machinery department requires a thorough overhaul, including the supply of new boilers.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

MONARCH, Capt. Tryon, C.B., with Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour on board, arrived at Malta on Tuesday from Teodo Bay. The Helicon, from Cattaro, and the Rapid, from Corfu, have also arrived there.

NEPTUNE has been inclined at Portsmouth to ascertain her centre of gravity. The Neptune is, in her present incomplete trim, 6 in. deeper in the water than when purchased from the Brazilian Government.

ORONTES, Capt. Kinahan, has been appropriated to convey crews and troops to the Mediterranean. She will leave Portsmouth on Dec. 15, calling at Plymouth and Queenstown, and thence proceeding to Gibraltar and Malta.

OSBORNE, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, is now in the steam basin at Portsmouth, having repairs executed on board. About the end of the month she will be placed in dock for the usual overhaul. It has been decided to erect a forecastle similar to that on board the Enchantress. It will be constructed of angle iron beams decked over with fir plank, and will be as light as possible. The structure will, however, weigh something like seven tons, and will, of course, necessitate the re-adjustment of weights, to that extent to make up for the addition. The determination to erect a forecastle has arisen, not from any bad behaviour on the part of the yacht when at sea, but from a desire to promote additional comfort for the crew, and to utilise the covered space to greater advantage. It is by no means likely that the Osborne will be used to convey the Prince of Wales to Flushing, *en route* to Berlin, to be present at the wedding of his nephew, as has already been stated. There are no orders to have her ready to leave during February, the month in which the event takes place. She will, according to present arrangements, remain in the dockyard hands until nearly the middle of March.

PENELOPE. Capt. St. George Caulfield D'Arcy-Irvine, who has been appointed to this ship as flag-captain to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, entered the Navy in 1845, and served as mate in the Megæra, troopship, on the North America and West Indies station and in the Mediterranean from July 26, 1852, until promoted to lieut., Nov. 9, 1854. He was appointed to the Centaur Feb. 12, 1855, and was employed on particular service until July 24, 1856, when he was transferred to the Brunswick, commanded successively by Capts. H. Broadhead and E. Ommanney, in the Mediterranean, on the North America and West Indies station, and with the Channel Squadron until Dec. 8, 1859, when he removed into the Doris, commanded successively in the Mediterranean by Capts. E. Heathcote and Sir F. L. M'Clintock, until the close of 1862, when he was paid off. He was promoted to commander Jan. 29, 1863, and from May 15 following—until posted, Oct. 25, 1867—served successively in the Revenge and Caledonia, flagships of Rear-Admiral Hastings R. Yelverton, C.B., and Vice-Admiral Lord C. E. Paget, C.B. He held command of the Euphrates, troopship, from Jan. 15, 1872, until April 15, 1875; the Duncan, flagship at Sheerness of Vice-Admiral Henry Chads, from Feb. 14, 1876, to Sept. 20, 1877; the Hotspur, twin-screw ram, in the Mediterranean, from Nov. 20, 1877, until April 30, 1878, when he was appointed flag-captain to Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield, C.B., F.R.S., in the Bellerophon, on the North America and West Indies station, and was paid off early in the present year.

PENGUIN, Com. A. Paget, will find a relief in the Doterel, commissioned at Chatham on the 7th inst. The Penguin did not leave England until Oct. 1877, so their Lordships are providing a relief with creditable despatch, seeing, too, that she is a new ship, this being her first commission.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

RALEIGH, Capt. Jago, from Australia (last from St. Vincent), arrived at Plymouth on Friday last week. The Raleigh has been 25 days on her voyage from St. Vincent, the unusually long passage being accounted for by the calms which prevailed during the period. The passage home has been done under sail. The length of passage was 148 days. She left Sydney on July 17, and Wellington on August 12, calling at Stanley Harbour, in the Falkland Islands, where she made a stay of seven days. She found here the shipwrecked crew of the English ship David Law, which was burnt at sea on a voyage from Leith to San Francisco, and she brought home with her the captain, mate, and fourteen of the crew of that vessel. Two deaths occurred on board the Raleigh on the passage. Thomas Isled, second captain of the forecastle, died near Ascension from the effects of sunstroke. On Nov. 2, when furling topsails, an able seaman named Samwells fell from the foretopsail-yard to the deck, and sustained injuries from which he died. In falling, he struck a carpenter named Lavers, one of the relieved crew of the Wolverene, who was also seriously hurt, but is now convalescent. The Raleigh arrived at St. Vincent on the 7th, and having shipped a hundred tons of coal, principally for condensing purposes, left on the 9th for Devonport. She sailed over the whole distance, and did not get up steam until she was entering the Sound. The Raleigh had a narrow escape from serious damage by fire on Tuesday morning. She is preparing to pay off, and her sails were being loosed to dry prior to returning them to store. The foretrysail having been loosed was carried by the wind over the funnel of the cook's galley, and ignited the canvas, and in a moment it was ablaze. The fire-bell was rung, and seamen were quickly aloft cutting away the peak and throat halyards. By this means the gaff and trysail fell to the deck and the danger of the fire spreading to the hempen and tar rigging was averted. As soon as the burning sail fell the fire was extinguished, and beyond the destruction of the trysail and the gaff being charred, no further damage was done. The whole affair occupied but a few minutes. The metropolitan police turned out with their fire-engine, but the fire was smothered before they reached the jetty.

ROCKET, Lieut.-Com. V. Orlebar, is the only ship left on guard at Esquimault, the position of affairs in South America having rendered it advisable to have a considerable muster of ships near at hand.

SERAPIS, Capt. G. O. Twiss. A telegram, dated Gibraltar, Monday, says her Majesty's troopship Serapis, from India, having called here to report the loss of two blades of her screw on the 3rd inst., proceeded homeward immediately.

SHANNON, Capt. J. D'Arcy, which had been at Arica for some time, was under orders to proceed to Callao about the end of October.

TÉMÉRAIRE. Capt. Henry F. Nicholson, who will shortly recommission this ship in the Mediterranean, entered the Navy in June, 1849, and served as mate in the Excellent, gunnery-ship, Capts. Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., and Richard S. Hewlett, C.B., from Feb. 20, 1857, until promoted to lieut. Dec. 17 following. As lieut. he was appointed, May 5, 1858, to the Brunswick, Capt. Erasmus Ommanney, fitting for service with the Channel Squadron, and remained until May, 1859. He afterwards served in the Trafalgar, Capt. E. G. Fanshawe, with the Channel Squadron, from July 6, 1859, until Jan. 17, 1860, when he was transferred to the Cambridge, gunnery-ship, Capt. A. W. Jerningham, and continued in the same ship under Capt. Leopold G. Heath, C.B., and C. J. F. Ewart, until appointed, Dec. 5, 1864, to the Magicienne, Capt. William Armytage, in the Mediterranean, and was paid off Dec. 12, 1865. From the 19th of the month last named until promoted to commander, April 11, 1866, he served in the Bellerophon, Capt. Edward Tatham, at Chatham and Portsmouth, and on Oct. 1 following was appointed to the Endymion, Capt. Charles Wake, fitting for the Mediterranean. On Jan. 14, 1867, he was transferred to the Royal Alfred, Capt. F. A. Herbert, fitting for the flag of Sir G. Rodney Mundy, in the West Indies and North America, from which ship he was posted July 20, 1869. On Sept. 17, 1870, he was again appointed to the Royal Alfred, as flag-captain to Vice-Admiral Edward G. Fanshawe, C.B., on the same station, and on his return to England in Jan. 1874 was paid off. At the close of March, 1872, the Royal Alfred unfortunately got on shore on one of the Bahama shoals, and had her false keel carried away and one of her bilge-keels, where, unfortunately, about the same time in the following year, she met with a similar fate, while entering the narrows. Capt. Nicholson subsequently studied at the Royal Naval College, at which establishment he became capt., Feb. 19, 1875, and remained, until appointed in May, 1877, Naval Attaché for Europe. He has been employed as capt. of the Penelope, armour-plated, double-screw corvette, Coastguard, and drill-ship of the Naval Reserve at Harwich, under the flag of Rear-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, since May 1, 1880.

THUNDERER, Capt. P. Colomb, arrived at Malta on the 8th inst., from Teodo Bay.

TRIUMPH, Capt. A. H. Markham. Rear-Admiral Stirling expects to be at Talcahuano by Jan. 10, and will be joined there by the Penguin, which was last at Callao, under orders for Coquimbo.

TURQUOISE, Capt. W. Medlycott, was expected at Coquimbo by the end of November. She has recently been cruising among the Pacific Islands.

VALOROUS, Capt. G. D. Morant, left Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning for Queenstown and Galway.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Capt. Frank T. Thomson, will not be taken in hand at Portsmouth for the usual repairs until the more pressing work now in hand in the yard has been completed. The statement that she is to be prepared with all dispatch for the use of the Queen is not true.

VICTORY is undergoing some extensive repairs. She has been freely replanked, redecked, and repaired in every way, and now, among other things, she is to be provided with a new upper deck for more than a third of her length, at a cost of something like £400. The necessity for the execution of this work will be seen when we say that an examination showed that in many places the planking of the upper deck, originally 3½ in. thick, is now only 1½ in thick, while those portions over which there is continual traffic are even thinner. The deck to be laid will consist of 2½-inch fir plank.

WYE, Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt, arrived at Spithead on Sunday night from South America, with supernumeraries and stores. She came into harbour, and will go round to Woolwich to land her stores.

The following men have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct:—William Moore, leading stoker, and Joseph Davenish, able seaman, of the Asia; William Challen, lamp trimmer, of the Victoria and Albert; W. May, ward-room steward, of the St. Vincent; John Morey, leading stoker, and J. A. Hains, ship's steward, of the Euphrates; John Hill, serjeant, R.M., of the Indus; John Biddlecombe, private, R.M., of the Britannia; Joseph H. Wood, chief quartermaster of the Royal Naval Barracks; Alfred Faram, leading stoker, of the Salamis; Samuel Coucher, carpenter's crew, of the Eagle; George Williams, torpedo artificer, and G. Harner, private, R.M., of the Minotaur; W. Davies, caulker, of the Thetis; John P. Mortimer, calker, of the Asia; Benjamin Bracher, private, R.M., of the Ganges; Thomas Hodgson and Selwyn Jago, chief gunner's mates, of the Defence; John Semmens, Thomas Lawler, Peter Fox, and Samuel J. Mildern, boatmen, Thomas Teed and John Wynn, chief boatmen, Michael Murphy, divisional carpenter, and John Harvey, W. Barter, Walter Rapson, and William Gunter, commissioned boatmen, of the Coastguard.

Obituary.

Com. Frederick Abraham Smith died at Escot Lodge, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, on the 2nd inst., in his 83rd year. The deceased officer entered the Navy, Feb. 8, 1811, on board the Edinburgh, Capt. Robert Rolles, and while attached to that ship he assisted in cutting-out some vessels near Toulon, took part in the siege of Tarragona, and witnessed the fall of Genoa. On his return in the Valiant from a visit to the coast of Brazil, he joined, in July, 1815, the Albion, stationed in the Channel; and next, in the course of the same and the following year, the St. George, Impregnable, Berwick, and Impregnable again, flagships of Sir John Thos. Duckworth and Lord Exmouth at Plymouth. After further serving for nearly 18 months on the coast of Africa as master's mate in the Tartar, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Geo. Ralph Collier, he was there (Jan. 18, 1820) nominated acting-lieutenant of the Myrmidon, Capt. Henry John Leeke, to which ship he was confirmed April 10 ensuing. In the Tartar he aided in taking several slave-vessels; and while in command of the Augusta, a tender belonging to the Myrmidon, he effected other captures. In an attack made by him, May 20, 1820, on some slave-towns in the Rio Pongo, he had the misfortune to lose the sight of an eye, and was in consequence obliged to invalide in Feb. 1821. His next appointments were—April 30, 1827, and Sept. 17, 1829, to the Britannia, flagship of the Earl of Northesk, and Kent, Capt. J. F. Devonshire, both on the Plymouth station. Severe and repeated inflammation of the eye obliged him a second time, in 1830, to seek half-pay; and he was granted, Jan 5, 1831, a pension of £91 5s. per annum. He became retired commander July 1, 1864, and on July 4, 1875, was promoted to the list under Order in Council of 1816.

Lieut. Henry Bingham Chesshyre Wynyard, R.N., late gunnery and torpedo lieut. of the Boadicea, died at the Naval Hospital at Simon's Town on the 8th ult., in his 30th year. The deceased officer served as supernumerary sub-lieut. in the Defence, Capts. Charles H. May and Nowell Salmon, V.C., with the Channel Squadron, from December 10, 1868, until June, 1869, when he was appointed to the Growler, gun-vessel, Com. E. H. Seymour, fitting for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, and subsequently served in the same ship under Com. E. H. Verney, in the Mediterranean, until promoted to lieut., Dec. 30, 1872. On Jan. 7, 1874, he was appointed to the Doris, Capt. W. H. Edye, on the North America and West Indies station, and in Sept. was transferred to the Resistance, Capt. E. W. Sullivan, C.B., wlth the Channel Squadron, and subsequently served in the same ship, under Capt. C. W. Hope, until Sept. 1875, when he joined the Excellent to qualify for gunnery, and remained until June, 1877, when he was appointed to the Cambridge, as additional for service in the Foudroyant, from which ship in June, 1879, he was appointed to the Boadicea, Comdre. F. W. Richards, C.B., on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station.

Paymaster-in-Chief Frederick Brady, who died at Portland House, Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath, on the 30th ult., in his 60th year, attained the rank of paymaster Jan. 19, 1842, and from the following August until 1846, served in the Orestes, Capts. the Hon. S. T. Carnegie and Edward St. Leger Cannon, in the West Indies, North America, and Mediterranean. He afterwards served in the Rattlesnake, surveying-vessel, Capts. Owen Stanley and J. H. Cockburn, in the East Indies, from Oct. 1846 until Nov. 1850, and in the Majestic, Capt. J. Hope, from Feb. 1854 until 1857, in which latter ship he served during the campaigns of 1854 and 1855, in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and received the Baltic medal. On April 30, 1859, he was appointed to the Marlborough, Capt. Lord F. H. Kerr, flagship in the Mediterranean of Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., and subsequently served in the same ship, on the same station, under Capt. William H. Stewart, C.B., and the flag of Sir William Fanshawe Martin, K.C.B., from March, 1861, until Jan. 1864, when he was transferred to the Britannia, training-ship for naval cadets at Dartmouth, from which ship, on Oct. 28, 1866, he was appointed additional to the Pembroke, Coastguard ship at Harwich, for service on shore, where he remained until Nov. 1869. He attained the rank of paymaster-in-chief, Dec. 1, 1874.

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ADMIRALTY FURNITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of last week, praising up the present regulations about the furniture of official residences. Some of what you say may suit some officers, without furniture of their own. In my own case, having my own furniture, the present regulations are most harsh and arbitrary, and create a deep and bitter feeling of injustice, and render what otherwise would be considered a good appointment, one of little value. I would gladly, were I allowed, rent a house at my own private expense, so as to avoid coming under the present furniture regulations. I dare not in this give particulars, fearing, should this be published, identification. This I beg you will receive as a confidential communication.—I am, &c., VICTIM OF INJUSTICE.

On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the medallion of the Royal Humane Society was given to Alfred Sydney Locke, of her Majesty's ship Alexandra, for jumping overboard to the rescue of William Anniss, who was in danger of drowning at Teodo Bay, Dalmatia, on the 2nd ult., the night being very dark, and the only indication of the man's whereabouts being afforded by the splashing of the water.

A scheme as to the position and pay of men of the Royal yachts is being considered by the Admiralty. These men will in future be petty officers, and paid for seven days in the week, with rations, instead of 4s. a day for six, as riggers under dockyard vote as hitherto.

The *Sydney Mail* records the death of a very old Tasmanian colonist, Lieut. C. B. Hardwick, aged 92. Born in Lincolnshire in 1788, he joined H.M.S. Fury, and soon rose to be a lieutenant, and in the wars with the French in 1813 took part in an engagement with a French frigate. In 1816 he landed in Van Dieman's Land, coming thence from Sydney. He died in Launceston. In his lifetime he has owned some of the best racing blood in Tasmania. He leaves a widow and no less than 70 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, the figures being 14, 40, and 16 respectively.

The Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard and the chiefs of departments have been engaged in examining an ingenious invention by Mr. Hands, the chief constructor, which is likely to be of very great importance in the development of torpedo warfare. Mr. Hands' ingenuity has succeeded in perfecting a machine for preparing torpedo spars, which have hitherto been made by hand. Under the plan previously employed, it took a man a day and a half to complete a single spar, but with the aid of the machine a workman can turn out 30 a day, so that the machine is practically equal to the labour of 45 men. What is of equal importance is that the machine finishes the spars with far greater accuracy than the unaided workman, and for the purpose for which they are intended, exactitude of workmanship is essential. The machine and the spars prepared by it were critically examined, and the Admiral-Superintendent spoke in very high terms of every detail.—*Western Morning News.*

The following ships have given their addresses to the care of H.B.M.'s Consul, Panama, namely, the Triumph, Thetis, Turquoise, Penguin, Pelican, Shannon, Osprey, Gannet, and Kingfisher.

The state of affairs on the West Coast of Africa has called for a gathering of the ships on the station at or about Cape Coast Castle, where the Dido, Dwarf, Firebrand, Foam, and Flirt should be addressed. The Commodore, in the Boadicea, and the Pioneer may also soon be expected to arrive at Cape Coast Castle, but by last mail were addressed at St. Helena.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* states:—"Towards the middle of next month the Italian ironclad Duilio will go from Spezzia at the full speed of her engines till she arrives off the Gulf of Salerno, a distance of 460 miles, and afterwards anchor at Gaeta. During the voyage the machinery will be put to the severest test. As previous experiments have demonstrated that the engines can communicate to the vessel a speed of more than fifteen miles an hour for a short space of time, and afterwards of fourteen miles an hour, it may be calculated that the voyage contemplated will not take longer than twenty-five hours, at an average of thirteen miles an hour. After the Duilio arrives at Gaeta she will join other vessels of the permanent squadron in making experiments with guns and torpedoes. These experiments will be directed by a commission selected from the members of the Stato Maggiore, presided over by Capt. Caimi, commandant of the Duilio."

Exhaustive trials are to be made by the Excellent staff with the gun-carriages which have been designed for mounting the new six-inch breech-loading guns by Armstrong. One gunboat, the Mastiff, and probably another, are to be fitted with these carriages experimentally, so as to enable a full trial of their capabilities to be made.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Admiralty are desirous of proceeding with the gunnery trials on board the Inflexible with as much expedition as possible. The Chief Constructor at Portsmouth has pledged himself to complete the required work in both turrets by the evening of the 11th inst. On the 13th the ship will be handed over to the captain of the Excellent from the shipwright department, and after a few days occupied in the special gun-drill, it is expected that the gunnery trials will be proceeded with on the 16th and 17th inst.

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WEARING UNIFORM.

"An Infantry Field Officer" writes:—"That the late Order on the subject of wearing uniform may not become a dead-letter, it might be suggested that General officers should in their monthly returns certify that it had been strictly carried out in their commands. Officers are very sore at being compelled to wear uniform off duty, and it has been noticed already that many endeavour to evade complying with the Queen's Regulations on the subject of dress. The Order is undoubtedly a right one, as the habit of throwing off the uniform and getting into mufti is very greatly indulged in, not only by old officers, but by youngsters,—the bad example having been shown the latter by those who are their superiors. If an officer is ashamed of his profession, by all means let him quit it, and make room for those who would consider it a *special* privilege to be allowed to wear the uniform of the British Army."

ARMY QUARTERMASTERS.

"One of the Sufferers" writes:—"In your paper of April 24 last, urging on the New Secretary of State for War the propriety of doing something for that hard-working, meritorious, but friendless class of officers, Quartermasters and Riding-masters, you say, 'We hope to go into the matter at length, on some future occasion.' Your able advocacy on behalf of the quartermasters is, I am sure, most deeply appreciated by those officers, and I trust you may be enabled to allude further to our case as promised, in such manner as you may deem fit for the consideration of the authorities. I am induced to address you more particularly just now, having in view your leader of Oct. 4, 1879, bearing upon the Clothing Accounts, admittedly most complicated, and which you most truly describe as the 'bane of a quartermaster's existence.' Notwithstanding that this is the law, I have every reason to believe that the Annual Clothing Account is, by the introduction of numerous additional columns, to be made more perplexing and intricate to the already bewildered quartermaster, whose work and responsibilities are to be further increased by the introduction of the system on April 1 next of withdrawing from the soldier, *even when worn out*, every article of clothing issued to him. In 1869, the Clothing Accounts of a regiment could be compiled easily in a day on a sheet of foolscap paper; now it is a huge book of over 100 pages, with scores of vouchers to support every entry, requiring incessant labour and vigilance to prevent inaccuracies, the increase of the work being occasioned by the system in force of accounting for part-worn clothing; and with all this, adjutants are to be found who do their utmost to prevent the quartermaster from having a clerk in his office, in addition to interference on matters with which they have nothing to do, tending to make the quartermaster's position peculiarly uncomfortable in carrying out his duties. That we are a friendless class no one will deny, although we have the name of being hard-working, &c., and it is admitted that no regiment can be efficient or comfortable (especially in the field), unless it has a good quartermaster. And why, Mr. Editor, is it we are friendless, and (not to disguise the fact) treated different to every other class of officer? It cannot be because we are promoted from the ranks, as other grades so promoted are not treated as we are; it must be in the name of quartermaster, which seems to carry with it a dread into all social life,—and it is only a quartermaster who can tell you how much is endured on this head. I wish that some officer of rank and position would befriend the poor quartermasters, and seek to form us into a Department, under his fostering care and attention; and, as a body, we would soon prove ourselves worthy of the kindness shown, perform our numerous and complex duties to the satisfaction of the authorities, make our regiments efficient and comfortable, and in place of being the social outcasts we now are, ignored by all on account of being only a quartermaster, assert our claim to be recognised socially, not as a separate and distinct class, but as every other officer serving, holding, as we do, her Majesty's commission; for either long or faithful services, generally both."

"THE COMING RACE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been looking over the new official *Army List* to June 30, 1880, which contains Gradation Lists of all the Officers of the Army, and think, perhaps, the following items may interest your readers:—The senior General officer on the Effective List was Gen. Sir Jas. Michel, G.C.B., commander in Ireland, born Sept. 1, 1804, so that he was six years older than the age permitted for that list, and will be removed from it. He seems to have taken some time settling down to a regiment, having been Ensign, 57th Foot, April 3, 1823; gone to 27th Foot, June 12, 1823; 60th Foot, Nov. 6, 1823; and to 64th Foot, Nov. 20, 1823. In that regiment he became a lieutenant April 28, 1825, and after only three years' service became an unattached captain, Dec. 12, 1826. After two months on half-pay, he went back into the 64th as captain, and remained eight years, when he exchanged to the Buffs, and was on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India from 1835 to 1839; in 1840 became a major in 6th Foot, lieutenant-colonel of same regiment in 1842, until Inspecting Field Officer of Recruiting, Oct. 1, 1854. The following are the officers who, if they live until the age of 70, will appear at the head of the list of effective General officers, so soon as General Lord Napier of Magdala's time is up at Gibraltar:—(1), Gen. Sir C. van Straubenzee, G.C.B., a Linesman, until Feb. 17, 1882; (2), then Sir E. W. Forestier, K.C.B., a Guardsman, for one day, Feb. 18, 1882; (3), then Sir F. W. Hamilton, K.C.B., a Guardsman, until July 8, 1885; (4), then Sir A. M. Becher, K.C.B., of Bengal Army, May 7, 1886; (5), then Gen. W. S. Newton, a Guardsman, until Aug. 16, 1886; (6), then Gen. H. Doherty, C.B., a 14th Light Dragoon, until April 20, 1887; (7), then Sir Alexander Hamilton Gordon, K.C.B., a Guardsman, until Dec. 11, 1887; (8), then Sir John L. Simmons, G.C.B., Royal Engineers, until Feb. 12, 1891; (9), then Sir Charles H. Ellice, K.C.B., Guards and Line, until May 10, 1893; (10), then Sir Edwin Johnson, K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, until July 4, 1895; (11), then Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., a Guardsman, until March 2, 1898; (12), then Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B., a Linesman, until Oct. 25, 1899; (13), then Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., a Linesman, until June 4, 1903; (14), then William Hill, Line and W.I. Regiment, until Jan. 26, 1906; (15), then H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., a Royal Prince, until May 1, 1920. These may be considered the lucky ones, as regards promotion, of the Service. Of these, 15 officers, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11—that is, six officers—owe their quick promotion to having started in the Guards. Nos. 4 and 10 are of the late H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Army, No. 6 is a Cavalryman, No. 8 a Royal Engineer, Nos. 1, 12, 13, 14 are Linesmen, No. 15 is a Linesman and Royal Prince, and therefore exceptional. It shows what a preponderance of promotion the Guards have had. —I am, &c.,

G. O. C.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

"The Owl on the Cross Swords" writes:—"About two years since, you informed your readers that a committee, composed of Sir Evelyn Wood and several other distinguished officers, had been ordered to report upon the condition and working of the Staff College. Can you inform them now if any decision has been come to, or has the subject been dropped? Rumours have reached the non-official world from time to time that it is proposed to introduce certain changes in the regulations now existing, the most important being that officers who fail to obtain the requisite number of marks in the obligatory subjects at the examinations held at the end of the first year's study, shall not be dismissed the College. This would, unquestionably, be a healthy reform. There are several well-known cases of officers, possessing military ambition and considerable intelligence, who, having passed into the College creditably, worked laboriously there for a whole year, and having undergone great expense and anxiety in the hope of seeing the much-coveted '*p.s.*' opposite their names, have been ignominiously evicted and sent back to their regiments, for no greater crime than having failed to solve certain algebraical conundrums about old women having so many eggs in their baskets, before or after certain contingencies, or determining the relative speed per minute of two pedestrians. These officers—for there are many cases in point—have returned to their regiments broken-hearted, with all the zeal they possessed utterly crushed out of them, their prestige ruined, and, indeed, in every way far worse than if they had never aspired to compete at all. Once an officer has qualified before entering in these digits and quadratics, which have so little bearing on the real business of Staff life, surely his time at the College would be better devoted to the study of the higher branches of military science, theoretical and practical, than in untying ingenious knots devised by the pedant, to succeed in which is not only a waste of time, but tends to blunt the mental faculties and perceptions, and make him what so many of our Staff officers now are,—a theorist only."

THE NEW SHOULDER-STRAPS.

"Infantry of the Line" writes:—"The new regulation shoulder-straps, as worn at present, are giving anything but satisfaction to the Army generally, and we trust that you will help us to try and induce the authorities to make some change, with a view to a more satisfactory mode of fastening them on to the tunic and jacket. It would be a great advantage if these shoulder-straps were made stronger and more serviceable than they are at present. Their disadvantages are, viz.:—(1), They are not likely to stand rough work; (2), they are too easily damaged, and the badges liable to be torn off when worn under a cloak or great-coat; (3), they invariably come unfastened (either one or both) when the arm is raised in saluting, &c. I would suggest that shoulder-straps be made more durable, and fastened with a spring-catch (first being passed under a loop of gold lace on the point of the shoulder), similar to the way the epaulettes and scales are fastened in the Navy; and that they be made universal for all uniforms, thus doing away with the cloth straps as at present regulation for undress cloaks and great-coats. It would have been far more economical for us had we been given wire-lace or metal scales, instead of shoulder-straps, similar to those worn in the Navy now, and by the Army in times past. They would have lasted all one's service, and always looked smart and soldier-like. Is it too late now to make the change?"

The *Standard* says:—"The Aldershot Sub-committee of the Pack Saddle Committee, of which Col. Annesley, A.A.G., is president, is now dissolved. This Committee has been engaged in experimental trials at Aldershot with mules and pannions since April last, and it is considered probable that their recommendations will shortly be adopted throughout the Service, and that mules and pack saddles will be more extensively used in connection with the regimental transport of ammunition and entrenching tools in the field in future."

A new wing, which has lately been added to the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, was opened on the 3rd inst., in the presence of a number of the friends of the charity. Gen. Sir Edward Hodge, K.C.B., who presided, said that this institution was founded in 1855, and the inaugural ceremony performed by the late Prince Consort in 1858. The present number of girls in the Home was 186, the total number of those who had received its benefits being over 800, of whom more than 350 had been sent to service. Gen. Boileau, who had been chairman to the House Committee for 18 years, had superintended the erection of the new wing, which, in consideration of his services to the Home, the committee had resolved to call the Boileau Wing.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND HANBURYS have as nearly as possible succeeded in depriving Cod Liver Oil of its nauseating smell and taste. They present in their "Perfected" article the oil in a beautifully bright and but very little coloured state. Many persons to whom the taste of the oil has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it in this more perfected form.—*Lancet*. No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed.—*Medical Times and Gazette*. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in capsuled imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS AND THE VACANCIES, 1880.

Date.	Vacancies.	How occurred.	How they should have been disposed of under Art. 32, Royal Warrant, 1878.
Jan. 2 ...	1. Gen. Malcolm	R	Absorbed
„ 11 ...	2. „ Scudamore	D	1. Col. Woods, pr'mtd.
„ 11 ...	3. „ Hon. G. Cadogan	D	2. Col. Whitmore, under Art 137 Col. Fielding
„ 27 ...	4. „ Munro	D	Absorbed
March 4...	5. „ Dennis	R	3. Col. Burroughs, p.
„ 13...	6. „ de Salis	D	4. Col. Daniell
„ 16...	7. „ Stuart	R	Absorbed
April 12...	8. „ Crutchley............	R	5. Col. McLeod, p.
„ 12...	9. „ Armstrong	D	6. Col. Vyse, p. Col. Nelson under Art. 137
„ 19...	10. „ Sir E. Hodge	R	Absorbed
„ 24...	11. „ Percy Hill	D	7. Col. Burnaby, p.
„ 25...	12. „ Budd		8. Col. Roberts, p.
„ 28...	13. „ Brook Taylor	R	Absorbed
„ 28...	14. „ Bourke	D	9. Col. Rickman, p.
May 4 ...	15. „ Curtis..................	R	10. Col. Deshon, p.
„ 10 ...	16. „ Sir E. Lugard	R	Absorbed
„ 18 ...	17. „ Whimper............	D	11. Col. Dean-Pitt, p.
„ 21 ...	18. „ Gibsone	R	12. Col. Boldero, p.
„ 28 ...	19. „ Griffith..............	R	Absorbed
June 7 ...	20. „ Conway	R	13. Col. Peel, p.
„ 30 ...	21. „ Lord G. Paget ...	D	14. Col. Knight, p.
July 2 ...	22. „ Crawley	D	Absorbed
„ 10 ...	23. „ Raikes...............	D	15. Col. Earle, p.
Sept. 8 ...	24. „ Sir A. Little	R	16. Col. Robertson-Ross, p.
Oct. 1 ...	25. „ Sir J. Michel......	R	Absorbed
„ 5 ...	26. „ Lacy..................	R	17. Col. Gall, promoted supernumerary under Art. 137 Col. G. S. Young, to fixed establishm'nt
„ 21 ...	27. „ Lowe	D	18. Col. Henning, p.
„ 31 ...	28. „ Hn. J. Macdonald	R	Absorbed
Nov. 4 ...	29. „ Brooke	D	19. Col. Wombwell, p.
	Future Vacancies:—		
Dec. 3 ...	30. Gen. Irwin	R	20. Col. Morant, p.
„ 19 ...	31. „ Sir C. Daubeney	R	Absorbed
„ 26 ...	32. „ Thornton Grant	R	21. Col. Blyth, p.
Jan. 10 ...	33. „ J. T. Hill	R	Col. Dunne, p.

"DOWN ON THE DOCTORS AGAIN!"

"Miles" writes:—"Will you allow me, as a combatant officer of many years' standing, to bring to your notice and that of the public, some of the causes which still combine to make the Army Medical Department unpopular? It must be allowed by every unprejudiced person that the last Warrant swept away many grievances, and from a pecuniary point of view has placed the medical service in a very superior position to almost every other branch of the Service, as regards pay and allowances. But there seems to be some unfortunate fatality in the system of carrying on the administration of the Department, which causes fresh discontent continually, and must render it again unpopular. In what other branch of the Service is it ruled that officers exchanging draw no pay while *en route* to join their respective stations? Again, see how faith has been broken with medical officers serving in India. I have a near relative there now, who has completed his foreign tour of five years, and naturally thought he had a right to return home this winter; but suddenly an order is issued, detaining in India all medical officers who have been out for five years for another year. This is in direct violation of the terms of foreign service, and is the more remarkable from the fact that the establishment of surgeons-major in India is far above that allowed by the Indian Government, and also that there are now in the United Kingdom many medical officers who have been at home for years, to say nothing of all those who have entered under the new Warrant, and are available for foreign service. Many of the officers now detained have served through both Afghan campaigns, and to detain them in India is unjust and cruel. Another most unfair order has just been issued, viz., limiting sick-leave from India to six months for medical officers, while the rule allowing twelve months for all others holds good. Is a doctor made differently from any other officer, that such a distinction should be allowed? Medical officers should be treated in every respect as other officers are, and till this is done, it is waste of money to bring out new warrants, only to break them next day."

The Executive Committee of the Corps of Commissionaires have received the following sums during the past month in aid of the endowment fund of the institution:—Major-Gen. the Marquis Conyngham, £10; the officers 56th Regt., £10; Col. Bulwer and officers Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, £26 5s.; Capt. Konarski, 25th King's Own Borderers, £10; Capt. A. Fewkes, Robin Hood Rifles, £2 2s.; Mr. Salisbury Baxendale, £5.

A divisional order was issued at Aldershot on Saturday directing a Board, consisting of a lieutenant-colonel, Royal Artillery, president, a field officer of infantry, and Col. Prior, garrison-instructor, to assemble at the camp, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the qualifications of Brevet Majors Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars, and Fraser, 60th Rifles; Capts. Ingle, R.H.A., M'Cleverty, 45th, Wilson, 75th, Thornton, 4th, Bingham, Crosbie, and Browne, 60th Rifles, for promotion to the rank of field-officer.

Major-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., has consented to serve on the council engaged in supplying coffee-taverns for the Army and Auxiliary Forces in the various camps and garrison towns.

It is probable that Col. E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Madras S.C., will succeed Col. Sir R. Meade as Resident at Hyderabad.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

Reviews.

The South-African Campaign, 1879. By T. P. Mackinnon, 25th K.O.B., formerly 72nd Highlanders, and Sydney Shadbolt, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Sampson Low and Co.

After several months of careful preparation, Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have published a work of rare merit on the Zulu War. Although this splendid volume does not contain an elaborate history of the campaign, it nevertheless presents a thoroughly interesting summary of the operations It is, moreover, a "Memorial" of the brilliant services of British officers. The compilers are entitled to sincere commendation for the perfect manner in which they have completed a most arduous task. Any delay which has arisen in the publication is fully accounted for by the difficulties inherent in collecting records of the individual services of more than 1,100 officers, scattered over all quarters of the globe, and by the time necessarily consumed in the enlargement and reproduction of sixty photographs. The volume, which is a quarto, and a model of excellent handiwork in every respect, contains a large number of cabinet portraits, finely reproduced by the Woodbury process of photography. To each portrait is attached a biographical sketch, which has been furnished by his relatives or surviving comrades. There is also a complete list of all the officers of the Army and Navy engaged in the campaign, as well as summaries of the movements of the various regiments. Altogether, though it treats of no subject beyond the South-African campaign, it is full of military matter, which cannot fail to prove interesting to every regiment in the Service. By the non-professional reader, the work will be gladly welcomed as an authentic narrative. The first photograph is that of the Prince Imperial, splendidly executed. The fatal event which caused such profound grief throughout Europe is thus narrated:—

> "The Prince, who is stated to have saddled up first, waited until, in a soldierlike manner, he had asked the men, 'Are you all ready?' and had received the reply, 'Yes, Sir,' when he gave the order, 'Prepare to mount.' At this moment, suddenly there burst from the cover a rifle-volley, and with a loud shout, the Zulus, about forty in number, rushed towards the party. The horses all swerved at the suddenness of the tumult, and some broke away. One of the escort was shot while still on foot, another directly he was mounted, and the rest fled precipitately. The Zulus started in pursuit, yelling and firing after the fugitives. The Prince's horse followed the others, and the Prince was seen holding the stirrup-leather with his left hand and the saddle with his right, trying to mount. The last man who seems to have seen him was a trooper named Letocq, who was lying across his saddle, unable to get into it, and who, as he passed, cried out, 'Dépêchez-vous, Monsieur, de monter!' so that, strange to say, the last words uttered by European lips which the poor Prince heard were in the same language as that which had greeted him at his birth. He must have made one desperate effort to leap into the saddle with the help of the holster, and the holster must have given way."

This, in all probability, is the true version of this great calamity, as it was strongly corroborated subsequently by eighteen Zulus, who had taken part in the attack. It would be a pleasing task, if space permitted, to transcribe copious extracts from the compiler's "Introduction," which is written with admirable clearness, and an evident desire to state the plain, unvarnished truth, and nothing else. Before concluding this brief notice of a work which will prove of unfading interest to so many, it may be observed that this is the first time in which one of a similar description has been offered to the public on anything like so extended a scale. The idea was a bright as well as a bold one, and both compilers and publishers have laboured successfully in realising it.

Hardwicke's Science Gossip—a delightful little periodical, well described in its title as "a monthly medium of interchange and gossip for students and lovers of nature"—this week completes its sixteenth year, and bids fair for a green old age. For 5d. per month, any soldier or sailor who "loves nature" has in this excellent work, which is edited by Mr. J. E. Taylor, F.L.S., with great care and judgment, the means of learning what is going on in the world of natural history, and of furnishing his own impressions or communicating with his fellow-students in that fascinating branch of human knowledge.

Military Misreadings of Shakespeare is a quaint exercise of the powers which Major Seccombe has made familiar to the world, in good-natured caricature of those who wear the Queen's livery on land, and is to be commended for its pleasant humour and diverting application of Shakespearean sentences. It is printed in colours by Mr. E. Evans, and published by Messrs. Routledge. The author feels bound to disclaim any "intention of reflecting upon the powers of equitation, &c., of any particular corps, the uniforms of the regiments represented having been chosen solely for variety." It is well suited for a mess ante-room, for it must amuse all, and it hurts nobody.

The *Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio* affords continual proofs of the immense ingenuity of our Italian fellow-labourer in the mechanical parts of gun-making, and ought to be read with attention by the officers of the Scientific Corps who wish for accurate official information on the progress of artillery, &c., in Italy. The latest and best improvements in gunpowder are due to the manufacturers of that country, and the introduction of the "Fossano" powder is a very important element in the development of artillery results.

"OUR SOLDIERS IN AFGHANISTAN."

Capt. J. Gildea writes to us from 20 Stafford Terrace, Kensington, W.:—"May I request the insertion of the following extract from a letter received from the chaplain at Peshawur, which will prove of interest to many who so kindly answered my appeal, made through your indulgence, and enabled me to forward such a plentiful supply of newspapers, books, &c., during the last eighteen months, for the use of our soldiers in Afghanistan? Would that there was an equally liberal response to our fund for the widows and orphans of those left destitute since the commencement of the war:—' . . . . Your last large supply of books and papers has arrived. . . . . It has made such a difference in the hospitals and barracks here, and the quantity you have sent is so large that it will now last for a very long time. The garrison is now resuming its usual strength of two Queen's regiments and three batteries, besides a number of native regiments. Soldiers' wives and children are returning, and all the good, healthy literature you have sent will be more than ever valuable.' I might add that I have despatched altogether seventy-three bales to Cabul, Candahar, Jellalabad, Kohat, and Peshawur."

A PLEA FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—May I be permitted to ask the officers of the English Army and Navy—those by whose kind sympathy so much good has been done for the moral advancement of the soldiers and sailors of England—that they would have the generosity to help me in a work I began two months ago, for the soldiers and sailors in this large garrison town? Nothing had ever been undertaken for their benefit, previous to my opening a free library at No. 38 Rue Nationale. Here they find books to read, a room in which they can write their letters, and a smoking-room; they can likewise obtain a cup of good coffee for 1½d. Once a week a service is held in the evening, at which are many earnest listeners. What I am most in want of for the library is money to buy second-hand books, on useful, scientific, and entertaining subjects. The young men in our Army and Navy have no advantages whatever, and their whole time when off duty is spent in low drinking houses. I know how much is done for England's soldiers and sailors, and perhaps I may be forgiven for making this short appeal on behalf of those in my own country. My wife, being English, will gladly answer any inquiries. Donations on behalf of the "Soldiers and Sailors' Free Library, Toulon," will be gladly received by Messrs. Morgan and Scott, publishers, 12 Paternoster Buildings, London.—I am, &c.,

JACQUES MASSIS, Pasteur Français,
Director of the Mission Work.

Toulon, Var, France, November 24.

The officers of the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, gave a children's party on the 2nd inst., which was attended by 50 or 60 children. The amusements provided were varied, as suits child nature, and consisted of many delightful games, a little dancing, a huge bran-pie, in which every child found a small toy, or sweets; swings, and last, but not least, a procession (otherwise called the hungry march) of the children carrying flags, and headed by the fife and drum band, which marched round the quadrangle of the barracks to the sound of gay music, and which ended in the enclosure, where numerous little tables were laid ready for tea. A charming *coup d'œil* was afforded by the happy young faces with their background of bright-coloured flags, the fountain playing in the centre, all brilliantly lighted up; and, without doubt, the mothers and elder sisters present must have thoroughly appreciated the trouble and thought for the little ones, unsparingly shown by Com. Collins and the officers.

The first delivery of Berthon duplex boats for use on board torpedo-boats has been made at Portsmouth. There are six 12 ft. in length, and four 6 ft. long, the size which has of late been supplied to the Navy being 28 ft., although at one time 38-ft. collapsible boats were used. The 12-ft. boats when open have a beam of about 4½ ft., but when closed are not of a greater breadth than 16 in., and for stowage purposes they are divisible longitudinally, being so arranged that each half can be used independently of the other; and while a half would be sufficient to carry one man at least, the entire boat can accommodate no less than six. The weight is only 1½ cwt., and the boat can, after being separated, be put together ready for service within three minutes. The object of these small collapsible boats is to enable torpedo-boats to more readily communicate with the shore or a steamer, and to afford escape to a crew.

The first class for the instruction of the wives of non-commissioned officers in nursing and hygiene, under Lady Strangford's scheme, met on the 6th inst. at Woolwich, Lady Strangford being present. The scheme has received the approval of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War. The instructor was H. Crookshank, Esq., M.R.C.S., one of the medical staff of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and the author of a recent valuable work on nursing.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more; and as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

Amusements.

At the ST. JAMES'S, Mr. Coghlan's new version of Octave Feuillet's "*Roman d'un Jeune Homme pauvre*," already made familiar to the London stage by Mr. Oxenford's "*Ivy Hall*" at the Princess's, and Dr. Westland Marston's "*Hero of Romance*" at the Haymarket, has been favourably, but not enthusiastically received. "*Good Fortune*," as the adaptation is now called, is carefully placed on the boards and excellently cast, though the visitors to this theatre hardly expect to find Mr. Hare's name absent from the playbill. The hero, now named Lord Neath, is played with ease and earnestness by Mr. Kendal, and Mrs. Kendal as Isabel Ransome, enforced almost against her will to acknowledge with ardent admiration the heroic nature of the impoverished nobleman, charms the audience by a display of emotional power most naturally expressed. Mr. John Clayton is not quite at home as the supercilious baronet, Sir George Fallow, but Mrs. Stephens as the mercenary Lady Banks, Miss Linda Dietz as the malicious governess, Miss Somers, and the more subordinate parts embodied by Mrs. Gaston Murray, Miss Cowle, Mr. Wenman, and Mr. Mackintosh, are all admirably filled. A little Welsh girl, represented by Miss B. Buckstone, a youthful daughter of the late manager of the Haymarket, attracted favourable notice. Messrs. Gordon and Harford have supplied some picturesque scenes, illustrative of the mountainous region of Wales, and the only weakness in the drama is felt in the last act, when some tediousness is created by the repetition of elaborate family explanations.

Madame Modjeska, who seems to retain her popularity at the COURT, exchanges to-night the character of Mary Stuart for that of Adrienne Lecouvreur, in a new version of the well-known drama by MM. Scribe and Legouvé. In the meantime, Mr. James Mortimer has furnished a neat comedietta, called "*Two Old Boys*," adapted from Henry Meilhac's "*Suzanne et les Deux Vieillards*," brought out about a dozen years since at the Gymnase. Miss Winifred Emery pleasantly personates the heroine, and Mr. Anson and Mr. Price amusingly act the two foolish old guardians, who make the choice of a husband for their ward depend upon the uncertain issue of a game at cards.

With this week has terminated the brief run of "*Anne-Mie*" at the PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE, and the establishment will now be closed for a week, to reopen with Mr. Coghlan's version of Giacometti's play, "*Le Morte Civile*," in which the adapter will represent the character originally created in Italy by Signor Salvini.

The benefit given in aid of the Harcourt Memorial Fund at DRURY LANE THEATRE, on Monday afternoon, will be memorable as showing the high esteem in which the deceased actor was held by his professional brethren, and the deep sorrow with which his sad accidental death was regarded by the public. Every actor and actress of eminence appeared on the occasion, and the house was crowded in every part. The money paid for admission reached the sum of £420, and the treasurer announced that, after paying all expenses, a fund amounting to £1,700 was at the command of the trustees to provide for the youthful daughter of the universally-lamented Charles Harcourt.

Haverley's American United Mastodon Minstrels will return to her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, London, on Boxing Day morning; performance at two, evening at eight. They will present (among other new features, fresh from America), Haverley's latest New York sensation, the Christmas burlesque pantomime, entitled, "*The Hoo-Doo Queen; or, the Clown Among the Niggers.*" Besides the burlesque pantomime, many novelties will be produced, among others, the American Volunteer Firemen Drill, new Monster 40 first part, the Picnic. The American advanced banjo artist, E. M. Hall, will also make his first appearance.

In order to continue the work of exact longitude determinations, the United States Navy Department will shortly send Lieut.-Coms. F. M. Green and Charles H. Davis, with their assistants, Lieut. J. A. Norris and Master S. C. Lemly, to the Asiatic station to determine telegraphically the longitudes of places in China, Japan, and the Eastern Archipelago, which are connected by submarine cables with the primary meridian of Greenwich. The U.S. steamer Palos will be used to transport the observers and instruments from place to place, and will be commanded by Lieut.-Com. F. M. Green, who will have charge of the expedition. The measurement will commence at Yokohama or Vladivostock, and will be carried through the Japanese and Chinese ports to Singapore and Madras, there connecting with the measurement made from England by the officers of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. The north point of Australia and the east point of Java may also be included. The companies owning the telegraph cables have very liberally offered the free use of their lines to the U.S. Government, and applications have been made through the State Department to the respective Governments for permission to make the necessary astronomical observations. The French Government have already issued orders to the Government of Cochin-China to furnish the expedition with all possible facilities for landing at Saigon, and for establishing a temporary station there. It is intended that work shall be commenced in Japan early in the spring of 1881.

A HEALTHY TRIM *versus* SUPERFLUOUS FAT.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system, as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and thus removes and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of Fat. It keeps the body in healthy TRIM, by preserving and restoring health. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. It supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being PURE FRUIT SALT, the product of ripe fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value; on that account, no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery, it is beyond praise.—Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

MEMORIAL VOLUMES.

The SOUTH-AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, 1879.

Compiled by J. P. MACKINNON (late 25th K.O.B.'s, formerly 72nd Highlanders), and S. H. SHADBOLT; and Dedicated, by permission, to Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief. In one quarto volume, handsomely bound in cloth extra, price £2 10s.

Messrs. S. L., M., and Co. have just ready the above MEMORIAL WORK in one large volume. It contains Sixty Cabinet Portraits, finely reproduced by the Woodbury process of photography, of the Officers of the British Army who have lost their lives in the late war, together with Biographies, compiled from materials furnished by their relatives and surviving comrades.

By permission of the Empress Eugénie, the list is headed with a Photograph and brief Memoir of his late Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon.

Introductory to the artistic portion of the work there is a Sketch of the War, embodying detailed accounts of the various Engagements.

Appended to the Introductory Sketch is a complete List of all the Officers of the British Army who were engaged in the Campaign, with an account of their services in the war.

[Now ready.

The work also contains a Map of the Country, showing the movements of the Army.

NOW PREPARING.

The AFGHAN CAMPAIGN, 1878-'79-'80.

By J. P. MACKINNON (late K.O.B.'s, formerly 72nd Highlanders), and SYDNEY H. SHADBOLT, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and Dedicated, by permission, to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B.

This work will be based on the same lines as "The SOUTH-AFRICAN CAMPAIGN." Officers who have taken part in the War are requested to communicate with

Mr. SYDNEY SHADBOLT, Beechcroft, Chislehurst.

Records of the individual services of all Officers who have served will be included in the Work.

LONDON: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON.

BIRTH.

George.—On December 3, at Mount Shannon, Co. Galway, the wife of Barry George, Esq., late 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Kerr—Field.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Canon Sandford, LL.D., incumbent, Surgeon-Major Kerr, M.D., to Katharine Burch, younger daughter of the Rev. Edward Burch Field, of Moreland, Kinross-shire.

Michaelson—Waller.—On the 2nd inst., at St. Colomb's Cathedral, Derry, by the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, assisted by the Rev. J. Goold Adams, George Herbert Michaelson, Captain, H.M.'s 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment, youngest son of the late J. Y. P. Michaelson, Esq., of the Isle of Barrow, Lancashire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Waller, Esq., of Troy, near Derry.

Ramsey—Gordon.—On the 4th inst, at St. Jude's, Southsea, by the Rev. J. S. Blake, M.A., vicar, William Besley Ramsey, Paymaster, R.N., H.M.S. Revenge, to Edith Marian Loudon, eldest daughter of W. Loudon Gordon, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, R.N.

EVANS'S, COVENT GARDEN. "ASTARTE," the beautiful Nymph of the Air.—Sisters Leamar, Lizzie Wyatt, Charles Coburn, James Fawn, Mons. Kaouly, Harry White's Trio, Herr Jonghmans. Musical Director, Herr Jonghmans. Proprietor, J. B. Amor.

TO OFFICERS in the ARMY about to RETIRE.—WANTED, in January next, by an Army Tutor, an Officer experienced in Tuition, to prepare Militia Candidates for the Military Competitive Examination.—Address, Rev. JAMES CARDWELL, M.A., Jersey.

TO RETIRED QUARTERMASTERS and QUARTERMASTER-SERJEANTS.—WANTED, for a Volunteer Corps in the North of England, a QUARTERMASTER, who will attend the annual encampment of the corps for one week, and who will keep the Equipment and Clothing accounts of the Corps. Salary, £20 per annum.—Apply by letter, with testimonials, to "H. P. M.," 27 Beaufort Gardens, London, S.W.

BANDMASTER.—A GENTLEMAN holding a high appointment at St. Petersburg as BANDMASTER to a Regiment of the Guards, finding the climate of Russia does not suit him, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as BANDMASTER to a LINE REGIMENT stationed in England. The Advertiser, who is a Bohemian by birth, has a perfect knowledge of the English language, and can furnish the very highest testimonials, both as to character and ability. Can leave his present regiment by giving one month's notice.—Letters to be addressed to "C. P.," 71 Manor Street, Clapham, S.W.

BANDSMEN.—WANTED, good TROMBONE, BASSOON, and CLARIONET PLAYERS, for a Cavalry Regiment on home service. Exceptional advantages; good character indispensable.—Apply to BOOSEY and CO., 295 Regent Street, London.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS, with Capital, and possessing the requisite qualifications for teaching the Subjects of the Military Competitive Examination for Lieutenants of Militia. An opportunity of well investing from £1,000 to £2,000, with Employment, may be heard of, by addressing "MILITARY TUTOR," care of May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

WANTED.—PARTNER, Active or Sleeping, with £3,000, to develope a safe, profitable, and lucrative Export and Import Business, with good profits. None but Principals or their Solicitors need apply.—Address, "A. R. 759," Deacon's Advertising Offices, 154 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

MILITARY PRIZE ESSAY, 1880.

The Secretary has received an Essay for the Gold-Medal Competition from India, with the motto:—"And you, good yeomen," &c.

Whitehall Yard, December 8, 1880.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Lecture, at Three o'clock, Friday, December 17, General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Quartermaster-General, in the Chair:—Major G. Salis-Schwabe, 16th Lancers, on, "Carrier Corps and Coolies on Active Service in China, India, and Africa, 1860-79." To be followed by a Discussion.

By order of the Council,

B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on the 14th February next, and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practise Medicine, and the other Surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age, at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for admission to the Examination should be made, in writing, without delay, to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed), W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT

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ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the **MOST SPACIOUS** and **COMMANDING** in the **WORLD,**

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BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, 107 & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
Opposite Bow Church; and 89 & 90 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ARMY and NAVY CLUB.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21st, at 2 p.m. Business:—The Election of an Honorary Member.

By order of the Committee,
H. ASTLEY HARDINGE, Secretary.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, Limited.—Capital, £100.000.—The Statutory MEETING has been held, and the DIRECTORS' REPORT unanimously adopted. The project of the Hotel has been well received, and heartily supported, by those for whom it is designed. A most advantageous site has been secured on good terms in Victoria Street, Westminster, nearly opposite the Army and Navy Stores, and the first instalment of the purchase-money has been paid. The position of the Hotel is such as to secure residents in it from all noise of traffic by day and by night. Plans of the interior may be seen at the Company's Offices, 7 Pall Mall, which show, among other conveniences, a set of Turkish, swimming, plunge, douche, and warm Baths, and an admirable and an unequalled arrangement for the service of the Hotel throughout.

In all there are 213 rooms, which can be used as private, sitting, or bed-rooms, and residential suites.

The first or second floor will be kept entirely for married residents.

The Hotel will be provided with Hydraulic Lifts of the safest construction, thus placing all the floors on an equality. Every comfort and convenience has been thought out and arranged for.

Vide plans.

Share List still open. Shares, £5 each. Holders of Five Shares and upwards will be allowed ten per cent. off their Hotel bills.—Apply to Secretary, Temporary Offices, 7 Pall Mall, S.W.

ELEYS' "BOXER" AMMUNITION, for Snider, Martini-Henry, and other Rifles. British Government Pattern. Merchants, Gunmakers, and others are warned against buying Inferior Cartridges of the above description, now being offered in the market at low prices. We have examined samples of these Cartridges, and find that they are of an obsolete pattern, made many years since; and that the powder in them, through long and defective storage, has become so decomposed as to render them absolutely worthless for any practical purpose.

We have also to warn merchants and others against buying Cartridges manufactured at the Royal Arsenal, which are sold to the public by serjeants and storekeepers. The traffic in these Cartridges is illegal, and all persons concerned in the buying or selling of the same are liable to prosecution, and severe punishment on conviction.

Having laid down special machinery for the manufacture of Cartridges on the "BOXER" principle, we are prepared to submit Samples, with all the latest improvements, at special prices for large quantities.

ELEY BROS. (Limited), Manufacturers, London (Wholesale only); also at 49 Whittal Street, Birmingham; and 160 Boulevard de la Souvenière, Liége, Belgium.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship SPEKE HALL, 2,700 tons, will sail on December 18.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

Branksome Hall...	January 1. 1881.
City of Baltimore	January 15, 1881.
Trentham Hall	January 29, 1881.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

AVRANCHES, MANCHE.—English Pension, for Gentlemen and Families. Pleasant situation. English comforts. Terms, 45 francs per week.—Address (enclosing stamps, 2½d), Mrs. GADSDEN, 11 Rue Sauguière.

ETON and HARROW CLUB, 3 Pall East.—This Club was established in 1876 for Old Etonians and Harrovians only. Annual Subscription, £4 4s. (Now includes 1881.)—Application for Membership to be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

CLUB CHAMBERS, 1, 2, 3 Norris Street, Haymarket, St. James's. Bed-rooms furnished for gentlemen visiting London, who will find this establishment unequalled. Near the Junior, United, and principal Clubs, law courts, Horse Guards, and theatres; the buildings are new and fireproof, and fitted with the latest sanitary arrangements; breakfast-room, trustworthy porters in attendance; highly recommended by Members of Parliament, officers of the Army and Navy, and the Law professions, for cleanliness and moderate charges. Night, week, or period.

Working Proprietor, J. ELDRIDGE.

LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

THE SOUTHWARK and DEPTFORD TRAMWAYS COMPANY. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, by which the liability of Shareholders is limited.

Capital, £70,000, in 7,000 Shares of £10 each. Issue of the remaining Share Capital, £25,000, in 2,500 Shares of £10 each, payable as follows:—10s per share on application, £1 10s per share on allotment, £2 per Share on February 1, £3 per share on March 15, and £3 per share on May 1, 1881.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Capital subscribed under this issue will be paid by the Contractor during construction.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Lee Corlett, Esq., Assoc. Inst. C.E, 16 Cornwall Road, Bayswater, W.
Francis James Horrocks, Esq. (late F. J. Horrocks and Co., Manchester), 17 Philpott Lane, E.C.
Thomas Short, Esq., 123 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
J. Percy Leith, Esq., 8 Dorset Square, and St. Mary's Priory, Prittlewell, Essex.
John Belton, Esq. (Messrs. Belton), 81 Hatton Garden, E.C.

BANKERS.—The Alliance Bank, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.
ENGINEER.—William Shelford, Esq., M. Inst.C.E. 35A Great George Street, Westminster.
SOLICITOR.—J. Rand Bailey, Esq., Founders' Hall, 13 Swithin's Lane, E.C.
AUDITORS.—B. P. Daniels, Esq. (Good, Daniels, and Co., Public Accountants), 7 Poultry, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Thomas Hamilton and Co., 34A Throgmorton Street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. A. J. Davis.
OFFICES.—7 Poultry, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Directors have much pleasure in announcing the opening for public traffic of the first section of this Line of Tramway, which runs through the important Metropolitan districts of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Deptford, and they are now prepared to receive applications for the remaining Share Capital, to complete the construction and equipment of the other Sections of the Lines authorised by their Act of Parliament.

These Lines traverse one of the most thickly inhabited districts of London, and will afford direct accommodation to a resident population of considerably over 200,000 persons, of a class specially requiring the service of Tramways, beside the large numbers whose business calls them daily to the district.

The Directors will apply in the coming Session for important Extensions, including one from their Tramway now working, to a point near London Bridge Railway Stations, to which they believe the full support of the authorities will be given. The present Lines and these Extensions are shown on a Map, copies of which can be had on application.

The Directors can but repeat what they stated in their Report in August last, that they feel more than ever assured that the enterprise must prove a success; that the project is warmly supported; and the population is essentially one to whom a Tramway will be of service, and is increasing rapidly. The Directors would only further remark that when the extensions are obtained, the value of the line, and of the Shares as an investment, must be largely increased; and there is no reason to doubt that this will become one of the best paying lines in the metropolis.

The works have been carried out to the satisfaction, not only of the Directors, but also of the Local authorities, and the solid manner in which the Line has been constructed has met with the strong approval of the Inspecting Officer of the Board of Trade.

The *whole* of the Works, including Cars, Horses, Stabling, and other equipment, will be completed within the authorised Capital of the Company.

Copies of the Act of Parliament and of the Contract for Construction can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitor of the Company, and copies of this Propectus may be obtained at the Company's Offices, and from the Bankers and Brokers.

OFFICERS' WATCHES.

Silver Keyless Chronograph Watch ...	£4	10	0
Silver Keyless Alarum Watch	4	10	0
Silver Keyless Lever Watch	3	10	0
Nickel Silver Calendar Watch	1	5	0
Aluminium Watch, imitating gold exactly, for rough use, open face, £1; Hunter ...	1	1	0

List of novelties in Watches, Clocks, and Aneroid, with 300 Illustrations, post free. Please refer to advertisement.

J. J. WAINWRIGHT and CO.,
58 Cambridge Street, Birmingham.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

ARMY & NAVY PROVISION MARKET (Limited),

121 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

Issue of the remainder of £25,000 Debenture Capital, in Bonds of £25, £50, and £100 each, repayable in either five years, seven years, or ten years, at the option of the subscriber. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be payable half-yearly by Coupons attached to the Bonds, at the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., on March 1 and September 1 in each year. Issue price par. Subscribers will be entitled to the first Coupon, payable on March 1 next.

The Committee of Direction of the Army and Navy Provision Market (Limited), invite applications for Subscriptions for the above Debenture Bonds.

The Society purchased for their Market, at the price of £44,500, the valuable property known as "Newman's Yard" (comprising more than a quarter of an acre), situated in and with a frontage to Regent Street. This property is held direct from the Crown, under a lease from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for a term of 99 years, from April 5, 1824, at a ground-rent of £196 11s 1d, and £15 6s 9d yearly, in lieu of land-tax, and subject to the half-yearly payment of £500, in redemption of a mortgage, of which £21,500 is outstanding.

In addition to the above-mentioned sum of	£44,500	0	0
There has been expended on the Property, for additional buildings and various improvements....................	20,679	4	10
	£65,179	4	10
The various fittings, costing	2,943	18	11
Making a total of	£68,123	3	9

The objects of the present issue are as under:—

1. To enable the Society to complete the present alterations and additions to the buildings, and to purchase their own horses and vans, whereby a large saving will be effected in the cost of transport.

2. To further develope the arrangements at present existing for the direct supply of cheap fish from the coast, which are still in their infancy.

The Society now consists of upwards of Thirteen Thousand Members, and since the altered management, the numbers have been daily increasing.

The Bonds will be to bearer, but a Register will be kept at the Office, in which to record from time to time the names, addresses, and rank or description of the holders.

Applications should be made, accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the amount applied for, and the balance on allotment.

Cheques and Post-office Orders should be made payable to the "Secretary," Army and Navy Provision Market (Limited), crossed "Account Army and Navy Provision Market (Limited)."—By order.

Applications must be sent in forthwith, with a deposit of £5 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,

Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,

ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,

28 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Any instructions given to Mr. ROBERTS will be personally attended to.

He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

TO CAPTAINS and OFFICERS Commanding Volunteer Regiments, and now changing Uniform. Large or small quantities required for export. Purchased for cash.—Send particulars to S. MOSES, 17 Great Alie Street, E.C., Contractor to H.M.'s Government and the principal Constabulary Forces.

LADIES.—It is worth while, before obtaining this season's stock of Christmas and New Year's Cards, to send for one of the undermentioned packets:—

No. 1, 5s packet, contains 25 beautiful designs, value 8s 6d, or 100 assorted cheaper kinds.

No. 2, 2s 6d packet, contains 17 beautiful designs, value 4s 6d, or 50 assorted cheaper kinds.

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P.-O. Orders to be made payable to J. BERNARD, 5 Ludgate Circus Buildings, E.C.

N.B.- Many of the above Christmas and New Year's Cards are the most elegant of the season, and some of them cannot be obtained elsewhere.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS MEDALS and the only Gold Medal awarded for this class of Machinery.

GOLD MEDAL.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.

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CRITERION RETURNS.
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CRITERION MIXTURE.
CRITERION VIRGINIA.
TOWER MIXTURE.
In Packets of 1-4th, 1-8th, 1-16th lb.
ALL REGISTERED AS TRADE MARKS.

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These fine Wines may now be procured for prompt cash on favourable terms. Dry, delicate, at 46s; Gold Crown, dry, at 54s; Vin du Roi, at 76s per dozen, from

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FALKNER'S "REAL MALT" WHISKEY.

PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only. A stock always kept in bond ready for shipment to India and the Colonies.

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GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY, "Queen's Quality," as supplied to Her Majesty. Delicious, invigorating, a valuable tonic. 42s per doz., net.

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The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

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Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

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All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 464 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost, or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

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The NEXT TERM will begin on FRIDAY, January 28, 1881.

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A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury.
ONE MILLION AND A HALF
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Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
64 CORNHILL, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, *Secretary.*

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Reserve Fund, £175,000.
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Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

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STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3 Pall Mall East.
Edinburgh, 3 and 5 George Street.
Dublin, 66 Upper Sackville Street.
JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1880.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence on November 15, 1880, and all persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the distribution.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS throughout on
MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.
The original, best, and most liberal.
Cash prices.
No extra charge for time given.

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F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250 Tottenham Court Road; and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell Street, W.C.
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F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the furniture trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.

Bed-room Suites, from £6 6s. to 50 guineas.
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Dining-room Suites, from £7 7s. to 40 guineas.
And all other goods in great variety.

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BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES.
EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.
ADVANTAGES.
Are not POISONOUS.
Are free from SMELL.
Are manufactured
Without Phosphorus.
Are perfectly harmless
To the Operatives employed.
Are very DAMP-PROOF.
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.
PROTECTION TO HEALTH.

BILLIARD BALLS, Chalks, Cues, and Tips, at HENNIG BROS'. Ivory Works, 11 High Street, London, W.C. Cheapest house in the trade for Billiard-Table Requisites and Ivory Goods in general. Old Balls Adjusted or Exchanged, and Tables Re-covered. Price Lists on application. Established 1862.

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☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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ONCE more the Army is to be "reorganised!"—not provided with new organs—not even with new pipes! But it is to be renamed. The regiments are to be—not rejuvenated, for they are now only teething, most of them—but they are to be made of age by official christening at Pall Mall. "What's in a name?" "Everything," say the War-Office Authorities. Take a decrepit little battalion of shoeblacky lads, and link it with another decrepiter battalion of a more intensely shoeblacky dye, and give both a local habitation in a district, and affiliate them with the Militia and Volunteers of the aforesaid district, who probably hate the very sight of them, and there you have the makings of an army—not a British Army, but a Territorial Army, with local affections and Imperial duties and obligations! Well, we cannot pretend to affirm that there is no good in a change which produces a certain amount of symmetrical proportion in our Military system, but we hold most firmly to the belief that for military purposes, as far as potential strength is concerned, the change will be of little value. How is it to be supposed that by giving these battalions certain names, you can fill up their ranks with eligible recruits? We understand that last week the Military Authorities resolved on accepting in the main the nomenclature recommended by Colonel Stanley's Committee, as they were published, barring some modifications, and that Mr. Childers will incorporate them in the scheme of reform he will lay before Parliament when he proposes the Army Estimates. The *Army List* will become a curious study, at this rate. We do not hold so very much to the influence of what we are obliged to use French to express,—the pride men, officers and privates, feel in their regiment as likely to perish, or regard it altogether as a power which dies out, if the name or number of the corps be changed; because it is the particular body they are in at the time of their service which soldiers are proud of; but we certainly attach great importance to the maintenance of corps' individuality, and to the sentimental influence which old associations and comradeship exercise over those who wear the same uniform and serve in the same battalion. There is sure to be an "Old This" or an "Old That" feeling in every regiment, no matter where it was raised or what it has done; and the colour of a tunic or of a facing, the badge on a coat or a button, has a magical, if quite illogical, force, which may do good service in a hard-fought field. "Nos numeri sumus," says the poet. We are only "numbers," it may be, but there is strength in numbers, even in that sense; and the question for consideration is how far our new system will conduce to internal harmony in the newly-formed regiments, each battalion of which has hitherto regarded itself as being at least "as good as any other." The most down-hearted, ill-conditioned corps in the Service, if there be one, could be rallied by a few stirring words of the "Steady, the Buffs!" style. We are about to try if this property be quite diffusible; but unless great care be taken in the bottling, "You may name, you may number the corps as you will," "But the scent of the old lot won't hang round it still." What does the Duke think of it all? He seems to be in the mill, and to assume all kinds of shapes at the twist of the handle by his grinder—more or less charitable. There was once a Duke who had a good deal to say to the handling of British troops on such fields as Blenheim, Ramillies, and Malplaquet, and deuce a fragment can one glean from what he said or wrote that can be quoted to support the present business of doctoring the Army by a system of new labels. In his days, regiments were personal, and men talked of them as Cutts's or Ligonier's, and the like. Later, there came another Duke, who had to lead what passed for a British army against some famous captains, and left his mark on his opponents, wherever he met them, in most unmistakable round-hand. Strange, but true, in all the immense mass of writing which the piety of the present Duke of Wellington has given to the world from his father's despatch-boxes, there is not a trace of a suggestion that the British Army ought to be territorialised, or renamed, or renumbered, or reorganised. But times are changed—they are, indeed—and so are the captains and the armies. We are handed over to doctrinaires, to Committees, to Commissions, and there is a frightful amount of work done in tailoring and cabbaging, in pen-and-inkery, in naming and re-naming, in circularising and general-ordering, in amalgamating and constructing and reconstructing, in shifting clerks out of one set of rooms under one master into another set of rooms under another master, in reporting and inquiring,—and all the time, the British Army is withering away. Now and then a small or a considerable war accrues to us, and a capable officer arises to handle the matchless material which a British army is sure to furnish to him who knows where to look for it, and real, old, professional soldiers march and fight as of yore; but the character of the Army, as a whole, is not what once it was, and neither Marlborough nor Wellington would to-day feel confidence, we feel bold to say, in the successful conduct of an expedition against a foreign enemy of a corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men, such as they would have had in the days when every regiment was a gallant, selfish, corrupt, personal corporation, without any ideas of re-organisation or reconstruction, but with perfect reliance on its own power as a fighting unit, which it called "the Old" something or other. It is quite true that times have changed too, and that the great standing territorial armies of the Continental States are different from the levies which fought under Turenne and Saxe, or the better constituted forces which were led by Soult and Massena; but we are not, it seems to us, making any appreciable approach to the foreign system by mere readjustment of surfaces, and by rechristening our military babies. If the Authorities at the War Office think that a system of labels will stand the test of a stern demand for real stuff, we fear that the delusion will be dispelled, the moment they begin to work it "under fire."

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre is doubtless honest and bold in stating his convictions, but his remarks at Reading on the entry of Cadets were scarcely complimentary to the Naval Service, and many who read them will think there was no reason to regret that he has been removed from the Admiralty to another office. The bare report of this speech in the London papers, made it appear that Mr. Lefevre had almost gone out of his way to fire a parting shot at that Service which had been the means of providing him with office, and of bringing him forward with a reputation as a Radical reformer. Such a fine old Service as the Royal Navy affords an opportunity for an ardent reformer who desires to make his mark as one who cares naught for precedent, tradition, or *esprit de corps*, and the Navy began to look upon Mr. Lefevre as another of that school which shows a supreme disregard for that which is, if only they can found some new *régime*. We are glad to find, however, from a full report of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's speech which has been placed in our hands, that his charge against the Navy was not correctly stated. Indeed, he himself did his best to prove to his hearers that in bringing forward his pet hobby of competitive examinations, he had been led into statements that were not borne out by fact. It is difficult to credit the assertion that the Cadets who have been admitted by nomination are inferior in every respect, both intellectually, and "strange to say, physically;" and if it be so, as is alleged by the late Secretary of the Admiralty, it is clear that some exceptional batches of entries have been made. Entry by nomination has been the rule, and the Navy has been admitted to be as fine a Service as there is in the world, and yet we are told that "Parents have chosen the worst and most stupid member of their family, to enter the only Service which can now be entered under the principle of nomination." If Mr. Lefevre did not unsay all this in another part of his speech, it would have been one of the greatest insults ever cast upon the Royal Navy by a public man; but happily for the good name and *amour-propre* of the Service, he did so. Nomination is not a creation of yesterday, like competitive examination, but has been the means by which the Navy in times past has been given her best officers. Indeed, Mr. Lefevre speaks of having served at the Admiralty with Naval colleagues whom to know was to admire, and having been brought in contact with a large number of Naval men, and says that with that experience of the *personnel* of the Navy, he scarcely knows in what terms to express his admiration of the high public spirit which they always exhibit in the performance of their duties. "There appears to me," he says, "always to be something in the training of Naval officers which peculiarly fits them to undertake any duty which they may be called upon to perform, and whether in command of fleets on distant stations, acting the parts of diplomats, and placed in positions of the greatest responsibility, and having in their hands the questions of peace and war, or whether in the administration at the Admiralty itself, I have always found we are never wanting in Naval officers of the highest administrative ability and tact, and it is the greatest possible pleasure to work with such men." Such is the verdict of Mr. Lefevre, after the experience he has had in Naval affairs; and yet he seems to have forgotten this in a later part of his speech, and to have implied that competition was a necessity, to prevent the Navy being stocked with fools. The colleagues with whom he has served, and the Naval men with whom he has been brought in contact, and of whom he cannot speak too highly, passed no competitive examinations; and yet Mr. Lefevre gives it as his opinion that nothing but the introduction of this new fancy for straining the minds of mere children, will save the Navy from being used as a refuge for the fool of the family. The ex-Secretary to the Admiralty has great pleasure in informing his electors that the Board will, in a few months, be able to restore the principle of limited competition. This fact we announced on November 27, and the cause of the pleasure which Mr. Lefevre experienced in telling his constituents of this may, perhaps, be found in our remark then made, that "those in power will thus be enabled, while admitting the principle of competition, to reward an even greater number of political adherents than is now the case." Under this system, the old Naval officer, whose dream it has been to see a son following his footsteps in the Service to which he gave the best years of his life, will have no more chance of procuring a cadetship than the political adherent who has been of service as a committee-man during an election. The class from which our Naval officers will be recruited will be materially changed, and the country ought to be quite sure that that change will be for the better. The certificate of character given to Naval officers by Mr. Lefevre at the beginning of his speech is sufficient to show that the method of nominating those having true interests in the Service has worked well. Under the new system, boys will not stick to the Service as they have done, for probably numbers will be sent to sea just as an experience of the world, and will leave it so soon as the life begins to grow monotonous, there being no "family tie" with the sea Service. What we mean cannot be better shown than by looking at the names of the last batch of cadets that were entered, for among them we find a Michael Culme-Seymour, Philip Colomb, Gordon Douglas, Claude Buckle, Cowper-Coles, Corbett, D'Arcy, Osborne, Fremantle, Petch, Brownrigg, and other names which have been constantly found in the *Navy List*, and which are met with by readers of Naval history. We regret, indeed, for the sake of the Service, that Mr. Lefevre should have been able to carry his point at the Admiralty, and think that had he given more consideration to the fact that the Naval officer of to-day is worthy of the high praise he has been pleased to bestow, instead of taking as his guide the cadets under training (of whom men would be made, when they once got clear of the schoolboy period of life), he would have done better, and would not have made that sweeping and unjust statement that cadets entered by nomination were "the worst and most stupid" members of a family. Such a remark would certainly call for some apology from the retiring Secretary, had he not so satisfactorily shown in another portion of his speech that the statement could not be borne out by fact, but that it should be accepted more as a claptrap expression, intended to take the fancy and gain the support of the Reading electors.

A well-known German Military writer, whose name we for the moment forget, has laid it down as an axiom that the military institutions of a nation should be suited to the national character and circumstances. Every thoughtful person must admit that this brief sentence is full of common-sense, yet many of our would-be military reformers have gone on quite another tack. They think that because the German Army is wonderfully efficient, and has obtained the most brilliant successes, it behoves all other nations to adopt the German system. It is forgotten that the circumstances of Germany are very different from those of England, and that the conditions being different, the system which answers admirably with the former is quite unsuited for the latter. Germany has no foreign possessions; her Army is, therefore, all employed at home. Localisation is, therefore, feasible. Germany, notwithstanding a recent shadow of popular institutions, has been ever ruled with an iron hand. Moreover, she is always in danger of sudden invasion. Consequently, universal liability to military service is accepted, if not without grumbling, at all events without resistance. Again, there is a Military caste in Germany, a military caste all of whose aspirations are limited to the Army. An officer is an officer, and nothing else. Then, the German officer is, both from deficiency of means and want of applicarion, not addicted to hunting and other outdoor sports. In short, the genius of the German officer is quite different from that of the British officer. It is evident from the above facts that to cram the German military system in its entirety down the throats of English officers is a proceeding which will never answer, and which it is an act of gross folly even to attempt. The English officer never ceases to be a private gentleman, often quits the Army on slight provocation, and then soon merges in the civilian population from which he sprang. He is far more independent of his profession than is the German officer, for the simple reason that he requires when in the Army a far larger addition to his pay than is needed by the German officer. He loses, also, no privileges, as he would in Germany, by quitting the Service. In short, there is no such thing as a Military caste in England. Then, again, as to organisation, it being both impossible and undesirable to impose universal liability to Military service in England, and one-third of the Army being always abroad, the German system cannot be carried out, either with respect to localisation or other matters. In Germany, the War Office has practically the whole male adult population of the country handed over to it, to do as it likes with the raw material. With large colonial requirements, constant little wars, high wages, and voluntary enlistment, the Authorities in Pall Mall find their hands tied at every step. Nevertheless, it is a question whether, as regarded the excellence of the individual merits of the three arms, our Army was not as efficient before 1870 as is the German Army. All that was wanted was a carefully-considered and permanent system of administration. It was the War Office, rather than the Army, which needed reform. Instead, however, of reforming itself, our War Office set to work to destroy everything that was most valuable in the Army,—destroying *esprit de corps*, giving us boys instead of full-grown men, creating and changing new departments and auxiliary services every day, making periodically puerile changes as regards forms and channels of business and uniform, and engendering distrust and discontent among all ranks. The idea was to imitate the Germans, as we had previously tried to copy the French. It is persistence in the endeavour to carry out this crude and theoretical notion which is disheartening and disgusting all our best officers. The British officer of to-day has, owing to the incapacity of the non-commissioned officer, twice as much regimental detail to do as formerly, consequently he has little time for preparing for the numerous examinations which make his life one constant burden. This is especially the case with the Cavalry, in which branch the officers have necessarily less time to spare than in the Infantry. Yet, instead of allowing them to spend the hours not employed in the stables in the riding-school, at drill, and in looking after their men, in hunting, they are compelled to prepare for examinations. Of course, it is desirable that officers should be well acquainted with what may be termed the accomplishments of their profession, but practical and physical capacity are of far greater importance. Hunting is the best possible training for the work of cavalry in war, and a dragoon with a firm seat, a good hand, and an eye for country, is a more useful man for his special functions than one who, though able to rival a Staff-College officer in book-work, never mounts a horse save when on duty. It is the same with regard to the Infantry, in which the physical and moral qualities are being ruthlessly sacrificed to the modern "fad" for closet-work. Moreover, the best English gentlemen, who would make officers in whom their soldiers would have confidence—the sort of officers to cheer, encourage, and set an example to their humbler comrades, in a march like that from Cabul to Candahar—will not submit to this sort of treatment, and either do not enter, or soon leave the Army. The German system contains much which, *mutatis mutandis*, might be applied with advantage in our own Army; but any wholesale attempt to introduce that system *en bloc* will never answer, and is already causing great discontent.

Her Majesty will to-day cross from Portsmouth to Osborne, on board the Royal yacht *Osborne*.

The last day of the year has been named for the paying-off at Malta of the *Téméraire*, *Fawn*, *Helicon*, *Torch*, and *Cockatrice*, by which date the new crews for the three first-named vessels will have arrived at Malta.

Under the names of the flagships of the China and East Indies stations, the *Iron Duke* and the *Euryalus*, will be found some account of efforts made by men to save shipmates from drowning. These cases will, we hope, not be allowed to escape the notice of the Admiralty.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Arthur Hood, C.B., left Vigo on Monday for Lisbon, where Christmas will be spent.

Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., telegraphed his arrival at Shanghai on the 6th inst.

The yacht *Pandora*, with Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., on board, arrived at Alexandria on Monday.

Lieutenant the Hon. Walter Stopford, who has this week been appointed to the *Euryalus*, will undertake the navigating duties of the ship, in place of Lieutenant Hulbert, who was appointed in May, 1879.

Truly the native Princes of India are showing a bright example of liberality in their subscription to the Patriotic Fund, since at a meeting held at Allahabad, under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, the Maharajah of Puttiala subscribed a lakh of rupees (£10,000), and two other rajahs subscribed 50,000 rupees, or £5,000, each. It is rarely we see any contribution in England exceed £500 in an individual case.

Lieutenant Thomas Maxwell will, we believe, be placed in charge of certain ratings about to be sent to the Australian station by merchant vessels, to relieve some of the men serving in the schooners employed in the South Seas. Seeing that the *Raleigh* has but just arrived in England from a voyage to Australia and back with relieved crews, it seems rather early to be compelled to provide passages in trading vessels for fresh drafts.

In a letter which we published last week from "A Victim of Injustice," on the subject of our remarks on the working of the system of supply of furniture by the Admiralty to officers' houses, the writer raises objections to the fact that the system is of general benefit, and points to himself as a victim, on account of his having furniture of his own, and considers the regulations are harsh and arbitrary. No new regulation can be introduced without acting prejudicially in some individual cases, and the remarks of our correspondent only bear out the argument we used, that it would be most desirable to expand the system of supply to such an extent that in future no officer need encumber himself with furniture, either for cabin, barrack-room, or house.

The new Parliamentary Secretary at the Admiralty, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, has commenced his duties at the office. As is well known, Mr. Trevelyan holds advanced views as to the disposal of British officers, and has already attacked General officers in a ruthless fashion. The Navy should, therefore, not be surprised if some new ideas on the question of compulsory retirement result from the importation of Mr. Trevelyan into Whitehall.

Captain Edye's successor as Senior Officer at Gibraltar, will, we believe, be Captain the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., and the command of the *Invincible* will be taken up by Captain FitzRoy.

Vice-Admiral Sir L. M'Clintock was in the *Northampton*, at Bermuda, up to November 27, and would sail, December 27, for a ten weeks' cruise in the West Indies. He intended to arrive at Antigua, January 2, leaving January 6; at Barbadoes, January 20, leaving January 26; at Trinidad, January 28, leaving February 1, calling at Tobago; at Grenada, February 2, leaving February 5; at Port Royal (Jamaica), February 20, leaving February 28; arriving at Bermuda, March 7. Letters should now be addressed West Indies, instead of Bermuda.

The Russian Squadron was expected at Yokohama about November 15, and the Japanese have made preparations for the reception of the Admiral.

The Council of the Royal Naval School, at a meeting held on the 15th inst., unanimously awarded the "Yarborough" Naval Scholarship to M. J. C. Soady, now in the *Britannia* who won the Admiralty cadetship last June. The cadet who is thus distinguished is son of the gallant Rear-Admiral J. C. Soady, who was formerly a pupil at the School.

Commodore Richards appears to have shortened his intended cruise on the West Coast division of his station, and has returned to Simon's Bay, whence he this week telegraphed his intention of remaining. The Brass River difficulty having been overcome, the Commodore doubtless thinks that affairs at the Cape are far more important, and that his presence might be of service there.

Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., has we hear arranged for a muster of the ships under his command to take place at Hong Kong during this month. It is stated that the *Iron Duke* will have in company the *Modeste*, *Encounter*, *Comus*, *Curaçoa*, *Foxhound*, and *Pegasus*.

Lieutenant Graham Bower, R.N., has we hear, been offered the appointment of secretary by Sir Hercules Robinson, the newly-appointed Governor at the Cape of Good Hope. We hope their Lordships will allow this officer to accept the office.

We are gratified to learn that the thanks of her Majesty's Government have been conveyed to Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., for the manner in which he performed his difficult duties in connection with the International Squadron. Not alone have the officers of the Royal Navy borne tribute to the ability shown by their chief, but the officers of the foreign ships have also expressed their admiration at the extreme tact with which any of those little difficulties inseparable from such a mixture of nationalities were handled, and the courtesy with which they were invariably treated.

An Admiralty Circular containing provisions for ensuring economical steaming in her Majesty's Navy will shortly be issued to the fleet.

We are glad to learn that the Committee of Lloyd's have voted the silver medal of the Corporation to the executors of the late Lieutenant Heyland, of the *Minotaur*, as they would have done to that officer had he lived, and the bronze medal of the Corporation to Arthur Triggs, torpedo-instructor of the ship, for their efforts to save life at sea.

We are glad to hear that the statement made by a contemporary that the Admiralty had declined to recommend a boatman of the Coastguard, named Evans, for the Humane Society's medal for his gallantry in saving life from shipwreck, is incorrect. We are assured that their Lordships are as ready to reward the gallantry of the Coastguard as of the Service afloat, and that Evans will be brought to the notice both of the Humane Society and of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

Lieutenant Arthur Barrow, senior staff officer of the *Excellent*, will, we understand, shortly proceed to the Armstrong factory at Elswick, to study the application of hydraulic machinery to the working of guns.

Mr. Brassey has always been an ardent lover of things nautical, and if he had but a more important post at the Admiralty than that of Civil Lord, the Service might expect something really good to come out of his connection with the Navy. He has already told the Naval Volunteers what he would do for them, if he could; and now, in a more recent speech, he has been saying how he would like to see two Flying Squadrons, of six ships each, and to have seagoing tenders attached to each flagship at the Home ports, and the Naval Barracks at Sheerness. The Service will readily admit that his wishes, if carried out, would add to the efficiency of the Service. Mr. Brassey can see that from his official position, but he has not the power to force these improvements upon his colleagues. This being so, the matter resolves itself into the solid fact that these improvements are not carried out because they would cost money, and in order to keep the Navy Estimates down to a low figure, these ideas for adding to the efficiency of the Fleet are quietly set aside. There is nothing to prevent the desire of Mr. Brassey to see the Naval Volunteers aided by a capitation grant, to see detached squadrons formed for the training of our young seamen, and to have tenders attached to the harbour ships, but that one obstacle—the cost. All are ready to admit that these measures would add to the efficiency of the Fleet and her reserves, but the Admiralty Board will not take the necessary steps, as it is its desire to keep down the Navy Estimates, and to show a cheap Navy to the public, if possible.

The time is now approaching for their Lordships to decide whom they will advance to post-rank when the annual promotions are made. We have before pointed out that there is too often a tendency to look rather far down the lists in making these selections, and thus deserving officers are passed over until they add to the failing want of interest the offence of advancing years. Thus it happens that the neglect which they first suffer uncomplainingly and in hope that they will have a better chance next time, culminates in their being thanklessly shelved. Many of those whose services should have entitled them to promotion to the list of Captains have been rewarded only with a Coastguard division, which, in the case of seniors on the Commanders' List, means non-promotion. But there are others still in command of ships, some of them on foreign service, who have been persistently passed over, although their fitness for command is plainly indicated by their present employment. The claims of these will, we hope, be looked into this year, that the Board may save itself from the charge of injustice in passing over tried and trusted officers. If, too, their Lordships take into consideration war services and hard work, the claims of Commander Stokes appear to stand forward in an irresistible manner. The command he now holds has been no easy berth, given as a reward for length of service and as a sop for non-promotion. On the contrary, such a command as that of the *Tyne* will be acknowledged to be good service at sea, and the manner in which she has fulfilled her duties under her present commander has been such as to call for approval. This is the third command held by that officer, and in all of them he has done well, and has received the approval of her Majesty's Government and the thanks of more than one foreign Power for services performed. In point of war services, too, Commander Stokes is at least equal to any who stand with him on the List, and we hope that the claims of this officer may not be overlooked when the selections are made at the Admiralty. There is certainly no need to go below the years 1869 and 1870 in selecting the Captains for the year 1880, and the Commanders can be found among the Lieutenants of 1866 and 1867, for among the names to be found on those Lists there are many good officers who could be chosen.

The Russian Government has decided upon the construction of two more cruisers of the *Minin* type, which is the flagship in the Pacific. The *General Admiral* is on its way to the Mediterranean, and the *Duke of Edinburgh* is following it, both eventually being under orders to join Lesovsky's squadron in Chinese waters. One of the two cruisers has already been commenced at the Galerni Dockyard, St. Petersburg. Length, 295 ft.; breadth, 52 ft.; displacement, 5,754 tons; engines, 7,000 indicated horse-power; speed, 15 knots; armour, 7 in. thick; and armament, four 8-in. guns, two 6-in., four 9-pounders, and six Hotchkiss cannon. The steel for the hull is being prepared at the Oboukhoff and Ijor Government Works. The armour-plates will be manufactured in England, and the engines by the Baltic Iron Works, on the Neva. The steel will cost 2,264,890 roubles, or, counting eight roubles to the £1 sterling, £283,112. The engines, at the rate of 165 roubles per indicated horse-power, will cost 1,155,000 roubles, or £144,375. The auxiliary mechanism will involve an outlay of 55,000 roubles more; the armour-plating, 225,000 roubles. The vessel will thus cost £460,000, exclusive of fittings and artillery. It will be considerably larger than the *Minin*, the latter being only of 5,700 tons displacement, while the new vessel will be of 7,000 tons. It will be completed in 1883. The second vessel will be built by the Baltic Iron Works, and will be finished a year later. Both vessels will be destined chiefly for operations against merchant shipping. They will be fitted with the latest improvements in torpedo warfare.

Whilst the Russian cruiser *Europe* was on her way from Vladivostock to Nagasaki with Admiral Lesovsky, at 11 o'clock at night, in the midst of calm weather, a violent squall struck the vessel, splitting several sails. The wind continued blowing furiously, and during a lull at 4 o'clock, while Admiral Lesovsky was proceeding along the deck, a heavy sea swept over the vessel and bore him off his legs. After washing him along the deck some distance, it dashed him against the mainmast. The sailors hurried to his assistance, and found him trying in vain to rise, his leg being broken above the right knee. After he was taken to the captain's cabin, the storm burst upon the vessel with renewed fury, driving her at more than 14 knots an hour. The *Europe* had three boats carried away, and her deck-house smashed to pieces. Late telegrams from Nagasaki report the Admiral as doing well.

The French despatch-boat *Hirondelle*, which was one of the International Squadron, distinguished herself some time since by services rendered to a Spanish vessel. The circumstances having been brought to the notice of the King of Spain, he has awarded the Silver Cross of Naval Merit to eight of the men, and the thanks of the Government have been conveyed to the officers.

The Arsenal at Foochow has turned out another composite gunboat with ram bow, named the *Teng-King*. The following are the dimensions of the vessel:—Length between perpendiculars, 64·00 metres; beam at water line, 9·40 metres; depth of hold, 5·70 metres; draught of water (ordinary), 3·18 metres. This vessel will have compound engines, now being completed at the arsenal, of 750 indicated horse-power. The armament will consist of one 7-in. Armstrong, one 6-in. gun, and three 40-pounders, one placed as a bow-chaser, and the other two as broadside guns.

According to letters received from Hong Kong, much adverse comment has been expended upon the conduct of Commander Adolphus St. Clair, of the *Fly*, who, it is alleged, after receiving intelligence of the missing British ship *Cilurnum* to the effect that she had been spoken at sea in a disabled condition under jurymasts, allowed three days to elapse before he sailed to look for her. In the meantime, Admiral Clitz, the American flag-officer at Yokohama, offered one of his vessels for the service, which was declined. Some particulars of this case, and the cause of the *Fly* not putting to sea, will be found under the name of that ship in another column, and it will also be seen that the paper which so severely dealt with the good name of Commander St. Clair, has since seen fit to modify its views, and to admit that the fault does not lie with the Commander, but with his having an inefficient ship under his command. In a later issue of the journal in question, it is remarked that:—

> "If our strictures upon the inactivity of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Fly*, in not proceeding to the assistance of the dismasted vessel *Cilurnum*, spoken by the *Eme* on the 8th inst., have been deemed too severe, we are sorry. Had we known that the steam-power of the *Fly* is scarcely sufficient to enable her to keep headway against a strong north-east monsoon, and that her towing power with a ship of 1,000 tons would be limited to some mile or two an hour in still water, we should probably have modified the comments we felt justified in making on Saturday. It is as unnecessary now, as it has hitherto been, to explain that in all allusions to the English Fleet in these waters, we have never intended the slightest reflection upon officers or men, whose courage is now, as it always has been, beyond reproach. That the *Fly* has not gone to seek the *Cilurnum* is due to her misfortune, not her fault, and we can sympathise with her commander and officers that the weakness and incapacity of the vessel as a steamer prevent her from proceeding to the assistance of a dismantled British merchant ship. Perhaps, when the matter is sifted, the strictures made by some of our China contemporaries, as well as ourselves, upon the condition of the British Fleet in China waters, will seem more fully justified as passing events prove the unfitness of the vessels for any but show purposes."

It is humiliating to find a Japanese paper thus speaking of the Royal Navy, and perhaps the Admiralty will now see that it is time to find a relief for the *Fly*, which left England in 1874, and has worn out her boilers on the station.

We are informed that Messrs. J. P. Mackinnon (late 25th King's Own Borderers, formerly 72nd Highlanders) and Sydney Shadbolt (of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law), joint authors of *The South-African Campaign*, 1879, are preparing an exhaustive work on the Afghan campaigns, 1878, 1879, and 1880, which is to be dedicated, by permission, to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., and published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. In addition to a history of the war, the work will include photographs and biographies of all the officers who lost their lives therein, summaries of the movements of every regiment which was engaged, and brief records of the individual services in Afghanistan of every officer who was employed there. Officers who served are invited to communicate with Mr. Sydney H. Shadbolt, Beechcroft, Chislehurst.

We learn by private advices from the Cape, that the only movement of Imperial troops of any importance which has been carried out in consequence of the present difficulty in Basutoland, has been the dispatch of two companies of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, five officers and about 190 men, from Pietermaritzburg, to be encamped on the southern frontier of Natal, as a corps of observation. Two other companies were already at Harding, on the same frontier, and one at Fort Harrison, St. John's River; headquarters and three companies remaining at Pietermaritzburg, with a subaltern's detachment at Durban.

If the figures given by Lord Enfield at the distribution of prizes to the North Middlesex Rifles are correct, the remarkable advances in the enrolled strength of the Volunteer Force, noted uninterruptedly since 1874, have not received the check which the limit of age to fifty, and the changes brought about by consolidation and renumbering were expected in some quarters to produce. Lord Enfield only gave the total number of enrolled and efficients, and we must, therefore, wait for the complete returns before attempting a complete comparison with previous statistics. Briefly, the numbers on the rolls were larger in the twenty-first year than on any previous occasion, having risen from 206,250 to 206,410, or an increase of 160. The value of the Force, however, must not be reckoned by its enrolled so much as by its efficient strength, and here, for the first time during the last six years, a falling-off has to be recorded, which is much to be regretted. The efficients are 196,901, against 197,485. The non-efficients are thus 9,509, as compared with 8,765. Now that the new Regulations have come into force, by which the number of drills for recruits of all arms are practically doubled, their working will be watched with some anxiety.

It has been found necessary to increase the accommodation at the Recruit Depôt of the Brigade of Guards at Caterham, and a sum of £5,000 is being expended in providing extra buildings.

The case of "Chilcott v. Alexander," which on appeal was this week sent down for a new trial, is one of great interest to fathers in general. The facts of the case are briefly these. Colonel F. Alexander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in 1877, placed his son, now a second-lieutenant in the 10th Regiment, at Mr. Arnold's establishment at Kingston, with a view to his preparing for the Army. The young gentleman, who appears to be of a weak and extravagant disposition, during the fourteen months of his stay at Mr. Arnold's, ran up a bill with a tradesman named Chilcott to the extent of £76 10s. This bill included five suits of cloths, two lounging suits, nineteen scarves, and twenty-nine pairs of gloves, an amount of things which Chilcott calmly stated that he did not consider excessive, though we are not aware that his disinterested opinion on such a subject is worth much. Colonel Alexander, whose total income was only £1,200 a year, out of which he paid Mr. Arnold for, we suppose, a reasonable amount of supervision, as well as teaching, never authorised his son to run into debt, and provided him with an ample outfit, declined, as most father's would, to pay this large bill; but not wishing, as he said, that his son should be clothed for nothing, paid £50 into the County Court, before which he was summoned. He swore to the facts mentioned above. His son admitted that he had obtained the articles more for the sake of having new clothes, than because he specially wanted them. He swore also that the goods had been pressed upon him by Chilcott. This, Chilcott positively denied, and we leave it to our readers to decide who is the most worthy of belief. The end of it was that the jury decided that Chilcott—whom, we suppose, they considered to have done no more than any other "pushing tradesman"—was entitled to the whole amount claimed. The Judge disapproved of the verdict, and permitted an appeal, which resulted, as we have said, in an order for a new trial, Mr. Baron Pollock observing that there had been a miscarriage of justice. Whatever may be the ultimate decision, we feel sure that Colonel Alexander will have the sympathy of all, save those directly interested in tempting weak-minded youths to plunge their fathers into pecuniary difficulties. The above shows that we have been quite justified in the remarks we have frequently made on the want of supervision exercised over their pupils, by the swarm of crammers into whose hands almost all candidates for Government appointments now fall. We should like to know how it was that Mr. Alexander could, during fourteen months, pursue such a career of silly, reckless extravagance as above disclosed, without Mr. Arnold's knowledge. If he was not aware of what was going on, he ought to have been.

We regret to have again to call attention to the fact that in our Army it is generally the most persevering applicants, instead of the most meritorious officers, to whom appointments are given. Ths Authorities know perfectly well who are the best men, and these should be given the prizes without compelling them to solicit. An appointment is, in theory, at all events, given in the interests of the Service, not because it will suit Captain A., Major B., or Colonel C. If it is a good appointment it may be assumed that any one will be glad to get it. It is, therefore, as unnecessary as it unbecoming to rarely give save to those who ask. The result of the present system is that appointments, as a rule, fall to the lot only of those who live or are quartered in or near London, and can, consequently, haunt the War Office. Besides, by bestowing patronage in this fashion, suspicions of favouritism are not unnaturally excited, and modest merit is overlooked.

A correspondent points out that there are two pieces of information omitted from the new official *Army List*. One is the omission of a column giving time on half-pay in the gradation lists, which would be very useful, as showing the total service actually done by each officer; the other consists in the omission of any mark to show whether the officer obtained his first commission from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The system of antedating the first commissions of officers according to the class of certificate they obtained at Sandhurst or the garrison schools of instruction, inaugurated by Lord Cardwell, but now happily abolished, was, in the opinion of many officers, a most faulty and unfair one. By it officers were superseded by their juniors who came into the Service several months after them, and a deal of unpleasantness and ill-feeling was thereby caused; but if the ill-effects of the system ended there, we should not again rake up the subject. We desire, however, to draw attention to the future, when the rottenness of the antedating regulations will be even more apparent. We refer to the time when those officers who obtained their sub-lieutenancies under the above system will be completing their twenty years' service. We will quote an instance of what may very possibly occur in several regiments, say, in 1891. A, the senior captain of his regiment, obtained his first commission at the age of twenty on October 31, 1871, having passed through Sandhurst in the first-class the same year, he will consequently be retired on October 31, 1891. B, the second captain of the same regiment, also obtained his first commission on October, 31, 1871, but in consequence of having only passed through Sandhurst in the third-class, he is not liable to retirement till October, 31, 1893. Now, let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the majority of this regiment will fall vacant in 1892. By this time, A, whose educational attainments are superior to B's, will be on the shelf, while the latter will remain, and will, in due time, barring accidents, succeed to the command. This is the effect, then, of one of Lord Cardwell's fads.

We learn from Canada that in order to provide facilities for officers of the Local Militia who have been appointed "provisionally" to companies of Infantry to obtain certificates of qualification, required by the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1879, arrangements have been made for the opening of three schools of instruction on the 5th prox., viz., one at Toronto for the Province of Ontario, one at Montreal for the Province of Quebec, and one at Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Maritime Provinces, to be maintained during a period of two months, provided enough officers come forward for instruction. The commandants and adjutants will be supplied from the district staff, and two non-commissioned officers for each school will be detailed to act as drill-serjeants and instructors. Officers who join the schools will not be required to remain longer than necessary to enable them to pass the required examination. The certificates to be granted will be "second-class." The number of officers who may be admitted for instruction in each school is not to exceed fifty; of these twenty may be residents within the city at which the school is established, and thirty from corps whose head-quarters are distant more than two miles from such city. Officers who join for a course of instruction, if residing in the city where the school is maintained or within two miles thereof, will receive no personal allowances during the period they are under instruction. Those residing more than two miles distant from the city will receive, on obtaining a "second-class" certificate, an allowance at the rate of 75 cents. per diem, for the days actually present under instruction, and, in addition, an allowance at the rate of 3 cents. per mile, in lieu of transport, for one journey going to, and the same amount for one journey returning from the school. Those who desire to join either school should make application through the ordinary channel to the brigade-major of the military district within which the school is maintained.

The German Field Ambulance has, in accordance with the experiences made during the Franco-German war, undergone several essential improvements. To each mobilised Army Corps will be now attached three sanitary detachments, of which each will consist of seven surgeons, one dispenser, sixteen hospital assistants, and an ambulance company of thirty sick-bearers, and be accompanied by three wheeled ambulances and six carriages for the badly wounded. Each of the two divisions of an army corps will have a sanitary detachment, while the third will be attached to the Staff of the army corps. There will be twelve field hospitals for each army corps, each capable of receiving 200 wounded. The field hospitals will accompany the troops when engaged, and after the engagement do service in the field hospitals, until the arrival of the hospital reserve personnel and the hospital reserve depôt attached to each army corps. A so-called evacuation commission is intended to convey the sick and wounded gradually from the étappe hospitals to the permanent reserve and provincial hospitals at home. An essential improvement of the field ambulance system has likewise been effected, after the last war, by the reform of the field intendance, the military telegraph and field post departments, as well as by the reorganisation of the ambulance corps.

The German Government intends the construction of a direct railway from Berlin over Schwerin and Lübeck to Kiel, and has entered for this purpose into negotiation with the Mecklenburg Government, with a view of causing the necessary investigations in that country. The railway will be simply a strategical one, as by its means the dockyard of Kiel, the Island of Alsen, and the works on the Düppel heights will receive direct railway communication with Berlin shorter by 45 miles than the existing lines over Hamburg.

A rather strange occurrence was recently reported from Mayence. Two gentlemen were observed minutely inspecting all points of any strategical importance. Map in hand they visited the whole country around the fortifications, and as they appeared in the greatest haste, it was evident their object was not mere amusement. Their names were found to be Miribel and Pistor, and as the French Army contains a General Miribel and a captain of Artillery of the name of Pistor, both officers of great ability, it is generally thought that the travellers are identical with the two officers. The belief is strengthened by the fact that the two officers named seized every opportunity to be present at all the military manœuvres during the last seven or eight years in the western German provinces.

By the erection, now proceeding, of the eleventh fort—the fourteenth, if we include the works on the right bank of the Rhine—the keystone, so to say, of the chain of forts surrounding Strasburg, at a distance of from 6,000 to 7,000 metres, will be inserted. This fort, which was at first not projected, and which is being very rapidly completed, has been located on the Mundolsheimer Kopf, a precipitous rise between the older forts Roon and Kronprinz, but pushed forward about 500 metres. This fort is the highest and lies at the greatest distance from the city, and has been constructed for the reception of the strongest garrison of all the works. Only building material of the very best class is used for this fort. In the city itself, the erection of a large infantry barracks, to take the place of the Sinkmatt Kaserne, found insufficient, will shortly be proceeded with. The site for the new barracks is between the Steinthor and Schiltigheimerthor, on ground formerly occupied by the old fortifications, and the levelling works have already been given in contract. With the fall of the Sinkmatt Kaserne disappears a silent witness of the miserable *coup* of October 30, 1836. In the court of this barracks it was that the then pretender Louis Napoleon was arrested by a resolute sub-officer. Turning to the other extreme end of the German Empire, it may be added that it is intended to push in three smaller works between the girdle of forts surrounding Königsberg, in Eastern Prussia; they will be located in the north-west front. All the forts of this now important place-of-arms are completed so far that, in case of an impending armament, they may be put at once into a state of defence.

It may be remembered that a Committee was assembled some time ago at the War Office to inquire into the mode of dealing with the funds arising from unclaimed and unissued effects of deceased soldiers. The Committee, after full deliberation, decided that the sum which has accrued from unclaimed effects was sufficient to create and maintain a compassionate or other fund for the benefit of relations of soldiers dying on service. They, therefore, recommended that steps should be taken to invest a portion of the money in the hands of the War Office in the purchase of £12,000 Stock, and that further purchases of Stock should be made from time to time with the interest of the sum invested, and with further residues as they may occur, so that at no time a sum exceeding £1,000 shall remain in the hands of the War Office to meet claims that may arise. This proposal has been acted upon. Some seem to be entirely ignorant of the fact that this Committee ever reported, indeed that it ever sat at all, and the articles and letters which are constantly appearing are, therefore, quite uncalled for.

We understand that General Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, recommends that the effective strength of the standing Army of the United States be increased to 25,000 men. That is now the nominal strength, but deducting the number detailed as clerks, detached service, sick, &c., the actual working number does not exceed 20,000 men. There are eleven General officers, 555 officers, and 1,286 men of the Staff, and the combatant force is composed of ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and twenty-five of infantry. General Sherman says that "under the proviso 'limit' 25,000 enlisted men, the companies are too small for proper discipline or economical service, and I am convinced that the proposed increase of enlisted men will double the efficiency of the Army, and hardly be felt in the annual expenditures." Twenty-five thousand men is certainly not a large standing Army for a country of the extent and population of the United States, especially with Indian troubles almost constantly cropping up, but it is abundantly strong for a nation devoted to the arts of peace, and whose relations with other Powers cannot easily be disturbed.

We learn from Hong Kong that Major-General Donovan, commanding at that station, recently held a review of Japanese troops, 5,000 of all arms, at Tokio, and expressed a favourable opinion of them.

The French Radicals are now making an attempt to saddle General de Cissey with a portion of the responsibility of the capitulation of Metz, for which ex-Marshal Bazaine has suffered and is suffering. The ground for this new attack is that Marshal Bazaine sent the General to the German head-quarters, to ask what conditions would be accepted. General de Cissey was, by the way, selected for this painful duty, in consequence, as an official report mentions, of "his brilliant conduct during the campaign of 1870, which would insure him a distinguished reception on the part of the enemy." General de Cissey was unable to procure other terms than those imposed on the army at Sedan, and all he had to do was to hand the protocol prepared by General Stiehle to Marshal Bazaine. General de Cissey protested against the terms of the capitulation, and there his share in the military drama ceased. It was General Jarras, in his capacity of Chief of the Staff, who drew out the terms of the capitulation, after an interview with General Stiehle, during which he was informed that no concessions could be made, everything having been decided by the King.

According to the Russian *Herald*, the official list of Generals and Staff Officers of the Russian Army includes, at present, 1,478 Generals, of whom 16 are foreigners. For the pay of these officers, a yearly sum of over six million roubles (£900,000) is required, without reckoning allowances for quarters, and the value of quarters provided by the Government. The amount of those allowances may be calculated from the single fact that a major-general draws, in St. Petersburg, 1,000 roubles, a lieutenant-general 1,500 roubles. Lands are, besides, allotted to the Generals, the income derived from which is, together, about 765,000 roubles (£115,000). There are in the Russian Army 105 full Generals (of whom 75 are adjutant-generals), 384 lieutenant-generals (39 adjutant-generals, and one lieutenant-general of the suite of his Majesty the Czar), and 974 major-generals (of whom 106 belong to the suite of his Majesty). The pay, besides allowances, of a full General is, on the average, 11,000 roubles (£1,650), a lieutenant-general 5,500 roubles (£825), and a major-general 3,200 roubles (£480).

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has kindly consented to be patron of the scheme for providing coffee-taverns for the Army and Auxiliary Forces in our various camps and garrisons.

The body of Brigdr.-Gen. H. F. Brooke, half-pay, late 109th Foot, who was killed before Candahar on August 16 last, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis. On the starboard side of the Serapis a mortuary had been erected, and within this the body was deposited. On the arrival of the ship at Portsmouth the corpse, which had been in the charge of Lieut. Fox, Royal Artillery, was formally handed over to the relatives of the deceased, and was placed on the railway for conveyance to Dublin. A detachment of the 108th Regiment, with reversed arms, was on the jetty during the disembarkation of the body. The body was interred on Tuesday in the family vault at Colebrooke. The coffin was carried by men of the 94th Regt., under the command of Capt. Lionel Brooke, son of the deceased. A telegram was received from Her Majesty expressing sympathy with Lady Arabella and Mrs. Brooke.

Preliminary to the official trial which is to take place shortly, two light charges were fired on Monday in front of the proof butts from the 43-ton breech-loading gun just constructed at Woolwich. In the first round the charge consisted of 200 lb. of powder, and an elongated projectile weighing 714 lb. In the second round the projectile remained the same, but the charge of powder was increased to 250 lb. The proposed weight of powder for the battering charge is 285 lb. The result of the preliminary trial was in every sense satisfactory. The gun is built up in the same manner as the Woolwich muzzle-loaders, having a central tube of steel, on which are shrunk massive coils of wrought iron. The breech-loading arrangement consists of a screw-plug working in the axis of the gun, portions of the screw-thread being cut away, as in the breech-loaders recently constructed by Sir W. Armstrong. Much interest attaches to the trial of the Woolwich gun, as preparing the way for the introduction of heavy breech-loaders into the British Service.

OUR FIELD ARTILLERY.—II.

Recent developments of tactics, caused by the increased power of firearms, large and small, should be made the subject of careful study, prior to deciding on a new Field-Artillery armament. Of the Artilleries of the Great Powers, ours was the last, the French, which bought experience so dearly, excepted, which recognised the necessity under present conditions for keeping the ammunition waggons well away from the firing line when in action. It did, however, recognise it, and thanks to Colonel Maxwell and Captain Hime, its evident corollary, the provision of additional seats on the gun-carriage, thus enabling those guns the detachments of which are not mounted to have a few men at hand to work them, when distant from the waggons. As five seats are as many as can be provided, the weight of that number of men, or such a number less than five as are necessary to make up a sufficient detachment to work a gun, must be allowed for, in deciding on the weight in material only that we may put behind the gun teams. With the provision of these seats, adaptation to the new order of things in our Service ceased. In the old smoothbore days, when the waggons accompanied the guns, nine men were at hand to work the piece, and the normal drill was arranged for a detachment of that strength. We drill with nine men now, of whom eight are taught to divide the work at the gun between them; while in action, we provide that six men only shall be with the piece in the foot batteries, and seven in the Horse Artillery. (We have used the term "foot" to describe those batteries which are not intended to accompany Cavalry, as the usual term "field," being used in a general as well as a particular sense, is confusing.) It does seem extraordinary that we should continue to drill with eight men on the gun, when in action that number would seldom be forthcoming. But even were all available, it would be unadvisable to use them in the first line. If one thing more than another ought to be clear to gunners after recent warfare, it is that as few men and horses as can efficiently work the guns should be brought into the front line, the remaining strength of the battery being kept in hand to feed the gun detachments, as an infantry battalion feeds its firing line. Years ago, our Infantry officers recognised the new conditions; why have not the more highly-educated gunners done so? Why are they behind the artilleries of the Continent? The question here naturally arises,—how many men constitute an efficient detachment? Let us look abroad to find the answer. The Italian and Austrian light guns are worked by five men, the Austrian heavy gun and both the German guns by six. Surely, then, six men are sufficient for a light field-gun. Six are all we provide for our heavy field-guns, why, then, not make the normal detachment six and drill with it; or, should the heavy gun require seven, then arrange that that number shall be forthcoming in action? We condemn the non-recognition of the necessity for not bringing a single man under fire who is not absolutely wanted; we condemn a drill which teaches officers to bring under fire, when they can, more than are required; we condemn a drill which teaches eight men to divide the work on a gun between them, when in action but six or seven are, as a rule, available. Let us now consider how the detachments should be brought up with the guns. In the foot batteries this is simple. Everywhere, four or five men are seated on the gun-carriage, the commander of the piece riding with it, the horse of the latter, on the Continent, being held by a driver (the centre driver of a team of six horses); in our Service, with our usual extravagance, we provide a mounted horseholder. For a light foot battery, then, it appears that five men seated on the carriage, as at present, with the mounted non-commissioned officer, whose horse should be held by the centre driver, would be an efficient arrangement, giving a detachment of six; should seven men be deemed necessary for the heavy gun, then, in addition to our present arrangement, let us provide a third mounted man, who can hold the horses of the other two. There are three systems of carrying horse-artillery detachments worthy of notice. In Germany, all six men who work the gun ride, and two other riders hold each three horses. There is also a mounted supernumerary, who falls out at drill, and who, if a gun came into action with a full detachment, would keep out of fire; he is practically a first reserve. Two of the Austrian detachment of five men are driven, the other three ride, the riding horses being held by a fourth mounted man. We provide a detachment of seven, two seated on the gun, five riding, and there are *three* horseholders, two of whom hold two horses each, the third but one. Of the three systems, the worst arranged is the British, for, as compared with the German, we lose power by carrying two men on the gun; and instead of, as in Austria, reaping the advantages by saving men and horses, we actually have one more horseholder under fire. Exclusive of the supernumerary, the Germans bring into the front line per gun eight men and eight riding horses, the Austrians six men and five horses; and we bring, with an equipment necessarily less heavy than the German, ten men and eight horses. By simply reducing the detachment from seven to six, a number certainly sufficient for a horse-artillery gun, we can save two men and two horses from unnecessary danger; and as the horseholders would have but two horses each to manage, a single casualty among the horses would render a holder available for the gun, for there is no more reason, with our more highly-trained men, why with us one man should not hold three horses and a driver the fourth, than with Germans and Austrians. We prefer the former arrangement to start with, as it practically gives us the German supernumerary. We decidedly prefer to carry two men on the gun, because but little increase of weight in material may be allowed if all ride, as, when difficult ground has to be traversed, seated men can dismount in the former case and none in the latter. It does not follow from this that to seat four men would be a good course, for the wish to reduce the weight by so much would rarely occur. Again, there are drivers' duties to be done on a gun, which a couple of men not bothered with horses can do with greater facility than riders, such as putting on the drag-shoe, freeing a fallen or disabled horse, &c.; for such work two are ample, four, as a rule, superfluous. Lastly, in coming into action, two men seated on the carriage can jump down and unlimber much more readily than can riders who have to hand their horses to the holders; for this work two men are ample. On this head we agree to retain our present arrangement, but put forward most strongly that a saving in horses brought into the front line is a natural result of the retention. Horse artillery, being intended to accompany cavalry, must necessarily be able to mount on the march, either on the vehicles or on horses, every man in a battery. With foot artillery this is not necessary, for accompanying infantry on the march, the detachments can dismount, especially as, unlike the infantry, their kits are carried for them, and of course they have no rifles or ammunition on their persons. This admits of the weight in material being greater, and as it is greater, the difficulty of passing broken ground in action increases; hence we conclude that the power of a foot-battery gun cannot be largely increased by going to the expense of providing horses for the detachment, especially as these guns will move in action less often and for shorter distances than a horse gun, and we know that for short distances a horse can exercise much more power than he can exert continuously. We do not mean to say that the weight of the men carried is a factor to be neglected, but that the power of a foot-battery gun can by no means be increased largely by mounting the detachment, the weight of whom, if seated, acts when removed as a safety-valve when crossing difficult ground, the necessity for which increases with the weight of material. Besides, it is not only the first expense of the horses that has to be considered, but casualties among them have to be made good, or efficiency decreases; in any case, additional horses means additional horseholders, and increases the strain on the supply departments. We further believe it advisable to have, as at present, both light and heavy foot batteries, in addition to horse artillery; in this we agree with every Great Power, Germany excepted. The great advantage of having but one nature of foot artillery is, that all the guns, having equal power, can work together efficiently to fulfil the same object. But since the Germans adopted their present equipment, our knowledge of the conditions of burning powder has vastly increased. It is now perfectly possible to have two guns firing different projectiles with the same range and fuze tables without lessening the efficiency of either the light or the heavy one. This we will demonstrate on a future occasion. Again, there is one item in which we differ from other Powers,—that is, while the number of our guns are fewer, we have more money to horse them. This enables us to have our heavy gun for heavy work, drawn by eight horses, as is the case at present. Foreign Powers, for economical reasons, are limited to six draught horses per gun. As we can, therefore, have with advantage a really heavy yet mobile gun, all the more necessity for a lighter supplement, for if all were heavy, the transport of the heavier ammunition would largely increase the impedimenta of an army. Our recommendations, therefore, are that we should continue to have, besides Horse Artillery, both light and heavy foot batteries, the two former drawn by six horses per gun, and the latter by eight; that the weight drawn by these teams should be arranged with a view to the carriage of two men in the Horse Artillery and five men in the Field Artillery. We recommend, however, reducing the Horse Artillery detachment which rides with the piece by two men and two horses, giving still six men to work the gun; and, further, that instead of bringing a horseholder under fire in the foot batteries, it is better that the non-commissioned officer's horse should be held by a driver, as in the case abroad, unless it be deemed that seven men are required for the heavy gun, in which case a third mounted man should be provided. Lastly, it is evident that the sooner the normal drill is arranged to agree with what is normally the case in action, the better will our men do their work, and the less the chance of bad handling on the part of the officers.

THE BRITISH MILITIA.—No. II.

We now come to consider the mode of recruiting. Both for the Army and the Militia, this is conducted under the superintendence of the officers commanding Sub-Districts. The primary military examiners of recruits are Militia adjutants, staff officers of pensioners, and acting adjutants of Brigade Depôts. The primary medical examiners are, where no Army surgeon is available, Militia surgeons, or other private medical practitioners specially appointed for that duty. All Army recruits must be, before being finally passed into the Service, medically examined by an Army surgeon; after this final medical examination, they go before officers commanding sub-districts for military approval. Militia recruits, after passing the primary medical examination, unless the adjutant of their corps happens to be on the spot, undergo no further test of fitness for the Service until they appear to undergo primary drill. If a Militia recruit, on joining (as above), is considered medically unfit, he can be rejected by the Militia surgeon. All Militia recruits must be *finally* approved as soon as possible by either the colonel of the regiment or the officer commanding the sub-district, after commencement of preliminary drill. As regards the final approval of *Army* recruits, it should be stated that recruits for the Brigade of Guards, after passing the primary medical and military inspection, are sent direct to head-quarters, and do not go before officers commanding sub-districts. The recruiters are non-commissioned officers of the Army, members of the Permanent Staff of Militia and Pensioners. Recruits are attested as soon as they have passed the primary medical examination. Under exceptional circumstances, they may, however, be attested first. A civilian medical practitioner appointed to examine recruits receives the under-mentioned fees:—For every recruit primarily rejected, 2s. 6d.; for every recruit finally approved, 4s.; for every recruit (Militia) approved, 2s. 6d. No fee is allowed for an Army recruit passed primarily, but rejected by the approving medical officer. Approximately, we believe, out of every 10 recruits, one is rejected at the primary examination, and two by the approving medical officer. The object of the primary medical examination is to save the public the pay, allowances, and conveyance from out-stations to sub-district head-quarters of those recruits who are medically unfit for the Service. The delay caused by this primary medical examination may, however, be valued monetarily at one day's pay and allowances per head. The cost of conveyance does not average more than half-a-crown per head. The cost to the public under the present system for ten recruits examined at an out-station would thus be, as shown above:—Delay (nine recruits, one day's pay, &c.), 16s. 4d.; medical fees for seven recruits approved, £1 8s.; ditto for one primarily rejected, 2s. 6d.; conveyance (nine singles, two returns, on rejection), £1 7s. 6d.; total, £3 14s. 6d. If no civilian practitioners were employed, the cost would be:—Pay and allowances, one recruit (say, for three days), 5s. 6d.; return conveyance for above, 5s.; conveyance (same as in the first case), £1 7s. 6d.; total, £1 18s. Thus by abolishing the primary medical examination by civilian practitioners, there would be a saving of about 3s. per head in the case of Army recruits examined at out-stations. In the case of Militia recruits, it would not always be possible to avoid having recourse to civilian practitioners, nor would, perhaps, any alteration in their case be advisable. Formerly, all Militia recruits were, at any rate, provisionally approved by the adjutant of their corps, before being attested; we have pointed out that this is no longer required, the reason being that the travelling expenses of either the adjutant to out-stations, or the Militia recruits to Militia head-quarters, are thereby saved to the public. That no saving will eventually accrue from this mistaken economy does not need demonstration. Each Militia recruit receives 10s. bounty on attestation. We are not in favour of bounties, but the custom of giving this bounty has obtained so long, that we greatly fear its abolition would seriously injure recruiting. We consider, however, that this bounty should be made payable by post-office order, as some check on "bounty-jumping." It has been stated that recruiting for the Militia and recruiting for the Line are antagonistic; we can confidently affirm that this is not the case. Most men who enlist in the Militia cannot, at first, be persuaded to join the Regular Army. After serving a short time in the Militia, however, many men get a taste for soldiering. Hence, through the Militia, the Regular Army secures some partially-trained soldiers whom it would not otherwise have obtained, even in the raw material. It is by no means rare to find men serving in the Militia who, during the non-training period, are in receipt of 30s. or 40s. a week, and who look upon the training as a holiday, actually paying others to keep their civil situations "warm" for them. There is, no doubt, a great deal of "bounty-jumping," the only check upon which is rigid inquiry into the intending recruit's antecedents, birthplace, and relatives. These inquiries, together with a man's personal appearance, should give an officer great help towards forming an opinion of his fitness or unfitness for the Service. A shilling spent in a telegram will often decide a doubtful case, and should be recognised, on full explanation of the circumstances, as a charge against the public. A special return of absentees should be sent in every training, showing how, when, where, and by whom each was enrolled; whether inspected and questioned as to his antecedents, &c., by an officer; what steps were taken, either before or after enrolment, to verify his statements; what means have been adopted to secure, if possible, his apprehension. Recruiting for the Army and Militia are so connected the one with the other, that it has seemed advisable to treat them as one, giving prominence to the Militia branch. In our next and last paper, we will consider the training, discipline, and finance of the Militia.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Capt. Gibbings has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. 2nd Lieut. Waud sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Capt. Middleton is about to retire on vacating the adjutancy of the Fifeshire Volunteer Light Horse.

4th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Montague has sent in his papers to retire, but, if the reports which are in circulation throughout the Cavalry Service have any foundation in fact, the Authorities would be acting wisely were they to use their influence to induce Col. Montague to reconsider his decision, which, it is stated, he would probably consent to do, in the interests of his regiment. All reports from Aldershot agree in giving the palm to the 4th Hussars, whose appearance and efficiency in the field and general good behaviour lately under most trying circumstances was highly creditable to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. This should be taken into consideration, for it has to be remembered that the ranks are full of young soldiers, and the excellent reputation the regiment has earned is entirely due to the exertions which the officers have made since their return from India. Soldiering is not now what it was ten years ago, and it redounds greatly to the credit of the regiment that it should turn out as it has done on all occasions this summer, after so short a spell of home service, and hold its own, and more than hold its own, too, against regiments which have been for years in England. To punish the regiment, as it is not unlikely it would be punished were Col. Montague to retire, would be the height of injustice, and therefore we hope that the Horse Guards will think twice ere they accept the resignation of the present lieut.-col., who has led the regiment through the trying ordeal of a first summer at Aldershot, is highly popular with all ranks, and only quits the Service, as many of our best soldiers are doing, because he sees how hopeless is the task which the regimental "chief" has set him in these days of short service and Germanising tendencies.

6th Dragoons. Capt. M'Kean arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis.

8th Hussars. Lieut. Davidson sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar, in charge of a draft. 2nd Lieut. Vesey also left in the Malabar. The death is announced from India of 2nd Lieut. E. Christy as having occurred at Rawul Pindee on the 13th inst., from the results of an accident at polo. The deceased was the only son of Mr. J. F. Christy, of 32 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., and was 25 years of age. He was appointed to the regiment from the West Kent Militia, Dec. 8, 1877.

9th Lancers. Capt. Evans and 2nd Lieut. Jenner left England on Wednesday for India in H.M.S. Malabar, in charge of a draft.

10th Hussars left Mean Meer on the 17th ult., by rail, for Lucknow. Brevet Col. Wood, Capt. Liddell, and 2nd Lieut. Allsopp sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday for India in H.M.S. Malabar.

12th Lancers. Capt. Hornby arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis. Capt. the Hon. W. J. Stewart and 2nd Lieuts. Churchill and Christie sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

13th Hussars. Lieut. MacDougall and 2nd Lieut. Cottrell-Dormer sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

15th Hussars. The regiment left Mean Meer by rail on the 26th ult. for Bombay, to await embarkation for England.

17th Lancers. 2nd Lieut. Renton sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 9 Baty., 8th Brig., and No. 2 Baty. 9th Brig., arrived home from Aden on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis, and landed on Monday, and went into quarters at Pembroke Dock. The following officers arrived in the Serapis, viz.:—Major F. B. Roberts, 8th Brig.; Capts. B. K. L. Beaver, 9th Brig.; W. T. G. Denny, 8th Brig.; H. Sheil, C Brig. R.H.A.; and J. P. Freeth, 1st Brig.; and Lieuts. E. Nash, 8th Brig.; C. E. Jervois, 8th Brig.; E. Vaughan-Hughes, A Brig. R.H.A.; A. P. Penton, J. W. M. Newton, and H. M. Sandbach.

No. 17 Baty. 7th Brig. (Major W. S. Hibbert), has embarked for Jamaica, there to be stationed. No. 18 Baty. 7th Brig. (Major C. R. Wheatley), has arrived at Bermuda. No. 13 Baty. 10th Brig. (Major W. H. Graham), and No. 14 Baty. 10th Brig. (Major C. F. Dixon), have removed from Malta to Gibraltar. No. 10 Baty., 7th Brig. (Major J. F. Owen), has arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from Mauritius. No. 8 Baty. 7th Brig. has arrived at Mauritius from St. Helena; and No. 11 Baty. 7th Brig. (Major E. J. Tremlett), has replaced No. 8 Baty. 7th Brig. at St. Helena, from the Cape.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Newport, 11th Brig. (late Bombay), has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Bermuda, in succession to Col. O. Stokes.

Capt. W. O. C. Shippard, 7th Brig., who recently met with a sad accident at Woolwich by being thrown from his horse, still lies in a most critical state, no change for the better having been observed in his condition, and very faint hopes are entertained of his restoration to health. All music in the garrison is prohibited.

An exchange of brigades has been sanctioned between Capt. B. F. Domville, G Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., at Woolwich, and Capt. H. Sheil, B Baty. C Brig. R H.A., at Meerut.

Lieut. H. S. Hudson, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed officiating wing-subaltern, 4th Madras N.I., on probation.

Lieuts. C. T. J. Noble, a probationer for the Indian S.C., and F. B. R. Toms and E. B. Anderson, 8th Brig., have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

As Lord Ripon was coming away from paying his return visit to the Khan of Khelat on the 19th ult., the salute was fired by E Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., which distinguished itself so much at Maiwand. His Excellency stopped his carriage, and when the salute was over, addressed them as follows:—"Major Tillard,—As I pass this battery I cannot resist the impulse which prompts me to address a few words to you and to your officers and men, in order to express my deep sense of the gallant services of the battery at the battle of Maiwand, when, in the hour of difficulty and danger, they firmly upheld the reputation of the distinguished corps to which they belong, and when, as I may say without exaggeration, they even wreathed fresh laurels round the guns of the Royal Artillery. It is not alone in the hour of success, and in the triumph of victory, that the qualities of true soldiers are displayed. They are called forth no less when the tide of battle turns against them, in the stubborn resistance, and the perilous retreat. Such occasions afford special opportunities for the display not only of that valour and discipline which are common to all British troops, but also of the noble qualities of pity and self-sacrifice. And you, officers and men, may be proud to recollect in after-days how many of the survivors of July 27 owe their lives to your exertions. Sir, I rejoice to feel that the honour of her Majesty's arms will ever be safe, in weal and in woe, in the hands of this battery, and I esteem myself very fortunate to have had this opportunity of seeing them."

H.M.S. Malabar sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday for India with Major Stratton, Capt. Gregory, Lieuts. Phipps, Hornby, Leslie, and Hobday, 157 men, 11 women, and 9 children, B Baty. 1st Brig.; Major Battiscombe, Capt. Holley, Lieuts. Barlow, Inglis, and Nathan, and 157 men, 21 women, and 12 children, G Baty. 1st Brig.; Major Lloyd, Lieuts. Massey, Talbot, and Taylor, 157 men, 21 women, and 32 children, N Baty. 3rd Brig.; and Major Alexander, Lieuts. Keir, Cuthbertson, and Rundle, and 155 men, 17 women, and 37 children, O Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A.

Lieut. F. J. Fox, 11th Brig., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs; and Lieut W. Hanna, 2nd Brig., for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Major-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., by the Senate of the University of Dublin, in the Examination Hall of Trinity College. Dr. Webb, the public orator, in a Latin speech, recited the exploits of Gen. Roberts in India. The Vice-Chancellor in presenting the degree to Gen. Roberts, also spoke in Latin. Gen. Roberts signed his name in the College register, and, after repeated calls for a speech, said:—"I cannot make a speech in Latin (laughter and applause), and I am afraid everyone here would not understand me if I spoke in Persian or Hindostanee; so the best thing I can do is to say in a few words of English how extremely proud I am to be here to-day, and to receive the very hearty welcome you have given me" (applause). The proceedings then terminated. Sir F. Roberts was on Tuesday presented with the freedom of the Merchant Taylors Company.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The appointment of Commanding Royal Engineer of the Woolwich District, which will become vacant at the end of this month by the retirement of Col. the Hon. G. Wrottesley, who has held the post for upwards of five years, has been conferred upon Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., at present unemployed.

Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn arrived at Portsmouth from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis.

The 3rd and 8th Companies left Gibraltar on Wednesday in H.M.S. Himalaya for England.

"An Old R.E. Sub." writes:—"I see that in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Dec. 11 you draw attention to the slow promotion of the R.E. subalterns, compared with their brethren of the R.A., and mention several officers who should be seconded. Allow me to supplement the list with the following names:—Major Oldham, Capts. Begbie and Christie on the Imperial List, and Major Lambert on Bengal List, all of whom are in the Accounts Branch of Public Works Department in India, and who should be seconded like other officers in that branch. The following three officers of Bengal List should also, with little doubt, be seconded:—Brevet Lieut.-Col. St. John, political officer, Candahar; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lovett, consul for provinces S. of Caspian; Capt. and Brevet Major H. Trotter, consul for Kurdistan. A careful examination of the list of officers, with a view to seconding those holding appointments as above, would go some way to remove the present block.',

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Grenadier Guards. A concert was given by the 1st Batn. in the East Day Room, Chelsea Barracks, on the 3rd inst. The programme included a comic song, "Dr. Ridge's Food," by Serjt. Wilkinson; a duet, "The Minute Gun at Sea," by Lieut. F. C. Ricardo and Mr. Smears; a song, "Martin, the Man-at-Arms," by O.R.C. Locke; a duet, "The Gendarmes," by Drill-Serjt. Simpson and Serjt. Wilkinson; and a comic song by Lieut. and Adjt. F. C. Ricardo.

Coldstream Guards. The reinforcement of 108 men of the 1st Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Lockwood, left Victoria Station on Thursday evening by special train for Holyhead, *en route* for Dublin, to join head-quarters. Lieut.-Col. C. S. Burdett, late of the regiment, died at Shrubhurst, Godstone, Surrey, on the 12th inst., aged 61 years. The deceased served with the regiment at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from Dec. 1854 (medal and clasp, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). He became capt. and lieut.-col., Aug. 22, 1859, and retired immediately afterwards.

Scots Guards. Orders have also been issued to the 1st Batn. at Wellington Barracks to be in readiness to proceed at once to Ireland.

2nd Queen's. Capt. Lawson, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis.

3rd Buffs. Capt. Kerr, 1st Batn., is about to exchange into the 2nd Batn. with Capt. Spens.

5th Fusiliers. It will not be necessary this year to send the usual draft to fill up the vacancies in the 2nd Batn. at Agra, as a large number of men were transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn. prior to the departure of the 1st Batn. for England. Lieut. Orred, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months.

6th Regiment. The 1st Batn. arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last from Aden in H.M.S. Serapis, and landed on Monday, and was sent on to Warley. The officers who arrived in the Serapis were Lieut.-Col. Colthurst; Majors Hole and Cockburn; Capts. FitzGerald, Collis, Meredith, O'Beirne, and Corse-Scott; Lieuts. Harward, Lumsden, Jones (adjt.), and Clayton; 2nd Lieuts. Landon, Twigg, and Chambers; and Qrmr. Beedle, with 27 serjeants, 14 drummers, 408 rank and file, 23 women, and 40 children. Capt. Brady, 2nd Batn., has obtained twelve months' leave from India to England.

7th Fusiliers. 2nd Lieut. Forbes, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis.

8th King's. The 2nd Batn. was to have reached Mean Meer on the 1st inst., to relieve the 68th.

9th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. left Mean Meer on the 23rd ult. for Subathu and Jutogh. The battalion went as far as Umballa by rail, and was to march remainder. Lieut. Griffin, 2nd Batn., has obtained leave from India to England for twelve months.

11th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. arrived at Candahar on the 11th ult., from Khana Girdab.

12th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Poulton, 1st Batn, has been granted leave to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

13th Light Infantry. An exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Gallwey, 1st, and Justice, 2nd Batn., Capt. Gallwey joining the 2nd and Capt. Justice the 1st Batn. Lieut. Gillon, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis. Qrmr. Matheson, 2nd Batn., has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

14th Regiment. Capt. Ogden, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis. 2nd Lieut. Roberts, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

15th Regiment. The 2nd Batn. left Candahar on the 8th ult., *en route* for India.

17th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Sherer sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

18th Royal Irish. Major Adamson, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate. Capt. Phillips, 1st Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis.

20th Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Malta, is to be brought home immediately, and stationed in Ireland. H.M.S. Himalaya will leave England on January 1 for the Mediterranean, to convey it to Queenstown.

27th Inniskillings. The regiment challenged the Shanghai Volunteers to a final shooting-match on Oct. 30, and lost in the friendly contest by thirty-one points—the totals being, for the 27th, 746; and for the Volunteers, 777 points. The best scores were made by Colour-Serjt. Prentice, 87; Lieut. Charley, 79; and Serjt. Johnstone, 87. A challenge from the Hong Kong Cricket Club to the Army and Navy Cricketers was disposed of on Friday, victory being on the side of the Services, Seaman Dalkin proving a demon bowler, and Lieut. Charley, of the 27th, and Protheroe, of the Magpie, wielded the bat with effect.

29th Regiment. Capt. Prendergast arrived at Portsmouth from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis.

30th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Martindale sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

31st Regiment. Capt. Ward has succeeded Capt. Hill as adjt. of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia.

34th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Mitchell sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

39th Regiment. 2nd Lieuts. Harris, Simpson, and Strickland sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S Malabar.

40th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Darrah sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

43rd Light Infantry. Lieut. and Adjt. Talbot has been granted leave from India to England for one year, on urgent private affairs. 2nd Lieut. Dobbs, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Acton sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

44th Regiment. Capt. Wood has been appointed a D.A.A.G. for Musketry in the Madras Presidency. Capt. Edgcumbe has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs. 2nd Lieut. Watson has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Jackson sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

48th Regiment. Brevet Major Feneran arrived home from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. E. H. Moore, R.M.A., resigns the adjutancy of the 1st Shropshire and Stafford Artillery, to which he was appointed in Feb. 1877.

60th Rifles. Major and Pymr. Anderson, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate. Lieut. and Adjt. Walker, 4th Batn., arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis. The south aisle of Winchester Cathedral nave has received a brass tablet to the memory of a gallant soldier, and it is from the *atelier* of Messrs. Hart, of London and Birmingham, adapted to the trefoil headed panel in which it is fixed. The apex is decorated with incised circles in the cusps of the trefoil, between which is a Latin cross with the regimental Maltese cross at its feet, charged with the many actions in which the regiment has earned immortal honour. The field of the tablet, within a geometrically ornate border, has the following inscription:—"Major Francis Fitzpatrick, born Jan. 19, 1822, died June 30, 1879, after having served over 40 years in the 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles, 25 of which he was its paymaster and was with it during the Kaffre War, 1851-3, Indian Mutiny, and China War, 1860. Friends who served with him have placed this here in remembrance of his good services to his Queen, his country, and themselves, A.D. MDCCCLXXX." The tablet is close to that of Col. Palmer, who commanded the battalion.

61st Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Hume sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

62nd Regiment. Capt. Carter arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis.

66th Regiment. The regiment was to leave Bombay, after the Viceroy's visit, for Khandalla, there to remain until required to embark for England. Speaking at a dinner given in India to the survivors of the Afghan Campaign, Lord Ripon told them that their comrades, who had died to the last man in the defence of the colours, would long live in the memory of Englishmen and of the world; but they must remember that to have been the comrades of those who died so gallantly threw a great responsibility on the regiment, because they would have to maintain the fame thus won for them. He heartily wished them godspeed, and was confident that, if called upon, they would know how to defend the colours which the Queen would soon entrust to them. Colonel Hogge having replied, the men gave three cheers for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief; and a soldier called for a cheer for Gen. Burrows, which was heartily given.

67th Regiment. The following telegram is published in the *Times of India*, dated Bangalore, Nov. 6:—"The first party of the 67th Regt. arrived this morning from Afghanistan. There was a large crowd at the station, who gave the regiment a warm reception. The men look well. Gen. Payn congratulated the corps on the two years' 'glorious campaign' and on their soldierly appearance and excellent discipline. The head-quarters arrive to-morrow." Major Kingsley has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. Jarvis has passed the lower-standard examination in Persian.

68th Light Infantry. Capt. Tyndall arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis. The regiment was to have left Mean Meer on the 1st inst. by road for Meerut, on being relieved by the 2nd Batn. 8th.

70th Regiment. Capt. Miller arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis. Capt. Roupell has been granted leave to Calcutta for six months, to study the native languages. 2nd Lieut. Roberts sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

72nd Highlanders. The regiment had arrived at Lucknow when the mail left India. Lieut. and Adjt. Monro, who was severely wounded in the thigh at the battle of Candahar, is not yet able to leave his bed. It is said that his wounds are serious, and that grave apprehensions are entertained about his being able to recover the use of his right leg. The Lahore paper has the following:—"The entertainment to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, by the Scotchmen of the Punjab, took place at Lahore on the 16th ult., and was in all respects a success. The dinner, which seemed an ample one, consisting of maunds of beef and bacon and dozens of sucking pigs, with innumerable plum-puddings, &c., was served in two large tents made from darries, each seated for about 600 men. The space between these tents was covered in and carpeted with red cloth, for visitors. At the entrance from the Mean Meer road a triumphal arch was erected, bearing inscriptions of welcome in Gaelic and English. The men seemed to do ample justice to the viands, washing them down with good bottled beer, and they then, in response to an excellent speech from Mr. David Ross, quaffed a tot of whisky to the Queen-Empress's health. After enjoying a couple of cheroots, while the combined bands played a selection of Scotch airs, the men proceeded to the ground laid out for the national sports. Here a large circular piece of ground had been levelled and railed off, and the sports at once commenced. Throwing the hammer, pipe music, dancing Highland fling, sword dance, tossing the caber, putting the shot, and many other 'events' were keenly contested. After three cheers had been given for all the promoters of the treat, and especially for Mr. and Mrs. Ross, who had kindly undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished, the lion's share of the preparations, the men dispersed to their camps. The men seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly, and all expressed the opinion of their spokesman that as long as they lived they would not forget the warm welcome they received from the Scotchmen of the Punjab. To the credit of both gallant regiments be it recorded, there was not one case of misbehaviour during the entire proceedings."

77th Regiment. Capt. Graham and Lieuts. Foley, Lumley, Law, and Savile, have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

80th Regiment. Capt. Johnson has applied for permission to retire.

81st Regiment. 2nd Lieuts. Wynell-Mayow and Vanrenen sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

85th Light Infantry. 2nd Lieut. Thomson is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 8th Bengal N.I. on probation.

88th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Barton sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

89th Regiment. Capt. Cave has taken up the appointment of adjt. of the Londonderry Militia.

90th Light Infantry. 2nd Lieut. Templer sailed for India on Wednesday in H.M.S. Malabar.

92nd Highlanders. See 72nd Highlanders. The regiment was to have left Mean Meer on the 27th ult. for Cawnpore, which station it will leave on the 1st prox. *en route* to Bombay, to embark for England. Lieut. Cunynghame has been recommended for the adjutancy, vice Capt. Douglas, promoted. 2nd Lieut. Stewart has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

95th Regiment. Capt. St. John has succeeded Capt. de Salis as adjt. of the 1st Derby Militia.

97th Regiment. It has been decided to bring the regiment home from Gibraltar immediately. H.M.S. Tamar left England yesterday for the purpose of conveying it to Ireland. As briefly announced by us a fortnight ago, Lady M'Dougall presented a set of new colours to the regiment, at Halifax, N.S., on the 13th ult., previous to its departure for Gibraltar. The colours having been consecrated by his lordship, Bishop Binney, and handed to the senior lieut., Lady M'Dougall delivered the following address:—"Soldiers of the 97th Regiment, I feel deeply the honour of being chosen to present new colours to your regiment, which I now do in the name of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The interest I must always feel in the honour and welfare of the 97th will be intensified by the memory of my having been associated with you on this solemn and memorable occasion. In these days when events follow each other with startling rapidity, and when the world is bristling with armaments, it is impossible to say how soon England may be called on to take her part in the great war that sooner or later appears to be inevitable. Whenever that event may happen, everyone acquainted with the 97th Regt. will feel sure that fresh distinctions will be added to those now emblazoned on the regimental standards. It may not be generally known in this community that in the churchyard opposite to Government House, there is a monument to Major Welsford, a native of Nova Scotia, who was killed at the assault of the Great Redan at Sebastopol while in command of the ladder party of 160 men, furnished by the 97th Regt.; at the same time that your lieut.-col., Col. Hancock, was killed at the head of the stormers of the regiment. In that assault the 97th suffered heavily, their loss in killed and wounded having been 11 out of the 13 officers, and 202 out of the 360 men who were engaged. A few years later the regiment lost another lieut.-col., Ingram, who was killed at Lucknow in the assault of the Kaiserbagh. Your old colours have been borne aloft in many a hard-fought battle and have seen much service, as their appearance testifies; and I now charge you, one and all, to fight manfully in defence of these new colours which have been this day consecrated to the service of your Queen and country, and which I now confide to the guardianship of the 97th Regt., in the conviction that every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man, will die in their defence, as their comrades of the 24th and 66th have lately done in Zululand and Candahar, rather than forsake the trust now committed to their charge.' Lieut.-Col. Browne, in reply, said:—"Lady M'Dougall,—On behalf of the 97th Regt., that I have the honour to command, allow me to return you our most sincere thanks for the great honour which you have this day conferred on the regiment by presenting us our new colours in the name of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Allow me also to thank you for the flattering address which you have been pleased to make on the occasion, and for the very complimentary manner in which you have alluded to the past deeds of the regiment. And I beg to assure you that the highest ambition of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man, now serving in the regiment, is that the regiment of the present day should, in all respects, be worthy of the prestige and renown of the regiment of the past, and that, whenever and wherever the 97th Regt. may be again called upon to take the field, we who are now serving under the new colours, which we have this day received at your hands, and which you have entrusted to our charge, should prove ourselves worthy of the distinguished and gallant men who have served, fought, and died under our old colours, which we have this day trooped for the last time. The old colours will eventually be placed in Winchester Cathedral, underneath our still older colours which we carried in the Crimea, and under which the two gallant officers whose names you have mentioned, Lieut.-Col. Hancock and Major Welsford, served and died. Lady M'Dougall, the spirited address that you have this day been good enough to make to the regiment will be published in regimental orders and entered in the historical record of the regiment, and will prove a fresh incentive, if any incentive be necessary, for the officers and men of the 97th Regt. to act up to their motto, 'Quo fas et gloria ducunt,' in days to come, as they have done in days gone by. The regiment, I regret to say, is leaving Sir Patrick M'Dougall's command in a very few days, but we shall always remember with very great pleasure the many acts of kindness we have received both from you, Lady M'Dougall, and Sir Patrick, and last, but not least, will always look back with pride to the honour which you have this day conferred on the regiment by presenting us our colours." The 97th is a comparatively young regiment, having been raised at Winchester in 1824 by the then Duke of York, who was also the Earl of Ulster.

100th Regiment. Lieut. Carr, a candidate for the Indian S.C., attached to the 7th Bengal Cavalry, has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee. 2nd Lieut. Vaughan sailed on Wednesday for India in H.M.S. Malabar.

Rifle Brigade. A Reuter's telegram from Gibraltar, dated the 15th inst., says:—"H.M.S. Himalaya, with the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade on board, left yesterday evening for England." The battalion on arrival is to be landed at Queenstown, and stationed at Cork. Capt. Maberley, 4th Batn., has applied for permission to retire from the Service. Capt. Howard, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months. 2nd Lieut. Kerr, 1st Batn., left England on Wednesday for India in H.M.S. Malabar.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Hastings, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to the 10th Bengal N.I., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. O'Nial, Surgs.-Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., E. G. M'Dowell, and R. Hyde, and Surg. J. Prendergast arrived home from India on Saturday last in H.M.S. Serapis. Surgs. W. L. Lane, M.B., and A. C. Lundy have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. Surg.-Major R. Keith and Surgs. J. C. Dorman, M.B., W. B. Slaughter, and S. H. Carter, M.B., have been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. S. W. J. Slattery arrived home from India on Saturday in H.M.S. Serapis.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Hampshire Artillery. The annual dinner of the officers took place at the Criterion on the 8th inst., when the following were present, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Campbell; Major Cowell; Capts. Garrett, Lancaster, and Hunt; Lieuts. Herrick and Hulse.

Argyll and Bute. Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., of Barcaldine and Glenure, county Argyll, died on the 11th inst., at Wimbledon, from congestion of the lungs, in the 62nd year of his age. The deceased was a magistrate for county Argyll, formerly captain in the Argyll and Bute Militia, and a Serjeant-at-Arms to her Majesty.

Royal Perth. Lieut. Campbell has succeeded to a baronetcy by the death of his father, Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart.

Dublin City Artillery. Capt. Carr, R.A., who has been appointed adjt. in succession to Capt. and Adjt. Wheatley, R.A., promoted, joined the head-quarters at Dublin on Wednesday.

The Director-General of Military Education has issued a notice that the next literary examination of Militia subalterns who are candidates for commissions in the Line will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on Thursday, April 21 next, and following days. Applications for permission to attend this examination must be made in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 10 of Clause 21, Army Circulars, 1880, and must reach the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War Office, not later than Feb. 15.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3rd Middlesex Artillery. There was a very large gathering of the members and friends of this model regiment at the Cannon Street Hotel last Saturday, when the prizes won at Shoeburyness and Plumstead were distributed by Col. Waller, commanding the Royal Artillery, Home District. The statistics were in keeping with those of most of the other regiments, London and Middlesex, the enrolled falling off from 938 to 901, and the efficients from 896 to 865. Lieut.-Col. Ray had plenty of material on which to dwell in his address respecting the events of the year, and of course made particular mention of the conspicuous part which the brigade took in the Easter Review, with their 14 guns and 100 horses. Then, again, they went into barracks at Sheerness for five days, and at Shoeburyness won five of the prizes. Since 1872 they have won 22 prizes at the School of Gunnery, and twice carried away the Queen's prize. Col. Waller bore his testimony to the efficient condition of the regiment, and speaking of the Easter review, said the manner in which they moved and handled the guns upon that occasion led one to suppose that they were used to that sort of work every day.

1st Middlesex Engineers. Col. Dawson-Scott, Commanding Engineer, Home District, presented the prizes on Saturday, at the head-quarters, South Kensington, in the presence of a very large company. The guard of honour was composed of two boat's crews of the pontooning companies, clad in the light rig of sailors of the Royal Navy. Lieut.-Col. Bell's statement showed that there was a decrease of 69 in enrolled members and 46 in efficients. Col. Dawson-Scott said that though the numbers of the corps had decreased—a fact which was to be regretted—the corps was in a satisfactory condition. There was not much to show of the work in time of peace, but in war their services would be invaluable. The best shot of the battalion is Serjt. G. Barnes.

1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifles. We are glad to note that the enrolled strength of the premier Middlesex regiment is showing a gradual increase from year to year. Four hundred of all ranks is the present record, as against 385; but the non-efficients (78) are still too many.

3rd Middlesex Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Warner's battalion—one of the few in the Metropolis which now wears the wretched grey uniform—suffers a loss this year in strength from 705 to 671. Only four men, however, have failed to comply with the Government requirements.

4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles. This battalion has lost way during the year, both as regards enrolled strength and efficients. The former are 531 as compared with 561, and the latter 567 as against 579, but it has been fortunate in securing the service of an excellent commanding officer in Lieut.-Col. Somers Lewis, late of the Royal Marines.

5th (West) Middlesex Rifles. Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., hon. col., to whose brigade, it will be remembered, a strong detachment was attached at Aldershot last August, will inspect the battalion, and afterwards distribute the prizes, at St. George's Hall next Thursday.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifles. There is a slight decrease in the returns of this battalion for the year. Enrolled, 635, as against 634; and efficients, 565, as against 569.

11th Middlesex Rifles. The returns of Lieut.-Col. Gore-Browne's battalion exhibit a falling-off from 658 to 621 enrolled, and from 646 to 591 efficients. The regiment, however, was never in a better condition as regards efficiency.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles. In this batn., which has for many years been considerably below its maximum, the falling-off is serious. The enrolled are 461 against 481, and efficients 393 against 409.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Rifles. Like many other regiments in London, this has also lost way, enrolled from 916 to 895, and efficients from 883 to 881.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifles. No batn. in the Home District shows so marked an improvement as the late 23rd Middlesex, the enrolled advancing to 480 from 435, and efficients to 375 from 280, the latter showing the large and much-desired increase of 95.

16th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifles. The Lord Mayor presented the prizes of this fine batn. at St. James's Hall on the 10th inst., and in the absence of the veteran commander (the Marquis of Donegall), through illness, and

Lieut.-Col. Ward, the usual statement was made by Major Furnivall. There was, he said, a loss both in enrolled and efficients, the former now standing at 882 as against 896, and the latter 829 as against 866. Serjt. Carrington is the best shot in class-firing, and besides receiving the badge of rifle and three stars, won the Marquis of Donegall's gold medal. The prize list included gifts from the Duke of Connaught (hon. col.), Sir Richard Wallace, the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, and Gen. Sir H. Daubeney, K.C.B., the latter presenting a handsome cup, which it was stated was "originally presented by H.R.H. the late Duke of Cumberland to his Volunteer regiment of sharpshooters in 1811." The battalion efficiency prize was awarded to B (Capt. J. Hind's) Company.

17TH (NORTH) MIDDLESEX RIFLES. Lord Enfield, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and hon. col., distributed the prizes of this regiment last Monday evening. The statistics show 732 efficients out of 733 enrolled. Last year the 785 on the strength were all returned efficient. The marksmen are 64; 19 officers and 43 serjeants hold certificates of proficiency, and the capitation grant earned amounts to £1,253. After Col. Brown had referred to the work of the year, specially remarking on the experimental camp of instruction at Ealing last Whitsuntide, the prizes were distributed, Qrmr.-Serjt. Field receiving the gold badge as best shot in the battalion. Col. Logan, C.B., and Lord Enfield addressed the company, the latter, in his remarks, stating that the returns of the force for the year showed 206,410 enrolled, and 196,101 efficients.

18TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES. Lieut.-Col. Gordon-Ives's smart battalion now, it appears, numbers 1,000, with 918 efficients. Last year the enrolled were 931, with 929 efficients.

19TH MIDDLESEX (BLOOMSBURY) RIFLES. The Hon. Mrs. Higginson, wife of Major-Gen. Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, presented the prizes of this always excellent regiment last Saturday evening, at Freemasons' Hall. The returns show 1,000 enrolled and 994 efficients, the latter being an improvement on last year, when the total was 989. Lieut.-Col. Richards gave a good account of the year's work, referred particularly to the four days' outing at Easter, 380 of all ranks marching to Brighton; to the camp of instruction at Hampstead; the attendance of a detachment at Aldershot, and to the inspection, when 806 of all ranks were on parade. Twenty men, he said, had left the regiment to join the Army. Among the long list of prizes presented by the Hon. Mrs. Higginson was the Bedford Challenge Cup, value £100, presented to Corpl. Prebble. No. 4 (Capt. Ellis's) Company took the prize for drill, and No. 6 (Capt. Rivolta's) Company the Volley-firing Challenge Cup. At the close of the distribution, Gen. Higginson referred to the desirability of a close run for drill between the Regulars and the Auxiliaries, and, respecting his command, said he hoped next year to have a field-day near London that would be no disgrace to any Army in Europe.

20TH MIDDLESEX (ARTISTS) RIFLES. The returns of Sir Frederick Leighton's battalion show an increase in strength from 746 to 766, but a decrease of efficients, 671 as against 685.

21ST MIDDLESEX (FINSBURY) RIFLES. The last return gives 906 enrolled, all efficients, a loss of 18 in the strength.

22ND MIDDLESEX (CENTRAL LONDON RANGERS). This is one of the few battalions in the metropolis which has suffered no loss during the past year. On the contrary, the enrolled have advanced from 661 to 678, and equally satisfactory is the increase in the efficients from 625 to 657, a result on which Lieut.-Col. Malet, all the officers, and especially the indefatigable adjutant (Capt. Higgins, 25th Foot), and staff, are much to be congratulated. The regiment has made steady progress for the last four years.

23RD MIDDLESEX (LONDON AND WESTMINSTER) RIFLES. The Countess of Lytton presented the prizes of Lieut.-Col. Routledge's smart and efficient regiment at St. James's Hall last Tuesday evening, great interest being attached to the proceedings by the presence of Lord Lytton (late Viceroy of India), Sir Frederick Roberts, General Ross, and Lord Chelmsford. On no previous occasion, probably, was the hall the scene of such a demonstration as that accorded to the distinguished visitors, rounds of cheering greeting their appearance on the platform, the band striking up, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." Lieut.-Col. Routledge—than whom there is no more energetic officer in London—had a good account to give of the regiment, both enrolled and efficients having increased, —the former to 788, and the latter to 771,—and in the course of a long address referred with pride to the attendance of the battalion at Aldershot, where, he said, they learnt more of a soldier's duties in eight days than in all their ordinary drills during the year. Capt. Bearne received the Hawkshaw, Silver, and Ladies' Challenge Cups. Col. Routledge's prize for efficiency went to H (Capt. Collins's) Company; and the Adjutant's Cup, for highest per-centage of attendances at company and battalion drill, was also awarded to the same company. The best shot is Lance-Corpl. Holloway. Lord Lytton, Sir Frederick Roberts, Gen. Ross, Sir Chas. Russell, and Gen. Burnaby addressed the meeting, and the proceedings, which were followed by a ball, were not over till a late hour. In the course of the evening, Gen. Roberts presented a bronze medal to Mrs. Routledge in the name of the officers, in recognition of her kindness and increasing interest in the regiment.

24TH MIDDLESEX (POST OFFICE) RIFLES. Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor's battalion, according to present returns, now numbers 730 (a loss of 9), with 747 efficients (a loss of 6).

25TH MIDDLESEX (BANK OF ENGLAND) RIFLES. The returns of this corps—one company attached to the Civil Service Rifles—show 73 efficients out of 74 enrolled.

3RD ESSEX RIFLES. Lieut.-Col. Birt presided on Wednesday evening at the distribution of prizes at West Ham, and in the course of his address said that they had now more efficients and marksmen than at any former period. The colonel wisely condemned the proposals recently made in some quarters for the bestowal by the Government of long-service medals, and then presented the prizes. The best shot is Bugle-Major Smith.

LANARKSHIRE RIFLES. The annual efficiency returns of the 1st Lanark show 1,252 efficients as against 1,234; 2nd Lanark, 935 as against 902; 3rd Lanark, 1,032 as against 1,027; 4th Lanark, 670 as against 678; 6th Lanark, 803 as against 804; 7th Lanark, 783 as against 784; 9th Lanark, 499 as against 442; and 10th Lanark (Glasgow Highland), 846 as against 810.

3RD KENT RIFLES. The prizes of the Blackheath detachment were presented on Wednesday evening by Mrs. Drury, wife of Capt. Drury. There are, it appears, only 4 non-efficients, the strength being 177.

A special general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 2 p.m., at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard.

The Indian Army.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Contributions from time to time from Officers of Native Regiments who may desire to render this column interesting to friends in England.]

10TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Col. C. H. Palliser, commandant, who has been selected for a brigade command in Bengal, entered the Army in June, 1847; was wounded in an engagement with Sheoranees on Derajat Frontier (Punjab), March 14, 1853; mentioned in despatch (medal); served Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58; with advance column under Major Renaud from Allahabad towards Cawnpore (wounded July 2); commanded Irregular Cavalry in action of Futtehpore, July 12; with Barrow's Volunteer Cavalry (in command of right troop) in actions of Munglewar, Alumbagh, and first relief of Lucknow, Sept. 25 (wounded, horses shot); defence of Lucknow till second relief by Sir Colin Campbell; with Sir James Outram's Division at Alumbagh from November, 1857, to March, 1858, including actions of Gahelee, &c., capture of Lucknow, with Hodson's Horse at reoccupation of Fyzabad, crossing of Goomtee at Sultanpore under Sir James Hope Grant; commanded 1st Regt. H.H. at Daoodpore, and in repulse and pursuit of rebels at Khandoo Nuddee (dangerously wounded), Oct. 26, 1858; mentioned in despatches (medal and two clasps), brevet of major, a year's service for defence of Lucknow; commanded 10th Bengal Cavalry Lancers (2nd Hodson's Horse) in Abyssinian expedition; mentioned in despatches (medal), brevet of lieut.-col.

14TH BENGAL CAVALRY. Lieut. W. G. Yate, from officiating wing-officer 25th Bengal N.I., has been appointed officiating squadron-officer.

3RD BENGAL N.I. Col. R. Blair, commandant, who has been appointed to the command of brigades in Bengal, entered the Service in 1855, and was posted to the late 32nd M.N.I., May 7. His war services are as follows:—Sontha Campaign, 1856; Mutiny, 1857-9, including Bundelkhund Campaign, under Brigdr. Wheeler (medal).

6TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. A. A. Lane, from the 28th Bengal N.I. (supernumerary), has been appointed wing-officer on probation, vice Capt. R. A. Price, promoted.

8TH BENGAL N.I. Surg. A. S. Reid has been granted leave to England for two years, on private affairs.

15TH BENGAL N.I. Capt. H. A. Abbott, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for two years, on private affairs.

17TH BENGAL N.I. Lieut. C. W. Young, from the 41st Bengal N.I., has been appointed a wing-officer.

19TH BENGAL N.I. Capt. E. Bruce, squadron-officer, has been granted leave to England for one year 182 days, on medical certificate.

21ST BENGAL N.I. Lieut. W. C. Faithful, from the 20th Bengal N.I. (supernumerary), has been appointed wing-officer, vice Swetenham.

22ND BENGAL N.I. Lieut. J. Lamb, S.C., from the 24th Bengal N.I. (supernumerary), has been appointed wing-officer, vice Hart, deceased.

28TH BENGAL N.I. Major A. Landon, Bengal Infantry, has been appointed officiating wing-commander during the absence of Capt. de St. Laurent, on leave in England.

3RD HYDERABAD INFANTRY. Capt. A. J. Garrett, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for one year 182 days.

1ST PUNJAB INFANTRY. Lieut. Pearse, who was on Mr. Lepel Griffin's staff at Cabul, has been appointed to officiate as senior attaché in the Foreign Department.

2ND MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY. Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten, from wing-officer 2nd Madras N.I., has been appointed officiating squadron-officer.

3RD MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY. Lieut. H. Eardley-Wilmot, from wing-officer 38th Madras N.I., has been appointed officiating squadron-officer.

1ST MADRAS N.I. Lieut.-Col. E. O. Leggatt, commandant, has exchanged with Col. R. V. Handyside, 22nd Madras N.I.

4TH MADRAS N.I. Major J. Godson, wing-commander and second-in-command, has been granted leave to England for 18 months, on medical certificate. Major W. Coningham, Madras S.C., from general duty Bangalore, has been appointed officiating wing officer.

20TH MADRAS N.I. Beri-beri, or the new disease, has made its appearance at Rangoon, and has been very bad amongst the native troops, especially in the 20th and 22nd Madras N.I. A good many of the sick are also said to be suffering from scurvy, and an issue of limes to the men has been ordered.

22ND MADRAS N.I. See 20th Madras N.I. Col. R. V. Handyside, commandant, has exchanged with Col. E. O. Leggatt, 1st Madras N.I.

27TH MADRAS N.I. Major W. MacD. Robinson, wing-officer, has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

1ST BOMBAY LANCERS. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Jenkins has been granted leave to England for two years, on medical certificate.

1ST SIND HORSE. Lieut. J. R. C. Domvile has been granted leave to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS. The following is an extract from Field Force Orders by Major-Gen. R. Phayre, C.B., commanding Southern Afghanistan Field Force, dated Candahar, Oct. 22, 1880:—"On the departure of No. 2 Compy. Bombay Sappers for India, the Major-Gen. commanding Southern Afghanistan has much pleasure in recording his high sense of the services rendered by the company since its arrival under his command at the close of 1878. The late Lieut. Rice Henn, R.E., was then in command, and aided by Lieut. Jones, R.E., the present commanding officer, commenced the Jacobabad and Dadur road in the difficult country in Kuchi between Nowra and Tunkur, which was soon rendered possible for carts by the erection of temporary bridges, raised roadways, &c. From March, 1879, to Jan. 1880, the company worked admirably in the Bolan Pass and near Durwaza, after which it was transferred to the Nari Valley Railway Line, and subsequently to Candahar. At Girishk, Maiwand, and in the Deh Khoja sortie (especially the two latter), the company did excellent service. The loss in officers, non-commissioned officers, and men has been severe. In Lieut. Rice Henn the public service lost an officer of highest promise. Major-Gen. Phayre tenders his cordial thanks to Lieut. Jones for the prompt and efficient manner in which he carried out his duties. He also has much pleasure in expressing to the non-commissioned officers and men of the company his full appreciation of their *bonâ fide* hard work and excellent conduct whilst under his command."

5TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. C. H. Seddon, Bombay S.C., has been appointed wing-officer.

9TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. H. Godfrey has been granted leave to England for 18 months, on medical certificate.

10TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. W. S. Widdicombe, wing-officer and officiating adjt. and qrmr., has been appointed adjt., vice Capt. Humfrey, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

14TH BOMBAY N.I. Col. J. T. Hill, commandant, has been granted leave to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

16TH BOMBAY N.I. Surg. W. P. Carson has been appointed to the medical charge, vice Surg. Eaton, appointed to corps of Sappers and Miners.

19TH BOMBAY N.I. The following extract from regimental orders by Col. C. T. Heathcote, commandant 19th Bombay N.I., dated Camp Dubrai, Oct. 25, will be read with interest by the many friends of the late Major Waudby:—"The regiment having arrived at Dubrai, the scene of one of the most gallant episodes of the campaign in Southern Afghanistan, in which the late Major S. J. Waudby, with Privates E. Bux and S. Tannak, fell, whilst heroically defending the post against overwhelming odds on April 16 last, the commanding officer feels sure that all ranks desire to pay to these gallant soldiers the last military honours the regiment can pay them. Three hundred rank and file, with band, under the command of Major W. Jacob, will parade this evening at 4.30 p.m., and will fire three volleys over their graves; the remainder of the regiment will parade with side-arms.—By order, F. STEVENSON, Lieut., Adjt. 19th Bombay N.I."

23RD BOMBAY N.I. Major E. R. Reay, Bombay Infantry (wing-officer 6th Bombay N.I.), has been appointed officiating wing-commander, vice Capt. Ebden, on leave in England.

29TH BOMBAY N.I. Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, qrmr. and officiating adjt., has been appointed adjt., vice Capt. Broome, vacated on promotion, Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne succeeding him as qrmr.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 15, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 14, 1880.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Gen. A. T. Phillpotts to be Col. Commandant, vice Marriott, deceased; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. E. Byrne to be Col., vice Field, promoted Major-Gen.; Majors W. G. Martin to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Byrne (all three dated Nov 26); P. H. Sandilands to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Peile, deceased (Nov. 28); F. S. Stoney, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Martin, promoted (Nov. 26); C. A. Gorham, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Sandilands, promoted (Nov. 28); Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. E. Tierney (late Bengal), upon the Seconded List, retires on a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Lieut. F. J. De Lisle to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment as a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 25).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. Preston, C.B., half-pay, late 44th Foot, to be Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in the North-British District, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., half-pay, late 34th Foot, who has been appointed to the command of a Brigade in Bengal.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. T. B. F. Marriott, Col.-Commandant R.A., who died on Nov. 25, 1880:—Major-Gen. H. L. Gardiner, R.A., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. G. T. Field, R.A., to be Major-Gen.; Major J. O. Vandeleur, 35th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; and Capt. R. S. Shinkwin, 59th Foot, to be Major (all dated Nov. 26).

(Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 18, and the current year must be understood.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 17, 1880.

5th Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut. F. H. W. Fetherstonhaugh, from the 26th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Shaw, promoted.

12th Lancers—2nd Lieut. A. S. Ralli, from the 16th Lancers, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Crosse, promoted.

14th Hussars—2nd Lieut. H. Kirk, from the 56th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice. Howlin, transferred to the 55th Foot.

18th Hussars—Capt. T. F. E. Knox retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Grenadier Guards—The promotion to the rank of Major (with the rank of Colonel) of Capt. and Lieut.-Col. L. G. Phillips, dated Aug. 7, 1880, is cancelled. Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. L. G. Phillips to be Major, vice Brevet Col. Clive, promoted (Aug. 7).

4th Foot—Capt. F. R. Sandys has retired on half-pay (Jan. 1); Capt. J. T. A. Drought, from the 59th Foot, to be Capt., vice Little, who exchanges.

6th Foot—Lieut. J. W. Stevenson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Scott, who has resigned that appointment (Oct. 15).

11th Foot—Lieut. E. C. Edward-Collins resigns his commission.

18th Foot—Capt. W. H. Herbert has retired on half-pay (Nov. 12).

21st Foot—The name of the Lieutenant promoted to the rank of Captain in the *Gazette* of Nov. 19, 1880, is "Frederick Stovin Chapman," and not as previously stated.

22nd Foot—Supernumerary Capt. R. A. Blane to be Capt., vice Matterson, seconded from Sept. 10, 1880, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 26).

45th Foot—Capt. H. Lambard retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

54th Foot—Capt. J. H. Tarleton has retired on half-pay (Nov. 25); 2nd Lieut. H. S. G. Hall has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 14th).

57th Foot—Major H. D. Bicknell retires on temporary half-pay.

59th Foot—Capt. W. H. B. Little, from the 4th Foot, to be Capt., vice Drought, who exchanges.

67th Foot—Lieut. (with local and temporary rank) E. Carbonaro, from the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Lloyd, promoted.

72nd Foot—Lieut. H. P. G. Langton resigns his commission.

75th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. Wadeson, V.C., having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay.

83rd Foot—Lieut. W. D. Thompson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 13).

93rd Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major R. W. T. Gordon has retired on half-pay (Oct. 29).

99th Foot—Serjt. H. M. Day, from the 82nd Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice Guille, promoted.

106th Foot—Capt. H. R. Gall, from half-pay, late 5th Foot, to be Capt., vice Berwick, seconded from Nov. 17, 1880, for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Rifle Brigade—Capt. T. A. Maberiey retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; 2nd Lieut. the Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury, from the 41st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

2nd West India Regiment—The name of the 2nd Lieut., hitherto described as Henry Oswin Grant, is "Henry Oswin Ogilvie-Grant."

Army Pay Department—Capt. W. Palmer, from the 63rd Foot, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated July 6, 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Dec. 6, 1880).

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies T. Thompson to be Capt. of Orderlies, vice Andrews, placed on temporary half-pay (Sept. 30); Staff Serjt. W. McCallum to be Lieut. of Orderlies, vice Thompson.

Veterinary Department—The under-mentioned Vet.-Surgs. on probation to be Vet.-Surgs.:—H. T. W. Mann (May 26), G. R. Griffith (May 26), and T. Caldecott (June 9).

BREVET.

Capts. and Lieut.-Cols. L. G. Phillips, Grenadier Guards, to be Col. (dated Jan. 13, 1880, he having completed the requisite period of qualifying service on that day); A. Lambton, Coldstream Guards, to be Col. (Nov. 25); Lieut.-Col. and 2nd Commandant P. Harris, R.M.L.I., to be Col. (Nov. 30); Lieut.-Col. R. Wadeson, V.C., 75th Foot, to be Col.

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. T. Cole, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (Sept. 20).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. T. P. Cosby, half-pay, late 14th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Col.; Capt. and Brevet Major C. E. Phipps, half-pay, late 18th Foot, has been permitted to commute his half-pay (Nov. 29); Capt. L. N. Mosse, half-pay, late 67th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec, 16, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following admission to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

MADRAS.

To be Surgeon:—F. C. Reeves (Oct. 31, 1879). This cancels the appointment of the above-mentioned officer to the Bombay Establishment, notified in the *London Gazette* of April 23, 1880, page 2,658.

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 15, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 14, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Kent—2nd Lieut. J. C. Burchett resigns his commission.

Royal Pembroke—John James Colvin Tennent, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.

1st Derby—Capt. O. H. B. St. John, 95th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. de Salis, 95th Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Dec. 2).

2nd, or South Devon—John Herbert How, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Essex Rifles—Henry Charles Howard, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Gloucester—William Edward Parry Burges, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

4th Royal Lancashire—Claude Brittain Fitz Henry, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

6th Royal Lancashire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be 2nd Lieuts:—William Fiennes Wickham and Francis Noel Balguy.

Leicestershire—Henry Martyn Edwards, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters—Capt. A. E. L. Lowe to be Major, vice Girardot, resigned.

West Suffolk—James Kenneth Aitken, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

1st Royal Surrey—Capt. F. Ward, 31st Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Hill, 31st Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 30).

2nd Royal Surrey—Lieut.-Col. E. G. Hartnell is granted the hon. rank of Col.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders—Tyrell Gordon Pirie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

The Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry—Adam Brack-Boyd, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal South Down—Capt. F. Charles, Earl of Kilmorey, resigns his commission; Ross Acheson Smyth, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

King's County—John Head Drought, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Londonderry—Capt. W. Cave, 89th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Apthorp, 108th Foot, transferred to the Adjutancy of the Fermanagh Militia (Dec. 2).

Louth—Morton Stevens, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 14, 1880.

Middlesex—P. Wormald, Esq., late Lieut. 17th Lancers, to be Capt. (Dec. 15).

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Lieut. C. Tylden-Wright, whose resignation was notified in the *London Gazette* of June 13, 1876, is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement (June 14, 1876).

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."]

SIR,—Is it too much to ask that the War Office should now act honourably and fairly to the Purchase officers, in favour of whom, after a hard struggle, Mr. Childers suspended the Warrant of 1878, Clause 21 *(f)*? In your last impression you gave a list of the vacancies which have taken place among the General officers since Jan. 1, 1880, and proved that several colonels, majors, and captains have already been deprived of the steps to which they were entitled. The officers interested were fully aware of the injustice done to them before you called attention to it, but are not the less thankful for the exposure. Has it, then, come to this, that the Authorities, who meekly crouch to the lawless, and give everything demanded by unruly agitators, stoop to filch from their hard-working, loyal, and devoted servants the promotion which they have earned by years of toil, privation, and disappointment? And must the screw again be put on them in Parliament to make them do their duty and keep their promises? To them it may signify little whether a half-dozen patient claimants are promoted between this and April 1, 1881, or consigned to disappointment; but it is a serious matter to be the victims of breach of faith, disregard of Warrants, or general laxity of principle. Surely Mr. Childers not aware of these doings. If not, he must be informed through the Press and Parliament.—

I am, &c., MILES OLIM.

A Dresden telegram in the *Standard* says that the Chinese Government have made a contract with the Vulcan firm in Stettin for the construction of an ironclad of 7,500 tons.

INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs:—"It is announced that the star to be given for Gen. Roberts's march will be made from the guns captured at the battle of Candahar, and will be attached to the Candahar clasp. Some of the guns have been ordered to be sent to Calcutta for the purpose. The Candahar clasp will be confined to the troops actually engaged in the action of Sept. 1. The claim to the star made on behalf of his division by Gen. Phayre has been rejected. It will be given only to the troops who marched with Gen. Roberts from Cabul. The Cabul clasp will be confined to the troops actually engaged in operations at and near that place between Dec. 10 and 23 last, including Gough's column, which joined Gen. Roberts on the 24th."

The following movements of troops are ordered in the Madras Presidency for the present relief season:—Royal Artillery—No. 4 Baty. 9th Brig., from England to Rangoon; No. 11 Baty. 8th Brig., from Rangoon to Aden. British Infantry—Detachment 2nd Batn. 13th Regt., from Bangalore to Kamptee; detachment 2nd Batn. 13th Regt., from Bellary to Kamptee; detachment 2nd Batn. 16th Regt., from Madras to Cannanore; 24th Regt., from Poona to Secunderabad; 48th Regt., from Secunderabad to England; 67th Regt., from Cabul to Bangalore; 77th H.Q. Wing, from England to Madras; 77th Wing, from England to Bellary; 89th Regt., from Rangoon and Port Blair to Belgaum; 77th Regt., from Madras and Bellary to Rangoon. Native Cavalry—Detachment 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, from Trichinopoly to Bellary. Sappers and Miners—A Company, from Afghanistan to Bangalore; C Company, from Afghanistan to Bangalore; half E Company, from Rangoon to Bangalore; F Company, from Theyetmyo to Rangoon; I Company, from Afghanistan to Bangalore. Native Infantry.—1st Regt., from Afghanistan to Secunderabad; 2nd Regt., from Kamptee to Moulmein and Tonghoo; wing 3rd Regt., from Jubbulpore to Kamptee; 4th Regt., from Afghanistan to Bangalore; detachment, 6th Regt., from St. Thomas' Mount to Trichinopoly; 11th Regt., from Doranda and Calcutta to Tonghoo; 12th Regt., from Cuttack to Doranda; 13th Regt., from Meean Meer to Jubbulpore; 15th Regt., from Afghanistan to Bangalore; wing, 19th Regt., from Theyetmyo to Calcutta; 21st Regt., from Mooltan to Trichinopoly; detachment, 22nd Regt., from Rangoon to Andamans; 23rd Regt., from Andamans to Kamptee; wing, 25th Regt., from Bellary to Vellore; 26th Regt., from Quilon to Palamcotta; 27th Regt., from Morar to Bellary; 30th Regt., from Dera Ghazi Khan to Trichinopoly; 32nd Regt., from Thyetmyo to Cuttack; 33rd Regt., from Moulmein and Tonghoo to Mangalore; wing, 34th Regt., from Mangalore to Cannanore; 27th Regt., from Bangalore to Bellary; 41st Regt., from Tonghoo to Quilon.

The Candahar correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes, Nov. 22:—"Some disappointment is felt by the troops which marched under the command of Major-Gen. Phayre to the relief of Candahar from Southern Afghanistan, because their claims for the bronze star have not been recognised. Should Government adhere to this decision, it will tend to create a jealousy in the Army. It should not be forgotten that Major-Gen. Phayre's force had equal, if not greater, difficulties to surmount than those encountered by Gen. Roberts's force in their march from Cabul to Candahar. The roads were worse, the transport scarce, and what there was of the very worst description; food was insufficient, so much so that baggage bullocks were killed and eaten, the carts being used for fuel; the distance traversed was nearly equal, and was marched at the same rate. They had continually to be on the alert in expectation of attacks, and in some cases had to make counter-marches, and though not harassed like the Cabul force, yet they suffered hardships which they fairly consider entitle them to better treatment. Endeavours will no doubt be taken to induce the Government to change its decision on the subject."

The following farewell order was issued by Major-Gen. Phayre, previous to his departure from Candahar:—"Gen. Phayre, in taking leave of the Second Division, tenders his acknowledgments to all ranks for the prompt and efficient support which he has invariably received from them since the organisation of the division in August last. It has afforded him sincere pleasure to bring specially to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the admirable energy and zeal which actuated all during the trying and memorable march from Sibi to Candahar for the relief of the garrison in direct co-operation with the Cabul-Candahar column under Sir F. Roberts. Although the division was not fortunate enough to arrive at Candahar in time to participate in the glorious victory of Sept. 1, yet the General believes he may quote from the Viceroy's speech on parade at Lahore on Nov. 13, the following passage, as applicable to the Sibi-Candahar line of communication equally with others:—'But, Sir, if we recall with pride these gallant and stirring deeds of war and victory, there have been other incidents in these operations which we cannot in justice overlook. We cannot forget the services which have been rendered by those officers and regiments who were set to guard the lines of communications, and I hold, as I have already had occasion in this country to state, that our gratitude is equally due to those who performed that duty with such unvarying patience and such firmness in difficulties and trials quite as great as those which were undergone by their comrades who had the better fortune to be engaged in the front.' Let these words," remarks Gen. Phayre, "from the highest authority in India, convey to all ranks the assurance that their distinguished services on the occasion under reference are recognised and appreciated."

The directors of the Rye Vale Distilleries Company, Limited, invite application for the unissued portion of the 10-per-cent. preference shares of the Company. The Company is in full operation, and is now selling its manufacture of pure Irish whisky, both wholesale and direct, to shareholders and the public generally.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The *Irish Times* says:—"In consequence of the continued disturbed state of the country, the resources of the military authorities in Ireland are being subjected to considerable pressure. Staff officers and heads of departments are compelled to devote unremitting attention to their onerous and important duties, and the executive officers and subordinates, while occupied on their several functions, are kept on the *qui vive*, speculating as to the probable nature of the next alarm. Meanwhile troops are continuously arriving, and are being distributed throughout the small stations in the South and West of Ireland. Detachments of Infantry, each consisting of two officers and fifty non-commissioned officers and men, are to be sent at once from the Cork district to Nenagh and Tralee; and the Dublin district is to furnish a contingent of equal strength to proceed immediately to occupy a portion of the workhouse at Ballina. Orders to be in readiness to take over the barracks at Roscrea and Millstreet on receipt of route have also been issued to parties of infantry in the Cork District. The furnishing of these numerous detachments, with others that are to follow, but have not yet been decided on, will obviously necessitate an increase of military force in the country, and it is very probable that, failing the despatch of troops from England, the 83rd Regiment, on its arrival from India, will be stationed in the south. Complete arrangements have been made with regard to the commissariat services,—a consignment of groceries, medical comforts, biscuits, and tinned meats having been sent from Woolwich to Dublin, while a reserve of biscuits and preserved meat is now held at the principal military stations in Ireland, including Cork, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Limerick, Fermoy, Clonmel, and Templemore. The Ordnance Store Department has been equally active as regards the services appertaining to that branch of the Army. Camp equipment has been forwarded to every station likely to require its use, and everything is in perfect readiness for a flying column, should the necessity for such an undesirable contingency arise. The dilatoriness and state of hesitation ascribed to other quarters cannot, it is clear, be imputed to the Army in Ireland."

THE NAVY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

A Blue-book of official correspondence relating to the Slave-trade has just been issued. In a despatch referring to Zanzibar and the East Coast of Africa, Mozambique, and Madagascar, Rear-Admiral Corbett says:—"The state of the trade in slaves may be thus summarised:—As a trade, it is extinct in all parts of the station, except the Red Sea. It is confined to many petty attempts at smuggling, which are frequently unsuccessful. In this contraband traffic the Arab dealers are known to embark their slaves in small numbers in three or four dhows at the same time, and run the gauntlet of our cruisers. One of these dhows will often be taken while the others escape, and the dealer, having means of buying cheaply on the mainland, can recoup his losses and make a high profit out of the slaves which he can land safely. In the Red Sea the trade flourishes, notwithstanding the exertions of our ships. The Turkish territory is a market where slaves are always in demand, and the extinction of the traffic must depend more upon the good-will of the Turkish authorities than on our efforts at suppression. There is little doubt that both combined would effectually stop the trade. I do not propose the increase of the force of her Majesty's ships either on the coast of Africa or in the Red Sea at present; but if we could act in harmony with the Turkish officials in the latter region, the ships in the Red Sea might well be increased by another cruiser. In concluding my report, it is my pleasing duty to highly commend to their Lordships the energetic and zealous conduct of the captains, officers, and crews of her Majesty's ships employed in suppressing the slave traffic in different parts of the station, and my thanks are due to Capts. T. B. M. Sulivan and Hamilton Earle, of the London, and to Capt Richard E. Tracey, of the Spartan, who have superintended the operations on the coast of Africa. I can speak in sincere praise of all engaged in the laborious and trying duty of cruising in a hot and unhealthy climate, performing their various services with vigilance, perseverance, and cheerfulness. The following ships have been engaged in the suppression of the slave traffic, and all share my praise and approval, namely, her Majesty's ships London, Sparton, Rifleman, White Swan, Arab, Vulture, Lynx, Ready, Dragon, Vestal, Beacon, and Daphne." Before giving up his command in the East Indies, Rear-Admiral Corbett wrote:—"The slave traffic in Zanzibar and Pemba appears now to be decreasing steadily, but the demand for slave labour is greater than ever." Subsequently the naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies reported that by latest accounts he had heard that no fresh captures of slave-dhows had been made by the cruising boats of H.M.S. London, and that on the Governor-General of Mozambique visiting Zanzibar in the Portuguese man-of-war Rainha de Portugal, and being waited on by the captain of the London, his Excellency expressed his desire that the British and Portuguese should cordially co-operate in their endeavours to exterminate slave traffic in Portuguese territorial waters.

The Naval and Military umpires who were chosen to decide upon the results of the grand night attack upon Fort Monckton so long ago, have not yet quite completed their labours. Their reports have, of course, been in office some time, and have been digested by the higher authorities. But they are to be called upon to make further reports upon what they consider to have been the weak points both in the attack and the defence. As there was considerable outlay attending the torpedo attack, it is satisfactory to find that the administrative departments of the Services have not allowed the results to pass without due consideration, and from the close manner in which the whole manœuvre has been inquired into, it is probable that the next night attack will be conducted on improved lines.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

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— 89th Regiment.
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Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Gifts and Favours for 1881 (Kerby and Endean).—Organisation of Our Infantry Forces (W. Clowes and Sons).—The Professional Pocket-Book for 1881 (Rudall, Carte, and Co.).—Ralph Allen, John Palmer, and the English Post Office, by Jerom Murch (Longmans and Co.).—The Agricultural Gazette Almanac, 1881 (A. K. Bruce).—The Theatre, Christmas Number (Charles Dickens and Evans).—Unconscious Memory, by Samuel Butler (David Bogue).—The Burlington, for January (Remington and Co.).—The Library Cyclopædia of Geography (W. Collins, Sons, and Co.)—Messages and Ephemera (The Book Society).—The History of the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland, by Donald Gregory (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.), &c.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NON-PENSIONER.—A very long one indeed. You will see a reference to the case. But why did you leave to go into the Militia, under the circumstances?

PURCHASE CAPTAIN.—There is no immediate prospect of the document appearing.

"FOREIGN SERVICE IN THE NAVY."—Your letter will appear next week.

"ROSITA Y NENE."—A proposition, similar to that you allude to, has been brought under the notice of the Admiralty, but it is questionable whether it is being seriously considered.

INDIGNANT PARENT.—Mr. Shaw Lefevre certainly implied that your boy was a fool in common with other Naval cadets. Take proceedings against him for slander if your feelings are desperately hurt.

V.S.—It is not possible to refer this week. Roughly speaking, the Irish are about one-third of the English.

OLD MILITIAMAN.—Quite impossible to answer your question.

W. F. K.—Apply for information to the Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e del Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; "Vedette;" Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

IT needs considerable *aplomb*, to say the least, for an official who has to deal with one civil war and two famines in India, to deliver himself before a public meeting of such a rosy-hued picture of peace and happiness as Sir R. Temple threw off the other evening. Even the *Times* was startled by the rich oils and distempers of the artist, and was obliged to suggest that they were a little too bright and thick. But after all, it comes from the sanguine nature of the man that his eyes see everything in the most vivid colours; and he had, moreover, much to say of India which was true and interesting. There is one fact connected with the Empire which men like Sir R. Temple do not ignore, though our public writers and speakers of less account frequently do so,—and that is the difference between the "India" consisting of dark-coloured Princes and populations, and the "India" of official life which consists of the white-coloured Feringee rajahs and their civilian and military followings, by whom the work of governing is carried on. It is almost laughable to read in an English newspaper that "India" would feel much hurt if the British Government were to retire from Candahar, or that "India" made war against Shere Ali in order to secure a safe frontier and break the prestige of Russia. In all such relations, the phrase should be "the Indian" or the "Imperial" Government. We are informed that great changes are at hand in the whole system of our Indian Military administration. Great changes are certainly proposed, and, we believe, some of them are inevitable; but it must be admitted that very grave authority is brought to bear against some of them, such as the proposal to amalgamate the three Presidential armies into one Indian army. "The water-tight compartment" system is regarded with favour by very high persons, whose experience and knowledge entitle their opinions to deference, but we fear the arguments founded on any analogy between the Indian Empire and an ironclad will not be sufficient to silence the guns on the other side. It is quite certain that the armies of Madras and Bombay must be prepared for considerable reductions in their establishments, whether the new Army Corps system be adopted or not. Among the many eminent "Indians" opposed to amalgamation are Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir N. Chamberlain, and Sir F. Roberts; but all these and others are in favour of, or at least not opposed to, considerable changes in the organisation of the Army. The amalgamation is mainly urged by Bengal officers.

It has been decided to bring home the 1st Batn. 20th and the 97th Regiments from the Mediterranean, the latter regiment to be conveyed from Gibraltar to Queenstown in H.M.S. *Tamar*, which was to have sailed yesterday to carry out this service, the 20th being conveyed to Queenstown in H.M.S. *Himalaya*, which will leave England on January 1, with drafts to the number of 850 for Gibraltar and Malta.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has issued an order to the district inspectors of Auxiliary Artillery and the lieutenant-colonels of Brigade Depôts that the new Dress Regulations extend only to officers of the Regular Army, and that officers of the Militia and Volunteers are not to have their uniform altered until they receive further directions on the subject. Some officers, unfortunately, do not seem to have any souls above buttons, and any change which may be introduced in the arrangement of a shoulder-cord is a signal for them at once to see their tailors and get the alteration effected, regardless of expense, or of the feelings of brother officers who are content to wait the issue of direct orders. We hope the order which his Royal Highness has found it necessary to promulgate will have the effect of protecting the pockets of officers of the Militia and Volunteer who are content to serve with a higher aim than that of parading themselves as tailors' dummies.

They evidently take a more sensible view of things in Canada than we do here, for we find in a Militia order issued from Head-quarters, Ottawa, on the 26th ult., the following:—"It not being considered expedient to authorise the use by the officers of Militia of the new pattern shoulder-straps recently adopted for the officers of the Imperial Army, officers of the Militia of Canada are to adhere to the pattern prescribed in the Militia Dress Regulations, 1879, until changed by order."

We hear of one Militia commanding officer who, when the new order came out as to shoulder-straps and badges of rank, at once sent round a letter to his officers calling upon them to get their uniforms altered without delay. Most of them have done so, and now a higher authority directs them to get the shoulder-straps removed. This officer, however, has acted fairly, for he has sent round a second letter stating that accounts may be sent in to him, and that he will hold himself responsible for any expense that has been incurred.

We trust that Mr. Childers will lose no further time in causing strict inquiry being made why in large centres of population certain Militia regiments have been unable to raise 2nd battalions, and why in one instance a notorious recruiting centre has been allowed to reduce a 2nd battalion.

A balance of £11,919 17s. 1d. has been standing in the War-Office books to the debit of the Colonial Government, Cape of Good Hope, on account of the expenses incurred by the expedition to Griqualand West, being the balance due in respect of military expenditure in 1875-76. The original debt was £19,919 17s. 1d., but with the approval of the Treasury it was agreed to accept payment by annual instalments of £4,000, commencing from December, 1876, and extending over five years. Two instalments only appear to have been paid, viz., in January, 1877, and January, 1878. On application being made in January, 1879, for the instalment due December, 1878, the Colonial Office replied that the Crown Agents for the Colonies were without funds to discharge payments on account of the colony. The War Office has since been in communication with the Colonial Office on the subject, and it has been arranged that the sum shall be considered in the general arrangements for the adjustment between Imperial and Colonial funds of the expenditure incurred in the late South-African wars.

Amongst those officers who have recently returned from Afghanistan is Lieutenant Duncan Chesney, formerly of the 58th Foot, now of the 23rd Pioneers, who was through the entire Afghan Campaign with General Roberts. Lieutenant Chesney was slightly wounded, and his health having suffered much from hardships endured during the two years' campaign, he was invalided home from Quetta. He is nephew of the much-lamented Colonel C. Cornwallis Chesney, R.E., and of Colonel George Chesney, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India. He will receive the star, the medal, and four clasps, and it is to be hoped he may ere long be restored to active employment.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. H. Brown, Royal Artillery, retires almost immediately on a pension.

A correspondent who is altogether in favour of the recent order respecting the wearing of uniform being strictly carried out, informs us that in Dublin, which is essentially a garrison town, neither Sir T. Steele, nor any of the Staff, Head-quarters or District, pay the least regard to the Horse Guards circular. "I have," he says, "seen within the last few days most, if not all of them, in the streets at all hours, and in no case did I meet one of them dressed properly in his uniform." How, then, is it to be expected that officers will render cheerful obedience to the command of the authorities? It would be as well if it were understood that the order does not apply to the Staff. *Rex sum, et super grammaticam.*

A considerable portion of her Majesty's Army is likely to spend but a sorry Christmas of it in Ireland. All furloughs are stopped, all leaves recalled, the troops in readiness to take the field, and another battalion of Guards about to move for "the seat of war," where the troops will be further reinforced by the battalion of the Rifle Brigade now on its way home from Gibraltar. That is not a pleasant picture. We hope it may not assume darker colours ere long.

A "Non-Pensioner," on the permanent staff of the Militia, who has served ten years in the Regulars, for nine years and five months of which he was a non-commissioned officer, writes to us to call attention to the case of non-pensioners. He took his discharge in June, 1869, on the completion of his first term of limited engagement, in accordance with the Circular of that year. Had he remained in the Regular Army, he would have been now entitled to a pension of 2s. 3d. a day for his 21 years' service; instead of which he is now drudging for a pension of 6d. a day, which he will have after 15 years' service on the permanent staff. He suggests that half the time served in the Regulars should be allowed to count towards Militia pension. The case of these few deserving soldiers of the Militia Staff who have served so long in the Regulars deserves attention.

Among the guests of the Queen at Windsor Castle on Monday was Major-General Dillon, Assistant-Military Secretary, who returned to London yesterday.

We are requested by the Secretary of Lloyd's to state that in April, 1880, an insurance was effected at Lloyd's by a regiment for £2,000 on its mess plate, which was being conveyed from London to Portsmouth. The instruction to effect this insurance were received from the president of the mess, but the policy has not yet been handed over to the regiment interested. The regiment interested in this insurance is requested to communicate with the Secretary of Lloyd's, London.

We cannot agree with Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, R.E., in his preference for Pisheen to Candahar, but we must admit that he, as might be expected from an officer of his professional attainments and special knowledge as "Political" in South Afghanistan, gave some strong arguments in favour of his views, in the address he delivered last Wednesday before the East India Association. Candahar is to be evacuated as soon as possible, so the question of the certainty of communication between it and India, *vîa* Sukkim, may be dismissed for the present. The Kurum Valley is also to be abandoned, and there is no likelihood of the Indian Government proposing to make a railway to Pisheen, or even to construct "a good bridged road, to ensure easy communication between the frontier stations;" and the picture of "a railway, as a direct link along the curtain between bastions of which Pisheen to the south and Peiwar to the north would be the salients," is not one we are destined to see realised in our time. The question of a Russian advance either towards Herat or Badakshan may be solved in an easier way, if we can rely on promises and treaties; and the efforts of Lord Dufferin and Prince Lobanoff may lead to the establishment of an understanding and a policy that will set minds at rest in St. Petersburg and Simla, though they may not be quite as solacing to the chiefs of the countries between the frontiers of the two empires.

A mysterious telegram in one of the daily papers this week informed the world that "the railway from Marmagoram" had been decided upon by the Portuguese Government and our own. What was meant was that the railway which it is proposed to make from the coast near Goa, at Marmagoa, in connection with a port at that place, across the ghâts into British territory at New Hubli, had been so far approved of by the India Office here, that a narrow-gauge rail is to be sanctioned. But the Portuguese Government had arranged with the Indian Government for a railway on the Indian gauge, and our friends at Goa may call out about the "breach of faith," as it will be termed, in an arrangement which offers very great advantages to the Indian and Imperial Governments in establishing a new and commodious port on the West Coast of India, where they can send troops to and from Belgaum and Central India, and without long and toilsome marches to Bombay. There is, at present, no port with any pretensions to safety south of Bombay for hundreds of miles, and the reports of the engineers, Sir J. Hawkshaw and others, show that at a comparatively small cost, a fine and accessible harbour can be made at Marmagoa, whence the proposed railway will run to New Hubli, and complete a most important link in the chain of internal communications across India.

At a fashionable public gathering in a well known watering-place, a few weeks ago, a well-dressed serjeant of "The Buffs" was seen, with his wife and child, enjoying the music of a crack band. The cry of "Mad dog!" was not raised, and ladies and gentlemen did not feel annoyed. It is only the snob who feels hurt at a bit of scarlet coming betwixt the wind and his (s)nobility.

Considerable additions are about to be carried out in the defences of Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, and the War Office has made known its intention of recommending the expenditure of £3,200 on the works, in addition to a sum of £5,100 required in order to provide a depôt magazine.

Her Majesty continues to do honour to the officers who have done service in Afghanistan. On 10th inst., Major-General J. Ross, C.B., arrived at Windsor Castle, and had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party. Brigadier-General R. J. Hughes, half-pay, late 63rd Regiment, and Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery at Head-quarters, also arrived at the Castle on Sunday, and dined with her Majesty on Sunday evening.

An Indian contemporary suggests that "some independent representation should be made to the Government on the subject of the twelve or thirteen lakhs of prize-money awaiting decision, before it is absorbed in the war accounts now in course of preparation." Perhaps some friend of the soldier will take the hint, and put a question on the subject when Parliament assembles.

Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, who commanded a brigade, under Sir F. Roberts, in the Cabul-Candahar Field Force, will arrive in England in the course of the next few days, on three months' leave. Colonel MacGregor will leave England in March next, *en route* to assume his new duties as Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army.

There is not the slightest foundation for the report that Major-General Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-General J. Turner, C.B., in command of the Woolwich District. Woolwich has always been the head-quarters of our Artillery, and the gunners in the district far outnumber the other arms; such being the case, it is scarcely likely that the head of the Army will favour the proposal for constituting the command an Infantry General's appointment. Nor is the change desirable. All practical soldiers, having the interests of the Service at heart, and unimbued with petty considerations of class prejudice, must see that an Artillery General is best qualified to carry out the duties of a command in which artillery predominate. An artilleryman should be able to report on the efficiency of an infantry battalion, but it is idle to deny that there are subjects in connection with the duties of an artilleryman of which an infantry officer can but possess a superficial knowledge.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 11, 1880.

Staff Surgeon Garland William Langdon Harrison has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 7th inst.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 14, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 4, 1875, Fleet Surgeon Charles James Devonshire, B.A., M.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 30th ult.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 16, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieutenant Harold Godfrey Bird has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 14th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—The Hon. W. G. Stopford, to the Euryalus, for navigating duties; Hugh G. Gough, to the Express, in command (to date Jan. 1, 1881); William M. Maturin, to the Beagle, in command; Francis Powell, to the Renard, in command; Thomas E. Maxwell, to the Sandfly; Peter Cazalet (a.), to the Excellent, additional for gunnery instruction; Walker S. King, to the Renard, in command; Horace R. Adams, to the Minotaur, for torpedo duties.

Midshipmen—Ernest C. Troubridge, Francis A. Bowles, and Alexander L. Duff, to the Téméraire.

Chaplain—Rev. William J. Wilby, B.A., to the Champion.

Paymasters—Silas W. Parker, to the Duncan (to date from Jan. 1, 1881); George M. Blyth, to the Penelope, additional for service on shore (to date from Jan. 1, 1881).

Assistant-Paymaster—Charles J. Pawsey, to the Helicon.

Engineers—Joseph O. Wilson, to the Indus, for Grappler; William Walker (a.) to the Indus, for the Wasp; Walter Coleman, to the Hector.

Carpenter—Henry Kenshett, to the Jumna.

Gunners—Charles Earwaker, to the Hector; James Walter, to the Boscawen.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—George Collier, Swanage, to be chief boatman-in-charge, North Arran, vice Roberts, removed to Osmington; Edward Newbury, Lutworth, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Warbarrow, vice Blunden, pensioned.

ALBATROSS, Com. Errington, was at Chefoo on Oct. 30.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir B. Seymour, K.C.B., was to be ready for sea on Thursday, last week, but it is hardly likely that she will leave Malta at present, unless the European Concert should necessitate another parade in some other waters.

ALGERINE arrived at Sheerness on Saturday afternoon from Belfast, where she has been built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. The contractors' work will be overhauled and examined, and all the necessary work will be completed at Sheerness Dockyard. She was brought to Sheerness in charge of a navigating party from the Royal Naval Barracks.

ANTELOPE, Lieut.-Com. Hon. W. H. Jolliffe, was ordered to leave Constantinople on the 6th inst. for Malta, to undergo a refit during the absence on leave of her Majesty's Ambassador.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. C. E. Buckle, having on board a detachment of the Chatham Division Royal Marines, from Ireland, arrived at Chatham on Sunday, and the detachment, numbering nearly 200 of all ranks, disembarked and proceeded to head-quarters. On Monday morning the Assistance left Chatham for Portsmouth.

BITTERN, Com. Pusey, was to be ready to leave Malta for the Bosphorus, whither she is ordered, about the 18th inst.

BOADICEA, Comdre. Richards, C.B., was at Simon's Bay up to Nov. 22, and intended to leave for the West Coast at the end of November, but the cruise has since been postponed, and the Boadicea will await the arrival of the Dido at Simon's Bay.

COCKATRICE, Com. H. T. Grenfell, was to leave the Danube for Malta on the 3rd inst.

COMUS, Capt. East, was to leave Yokohama for Hong Kong about Nov. 20. The dramatic corps of the ship intended to give a performance on Nov. 12 for the Atalanta Fund.

CONDOR, Com. Day, which has been engaged in carrying mails between the Squadron and Brindisi, has arrived at Malta.

CROCODILE, Capt. Doughty, arrived at Gibraltar on Sunday from Halifax, with the 97th Regiment on board, to relieve the Rifle Brigade, who will go home in her Majesty's troopship Himalaya, the arrival of which vessel is hourly expected.

CRUISER, Com. Wetherall, is on the move between Malta, Sicily, and Corfu. Mails for her should be sent to Malta, where she will spend Christmas.

CURACOA, Capt. W. H. Cuming, was at Penang on Oct. 30.

CYGNET, Lieut.-Com. W. Wilson, is told off for duty at Corfu, Syra, and Cyprus.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. Von Donop, will shortly leave Gibraltar and proceed to Malta, and have a refit on her joining the station from the West Coast of Africa.

EGERIA, Com. C. Johnstone, was at Singapore on Oct. 30.

ENCOUNTER, Capt. Hon. A. Denison. A report has been received at Hong Kong that Capt. Denison, upon landing at Chinkiang, was surrounded by the natives and pelted with stones. He was rescued from the mob by his boat's crew, and the matter has since been placed in the hands of the British Consul for investigation.

EURYALUS, Capt. King, flagship of Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, C.B., went into Bombay Harbour on Nov. 20, after a cruise of about eight months. Leaving Bombay in April last, the Euryalus called at Trincomalee, and steamed thence to Mauritius. There the Governor of the island was received on board as a passenger, and conveyed to Bourbon; after which the Euryalus returned to Mauritius, calling at the following ports in their order *en route* to Bombay:—Tamatave (in Madagascar), Seychelles Islands, Zanzibar, Trincomalee, Rangoon, Trincomalee (a second time), and Colombo. The cruise was not an eventful one. At Mauritius the officers of the vessel entertained the islanders at a ball which was attended by the Governor and a large number of guests; and they also gave a theatrical performance in aid of the Soldiers' Recreation Rooms. These festivities were repeated on a smaller scale at Trincomalee and Rangoon. At Rangoon, we are sorry to learn, one of the crew fell from the mizen-top mast cross-trees into the sea, breaking some of his fingers against the bulwarks and otherwise injuring himself. He was rescued by another member of the crew—a plucky young fellow named Moore—whose conduct on the occasion is worthy of substantial recognition. During the cruise the Euryalus performed a very satisfactory full-speed trial, surpassing anything on record in the commission. She is not expected to leave Bombay before February next.—*Bombay Gazette.*

EXPRESS, Lieut.-Com. Hamond, was to leave Malta for her station, Gibraltar, on the 15th inst.

FAWN, Com. Aldrich, is at Malta preparing for her new crew. The recommission of the Fawn may be expected to be a short one, as she is not in a fit state to run another three years.

FIREFLY, Lieut.-Com. E. Law, has been taking an exceptional cruise, having made a trip up the Congo as far as Nodi. There is considerable activity in colonisation on the West Coast of Africa, France and Portugal having both made a determined effort of late to get a firmer footing among the natives. This being so, the British Consul thought it as well to have a look round, and the Firefly being at his disposal, he made the run up the Congo, a service which was performed by the little ship without mishap.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

FLY, Com. A. St. Clair. According to the *Japan Gazette*, "the British ship Cilurnum, from Hong Kong to San Francisco, was passed on Nov. 8, dismasted, deck stove in, all boats lost, &c., making for Yokohama. The only vessel of H.B.M.'s Navy in that port when the news arrived was the gunboat Fly, which was said to be quite unfit for towing service of any kind. U.S. Admiral Clitz very kindly placed the Swatara at the service of the Naval authorities, but the offer was declined, the Comus, then in Kobe, being notified of the affair by telegraph. At the time of our going to press this evening, the only British ship-of-war in Yokohama is still lying in harbour. The captain of the Cilurnum wished most earnestly to be reported; of course he did, and why? Because an appeal for assistance made by a distressed seaman has never yet been disregarded when assistance could be rendered; and if H.B.M.'s gunboat Fly does not leave forthwith, we appeal to Admiral Clitz, in the name of common humanity, to despatch a vessel of his squadron in search of a dismantled ship, scarcely fit to contend with ordinary weather, attempting to beat up to this port, under jury-masts, during the north-east monsoon. The time has been when the vessels of the British Fleet were foremost in obeying the calls of the distressed. Probably, however, the rules have been changed, and positive orders issued to stop securely at anchor under all or any circumstances, for in no other way can we account for the Fly remaining in harbour. Should the Cilurnum be lost for want of timely aid, a heavy responsibility will rest somewhere; and we repeat that if the British gunboat is unfit for the service, or is prevented undertaking it by regulations of which we are ignorant, or, from any other cause, does not move, the assistance of any other nationality will be a graceful act of kindness the British public will know how to estimate at its true value." "In response to inquiries made on board the U.S. flagship Richmond, we were courteously informed that on the receipt of the *Japan Gazette*, conveying the first intimation of the distressed condition of the Cilurnum, Admiral Clitz at once placed the Swatara at the disposal of Com. St. Clair, the senior British naval officer in port, but for reasons sufficiently satisfactory the kind offer was declined for the present, Com. St. Clair having telegraphed to Capt. East, of the Comus, then in Hiogo, full particulars, and it is probable that vessel has gone in search of the Cilurnum. For the ready and valuable assistance offered by Admiral Clitz, the best and warmest thanks of the British public are due; and it is reasuring to know from so good an authority as Capt. Benham, of the Richmond, that the Cilurnum is not in a position sufficiently grave to render assistance absolutely necessary, and with weather usual to the season, she should make slow but steady progress to some Japanese port where telegraphic communication can be had with Yokohama; but the probability exists that she will eventually make her way to the entrance of the Gulf of Yedo, where steam assistance can easily be obtained."

FLYING FISH, Lieut.-Com. Hoskyn, was at Singapore on Oct. 30.

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. W. Nowell, was at Hankow on Oct. 30.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Brent, arrived at Gibraltar from Plymouth on the 12th inst.

IRON DUKE, Capt. Cleveland, flagship of Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B. A letter in the *Western Morning News* from the Iron Duke, dated Nagasaki, Oct. 30, says:—"On Monday, Oct. 25, the Iron Duke was making the passage from the inland seas of Japan to Nagasaki. A strong gale was blowing at the time, and was what is known to sailors as a 'dead muzzler' into the bargain, so that some heavy seas were shipped from time to time. It became necessary to lash the anchors afresh; and, whilst engaged in this work, a young seaman, named Alexander Mann, was washed out of the bowline in which he was slung into the sea, and was rapidly carried astern. The second captain of the forecastle, Daniel Mutch, rushed aft to the taffrail, and, without a moment's hesitation, plunged headlong into the seething water, and succeeded in reaching Mann, who, fortunately, could swim. Mutch placed him on the life-buoy, and remained by him until a boat came and took them both inboard. This is the second time that Mutch has jumped overboard to the assistance of a comrade, and it is to be hoped that the proper authorities will be communicated with and some notice taken of his gallantry. On the following day, whilst the ship was under all plain sail, and going about eight knots, another case of falling overboard occurred, and this time with a melancholy result. The watch was piped to set the lower studding-sail; John Irish, an able seaman, was over the ship's side with the sail-tack block in one hand, whilst with the other he had hold of a piece of wood scarping, which was nailed to the gunwale of the ship. His weight proved too much for this, for it broke away, and Irish fell into the water. Scarcely had he reached it when a leading seaman named Joseph Summers, was overboard after him and did his utmost to keep him afloat. But Irish was unable to swim, and Summeos, becoming exhausted, had let go his hold of the drowning man, who soon sank to rise no more. He had made several clutches for life at Summers, who at last found it necessary to look after his own preservation. It was with difficulty the ship was stopped, for she had great way on her. Everything, however, was done that could be; but the lifeboat arrived too late, and Summers, much exhausted, was brought on board. Search was made for the body, which, however, did not rise; and as nothing further could be done the ship made the best of her way to Nagasaki. This is the first case of drowning at sea that we have had, and has cast a gloom over the ship's company, for Irish was a man much respected. I may mention that both Mutch and Summers are West-country men.

KESTREL, Com. W. M. Lang, was at Singapore on Oct. 30.

LAPWING, Com. W. G. Scott, was at Tientsin on Oct. 30.

LILY, Com. S. Grove, was at Hong Kong on Oct. 30.

MAGPIE, Capt. R. H. Napier, was at Amoy on Oct. 30.

MALABAR, Capt. J. Grant, left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning for Bombay with Indian reliefs, including four batteries of Artillery and drafts for cavalry and infantry regiments, numbering altogether 67 officers, 1,048 men, 100 women, and 107 children. At the time the Malabar put to sea a moderate gale was blowing, accompanied by a drenching rain.

MERCURY, sister-ship to the Iris, has made a trial at sea of a new crank shaft, fitted by Messrs. Maudslay, in lieu of the original shaft, which was condemned after the full-power trials. The new shaft, unlike the old one, is cast hollow, and is made of Whitworth steel compressed when fluid. The trial was intended to last for a couple of hours, but the full time was not completed in consequence of the heating of the bearings. So far as the shaft was concerned, it gave satisfaction. The total power developed amounted to a mean of 6,603 horses, resulting in the extraordinary speed of 18 knots. This result will compare favourably with those obtained at the six hours' trial, when the hull was clean and the engines were worked to their full capacity.

MODESTE, Capt. J. G. Mead, was at Shanghai on Oct. 30.

MONARCH, Capt. Tryon, C.B., will probably proceed to Cyprus from Malta about the 28th inst.

MOORHEN, Lieut.-Com. W. Carey, was at Singapore on Oct. 30.

MOSQUITO, Lieut.-Com. G. E. Grey, was at Ningpo on Oct. 30.

ORONTES, Capt. R. G. Kinahan, left Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon for Plymouth, *en route* to Malta, with new crews for the Téméraire, Helicon, and Fawn. After embarking supernumeraries, the ship proceeded on her passage, calling at Queenstown and Gibraltar.

PEGASUS, Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood, was at Shanghai on Oct. 30.

SERAPIS, Capt. Twiss, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday from Bombay, bringing the 6th Regiment from Aden, and numerous drafts, the total complement being 56 officers, 10 ladies, 11 children, 72 men, 68 women, and 172 children. Six deaths occurred on the voyage. After leaving Malta, during the night, a very heavy shock was felt, and it was found by a diver that two blades of the screw had been knocked off, apparently by coming in contact with some wreckage. Fortunately the weather for the remainder of the voyage was very fine. The body of General Brooke, who was killed in the sortie from Candahar, was brought home for burial in Ireland, and was landed in the afternoon with full military honours. The deceased officer is the first British General killed in action since the battle of Waterloo.

SHELDRAKE, Lieut.-Com. M. Bridger, was at Foochow on Oct. 30.

SUPERB, Capt. Ward, sailed from Gibraltar for Malta on the 6th inst.

SWIFTSURE. Orders were received at Devonport on Saturday, that all work on the Swiftsure was to cease, and that the date of her commission by Admiral G. O. Willes as flagship on the China station would be delayed for some little time. The Admiralty also requested to be informed of the number of petty officers intended for the Swiftsure who could be appropriated in recommissioning the Téméraire, Helicon, and Fawn, on the Mediterranean station; the men to be ready to leave in the Orontes, troopship, on Wednesday next. It is understood that this demand for petty officers has necessitated the delay in the commission of the Swiftsure.

SWINGER, Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor, was at Amoy on Oct. 30.

TAMAR, Capt. Royse, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning with troops, the relieved crew of the Flamingo, and a number of naval supernumeraries. She left Barbadoes on the 6th, Jamaica on the 12th, and Bermuda on Nov. 29. The Tamar arrived in Plymouth Sound early on Wednesday morning from Portsmouth, bringing around the late crew of the Flamingo. The crew were transferred to the Royal Adelaide during the afternoon to receive pay, &c., previous to going on leave of absence. The Tamar is to have defects made good as rapidly as possible, to enable her to leave for another trooping tour by the end of January.

TORCH, Com. Selby, was to leave Constantinople for Malta as soon as she was relieved by the Coquette, which has been ordered to Constantinople from Smyrna.

TRIUMPH, Capt, Markham, flying the flag of Admiral Stirling, was at Payta on November 8. She was to proceed next day to Chimbote to coal, and thence go on to Callao.

TURQUOISE, Capt. Medlycott, was at Tahiti on Oct. 15, about to leave for a cruise, and would return by Nov. 8.

TYNE, Com. John E. Stokes, has been docked at Chatham to have defects made good, which will cost £1,100. The 15th prox. is the date fixed for her to leave with new crews and stores for the Fly, Foxhound, Magpie, and Vigilant, on the China station. She will call at Portsmouth and Plymouth *en route*, to ship parcels for officers and men serving in China. The relieved crews and time-expired men and invalids from the China Squadron will return by her to Plymouth.

VALOROUS, Capt. Morant. Before despatching the Valorous on her special service on the West Coast of Ireland, the Admiralty directed that she should be provided with a steam cutter, and as there was not one of the required class unappropriated at Devonport, she was supplied with one belonging to another ship. It is a little indicative of the nature of the duty that may devolve upon her, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, to find that it was distinctly ordered that the boat should not alone have a 7-pounder rifled gun, but should also be fitted with a Nordenfelt gun. As yet it has not been found necessary to use anything in Ireland larger than buckshot, but the Government must have good reason for fearing that matters may grow worse, when a ship ordered to the West Coast is thus specially provided with our latest type of mitrailleur.

VERNON, Capt. Gordon. Mr. Thomas Miller, chief engineer of the Vernon, who has for so many years been connected with torpedoes, and has been to Woolwich more than once in connection with the manufacture of Whiteheads, has brought forward a plan which will add to the efficiency of the weapon. Of course the idea is to a certain extent kept a secret, but one effect of his improvement is that the buoyancy of the torpedo is materially increased. By becoming identified with torpedo warfare, Mr. Miller has probably provided for himself a home billet from which he will not be disturbed so long as he holds his present rank, and though some may be inclined to grumble at a snug berth being thus monopolised, it is just one of those few cases in which the retention of one man is really for the good of the Service.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

VIGILANT, Lieut.-Com. Annesley, was at Shanghai on Oct. 30.

WYE, Staff Com. H. D. Sarratt, has arrived in the Medway from Rio Janeiro. She has on board stores from the Naval depôt there, the establishment having been broken up.

The following men have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct:—Henry Snedden, leading stoker, of the Malabar; Thomas Miall, caulker, of the Asia; S. Gingall, gunner's mate, of the Charybdis; W. S. Martins, leading seaman, of the Cambridge; Edward Hender, capt. of the maintop, of the Impregnable; G. J. Warden, writer, and J. J. Barnicott, ship's corpl., of the Royal Naval Barracks; Alexander M'Donald, sailmaker, of the Modeste; W. Folkerd, serjt. R.M., of the Comus; J. Owen, capt. of foretop, of the Téméraire; J. A. Creal, ward-room steward, of the Jumna; Samuel Philps, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard.

It is officially announced in New York that Mr. Thompson has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Navy, in order to accept the chairmanship of the American Panama Canal Company.

Admiral Popoff, being satisfied with the behaviour of the Livadia, intends to build an ironclad on a similar plan. The new vessel, to be called the Catherine II., will be protected with 20 inches of armour, rising three feet above the water line. It is undecided yet whether the vessel will carry her guns in three turrets, as represented in the model in the St. Petersburg Admiralty, or whether they will be fired *en barbette* behind an oval armoured breastwork. The latter plan is said to be the latest idea of Admiral Popoff. The ironclad will be constructed in segments at the Galerni Dockyard at St. Petersburg, and afterwards put together at Nicolaeff; the vessel being intended for service in the Black Sea. The engines will be made at the Baltic Iron Works on the Neva, and the armour-plates will be rolled in England. The vessel will be armed with 80-ton guns.

The Foochow correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph* says:—"The revenue cruiser Fei Hoo, which arrived here on Oct. 24, has an undertaking in hand which, if successful, will reflect discredit upon the surveying abilities of the vessels employed for that purpose in the British Navy. The Fei Hoo is to survey the waters in the vicinity of Foochow, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth in relation to a hidden reef of doubtful existence. This barrier to navigation is supposed to be the 'Hebe Reef,' which was searched for without success some two or three years ago by H.B.M.'s surveying-vessel Nassau. The existence of the reef was reported in Shanghai by one of the Foochow pilots as being a veritable fact.

The annual dinner of No. 5 Battery, of the London Brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers, took place on Tuesday evening at the Holborn Restaurant. The chair was taken by Lieutenant C. E. Seth Smith, who was supported by Lord Ashley, Mr. Pender, M.P., Lieutenant Foote, R.N., Surgeon-Major Cowie, Mr. Mindry, R.N., &c. The Chairman, in giving "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," regretted the absence of Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., who had sent a telegram stating that he was detained on Admiralty business. Lord Ashley, in responding to the toast of "The other Batteries of the Brigade," stated that No. 5 Battery held its place, both in numbers and efficiency, as compared with any other. A great future was before the Naval Volunteers, and he trusted to see batteries established in every sea port in the United Kingdom. He urged that every battery should be instructed in torpedo drill, and hoped that they would soon obtain the capitation grant.

The Russian ironclad the Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Kiel on her way to the China waters, where she will join the Russian Squadron already stationed there.

The German corvette Victoria, which formed part of the European Squadron in Teodo Bay, is ordered to Bombay, *en route* for the China station.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAPS, PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. In pounds, $4\frac{1}{2}$d; squares, 2d. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

THE INFLEXIBLE TRIALS.

The series of trials on board the Inflexible began on Thursday. More than six years have elapsed since she was commenced, and she has been afloat more than four. The experiments were attended by the Controller of the Navy, the Director of Naval Ordnance, the Director of Naval Construction, and the members of the Heavy Gun Committee, and were carried out under the direction of Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. Foley, Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth. The guns are of the Woolwich Service pattern, but of the four which are to constitute the armament of the Inflexible only three have at present been mounted in the turrets, the one to occupy the left of one of the turrets having been detained for additional trials at Woolwich. By the trials in the Inflexible the point to be determined is not the actual capabilities of the 80-ton guns, but whether their discharge would cripple the ship carrying them. The Inflexible got under weigh from Spithead shortly after 10 o'clock, and the firing began at noon, there being a fresh westerly wind. There was fortunately a clear atmosphere, and throughout the trials care had to be taken that there was an unobstructed range of six miles, the projectiles used traversing some five miles before ricocheting, and their weight being 1,700 lb. With the object of clearing the grooves of the guns, three scaling charges were fired, and the hydraulic loading-gear having been set in motion, but little time elapsed before the gun in the fore turret was ready for use, but as the hydraulic arrangements of the ship are not complete, no calculation was made of the time in which one of the weapons could be loaded, moved to the required angle, and fired. As a precautionary measure progressive charges were employed, and the maximum charge was not reached by 50 pounds, although the weapons were fired nine times by means of electricity from the citadel, the charge increasing in weight from 300 to 400 lb. Each turret has an internal diameter of 28 ft., and an external diameter of 33 ft. 10 in., and without guns weighing 320 tons, being constructed with compound armour plates, specially manufactured by Messrs. Cammell, of Sheffield. They were revolved on Thursday the same as they would be in action, motive-power being furnished to each turret by a pumping-engine, working up to 170 horses, and instead, as has hitherto been the practice, of the guns being placed on carriages supported by trunnions, each gun is supported on three points, the trunnions resting on brass blocks, which slide on fixed beams bolted down to the floor of the turret, while the breech rests on a third block, sliding, like the others, upon a beam or table. Behind each of the trunnion-blocks are two hydraulic presses for checking recoil and running the gun out, and a third press is fixed vertically beneath the beam on which the breech rests, by which means the muzzle of the gun, which pivots on its trunnions with a large preponderance towards the breech, can be easily raised or lowered. The nine shots were fired on the beam, and at slight angles to the beam, and while the guns were pointed horizontally in the first seven, during the two final rounds the weapons were slightly depressed to the extent of two degrees. The hydraulic buffers answered their purpose admirably, the maximum recoil being 3 ft., and the heel of the ship not being sensibly affected, although she was, during the trials, kept moving under very easy steam. The concussion arising from each charge was tremendous, but the privileged visitors on board were kept out of harm's way by being ordered below, the only persons in the turrets being Capt. Hopkins and the crew from the gunnery-ship Excellent, specially trained for the trials. The ship withstood the charges most satisfactorily, the list of defects returned being practically *nil*. Some shots were fired on the beam, and some just before it. The simultaneous firing of the three guns may, perhaps, cause a greater shock, but Thursday's experiments tend to show that they can be worked under any conditions without danger to the ship or the crew. No casualty of any kind occurred during the day, and at 6 p.m. the Inflexible returned to her anchorage at Spithead. Yesterday the charges of powder were to be increased to 450 lb.

In continuation of the competitive trials between the Nordenfelt and the Hotchkiss guns, an important series of experiments was made last week with a $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. weapon of the former description, on Whale Island, under the direction of Capt. Hopkins and the officers of the Excellent. The first round, with a chilled shell, filled, was fired direct at a 2-in. iron plate, through which it passed. A round was next fired at two 1-in. steel plates in contact, with a $\frac{1}{2}$-in. plate 2 ft. 6 in. in the rear, in close contact with which was a $\frac{1}{4}$-in. plate. The result was that the projectile passed through the first plate, its point being a $\frac{1}{4}$in. beyond the bulge made in the second plate. An empty chilled shot was then used against a similar target, and it went through the first plate, and, missing the second, was stopped by the $\frac{1}{2}$-in. plate, which was badly cracked, while the $\frac{1}{4}$-in. plate was slightly dented. On this charge being repeated, the shell, after penetrating through the outer plate, had its point left projecting half an inch beyond a bulge in the second plate, which was much cracked. Three charges with chilled shells, filled and empty, were afterwards directed against a $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. iron plate, the gun being pointed at an angle of 45 degrees, and two of the shots glanced off the target, while one, striking a weak point, got through. Other experiments against the series of plates followed, and on a charge being fired at a $\frac{5}{8}$-in. iron plate, in front of a 2-in. iron one, the shot passed through the first, and cracked in the rear the second plate. Another projectile went clean through a $1\frac{1}{2}$-in. iron plate, with the gun at an angle of 60 degrees, and with a direct fire another projectile went through a $\frac{1}{4}$-in. steel plate in front of a 2-in. iron plate. The range was uniformly 300 yards.

The Rev. James White, M.A., head master of the Oxford Military College, and formerly mathematical instructor at the Military Academy, Woolwich, has been appointed head master and chaplain of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, vice the Rev. E. B. Slater, resigned.

THE INTERNATIONAL FLEET.

The following account of the breaking-up of the Fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir F. B. Seymour, is from the correspondent of the *Standard*, who says, writing on the 5th inst.:—"The long looked-for permission to leave Teodo Bay having arrived, Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief of the United European Fleet, at half-past 7 in the morning of Sunday, the 5th, made the general signal, 'Admiral requests ships will part company when convenient.' The various officers in command had previously received orders from their respective Governments to leave when the British Admiral should give his sanction, and the signal, therefore, found all ships ready to weigh their anchors. And up they came with willing heave of many hands, each one individual lending his aid towards attaining some preferable port, where society or recreation in town or field might be found for officers and men. First of all, weighed the Monarch, bearing Admiral Seymour's flag, and looking the perfection of a man-of-war, with her low hull and lofty spars; and the other ships—viz., Thunderer, Condor, and Helicon—having formed in her wake, proceeded slowly up the gulf, so as to turn in the broad part of the Bay, passing *en route* the French ships Suffren (flag), Reine Blanche, and Hirondelle. No sooner had the Monarch started on her course than the French flagship greeted our Admiral with a salute of fifteen guns, which the Monarch returned. On the way down the Gulf our crews heartily cheered the Frenchmen, who responded with a will, the rigging of all ships being manned. Meanwhile, both Italian and French ships had weighed, and the Italian Roma (flag), Maria Pia, and Marc Antonio Colonna, proceeding also up the Gulf, greeted our ships on meeting with cheers, the flagship saluting. Both the salute and cheers were promptly returned. The French ships then took up their station astern of the British line, the Italians forming astern of the French. The line of ten vessels thus formed proceeded down the Bay, where the Austrian, Russian, and German ships had been anchored. When the Monarch appeared round the point, the Svetlana, bearing the Russian Admiral's flag, received the Commander-in-Chief with a salute, which the Monarch returned as she rounded the stern of the Svetlana, and the mutual cheers given as the ships passed showed the perfect friendship existing between the representatives of the Bear and the Lion. The Svetlana and Ascold had now shortened in their cable ready for weighing. The Austrian ships Custozza and Prinz Eugéne, and the German ship Victoria, were by this time (10.25 a.m.) under weigh, and Comdre. Nauta saluted our Admiral as the Monarch approached, which salute was speedily returned—noisy tokens of mutual regard and esteem—the German Victoria following with a similar demonstration. The cheering was resumed in passing, and our men being by this time fairly hoarse, were not sorry to pipe down, having vented in cheers their excitement at leaving this unattractive harbour. The Austrian and German ships accompanied us for a short distance to sea, when the Commander-in-Chief made the signal for the ships to proceed independently. He then wished all 'Adieu,' which the Austrians replied to with 'Bon voyage,' and the different squadrons then proceeded on their separate courses. Probably so varied a Fleet has never before assembled, and with the pleasure felt at having achieved an object, and at return to kindlier ports, is mingled a feeling of regret at parting. Great unanimity, hospitality, and *entente cordiale* have prevailed among all; and the intimacy thus induced, and the greater knowledge thus obtained by each of his neighbour, has increased the good-will which always prevails among sailors. Of our Admiral there is but one opinion—well expressed by a distinguished foreign officer, who remarked that notwithstanding his many years' service, he would willingly spend the remainder of his lifetime under the orders of Admiral Seymour."

THE LATE LIEUTENANT HEYLAND.

We have received from the Admiralty the following extract from a letter from Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., commanding the Channel Squadron, dated November 30 last, reporting the death by drowning of Lieutenant W. P. L. Heyland, R.N., of the Minotaur, in saving the life of an able seaman who had fallen overboard at sea:—"At 9.50 a.m. on the 25th, whilst getting the jibboom in, Joseph Marston, A.B., was washed overboard from the bowsprit. The sea was far too heavy to lower a boat, and I decided at once not to do so. The engines were stopped, and, as the man floated slowly by the ship, a life-buoy was thrown to him, which he reached. A grass line was veered away from the stern, in hopes that he might get hold of it, and be hauled on board. At this moment Lieutenant W. P. Heyland, who was officer of the watch, jumped overboard, got hold of the grass line, and succeeded in giving it to Marston. Both were then holding on by it, and were slowly drawn up towards the stern, and a Jacob's ladder lowered to the water for them to get hold of. A second line, with a life-buoy, was also veered astern to them. When Lieut. Heyland had been hauled up near the stern, he let go of the grass line and endeavoured to get hold of the Jacob's ladder, but failed to reach it. At this time a very heavy sea washed over him, and from that moment he became quite motionless, and apparently insensible. Arthur Triggs, torpedo instructor, went down the Jacob's ladder, and, dropping into the water, got hold of the second line and life-buoy and put them close to Lieut. Heyland who, however, remained motionless with his head down, in which position he went down and was lost. Marston was eventually hauled on board by the grass line, as was Triggs after Lieut. Heyland sank. It was a most gallant act on the part of Lieut. Heyland to jump overboard in such a heavy sea, when he must have known it was impossible to lower a boat; and his death has been deeply felt by all on board. This officer was in possession of both the silver and bronze medals awarded for saving life at sea on two previous occasions. Great credit is due to Arthur Triggs who at very considerable risk endeavoured to save Lieut. Heyland."

UNIFORM IN PLAY-HOURS (!).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leading article in your last number, on the subject of wearing uniform, you do not, I think, represent the sentiments of most officers on the subject, and this is all the more remarkable, as the *Army and Navy Gazette* generally expresses in the happiest manner the ideas of the class that furnishes its most numerous readers. Uniform, you say, should always be worn, because, first, foreign officers always wear it, and have even been known to use it as a hunting costume; 2nd, because newly-fledged subalterns like strutting about the streets in their fine feathers; 3rd, because, in the long run, it is cheaper than plain clothes; 4th, because the Queen's Regulations say it should be done; 5th, because any man who is ashamed of his cloth should not stay in the Army. Now, with regard to the first reason, it must be remembered that most foreign officers employ their leisure-hours in a very different manner to their English brethren; and whereas the former spend most of their playtime lounging about cafés or ogling pretty girls, the latter will more probably indulge in some violent exercise,—riding, rowing, or a long cross-country walk, for which uniform is utterly unsuited. The second is not a very important reason. The third is, I regret to state, a fallacy, for nothing is more expensive to wear than uniform. My bill for repairs and new uniform averages over £30 a year, while a third of that sum is sufficient to pay for my plain clothes. Were uniform to be worn on all occasions, it would double an expense that is already absurdly out of proportion to our meagre pay. No doubt, the Queen's Regulations say that uniform is invariably to be worn, but practically this regulation has always been a dead-letter, and few officers can see the wisdom of disinterring it. I admit some do, but they are mostly men who never leave the barrack square, whose ideas are bounded by the barrack walls, and who think the National Debt is of less importance than the canteen accounts. With regard to your fifth reason, I can only say that in all my service I have never met an officer who was not proud to serve his Queen and country, and who did not glory in his uniform, but for these very reasons most officers do not like to thrust in other peoples' faces a dress that of itself implies a superiority to those who may not wear it. Do you suppose the Commander-in-Chief (honoured and beloved by every soldier) will walk about London in uniform? or will the Household Brigade lounge in the Park in the trappings of war? And yet what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. The spirit of fair-play that has ever distinguished the *Army and Navy Gazette* will, I am sure, admit a protest even from those with whom it does not agree.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO DIFFERS.

[Our correspondent, we admit, represents the views of a considerable number of officers, but for all that, we must hold that however weak our arguments may be in favour of obedience to the recent re-enforcement of the standing orders of the Army in regard to the wearing of uniform, there is one which cannot be gainsaid, and that is the fact that the Commander-in-Chief has issued an order which all soldiers are bound to obey. It is a great fallacy to suppose that most foreign officers are more addicted to the amusements "One Who Differs" describes, than our own young gentlemen; and the "pretty girls," at all events, would not be a bit more displeased at being ogled by gallants in uniform than by admirers in pot-hats and shooting-jackets. The object of the order is, we take it, to be a stricter observance of existing regulations in the streets of garrison towns, by officers who now seem to regard wearing of uniform in public when off duty as a nuisance. London is not a garrison town, and the Head-quarters' Staff there do not wear uniform, unless they are on duty. There should be no difficulty, with a properly framed code of rules, in allowing officers who are inclined to ride, row, or walk, to go out of barracks in a suitable dress, though we think, for horseback, uniform undress is as good as any that can be devised, except for the hunting-field.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

With one or two trifling exceptions, the course at the Royal Naval College for the past year has flown smoothly enough, and Sir Charles Shadwell has received from the Admiralty a complimentary letter on the annual report. Misconduct on the part of junior officers is becoming more and more rare, and rejections are also becoming fewer as the Service is getting into the groove of Greenwich, and knows what to expect when the course has to be gone through. The greatest errors committed of late appear to have been in attempts to dodge the examiners in some way or the other; but anyone with an atom of common-sense, which, by the way, is a rare quality, should know that the examiners are quite equal to combat with any attempts at getting the weather guage of them. They are the examiners, constantly at the work, and the examinee must indeed be verdant if he imagines he can get the blind side in his small experience. One sub-lieutenant has just been deprived of six months' time for trying the little game on.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The annual scholarships and exhibition at Malvern College have been awarded as follows:—Frampton, J. C. Moore, Polehampton, Ker, Spence, Saville, Wilson, Green, Buckle, Cooke, Milward, and L. Minchin, all of Malvern College; T. Pike, J. B. Luckham, C. R. Stevens, Rev. R. Dunn, All Hallow's School, Honiton; C. Bennett and S. G. Toller, Rev. C. E. Austin, Clifton House, Cheltenham; H. Rewson, Rev. W. W. Gedge, Malvern Wells; H. Barnard, Rev. S. Middleton, Weston-super-Mare; and J. M. P. George, Rev. J. H. Raven, St. Mary's, Beccles. The scholarships are of the value of £80 and £50, and the exhibitions of £30.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO MEET WITH SO EXCELLENT A PREPARATION as this "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil. Limpid delicate, free from disagreeable flavour, and admirably refined by anew and improved process, the "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil of Allen and Hanburys' will henceforth take its place as a pharmaceutical product, which is in its way unrivalled,—*London Medical Record*. See also the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *Medical Times*, *Medical Press*, *Practitioner*, &c. All who have diffiulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' Perfected Oil. Sold only in imperial quarter, pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark a Plough. Of all Chemists.

Reviews.

Tent-Work in Palestine. By Claude Reignier Conder, R.E. (R. Bentley and Son.)

This highly interesting record of discovery and adventure in Palestine has just been published for the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, by the officer in command of the Survey Expedition. It may be remembered that the survey of Western Palestine was commenced under Captain Stewart, R.E., in the early part of 1872, and that on his return to England, in consequence of ill-health, the completion of the work was entrusted to the author of this volume, who returned to England in 1875, having surveyed 4,700 square miles; the remaining 1,300 miles were finished by Lieutenant Kitchener in 1877. The work is intended merely as Lieutenant Conder's personal history of what he did and saw, while the conclusions he arrives at and the identifications he proposes are entirely his own. The scientific results of the expedition will be published with a large map, in the form of memoirs, 26 in number, one to every sheet. The volume now published by Lieutenant Conder is intended as an introduction, or *résumé*, calculated to afford the general public a facility in understanding and appreciating the magnitude of the work accomplished by the survey party. In its introductory pages the author observes that the main object of the survey of Palestine may be said to have been to collect materials in illustration of the Bible, inasmuch as no stronger confirmation of the historic and authentic character of the sacred volume can be afforded than that of a comparison of the land and the book. A work such as this is, carefully prepared under the personal direction of the writer, and treating of a subject so profoundly interesting, not only to the scientific professor, but to the most humble student of Bible history, will, no doubt, attract attention. It would be a pleasing task to transcribe at length several of the author's vivid descriptions of the scenes he witnessed during his sojourn in Palestine, but we must be content with mentioning one—the description of the scene in the "Wailing Place" of the Jews, where they congregate to bewail "our people that are wanderers, our priests that are defiled, our temple that is cast down." There, in a narrow street, the Jews assemble, crowding round the great wall that bars them from their temple, and uttering piteous lamentations. "The scene is striking from the great size and strength of the mighty stones which rise without the door or window up to the domes and cypresses above, suggesting how utterly the original worshippers are cast out by men of alien race and faith. The emotion of those who pray is affecting in the extreme. Here an aged woman in a white veil stands mute, her eyes fixed on the great stones of the Eternal House. Here an elder leans his tearful face against the wall, his lips moving, his prayer-book unheeded." Before closing this attractive volume, it is right to mention that it is embellished with numerous illustrations by J. W. Whymper.

Handbook to the Mediterranean. Part I. (John Murray.)—Now, here is an idea worked out in admirable style by Lieut.-Col. R. L. Playfair, which ought to bring much grist to the mill of the great publisher of Albemarle Street, and prove a source of thankfulness to the general travellers and yachtsmen, for whose use it is intended. It is astonishing—only for that old story about Columbus and the egg, we would say quite unaccountable—that the book was not thought of and worked off in many editions years and years ago. Why, all the world has gone, or is going, or will go, to the Mediterranean, the classic sea of the world; and yet for travellers and yachtsmen there were only local guides and miserable manuals, and how they got on without this *Handbook* seems marvellous. But here it is at last, teeming with information, bristling with points of interest, splendidly furnished with maps and tables—estimates of the cost of yachting, provisions, ports, anchorages, transports—full of details about Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, the Greek Archipelago, Cyprus, Malta, Greece, the Coast of Albania, Dalmatia, Italy, Sardinia, Corsica, and so round to Spain and Gibraltar, crammed with plans, and admirable in all respects. The public which travels—and is there any other now which reads or buys books at all?—are under a weighty obligation to the publisher and author of this brilliant handbook, which is a sort of Pharos for those afloat or on shore.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have recently published two additional illustrated biographies of "The Great Artists," selecting for the purpose *Fra Bartolommeo* and *Andrea del Sarto*, by Leader Scott, and *Fra Angelica*, by Catherine Phillimore. They are quite as interesting as any of their predecessors, and will afford valuable aid in effecting the main object of the series, which is to bring the Great Masters in an appreciable form before the minds of those who are interested in art.

Christmas and New Year's Day Cards.—What lucky people we are, after all, to be living in this year of grace, instead of a hundred years ago! In the first place, except there were a few favoured old specimens to disturb good Mr. Timbs, we should be most of us dead, and in the next place, we should have none of the pleasant courtesies and amenities which come from Fatherland to soften the trials of Christmas bills and to add grace to the opening of another year in this aggravating climate. If any of our soldier or sailor friends, or their relatives, male or female, want to be remembered and to give agreeable souvenirs of their existence, we counsel them to lay out a few shillings on Christmas and New Year Cards, which save a deal of writing, yet are pretty and convenient substitutes for the longest letter. Between those published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswood, the Queen's printers, and by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., there is much difficulty in choosing. Both these firms have published and sent to our office very charming little selections of real works of art by masters of no mean order, fitted for all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children; and now and then there are flights of poetical illustration attaching to them, which are full of good-feeling and friendliness, at all events. We must not forget to say a word of the snatches of song by Mr. R. F. Harvey to Mr. Langbridge's words, or of Mr. E. Hooper's poems, or of the "almanacs," which form part of the attractions of these cards. There are subjects of all kinds, religious, sentimental, moral, facetious, convivial; and fairy-land, folk-lore, natural history, have been ransacked by the artists and the poets who have been engaged to secure for Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswood, and for Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., the gratitude, and we hope the liberal favour of the public, to whom their Christmas cards are offered at very moderate cost.

Mr. John Banting Rogers has sent us a very ingenious game, called "A Voyage Round the World," the only objection to which is the size of the chart, and perhaps the amount of attention to details exacted from the players, who must have marine aptitudes or inclinations to enable them to enjoy the amusement to the fullest. But the game appears to be not only amusing, but useful. There is a landsman's game for beginners, a seamanship game, and a game of navigation; and we can fancy even old salts, as well as the boys who have a hankering after the sea, will find a pleasant way of passing a long shore evening with Mr. Rogers's very ingenious invention. It is published at St. Clement's House, Lombard Street.

Amusements.

The only theatrical event of the past week is the marked success attained by Madame Modjeska at the COURT THEATRE, where the Polish actress has achieved a remarkable triumph by her powerful rendering of the heroine of the impressive drama of "*Adrienne Lecouvreur.*" This play, first produced at the Théâtre Français on April 14, 1849, gave Rachel the first prose part she had ever played; and it was the last she ever performed. Mrs. Stirling, in Mr. Oxenford's adaptation, known as "*The Reigning Favourite,*" made a great hit in the same character at the Strand Theatre shortly afterwards; and Madame Ristori, for whom the piece was translated into Italian, and more recently Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt at the Gaiety Theatre, have revived the memories of the sad fate of the French tragedy actress, whose brief stage career closed in 1730. Under many disadvantages Madame Modjeska has raised herself to the high artistic position achieved by the most distinguished of her predecessors, and there can be little doubt the drama will retain possession of the play-bill through the remainder of the season.

A slight comedietta written by Mr. W. Ellis, and produced at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, under the title of "*Our Relatives,*" needs nothing more than a passing mention. The story is, indeed, almost identical with that of the old French vaudeville translated half-a-century since for the Lyceum, and called "*Is He Jealous?*" The adaptation of "*Delilah*" keeps its place in the programme, and Mr. J. C. Cowper now appears with advantage as the cynical bachelor, Major Bond. It is rumoured that soon after Christmas the OLYMPIC will be taken for a season of comic operas.

At a morning performance at the GAIETY on Wednesday next will be produced Mr. Robert Buchanan's poetical play, entitled, "*The Nine Days' Queen,*" in which Miss Harriet Jay, the novelist, will make her first appearance in London as Lady Jane Grey. The only play which has hitherto made this interesting historical period familiar to the stage is Rowe's tragedy of "*Lady Jane Grey,*" brought out at Drury Lane in 1715.

This (Saturday) evening Mr. Coghlan s English version of the Italian play, by Giacometti, called "*La Morte Civile,*" will be produced at the PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE, under the title of "*A New Trial.*" Mr. Coghlan plays the hero Corrado, originally acted by Salvini.

A grand spectacular comic opera, in three acts, called "*Mefistofele II.,*" music by Hervé (adapted by M. Jacobi for the ALHAMBRA), and libretto by Mr. Maltby, is announced for Monday night. The description of the piece leads us to expect much in the way of scenery and dresses, and the Brocken Peaks, Paris *en fête*, Walpurgis nights, the Rhine, and Hades will furnish the inventive powers of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Calcott with full room for splendid effects; whilst Miss C. Loseby, Miss R. Bell, and Mr. L. Brough may be expected to revel in a piece in which sylphs, demons, witches, Brocken and un-Brocken spirits, and material creatures like cabmen, barmaids, &c., are let loose to amuse the public.

What has been long anticipated has come to pass. The once famous Covent-Garden Hotel and Supper-rooms, long known simply as "Evans's," is to be turned into an artistic library and club-house, for which the title of "The Falstaff" has been suggested.

Most of the Christmas novelties will be produced in the course of next week. On Boxing night only two pantomimes will be produced in the Metropolis, DRURY LANE and COVENT GARDEN alone remaining true to the old traditions.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms, use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment), in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice. In no case can they do any harm.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

ADJUTANTS OF INFANTRY.

"Necessary Reform" writes:—"Will you kindly insert this letter in your next issue, as I am given to understand his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War are now busy with a scheme for the reorganisation of the Army, and I consider this point should be brought to their notice, in order that they may consider it with other alterations about to be made? The number of subalterns to a regiment having of late years been very much reduced, there is a great difficulty in filling the post of adjutant efficiently, more especially since promotion has been greatly accelerated by the greater number of officers seconded in regiments, and the formation of the new Army Pay Department, and also other causes. In many regiments there are no subalterns having more than five or six years' service (there are forty-one battalions of Infantry in which the senior subaltern joined in or since 1874), and as the appointment of adjutant is a most important one, it requires to be filled by an officer of a certain amount of experience in the 'custom of the Service,' which certainly cannot be gained much under four or five years' service. Then, after the officer has been appointed adjutant, no matter how smart he may be, it will take him at least another year to pick up the office work and feel at home in his position,—this is supposing him to be fortunate enough to commence his adjutant's career with a good clerk, which, by-the-bye, is becoming more and more scarce with the present short-service system; then by the time he is beginning to see how things are done, it comes to his turn for promotion, and some one else has to be taught the trick. Under these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the regiment, the comfort of the commanding officer, and also that of all ranks, that the adjutant should be an officer of experience, and the only safe way to arrive at this is by making an officer attain the rank of captain before he can be appointed adjutant of an infantry battalion. In the Artillery, most, if not all, the adjutants are captains, and also in the Auxiliary Forces the adjutants are captains. The adjutant is the confidential Staff officer of the commanding officer, but the latter could scarcely take an officer of three or four years' service so entirely into his confidence as he could an adjutant who has already risen to the rank of captain. There are many other reasons I could bring forward in support of this change, but I have already transgressed too much on your space, and so will conclude with the hope this may meet the eye of some authority at the War Office, who will bring the subject forward for consideration."

The massive desk or writing-table made from the timbers of the Arctic ship Resolute, as a present to the President of the United States, was received at the White House on the 20th ult. It is elaborately carved, and altogether is a magnificent specimen of workmanship. Upon a smooth panel is the following inscription:—"Her Majesty's ship Resolute, forming part of the expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852; was abandoned in latitute 74 deg. 41 min., longitude 101 deg. 22 min. west, on May 15, 1854. She was discovered and extricated in December, 1855, in latitude 67 deg. north by Capt. Buddington, of the United States whaler George Henry. She was purchased, fitted out, and sent to England as a gift to her Majesty, Queen Victoria, by the President and people of the United States as a token of goodwill and friendship. This table was made from her timbers when she was broken up, and is presented by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to the President of the United States as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the Resolute."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in Consumption and Wasting Diseases.—Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Central Middlesex, writes:—"I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the already well-recognised virtues of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, having prescribed it many years, and being satisfied that it is a pure Oil, very palatable, and more easily digested than the Pale Oils. It possesses medicinal properties which also render it more efficacious than other kinds of fatty Oils. In the class of Tubercular Diseases, including Consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages; and I know of no therapeutic agent which, in connection with judicious sanitary measures, is better calculated to stay the ravages of these great consuming plagues of the British Islands. The Iodine, Bromine, and Phosphorus in Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil are undoubtedly efficacious, and being naturally combined with the most easily assimilated fatty substances, make it act both as food and medicine for many invalids, who take it periodically with great benefit to health." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

WEARING UNIFORM.

"General Officer" writes:—"Now that H.R.H. has given an order with regard to the above subject, I hope it will be honestly enforced by all General and other officers in command, as it has ever occurred to me that officers should wear their uniforms as much, or nearly so, as the non-commissioned officers and men. A liberal reading of 'the Order' provides for all recreation and strong, healthy exercises, and commanding officers should be called upon to note in their reports that the rule has been observed or otherwise. So also with regard to the Royal Navy—the uniform of which Service is quite as much put on one side as in the Army, though in days gone by it was not so. The sword, however, I think need not be worn except on duty. Whilst on this subject I should like to suggest that the First Lord of the Admiralty and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief together should devise some distinctive badge to be worn, at pleasure, by officers unemployed or retired, such as a riband in the button-hole of the coat, &c. Look at the number of Admirals, Generals, and other officers who have served many years, and now are quite lost, as it were, in the vast crowd of humanity for want of some such mark, whereby they shall, or can be, known as one of our country's old servants."

The Christmas Pudding.—How to remove the effects of errors of eating or drinking, use Eno's Fruit Salt. It ought to be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Without such a simple precaution, the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. By its use, the waste (poison) is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. "I used my Fruit Salt in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life."—J. C. Eno. Directions, in sixteen languages, how to prevent disease. Caution.—Legal rights protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Rowland's Odonto is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that Rowland's Odonto will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

Watches, Jewellery.—Before you buy a Watch or Jewellery, send for the Midland Counties' Watch Company's Catalogue, beautifully illustrated with over 200 copper-plate engravings, and sent, gratis and post free, on application.—Address, S. Hissey, Manager, Vyse Street, Birmingham. See advertisement.

MARRIAGE.

Callwell—Jones.—On Dec. 2, at Benown Church, by the Rev. W. Butler Bryan, assisted by the Rev. R. Smyth, rector of the parish, William H. Callwell, Esq., retired Lieutenant, R.N., to Janet Emily, daughter of G. R. Jones, Esq., of Belleville, county Westmeath.

DEATH.

McManus.—On the 8th inst., at St. George's Hospital, of endocarditis, Peter McManus, for over 21 years a soldier in the 13th Hussars, beloved and respected. R.I.P.

EVANS'S, COVENT GARDEN. "ASTARTE," the beautiful Nymph of the Air.—Sisters Leamar, Lizzie Wyatt, Charles Coburn, James Fawn, Mons. Kaouly, Harry White's Trio, Herr Jonghmans. Musical Director, Herr Jonghmans. Proprietor, J. B. Amor.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE.—INSTRUCTOR REQUIRED, to assist in coaching Militia Officers in Military Law, Tactics, Fortification, Topography. Salary, £200, resident, or £300, non-resident.—Address, ASKIN, GABBITAS, and KILLIK, 9A Sackville Street, W.

TO ARMY TUTORS.—A Retired Officer, experienced instructor, who has a good connection for obtaining pupils (Militia Officers, Candidates for the Line), wishes to correspond, with a view to an arrangement, with a gentleman already engaged in preparing Candidates for the Army, who has more accommodation than his present pupils fill. The advertiser would undertake the instruction of the Militia Officers. Neighbourhood of London preferred.—Address, Major W., care of May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

SECRETARY and MANAGER WANTED for an old-established Public Company in the South of England. Very suitable for a retired officer. Full particulars can be obtained by personal application to the General Agency, 4 Halkin Street West, Belgrave Square, between the hours of two and four daily, within the next seven days. Applicants must have a small amount of capital at command.

NURSE WANTED, for HOSPITAL, ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA. Preference will be given to a soldier's widow.—Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials of recent date, to the SURGEON, Royal Military Asylum, on or before the 24th inst.

MESSMAN.—WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, a MESSMAN, on arrival of Regiment from India in February next.—Applications, with testimonials, and copy of contract, to be sent to Captain GEORGE CHALMER, 92nd Highlanders, Barracks, Aberdeen

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

GOLD MEDAL.—SUBJECT for next NAVAL PRIZE ESSAY, "On the Best Method of Providing an Efficient Force of Officers and Men for the Navy, including the Reserves."—For details, apply to the SECRETARY, Whitehall Yard.

December 15, 1880.

ARMY and NAVY CLUB.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21st, at 2 p.m. Business:—The Election of an Honorary Member.

By order of the Committee,
H. ASTLEY HARDINGE, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.
Hampstead.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Chairman—Major-General J. T. Boileau, R.E., F.R.S.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited, to enable the Committee to maintain the full number of 200 girls without reduction.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to

C. R. LOW, Secretary.

No. 7 Whitehall, London, S.W.

ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEER CLUB.—Annual subscription, £3 3s, without entrance-fee.—Applications to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary at Messrs. COX and CO.'S, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.

MESS-ROOMS, CANTEENS, IRON HOUSES, COFFEE PALACES, CLUB and READING-ROOMS.—Twenty Iron Buildings on show, and 50,000 Galvanised Iron Roofing Sheets for sale, at J. C. HUMPHREYS', 15 Albert Gate, S.W., few doors from Knightsbridge Barracks.

N.B.—Several Canteens and Mess-rooms in course of erection for Guildford, Woking, and Oxford.

DAIRY FARMING and the MILK SUPPLY.—Last evening a numerous gathering of scientific and practical men inspected the large and admirably-arranged premises of the Aylesbury Dairy Company (Limited), St. Petersburgh Place, Bayswater. Amongst the guests present were—Lord Vernon, Sir Brandreth Gibbs, and Mr. Jacob Wilson, members of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society; Dr. Voelcker, consulting chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society; Mr. H. M. Jenkins, Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society; Dr. Quain, F.R.S., Dr. Ord, Dr. Silver, Mr. Spencer Wells, F.R.C.S.; Mr. Meymott Tidy, M.R.C.S., Professor of Chemistry to the London Hospital; Mr. Wynter Blyth, Vice-President of the Society of Public Analysts; Mr. S. W. Wigner, Public Analyst, and Hon. Secretary to the Society of Public Analysts; Professor Brown, Veterinary Department of the Privy Council; Professor Simmons, Principal of the Royal Veterinary College, London; Mr. Ormo Dudfield, M.R.C.S., member of the Council of the Society of Medical Officers of Health; Mr. Wigmore, M.R.C.S., Mr. Ernest Hart, M.R.C.S., Dr. Vieth, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Alfred E. Watson, Mr. James Rice, Mr. G. A. Sala; and Mr. G. Smith and Mr. G. Mander Allender, directors of the Company. The guests were shown over the premises under the guidance of Mr. Allender, who called special attention to the great care taken to ensure a supply of pure milk in the first instance, and then to its delivery to customers without being in any way deteriorated. It was also pointed out that there was a well-fitted laboratory under the management of a competent chemist, where careful analyses of the milk supplied are daily made and the results recorded. It was stated that recently Mr. Allender has been collecting statistics relative to the proportionate profit to farmers who fed their cows liberally and those who either stint them or give them inferior food, and these figures (which in all probability will be laid before the leading agricultural authorities) show conclusively that what may be called "high farming" and feeding the cows well pays infinitely better than the old system of poor feeding.—*Morning Post.*

LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS MEDALS and the only Gold Medal awarded for this class of Machinery.
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SODA WATER MACHINERY.
Specially adapted for Regimental Messes, by whom they are largely patronised.
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Partial List of Regiments Supplied with Outfits:—6th DRAGOON GUARDS, 9th and 12th LANCERS, ROYAL ENGINEERS, 9th, 34th, 43rd, 48th, 51st, 67th, 78th, and 89th REGIMENTS.

P.S.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists Post Free.

SAMUEL ROBERTS,
Late of the Commander-in-Chief's Office,
ARMY EXCHANGE & GENERAL AGENT,
28 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Any instructions given to Mr. Roberts will be personally attended to.

He was for over 28 years in the Public Service.

TO PRIVATE TUTORS, and OTHERS.—To be LET, UNFURNISHED, situate half-a-mile from Wooburn Green Station, G.W.R., a RESIDENCE, containing 10 bed and dressing-rooms 3 w.c.'s, bath-room, 3 reception-rooms, entrance hall leading into conservatory; servants' apartments, &c. Stabling for 3 horses, coach-house, farm buildings, pleasure grounds, kitchen-garden, vineries, melon pits, and 2 paddocks, in all 9 acres. Rent, £100 per annum, for a term to be agreed upon.—Apply to NORMAN and SON, Land Agents and Surveyors, Uxbridge, Middlesex, and Beaconsfield, Bucks.

BILLIARD BALLS, Chalks, Cues, and Tips, at HENNIG BROS'. Ivory Works, 11 High Street, London, W.C. Cheapest house in the trade for Billiard-Table Requisites and Ivory Goods in general. Old Balls Adjusted or Exchanged, and Tables Re-covered. Price Lists on application. Established 1862.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT

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ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY GALLERIES, which are the MOST SPACIOUS and COMMANDING in the WORLD,

COVERING AN AREA OF OVER 60,000 SQUARE FEET.

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Discount to Members of the **ARMY and NAVY STORES**, *Civil Service Supply Association, Civil Service Co-operative Society, &c.*,

AS PER PRICE LISTS.

BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, 107 & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
Opposite Bow Church; and 89 & 90 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),

117 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE.

DAYS ON WHICH THE STORES WILL BE CLOSED.

The Stores will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 25th, until MONDAY, the 27th December (inclusive); Saturday being Christmas Day, and Monday a Bank Holiday. The execution before Christmas of Country Orders received after the 22nd, or of Town Orders received after the 23rd, cannot be guaranteed.

By order,
J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Examination of Candidates for Thirty appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on February 14, 1881, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, embodying the contents of the Royal Warrant of November 16, 1880, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the examination.

T. F. WILSON, Colonel, Military Secretary.
India Office, December 10, 1880.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on the 14th February next, and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practise Medicine, and the other Surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age, at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for admission to the Examination should be made, in writing, without delay, to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed), W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA.

Sail punctually as advertised.

The magnificent fast steamship BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 tons, will sail on January 1.

This steamer has been specially adapted for the EAST INDIA TRADE. Her saloon and staterooms are spacious and well ventilated.

The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 50 guineas. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Succeeding Steamers:—

City of Baltimore	January 15, 1881.
Trentham Hall	January 29, 1881.
Wistow Hall	February 12, 1881.
Rydal Hall	February 26, 1881.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to

ALEXANDER and RADCLIFFE,
8B Liverpool and London Chambers, Liverpool.

EMIGRATION to TASMANIA.—

Officers and others intending to SETTLE in TASMANIA should apply for FREE GRANTS of LAND and full information about the Colony, either personally or by letter, to the GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS, the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation (Limited).

C. DUGALD BUCKLER, Secretary.
25 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

CLUB CHAMBERS, 1, 2, 3 Norris Street, Haymarket, St. James's. Bed-rooms furnished for gentlemen visiting London, who will find this establishment unequalled. Near the Junior, United, and principal Clubs, law courts, Horse Guards, and theatres; the buildings are new and fireproof, and fitted with the latest sanitary arrangements; breakfast-room, trustworthy porters in attendance; highly recommended by Members of Parliament, officers of the Army and Navy, and the Law professions, for cleanliness and moderate charges. Night, week, or period.

Working Proprietor, J. ELDRIDGE.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS throughout on MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.

The original, best, and most liberal.

Cash prices.

No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated priced catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250 Tottenham Court Road; and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell Street, W.C. Established 1862.

F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the furniture trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.

Bed-room Suites, from £6 6s. to 50 guineas.
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Dining-room Suites, from £7 7s. to 40 guineas.
And all other goods in great variety.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250 Tottenham Court Road;
and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell Street, W.C.
Established 1862.

ELEYS' "BOXER" AMMUNITION, for Snider, Martini-Henry, and other Rifles.

British Government Pattern. Merchants, Gunmakers, and others are warned against buying Inferior Cartridges of the above description, now being offered in the market at low prices. We have examined samples of these Cartridges, and find that they are of an obsolete pattern, made many years since; and that the powder in them, through long and defective storage, has become so decomposed as to render them absolutely worthless for any practical purpose.

We have also to warn merchants and others against buying Cartridges manufactured at the Royal Arsenal, which are sold to the public by serjeants and storekeepers. The traffic in these Cartridges is illegal, and all persons concerned in the buying or selling of the same are liable to prosecution, and severe punishment on conviction.

Having laid down special machinery for the manufacture of Cartridges on the "BOXER" principle, we are prepared to submit Samples, with all the latest improvements, at special prices for large quantities.

ELEY BROS. (Limited), Manufacturers, London (Wholesale only); also at 49 Whittal Street, Birmingham; and 160 Boulevard de la Souvenière, Liége, Belgium.

OFFICERS' WATCHES.

Silver Keyless Chronograph Watch ...	£4 10 0
Silver Keyless Alarum Watch	4 10 0
Silver Keyless Lever Watch	3 10 0
Nickel Silver Calendar Watch	1 5 0
Aluminium Watch, imitating gold exactly, for rough use, open face, £1; Hunter ...	1 1 0

List of novelties in Watches, Clocks, and Aneroid, with 300 Illustrations, post free. Please refer to advertisement.

J. J. WAINWRIGHT and CO.,
58 Cambridge Street, Birmingham.

TO CAPTAINS and OFFICERS Commanding Volunteer Regiments, and now changing Uniform. Large or small quantities required for export. Purchased for cash.—Send particulars to S. MOSES, 17 Great Alie Street, E.C., Contractor to H.M.'s Government and the principal Constabulary Forces.

LADIES.—It is worth while, before obtaining this season's stock of Christmas and New Year's Cards, to send for one of the undermentioned packets:—

No. 1, 5s packet, contains 25 beautiful designs, value 8s 6d, or 100 assorted cheaper kinds.

No. 2, 2s 6d packet, contains 17 beautiful designs, value 4s 6d, or 50 assorted cheaper kinds.

No. 3, 1s packet, contains 8 beautiful designs, value 1s 9d, or 34 assorted cheaper kinds.

No. 4, 6d packet, contains 18 assorted cards.

P.-O. Orders to be made payable to J. BERNARD, 5 Ludgate Circus Buildings, E.C.

N.B.– Many of the above Christmas and New Year's Cards are the most elegant of the season, and some of them cannot be obtained elsewhere.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, Limited.—Capital, £100,000.—The Statutory MEETING has been held, and the DIRECTORS' REPORT unanimously adopted. The project of the Hotel has been well received, and heartily supported, by those for whom it is designed. A most advantageous site has been secured on good terms in Victoria Street, Westminster, nearly opposite the Army and Navy Stores, and the first instalment of the purchase-money has been paid. The position of the Hotel is such as to secure residents in it from all noise of traffic by day and by night. Plans of the interior may be seen at the Company's Offices, 7 Pall Mall, which show, among other conveniences, a set of Turkish, swimming, plunge, douche, and warm Baths, and an admirable and an unequalled arrangement for the service of the Hotel throughout.

In all there are 213 rooms, which can be used as private, sitting, or bed-rooms, and residential suites.

The first or second floor will be kept entirely for married residents.

The Hotel will be provided with Hydraulic Lifts of the safest construction, thus placing all the floors on an equality. Every comfort and convenience has been thought out and arranged for.

Vide plans.

Share List still open. Shares, £5 each. Holders of Five Shares and upwards will be allowed ten per cent. off their Hotel bills.—Apply to Secretary, Temporary Offices, 7 Pall Mall, S.W.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses, having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, Manager.
Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 464 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost, or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

ARMY & NAVY PROVISION MARKET (Limited),

121 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

Issue of the remainder of £25,000 Debenture Capital, in Bonds of £25, £50, and £100 each, repayable in either five years, seven years, or ten years, at the option of the subscriber. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be payable half-yearly by Coupons attached to the Bonds, at the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., on March 1 and September 1 in each year. Issue price par. Subscribers will be entitled to the first Coupon, payable on March 1 next.

The Committee of Direction of the Army and Navy Provision Market (Limited), invite applications for Subscriptions for the above Debenture Bonds.

The Society purchased for their Market, at the price of £44,500, the valuable property known as "Newman's Yard" (comprising more than a quarter of an acre), situated in and with a frontage to Regent Street. This property is held direct from the Crown, under a lease from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for a term of 99 years, from April 5, 1824, at a ground-rent of £196 11s 1d, and £15 6s 9d yearly, in lieu of land-tax, and subject to the half-yearly payment of £500, in redemption of a mortgage, of which £21,500 is outstanding.

In addition to the above-mentioned sum of	£44,500 0 0
There has been expended on the Property, for additional buildings and various improvements....................	20,679 4 10
	£65,179 4 10
The various fittings, costing	2,943 18 11
Making a total of	£68,123 3 9

The objects of the present issue are as under:—

1. To enable the Society to complete the present alterations and additions to the buildings, and to purchase their own horses and vans, whereby a large saving will be effected in the cost of transport.

2. To further develope the arrangements at present existing for the direct supply of cheap fish from the coast, which are still in their infancy.

The Society now consists of upwards of Thirteen Thousand Members, and since the altered management, the numbers have been daily increasing.

The Bonds will be to bearer, but a Register will be kept at the Office, in which to record from time to time the names, addresses, and rank or description of the holders.

Applications should be made, accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the amount applied for, and the balance on allotment.

Cheques and Post-office Orders should be made payable to the "Secretary," Army and Navy Provision Market (Limited), crossed "Account Army and Navy Provision Market (Limited)."—By order.

Applications must be sent in forthwith, with a deposit of £5 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

WATCHES.—JEWELLERY.—

WATCHES.

The Rev. Robt. Cass, Settle, Yorkshire, writes February 19, 1880:—"The Ladies' Gold Lever Watch received from you for 70s in size, workmanship, and beautiful appearance, resembles a watch usually sold at £10. It gives entire satisfaction."

The Rev. James Arthur Kemp, Lew Down, North Devon, also writes, March 8, 1880:—"The watch I ordered of you at 25s, for my servant, arrived quite safely, and I am exceedingly well pleased with it in every way. It is an excellent timekeeper, very neat and handsome in appearance, and in my opinion worth far more than those that cost treble the money. I do not think anybody should be without a watch, when they can obtain from you such an excellent article at so reasonable a price."

From Mr. J. J. HARRIS, Schoolmaster, 2nd-18th the Royal Irish Regiment, Aldershot, Sept. 22, 1880.

"I am very much pleased with everything I have had from your Company. The watch (25s) has proved to be an excellent one, and is a marvel of cheapness. It is fully equal to, or indeed superior to, many I have seen purchased by regimental clubs for *treble* the money. I am positive your Company will prove itself a boon to Army men at home and abroad, particularly the latter, who are often compelled to pay enormous prices for very inferior articles indeed. Your Company is deserving of every success, and I deem it a duty, to you and the Army, to become an amateur agent, *unpaid*."

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES WATCH COMPANY supply their celebrated Watches direct to wearers, at very lowest wholesale cash prices. They guarantee watches supplied by them to be most perfect timekeepers, and honestly assert their price to be under one-half those charged by watchmakers; and as a guarantee of good-faith they undertake to return the full amount paid for any Watch if not to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

The Company's chief manufacture are their celebrated Crystal Glasses, which dispense with all risk of breakage. Their LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, at 25s, and their LADIES' GOLD LEVERS, at 70s, are acknowledged to be the cheapest Watches in the world.

Catalogues, containing list of testimonials, and beautifully illustrated descriptions of more expensive watches, gold and silver jewellery, electro-plate, &c., are sent gratis on application. We may safely assert that the prices in same will be a surprise to all who see them.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, heavy cased, superior movement, 25s.

LADIES' FINE SILVER, handsomely engraved, flat crystal glass, highly-finished movements, 25s.

YOUTHS' FINE SILVER, flat crystal glass, highly-finished movements, 25s.

LADIES' very heavy cased GOLD LEVERS, in exquisitely chased cases, with highly-finished extra-jewelled movements, 70s.

These watches are frequently sold for treble the money.

Cheques or Post-Office Orders must be made payable to the Company's Manager,

Mr. S. HISSEY, Vyse Street, Birmingham.

On receipt of which any watch will be registered post free to any part of the United Kingdom, and for 2s 6d per watch extra to any part of the postal world.

SECOND-HAND SOLID-LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, Regulation Trunks, Uniform Cases, Air-tight Tin Trunks, Cabin Trunks, Basket Trunks, Ladies' Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Hat Cases, &c. Bargains, all in first-class condition; some having been but once used, others simply shop-soiled.—JACOBSON, 27 Tichborne Street, Piccadilly Circus.—Also wanted to Purchase, Officers' Equipage, Barrack Furniture, Portmanteaus, &c.

WEST-END STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE INVESTMENT REGISTRY AND STOCK EXCHANGE (Limited),

16 & 17 PALL MALL, London, S.W. City Agency: 53 Old Broad Street, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Major-General the Hon. W. Feilding, Director of the Queensland Investment and Land Mortgage Company, Limited.
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F. W. Lowther, Esq.
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Queensland National Bank, Limited.
The Right Hon. Viscount Pollington.

General Manager—H. Warren, Esq.
Secretary—W. W. Smith, Esq.

To Officers and others residing out of London, this

WEST-END STOCK EXCHANGE

offers special advantages for the purchase or sale of Stocks and Shares at favourable rates of commission, or for the negotiation of Temporary Loans on marketable Stocks or Shares at very reasonable rates of interest.

This Company was established to carry out the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Stock Exchange, 1878, by which the middleman or jobber might be dispensed with, and by this means closer prices obtained for clients.

The collection of Coupons, Interest, and Dividends, and all kinds of Agency, undertaken at low rates of commission.

THE WEST-END STOCK EXCHANGE, BY SPECIAL AND PRIVATE WIRE,

conducts every kind of Stock Exchange business from the West End as expeditiously as in a Broker's Office in the City.

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worked from the Stock Exchange itself, enables members to watch the fluctuation of Prices, and to take immediate advantage of the various rises or falls occurring from hour to hour.

MEMBERSHIP

is constituted by holding one or more Six per Cent. Preference Shares (£5 each, with £2 paid, now allotted at 5s per Share premium), or subject to reference, by an

ANNUAL PAYMENT OF ONE GUINEA.

The public appreciation of this Exchange is already shown by the under-mentioned progressive increase in BUSINESS DONE.

		Increase per cent.
June	£23,700	
July	65,800	280
August	197,900	830
September ...	239,000	1,000
October	399,000	1,680
November ...	557,900	
Dec. (first part)	854,000	

CURRENT RATES ALLOWED FOR MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

2½% at seven days' notice.	3½% at three months.
3% at one month.	4% at six months.
3% at two months.	4½% at twelve months.

Persons desiring to invest or realise will obtain full and authentic information, on application to the GENERAL MANAGER or SECRETARY, 16 and 17 Pall Mall.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

5 lb. of 2s Blended China Tea for 8s 9d.
5 lb. of 2s 8d Blended Indian Tea for 12s 1d.

FOR CASH ONLY.

CARRIAGE PAID ON 20 lb.

FROM THE
ORIENTAL COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
418 OXFORD STREET, W.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE RYE VALE DISTILLERIES COMPANY, Limited.

Capital, £130,000, in 62,500 Preference Shares of £2 each, and 2,500 Deferred Shares of £2 each. The Preference Shares are entitled to a Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum in each year, in priority to the Deferred Shares, and are also entitled (after due provision for the Reserve Fund), to three-fourths of all further profits.

Issue of 10,000 ten-per-cent. Preference Shares of £2 each (with further participation in profits), being a second portion of the first issue at par Payable £1 per Share on Allotment, and £1 per Share on February 1st, 1881.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Milburn, Esq., Director of the City of London Brewery Co., Limited, Chairman.
William R. Bennett, Esq., M.D., Fleet Surgeon, R.N., Junior Army and Navy Club.
Major Ellis J. Charter, 21 Hogarth Road, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Henry Lee Corlett, Esq., Assoc. Inst. C.E., Chairman of the Southwark and Deptford Tramway Company, Limited.
Captain W. C. N. Shore, 1 Sheffield Gardens, Kensington, W.
Arthur Dudgeon, Esq. (under whose direction the Distillery was constructed), Managing Director.

BANKERS.—The London and County Bank, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DISTILLERY.—LEIXLIP, near DUBLIN.

HEAD OFFICES.—ALBERT BUILDINGS, 51 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Directors of the Rye Vale Distilleries Company, Limited, invite application for the above unissued portion of the 10-per-cent. Preference Shares of the Company.

The Company is in full operation, and is now selling its manufacture of pure Irish Whisky both wholesale and direct to Shareholders and the Public generally.

The Company was originally formed in order to supply pure Whisky, absolutely free from Fusel Oil, or admixture with any other Spirit, direct from the Distillery or London Bonded Stores, thus avoiding intermediate profits, effecting a considerable saving in the cost to consumers, and affording Shareholders the benefits of the true principal of co-operation.

The distinguishing feature in the manufacture of Whisky at the Rye Vale Distillery is the total elimination of the poisonous Fusel Oil by means of a simple mechanical and physical process during the distillation, the effect being to render the Whisky remarkably pure and wholesale, and to give it, even when first made, all the soft and mellow qualities of old matured spirit.

It is obvious, therefore, that this Company can produce Genuine Irish Whisky, fit for immediate consumption, at a considerably less cost than any other maker, and none but first-rate materials being used, the Whisky is of most agreeable odour and flavour.

The Company has acquired the very valuable patent rights for the exclusive manufacture of whisky under this process for Dublin and 50 miles round, and the agreement under which these rights are secured also provides that no other licences shall be granted by the Patentees, except to this Company, for a term of which 18 months are unexpired, and the Company has then, or within that time, the option to purchase the entire patent rights for the whole of Ireland on very moderate terms.

The sole consideration given for these patent rights is £5,000 in Deferred Shares, which are only entitled to one-fourth of the balance of profits, after payment to the Preference Shareholders of 10 per cent. per annum, and after due provision be made for a Reserve Fund.

The Rye Vale Distillery is of an extensive character. It is constructed on the most approved scientific principles, is fitted with modern and complete plant of every necessary kind, and is one of the most compact and perfect in the United Kingdom. It is in complete working order, and is already capable of producing 250,000 gallons per annum.

The property comprises sixteen acres of land, through which runs a stream of excellent water, peculiarly suitable for distilling purposes, and affording considerable water-power. It is near canal and railways, and being outside the City of Dublin boundaries, is exempt from City taxation. The Company has acquired a lease for an unexpired term of over 84 years on exceedingly favourable terms.

The process adopted at the Rye Vale Distillery has been most carefully examined and tested by Professor Cameron, the Public Analyst of Dublin, and exclusive arrangements have been entered into with him, by which he exercises supervision over the Company's manufacture. The whisky is also Bottled in Bond, under the control of the Inland Revenue; thus an absolute guarantee for its purity and quality is insured.

In addition to the Preferential Dividend of 10 per cent., and the participation in further profits, the Company offers special privileges to its Shareholders as follows:—

The Company will issue annually to every Shareholder, for each Share held by him, a ticket (transferable) authorising him or his nominee to purchase direct from the Distillery or Bonded Warehouse in London, at the current wholesale price, two cases, each containing 12 bottles or two Imperial gallons of the whisky—the present price being 30s. per case (retail price 36s. per case), equal to a saving of 12s. on the two cases to the consumer,—which would alone be equal to a dividend of 30 per cent. on the price of his Share.

With respect to the profits resulting from the general operations of the Company, the Directors are able to state, that, on account of the specially favourable terms on which they have acquired the Rye Vale Distillery, and the advantages they otherwise possess, an annual dividend considerably in excess of the 10 per cent. may confidently be anticipated, even if the quantity sold should only amount to one-half of that which the present Distillery is capable of producing.

From Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall and Otto Hehner, Esq., F.C.S., Public Analysts:—"We have very carefully examined and chemically tested a sample of the Rye Vale Whisky. We find it to possess a highly fragrant, ethereal, and characteristic odour, to be soft and mellow as from age, without the least smokiness, to be of great alcoholic strength, and free from the smallest trace of Fusel Oil. We are of opinion, therefore, that this Whisky is of remarkable purity, and in consequence of its freedom from fusel oil, particularly well adapted for consumption in all cases where a specially pure and genuine spirit is required."

From Professor Charles A. Cameron, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Public Analyst of the City and County of Dublin:—"I find that the Whisky manufactured at the Rye Vale Distillery is remarkably pure, and of very agreeable odour and flavour. It is quite free from fusel oil, but at the same time it is rich in the ethereal and other principles to which the flavour and odour of good whisky are due."

The following certificate from Dr. Hassall and Mr. Hehner bears testimony to the completeness and perfection of the process of manufacture:—"We have made ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the various details—practical and scientific—of the manufacture of the Rye Vale Whisky, and we are of opinion that they are of so perfect and complete a character as to insure the production of a Whisky of excellent quality and purity, and particularly free from fusel oil and aldehyde."

Applications must be forwarded to the Secretary, George Walter, Esq., at the Offices of the Company, Albert Buildings, 51 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., where Samples, Prospectuses, and Forms of Application can be obtained.

THE SOUTHWARK and DEPTFORD TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, by which the liability of Shareholders is limited.

Capital, £70,000, in 7,000 Shares of £10 each. Issue of the remaining Share Capital, £25,000, in 2,500 Shares of £10 each, payable as follows:—10s per share on application, £1 10s per share on allotment, £2 per Share on February 1, £3 per share on March 15, and £3 per share on May 1, 1881.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Capital subscribed under this issue will be paid by the Contractor during construction.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Lee Corlett, Esq., Assoc. Inst. C.E., 16 Cornwall Road, Bayswater, W.
Francis James Horrocks, Esq. (late F. J. Horrocks and Co., Manchester), 17 Philpott Lane, E.C.
Thomas Short, Esq., 123 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
J. Percy Leith, Esq., 8 Dorset Square, and St. Mary's Priory, Prittlewell, Essex.
John Belton, Esq. (Messrs. Belton), 81 Hatton Garden, E.C.

BANKERS.—The Alliance Bank, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.
ENGINEER.—William Shelford, Esq., M. Inst.C.E. 35A Great George Street, Westminster.
SOLICITOR.—J. Rand Bailey, Esq., Founders' Hall, 13 Swithin's Lane, E.C.
AUDITORS.—B. P. Daniels, Esq. (Good, Daniels, and Co., Public Accountants), 7 Poultry, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Thomas Hamilton and Co., 34A Throgmorton Street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. A. J. Davis.
OFFICES.—7 Poultry, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

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The Directors can but repeat what they stated in their Report in August last, that they feel more than ever assured that the enterprise must prove a success; that the project is warmly supported; and the population is essentially one to whom a Tramway will be of service, and is increasing rapidly. The Directors would only further remark that when the extensions are obtained, the value of the Line, and of the Shares as an investment, must be largely increased; and there is no reason to doubt that this will become one of the best paying lines in the Metropolis.

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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE can be obtained in Paris of our Agent, Mr. J. W. S. NEAL, English Stationer, 248 Rue de Rivoli, to whom Advertisements and Orders for the Paper may be sent.

THE correspondence between Mr. Childers and Lord Lytton is not calculated to strengthen the confidence of the country in the wisdom of the present Government. It is obvious that though it might have been desirable or necessary to make the military regulations on the subject of political demonstrations quite clear to the Volunteers, the Secretary of State for War was guilty of grave indiscretion in addressing himself, as a preliminary to the action of the Authorities, to a private person, whose only connection with the Force arose out of the accident that his wife had been giving away the prizes to a distinguished corps. Lord Lytton lets Mr. Childers off very easily. The Secretary of State for War asks him for an assurance that he spoke "inadvertently and in ignorance of the Volunteer Regulations," failing which he must have a General Order issued; and the ex-Viceroy craftily and caustically replies that he does not feel called upon to give the assurance that he was ignorant or inadvertent "as the condition of your not taking any further action in the matter." Lord Lytton might have referred the Secretary of State for War to Lady Lytton, for it was only as her spokesman in returning thanks for her that he addressed the Volunteers on the occasion, and no doubt Lady Lytton quite approved of the speech and of the sentiments expressed in it. But as it is, he has put his "dear Mr. Childers" into a hole quite wide and deep enough to cover him, till he emerges on Estimate day. Why should the Volunteers be left to attend political meetings in uniform, if Lord Lytton could have assured Mr. Childers he addressed the 23rd Middlesex "inadvertently, and in ignorance of Volunteer Regulations?" Why, if Lord Lytton could not give that assurance, was the Commander-in-Chief, as Mr. Childers styles his Royal Highness, to be moved to issue a General Order, directing that meetings of Volunteers be at once dissolved when political speeches are addressed to them? The inference is that, if Lord Lytton had replied, "Why, my dear Mr. Childers, I can't give you the assurance you require, for I know quite well what the Volunteer Regulations are, only I thought I should like to let the 23rd Middlesex know what my wife thought about the Afghan business, and the retention of Candahar, and all the rest of it," Mr. Childers would not have requested the Duke to issue any order at all, and that the Volunteers might have been left in darkness as to their obligations in the hour of danger, when an orator, under the guise of "returning thanks for a lady," treated any of them to what Mr. Childers calls "a public discussion or demonstration." But we doubt very much if there was on the occasion in question either "a discussion" or a "demonstration" of a public kind. A discussion in that sense needs more than one to make it, and Lord Lytton had it all his own way. The giving away of prizes was not public, admission was by ticket. It may be subject for consideration whether some better mode of regulating such ceremonies cannot be devised than the haphazard fashion which obtains at present; but it is a matter which needs very delicate handling, and we need not now deal with it further. Suppose that instead of Lord Lytton, whose zeal certainly outran his discretion that night, it had been some strong supporter of the present Government, who was returning thanks for Mrs. Gladstone, and who took occasion to expound his views about the worthlessness of Candahar or the folly of a scientific frontier, is it quite certain that Mr. Childers would have been so vigilant, and that he would have called on the orator to confess his ignorance of Volunteer Regulations, under the pains and penalties, not of the orator being made to know what the Regulations were, but of the Volunteers being subject to the issue of a General Order, to tell them their duty when wolves in sheeps' clothing—politicians in petticoats—or their spokesmen appear before them, and air their theories or principles on the platform? The Order in itself is a very proper one, or, to speak more plainly, the rule that soldiers and volunteers are not to take any part in political demonstrations, or to listen to political discourses when they are in uniform is of the first and most stringent necessity. The National Guard, and it was easily moved as a political lever, constituted a real danger to every French Government, and never gave the smallest strength to France. Hitherto, the behaviour of the Volunteers has been admirable. Not only that, but they have shown no disposition or tendency to figure as a political body or element, one way or other. But it is, nevertheless, very evident that if speakers at Volunteer gatherings were generally to take up the line of Lord Lytton, and assume that, as their hearers could not know what they intended to say, Volunteers might listen without any responsibility to political orations, it would be necessary to enforce the Regulations most rigorously, though we can conceive of situations in which there would be a good deal of difficulty. How about Volunteer guards of honour at railway stations and public occasions for distinguished statesmen? How about a lecture on strategy or military topography, in which the policy of a Government or of an Opposition may be praised or condemned? It would be very mischievous, indeed, if it were supposed that Volunteers should be allowed to continue to listen "to political addresses," if they believed on good faith and upon reasonable grounds that the speaker was ignorant of the Regulations in force on the subject. Speakers, under such circumstances, would consult the interests of the Volunteers as well as the dictates of good-taste and the eternal fitness of things, if they abstained from the slightest allusion to politics, but all men are not gifted with judgment and good-taste. Indeed, a crass commanding officer, or one with strong party views, might fail to order his men away where another would see treason and the necessity for immediate dissolution of the meeting. On the whole, it is rather a matter for regret that Volunteers should be reminded of their duty by the Authorities, not on the ground that they did anything wrong, but because Lord Lytton, who is not a Volunteer, could not assure Mr. Childers that he spoke inadvertently and in ignorance of Volunteer Regulations, when he treated the 23rd Middlesex to a lecture on the Afghan War, and the retention of Candahar.

According to an abstract received from the Admiralty of the returns of prize-firing on board her Majesty's ships in commission with rifled guns and small arms for the year 1879, it appears that there has been a falling-off in the figure of merit of the Fleet in respect to great guns; while there has been nearly a proportionate advance in the figure of merit in small-arm practice. With regard to prize-firing with heavy guns, we must be prepared to find the figure of merit vary from time to time, and not accept it as a proof that there is actually any deterioration in the efficiency of the guns' crews. To judge by the different surroundings under which the practice was made, one would naturally come to the conclusion that commanding officers do not choose their weather for the prize-firing, but take it as it comes. Thus, while one ship had the advantage of fine weather, light air, and scarcely any motion, another fired with a strong wind and choppy sea, with seas being constantly shipped in the battery, and the deck flooded. As it may so happen that in one year a larger number of ships may fire under adverse than favourable circumstances, so the relative order of merit may be expected to fluctuate. In the case of small-arm practice, the men in many cases being landed for their prize-firing, more steadiness is to be looked for, and it is therefore gratifying to find the figure of merit advancing from 80·78 in 1878 to 82·86 in 1879. To the *Modeste* belongs the honour of taking the first place among all her Majesty's ships's in commission for excellence in handling her guns, she having fired her eight rounds in five minutes and four seconds, and scored 78 points, the average corrected points for all guns in the ship having reached the figure 82·10. The *Euryalus* followed her very closely, having fired eight rounds in less time with an increase in points, making 81 to the *Modeste's* 78; but her average was 82·04, and she therefore had to take the second place on the list. The next best ship was the *Bellerophon*, whose best gun made as high a score as 88 points, but her average fell to 80·10. These ships are employed on the China, East Indies, and North America station respectively; but that is not the order of merit of the stations, the East Indies standing first, North America second, and China, which boasts of the prize ship, third. Then follow the Channel, Mediterranean, South-east Coast of America, Australia, ships on particular service (represented by the *Newcastle*), the Coastguard, the Pacific, and the Cape and West-Africa station. The little *Gannet* had the unenviable position of coming out of the competition the very last, but it must be some consolation to her officers and crew to find themselves in such excellent company as the *Hercules*. Neither of these ships had much to complain of in respect to the weather under which the practice was conducted, but they certainly failed to score many points, the *Hercules* making but 17·22 (which, by the way, was but a few points below another Coastguard ship, the *Belleisle*), and the *Gannet* dropping to the extraordinarily low figure of 14·54. A few performances such as these are sufficient to reduce very materially the average corrected points of all guns in the ships competing, and may account for the figure of merit having dropped from 55·65 to 52·01. We hope that the *Hercules* and *Belleisle* have done better in the present year's competitive firing, but we understand that the armament of the *Hercules* is not considered satisfactory, and that there is some idea of introducing modifications. In small-arm firing, the harbour ships, as might be expected, take the first place, and the *Excellent* provides the best shot of the year in Edward Hampton, a leading seaman, who scored 141 points, the average in individual firing by the ship being 96·35. So much for the merit in individual shooting, but for average shooting the *Cockatrice* came out first, her average points reaching the respectable figure of 102·64, being thus more than six points above the average of the *Excellent*. This is highly creditable to the little ship which has spent so much of her time up the Danube, and shows that the crew was not idle while stowed away on that detached duty. The Squadrons stand in order of merit in small-arm practice in the following order viz,, Harbour Ships, Mediterranean, Channel, East Indies, Particular Service, North America, Cape and West Africa, China, Pacific, South-east Coast of America, Coastguard, and Australia. The Channel Squadron will be noticed to have done well, being fourth in gunnery and third in small arms; the East Indies, which was first in gunnery, came out fourth in small arms, and the Mediterranean fifth and second, respectively. The gunnery-ships did not take quite so high a place as might have been expected in the small-arm competition, for although the *Excellent* found the best shot, the *Cambridge* was fifteenth on the list in that respect, while their relative order of merit in average shooting was—*Cambridge*, four; *Excellent*, nine. Still, it was to those two ships that the harbour vessels owed their position as first in order of merit, for of the other six ships classed under this head some took very low places, the three last coming out 64, 66, and 71 out of the 74 competitors. In concluding our remarks on this interesting return, we think it but fair to place on record in these columns the names of the six best rifle-shots for the year 1879. They were:—Edward Hampton, *Excellent*; R. Waugh, *Plover*; John Charles, *Torch*; William Borlace, *Cambridge*; W. Penfold, *Bittern*; and L. Gallehawk, of the *Rupert*.

It is not possible to read the accounts of the operations against the Basutos without a sense of pain. "Baker completely routed Umhlonhlo. Loss, 300 men. Lieutenant Paxton, three men Native levies killed, ten wounded." Such is a type of the "victories" reported on the side of the Colonial troops. We feel regret to see the names of such officers as Colonel Clarke, late 57th, Colonel Carrington, late 24th, Colonel Wavell, late 9th, and other good soldiers engaged in operations of the kind, but they are not to be blamed for doing their duty. It is their misfortune to be obliged to command forces engaged in work which is very like wholesale butchery. It is all very well to say that "the war is simply one of barbarism against civilisation;" but according to the results it would appear as if barbarism and civilisation had changed sides. "A successful patrol was made from Clarkesburg on the 26th by 409 Colonials. Seventeen of the enemy were killed. The patrol had only three natives wounded." On the 10th, again, "two Colonists, with 700 natives, killed 70 Basutos; the allies lost two killed and wounded." None of the enemy are ever "wounded" it is to be observed. They are always killed. There is only one comfort in the miserable business—and how long that is to endure it is hard to say—no British regiments are called upon to appear in the field and to take part in such operations against such an enemy.

The Detached Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., will await at the Falkland Islands the mail despatched for the ships on Tuesday last, which will be due at the Falklands on January 26, 1881.

Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., has been making his return to Malta felt, and has been maintaining his reputation for hospitality. While in the Adriatic, it fell to him to constantly entertain the officers of the various foreign ships-of-war, and on his return to Malta he has given a succession of dinners to the commanding officers of the ships of his own squadron and to the officials on shore.

Vice-Admiral Hood, with the Channel Squadron, consisting of the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, *Achilles*, and *Northumberland*, has arrived at Lisbon, to spend Christmas. We regret to hear that on the passage a fatal accident occurred to a man on board the *Achilles*, who was killed by being jammed between a gun and the ship's side.

The Admiralty has been pleased to approve of the Naval recreation-room at Jamaica being furnished with a ship's library. This grant on the part of their Lordships will, we feel sure, be appreciated by those doomed to spend much of their time at Port Royal.

Admiral Sir Cooper Key would not, we believe, by any means object to an early transfer from office at Whitehall to the more congenial duties of Commander-in-Chief at a home port. Devonport has been selected for the First Sea Lord, should it be possible to spare his services when the vacancy arises.

We understand that the report of the *Atalanta* Committee has been presented to the Admiralty this week. The evidence taken, together with the drawings, will probably be in their Lordships' hands by January 1. The report condemns the construction of ships of the old *Juno* class as faulty, and unfit for service for training purposes.

It is a matter for congratulation that the trials of the *Inflexible* were such a success, and that she so well withstood the effects of the discharge of her guns. Her machinery was also in excellent working order, and we are glad to hear that the Controller of the Navy did not fail to remember those to whom the merit was in a great measure due, and conveyed an expression of his satisfaction to the engine-room staff. There was a falling-off in the speed of the vessel, but that was easily accounted for, as the Constructor's department has been trying experiments with her screw, and has again shown a remarkable ignorance of the science of screw-propulsion. We had hoped, after the thousands of pounds spent in experimenting with screws in the case of the *Iris* and other lately-equipped ships, that the department would have managed to pick up an idea or two, and not be still fumbling in the dark.

Captain Domvile, of the *Dido*, may expect to hear something from the Aborigines Protection Society, for he is reported to have taken an active part in trying a West-African king, and sentencing him to sixteen years' imprisonment. It was, we doubt not, the shortest way to deal with the troublesome obstructionist, who was threatening the Europeans at Accra with serious consequences for being white. But the fact of the king being black will stir the hearts of the Aborigines Society to the quick. If we pursue our present mode of making African kings into convicts, we shall soon want a royal Pentonville.

Irish candidates for entry in the Royal Navy, as boys, are now being received on board the *Revenge* at Queenstown. The number accepted is not to exceed 200 per annum.

The new crew of the *London* has not been long at Zanzibar without experiencing the excitement of a capture, for by the last mail news was received of her boats having seized two dhows, with a sufficient number of slaves on board to make their calling beyond doubt, and the prizes are confidently looked upon as good ones.

Their Lordships have approved of Lieutenant Graham Bower, R.N., accepting the post of secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor-Elect of the Cape of Good Hope, who will probably leave England on the 30th inst.

Captains Gordon and Wilson, of the *Vernon*, have been instructed to inquire into a newly-proposed method for increasing the accuracy and deadliness of the Whitehead torpedo.

The manifest care with which her Majesty's ships are navigated must be recognised, when the number of misadventures is compared with the number of ships of the Royal Navy constantly on the move in all portions of the globe. We regret to hear, however, that there is just room for doubt whether the *Orontes* was as carefully navigated as she should have been on her last homeward passage, when she found herself in unpleasantly close proximity to the French coast in thick weather.

It is but natural that Liverpool should have been the first of our mercantile ports to meet with attention from the Home Defences Committee, and a sub-committee of naval and military officers has been instructed to visit the Lancashire port, to inquire into the fortifications which would be needed to place it in an efficient state of defence, in case of attack from the sea.

A slight epidemic of fever has recently visited the training-ship *Cruiser* in the Mediterranean, and she has consequently been kept constantly at sea for some weeks past, to prevent any further spread of the disease. On her last visit to Malta, she landed several cases for hospital treatment, and altogether there are nearly a score out of her small complement in hospital. She was to return to Malta to spend Christmas Day.

Lieutenant Hugh C. D. Ryder has been appointed flag-lieutenant to Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, in succession to Lieutenant Hugh C. Gough, appointed to the command of the *Express*.

The recent Admiralty Circular laying down the scale of mess-traps to be allowed to Warrant officers in ships where no mess-place for them is provided, may possibly lead to complications. It may therefore be as well to state that should there be any differences of opinion as to priority in the use of the solitary frying-pan or tea-kettle, commanding officers will be expected to decide in favour of the gunner first, boatswain second, and carpenter third. The Warrant officers will also be expected to make arrangements so as not to have their meals at one and the same hour, as the Board cannot under any circumstances sanction the supply of two frying-pans to any one of her Majesty's ships. This may be taken as authoritative.

All is not peace and goodwill in the Secretariat Department at the Admiralty, and unless their Lordships find some means of easing the friction now existing, it is likely to materially interfere with the efficient working of the office. More than this it is needless to say to those who are in the thick of the turmoil, and know where the shoe pinches.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Admiralty that their Lordships have decided that the entry of naval cadets shall in future take place by means of limited competition. The limits of age will remain as at present. Details of the examination, the subjects of which will not materially differ from those at present in force, will be published, so soon as decided on. The examination in June next will be held under these regulations. We announced a month ago the probability of this course being adopted.

It is with regret that we hear that the injuries received by Commander Darwin, of the *Alexandra*, through slipping down a ladder and fracturing his knee-cap, are likely to prevent his rejoining his ship. His recovery is but slow at Malta Hospital, and it is feared that he will have to be brought forward for invaliding home.

Captain the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., who, as we stated last week, is to succeed Captain Edye as Senior Officer at Gibraltar, has been ordered to proceed to that place in his ship, the *Invincible*, from Malta, to take up the appointment.

The flagship on the East Indies station does not appear to be a fortunate ship. Some time ago she had to leave her station for a lengthened period for the purpose of being docked at Malta, her screw-shaft having become incrusted with shell-fish to such an extent as to impede the action of her propeller. That circumstance was due to a want of forethought on the part of those responsible on board. But now we hear that she is not free from mild fever cases, which are attributed to the unhealthy exhalations from her bilges. During her recent long cruise to Mauritius, Zanzibar, &c., the odour from her bilges was at times almost unbearable.

A meeting of all the commanding officers of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers was held in London on the 20th inst., to take united action in moving for the capitation-grant, and on the 21st they were received by H.R.H. the Admiral-Superintendent of Reserves, and stated their views to him, who promised to forward the case to the Admiralty for their consideration. We hope this may be the means of obtaining for the Volunteers that support which they so truly deserve.

In consequence of the continued strained relations with China, the Russian Government has given orders for placing in commission next summer the clippers and corvettes of the Reserve. These constitute the vessels displaced by the eight clippers of the *Kreutzer* and *Razboinik* class, all of which are at the present moment in the Pacific, or on their way thither. Details of the *Razboinik* will indicate the series:—Length, 214 ft.; breadth, 32 ft.; displacement, 1,334 tons; composite hull; engines, 250 nominal and 1,500 indicated horse-power; speed, 14 knots; armament, three six-inch guns, four nine-pounders, and some Gatlings; crew, 18 officers and 148 men. The older vessels are slower than this, and the latest one, the *Opritchnik*, is constructed of steel. The clippers which they surpassed were built between 1860 and 1870, and are therefore obsolete in many respects. The *Vitiaz*, which is having fresh engines placed on board, is armed with six-inch guns, and is a very slow sailer. Her new engines will give her an increased speed of 10 or 11 knots. The *Gaidamak* and *Bayan*, replaced in the Pacific in 1878 by the *Kreutzer* and *Djigit*, steam at nine knots, and have each four six-inch guns on board. These vessels are said to be in very good condition, and the small repairs aboard can be easily finished to enable them to proceed to sea the moment the ice breaks up in the spring.

The Russian Admiralty has decided to dispense with teak in the backing to the armour of the new frigates of the *Minin* type, and to use, instead, larch-wood. The reason for the alteration is the dearness of teak, the distance it has to be brought to Russia, and the variable qualities of the article imported. Larch-wood, it is believed, will answer the purpose equally well, and besides being a cheap native article, is more elastic and very considerably lighter than teak. The latter point is of some importance, as Admiral Popoff's vessels invariably turn out very much heavier than designed. The frigate *Generel Admirel*, of the *Minin* series, for instance, is 500 tons heavier than Popoff intended her to be.

The torpedo class at Cronstadt, for the officers of the Baltic Fleet, consists of 20 persons. The course lasts six and a half months, and is divided into three terms,—(1) Experimental electricity, magnetism, and galvanism; (2) the study of the composition of mines; and (3) practice afloat. Decorations are conferred upon officers who, after completing the course, actively and successfully prosecute their studies, and keep apace with improvements abroad.

We learn from the *Commercio de Portugal*, that there is every probability of a general adoption of the Nordenfelt gun in the Portuguese Navy, as a result of the recent competitive trials. The *Vasco da Gama*, *Guiné*, and *Nathalie* have been ordered to be fitted with these guns.

Germany is not a great Naval Power, notwithstanding the strides she has been making of late years, but she appears to have the confidence of China, for, in preparing for a possible struggle, the Chinese Government has given a number of orders for ships and arms to German manufacturers. A yard at Stettin has concluded contracts for the construction of several vessels-of-war, and the gun manufactories of Mauser, at Oberhof, and of Löwe, at Berlin, have been commissioned to provide small arms on the newest and best system. The Chinese Government intends to retain at Berlin a commission of officers, who shall be entrusted with the inspection of all arms before they are sent to China.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, after a prolonged debate, agreed on Monday to the construction of two ships-of-war of 10,000 tons' displacement, at a cost of 15,000,000 lire, according to designs submitted by Admiral Acton, the Minister of Marine.

We are glad to learn that the Committee of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows have enlarged the house at Kingston-on-Thames, and it is now capable of containing seventy inmates; but the present subscriptions, we regret to say, are quite insufficient to meet the additional expense, and more money will be required if the new rooms are to be occupied. It is calculated that if every regiment would subscribe annually, thirteen additional inmates could be received at once.

We trust that when Mr. Childers brings forward his scheme for the reorganisation of the Army, he will include in it some modification of medical unification. Theoretically, the arrangement had much to recommend it, but practically it works very badly. Almost everybody concerned condemns it. The chief Military authorities, commanding officers, other officers, men, and the majority of Army surgeons themselves revile the present system. The only people who have a word to say in its favour are its originators. They urge that it does not fully answer because it has never been fully carried out. Really, however, what is needed is that it should be even less thoroughly carried out; and all regimental officers are most anxious that there should be at least one surgeon attached to every regiment. Sufficient time has been already granted for the experiment, and we unhesitatingly maintain that the experiment has signally failed.

The London Sunday paper which takes such a curious and "disinterested interest" in Egypt this week, suggests that the only way to put an end to slavery in Egypt is by "virtually" (and, we may add, virtuously) "taking possession of the country." Perhaps, the Egyptians would object—if they did not, others certainly would—to the process, and recognise in the zeal for the extinction of slavery merely a lust for the flesh-pots. But this virtuous possession would have to be extended a good way towards the Equator. The real nostrum for the suppression of the slave trade is the extirpation of the Mahommedan institution of the harem. Indeed, we might begin at the British settlements on the Gold Coast.

Several correspondents draw attention in the *Standard* to the present state of promotion in some Militia regiments, and suggest that the five years' rule should be rigidly enforced in the case of Militia commanding officers. We do not go so far as these Militia officers do, for it would not be desirable to draw a hard-and-fast line, and displace men after so brief a spell of command. In some cases, no doubt, a bad lieutenant-colonel would be got rid of by the introducing of the five years' limit, but in most instances the Service, we believe, would suffer. But there is reason in all things, and ten years might fairly be fixed as the limit of command. To allow a man to hold on to an appointment for a quarter of a century, as has been done in some cases, and this in spite of all regulations as to age-disqualification, cannot fail to be highly injurious, for it naturally damps the ardour of juniors, who quit in disgust a Service in which there is no prospect open to them. The best Militia officers are by this means lost, whilst the indifferent ones remain, not caring how things go so long as they can enjoy an easy training and the company of agreeable companions.

A correspondent in our regimental columns draws attention to the claims of a distinguished regiment—the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers—to retain its present title, which, as a paragraph he has copied from its records shows, was conferred upon it under circumstances which ought to command respect. It is all very well to reform, but all practical soldiers must see how dangerous it is to sweep away those regimental landmarks which have served in many a battlefield to rally our soldiers, and turn what might have been a defeat into a victory for British arms. Are all the grand old institutions of the past to be demolished at the caprice of a few agitators? Our correspondent puts the matter forward in a fair spirit, and the Committee now sitting at the War Office to carry out the proposed reorganisation would do well to take notice of the arguments adduced by him in favour of the retention of the present title of a regiment which has done its duty in the past most nobly, Many of the county titles may be misnomers, and no great disappointment would be felt were such regiments as the 28th North Gloucestershire or the 29th Worcestershire to be called upon to give up their present names. To take from a corps like the Royal Irish Fusiliers, or the Duke of Wellington's, the 33rd, titles which have a history attached to them, would, however, be a crying injustice, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a distinction may be drawn between those honours which have been conferred for services, and others obtained merely by chance.

Brevet Major C. E. le M. Cherry, 32nd Light Infantry, was in January last appointed an inspector of Volunteers at the Cape of Good Hope. How comes it that this officer has never yet been seconded in his regiment? Captain A. G. Wavell, 9th Regiment, received a similar appointment at the Cape in March last, and he was seconded months ago. Yet the 32nd is one of the most unfortunate regiments in the Service as regards promotion. One would have imagined that the Authorities would have shown a readiness to help on its senior subalterns, seeing that Lieutenant Clarke, who heads the list, has already passed nearly fifteen years in the Army. Of course it is by an oversight that Major Cherry is still allowed to remain on the establishment, but the next *Gazette* we hope will contain an announcement of Lieutenant Clarke's promotion, which is now nine months overdue.

Another regiment, the 55th, would appear to be suffering an injustice. One of its captains, Captain Pitt, was appointed on the 26th of June last to the adjutancy of the Cumberland Rifle Volunteers, and should have been seconded three months ago. The subalterns of the regiment, however, are still denied the benefit of the step, although officers in other corps who joined the Auxiliary Forces long after Captain Pitt, have made way in due course for their juniors.

It would appear that the clause in the Royal Warrant which lays down that a major on full pay shall retire on completing twenty-seven years' service, and seven in the substantive rank, will not interfere to any serious extent with the prospects of officers. In the next twelve months, only six officers on the whole list of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line—six out of some 320—will come within the ruling of the Warrant. These are:—(1), Colonel G. D. Barker, 64th Regiment, on January 21; (2), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. Knatchbull, 9th Regiment, on February 15; (3), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. Eteson, 3rd Buffs, on March 28; (4), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Vivian, 49th Regiment, on April 15; (5), Brevet Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Royal Irish, on August 15; and (6), Major G. Bayley, 31st Regiment, on August 24. Of these only four, viz., Colonels Barker, Knatchbull, Eteson, and Vivian, will be affected by the Warrant, for Colonel Baker and Major Bayley both of them have "boy's service," and this does not reckon for retirement. Both these officers will be allowed to hold on if they wish until 1884, and there is nothing to prevent Colonel Baker succeeding to the command of a battalion if he has any desire to do so. Major Bayley could not hope to get his regimental command under ordinary circumstances until Colonel Swettenham retires, on March 15, 1884; but the Compulsory Clause will remove him a few weeks before Colonel Swettenham goes, viz., on January 27. It will be seen from the foregoing that the seven years' rule is not so very great a hardship, after all; at any rate, it does not operate to the detriment of a large number of officers, though it will, of course, prove most unacceptable at times to an old soldier to find himself shelved just as the goal is being reached which it has been the aim of his life to attain. But the field-officers have not the grievance which the captains have, who are daily being turned out of the Service after twenty years.

Owing, we presume, rather to the rising of the Boers in the Transvaal than to the Basuto war, the 93rd Highlanders, as well as the 97th Regiment, have been ordered to proceed at once from Gibraltar to South Africa.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., lately second-in-command of the Cabul-Candahar Field Force, has been awarded the distinguished-service reward vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General A. T. Heyland, C.B., to the colonelcy of the 14th Regiment. General Ross served with the Rifle Brigade in the Eastern Campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol, until February, 1855 (medal with three clasps, brevet of major, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Served also in the Indian Campaign of 1857-8, including the action of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow. Commanded the Camel Corps at the capture of Calpee and during the subsequent campaign in Central India (mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant-colonel, C.B., medal with two clasps); commanded the Bengal troops during the operations in the Malay Peninsula in 1875-6 (mentioned in General Orders of the Government of India); commanded the Indian Expeditionary Force sent to the Mediterranean in 1878. He joined the Army April 14, 1846, and became a major-general March 1, 1870.

We may point out for the information of our non-military readers that the Irish garrisons now consist of seven regiments of Cavalry and 26 battalions of Infantry, viz.:—The 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 7th, 19th, and 20th Hussars; the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Battalion 9th Foot, 1st Battalion 15th Foot, 1st Battalion 16th Foot, 2nd Battalion 20th Foot, 1st Battalion 22nd Foot, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, 28th Foot, 36th Foot, 37th Foot, 47th Foot, 48th Foot, 57th Foot, 1st Battalion 60th Foot, 64th Foot, 76th Foot, 80th Foot, 84th Foot, 104th Foot, 105th Foot, 106th Foot, and 107th Foot, and 2nd and 3rd Battalions Rifle Brigade, besides Artillery, Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, and the depôts (two companies each) of 16 Line battalions,—the 18th, 27th, 83rd, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 94th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 108th, and 109th.

We learn from private sources that Herr Krupp has arrived in Russia to confer with the Government with regard to a project of the Minister of War for manufacturing Krupp cannon at home. The efforts of the Russians themselves to manufacture heavy steel ordnance at the Obouchoff and other Governmen works at St. Petersburg have ended in failure, after an immense outlay on workshops and plant. General Milintine wishes to utilise these resources by the formation of a Russian Essen, under the control of Krupp's agents, and conducted as a branch establishment of the famous German business. How far the negotiations are likely to succeed, we cannot yet say, but we understand that Russia is willing to pay very heavily for the manufacture of all her steel cannon at home.

A correspondent in another column draws attention to the great injustice which the captains of reduced regiments suffer under the operations of the Royal Warrant of 1877. His statement is in no way exaggerated, and the subject is one that demands the consideration of the Secretary of State for War. The officers in question have been so seriously injured by the action of the Government in disbanding their regiments, that it is hard indeed that they should be compelled to take a less rate of retirement than other officers of their rank who retire under the present Regulations. They did not seek the promotion that was conferred upon them as compensation for the loss of position. There was no alternative but for them to accept the offer made to them by the War Office, and it is in the very height of injustice to include them in the same category as those who were on the Half-pay List at the time Purchase was abolished, and who had accepted half-pay to suit their own convenience. No officers have been more seriously injured, as a result of the abolition of Purchase; and as the number of those affected by this rule is small, it would be a gracious act on the part of Mr. Childers were he to reopen their case, and arrange for some special provision being made for them. We are aware that there are difficulties to be overcome, but these ought not to be unsurmountable.

Reviews.

The Ships of the Royal Navy. (Griffin and Co., Portsmouth).—In this second volume of *Ships of the Royal Navy* those ranging from 1872 to 1880 are chiefly given, in a series of twenty-five most truthful illustrations, admirably lithographed in colours from original drawings by Mr. W. F. Mitchell, who holds so high a reputation as a marine artist. As regards the descriptions of the vessels, they have been obtained from official sources, and we believe we are correct in saying that the introduction is from the pen of our Director of Naval Construction. A more perfect work of its kind it would not be possible to obtain, neither could a more suitable book for the library of a naval officer be found.

The Agricultural Gazette and Almanac, 1881.—To any of our naval and military friends who have beaten their swords into ploughshares, or have had the weapons forced into that form by official action, we recommend, as a good investment for 6d., the above excellent publication, which may be had at the office of the *Agricultural Gazette*, Catherine Street, Strand.

Among other useful publications to be noticed at this time of the year must be included *The Professional Pocket-Book and Daily and Hourly Engagement Diary*, published, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict, by Rudall, Carte, and Co., which musicians, bandmasters, and others, with engagements of a professional nature, will find very handy, cheap, and serviceable.

Illustrated Price-list of Masonic Clothing, &c. (George Kenning, Aldersgate Street).—This is merely a price-list, but it is certainly a peculiar one, from the excellence of the illustrations attached to the several articles included in the term masonic clothing and jewels. It treats of everything connected with masonic clothing, &c., giving the fullest particulars as to the prices of the several articles, as well as some general information.

The Central News correspondent telegraphs:—"The Customs authorities have taken possession of the ship Juno in the Clare river, near the mouth of the Shannon. She had on board a cargo of American arms, and three waggon-loads have already been removed from her. A force of Marines now have charge of the vessel, and a body of artillery have been sent from Scattery Battery to accompany the vessel up the river. A number of young men who have recently arrived in the district from America are under the surveillance of the police. There is great excitement in the district. It will be remembered that the Juno was the name of the vessel from which some arms were taken in Cork harbour a short time ago, but it has not been ascertained whether the vessel now seized is the same."

THE CASE OF "REDUCED OFFICERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the present time, when general attention is drawn to the subject of the compulsory retirement of officers, it is well that the case of a few, who think that from another point of view they have been hardly dealt with, should be considered. These are the senior subalterns of corps disbanded in 1870, who, at that time, obtained unsolicited promotion to the Half-pay List. In the course of debate on the Army Bill in 1871, Government emphatically declared that no officer should suffer in person or pocket by the abolition of Purchase, and from time to time reference was made in this regard to the hardship entailed on the old subalterns of the Army by their daily supersession in peace-time by their wealthier juniors. On the other side, it was argued that the officer so purchased over did not suffer materially; in the junior grades of ensign and cornet, he himself, perhaps, had purchased over others; that his steps to the head of his present grade had been paid for by his seniors; that even if superseded a few times, still a large number of vacancies in all grades were reserved for him; and that finally, when promoted, his new commission so gained was as valuable in every sense, pecuniarily and otherwise, as if he had paid for instead of serving for it, which was, in the main, true; a company earned by service was worth exactly the same to its holder as if he had paid for it in money. And in this just confidence—just, because it rested on many Royal Warrants and the custom of 150 years—the senior subaltern, often a regimental staff officer, was content to wait for his promotion. Now, in 1870, four regiments were ordered to be disbanded. No shadow of reproach was there against them; on the contrary, the record of the Cape corps is a glorious one, and that of the Military train most honourable, while of the Canadian Rifles and the West India Regiments, nothing has been said but good. Howbeit, for public reasons they were disbanded, and certain of the senior lieutenants found their names in the *Gazette* as half-pay captains, without being given the chance of refusing the step. Doubtless they would not have refused, their regiments being broken up; and, arguing that, as they were also promised a speedy restoration to full pay, they would, in a short time, in a new regiment, be able to realise the value of their commissions, if they should so choose. For nobody dreamed of the imminent abolition of Purchase. Had these officers declined promotion and been reduced as lieutenants, they would have done better, for they would have been brought back to full pay in a few months. But by accepting the half-pay captaincy, each officer's pay was reduced from seven shillings and sixpence to seven shillings per diem, besides his losing staff, and lodging, and fuel allowances, amounting to at least five shillings more, and this, not for a few months, but for four to six years. They were promoted in 1870, but none were employed until 1874. To their credit be it said that this long interval was not wasted; they maintained themselves at the daily rising level of professional knowledge, and, as a rule, gained the warm approbation of their new battalion chiefs on their rejoining the colours. But the time arriving when one of these officers wishes to retire, to his surprise he receives the pension—not of the Purchase officer, whose rights and privileges he had shared since he joined as a lad, perhaps 25 years ago, but of the officer of the new system, who has joined under the changed condition of things. That is to say, he receives some £50 per annum less than he should receive. And why is it so? Because he was not on full pay on Oct. 31, 1871. But was that the officer's fault? Surely not. Can it be that his case is confounded with that of one who applies for and obtains a half-pay company for private reasons? It was for public reasons, on the other hand, and contrary to his desire, that this officer was on half-pay for years, at a serious loss of pay and of seniority. Why, then, add to his ill-fortune by reducing his pension one-fifth? To sum up, it would appear:—1. That certain privileges were, by warrant and custom, existing under the old system which the new officer does not inherit. 2. That, in the case of the older subalterns, these amounted to a "reversion" of a company without purchase, equal in money value to one by purchase. 3. That, in accepting promotion on the Half-pay List, these officers accepted no other promotion than that for which they had been already content to wait so long; *i.e.*, a company equal in value to one paid for in money. 4. That they find, on restoration to full pay, that the company accepted in 1870, a year before (and in entire ignorance of the abolition of Purchase), is of no money value, but that it is classed with those of the new system; and that instead of being on the same footing as their old brother-officers, they are, as regards pension, to receive £50 per annum less, although some of them had purchased in one or both of the subaltern grades. 5. That their having been on half-pay in October, 1871, is no valid reason for this, it not being enforced in the case of those who, having purchased their companies, were on half-pay at that time, such half-pay having been compulsory, and not voluntary. 6. That the officers in question deserve special recognition both from length of service and their proved merit; they are now serving nearly as junior of their grades regimentally, while in Army standing they are not seldom the seniors, the period of half-pay having made a great difference to them. The restoration of its legitimate value to each of these companies would seem to be not only just, but desirable, enabling them to retire at once, with the satisfactory feeling that no invidious distinction has been drawn between them and their brother-officers of like standing. This concession would not be a costly one, as there are but very few officers to whom it would apply. To the candid mind, it must be evident that Article 99 of Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878, should meet the case of those officers to whom half-pay promotion was given, instead of the companies in their own regiments for which they had so long and patiently waited.—I am, &c.,

A FRIEND IN NEED.

THE REORGANISATION OF OUR FIELD ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much surprised, on taking up to-day the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE of the 11th inst., to read in it such an ill-considered and misleading article as that on "Our Field Artillery;" especially ill-considered, when it is remembered that it throws blame upon those who, from their position, are denied the opportunity of replying to it. That our field-artillery equipment, as it is at present, compares unfavourably in power with that of other nations, no one can deny. The writer of the article in question proves, to his own satisfaction, that the blame of this rests mainly with the Royal Carriage Department, but not to the satisfaction of those who understand the subject. He omits, in the first place, to state that when the 9 and 16-pounder M.L.R. guns were introduced into the Service, they were second to none abroad, and that their being now surpassed by any is simply due to the rapid growth of science and improvement in manufacture of the present day. In the next place, he quite forgets, or does not understand, that a definite muzzle velocity may be imparted to a given projectile in two ways,—namely, as it were by a blow, or by a gradually increasing pressure. In the former case, the maximum strain (which is that which mainly does the mischief) thrown upon the gun and carriage will be very much greater than in the latter. In our present field guns, which are now comparatively old, the strain is produced more as a blow; in the foreign guns, which are comparatively new, as a pressure; hence the result which is deplored, namely, greater strength, or what is the same thing, greater weight, to meet the greater strain. To prove the point incontestably, not very long ago a carriage was made exactly after the German, and of the same scantling of material, and the English 9-pounder fired from it. It gave way the second round.—I am, &c.,

FIELD OFFICER, R.A.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in Tuesday's *Gazette* that the vacancy caused by Gen. Irwin's retirement has (so far as the Colonels are concerned) been absorbed, although by the carefully compiled and accurate table which appeared in your impression of the 11th inst., Col. Morant was certainly entitled to that step. That table includes all vacancies from Jan. 1, 1880, up to Jan. 11, 1881, but I will endorse its accuracy by going back to Dec. 21, 1878, presuming that, as the War Office had absorbed Gens. Norcote and Trollope's steps in Oct. 1878, they had squared the promotions up to Gen. Garvock's death on Nov. 10, 1878. From Dec. 21, 1878, to Dec. 31, 1879, the following 15 vacancies took place, viz.:—Raymond (r.), Dec. 21, 1878; Kelly (r.), Dec. 22, 1878; Webber-Smith (d.), Dec. 31, 1878; Brown (r.), Feb. 5, 1879; Staunton (r.), March 15, 1879; Russell (r.), May 17, 1879; Stannus (r. on full pay), June 23, 1879; Fellowes (d.), July 10, 1879; Lawrence (r.), July 14, 1879; Hagart (d.), July 30, 1879; Pocklington (d.), Aug. 10, 1879; Lockhart (d.), Sept. 17, 1879; Bell (d.), Nov. 10, 1879; Robertson (r.), Nov. 14, 1879; and Goodenough (d.), Nov. 29, 1879. These 15 vacancies, taking them *per se*, were correctly enough filled up by the ten following promotions of Cols. Sarel, Feilden, Palmer, Blane, Harene, Gubbins, Goodlake, Monck, Rattray, and Randolph; and so far, there is nothing to complain of. This confirms the correctness of the statement in your number of the 11th inst., showing that up to Jan. 10, 1881 (the date of Gen. Hill's anticipated retirement), the Colonels, to J. H. Dunne inclusive, are, or rather will be, entitled to promotion; consequently, as stated by you, Cols. Gall, Young, Henning, Wombwell, and Morant ought to have been majors-general on or before Dec. 3, 1880, the date of Gen. Irwin's retirement. Several promotions of lieutenants-general and majors-general are also due, consequent on deaths and retirements of Generals. Unless any deaths take place, Gen. Hill's retirement on Jan. 10 next is the last step to be calculated on before the new *régime* comes into force; and it seems cruel and unfair to rob the seniors on the Colonels' List of promotion due to them by Clause 31 of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 13, 1877, which has not yet been cancelled.—I am., &c.,

K.

EXPENSE AMMUNITION.

Surgeon-Major W. S. Oliver writes from Halifax, N.S., Nov. 30:—"I beg you will permit me, through your columns, to bring to the notice of the Military Authorities a simple device for the supply of "expense ammunition," which will facilitate rapidity of fire, and compensate in some measure for one great defect our soldiers' rifle possesses, as compared with "repeating" rifles of the present day. These latter are undoubtedly about to become the weapon of the future for all cavalry and infantry soldiers, and to save Government the cost their adoption would incur, and to render our present rifle as nearly similar to them in efficiency, in this respect, as it is possible, I would suggest that its butt should be used as an "expense chamber," for the ready supply of ten or less rounds of ammunition. Half the wood nearest the heel-plate (left) of which the butt of the rifle is composed, is ample to sustain the force of recoil, &c.; and in the other (right) section might be inserted a chamber of ten or less compartments for "expense" ammunition, which would be easy of access for immediate use, without interfering in any way with the manipulation of the weapon by the soldier. I have had the butt of my sporting-rifle altered in this manner, and find it acts most efficiently in facilitating rapidity of fire; while the extra weight of the ammunition is scarcely perceptible, but acts rather as a counterpoise to the barrel-weight of the rifle, and helps in some measure to impede recoil."

A correspondent, alluding to the statement which went the round of the Press, that the late Gen. Brooke was the first British General killed in action since the battle of Waterloo, says:—'What about Cathcart, Strangeways, and another, whose name I cannot remember, who fell at Inkerman, in Nov. 1854?"

THE LATE LIEUTENANT HEYLAND, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The noble qualities of the late Lieut. Heyland, as shown in the Service to which he belonged, require no allusion from me. The fact of his possessing both the bronze and silver medals of the Humane Society, and the letter from the Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron published in your paper, speak for themselves. But having known him intimately from the time he entered the Navy, for the first four and a half years of his career, and also having been frequently brought into contact with him since, I cannot help recalling how much he endeared himself to all who knew him in private life by his unselfish and generous nature. Warm-hearted and unassuming almost to shyness, and devoted to his family, his noble qualities seemed to draw his friends nearer to him the longer they knew him, and his death has caused a void in more homes than his own. Ashore, the little children whom he loved will miss his tender ways, as much as those he served with afloat will his bright and cheery manner. He was the truest of friends, and the manner of his death was in keeping with his noble character, for, as Macaulay says of Horatius, "How could man die better than in facing fearful odds!"—I am, &c.,

ALFRED JEPHSON, Commander, R.N.

Junior United Service Club.

NAVAL CADETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Service owes you a debt of gratitude for your article relative to the forthcoming competitive examinations of Naval cadets. When the Admiralty saw fit to withdraw, suddenly, the nominations from the admirals and captains, the voice of the Service was entirely against them. This new step will be still more unpopular. Her Majesty's Navy is not in want of "knowledge-crammed idiots," and it strikes me that cramming boys of tender years to the extent they will have to be crammed when the new system comes into vogue, will have the tendency of giving the Service a few. I am not one to sneer at examinations, having, perhaps, gone through more than my share of them, but I agree with you thoroughly in thinking that this new step will tend to change, to my mind for the worse, the class from which we make our future Naval officers.—I am, &c.,

LIEUT., R.N.

A correspondent, writing to a contemporary, says that he has had considerable experience in the training of boys, and adds as follows:—"The rumour gains ground that the Admiralty is still hesitating whether to throw open Naval cadetships to competition or not. I am not greatly in love with the 'competition wallah' system, especially for such youngsters as are eligible for 'Naval cadetships,' but I certainly think it will be a great hardship on old Naval officers, unless special rights, say something analogous to those reserved to Queen's and Indian cadets, if the nomination system be abolished. Besides, the present system keeps up the tone of the Service. Officers now serving look after the youths just entering, for the sake of those whose sons and relatives they are, and who have been friends and messmates of their own in their early days. If competition is to be the order of the day, officers' sons would stand little or no chance, as it is notorious, from the fact of the fathers being constantly abroad, moving from station to station, that they have little opportunity of educating their sons, so as to enable them to compete with their more fortunate civilian brethren."

There were 35 British and foreign wrecks, of which 17 were British, reported during the past week, making a total of 1,604 for the present year, or a decrease of 12, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The approximate value of property lost was £3,250,000, including British, £1,500,000.

Mr. G. H. Beaton, chief engineer at Keyham and Devonport Yards, has been granted three months' special leave. During his absence the duties of superintendence will devolve upon Mr. R. Sennet.

The following ships-of-war are being prepared at the present time at the dockyards of France:—The Kaiman, building at Toulon; the Terrible, building at Brest; the Indomptable, building at L'Orient; and the Requin, building at Bordeaux, are smaller Inflexibles, but with fixed turrets, the guns being mounted *en barbette*. They are each of 7,168 tons displacement, and are protected at the water-line by compound armour 50 centimètres thick at the top and diminishing to 40 centimètres. The Bayard, building at Brest; the Turenne, building at L'Orient; and the Vauban and the Duguesclin, building at Cherbourg, are ships of the Audacious class, and are armoured at the water-line by compound plates 25 centimètres in thickness. The Formidable, building at L'Orient, and the Admiral Baudin, building at Brest, are monster ironclads of 11,300 tons, and armoured at the sides to the extent of from 45 to 55 centimètres. The Admiral Duperrez, which is being constructed at Marseilles, is a similar vessel, but, while her side armour is of the same thickness, her tonnage is 10,500.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—How to remove the effects of errors of eating or drinking, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. It ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency. Without such a simple precaution, the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. By its use, the waste (poison) is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. "I used my Fruit Salt in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life."—J. C. ENO. Directions, in sixteen languages, how to prevent disease. CAUTION.—Legal rights protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

The Army.

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2nd Life Guards. Mr. Frank Buckland, her Majesty's Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, died early on Sunday morning, at his residence, 37 Albany Street, N.W., aged 54 years. The deceased, who was well known as the originator of the method of breeding salmon, as illustrated at South Kensington, and of the means of propagating and distributing various other kinds of fish, was the eldest son of the late Very Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster. Mr. Buckland was a scholar of Winchester College and a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1848. Having served the office of house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, he became, in 1854, assistant-surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards, from which post he retired in 1863. He was appointed Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for England in 1867, and in 1870 Special Commissioner to inquire into the effect of recent legislation on the Salmon Fisheries of Scotland. In addition to his other honours, the Leeds School of Medicine presented him with a silver medal.

7th Dragoon Guards. 2nd Lieut. Pirie becomes lieut., vice Lieut. Scott, resigned.

16th Lancers. Capt. Howard is about to be seconded from the 1st prox. on appointment as A.D.C. to Gen. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., in Ireland.

18th Hussars. Lieut. Möller obtains the troop vacant by the retirement of Capt. Knox.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Brevet Major H. R. Y. Browne, 9th Brig., is about to be seconded from the 1st prox., on appointment as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., commanding the troops in Ireland.

Capt. A. J. Lavie, Lieuts. A. H. H. Sharland, G. F. W. St. John, and W. E. Brereton, and No. 4 Baty. 9th Brig., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

Major C. A. Gorham, 1st Brig., has been ordered to proceed to Ipswich to assume command of the F Baty. 1st Brig.

Major G. Best has been posted to the Depôt Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., stationed at Woolwich, in succession to Major Lynes, removed to Dublin.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Martin, 1st Brig., has left Dublin for Shorncliffe, to join his new brigade on promotion from the K Baty. B Brig. R.H.A.

Major F. S. Stoney has been posted to the command of the N Baty. 2nd Brig., stationed at Coventry.

Major F. Duncan, R.A., writes from 29 the Common, Woolwich:—"Will you kindly allow me, through your columns, to inform officers of the Royal Artillery who may be on leave, unemployed, or on the Retired List that a committee has been formed, with the approval of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, to receive subscriptions, not exceeding one day's pay, with a view to erecting some suitable memorial to those of all ranks in the regiment who lost their lives during the recent campaigns in South Africa and Afghanistan? Subscriptions may be paid to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court; or to myself, as hon. secretary to the committee. Permission has also been given to non-commissioned officers and men to subscribe, and the result has been very satisfactory."

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Newport, 11th Brig., is under orders to embark for Bermuda, to assume command of the artillery at that station, in succession to Col. Stokes.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major R. H. B. Beaumont is about to retire on the pension of his rank.

It is stated by the *Times* that Col. Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, whose period of appointment has expired, will succeed Col. J. M. Grant as Deputy-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards; and that Col. Sir A. Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G., will succeed him at Chatham.

The 3rd and 8th Companies have arrived at Chatham from Gibraltar, having been conveyed home in H.M.S. Himalaya.

Grenadier Guards. Lieut.-Col. Boyle, 3rd Batn., is about to be seconded from the 1st prox., on appointment as Assist. Military Secretary to Gen. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., commanding the troops in Ireland, Capt. Mackinnon becoming capt. and lieut.-col. The 2nd Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Smith, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for special service in Ireland, but in what part is at present undecided. The quarters in and around Dublin—Royal Barracks, Beggars' Bush, Island Bridge, Ship Street, and Linen Hall—are now fully occupied, but the constant movement of troops, which are daily being ordered from the capital, will, it is understood, provide for the accommodation of extra reinforcements, should the necessity arise for sending them.

Scots Guards. The 1st Batn., consisting of 30 officers and 671 men, left Victoria Station on Tuesday evening for Dublin, *viâ* Willesden and Holyhead. Lieut.-Col. Viscount Coke is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn. on promotion.

2nd Queen's. Capts. Ilderton and Montgomery, Lieut. Lethbridge, and 114 men of the 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

4th King's Own. Capt. Sandys, who has been retired under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 12th ult., retains his appointment as adjt. of the 4th Lancashire R.V.C., to complete the unexpired period of his five years. He was appointed Aug. 1, 1877. Being supernumerary, his retirement will give no promotion. 2nd Lieut. Thorne, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

7th Fusiliers. Capts. Mostyn, Lieuts. Daunt and Donald, 2nd Lieuts. Hardy, Malcolm, and Rhodes, and 114 men of the 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

11th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Bower, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

12th Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Melville, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

13th Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna, to assume command, in exchange from the 1st Batn. Major Cox and Capt. Hughes remains with the 2nd Batn. on promotion. Lieut. Bagot is posted to the 2nd Batn., on reappointment to the establishment.

16th Regiment. Capt. Taylor retains his appointment as garrison-instructor on the Staff of the Bombay Army, on being placed upon half-pay, to complete his period of Staff service, which does not expire until June, 1882. Capt. Becher has been gazetted to the adjutancy of the Hertford Militia. Capt. Barry, 1st Batn., is ordered to join headquarters at Belfast, on promotion from the depôt at Bedford.

17th Regiment. Brevet Majors Bradburne and Brind and 203 men, 1st Batn., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

18th Royal Irish. Capt. Herbert has been retired under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 12th ult., and will retain his appointment as adjt. of the North Tipperary Militia, until the expiration of his five years, in Nov. 1883.

19th Regiment. The whole of the women and children of the 2nd Batn. assembled in the recreation-room at Sheffield on Saturday evening last, where they were met by Col. Cook and the officers. Col. Cook, in addressing the women, said he felt very great pleasure in being able to assist them at this season. He then presented to each woman and child a parcel containing blue serge, scarlet and white flannel, and other materials for warm clothing. The distribution over, the colonel wished them a "merry Christmas and a happy New Year." The annual issue of garments made up in the school took place at the same time.

20th Regiment. Capt. Randolph, 2nd Batn., is about to be seconded from the 21st inst., on appointment to the adjutancy of the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia.

23rd Fusiliers. The wives and families of the 1st Batn. sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna. Capt. Cowan has succeeded Capt. Williamson in the adjutancy of the Royal Denbigh Militia.

24th Regiment. Capt. Clements remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion. 2nd Lieuts. Hunter and Grant, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

25th Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Beadnell, 1st Batn., sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

31st Regiment. Lieut. Turpin obtains his company by the retirement of Capt. Mosse.

33rd Regiment. 2nd Lieut. Smithe sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

34th Regiment. Capt. Gage completed his period of service as adjt. of the Royal Westmoreland Militia on the 23rd inst. Lieut. Morrice sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

37th Regiment. The regiment left Cork on Monday for Kilkenny, and in the afternoon the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, who came from Gibraltar in the Himalaya, took over the quarters.

40th Regiment. Capt. Greenaway, Lieut. Grimes, 2nd Lieut. Smythies, and 74 men, sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

41st Regiment. Capt. Huyshe is about to be seconded from the 1st prox., on appointment to the Commissariat Transport Staff, the company being offered to the senior subaltern of the 69th, the linked battalion.

45th Regiment. Lieut. Hume obtains his company by the retirement of Capt. Lambard.

47th Regiment. Capt. Boyd is about to retire on the pension of his rank.

48th Regiment. Major and Pymr. Wahab has been transferred to the 17th Sub-District at Bury, for duty as Staff Pymr., and is succeeded by Capt. Brooke, who has joined the regiment on appointment to the Pay Department from the 12th Foot.

49th Regiment. Capt. Temple is about to be seconded from the 20th inst., on appointment as adjt. of the Royal Berks Militia. Capt. Smith has resigned the appointment of superintendent of gymnasia at Gibraltar.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. B. Milne, R.M.A., succeeds to the adjutantcy of the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers, vice Capt. Huyshe, R.A., whose term of appointment has expired.

54th Regiment. Capt. Tarleton has been retired under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 12th ult., and will retain his appointment as adjt. of the Dundee Highland Rifle Volunteers until September, 1884, to complete his five years. Capt. Joyce sailed for India on Sunday last, in H.M.S. Jumna, in charge of a draft of 80 men.

57th Regiment. Capt. Matthews obtains the majority by the retirement of Major Bicknell.

60th Rifles. The 1st Batn. has left Aldershot for Ireland, having received unexpected orders to proceed there in place of the 97th Regiment, ordered to the Cape. Lieut.-Col. Algar is transferred from the 4th to the 2nd Batn., on promotion; Major Morris from the 3rd to the 4th Batn.; Capts. Allfrey, Henley, and Boyle from the 1st to the 3rd Batn.; Lieuts. Sir Thomas H. C. Troubridge, Lord W. Fitzgerald, and Myers are all posted to the 1st Batn. Major F. Austin, late Capt., and afterwards Major in the Antrim Rifles Militia, died at Canterbury on the 15th inst.

62nd Regiment. Capt. Todd has succeeded Capt. Forsyth in the adjutancy of the Royal Wilts Militia. 2nd Lieut. Mayhew sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

65th Regiment. Capt. Arthur and Lieuts. Tebbitt and Brooke sailed for India on Sunday last, in H.M.S. Jumna, in charge of a draft of 93 men. Capt. Angus is about to vacate his appointment as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Forbes, C.B., commanding a division of the Bombay Army, Gen. Forbes completing his period of command on the 6th prox. Capt. Angus was promoted to a company from the 7th Fusiliers in August, 1879.

68th Light Infantry. Qrmr. Shea sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

70th Regiment. Capt. King has been appointed adjt. of the 3rd Surrey R.V.C., with effect from the 30th ult. Major Greatwood, Capt. and Pymr. Riddell, and 2nd Lieut. Bowles sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

72nd Highlanders. Major Kelsey, Capt. Hughes-Hallett, and 2nd Lieuts. Warrand and Tod sailed for India on Sunday last, in H.M.S. Jumna, with a draft of 121 men.

75th Regiment. Major Hammill succeeds to the command, vice Lieut.-Col. Wadeson, V.C., retired on the completion of five years' service as lieutenant-colonel, Capt. Vandeleur becoming major and Lieut. Baynes captain.

76th Regiment. Capt. Burton will shortly rejoin headquarters at Castlebar, on the completion of his term of duty with the depôt. Capt. Gore is a candidate for appointment as an adjt. in the Auxiliary Forces.

78th Highlanders. Capt. Justice and Lieut. Carfrae and a draft of 81 men sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

80th Regiment. Capt. Saunders has joined head quarters at Dublin, on the expiration of the leave of absence which had been granted to him on his return from special service in South Africa. Capt. Roworth has been appointed adjt. of the 5th Staffordshire R.V., and is ordered to proceed from Dublin to Lichfield on the 1st prox. to assume his duties.

87th Fusiliers. A correspondent writes:—"You have advertised the claims of several regiments in your columns to retain their old distinctive appellations, will you therefore give us your assistance in the case of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers? The proposed change to merge the titles of such distinguished regiments as the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers and 88th Connaught Rangers into the provincial one of the 'Royal Connaught Fusiliers,' is alike hateful to officers and men of both. The former obtained their designation in 1827, on the representation of Gen. Sir John Doyle, that Ireland alone was without a Fusilier regiment, though England, Scotland, and Wales each had their national Fusiliers. I enclose you copies from the regimental records of the correspondence on the subject. To call the 87th 'Royal Connaught Fusiliers' is simply depriving them of three-fourths of their distinctive designation. It is somewhat equivalent to saying to a soldier, 'You have four medals, I must deprive you of three,' and this without any fault on the soldier's part. As regards the 88th, the title they pride themselves on is the 'Rangers.' What are they without this? When this is gone, their *esprit de corps* has gone with it. They have nothing to look back upon. What are 'Talavera,' 'Salamanca,' 'Alma,' 'Inkerman,' &c., to them? The title by which it was known that they fought in these glorious victories is gone, and buried in the dust of War Office innovations. If you can help us to retain our cherished old name, the Royal Irish Fusiliers will be grateful. Extract from regimental records, 87th Fusiliers:—'In a letter dated July 11, 1827, Gen. Sir John Doyle preferred a request that the 87th might be styled the "Prince of Wales's Own Irish Regiment of Fusiliers," in the following terms,—"England, Scotland, and Wales have each their national Fusilier regiments; Ireland alone is without one. The prayer of my petition is that the blank may be filled up by the Prince of Wales's Own Irish Regiment, to be honoured by the title of the 'Prince of Wales's Own Irish Fusiliers.' Thus shall we preserve the endearing title we so highly prize, retain the national colours, under which we have so long fought, and avoid collision with any regiment that might have been honoured with the name of Royal." This request was complied with, and the result was communicated to Gen. Sir John Doyle in the following letter from the Adjutant-General:—"Horse Guards, July 16, 1827.—Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., I have the honour to acquaint you that the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the 87th Regt., of which you are colonel, receiving the title of the 'Prince of Wales's Own Irish Fusiliers,' as a mark of his Majesty's most gracious favour, and in consideration of the extraordinary distinction that has marked the career of the corps on all occasions.—I have, &c., (signed) H. Torrens, Adjt.-Gen. Gen. Sir J. Doyle, K.C.B., Col. of the 87th Regt." A further communication was made by the Adjt.-Gen. to Gen. Sir John Doyle, of which the following is an extract:—"Horse Guards, Nov. 17, 1827. Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the King has been pleased to approve of the 87th Regiment assuming the title 'Royal,' and its being in future styled the '87th or Royal Irish Fusiliers,' instead of the 'Prince of Wales's Own Irish Fusiliers.' His Majesty has been further pleased to approve the patterns of facings and lace, proposed by you for the uniform of the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and to command that the same be adopted from Dec. 25, 1829, when the new clothing now in possession of the regiment shall be worn out.—I have, &c., H. Torrens, Adjt.-Gen. Gen. Sir John Doyle, G.C.B., Col. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers."'"

88th Regiment. Capt. Bowen is about to retire on a pension of £239 a year and the honorary rank of major.

89th Regiment. Lieut. Munn sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

90th Light Infantry. Capt. Smith sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna, in charge of a draft of 91 men.

93rd Highlanders. The regiment, we understand, is to be sent to the Cape from Gibraltar. Col. Tisdall, commanding the 56th Brigade Depôt, has received orders to hold a draft in readiness to embark for Gibraltar on the 31st inst., to join the regiment. The draft will consist of 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, and 135 privates. This will necessitate the embarkation of the very last recruit. In Brevet Major Gordon, who has been retired, the regiment loses one of its best and most popular officers. Major Gordon having been seconded some time ago, on appointment to the Cyprus Pioneer Batn., his retirement will give no promotion.

97th Regiment. The following appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday:—"We understand that the 97th Regt., which was to have been brought to Ireland from Gibraltar, is now ordered to Natal, and will leave Gibraltar in the Tamar on the 23rd inst. Although Sir Pomeroy Colley did not ask for reinforcements, he intimated, we believe, that it might become necessary to send them, and it was thought better to despatch a regiment at once, without running the risk of any graver emergency. The 1st Batn. of the 60th Rifles are ordered at once from Aldershot to Ireland, in place of the 97th Regt."

98TH REGIMENT. Capt. Sparks sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday for India in H.M.S. Jumna to join head-quarters, on vacating his appointment as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Peyton at Aldershot. Lieut. Brinkley and 2nd Lieut. Somerville also sailed in the Jumna.

99TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Whistler sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

104TH FUSILIERS. Capt. Stokes becomes major, vice Major Spalding, retired.

105TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Capt. Huskisson obtains the majority, vice Major Darvill, retired.

106TH LIGHT INFANTRY. Capt. Parker-Jervis is about to be seconded from the 15th inst., on appointment to the adjutancy of the 2nd Durham Militia. We understand that the regiment, at present stationed in Ireland, has been so reduced by feeding its twin-battalion, the 68th, in India, that it cannot muster above 350. This is a striking commentary on the existing system.

RIFLE BRIGADE. Lieut.-Col. Seymour is transferred from the 3rd to the 1st Batn., on promotion; Major Fryer from the 1st to the 3rd Batn., and Capt. Hon. P. Sidney from the 2nd to the 1st Batn. Lieut. Pearson is appointed to the 2nd from the 3rd Batn., and Lieut. Montague-Blackett to the 2nd from the 4th Batn. The 2nd Batn. arrived at Queenstown on Sunday in H.M.S. Himalaya, under command of Col. Carr Glyn, and landed on Monday, and took over quarters at Cork.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS. Instructions have been received from the Horse Guards directing that the 14th Company, consisting of 1 officer, 1 conductor, 6 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 54 rank and file, and 63 horses, is to proceed at once by march route to Portsmouth, there to embark in the troopship Assistance, for conveyance to Cork. The dismounted portion of the company, including 25 non-commissioned officers and men, 9 women, and 23 children, has proceeded by railway to Portsmouth, for embarkation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. L. Jameson, who has recently arrived home from India on promotion, has been appointed to succeed Surg.-Gen. Thompson as P.M.O. at Cork.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. 1st-class Vet.-Surg. J. Hammond and Vet.-Surgs. C. Phillips and S. Gillespie sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Jumna.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT. The many friends, both in Woolwich and London, of the Rev. R. H. Bullock, the chaplain attached to Herbert Hospital, will be pleased to hear that his health, which had been seriously undermined, is being restored at Gibraltar, where the reverend gentleman has been for some time on sick-leave. In a letter to a friend, Mr. Bullock says:—"There is nothing serious the matter, but the medical authorities say it would be inadvisable for me to face the inclemency of an English winter until I am better. I am allowed to work, indeed work is part of my medicine." Mr. Bullock's flock at Herbert Hospital are anxiously looking for his return.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

HAMPSHIRE ARTILLERY. The regiment has now been recruited up to its full establishment, and many eligible recruits are obliged to be refused. In view of the great popularity of the regiment, Col. Inglefield has applied for permission to add two batteries, which it is believed there would be no difficulty in filling up by the commencement of the training period.

The *Oxford University Herald* says:—"The Army College for Militia officers is to be transferred from Iffley to Abingdon during the present vacation, and will be opened at the latter place on Jan. 18. Some of our London contemporaries have been complaining of the behaviour of young men preparing for the Army at the London 'crammers,' but we can confidently say that the Iffley students have impressed their neighbours, and all who have observed them, with their gentlemanly demeanour."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

12TH LANCASHIRE RIFLES. The annual ball took place at the Town Hall, Rochdale, on the 16th inst., and was preceded by the distribution of prizes won during the year. Col. Fielden presided and distributed the prizes, and on the platform were also most of the officers. Lieut.-Col. Philippi, in reviewing the past year, said that they had gained during the year an honorary colonel by the appointment of Col. Fielden, and he could assure that officer that the news of his appointment was received with very great satisfaction by all ranks. Last year there were 685 efficients and one non-efficient, the non-efficient being a bugler under age, who, therefore, could not be returned as efficient. This year they had 653 efficients and five non-efficients. That, they would see, was a slight decrease in the number of efficients, but he did not think much of that, because the numbers would fluctuate. The corps having been dismissed, the ball commenced, and was continued till about 2 o'clock in the morning.

3RD CITY OF LONDON RIFLES. The Lord Mayor attended the Guildhall in state on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of presenting the prizes to the regiment. The regiment, which paraded under the command of Lieut.-Col. Laurie, were formed up in square fronting the dais, on which the prizes was displayed. The Lord Mayor having taken his seat, Col. Laurie laid before his lordship a gratifying statement as to the strength and efficiency of the regiment. The Lord Mayor then presented the prizes to the successful competitors. The prizes, which included the challenge cup, presented by General Lord Napier of Magdala, the hon. colonel of the regiment, as well as prizes by most of the City Companies, were of a valuable character.

5TH MIDDLESEX. The inspection of this regiment took place last Thursday by Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B., hon. col. The General, who was very warmly received, this being the occasion of his first introduction to the regiment as their hon. colonel, congratulated the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men upon their soldierlike appearance and general efficiency. After the inspection, Gen. Cameron presented the prizes to the successful competitors. Many officers of distinction were present who expressed their satisfaction at the general appearance of the regiment.

18TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES. The annual distribution of prizes took place in St. James's Hall, on Monday, before a numerous gathering of members and friends of the corps. Amongst those present on the platform were Gen. Sir F. Seymour, K.C.B., and Lady Seymour, Col. Sir E. Y. W. Henderson, K.C.B., and Lady Henderson. Major Barrow (who is in temporary command of the regiment), in opening the proceedings, after referring to the recent change in the numbering of the corps, said he was happy to say that the regiment was now in a very efficient condition, for it had a total of 1,000 men against the 937 on the roll last year. Sir Edmund Henderson, who said that he, as Chief Commissioner of Police, had some official acquaintance with the Volunteers, and he could testify that the force of men sent down to Wimbledon at the occasion of the yearly meetings there had very little difficulty in maintaining peace and good order among so well-disciplined and orderly a body as they were. He might claim for himself an hereditary interest in this branch of auxiliary forces, for his grandfather had commanded a Volunteer regiment in the days when there was a watch fire blazing on every hill on the South Coast. He had never seen anything but good in the Volunteer force, and he was certain that if the time ever came for their services, the men of the force would be found ready.

19TH MIDDLESEX (BLOOMSBURY) RIFLES. The annual winter route-march was held on Saturday, a strong detachment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Smith Richards, parading for the purpose at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bow Station of the North London Railway. All ranks were completely equipped in marching order, and, preceded by the drum and fife band, the little column took the road shortly before 5 for Romford, which was reached, after a sharp march over muddy roads, soon after 8 in the evening. On the way advance and rear guards were formed with the proper connecting links, and every means taken to render the march thoroughly instructive. Head-quarters were established at Romford at the White Hart Hotel, and guards having been mounted and sentries posted, the men were billeted for the night in the town. There was a special parade for Divine service on Sunday, and the detachment returned to London on Monday morning.

7TH SURREY RIFLES. Colonel Cochrane, 1st Royal Lanark Militia, presented the prizes on Saturday night in the great hall of the City Terminus Hotel. Lieut.-Col. Porter, in opening the proceedings, referred to the changes in their constitution by the amalgamation with them of the 26th Surrey Rifles. In replying to a vote of thanks for presiding, Col. Cochrane, who has lately occupied the post of Adjutant-General of the Volunteers at the Cape, recounted a few of his experiences, and gave his testimony to the willingness and the ability of the Volunteer force in that portion of her Majesty's Dominions.

According to the returns received at the War Office, the enrolled strength of the Volunteer Force for the official year which terminated on Oct. 31 was 206,410, out of a maximum establishment of 243,546. This, compared with last year, when the enrolled strength stood at 206,250, is only a small increase, but at the same time it is the largest total which has been recorded in the history of the organisation during the last twenty-one years. The efficients have fallen to 196,901, as against 197,485, or a decrease of 584. The non-efficients are thus represented by 9,509, as compared with 8,765. The proficients are also less—17,395, as against 17,411—the loss in this respect being under the head of officers, 5,545 of whom hold certificates, as against 5,586. The certificated serjeants show the slight advance of 25, viz., 11,850, as against 11,825. There is a falling off in the number who attended the annual inspection from 174,646 to 172,464.

The following General Order has been specially issued by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—"Referring to paragraph 422 of the Volunteer Regulations, which directs that members of corps will not individually or collectively attend political meetings, or join in public political discussion or demonstrations, in uniform, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires it to be understood, that if at any meeting of Volunteers in uniform political matter of a controversial nature is introduced into any speech delivered to the meeting, it will be the duty of the senior officer present to take steps to prevent a breach of the above regulation. It will probably be sufficient to call the attention of the speaker to the position in which the meeting is placed by the nature of his address; but if this course does not avail, it will be the duty of the senior officer to dissolve the meeting, and to direct the officers and men who may be present in uniform to withdraw."

ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 22, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 21, 1880.

Royal Horse Guards—2nd Lieut. H. H. Howard-Vyse to be Lieut., vice Gascoigne, promoted (Sept. 11)

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. H. Lee to be Major, vice Battine, retired on full pay (Dec. 1); Lieut. J. A. Lambert to be Capt., vice Lee (Dec. 1); 2nd Lieut. G. J. Scott to be Lieut., vice Lambert (Dec. 1).

3rd Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut. W. H. Hillas to be Lieut., vice Yatman, promoted (Oct 14).

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. Scott resigns his commission.

1st Dragoons—Supernumerary Capt. J. A. Middleton to be Capt., vice Wells, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (Dec. 1).

2nd Dragoons—Capt. F. M. Philips resigns his commission.

3rd Hussars—2nd Lieut. J. A. Paterson to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Matthews, exchanged to the 1st West India Regiment.

16th Lancers—Lieut. H. L. Aylmer to be Capt., vice Blair, resigned; 2nd Lieut. M. H. Woods to be Lieut., vice Aylmer (both dated Dec. 1).

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. M. le F. Taylor, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Brown, who retires upon full pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Capts. A. Burton-Brown to be Major, vice Cruikshank, who retires upon a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 18); H. A. Barker to be Major, vice Lodge (late Bombay), placed upon the Seconded List (Dec. 19); Capt. and Brevet Major G. T. Pretyman, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice Burton-Brown, promoted (Dec. 18); Lieut. L. G. Fawkes, on the Seconded List, to be Capt. on the Seconded List (Dec. 19); Lieut. T. Perrott to be Capt., vice Barker, promoted (Dec. 19); Lieut.-H. C. C. D. Simpson to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List.

Scots Guards—Lieut. and Capt. T. William, Viscount Coke, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Drummond-Moray, retired (Dec. 1).

3rd Foot—Capt. H. W. W. Spooner, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

12th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of 2nd Lieut. W. Giles, dated Oct. 12, 1880, is cancelled; 2nd Lieut. W. Giles to be Lieut., vice Carpendale, a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 7).

13th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major W. Cox to be Major, vice Gillett, retired on a pension; Lieut. P. E. Hughes to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Cox; Supernumerary Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot to be Lieut., vice Hughes (all three dated Dec. 1).

16th Foot—Capt. G. L. le M. Taylor retires on half-pay (Nov. 16); 2nd Lieuts. L. Croasdaile to be Lieut., vice Johnstone, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 20); W. Flood to be Lieut., vice Barry, promoted (Dec. 1).

17th Foot—Second Lieut. G. H. P. Burne to be Lieut., vice Clarke, promoted (Oct. 16).

24th Foot—Lieut. R. A. P. Clements to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Much, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 4).

28th Foot—Lieut. E. K. Loyd to be Capt., vice Dempster, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department (Dec. 1).

29th Foot—2nd Lieut. H. L. Haughton to be Lieut, vice Cubitt, promoted into the 105th Foot (Dec. 1).

31st Foot—Capt. J. U. Mosse retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

41st Foot—Lieut. J. O. Quirk to be Capt., vice Webb, retired (Dec. 1); 2nd Lieut. A. S. W. Shaw, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Huyshe, promoted (July 21).

50th Foot—Lieut. H. Cummings, from the 97th Foot, to be Capt., vice MacGregor, retired on a pension (Dec. 22); 2nd Lieut. L. Brock-Hollinshead to be Lieut., vice Carr, promoted (Aug. 31).

55th Foot—Lieut. J. S. Pelly to be Adjt., vice Lieut. Loyd, promoted into the 108th Foot (Dec. 1).

56th Foot—Lieut. E. Nash, from the 44th Foot, to be Capt., vice Jones, retired on a pension; Lieut. R. B. Leslie to be Capt., vice Du Vernet, seconded from Nov. 29, for service as Garrison Instructor at Gibraltar; 2nd Lieut. H. S. Fleming to be Lieut., vice Parker, promoted (Aug. 25).

60th Foot—Major J. S. H. Algar to be Lieut-Col., vice Collins, deceased; Capt. A. Morris to be Major, vice Algar (both dated Oct. 9). The promotions to the ranks of Capt. and Lieut. respectively of Lieuts. N. E. de B. Fenwick (dated June 9), W. H. Holbech (dated July 21), and W. S. Anderson (dated Sept. 29), and 2nd Lieuts. C. E. Clowes (dated June 9) and L. la T. Bateman (dated July 21), and the restoration to the Establishment of Lieut. G. T. Campbell, vice Anderson (dated Sept. 29), are cancelled. Lieuts. N. E. de B Fenwick to be Capt., vice Okenden, seconded for service on the Staff (June 5); W. H. Holbech to be Capt., vice Wallace, promoted (June 9); W. S. Anderson to be Capt., vice De Robeck, retired on a pension (July 21); H. Allfrey to be Capt., vice O'Brien, retired on a pension (Sept. 29); R. Henley to be Capt., vice Morris, promoted (Oct. 9); M. C. Boyle to be Capt., vice Robinson, retired on a pension (Nov. 10); Supernumerary Lieut. G. T. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Allfrey, promoted (Sept. 29); 2nd Lieuts. C. E. Clowes to be Lieut., vice Fenwick, promoted (June 5); L. la T. Bateman to be Lieut., vice Holbech, promoted (June 9); Sir T. H. C. Troubridge, Bart., to be Lieut., vice Anderson, promoted (July 21); Lord W. FitzGerald to be Lieut., vice Henley, promoted (Oct. 9); W. J. Myers to be Lieut., vice Boyle, promoted (Nov. 10); Qrmr. W. N. Holmes retires on half-pay, with the hon. rank of Capt. (Dec. 24).

66th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major R. J. Stewart to be Major, vice Oliver, deceased; Supernumerary Capt. T. Harris to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Stewart (both dated Oct. 11).

72nd Foot—2nd Lieut. W. Greer to be Lieut., vice Hughes-Hallett, promoted (Sept. 2).

76th Foot—Lieut. C. M'C. Le Blanc retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

81st Foot—2nd Lieut. J. H. Young to be Lieut., vice Tetley, promoted into the 47th Foot; 2nd Lieuts. W. E. Phillips to be Lieut., vice Young, a probationer for the Indian S.C.; B. W. Cracroft to be Lieut., vice Phillips, a probationer for the Indian S.C.; C. Davidson to be Lieut., vice Morrice, promoted into the 47th Foot (all dated Dec. 1).

88th Foot—Capt. H. G. Bowen retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major.

89th Foot—2nd Lieuts. H. H. Dobbie to be Lieut., vice Anton, promoted into the 94th Foot; C. I. Fry to be Lieut., vice Jones, promoted into the 94th Foot; A. M'D. Moore to be Lieut., vice Ellis, promoted into the 94th Foot (all dated Dec. 1).

93rd Foot—2nd Lieuts. A. D. Sim to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Douglas, 92nd Foot, promoted (July 29); W. A. A. Macbean to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Menzies, 92nd Foot, promoted (Aug. 16); A. B. Blackburn to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. Bayly, 92nd Foot, promoted (Sept. 9); E. B. Urmston to be Lieut., vice Forster, promoted (Nov. 10).

94th Foot—2nd Lieut. C. J. Carden to be Lieut., vice MacSwiney, promoted (Dec. 1).

96th Foot—Capt. N. N. Winter, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

97th Foot—2nd Lieut. G. W. Maunsell to be Lieut., vice Crosse, promoted (Aug. 17).

101st Foot—Major M. Hall to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. Delafosse, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. W. H. Abbott to be Major, vice Hall.

102nd Foot—2nd Lieut. H. Swire to be Lieut., vice Hicks, promoted (Nov. 10).

104th Foot—Major H. Spalding retires on half-pay; Lieut. A. M. Maunsell to be Capt., vice Gordon-Short, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 26).

105th Foot—Major J. W. Darvill retires on half-pay.

109th Foot—Major C. P. Forbes to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bartholomew, retired on half-pay (Dec. 1); Capt. C. H. P. Ducat to be Major vice Forbes (Dec. 1); Supernumerary Capt. J. E. Harden to be Capt., vice Ducat (Jan. 8); Lieut. L. E. C. Inglefield, from the 32nd Foot, to be Capt., vice Murray, promoted (Dec. 22).

Rifle Brigade—Major F. H. A. Seymour to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lord Clinton, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major E. J. Fryer to be Major, vice Seymour; Lieut. the Hon. P. Sidney to be Capt., vice Brevet Major Fryer; 2nd Lieuts. C. L. M. Pearson to be Lieut., vice Sidney; C. Montague-Blackett to be Lieut., vice Cutlar-Fergusson, resigned (all dated Dec. 1).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. C. H. W. Tyndale to be Capt., vice Savage, retired on a pension; 2nd Lieuts. W. H. Dunlop to be Lieut., vice Tyndale (both dated June 9); P. J. Hackett to be Lieut., vice Maunsell, deceased (Sept. 7); A. N. Lysaght to be Lieut, vice Dutton, retired on temporary half-pay (Sept. 29).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, an Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, to be placed on half-pay, and appointed Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Head-quarters, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Annesley, half-pay, late 11th Hussars, appointed to the Staff in India; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W. Mussenden, from half-pay, late 8th Hussars, to be an Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, appointed to the Staff at Head-quarters (both dated Dec. 28).

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance C. A. Jolly to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice Blakeney, retired, from Nov. 22, inclusive; Assist.-Comy. H. W. Barrett to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, from Nov. 22, inclusive; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance R. Mead has been placed on retired pay, under Article 51 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1880, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, from Dec. 16, inclusive; Deputy-Assist.-Com.-Gen. of Ordnance J. E. Taylor to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice Mead, retired from Dec. 16, inclusive; Acting Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance W. G. Collingwood to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice Taylor, from Dec. 16, inclusive. The notification in *Gazette* of Nov. 30, 1880, of the appointment of Assist.-Comy. H. W. Barrett to be Acting Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, is cancelled.

Army Pay Department—Capt. R. O'S. Brooke, from the 12th Foot, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army (dated July 19, 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Nov. 6, 1880).

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major J. Johnston, M.D., has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade-Surg. (Dec. 1); W. S. Hedley, M.D., has retired upon temporary half-pay (Dec. 3).

Veterinary Department—The under-mentioned Vet.-Surgs. to be Vet.-Surgs. 1st Class:—G. Durrant, Royal Artillery (Dec. 2); J. C. Dwyer, Royal Artillery (Dec. 23). To be Vet.-Surg. on probation—Archibald Baird, gent.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. E. T. Shiffner, 54th Foot, to be Col.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. W. Irwin, Col. of the 88th Foot, placed upon the Retired List on Dec. 3, 1880:—Lieut.-Gen. J. R. Stuart, C.B., Col. of the 54th Foot, to be Gen.; Major-Gen. R. W. M. Fraser to be Lieut.-Gen. (both dated Dec. 3).

MEMORANDA.

Major H. Spalding, half-pay, late 104th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Major J. W. Darvill, half-pay, late 105th Foot, retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Comy. W. G. Boyes, Ordnance Store Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Oct. 5).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Captains:—2nd Lieut. F. de la G. Grissell, Gloucestershire Y.C., late Capt. 11th Hussars; Capts. D. S. Robertson, the Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia; G. T. Wickenden, 11th Middlesex R.V.C.; C. C. Woodward, 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia; W. H. Wright, 5th West Riding of Yorkshire R.V.C.

To be Lieutenants:—Capt. R. G. Chambers, 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia; Lieut. W. Kerby, 1st Cornwall R.V.C.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 20, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. Williams (Sept. 27).

To be Majors:—Capts. C. J. Walter, M. J. King-Harman (both dated Oct. 2), and W. T. Stuart (Oct. 9).

To be Captain:—Lieut. A. M. Muir (Sept. 30).

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. S. Chalmers (Oct. 19).

To be Major:—Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler (Oct. 2).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors St. G. Caulfeild and R. H. Phelips (both dated Oct. 20).

To be Major:—Capt. S. L. Hunt (June 9).

MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Major:—Capt. and Brevet Major C. C. Morris, late 8th Light Cavalry (Sept. 18).

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major:—Surg. F. H. Blenkinsop (Oct. 1).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major:—Capt. J. M. Heath (Oct. 12).

To be Captain:—Lieut. W. A. Broome (Sept. 30).

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major A. H. Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. T. Stock, Bombay S.C., retired (July 21).

To be Majors:—Capt. (now Major) H. M. Ramsay, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Stock (July 21); Capt. G. Edmonds, Bengal Unattached List (Oct. 5).

The under-mentioned officer is granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. E. J. L. Twynam, of the Bengal S.C. (Dec. 31, 1879).

MILITIA GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 22, and the current year must be understood.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 21, 1880.

ARTILLERY.

Royal Carmarthen—2nd Lieut. F. A. G. Jones resigns his commission.

Durham—James Braithwaite Garforth Tottie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Fife—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. L. S. Macdonald, A. M. Kerr, and A. H. Moubray.

Forfar and Kincardine—Surg. H. Steele resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

Royal Bucks—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Sandford to be Lieut.-Col., vice Pratt, appointed Hon. Col. of the regiment.

1st Royal Cheshire—2nd Lieut. H. Swetenham resigns his commission.

The Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own—2nd Lieut. A. S. B. Washbourn to be Lieut.

Royal Denbigh and Merioneth—Capt. W. F. J. Cowan, 23rd Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Williamson, 23rd Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Dec. 6).

1st Derby—John Pringle, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Flint—2nd Lieut. H. L. Barrow to be Lieut.

Hertford—Capt. F. W. Becher, 16th Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to St. Leger, promoted Major in his Line regiment (Dec. 15).

West Kent—Capt. B. Byrne resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

7th Royal Lancashire—Darwin Harry Parker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster—2nd Lieut. J. Cockerton to be Lieut.

Northampton and Rutland—Lieut. A. English resigns his commission.

Shropshire—Edward Raymond Houghton, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

2nd Somerset—Lieut. E. G. Carew resigns his commission.

2nd Royal Surrey—Charles Hope Little, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd Royal Surrey—2nd Lieut. F. H. Walsh resigns his commission.

The King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets—William Hudson Hand, gent., late Lieut. 37th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire—Capt. T. F. Todd, 62nd Foot, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. Forsyth, 62nd Foot, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Dec. 11).

Worcester—Lieut. M. R. Stubbs resigns his commission; Francis Edward Prescott-Decie, gent., to be 2nd Lieut.

3rd West York—The surname of the officer whose promotion to the rank of Major was notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 26, 1880, is "Manwaring," and not as therein stated.

Dublin County—Lieut. G. L. Lambert to be Capt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 21, 1880.

Suffolk—Sub-Lieut. H. Farnell resigns his commission (Dec. 22).

2nd West York—Lieut. F. Ripley resigns his commission (Dec. 22)

The *Dublin Mail* thinks that "the South-Sea Islanders must take the Dublin papers regularly, or they could hardly have imitated the fine art of assassination and outrage so perfectly. Murders have been allowed to go unpunished for so long now that licence and impunity have begotten further audacity and daring. A gentleman lately returned from the South Sea reports of the Solomon Islanders that they said they did not care for an English man-of-war, as there was only talking and no fighting done; whereas with French and German men-of-war, there was no talking, but plenty of fighting. It is quite patent, therefore, that Liberal rule is, at all events, consistent in principle and policy at home and abroad. The British flag is kept flying, but there the matter ends. Action is an exploded idea, and liberty, fraternity, and equality pure and simple are the order of the day."

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS IN 1881.

The following Lieutenant-Colonels of regiments will complete their terms of appointment, and be placed upon half-pay, on the dates indicated:—

2nd Batn. 10th Foot, J. Byron, March 8.
1st Dragoons, J. Graham, April 10.
1st Batn. 10th Foot, W. W. Lynch, *c*, May 3.
26th Foot, E. A. Collins, May 3.
7th Dragoon Guards, E. Harnett, *c.*, May 17.
10th Hussars, Lord R. D. Kerr, C.B., May 31.
61st Foot, W. Blackett, May 31.
32nd Foot, Hon. R. H. de Montmorency, June 14.
1st Dragoons, J. G. Graham, June 15.
2nd Batn. 25th Foot, G. S. Hallowes, July 15.
46th Foot, R. Bennett, July 26.
89th Foot, J. Penton, *c.*, Aug. 12.
2nd Batn. 1st Foot, E. A. Stuart, Aug. 14.
2nd Batn. 15th Foot, P. A. A. Twynam, Sept. 6.
44th Foot, J. S. Hand, Sept. 16.
62nd Foot, W. Chads, *c.*, Oct. 28.
92nd Foot, G. H. Parker, Oct. 28.
1st Dragoon Guards, H. Alexander, *c.*, Dec. 9.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

The following officers complete next year the terms for which they were appointed, and should vacate their positions on the Staff of the Army on the dates stated against their names:—

Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. R.E., Head-quarters (Col. J. M. Grant, R.E.), Jan. 1.

A.A. and Q.M.G., Woolwich (Lieut.-Col. E. Markham, R.E.), Feb. 1.

Col. on Staff, commanding R.A., Devonport (Col. H. P. Newton, R.A.), Feb. 22.

Brigade-Major, China (Capt. T. S. St. Clair, 49th Foot), Feb. 26.

Professor of Military Administration and Law, Staff College (Lieut.-Col. C. Parsons, half-pay, late 3rd Foot), March 28.

A.A. and Q.M.G., Home District (Lieut.-Col. H. B. H. Blundell, Grenadier Guards), April 1.

Brigade-Major, School of Military Engineering, Chatham (Major W. Keith, R.E.), April 1.

D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Dublin (Capt. E. S. Creek, 23rd Foot), April 24.

D.A.Q.M.G., Intelligence Department (Major J. C. Ardagh, R.E.), July 13.

Brigdr.-Gen. Commanding 2nd Brig., Aldershot (Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B.), Oct. 1.

Brigade-Major, Malta (Capt. W. S. Cooke, 22nd Foot), Oct. 8.

Garrison Instr., Aldershot (Brevet Major S. E. Orr, 94th Foot), Oct. 26.

Adjt.-Gen. Head-quarters (Gen. Sir C. H. Ellice, K.C.B.), Nov. 1.

Assist. Director of Military Education (Col. G. D. Barker, 64th Foot), Dec. 6.

Manufacturing Departments, &c.

Proof Master, Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich (Capt. F. Morley, R.A.), Jan. 1.

Capt.-Instr., Royal Carriage Factory, Woolwich (Capt. J. B. Ormsby, R.A.), April 1.

Assist.-Superintendent, Royal Laboratory, Woolwich (Major F. A. Anley, R.A.), April 1.

Capt.-Instr., Royal Laboratory, Woolwich (Major E. H. Cameron, R.A.), April 1.

Assist.-Superintendent Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey (Major W. H. Wardell, R.A.) June 1.

Indian Establishment.

D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Madras (Capt. L. N. Mosse, half-pay, 67th Foot), Jan. 3.

Divisional Command, Bombay (Lieut.-Gen. J. Forbes, C.B.), Jan. 6.

Brigade-Major, Bengal (Brevet Major J. H. Irvine, H.M.I.F.), Jan. 10.

Chief Command, Madras (Gen. Sir N. B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.), Feb. 2.

Brigade-Major, Bengal (Major H. T. Jones, half-pay, 81st Foot), Feb. 18.

Chief Command, East Indies (Gen. Sir F. P. Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.), April 10.

D.A.Q.M.G., Madras (Major A. R. Kenney-Herbert, H.M.I.F.), April 26.

D.A.Q.M.G., Bengal (Major G. T. Halliday, H.M.I.F.), May 13.

Divisional Commandant, Madras (Major-Gen. A. W. Macintyre, C.B., R.A.), June 21.

Brigade-Major, Bengal (Capt. W. G. Thomas, 25th Foot), July 21.

A.A.G. of Division, Bombay (Col. E. A. Green, Bombay S.C.), Aug. 8.

D.A.A.G., Madras (Capt. H. R. Hope, H.M.I.F.), Aug. 15.

Inspector of Gymnasia (Major H. J. Hallowes, 15th Foot), Sept. 23.

A.A.G., Madras (Col. G. de la P. Beresford, Madras S.C.), Sept. 29.

A.A.G., Madras (Col. T. Dyer, Madras S.C.), Oct. 17.

Q.M.G., Madras Army (Col. H. H. O'Connell, Madras S.C.), Nov. 6.

A.Q.M.G., Madras (Capt. C. H. Walsh, 44th Foot), Nov. 11.

Brigade Commandant, Bombay (Col. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., Bombay S.C.), Nov. 17.

Brigade-Major, Bombay (Brevet Major C. J. Burnett, 15th Foot), Nov. 30.

A.A.G. of Division, Bengal (Major H. Thompson, Bengal S.C.), Dec. 1.

D.A.A.G., Bengal (Major G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal S.C.), Dec. 1.

D.A.G., Madras Army (Col. A. R. Clephane, Madras S.C.), Dec. 3.

ADJUTANTS OF AUXILIARY FORCES.

The following officers, employed as Adjutants of Auxiliary Forces, complete their five years' service in the appointment in the course of the ensuing year:—

Yeomanry.

None.

Artillery Militia.

Mid-Ulster (Capt. R. J. Hezlet, R.A.), March 14.

Durham (Capt. A. Grubb, R.A.), Aug. 9.

Artillery Volunteers.

1st North York (Capt. O. T. Jones, R.A.), Feb. 17.

2nd Devon (Capt. J. W. Buckle, R.A.), May 10.

Worcester (Capt. F. H. E. Moore, R.M.A.), April 1.

Infantry Militia.

1st Warwick (Capt. W. T. Blois, 6th Foot), Jan. 5.

Kildare (Capt. A. H. S. Montgomery, Rifle Brigade), Jan. 6.

Westmeath (Capt. J. E. Harden, 109th Foot), Jan. 8.

Royal South Down (Capt. E. J. Harris, 86th Foot), Jan. 28.

Wexford (Brevet Major T. C. Wray, 18th Foot), Feb. 23.

1st Royal Lancashire (Capt. E. W. Stokes, 4th Foot), March 6.

2nd Royal Lanark (Capt. J. B. Doncaster, 73rd Foot), March 6.

3rd Stafford (Capt. F. W. Cary, 15th Foot), March 25.

South Cork (Capt. C. M. Davidson, 104th Foot), April 21.

North Cork (Capt. F. J. W. Davies, 104th Foot), May 5.

4th Royal Middlesex (Capt. H. B. Winter, 7th Foot), Oct. 4.

3rd West York (Capt. A. H. Luck, 84th Foot), Nov. 8.

Kilkenny (Capt. C. Dawson, 18th Foot), Nov. 14.

Leicester (Capt. R. K. Watson, 17th Foot), Nov. 27.

Rifle Volunteers.

1st Elgin (Capt. J. F. Hilton, 72nd Foot), March 7.

1st Kincardine and Aberdeen (Capt. G. Forbes-Robertson, 93rd Foot), March 8.

1st Northumberland (Capt. J. J. Bradshaw, 5th Foot), April 29.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne (Capt. J. D. Gregson, 105th Foot), June 14.

2nd Devonshire (Capt. H. S. Bourchier, R.M.), July 19.

2nd Cheshire (Capt. J. H. Hamersley, 22nd Foot), Sept. 1.

1st East York (Capt. W. H. N. Locke, 15th Foot), Oct. 21.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

A grand assault-at-arms took place on the 17th inst. in the Gymnasium, Chatham, under the patronage of Brigdr.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., commanding Chatham District, and Rear-Admiral Brandreth, Superintendent Chatham Dockyard, in aid of the funds of the Soldiers' and Seamens' Home. The entertainment was given by the Superintendent and Instructors of the Gymnasium, assisted by Mr. McCaffery (formerly an instructor in the 2nd Batn. 5th Fusiliers) and men of the garrison. The performance opened with the infantry sword-exercise by Superintendent and Instructors, followed by a stout fencing contest between Serjt.-Major Broughton, Gymnastic Staff, and Serjt. Walker, 75th Regt. Corpl. Howe, 75th Regt., and Corpl. Sellers, 52nd Light Infantry, next made some good play with the single-stick. The Superintendent and Instructors then went through a series of difficult and daring feats on the pair of flying rings, amid loud applause. A number of other events followed. Great praise is due to Capt. James and the Instructors for the way in which the arrangements were carried out, their efforts to make the entertainment a success being untiring.

As the newly-passed Naval cadets will not appear in the *Navy List* for next month, and as the list published by the Admiralty gave only some of the initials of the successful candidates, it may not be amiss to give a complete list of the fresh entries, from which it will be seen that, happily, as yet, there are many old Naval names among them. The following is the order in which they passed into the Service:—Sydney Robert Fremantle, Michael Culme-Seymour, Arthur Cavenagh Leveson, Brian Herbert Fairbairn Barttelot, Claude Preston Buckle, Arthur Hepburn Walsh, Philip Howard Colomb, Cecil John Fiennes, Sydenham Gordon Douglas, Warren Hastings D'Oyly, George Ernest Stapleton Petch, Thomas Hudson Foster, Douglas Egremont Robert Brownrigg, Henry Bertram Pelly, Edwin Veale Underhill, Harold Christian, William Burgoyne Cowper-Coles, Henry Blacket, George Ellis Cave, Judge D'Arcy, Gilbert Charles Hutton Wintle, Charles Frederick Corbett, Frank Osborne Creagh Osborne. — *Hampshire Telegraph.*

We understand that the Russian Government has given an order to an engineering firm at Abo, in Finland, for 12 torpedo cutters, on a new system, constructed of wood, and provided with engines of six nominal horse-power. Each of the cutters will cost 7,500 roubles, and together 90,000 roubles, or about £10,000. They are intended for Admiral Lesovsky's fleet in the China seas.—*Globe.*

Mr. Clarence Hearsey, a midshipman of the Royal Naval Reserve of some seven years' standing, has been ordered to be received on board the Excellent, to pass through a short course of gunnery.

The Seamew, Coastguard cruiser, belonging to Portland, while on her way down on Saturday, carried away her mainshaft, and was compelled to put back to Spithead under sail.

There are Few, if any, Medicines more Troublesome to Administer than Cod Liver Oil, and it is often grievous to find that patients whom it would most certainly benefit will not take it. It is, therefore, a great boon to get such an Oil as the present. We have tried it, and find it is exceedingly bland to the taste, and causes no eructations or nausea afterwards. It well deserves the name of "Perfected."—*The Practitioner.* See also the *Lancet, British Medical Journal*, &c., &c. All who have difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil should insist on having Allen and Hanburys' "Perfected" Oil. Sold only in imperial quarter-pints, 1s 4d; half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s. Trade-mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.

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The School needs about £2,000 a year in Voluntary Contributions. To help in its maintenance, towards this sum Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Each donation of £2 2s and each 5s annual subscription give one vote respectively. All additional contributions give votes in the same proportion. Every information may be obtained at the Office, 32 Sackville Street, London.—By order of the Committee,
SAMUEL RAYSON, Secretary.
December, 1880.

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— 9th Lancers.
— 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars.
— Royal Artillery.
— 52nd Light Infantry.
The 58th Regiment.
— 89th Regiment.
— Corps of Guides (Cabul).
— Bombay Cavalry.
— Bombay Staff Corps.
— Royal Marines, &c.

Very favourable notices have appeared in the *Field, Morning Post, Sporting and Dramatic News, Lancet, Army and Navy Gazette, Baily's Magazine, &c.*

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TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Golden Hours for January (W. Poole).—Wine Revelations, by Charles Tovey (Whittaker and Co.)—The Cornhill Magazine, for January (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Views in Southern Afghanistan, by Lieut. J. F. Irwin (Vincent Brooks, Day, and Son).—Universal Instructor of Self-Culture for All, part 3 (Ward, Lock, and Co.)—The Royal Navy, 1872-80 (Griffin and Co., Portsea).—Hardwicke's Science Gossip, for January (D. Bogue).—The Grosvenor Magazine for January (84 Fleet Street.)—The Quiver, Cassell's Magazine, and Little Folks, for January, (Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** For Answers to Correspondents, see page 915.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army and Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

IN this world, occasionally, there is a Nemesis to be seen dogging the steps of the wrongdoers among the nations, and sometimes inflicting visible, if not swift, punishment for the doing of the wrong. The twaddling philosophers of the moribund *Saturday Review* treat with the utmost scorn the notion that injustice and oppression provoke the injured and oppressed to dislike and, if possible, injure the authors of their sufferings; but outside the narrow and narrowing circle of the select Sunday readers (who cannot be accused of amusing themselves as they peruse their *Saturday Reviler* in their clubs or closets, or of incurring any of the penalties of Sabbath enjoyment as they study the pompous oracle), no one pays the least attention to the opinion of the "West-End *Reynolds.*" It is quite true that Germany has not lost any of her power or prestige by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, but the price she has had to pay for her acquisition has been and is enormous, and there will be more to be paid hereafter. And that annexation was a legitimate exercise of the rights of the conqueror, and the conquered made peace on the terms that the annexation was acknowledged. In the case of the Transvaal Republic, there was no war, and there was no previous conflict at all. The transaction reads like the story of a bad dream. Sir T. Shepstone, over-persuading a dreamy, amiable, Colonial Secretary in Downing Street that he might become the Clive and Warren Hastings of a South-African Empire, and that if he did not, Bismarck would step in, or that France would put a finger in the pretty pie, procured his assent to the annexation of the territory of the South-African Republic, without the smallest reason or cause shown; that is, any reason or cause which would be allowed as valid in any Court of arbitration, or in the judgment of any national tribunal. All kinds of pretexts were trumped up for the wrong, and have been reproduced since, the favourite plea of the annexationists being that the Republic was bankrupt, and that it could not keep the peace with its "neighbours." But it was said, moreover, as it is said now, that the Boers are ignorant, that they are credulous, that they are incredulous, and that they are cowards. To be sure, it lately became rather buzzed about that they were good people enough; that they were fast becoming in love with our rule, that they were burning to pay their taxes, and that they would all turn out good subjects; but that agreeable theory has been very rudely knocked on the head by the uprising in which, if the reports of the numbers engaged be true, the mass of the Boers must have taken part. The intelligence, so far, from the Transvaal is not very clear. Some time last month, the editor of the *Volksstein*, the chief organ of the Boers, which is published at Pretoria, was arrested on a charge of sedition, because he had published a notice in his paper that the Volksraad—the old Republican Parlhaas—is the only body authorised to impose taxes, and that the Government of the South-African Republic was the only lawful Government of the Transvaal. There was no Volksraad, nor was there any South-African Republic in existence at the time, but it would seem that after Mr. Alliers had been arrested, that the Boers held a meeting at Heidelberg, which is about thirty miles from Pretoria, and proclaimed a national Government, and had taken measures to constitute a Valksraad. They appointed Mr. Paul Krüger and Mr. Joubert the President and Commandant of the Republic, and were, apparently, awaiting the action of the British Authorities when the mail left; but as the telegraph wires from Pretoria had been cut, there was no news of the proceedings of Sir Owen Lanyon, the Administrator, beyond the fact that he sent a detachment of infantry and two guns from Pretoria to Porchefstroom, where the Boers had resisted the Landdrost and the Sheriff, who had seized a Boer's waggon for the non-payment of taxes. There is now a report from Durban, dated December 23, that there has been an action with the Boers at Middelburg, in which 200 soldiers have been killed and 50 taken prisoners, but we are not inclined to credit such a serious piece of intelligence. It is to be hoped that it is quite untrue. The defeat of a British detachment would be a national calamity, for it could only lead to a struggle in which the Boers would be crushed, and the Dutch element in the Cape Colonies arrayed against the British for ever. It is scarcely possible that the Boers could have been in force both at Middleburg and Heidelberg, and the idea of their "attacking" Porchefstroom, which is a Boer town, and had no garrison, mentioned in one of the daily papers, is quite ridiculous. Sir O. Lanyon, who is Administrator, is a soldier of skill and courage, and his management of the Griqualand campaign, when he was at the Diamond Fields, showed that he knew his business thoroughly; but the force he had at his disposal was small and scattered, and the Boers, most if not all of whom are mounted and armed with Westley-Richards and other breech-loading rifles, though credited with little personal courage of late days, may prove to be very formidable antagonists, if they are driven to desperation. So far as we can make out, the main body of the Boers are at Heidelberg, where they cut the road between Pretoria and Natal. Sir O. Lanyon, at Pretoria, would not be able to co-operate with Sir G. Colley, who was hurrying up from Natal with all the troops he could spare, till the Boers at Heidelberg were defeated; and it may be that the action at Middleburg occurred in an attempt to turn their flank, or in a collision between the troops from Leydenburg and a body of the Boers sent to intercept them on their way to Pretoria or from Standerton. The aspect of affairs in South Africa becomes grave indeed, under the influence of this new complication; but we cannot believe that the Boers will be able to resist the regular troops, or that their temporary success will win for them the acknowledgement of their independence from the Government which they have set at defiance. The contest is, nevertheless, deplorable from every point of view, and the triumph of our arms in such a contest is only one degree less to be lamented than a defeat. It is to be feared that, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the Kafirs and the black races in the Transvaal would be inclined to side with rather than against the Boers. Those who were acquainted with the country and the people never doubted for one moment that the Boers would strike a blow to recover their independence, whenever they had a chance, and the Colonial Office has now to take account of such falsified prophecy and valueless assurances of the growing loyalty and contentment of the Dutch citizens, whose country we annexed, and whose government we destroyed.

The forthcoming Afghan gazette will be a very large one, as it will include all who have distinguished themselves since the organisation of the Cabul relief expedition, under General Roberts's command, in the autumn of last year.

We understand that it is probable that the 25th Regiment will be allowed to retain its present title of the "King's Own Borderers." If this is so, we congratulate Mr. Childers upon the good-sense which he has displayed in having yielded to the wishes of the officers and men of this distinguished regiment. But we hope yet to learn that the War Minister has gone a step further, and that when the new scheme sees the light the Borderers may be found to have been given a change of locale, and have changed their recruiting ground from York to some more congenial atmosphere north of the Tweed. A corps with such grand traditions has a right to expect that the fullest consideration should be shown to its antecedents, and as it is the desire of all those who represent the regiment that it should be again associated with Scotland, the War Office would be acting wisely in so arranging matters, that this point may be conceded.

We learn from Cyprus that the Local Pioneer Corps has now been amalgamated with the Island Military Police, the whole under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Regiment, who has selected the following officers from the combined forces to assist him, viz.:—Captains the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, 61st Regiment, and E. W. D. Croker, 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenants A. Gilmore, 61st Regiment; C. A. Hadfield, 98th Regiment; J. H. Bor, R.M.A.; and Lord John Kennedy, Royal Ayr Militia; and Mr. L. Olive.

We understand that Colonel H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., half-pay, late of the Rifle Brigade, is likely to be offered the command of the Rifle Depôt at Winchester, in recognition of his services in command of a brigade in Afghanistan. Colonel Newdigate has the strongest claims, and his appointment would occasion general satisfaction in the brigade.

No promotions will take place in the Army Veterinary Department at present, consequent upon the retirement of Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon J. Tatam. It has been arranged to allow an officer of the Local Indian Service to enjoy the emoluments of the Inspectional grade for a few months, when he will take retirement, and be succeeded by Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon C. Steel, now at Dublin, who will be relieved by First-Class Veterinary Surgeon J. Lambert, from the Professorship of the Veterinary School at Aldershot, who will be promoted to the rank of Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon. Only one retirement will take place during the ensuing year among the Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeons. Mr. A. J. Owles attains the prescribed age on June 21 next, when he will be retired. Mr. F. F. Collins, Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India, is put down in the official *Army List* as being 55 years of age on the 24th prox.; but this is an error, as the baptismal certificate and other records—a reference to which has been made—show that he is a year younger than he has been returned in official documents. He will, therefore, not be liable to retirement until January, 1882.

Six brigade-depôt commands fall vacant during the year 1881, under the five years' rule. These are the 68th, Galway, vice Colonel G. Bagot, on January 8; the 47th, Kingston-on-Thames, vice Colonel J. Sprot, on February 1; the 1st, Newcastle-on-Tyne (temporary at Berwick-on-Tweed), vice Colonel G. C. Lambert; and the 65th, Armagh, vice Colonel the Hon. B. M. Ward, on May 10; the 55th, Inverness (temporarily at Fort George) vice Colonel D. J. Baillie, on November 11; and the 21st, Shrewsbury, vice Colonel F. M. Colvile, C.B., on December 9. In addition to this, there will shortly be several appointments vacant in consequence of the promotion of the present incumbents. Among others, the following ought, in the ordinary course, to have to be given away between this and the 1st of April next, not to go further, viz.,—the 39th (Dorchester), vice Colonel S. Henning, C.B., the 51st-54th Rifle (Winchester), vice Colonel A. Wombwell; the 28th (Warwick), vice Colonel J. H. Dunne; and the 49th and 50th (Hounslow), vice Colonel R. A. Logan, C.B. In making these calculations we presume that the authorities will accord the steps already due to the senior Colonels, and that there will be a certain number of deaths among officers on the "fixed establishment," before the sweeping change is introduced which the head of the War Office has it in contemplation to carry out next year, as regards the promotion of officers to General's rank.

The following officers attain the age of seventy in the course of the ensuing year, viz.:—General J. T. Hill, Colonel 75th Regiment, on January 10; General Sir R. Wilbraham, K.C.B., Colonel 88th Regiment, on April 12; Major-General J. H. C. Robertson, on April 22; Lieutenant-General J. A. Cole, on May 8; General H. Rigny, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, on May 10; General J. R. Stuart, C.B., Colonel, 54th Regiment, on June 18; General W. H. Askwith, Royal Artillery, on September 7; Major-General A. W. Murray, C.B., on October 15; General W. N. Custance, C.B., Colonel 11th Hussars, on October 24; and Lieutenant-General J. H. Wingfield, on November 11.

Five steps will fall to the senior officers of the Army Medical Department in the course of the ensuing year, under the operations of the age clause in the Royal Warrant. The first vacancy will occur on the 9th prox., when Surgeon-General H. Kendall, M.D., attains the prescribed age. Deputy Surgeon-General T. O'Leary, M.D., will retire on May 5; Surgeon-General D. R. Mackinnon on May 21; Surgeon-General G. A. F. Shelton, M.B., on October 23; and Surgeon-General J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., on November 13. As the appointment of Director-General will have to be vacated by Sir William Muir on April 1, there should be in all five promotions for the deputy surgeons-general, which would take up Deputy Surgeons-General S. H. Fasson, M.D., M. F. Manifold, A. Smith, M.D., C.B., R. Gilborne, and J. S. Furlong, M.D., leaving Deputy Surgeon-General J. L. Holloway, C.B., the senior of his rank.

The Range-finder Committee at the War Office has been called upon to report on a new range-finder submitted by the Macrometer Company, Limited. The instrument is very portable, and report speaks most highly of its accuracy both at long and short distances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abbot Anderson, late 18th Foot, resigned his appointment as instructor in military surveying at the Royal Military College, on the 15th inst. Colonel Anderson's connection with the College dates from 1862, since which time he has fulfilled his duties in such a manner as to earn the thanks and praises of the several governors under whom he has served. Before separating for the vacation, his brother-officers entertained him at dinner, and through the commandant expressed their sorrow at parting with one who for so many years had exerted himself to maintain the high credit of the institution.

By an oversight, a statement that General Brooke was the first British General killed "since Waterloo" was allowed to appear without correction in last week's paper. It should have been "since the Indian Mutiny." In the Crimea, General Strangways, Sir G. Cathcart, Brigadier Goldie, and Brigadier Yea were killed or died of wounds; and General Churchill, Sir R. Dick, and Sir J. McCaskill, and Sir R. Sale were killed before that war, in the Sutlej campaign. Cureton was killed at Ramnuggur, and Penny was killed at Kukrowlie in the Mutiny.

When we read that such a weapon or such an invention has been adopted by any particular nation, after a series of experiments, we are puzzled to account for the results in each case, as one country will take a system which another has rejected, and a third will select one which has been passed over by the other two, and so on. The question resolves itself into one of actual confidence in the ability and honesty of those who make the experiments; and in the case of British officers, no one, thank Heaven! questions professional skill or personal integrity. We are led to these reflections by the announcement that the Hotchkiss revolving cannon has been chosen for the Russian Navy, after two years' experiments, in which the Nordenfelt—which has been selected for the British Navy—the Engström, and the Baranoffsky systems were tested. In a trial with the last-named system, the inventor, who gave it his name, was killed, by the breech blowing out; but we do not know the reasons why the Russian officers preferred the Hotchkiss to the Nordenfelt. The first is a cannon, the second is a mitrailleur.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 17, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer Frederick William Robinson has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 18, 1880.

The Rev. Cecil Richard Hoggins has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Dec. 16, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieutenant Willingham Franklin has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 20, 1880.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the under-mentioned retired officers having attained 15 years' seniority as Commander, have been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from the 16th inst., viz.:—Commanders James Dillon Curtis, James Stevenson Twysden, Henry Berkeley, Sir John Swinburne, Bart., and William Derenzy Donaldson Selby.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Henry J. F. Campbell, C.B., to the Royal Naval College (to study).

Staff Commander—James B. Walker, to the Iron Duke.

Lieutenants—J. W. Combe, to the Alacrity, when recommissioned; F. A. A. G. Tate, to the Vigilant, for navigating duties, when recommissioned; Hugh R. Evans, C. J. Baker, and A. Carpenter, to the Magpie, when recommissioned; H. Belam, to the Magpie, additional, for navigating duties; Andrew F. Balfour and George C. Frederick, to the Magpie, additional, for surveying duties; J. F. Stuart, additional, to the Iron Duke; J. C. Roughton, to the Lapwing; M. Napier and C. E. Pritchard, to the Fly, for navigating duties, when recommissioned.

Acting Lieutenants—Thompson Maclean, to the Orwell, additional, for navigating duties, in lieu of a navigating sub-lieutenant; George Henry Thunder, to the Jackal, additional, for navigating duties, in lieu of a navigating sub-lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenants—F. S. Sieveking, to the Conflict, when recommissioned; T. Coode, to the Renard; H. S. J. Phillips, to the Alacrity; S. F. S. C. Messum, to the Sandfly; R. L. H. Armstrong, to the Cormorant; Harry M. Murphy, to the Vigilant; L. G. S. Hancock and S. Rawson, to the Foxhound, when recommissioned.

Midshipman—C. J. T. Dormer, to the Iron Duke.

Chaplains—Rev. W. R. Gilbert, to the Encounter; Rev. John S. Knight, to the Valiant.

Paymasters—Henry M. Harrison, to the Magpie; F. Farrow, to the Fly; C. F. Mathew, to the Lord Warden.

Chief Engineer—N. Stearn, to the Assistance.

Assistant-Paymasters—A. W. Askham, to the St. Vincent; C. F. W. Edwards, to the Boscawen; Horatio Howell, to the Foxhound; Abraham Turner, to the Vigilant.

Engineers—W. E. Grigg, to the Defence, for service in the Cromer; Henry A. Carroll, to the Defence, for temporary service; William J. Allen, to the Alexandra, additional, for disposal; Joseph A. Smith, to the Vigilant; Henry J. Coope, to the Magpie; L. L. Callaghan, to the Foxhound; G. S. Newton, to the Fly; James H. Gilbert, to the Hercules, additional, for tender; John B. R. Wright, to the Cambridge, for service in the Plucky, tender.

Assistant-Engineers—A. J. Johns, to the Fly; W. M. Pamphlett, to the Magpie; John G. Stevens, to the Vigilant.

Chief Gunner—P. Smith, to the Duke of Wellington (additional), for recruiting service.

Carpenter—William Ancell, to the Penelope.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—James Cogger, R.N.R. Baty., Seaham Harbour, to be chief officer, R.N.R. Baty. Southsea Castle, vice Jerome, pensioned; Daniel Piper, Coastguard, Eastbourne, to be chief officer, R.N.R. Baty., Seaham Harbour, vice Cogger; Samuel Griffiths, Coastguard, Pett, Hastings, to be chief officer, Coastguard, Eastbourne, vice Piper.

Chief Boatman—John T. Baker, Coastguard, Lymington, to be chief officer, Coastguard, Pett, vice Griffiths.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir B. Seymour, was at Malta up to the 13th inst. The Alexandra was to be ready for sea on the 24th inst.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. C. E. Buckle, received sudden orders on Friday, last week, to hold herself in readiness for the conveyance of troops to Ireland, but no information was afforded as to whether they would be likely to be infantry or cavalry. It had been settled that she should be taken in hand at Portsmouth to make good defects and have her boilers overhauled. Arrangements had been made for some of the officers to proceed on leave, but these arrangements had to be countermanded, and last night the ship was officially reported ready for service. The Assistance sailed on Thursday.

BITTERN, Com. Pusey, leaves Malta for Constantinople about the 27th inst.

BRUISER, Lieut.-Com. L. Fanshawe, which left Plymouth on Thursday of last week for Queenstown, met with a heavy gale going down Channel, and had to put into Falmouth in the evening for shelter.

COCKATRICE, Com. H. T. Grenfell, arrived at Malta last week from Constantinople.

CONDOR, Com. E. Day, which arrived at Malta on Dec. 12 from Brindisi, experienced very heavy weather before leaving the Adriatic; lost a jibboom, and had to batten down.

CROCODILE, Capt. Doughty, arrived at Malta on Dec. 17 from Gibraltar. After disembarking 14 officers and 330 men of the R.A., she proceeded for Bombay.

DIDO, Capt. Domvile. Intelligence from Accra, Nov. 18, states that some disagreements having taken place between the King and the Colonial Government, a very hostile attitude was assumed by the people, including the Fantees, so much so that it was considered dangerous to arrest the principals. No ships-of-war were in port at the time, a fact which made the situation more critical; but while things were in a very uncertain state, H.M.S. Foam was seen off the port, and the King was at once privately arrested by order of the Governor, and detained until the Foam was communicated with, when he was quietly conveyed on board. H.M.S. Dido arrived soon afterwards, and the King was tried and sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment. She would sail for St. Paul de Loando on arrival of outward mail.

EXPRESS. Lieut. Hugh George Gough, who is appointed to the command of this vessel at Gibraltar, dated from Jan. 1, 1881, served as supernumerary sub-lieut. in the Achilles, Capt. E. W. Vansittart, C.B., with the Channel Squadron, from Dec. 30, 1867, until Jan. 14, 1869, when he was appointed to the Juno, Capt. Edward Harding, in lieu of a navigating sub-lieut., and on July 12 following was transferred to the Ocean, Capt. C. S. Stanhope, under the flag, in China, of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., and remained until June, 1870. He was promoted to the rank of lieut. Oct. 22 following, and served in the Hercules, Capt. W. M. Dowell, C.B., with the Channel Squadron, from May 21, 1872, until the spring of 1874. He subsequently served in the Royal yacht Osborne, Coms. Francis Durrant and Hugo L. Pearson, from July 11, 1874, until Sept., 1877; and has been flag-lieut. in the Duke of Wellington, Capts. the Hon. W. C. Carpenter and Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., under the flag, at Portsmouth, of Admirals E. G. Fanshawe, C.B., and Alfred P. Ryder, since March 1, 1878.

FAWN, Capt. Wharton, will be ready for sea at Malta on Jan. 8.

FIREBRAND, Lieut.-Com. Sisson, will assemble with the Squadron at Ascension by Jan. 9.

FIREFLY, Lieut.-Com. Law, will assemble with the Squadron at Ascension by Jan. 9.

FLIRT, Com. Brackenbury, C.M.G.. will assemble with the Squadron at Ascension by Jan. 9.

FOAM, Lieut.-Com. Baker, will take over duties of senior officer, Bights Division, until relieved by the Flirt or Pioneer, and will then proceed to St. Helena and Ascension.

GRIFFON, Com. Boardman, arrived on Nov. 18 at St. Croix, and would leave for St. Kitts on the 23rd inst.

HECLA, Capt. Singer, leaves Malta for Corfu about the 27th inst.

HELICON, Lieut.-Com. Morrison, will be paid off on Dec. 31, and recommissioned on the 1st prox. at Malta.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Brent. which was expected to arrive at Portsmouth on Monday, with the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, and the 3rd and 8th Companies Royal Engineers from Gibraltar, was ordered to call at Queenstown and disembark the battalion, which was originally destined for Woolwich, and she did not reach Portsmouth until Wednesday.

INFLEXIBLE. When we have done congratulating ourselves on the successful trials of the Inflexible, it will be well, perhaps, to consider the policy of building such an enormous vessel from a point of view from which it has hitherto been very insufficiently regarded. However gratifying it may be to naval constructors to design and complete ships-of-war which in size and costliness immeasurably surpass those of former days, and however exhilarating to the architect may be the race which he runs with members of his profession in other countries in adding an inch or two to the armour-plating or a dozen tons or so to the guns that can be carried by his ships, the views of the persons who have to command and fight his creations deserve a certain share of attention. It may, therefore, be asked if the latter are likely to court, with the same readiness that has hitherto characterised them, the innumerable risks of war, when the value of the material at stake is so enormous. In the new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Paul Merruau, giving an account of the Navy of the Italians, who have pushed the building of gigantic ships to the farthest limit, makes a remark which is worth repeating. He says:—"These ruinously costly constructions often exert a very deplorable moral influence on the bravest captains, and may cool their courage. To have the charge and responsibility of a ship worth £600,000 or £700,000 is a thought which causes great circumspection." When ships were numerous and comparatively inexpensive and quickly built, the risk of losing one, when called on to perform a difficult service, was but little thought of. Is it the same now? Will it be the same in a future war? M. Merruau, in noticing the remarkable difference between the devoted gallantry of the French seamen in the late war before Paris and the unenterprising tactics of the same men when on board the costly armour-clads of the North-Sea Squadron off the Prussian coasts, can only account for the contrast, which was then unquestionably presented, by attributing the prudence of the Navy afloat to the crushing weight of the responsibility felt by those to whose charge a vast sum of national money and a serious fraction of the national strength were entrusted, as it were, in a single parcel. The views of our own Naval officers on this matter should prove interesting."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INVINCIBLE, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle, C.B., was to be ready for sea at Malta on the 18th inst., and sails for Gibraltar about the 27th inst.

IRON DUKE, Capt. Cleveland, flagship of Vice-Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., arrived at Hong Kong from Shanghai and Amoy on the 18th inst.

JUMNA, Capt. Church, left Portsmouth on Saturday morning for Bombay with Indian reliefs, comprising drafts from various corps, her military complement being 65 officers, 17 ladies, 10 children, 1,061 rank and file, 82 women, and 105 children.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Rawson, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hood, with the Agincourt, Capt. Murray, flagship of Rear-Admiral Somerset, second-in-command; the Northumberland, Capt. Wratislaw; and the Achilles, Capt. Kelly, have arrived at Lisbon to spend Christmas. "While at Vigo," a correspondent writes, "we have enjoyed the most perfect weather, which has been doubly pleasant after the buffeting we experienced on our way from Queenstown. It has not been altogether peace and quietness though, as all the ships have had to complete with coal, steam colliers having been ordered to meet us here for that purpose, and we have had to make up for an enforced abstention from drill, owing to the bad weather, while at drill; so that, in addition to the usual morning and evening evolutions, we have manned and armed boats, got out stream anchors and cables, and prepared for action. A fatal accident occurred on board the Northumberland during the execution of this last evolution, the foretop-gallant yard striking an unfortunate seaman, who was killed instantaneously. The Spanish papers seemed rather perplexed at a seaman being buried with a ceremony which in their service, they stated, was reserved for officers of superior rank only. Other things also seem by the Vigo papers to have been exercising the Spanish mind, notably our fondness for long walks and playing lawn-tennis, and our habit of carrying a gun on every possible opportunity, and very seldom shooting anything. The climate here at this time of the year is perfect, the roads good, and the country very pretty and fertile. At a court-martial on board the Agincourt, an able seaman of the Achilles has been sentenced for a gross act of insubordination in striking a petty officer, who discovered him smuggling spirits on board, to five years' penal servitude. During our stay at Vigo the officers have been made honorary members of the Casino de Vigo, the committee of which gave a very pleasant dance, to which we were all invited. The rooms were very prettily decorated, and the affair was a great success, albeit English and Spanish ideas about dancing seemed somewhat to differ—especially in the waltzes."

MONARCH, Capt. Geo. Tryon, C.B., will be ready for sea at Malta on the 27th inst., and proceeds to Cyprus.

ORONTES, Capt. Kinahan, arrived at Queenstown from Devonport on the 17th inst., and left same day for Gibraltar.

RALEIGH, Capt. Jago, recently arrived home from Australia, is to be paid off on Jan. 8, instead of 14th, as proposed.

SEAGULL. A correspondent, writing to the *Western Daily Mercury* on Nov. 21, says:—"We left Aden on the 2nd inst., and arrived here to-day, calling at Mokha, Hodeidah, and Massowah *en route* on the look-out for the slave-traders, many of which are known to be driving a brisk trade between here and Arabia, but, as yet, we have not been successful in capturing, although we have had several smart chases. Much sickness has prevailed among our small crew of ninety—not more than half remaining of those who left England in the vessel less than two years ago. Of our ten officers, three only are left, the rest having been invalided. Several have suffered, and are still suffering, severely from prickly heat and fever, the natural corollary of young inexperienced hands being sent for a first voyage on the most sickly and trying station known."

SUPERB, Capt. Le Hunte Ward, arrived at Malta from Gibraltar on the 13th inst., and will cruise off Sicily visiting Syracuse.

TAMAR, Capt. Royse, left Plymouth Sound on Friday evening for Gibraltar, to embark the 97th Regt.

TÉMÉRAIRE, Capt. the Hon. W. Carpenter, will be paid off at Malta on the 31st inst., and recommissioned on the 1st prox.

THUNDERER, Capt. P. Columb, was, on the 13th inst., at Malta, under examination.

VALOROUS, Capt. Morant, arrived at Queenstown Dec. 8, and left again on Dec. 11 for Glengariff, where she arrived on the 12th; left Glengariff on the 14th, and arrived at Galway on the 15th, where she remains as senior officer's ship.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—William Newell, serjeant of the Royal Marines, and Joseph Viggers, leading stoker, of the Valorous; Michael Murphy, chief boatman-in-charge, and John Howell, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard; George Thomas, skilled carpenter, mate of the Minotaur; Thomas Neill, captain of the hold, of the Himalaya; George R. Pitcher, plumber, Robert Evans, leading seaman, and Charles Emery, first-class domestic, of the Tamar.

Malta is quite alive again now. With so large a muster of ships-of-war in harbour, trade, &c., on shore has become very brisk, and promises fair to continue so for some time to come. There are now 17 ships there, with a complement of over 4,000 men, and the health of the squadron is excellent, the total number in hospital being only 42. Of this number, 17 are from the Cruiser. In consequence of some slight fever cases breaking out on board, she is ordered to keep cruising at sea, to recruit in health.—*Western Daily Mercury*.

The promotion of Staff Surg. G. Harrison to the rank of fleet-surgeon affords a striking instance of the different rates of promotion existing in different branches of the Service. In the same ship as that in which Fleet-Surg. Harrison is serving, the Modeste, his brother is paymaster. The doctor is but a very few years older than the Paymaster, but the difference in their position is very great. As a fact, the Paymaster was in the Navy before his brother, and while one is a fleet-surgeon of 1880, the other remains a paymaster of 1875, and a paymaster, without any additional handles of "Staff" or "Fleet," will he remain until retired on account of age. One would scarcely imagine that such a difference could exist in the careers of two brothers in the same Service, under regulations prepared by the same department. But this shows the result of the piecemeal legislation meted out to the Navy under existing arrangements.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. All who have a good set of teeth, and wish to keep them, should use it; and they who, by early neglect or ill-health, suffer from discoloured or imperfect teeth, which are the forerunners of dyspepsia and indigestion, will find that ROWLAND'S ODONTO will keep them sound and white, and prevent and arrest decay. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any chemist for Rowland's Odonto.

USE MARGERISON'S REGISTERED WHITE WINDSOR SOAPS PRESTON.—The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. In pounds, 4½d; squares, 2d. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations. Sold at Stores.

THE INFLEXIBLE TRIALS.

The results of the trials of the 80-ton guns of the Inflexible, which were anticipated with anxiety, were deemed highly satisfactory. Her behaviour when sustaining the effects of a discharge of a projectile of 1,700 lb., with a charge of 450 lb. of powder, was satisfactory, for while the ship seemed to be lifted, articles of furniture in the cabins were not displaced. The steam trial which took place on Saturday morning, on the measured mile in Stokes Bay, proved that the machinery of the ship is equal to the requirements, although the horse-power and speed were not quite equal to that obtained on the sea trial made some time ago. On Saturday she entered upon the trial under the disadvantage of having been under steam during the three previous days, so that her boilers were not in so favourable a condition for obtaining the maximum results as in the previous trial. The day was favourable for the trial, the force of the wind being about 4, with a smooth sea. The Inflexible is fitted with vertical compound engines, with three cylinders, one high pressure, 70 inches, and the other two low pressure, 90 inches; the length of the stroke being 4 ft. There are four distinct stokeholes or boiler-rooms, each containing three boilers, with groups of two, three, and four furnaces to each set. The draught of water forward was 21 ft. 2 in., and aft 23 ft. 2 in. The engines were in charge of Mr. J. C. Hefferman, the chief engineer of the ship. The results of four runs at full-boiler power were as under:—Steam in boilers, 57·37; vacuum—starboard, 27; aft, 26·75; port, 26; aft, 26·75; revolutions per minute—starboard, 77·45; port, 76·50; mean pressure—high-pressure cylinder starboard, 26·50; port, 27·0; low-pressure ditto—starboard, 8·575; port, 8·35; indicated horse-power—starboard engine, high, 1,914·49, low, 2,048·24; port, high, 1,927·38, low, 1,970·67; total indicated horse-power—starboard, 3,962·73; port, 3,898·05; collective indicated horse-power, 7,860·78. The speed realised from the four runs was 14·286 knots. On the first trial, when the ship made 14¾ knots, and the engines developed 8,487, instead of the guaranteed 8,000 horse-power, she was fitted with two-bladed propellers, but in consequence of the great amount of vibration produced these were removed and four-bladed ones, having a less pitch than the others, substituted, and since the change, although on Saturday the engines made something like three revolutions per minute more than on the former trial, there was a falling-off in the rate of speed and in the indicated horse-power. It is supposed by some that the pitch of the screw is rather too small. The engines worked without a hitch, and the ventilation in the stokeholes was satisfactory. On Saturday afternoon the Inflexible returned into Portsmouth Harbour, and was placed in one of the large basins of the dockyard, preparatory to being completed for commission, she having also to receive the fourth of her 80-ton guns.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY.—Before you buy a Watch or Jewellery, send for the Midland Counties' Watch Company's Catalogue, beautifully illustrated with over 200 copper-plate engravings, and sent, gratis and post free, on application.—Address, S. HISSEY, Manager, Vyse Street, Birmingham. See advertisement.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE PRIZES.

With a view to the encouragement of scientific study at the Royal Naval College, the Admiralty has issued the following regulations by Fleet Circular 48 N:—1. The arrangement under Circular No. 8 C, of Jan. 30, 1873, by which prizes of £100, £80, and £50, are paid for three years, is cancelled, except as regards the present holders. 2. Prizes of the same total value will be awarded as stated below, so soon as the new arrangements come fully into operation, and the entire amount of each prize will, in future, be paid in one sum. (Class *a.*)—Three prizes of £100, £80, and £50 respectively; in order of merit for general proficiency. (Class *b.*)—Two prizes of £80 each; for the gunnery and torpedo lieutenant gaining the highest marks in their respective courses. (Class *c.*)—Six prizes of £50 each for the officers gaining the highest marks in the following subjects, viz.:—I. Pure and applied mathematics. II. Physics and chemistry. III. Navigation and nautical astronomy, including marine surveying. IV. Marine engineering and naval architecture. V. Fortification and other military subjects. VI. Foreign languages. 3. The prizes specified above will be open to executive and navigating officers above the rank of sub-lieutenant, and to marine officers either above the rank of subaltern, or of eight years' standing in that rank who have served three years at sea, subject to the following provisions:—I. Officers undergoing the gunnery and torpedo courses will only be allowed to compete for the prizes specially appropriated to them (Class *b* in Art. 2). II. An officer will not be allowed to take more than one prize at the conclusion of any one session, and will not be eligible for a prize identical in description with one which he may have already received. III. The award of prizes will be dependent on the attainment of a certain standard of proficiency, to be hereafter determined. IV. Officers will not be eligible to compete for the prizes of Class *c*, Art. 2, unless they have attended the College lectures on the particular subject in which they compete.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENTS.—4. As, owing to the three years' duration of prizes already granted, a part only of the amount annually provided for the purpose will be available for new prizes until June, 1883, their Lordships have been pleased to sanction the grant of the following prizes at the close of the sessions 1880-81 and 1881-82, viz.:—1880-81—One prize of £80 for the gunnery or torpedo lieutenant gaining the highest number of marks in their special courses (Class *b* in Art. 2); three prizes of £50 each for proficiency in subjects I. to III. (Class *c* in Art. 2). 1881-82—Two prizes of £80 each for the gunnery and torpedo lieutenant gaining the highest number of marks in their special courses (Class *b* in Art. 2); six prizes of £50 each for proficiency in subjects I. to VI. (Class *c* in Art. 2).

On Monday a considerable party of Blue-jackets left the Royal Naval Barracks at Sheerness for Portsmouth to join the Duke of Wellington, whence they will be drafted into other ships, there being but few men available at Portsmouth for that purpose.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—We have had the subject of your letter as to the way in which Quartermasters of the C.O.S.S. and others will be affected by the new badges under careful consideration, and think nothing would be gained by publishing the complaint. White hair is not a qualification for promotion, and it is useless to say that a class of officers shall be eligible for what they have not the least chance of obtaining, under present circumstances. An immediate change of system is not likely.

A SENIOR SUB.—Your letter is not written in a proper spirit, and therefore we consider it right to suppress it.

COMPLEX.—The publication of your letter would perhaps do you serious injury.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF MIDDLESEX R.V. has not sent us his name.

C. E. T.—We do not think it advisable to give insertion to the remarks you send us, which would only be taken advantage of by those agitators who are so ready at all times to traduce the British soldier.

"OUT OF IT."—1. "Bogie" can ride—not well, perhaps, but sedulously. 2. We never heard any statement to the effect you mention. 3. As to making "wry faces," no wonder! Just think of the Christmas they are spending.

R.N.A.V. (Liverpool).—Want of space alone prevented the insertion of the Report.

HALF-PAY.—The Navy has a good friend in you, but we cannot find room for verses.

A NAVAL VICTIM.—The length of your letter caused it to be crowded out. We hope that officers who have commuted are now more fully alive to the danger of "going into the City" than they were. There have been so many victims.

Notice has been given that preparations are being made for the distribution of the amount awarded for salvage services rendered to the steamer Vortigern, between Feb. 2 and 12, 1879, by the Daphne. Due notice will be given of the date proposed for the commencement of distribution; and, at the same time, the amount of an individual's share in the respective classes will be announced.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—One of the best exponents of the *haute école* that we have seen for many years in this country (Mdme. Oceana) is now performing at Hengler's Cirque. Having perfect control of her steed, "Seerauber," and evincing that amount of nerve seldom found out of the hunting-field, we can conscientiously recommend all who desire to see a perfect horsewoman to pay a visit to Hengler's, where the whole entertainment is replete with interest and amusement.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

COOPER COOPER AND CO.

HAVE OPENED A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT AT

7 WESTBOURNE GROVE,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR CHOICE TEAS, AS UNDER:—

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, on the principle of small profits and quick returns.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, as supplied to Mayors, Aldermen, Councillors, City Magnates, Rural Deans, and Clergymen.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, as supplied to the Upper Ten Thousand.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, AS SUPPLIED TO ARMY AND NAVY MESSES.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, as supplied to Merchants and Bankers.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, as supplied to Everybody.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, of this Season's Growth.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, fresh and fragrant, as sold by COOPER COOPER and CO.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT. COOPER COOPER and CO. will not buy common or inferior TEAS at any price.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT. COOPER COOPER and CO. will not sell low or inferior TEAS on any condition.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT. COOPER COOPER and CO. taste and examine all the TEAS imported into London, and they exercise extraordinary care in the selection of the whole of their Teas.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT.—The public are advised to examine the Tea leaves after infusion. Good Tea can only be drawn from a good leaf.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT.—Don't be afraid of giving trouble, but write for a sample of the fine Black Tea, which shall be sent gratis and post free; or better still, send order, and not be disappointed.

AT TWO SHILLINGS a POUND, TEA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT.—Try the fine Black Tea, or write for a sample, which shall be sent gratis. All who try it come again.

COOPER COOPER and CO. SELL

AT THREE SHILLINGS a POUND, the FINEST TEA the WORLD PRODUCES. A Perfect Luxury.

AT THREE SHILLINGS a POUND, the FINEST TEA the WORLD PRODUCES. The Greatest of all Luxuries.

AT THREE SHILLINGS a POUND, the FINEST TEA the WORLD PRODUCES. A Luxury at a Fraction of the Cost of other Luxuries.

AT THREE SHILLINGS a POUND, the FINEST TEA the WORLD PRODUCES, is the Cheapest of all Teas.

AT THREE SHILLINGS a POUND, the FINEST TEA the WORLD PRODUCES is Recommended to the Public.

AT THREE SHILLINGS a POUND, the FINEST TEA the WORLD PRODUCES is Recommended to those who desire to make the afternoon meal a refreshing and social reunion.

AT THREE SHILLINGS a POUND, the FINEST TEA the WORLD PRODUCES is supplied to the Nobility, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Canons, Beneficed Clergy, and Ministers of all Denominations.

AT THREE SHILLINGS a POUND, the FINEST TEA the WORLD PRODUCES, is supplied to the County Families.

COOPER COOPER and CO. undertake to answer the oft-heard question,—Why is Tea so dear? and they say that it is simply because the public in this, as in other matters, are powerless to insist on having their share of the advantages which result from falling markets. Tea, in fact, was never so cheap to buy since it was first imported into England, as may be easily ascertained by a reference to the current market reports, and yet relatively the retail price was never so exorbitant. Now Cooper Cooper and Co. have resolved to rectify this discrepancy, and to this end they undertake to SELL the BEST TEAS that can be purchased at their respective prices at a small commission only on the actual prices paid to the importers. This system of business is specially intended to bring the public into partnership, as it were, or at all events to enable them to become participators in the great margin of profit which lies between the wholesale and retail price of tea. COOPER COOPER and CO.'S prices will be found to be ninepence per pound less money than those usually charged for identical qualities.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell any quantity, from a quarter of a pound upwards. They have original packages of all these TEAS—the Black in chests holding about 95 pounds, in half-chests about 50 pounds, and catty boxes about 20 pounds each. These are lined with lead, and will keep the Tea good and fresh for a very long period.

COOPER COOPER and CO. will charge three-pence a package (of any size) for delivering their TEAS at any of the railway stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Parcels Delivery Company, thus putting all on an equality; those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

AS COOPER COOPER and CO.'S prices are net at their warehouses, this system of charging for delivery cannot fail to approve itself to the public. If Teas in small parcels can be delivered free at any distance, there must be a proportionate profit charged for it, and this is charged on all the Tea sold. COOPER COOPER and CO. make a uniform charge for delivery, as the expense to them is the same in delivering a small parcel of Tea as a large one.

COOPER COOPER and CO. forward their TEAS to all parts of the world on receipt of post-office orders or bankers' drafts for the amount, including 3d for delivery at the railway station; but Cooper Cooper and Co. do not pay railway carriage. As their prices are fully 9d a pound under the prices usually charged for Teas of a lower character, the item of railway carriage cannot be of importance to those living in the country.

FAMILIES residing in the country can, by joining together to divide the expense of railway carriage, save 9d a pound in the price of their TEA, by sending to COOPER COOPER and CO.; or Cooper Cooper and Co. will pay railway carriage on parcels of the value of £2 and upwards to any station in England, on receipt of 9d in addition to the cost of the tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO.'S prices are for net cash only, without discount.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS (payable at the General Post Office), and cheques to be crossed "National Provincial Bank of England."

NO. 50 King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.; No. 63 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.; No. 268 Regent Circus, London, W.; No. 35 Strand, London, W.C.; No. 7 Westbourne Grove, London, W.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—LOWRY.—On December 22, 1880, at St. Mary's, West Malling, Kent, by the Rev. J. H. Timins, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. Boodle, M.A., George Williams, Esq., R.N., H.M.S. Britannia, to Mary, elder daughter of Thomas Harvey Lowry, Esq., M.D., of Malling Place, West Malling.

DEATH.

CRAVEN.—At Southsea, Dec. 17, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Assheton Craven, M.A., Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces, and daughter of the late Rev. W. Broughton Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire.

Advertisements.

EVANS'S, COVENT GARDEN. "ASTARTE," the beautiful Nymph of the Air.—Sisters Leamar, Lizzie Wyatt, Charles Coburn, James Fawn, Mons. Kaouly, Harry White's Trio, Herr Jonghmans. Musical Director, Herr Jonghmans. Proprietor, J. B. Amor.

MESSMAN.—WANTED, for the Officers' Mess, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, a MESSMAN, on arrival of Regiment from India in February next.—Applications, with testimonials, and copy of contract, to be sent to Captain GEORGE CHALMER, 92nd Highlanders, Barracks, Aberdeen.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

At an Election of Four Pupils, on 22nd December, 1880, the following was the result of the poll:—

SUCCESSFUL.

	Votes.		Votes.
Miss M. G. Hill ...	3,887	Miss A. E. S. Terry	3,498
— E. J. Blake ...	3,658	— E. G. Boileau	3,249

UNSUCCESSFUL.

	Votes.		Votes.
Miss A. D. Hall ...	3,227	Miss E. Abbot	1,236
— E. G. Brett ...	2,951	— M. F. Prother	1,000
— J. C. M. Betts	2,694	— A. H. G. Sewell.........	976
— C. M. E. Carr	2,542	— M. C. Oakes...	947
— N. F. Fagan ...	2,542	— A. M. Roger	944
— E. M. D. Geraghty ...	2,440	— A. L. G. Atkinson ...	831
— F. R. Blyth ...	2,305	— A. E. Fuller...	794
— K. L. Wilkinson	1,906	— A. Codrington	739
— D. R. Mahon	1,901	— A.G. Montrion	555
— L. B. Prynne	1,854	— I. C. Hurford	522
— L. G. Hillman	1,835	— A. B. Malone	510
— A. J. Lindsay	1,778	— L. B. Cowell	332
— M. M. Stainforth...........	1,731	— M. E. Leech...	293
— E. B. Cornes...	1,665	— A. E. Smith ...	206
— E. G. Moores	1,602	— M. S. W. Gabb	142
— M. E. Loch ...	1,443	— E. E. L. Andrews	112
— A. M. Barker	1,435	— K. M. R. Wilkinson.........	61
— F. S. R. Owen	1,286		

Note.—The Committee also admitted in addition Misses A. D. Hall, E. G. Brett, J. C. M. Betts, C. M. E. Carr, and N. F. Fagan, being the Candidates on the unsuccessful list with the highest number of Votes.

The next Election will take place in June, 1881. Further donations and subscriptions are earnestly requested.

Each donation of £5 5s gives one vote at each Election for life. Each annual subscription of 10s 6d gives one vote at each election for the year.

By order,
W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22 Cockspur Street, London.

ARMY and NAVY HOTEL.—During building, Members and their Families can be received on equally advantageous terms at GLENDOWER FAMILY CLUB, South Kensington, S.W. See page 510, July List.

ARMY and NAVY PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.—The Society's Register contains the Names of Pensioners of good character, and well qualified for all kinds of indoor and outdoor employment; employers can be supplied with men on application, either personally or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Office, 44 Charing Cross, London, S.W. No fee.

LIFE ANNUITIES.—The Waterworks Committee of the Corporation of the City of Manchester is prepared to GRANT, free from all official charges, ANNUITIES on LIVES, jointly or separately, in such amounts as may suit investors on Security of the Borough rates of the City, and the Rates, Rents, and other Waterworks property. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Charles A. Alberga, the London Agent to the Corporation, 39 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, W.

By order,
JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Manchester, September 21, 1880.

MILITIA.—FOR SALE, Infantry Militia Officer's SCARLET TUNIC, dark blue facings, new, made by a West-End tailor. Cost about 7 guineas; price £3 10s. Also regulation Militia helmet, complete, never been worn, £2; size of head, 21 inches.—Address, first instance, "W. M.," Post Office, Upper Teddington, Middlesex.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Examination of Candidates for Thirty appointments as Surgeon in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on February 14, 1881, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, embodying the contents of the Royal Warrant of November 16, 1880, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the examination.

T. F. WILSON, Colonel, Military Secretary.
India Office, December 10, 1880.

ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE.—The Vicar of a country parish, assisted by an Officer of successful experience in tuition, wishes to receive after the Christmas holidays (January 26) ONE YOUNG GENTLEMAN, to be prepared for the above. Terms, 100 Guineas.—For references and all particulars, address, Major W. F., 94 Piccadilly, W.

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ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

An EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Medical Department of her Majesty's Army will be held at the London University, Burlington Gardens, on the 14th February next, and following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1. Candidates having two qualifications—one to practise Medicine, and the other Surgery—under the Medical Act, and who are not under 21 nor above 28 years of age, at the date of the London Examination, are eligible to attend.

2. Application for admission to the Examination should be made, in writing, without delay, to the Director-General, Army Medical Department, London, by whom a printed schedule containing further particulars will be furnished.

(Signed), W. M. MUIR, Director-General.

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Messrs. GRIFFIN, YOUNG, BURBIDGE, and YOUNG, 353 to 358 and 322 Mansion House Chambers, London, E.C.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

RICHARD SANDON GUTTERIDGE, Esq., M.D., 58 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

CONSULTING SURGEON.

WALTER RIVINGTON, Esq., M.S., Lond., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital, 22 Finsbury Square, E.C.

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CONSULTING ACTUARY.

ANTHONY PECK, Esq., M.A.

AUDITOR.

ROBERT PAYNE, Esq., F.C.A., 39 Lothbury, E.C.

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GEORGE LAWSON.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

MOORGATE STATION BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

THIS Company has been formed for the further development of the very profitable and rapidly increasing business of Assurance against Accidents, including allowances for partial or total disablement.

Although in proportion to the number of persons daily meeting with slight or serious accidents only a very small number is Assured, the Companies already engaged in transacting this class of business are rapidly progressing, one Company having now a premium income of over £214,000 per annum.

Accident Assurance is daily becoming more and more popular, and only requires greater facilities to make it as universal as Fire and Life Assurance.

With the view of securing a large field for fresh enterprise, and to extend its benefits to the working-classes, a new and important feature in this Company will be the Industrial Department, to be worked on similar principles, as far as practicable, to the Prudential Assurance Company's Industrial Branch, which, during the year 1879, received in premiums the enormous sum of £1,407,143 10s 6d, collected in pence from the working-classes, and has conferred such great benefits on thousands of families, and at the same time been so remunerative to the Shareholders.

"In all human probability, Industrial Insurance will become one of the grand Institutions of future generations. If this country is to be prosperous, a system of thrift must be built up from the very lowest—the foundations of our population. The poor and helpless must be rescued from their poverty and helplessness, and placed on a footing that will give them that self-help which frugality and industry alone can supply."—*Insurance Journal.*

In addition to Individual Insurances, the Company will issue Floating Policies to Employers of Labour, which will cover the risk of accident to any of their Employés.

The Employers' Liability Bill, having passed, will come into operation on the 1st January, 1881, and will open up a large area for this class of Insurance. In the House of Commons, on the 23rd August, in reply to Mr. Thompson, the Attorney-General said:—"It would be perfectly legal to employers of labour to insure themselves against liability for injuries arising from the negligence of their agents. That was a form of Insurance which constantly occurred in Marine Insurances, in which shipowners insured themselves against the consequences of negligence on the part of the captains of their ships. In the same way, mine-owners or any other employers of labour could insure themselves against the negligence of their agents. The form of Insurance would not be on the life of the workman, because the employer would have no interest in that life; but the employer could insure himself against risk of liability."

The Company will also insure Mariners and Passengers against loss of Baggage and Personal Effects, and against Loss of Life by Accidents at Sea. As the Maritime population of the United Kingdom and the number of persons constantly travelling all over the world on business or pleasure is so vast, there is no doubt that, under judicious management, this branch will prove very profitable.

The Company will undertake to guarantee the fidelity of persons in situations of trust, and officials appointed by the High Court of Justice, Local Government Boards, Municipal Corporations, &c. The facilities afforded by Guarantee Societies for dispensing with private sureties present a threefold benefit—self-dependence on the part of the employé, security on the part of the employer, and removal of risk and responsibility from individual suretiship.

The very profitable nature of Accident Assurance business, when properly managed, is evidenced by the fact that one Company has for years paid Dividends and Bonuses amounting to nearly 200 per cent. per annum on the original price of the Shares, while another Company's Shares have increased in value over 3,300 per cent.

The present issue of one-half the Capital is made at par, in order to comply with the Rules of the London Stock Exchange.

The Shares will be allotted in the order of priority of application, and in the event of no Allotment being made, the deposit will be returned immediately, without deduction; and should a less number of Shares be allotted than applied for, the balance of deposit will be credited towards the payment on Allotment.

No promotion money in any shape will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be limited to the necessary Costs of Registration, Legal and Incidental Expenses, &c., incurred in establishing the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the Company's Offices, where every information may be obtained.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, or Solicitors, and at the Offices of the Company.

The List of Applications for London will be closed January 4, and for the Country January 5, 1881.

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